

A FUNCTIONAL EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION  
OF THE PATROL ACTIVITIES OF A MID-WESTERN  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Thesis for the Degree of M. S.  
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY  
DONALD E. DOMBROWSKI  
1971



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PATROL ACTIVITIES OF A MID-WESTERN POLICE DEPARTMENT

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A  
THESIS

Presented to  
The Faculty of the  
School of Criminal Justice  
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In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the  
Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

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by

Donald E. Dombrowski

1971

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## ABSTRACT

### A FUNCTIONAL EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION OF THE PATROL ACTIVITIES OF A MID-WESTERN POLICE DEPARTMENT

By

Donald E. Dombrowski

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this thesis is to examine the patrol activities of a selected police department so that the functions performed by patrol officers can be analyzed in terms of criminal and noncriminal response. The purpose of the analysis is to develop rational data regarding the functions of patrol officers to allow police administrators and others concerned with police objectives and performance to have a better understanding of how a patrol officer's time is engaged in the various criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities with which he becomes involved. The data developed can be utilized in several ways, from manpower deployment, to assignment, to specialization, to resource allocation, and to numerous other police organizational questions.

#### METHODOLOGY

The data utilized in this thesis was developed from the examination of 116,228 separate incidents and activities performed by patrol officers during the year of 1970. Through the use of data processing it was possible to categorize and classify these incidents and

activities into 73 different types of criminal and noncriminal response. Data was also developed to show the number of each type of incident and activity, the time consumption of each type of incident and activity, and other pertinent data such as monthly, daily and hourly activity levels.

## RESULTS

The data revealed the expected results that the patrol officer's time is primarily engaged in noncriminal incidents and activities.

## IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The data developed which revealed that the response time of patrol officers is primarily consumed by noncriminal incidents and activities requires a different evaluation of the role and functions of the police officer in our society. Inasmuch as the resources of any police department are limited and the crime rate continues to climb, the police administrator must consider the organizational impact of the variety of noncriminal services performed by his officers in terms of man-hour and resource consumption in order to maintain an efficient and effective police organization. The police administrator should closely scrutinize the activities performed by his officers and reduce or eliminate those activities which could be performed more efficiently or effectively by others.

Other implications of the developed data are the impact of these patrol activities regarding the recruitment, retention, training, assignment, deployment, and morale of police personnel.

The limitations of this thesis are concerned with the data developed; not the amount or accuracy of the data but the fact that only the patrol activities of one police department were examined. Even though the sample was large it only represented only one police department in one city with certain demographic properties which may not necessarily apply to other police departments or cities. However, the reader can interpret the data, because of the size of the sample, as general indicators of patrol response and can apply the data developed in many general ways to police organizations.

It is also realized that the data developed may leave questions unanswered, however, additional studies using this or similar data can be performed to answer these questions.

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## CHAPTER I.

### General Statement of the Problem and Purpose of the Study

Police departments like all other agencies in the Criminal Justice system, and for that matter all other organizations, are organized and administratively constructed in order that certain goals or objectives can be accomplished. But of all the agencies in the Criminal Justice system police departments are in a unique position because, unlike the other agencies that receive their inputs in terms of criminal activities or criminal behavior such as the courts and correctional institutions, many of the activities with which a police department becomes involved are not criminally derived incidents or activities. For example, these noncriminal incidents and activities run through an entire spectrum of human behavior and can often include such items as family disputes, missing children, sick persons and juvenile problems to name just a few.

This large input of noncriminal incidents and activities changes the concept of goals or objectives of the police department as compared to other agencies of the Criminal Justice system. The goals or objectives may be considered in part to be the prevention and control of crime and crime-related activities but the large input in numbers and the resulting large time consumption in man-hours of these noncriminal incidents and activities requires a different interpretation of the role of the police in contemporary society.

The various line divisions within a police department become involved in criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities in varying degrees: detectives will spend the majority of their time investigating criminal offenses, whereas those officers assigned to the juvenile division will spend much of their time in the guidance and counseling of juveniles who may or may not have committed a criminal offense.

In this analysis one segment within the police department must respond to, and in many ways be responsible for, practically the whole range of criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities which originally come to the attention of the police department. This division, the patrol division, may initiate further activities by other police department members such as the detectives and the juvenile officers, but is also responsible in a large percentage of its contacts for arriving at a satisfactory, if sometimes temporary, disposition in the many border line criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities with which it becomes involved without necessarily invoking any criminal process.

Because of this large noncriminal input in terms of incidents and activities a different concept of administration must be utilized by the police department than just having manpower available to respond to criminal or criminally-derived situations. Not only must the police department respond to criminal incidents and activities in an attempt to accomplish the goals of crime prevention and crime control, but also the organization must be flexible enough to effectively dispose of a myriad of incidents and activities, primarily border line criminal and noncriminal, which are commonly called "police services" or "called-for services."

These functions are primarily accomplished by the patrol division, but should there be, or can there be, a practical limit to this type of police response?

Flexibility within the police organization regarding the "police services" or "called-for services" is a necessity because of the possibility of a noncriminal incident erupting into a criminal incident, which then obviously becomes the responsibility of the police, but the pervasive question which frequently appears in examining the spectrum of police response and police effectiveness regarding the vast variety of incidents coming to the attention of the police department, is should a police department draw the line between "legitimate" services and activities and those services and activities which could be accomplished more easily and effectively by others? As the Commission pointed out in "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society;" The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America. They do not enact the laws they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest.<sup>1</sup>

Inasmuch as it is the police who are charged with the responsibility of controlling crime in our society, this question of "legitimate" police response to noncriminal incidents and activities becomes all-important because of the drain on manpower and the concomitant time consumption of these activities. This, of course, raises the question that if the police do desire to limit their response activities in the

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<sup>1</sup>The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, p. 242.

area of noncriminal activities what criteria are to be used to develop just where and how the line is to be drawn between the "legitimate" and "non-legitimate" activities.

Because it is often difficult to differentiate between "legitimate" and "non-legitimate" demands made upon the police by our complex society, this question can best be explored at this time in a philosophical context. What is the "proper" role of the police in our society?

Police officers direct and control traffic, escort important visitors in and out of town, license taxicabs and bicycles, assist motorists, find lost children, settle family disputes, respond to medical emergencies and perform a myriad of other activities which by any measurement could not be considered to be crime control activities. How did these services come to be a part of the police response? Perhaps it is easy to understand why the police traditionally perform such services. They are services somebody must perform, and the police, being ever present and mobile, are logical candidates. Since much of a uniformed patrolman's time is spent on simply moving around his beat on preventive patrol, it is natural for the public to believe that he has the time to perform such services. It is also natural to interpret the police role of "protection" as meaning protection not only against crime but against other hazards, accidents, or even discomforts of life.<sup>2</sup> This interpretation projects that the police must be more than crime fighters; the general nature of human problems which require some kind of official assistance cannot be solved by ignoring

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 252.



them just because these problems cannot be classified as crime-related problems. [The function of the police is to assist the citizens whom they serve in whatever way they can--whether it be keeping the peace at a family dispute or searching for a missing child--no other agency has at its disposal the resources available to the police department, especially the patrol division: 24-hour per day manpower and mobility--and to limit these resources only to the fighting of crime, which would be necessarily inefficient because the police can do little to change conditions which cause crime, would leave the citizenry helpless in a great variety of situations. The summation of this philosophical view is that the police function in our contemporary society is the maintenance of an orderly society and the provision of general services, and these functions should not be dependent merely upon an arbitrary labelling of some activity as either criminal or noncriminal.

The other view of this philosophical dichotomy regarding police response to noncriminal activities should also be examined. One viewpoint is that since the police are charged with the responsibility of controlling crime in our society and are already undermanned and overburdened to control to any extent the rapid increase in crime experienced in all parts of the country, the continually increasing burden of handling and disposing of a variety of noncriminal activities and incidents severely taxes available police resources. This view also holds that the majority of these "service" activities are a waste of time and the skills of persons who have been specifically trained for fighting crime--a police officer issuing bicycle licenses or being used as a chauffeur for the mayor is obviously not employing his crime-related training.

Collaterally with this argument is that the performance of these trivial duties may discourage able men from entering police work and may drive other able men out of it. This view is especially relevant today because of the added emphasis on higher standards for police personnel, especially both pre- and post-employment education for the police officer at the college and university level. Will the young, educated police aspirant be attracted to and more importantly remain with a vocation which, although dealing with the challenge of crime, spends a much larger proportion of its time doing trivial, service-connected activities which very rarely require the knowledge and skill level which this individual has attained? Many police aspirants are attracted to police work because of the chance to be of service to their fellow man but will the educated police officer find enough intellectual challenge in police work of this type or will he view himself as a "public servant" in the least complimentary sense of the words?

This philosophy can also argue that this misuse of manpower for nonessential services seriously affects the main responsibility of the police--the control of crime. The following example illustrates this problem: On a nationwide basis the number of police officers per one thousand population averages slightly less than two, although this varies considerably even within contiguous geographic areas. However, even with this small number to begin with not all these officers are on active patrol assignment: a percentage are detectives, juvenile officers, vice officers, command and supervisory personnel and etc. The average strength of a patrol division nationwide in any average police department is slightly over half of the sworn personnel of the department. Even now, however, this reduced figure is still not usable

in looking at patrolmen on the street. Allowances have to be made for patrol supervisory personnel, patrolmen on days off or off on sick leave and also patrolmen on vacation. In addition, the remaining number of patrolmen now have to be further divided into shifts to cover the 24-hour, seven-day-a-week working schedule of the police department. It can be seen that the average number of patrol officers on the road for any given hour is going to be much less than two per one thousand population. For example, the average patrol officer coverage for the city studied in this thesis for any given hour during any given day of the year is one patrol officer per 5,750 persons, considerably less than the beginning figure of two police officers per one thousand population. Obviously, the added burden of responding to and disposing of a variety of noncriminal, nonessential incidents and activities severely detracts for the time and resources available to the police to deal with criminal incidents and activities.

To further confuse the issue as to what is "legitimate" police response to public demands regarding noncriminal incidents and activities is the argument that the traffic officer does deter crimes or solve them by virtue of his presence and availability; that answering service calls stimulates public esteem for and cooperation with the police, helps familiarize policemen with the community and furnishes investigative leads to alert and intelligent officers; that opportunities to be friendly and useful are psychologically valuable to men who spend much of their time dealing with the seamy side of life.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 253.

In addition the mere presence of the police going from one location to another will have some deterrent affect upon street crime just because the officers will be seen by a certain percentage of potential violators which is the theory of preventive police patrol, marked police cars and uniformed officers. As the Commission discovered in an analysis of crime in Chicago, 61.5% of over 9,000 major crimes against the person, including rapes, robberies and assaults, over a six-month period occurred on the streets or in other public premises.<sup>4</sup> The Commission further pointed out that the number of crimes committed in the New York subways declined by 36% in one year after a uniformed transit patrolman was assigned to every train during the late night hours.<sup>5</sup>

The issue, then, of what is "legitimate" police response cannot easily be defined because of the many variables which are present no matter which view is taken. The philosophical dichotomy just presented does not answer the questions it develops, however, it does present the two sides to the question of police response to the various non-criminal incidents and activities. To examine empirically the questions raised requires research about the various police response activities, especially those performed by the patrol division, to develop data to discover just how much time is devoted to the criminal incidents and activities and to the noncriminal incidents and activities performed by patrolmen.

Inasmuch as most activities by patrol officers are initiated by radio command from headquarters--the officer is dispatched to a given

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 248.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

location to deal with a specific problem--a study of the nature of these radio dispatches can reveal how often patrol officers are involved in the various criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities.

The purpose for the development of this data is to give the police administrator a better perspective of the activities of his police department, especially the patrol division. In a small town the police administrator is not beset by any insurmountable difficulties in the acquisition of this information, however, in any city of considerable size the task of acquiring such information may be formidable and therefore just not done. Administrators and command officers therefore often guess as to what percentage of time patrol officers are devoting to the various criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities, often with the result of erroneous assumptions and conclusions upon which to base decisions. This is illustrated in the response to the Patrol Activity Questionnaire, page 129.

Because both crime and the demands made upon the police are increasing yearly at an unprecedented rate, and because of other problems such as closer scrutiny of police budgets, problems in recruitment of qualified personnel, job satisfaction for the younger, educated officers, and a host of other related problems, the police administrator must analyze and evaluate the response of his police department to the increasing demands and pressures in order that he be able to maintain an efficient, effective organization. The police administrator must obtain the maximum realistic output and efficiency from his most important resource--his manpower. To accomplish this he must analyze the use of the personnel of his department, especially his patrol officers, in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and also even morale influences.



Many factors, both intrinsic and extrinsic, can influence the morale of a police department and a discussion of these various factors would be out of context for this study, however, the use of a police officer in terms of criminal and noncriminal response activities can be an influencing factor of morals.

This thesis will be the examination and also evaluation of the patrol activities of a police department in terms of criminal and noncriminal response activities in order to develop empirical data upon which rational decisions could be made. Even though this study will be concerned only with the patrol activities of one police department out of an estimated 45,000 police departments in this country, the data developed in this examination and evaluation can be applied to a number of police departments through a general application of the data. The data has been developed through the examination of over 116,000 responses by patrol officers of the police department studied to a variety of criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities during a one-year period.

The data developed in this study because of the size of the sample allows a minute examination of patrol response activities which enables the data to be evaluated in terms of the decision-making process which is the most important function of any police administrator. Again, the data developed only pertains to one police department, however, even the use of general data can be of great utility especially in this area of study which has been largely neglected.

## SCOPE OF STUDY

The police department chosen for study in this thesis is comprised of 173 sworn personnel of whom 102, or approximately 59%, are assigned to the patrol division. The department services a population of 95,000 persons in what can be described as an industrial city with considerable heavy industry as the main employment. During the year beginning January 1, 1970 and ending through December 31, 1970, patrol officers responded to a total of 116,228 incidents and activities, both criminal and noncriminal, which consumed a total of 51,878 man-hours of patrol time.

Through the use of data processing it was possible to categorize the 116,228 incidents and activities into 73 separate criminal and noncriminal categories of patrol response. This allowed data to be compiled to reveal the number of incidents in each category handled by patrol officers, e.g., murder, robbery, family disputes, traffic accidents, and etc., and also, more importantly, the time consumption of these various incidents and activities could be developed. The time consumption data allows an evaluation of these various response activities relative to one another so that comparisons can be made not only as to the number of responses but also as to which type or types of activities consume the most patrol time which is essential if one is to evaluate the patrol response.

Inasmuch as the police administrator is concerned not only with overall numbers and percentages for use in an evaluation of patrol response, because of their limited usefulness only to a general application of the data, data has also been developed to show monthly, weekly and even hourly fluxuations and changes in patrol response in

the 73 criminal and noncriminal categories to give the police administrator an even more concise picture of the activities of a patrol division.

Again this study is only concerned with the patrol activities of one police department but the data developed does show some correlation with a similar study as is illustrated in Data Correlation, page 125, and if the reader keeps in mind that the data developed should be used more for relative comparison than for absolutes, the data developed can do much to give a better understanding of the role of the average patrol officer in a contemporary police department. And through an examination of the functions of the patrol officer an evaluation of patrol activities can be accomplished.

## CHAPTER II

### Percentage of Patrol Time Consumption by Month - All Incidents and Activities

The examination of patrol response can best be begun by examining all 73 different categories of incidents and activities as they affected the patrol division officers in terms of time consumption of these activities. The 116,228 incidents and activities which consumed 51,878 man-hours represent only a percentage of the patrol man-hours expended for the year of 1970. The total number of man-hours expended by patrol officers for the year was 140,160, therefore, the 51,878 hours consumed by all the criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities reveals that 37.01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended was consumed by these incidents and activities.

The 37.01% time consumption is only an average however of the entire year. The different months of the year are either more or less busy on a relative basis. The developed data revealed that the busiest month of the year was August when 5048 man-hours were consumed by patrol activities, representing 43.22% of the total man-hours expended for the month, while the least busiest month was February when only 3411 man-hours were consumed by patrol activities which represented 29.20% of the total man-hours expended for the month.

The months of the year and the man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities as a percentage of the total man-hours expended for each month are shown as follows:

January: 31.04% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
February: 29.20% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
March: 35.05% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
April: 35.68% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
May: 37.33% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
June: 40.03% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
July: 41.11% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
August: 43.22% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
September: 39.51% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
October: 42.84% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
November: 31.04% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities  
December: 37.75% of patrol time consumed by patrol activities

The above data is illustrated graphically in Graph #1 -  
Percentage of Patrol Time Consumption by Month - All Incidents and  
Activities.

The above data of monthly response by patrol officers can also  
be shown as a percentage of the total response for the year. If the  
time consumption of the total number of incidents and activities to  
which patrol officers responded is considered to be 100%, the monthly  
time consumption of all incidents and activities, stated as a percentage  
of the whole year is as follows:

January:	7.07%
February:	6.58%
March:	7.89%
April:	8.03%
May:	8.40%
June:	9.01%
July:	9.26%
August:	9.73%
September:	8.90%
October:	9.65%
November:	6.99%
December:	<u>8.50%</u>

Total Year 100%

The above data is illustrated graphically in Graph #2 - Monthly Time Consumption of All Incidents and Activities, Stated as a Percentage of the Whole Year.

In addition to the monthly fluxuations in incident and activity levels throughout the year it is also important to note that these levels vary with the different days of the week. The next series of data will illustrate the amount and percentage of activities per day of week on a yearly average, and also the amount and percentage of activities per day of week on a monthly average.

The total of 116,228 incidents and activities handled by patrol officers during the year can be shown by each day of the week as follows:

Sunday: 13,715 incidents and activities, representing 11.80% of all incidents and activities.

Monday: 17,702 incidents and activities, representing 15.23% of all incidents and activities.

Tuesday: 16,958 incidents and activities, representing 14.59% of all incidents and activities.

Wednesday: 16,132 incidents and activities, representing 13.88% of all incidents and activities.

Thursday: 17,376 incidents and activities, representing 14.95% of all incidents and activities.

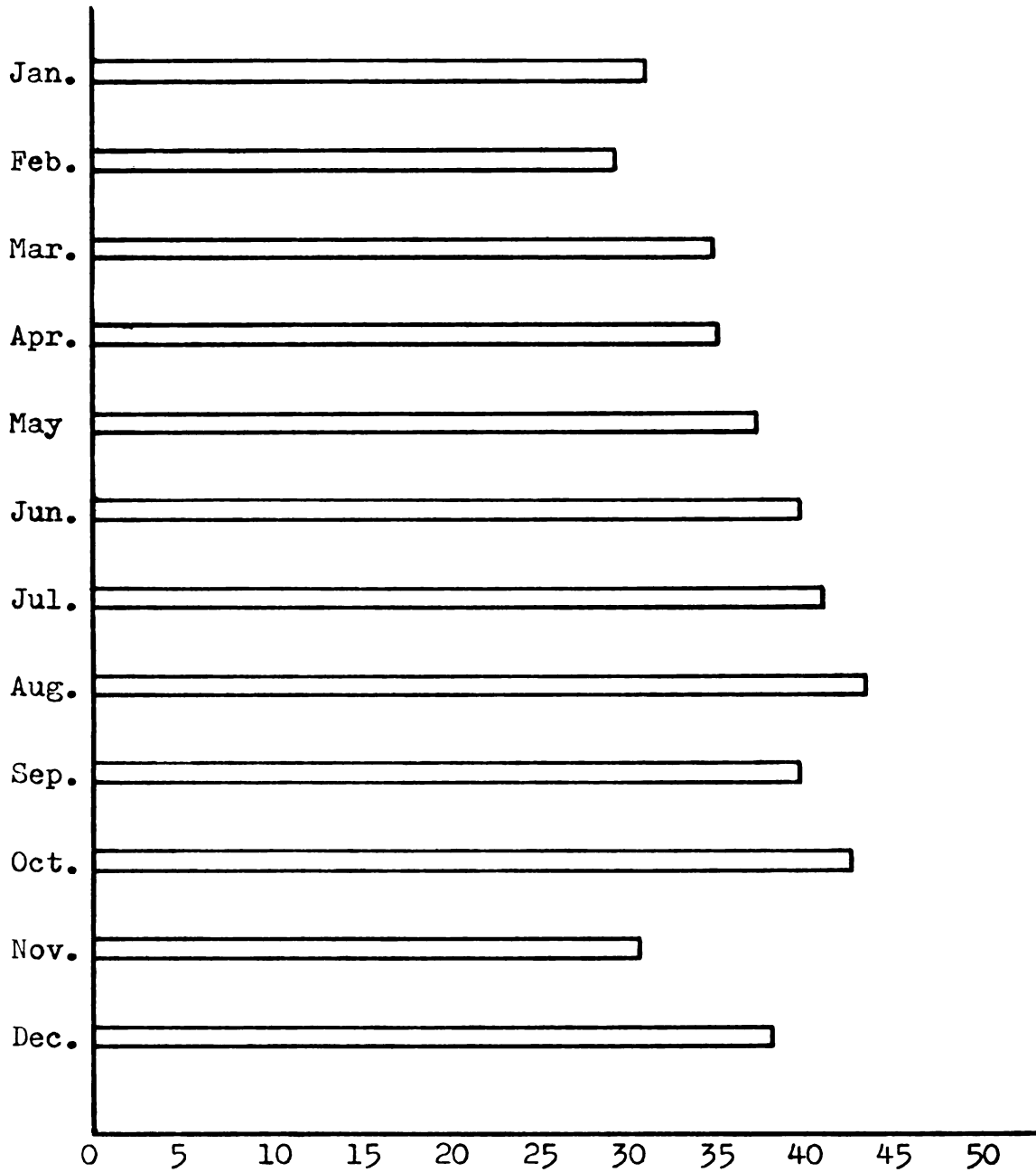
Friday: 17,992 incidents and activities, representing 15.48% of all incidents and activities.

Saturday: 16,411 incidents and activities, representing 14.12% of all incidents and activities.

The above data is illustrated graphically in Graph #3 - Daily Percentage of All Incidents and Activities - Yearly Average.

The months of the year are illustrated graphically in Graphs #4 through #15 which show the percentage of response for each day of the week for each month, and also the daily response per month compared to the yearly average daily response.

Graph # 1  
Percentage of Patrol Time Consumption  
by Month -- All Incidents and Activities

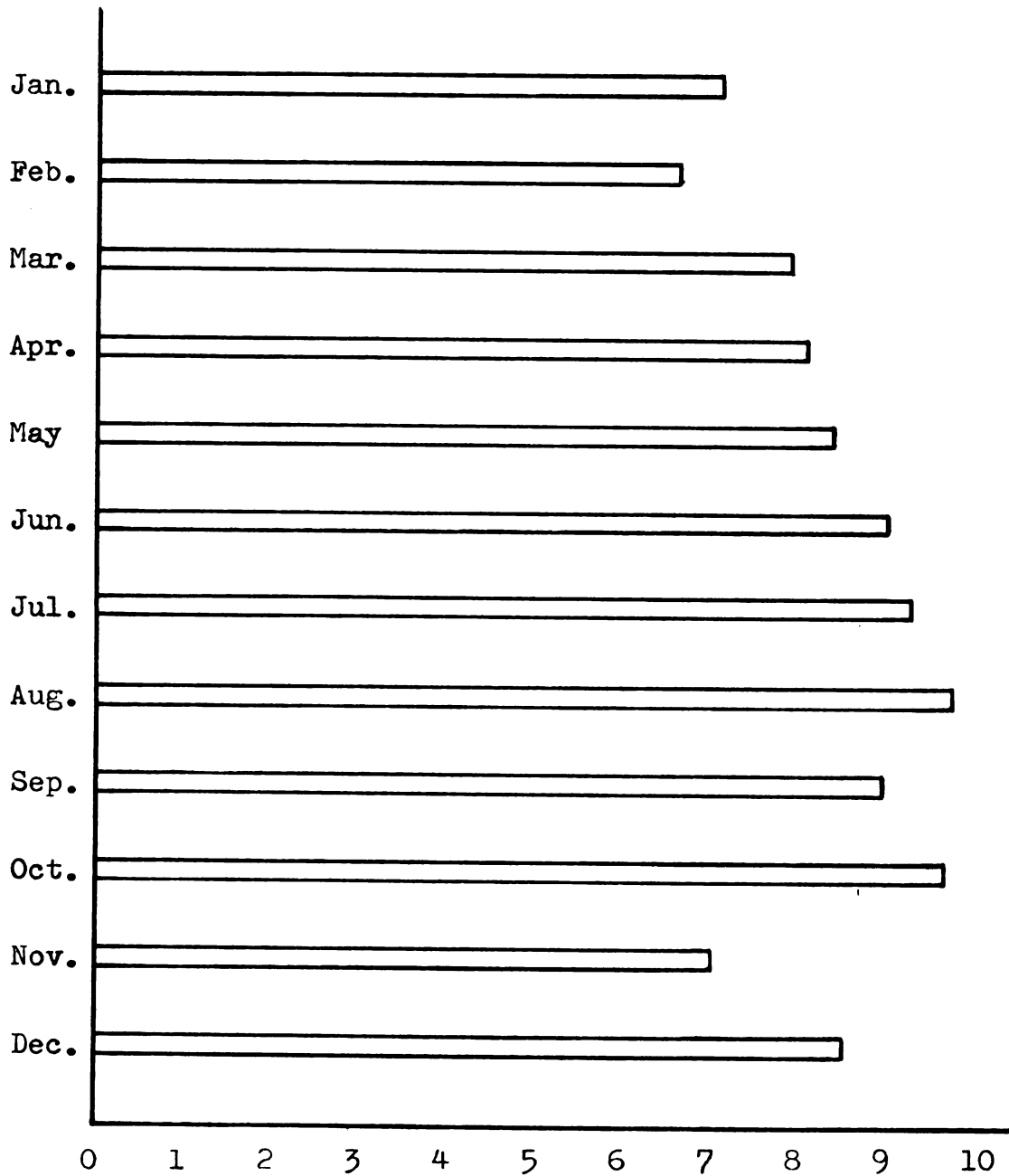


Yearly Average = 37.01% per Month



Graph # 2

Monthly Time Consumption of All Incidents and Activities,  
Stated as a Percentage of the Whole Year. Year = 100%

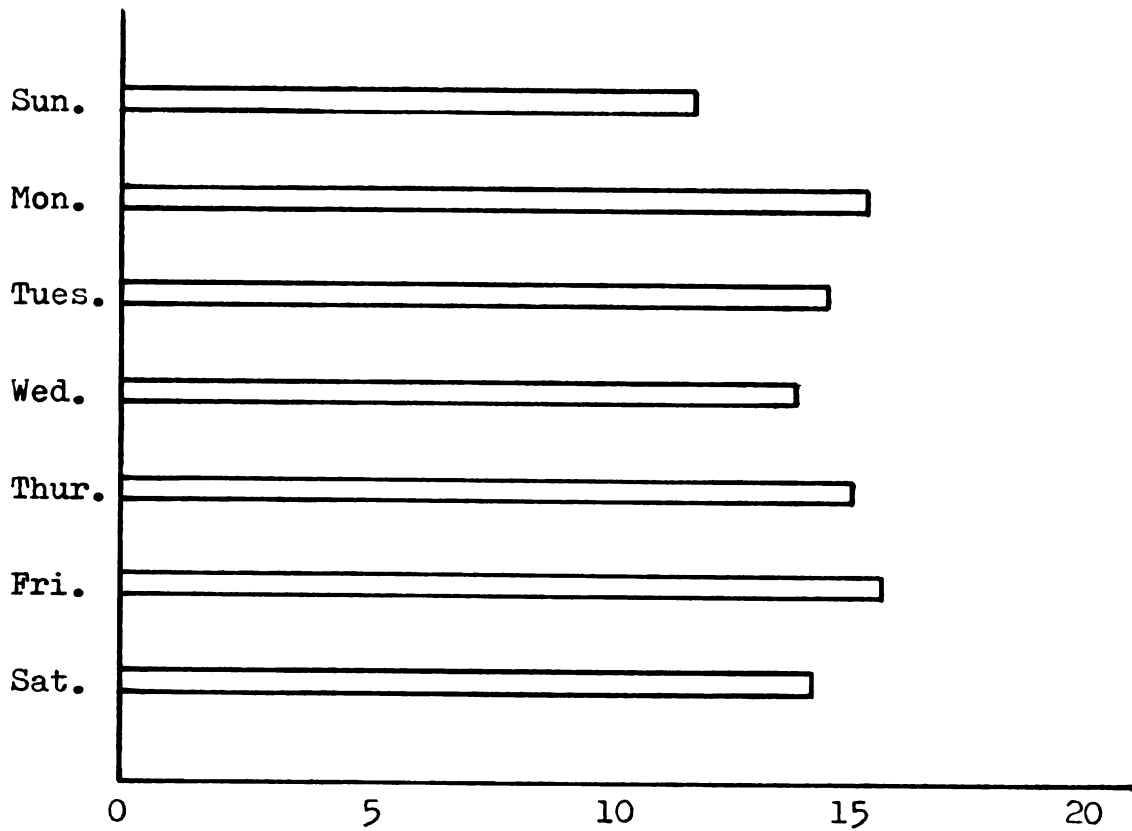


Yearly Average = 8.33%

Graph #3

Daily Percentage of All Incidents and Activities.


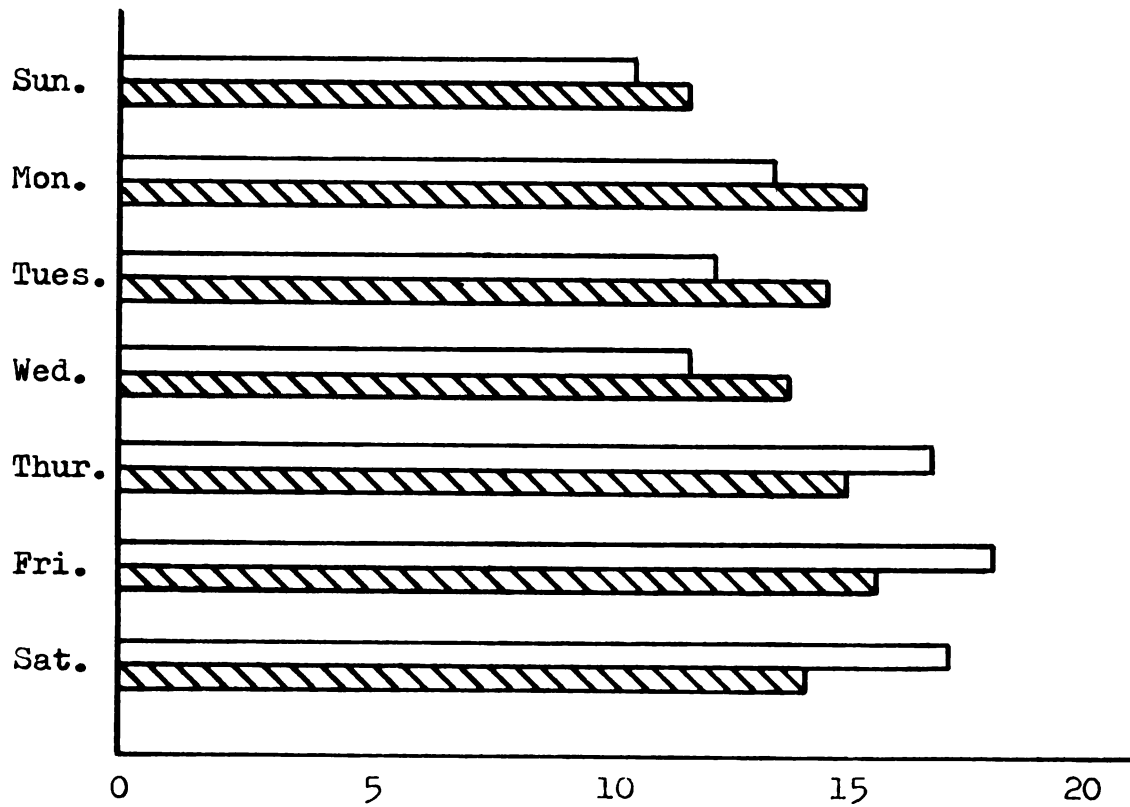

Yearly Average. Week = 100%



Graph #4

January - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities

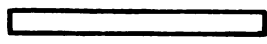
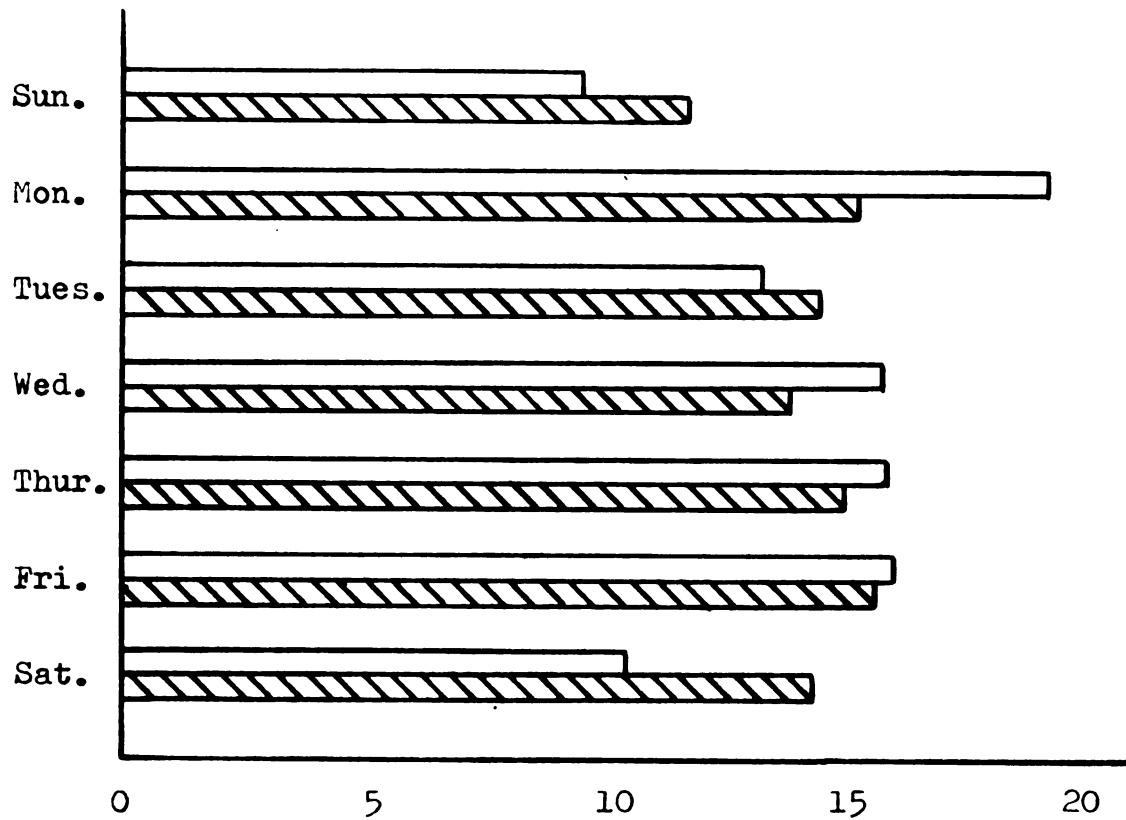
Week = 100%

 January Percentage Average Yearly Percentage

Graph #5

February - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities

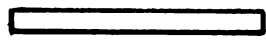
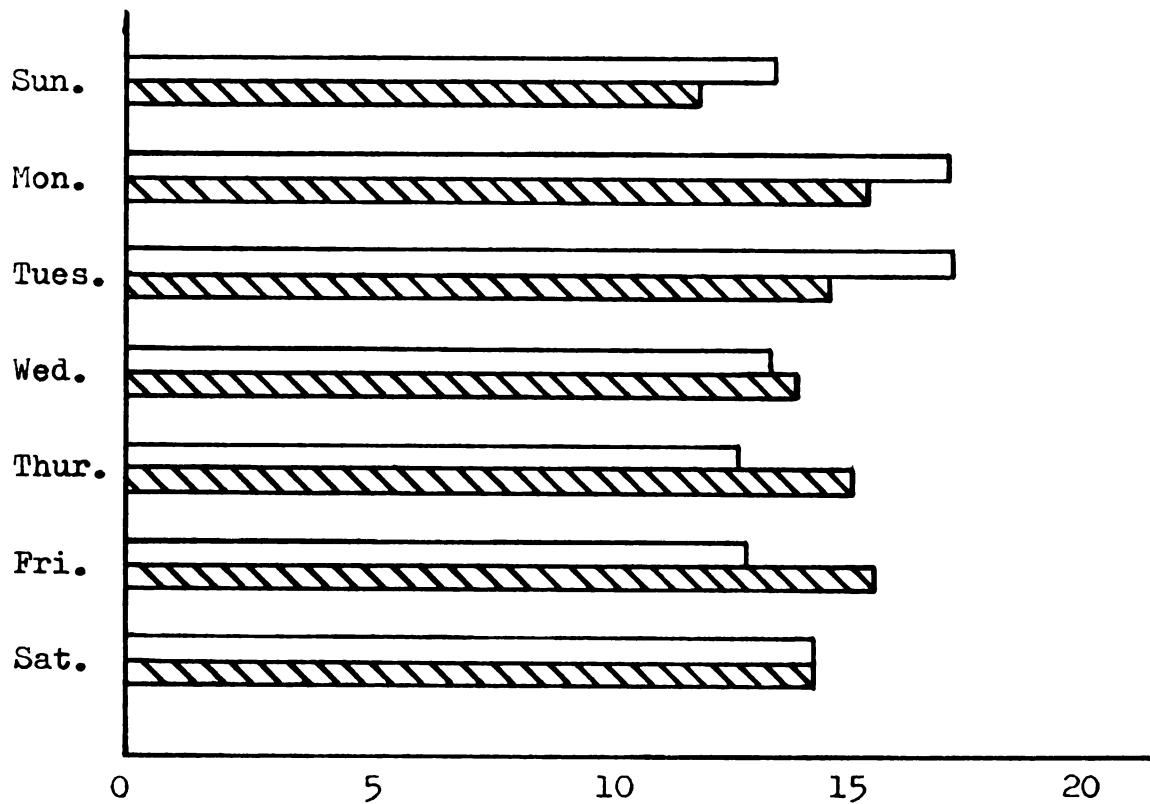
Week = 100%

 February Percentage Average Yearly Percentage

## Graph #6

March - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities

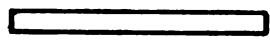
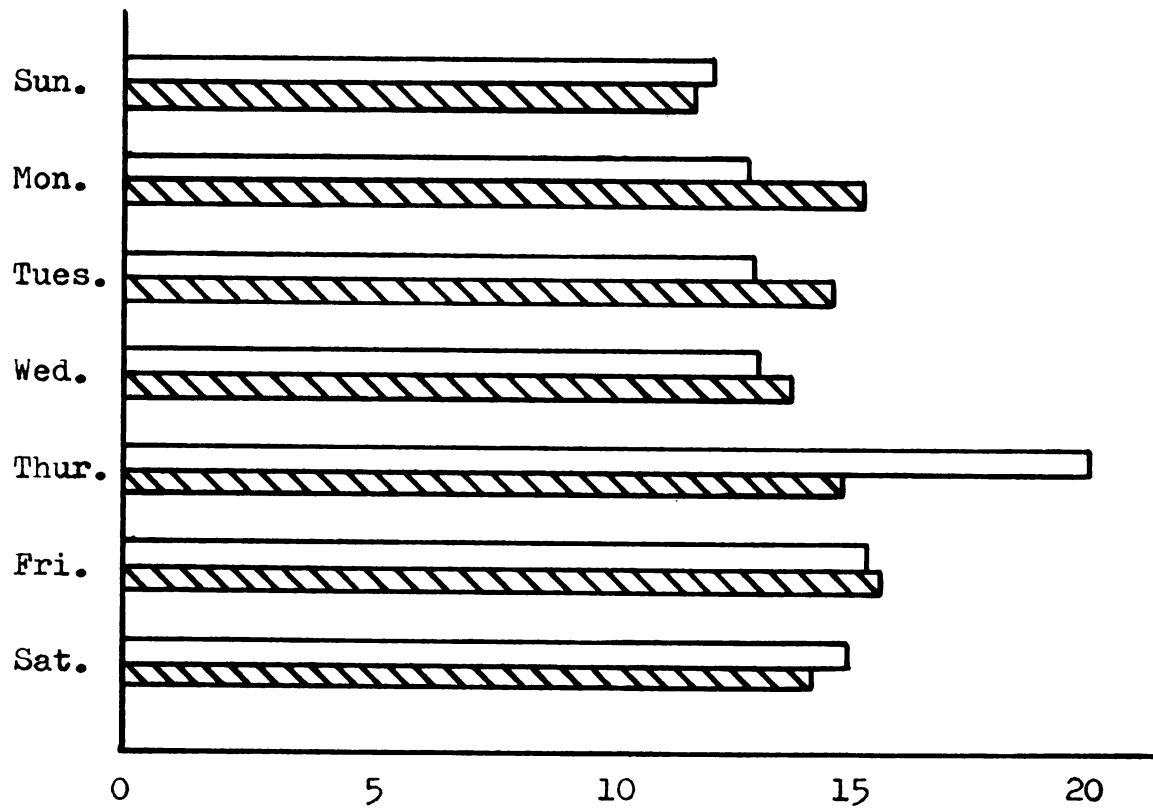
Week = 100%

 March Percentage Average Yearly Percentage

Graph #7

April - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities

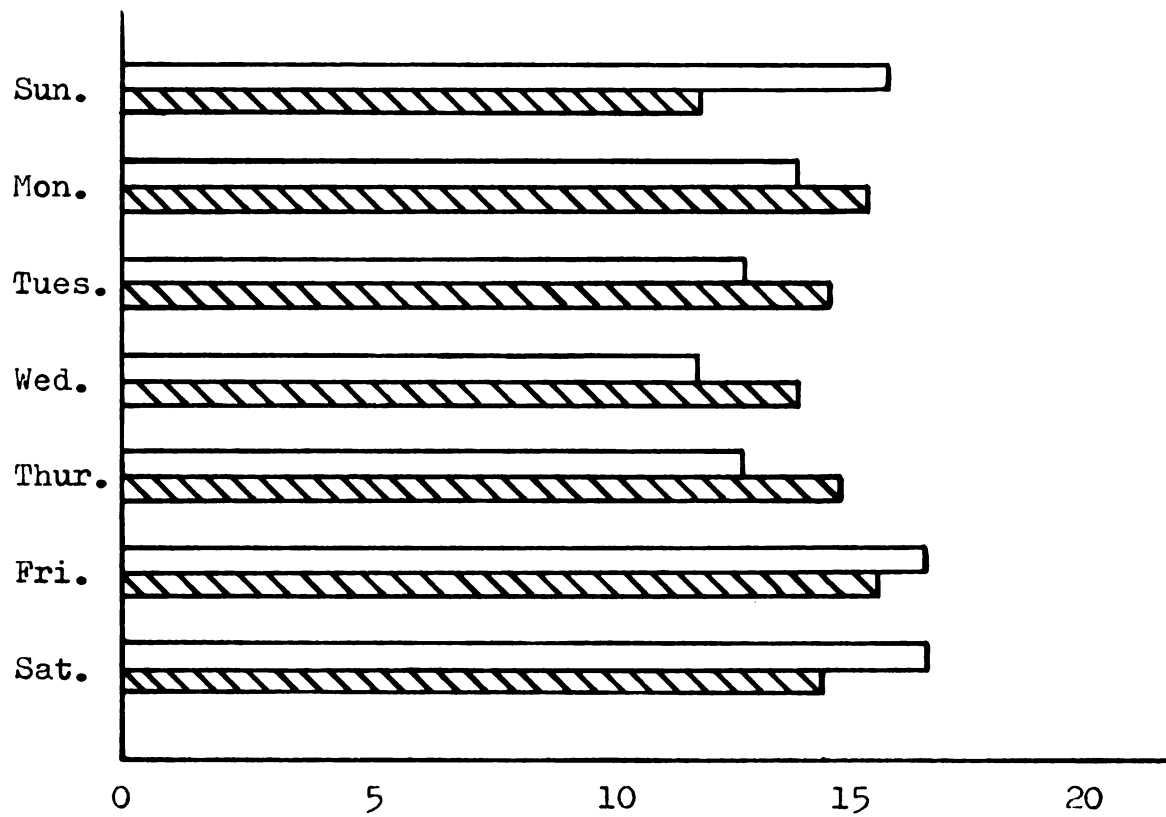

Week = 100%

 April Percentage Average Yearly Percentage

Graph #8

May - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities


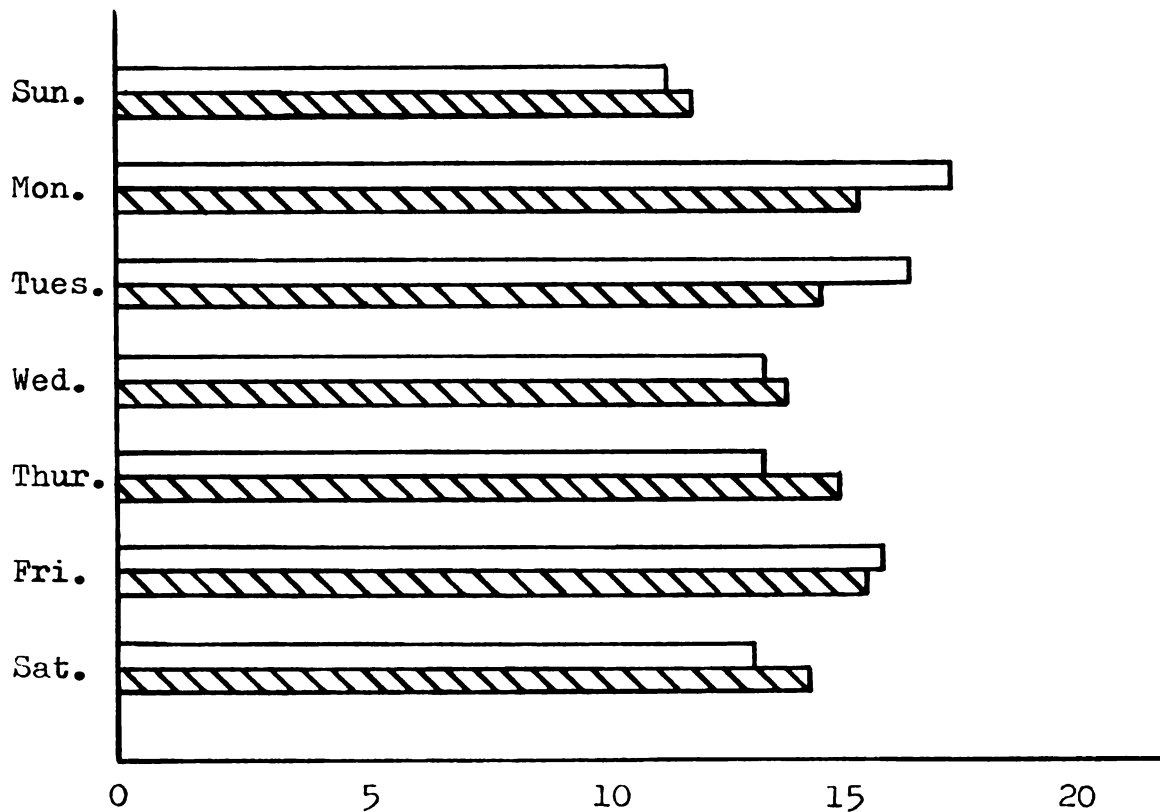

Week = 100%

 May Percentage Average Yearly Percentage

Graph #9

June - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities

Week = 100%

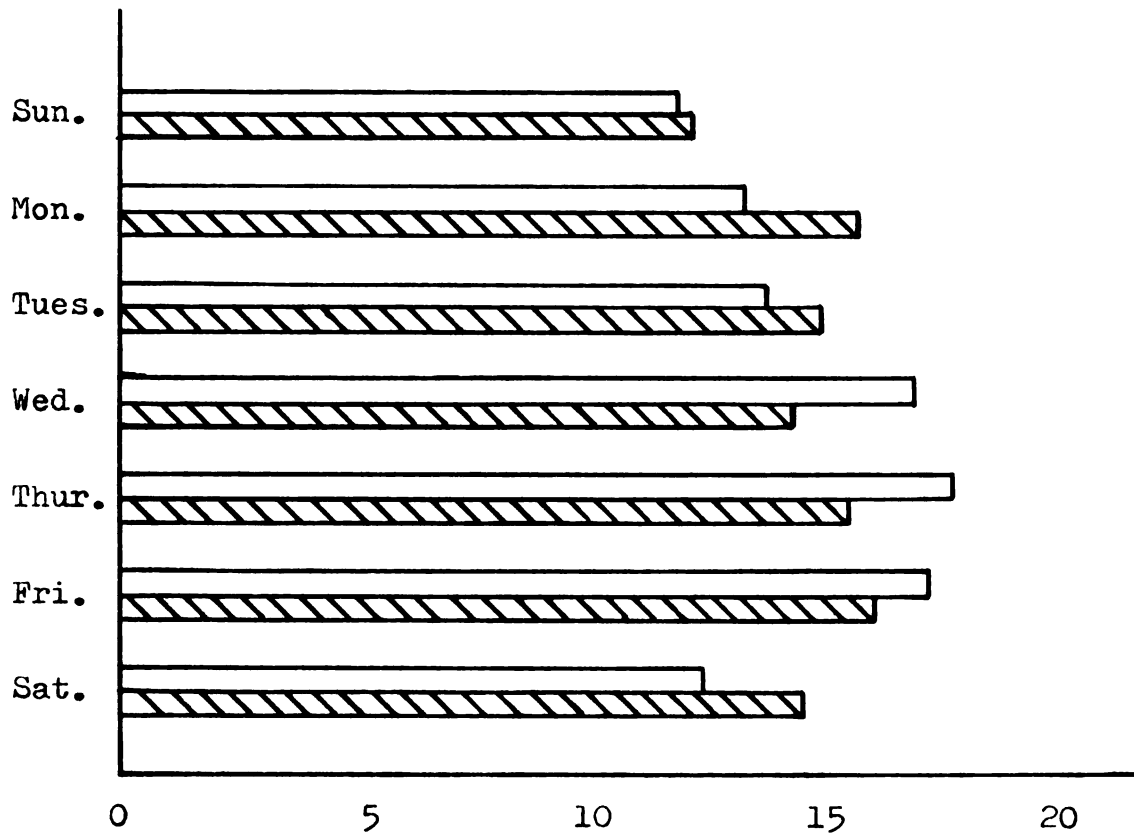
 June Percentage Average Yearly Percentage




Graph #10

July - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities.

Week = 100%



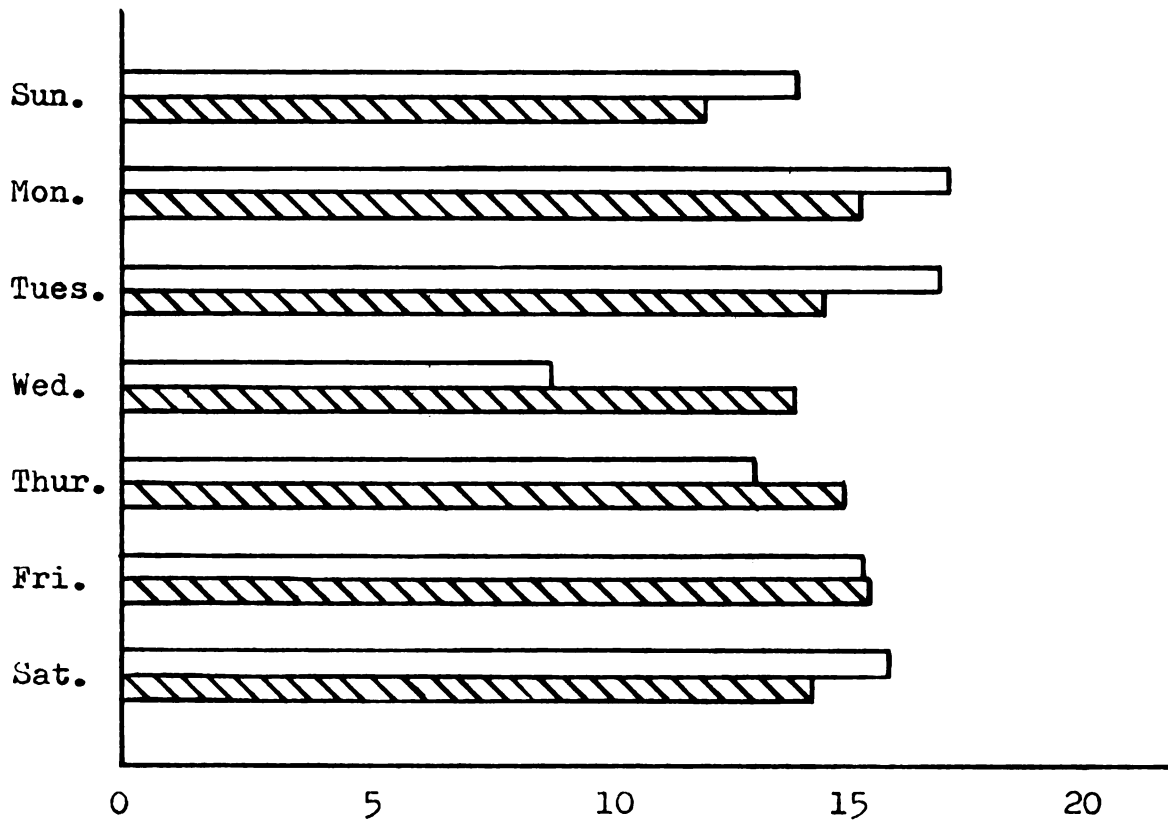
 July Percentage

 Average Yearly Percentage

Graph # 11

August - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities.

Week = 100%



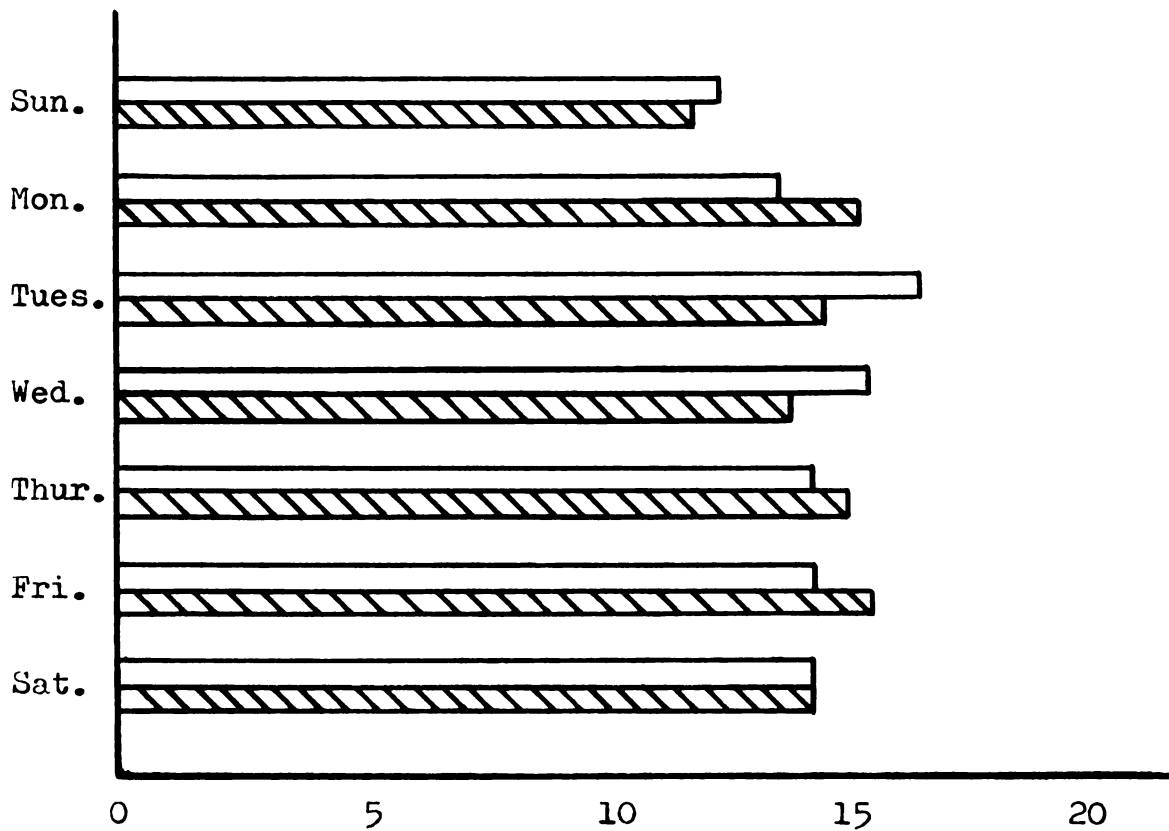
August Percentage

Average Yearly Percentage

Graph #12

September - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities.

Week = 100%



September Percentage

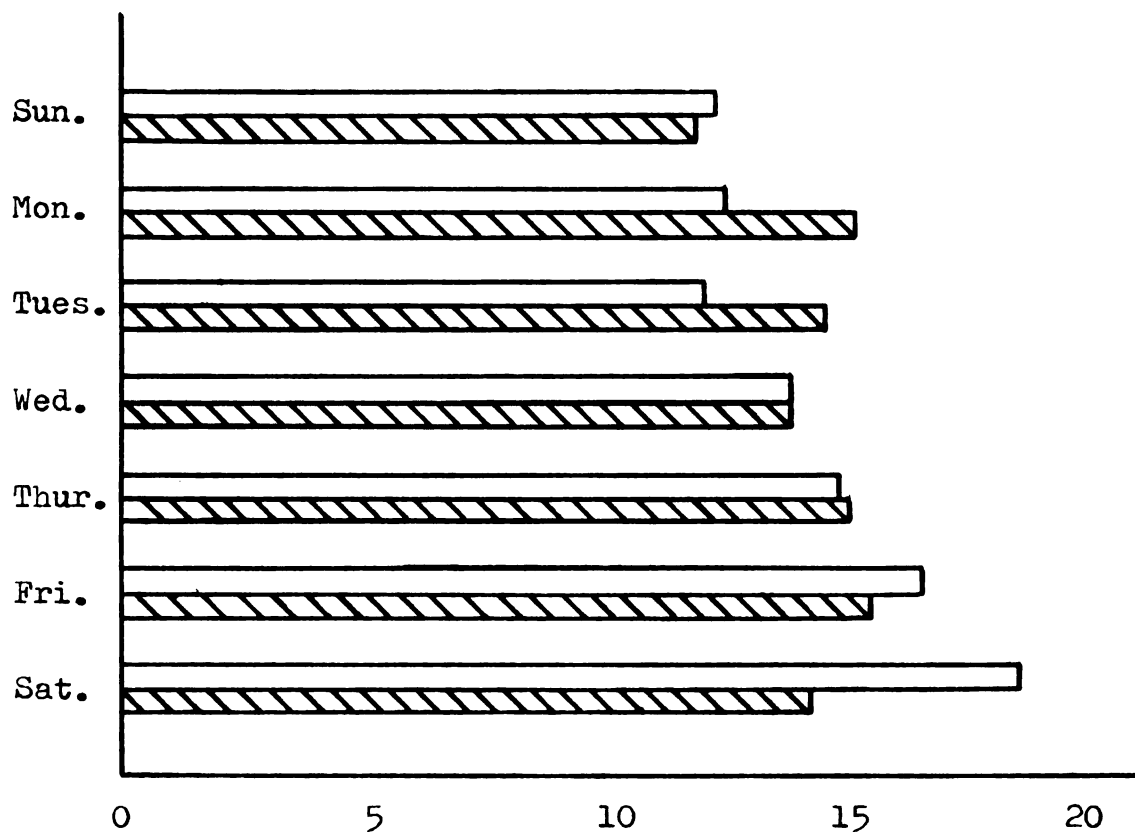


Average Yearly Percentage

Graph #13

October - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities.

Week = 100%



October Percentage

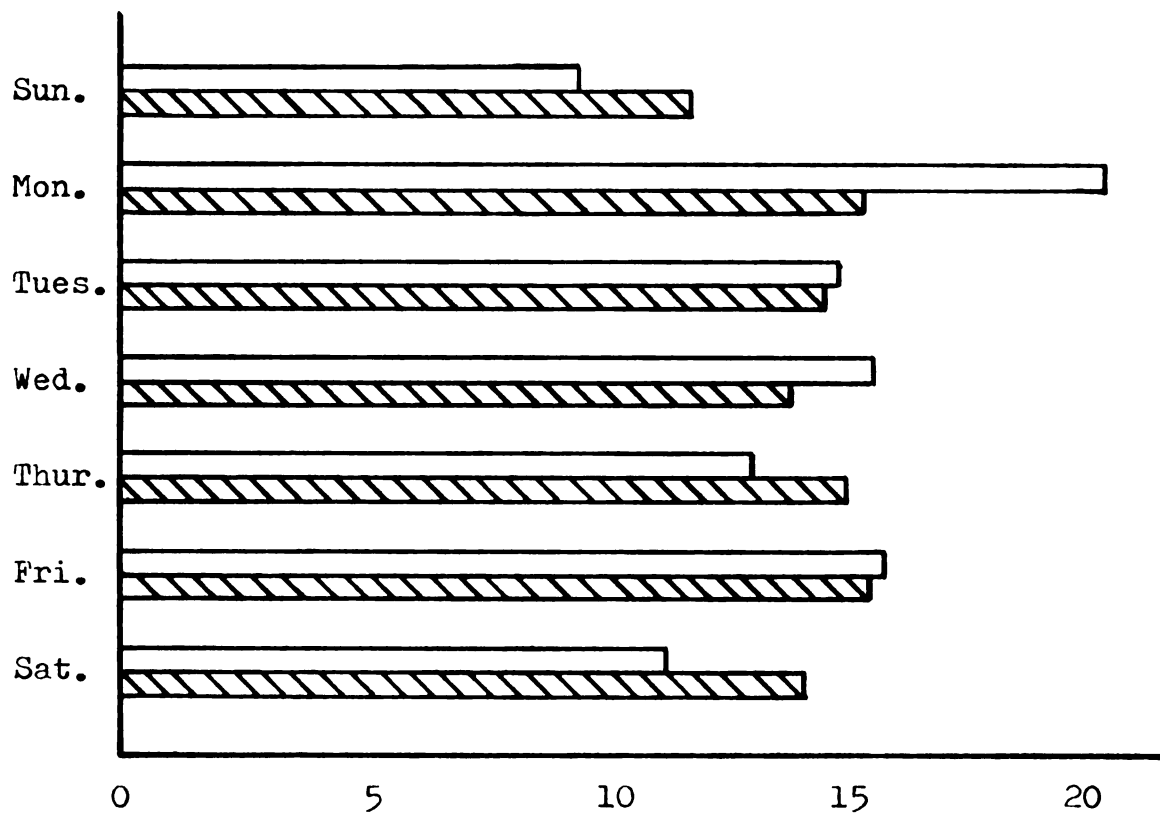


Average Yearly Percentage


Graph #14

November - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities.

Week = 100%



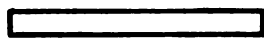
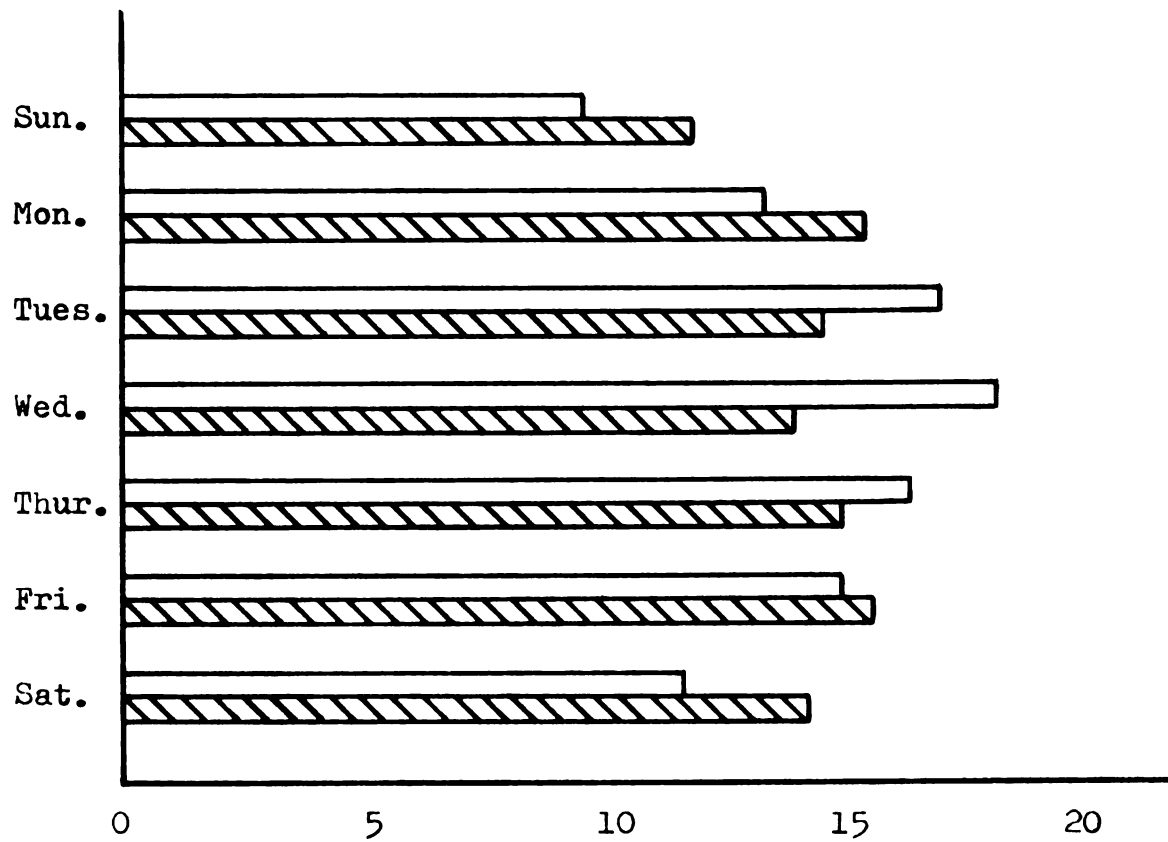
 November Percentage

 Average Yearly Percentage

Graph #15

December - Daily Percentage of Incidents and Activities

Week = 100%



December Percentage



Average Yearly Percentage

In addition to the monthly and daily fluxuations in patrol response, another important area of data is that of the hourly fluxuation of patrol response. Logically, the patrol officer is not going to be as busy at 3:00 A.M. as he will be at 3:00 P.M. Inasmuch as this examination will develop numerous facets of patrol response, an examination of the hourly responses is important in analyzing the various incidents and activities of patrol response. Through the use of data processing it was possible to obtain not only the number and time consumption of the patrol responses in the 73 different categories but also the number of these incidents and activities which occurred each hour of the day in each category of response.

If all 73 categories of response are combined and analyzed as to the percentage of the amount which will occur each hour of the day, based on a yearly average, the hourly response percentage using 24 hours as 100% is as follows: (hours in military time)

0000 to 0100	= 4.86%
0100 to 0200	= 4.25%
0200 to 0300	= 3.55%
0300 to 0400	= 2.15%
0400 to 0500	= 1.46%
0500 to 0600	= 1.46%
0600 to 0700	= 1.83%
0700 to 0800	= 2.52%
0800 to 0900	= 3.77%
0900 to 1000	= 4.36%
1000 to 1100	= 4.38%
1100 to 1200	= 3.66%

1200 to 1300 = 5.11%

1300 to 1400 = 5.38%

1400 to 1500 = 5.17%

1500 to 1600 = 5.88%

1600 to 1700 = 5.86%

1700 to 1800 = 5.81%

1800 to 1900 = 5.02%

1900 to 2000 = 3.50%

2000 to 2100 = 5.24%

2100 to 2200 = 5.09%

2200 to 2300 = 4.70%

2300 to 2400 = 4.99%

---

Total Day = 100%

The above data is illustrated graphically in Graph #16 - Hourly Percentage of All Incidents and Activities - Yearly Average.

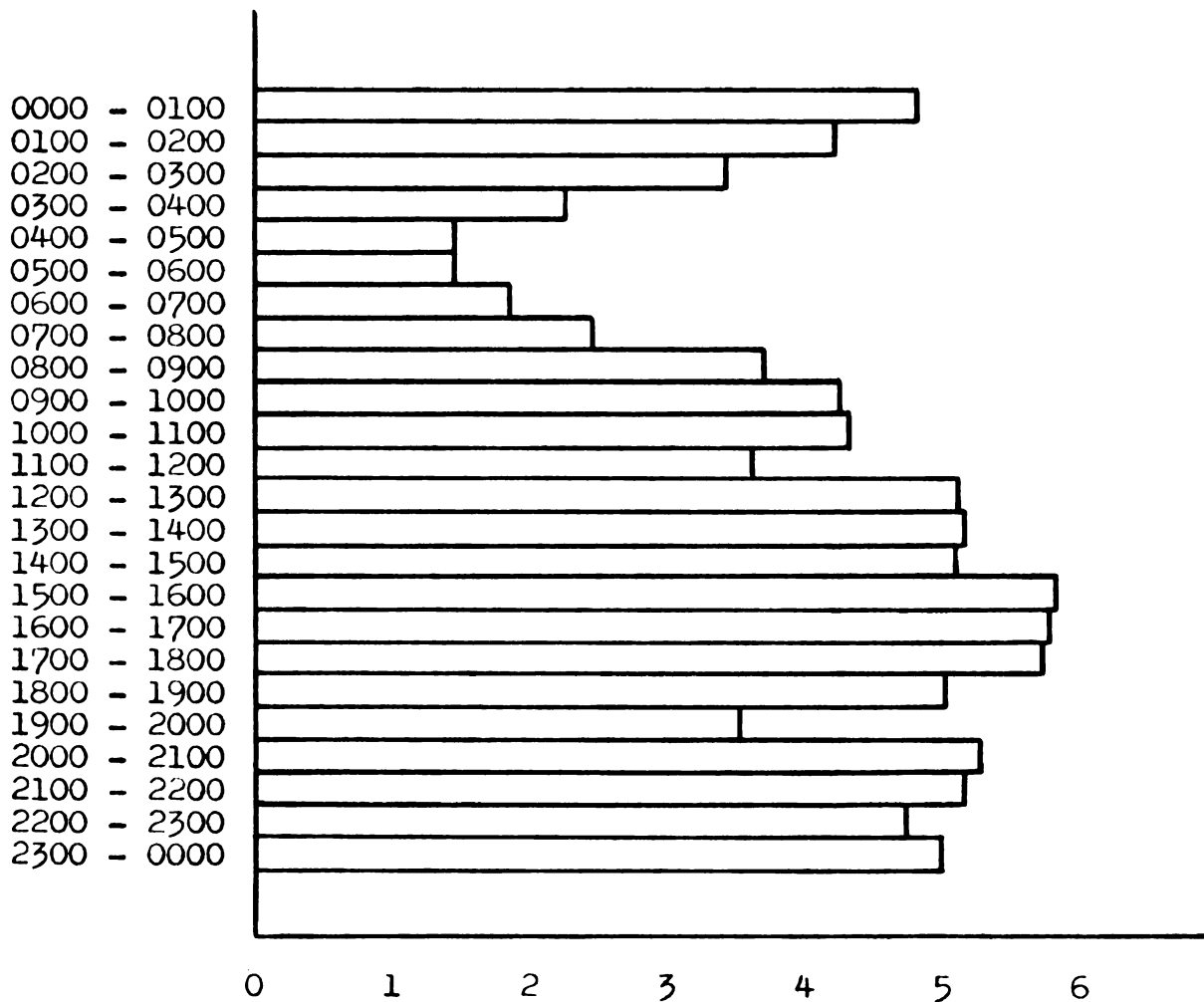
During the course of developing the above data, data was also developed of the hourly response for each month of the year, however, the slight differences obtained are not significant in examining the hourly fluxuations and the above data can be considered to be applicable to all months of the year.



Graph #16

Hourly Percentage of All Incidents and Activities.

Yearly Average. Military Time. 24 Hours = 100%.



### CHAPTER III

#### Examination of Patrol Response by Type of Incident or Activity

So far in this study patrol response has been only examined as it pertained to an average of all incidents coming to the attention of patrol officers or of all activities performed by patrol officers. This data is useful from the standpoint of an overall examination of patrol response, however, if patrol response is to be examined in greater detail and an analysis made of the data developed it will require the development of data concerning each type of criminal and noncriminal incident or activity.

This part of the study will be concerned with the examination of each of the 73 different types of incidents or activities to develop the following information:

1. The number of each type of incident or activity handled by patrol officers.
2. The total time consumption in man-hours of the patrol response to each type of incident or activity.
3. The average man-hour time consumption for each type of incident or activity.
4. The time consumption of each type of incident or activity compared to the total expenditure of man-hours, stated as a percentage.
5. The time consumption of each type of incident or activity compared to patrol man-hours expended only in responding to all incidents and activities, stated as a percentage.

6. The number of each type of incident or activity handled by patrol officers compared to the total number of all incidents and activities handled, (116,228), stated as a percentage.
7. Patrol response to each type of incident or activity to develop:
  - a. the busiest month of the year.
  - b. the busiest day of the week.
  - c. the busiest hour of the day.

The examination of each type of incident or activity will begin with an examination of patrol response to the criminal incidents or activities. The incidents or activities categorized as criminal are those which are considered crimes in the Uniform Crime Reports published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These include both Part I and Part II crimes.

The examination will then continue to all the other incidents and activities not listed in the Uniform Crime Reports as crimes but to which patrol officers responded.

#### Examination of Patrol Response - Criminal Incidents or Activities

Incidents or activities categorized as criminal are those which are listed as crimes in the Uniform Crime Reports.

The Part I crimes examined in this study are:

Homicide  
Forcible Rape  
Robbery  
Breaking and Entering (Burglary)  
Larceny  
Aggravated Assault  
Auto Theft

The Part II crimes examined in this study are:

Forgery  
 Fraud  
 Assault  
 Weapons Offenses  
 Sex Offenses (except forcible rape)  
 Narcotics  
 Gambling  
 Liquor Violations  
 Drunk  
 Disorderly Conduct  
 Vagrancy  
 Purse Snatching  
 Shoplifting  
 Driving Under the Influence of Liquor

The recording system of the police department studied did not allow for a differentiation between those incidents and activities to which a patrol officer was dispatched by radio command from headquarters and those incidents and activities which the officer discovered by himself during routine patrol activity. The time spent on each incident or activity, whether radio dispatched or observed by the officer, is recorded the same, and a differentiation is not necessary for the purposes of this study which is interested primarily in the time consumed by the various incidents and activities.

#### HOMICIDE

The first criminal incident to be examined is homicide. During the year of 1970 patrol officers responded to 23 homicide incidents which consumed 54.23 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was 2.35 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol responses to homicide incidents:

1. The time consumed, 54.23 hours, was .03% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.

2. The time consumed, 54.23 hours, was .10% of the total number of patrol man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of homicide incidents, 23, accounted for .01% of the total number of incidents or activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more homicides during the month of March, 6, than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more homicides on Friday and Saturday, 6 apiece, than during any other days of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more homicides between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Homicide Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . . 1	July . . . . . 5
February . . . . 0	August . . . . . 2
March . . . . . 6	September . . . . 2
April . . . . . 2	October . . . . . 0
May . . . . . 5	November . . . . . 0
June . . . . . 0	December . . . . . 0

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . . 4	Thursday . . . . 0
Monday . . . . . 3	Friday . . . . . 6
Tuesday . . . . . 4	Saturday . . . . . 6
Wednesday . . . . 0	

Response by Hour of Day:

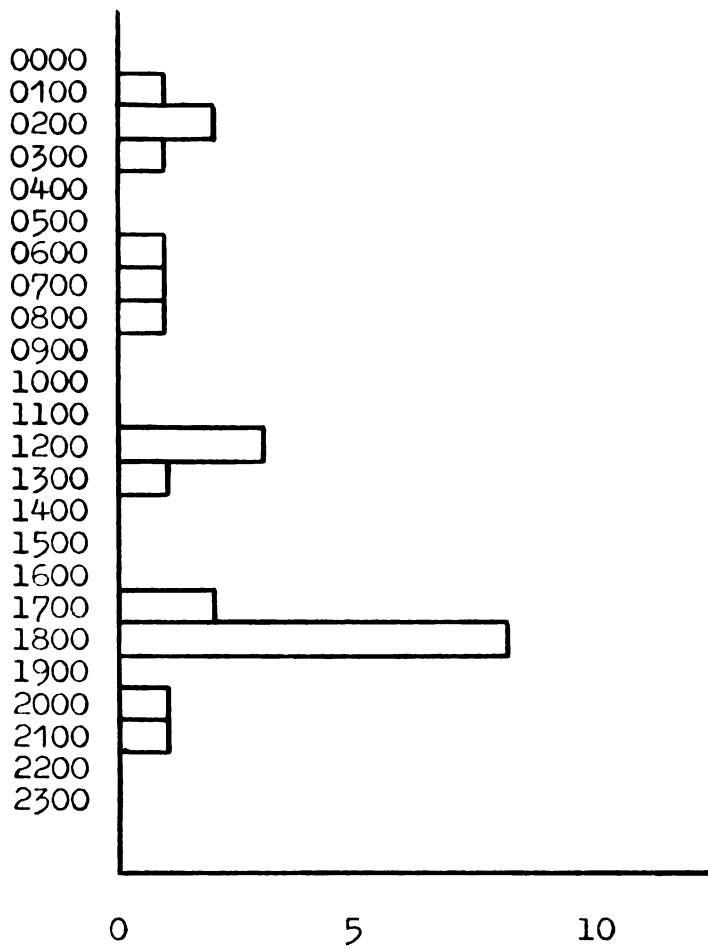
The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #17 - Homicide: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

## Graph #17 - Homicide

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



## FORCIBLE RAPE

Patrol officers responded to 59 forcible rape incidents during the year which consumed 66.95 patrol hours. The average time consumption per forcible rape incident was 1.13 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to forcible rape incidents:

1. The time consumed, 66.95 hours, was .05% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 66.95 hours, was .12% of the total number of patrol man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of forcible rape incidents, 59, accounted for .05% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more forcible rape incidents during the months of July and October, 9 apiece, than during any other months.
5. Patrol officers responded to more forcible rape incidents on Sunday and Wednesday, 15 apiece, than during any other days of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more forcible rape incidents between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 12:00 A.M. than during any other hours of the day.

## Response to Forcible Rape Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

### Response by Month:

January . . . . 3	July . . . . . 9
February . . . . 4	August . . . . 8
March . . . . . 5	September . . . 3
April . . . . . 4	October . . . . . 9
May . . . . . 4	November . . . . 5
June . . . . . 4	December . . . . 1

### Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . 15	Thursday . . . . 3
Monday . . . . 6	Friday . . . . 8
Tuesday . . . . 4	Saturday . . . . 8
Wednesday . . . 15	

### Response by Hour of Day:

The Hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #18 - Forcible Rape: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

## ROBBERY

Patrol officers responded to 699 robbery incidents which consumed 628.25 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per robbery incident was .90 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to robbery incidents:

1. The time consumed, 628.25 hours, was .45% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 628.25 hours, was 1.21% of the total number of patrol man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of robbery incidents, 699, accounted for .60% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.

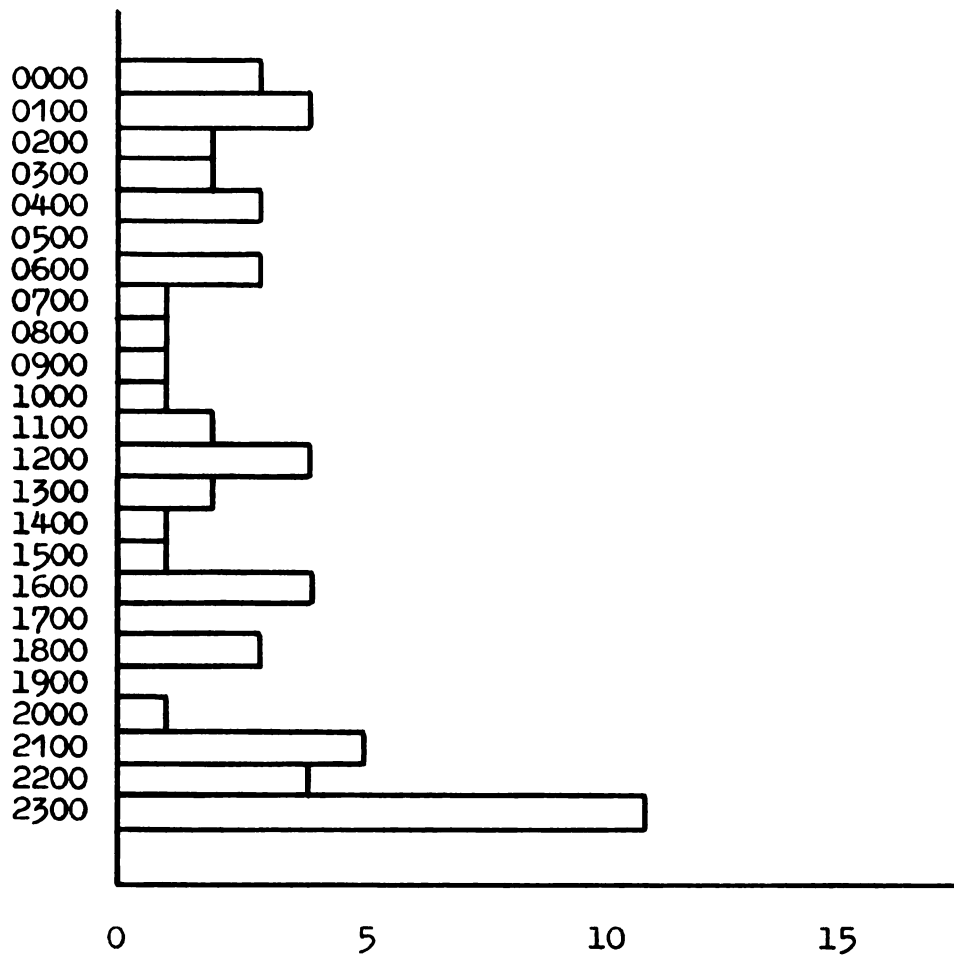


## Graph #18 - Forcible Rape

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



4. Patrol officers responded to more robbery incidents during the month of October than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more robbery incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more robbery incidents between the hours of 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Robbery Incidents per Month, Day and Hour:

Response per Month:

January . . .	40	July . . . . .	49
February . . .	54	August . . . .	60
March . . . .	37	September . .	.104
April . . . .	24	October . . .	.126
May . . . . .	31	November . . .	43
June . . . . .	31	December . . .	.100

Response per Day of Week:

Sunday . . . .	57	Thursday . . .	108
Monday . . . .	97	Friday . . . .	116
Tuesday . . . .	104	Saturday . . .	120
Wednesday . . .	92		

Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #19 - Robbery: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

### BREAKING AND ENTERING

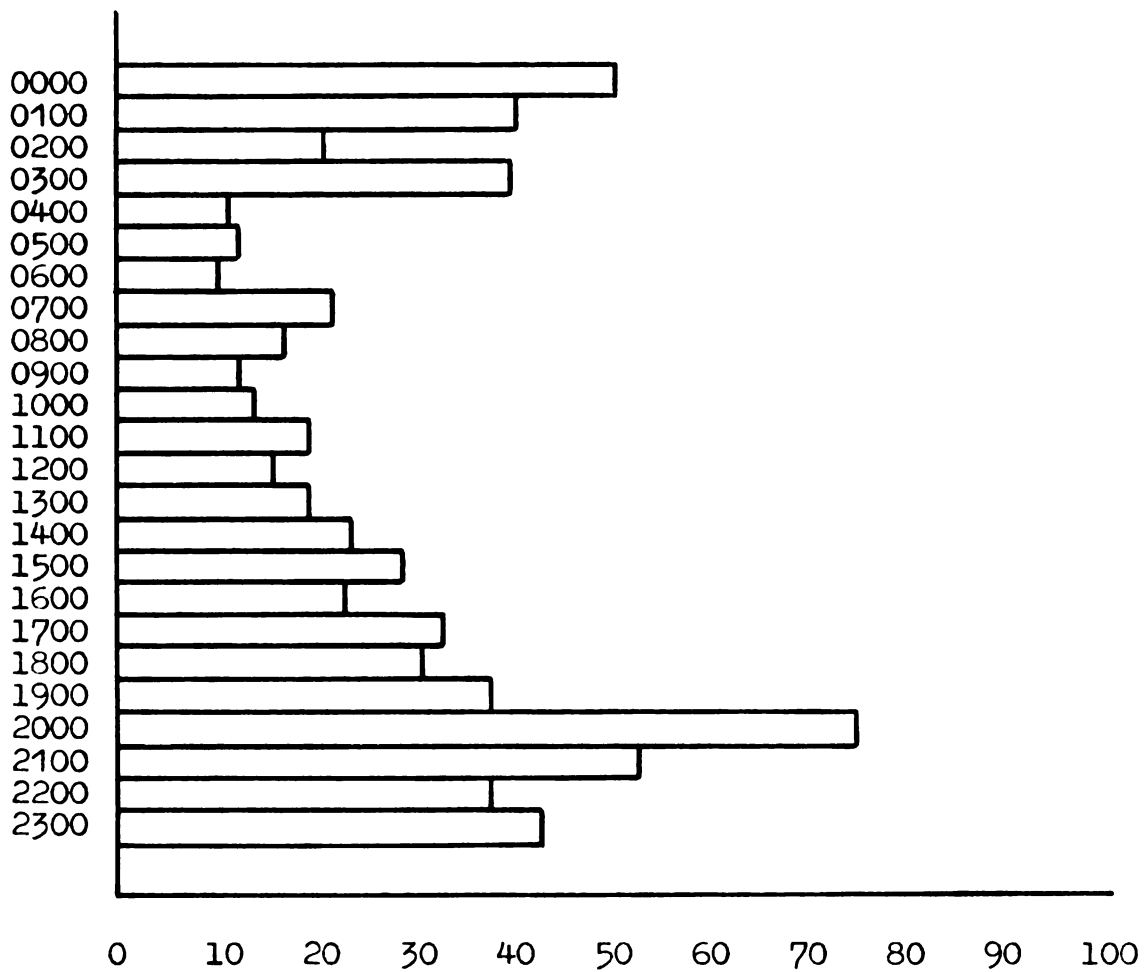
Patrol officers responded to 4112 breaking and entering incidents which consumed 2991.00 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per each breaking and entering incident was .73 hours.

## Graph #19 - Robbery

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



The following data was developed regarding patrol responses to breaking and entering incidents:

1. The time consumed, 2991 hours, was 2.13% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 2991 hours, was 5.77% of the total number of patrol man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of breaking and entering incidents, 4112, accounted for 3.54% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more breaking and entering incidents during the month of August than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more breaking and entering incidents on Monday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more breaking and entering incidents between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 10:00 P. M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Breaking and Entering Incidents by Month, Day, and Hour of Day:

Response by Month:

January . . . . .	291	July . . . . .	429
February . . . . .	255	August . . . . .	558
March . . . . .	291	September . . . . .	403
April . . . . .	295	October . . . . .	474
May . . . . .	281	November . . . . .	326
June . . . . .	273	December . . . . .	236

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . .	644	Thursday . . . . .	592
Monday . . . . .	648	Friday . . . . .	542
Tuesday . . . . .	611	Saturday . . . . .	544
Wednesday . . . . .	531		

Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #20 - Breaking and Entering: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

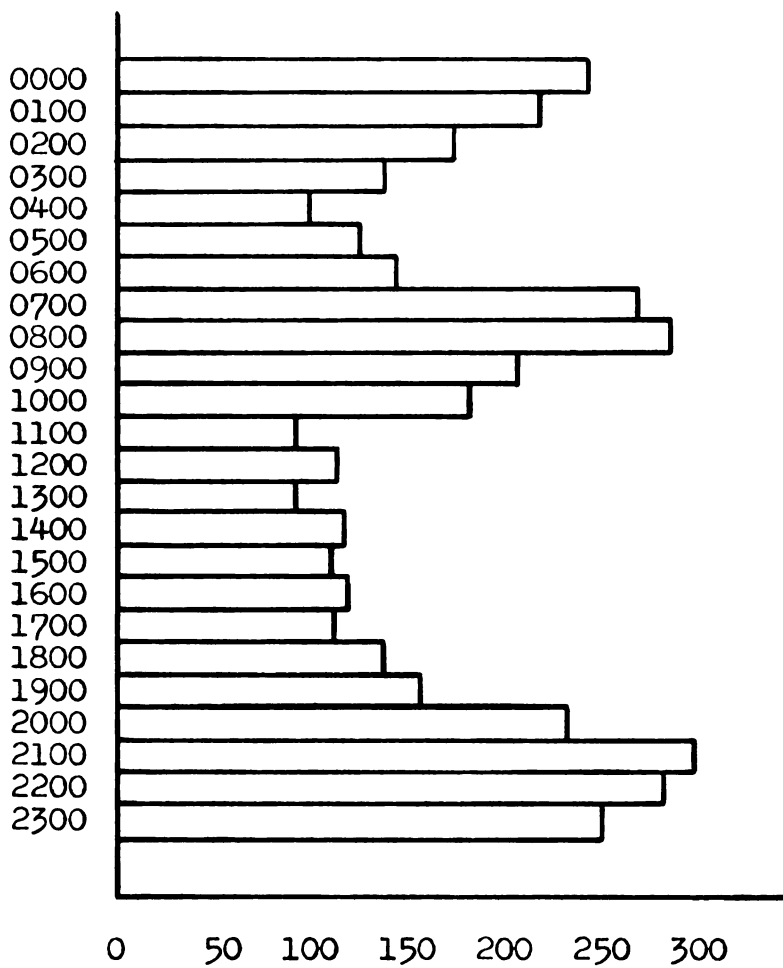
## LARCENY

Patrol officers responded to 4457 larceny incidents which consumed 2693.65 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per each larceny incident was .60 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to larceny incidents:

1. The time consumed, 2693.65 hours, was 1.92% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 2693.65 hours, was 5.19% of the total number of man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of larceny incidents, 4457, was 3.83% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more larceny incidents during the month of July than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more larceny incidents on Monday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more larceny incidents between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Graph #20      Breaking and Entering  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average      Military Time



## Response to Larceny Incidents by Month, Day and Hour of Day:

### Response by Month:

January . . . . .	224	July . . . . .	515
February . . . . .	217	August . . . . .	502
March . . . . .	272	September . . . . .	422
April . . . . .	404	October . . . . .	438
May . . . . .	402	November . . . . .	285
June . . . . .	500	December . . . . .	276

### Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . .	469	Thursday . . . . .	668
Monday . . . . .	747	Friday . . . . .	665
Tuesday . . . . .	683	Saturday . . . . .	587
Wednesday . . . . .	638		

### Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #21 - Larceny: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Patrol officers responded to 713 aggravated assault incidents during the year which consumed 632.25 patrol hours. The average time consumption per aggravated assault incident was .89 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to aggravated assault incidents:

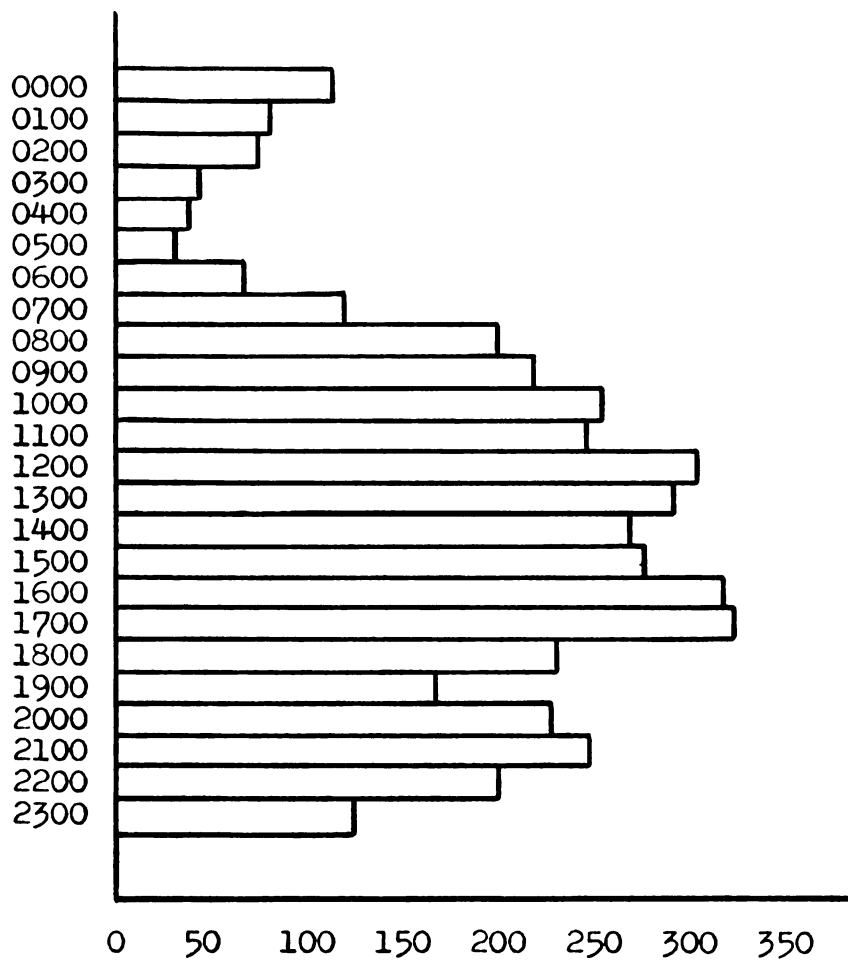
1. The time consumed, 632.25 hours, was .45% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 632.25 hours, was 1.22% of the total number of man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of aggravated assault incidents, 713, accounted for .61% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.

## Graph # 21 Larceny

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time





4. Patrol officers responded to more aggravated assault incidents during the month of August than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more aggravated assault incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more aggravated assault incidents between the hours of 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Aggravated Assault Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . . .	46	July . . . . .	71
February . . . . .	23	August . . . . .	90
March . . . . .	35	September . . . . .	61
April . . . . .	66	October . . . . .	71
May . . . . .	68	November . . . . .	55
June . . . . .	54	December . . . . .	73

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . .	111	Thursday . . . . .	80
Monday . . . . .	85	Friday . . . . .	108
Tuesday . . . . .	83	Saturday . . . . .	177
Wednesday . . . . .	78		

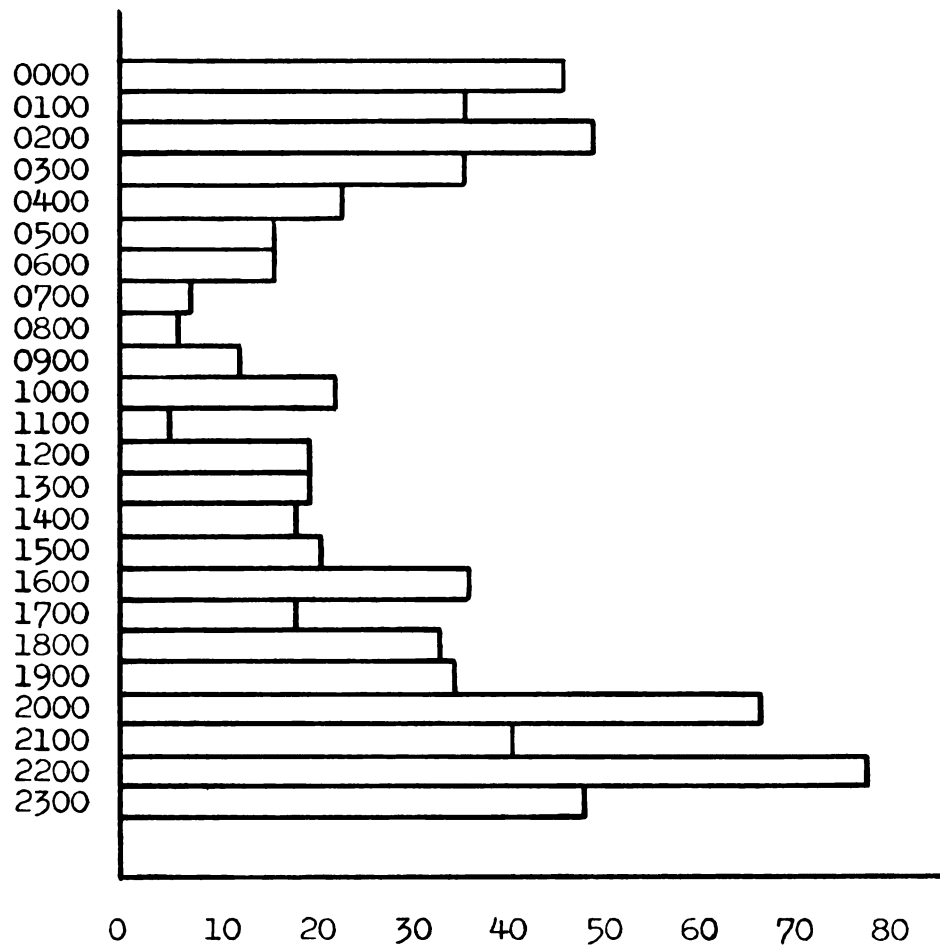
Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #22 - Aggravated Assault: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

### AUTO THEFT

Patrol officers responded to 986 auto theft incidents during the year which consumed 675.58 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per auto theft incident was .69 hours.

Graph #22      Aggravated Assault  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average      Military Time



The following data was developed regarding patrol response to auto theft incidents:

1. The time consumed, 675.58 hours, was .48% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 675.58 hours, was 1.30% of the total number of man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of auto theft incidents, 986, accounted for .85% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more auto theft incidents during the month of May than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more auto theft incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more auto theft incidents between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 12:00 A.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Auto Theft Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . .	68	July . . . . .	85
February . . . .	62	August . . . . .	78
March . . . . .	87	September . . . .	78
April . . . . .	108	October . . . . .	88
May . . . . .	133	November . . . .	70
June . . . . .	86	December . . . .	43

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . .	153	Thursday . . . .	130
Monday . . . .	122	Friday . . . . .	163
Tuesday . . . .	129	Saturday . . . .	178
Wednesday . . .	111		

Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #23 - Auto Theft: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

## TABLE OF PATROL RESPONSE TO PART I CRIMES

Patrol response to the Part I crimes: homicide, forcible rape, robbery, breaking and entering, larceny, auto theft, aggravated assault and auto theft revealed the following data regarding the number of incidents and the time consumption of each type of incident:\*

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number of Inc.</u>	<u>% of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Total Patrol Time Expended</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Time Consumed by All Incidents</u>
Homicide	23	.01%	54.23 hrs.	.03%	.10%
Forcible Rape	59	.05%	66.95 hrs.	.05%	.12%
Robbery	699	.60%	628.25 hrs.	.45%	1.21%
Breaking & Entering	4112	3.54%	2991.00 hrs.	2.13%	5.77%
Larceny	4457	3.83%	2693.65 hrs.	1.92%	5.19%
Aggravated Assault	713	.61%	632.25 hrs.	.45%	1.22%
Auto Theft	986	.85%	675.58 hrs.	.48%	1.30%
Total-Part I Crimes	11,049	9.19%	7741.91 hrs.	5.51%	14.91%

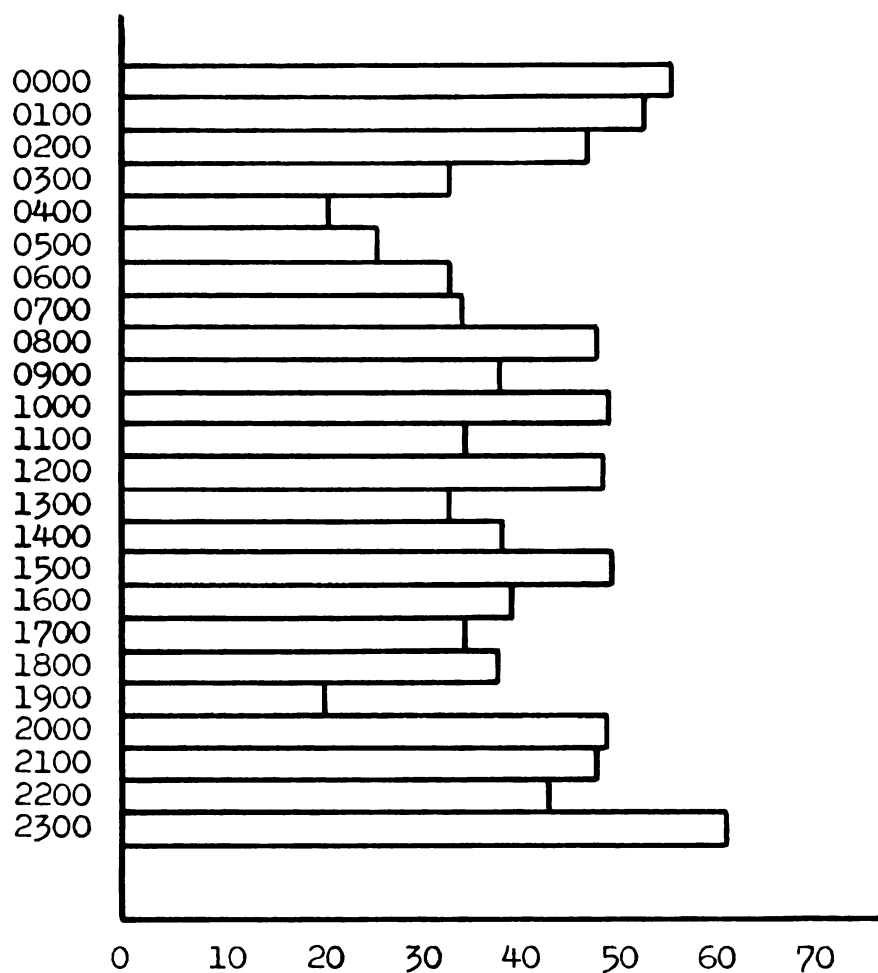
\*Percentages rounded off to nearest one-hundredth of a percent.

## Graph # 23 Auto Theft

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



# FORGERY

Patrol officers responded to 58 forgery incidents during the year which consumed 59.57 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per each forgery incident was 1.03 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to forgery incidents:

1. The time consumed, 59.57 hours, was .04% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 59.57 hours, was .11% of the total number of man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of forgery incidents, 58, accounted for .05% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more forgery incidents during the month of November than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more forgery incidents on Wednesdays and Fridays than during any other days of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more forgery incidents between the hours of 4:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Forgery Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

## Response by Month:

January . . . 1	July . . . . . 1
February . . . 2	August . . . . . 9
March . . . . 8	September . . . 8
April . . . . 8	October . . . . 1
May . . . . . 1	November . . . 17
June . . . . . 1	December . . . 1

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . 1  
Monday . . . . 10  
Tuesday . . . . 8  
Wednesday . . . 14

Thursday . . . 4  
Friday . . . . 14  
Saturday . . . 7

Response by Hour of Day:

0000 . . . . 0  
0100 . . . . 0  
0200 . . . . 0  
0300 . . . . 0  
0400 . . . . 0  
0500 . . . . 1  
0600 . . . . 0  
0700 . . . . 0  
0800 . . . . 1  
0900 . . . . 1  
1000 . . . . 1  
1100 . . . . 4

1200 . . . . 4  
1300 . . . . 5  
1400 . . . . 1  
1500 . . . . 6  
1600 . . . . 20  
1700 . . . . 5  
1800 . . . . 3  
1900 . . . . 2  
2000 . . . . 3  
2100 . . . . 0  
2200 . . . . 1  
2300 . . . . 1

## FRAUD

Patrol officers responded to 245 fraud incidents during the year which consumed 184.50 patrol hours. The average time consumption per fraud incident was .75 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to fraud incidents:

1. The time consumed, 184.50 hours, was .13% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 184.50 hours, was .36% of the total number of man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of fraud incidents, 245, accounted for .21% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more fraud incidents during the month of December than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more fraud incidents on Friday than during any other day of the week.

6. Patrol officers responded to more fraud incidents between the hours of 3:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Fraud Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . . .	11	July . . . . .	25
February . . . . .	18	August . . . . .	21
March . . . . .	20	September . . . . .	25
April . . . . .	18	October . . . . .	20
May . . . . .	19	November . . . . .	25
June . . . . .	9	December . . . . .	34

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . .	25	Thursday . . . . .	38
Monday . . . . .	33	Friday . . . . .	46
Tuesday . . . . .	34	Saturday . . . . .	32
Wednesday . . . . .	38		

Response by Hour of Day:

0000 . . . . .	12	1200 . . . . .	19
0100 . . . . .	11	1300 . . . . .	12
0200 . . . . .	2	1400 . . . . .	10
0300 . . . . .	4	1500 . . . . .	22
0400 . . . . .	3	1600 . . . . .	19
0500 . . . . .	2	1700 . . . . .	12
0600 . . . . .	8	1800 . . . . .	15
0700 . . . . .	4	1900 . . . . .	17
0800 . . . . .	5	2000 . . . . .	18
0900 . . . . .	3	2100 . . . . .	9
1000 . . . . .	14	2200 . . . . .	4
1100 . . . . .	13	2300 . . . . .	7

ASSAULT

Patrol officers responded to 1168 assault incidents during the year which consumed 715.65 patrol hours. The average time consumption per assault incident was .61 hours.



The following data was developed regarding patrol response to assault incidents:

1. The time consumption, 715.65 hours, was .51% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumption, 715.65 hours, was 1.38% of the total number of man-hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of assault incidents, 1168, accounted for 1.01% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more assault incidents during the month of October than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more assault incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more assault incidents between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Assault Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . . .	93	July . . . . .	103
February . . . . .	62	August . . . . .	117
March . . . . .	80	September . . . . .	86
April . . . . .	107	October . . . . .	121
May . . . . .	101	November . . . . .	74
June . . . . .	115	December . . . . .	109

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . .	163	Thursday . . . . .	159
Monday . . . . .	168	Friday . . . . .	171
Tuesday . . . . .	162	Saturday . . . . .	196
Wednesday . . . . .	154		

Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #24 - Assault: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

## WEAPONS OFFENSES

During the year patrol officers responded to 1307 incidents involving weapons offenses which consumed 635.65 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per weapons offense incident was .49 hours. Weapons offenses involve such incidents as carrying a concealed weapon, possession of an unregistered weapon and firing a weapon within the city limits.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to weapons offenses:

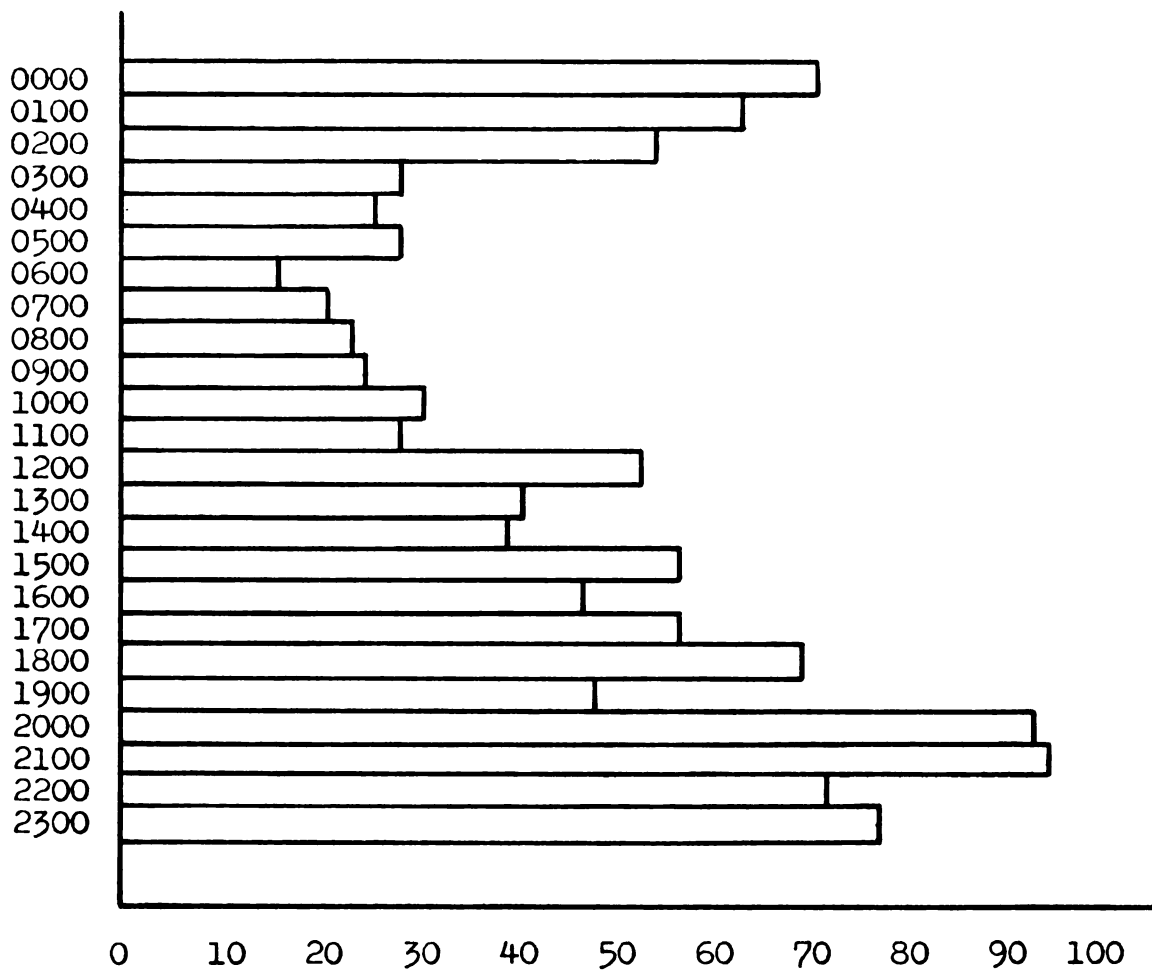
1. The time consumed, 635.65 hours, was .45% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 635.65 hours, was 1.22% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of weapons offense incidents, 1307, accounted for 1.12% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more weapons offense incidents during the month of August than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more weapons offense incidents on Sunday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more weapons offense incidents between the hours of 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

## Graph # 24 Assault

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



## Response of Weapons Offense Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

### Response by Month:

January . . . .	67	July . . . .	115
February . . . .	87	August . . . .	162
March . . . .	98	September . . . .	112
April . . . .	90	October . . . .	159
May . . . .	131	November . . . .	97
June . . . .	88	December . . . .	102

### Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . .	242	Thursday . . . .	143
Monday . . . .	155	Friday . . . .	212
Tuesday . . . .	168	Saturday . . . .	231
Wednesday . . . .	156		

### Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #25 - Weapons Offenses: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

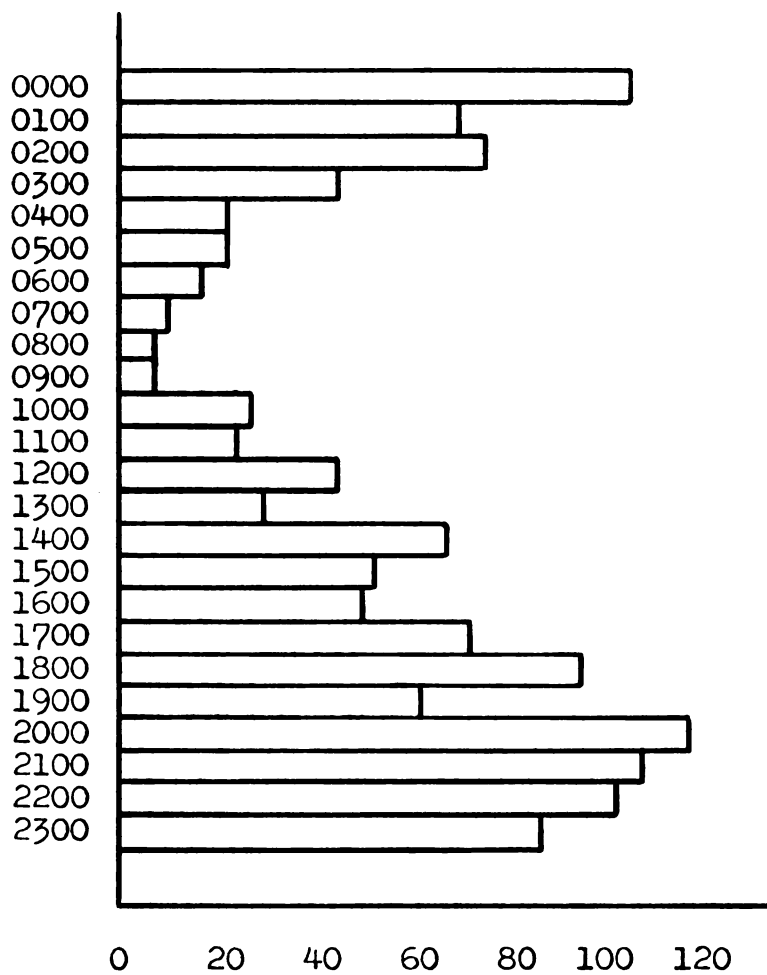
## SEX OFFENSES

During the year patrol officers responded to 56 sex offense incidents which consumed 34.62 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per sex offense incident was .62 hours. Sex offense incidents would include sex-related crimes, except forcible rapes, such as indecent exposure, lewd conduct, statutory rape, and etc.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to sex offense incidents:

1. The time consumed, 34.62 hours, was .02% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 34.62 hours, was .06% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.

Graph #25 Weapons Offenses  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average Military Time



3. The number of sex offense incidents, 56, accounted for .04% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more sex offense incidents during the month of August than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more sex offense incidents on Wednesday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more sex offense incidents between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Sex Offense Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . . 6	July . . . . . 5
February . . . . 4	August . . . . . 8
March . . . . . 5	September . . . . 5
April . . . . . 3	October . . . . . 6
May . . . . . 4	November . . . . 2
June . . . . . 5	December . . . . 3

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . . 3	Thursday . . . . 6
Monday . . . . . 10	Friday . . . . . 8
Tuesday . . . . . 8	Saturday . . . . 9
Wednesday . . . . 12	

Response by Hour of Day:

0000 . . . . . 2	1200 . . . . . 2
0100 . . . . . 1	1300 . . . . . 2
0200 . . . . . 0	1400 . . . . . 4
0300 . . . . . 1	1500 . . . . . 5
0400 . . . . . 0	1600 . . . . . 0
0500 . . . . . 1	1700 . . . . . 6
0600 . . . . . 0	1800 . . . . . 7
0700 . . . . . 0	1900 . . . . . 3
0800 . . . . . 0	2000 . . . . . 5
0900 . . . . . 2	2100 . . . . . 2
1000 . . . . . 3	2200 . . . . . 2
1100 . . . . . 5	2300 . . . . . 3

## NARCOTICS OFFENSES

Patrol officers responded to 131 narcotics offense incidents during the year which consumed 107.78 patrol hours. The average consumption per narcotics offense incident was .79 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to narcotics offense incidents:

1. The time consumed, 107.78 hours, was .08% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumption of 107.78 hours, was .21% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of narcotics offense incidents, 137, accounted for .12% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. Patrol officers responded to more narcotics offense incidents during the month of August than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more narcotics offense incidents on Wednesday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more narcotics offense incidents between the hours of 12:00 A.M. and 1:00 A.M. than during any other hours of the day.

**Response to Narcotics Offense Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:**

Response by Month:

January . . . . .	7	July . . . . .	15
February . . . . .	4	August . . . . .	17
March . . . . .	11	September . . . . .	10
April . . . . .	12	October . . . . .	13
May . . . . .	11	November . . . . .	12
June . . . . .	10	December . . . . .	9

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . 15	Thursday . . . 15
Monday . . . . 17	Friday . . . . 16
Tuesday . . . . 21	Saturday . . . 17
Wednesday . . . 30	

Response by Hour of Day:

The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #26 - Narcotics Offenses: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

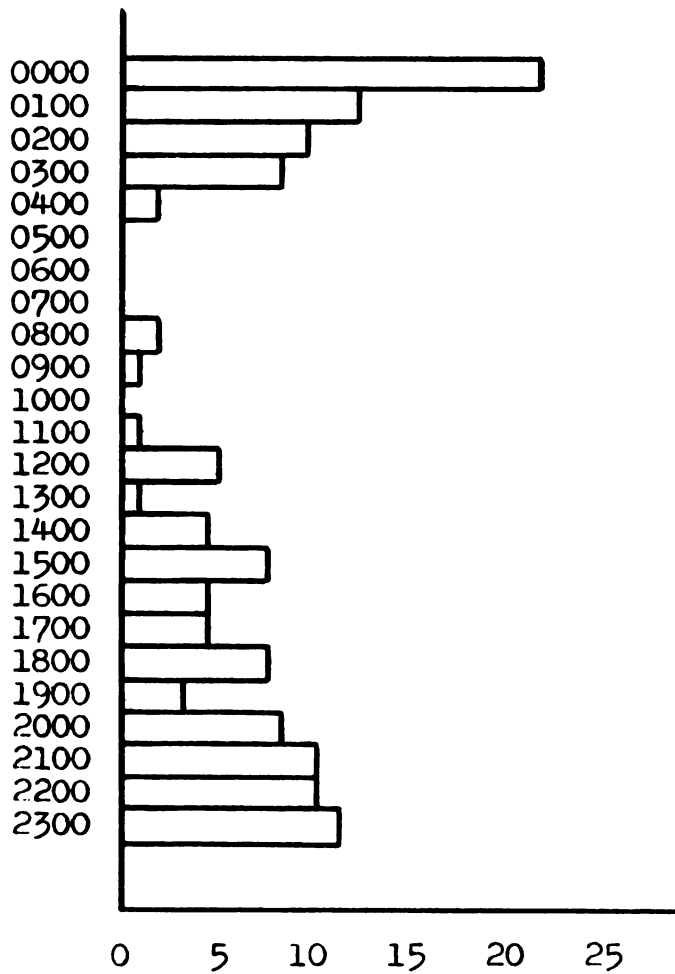
## GAMBLING

During the year patrol officers responded to 38 gambling incidents which consumed 9.82 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per gambling incident was .26 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to gambling incidents:

1. The time consumed, 9.82 hours, was .01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 9.82 hours, was .02% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of gambling incidents, 38, accounted for .03% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers during the year.
4. The busiest month of the year for patrol response was May when 11 incidents were recorded, while January, November and December each recorded 0 incidents.
5. The busiest day of the year was Thursday when 10 incidents were recorded, while the least busiest day of the year was Saturday when only 1 incident was recorded.



**Graph # 26    Narcotics Offenses****Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour****Yearly Average****Military Time**

6. The busiest hour of the day was the time between 12:00 P.M. and 1:00 P.M. when 12 incidents were recorded.

#### LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

During the year patrol officers responded to 112 liquor violation offenses involving both adults and juveniles. Adults accounted for 35 of the incidents and juveniles accounted for 77 of the incidents. The time consumed by these incidents was 85.92 hours. The average time consumption per liquor violation offense was .77 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to liquor violation incidents:

1. The time consumed, 85.92 hours, was .06% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 85.92 hours, was .17% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of liquor violation incidents, 112, accounted for .09% of all incidents and activities handled by patrol officers during the year.
4. The busiest month of the year for patrol response was October when 17 incidents were recorded, while the least busiest month was December when only 2 incidents were recorded.
5. The busiest days of the week for patrol response were Friday and Saturday when 25 incidents were recorded for each day, while the least busiest day was Tuesday when only 6 incidents were recorded.
6. The busiest hour of the day was the time between 12:00 A.M. and 1:00 A.M. when 16 incidents were recorded.

## DRUNK

During the year patrol officers responded to 956 drunk incidents which consumed 395.30 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per drunk incident was .41 hours.

The following data was developed regarding the patrol response to drunk incidents:

1. The time consumed, 395.30 hours, was .28% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 395.30 hours, was .76% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of drunk incidents, 956, accounted for .82% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.
4. Patrol officers responded to more drunk incidents during the month of August than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more drunk incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more drunk incidents between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Drunk Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . . .	52	July . . . . .	86
February . . . . .	57	August . . . . .	142
March . . . . .	58	September . . . . .	97
April . . . . .	82	October . . . . .	82
May . . . . .	79	November . . . . .	51
June . . . . .	99	December . . . . .	71

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . .	122	Thursday . . .	123
Monday . . . .	113	Friday . . . .	168
Tuesday . . . .	122	Saturday . . .	204
Wednesday . . .	104		

Response by Hour of Day:

Patrol response by hour of day is illustrated graphically in Graph #27 - Drunk: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

## DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Patrol officers responded to 4840 disorderly conduct incidents during the year which consumed 1650.22 patrol hours. The average time consumption per disorderly conduct incident was .34 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to disorderly conduct incidents:

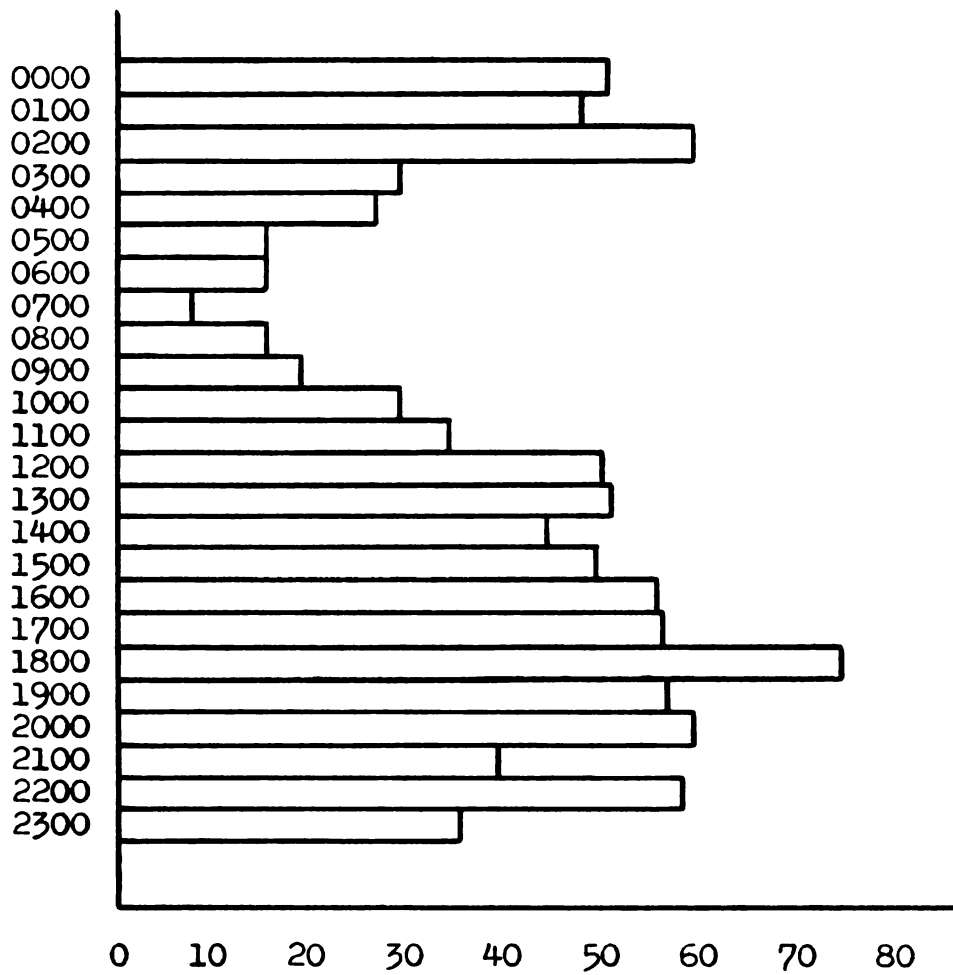
1. The time consumed, 1650.22 hours, was 1.18% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 1650.22 hours, was 3.18% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 4840, accounted for 4.16% of all incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.
4. Patrol officers responded to more disorderly conduct incidents during the month July than during any other month of the year.
5. Patrol officers responded to more disorderly conduct incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more disorderly conduct incidents between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 12:00 A.M. than during any other hours of the day.

## Graph #27 - Drunk

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



## Response to Disorderly Conduct Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

### Response by Month:

January . . . . .	282	July . . . . .	642
February . . . . .	254	August . . . . .	530
March . . . . .	313	September . . . . .	468
April . . . . .	347	October . . . . .	430
May . . . . .	455	November . . . . .	244
June . . . . .	506	December . . . . .	369

### Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . .	749	Thursday . . . . .	610
Monday . . . . .	602	Friday . . . . .	763
Tuesday . . . . .	612	Saturday . . . . .	982
Wednesday . . . . .	492		

### Response by Hour of Day:

The patrol response by hour of the day is illustrated in Graph #28 - Disorderly Conduct: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

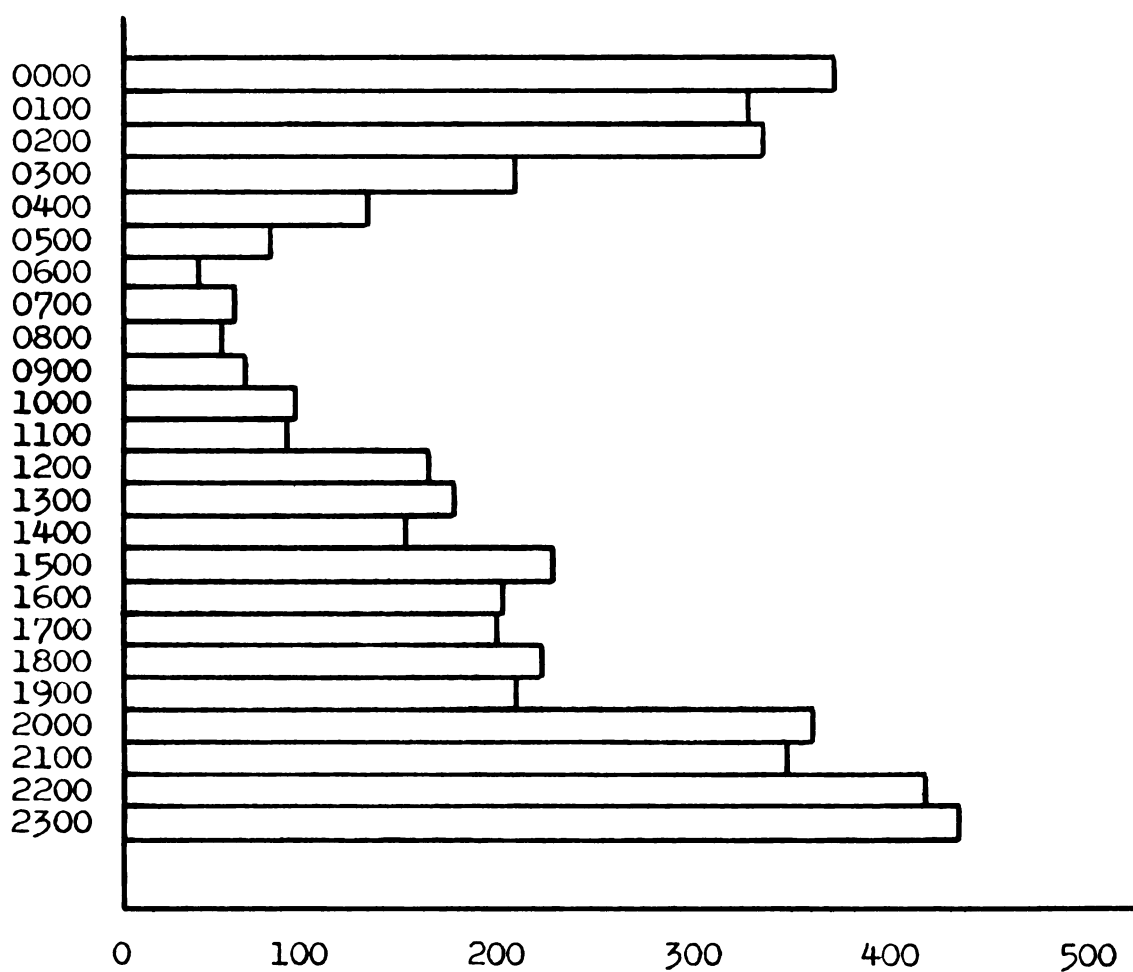
## VAGRANCY

During the year patrol officers responded to 3 vagrancy incidents which consumed .80 patrol hours. The average time consumption per vagrancy incident was .27 hours.

The following data was developed regarding the patrol response to vagrancy incidents:

1. The time consumed, .80 hours, was less than .01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, .80 hours, was less than .01% of the time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of vagrancy incidents, 3, was less than .01% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.

Graph #28    Disorderly Conduct  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average       Military Time



## PURSE SNATCHING

During the year patrol officers responded to 186 purse snatching incidents which consumed 145.97 patrol hours. The average time consumption per purse snatch incident was .78 hours.

The following data was developed from patrol response to purse snatching incidents:

1. The time consumed, 145.97 hours, was .10% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 145.97 hours, was .28% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 186, accounted for .16% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.
4. Patrol officers responded to more purse snatching incidents during the month of September than during any other month of the year.
5. Patrol officers responded to more incidents on Friday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more incidents between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Purse Snatching Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

Response by Month:

January . . . . .	22	July . . . . .	6
February . . . . .	13	August . . . . .	8
March . . . . .	22	September . . . . .	26
April . . . . .	19	October . . . . .	21
May . . . . .	5	November . . . . .	14
June . . . . .	9	December . . . . .	21



Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . 10	Thursday . . . . 24
Monday . . . . 27	Friday . . . . 35
Tuesday . . . . 32	Saturday . . . . 33
Wednesday . . . . 25	

Response by Hour of Day:

The patrol response to purse snatching incidents is illustrated in Graph #29 - Purse Snatching: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

## SHOPLIFTING

Patrol officers responded to 246 shoplifting incidents during the year which consumed 218.92 patrol hours. The average time consumption per shoplifting incident was .89 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to shoplifting incidents:

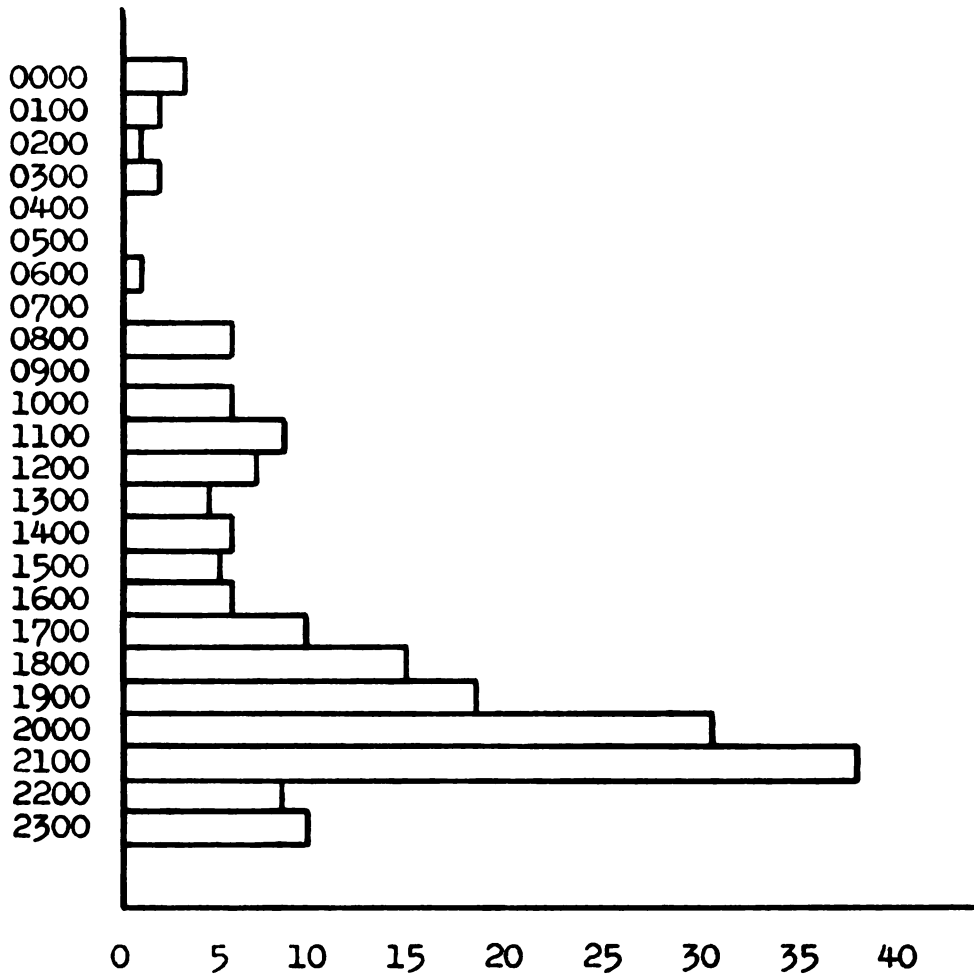
1. The time consumed, 218.92 hours, was .16% of the total patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 218.92 hours, was .42% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of shoplifting incidents, 246, accounted for .21% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.
4. Patrol officers responded to more shoplifting incidents during the month of October than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more shoplifting incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more incidents between the hours of 4:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. than during any other hours of the day.

## Graph #29 Purse Snatching

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



## Response to Shoplifting Incidents by Month, Day and Hour:

### Response by Month:

January . . . . .	16	July . . . . .	24
February . . . . .	17	August . . . . .	24
March . . . . .	18	September . . . . .	18
April . . . . .	15	October . . . . .	35
May . . . . .	19	November . . . . .	18
June . . . . .	19	December . . . . .	23

### Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . .	10	Thursday . . . . .	32
Monday . . . . .	37	Friday . . . . .	35
Tuesday . . . . .	36	Saturday . . . . .	50
Wednesday . . . . .	46		

### Response by Hour of Day:

0000 . . . . .	0	1200 . . . . .	24
0100 . . . . .	0	1300 . . . . .	19
0200 . . . . .	0	1400 . . . . .	29
0300 . . . . .	0	1500 . . . . .	34
0400 . . . . .	0	1600 . . . . .	39
0500 . . . . .	0	1700 . . . . .	26
0600 . . . . .	0	1800 . . . . .	13
0700 . . . . .	1	1900 . . . . .	12
0800 . . . . .	0	2000 . . . . .	14
0900 . . . . .	2	2100 . . . . .	4
1000 . . . . .	10	2200 . . . . .	0
1100 . . . . .	19	2300 . . . . .	0

## DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR

During the year patrol officers responded to 97 driving under the influence incidents which consumed 124.15 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was 1.28 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to driving under the influence incidents:

1. The time consumed, 124.15 hours, was .09% of the total patrol man-hours expended for the year.

2. The time consumed, 124.15 hours, was .24% of the total number of patrol hours consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 97, was .08% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.
4. Patrol officers responded to more driving under the influence incidents during the month of September than during any other month.
5. Patrol officers responded to more incidents on Saturday than during any other day of the week.
6. Patrol officers responded to more incidents between the hours of 12:00 A.M. and 1:00 A.M. than during any other hours of the day.

Response to Driving Under the Influence Incidents, by Month, Day and Hour of Day:

Response by Month:

January . . . . . 2	July . . . . . 5
February . . . . . 2	August . . . . . 8
March . . . . . 3	September . . . . 19
April . . . . . 15	October . . . . . 2
May . . . . . 17	November . . . . 10
June . . . . . 9	December . . . . . 5

Response by Day of Week:

Sunday . . . . . 20	Thursday . . . . 14
Monday . . . . . 6	Friday . . . . . 12
Tuesday . . . . . 9	Saturday . . . . 24
Wednesday . . . . 12	

Response by Hour of Day:

0000 . . . .	13	1200 . . . .	3
0100 . . . .	12	1300 . . . .	2
0200 . . . .	10	1400 . . . .	0
0300 . . . .	7	1500 . . . .	5
0400 . . . .	4	1600 . . . .	2
0500 . . . .	1	1700 . . . .	5
0600 . . . .	1	1800 . . . .	9
0700 . . . .	0	1900 . . . .	6
0800 . . . .	1	2000 . . . .	5
0900 . . . .	0	2100 . . . .	3
1000 . . . .	1	2200 . . . .	5
1100 . . . .	0	2300 . . . .	2

## TABLE OF PATROL RESPONSE TO PART II CRIMES

Patrol response to the Part II crimes: forgery, fraud, assault, weapons offenses, sex offenses, gambling, liquor violations, narcotics offenses, driving under the influence of liquor, drunk, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, purse snatching and shoplifting revealed the following data regarding the number of incidents and the time consumption of each type of incident:\*

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number of Inc.</u>	<u>% of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Total Patrol Time Expended</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Time Consumed by All Incidents</u>
Forgery	58	.05%	59.57 hrs.	.04%	.11%
Fraud	245	.21%	184.50 hrs.	.13%	.36%
Assault	1168	1.01%	715.65 hrs.	.51%	1.38%
Weapons Offenses	1307	1.12%	635.65 hrs.	.45%	1.22%
Sex Offenses	56	.04%	34.62 hrs.	.02%	.06%
Gambling	38	.03%	9.82 hrs.	.01%	.02%
Liquor Violations	112	.09%	85.92 hrs.	.06%	.17%

## Part II crimes: (cont.)

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number of Inc.</u>	<u>% of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Total Patrol Time Expended</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Time Consumed by All Incidents</u>
Narcotics Offenses	131	.12%	107.78 hrs.	.08%	.21%
Driving Under the Influence	97	.08%	124.15 hrs.	.09%	.24%
Drunk	956	.82%	395.30 hrs.	.28%	.76%
Disorderly Conduct	4840	4.16%	1650.22 hrs.	1.18%	3.18%
Vagrancy	3	.01%	.80 hrs.	.01%	.01%
Purse Snatching	186	.16%	145.97 hrs.	.10%	.28%
Shoplifting	246	.21%	218.92 hrs.	.16%	.42%
Total - Part II Crimes	9443	8.11%	4368.87 hrs.	3.12%	8.42%

\*Percentages rounded off to nearest one-hundredth of a percent.

Combining both the Part I and Part II crimes reveals the following data:

Number of Incidents = 20,492

Percent of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol Officers = 17.30%

Time Consumption of All Criminal Incidents = 12,110.78 hours

Time Consumption as a Percent of Total Patrol Time Expended for the Year = 8.63%

Time Consumption as a Percentage of the Time Consumed by All Incidents and Activities for the Year = 23.33%

## CHAPTER IV

### Examination of Patrol Response - Noncriminal Incidents and Activities

This part of the study will examine the patrol responses to the noncriminal incidents and activities. As the patrol response data has just previously developed, the total criminal incident and activity response by patrol officers only consumed 17.03% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers and this criminal response only consumed 23.33% of the total time spent on all incidents and activities during the year. This data clearly shows that a much greater proportion of patrol response is involved in what can be classified as noncriminal incidents and activities.

For the purpose of this study, a noncriminal incident or activity is one which is not classified as a crime in the Uniform Crime Reports published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The following incidents or activities will be examined regarding noncriminal patrol response:

- Animal complaints
- Property damage incidents
- Open door complaints
- Injury reports
- Checking for hazardous conditions
- Rescue runs
- Responding to fire alarms
- Acting as school crossing guards
- Downtown parking lot release
- Prowler complaints
- Missing persons
- Suicides and attempt suicides
- Mental disturbances
- Incidents involving sick persons
- Juvenile runaways

Transporting found bicycles  
 Miscellaneous assistance incidents  
 Releasing impounded automobiles  
 Releasing impounded bicycles  
 Lost children incidents  
 Parade duty  
 Trash complaints  
 Checking for debris in street  
 Attempts to locate  
 Found property  
 Unfounded calls  
 Other types of calls  
 Traffic accidents  
 Abandoned automobiles  
 Miscellaneous traffic services  
 Moving traffic violations  
 Assisting motorists  
 Family disputes  
 Neighbor disputes  
 Disorderly juveniles  
 Fight incidents  
 Threats  
 On-duty court appearances  
 Picking up Secretary of State automobile registrations  
 Serving warrants  
 Serving subpoenas  
 Servicing the police car or its radio  
 Transporting prisoners  
 Picking up City Council mail  
 Money escorts  
 Delivering messages  
 Finishing reports  
 Eating  
 Personal affairs  
 Restroom stops  
 Pistol range practice (on-duty)  
 Responding to department orders  
 Calling headquarters

Inasmuch as the preceeding incidents and activities consume the greatest proportion of patrol response and many of the activities are service-type activities, an examination of these noncriminal activities will allow data to be developed from which an evaluation can be made of the patrol response. Patrol officers will always respond to the criminal incidents and activities, however, it is in this large noncriminal response where an evaluation can be made as to the "legitimacy" of the patrol response. The data developed will show the amount



of each type of incident or activity as it occurred during the year and also the time consumption of each type of activity. Where appropriate the hourly response of patrol officers has also been included in order to allow for a better evaluation of the incident or activity.

#### ANIMAL COMPLAINTS

During the year patrol officers responded to 1629 animal complaint incidents which consumed 697.48 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .43 hours. Animal complaints involve such incidents as barking dogs, stray animals and even occasionally animal bites to humans.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to animal complaints:

1. The time consumed, 697.48 hours, was .50% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 697.48 hours, was 1.34% of the total time spent on all incidents and activities during the year by patrol officers.
3. The number of incidents, 1629, accounted for 1.40% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.
4. The busiest month of the year for patrol response was July with 212 responses, while the least busiest month was February with 63 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week for patrol response was Saturday with 271 responses, while the least busiest days were Tuesday and Wednesday with 203 responses apiece.

6. The busiest hour of patrol response was between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. with 130 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 6:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. with only 25 responses. The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #30 - Animal Complaints: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

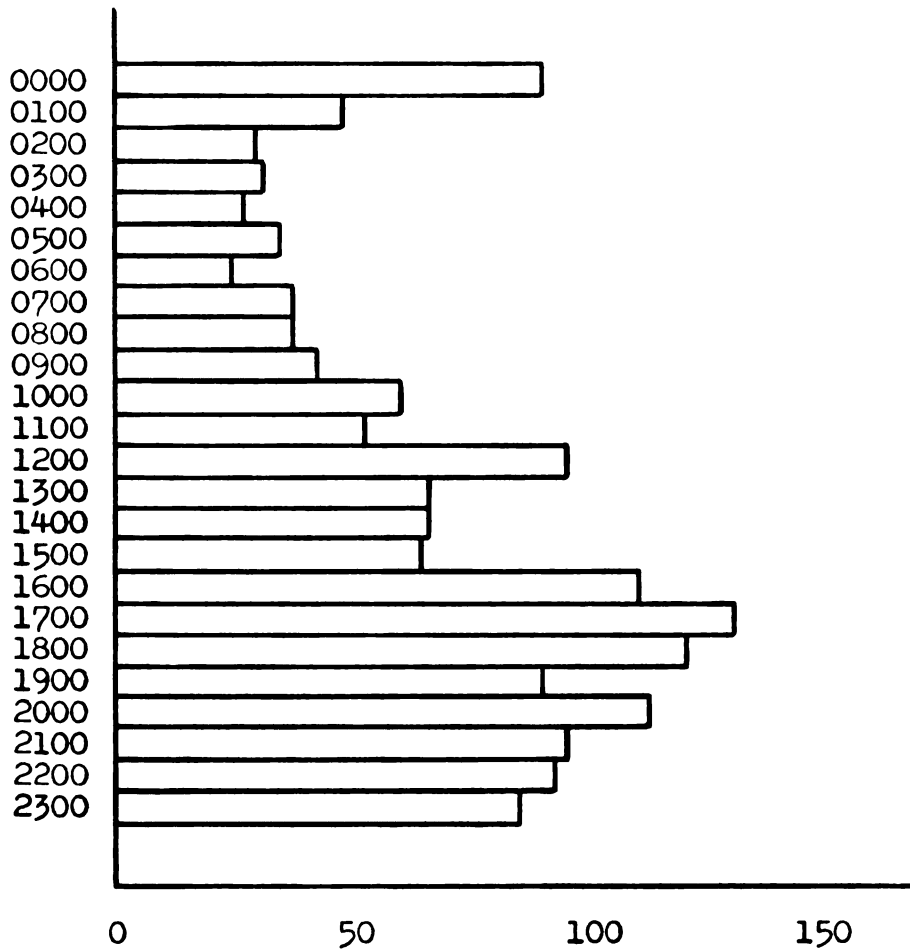
#### PROPERTY DAMAGE INCIDENTS

Patrol officers responded to 2217 property damage incidents during the year which consumed 1236.68 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .56 hours. Property damage incidents can be generally classified as malicious mischief incidents.

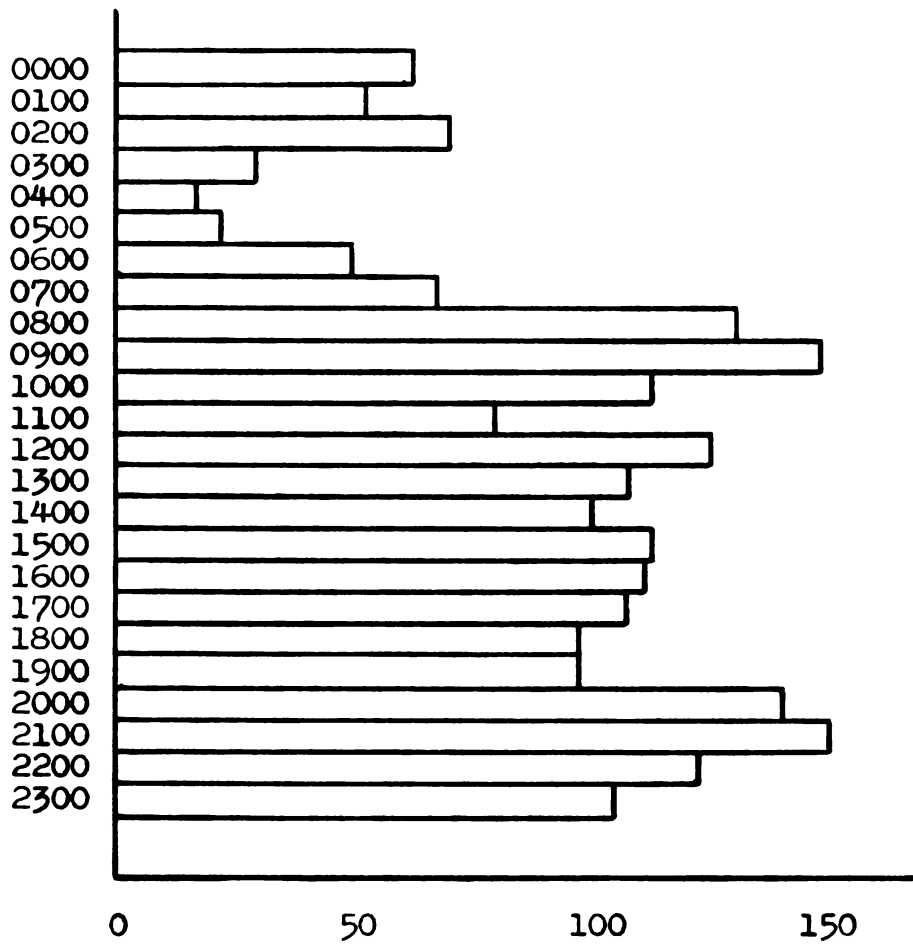
The following data was developed regarding patrol response to property damage incidents:

1. The time consumed, 1236.68 hours, was .88% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 1236.68 hours, was 2.38% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 2217, accounted for 1.91% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers for the year.
4. The busiest month of the year for patrol response was October with 288 responses, while the least busiest month was January with only 106 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Monday with 342 responses, while the least busiest day was Wednesday with 242 responses.
6. The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #31 - Property Damage Incidents: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

Graph #30    Animal Complaints  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average            Military Time



Graph #31 Property Damage Incidents  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average Military Time



### OPEN DOOR COMPLAINTS

During the year patrol officers responded to 768 open door complaints which consumed 250.05 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .33 hours. Open doors usually result from the failure of store owners to properly secure their premises.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to open door complaints:

1. The time consumed, 250.05 hours, was .18% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 250.05 hours, was .48% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 768, accounted for .66% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. The busiest month of the year was September with 128 responses, while the least busiest month was December with 31 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Sunday with 147 responses, while the least busiest day was Saturday with 76 responses.
6. The busiest hour was between the hours of 12:00 A.M. and 1:00 A.M. with 70 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 4:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. with 7 responses.

### INJURY REPORTS

Patrol officers responded to 446 injury report incidents which consumed 288.23 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .65 hours. Injury reports are taken when the injury sustained may result in a civil suit against the city, not an injury resulting from a traffic accident or a criminal assault.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to injury report incidents:

1. The time consumed, 288.23 hours, was .21% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 288.23 hours, was .56% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 446, accounted for .38% of the total number of incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.
4. The busiest month of the year was September with 50 responses, while the least busiest month was November with 22 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Sunday with 66 responses, while the least busiest day was Tuesday with 54 responses.
6. The busiest hours were between the hours of 1:00 P.M. and 2:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. with 38 responses apiece, while the least busiest hour was between 6:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. when no incidents were reported.

#### CHECKING FOR HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

Patrol officers responded to 427 incidents during the year which consumed 150.12 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .35 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to hazardous condition incidents:

1. The time consumed, 150.12 hours, was .11% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 150.12 hours, was .29% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.

3. The number of incidents, 427, accounted for .37% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was May with 52 responses, while the least busiest months were January and February with 13 responses apiece.
5. The busiest day of the week was Saturday with 71 responses, while the least busiest day was Wednesday with 45 responses.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. with 44 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 4:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. when only 3 responses were recorded.

#### RESCUE RUNS

Patrol officers responded to 296 rescue run incidents which consumed 172.40 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .58 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to rescue run incidents:

1. The time consumption, 172.40 hours, was .12% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumption, 172.40 hours, was .33% of the total time consumption of all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 296, accounted for .25% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was July with 35 responses, while the least busiest months were March and December with 15 responses apiece.

5. The busiest day of the week was Friday with 53 responses, while the least busiest days were Monday and Thursday with 38 responses apiece.
6. The busiest hour of response was between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. with 23 responses, while the least busiest hours were the early morning hours between 4:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. with 6 responses apiece.

#### RESPONDING TO FIRE ALARMS

Patrol officers responded to 1420 fire alarms which consumed 645.70 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .45 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to fire alarms:

1. The time consumed, 645.70 hours, was .46% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 645.70 hours, was 1.24% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 1420, accounted for 1.22% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was October with 146 responses, while the least busiest month was November with 84 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Tuesday with 242 responses, while the least busiest day was Thursday with 169 responses.
6. The busiest hour was between the hours of 9:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. with 97 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 6:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. with 21 responses.



## SCHOOL CROSSING GUARD DUTIES

Patrol officers responded to 163 incidents which consumed 85.75 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .53 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to school crossing guard incidents:

1. The time consumed, 85.75 hours, was .06% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 85.75 hours, was .17% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 163, was .14% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was March with 47 incidents, while July and August naturally recorded no responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Thursday with 49 incidents, while Saturday and Sunday naturally recorded no incidents.
6. The busiest hour of patrol response was between the hours of 11:00 A.M. and 12:00 P.M. with 33 incidents.

## DOWNTOWN PARKING LOT RELEASE

Patrol officers responded to 172 incidents which consumed 45.02 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .26 hours. The downtown parking lot in question involves patrol officers if the coin mechanism becomes inoperable or if automobiles are left in the lot after the 10:00 P.M. closing hour which then requires a key to be used to open the gate.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to parking lot incidents:

1. The time consumed, 45.02 hours, was .03% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 45.02 hours, was .09% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 172, accounted for .15% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was July with 23 responses, while the least busiest month was May with 7 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Friday with 38 responses, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 9 responses.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. with 41 responses.

#### PROWLER COMPLAINTS

Patrol officers responded to 883 incidents which consumed 230.57 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .26 hours.

The following data was developed regarding prowler incidents:

1. The time consumed, 230.57 hours, was .16% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 230.57 hours, was .44% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 883, accounted for .76% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was July with 134 responses, while the least busiest month was March with 27 responses.

5. The busiest day of the week was Saturday with 150 responses, while the least busiest day was Wednesday with 100 responses.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between 11:00 P.M. and 12:00 A.M. with 45 responses.

#### MISSING PERSONS

Patrol officers responded to 337 incidents which consumed 184.57 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .55 hours.

The following data was developed regarding missing persons response:

1. The time consumed, 184.57 hours, was .13% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 184.57 hours, was .36% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 337, accounted for .29% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month was September with 38 incidents, while the least busiest month was February with 22 incidents.
5. The busiest day of the week was Saturday with 62 incidents while the least busiest day was Friday with 34 incidents.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between the hours of 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. when 30 responses were recorded, while the least busiest hour was between 6:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. when only 2 responses were recorded.

## SUICIDES AND ATTEMPT SUICIDES

Patrol officers responded to 205 incidents which consumed 134.85 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .66 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to suicides and attempt suicides:

1. The time consumption, 134.85 hours, was .10% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 134.85 hours, was .26% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 205, accounted for .18% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest months of the year were February, March, May, June and December which each recorded 21 apiece, while the least busiest months were January and July which each recorded 10 apiece.
5. The busiest day of the week was Thursday with 34 responses, while the least busiest day of the week was Wednesday with 24 responses.
6. The busiest hour of response was between 7:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. with 21 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 7:00 and 8:00 A.M. with only 1 response.

## MENTAL DISTURBANCES

Patrol officers responded to 195 incidents which consumed 105.97 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .54 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to mental disturbance incidents:

1. The time consumed, 105.97 hours, was .08% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 105.97 hours, was .20% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 195, accounted for .17% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was October with 30 responses, while the least busiest month was June with 4 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Monday with 39 responses, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 20 responses.
6. The busiest hours of the day were between 12:00 A.M. and 1:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. which recorded 15 responses apiece, while the least busiest hours were between 5:00 A.M. and 7:00 A.M. which recorded only 1 response apiece.

#### SICK PERSONS

Patrol officers responded to 396 incidents which consumed 194.38 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .49 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to sick persons incidents:

1. The time consumed, 194.38 hours, was .14% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 194.38 hours, was .37% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 396, accounted for .34% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was December with 50 responses, while the least busiest month was April with 19 responses.

5. The busiest day of the week was Saturday with 64 responses, while the least busiest day was Wednesday with 43 responses.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. with 26 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 4:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. with 7 responses.

#### JUVENILE RUNAWAYS

Patrol officers responded to 958 incidents which consumed 605.37 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .85 hours.

The following data was developed regarding juvenile runaway incidents:

1. The time consumed, 605.37 hours, was .43% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 605.37 hours, was 1.17% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 958, accounted for .82% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was May with 109 responses, while the least busiest month was December with 50 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Monday with 146 responses, while the least busiest day was Friday with 108 responses.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. with 71 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 5:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. with 4 responses.

### TRANSPORTING FOUND BICYCLES

Patrol officers responded to 37 incidents which consumed 31.10 hours. The average time consumption per incident was .84 hours.

The following data was developed regarding found bicycle incidents:

1. The time consumed, 31.10 hours, was .02% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 31.10 hours, was .05% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 37, accounted for .03% of the total number of incidents and activities.

### MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE INCIDENTS

Patrol officers responded to 2267 miscellaneous assistance incidents during the year which consumed 1094.62 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .48 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to these incidents:

1. The time consumed, 1094.62 hours, was .78% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 1094.62 hours, was 2.11% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 2267, accounted for 1.95% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was December with 260 responses, while the least busiest month was March with 126 responses.

5. The busiest day of the week was Saturday with 354 responses, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 277 responses.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between 10:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. with 138 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 5:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. with 57 responses.

#### RELEASING IMPOUNDED AUTOMOBILES

Patrol officers responded to 43 incidents which consumed 25.85 hours. The average time consumption per incident was .60 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to releasing impounded automobiles:

1. The time consumed, 25.85 hours, was .02% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 25.85 hours, was .05% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 43, accounted for .01% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### RELEASING IMPOUNDED BICYCLES

Patrol officers responded to 11 incidents which consumed 5.38 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .49 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to releasing impounded bicycles:

1. The time consumed, 5.38 hours, was less than .01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 5.38 hours, was less than .01% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.



3. The number of incidents, 11, accounted for less than .01% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### LOST AND MISSING CHILDREN

Patrol officers responded to 201 incidents which consumed 83.70 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .42 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to lost and missing children:

1. The time consumed, 83.70 hours, was .06% of the total number of man-hours expended by patrol officers during the year.
2. The time consumed, 83.70 hours, was .16% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 201, accounted for .17% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was September with 36 responses, while the least busiest month was December with 5 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Tuesday with 38 responses, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 18 responses.
6. The busiest hour of the day was between 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. with 29 responses, while several of the early morning hours recorded no responses by patrol officers.

#### PARADE DUTY (ON-DUTY)

Patrol officers responded to 31 incidents which consumed 37.53 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was 1.21 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol officer response to parades:

1. The time consumed, 37.53 hours, was .03% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 37.53 hours, was .07% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 31, accounted for .03% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### TRASH COMPLAINTS

Patrol officers responded to 352 trash complaints which consumed 106.02 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .30 hours.

The following data was developed regarding trash complaint incidents:

1. The time consumption, 106.02 hours, was .08% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 106.02 hours, was .20% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 352, accounted for .30% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month for patrol response was July with 47 responses, while the least busiest months were February and December with 11 responses apiece.
5. The busiest day of the week was Wednesday with 65 responses, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 38 responses.

6. The busiest hour of the day was between 12:00 P.M. and 1:00 P.M. with 35 responses.

#### CHECKING FOR DEBRIS IN STREET

Patrol officers responded to 15 incidents which consumed 3.12 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .21 hours.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumption, 3.12 hours, was less than .01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumption, 3.12 hours, was less than .01% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 15, accounted for less than .01% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE

Patrol officers responded to 185 incidents during the year which consumed 89.25 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .48 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to attempt to locate incidents:

1. The time consumed, 89.25 hours, was .06% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 89.25 hours, was .17% of the total time consumption of all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 185, accounted for .16% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## FOUND PROPERTY

Patrol officers responded to 742 incidents which consumed 538.65 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .73 hours.

The following data was developed regarding response to found property incidents:

1. The time consumed, 538.65 hours, was .38% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 538.65 hours, was 1.04% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 742, accounted for .64% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## UNFOUNDED CALLS

Patrol officers responded to 1366 incidents, both criminal and noncriminal, which upon arrival and subsequent investigation proved to be unfounded, meaning that the condition reported did not exist at the location to which sent. These 1366 incidents consumed 235.98 patrol hours with an average time consumption per incident of .17 hours.

The following data was developed regarding unfounded calls:

1. The time consumption, 235.98 hours, was .17% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 235.98 hours, was .45% of the total time consumption of all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 1366, accounted for 1.18% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was April with 148 responses, while the least busiest month of the year was January with 19 responses.

5. The busiest day of the week was Friday with 236 responses, while the least busiest day was Wednesday with 163 responses.
6. The busiest hour was between 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. with 117 responses, while the least busiest hour was between 5:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. with 13 responses.

#### OTHER TYPES OF CALLS

Patrol officers responded to 5762 incidents which were not classified into the 73 different types of incidents during the year. These 5762 incidents consumed 2692.52 patrol hours, with an average time consumption per incident of .47 hours. These incidents would be primarily noncriminal in nature and have been classified as noncriminal for the purposes of this study.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response:

1. The time consumed, 2692.52 hours, was 1.92% of the total number of hours expended by patrol officers for the year.
2. The time consumed, 2692.52 hours, was 5.19% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 5762, accounted for 4.96% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

Patrol officers responded to 7481 traffic accident incidents during the year which consumed 6744.65 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .90 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to traffic accidents:

1. The time consumed, 6744.65 hours, was 4.81% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 6744.65 hours, was 13.00% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 7481, accounted for 6.43% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year for patrol response was December with 877 responses, while the least busiest month was November with 533 responses.
5. The busiest day of the week was Friday with 1381 responses, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 804 responses.
6. The hourly data of patrol response is illustrated graphically in Graph #32 - Traffic Accidents: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

#### ABANDONED AUTOMOBILES

Patrol officers responded to 537 incidents regarding abandoned automobiles which consumed 224.05 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .42 hours.

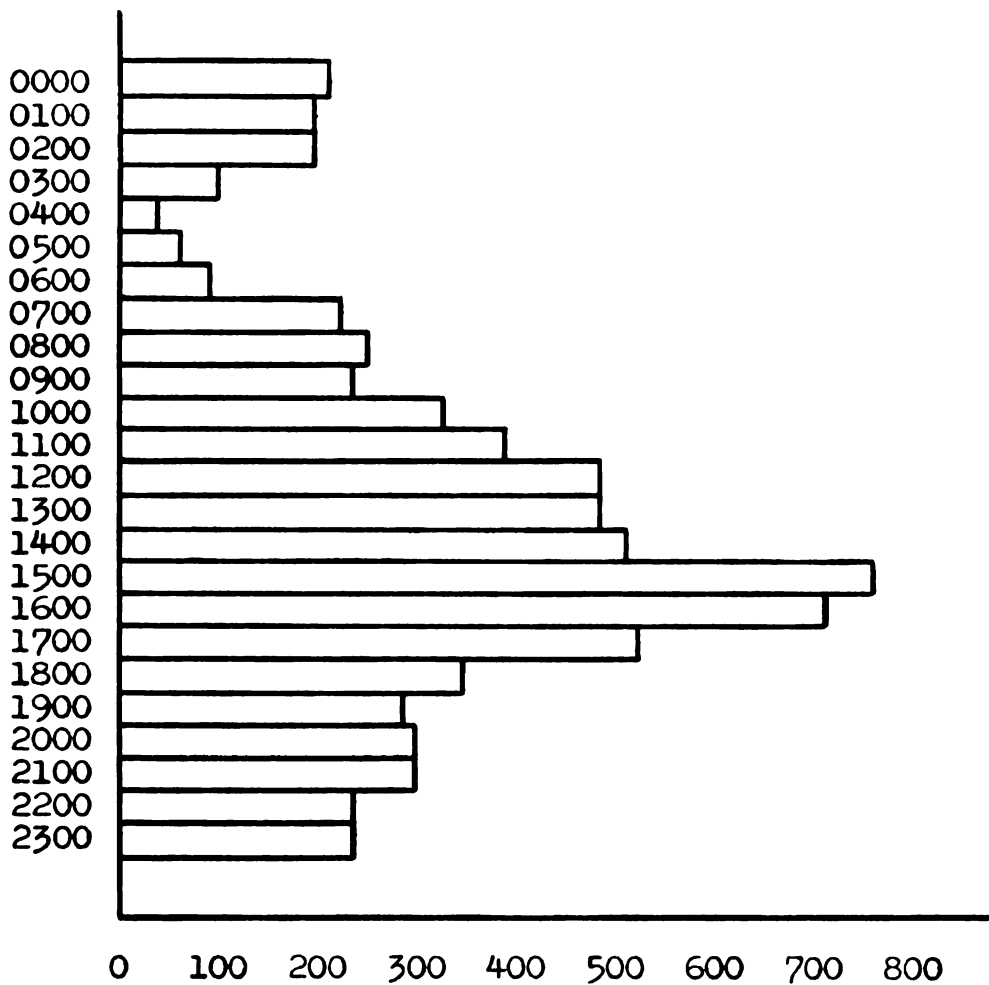
The following data was developed:

1. The time consumption, 224.05 hours, was .16% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 224.05 man-hours, was .43% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 537, accounted for .46% of the total number of incidents and activities.

Graph #32      Traffic Accidents

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average      Military Time



## MISCELLANEOUS TRAFFIC SERVICES

Patrol officers responded to 3859 miscellaneous traffic services during the year which consumed 1502.35 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .30 hours. Incidents in this category would include such activities as directing traffic at an accident or a malfunctioning traffic signal, assisting with pedestrian traffic, and etc.

The following data was developed regarding the miscellaneous traffic services:

1. The time consumed, 1502.35 hours, was 1.07% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 1502.35 hours, was 2.90% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 3859, accounted for 3.32% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

13,717 moving traffic violation incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 2584.10 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .18 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol traffic violation activities:

1. The time consumed, 2584.10 hours, was 1.84% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 2584.10 hours, was 4.98% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.



3. The number of incidents, 13,717, accounted for 11.80% of the total number of all incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was March with 1636 incidents, while the least busiest month was February with 545 incidents.
5. The busiest day of the week was Thursday with 2445 incidents, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 1614 incidents.
6. The hourly response of patrol officers is illustrated graphically in Graph #33 - Moving Traffic Violations: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

#### ASSISTING MOTORISTS

Patrol officers performed 450 activities during the year which consumed 136.02 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident or activity was .38 hours.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumed, 136.02 hours, was .10% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 136.02 hours, was .26% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 450, accounted for .71% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### FAMILY DISPUTES

Patrol officers responded to 3623 family dispute incidents during the year which consumed 1409.20 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .39 hours.

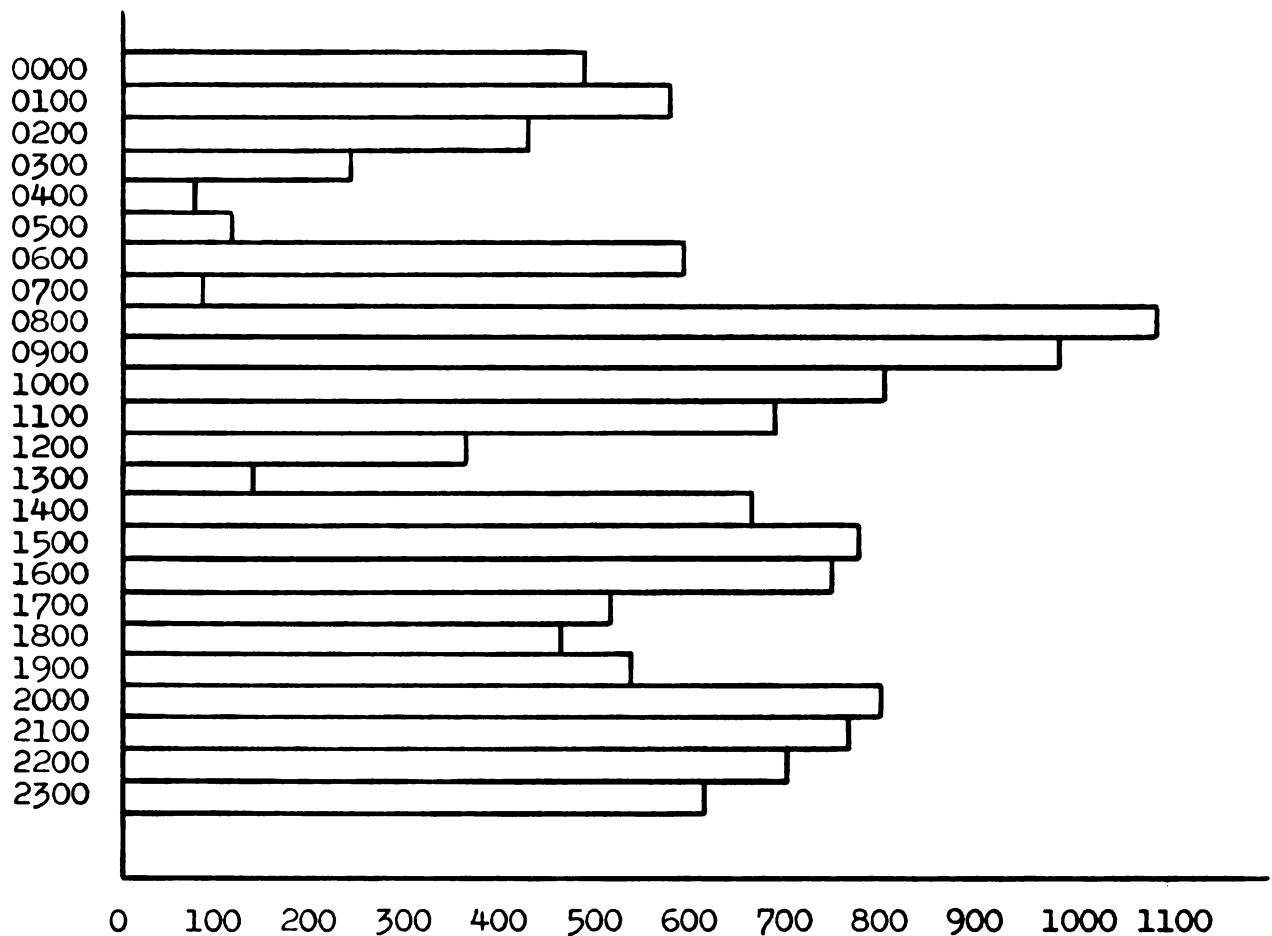
The following data was developed regarding patrol response to family dispute incidents:

## Graph # 33 Moving Traffic Violations

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



1. The time consumed, 1409.20 hours, was 1.01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 1409.20 hours, was 2.72% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 3623, accounted for 3.12% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year for family disputes was September with 421 incidents, while the least busiest month was February with 203 incidents.
5. The busiest day of the week was Saturday with 771 incidents, while the least busiest day was Tuesday with 376 incidents.
6. The hourly response of patrol officers to family disputes is illustrated graphically in Graph #34 - Family Disputes: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

#### NEIGHBOR DISPUTES

Patrol officers responded to 448 neighbor dispute incidents during the year which consumed 186.33 hours. The average time consumption per incident was .42 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to neighbor dispute incidents:

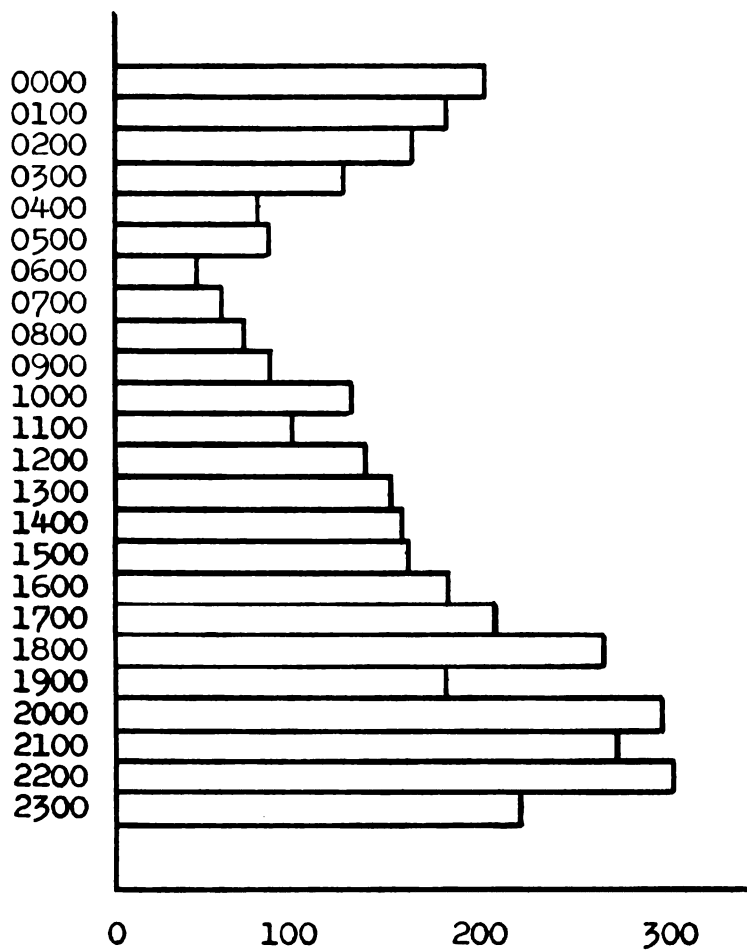
1. The time consumed, 186.33 hours, was .13% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 186.33 hours, was .36% of the total time consumption of all the incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 448, accounted for .39% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## Graph #34 Family Disputes

Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour

Yearly Average

Military Time



4. The busiest month of the year was June with 69 incidents, while the least busiest month was January with 9 incidents.
5. The busiest day of the week was Thursday with 78 incidents, while the least busiest day was Wednesday with 53 incidents.
6. The hourly response by patrol officers to neighbor disputes is illustrated graphically in Graph #35 - Neighbor Disputes: Hour of Patrol response and Number per Hour.

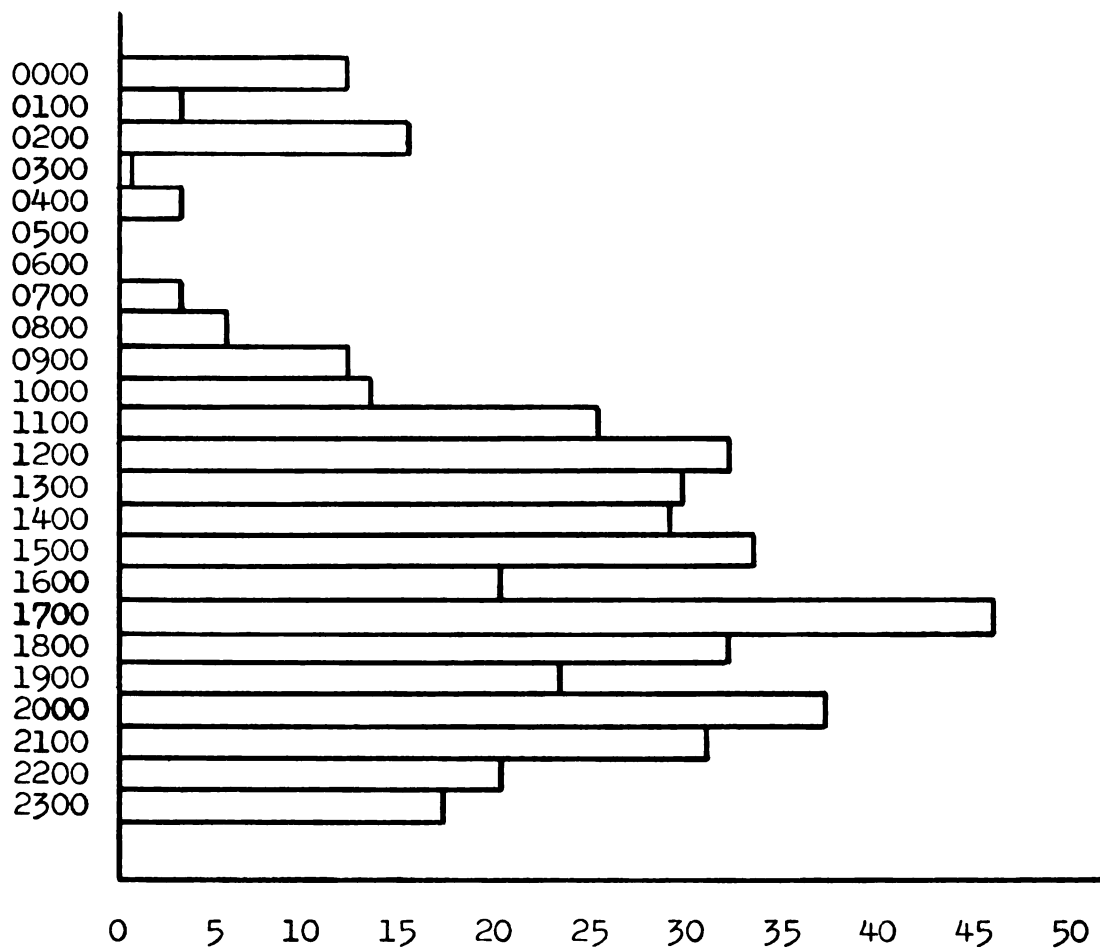
#### DISORDERLY JUVENILES

During the year patrol officers responded to 5225 incidents which consumed 1898.92 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .36 hours.

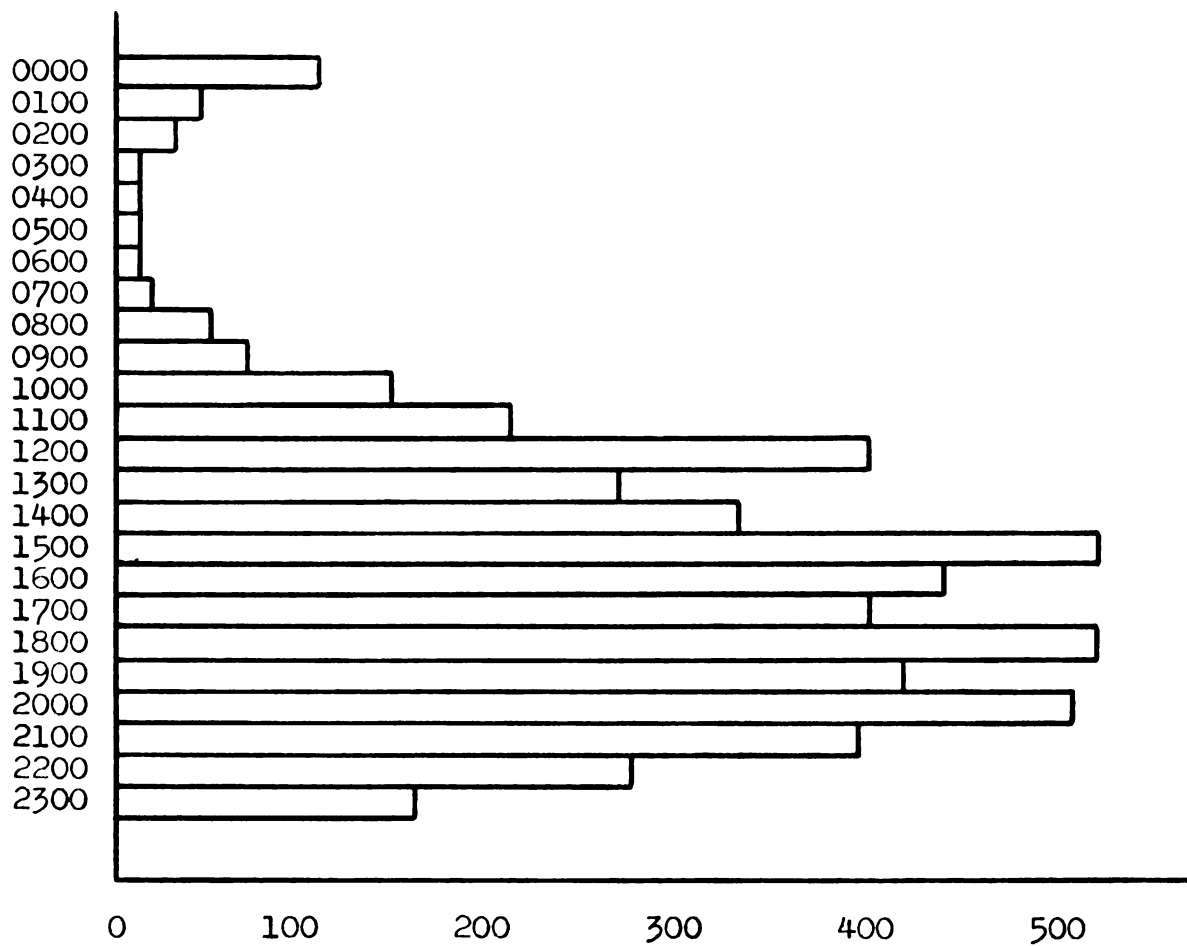
The following data was developed regarding patrol response to disorderly juvenile incidents:

1. The time consumed, 1898.92 hours, was 1.35% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 1898.92 hours, was 3.66% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 5225, accounted for 4.50% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was August with 676 incidents, while the least busiest month was January with 171 incidents.
5. The busiest day of the week was Wednesday with 816 incidents, while the least busiest day was Sunday with 561 incidents.
6. The hourly response by patrol officers is illustrated graphically in Graph #36 - Disorderly Juveniles: Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour.

Graph #35 Neighbor Disputes  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average Military Time



Graph #36      Disorderly Juvenile Incidents  
Hour of Patrol Response and Number per Hour  
Yearly Average      Military Time



## FIGHT INCIDENTS

During the year patrol officers responded to 1554 fight incidents which consumed 506.53 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .33 hours.

The following data was developed regarding fight incidents:

1. The time consumed, 506.53 hours, was .36% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 506.53 hours, was .98% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 1554, accounted for 1.33% of the total number of incidents and activities.
4. The busiest month of the year was August with 198 incidents, while the least busiest month was January with 82 incidents.
5. The busiest day of the week was Saturday with 335 incidents, while the least busiest day was Tuesday with 130 incidents.
6. The busiest hour was between the hours of 8:00 P.M. and 9:00 P.M. with 159 incidents, while the least busiest hour was between 8:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M. with 8 incidents.

## THREATS

Patrol officers responded to 682 incidents which consumed 362.72 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .53 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to these incidents:

1. The time consumed, 362.72 hours, was .26% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.



2. The time consumed, 362.72 hours, was .70% of the total time consumption of all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 682, accounted for .59% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### ON-DUTY COURT APPEARANCE

747 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 715.83 hours, with an average time consumption per appearance of .96 hours.

The following data was developed regarding court appearances on duty:

1. The time consumed, 715.83 hours, was .51% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 715.83 hours, was 1.38% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 747, accounted for .64% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### PICKING UP SECRETARY OF STATE AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATIONS

Patrol officers only responded to 3 incidents during the year which consumed 2.48 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .82 hours.

The following data was developed regarding these incidents:

1. The time consumed, 2.48 hours, was less than .01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 2.48 hours, was less than .01% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 3, was less than .01% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## SERVING WARRANTS

706 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 343.33 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .49 hours.

The following data was developed regarding the serving of warrants:

1. The time consumed, 343.33 hours, was .24% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended.
2. The time consumed, 343.33 hours, was .66% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 706, accounted for .61% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## SERVING SUBPOENAS

897 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 342.23 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .38 hours.

The following data was developed regarding the serving of subpoenas:

1. The time consumed, 342.23 hours, was .24% of the total number of man-hours expended by patrol officers.
2. The time consumed, 342.23 hours, was .66% of the total time consumption of all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 897, accounted for .77% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## SERVICING THE POLICE CAR OR ITS RADIO

3066 incidents were recorded where patrol officers found it necessary to have either vehicle or radio repairs while on duty. These incidents consumed 909.28 hours, with an average time consumption of .30 hours per incident.

The following data was developed regarding police car or radio repair:

1. The time consumed, 909.28 hours, was .65% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 909.28 hours, was 1.75% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 3066, accounted for 2.64% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## TRANSPORTING PRISONERS

714 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 605.37 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .85 hours.

The following data was developed regarding transporting prisoners:

1. The time consumed, 605.37 hours, was .43% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 605.37 hours, was 1.17% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 714, accounted for .61% of the total number of all incidents and activities.

## PICKING UP CITY COUNCIL MAIL

20 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 22.83 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was 1.14 hours.

The following data was developed regarding patrol response to these incidents:

1. The time consumed, 22.83 hours, was .02% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 22.83 hours, was .04% of the total time consumption of all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 20, accounted for .02% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## MONEY ESCORTS

63 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 18.37 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .29 hours.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumed, 18.37 hours, was .01% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 18.37 hours, was .03% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 63, accounted for .05% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## DELIVERING MESSAGES

827 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 314.93 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .38 hours.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumed, 314.93 hours, was .22% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 314.93 hours, was .61% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 827, accounted for .71% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## FINISHING REPORTS

297 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 137.53 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .46 hours. Even though the patrol officer will write a report while in the field, at times it is necessary for him to return to the station to correct errors or change the written report in some way.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumption, 137.53 hours, was .10% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended during the year.
2. The time consumption, 137.53 hours, was .27% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 297, accounted for .26% of the total number of all incidents and activities.

## EATING (ON-DUTY)

4638 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 4681.34 hours. The average time consumption per incident was 1.01 hours.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumed, 4681.34 hours, was 3.34% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended for the year.
2. The time consumed, 4681.34 hours, was 8.94% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 4638, accounted for 3.94% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## PERSONAL AND RESTROOM

1259 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 333.40 patrol hours.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumed, 333.40 hours, was .23% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended during the year.
2. The time consumed, 333.40 hours, was .65% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 1259, accounted for 1.09% of the total number of incidents and activities.

## RESPONDING TO DEPARTMENT ORDERS

3069 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 1737.48 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .57 hours. Department orders refer to such activities as picking up a

police car at the garage, running errands, picking up a police officer at his home, and etc.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumed, 1737.48 hours, was 1.24% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended during the year.
2. The time consumed, 1737.48 hours, was 3.35% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 3069, accounted for 2.64% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### PISTOL RANGE (ON-DUTY)

807 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 625.78 hours of patrol time. The average time consumption per incident was .78 hours.

The following data was developed:

1. The time consumed, 625.78 hours, was .45% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended during the year.
2. The time consumed, 625.78 hours, was 1.21% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 807, accounted for .69% of the total number of incidents and activities.

#### CALLING HEADQUARTERS

703 incidents were recorded during the year which consumed 322.32 patrol hours. The average time consumption per incident was .46 hours.

The following data was developed.

1. The time consumed, 322.32 hours, was .23% of the total number of patrol man-hours expended during the year.

2. The time consumed, 322.32 hours, was .62% of the total time consumed by all incidents and activities.
3. The number of incidents, 703, accounted for .60% of the total number of incidents and activities.

Patrol Response to Noncriminal Incidents and Activities:\*

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number of Inc.</u>	<u>% of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Total Patrol Time Expended</u>	<u>Time Consumption as a % of Time Consumed by All Incidents</u>
Animal Complaint	1,629	1.40%	697.48 hrs.	.50%	1.34%
Property Damage	2,217	1.91%	1236.68 hrs.	.88%	2.38%
Open Door	768	.66%	250.05 hrs.	.18%	.48%
Injury Report	446	.38%	288.23 hrs.	.21%	.56%
Hazardous Conditions	427	.37%	150.12 hrs.	.11%	.29%
Rescue Runs	296	.25%	172.40 hrs.	.12%	.33%
Fire Alarm	1,420	1.22%	645.70 hrs.	.46%	1.24%
School Guard	163	.14%	85.75 hrs.	.06%	.17%
Parking Lot	172	.15%	45.02 hrs.	.03%	.09%
Prowler	883	.76%	230.57 hrs.	.16%	.44%
Missing Persons	337	.29%	184.57 hrs.	.13%	.36%
Suicides and Attempts	205	.18%	134.85 hrs.	.10%	.26%
Mental Disturbance	195	.17%	105.97 hrs.	.08%	.20%
Sick Person	396	.34%	194.38 hrs.	.14%	.37%
Juvenile Runaways	958	.82%	605.37 hrs.	.43%	1.17%



## Patrol Response to Noncriminal Incidents and Activities: (cont.)

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number of Inc.</u>	<u>% of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>	<u>Time Con- sumption as a % of Total Patrol Time Expended</u>	<u>Time Con- sumption as a % of Time Consumed by All Incidents</u>
Found Bicycles	37	.03%	31.10 hrs.	.02%	.05%
Misc. Assistance	2,267	1.95%	1094.62 hrs.	.78%	2.11%
Impounded Automobiles	43	.01%	25.85 hrs.	.02%	.05%
Impounded Bicycles	11	.01%	5.38 hrs.	.01%	.01%
Missing Children	201	.17%	83.70 hrs.	.06%	.16%
Parade	31	.03%	37.53 hrs.	.03%	.07%
Trash Complaints	352	.30%	106.02 hrs.	.08%	.20%
Debris in Street	15	.01%	3.12 hrs.	.01%	.01%
Attempts to Locate	185	.16%	89.25 hrs.	.06%	.17%
Found Property	742	.64%	538.65 hrs.	.38%	1.04%
Unfounded Calls	1,366	1.18%	235.98 hrs.	.17%	.45%
Other Calls	5,762	4.96%	2692.52 hrs.	1.92%	5.19%
Traffic Accidents	7,481	6.43%	6744.65 hrs.	4.81%	13.00%
Abandoned Automobiles	537	.46%	224.05 hrs.	.16%	.43%
Misc. Traffic Services	3,859	3.32%	1502.35 hrs.	1.07%	2.90%
Moving Traffic Violation	13,717	11.80%	2584.10 hrs.	1.84%	4.98%

## Patrol Response to Noncriminal Incidents and Activities: (Cont.)

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number of Inc.</u>	<u>% of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>	<u>Time Con- sumption as a % of Total Patrol Time Expended</u>	<u>Time Con- sumption as a % of Time Consumed by All Incidents</u>
Assisting Motorists	450	.71%	136.02 hrs.	.10%	.26%
Family Disputes	3,623	3.12%	1409.20 hrs.	1.01%	2.72%
Neighbor Disputes	448	.39%	186.33 hrs.	.13%	.36%
Disorderly Juveniles	5,225	4.50%	1898.92 hrs.	1.35%	3.66%
Fight	1,554	1.33%	506.53 hrs.	.36%	.98%
Threats	682	.59%	362.72 hrs.	.26%	.70%
Court Appearance	747	.64%	715.83 hrs.	.51%	1.38%
Sec. of State Auto Registration	3	.01%	2.48 hrs.	.01%	.01%
Serving Warrants	706	.61%	343.33 hrs.	.24%	.66%
Serving Subpoenas	897	.77%	342.23 hrs.	.24%	.66%
Serving Police Car	3,066	2.64%	909.28 hrs.	.65%	1.75%
Trans. Prisoners	714	.61%	605.37 hrs.	.43%	1.17%
Council Mail	20	.02%	22.83 hrs.	.02%	.04%
Money Escort	63	.05%	18.37 hrs.	.01%	.03%
Deliver Message	827	.71%	314.93 hrs.	.22%	.61%
Finish Report	297	.26%	137.53 hrs.	.10%	.27%

## Patrol Response to Noncriminal Incidents and Activities: (Cont.)

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number of Inc.</u>	<u>% of Total Number of Incidents Handled by Patrol</u>	<u>Time Consumption</u>	<u>Time Con- sumption as a % of Total Patrol Time Expended</u>	<u>Time Con- sumption as a % of Time Consumed by All Incidents</u>
Eating	4,638	3.94%	4681.34 hrs	5.34%	8.94%
Personal and Restroom	1,259	1.09%	333.40 hrs.	.23%	.65%
Pistol Range	807	.69%	625.78 hrs.	.45%	1.21%
Dept. Orders	3,069	2.64%	1737.48 hrs.	1.24%	3.35%
Calling Hdqtrs.	703	.60%	322.32 hrs.	.23%	.62%
<hr/>					
Total - Noncriminal Incidents and Activities	95,736	82.70%	39,767.22 hrs	21.23%	76.67%

\*Percentages rounded off to the nearest one-hundredth of a percent.

## CHAPTER V

### Correlation and Comparison of Developed Data

Before attempting to analyze the developed data in order to evaluate patrol response to the criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities, it is appropriate at this time to introduce two additional areas of examination which will allow a better evaluation of the data.

The first item consists of the comparison of the data developed in this study to the data developed in another similar study so that a correlation between the two studies can be shown to allow the reader an opportunity to compare the two sources of data.

The second item of comparison is that of comparing the data developed in this study to estimates by patrol officers as to the amount of time they spend in the various categories. This comparison study will illustrate the differences between accurate data and guesswork regarding the extent of patrol officer response to the criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities.

### CORRELATION OF DATA

One of the objectives of this study was to compare the data developed regarding patrol response to data developed by John A. Webster in this study of the patrol activities of another police department.<sup>6</sup> This comparison between the two data can be used as a general

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<sup>6</sup>Webster, John A., "Police Task and Time Study," The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, March 1970, pp. 94-100.

correlation of the data developed in this study. Webster's study involved a period of 54 weeks in which he categorized and classified the patrol activities of approximately 385 patrol officers in another unnamed city. Webster's study involved 599,211 incidents of patrol response which consumed 301,127 hours of patrol time.

Although a true comparison of the data developed is not possible for several reasons such as the difference in the size of the sample, the different geographic location, a different method of classifying and categorizing patrol activities, and other similar problems, a correlation can be developed between the Webster study and this study which is indicative that basic patrol response basically varies little even though the size of the samples and the cities involved may differ.

Webster's first patrol activity category was entitled "Crimes Against Persons" and included criminal offenses in which there was direct harm or threat of harm to the individual. The crimes used by Webster in this category were: murder, rape, assault and robbery. Webster's data revealed that the consumed patrol response time of these crimes compared to the time consumed by all other patrol incidents and activities was 2.96%, and that the number of patrol responses to these crimes when compared to the total number of all other incidents and activities performed by patrol officers was 2.82%.

By using the same crimes and compiled data as Webster the data developed in this study revealed the time consumption comparison to be 4.03%, and the number of incidents comparison to be 2.28%.

Webster's second category of patrol activity was entitled "Crimes Against Property" and included crimes in which there was no danger to the individual. The crimes used by Webster in this category were:

breaking and entering, burglar alarms, auto theft, larceny, fraud, property damage, suspicious persons and forgery. Webster's data revealed that the consumed patrol response time of these crimes compared to the time consumed by all other patrol incidents and activities was 14.82%, and that the number of patrol responses to these crimes when compared to the total number of all other patrol incidents and activities was 13.76%.

By using the same crimes and compiled data as Webster the data developed in this study revealed the time consumption to be 15.55%, and the number of incidents comparison to be 11.15%.

Webster's third patrol response category was entitled "Traffic" and included traffic accidents, abandoned automobiles, and parking violations. Webster's data revealed a time consumption of 17.51%, and the number of incidents as 11.70%.

Even though this study did not allow data to be developed regarding parking violations, the time consumption of traffic accidents and abandoned automobiles was 13.43%, and the number of incidents was 6.89%. Parking violations undoubtedly would have added many more hundreds of incidents to this category which would have increased the percentage of the number of incidents probably comparable to the percentage developed by Webster.

Webster's fourth category was entitled "On-View" and was comprised of patrolman initiated incidents such as observing a law violation, performing a security check of a building, stopping suspicious persons and checking persons for outstanding warrants. As was indicated previously, the data developed in this study allowed for the classification of each incident or activity performed by patrol officers but it

was not possible to differentiate as to whether the activity resulted from a radio call from the station or an on-the-scene observation by the patrol officer. Webster's data revealed that the time consumed by these activities was 9.10%, and that the number of these activities was 19.68% of the total number of patrol activities.

Webster's fifth category was entitled "Social Service" and included incidents of a social nature such as family disputes, drunkenness, disorderly conduct and mental illness. Webster's data revealed that the time consumption of these activities was 13.70%, and that the number of these incidents was 17.27%.

By using the same crimes and compiled data as Webster the data developed in this study revealed the time consumption of these activities to be 7.19%, and the number of these incidents to be 8.69%.

Webster's sixth category was entitled "Administration" and included those police functions and activities performed which are basically not criminal or do not require immediate police response such as coffee breaks, running errands, attending court, serving warrants, and etc. Apparently Webster used more activities than just the above even though they were not indicated because his data revealed a time consumption of 50.19%, and the number of these activities as 39.28% of all incidents and activities handled by patrol officers.

To compare the two data the following incidents and activities were used: court appearances, serving warrants, serving subpoenas, servicing the police car, transporting prisoners, delivering messages, finishing reports, eating, personal and restroom, pistol range, department orders and calling headquarters. The time consumption of these incidents and activities compared to the total time consumed by all

incidents and activities in this study was 21.27%, and the number of incidents compared to the total number of incidents and activities was 15.20%.

Even though the percentages may vary somewhat, a correlation can be observed between the data developed in this study and the study conducted by Webster. For clarification the data developed is shown in the following table.

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Webster's Study:</u>		<u>This Study:</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Time</u>
Crimes Against Persons	2.82%	2.96%	2.28%	4.03%
Crimes Against Property	13.76%	14.82%	11.15%	15.55%
Traffic	7.62%	9.20%	6.89%	13.43%
Social Service	17.27%	13.70%	8.69%	7.19%
Administration	39.28%	50.19%	15.20%	21.27%

Questionnaire - Estimates of Incident and Activity Time Consumption by Police Officers

As was previously mentioned, before evaluating patrol response two additional items useful from a comparison standpoint would be introduced. The first was just completed, Webster's study, and the second will consist of the results of a questionnaire completed by patrol supervisors and patrol officers of the police department studied regarding their estimation of the time consumption of the various patrol incidents and activities. See Appendix A.



In order to keep the questionnaire within a useable size all the patrol incidents and activities developed in this study were classified into five main categories of Criminal, Noncriminal, Traffic, Disturbance, and Administrative patrol response.

The Criminal category included all the Part I and Part II criminal offenses with the exceptions of drunk and disorderly conduct which are used in the Disturbance-Social category. This was done in order to place similarly derived incidents and activities together in the same category. Driving under the influence also was removed from the Criminal category and placed in the Traffic activities.

The Noncriminal category was comprised of such incidents and activities as: injury reports, rescue runs, suicides, sick persons, runaways, suspicious persons, money escorts, lost children, found property, and etc.

The Traffic category was comprised of traffic violations, traffic accidents, driving under the influence, assisting motorists, and abandoned cars.

The Disturbance category was comprised of family disputes, neighbor disputes, disorderly conduct, drunks, disorderly juveniles, and fight calls.

The Administrative category included such activities as the downtown parking lot release, serving warrants, serving subpoenas, transporting prisoners, delivering messages, servicing the police car or its radio, eating, calling headquarters, and etc.

Because of the large number of different types of patrol incidents and activities, it was felt that the named activities classified into the five categories of patrol response just indicated would give the officers involved with the questionnaire an idea of the different types

of activities within each category without necessarily making the questionnaire too cumbersome or the response too tedious. The purpose of the questionnaire was to take a representative sample of patrol supervisors and patrol officers and receive their estimates as to the amount of time consumed in the five categories so that a comparison could be made between the data developed in this study and the estimates of the police officers. This comparison is utilized in the evaluation of patrol response in the summary and conclusion of this study.

The questionnaire was completed by two lieutenants, six sergeants, and 36 patrolmen. Activity levels vary from hour to hour as to the percentage of time patrol officers are involved in the various criminal and noncriminal incidents and activities as has been seen, however, the officers completing the questionnaire as nearly as possible represented a cross section of the three main patrol shifts in order that an average could be obtained.

From the data of patrol response developed in this study, the comparison between the data and the estimates received from the questionnaire completed by the police officers revealed the following:

1. Time Consumption of All Incidents and Activities as a Percentage of Total Patrol Time Expended: (averages)

Actual = 37.01% (see page 12)

Lieutenants (2) = 77.50%

Sergeants (6) = 49.17%

Patrolmen (36) = 69.02%

2. Time Consumption in the Five Categories of Patrol Response as a Percentage of the Actual and Estimated Percentages Developed in Answer #1.

(a) Criminal category:

Actual = 7.08%

Lieutenants (2) = 15.00%

Sergeants (6) = 12.17%

Patrolmen (36) = 18.37%

(b) Noncriminal category:

Actual = 6.96%

Lieutenants (2) = 17.50%

Sergeants (6) = 12.66%

Patrolmen (36) = 17.16%

(c) Traffic category:

Actual = 8.07%

Lieutenants (2) = 22.50%

Sergeants (6) = 7.50%

Patrolmen (36) = 11.97%

(d) Disturbance category:

Actual = 4.31%

Lieutenants (2) = 15%

Sergeants (6) = 11.33%

Patrolmen (36) = 15.61%

(c) Administrative category:

Actual = 11.59%

Lieutenants (2) = 7.50%

Sergeants (6) = 5.50%

Patrolmen (36) = 7.27%

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The primary purpose of this study was to develop data which through general application could be used by police administrators to examine and evaluate patrol response to a variety of criminal and non-criminal incidents and activities. Of primary importance in any evaluation of patrol response is the number of occurrences and the patrol time consumption of the incidents and activities which are not criminal or crime-related yet have become the responsibility of the police. These activities often consume a large percentage of patrol time, as the data has revealed--time which could be utilized more efficiently and more effectively by the police in the control of crime and the provision of better service to the public in many instances.

Many of these activities have been assumed by the police because of various reasons; either no other agencies were available to handle the activity or else, quite commonly, the agency did not want to assume the full responsibilities involved even though the activity was within their jurisdiction. Police officers escort important visitors in and out of town, chauffeur mayors and other dignitaries, license taxicabs and bicycles, pick up stray animals, respond to medical emergencies, run errands, and perform a myriad of other activities which are rarely related to crime or crime control. Somebody must perform these services and the police, being ever present and mobile, have been, and are

today, the logical candidates. However, because of the rapidly increasing crime rate and other burdens of increased social responsibility and response being placed on the police, the pervasive question which inevitably must be answered is can the police afford to devote the time they have been or will have to give in the future to these types of activities.

It is realized that it would be ill-advised to curtail all police activities which do not pertain directly to crime or crime control because the police must still furnish a variety of services to the public to maintain order within our society, however, some of the services now performed by the police could be reduced or even curtailed altogether without affecting the role or function of the police in our society and which would, at the same time, increase the efficiency and effectiveness of police response.

This study has developed data to show police response to 73 different types of incidents and activities, from number of occurrences to percentages of patrol time consumption to monthly, weekly, daily, and even hourly fluxuations in patrol response. For ease of statistical compilation and presentation each activity or incident was classified into either a criminal or noncriminal patrol response. The police are responsible for the criminal incidents and activities in any evaluation of police response, but to properly evaluate the total police response any evaluation must consider the large input of the noncriminal incidents and activities. One criterion of evaluation which could be used is whether the response activity is either criminal or non-criminal but if such a criterion was used to define the "proper" police response many necessary police activities would be eliminated with chaotic results. Therefore, any evaluation of "proper" police response

must take into account an additional factor beyond the criminal-noncriminal criterion: this factor is the 'priority' of the incident or activity in terms of its potential for violence and disruptive effect to society.

The use of both the criminal-noncriminal classification and the priority of the incident to evaluate both criminal and noncriminal police response can be illustrated in the following example: gambling is a criminal incident for which the police are responsible and will respond, yet the police also respond to noncriminal family dispute incidents. Trying to evaluate the necessity of police response to family disputes based only on a criminal-noncriminal criterion as to whether the police should respond is not possible; the police must respond to family disputes because of their great potential for violence. The family dispute, even though it could be classified as noncriminal, must be considered as a higher priority for necessary police response than for the criminal incident of gambling, for example.

Viewing police response in terms of both criminal and noncriminal classifications and high or low priorities allows a choice of several flexible criteria from which to evaluate the type of police response. These flexible criteria used as an evaluative tool can give the police administrator a more detailed examination and analysis of the different types of police response which can be used to develop criteria for the reduction or elimination of unnecessary police response. These evaluation criteria can also be used to develop or revise training programs, to assist in the assignment and deployment of personnel, to assist in the allocation of resources and in many other areas concerning the efficiency and effectiveness of the police organization.

To illustrate how such an evaluation of police response could be accomplished in terms of criminal-noncriminal, high-low priority incidents, a sample of some of the activities performed by patrol officers of the police department studied will be evaluated in terms of both personnel and organization requirements.

One such activity is the patrol response to animal complaints. During the year patrol officers responded to 1629 animal complaints which consumed 697.48 hours of valuable patrol time. Many of these incidents occurred during one of the peak hours of necessary patrol response, between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. (see pages 33 and 34). Most municipalities have animal control personnel to handle animal complaints but these personnel typically work an 8:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. shift, which leaves much of the burden of animal control to the patrol officers. In addition, animal control personnel typically work only Monday through Friday, while data indicated the busiest day for patrol response was Saturday. The lack of animal control personnel during the weekend places the entire burden of animal control onto the police department.

In addition, there is often little the patrol officer can do about animal complaints since he has usually neither the equipment nor expertise to handle the animals, and he often resolves the problem by advising the complaining party to contact either the animal control personnel during the regular workweek or else to contact the local prosecutor if a legal violation has occurred.

This type of patrol activity can be classified as noncriminal, low priority and the police should not become involved in these activities unless they are of an emergency-type nature or an aggravated situation which could erupt into violence. A closer analysis of this type

of activity would probably indicate that many of the 1692 incidents to which patrol officers responded could just have easily been handled over the telephone if the police had to become involved at all. Surely, the 697.48 hours of patrol time consumed by these incidents could have been more effectively used.

Other implications of this type of police response include such problems as training and the efficient use of manpower. Is the police department obligated to train its officers to handle animal complaints even though an animal control officer is employed by the municipality? Who has the responsibility for animal complaints, the police or animal control personnel? Is the trained police officer being utilized most efficiently and most effectively for this noncriminal, low priority activity? Obviously, the police should not be in the animal control business and should not respond to such activities unless it is an aggravated situation. The responsibility lies with the municipality to furnish and assign adequate personnel to perform this service for the public. The burden should not be assumed by the police just because they are available.

Another activity which could be similarly evaluated is that of having patrol officers respond to the downtown parking lot to release automobiles which have been parked beyond the time limit. After the 10:00 P.M. closing hour the parking gate can only be opened by use of a key which can only be obtained at the police department. This means that a patrol officer must be called into the station to pick up the key, drive to the parking lot and release the automobile, and then return to the station to replace the key. This activity required 172 patrol responses and consumed 45.02 patrol hours during the year. This activity is another example of a noncriminal, low priority response



which is plainly a waste of valuable time and manpower. In addition, the majority of these activities called for police response between the hours of 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M., which is one of the more busy periods of the day for necessary police response, and most of these incidents occurred on Friday which is the busiest day of the week for necessary police response. Again, the police administrator must evaluate this type of activity in terms of valuable manpower and patrol time consumed when it can least afford to be given. Perhaps one solution to this type of problem would be to give each patrol officer a key to the parking lot to reduce his travel time back and forth to the police station, but this is not the answer to the burden of this type of activity. The answer is to remove this type of activity from police jurisdiction where it does not belong and give it to another municipal agency.

Another activity which could be evaluated is the response by the police to family disputes, for a different type of analysis. Even though a family dispute could be considered to be another noncriminal incident it must be given a higher priority for patrol response than the preceeding incidents because of the potential for violence. During the year patrol officers responded to 3623 family disputes which consumed 1409.20 hours of patrol time. An examination of the data developed regarding family disputes revealed that the greatest number of these incidents occurred between the hours of 10:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. on Saturday, a very busy period for necessary patrol response. This time of response and the day of the week are also busy periods for both animal complaints and the parking lot release. The family dispute is of a higher priority than either animal complaints or the parking lot

release but if patrol officers are not available to respond to a family dispute because they are engaged in animal complaints or the parking lot the result may have fatal consequences for the disputants. Perhaps such a situation would never arise but the potential is always present when patrol time and manpower are being misused.

Any number of the remaining 70 patrol response activities could be evaluated in this manner once empirical data of patrol response has been obtained. The important point to be stressed is that all patrol activities both criminal and noncriminal should be evaluated in order to develop criteria from which the most efficient and effective use of patrol manpower and resources can be developed. These criteria can be developed through statistics obtained from data of patrol response activities combined with value judgments as to the priority of the type of patrol response in terms of necessary response. Combining statistics with value judgments can give the police administrator a flexible scale of criteria which he can use to make appropriate decisions regarding patrol response.

It is appropriate at this time to examine the options or alternatives open to the police administrator if he desires to make changes after an examination and evaluation of the different types of patrol response. The following suggestions are not necessarily in order of importance and do not include all options or alternatives available to the police administrator but can serve as possible areas of inquiry and evaluation to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of police service:

- (1) The employment of greater selectivity and reasonable criteria in determining the validity of police response to such activities as animal complaints, trash complaints, found bicycles, various

assistance calls and etc., based upon a criminal-noncriminal, high-low priority evaluation of each type of incident.

- (2) The placement of greater emphasis on other municipal agencies to assume more responsibility regarding activities which are within their jurisdiction and which are their responsibility such as animal complaints, trash complaints, city council mail pickups, parking lot release, and etc.
- (3) The use of police cadets to perform services at the police station and selected services on the road to release trained police officers for high priority incidents. Cadets could take crime reports at the station on walk-in crimes, run errands, serve subpoenas, and perform many other activities of these types which may be necessary but which should not require the services of a trained police officer.
- (4) The greater use of civilian personnel both at the police station and in selected services on the road to release trained police officers. Civilians could perform such functions as releasing impounded automobiles and bicycles, operating the police radio, picking up found property, delivering messages and many other related activities to release trained police officers.
- (5) The possibility of re-structuring patrol officer assignment and deployment based upon education, training and aptitude to develop specialists available at peak times of necessary police response to handle difficult incidents and activities such as certain crimes, family disputes, juvenile problems, and etc., based upon patrol response data which can indicate and predict the need for patrol response.

- (6) The promulgation of policies of guidance and direction for the police department which will allow for the development of positive morale influences. These policies would re-state the role and function of the police officer in our society through the elimination of unnecessary police response and the development of positive guidelines toward the concept of professionalization of the police service.

The preceding suggestions as alternatives to what has been traditional police response are by no means complete or conclusive. A thorough examination and evaluation of patrol response activities will reveal many areas which could be developed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of police service. Other valid areas of inquiry could include such items as training needs, personnel needs, resource allocation, equipment changes and a host of other pertinent areas of inquiry.

It is realized that not all police departments are engaged in the same incidents or activities which have been developed in this study, however, a close scrutiny of the patrol activities of any police department will reveal much of the same type of information that has been developed--patrol manpower and resources are not being utilized in the most efficient and effective manner. This misuse of manpower and resources is not necessarily wilful, but as the Patrol Officer Questionnaire illustrated, guesswork would be a poor foundation upon which to base any important organizational decisions regarding patrol response activities. Through data processing the police administrator of today has at his disposal the tools to analyze and evaluate a multitude of factors which affect his organization. The police administrator must be concerned with an efficient and effective organization which he can

obtain through the proper use of his manpower and resources, and data processing allows data to be developed upon which the police administrator can base important decisions to guide and direct his department.

## APPENDIX A

The questionnaire given to patrol supervisors was as follows:

1. During the time a patrolman spends on patrol, a portion of his time is spent answering radio calls and doing other activities (such as writing traffic tickets, making drunk arrests, and etc.) and the remainder of his time is spent on routine patrol. What percentage of time do you feel the average officer spends out of his total time answering radio calls and doing these other activities?
2. This part of the questionnaire is concerned with the incidents handled and dealt with while the officer is on patrol. With the above answer in mind, I want you to estimate the percentage of time the average officer spends in the following five categories: criminal, noncriminal, traffic, disturbance and administrative activities. Remember, these percentages cannot add up to be greater than the percentage you indicated in Answer #1.
  - (a) Category #1 is criminal activities. Included in this category are all criminal offenses such as homicide, rape, robbery, B&E, larceny, narcotics, and etc. What percentage of time do you feel the average patrol officer spends in making investigations, making arrests and writing reports in this area?
  - (b) Category #2 is noncriminal activities. Included in this category are noncriminal activities such as injury reports, rescue runs, suicides, sick persons, runaways, suspicious persons, money escorts, lost children, found property, and etc. What percentage of time do you feel the average patrol officer spends in dealing with these activities?
  - (c) Category #3 is traffic activities. Included in this category are such activities as traffic accidents, writing traffic tickets, assisting motorists, dealing with abandoned cars, and investigating and arresting drunk drivers. What percentage of time do you feel the average patrol officer spends in dealing with these activities.
  - (d) Category #4 is disturbance activities. Included in this category are such activities as family disputes, neighbor disputes, disorderly conduct, drunks, disorderly juveniles and fight calls. What percentage of time do you feel the average patrol officer spends in dealing with these activities?

- (e) Category #5 is administrative activities. Included in this category are such activities as the downtown parking lot release, serving warrants, serving subpoenas, transporting prisoners, delivering messages, servicing the patrol car or its radio, eating, calling headquarters, and etc. What percentage of time do you feel the average patrol officer spends in dealing with these activities?

The questionnaire given to patrol officers was the same as that give to patrol supervisors with the exception that it asked for them to estimate the percentage of time they spent in each of the five categories.

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