



2019 Patrol Staffing Report

In 2007, the Madison Police Department contracted with Etico Solutions, Inc., for the completion of a patrol staffing study. The Etico study was completed in mid-2008. Along with the final report, Etico provided the department with spreadsheets that captured the methodology used in the study, so that the department can replicate the process using updated data to analyze patrol workload and staffing needs. This process was repeated for a number of years (2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012); the results were used to estimate overall MPD patrol staffing needs and to allocate existing MPD patrol resources.

In 2012, MPD transitioned to a new records management system (LERMS). The following year the Dane County 911 Center transitioned to a new CAD (computer aided dispatch) system (Tri Tech). These transitions created some significant obstacles to performing this analysis, and the process was not completed for the years 2013 or 2014. The annual analysis resumed in 2016 (examining 2015 data), and this report examines 2019 data.

Summary

A summary of the 2019 patrol staffing analysis:

- Reactive patrol workload increased to **163,912** hours in 2019. This reflects an increase of about **2%** over 2019.
- In 2019, the MPD patrol function spent an average of under **40** minutes per hour on reactive (or obligated) patrol work. This does not include time spent on administrative tasks, which account for an average of about 8 minutes per hour. This is down slightly from 2018, which reflected the highest level for this measure since MPD has been conducting this analysis.

- A new process allows MPD to better track times when patrol response is limited to emergency/priority calls. During 2019, a member of the community calling for police assistance had about a 13% chance that MPD call response was limited.
- 2019 patrol workload and leave time data demonstrate that MPD patrol staffing should be **244** officers. Meeting this standard would require the addition of **eighteen (18)** officer positions to patrol.
- In recent years, the department has eliminated nineteen (19) non-patrol officer positions, and moved those spots to patrol to account for increasing patrol workload. These cuts have resulted in the elimination of MPD's Safety Education Unit, elimination of two neighborhood officer positions, and elimination of the afternoon shift of the Traffic Enforcement Safety Team (TEST); and in reductions to MPD's Community Policing Teams, Community Outreach and Resource Education (CORE) unit, and Gang Unit. The cumulative impact of these cuts is a significant reduction in the level of service MPD is able to provide the community.

Methodology

As a review, the Etico methodology seeks to accurately estimate appropriate patrol staffing needs based on actual patrol workload and leave information. This provides a much more accurate reflection of patrol staffing needs than other methodologies, such as officer-to-population ratios, benchmarking, crime rates, etc. This methodology is consistent with the Police Personnel Allocation Manual, developed by the Northwestern University Center for Public Safety. It is also consistent with police staffing formulas recommended by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). In fact, the Etico methodology is more accurate (though also more labor-intensive) than the IACP process. The process does not directly address staffing for positions other than patrol officers. However, some positions – particularly that of patrol sergeant – are directly related to patrol staffing levels.

The first portion of the Etico analysis entails determining total patrol workload. Most of this data is obtained from the Dane County Public Safety Communications Center's Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. This data is supplemented by dictated report, field report, Tracs crash report, and evidence processing data, so that an average total officer time required for each CAD incident type can be calculated. Then, once the total number of incidents is determined (also from CAD data), the total officer workload is calculated. Time spent on administrative functions is also factored in to this calculation.

The second portion of the process is an analysis of officer leave time. Officers assigned to patrol do not work 365 days a year (they have regular days off as well as leave time days, such as vacation), and not all work days are assigned to the patrol function (officers attend training, have special assignments, etc.). An analysis of leave time will determine the shift relief factor (SRF), a number approximating how many total officers in patrol are required to field one officer daily.

The final component to determining patrol staffing needs is finding the proper balance between reactive and proactive work (also referred to as obligated and unobligated time). Most of the officer workload data captured through the CAD reflects reactive work (generally, officers

responding to calls for police service). However, the community expects a certain amount of proactive work from officers. This proactive work can focus on problem solving, community engagement and building relationships. If too little time is allocated to proactive work, an adverse impact on reactive work will also be observed (reduced visibility, increased response times, etc.).

Analysis of 2019 MPD Patrol Workload

The changes to MPD's RMS and Dane County's CAD have created some challenges to performing this analysis. For example, MPD's RMS and the Tri Tech CAD have completely different codes to categorize the calls that officers respond to. Converting these fields from the CAD incident types to MPD incident types requires additional processing, and creates some limitations when comparing current data to historical data.

Analysis of MPD's 2019 patrol workload began with a data output from the CAD. The file contains more than **20 million** data fields. This database was then filtered to remove records not related to MPD patrol workload. The 2019 analysis included **only** CAD records assigned to MPD patrol officers (as well as officers assigned to the Downtown Safety Initiative, or DSI).

The 2019 analysis (like that of prior years) did not include any incidents handled through the self-reporting process. The self-reporting system was established to reduce patrol workload, by having citizens self-report certain types of minor incidents. Many of these incidents reflect events that MPD – and, certainly, the community – would like to have a patrol officer respond to. However, due to patrol workload officers are not able to respond to these incidents, and the self-reporting process was created to provide some level of MPD service.

In addition to CAD patrol workload data, a few additional sources are relevant. Time needed for report completion has a significant impact on patrol workload, and is often not captured in CAD workload. A combination of actual report data (from the system server), and survey results are used to determine average report times (for field reports, dictated reports and Tracs crash reports). The original Etico methodology added report times (based on field report and dictated report data) to the per-incident reactive workload. This did not account for the fact that some reports are completed while an officer is still assigned to the incident on the CAD. Survey data is utilized to obtain estimates of how often officers complete reports (both field and dictated) while still assigned to the incident on the CAD. This is accounted for in the calculations to avoid double counting any officer time in the reactive workload.

Also, officers spend time each day on a variety of administrative tasks. These include squad fueling, equipment maintenance, etc. These activities are generally not tracked on the CAD. During the initial Etico report, a sample of patrol officers completed daily logs to estimate daily administrative time. This survey process has been repeated since then, and a multi-year weighted average is used in the calculations. Because administrative time is not captured on the CAD and is estimated using surveys, and due to how the Etico formulas are set up, administrative time is not reflected in the average reactive time per hour calculation. It is reflected in the overall needed patrol staffing calculation, but administrative time actually reflects additional required workload beyond reactive time. The department has made significant process on utilizing the CAD to capture administrative time, and ideally this process will be in place for 2021.

The final portion of the workload analysis is distinguishing between reactive and proactive work. This is done primarily by incident type. Some call types (like foot patrol and traffic stops) are designed to capture proactive work and are excluded from reactive workload. Other call types are likely to capture both reactive and proactive work. These include traffic incidents, traffic arrests, check person and check property incidents. An estimated split between reactive and proactive incidents for these call types was determined (based on CAD data) and a portion was excluded from reactive workload:

Incident Type	Reactive/Proactive split
Traffic Arrest	50/50
Traffic incident	25/75
Check Person	90/10
Check Property	90/10

Note that the CAD workload analysis certainly understates the actual workload demands on the MPD patrol function. Two factors demonstrate this:

- Patrol officers engage in some work – both reactive and proactive – that they do not call out to dispatch (and is therefore not captured on the CAD). Most commonly, this occurs because officers want to be in service, and available for incoming calls. It can also be a result of radio traffic volume, and an inability to get on the air to contact dispatch.
- More significantly, some patrol work is unquestionably handled by non-patrol personnel on a regular basis. This includes operational personnel (CPT, neighborhood, etc.) but can include any unit types (command, detectives, etc.). However, CAD data provides no way to differentiate between patrol-related and non-patrol related activity engaged in by these units. Limiting the workload analysis to patrol officer workload only is an extremely conservative approach to assessing MPD patrol staffing needs.
- Elimination of the SRO positions will increase workload for the patrol function in 2021.

Results of Workload Analysis

The data showed **128,798** patrol incidents in 2019 (meaning 128,798 CAD incidents that had a patrol officer or Downtown Safety Initiative officer assigned), and **163,912** hours of reactive patrol workload. The number of patrol incidents includes both proactive and reactive incidents, while the reactive workload total excludes proactive work.

It is important to recognize that this data is based on incidents as tracked in the CAD, and not on Incident Based Reporting (IBR) crime data. When a Public Safety Communications Center employee takes an initial call from a citizen requesting police assistance, a CAD incident – with an incident type – is created. Often, investigation will show that a crime other than that initial incident type was committed, or that no crime was committed at all. Sometimes the CAD is not

changed to reflect this. So, the incident totals analyzed in this report will not match MPD's IBR data in all instances.

Instances where MPD limits officer response to emergency/priority calls impacts the overall number of patrol incidents. Regularly, the MPD Officer in Charge (OIC) will notify the 911 Center that MPD patrol officers are only able to respond to emergency or priority calls. This is typically a result of significant call volume or a single major incident. During these time periods, routine calls for police officers are not serviced, impacting the overall number of MPD patrol incidents.

In 2019, there were **391** instances where MPD's patrol response was limited to emergency and priority calls (some of these instances did not impact citywide response but were limited to a particular district or area of the City). These 391 instances occurred on **244** dates (some days required limited call response multiple times), and accounted for **1,119** total hours of limited call response. This means that on **67%** of days MPD's patrol response was limited to emergency and priority calls for part of the day. As a function of total hours, MPD's response was limited **12.7%** of the time during 2019. So, a member of the community calling for police assistance had a greater than one in ten chance that MPD call response was limited.

As indicated above, CAD data certainly understates the actual amount of MPD patrol workload. It is very common for other operational MPD units (CPT, neighborhood officers, patrol sergeants, etc.) to assist with patrol work, and this workload is excluded from this analysis. However, if only 10% of the CAD workload of these unit types was considered to be patrol-related and included in this analysis, that would increase reactive workload by more than **2,600** hours.

Shift Relief Factor

The second component of the Etico methodology is to determine the shift relief factor (SRF). Officers do not work every day of the year, and on some days they work, they work in a non-patrol capacity (training, special assignments, etc.). Once calculated, the shift relief factor approximates the number of total officers required to staff one shift position every day of the year.

There are several components to the shift relief factor: regular days off; leave time; non-patrol time; and net-compensatory time. Leave time includes regular work days that an employee does not work (vacation, sick time, etc.). Non-patrol time includes work days where the employee works in a non-patrol capacity (training, special assignment, etc.). Net compensatory time is the net gain or loss in patrol work due to the amount of overtime worked (in patrol) and compensatory time off taken (by patrol staff).

The shift relief factor calculation also factors in the impact of the staffing contingency plan on patrol staffing. The staffing contingency plan has been utilized for a number of years, and requires sergeants and officers assigned to non-patrol positions to work multiple patrol shifts a year. The objective is twofold: to reduce overtime costs by filling patrol staffing shortages with non-patrol personnel, and to ensure the readiness of all MPD personnel to perform the patrol function if needed. For simplicity, staffing contingency was figured into the net comp time calculation. Only those staffing contingency shifts assigned to account for staffing shortages is included in the calculation.

Leave time in 2019 was analyzed for the pool of patrol personnel who were in patrol positions for the entire year. This was a pool of 149 officers. Leave time was then calculated as an average number of days per year per officer:

Leave/Benefit/Non-patrol Time:

Category	Days
Administrative Leave	.79
Bereavement Leave	.40
Family Leave	2.47
Holiday Leave	1.77
Sick Leave	4.80
Jury Duty	.01
MPPOA Earned Time Off	.62

Category	Days
Vacation Leave	15.67
Workers Comp Time Off	2.23
Light Duty	6.34
Special Event	.25
Special Assignment	4.20
Training	7.16
Military Leave	3.50

Net Compensatory Time:

Comp Time Used	Days
Comp Time Off	13.49

Overtime Worked	Days
Patrol Overtime	13.75

[Net compensatory time also includes staffing contingency days worked and shift change RDO adjustments; compensatory time off as part of Family Leave is also included]

These figures compare with prior years as follows:

Time Off Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Regularly Scheduled Days Off	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	121.67	122	121.67	121.67	121.67
Admin & Benefit Time	29.91	29.77	27.5	26.94	26.91	28.319	27.346	32.78	30.65	27.74	31.83
Non-Patrol Time	19.07	21.97	22.88	24.5	20.47	25.30	21.40	24.04	21.13	16.54	17.95
Net Comp Time Off	9.47	6.40	9.92	7.42	8.24	6.73	7.76	4.43	4.4	6.09	-0.27
Totals	180.12	179.81	181.54	180.25	177.29	182.02	178.17	183.25	177.85	172.04	171.18

Most leave time is non-discretionary, being either contractual (vacation, compensatory time, etc.) or legally required (military leave, family leave, etc.). Some categories of non-patrol time are also non-discretionary (light duty, required training, etc.). The average time away from patrol per officer in 2019 was the lowest it has been since the department has been conducting this analysis. It reflects the staffing difficulties faced by patrol during the year, and the resulting steps taken to address them.

Utilizing the Etico shift relief formula, this data results in a shift relief factor of **1.89**. This means, generally, that MPD needs to have 1.89 officers assigned to patrol for each position to be staffed every day of the year. This figure has remained fairly consistent since 2008. The 2019 SRF was about the same as the 2018 result; reflecting the lowest since the analysis has been performed.

Note that the shift relief factor is an average reflecting actual non-patrol and leave time, which is not necessarily the *desired* level of non-patrol and leave time. For example, while reducing training time will clearly have an impact on the shift relief factor (and on the overall result of the patrol workload analysis) it does not reflect an ideal policy or best practice. The Etico process does not include any mechanism to work any subjective variable into the shift relief factor calculation. So, any consideration of desired non-patrol/leave time must be factored into the desired proactive/reactive time breakdown.

Workload Balance

The final component of the Etico methodology is to determine the proper balance between patrol officers' reactive work time and proactive work time. The analysis of patrol workload is used to determine officers' reactive time. Once the balance between reactive and proactive time is determined, total patrol staffing needs can be calculated. The Etico report articulated the reasons for balancing reactive and proactive time:

Including an appropriate amount of proactive time provides benefits for the agency, the officer, and the citizens of the jurisdiction. In fact, a lack of sufficient proactive time can negatively impact the ability of an agency to provide optimal police services to the community.

Among the arguments for including proactive time is the need to avoid having officers running from call to call. Agencies that operate in such an environment report several drawbacks. The most obvious is the inevitable officer burn-out that can occur. Less obvious is the loss of information that may help to solve a crime. It is conventional wisdom for police investigations that the solvability of a case begins to deteriorate from the moment the incident occurs. If the initial responding officer is rushed to move on to the next call, there is a greater chance that important follow-up opportunities and information will not be collected, diminishing the solvability of the case.

Another drawback is the loss of time for on-the-job training...when corrective action is needed by (a) supervisor, proactive time must be available. If officers are clearing calls and going directly to the next call throughout the shift, the supervisor will not have the training opportunities needed to help officers avoid future mistakes.

A lower level of reactive time per hour improves police service, professionalism, and responsiveness to the community. Ensuring adequate proactive time also has a direct effect on a number of patrol performance measures (such as visibility and response time), impacting the quality of police service delivered to the community. A fundamental component of providing police patrol services is that officers are available when calls are received. This is reflected in the goal of having a balance between obligated and unobligated time.

The original Etico report recommended that MPD strive have officers spend 28 to 30 minutes of each hour on reactive activity. Since then, the Mayor, Common Council members, and MPD have generally recognized a 30/30 split (minutes per hour) between proactive and reactive time as being an appropriate goal for MPD patrol staffing. We believe this staffing is required to provide the level of service that the community expects. In 2019, the MPD patrol function spent an average of 39.64 minutes per hour on reactive (or obligated) work. This does not include time spent on

administrative tasks, which account for an average of about 8 minutes per hour. This is down slightly from 2018, which reflected the highest level for this measure since MPD has been conducting this analysis.

While the difference between 30 and 32 minutes (as an example) of reactive time per hour seems minor, it is important to recognize that these figures are all based averages, across all hours of the day and all days of the year. Having a lower reactive time per hour improves the ability of officers to engage in community policing. Officers have more time to engage in proactive activity and be responsive to community issues and concerns. In fact, if MPD patrol was staffed to allow that 30 minutes per hour be spent on reactive work (compared to 32 minutes per hour), more than twenty-five (25) officer hours each day would be freed to engage in proactive activity. Visibility, efficiency and response time would also improve. A lower reactive time per hour also improves officer availability, resulting in better response times. The difference between 30 and 40 minutes per hour of reactive work reflects more than 125 officer hours per day. This results in less time for proactive patrol, problem solving and community engagement. It also leads to delayed response times, and more frequent instances where MPD only responds to emergency/priority calls.

In 2020, 226 MPD positions are designated to patrol (as officers; this figure excludes sergeants). However, actual patrol staffing at any given time will vary and will typically be far less than this (primarily as a result of attrition). In 2019 the actual number of officers assigned to patrol averaged 185 over the course of the year.

Utilizing the Etico methodology, 2019 patrol workload and leave time data demonstrate that MPD patrol staffing should be **244 officers**. This is based on an even split of proactive and reactive time. Meeting this standard would require the addition of **eighteen (18)** officer positions to patrol. The department should also add at least **three** sergeant positions to patrol (based on span of control).

Additional Staffing Metrics

In 2016, MPD and City Finance jointly prepared a report on police staffing (as required by Common Council resolution). The report looked at several measures (other than the Etico workload process) to provide context for police staffing. These metrics included:

- FBI personnel-to-population ratios
- Comparison with peer jurisdictions
- Comparison with other Wisconsin agencies

All of these metrics have significant limitations. **These data points are intended to provide context when evaluating MPD staffing, not to suggest a particular result or staffing level.** The 2016 report was based on MPD having 1.9 sworn officers per 1,000 residents. This figure was based on MPD's authorized staffing in 2016 and Madison's 2015 estimated population per the U.S. Census (the 2016 estimate was not available at the time the report was completed). MPD's current staffing ratio remains **1.9** sworn officers per 1,000 residents (based on current authorized strength of 483 and Madison's 2019 estimated population of 259,680).

FBI – The FBI's annual crime reporting data includes information on full-time law enforcement employees. The data is broken down by region, with employee-to-population ratios provided for several categories of municipality size. The Group I category of agencies includes those serving populations of more than 250,000; the Group II category of agencies includes those serving populations between 100,000 and 249,999. Group I is broken down into further population subsets, and regional data is available for all groups.

The 2016 report included data points for both Group I and Group II, as Madison's 2015 population estimate was just under 250,000. Madison's population estimate is now clearly more than 250,000, so only Group I data will be included moving forward.

As indicated, FBI law enforcement employee data is also broken down by region and sub-region. Wisconsin is in the East/North/Central portion of the Midwest region.

So, the most applicable comparison points from FBI staffing data are the Midwest region (East/North/Central subsection) from Group I, and the national Group I 250,000 – 499,999 population subset (the Group I population subsets are not broken down by geographic region). However, other data points will be included for comparison (using 2018 data; the most recent available). Two notes about FBI police employee data:

- Staffing levels reflect actual personnel at the time the agency reports to the FBI, not authorized strength. Many agencies are not able to fill vacancies with qualified personnel, so the FBI employee data will not reflect those agencies' authorized strength.
- The FBI data will typically be calculated before the US Census population estimates have been released. The FBI does a population estimate for the purposes of reporting police employee data, but the population figures used will typically vary slightly from the US Census estimates.

Updated 2018 FBI police employee data (commissioned staff):

Category	Officer to Population Ratio	Adjustment to MPD Sworn Staffing to Meet Average*
Group I (East North Central section of Midwest Region)	3.6	Add 439-462 officers
Group I (Midwest Region)	3.2	Add 335-358 officers
Group I (National)	2.6	Add 179-203 officers
Group I (250,000 – 499,999 national subset)	2.0	Add 23-47 officers

*Note that FBI officer to population data is provided rounded to the nearest tenth. For example, anything between 1.95 and 2.04 will be reported as 2.0. This rounding can reflect a significant variation in actual staffing numbers. Figures in this column reflect this range.

Note that in 2003, an MPD staffing study was performed, with the involvement of Alders, MPD command staff and representatives from the Madison Professional Police Officers Association (MPPOA). That report recommended that MPD reach a staffing level of 1.9 officers per 1,000 residents by 2008, and maintain a staffing level of 2.0 officers per 1,000 residents in 2010 and beyond.

Peer Jurisdictions – the 2016 report identified five peer cities for comparison: St. Paul, MN; Greensboro, NC; Baton Rouge, LA; Boise, ID; and Des Moines, IA. In 2016, these agencies had an average of 2.2 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

Wisconsin agencies – the five largest cities in Wisconsin (excluding Madison) are Milwaukee, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine and Appleton. In 2016, these jurisdictions had an average of 2.7 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

Updated 2018 figures for peer jurisdictions and other Wisconsin agencies (from FBI data):

	Population	Sworn Officers	Ratio
Milwaukee	595,619	1,851	3.1
Appleton	74,931	109	1.5
Green Bay	105,281	180	1.7
Racine	77,373	195	2.5
Kenosha	99,948	196	2.0
Average	190,630	506	2.7
Adjustment to MPD Sworn Staffing to Meet Average			Add 205-229 officers
St. Paul	309,756	631	2.0
Greensboro	293,298	630	2.1
Baton Rouge	224,790	631	2.8
Boise	229,265	292	1.3
Des Moines*	217,277	350	1.6
Average	254,877	507	2.0
Adjustment to MPD Sworn Staffing to Meet Average			Add 23-47 officers

*Des Moines PD did not report for the 2018 FBI data; 2017 figures are reflected

Patrol Incidents by Incident Type by Year

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
911 Abandoned Call	3599	3534	2747	1315	1891
911 Disconnect	11012	8773	6529	6431	6754
Accident Hit and Run	1563	1645	1650	1691	1673
Accident Private Property	704	778	804	833	798
Accident Property Damage	5558	5596	5105	5176	5090
Accident Unknown Injury	557	554	469	439	479
Accident w/Injuries	960	916	710	803	829
Accident-Mv/Deer	58	44	61	60	61
Adult Arrested Person	521	487	447	515	712
Aggravated Battery	8	2	2	0	2
Alarm	3402	3379	3281	3221	3428
Animal Complaint-Bite	14	16	10	6	11
Animal Complaint-Disturbance	718	659	724	564	532
Animal Complaint-Stray	320	433	358	287	309
Annoying/Obscene Phone Call	123	95	56	74	73
Arrested Juvenile	31	42	30	40	60
Arson	5	9	5	10	15
Assist Citizen	4566	5057	5002	4916	5081
Assist Fire/Police	3165	3320	3105	3092	2994
Assist Follow Up	3752	3982	4299	4634	4588
Assist K9	12	18	16	11	20
Assist/Community Policing	0	3	3	0	
Assist-Court	146	138	186	214	207
Assist-Translate	12	6	9	5	6
Attempt to Locate Person	1254	1257	1264	1193	1399
Attempted Homicide	0	2	4	3	
Attempted Suicide	77	34	20	24	13
Battery	610	559	574	544	562
Bicycle Accident	10	7	9	5	5
Bomb Threat	7	4	4	9	2
Burglary-Residential	1210	912	747	843	812
Check Parking Postings	2	1	1	4	2
Check Person	10547	11239	11926	11785	11992
Check Property	5726	7292	7022	7282	7928
Child Abuse	184	134	189	185	131
Child Neglect	79	57	34	41	45
Civil Dispute	863	770	944	938	971
Conveyance Alcohol (Detox)	150	104	54	60	57
Conveyance Mental Health			31	36	44
Damage to Property	1046	968	1125	978	906
Death Investigation	130	200	227	250	249
Disturbance	5826	5949	5603	5627	5325
Domestic Disturbance	3358	3096	2903	2869	2897
Drug Investigation	1266	1280	1304	1114	889

Emergency	0	1	0	0	2
EMS Assist	3587	3747	3670	3741	3688
Enticement/Kidnapping	20	16	21	12	9
Escort Conveyance	720	650	656	675	737
Exposure	47	40	38	21	29
Extortion	8	8	13	17	15
Fight Call	541	444	410	334	380
Fire Investigation	4	0	1	1	4
Foot Patrol	773	1097	970	833	576
Forgery	6	5	1	3	7
Found Person	124	118	136	96	132
Found Property	1367	1411	1493	1533	1462
Fraud	983	910	923	1013	862
Graffiti Complaint	121	125	137	95	117
Homicide	4	10	7	1	2
Information	2645	3502	3524	3797	3994
Injured Person	38	23	12	19	18
Intoxicated Person	556	395	372	329	300
Juvenile Complaint	510	523	738	555	538
Landlord Tenant Trouble	157	123	137	105	120
Liquor Law Violation	217	157	91	99	54
Liquor Law/Bar Check	73	66	64	47	41
Lost Property	54	90	82	91	82
Misc Sex Offense	103	103	119	159	140
Misdialed 911 Call	2383	1726	1569	1170	1007
Missing Adult	309	267	243	285	230
Missing Juvenile	681	664	610	532	501
Multiple/Nuisance 911 Calls	10	17	20	10	7
Neighbor Trouble	429	460	407	413	483
Noise Complaint	3331	3228	3133	2511	2760
Non-Residential Burglary	257	212	231	228	245
Non-Urgent Notifications	15	32	13	20	13
Odor/Smoke Complaint	3	3	3	1	1
OMVWI Arrest/Intoxicated Driver	165	236	291	296	452
On Duty Training	145	179	190	134	100
On St Parking Complaint	454	510	343	331	377
Overdose	83	154	155	150	164
Person Down	14	30	12	18	9
Phone	5369	4812	4647	4519	4566
Playing w/Telephone 911 Call	602	454	450	311	378
PNB/AED Response	179	184	138	108	135
Preserve the Peace	1229	1269	1400	1302	1290
Problem Solving-Person	5	5	5	9	6
Problem-Solving - Property	15	12	32	122	24
Prostitution/Soliciting	29	31	44	14	16
Prowler	20	26	15	7	10

Pvt Prop Parking Complaint	462	388	436	292	357
Question 911 Call	23	23	18	24	22
Rec/Stolen/Outside Agency	78	155	201	343	304
Repo	4	5	1	5	324
Retail Theft	1683	1649	1676	1266	1020
Robbery - Armed	101	105	118	151	117
Robbery-Strong Armed	130	108	101	106	116
Safety Hazard	4396	5029	4749	4841	4854
Serving Legal Papers	462	406	313	299	231
Sexual Assault	199	183	206	198	216
Sexual Assault of a Child	155	162	173	155	138
Significant Exposure (Officer)	1	2	1	4	14
Silent Case Number	75	45	77	67	41
Solicitors Complaint	123	94	36	59	37
Special Event	114	142	174	216	170
Stalking Complaint	110	103	114	119	117
Stolen Auto	533	664	703	785	800
Stolen Bicycle	33	19	15	19	20
Suspicious Person	1892	1606	1687	1708	1740
Suspicious Vehicle	2131	2117	2145	2069	2074
Test 911 Call	11	11	10	3	10
Theft	2048	1797	1876	1790	1548
Theft from Auto	398	476	515	467	416
Threats Complaint	1791	1654	1582	1612	1669
Towed Vehicle/Abandonment	20	25	21	32	36
Traffic Arrest	15	17	5	9	2
Traffic Complaint/Investigation	697	761	689	786	678
Traffic Incident	283	304	366	356	387
Traffic Stop	6043	3640	3218	4064	3976
Trespass	775	802	871	1101	994
Unintentional 911 Call	6159	5296	4720	4984	7084
Unknown	38	32	7	9	8
Unwanted Person	2421	2109	2071	2286	2395
Violation of Court Order	511	464	552	478	502
Weapons Offense	522	433	468	457	385
Weapons Offense Person w/Gun	102	109	117	61	70
Worthless Checks	12	7	2	1	1
Alarm (Broadcast & File)	0	0	0	0	0
911 Call Silent	0	0	0	0	0
Explosives Investigation	0	0	0	0	0
Escapee/Info	0	0	0	0	0
Conveyance	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic Incident/Road Rage	5	0	0	0	0
Total	136092	132368	127193	125416	128798

Detailed Leave Time Information – 2019 Patrol

Leave/Benefit/Non-Patrol Time:

Category	Days
Admin Leave - No Pay	
Admin Leave - With Pay	0.794966
Bereavement Leave	0.395973
Exigent Leave MPPOA	0.02479
Exigent Leave Vacation	0.162139
Family Leave: AWOP	0.321195
Family Leave: Sick Used	0.657542
Family Leave: Vacation	0.981829
Family Leave: MPPOA	0.011955
Holiday: Request Off	1.064874
Holiday: Order Off	0.712668
Injured	0.0578
Jury Duty	0.001678
MPPOA Earned Time Off	0.592894
Military Leave	
Military Paid	3.268456
Military Leave AWOP	0.234899

Category	Days
Sick Leave	4.801904
Vacation: 1st Pick	6.509018
Vacation: 2nd Pick	3.483221
Vacation: 3rd Pick	1.013423
Vacation: SP#1	0.154362
Vacation: SP#2	0.040268
Vacation: Standard	4.310973
Workers Comp Time Off	2.230562
Light Duty: (LD-WC)	2.315159
Light Duty:(LD-ND)	4.022592
Light Duty: Admin	0.006711
Event	0.251678
Spec. Assignment	4.17229
Spec. Assignment Partial	0.024329
Training	7.108674
Training Partial	0.04698

Net Compensatory Time:

Comp Time Used	Days
COA+30 Days	2.676007
Comp Time: Off	7.818607
Comp Time: SP#1	0.060403
CU/W-VU	1.389262
Exigent Leave Comp	0.665419
Shift Change RDO	0.375839
Comp Time: SP#2	0.006711
Family Leave: Comp	0.493851

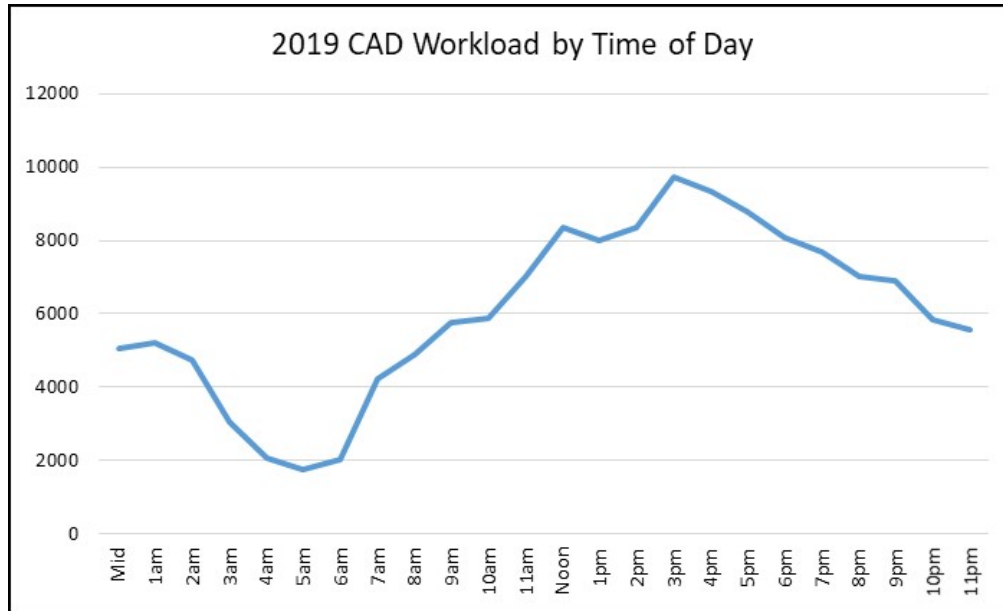
Overtime Worked	Days
General	6.5242
Call in Voluntary	1.3889
Call in Order	0.0287
Holdover Voluntary	1.0506
Holdover Order	0.3413
Extraordinary	1.0611
Misc OT	0.1314
Shift Change RDO Worked	0.4496644

Non-patrol Personnel Patrol Work:

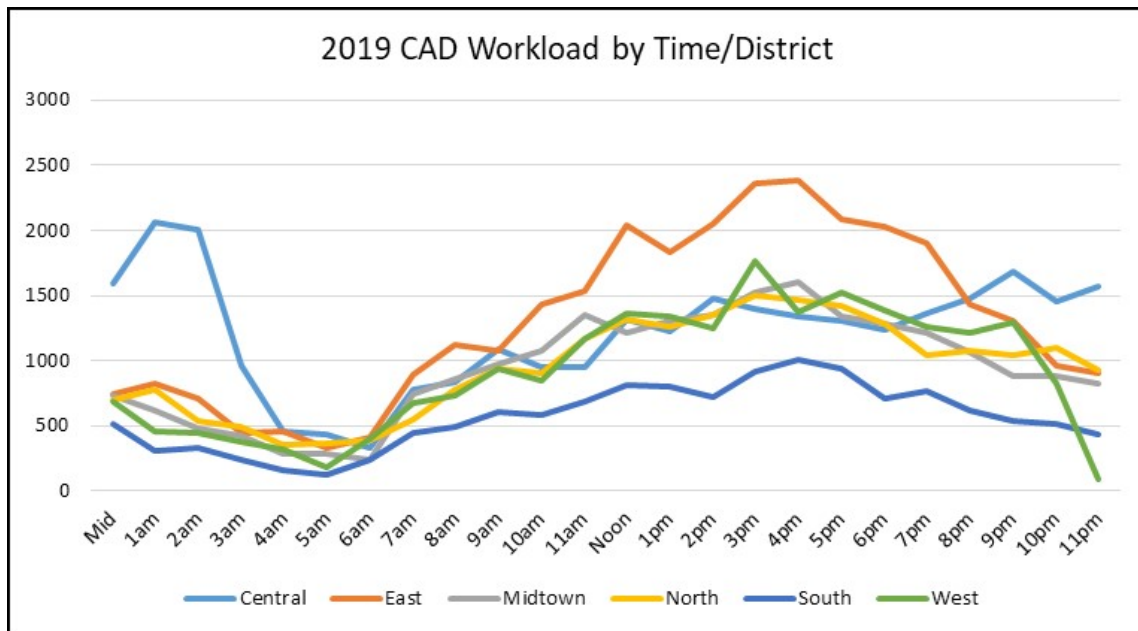
Overtime Worked	Days
Call in Voluntary	0.4377
Call in Order	0.0132
Holdover Voluntary	0.2219
Holdover Order	0.0274
Staffing Contingency	2.0758

Workload Overview

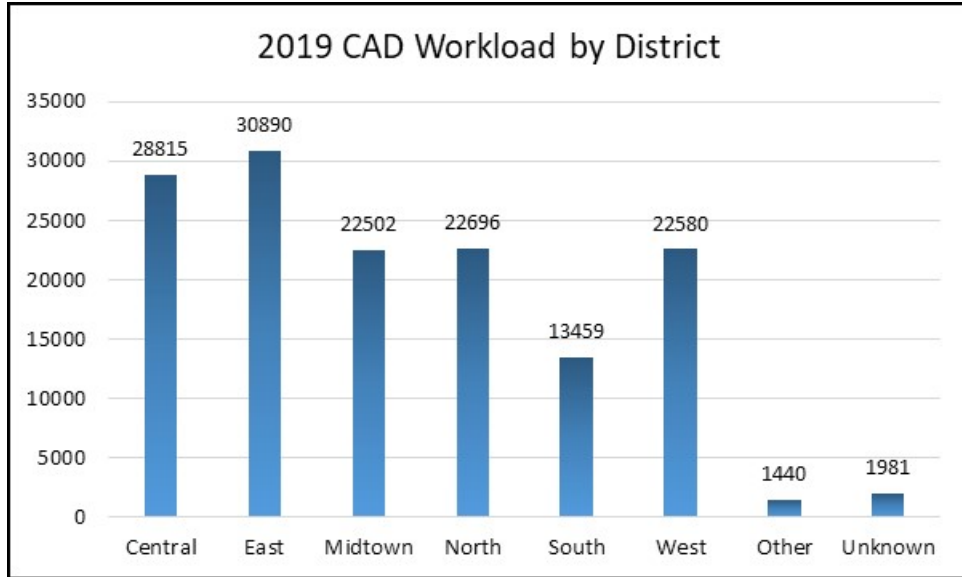
The following charts are based on CAD data only, and generally include all patrol CAD workload (reactive and proactive), including Downtown Safety Initiative (DSI).



This daily workload curve (workload by hour of the day throughout the year) has remained very consistent. The daily workload curve was also fairly consistent across all districts (with the Central District as the exception):

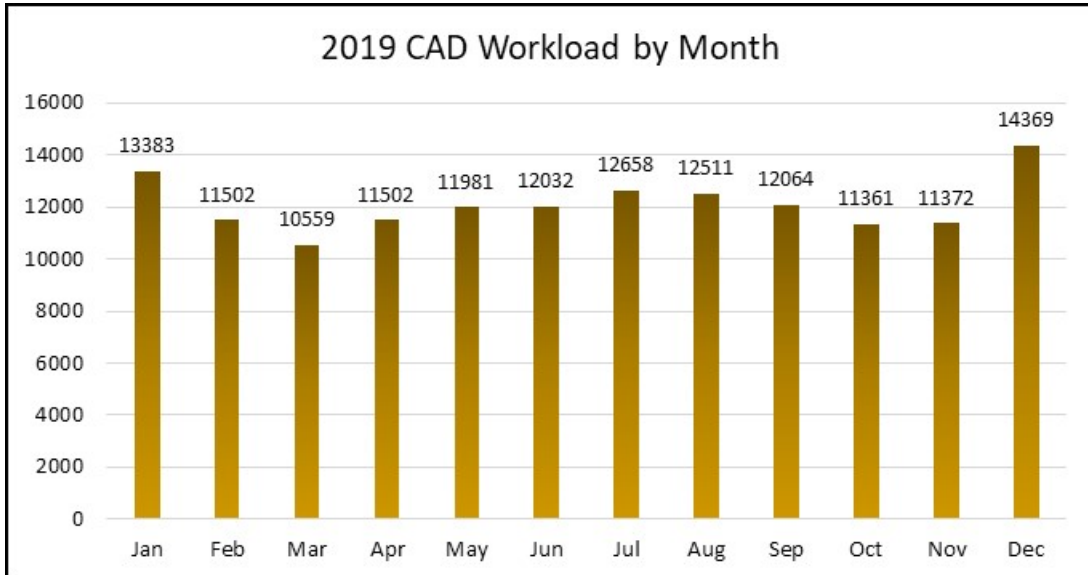


2019 hours of CAD patrol work by district:

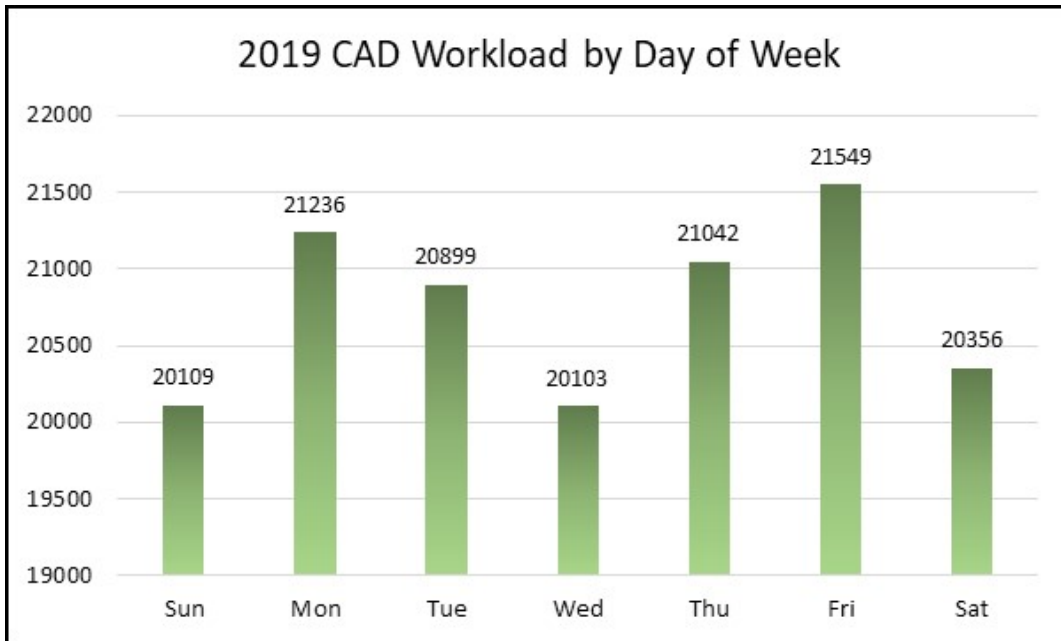


*Excludes on duty court and training

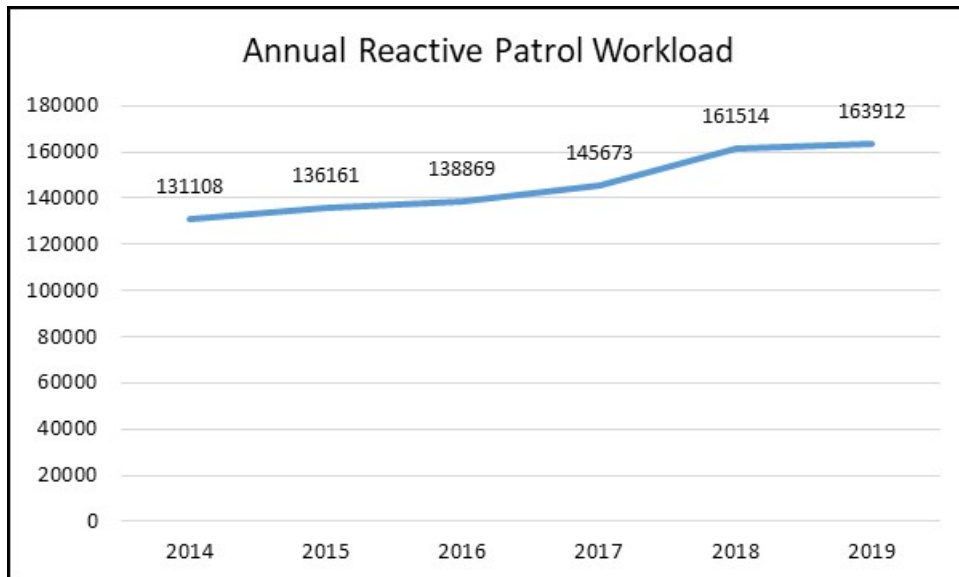
CAD workload by month:

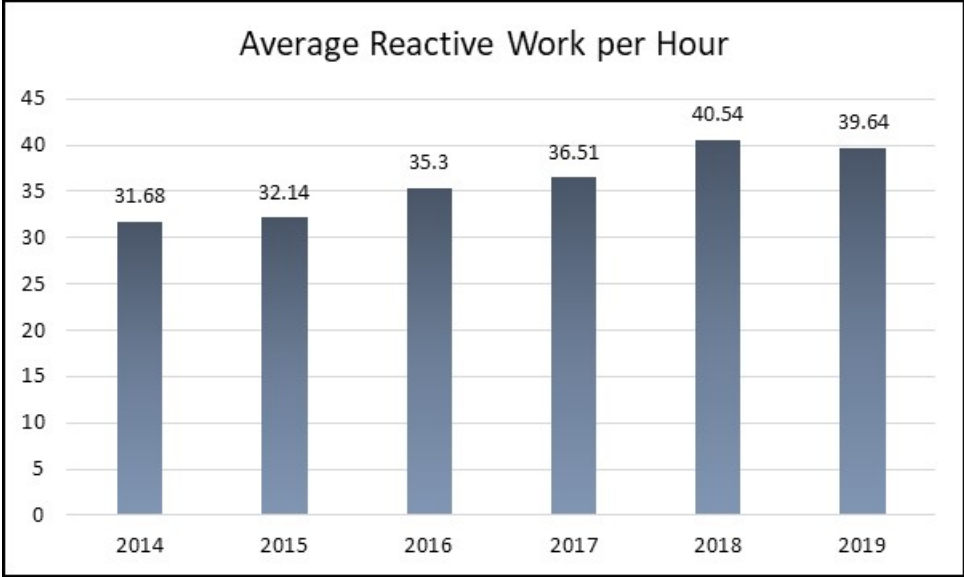


CAD workload by day of week:



A historical overview of patrol incidents and workload:





*These figures do **not** include hourly time spent on administrative tasks