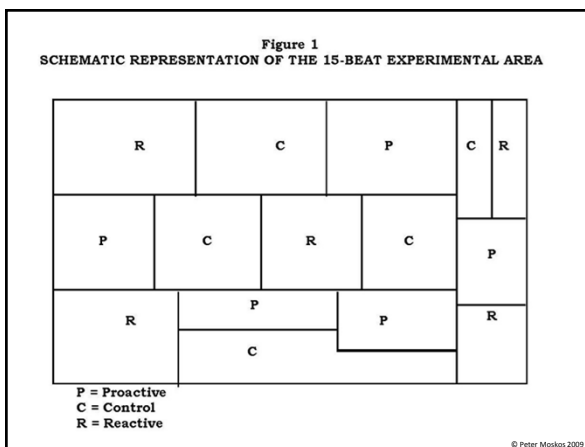
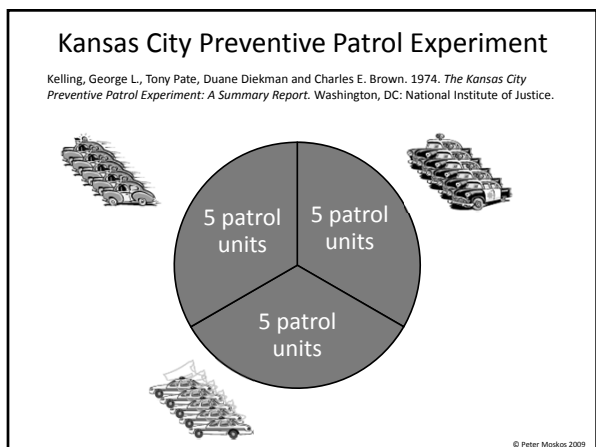
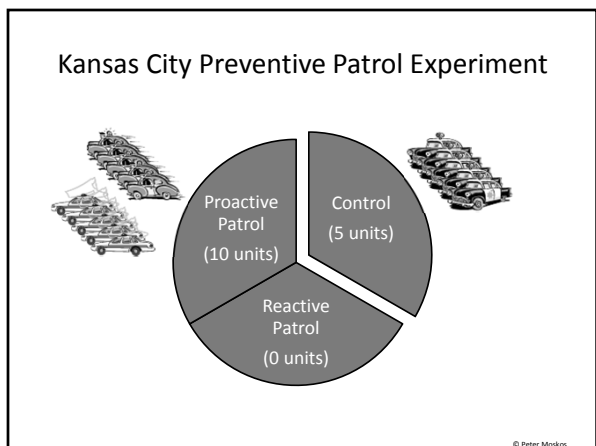
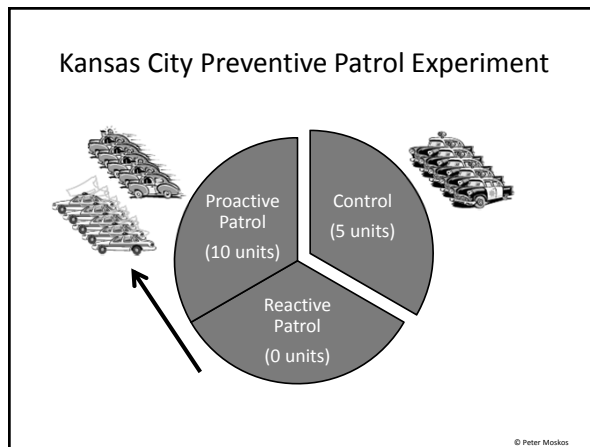
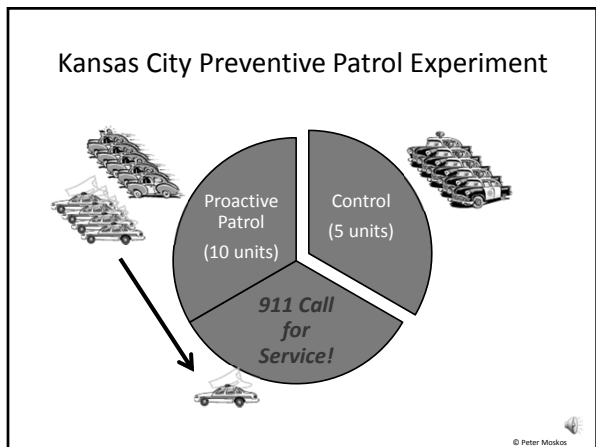
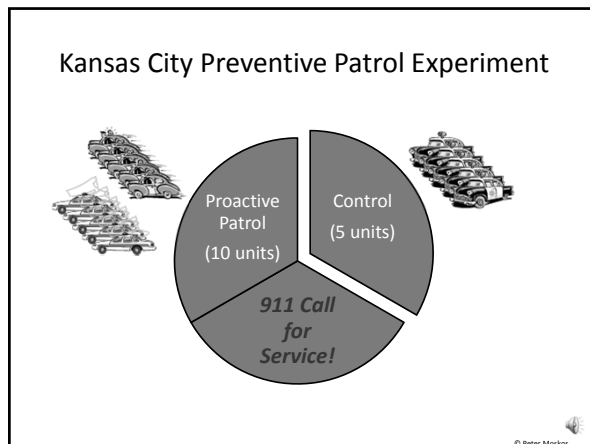
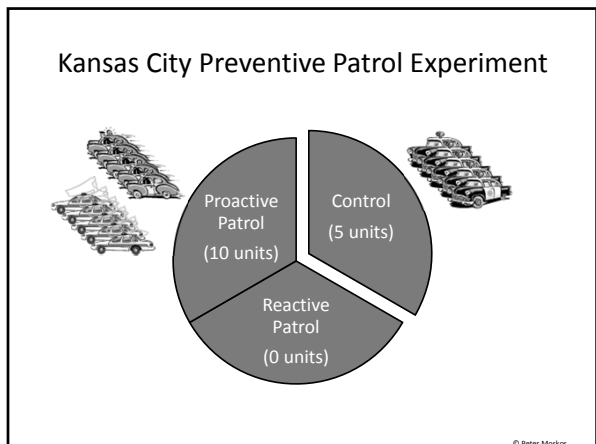




Why Car Patrol?

- 1) Cars can save money because they can cover more area than foot patrol, hence fewer police are needed.
- 2) Officers in a car are easier to control because cars could have police radios.
- 3) "Random" car patrol will give the illusion of "omnipresence," the idea that police are everywhere.
- 4) "Rapid response," (lower response time) will eliminate crime by catching all the bad guys.





Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment

The authors examined crime, arrests, fear, citizen attitudes toward police, response time, and traffic accidents.

One year later...

- No significant differences were found on any of the indicators between the control, proactive, and reactive beats.

Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment

Question:

Why do we continue with random car patrol?

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Why do we continue with random car patrol?

- Control: Radio cars provide a means to account for and control officers.
- Comfort: Police officers like being sheltered from the street in the comparative comfort of a car.
- Stats: Police administrators generally find it easier to focus on response time than on crime prevention.
- Image: The public has been sold the illusion of picking up the phone and a police officer magically appearing.

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• Rapid Response

A quick response time became an end in itself rather than a means to crime prevention.

As rapid police response is not designed to *prevent* crime, its failure to do so should come as no surprise.

Rapid police response has almost *no effect* on the odds that a criminal will be caught. Why?

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It makes about as much sense to have police patrol routinely in cars to fight crime as it does to have firemen patrol routinely in firetrucks to fight fire.

—Professor Carl Klockars

The rise of telephone dispatch transformed both the method and purpose of patrol. Instead of *watching to prevent* crime, motorized police patrol became a process of merely *waiting to respond* to crime.

— Professor Lawrence Sherman

1968, the promise: “Mayor Lindsay opened the new police communications center, the largest and most modern in the world. 48 policemen and police trainees manning desk-type switchboards. They can receive a call for help and relay it to a radio patrol car in less than a minute. Then, depending on traffic, the radio car should be on the scene within three minutes after the call is made.”

- The NYPD goes on more than 13,000 emergency runs generated through 911 calls each day.

Wall Street Journal, August 27, 2010, “911 System Flooded With Bogus Reports.”

- The city’s 911 system handled 11 million calls (2006). There is a 200-member dispatchers’ union.

New York Times, By Al Baker, July 3, 2007 “For \$1.5 Billion, New York Plans a Much-Delayed Overhaul of 911”

- The city’s 306 full-time 311 operators (starting salary: \$27,349) take an average of 90 calls per shift.

New York Times, by Elissa Goodman, May 14, 2010, “Insights From a Week as a 311 Operator in N.Y.”

- Approximately one-thousand 911 calls ever ½ hour (17-million calls a year).

WNYC, October 29, 2012

• “In Service” Versus “Out of Service”

In order to respond quickly, police are pressured to be “in service,” ready to receive dispatched calls.

Parked alone in the middle of an empty parking lot a police officer is considered “in service.” When dealing with people—the essence of the job, some might argue—police are considered “out of service.”

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Category of Dispatched Call for Service	As Percentage of All Calls (n)
Calls for Service	100% (113,205)
Drugs	25.6% (28,959)
Disorderly	10.5% (11,874)
Gunshots	0.9% (980)
Assault, Shooting	0.3% (324)
Assault, Cutting	0.3% (312)

Calls for Service In Baltimore's Eastern District, 2000.
Three sectors of approx five police units/cars each sector.

© Peter Moskiz

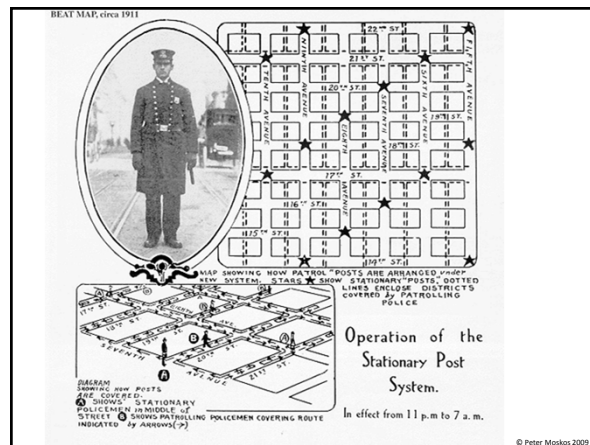
Category of Dispatched Call for Service	Percentage (n) of Dispatched Calls With:		
	No Need For Police Response	Some Police Service	Requiring a Written Report
Calls for Service	38.9% (44,003)	35.4% (40,093)	25.7% (29,109)
Alarms	94.4% (8,833)	3.7% (346)	1.9% (174)
911 No Voice	90.1% (5,764)	7.3% (462)	1.8% (115)
Burglary	49.1% (1,297)	12.0% (341)	37.9% (1,001)
Armed Person	57.9% (1,255)	29.7% (641)	12.5% (272)
Destruction of Property	27.9% (575)	14.6% (300)	57.5% (1,184)
Aggravated Assault	48.0% (759)	20.4% (322)	31.6% (499)
Gunshots	59.4% (582)	32.8% (321)	7.9% (77)
Assault, Cutting	29.2% (91)	5.4% (17)	65.4% (204)

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Category of Dispatched Call for Service	Category as Percentage (n) of All Calls	Percentage (n) of Dispatched Calls With:		
		No Need for Police Response	Some Police Service	Crime Committed or Requiring a Written Report
Calls for Service	100% (113,205)	38.9% (44,003)	35.4% (40,093)	25.7% (29,109)
Drugs	25.6% (28,959)	13.9% (4,027)	67.2% (19,462)	18.9% (5,470)
Disorderly	10.5% (11,874)	28.6% (3,398)	64.9% (7,707)	6.5% (769)
"Other"	8.8% (9,953)	39.3% (3,910)	26.0% (2,584)	34.8% (3,459)
Alarms	8.3% (9,353)	94.4% (8,833)	3.7% (346)	1.9% (174)
Common Assault	6.9% (7,865)	41.3% (3,252)	23.7% (1,867)	34.9% (2,746)
911 No Voice	5.6% (6,341)	90.1% (5,764)	7.3% (462)	1.8% (115)
Larceny	3.8% (4,346)	28.0% (1,219)	12.8% (556)	59.2% (2,571)
Family Disturbance	2.9% (3,277)	25.6% (839)	37.1% (1,216)	37.3% (1,222)
Auto Accident	2.6% (2,990)	23.8% (712)	30.5% (912)	45.7% (1,366)
Burglary	2.3% (2,639)	49.1% (1,297)	12.0% (341)	37.9% (1,001)
Armed Person	1.9% (2,168)	57.9% (1,255)	29.7% (641)	12.5% (272)
Destruction of Property	1.8% (2,059)	27.9% (575)	14.6% (300)	57.5% (1,184)
Aggravated Assault	1.4% (1,580)	48.0% (759)	20.4% (322)	31.6% (499)
Selected Other Categories				
Gunshots	0.9% (980)	59.4% (582)	32.8% (321)	7.9% (77)
Stolen Auto	0.9% (969)	37.9% (367)	7.4% (72)	54.7% (530)
Assault, Shooting	0.3% (324)	51.9% (168)	1.9% (6)	46.3% (150)
Assault, Cutting	0.3% (312)	29.2% (91)	5.4% (17)	65.4% (204)
Not Listed Above	15.1% (17,048)	40.5% (6,898)	17.3% (2,954)	42.2% (7,196)

Calls for Service In Baltimore's Eastern District, 2000

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Foot Patrol in NYC?

- Impact—rookies in high-crime neighborhood till other officers come through the academy
- 6,000 miles of streets in NYC and approx 35,000 officers. Roughly 6,000 officers on duty at any given time, or one officer on duty per mile of NYC street.
- Is there a better way?

