Anchorage Police Department

Anchorage: Performance. Value. Results.

Mission

Protect and serve our community in the most professional and compassionate manner possible

Core Services

- Protection of Life
- Protection of Property
- Maintenance of Order

Accomplishment Goals

- Maintain the rate of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I crimes in Anchorage at or below the national average for comparable size communities
- · Reduce the rate of adult sexual assault in Anchorage
- The number of drivers Operating Under the Influence (OUI) decreases

Performance Measures

Progress in achieving goals shall be measured by:

- Maintain the rate of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I crimes in Anchorage at or below the national average for comparable size communities
 - Effectiveness: Annual Uniform Crime Report Part I crime rate (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage, as compared to communities nationwide in population 250,000-499,999
 - o Efficiency: Average total cost per officer in Anchorage
- Reduce the rate of adult sexual assault in Anchorage
 - Effectiveness: Rate of adult sexual assault (under the State of Alaska definition, per 100,000 population) for Anchorage
 - o Effectiveness: Rate of adult sexual assault arrests (percent of adult sexual assault cases resulting in arrest)
 - o Efficiency: Average detective labor cost per adult sexual assault arrest made by the Special Victims Unit
- The number of drivers Operating Under the Influence (OUI) decreases
 - o Effectiveness: Number of arrests for non-collision-related OUI
 - o Efficiency: Average time spent by the arresting officer on non-collision-related OUI arrests

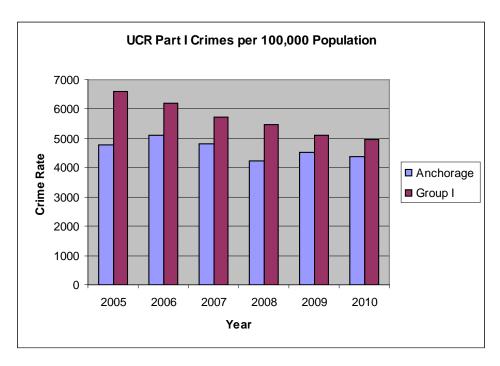
<u>Measure #1:</u> Annual Uniform Crime Report Part I crime rate (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage, as compared to communities nationwide in population 250,000-499,999

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
1	Anch	Group	Anch	Group										
4	1,784	6,600	5,112	6,210	4,826	5,740	4,235	5,451	4,524	5,119	4,361	4,974	TBD	TBD

Note: Data derived from FBI UCR Table 8 and Table 16. 2011 data will be out in the fourth quarter of 2012.

2010 Table 8: http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/table-8/10tbl08ak.xls

2010 Table 16: http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl16.xls



Measure #2: Average total cost per officer in Anchorage

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
no data	no data	no data	\$131,795	\$127,364	\$133,925	\$144,268

Measure #3: Rate of adult sexual assault (under the State of Alaska definition, per 100,000 population) for Anchorage

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
111.7	113.5	119.6	120.3	128.3	128.6	141.9

Measure #4: Rate of adult sexual assault arrests (percent of adult sexual assault cases resulting in arrest)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
9.5%	10.2%	14.7%	6.9%	13.6%	12.3%	9.8%	20%	11.1%

Measure #5: Average detective labor cost per adult sexual assault arrest made by the Special Victims Unit

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
no data	no data	no data	\$60,198	\$29,693	\$19,732	\$22,263

Note: The reduction in average detective labor cost is primarily attributable to a concerted effort by the department to limit overtime use for detective callouts in any case of sexual assault except when a detective is absolutely necessary to pursue an investigation. That effort was challenged in 2011, but the level still did not return to prior levels.

Measure #6: Number of arrests for non-collision-related OUI

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
1202	1121	1545	2327	2261	1951	425	503	360	404	1692	353	384

Measure #7: Average time spent by the arresting officer on non-collision-related OUI arrests

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no	no	no	no	no	no	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
data	data	data	data	data	data	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours

Note: The second quarter 2012 value was derived using a different method that is believed to be slightly more accurate, though more laborious, than the previously used approach. The new method selects a 25% random sample of all non-collision-related OUI arrests for the period and manually identifies and measures the arresting officer's time spent on the call. The previous method took an automated approach to determine the average time spent for all officers involved in all non-collision-related OUI arrests for the period.

Administration Division Anchorage Police Department

Anchorage: Performance. Value. Results.

Purpose

Provide technical and administrative police service to the community and employees of the Anchorage Police Department

Division Direct Services

- Answer and dispatch 911 calls for assistance
- Property management
- Records management
- Citation processing
- IT management
- Budget management
- Facilities management
- Grant management

Accomplishment Goals

- Answer 911 calls within national standard time range, under National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards
- Increase rate of property disposal by Evidence Section
- Maintain or increase the total amount of grant funding coming into the department

Performance Measures

Progress in achieving goals shall be measured by:

- Answer 911 calls within national standard time range, under National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards
 - o Effectiveness: Average time (in seconds) required for call takers to answer 911 calls
 - o Effectiveness: Percent of the time when 911 calls are answered in 20 seconds or less
 - o Efficiency: Average labor cost per 911 call associated with staffing for receipt of 911 calls
- Increase rate of property disposal by Evidence Section
 - o Effectiveness: Percent of items disposed, compared to those received by the Evidence Section
 - o Efficiency: Average labor cost associated with property disposal, per item
- Maintain or increase the total amount of grant funding coming into the department
 - o Effectiveness: Total amount of grant funding from all sources brought into the department during the fiscal year
 - o Efficiency: Total cost per grant dollar received by the department

Measure #8: Average time (in seconds) required for call takers to answer 911 calls

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no data	no data	no data	no data	10 seconds	8 seconds	8 seconds	9 seconds	9 Seconds

Note: Time reflected is the average time to answer all 911 calls coming into the APD Dispatch Center. Total number of calls coming into the Dispatch Center was up by about 5000 calls in the first quarter of 2012, compared to the first quarter of 2011. This is most likely attributable to the Samantha Koenig abduction case, during which the department regularly and strongly encouraged the public to call any information they might have about the case in to the department.

Measure #9: Percent of the time when 911 calls are answered in 20 seconds or less

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no data	99.6%	99.6%	99.6%					

Measure #10: Average labor cost per 911 call associated with staffing for receipt of 911 calls

Ī	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ī	no data	no data	no data	\$41.02	\$31.69	\$31.05	\$39.76

Measure #11: Percent of items disposed, compared to those received by the Evidence Section

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
89.1%	99.4%	69.3%	80.3%	76.6%	93.0%	131%	96%	106%	103%	108%	72.0%	74%

Note: The first quarter 2012 drop in disposal rate is due to the loss of three staff members from the section – both clerks and one Evidence Technician. This hampers the unit's ability to do the research associated with property disposal. The rate will likely be lower until the unit can add staff.

Measure #12: Average labor cost associated with property disposal, per item

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
no data	no data	no data	\$49.43	\$40.47	\$38.62	\$37.28

Measure #13: Total amount of grant funding from all sources brought into the department during the fiscal year

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
\$4,530,487	\$2,546,132	\$3,413,778	\$2,291,854	\$7,935,397	\$5,842,140	\$6,293,035

Note: These data reflect grant funding by the date of award. 2009 was an unusually high year for grant funding received, due to awards under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, or "stimulus" programs).

Measure #14: Total cost per grant dollar received by the department

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
\$0.04	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.02

Note: Costs associated with grant processing are proportional to the amount processed based on the listed intergovernmental charge rate in a given year. The costs are rounded to the nearest tenth and typically minor compared to the amount of grant monies received.

Crime Suppression Division Anchorage Police Department

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Purpose

Prevent and deter crime and promote safe neighborhoods by utilizing proactive community policing methods

Direct Services

- Proactive, problem-oriented community policing
- Traffic law enforcement
- Selective enforcement of high-risk offenders and crimes

Accomplishment Goals

- Resolve, through various community policing methods, crime problems identified collaboratively with community members
- Reduce the rate of fatality vehicle collisions in Anchorage
- Reduce crime caused by gang and other high-frequency/high-risk offenders

Performance Measures

Progress in achieving goals shall be measured by:

- Resolve, through various community policing methods, crime problems identified collaboratively with community members
 - Effectiveness: Reduction in selected calls for service in the defined area of an assigned Problem Oriented Policing project performed by the Community Action Policing unit for a six month period following completion of the project
 - o Efficiency: Average labor cost for Problem Oriented Policing projects
- Reduce the rate of fatality vehicle collisions in Anchorage
 - o Effectiveness: Rate of fatality vehicle collisions (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage
 - o Efficiency: Average labor cost per citation issued by the Traffic Unit
- Reduce crime caused by gang and other high-frequency/high-risk offenders
 - o Effectiveness: Rate of gang-related and gang-motivated crime (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage
 - Efficiency: Average labor cost per arrest for gang-related or gang-motivated crime made by the Special Assignment Unit

<u>Measure #15:</u> Reduction in selected calls for service in the defined area of an assigned Problem Oriented Policing project performed by the Community Action Policing unit for a six month period following completion of the project

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011
no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	0	5	19	1	25

Note: The project for 2011 Q2 was locating and removing illegal campsites in the area of 3rd and Ingra. These numbers reflect the number of illegal camping complaints in that area received by the Anchorage Police Department in both Q1 and Q2. The increase in the number of calls from Q1 to Q2 probably reflects the increases attention on the project area.

Measure #16: Average labor cost for Problem Oriented Policing projects

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011
no data	\$1,745	\$0	\$0	no data						

Note: The project for Q2 was locating and removing illegal campsites in the area of 3rd and Ingra. APD does not have the ability to track individual time spend on each specific case by each specific officer. This figure reflects the amount of overtime spent addressing the chosen project.

Measure #17: Rate of fatality vehicle collisions (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
5.4	5.4	5.4	4.6	7.1	2.8	0	2	1	2	1.3	0.3	0.7

Measure #18: Average labor cost per citation issued by the Traffic Unit

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no data	no data	no data	\$87.03	\$78.66	\$102.41	\$91.68	\$85.38	\$79.77	\$75.38	\$83.06	\$305.00	\$189.00

Note: The first quarter 2012 per citation labor cost was up because the number of citations written by the Traffic Unit was down this quarter. The entire unit assisted with the Samantha Koenig abduction case for five weeks of the quarter. No citations were written in this time, so the average labor cost per citation for the quarter was up.

Measure #19: Rate of gang-related and gang-motivated crime (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	242	63	38	35	16	152	49	42

Note: Figures are subject to change as late reports of gang activity come in and as more people get validated as gang members, which will change non-gang related activity to gang related activity.

Measure #20: Average labor cost per arrest for gang-related or gang-motivated crime made by the Special Assignment Unit

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	\$201,185	\$40,819	\$9,052	\$56,573	\$76,907	\$408,861	\$224,460

Note: This measure will change as new gang members are validated qualifying those arrests as gang related and driving this number lower. Indictments and arrests will also be made on cases which are worked and finished in previous quarters, thus driving down the number for that quarter. This number does not strictly reflect the cost per arrest made. APD does not have the ability to reflect the specific time worked by each person on a specific case. This number is best used as a gauge in general terms.

The tremendous increase in cost for this measure during the first quarter of 2012 is due to the Samantha Koenig abduction case, which was <u>not</u> gang-related or gang-motivated. The Special Assignment Unit focused solely on this case for a considerable portion of the quarter, thus the smaller number of gang-related and gang-motivated arrests made in the quarter became far more expensive as calculated against the overall labor costs for the unit.

Detective Division Anchorage Police Department

Anchorage: Performance. Value. Results.

Purpose

Follow up on felony crimes reported to or detected by the Anchorage Police Department and to provide specialized law enforcement to interdict selected crimeshttp://epal.muniverse.net/wfc/applications/wpk/html/visuallanguage/void(0);

Direct Services

- Investigation
- Law Enforcement
- Service Referrals

Accomplishment Goals

- Increase clearance rate in homicide cases
- Increase conviction rate in adult sexual assault cases
- Increase number of recovered stolen firearms that are released for return to their owner

Performance Measures

Progress in achieving goals shall be measured by:

- Increase clearance rate in homicide cases
 - o Effectiveness: Clearance rate in homicide cases in Anchorage
 - Efficiency: Average detective labor cost in homicide cases from point of incident to the end of the time that the detective(s) is/are dedicated solely to that case
- Increase percentage of recovered firearms that are returned to their owner
 - o Effectiveness: Number of recovered stolen firearms that are released for return to their owner
 - o Efficiency: Average detective labor cost per recovered stolen firearm that is released to its owner

Measure #21: Clearance rate in homicide cases in Anchorage

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
Cases	17	21	25	12	17	19	18	7	13
Closed	14	17	23	10	15	16	17	6	12
Percentage	82%	81%	92%	83%	88%	84%	94%	86%	92%

Note: 2006 and 2009 numbers were revised to reflect the closing of one additional case in each of those years.

Measure #22: Average detective labor cost in homicide cases from point of incident to the end of the time that the detective(s) is/are dedicated solely to that case

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
no data	\$850					

Measure #23: Number of recovered stolen firearms that are released for return to their owner

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
66	60	65	55	90	82	21	29	40	18	108	21	45

Measure #24: Average detective labor cost per recovered stolen firearm that is released to its owner

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
no data	\$149					

Patrol Division Anchorage Police Department

Anchorage: Performance. Value. Results.

Purpose

Respond to citizen calls for service and proactively initiate contacts, thereby deterring and solving crime as well as providing service referrals to create a secure and livable community

Direct Services

- Law Enforcement
- Crime Prevention
- Investigation
- Service Referrals
- Response to Emergencies and Disasters

Accomplishment Goals

- Maintain an average response time for Priority 1 calls for service under eight minutes
- The number of drivers involved in motor vehicle collisions who were Operating Under the Influence (OUI) at the time of the collision decreases

Performance Measures

- Maintain an average response time for Priority 1 calls for service under eight minutes
 - o Effectiveness: Average response time for all Priority 1 calls for service
 - o Efficiency: Average number of overtime hours expended for Patrol staffing per pay period
- The number of drivers involved in motor vehicle collisions who were Operating Under the Influence (OUI) at the time of the collision decreases
 - o Effectiveness: Number of arrests for collision-related OUI made by Patrol
 - o Efficiency: Average time spent by the arresting officer on collision-related OUI arrests made by Patrol

Measure #25: Average time from dispatch to first officer on scene for all Priority 1 calls for service

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
6.7	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.3	7.2	6.2	6.8	6.2
minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes						

Measure #26: Average number of overtime hours expended for Patrol staffing per pay period

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no	no	no	66.7	19.8	15.1	26.6	21.0	16.8	6.2	17.1	211.1	0 hours
data	data	data	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	5541.5

Note: The greatly elevated use of overtime in the first quarter of 2012 was the result of several factors – 1. Two weeks of Field Training Officer (FTO) training, as the FTO program was being refreshed, which required considerable overtime on the patrol shifts to staff the street during training; 2. Labor-intensive Academy 11-1 training (emergency vehicle operations and officer survival), many of the instructors for which come from the patrol shifts requiring overtime to keep the street staffed during training; 3. The Samantha Koenig abduction case, which affected Patrol to a lesser extent than the Detectives and Special Assignment Unit, but did still cause Patrol some overtime.

Measure #27: Number of arrests for collision-related OUI made by Patrol

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
342	352	427	449	344	463	55	52	77	86	270	16	85

Measure #28: Average time spent by the arresting officer on collision-related OUI arrests made by Patrol

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 1 st Qtr	2011 2 nd Qtr	2011 3 rd Qtr	2011 4 th Qtr	2011	2012 1 st Qtr	2012 2 nd Qtr
no	no	no	no	no	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7
data	data	data	data	data	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours

Note: The second quarter 2012 value was derived using a different method that is believed to be slightly more accurate, though more laborious, than the previously used approach. The new method selects a 25% random sample of all collision-related OUI arrests made by Patrol for the period and manually identifies and measures the arresting officer's time spent on the call. The previous method took an automated approach to determine the average time spent for all officers involved in all collision-related OUI arrests made by Patrol for the period.

Measure #1: Annual Uniform Crime Report Part I crime rate (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage, as compared to communities nationwide in population 250,000-499,999

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Maintain the rate of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I crimes in Anchorage at or below the national average for comparable size communities

Definition

This measure reports the rate of Part I crimes on the annual FBI Uniform Crime Report (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larcenytheft, motor vehicle theft) per 100,000 population in Anchorage and compares it to the national average rate per 100,000 for cities ranging from 250,000 to 499,999 in population¹ (drawing specifically from Tables 8 and 16 from the FBI's "Crime in the United States" on-line reports).

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis, then aggregated and reported periodically to the FBI.

Frequency

The aggregated, official crime statistics for Anchorage and the rest of the country are released by the FBI on an annual basis.

Measured By

Personnel assigned to the department's Records Section are specifically designated as "Classifiers" with the duty of classifying reported crimes into appropriate categories and collating them into a report for submission to the FBI.

Reporting

The department's Crime Analyst will report the department's UCR Part I crime rate annually with the department's annual crime report. As part of the annual crime reporting process, the Crime Analyst will also populate this measure with the current data.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment together with policing strategies.

Measure #2: Average total cost per officer in Anchorage

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Maintain the rate of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I crimes in Anchorage at or below the national average for comparable size communities

Definition

This measure reports the average total annual cost to put a police officer on the street in Anchorage. The total cost includes salary, benefits, equipment and vehicle cost.

Data Collection Method

The department's Fiscal Section tracks the budgetary costs for all department personnel and functions.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually, upon the budget for a new fiscal year becoming final.

Measured By

The department's Fiscal Manager.

Reporting

The department's Fiscal Manager will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to monitor the costs of fielding its sworn personnel, with the potential to consider adjustments as necessary.

Measure #3: Rate of adult sexual assault (under the State of Alaska definition, per 100,000 population) for Anchorage

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Reduce the rate of adult sexual assault in Anchorage

Definition

This measure displays the rate of reported sexual assaults to adult victims (under State of Alaska definitions) per 100,000 population in Anchorage in a given year.

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually, consistent with the finalization of the annual crime statistics for a given year.

Measured By

Personnel assigned to the department's Records Section are specifically designated as "Classifiers" with the duty of classifying reported crimes into appropriate categories and collating them into a report.

Reporting

The department's Crime Analyst will report this measure annually, simultaneously with the department's annual crime report.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment together with policing strategies specifically addressing adult sexual assault.

Measure #4: Rate of adult sexual assault arrests (percent of adult sexual assault cases resulting in arrest)

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Reduce the rate of adult sexual assault in Anchorage

Definition

This measure reports the rate of arrest in adult sexual assault cases (under State of Alaska definitions), as a percent of all such cases investigated by the department.

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The Special Victims Unit Commander reviews, collates, and reports data regarding adult sexual assaults to the department's chain of command. Personnel assigned to the department's Records Section are specifically designated as "Classifiers" with the duty of classifying reported crimes into appropriate categories and collating them into a report. Initial reports of sexual assault are subject to classifying to determine their ultimate classification.

Reporting

The department's Detective Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment together with policing strategies specifically addressing adult sexual assault.

Measure #5: Average detective labor cost per adult sexual assault arrest made by the Special Victims Unit

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Reduce the rate of adult sexual assault in Anchorage

Definition

This measure reports the average labor cost of a detective assigned to the Special Victims Unit relative to the arrests made for adult sexual assault by the unit (under State of Alaska definitions). The labor cost includes salary, benefits, overtime and vehicle cost.

Data Collection Method

The Special Victims Unit Commander will track arrest data for the unit and coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to ascertain cost data for the unit.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually.

Measured By

The department's Special Victims Unit Commander reviews, collates, and reports data regarding adult sexual assaults to the department's chain of command. Personnel assigned to the department's Records Section are specifically designated as "Classifiers" with the duty of classifying reported crimes into appropriate categories and collating them into a report. Initial reports of sexual assault are subject to classifying to determine their ultimate classification. The Fiscal Manager tracks all costs expended by the department.

Reporting

The department's Detective Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment together with policing strategies specifically addressing adult sexual assault.

Measure #6: Number of arrests for non-collision-related OUI

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

The number of drivers Operating Under the Influence (OUI) decreases

Definition

This measure reports the number of arrests for Operating Under the Influence (sometimes called Driving Under the Influence/DUI or Driving While Intoxicated/DWI) made by any officer in the department in circumstances not involving motor vehicle collisions.

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

Crime statistics are subject to being "classified" by the department's Records Section to place crimes into appropriate categories.

Reporting

The Crime Analyst will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the level of effort being extended by the department in mitigating the occurrence of Operating Under the Influence in Anchorage.

Measure #7: Average time spent by the arresting officer on non-collision-related OUI arrests

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

The number of drivers Operating Under the Influence (OUI) decreases

Definition

This measure reports the average amount of time spent by the arresting officer for non-collision-related Operating Under the Influence (OUI) arrests. This measure seeks solely to measure the average time spent by the arresting officer in OUI cases which do not involve motor vehicle collisions.

Data Collection Method

Time spent by officers on calls for service is continuously captured by the department Dispatch Center's computer aided dispatch software.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Crime Analyst will retrieve this data. Since this will require manual research on individual cases, the research and reporting will be based on a 5 percent random sample of OUI cases. The sample will be drawn from the three Patrol shifts, in a proportion equal to the proportion of overall OUI arrests made by the individual shifts.

Reporting

The Crime Analyst will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the efficiency of OUI processing by the department. Much of that involved in OUI arrests and processing is mandated by statutory and case law. The information gained through this measure may also cause the Command Staff to seek changes in relevant laws to make OUI arrests and processing more efficient, while maintaining the rights of the accused.

Measure #8: Average time (in seconds) required for call takers to answer 911 calls

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Answer 911 calls within national standard time range, under National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards

Definition

This measure reports the time required to answer a 911 call as measured against the national standard time range under National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards; 90 percent of calls answered within 10 seconds during busiest hour of the day and 95 percent of calls answered within 20 seconds (NENA Document 56-005, Section 3.1).²

Data Collection Method

Time required for call takers to answer 911 calls is continuously captured by the department Dispatch Center's answering point software.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Administration Captain will coordinate with the Communications Clerk Supervisors to retrieve this data.

Reporting

The department's Administration Captain will post this measure quarterly and annually.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to maintain a high standard of public safety through proper staffing and deployment in the Dispatch Center.

Measure #9: Percent of the time when 911 calls are answered in 20 seconds or less

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Answer 911 calls within national standard time range, under National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards

Definition

This measure reports the percent of the time when 911 calls are answered in 20 seconds or less. National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards calls for 90 percent of calls answered within 10 seconds during busiest hour of the day and 95 percent of calls answered within 20 seconds (NENA Document 56-005, Section 3.1).³

Data Collection Method

Time required for call takers to answer 911 calls is continuously captured by the department Dispatch Center's answering point software.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Administration Captain will coordinate with the Communications Clerk Supervisors to retrieve this data.

Reporting

The department's Administration Captain will post this measure quarterly and annually.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to maintain a high standard of public safety through proper staffing and deployment in the Dispatch Center.

Measure #10: Average labor cost per 911 call associated with staffing for receipt of 911 calls

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Answer 911 calls within national standard time range, under National Emergency Number Association (NENA) standards

Definition

This measure reports the average labor cost per 911 call associated with staffing the Dispatch Center for the receipt of 911 calls. Labor cost includes salary, benefits and overtime.

Data Collection Method

The number of 911 calls is captured on an on-going basis by the department Dispatch Center's answering point software. The department's Fiscal Section tracks the costs for all departmental personnel and functions.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually.

Measured By

The department's Administration Captain will coordinate with the Communications Clerk Supervisors to retrieve data on 911 calls. The Administration Captain will coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to retrieve cost data.

Reporting

The department's Administration Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to monitor the labor cost associated with maintaining a high standard of public safety through proper staffing and deployment in the Dispatch Center.

Measure #11: Percent of items disposed, compared to those received by the Evidence Section

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Increase rate of disposal of property by Evidence Section

Definition

This measure reports the number of items disposed by the Evidence Section as a percentage of those received in a given time period.

Data Collection Method

Evidence inventory statistics are captured on an on-going basis.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Evidence Manager will maintain statistics on the evidence inventory and report them to the Administration Captain.

Reporting

The department's Administration Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment in the Evidence Section, as well as the legal requirements regarding the retention of property and evidence.

Measure #12: Average labor cost associated with property disposal, per item

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Increase rate of disposal of property by Evidence Section

Definition

This measure reports the average labor cost associated with the disposal of property, per item. The average labor cost for the Evidence Section will be divided by the number of property items disposed in a given period to derive this measure. Labor cost will include salary, benefits and overtime.

Data Collection Method

Property disposal statistics are captured on an on-going basis, as are labor costs.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually.

Measured By

The department's Evidence Manager will maintain statistics on property disposal and coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to ascertain average labor cost for the calculation, which will be completed and reported to the Administration Captain.

Reporting

The department's Administration Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing, deployment and procedures in the Evidence Section.

Measure #13: Total amount of grant funding from all sources brought into the department during the fiscal year

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Maintain or increase the total amount of grant funding coming into the department

Definition

This measure reports the total amount of grant funding received by the department during the Municipality of Anchorage's fiscal year, based on awards of new grants received during the period.

Data Collection Method

Grant awards are received officially through the Municipal administration and forwarded to the department.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually.

Measured By

Information associated with department grants is primarily collected by the department's Resource Manager (who is also the department's Grant Manager). The Resource/Grant Manager will coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to capture all financial information associated with new grants to report this measure.

Reporting

The department's Resource/Grant Manager will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions and reviewing policies regarding its grant applications and management, to ensure the department is aggressively seeking all funds available to it while continuing to be a successful and reliable grantee.

Measure #14: Total cost per grant dollar received by the department

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Maintain or increase the total amount of grant funding coming into the department

Definition

This measure reports the total costs incurred by the department to secure grants, per grant dollar received in a given fiscal year. Total costs include matching dollars required by the various grants in order to receive them, as well as administrative and labor costs incurred to apply for and process new grants received.

Data Collection Method

The Resource/Grant Manager tracks all costs associated with the various grants received by the department. The Resource/Grant Manager and Fiscal Manager will also keep track of the time they spend on grant applications and processing grants received. These costs will be divided by the total grant dollars awarded to the department during the fiscal year to derive this measure.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually.

Measured By

Information associated with department grants is primarily collected by the department's Resource/Grant Manager.

Reporting

The department's Resource/Grant Manager will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions and reviewing policies regarding its grant management, to ensure the department continues to be a successful and reliable grantee – and that it is maintaining this posture in the most efficient manner possible.

Measure #15: Reduction in selected calls for service in the defined area of an assigned Problem Oriented Policing project performed by the Community Action Policing unit for a six month period following completion of the project

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Resolve, through various community policing methods, crime problems identified collaboratively with community members

Definition

This measure compares the number of calls for service in a defined Problem Oriented Policing (POP) target area for six months after completion of the project with the calls for service in the same area during the six months immediately preceding the project. Only calls for service germane to the focus of the project will be compared (i.e. if the project focuses on street-level drugs and prostitution, fraud cases would not be considered).

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis.

Frequency

Whenever a formal Problem Oriented Policing project is undertaken, pre and post-project measures will be taken.

Measured By

The department's Community Action Policing (CAP) Commander will coordinate with the Crime Analyst to run queries on calls for service in POP project areas before and after projects are run. The CAP Commander will report this information to the Crime Suppression Captain.

Reporting

The department's Crime Suppression Captain will report this measure.

Used Bv

The department's Command Staff will use this information to review the effectiveness of the department's Problem Oriented Policing projects on calls for service, and by inference, their effectiveness in solving problems.

Measure #16: Average labor cost for Problem Oriented Policing projects

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Resolve, through various community policing methods, crime problems identified collaboratively with community members

Definition

This measure reports the average labor cost for the Community Action Policing (CAP) officers involved in specific Problem Oriented Policing (POP) projects. Labor cost includes salary, benefits, overtime and vehicle cost.

Data Collection Method

The department's CAP Supervisor assigns CAP officers to various tasks and projects, and tracks the time they spend on projects. The department's Fiscal Section tracks the costs for all departmental personnel and functions.

Frequency

This measure will be prepared at the completion of every POP project.

Measured By

The department's CAP Commander will coordinate with the CAP Supervisor to determine the CAP officers involved in a given project, and then the Commander will coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to generate a labor cost for the time invested in the project. The CAP Commander will report this information to the Crime Suppression Captain.

Reporting

The department's Crime Suppression Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to review the labor cost of the department's Problem Oriented Policing projects and to consider the return on that investment in light of the effectiveness of the projects.

Measure #17: Rate of fatality vehicle collisions (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Reduce the rate of fatality vehicle collisions in Anchorage

Definition

This measure reports the rate of fatality vehicle collisions per 100,000 population in Anchorage in a given year.

Data Collection Method

The department's Traffic Unit maintains statistics on the number of fatality vehicle collisions in Anchorage.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Traffic Commander will retrieve information on fatality vehicle collisions, perform the calculation to convert to a rate, and report that information to the Crime Suppression Captain.

Reporting

The department's Crime Suppression Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding the effectiveness of traffic safety efforts in Anchorage.

Measure #18: Average labor cost per citation issued by the Traffic Unit

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Reduce the rate of fatality vehicle collisions in Anchorage

Definition

This measure reports the average labor cost per citation issued by the department's Traffic Unit. Labor cost includes salary, benefits, overtime and vehicle cost.

Data Collection Method

The number of citations issued by the Traffic Unit is captured on an on-going basis, as is cost data.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Traffic Commander will retrieve information on citations issued by the Traffic Unit, coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to ascertain labor costs for the unit, and perform the calculation to convert to a per citation cost. The Commander will report that information to the Crime Suppression Captain.

Reporting

The department's Crime Suppression Captain will report this measure

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to review the staffing and deployment of the Traffic Unit, and the broader traffic law enforcement efforts in the department.

Measure #19: Rate of gang-related and gang-motivated crime (per 100,000 population) for Anchorage

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Reduce crime caused by gang and other high-frequency/high-risk offenders

Definition

This measure reports the rate of crime in Anchorage per 100,000 population that is identified as being gang-related or gang-motivated, as a subset of all crime in Anchorage.

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Special Assignment Unit (SAU) Commander will retrieve information on gang-related and gang-motivated crime, perform the calculation to convert to a rate, and report that information to the Crime Suppression Captain.

Reporting

The department's Crime Suppression Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the effectiveness of the department's anti-gang strategies, and aid in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment aimed at reducing gang activity in Anchorage.

Measure #20: Average labor cost per arrest for gang-related or gang-motivated crime made by the Special Assignment Unit

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Reduce crime caused by gang and other high-frequency/high-risk offenders

Definition

This measure reports the average labor cost of an officer assigned to the Special Assignment Unit per arrest for gang-related or gang-motivated crimes made by the unit. Labor cost includes salary, benefits, overtime and vehicle cost.

Data Collection Method

The department's Special Assignment Unit (SAU) Commander will track arrest data for the unit and coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to ascertain cost data for the unit.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The Special Assignment Unit Commander will retrieve information on arrests for gang-related and gang-motivated crime, cost data, and perform the calculation, and report that information to the Crime Suppression Captain.

Reporting

The department's Crime Suppression Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment together with policing strategies specifically addressing gang-related and gang-motivated crime.

Measure #21: Clearance rate for homicide cases in Anchorage

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Increase clearance rate in homicide cases

Definition

This measure reports the clearance rate of homicide cases. A clearance is defined as a case that is closed by arrest or by exceptional means (i.e. suspect dies before charges are brought, District Attorney declines prosecution, etc.).

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis. The status of homicide cases is tracked continuously by the department's Homicide Unit Supervisor.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The Homicide Unit Supervisor will report the status of all homicide cases to the Detective Captain through the chain of command and maintain a report.

Reporting

The department's Detective Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the effectiveness of the department's homicide investigations, and in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment in homicide investigations.

Measure #22: Average detective labor cost in homicide cases from point of incident to the end of the time that the detective(s) is/are dedicated solely to that case

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Increase clearance rate in homicide cases

Definition

This measure reports the average detective labor cost for homicide case investigations, from the time that a homicide occurs to the end of the time that the investigation demands all of the lead detectives' attention to the exclusion of all other cases. Labor cost includes salary, benefits, overtime and vehicle cost.

Data Collection Method

Each homicide detective who is tasked to lead a homicide investigation will account for the time worked on the initial demands of each case. Unit statistics will capture the number of homicide cases and time taken on the initial phase of the homicide investigations. The department's Homicide Unit Supervisor will coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to ascertain cost data for the unit.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually.

Measured By

The Homicide Unit Supervisor will collect the information and prepare a report for the Detective Captain, submitted through the chain of command.

Reporting

The department's Detective Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assist in making decisions regarding staffing and deployment together with policing strategies specifically addressing homicide investigations.

Measure #23: Number of recovered stolen firearms that are released for return to their owner

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Increase number of recovered stolen firearms that are released for return to their owner

Definition

This measure reports the number of recovered stolen firearms that are released by detectives for return to their owners.

Data Collection Method

Each detective assigned as a lead investigator on a case involving a recovered stolen gun will report for statistical purposes the release of the gun to the owner up the detective chain of command.

Frequency

The measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Detective Captain will receive the various reports of recovered stolen guns that have been released to owners from throughout the Detective Division.

Reporting

The Detective Captain will post this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess its ability to release recovered stolen property to owners, with recovered stolen guns serving as a representative item.

Measure #24: Average detective labor cost per recovered stolen firearm that is released to its owner

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Increase number of recovered stolen firearms that are released for return to their owner

Definition

This measure reports the average labor cost for a detective to release recovered stolen firearms to their owners. Labor cost includes salary, benefits, overtime and vehicle cost.

Data Collection Method

Each detective will account for the time worked on the follow-up of cases involving recovered stolen firearms that are released to their owner. Aggregated statistics will capture the total time worked on such cases and costs will be generated from that information. The Detective Captain will coordinate with the department's Fiscal Manager to ascertain cost data for the division.

Frequency

This measure will be reported annually.

Measured By

Unit Supervisors will collect the information on time expended from the various detectives and report it up the chain of command. The Fiscal Manager tracks all costs expended by the department.

Reporting

The department's Detective Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess its procedures and the cost associated with releasing recovered stolen property to owners, with recovered stolen guns serving as a representative item.

Measure #25: Average response time for all Priority 1 calls for service

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Maintain an average response time for Priority 1 calls for service under eight minutes

Definition

This measure reports the average period of time between the time a Priority 1 call for service is dispatched and the time the first officer arrives on scene.

Data Collection Method

Response time data is continuously captured by the department Dispatch Center's answering point and computer aided dispatch software.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Administration Captain will coordinate with the Communications Clerk Supervisors to retrieve this data. The Administration Captain will supply the data to the Patrol Captain for reporting purposes.

Reporting

The department's Patrol Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the effectiveness of the department's Patrol deployment, performance and procedures.

Measure #26: Average number of overtime hours expended for Patrol staffing per pay period

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

Maintain an average response time for Priority 1 calls for service under eight minutes

Definition

This measure reports the average number of overtime hours the Patrol Division expended per pay period to provide adequate officer coverage to staff the street.

Data Collection Method

Payroll data, which includes information on employee overtime, are captured continuously by the department's Payroll Section.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Patrol Captain will coordinate with the department's Payroll Supervisor to retrieve this information.

Reporting

The department's Patrol Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the level of staffing assigned to the Patrol Division, granting of leave and other factors that affect the availability of officers to work the street.

Measure #27: Number of arrests for collision-related OUI made by Patrol

Type

Effectiveness

Accomplishment Goal Supported

The number of drivers involved in motor vehicle collisions who were Operating Under the Influence (OUI) at the time of the collision decreases

Definition

This measure reports the number of arrests for Operating Under the Influence (sometimes called Driving Under the Influence/DUI or Driving While Intoxicated/DWI) for persons involved in motor vehicle collisions made by the Patrol Division.

Data Collection Method

Crime statistics are captured on an on-going basis.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Patrol Captain will coordinate with the department's Crime Analyst to retrieve this information. Crime statistics are subject to being "classified" by the department's Records Section to place crimes into appropriate categories.

Reporting

The Patrol Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the level of effort being extended by the Patrol Division in mitigating the occurrence of Operating Under the Influence in Anchorage.

Measure #28: Average time spent by the arresting officer on collision-related OUI arrests made by Patrol

Type

Efficiency

Accomplishment Goal Supported

The number of drivers involved in motor vehicle collisions who were Operating Under the Influence (OUI) at the time of the collision decreases

Definition

This measure reports the average amount of time spent by the arresting officer for collision-related Operating Under the Influence (OUI) arrests made by Patrol. This measure seeks solely to measure the average time spent by the arresting officer in OUI cases.

Data Collection Method

Time spent by officers on calls for service is continuously captured by the department Dispatch Center's computer aided dispatch software.

Frequency

This measure will be reported quarterly and annually.

Measured By

The department's Patrol Captain will coordinate with the department's Crime Analyst to retrieve this data. Since this will require manual research on individual cases, the research and reporting will be based on a 5 percent random sample of OUI cases. The sample will be drawn from the three Patrol shifts, in a proportion equal to the proportion of overall OUI arrests made by the individual shifts.

Reporting

The Patrol Captain will report this measure.

Used By

The department's Command Staff will use this information to assess the efficiency of OUI processing by the department, with the Patrol Division's arrests serving as a representative sample. Much of that involved in OUI arrests and processing is mandated by statutory and case law. The information gained through this measure may also cause the Command Staff to seek changes in relevant laws to make OUI arrests and processing more efficient, while maintaining the rights of the accused.