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Reimagining Law Enforcement in Tompkins County

Baseline Examination of Law Enforcement Services

July, 2017

Prepared for:

Tompkins County and City of Ithaca

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In Partnership with:



This project was prepared with funds provided by
the New York State Department of State under the
Municipal Restructuring Fund Program



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Summary

Demographics

Unlike many mid-sized counties in upstate New York, Tompkins County's population has increased about 10% since 1990 and totaled nearly 104,000 people in 2011-15. Population projections predict no substantial decline in the next 20 years. Every municipality in the county experienced growth between 2000 and 2011-15, but the rates of growth varied. The City of Ithaca's population increased 4.4% during this period, while growth occurred at a faster rate in communities such as the Village of Cayuga Heights (15.8%) and the Town of Caroline (15.4%).

As of 2011-15, 81% of county residents were white, compared to 10% who were Asian, 5% Hispanic and 4% black. Due to the number of colleges and universities in the county, students make up about 12% of the population. The county's median age in 2015 was 30 – the lowest in the state, and another reflection of the significant student population.

Overview of Law Enforcement

A dozen law enforcement agencies operate in Tompkins County, including several campus police departments. These agencies vary widely in size and responsibility, and their jurisdictions sometimes overlap. However, departments generally coordinate and collaborate effectively. This report focuses primarily on six municipal, county and state agencies.

Agency profiles

Cayuga Heights Police Department (CHPD)

This department serves about 3,800 residents, covering about 1.8 square miles. The force includes 5 full-time officers, 9 part-time officers, 1 full-time sergeant and a full-time chief. Many part-time officers are drawn from neighboring agencies, including campus departments for Cornell University and Ithaca College. There is an officer on patrol in the village at all times, based out of a station in the historic Markham Hall. Administrative staff include a full-time clerk and a part-time clerk. The department's 2017 budget is \$1.2 million.

Dryden Village Police Department (DPD)

This agency serves about 2,000 residents, encompassing about 1.7 square miles. The Village Board recently moved to restore the department to 24-hour coverage after budget cuts reduced it to 20 hours in 2015. The department has an authorized force of 4 full-time officers, a full-time chief, a part-time sergeant and up to 8 part-time

officers. Many part-time officers work full-time for other agencies. Administrative staff includes a part-time clerk. The department operates out of an office in the village hall. Its 2017 budget is \$606,600.

Groton Village Police Department (GPD)

This department serves some 2,500 residents in a 1.7 square-mile area. Its force includes 1 full-time officer, 15 part-time officers, a part-time sergeant and a part-time lieutenant. There are daily patrols from 8 a.m. until midnight, and until 2 a.m. on weekends. There is regular turnover in the full-time position as officers accept jobs at other agencies. Part-time officers are typically drawn from other departments. An officer in charge and sergeant handle administrative duties. The department headquarters is in the village fire station. GPD's 2017 budget is \$319,600.

Ithaca Police Department (IPD)

This department serves about 30,600 residents of the City of Ithaca, whose population is estimated to double during workdays. The city encompasses 5.5 square miles. The agency has a budget for 69 officers, most of whom work in road patrol along with six sergeants and three lieutenants. Officers patrol six beats within the city, 24 hours a day. The department is part of a joint SWAT team with the Tompkins County Sheriff's Office and has two canine units as well. A deputy chief is responsible for administration. The department occupies a four-story building along with the City Court. IPD's 2017 budget is \$10.3 million.

Tompkins County Sheriff's Office (TCSO)

In addition to law enforcement, the Sheriff's Office is responsible for operating a jail and serving civil papers. The office also operates a road patrol, airport security and a navigation patrol at Cayuga Lake. An elected sheriff and an appointed undersheriff oversee the office, which has 42 sworn personnel. This includes 23 deputies and 5 sergeants who work in road patrol, overseen by a lieutenant. Staffing levels in the road patrol unit have not changed in 20 years. The office provides 24-hour service in three 8-hour shifts. Deputies also participate in a joint SWAT team with IPD and have canine units. The office operates out of a 1940 building in Lansing, next to the airport, that is somewhat cramped and dated. TCSO's 2017 budget is \$5.9 million.

New York State Police (NYSP)

State troopers operate out of a barracks in Dryden that serves Tompkins, Tioga and Cortland counties. The agency provides law enforcement in areas that lack their own police and supports local law enforcement with additional patrols and specialty services. Patrol staff includes 22 troopers and 5 sergeants, as well as 2 troopers who work out of a substation in Newfield. There also are four investigators and a senior investigator who assist with serious crimes. A captain and lieutenant oversee

operations in Tompkins and neighboring counties. There are typically 2 to 5 troopers on duty, 24 hours a day. The New York State budget funds NYSP operations.

Fiscal analysis

The overall cost of law enforcement in Tompkins County has increased about 8% over the past 4 years. The rise has been relatively consistent for each agency. Personnel drives most local law enforcement spending, with 61% going to direct compensation and 31% to benefits.

Total spending for the five agencies except NYSP totaled \$18.3 million in 2017. Costs per capita and per call varied widely among departments. TCSO and GPD had the lowest costs per capita (\$91 and \$126, respectively), while IPD had the highest (\$338), followed by CHPD (\$308).

Employees of CHPD, DPD, IPD and TCSO are part of collective bargaining agreements. In 2017, salaries for second-year officers range from \$43,450 for DPD to \$76,380 for NYSP. Second-year salaries for the other agencies were all in the upper \$50,000 range. All local agencies pay officers a shift differential for working evening or overnight shifts and participate in the New York State retirement system. However, there are some substantial variations in post-retirement benefits. IPD officers work a 4 days on, 2 off 8.25 hour schedule while other officers work a 5 days on, 2 off 8 hour shift schedule.

	2017 Budget	Cost Per Capita	Population	Cost per 911 Call	2016 911 Call Volume
GPD	\$319,600	\$126	2,536	\$235	1,361
CHPD	\$1,168,236	\$308	3,789	\$931	1,255
IPD	\$10,325,247	\$338	30,565	\$574	17,990
TCSO	\$5,906,049	\$91	64,951	\$556	10,621
DPD*	\$606,600	\$301	2,014	\$426	1,425

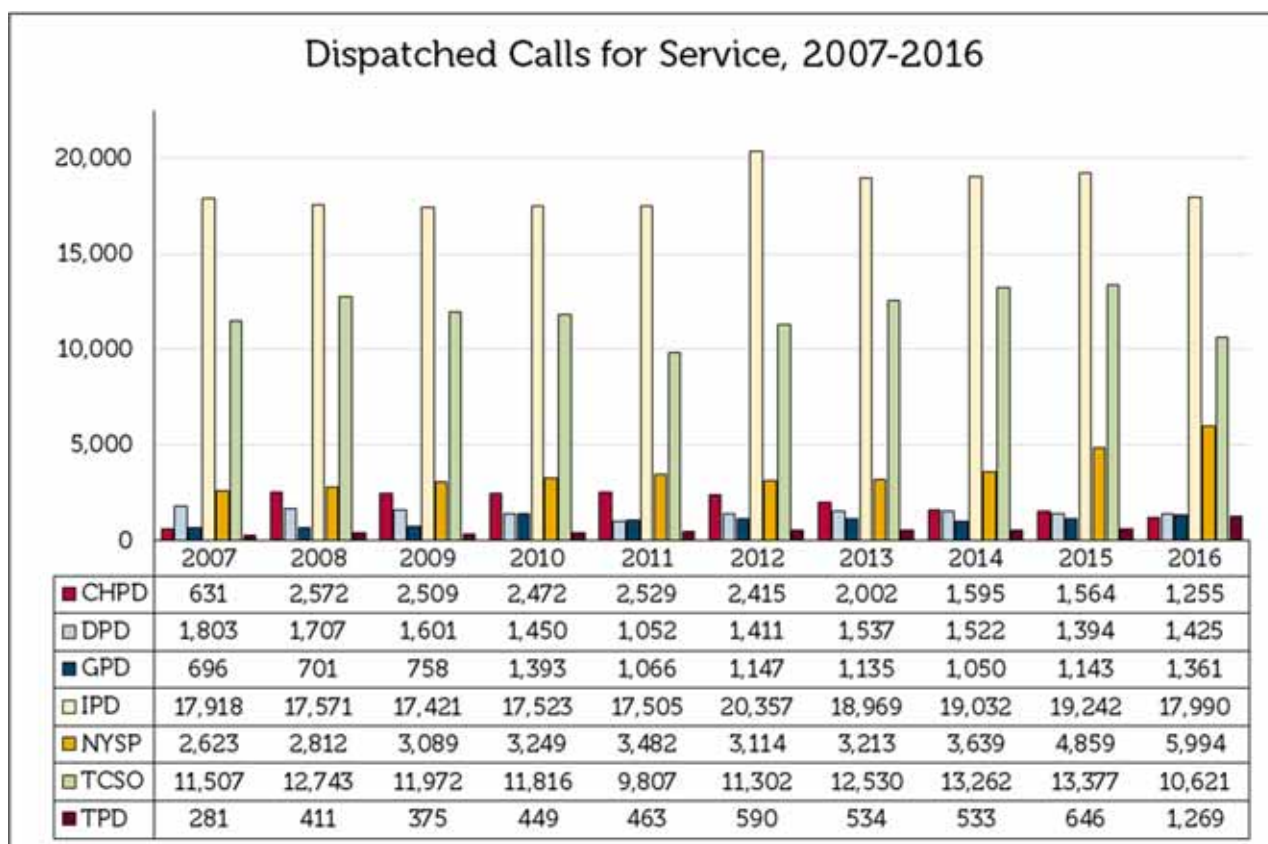
Demand for Law Enforcement

The Tompkins County Emergency 911 and Dispatch Center provided information on demand for services, including both calls from citizens and calls initiated directly by officers.

The general trend has been an overall increase in calls for service over the past 10 years. In terms of call volume, IPD handled nearly 18,000 dispatched calls for service in 2016, or about 45% of all dispatched calls in the county that year. The next busiest agencies in 2016 were TCSO, with about 10,600 dispatched calls (27%), and NYSP, with

nearly 6,000 (15%). By another measure, IPD and TCSO handled 68% of incidents in the county in 2015-16.

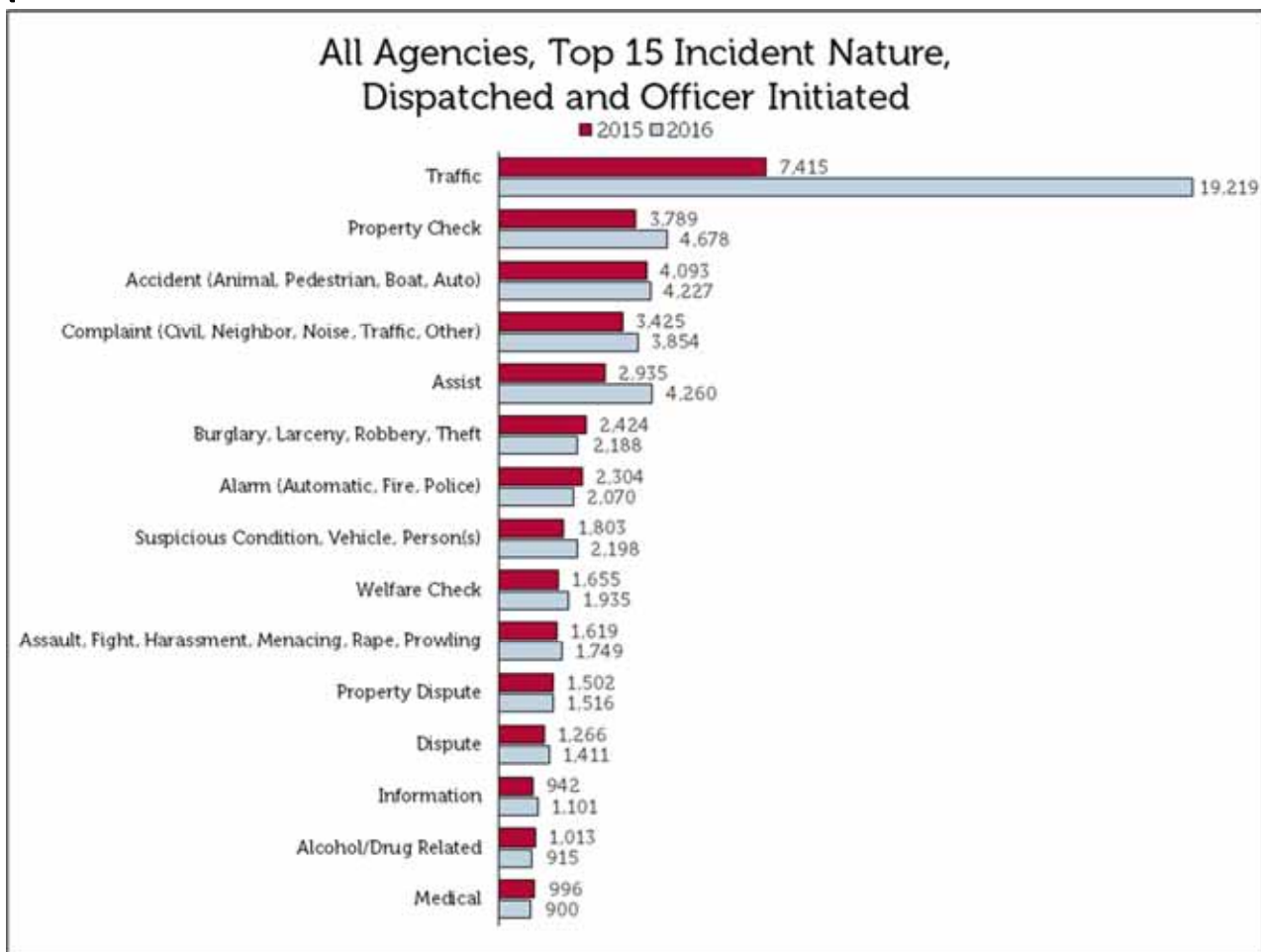
Calls tended to peak during summer months for most agencies in 2016, with the exception of IPD, which saw higher volume in May. Call volumes vary throughout the day, with most agencies busiest in the afternoon or evening.



Nature of Police Activity

Concerns related to traffic enforcement were the most frequent reason for police action in Tompkins County in 2015-16, followed by checks of property, motor vehicle accidents and complaints that required police assistance. However, patterns varied by agency. An apparent spike in traffic incidents from 2015 to 2016 can be explained by a change in how police agencies recorded the data, rather than an actual substantial increase.

[



Call for Service Time Intervals

The overall median length of time on task interval for all calls in Tompkins County declined from 2015 to 2016, from 29:21 to 21:38.

For dispatched calls only, NYSP and TCSO had the longest response time intervals of 14:52 and 14:12, respectively. GPD had the shortest interval of 4:11. The variation is at least partly a reflection of the geography covered by each agency.

Response Time Intervals, Dispatched Only, 2015-16					
Agency	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Dispatched Incidents	% of All Incidents
CHPD	00:06:16	00:10:30	00:17:57	753	30%
DPD	00:07:48	00:16:04	00:28:25	1,131	67%
GPD	00:04:11	00:09:57	00:17:41	569	52%
IPD	00:07:53	00:14:44	00:26:26	15,544	73%
NYSP	00:14:52	00:24:16	00:36:14	5,208	45%

Response Time Intervals, Dispatched Only, 2015-16					
TCSO	00:14:12	00:25:09	00:38:40	8,824	70%
Overall	00:10:19	00:19:25	00:32:24	29,988	62%

Note: Incidents reported with greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Overview of Reported Crimes

County Crime Trends

Violent crime rates are low throughout Tompkins County. Ithaca had the highest rate of 1.6 violent crimes per 1,000 residents, compared to a rate of .3 in Cayuga Heights. Over the five years of index crimes reported in the county, 95% were property-related.

County Arrest Trends and Rankings

There has been little variation in the number of arrests in Tompkins County over the past decade. Arrests in the first half of the decade averaged 1,635 per year, compared to 1,685 in the past five years. However, arrests declined 12% from 2014 to a 10-year low in 2016. The county's overall arrest rate and felony arrest rate are among the lowest in New York State.

Felonies have averaged 395 per year since 2012, compared to 374 between 2006 and 2011. Over the past decade, felonies averaged 23% of arrests. Misdemeanors fluctuated more widely, from a decade high of 1,387 in 2012 to a decade low of 1,162 last year.

Misdemeanor drug arrests increased sharply from 2013 to 2016, by 87%. Drug felonies made up 6% of arrests in 2012 and rose to 17% in 2016. Property crimes rose 56% from 2006 to 2015, but dropped 32% last year.

Index Crimes Reported to Police, 5 year average (2011-2015)										
	Index Total	Violent Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Total	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
CHPD	39.2	1.0	0.2	-	0.6	0.2	38.2	8.4	29.8	-
CUPD	251.2	3.6	-	1.4	0.8	1.4	247.6	18.2	228.4	1.0
DPD	73.0	1.8	-	0.2	0.4	1.2	71.2	6.4	63.8	1.0
GPD	54.6	1.8	-	0.6	0.4	0.8	52.8	10.4	41.8	0.6

IPD	1,204.4	50.4	0.2	5.0	20.8	24.4	1,154.0	163.4	972.8	17.8
Ithaca College PD	132.6	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	131.8	3.6	128.2	-
TCSO	498.2	27.2	0.2	5.6	4.0	17.4	471.0	105.4	354.8	10.8
NYSP	284.4	24.0	-	7.4	3.0	13.6	260.4	63.4	189.6	7.4
Total	2,537.6	110.6	0.6	21.0	30.0	59.0	2,427.0	379.2	2,009.2	38.6

Community Engagement

Aspects of the public outreach plan included a website (www.cgr.org/TompkinsLESS), a public kickoff meeting to outline the report process, a survey for residents and several focus groups for key stakeholder groups.

Public Survey

A Survey Monkey poll about law enforcement services received 979 responses. More than 60% of respondents said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the level of law enforcement provided at their homes. In Cayuga Heights, 76% of residents were very satisfied, while there were larger percentages of “neutral” responses in Ithaca, Dryden and the county outside the city and villages.

Nearly three-quarters of respondents said their community is either safe or very safe, and 55% felt that law enforcement coverage is sufficient for the taxes they pay.

Crime response ranked highest among respondents’ concerns about law enforcement, followed by drug-related issues. Seventy percent of respondents reacted neutrally or disagreed with the sentence “I do not want to see any changes in current law enforcement services,” suggesting there is some appetite for change.

Key Findings

The following findings are based on information gathered through CGR’s research, data analysis and public outreach.

- Tompkins County residents generally support and are pleased with their law enforcement agencies.
- Examples of existing cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies includes a unified dispatch center, a common records management system, regular meetings of agency leaders, joint operations and shared training.

- Overall law enforcement costs have increased about 8% over the past 4 years.
- The second-year officer salary for CHPD, IPD and TCSO is similar. DPD and Groton pay substantially less. For more senior officers, pay rates vary substantially among the agencies with CHPD having the highest top salary for an officer.
- The total cost of local law enforcement in the county is about \$18.3 million, 92% of which goes to salaries and benefits.
- While officer activities vary greatly in the county, a high priority is placed by all agencies on traffic enforcement. In the villages, property checks are also a high priority.
- There are just over 100 dispatched police incidents daily in Tompkins County. Nearly half (47%) are in Ithaca, 27% were handled by TCSO and 16% by NYSP. Each village handled 3% to 4% of the call volume.
- The village police departments respond outside their boundaries on almost a daily basis to assist TCSO and NYSP with either back up or initial response to a serious call. TCSO and NYSP also frequently provide back up to the village departments on serious calls.
- The long-term trend of reported crime in the county has been steady, although drug crimes have increased in the last two years.
- The number of arrests per 10,000 residents in the county is relatively low compared to the rest of New York state counties.
- Survey results indicate that 58% of residents are satisfied or very satisfied with the law enforcement officers in the community they work.
- More than 60% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the law enforcement in the community they live.
- More than 70% of those surveyed believe that their community is safe or very safe. Less than 10% felt unsafe or very unsafe.

- Response to reported crime and drug issues were the two highest priorities for police activity.
- Each agency has independent structures to manage operations such as training, policy development, investigations, scheduling, and fleet maintenance.
- The community expectations, as perceived by elected leaders and agency leadership, are generally consistent and supportive of high levels of law enforcement presence. However, there is a concern about the need to be fiscally responsible.

Acknowledgements

The Tompkins County Law Enforcement Shared Services Committee (members below) met regularly throughout the project and assisted in developing the report through their input and review.

Joseph Mareane (co-chair)
Paula Younger
James Steinmetz
Glenn Morey
Brian Robison
Deb Mohlenhoff
Peter Stein

Aaron Lavine (co-chair)
Peter Tyler
Schelley Michell-Nunn
Mike Holl
Jennifer Biloski
Jim Dennis
Richard Onyejuruwa

Members of the following agencies gave interviews and provided information used in this report:

- Cayuga Heights Police Department
- Cornell University Police Department
- Dryden Police Department
- Groton Police Department
- Ithaca College Public Safety
- Ithaca Police Department
- Tompkins County 911 Center
- Tompkins County Sheriff's Office
- Tompkins Cortland Community College Police Department

Staff Team

Katherine Bell, Steve Hanmer, Amelia Rickard and Mike Silva all assisted in the development of this report. Todd Baxter and Peter Brunett assisted with interviews and providing valuable professional opinions.

Andre Primus, Susan Hopkins and Tanya Zwahlen from Highland Planning assisted with surveying and public engagement.

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Introduction

The government of Tompkins County engaged CGR in the latter part of 2016 to conduct a feasibility study that would explore options for structural alignment and improved efficiency for a subset of existing law enforcement agencies that serve its residents. An impetus for the County to examine their current law enforcement model came from the Department of State's *Municipal Restructuring Fund Program*¹, which provides financial assistance for local governments to explore and implement shared-service models and realignment options within their community.

This baseline document will provide an overview of the current state of law enforcement throughout the county, suggestions for a shared-service and/or realignment solution, and supporting data that will enable county leaders and affected agencies and community groups to make informed, balanced decisions for the future.

Tompkins County is currently served by nine law enforcement agencies: one (1) city agency (City of Ithaca Police Department), one (1) county agency (Tompkins County Sheriff's Office), four (4) village agencies (Cayuga Heights, Dryden, Groton, Trumansburg), and three (3) higher education departments (Cornell University, Ithaca College, Tompkins Cortland Community College). Five agencies were evaluated in this study, as higher education agencies² would not be directly involved in any potential consolidation and the Village of Trumansburg Police Department declined an invitation to participate.

Community Profile

Tompkins County is known for a picturesque landscape of waterfalls and lake views that provide an unparalleled backdrop to communities that successfully promote and support local businesses, and come together in service to provide communities rich in culture and community mindsets. The county is a relative bright spot in the Finger Lakes region with a robust economy and stable population.

Population

Unlike other many other mid-sized counties in upstate New York, the population in Tompkins County has increased about ten percent since 1990 and it is not projected to experience any substantial decline before 2040.

¹ MRF Program requirements call for projects that are transformative, have substantial impact on governmental operations and functions, and lessen taxpayer burden.

² The higher education agencies did provide some basic information related to their staffing and activities that occur on their campus.

Year	Population	Change from Previous
1990	94,097	
2000	96,501	2.6%
2010	101,564	5.2%
2011-15	103,855	2.3%
2020*	101,732	-2.0%
2025*	101,538	-0.2%
2030*	100,893	-0.6%
2035*	99,844	-1.0%
2040*	98,606	-1.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial and American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

*Projected data from Cornell Program on Applied Demographics

The table above includes those in college and university student housing, which was just under 12,000 according to the 2010 U.S. Census, or approximately twelve percent of the total county population.

The nine towns of Tompkins County, their villages, and the City of Ithaca have each contributed to the growth in population since 2000. However, the growth in the City of Ithaca was relatively low (4.4%), compared to the surrounding towns of Caroline (15.4%), Danby (15.1%) and the village of Cayuga Heights (15.8%).

	2000	2011-15	Change	% Change
Tompkins County	96,501	103,855	7,354	7.6%
Town of Caroline	2,910	3,358	448	15.4%
Town of Danby	3,007	3,462	455	15.1%
Town of Dryden	13,532	14,840	1,308	9.7%
Town of Dryden (TOV)	11,195	12,302	1,107	9.9%
Village of Dryden**	1,832	2,014	182	9.9%
Village of Freeville	505	524	19	3.8%
Town of Enfield	3,369	3,614	245	7.3%
Town of Groton	5,794	6,097	303	5.2%
Town of Groton (TOV)	3,324	3,561	237	7.1%
Village of Groton**	2,470	2,536	66	2.7%
City of Ithaca*	29,287	30,565	1,278	4.4%
Town of Ithaca	18,198	20,254	2,056	11.3%
Town of Ithaca (TOV)	14,925	16,465	1,540	10.3%
Village of Cayuga Heights**	3,273	3,789	516	15.8%
Town of Lansing	10,521	11,347	826	7.9%
Town of Lansing (TOV)	7,104	7,718	614	8.6%

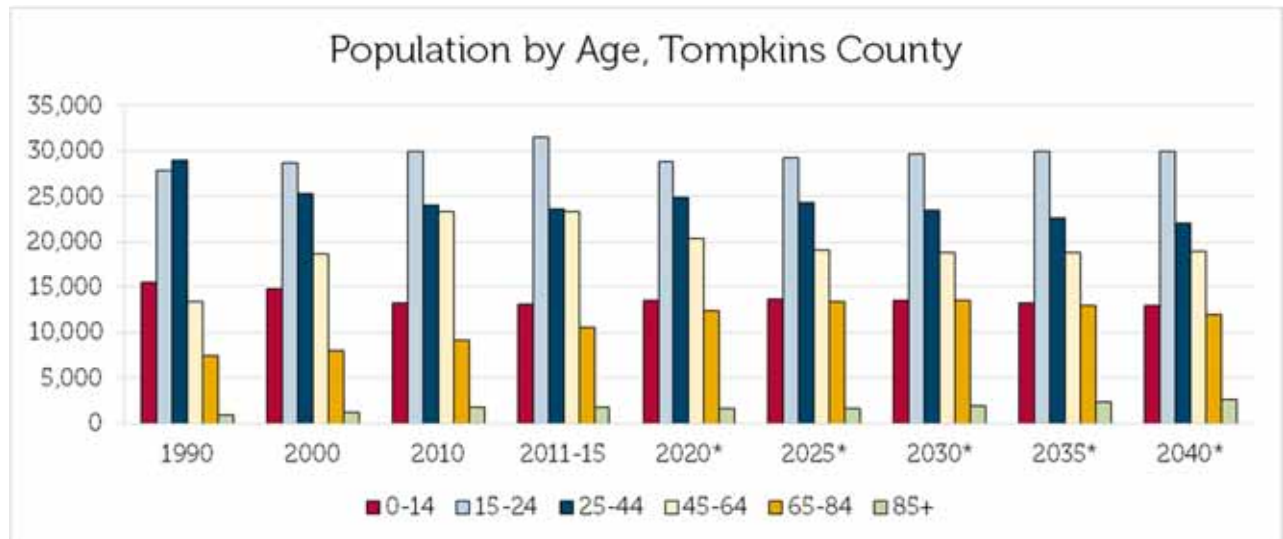
	2000	2011-15	Change	% Change
Village of Lansing	3,417	3,629	212	6.2%
Town of Newfield	5,108	5,292	184	3.6%
Town of Ulysses	4,775	5,026	251	5.3%
Town of Ulysses (TOV)	3,194	3,389	195	6.1%
Village of Trumansburg**	1,581	1,637	56	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial and American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

**Denotes dedicated police department

Population by Age

The largest share of residents are consistently between 15-24 years of age, which is likely a reflection of the large student population. Combined with residents up to age 44, residents aged 15-44 comprise over 50% of the county's population. Rates for each age group are expected to remain steady for the near future.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial and American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

*Projected data from Cornell Program on Applied Demographics

The median age was 30 in 2015 – the lowest in the state – also a reflection of the large student population in the County.

Five Lowest and Highest Median Age, NY 2011-15	
Tompkins County	30
Jefferson County	32
Cortland County	36
Rockland County	36
Orange County	37

Five Lowest and Highest Median Age, NY 2011-15	
Schuyler County	46
Essex County	46
Delaware County	46
Columbia County	47
Hamilton County	52

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

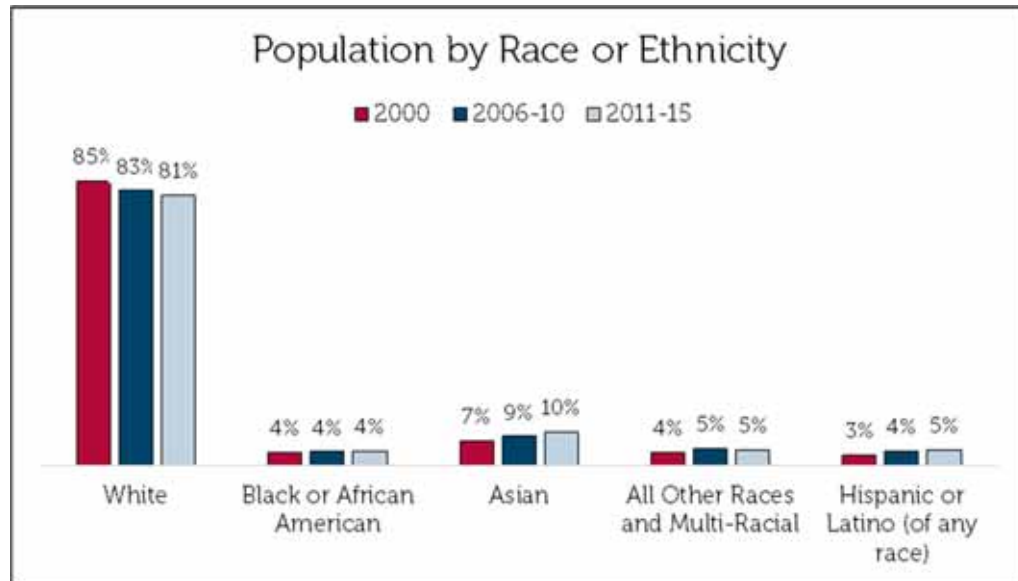
Population by Race or Ethnicity

Although the population of non-white racial and ethnic groups among Tompkins County has increased since 2000, their respective shares of the population have remained relatively steady. A slight decrease was seen among white residents, while the share of Asian and Hispanic residents increased. Overall, Tompkins remains primarily white, with all other groups comprising just under one-fifth of the population.

	2000	2006-10	2011-15	2000	2006-10	2011-15
Total population	96,501	101,564	103,855	% of Population		
White	82,507	83,941	84,393	85%	83%	81%
Black or African American	3,508	4,020	4,315	4%	4%	4%
Asian	6,943	8,737	10,433	7%	9%	10%
All Other Races and Multi-Racial	3,543	4,866	4,714	4%	5%	5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,968	4,264	4,818	3%	4%	5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial and American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Note: The Census Bureau asks people to identify their race (white, African-American, etc.) separate from their ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic). The totals for these categories cannot be added together, as people show up in both a racial and ethnic group.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial and American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Note: The Census Bureau asks people to identify their race (white, African-American, etc.) separate from their ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic). The totals for these categories cannot be added together, as people show up in both a racial and ethnic group.

Economics

Employment

Fifty-five percent of the working age population in Tompkins County was employed in 2011-15, and just under four percent of residents were unemployed. Forty-two percent were not in the labor force, another possible reflection of the large student population within the county.

Employment Status, 2011-15	
Population 16 years and over	89,862
Employed	55%
Unemployed	3.5%
Armed Forces	0%
Not in labor force	42%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates

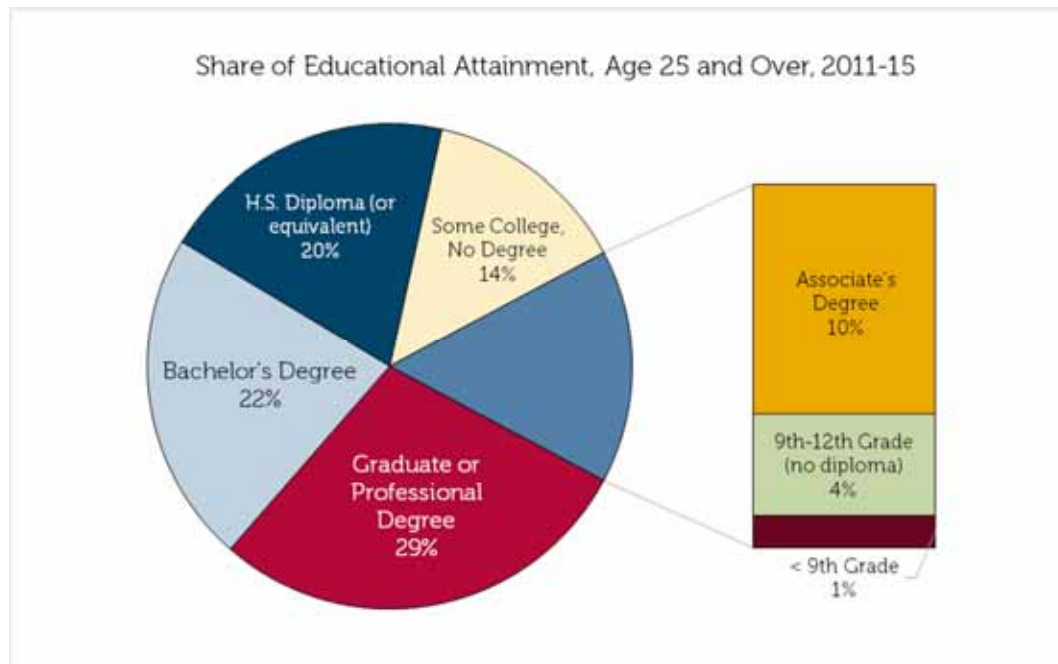
The Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance sector has the largest number of workers by far, employing almost half of the working residents in Tompkins County.

Employment Sector, 2011-15	Share
Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance	46.3%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	9.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Waste Management Services	9.1%
Retail Trade	8.7%
Manufacturing	5.8%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	4.3%
Finance and Insurance, Real Estate Rental and Leasing	3.9%
Construction	3.2%
Public Administration	2.8%
Transportation and Warehousing, Utilities	2.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Mining	1.8%
Information	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Educational Attainment

In Tompkins County, twenty-nine percent of residents over the age of 25 have attained a graduate or professional degree and twenty-two percent hold a Bachelor's degree. Over sixty percent of the population over the age of 25 have at least an associate's degree.



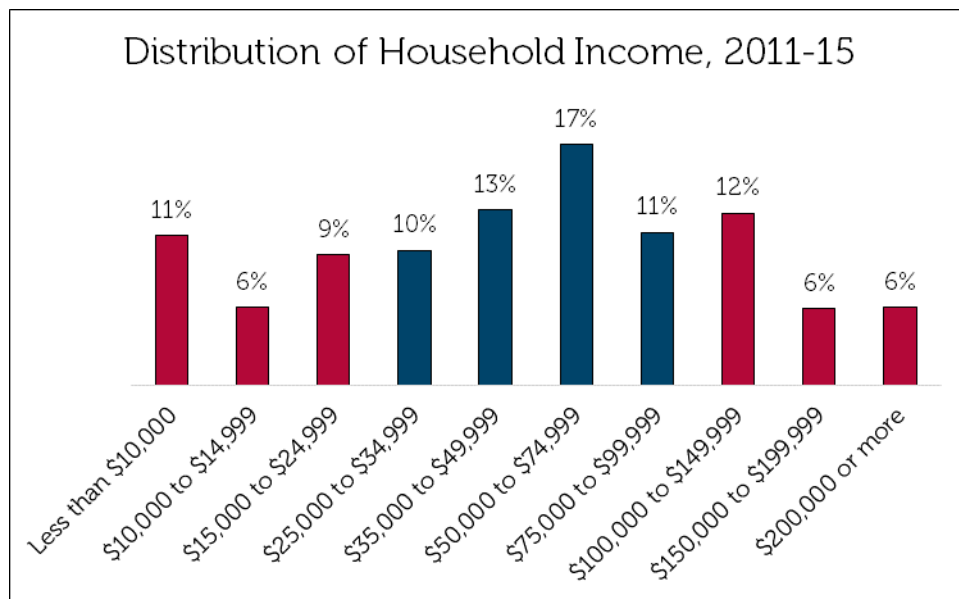
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Income and Poverty

Household Income

Of the 38,400 households in Tompkins County, one-fourth had incomes below \$25,000³ in 2011-15, and an almost equal amount had incomes above \$100,000.

Overall, median household income was \$52,624 in 2011-15. Family households had a median income of \$74,524 and nonfamily households had a median income of \$30,660.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Poverty

At 21% in 2011-15, Tompkins County had the second-highest poverty rate among individuals in New York State (excluding NYC). It is important to note, however that among families, the poverty rate was much less, at 9.5%, and only 4% for married-couple families. Although students living in dormitories are not included in census counts for poverty, individuals living off-campus are and may influence the overall poverty rate in the county.

³ The poverty threshold for a family of four with two children in 2015 was \$24,036.

Percentage of Population Type Whose Incomes Are Below the Federal Poverty Level Tompkins County, 2011-15		
Individuals	20.5%	
All families	9.5%	
Married couple families	4.0%	
18 years and over	21.1%	
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	41.3%	
65 years and over	5.0%	
Individuals Living in Poverty	2000	2011-15
Tompkins	18%	21%
NYS (excluding NYC)	10%	16%
United States	12%	15%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Poverty and Race or Ethnicity

The share of both Asian and white residents whose incomes were below the federal poverty level have remained higher than the rest of the state (excluding NYC), and relatively unchanged since 2000. Due to a small population and high margins of error, poverty rates for Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) were not able to be reported.

Share of Race/Ethnicity in Poverty	Race	2000	2011-15
Tompkins County	Asian	42%	45%
	Black or African American	20%	-
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	33%	-
	White	15%	16%
New York State (excluding NYC)	Asian	10%	13%
	Black or African American	23%	24%
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	19%	19%
	White	8%	10%
United States	Asian	13%	13%
	Black or African American	25%	27%
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	23%	24%
	White	9%	13%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial and American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

Note: The Census Bureau asks people to identify their race (white, African-American, etc.) separate from their ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic). The totals for these categories cannot be added together, as people show up in both a racial and ethnic group.

Additional information related to the demographics in Tompkins County appear in Appendix 1.

Overview of Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in Tompkins County is provided by a variety of agencies on the state, county, local and institutional level. There are layers of overlapping jurisdictions, varying responsibilities and a range of sizes. However, the agencies in the county have a remarkable level of collaboration and coordination with each other to the benefit of the residents and visitors of the county. The agencies vary in size from a single full time officer to nearly seventy. While the calls for service vary dramatically in volume, the types of calls are similar. A section of the report is dedicated to a discussion of the calls for services and their variations.

The law enforcement agencies and their jurisdictions are listed below. Those in bold are the primary focus of this study.

Agency	Abbreviation in Report	Primary Jurisdiction
Cayuga Heights Police	CHPD	Village of Cayuga Heights
Cornell University Police	CUPD	Property Owned or Leased by as well as Staff and student of Cornell University
Dryden Police Department	DPD	Village of Dryden
Groton Police Department	GPD	Village of Groton
Ithaca College Police	ICPD	Property Owned or Leased by as well as Staff and student of Ithaca College
Ithaca Police	IPD	City of Ithaca
New York State Police	NYS	Areas outside of policed villages and City of Ithaca
NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation	NYSDEC	Environmental conservation law
NYS Park Police	NYPP	State Parks
Tompkins Cortland Community College Public Safety	TC3	TC3 Campus in Town of Dryden
Tompkins County Sheriff's Office	TCSO	Areas outside of policed villages and City of Ithaca
Trumansburg Police Department	TPD	Village of Trumansburg

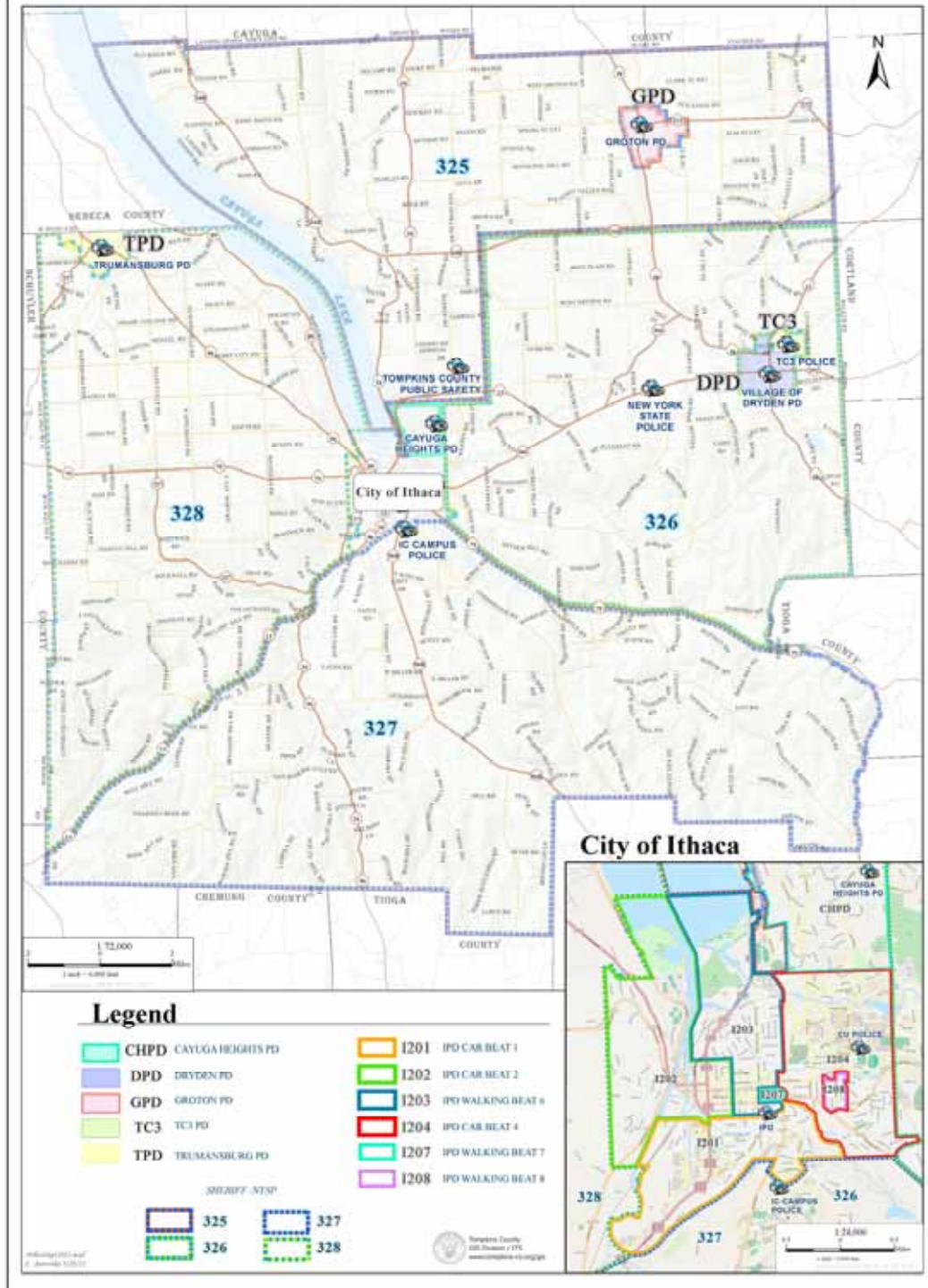
All of the agencies are dispatched for 911 calls by the Tompkins County 911 Center and they are capable of using a shared radio system. The three higher education institutions maintain their own dispatch center as they are responsible for different services as described later in the report.

There is substantial coordination between the agencies including the use of a joint dispatch facility, a common radio system, and a single records management system⁴. These key initiatives are funded by the county budget. The agencies also frequently meet together on a leadership level and a criminal investigative level.

The following map shows the areas of responsibility for the police agencies in the county.

⁴ The colleges and university use a separate records management system because of their substantially different requirements.

Tompkins County Police Departments



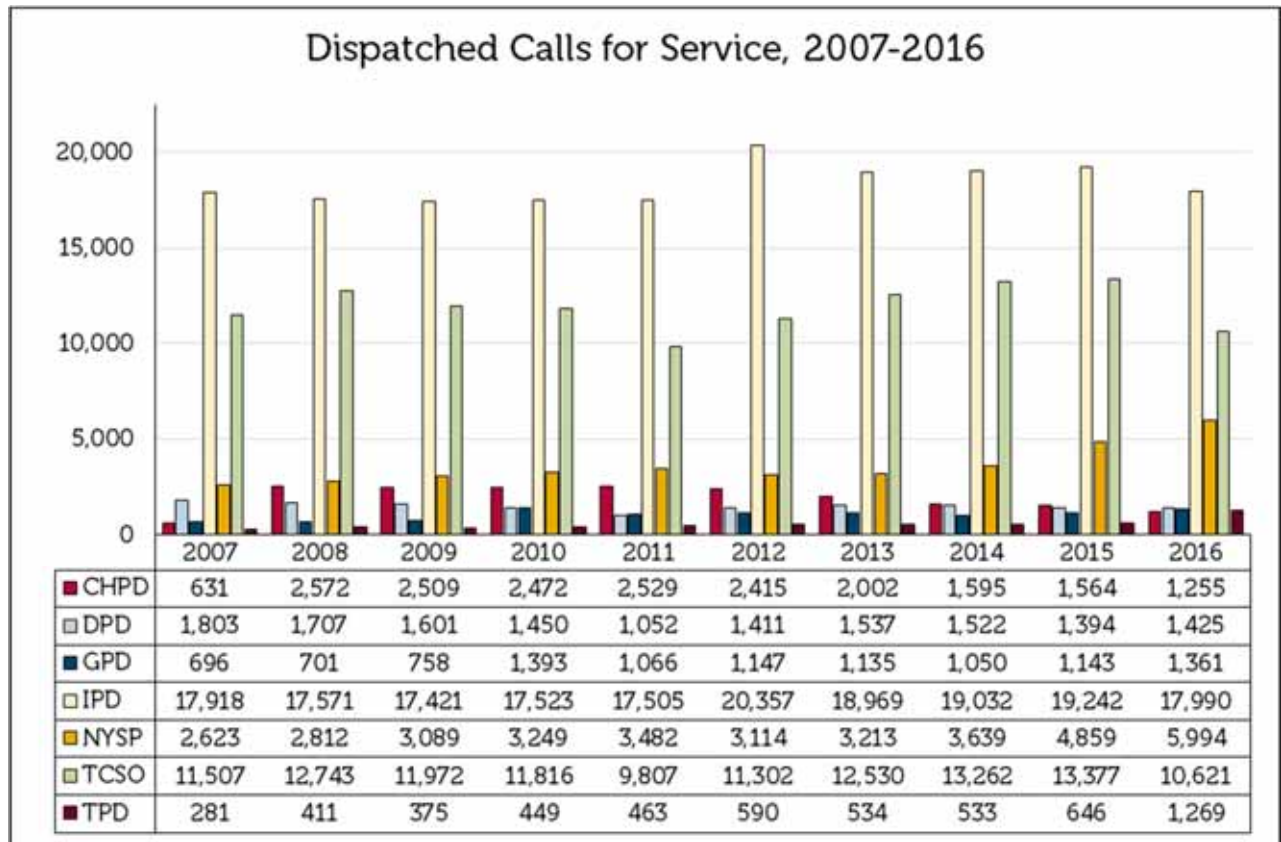
Demand for Law Enforcement Services

The information in this section was provided by the Tompkins County Emergency 911 and Dispatch Center. A detailed analysis of the calls and variation by community is included later in the report, however some key information related to volume and types of calls is shown here and with the agency profiles that follow.

The data provided tracks the number of incident responses by the various police departments and includes the nature of the call as recorded by the dispatcher. An incident record is created for each request from a citizen and also for many officer initiated activities. When an event requires assistance from more than one department, each department has its own incident for the event, which will lead to some discrepancies in totals of incidents and events later in the report. Also, it is important to note that officers often record a different nature code than what was dispatched. For this report, we chose to use the dispatch codes.

Dispatched Calls for Service

The data below reports the number of calls for service each of the law enforcement agencies was dispatched to over the last 10 years. These are calls from citizens by phone and do not include officer initiated events such as traffic stops or other activities like property checks. The general trend is for an increase in calls for service over time. However, the figures can also be influenced by changes in staffing patterns and policies. For example, NYSP transferred all their dispatching to the counties 911 center in 2015, which is seen in the increase for their calls in 2015 and 2016. Similarly, Dryden Police saw a decline in their calls for service in 2015 and 2016 from previous years, because they reduced the number of hours they are on patrol.



Incidents by Month

There is a noticeable variation of dispatched calls by month, with summer months being the peak for most agencies, although IPD's volume in May was about 25 percent higher than its next busiest month. No other community saw such a substantial spike in incidents.

2016 Reported Incidents by Month, Dispatched Only													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Agency Total
CHPD	107	106	104	92	91	126	101	120	101	105	110	92	1255
DPD	93	101	116	133	137	140	139	135	114	121	95	101	1425
GPD	102	92	100	107	116	138	133	132	100	101	113	127	1361
IPD	1232	1295	1386	1547	1951	1499	1574	1815	1652	1460	1345	1234	17990
NYSP	506	416	479	452	480	529	506	533	497	514	513	569	5994
TCSO	811	902	853	839	857	904	948	938	919	839	955	856	10621
TPD	73	104	78	89	125	131	156	132	100	108	88	85	1269
Month Total	2924	3016	3116	3259	3757	3467	3557	3805	3483	3248	3219	3064	39915

Reported Incidents by Time of Day

Requests for police service have a daily ebb and flow based on the level of activity in the community. The daily cycle also has variations based on the day of the week that will be explored in the agency sections. The busiest times of day for most agencies are either in the afternoon or evening, with the exception being CHPD for the morning. IPD also does not experience a substantial slowdown in call volume until the early morning hours.

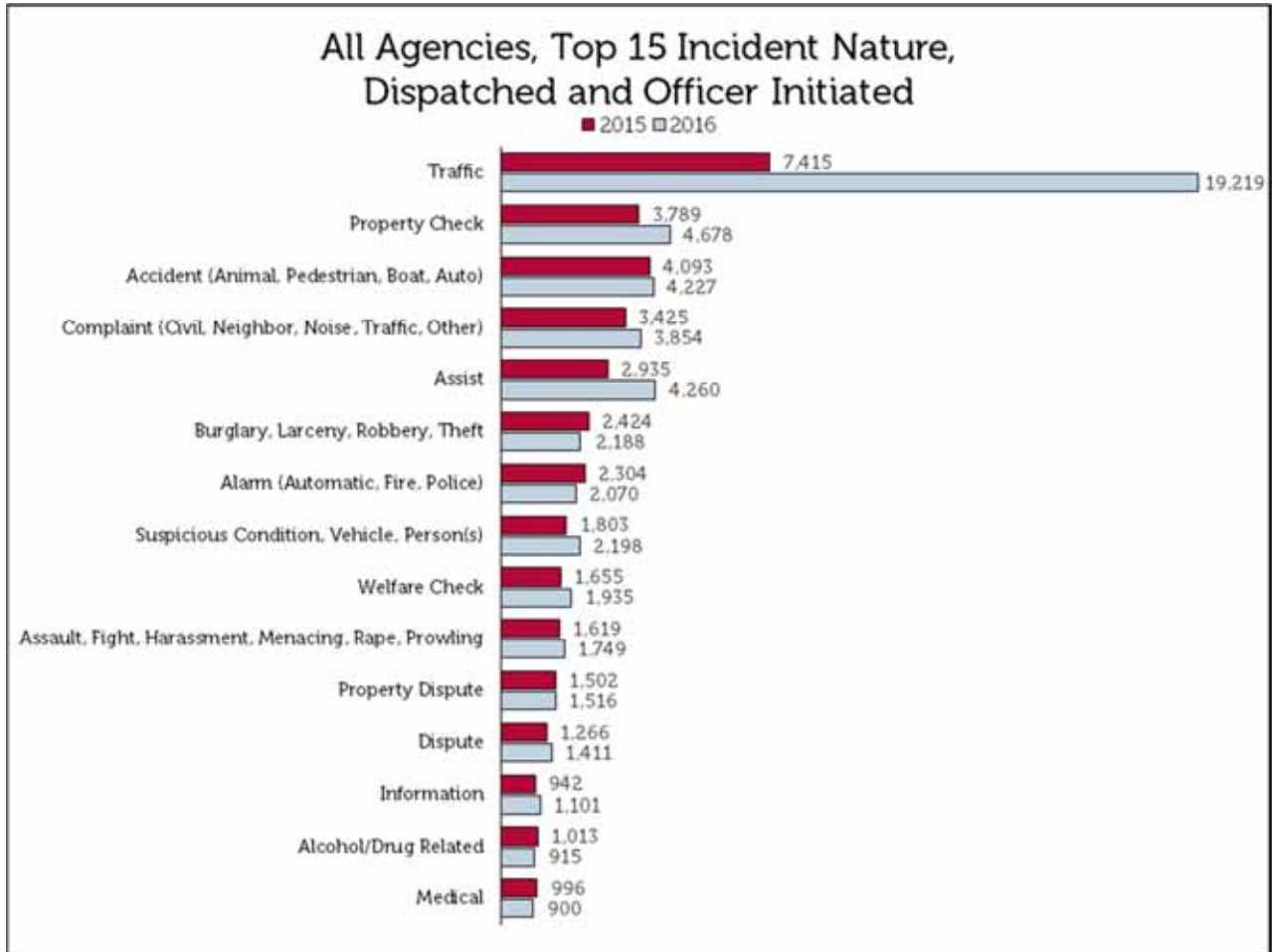
	Overnight 12:00-03:59	Early Morning 04:00-07:59	Morning 08:00-11:59	Afternoon 12:00-15:59	Evening 16:00-19:59	Night 20:00-23:59	Agency Total
CHPD	160	86	341	290	219	159	1,255
DPD	84	14	272	366	402	287	1,425
GPD	86	18	309	382	315	251	1,361
IPD	2,311	950	3,448	4,527	3,850	2,904	17,990
NYSP	346	380	1,055	1,513	1,416	1,284	5,994
TCSO	919	945	2,151	2,348	2,639	1,619	10,621
TPD	41	12	310	465	245	196	1,269
Time of Day Total	3,947	2,405	7,886	9,891	9,086	6,700	39,915

Nature of Police Activity

While each police event is unique, there are certain patterns that can be observed from reviewing the nature of the calls that are dispatched and reported to the dispatch center by the officers⁵. Concerns related to traffic (enforcement,) are the greatest reason for police action in the County. This is followed by checks on property, accidents, and complaints that require police assistance. All told, the top 15 incident groupings account for 85 percent of the police activity in the county in 2015 and 2016. The patterns to vary by agency and those are explained in each agency's profile. One overarching pattern was the substantial increase in traffic incidents that related to a change in practice where agencies began to record those incidents with the dispatch

⁵ Officers can and do report that nature of what they find in a separate field in the records management system. For this report, we only looked at the nature of the call at time of dispatch.

center rather than in a separate database. An explanation of the groupings appears in Appendix 2.



Agency Profiles

The following profiles are intended to give an overview of each agency and provide context for comparison. They are not designed to provide an exhaustive detail of the departments. Additionally, the nature of staffing is dynamic and a position may open up or be filled during the course of the project.

Cayuga Heights Police Department

Overview

The Cayuga Heights Police Department serves the approximately 3,800 residents of the village of Cayuga Heights in the town of Ithaca. The village is 1.8 square miles and contains a senior living center, a school, and a number of properties affiliated with Cornell University. The department prides itself on providing a high level of service to its residents including providing property checks and having house keys to many of the business and residences in the village. There is only a small business district in the village and the community is primarily residential.

Staffing

The department has 5 full time officers, 1 full time sergeant and a full time chief. They also have 9 part time officers that help to fill in shifts on Friday, Saturdays and when needed. The part time officers are drawn from neighboring agencies including the CUPD and ICPD.

Patrol

There is always an officer on patrol in the village and the sergeant assists during the afternoon. A typical shift includes patrolling each street in the village, visiting several business, and the school, when in session. There is also a priority placed on enforcing vehicle and traffic laws in the village. Officers will respond, on request, to calls outside the village, but are generally limited to no more than 4 miles from the village limits.

Investigations

CHPD handles investigations for most incidents using the officer that responds, backed up by the sergeant and chief. They use the NYSP for forensic evidence gathering. With major crimes, such as a murder in 2014, CHPD uses resources from TCSO, IPD and NYSP to conduct interviews and other essential investigative activities.

Training

CHPD maintains an active training calendar for its officers and the department places a high priority on training. They qualify on pistols twice a year and long guns once a year. They also qualify on TASER and pepper spray on a biannual basis. They also participate in reality based training on an annual basis.

Administration

The administration for the department is the chief, a full time police clerk and a part time police clerk. The clerks handle information requests, police records and any walk up concerns to the police station.

Fleet

CHPD has three marked vehicles – two Ford Explorer SUVs and a Dodge Charger. These three vehicles are used on routine patrol basis and they average between 12,500 to 16,000 miles per year. There is also an unmarked Ford Taurus that is used by the chief. Vehicle servicing is handled by the dealer or the Village DPW

Equipment

The CHPD provides all essential law enforcement equipment to its officers including Glock .40 pistols, pepper spray, patrol rifles in each vehicle, 2 shotguns, and TASERS. The department also has a thermal imaging camera. CHPD has not yet adopted the use of body worn cameras, but is considering their use. CHPD does have a vehicle equipped with a license plate reader.

Community Engagement

CHPD prides itself on being a small town police force with high levels of service and a strong relationship with the residents and visitors. CHPD is well known for its service of checking residences when the owners are out of town and checking businesses each night. The officers are also a regular presence at the school in the village.

Station

CHPD's station is located on the first floor of the historic Marcham Hall. The offices occupy about 1,500 square feet in the 19th century building. There are two small locker rooms for the officers, a common room for paperwork, an office for both the sergeant and chief, a small interview room and an armory that also can store some of the evidence collected by the department. The clerk's also have a work area and reception desk for anyone who walks into the department. The department is cramped with minimal room for interviews or storage of equipment and evidence.

Finance

Over the last four years, the budget for CHPD has grown about 5 percent, with nearly all of that increase occurring in the personnel salaries. Vehicle expenses are kept in a separate capital budget for the village. CHPD has the highest paid police force in Tompkins County.

Cayuga Heights Police Budget Summary				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Personnel Salaries	\$691,848	\$701,200	\$726,399	\$755,424
Employee Benefits*	\$320,924	\$325,600	\$338,200	\$352,712
Clothing	-	-	-	-
Equipment	\$50,828	\$47,499	\$47,150	\$17,000
Vehicles	-	-	-	-
Other	\$45,100	\$45,100	\$53,500	\$43,100
Total	\$1,108,700	\$1,119,399	\$1,165,249	\$1,168,236

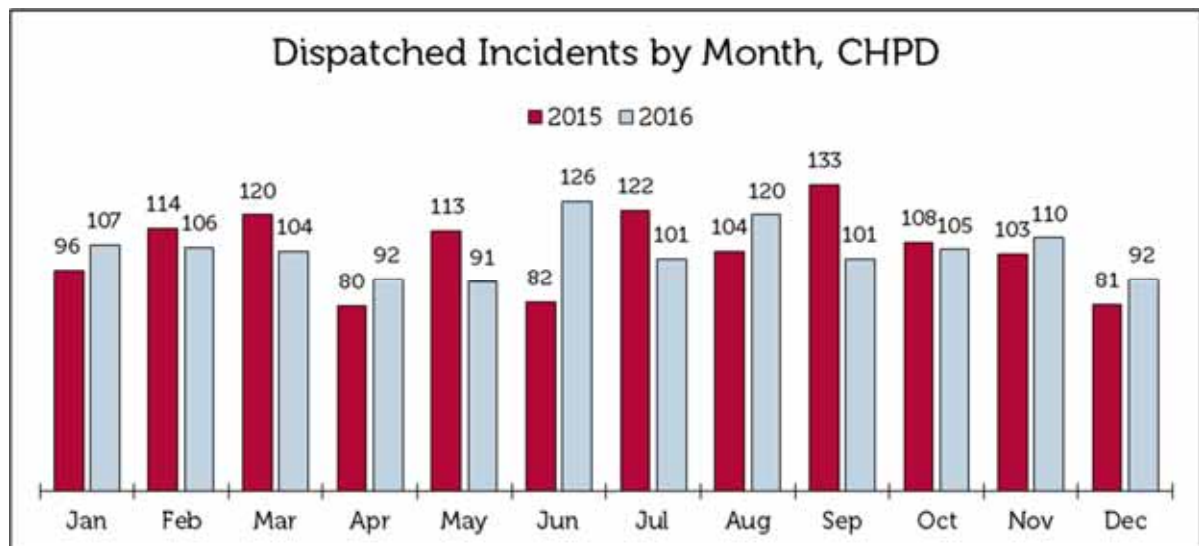
*Estimated, based on 50 % of personnel salaries as villages pool employee benefits

Activity

There are many measures of police activity. This section will look at the number of dispatched incidents on a monthly basis, the variation of those incidents throughout the day, and also the total amount of police activity on a daily basis, including dispatched incidents and events that officers initiate and report to the dispatch center.

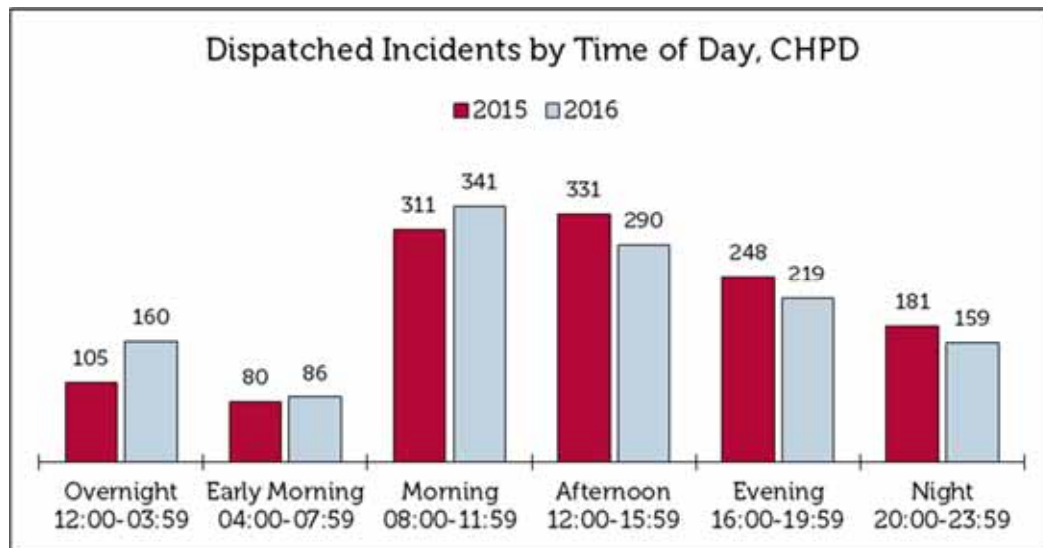
Dispatched Incidents

There is little variation in the number of dispatched events by month for CHPD. There are on average about 3.4 requests for police made to the 911 center each day. With a maximum of 4.4 in September 2016 and a minimum of 2.6 in April of 2015.



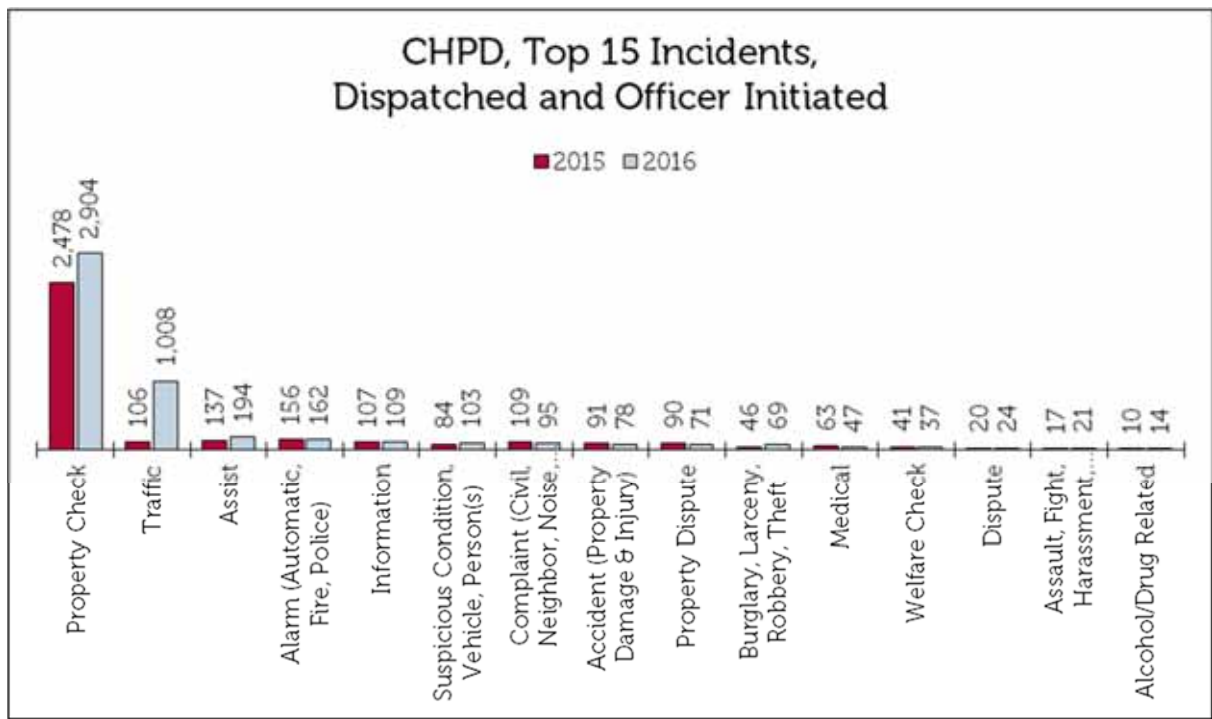
Daily Trend of Events

The busiest time for CHPD is between 8:00 am and 3:59 pm, where more than three times the call volume occurs than the slowest period of 4:00 to 7:59.



Incidents Type

The chart below shows all officer activity recorded by the communications center, including calls by citizens to 911 and officer initiated activities such as property checks and traffic stops. Because of the very high portion of officer initiated incidents, the number of incidents per day jumps from just over 3 to nearly 9 per day.



Dryden Village Police Department

Overview

The village of Dryden has about 2,000 residents in 1.7 square miles. The village is located near the center of the Town of Dryden at a busy crossroads on Route 13 and is located next to the Tompkins Cortland Community College Campus.

The Dryden Village Police Department (DPD) has undergone restructuring over the last three years. In 2015, the DPD was reduced from a 24 hour patrol to a 20 hour patrol through a 20 percent reduction in the personnel budget. However, in May of 2017, the Village Board chose to make it a 24 hour patrol again, restoring the cuts that were made. There has been extensive community discussion regarding the role of the police, and there has been strong support for restoring the department to 24 hour patrol. The narrative reflects the 24 hour patrol, although it has not been fully implemented yet.

Staffing

The department has an authorized strength of four full time officers, a full time chief, a part time sergeant, and up to 8 part time officers. One of the full time officer's positions and two of the part time positions were vacant at the time of the report. Many of the part time officers work full time for another law enforcement agency.

Patrol

There is one officer on patrol at all times in the village. The exact schedule and shifts for the officers are currently under negotiation. Primarily, the part time staff will work on the evenings and overnights during the weekends and to fill in for vacation. When there is need for additional resources, DPD officers will receive back up from TCSO and NYSP officers. On occasion, officers from Tompkins Cortland Community College (TC3) will respond into the village to assist.

About 1 in 5 calls for DPD is a response into the town of Dryden to either provide an initial response or back up to the TCSO or NYSP resources assigned to the call. While on a patrol, it is expected that an officer will drive down most streets in the village, visit several business and perform any specific property checks that have been requested. They also will conduct investigations of any crimes committed and follow up on crimes from previous shifts.

Investigations

The general practice is for the officer who receives the initial report to investigate the any alleged crimes. However, the chief and sergeants will assist on more complex cases. Most major crimes also involve resources from the TCSO and NYSP.

Training

The training at DPD is coordinated by the chief. The department participates in regional training initiatives and support officers that want to attend additional training, but the budget to send officers to training is minimal and scheduling in a small department is difficult. DPD does have its officer's complete annual training such as firearms, blood borne pathogens and legal up dates.

Administration

The chief is the primary administrator for the department. He does receive some support from a part time sergeant. There is also a clerk that works 24 hours per week for the department managing the records and assisting with public inquiries.

Fleet

DPD has three marked vehicles and an unmarked vehicle for use by the chief. DPD has a Ford Police Interceptor SUV, a Ford Taurus (police) and a Ford Crown Victoria. The village generally purchases a new police vehicle every two years, depending on available finances. A Dodge Charger was recently ordered to replace the Crown Victoria. Two local garages are used to maintain the vehicles.

Equipment

DPD has a full complement equipment including an issued Glock .40 caliber pistol and a patrol rifle in their vehicle. The officers are also equipped with a TASER, pepper spray and a baton. The department has not implemented a body worn camera program, citing costs. DPD also has two license plate readers that are mounted on two of the patrol vehicles.

Community Engagement

DPD participates in a number of community events in both a law enforcement and public relations role. They provide security for football games under contract from the Dryden Central School District.⁶ The department conducts business checks in the central portion of the village and also visits village property that is in the town such as the water treatment facility.

⁶ The Dryden High School is located about ¼ mile outside of the Village.

DPD encourages its officers on patrol to sit down at local establishments to have a cup of coffee with residents and to park and walk through parks. Officers also visit the elementary school in the village on a daily basis.

Station

DPD operates out of a portion of the first floor at village hall. The total square footage is estimated at 1300 sq. ft. There is a combined records room and officer's work space that is used by the police clerk and officers. Across the hall, is a room that contains the Live Scan unit, a Datamaster (breathalyzer), and two desks used by supervisory staff. The chief has a separate office off the supervisor/interview room. There is no separate space for interviews. Evidence and some equipment storage occurs in closets on the first and second floor of the village hall and were not included in the space estimate.

Finance

The DPD budget has undergone substantial swings in the last few years as the department has changed from being full time to 20 hours per day and now back to 24 hours. They also had a longtime chief leave the department in 2015, followed by a part time chief for a year and now back to a full time chief. The current village leadership is committed to keeping the force a full time department and are prepared to continue the investment necessary. Also, in the past decade, the DPD has received several substantial grants for equipment including the Live Scan fingerprint machine and two license plate readers.

Dryden Police Budget Summary				
	2014	2015 **	2016	2017
Personnel Salaries	\$361,931	\$391,249	\$327,532	\$386,992
Employee Benefits*	\$165,005	\$195,625	\$148,242	\$172,589
Clothing	\$2,662	\$ -	\$3,135	\$4,597
Equipment	\$29,700	\$11,048	\$33,216	\$23,622
Vehicles	\$19,000	\$ -	\$5,009	\$11,000
Other	\$9,800	\$41,438	\$6,994	\$7,800
Total	\$588,098	\$639,360	\$524,128	\$606,600

**Estimated, based on 50 % of personnel salaries as villages pool employee benefits*

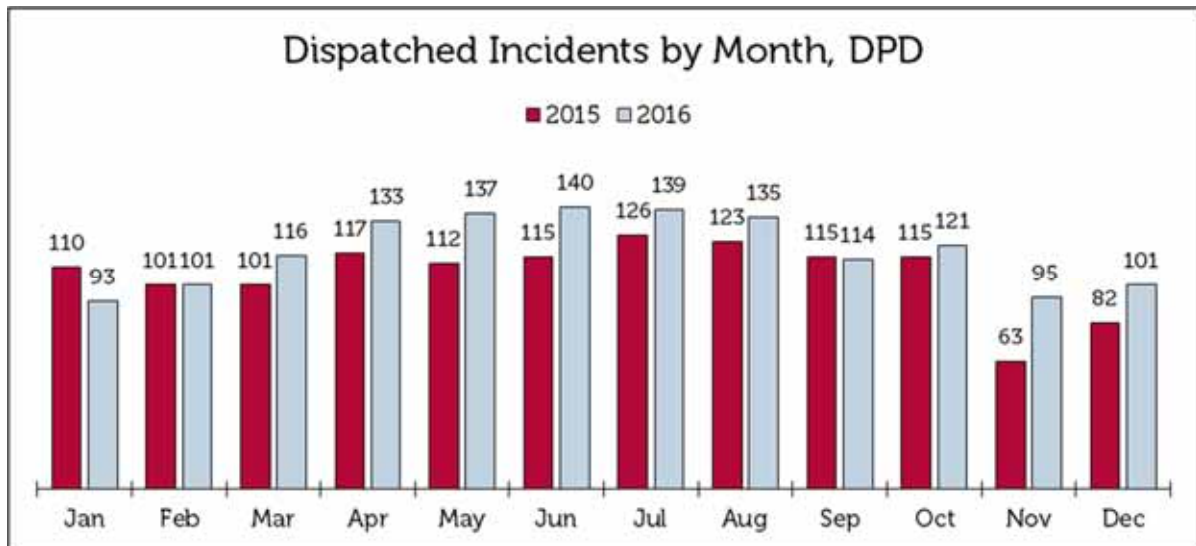
*** Drawn from OSC data*

Activity

There are many measures of police activity. This section will look at the number of dispatched incidents on a monthly basis, the variation of those incidents throughout the day, and also the total amount of police activity on a daily basis, including dispatched incidents and events that officers initiate and report to the dispatch center.

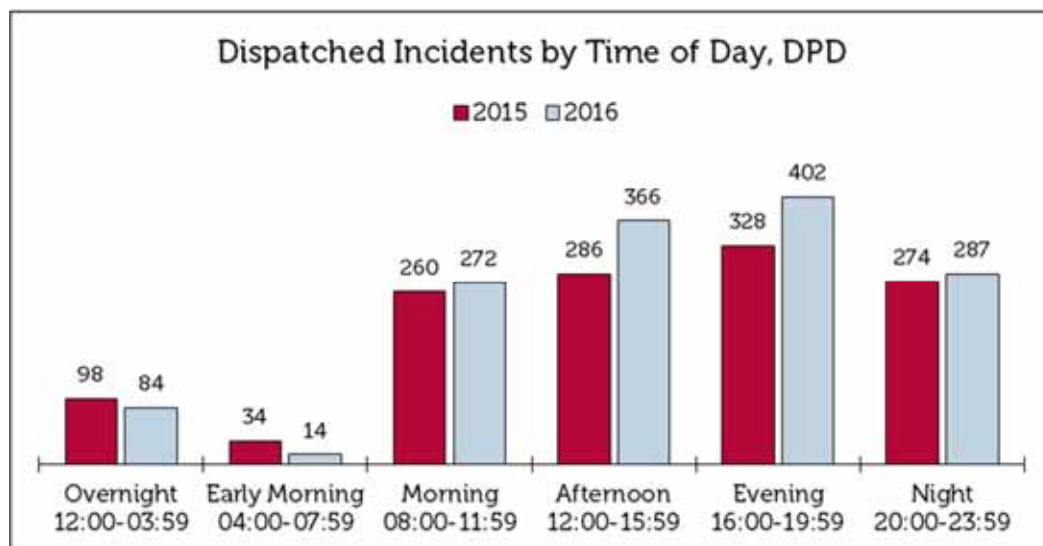
Dispatched Incidents

The number of incidents dispatched to the DPD varies from a low of 63 in November 2015 to a high of 140 in June of 2016. Over the 2 years, the department responded, on average, to 3.9 calls per day. The high was 4.6 and the low just over 2 calls per day.



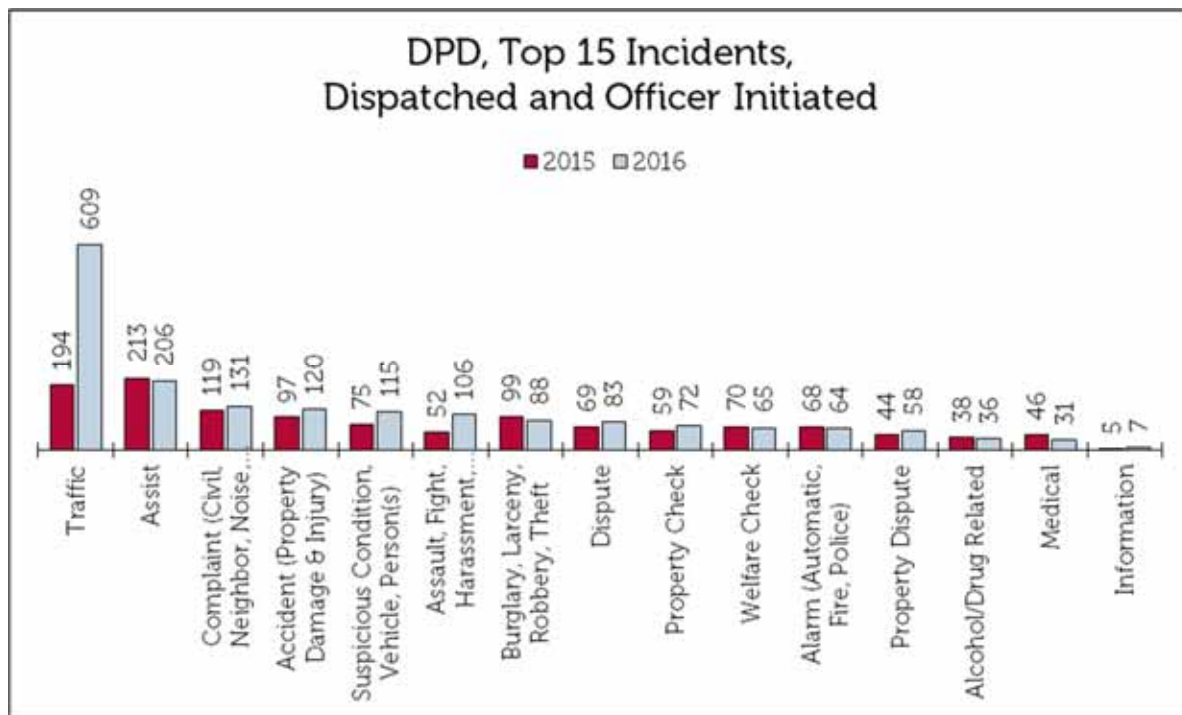
Daily Trend of Events

The busiest time was between 4:00 pm and 7:59pm, followed by the afternoon. It should be noted that during this time period, DPD was not in service between 2:00 am and 6:00 am. Any calls to 911 during that time were answered by TCSO or NYSP.



Incident Types

In 2015 and 2016, DPD's officers leading type of incident was in response to traffic events or issue traffic tickets. It is important to note than the tripling of traffic incidents is attributable to change in recordkeeping and not an increase in activity. Previously, those were recorded in a separate database. This was followed by assisting other public safety agencies (such as fire or EMS), then handling complaints. Most incident types saw an increase between 2015 and 2016, and overall event volume exclusive of Traffic incidents increased by 12%.



Groton Village Police Department

Overview

The Groton Police Department (GPD) patrols 2,500 residents and the businesses in the Village of Groton. The village is about 1.7 square miles and is located near the center of the Town of Groton along Route 38. The town is northeast of Ithaca and borders Cayuga and Cortland counties. GPD has been led by a part time Officer- In -Charge – Lieutenant. There is typically only one officer on duty

Staffing

There is a staff of one full-time and fourteen part-time officers. The officers patrol daily from 8 am to 4 pm and 4 pm to midnight, extending to 2 am on weekends. The full time staff position has had regular turnover for the last decade with the person often leaving to take a position at a larger agency within two years of being hired. However, the part time positions are generally stable drawing officers from other public law enforcement as well as the educational institutions.

Patrol

The single officer during the 16 to 18 hours of operation patrols the village and responds to calls for service. On occasion, they will respond outside of the village based on requests from the 911 Center. If there is an incident that requires two officers, GPD relies on back up from the TCSO or NYSP. On hours when GPD is not on patrol, the TCSO or NYSP handle the primary response to the community.

Investigations

The responding officer or OIC handle the investigations of most of the crimes reported in the village. However, GPD will turn to the TCSO and NYSP for serious crimes.

Training

The entire training budget for the department is \$600. Many of the officers receive their annual training through full time positions. All new hires have completed "Phase One" of the NYS Police Officer Training and are then sponsored by GPD to complete "Phase 2" which includes firearms and defensive tactics.

Administration

The OIC and a part time sergeant handle all the administrative activities for the department.

Fleet

There is one marked Tahoe SUV, and one Dodge Charger sedan used by the officers on patrol. A third unmarked vehicle is used by the OIC or as needed on other details. Generally, a four year cycle is used to replace the vehicles. A local garage is used under contract to maintain the vehicles.

Equipment

Officers on patrol are equipped with a sidearm (Glock .40), a patrol rifle and a shotgun. Officers also have pepper spray, TASERS and batons. They do not have body cameras, primarily because of the cost for tracking and storing of information.

The department does operate two high definition cameras located in the local business district. The cameras can be remotely monitored and are constantly recorded.

Community Engagement

While there is not a specific program of community engagement, the size of the community and department lends itself to frequent interactions between the officers and the community outside of specific law enforcement activities.

Station

The police station is an office inside the fire station. The main space is about 30 feet by 25 feet with three workstations and a small counter for use by the public when they come into the station. There is a small interview room that is certified for juvenile interviews off the main room. There is a fire safe that is used to store evidence as well as a small office that is located down the hall.

Finance

The budget for GPD has had minimal growth over the last four years. The overall costs for operation are kept low because of the prevalence of part time staff and the low pay-scale used for the full time employee. GPD has also had a grant in 2016 to add two high definition security cameras to key areas of the business district.

Groton Police Budget Summary				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Personnel Salaries	\$202,000	\$204,000	\$208,000	\$208,000
Employee Benefits *	\$70,700	\$71,400	\$72,800	\$72,800
Clothing	\$4,200	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,800
Equipment	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$7,300
Vehicles	\$11,000	\$15,500	\$12,000	\$14,700
Other	\$16,000	\$12,700	\$14,200	\$13,000
Total	\$304,900	\$308,600	\$314,000	\$319,600

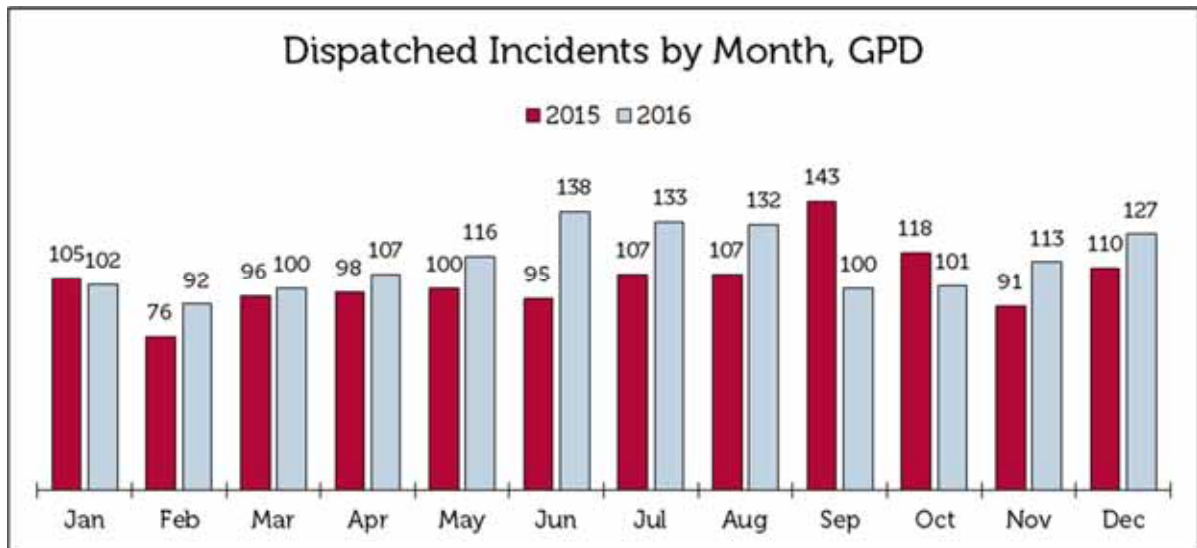
**Estimated, based on 35 % of personnel salaries as villages pool employee benefits*

Activity

There are many measures of police activity. This section will look at the number of dispatched incidents on a monthly basis, the variation of those incidents throughout the day, and also the total amount of police activity on a daily basis, including dispatched incidents and events that officers initiate and report to the dispatch center.

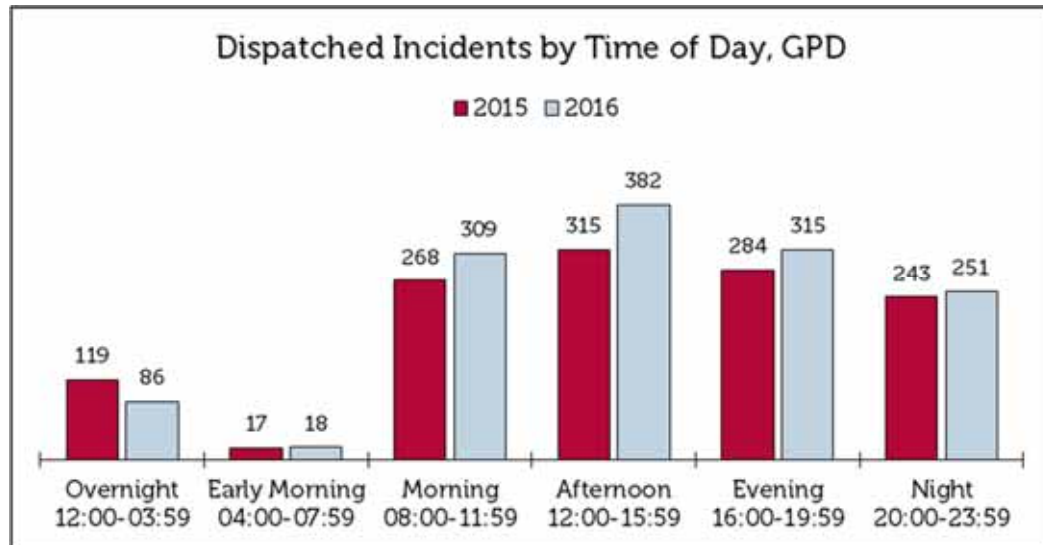
Dispatched Incidents

The demand for services in the village Groton was relatively stable over the two year time period. The average number of calls per day was 3.7. The low, in February 2015 was 2.7 calls and the high was 4.8 in September 2015.



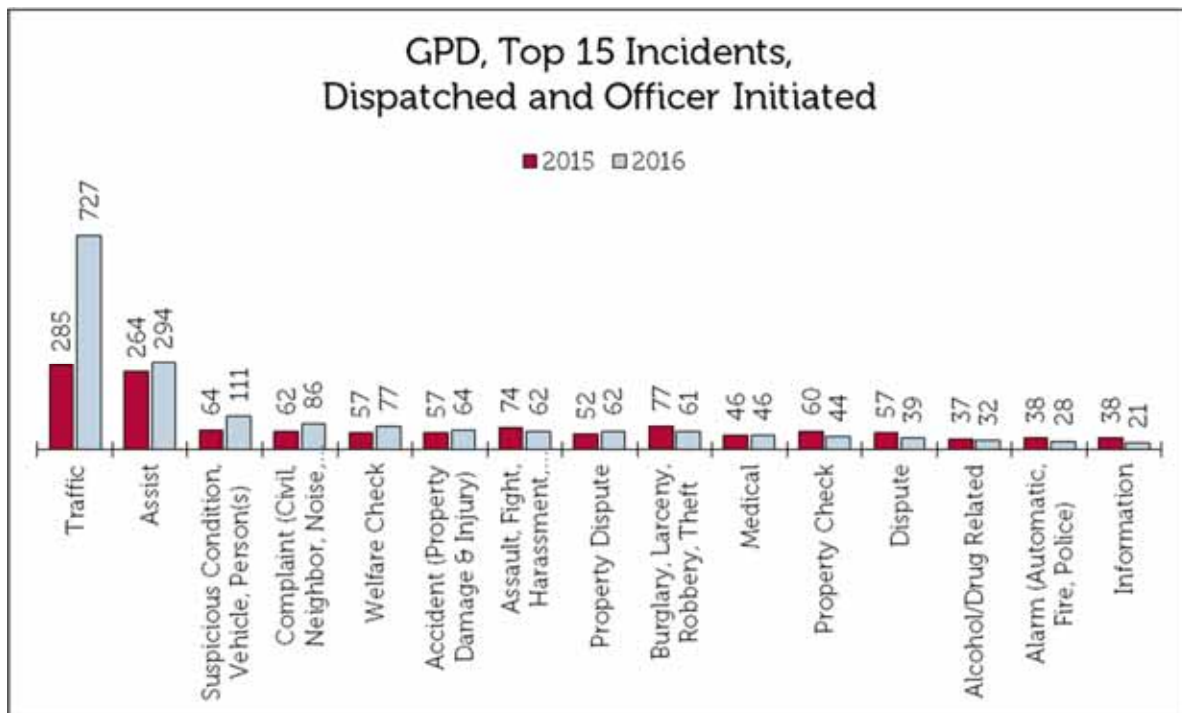
Daily Trend of Events

The busiest time of day for GPD was afternoon, closely followed by the morning and evening. GPD does not generally have an officer on duty between midnight and 7:59. Calls during that time are answered by TCSO and NYSP.



Incident Types

The chart below shows all officer activity recorded by the communications center, including calls to 911 and officer initiated events. Traffic events, including tickets, and assisting other agencies, usually fire or EMS were the two leading nature codes. These two categories accounted for 52% of incidents. Suspicious condition, complaints and welfare checks rounded out the top 5.



Ithaca Police Department

Overview

The Ithaca Police Department (IPD) is tasked with providing law enforcement services for the City of Ithaca. The city has about 30,600 residents, but the population is estimated to more than double during the workday. The city is 5.5 square miles of land area. IPD is the largest department in the county with 65 sworn officers. Over the last decade, the department has focused on improving its training and community relations. The efforts have yielded substantial improvements in reputation. It is also important to note that the chief of IPD retired in March 2017, shortly after the study began. The narrative often refers to positions based on the table of organization at the time of his retirement, but some positions may have shifted on an interim basis.

Staffing

The department is authorized and funded for 69 sworn officers, with the majority of them assigned to road patrol. There are 36 officers, 6 sergeants and 3 lieutenants assigned to that section. There are six investigators and a lieutenant assigned to investigations. One officer assigned to traffic enforcement, one assigned to public relations and to oversee records.

To give perspective, 9 officers were laid off in 2011 as part of city wide budget cuts.

Patrol

IPD uses three shifts with 12 officers, 2 sergeants and 1 lieutenant assigned per shift. With rotations, there are typically 6 officers and a supervisor on duty. The officers are assigned to one of six designated beats in the city. As part of the beat system, there are walking patrols of the Ithaca Commons area and during many evenings and weekends in the Collegetown area near Cornell's Campus. The standard shifts are 7am to 3 pm, 3 pm to 11 pm and 11 pm to 7 am.

IPD is rarely called upon to leave the city under the closest car program and also usually only receives support for large or complex events. There is also a dedicated traffic officer that works a daytime shift that is not counted as part of the shift strength.

Investigations

The Criminal Investigations Division has a supervising lieutenant, three criminal investigators, two narcotics investigators and a juvenile investigator. The CID is operationally split with a Special Investigations Unit (SIU) that includes the narcotics investigators and a uniform sergeant. Their focus is narcotics and other illegal drugs. They work closely with the TCSO and NYSP on community wide investigations. The

CID is also responsible for the evidence room and all property surrendered to the department.

The CID handles all felony level complaints and other issues that are referred from patrol. There is regular communication and cooperation with both TCSO and NYSP about on-going investigations as well as crimes trends in the community.

Training

IPD has a sergeant dedicated to coordinating the training for the department. IPD officers participated in 3,200 hours of outside training courses in 2016 including a variety of NYS sponsored schools and certifications. There were also several substantial in service trainings that were done related to firearms, defensive tactics, and community expectations. The training sergeant is also responsible for managing the IPD Firearms Range that is shared with most of the law enforcement agencies in the county.

One of the primary achievements in 2016 was the development and hosting of a series of Reality Based Training (RBT) exercises. RBT training involves police participating in a variety of high risk scenarios and having to react in an appropriate manner using simulated rounds from their duty weapons. The RBT offerings brought officers from across Tompkins County and neighboring counties over a two month period.

The training section is also responsible for overseeing recordkeeping and the field training programs for the department.

Administration & Records

There is a deputy chief in charge of administration (DCA). This position has an officer assigned to the role of public information officer that also assists with records management. There are three civilian records clerks that also serve as receptionists for the police department. An executive assistant to chief, a financial management assistance and another clerk assist in the overall management of the department.

SWAT

The IPD SWAT team is a joint team with the TCSO. Currently, of the 20 members, 15 are from IPD including the commander. The team was one of the first to meet the accreditation standards for SWAT teams in New York. These standards require regular training and demonstration of the proficiency of key skills. The SWAT team has also been the recipient of over \$200,000 in grant funds in the last three years to modernize equipment and expand their capabilities. As a team, they deploy anywhere in Tompkins County. Over the last year, they have been called into service once or twice

a month to assist in high risk warrant service and to respond to threatening situations in the county.

The team has also has taken an active role in educating the public and elected officials about their training and equipment to help the public understand their role and capacities. One public relations event is an annual participation in Santa's Arrival in Ithaca where they help him repel in the commons.

Canine

IPD has two canine units in its force. One officer works during the day and the other in the evening. The daytime unit is certified as a bomb dog and the evening team is a drug dog. Both units are available to assist other police agencies in the community upon request. The two canine units were reinstated since 2014 after the department being several years without canine capabilities.

Fleet

IPD has a fleet of nearly 50 vehicles ranging from standard patrol cars to a SWAT truck. There are 21 marked vehicles with 6 Ford Explorer SUVs and the remainder being Dodge Chargers. In general, officers are assigned to a specific vehicles with a rotation that is designed to give vehicles available time for maintenance. There are also 8 unmarked vehicles for use by investigators, 3 for use by the chief and deputy chiefs, and 3 older vehicles kept for transport on training. There are also twelve vehicles that IPD has acquired through seizure that are used for surveillance.

Routine maintenance and fuel are handled through central resources in the city. New patrol vehicles are outfitted with radios, lights, computers and printers using a standard set up process with a vendor in the Syracuse area. IPD is anticipating four or five new vehicles in the next fiscal year to replace older vehicles in the fleet.

Facilities

The IPD primarily operates out of a four story, 18,000 square foot building that was constructed in 1940. Approximately 9,300 square feet is used by the IPD with about 4,000 sq. feet for hallways, stairs, walls and elevators. The remainder is used by the City Court. The building includes offices on all four floors.

The ground floor has the reception space, a sally port, 6 male holding cells, 2 female holding cells, and space to process any intake. The second floor contains the offices for the investigators and the department's records. There are also two interview rooms on this floor. The third floor has space for evidence processing and storage, the locker rooms for the officers, and a small space for fitness. The fourth floor has the

chief's office, support staff offices, a conference room and a training room. An assessment in 2001 found that the department should have about 20 percent more space based on the number of people working and the types of tasks they perform. A more recent evaluation found substantial problems with the heating and ventilation systems in the building.

IPD also has a satellite office on the first floor of a mixed use building located to the west of downtown that officers use to meet with citizens and to complete paperwork. IPD operates a gun range in the town of Ithaca that is used by nearly all of the law enforcement officers in the county. In addition to the range, the property also contains a structure that is used for reality based training including the use of simulated munitions.

Community Engagement

IPD has a comprehensive community engagement plan that guides their activities from having dedicated foot patrols along the Ithaca Commons to monthly meeting coffee with the chief events at various locations in the city. IPD was recently been given approval to add two officer positions that will be a dedicated community action team focused on working to establish a strong presence in communities with increased in criminal activity. There are also 2 officers living in the city under an Officer Next Door Program. Other accomplishments include reestablishment of a Police Explorer program and a Citizen's Police Academy.

Finance

The IPD budget has increased about 6 percent between 2014 and 2017. As expected, the largest share of expenses fall to personnel salaries and employee benefits. Included in the expenditures for 2015 and 2016 were two large grants for equipment for the SWAT team.

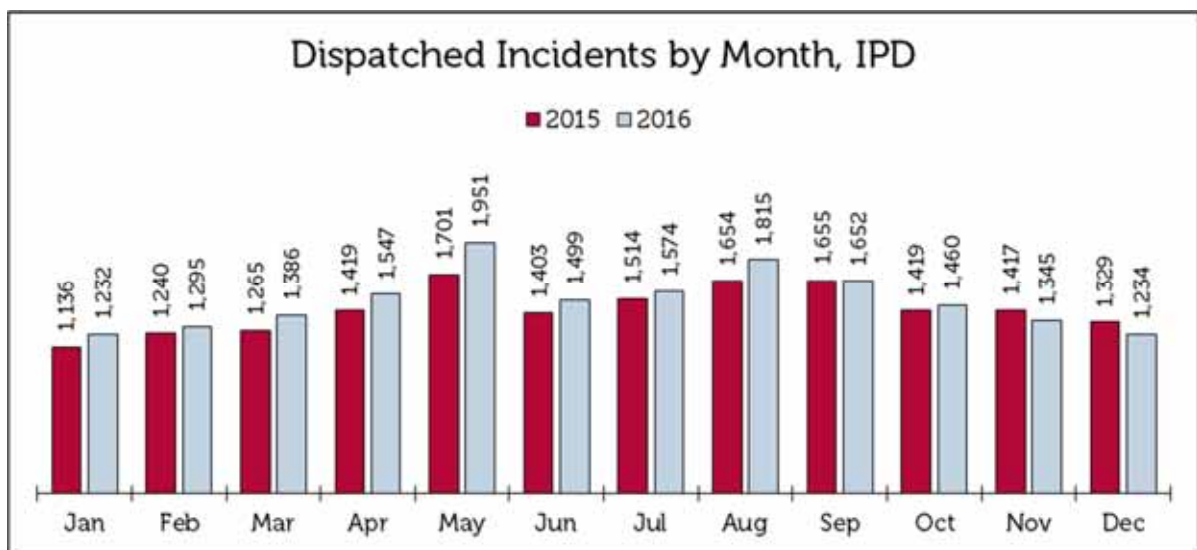
Ithaca Police Budget Summary				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Personnel Salaries	\$5,983,832	\$6,228,544	\$6,234,544	\$6,243,544
Employee Benefits	\$3,042,395	\$3,148,402	\$3,187,024	\$3,299,497
Clothing	\$118,000	\$114,200	\$120,000	\$120,000
Equipment	\$196,698	\$190,000	\$321,426	\$292,317
Vehicles	\$128,800	\$135,000	\$140,600	\$120,000
Other	\$211,400	\$205,101	\$226,300	\$249,889
Total	\$9,681,125	\$10,021,247	\$10,229,894	\$10,325,247

Activity

There are many measures of police activity. This section will look at the number of dispatched incidents on a monthly basis, the variation of those incidents throughout the day, and also the total amount of police activity on a daily basis, including dispatched incidents and events that officers initiate and report to the dispatch center.

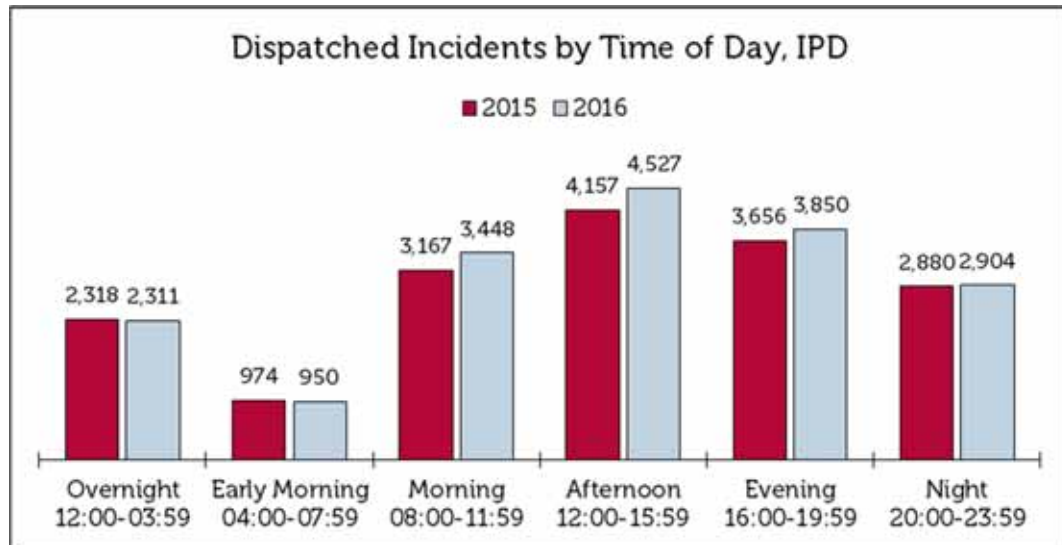
Dispatched Incidents by Month

IPD responds to an average of 49 calls per day. There are increases during May (59) and August (55) and also declines in January (38). This cycle seems to follow both weather patterns and the academic year.



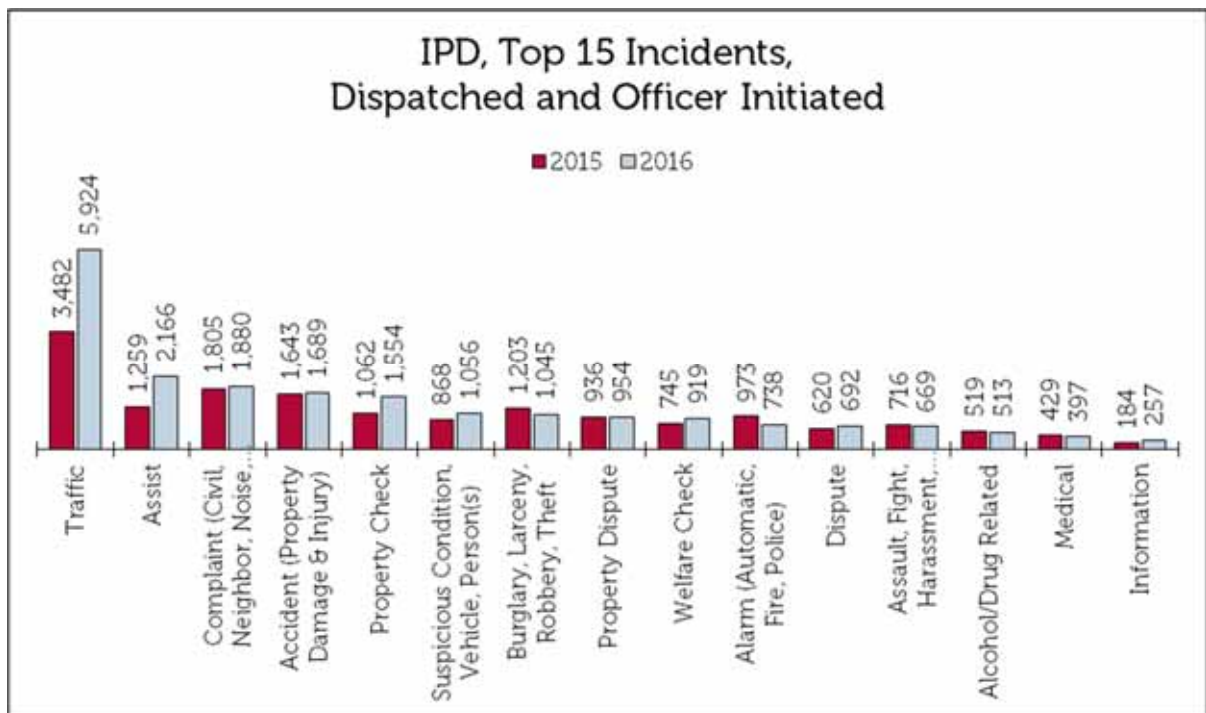
Daily Trend of Events

The pattern for IPD remains relatively active except between 4:00 am and 7:59 am when it drops to about 40 percent of the next slowest time period. Afternoons between noon and 4 pm are the busiest time for 911 calls.



Incident Types

Traffic events are by the far the largest category of incident handled by IPD. Assists, Complaints, Accidents and Property Checks round out the top 5. These incidents account for 61% of the incidents handled by IPD.



Tompkins County Sheriff's Office

The Tompkins County Sheriff's Office provides a variety of mandated and non-mandated services to the county. Under state law, a sheriff's office is mandated to operate a jail and to serve civil papers. Like many counties in the state, the TCSO also provides law enforcement through a road patrol, performs security functions at the airport, and staffs a navigation patrol on Cayuga Lake. The provision of a road patrol is part of the Tompkins County Charter. This report focuses primarily on the law enforcement aspects of the TCSO.

Staffing

The TCSO is led by an elected sheriff and an appointed undersheriff. The law enforcement section has 42 sworn personnel. 23 deputies and 5 sergeants work in road patrol. 3 deputies and 1 sergeant work in civil or other administrative roles for the TCSO. There are 4 investigators and 1 investigative sergeant. A lieutenant oversees that road patrol division. The staffing for the road patrol division has remained essentially unchanged for about twenty years.

Patrol

The deputies assigned to patrol work on three separate shifts (7 am to 3 pm, 3 pm to 11 pm and 11 pm to 7 am) and have a forty hour work week of 5 regularly scheduled shifts. The minimum staffing for the department is 3 deputies on the road and a single supervisor. The deputies are assigned to one of four zones for their shift to perform proactive patrolling, serve civil papers, and respond to calls. In addition, to those duties, a deputy may also be called upon to transport a prisoner from the jail to a court for an appearance. In those cases, they are unavailable for other calls of service while they have custody to and from the jail.

Investigations

There are four investigators, a deputy and senior investigator assigned to the investigations section. The investigators are equivalent in rank to a sergeant and the senior investigator to a lieutenant. Any felony level complaint is reported to the section and investigator is assigned to that case. They are also responsible for all of the evidence and property that is collected by the agency.

The case load and types of cases are under constant flux in the section. In general, two of the investigators and the deputy are assigned to investigate narcotic crimes. At

times, personnel are assigned to regional task forces that are often coordinated through the NYSP.

The investigators are tasked with maintaining the sexual offenders' database as well as following up with the offenders on their residences. There are currently about 180 offenders in the register. Members of the office are responsible for maintaining all the evidence collected by the agency. The evidence is tracked through the Spillman records management system and kept on site. Two deputies on road patrol have completed evidence technician training and handle most minor scenes. The agency defers to the NYSP for major crimes.

Training

The coordination of training for the TCSO is handled by a deputy who reports to the road patrol lieutenant. That deputy is also the agency's DARE officer. The responsibilities include coordinating annual in service training, publicizing other training offerings from the state or neighboring agencies, and maintaining records for the agency.

Administration and Civil

A sergeant oversees the administrative functions in the office with the assistance of 3 civilian clerks and a road patrol deputy that serves civil papers. This office is responsible for serving about 2,500 legal papers each year. They also receive all the pistol permit applications and changes to the pistol permits for the county. The office is responsible for maintaining all the written records for the sheriff's office, issuing motor vehicle accident reports, and criminal background checks.

SWAT

The SWAT team is a joint team with the Ithaca Police Department. The team is certified by the NY Division of Criminal Justice, one of only a dozen such teams in the state. The team is authorized to have 20 members, the majority of them from IPD. There are currently 6 members of the team from TCSO. A more in-depth discussion of the team is in the Ithaca Police Section.

Fleet

One of the sergeants is responsible for coordinating the fleet maintenance program for the agency. There are 16 sedans and 3 SUVs of a mix of makes and models assigned to patrol on a regular basis. There are also 5 sedans assigned to the investigators. The sheriff, undersheriff and road lieutenant are all assigned vehicles. There are also 3 vehicles assigned for transporting deputies to schools and 4 vehicles

used by the corrections section. In total, there are 35 cars or SVUs as well as two boats and 3 off road vehicles used by the agency.

Non-warranty routine maintenance is handled by the county fleet division. The fleet division charges the department for its time. More substantial work is handled by one of several garages under contract. Vehicles on regular patrol can be driven for up to 40,000 miles per year. The agency purchases between 4 and 8 new vehicles a year.

Navigation

The TCSO provides a very limited navigation patrol on Cayuga Lake. The current model is to staff one of the department's two boats with two deputies on holiday weekends. There are 8 full time deputies that are certified to operate on the boat, although the boats can operate with one certified person and one non-certified. The boat will also respond when requested as soon as staff are available.

Airport

The TCSO provides security at the Ithaca-Tompkins Regional Airport. They staff two deputies there from 4:30 am to 8:30 pm. The county receives payment from the Transportation Safety Administration for about \$240,000 to partially support the service.

Canine

The TCSO has recently added a canine officer back to its ranks. A deputy was selected to complete the training with a new canine and began patrol in March of 2017. The officer will work a regular 5 day on, 2 day off rotation, but will work a 7:00 pm to 3:00 am shift. The canine unit will be working towards completing its drug detection training.

Equipment

The TCSO has a full complement of equipment needed for road patrol including duty firearms, patrol rifles, shotguns, TASER, and pepper spray available for each officer who is on patrol. The TCSO began a body camera program in late 2016 that requires officers to record their interactions with the public during most events.

Building

The TCSO operates out of single building located on Warren Road in the town of Lansing, adjacent to the airport. The patrol, administration and civil portions of the TCSO occupy about 12,000 square feet of facility that also includes about 25,000 sq. ft. for corrections. The building is about 40 years old. It has a membrane roof that is only

5 years old, however many of the mechanicals and other building components are original. The space is functional, but cramped and outdated. For example, the evidence room is at capacity and lacks modern air-handling for the off gassing of samples. There is limited space for interviews and only one room that is designated for juvenile interviews.

Community Engagement

The TCSO operates with a lean staff. Their chief avenue of community engagement is the DARE program. TCSO is invited into a number of the school districts in the county, but they do not have a specific school resource officer program.

While the TCSO does participate at a number of community events, there are not specific programs or tactics that would be characterized as community policing.

Finance

Over the last four years, the TCSO budget has increased by about 11 percent. Much of that increase came between 2015 and 2016 when the personnel salaries increased by 14 percent. Another substantial expense was the purchase of the body cameras for the department in 2016.

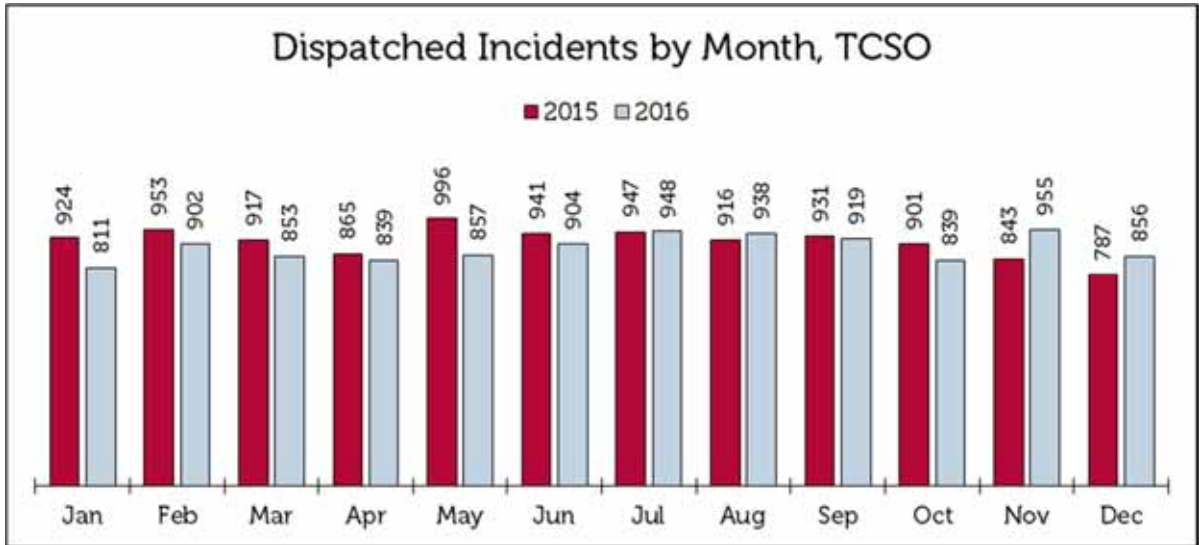
Tompkins County Sheriff's Office Budget Summary				
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Personnel Salaries	\$3,099,103	\$3,093,412	\$3,526,817	\$3,564,801
Employee Benefits	\$1,763,389	\$1,747,777	\$1,612,109	\$1,758,160
Clothing	\$79,436	\$85,911	\$98,253	\$117,370
Equipment	\$99,950	\$90,388	\$278,890	\$251,759
Vehicles	\$166,500	\$153,500	\$153,500	\$148,000
Other	\$73,310	\$73,310	\$92,310	\$65,959
Total	\$5,281,688	\$5,244,298	\$5,761,879	\$5,906,049

Activity

There are many measures of police activity. This section will look at the number of dispatched incidents on a monthly basis, the variation of incidents throughout the day, and also the total amount of police activity on a daily basis, including dispatched incidents and events that officers initiate and report to the dispatch center.

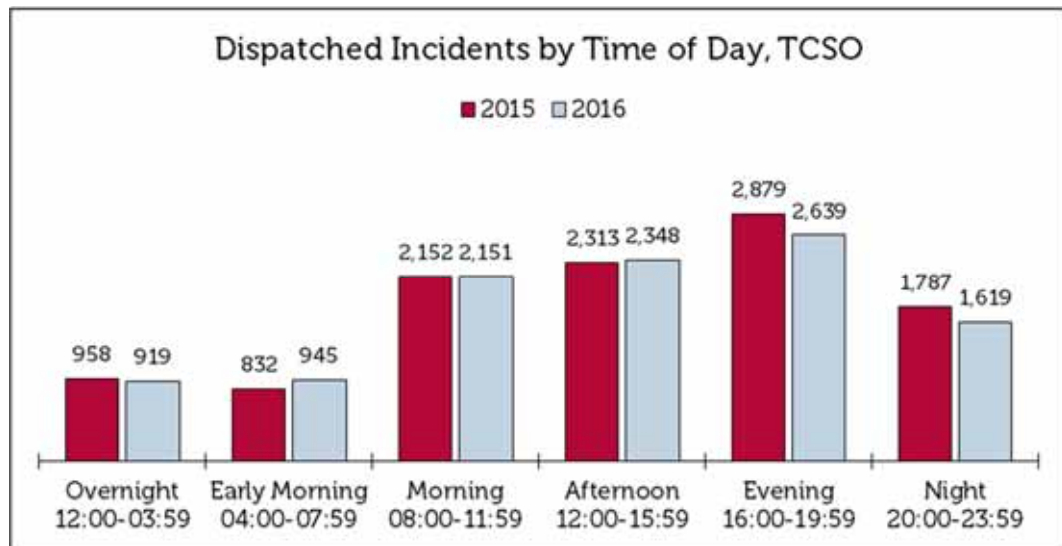
Dispatched Incidents

There is little variation of dispatched incidents for the TCSO. They average about 29 dispatches per day. The busiest month (May 2015) had about 32 calls per day and the slowest (December 2015) had about 25 calls per day.



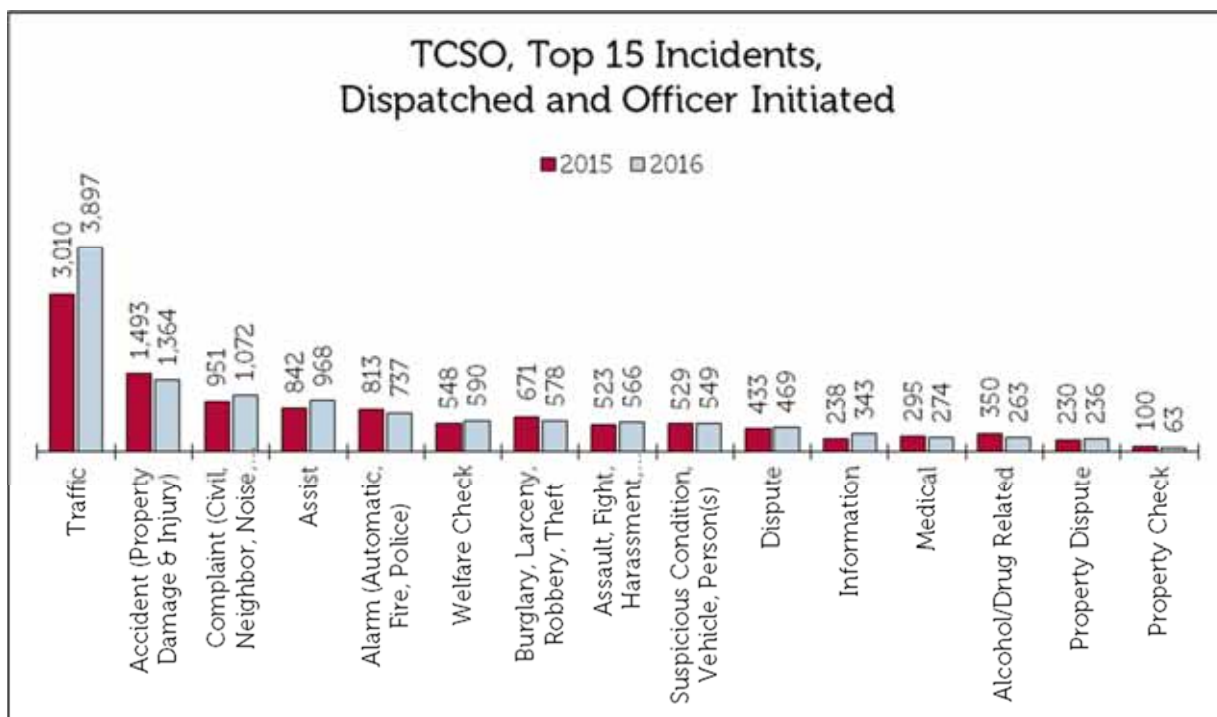
Daily Trend of Events

The busiest time of day for TCSO was between 4:00 pm and 7:59 pm. The slowest period of time was in the overnight and early morning.



Incident Types

The highest frequency type of event is related to traffic, with almost 11 per day in 2016. Accidents, complaints, assists and alarms round out the top 5 call types. These account for about 60% of all calls for the TCSO.



New York State Police

The New York State Police (NYSP) has a barrack located in the Town of Dryden that acts as a station for Tompkins, Tioga and Cortland Counties. The NYSP provide law enforcement to areas that do not have their own police forces and assist local forces with patrol and specialty services. In Tompkins County, they augment the TCSO and participate in a closest car response concept for serious events. NYSP staff report that there is an excellent working relationship with all law enforcement agencies in the county. Officers assist each other as needed and there are no sources of friction between members of the departments. In general, when working in Tompkins County (outside the city and villages with police departments), whichever responding officer makes it to the scene first is then responsible for the investigation of the reported activity.

The NYSP utilizes the Tompkins County 911 Center for all public phone calls and radio communication. Prior to 2015, the station in Dryden had staff that were assigned to answer calls from the public and dispatch NYSP units.

Staffing

The staffing levels for the station are based on historical demand for services and an evaluation of evolving community needs. In 2017, there are 22 troopers and 5

sergeants assigned to the barracks in Dryden. There are also 2 troopers that work out of a substation in Newfield. All these troopers are assigned to work primarily in Tompkins County. There is also a captain and lieutenant at the barracks that oversee operations in Tompkins and neighboring counties. Typically there are 3 to 5 troopers on duty. The troopers work 12 hour shifts from 7 am to 7 pm, 11 am to 11 pm and 7 pm to 7 am. From 11 pm to 7 am, troopers work in two person teams.

About a third of the staff is currently less than 18 months. A recent audit by the NYSP patrol division has identified that there is additional demand for resources in the area and additional troopers could be assigned in the future.

In addition to the patrol staff, there are also 4 investigators and 1 senior investigator at the barracks. Most investigations are handled by the troopers themselves, but the investigators will get involved with more serious crimes. The investigators also regularly assist the local departments with their investigations.

Specialty Units

The NYSP have specialty resources that are available to assist any law enforcement agency. The Forensics Investigative Unit is a team out of troop headquarters that specializes in processing crime scenes and the collection of evidence. These specialists have sophisticated tools and training that are regularly used to assist at crimes scenes. The NYSP also have several trained collision reconstruction technicians that are drawn from across the troop depending on who is on duty.

Finance

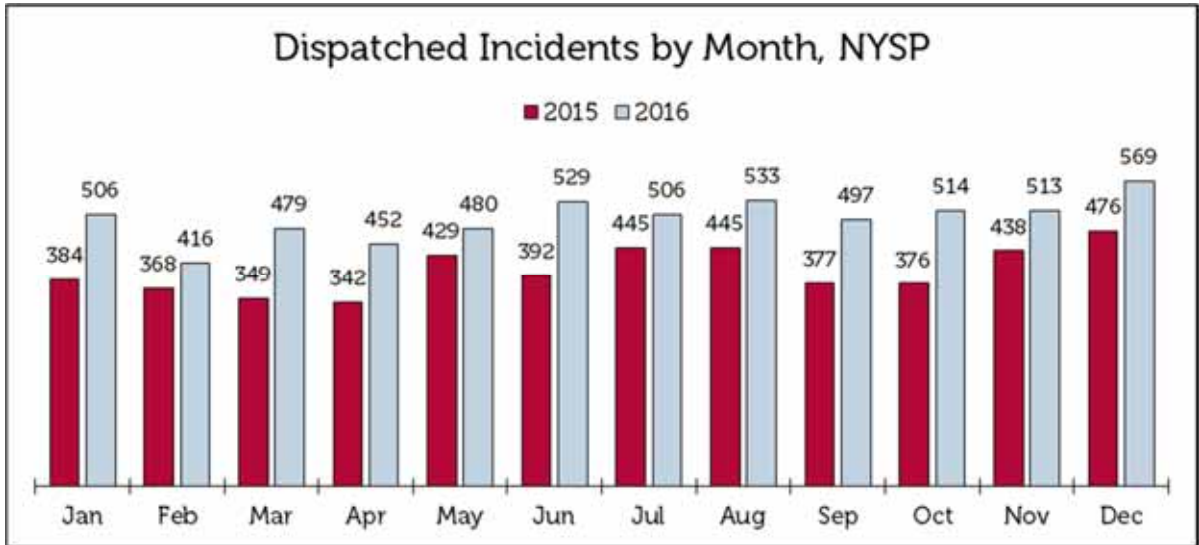
The operations of the NYSP contingent in Tompkins County are funded out of the New York State budget and are not drawn directly from the county.

Activity

There are many measures of police activity. This section will look at the number of dispatched incidents on a monthly basis, the variation of those incidents throughout the day, and also the total amount of police activity on a daily basis, including dispatched incidents and events that officers initiate and report to the dispatch center.

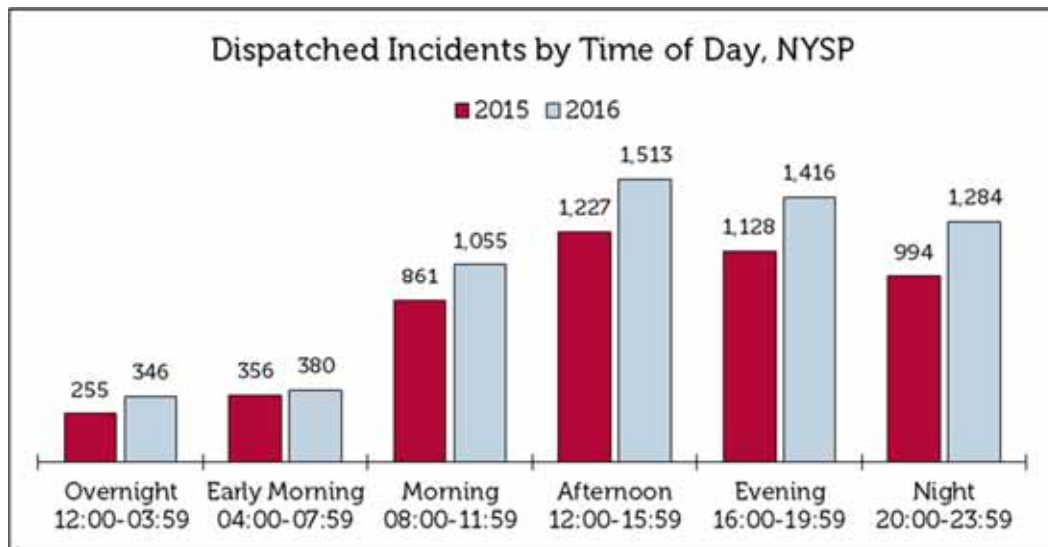
Dispatched Incidents

NYSP changed their policies between 2015 and 2016 leading to the troopers being more available for calls in the county. The result was a 23 percent increase in the number of dispatched incidents in 2016. NYSP was dispatched to about 16 calls incidents per day across the year. The busiest month was December 2016 with about 18.4 incidents per day.



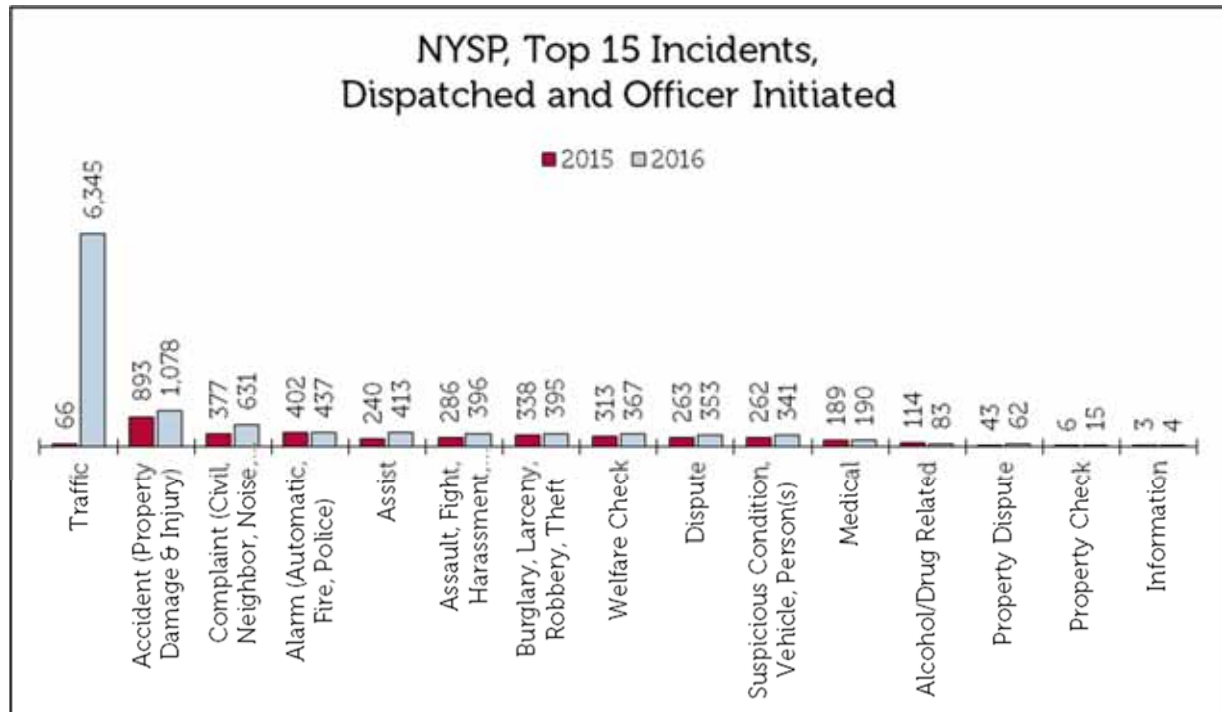
Daily Trend of Events

The busiest period for NYSP is between noon and midnight, while the overnight hours have a substantially lower volume of incidents.



Incident Types

In 2016, the NYSP began reporting their traffic events in 2016, leading to a substantial reporting increase in the number of incidents handled by the NYSP. The next four call types are accidents, complaints, alarms and assists.



College and University Law Enforcement

There are three large institutions of higher learning with their own police or armed public safety departments. Cornell University, Ithaca College and Tompkins-Cortland Community College each have staff dedicated to protecting their students, staff and property. The public safety departments include a mix of sworn and armed peace officers, security guards, student assistants and dispatchers. The missions of these departments varies slightly from the public law enforcement in that they are also responsible for enforcing student codes of conduct, institutional regulations and are governed by federal educational laws. The agencies do interact regularly with local law enforcement including participating in regional chiefs, investigator and communications meetings. Their sworn officers receive the same initial training and they use similar equipment. A number of the higher education police officers also work part time for some of the village police departments. All of the departments will become involved if a person affiliated with the college is either a victim or accused of a crime off campus, but will typically defer the lead role to the municipal agency.

Campus police officers have an alternative responsibility including providing a safe learning environment to students and often taking the time to educate and counsel rather than sanction the students.

Cornell University

Cornell University Police Department (CUPD) operates with 47 sworn peace officers⁷, 12 dispatchers and about 20 “casual-temporary” security guards. There are additional student employees that assist the department. 30 of the sworn officers are considered road patrol. The remainder include sergeants, investigators, lieutenants and the chief. The jurisdiction is considered to be all property owned or leased by the university and the thoroughfares adjacent to that property. The university owns property in the city and town of Ithaca including in the Village of Cayuga Heights. The university also has property in the town of Dryden. The university has an undergraduate enrollment of 14,500 and a graduate enrollment of about 5,500. There are about 7,000 beds for students on the campus. The primary campus is 1.5 square miles, however there are numerous additional properties adjacent to the campus and in neighboring communities.

The primary patrol focus of the department is the campus. A minimum shift includes 3 officers, a supervisor and 2 dispatchers. The number of officers on patrol varies based on the anticipated demand and on certain days there are 20 staff members on duty.

CUPD officers are equipped similar to other officers in the community with Glock .40 caliber pistols, AR-15 rifles & shotguns in patrol vehicles, and pepper spray. The department does not use body cameras yet, but is actively considering an appropriate protocol. They do not use TASERS and do not anticipate implementing them. CUPD has two canine units as part of the patrol division.

The CUPD dispatch center answers numerous phone lines for the university, including requests for law enforcement. The center also monitors dozens of cameras on the campus for situations that might need a response. CUPD typically uses a VHF high band radio for their operations because of the varied terrain on the campus. However, the dispatch center and patrol vehicles have 800 mhz radios that are used by other agencies in the county. They can operate a cross band radio patch if necessary. The CUPD dispatch center is also capable of functioning as an alternative dispatch site for all county operations. 911 calls from landline phones on campus or university buildings are directed to the dispatch center. Cellular 911 calls are redirected from the Tompkins 911 Center.

CUPD has extensive training program for its officers including CPR/First Aid, defensive tactics, non-lethal weapons, semi-annual firearms, and event de-escalation. The

⁷ A peace officer differs under state law from a police officer in several areas including powers of arrest and jurisdiction. In this region, their training is essentially identical and numerous peace officers also work as police officers in other communities.

department also participates in large scale regional trainings such as the recently completed active shooter simulation training. The department recently hosted a regional training for interview and interrogation that had over 90 participants.

CUPD officers will respond off-campus events if requested by the 911 center and adequate resources are available. Their jurisdiction ends at the edge of campus or off the immediately adjacent roadways. However, they will help to stabilize a situation until the appropriate agency responds. CUPD works with appropriate agencies when they need to request and serve a search warrant. Enforcement of vehicle and traffic laws is a high priority for the department. The tickets are handled by the appropriate municipality. The department is regularly a leader in DWI arrests in the county.

Ithaca College

The Ithaca College Police Department (ICPD) operates with 22 sworn peace officers, 6 security guards, 2 full time dispatchers, a student patrol of about 30 and several support personnel. The sworn officers include several supervisors and a chief. The jurisdiction patrolled is primarily the 1.2 square mile campus in the south central portion of the Town of Ithaca. The campus is immediately adjacent to the city of Ithaca's South Hill neighborhood. The college has about 6,500 students and about two thirds live on campus.

Much of the work of the officers is preventive patrol and responding to issues related to college life. The officers are equipped similarly to the municipal forces with Glock .40 caliber pistols, AR-15 patrol rifles, Remington shotguns and pepper spray. They do not carry or use a TASER. The department implemented a body cam program in April 2017.

ICPD uses an 800 mhz radio system, that is compatible with the rest of the county. They can communicate directly with the county dispatch center or with officers from the neighboring jurisdictions on the radio. 911 calls from landlines are intercepted and handled by the on campus dispatchers. Cellular 911 calls are transferred back after initial receipt from Tompkins County 911

ICPD has extensive training program for its officers including CPR/First Aid, defensive tactics, non-lethal weapons, semi-annual firearms, and event de-escalation. Most officers have completed interview and investigations training and all supervisors have completed supervisor training offered by NYS. The department also participates in large scale regional trainings such as the recently completed active shooter simulation training.

ICPD officers will respond off-campus events if requested by the 911 center and adequate resources are available. Their jurisdiction ends at the edge of campus or off

the immediately adjacent roadways. However, they will help to stabilize a situation until the appropriate agency responds.

Tompkins Cortland Community College

The Tompkins Cortland Community College (TC3) Campus Police (TCCP) provides the primary law enforcement response to the TC3 campus including the 820 dormitory beds. TC3 reported about 2,300 full time students and 800 part time students. Slightly more than forty percent of the students are from outside Tompkins and Cortland Counties. The dorms have been built in stages over the last several decades with a final phase being completed in 2008.

TCCP has 11 full time employees. TCCP has 9 full time employees that are sworn and armed peace officers. Eight of the sworn employees are patrol officers. The director and assistant director(vacant) are also sworn peace officers. The officers are equipped similar to other police officers in the community with a Glock .40 caliber pistol, and pepper spray. They do not have patrol rifles in the patrol cars.

In cases of emergency, TCCP is contacted either through a direct campus phone number or through 911. TCCP records about 1,200 events per year ranging from roommate problems to aggravated assaults. TC3PS rarely needs back up assistance from other agencies to respond to the campus.

TCCP participates in a county wide mutual aid agreement and will respond to incidents off the campus when requested by Tompkins County Communications Center. The most frequent requests were to serve as a backup officer for a DPD officer for an incident in the Village if TCSO or NYSP were not readily available.

TCCP also cooperates with DPD and other law enforcement to begin on-campus judicial proceedings when a student is found to violate the student code of conduct off campus. The goal is to have active cooperation between law enforcement agencies and TC3 to ensure that students are held accountable for their actions wherever they occur.

Fiscal Analysis

The cost of law enforcement has grown in Tompkins County by about 2.5% per year for the last 4 years. The rise has been relatively consistent for each of the agencies. Most of the cost of law enforcement, as with other public services, is in personnel costs. Based on the last 4 years, about 61 percent goes to direct compensation and another 31 percent goes towards benefits.

Recent Budget Overview Comparisons

	Budget Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
GPD	\$304,900	\$308,600	\$314,000	\$319,600
CHPD	\$1,108,700	\$1,119,399	\$1,165,249	\$1,168,236
IPD	\$9,681,125	\$10,021,247	\$10,229,894	\$10,325,247
TCSO	\$5,281,688	\$5,244,298	\$5,761,879	\$5,906,049
DPD*	\$588,098	\$639,360	\$524,128	\$606,600
Total Combined Budgets	\$16,964,511	\$17,332,904	\$17,995,149	\$18,325,732

*Dryden data is a combination of budgets (2017) and actual expenses ('14, '15, & '16)

From 2014 through 2017, IPD has averaged 57% of the law enforcement budget for the agencies listed above, while TCSO has averaged 31%. CHPD's share is 6% of the total, followed by GPD and DPD, at 2% and 3%, respectively.

Comparison of 2017 Budgets

The 2017 Budgets give an opportunity to compare the costs between the agencies and to see the total cost picture in the county. As different municipalities account for capital, fleet maintenance, fuel and benefits in slightly different manners, the comparisons are not precise, but still provide reasonable benchmarks.

Comparison of 2017 Law Enforcement Costs						
	GPD	CHPD	IPD	TCSO	DPD	Total
Personnel	\$208,000	\$755,424	\$6,243,544	\$3,564,801	\$386,992	\$11,158,761
Salaries	\$208,000	\$705,424	\$5,649,544	\$3,067,556	\$345,177	\$9,975,701
OT	\$0	\$50,000	\$540,000	\$431,645	\$41,815	\$1,063,460
Other	\$0	\$0	\$54,000	\$65,600	\$0	\$119,600
Gasoline and Vehicle Maint.	\$14,700	\$0	\$120,000	\$148,000	\$11,000	\$293,700
Equipment	\$7,300	\$17,000	\$292,317	\$251,759	\$23,622	\$591,998
Other	\$16,800	\$43,100	\$369,889	\$183,329	\$12,397	\$625,515
Benefits*	\$72,800	\$352,712	\$3,299,497	\$1,758,160	\$172,589	\$5,655,758
Total	\$319,600	\$1,168,236	\$10,325,247	\$5,906,049	\$606,600	\$18,325,732

**Estimated: For Cayuga Heights and Dryden, a rate of 50% of salary was used for benefits and 35% in Groton since villages pool their benefit expenses.*

Costs per call and per capita

There is substantial variation of the costs per capita and per call between the agencies. TCSO and GPD had the lowest cost per capita and were much lower than their peers. GPD the lowest cost per 911 call and was much lower than its peers while Cayuga Heights had the highest cost and was much higher than its peers. The per capita comparison does not take into account the transient population of visitors and commuters to the community. Additionally, the residents of the higher education institutions are counted toward population, but are generally protected by campus based agencies rather than the public law enforcement.

	2017 Budget	Cost Per Capita	Population	Cost per 911 Call	2016 911 Call Volume
GPD	\$319,600	\$126	2,536	\$235	1,361
CHPD	\$1,168,236	\$308	3,789	\$931	1,255
IPD	\$10,325,247	\$338	30,565	\$574	17,990
TCSO	\$5,906,049	\$91	64,951	\$556	10,621
DPD*	\$606,600	\$301	2,014	\$426	1,425

**Dryden data is a combination of budgets (2017) and actual expenses ('14, '15, & '16)*

Union Contract Comparison

Cayuga Heights, Dryden, Ithaca and Tompkins County Sheriff's workforces are part of collective bargaining agreements. The officers in Groton are not part of a union, but the full time officer receives benefits based on the general municipal structure. The table below outlines how the four police forces' contracts compare with each other. For added context, we also included terms for the New York State Troopers contract.

	CHPD	DPD	IPD	TCSO	NYSP
Year Contract Expires	2018	2018	2011	2016	N/A
Second Year salary as of 2017	\$59,046	\$43,450	\$56,487	\$59,606	\$76,381
Top Salary for Officer	\$83,193	\$53,972	\$70,222	\$64,762	\$90,827
Most recent year Salary raises	2%	2%	was 4%, now 0	-	%4 in 2011
Longevity Pay	@10 years - \$850	5 to 9 years - \$800	@ 10 years - \$1,100	@ 8 years - \$725	6 to 10 years - \$540 per year
	@15 years - \$1,900	10 to 14 years - \$950	@ 14 years - \$1,300	@ 10 years - \$925	11 to 15 years - \$590
	@17 years - \$3,150	15 to 19 years - \$1100	@ 17 years - \$1,600	@ 14 years - \$1,050	16 to 25 years - \$640
		20+ years - \$1,250		@ 18 years - \$1,250	
Standard Shift	40 hours over 5 shifts	40 hours over 4 shifts. (Currently under negotiation with return to 24 staffing	4 days on, 2 off for patrol (8.25 hour shifts). 40 hours over 5 shifts (5 on, 2 off) for other staff	40 hours per week over 5 shifts	168 hours over 28 days, 8 and 12 hour shifts
Overtime and other differential pay rates	Time and a Half, no differential (\$1,250 annually for working evening/overnight) Part time \$0.65 for 3-11, \$1.25 11-7	Time and a Half, differential of \$.95/hour when working 3:45 pm to 8:00 am	Time and a Half, \$1.35 per hour for evening and night shifts	Time and a Half, \$1.70 per hour differential for night and evening shifts	Time and a half
Healthcare	Uses Tompkins County Council of Gov't PPO Plan. Officers pay 8 % of premium in 2017	100% of premium for individual coverage, 80% of premium for family coverage. \$201 per month if opting out	Blue Cross/Blue Shield - employees pay 1.75% of salary toward premium, City pays for dental insurance	Blue Cross/Blue Shield, County pays 85% of premium	The Empire Plan

	CHPD	DPD	IPD	TCSO	NYSP
Pension/Retirement plans	375-c, 384, 384-f, 384-d with 384-e rider. 457 plan. Village pays 75% of retiree health insurance premium	384-d of New York State Retirement and Social Security Law	Section 384-d, section 375-I and section 302.9D plan (Tier 1 only)	Section 75(i) - 20 or more years = 1/50 of final average salary for each year of service. Less than 20 years, Section 75(e) = 1/60th of final average salary	
Sick Time	12 per year	12 per year	18 per year	varies by service, treated as short term disability	13 per year
Personal time	3 per year	3 per year	3 per year	5 days per year	3 to 5 days per year
Vacation	less than 1 year - 10 days	After 90 days - 40 hours	1 year - 10 days	1 month to less than 5 years - 10 days	0 to 1 year - 15 days
	1 year to 10 years - 15 days	90 days but less than 2 years - 40 hours	5 years - 15 days	5 years to less than 8 years - 15 days	1 to 2 years - 16 days
	11 years to 15 years - 20 days	2 years but less than 5 years - 80 hours	10 years - 20 days	8 years to less than 10 years - 16 days	2 to 3 years - 17 days
	16 years to 20 years - 25 days	5 years but less than 10 years - 120 hours	13 years - 22 days	10 years to less than 12 years - 17 days	3 to 4 years - 18 days
		10 years and over - 160 hours	16 years - 23 days	12 years to less than 14 years - 18 days	4 to 5 years - 19 days

	CHPD	DPD	IPD	TCSO	NYSP
			20 years - 25 days	14 years to less than 15 years - 19 days	5 to 10 years - 20 days
				15 years or more - 20 days	More than 10 years - additional half day for each additional year of service
Holidays	13 per year	11 per year	11 per year	11 per year	12 per year
Post Employment Health Benefits	EE before 10/1/13 have 75% of premium paid to 65, and then 75% of a wrap plan. EE after 10/1/13 can use accumulated sick time for premiums (8 hrs.=1 mo.) and pay full when exhausted.	None	Retirees can use banked sick time to pay for coverage (12 hours = 1 month), can defer using sick time for health insurance for 5 years. Able to buy coverage at "retiree rate" when out of sick time.	Can use accumulated time off to pay for premiums. 50% of individual premium plus 50% of difference between individ. & dep. Premium,	Not available

While IPD, TCSO and CHPD have similar salaries at the two year mark, DPD officers make about 25 percent less and NYSP make about 25 percent more. There is greater variation at the top step for officers, with CHPD having a top base salary that is nearly 20 percent higher than the base for their nearest local peer, IPD. The local officers all receive some shift differential for working evening or overnight shifts.

IPD patrol officers work a 4 day on, 2 day off rotation of 8.25 hour shifts. This works out to about 2008 hours per year. The other three local departments have their patrol officers working a 5 day on, 2 day off rotation of 8 hour shifts which works out to about 2086 hours per year. All officers participate in New York State retirement plans, although the primary plan for TCSO is the state employees plan and the others are in the Fire and Police officers plan. Depending on the date of hire, officers are in different

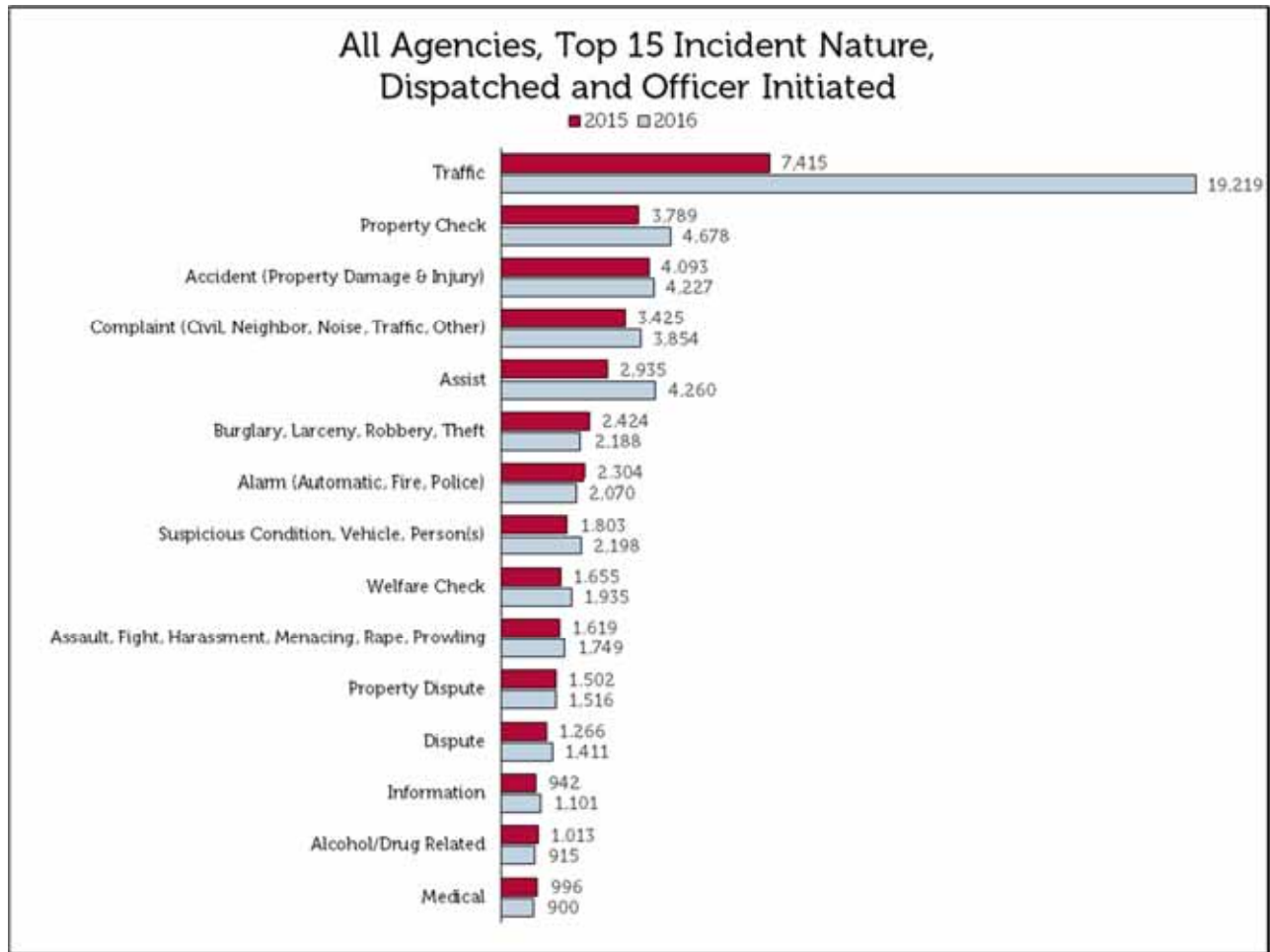
tiers on the plan. IPD officers have a slightly more generous vacation time after year 15 and receive 2 more personal days per year.

Demand for Services

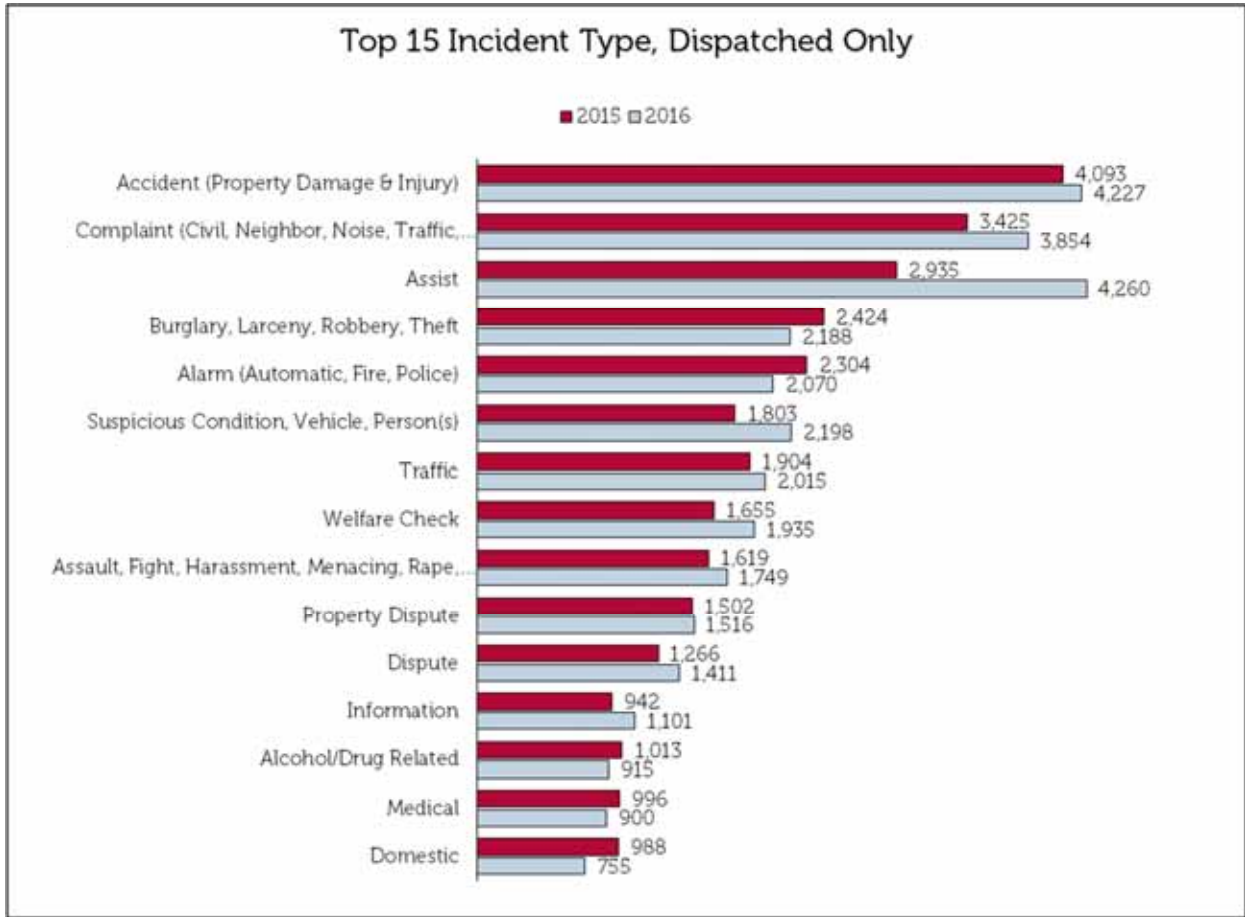
The information for demand for services section was provided by the Tompkins County Emergency 911 and Dispatch Center. The data provided tracks the number of incident responses by the various police departments and includes the nature of the call as recorded by the dispatcher. An incident record is created for each request from a citizen and also for many officer initiated activities. When an event requires assistance from more than one department, each department has its own incident for the event, which will lead to some discrepancies in totals of incidents and events later in the report. Also, it is important to note that officers often record a different nature code than what was dispatched. For this report, we chose to use the dispatch codes.

Incident Type Distribution

There was a substantial increase in the number of incidents in 2016 for all law enforcement. The largest increase came from the NYSP because they began to report all their traffic incidents including vehicle stops to the 911 center in 2016. Also, agencies that began using body cameras during this year had to generate incidents for additional calls to help index their recordings.



Some of the most frequent incident types are officer initiated, such as traffic stops and property checks. When the focus is just on the 71% of incidents that originate as calls to the 911 center, the distribution shifts noticeably with the top two incident types being eliminated. The category "Assist" is used to refer to events where the officer assists another public safety agency such as fire or ambulance.



Reported Incidents by Agency

The share of dispatched events has remained relatively steady in each community and represents the citizen's demand for services from law enforcement. This is recorded consistently across the county. Officer initiated events are records of the actions reported by the officers and each agency has slightly different procedures for recording their events. A reflection of this on the table below is the dramatic increase in the NYSP officer initiated activity in 2016 when they started recording all traffic stops to the 911 center.

Reported Incidents by Agency				
	Year	Dispatched	Officer Initiated	Total
CHPD	2015	1,256	2,577	3,833
	2016	1,255	3,901	5,156
DPD	2015	1,280	241	1,521
	2016	1,425	670	2,095
GPD	2015	1,246	316	1,562

Reported Incidents by Agency				
	Year	Dispatched	Officer Initiated	Total
IPD	2016	1,361	733	2,094
	2015	17,152	2,866	20,018
	2016	17,990	5,670	23,660
NYSP	2015	4,821	37	4,858
	2016	5,994	6,336	12,330
TCSO	2015	10,921	3,015	13,936
	2016	10,621	3,893	14,514
Grand Total		75,322	30,255	105,577

Incident Time Intervals

To measure law enforcement officer performance, CGR measured the amount of time on an incident as well as the response time to a call. The data was extracted from the 911 center records management system. Because of the data architecture in the records management system, not all fields were available for all events,

Total Incident Time Interval

The total call time is drawn from the 911 center data is measured from the time reported to the communication center to the time the call was reported as ended by the 911 center. Certain incident types (such as traffic stops & property checks) had shorter length of calls and others (domestics, disputes, weapons related) typically had longer time intervals. Total call time intervals generally decreased from 2015 to 2016. The cause is believed to be the increase in more routine events being reported to the 911 center so an incident number can be generated to match with body camera usage. Also, NYSP started reporting their traffic stops which brought a sharp drop in their median call length. Half of all events were completed in 22 minutes and 90 percent of all events were completed in less than 94 minutes in 2016.

Total Incident Time Intervals, All Calls, 2015-16						
Agency	Median		75th Percentile		90th Percentile	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
CHPD	00:18:54	00:13:42	00:37:43	00:26:57	01:18:34	00:59:05
DPD	00:28:19	00:21:27	01:00:04	00:48:17	01:48:08	01:34:03
GPD	00:24:35	00:11:51	00:59:49	00:32:05	01:45:37	01:14:27
IPD	00:23:32	00:20:26	00:43:54	00:40:41	01:12:47	01:10:08

Total Incident Time Intervals, All Calls, 2015-16						
NYSP	00:58:20	00:16:45	01:37:10	00:58:45	02:51:08	01:54:37
TCSO	00:34:00	00:32:27	01:06:01	01:04:42	01:53:13	01:54:02
Overall	00:29:21	00:21:38	00:57:28	00:49:32	01:41:13	01:33:21

Response Time Intervals

A common measure for police law enforcement performance is response time. The Tompkins County records management system was not able to easily export data regarding response times. However, we were able to receive and analyze information for about 80 percent of the calls dispatched to officers in 2016. As part of the analysis, all calls with either zero minute response time and those longer than an hour were excluded. As could be anticipated, the more densely populated areas had a more rapid response for calls as a whole.

Response Time Intervals, Dispatched Only, 2016					
Agency	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	Included Incidents	% of Dispatched Incidents
CHPD	00:06:16	00:10:30	00:17:57	749	60%
DPD	00:07:48	00:16:04	00:28:25	1,115	78%
GPD	00:04:11	00:09:57	00:17:41	559	41%
IPD	00:07:53	00:14:44	00:26:26	15,457	86%
NYSP	00:14:52	00:24:16	00:36:14	5,193	87%
TCSO	00:14:12	00:25:09	00:38:40	8,779	83%
Overall	00:10:19	00:19:25	00:32:24	31,852	82%

Note: Incidents reported with less than 0m or greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Response Times for CHPD

This table shows the response time intervals for CHPD. Several types of calls had many very short response intervals (in ten seconds or less) indicating that they were not truly responses to 911 requests. However, CHPD clearly demonstrates the consistent ability to respond to calls most of their calls in under 7 minutes from time of dispatch. Alarms and assist calls had the shortest response intervals.

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types For CHPD Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
Agency	Incident Group	Included Incidents	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types For CHPD Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
CHPD	Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	139	0:05:25	0:07:33	0:13:43
	Assist	116	0:05:22	0:09:10	0:13:04
	Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	70	0:08:10	0:13:32	0:20:36
	Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	62	0:06:45	0:12:00	0:17:45
	Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	55	0:06:01	0:10:47	0:16:24
	Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	34	0:07:21	0:11:50	0:28:11
	Medical	34	0:06:20	0:07:37	0:09:42
	Welfare Check	31	0:08:19	0:12:14	0:20:03
	Property Dispute	29	0:00:07	0:02:29	0:23:05
	Dispute	20	0:07:42	0:10:06	0:17:15
	911 (Hang Up, Open)	18	0:06:52	0:08:43	0:14:27
	Domestic	18	0:09:35	0:14:29	0:23:07
	Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	17	0:08:48	0:13:55	0:17:40
	Animal Problem	15	0:12:13	0:13:22	0:13:36
	Detail	14	0:00:03	0:02:54	0:14:21
	Alcohol/Drug Related	415	0:06:06	0:08:57	0:16:24
	Local Law	407	0:00:05	0:03:53	0:15:21
	Medical	388	0:06:21	0:08:31	0:10:28
	Trespassing, Loitering	374	0:07:00	0:11:29	0:19:19

Note: Incidents reported with less than 0m or greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Response Times for DPD

DPD had a median response time under 5 minutes for assists – many for EMS agencies – during 2016. Their response time for other call types was noticeably slower which might be attributed to their practice of waiting for a second officer for calls where there is a higher risk of violence. Property disputes and details had very short response times possibly showing that officers were on scene nearly simultaneous with dispatch.

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types by DPD Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
Agency	Incident Group	Included Incidents	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile
DPD	Assist	155	0:04:51	0:11:28	0:28:34
	Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	109	0:09:30	0:16:05	0:31:22
	Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	102	0:09:37	0:19:32	0:33:18

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types by DPD Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
	Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	98	0:08:37	0:19:45	0:27:29
	Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	73	0:13:00	0:19:30	0:30:01
	Dispute	63	0:10:04	0:16:14	0:21:44
	Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	62	0:06:42	0:15:07	0:31:34
	Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	57	0:07:29	0:13:43	0:21:58
	Welfare Check	54	0:15:07	0:25:57	0:32:57
	Property Dispute	37	0:00:52	0:14:29	0:22:23
	Domestic	31	0:08:06	0:12:09	0:25:31
	Alcohol/Drug Related	29	0:11:45	0:20:54	0:37:18
	Detail	26	0:00:03	0:00:07	0:00:37
	Medical	26	0:08:58	0:11:48	0:13:10
	Criminal Mischief	23	0:08:17	0:19:13	0:40:17

Note: Incidents reported with less than 0m or greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Response Times for GPD

Only 40 percent of GPD's dispatched calls in 2016 had complete data recorded which prevents an accurate analysis of their response times. Based on the recorded information, they had the lowest median response time, but there are a number of single digit response times that skews any findings.

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types by Agency Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
Agency	Incident Group	Included Incidents	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile
GPD	Assist	77	0:06:44	0:11:24	0:21:13
	Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	52	0:00:19	0:04:46	0:09:32
	Welfare Check	39	0:04:38	0:10:33	0:17:38
	Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	36	0:07:13	0:10:38	0:17:40
	Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	31	0:09:00	0:14:04	0:23:09
	Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	28	0:04:57	0:11:36	0:18:18
	Domestic	27	0:05:18	0:11:56	0:20:04
	Medical	27	0:07:38	0:10:45	0:13:09
	Dispute	24	0:06:20	0:10:51	0:16:47
	Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	23	0:03:55	0:06:29	0:12:00

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types by Agency Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
	Property Dispute	21	0:00:17	0:02:51	0:07:35
	Animal Problem	20	0:04:12	0:07:54	0:16:18
	Traffic	16	0:00:12	0:07:58	0:17:00
	Trespassing, Loitering	16	0:05:36	0:16:25	0:17:39
	Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	12	0:03:06	0:05:15	0:08:50

Note: Incidents reported with less than 0m or greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Response Times for IPD

IPD had their best median response time for alarms at just under 5 minutes. Assists, disputes, alcohol/drug related and medical calls all had median responses around 6 minutes. 90 percent of medical and alarms were responded to in 11 minutes or less. Local law responses had many very short response that prevented an analysis. The longest median response times related to traffic and accidents.

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types for Ithaca Police Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
Agency	Incident Group	Included Incidents	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile
IPD	Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	1,748	0:09:30	0:16:39	0:27:53
	Assist	1,602	0:06:09	0:12:42	0:22:48
	Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	1,597	0:11:26	0:20:06	0:33:03
	Traffic	1,085	0:10:58	0:18:31	0:28:21
	Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	996	0:06:39	0:12:32	0:21:01
	Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	958	0:10:34	0:20:20	0:34:59
	Welfare Check	890	0:09:33	0:15:20	0:25:30
	Property Dispute	779	0:08:16	0:17:15	0:29:33
	Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	719	0:04:56	0:07:02	0:11:00
	Dispute	671	0:06:00	0:08:59	0:14:14
	Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	592	0:09:49	0:18:22	0:31:10
	Alcohol/Drug Related	415	0:06:06	0:08:57	0:16:24
	Local Law	407	0:00:05	0:03:53	0:15:21
	Medical	388	0:06:21	0:08:31	0:10:28
	Trespassing, Loitering	374	0:07:00	0:11:29	0:19:19

Note: Incidents reported with less than 0m or greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Response Times for NYSP

Given their larger service area, the NYSP has substantially longer median response times than the city or villages. Alarms, Medical, Alcohol/Drug Related, Complaints and Domestic disputes all had median response times in the 12 minute or less range. The median response time for accidents was only 3 minutes slower than in the city of Ithaca.

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types for NYSP Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
Agency	Incident Group	Included Incidents	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile
NYSP	Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	961	0:14:41	0:22:53	0:34:15
	Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	512	0:12:52	0:22:43	0:37:16
	Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	380	0:11:09	0:16:56	0:26:15
	Dispute	331	0:14:19	0:21:30	0:30:13
	Welfare Check	329	0:17:16	0:25:19	0:38:19
	Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	327	0:22:05	0:30:36	0:43:01
	Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	322	0:20:56	0:31:47	0:44:39
	Assist	314	0:15:32	0:26:34	0:37:41
	Domestic	303	0:12:35	0:17:44	0:25:28
	Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	300	0:16:17	0:28:45	0:37:48
	Medical	185	0:11:23	0:15:12	0:21:02
	Animal Problem	127	0:20:27	0:27:48	0:39:29
	911 (Hang Up, Open)	120	0:14:08	0:21:46	0:29:06
	Trespassing, Loitering	98	0:15:40	0:24:04	0:29:50
	Alcohol/Drug Related	72	0:12:29	0:18:23	0:35:39

Note: Incidents reported with less than 0m or greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Response Times for TCSO

Given their larger service area, the TCSO has substantially longer median response times than the city or villages. Alarms, Medical, and Complaint incidents had median response times in the 12 minute or less range. The median response time for accidents was 4 minutes slower than in the city of Ithaca.

Response Time Intervals for Top 15 Most Frequent Call Types by Agency Dispatched Calls Only, 2016					
Agency	Incident Group	Included Incidents	Median	75th Percentile	90th Percentile
TCSO	Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	1,226	0:15:29	0:27:43	0:41:00
	Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	955	0:12:09	0:22:35	0:36:21
	Assist	801	0:14:55	0:27:27	0:43:15
	Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	694	0:10:12	0:16:35	0:26:20
	Welfare Check	533	0:17:16	0:27:45	0:39:31
	Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	486	0:15:24	0:24:40	0:37:26
	Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	458	0:19:54	0:31:55	0:45:15
	Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	449	0:22:03	0:35:42	0:48:03
	Dispute	436	0:14:18	0:21:50	0:33:34
	Domestic	374	0:13:11	0:20:32	0:28:18
	Medical	255	0:11:05	0:14:57	0:19:48
	Animal Problem	204	0:18:44	0:30:00	0:39:02
	Property Dispute	199	0:17:18	0:30:09	0:39:53
	Transport	172	0:16:35	0:27:53	0:43:19
	911 (Hang Up, Open)	167	0:15:07	0:22:13	0:31:04

Note: Incidents reported with less than 0m or greater than 60m response interval excluded in all counts

Responding Agency by Community

Every agency in the county has a specific jurisdiction that they are responsible for their primary mission. However, there are times where agencies are asked to respond outside of their primary jurisdiction to assist other agencies. Using a mapping tool, we analyzed the distribution of calls.

IPD handled 96 % of events dispatched in the city and 99 % of their calls were in the city. CHPD handles 91 % of calls in the village and 81 % of their dispatched events were in the village. CHPD was in the village of Lansing for about 10% of their calls and the city of Ithaca for about 5 %. ⁸ DPD handled about 75 % of calls in the village with the most of rest going to TCSO and NYSP. About 20% of DPD's calls were actually in the town of Dryden. About 92 % of GPD's incidents occur in the village, while nearly

⁸ Because of the borders between these jurisdictions and the use of GIS software, it is possible than these figures are not precise. However, these numbers are close to those provided by the 911 center. This footnote applies to the other village agencies as well.

all of the remainder of their incidents occur in the town of Groton. GPD handles about 86 % of the calls in the village with TCSO handling nearly all the rest.

TCSO handles more dispatched alarms than the NYSP in all the towns of the county.

TCSO handles more than 70 percent of the events in town and village of Lansing.

NYSP handles more than 40 % of events only in Caroline, Danby and Newfield.

Responding Agency								
Community	CHPD	DPD	GPD	IPD	NYSP	TCSO	TPD	Total
City								
Ithaca	62	1	2	17,701	115	427		18,366
Towns								
Caroline		3	3	11	341	344		709
Danby				8	232	273		520
Dryden	7	268	2	18	1,435	1,757	1	3,648
Enfield				10	416	607	5	1,092
Groton		7	83	3	270	426		790
Ithaca	27		3	128	1,093	1,724	2	3,088
Lansing	9		8	2	422	1,029		1,474
Newfield				15	605	748		1,413
Ulysses				8	233	432	206	932
Villages								
Cayuga Heights	1,013			12	13	68		1,112
Dryden		1,131	2	5	126	157	3	1,495
Freeville		6			78	95		179
Groton		3	1,254	1	56	145		1,459
Lansing	134	1		29	473	2,227	1	2,874
Trumansburg	1	2		1	30	75	984	1,108
Total Dispatched Calls	1,253	1,422	1,357	17,952	5,938	10,534	1,202	40,259

Call Mapping

In an effort to understand the patterns of law enforcement activity, we chose to map select incidents for 2016 based on the addresses that were provided by the 911 center database. The focus was on five categories of calls that are based on the dispatched nature of calls. The category maps and total incidents are shown on the list below. The maps themselves for Tompkins County as a whole follow on the succeeding pages. The call categories are:

- Accident - 4,495
- Domestic – 1,052

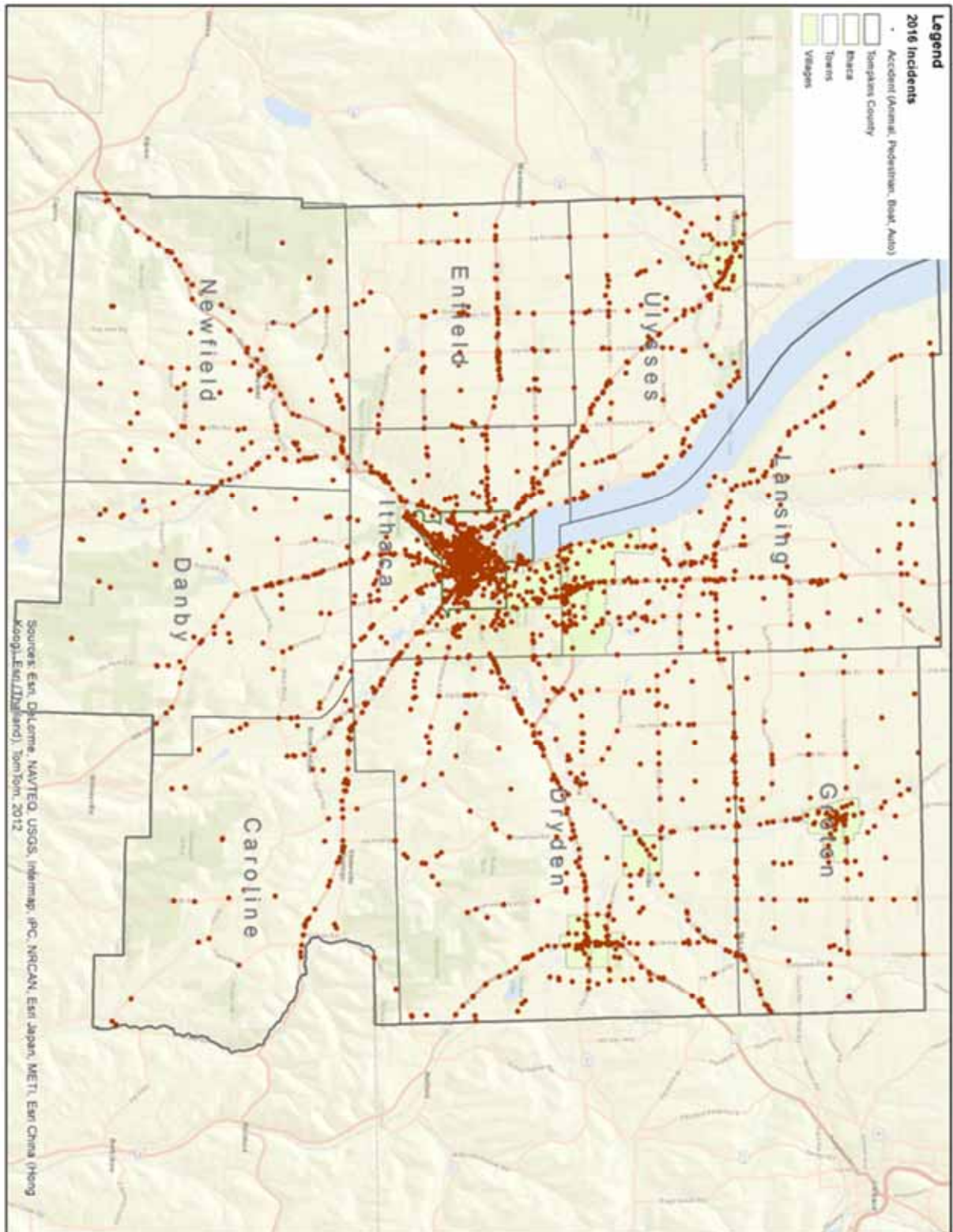
-
- Drugs and Burglaries
 - Drugs, Intoxication, Overdose 975
 - Burglary, Robbery, Theft 2,295
 - Nuisance Incidents
 - Disorderly Conduct 289
 - Trespassing/ Loitering 1,522
 - Property Dispute 712
 - Violence Incidents
 - Weapons Related 195
 - Assault 1,872
 - Sexual Abuse 123

Smaller scale maps for the Town and City of Ithaca will follow in Appendix 3. However, given the scale of the maps and the volume of data, we encourage you to use the companion mapping application that was developed. It can be reached at:

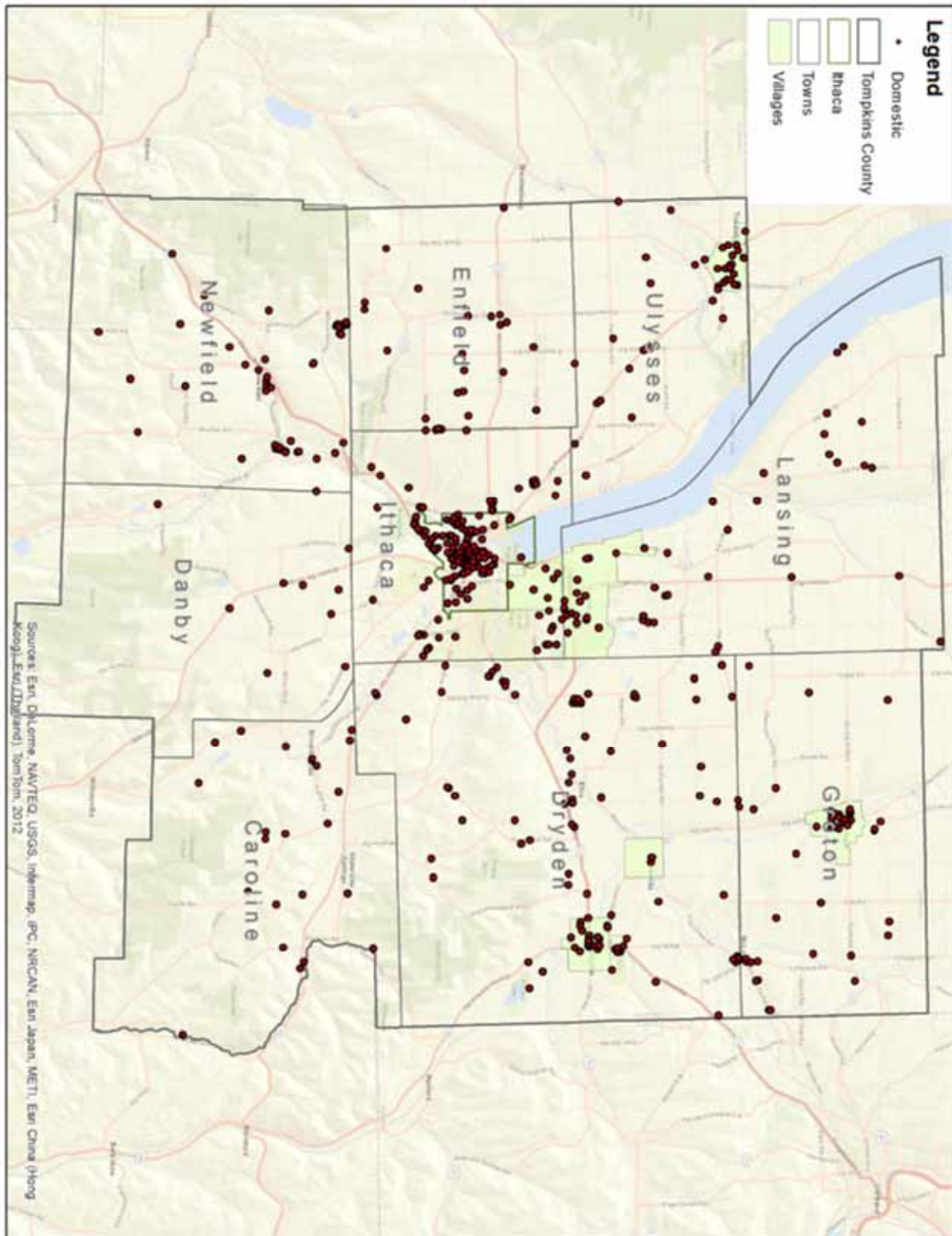
<https://cgr-datascience.shinyapps.io/tompkins-county-law-enforcement-shared-services/>.

The mapping tool is also available as a link of the project webpage. The tool will allow you to see the geographic distribution for each community.

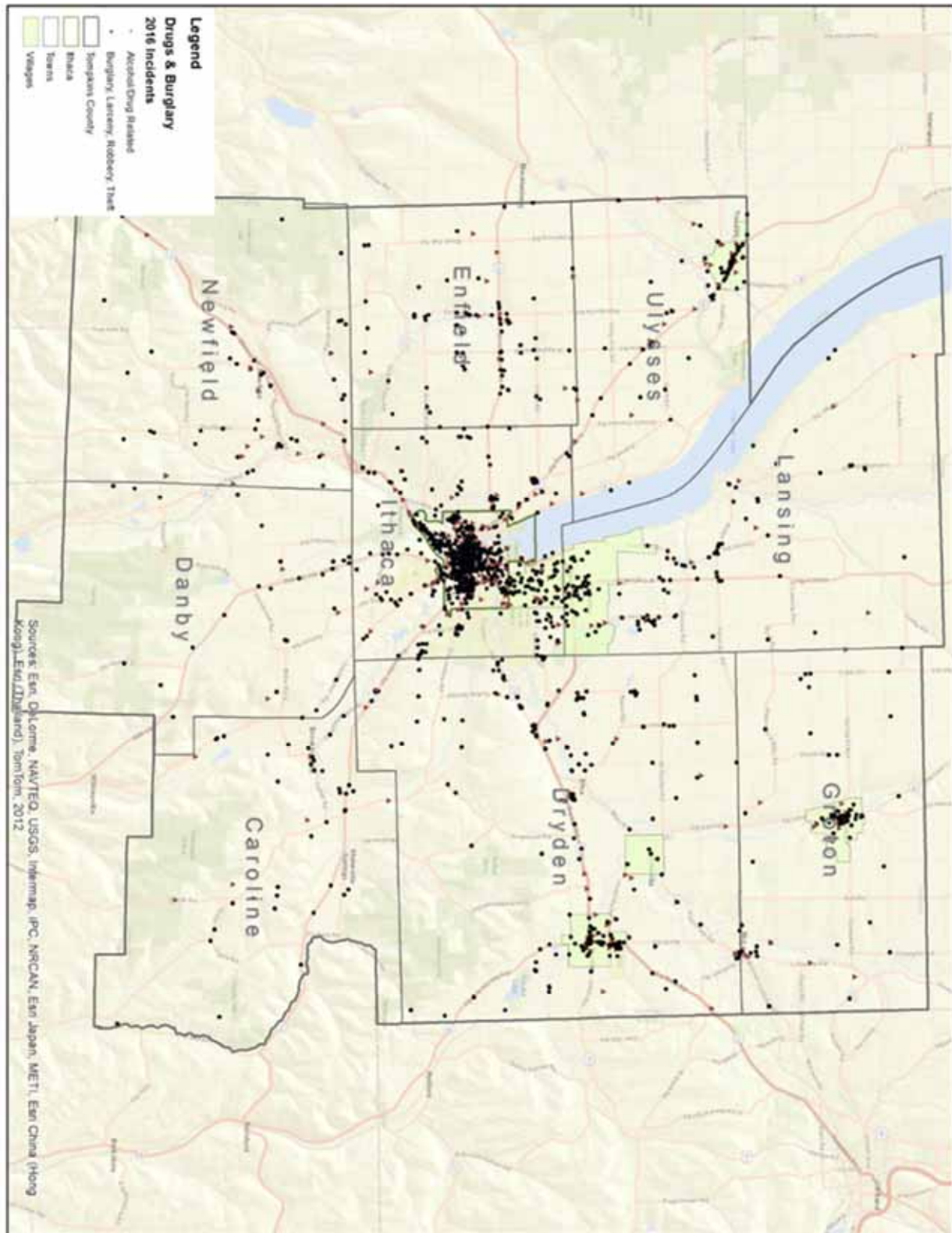
2016 Accident Calls in Tompkins County



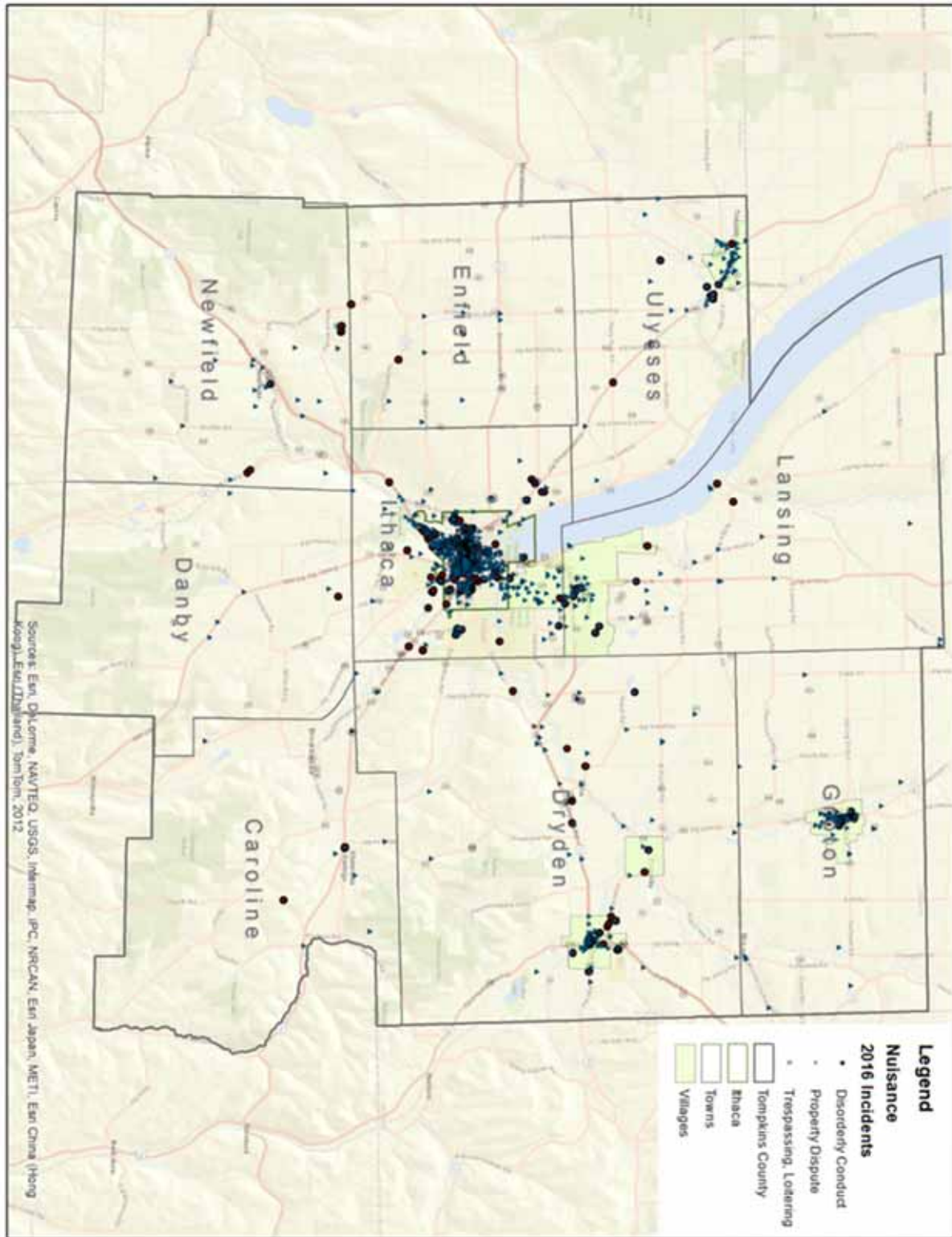
2016 Domestic Calls in Tompkins County



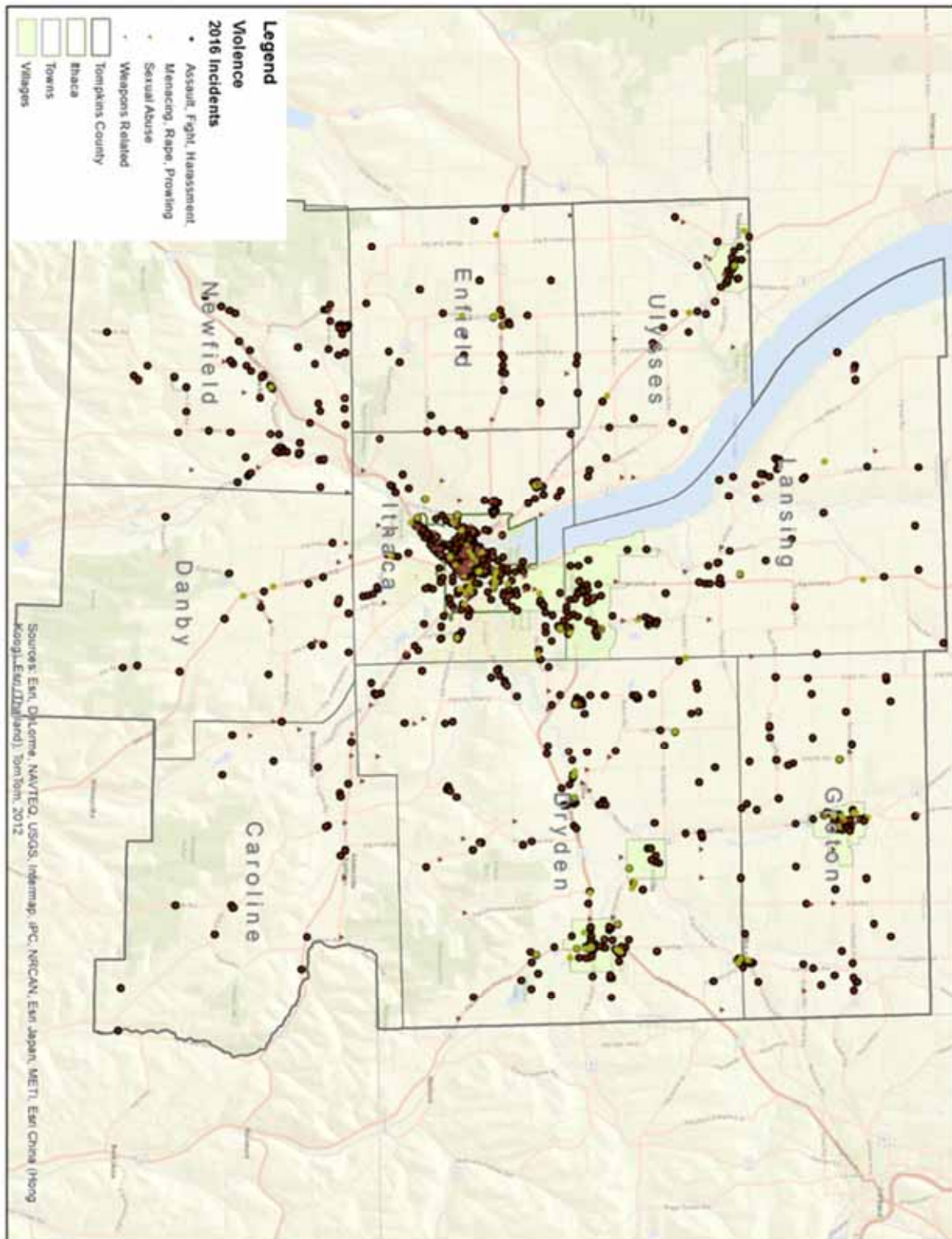
2016 Drugs and Burglary Calls in Tompkins County



2016 Nuisance Calls in Tompkins County



2016 Violence Calls in Tompkins County



Overview of Reported Crimes

County Crime Trends

The chart below shows reported crime by index per 1,000 residents where agencies serve:

Reported Rates of Crime per 1,000 Residents	Index Total	Violent Crimes (L1)	Per 1,000 Residents	Property Crimes (L2)	Per 1,000 Residents
CHPD	39.2	1	0.3	38	10.1
DPD	73.0	2	0.9	71	35.4
GPD	54.6	2	0.7	53	20.8
IPD	1204.4	50	1.6	1154	37.8
TCSO*	498.2	27	0.8	471	11.3
NYSP *	284.4	24	0.8	260	11.3
Total for Involved Agencies	2537.6	111	1.1	2427	23.4
* The same population for areas not patrolled by other agencies was used for TCSO and NYSP and the crimes were totaled together to calculate the rate.					

The rates of violent crime throughout communities in Tompkins County is relatively low. Although the highest rate of violent crime per 1,000 residents is five times greater than the lowest, property crime rates are closer in range and do not show a trend based on community size.

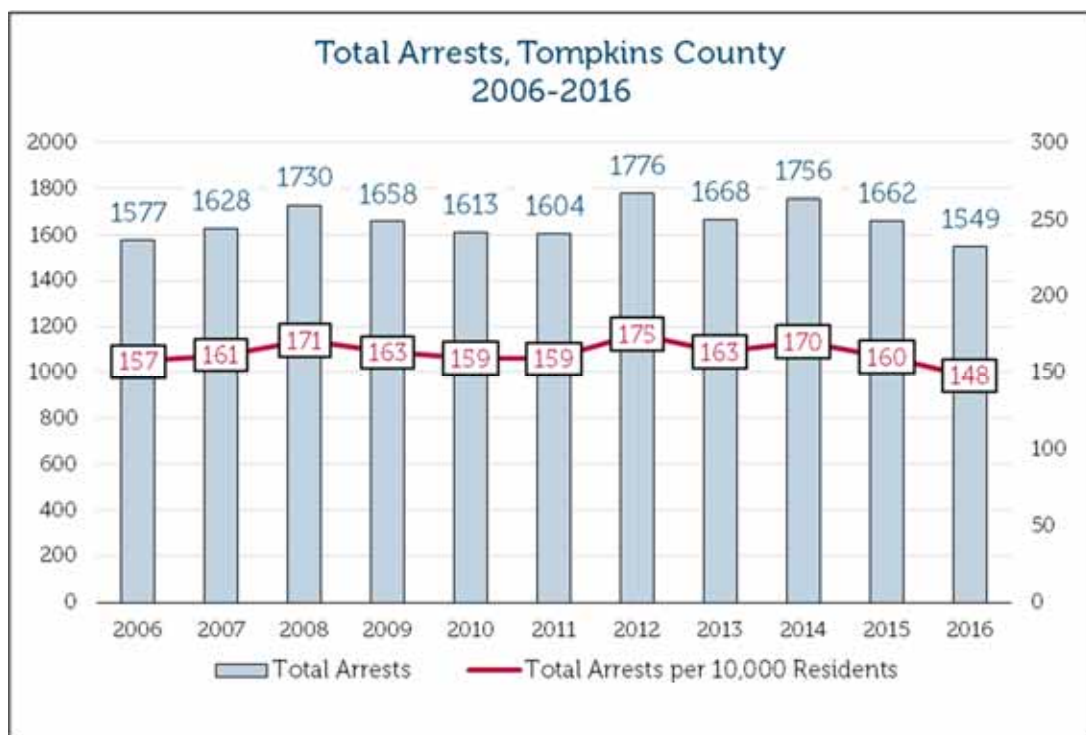
Over the five years of index crimes reported, 95% were property related.

Index Crimes Reported to Police, 5 year average (2011-2015)										
	Index Total	Violent Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Total	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
CHPD	39.2	1.0	0.2	-	0.6	0.2	38.2	8.4	29.8	-
CUPD	251.2	3.6	-	1.4	0.8	1.4	247.6	18.2	228.4	1.0
DPD	73.0	1.8	-	0.2	0.4	1.2	71.2	6.4	63.8	1.0
GPD	54.6	1.8	-	0.6	0.4	0.8	52.8	10.4	41.8	0.6
IPD	1,204.4	50.4	0.2	5.0	20.8	24.4	1,154.0	163.4	972.8	17.8

Index Crimes Reported to Police, 5 year average (2011-2015)										
Ithaca College PD	132.6	0.8	-	0.8	-	-	131.8	3.6	128.2	-
TCSO	498.2	27.2	0.2	5.6	4.0	17.4	471.0	105.4	354.8	10.8
NYSP	284.4	24.0	-	7.4	3.0	13.6	260.4	63.4	189.6	7.4
Total	2,537.6	110.6	0.6	21.0	30.0	59.0	2,427.0	379.2	2,009.2	38.6

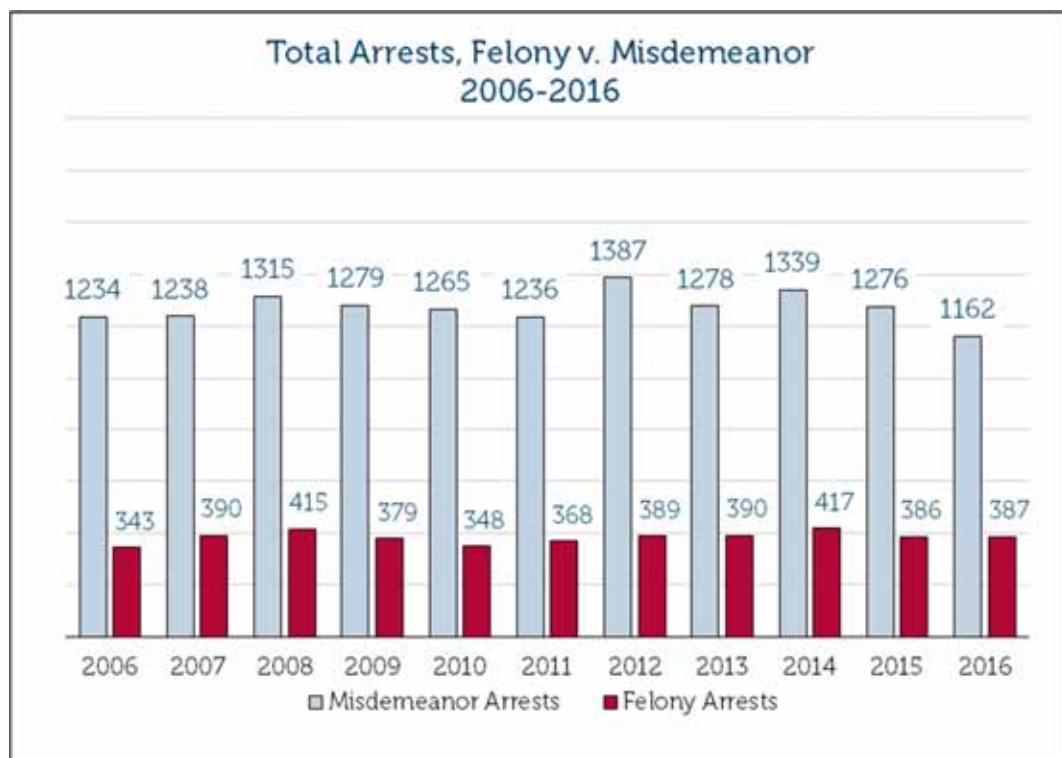
County Arrest Trends and Rankings

The graph below tracks the total number of arrests made by all law enforcement agencies across the county each year from 2006 through 2016.



In most years over the past decade, annual arrests have fluctuated with relatively little variation within a narrow range between 1,604 and 1,669. Exceptions include three years when the total arrests topped 1,700, including two of the past five years. Arrests in the first half of the decade averaged about 1,635 per year, compared to 1,685 in the past five years. But since 2014, arrests have declined in each of the past two years, to a decade low of 1,549 in 2016 – a 12 percent reduction since 2014.

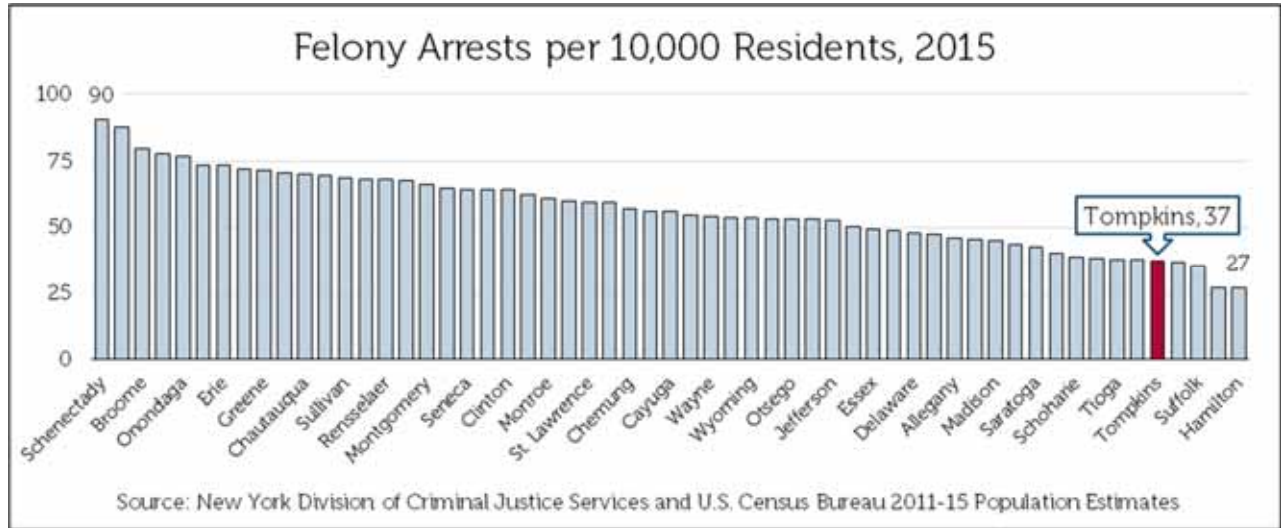
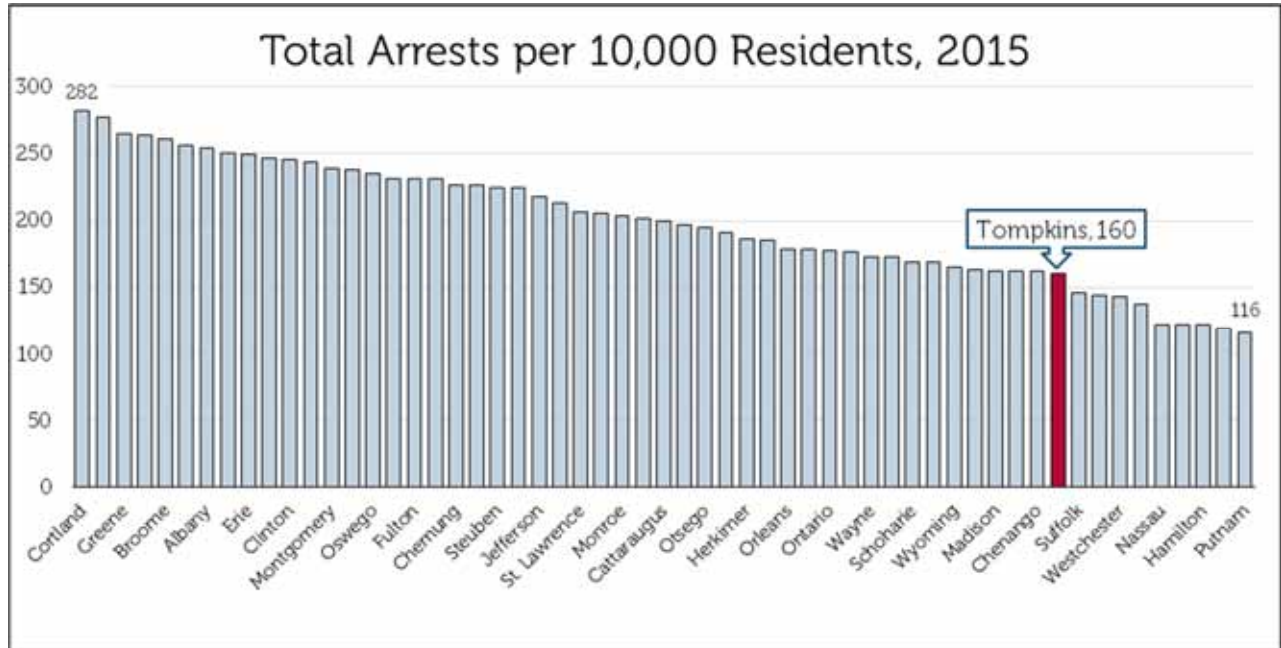
As indicated in the following graph, the pattern of misdemeanor and felony arrests has varied in recent years. Felony arrests have averaged 395 per year since 2012, compared to 374 between 2006 and 2011. But with the exception of 2014, felony arrests have stabilized since 2012, with arrests in the other four years hovering within a very narrow range of 386 to 390. Misdemeanor arrests, by contrast, have fluctuated more widely. Through 2011, there were an average of 1,261 such arrests per year, compared with 1,289 in the most recent five years. However, the past five years have shown the most variation, ranging from a decade high of 1,387 in 2012 to a decade low of 1,162 arrests last year – a 16 percent decline over those five years. Over the years, felonies have averaged about 23 percent of all arrests, ranging between 22 percent and a high of 25 percent of a smaller number of total arrests in 2016.

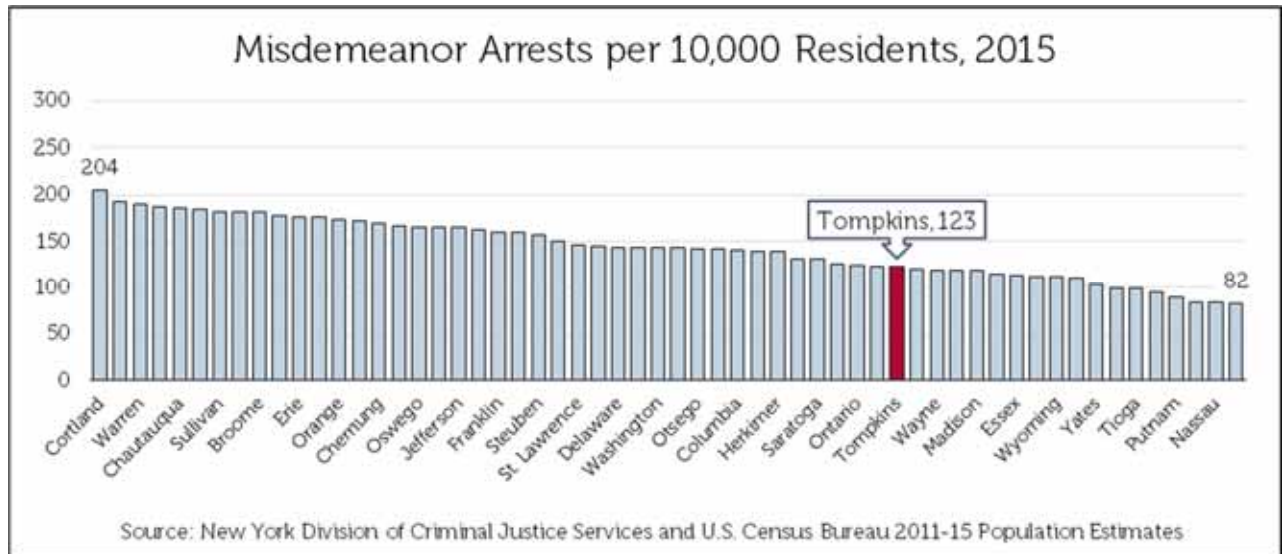


It is difficult to discern a clear pattern in these arrest data. Felony, misdemeanor and total arrests all have increased in the past five years compared to the first part of the past decade, but felony arrests appear to have stabilized in recent years, while misdemeanor rates have shown greater fluctuation, with decade-high and decade-low misdemeanor totals within the past five years. It is not clear whether the decline in misdemeanor totals over the past two years is simply a blip in the data, or is reflective of a trend.

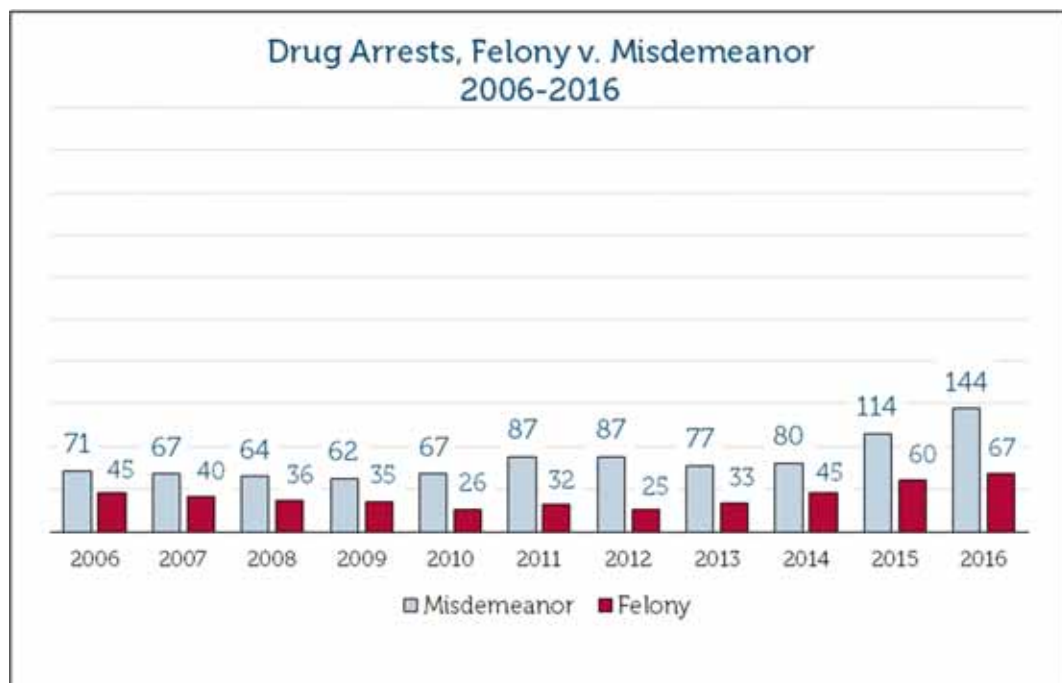
Regardless of recent trends in crime rates, Tompkins County has consistently maintained overall arrest rates that rank among the lowest of all counties in the state:

only nine counties had lower overall rates in 2015; only four had lower felony rates; and 17 had lower rates of misdemeanor arrests.

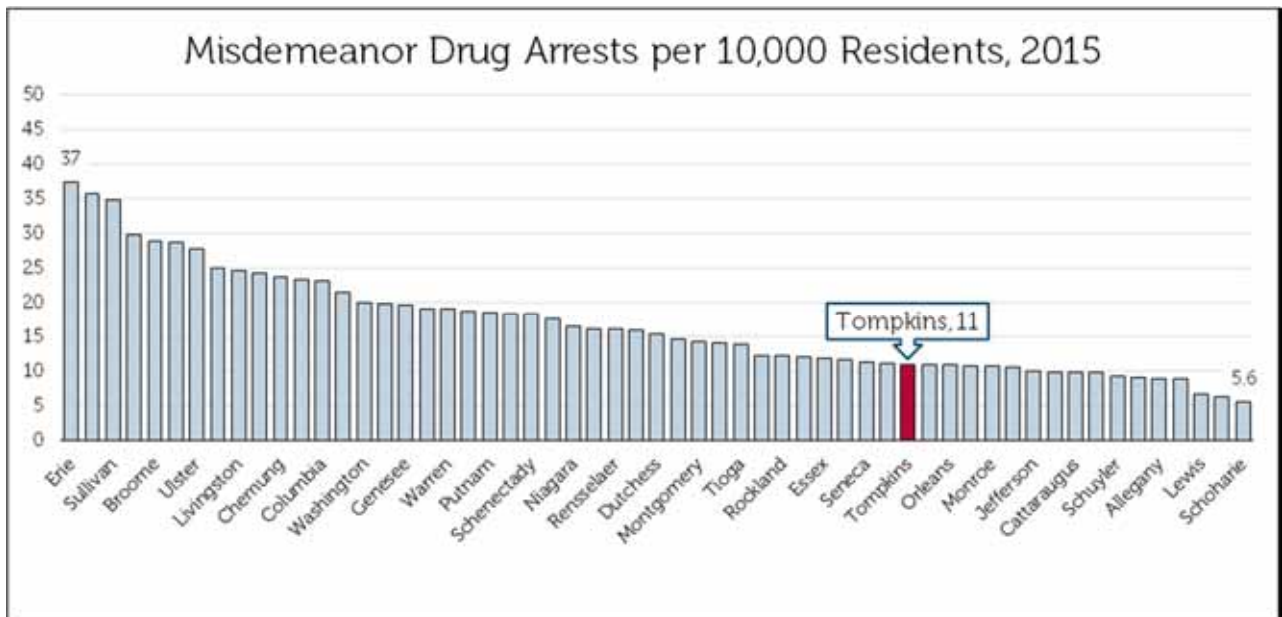
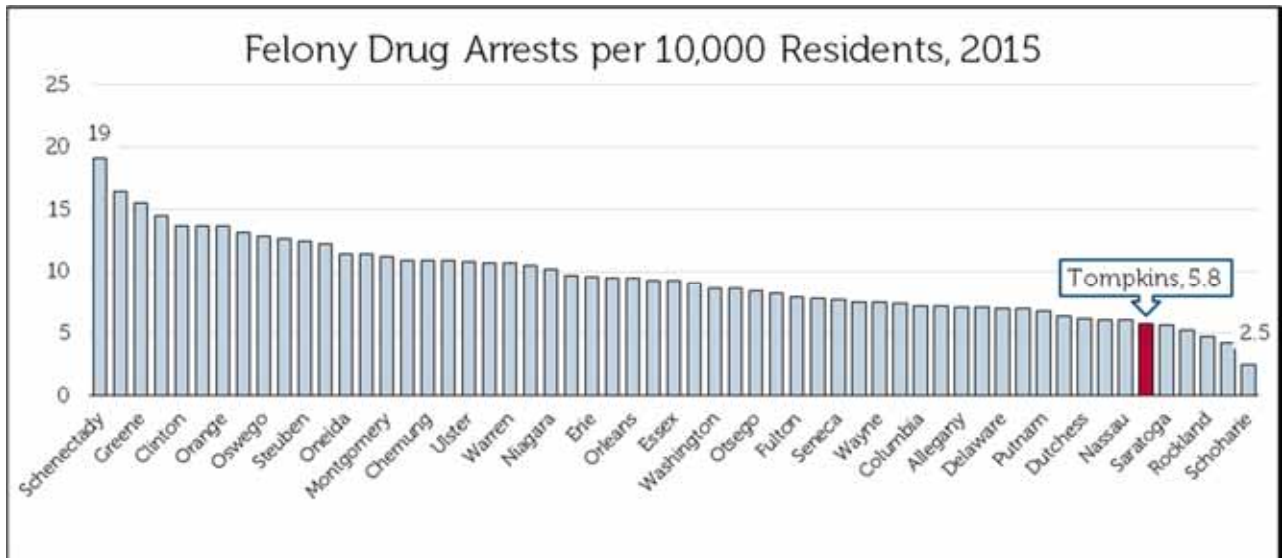




Among major categories of crime, only drug arrests have exhibited clear consistent patterns of increases in recent years, at both the felony and misdemeanor levels. Misdemeanor drug arrests in 2016 had increased by 87 percent since 2013, and felonies by 168 percent since 2012. In 2012, drug felonies represented 6 percent of all felony arrests; by 2016, that proportion had increased to 17 percent.



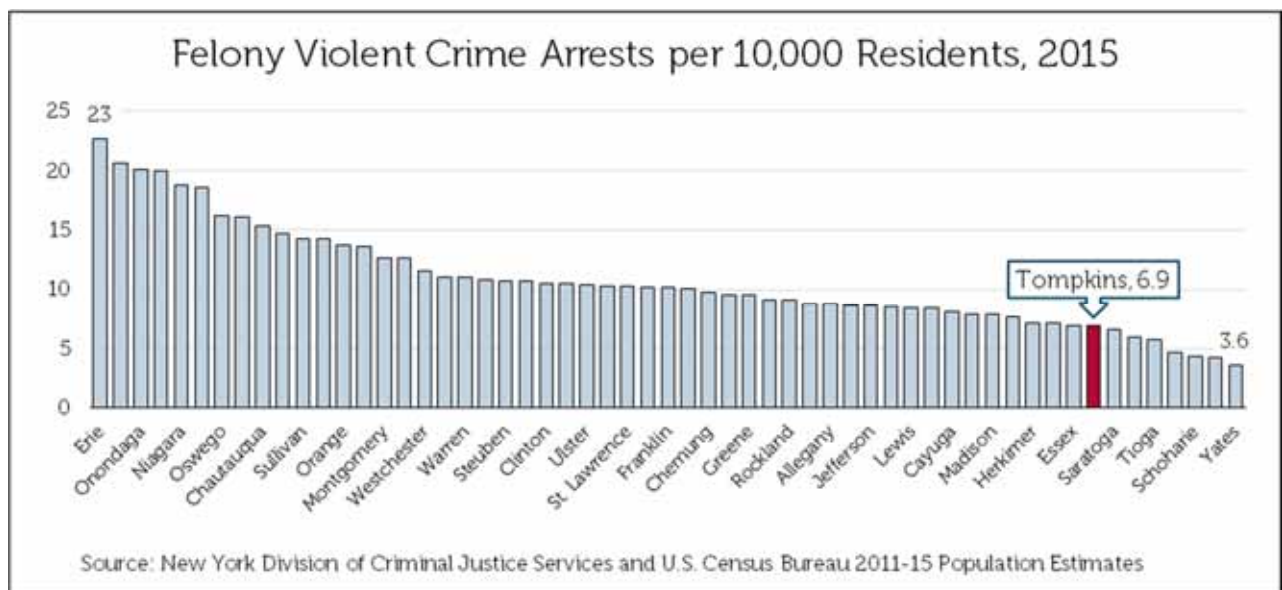
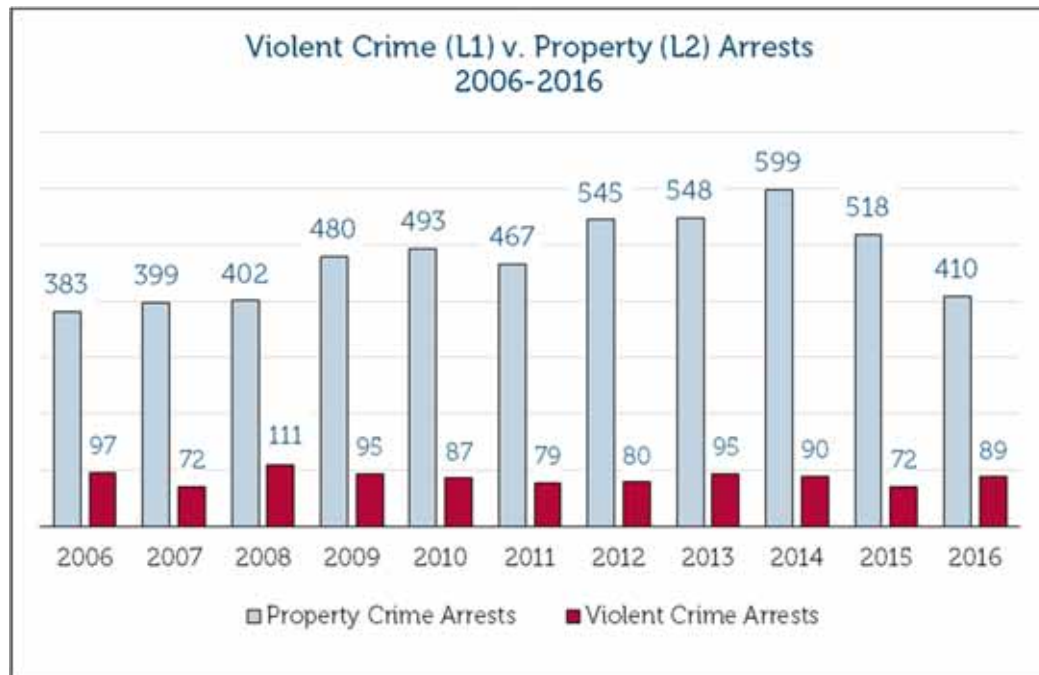
Even with these rapidly increasing rates of local drug arrests, the County rates for both felony and misdemeanor drug arrests remain among the lowest county rates in the state, especially among felonies.



Two other categories of crime appear to have elicited concern among local residents: violent crime and property crimes. Violent crimes have typically generated fewer than 90 arrests throughout the county per year, and the numbers have declined slightly over the past five years, compared to the first half of the past decade. As with other types of crime, Tompkins has among the lowest violent crime arrest rates in the state, with only seven counties reporting lower rates in 2015.

Fueled in the eyes of local law enforcement officials by individuals seeking to support their drug habits, property crime rates had been on an overall upward trend, with arrests increasing nearly every year since 2006, peaking at 599 in 2014, a 56 percent

increase since 2006 – before then declining dramatically over the next two years to 410 last year, a 32 percent decline since the 2014 peak. In 2015, one of those decline years, Tompkins County was in the upper half of all counties in terms of its rate of property crimes – about the only exception of note to the County’s low crime rankings compared to fellow counties.



Community Engagement

As part of the study project, several different avenues were undertaken to engage the residents of Tompkins County to learn their opinions about law enforcement and the potential for shared services. The aspects of the public outreach plan included a website (www.cgr.org/TompkinsLESS), a public “kickoff” meeting to outline the report process, a survey for residents, and several focus groups for key stakeholder groups. This section summarizes the input from the survey and the focus groups.

Public Survey

To extend the outreach opportunities to a broader audience and engage those not able to attend a public meeting, a Survey Monkey poll was developed in English and Spanish with 20 questions focusing on existing law enforcement services and demographic data. The survey was launched on March 10, 2017 and closed on May 25, 2017. The project team worked with the project steering committee to advertise the survey through their existing communication channels. The survey was also mentioned in two different newspaper stories. Printed copies of the survey were made available through the clerk’s offices of the City and the villages involved in the project.

The survey received 979 responses. Given the convenience nature of the sample and the sample size compared to the County population, the responses do not represent the views of the entire community and are not statistically significant. However, the survey still provides an opportunity for those who were interested in the topic an opportunity to provide input to the consultant team and project steering committee.

Law enforcement is a complex topic the leads to diverse and strong opinions. The answers collected in these survey responses are necessarily simplifications of complex viewpoints. One survey respondent wrote, “I don’t know how to answer this question! (would you like to see a greater law enforcement presence?) In an ideal world I would, but since they don’t value my life, I’m not so sure.” We recognized these difficulties and attempted to gather richer data through focus groups and public meetings.

Some of the respondents did not answer all the questions, so the total number of responses for each question did not always equal the grand total number of participants of 979. Approximately 110 respondents stopped at the end of the first page of the survey, perhaps because they thought the survey was complete. A full copy of all survey responses, including the open-ended responses, is attached in the Appendix. Many of the tables focus on the communities that are full participants in the project.

Survey Findings

As described, this survey was clearly a convenience sample and as shown below some parts of the county population are not properly represented. However, we believe the results are sufficient to provide context to support the decisions made as part of this project.

Satisfaction with Current Service

One of the takeaways from the survey is that respondents are largely satisfied with law enforcement services in the County. More than 60% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the law enforcement services being provided at home. Cayuga Heights is notable for having the highest percentage of very satisfied respondents, at 76%. There was a noticeable share of "Neutrals" in Dryden, the city of Ithaca and in the county outside the city/villages.

Are you satisfied with the current law enforcement services being provided to you at HOME?								
	By community of residence						Overall	
	Village of Cayuga Heights	Village of Dryden	City of Ithaca	Village of Groton	Other, within the County	Other, outside of the county	Percent	Count
Very satisfied	76%	12%	23%	36%	24%	22%	26%	251
Satisfied	6%	36%	33%	38%	38%	22%	35%	345
Neutral	6%	30%	31%	15%	27%	41%	27%	265
Unsatisfied	12%	15%	8%	11%	8%	15%	9%	83
Very unsatisfied	0%	6%	5%	0%	4%	0%	4%	35

Total Responses: 979

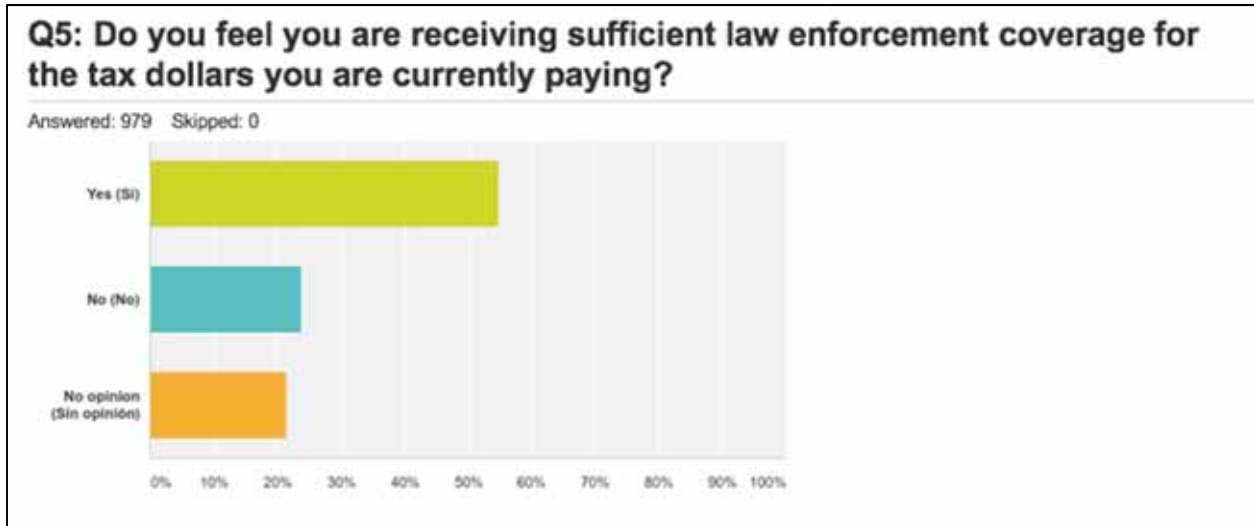
More than 58% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the law enforcement services being provided at work, with 75% of respondents that work in Cayuga Heights having a "very satisfied" response.

Are you satisfied with the current law enforcement services being provided to you at WORK?								
	By community of work location						Overall	
	Village of Cayuga Heights	Village of Dryden	City of Ithaca	Village of Groton	Other, within the County	Other, outside of the county	Percent	Count
Very satisfied	75%	7%	27%	33%	35%	24%	28%	269
Satisfied	15%	40%	34%	44%	36%	37%	31%	306
Neutral	5%	40%	26%	11%	21%	21%	21%	201
Unsatisfied	5%	13%	8%	11%	5%	6%	6%	59
Very unsatisfied	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	6%	3%	32
I am retired	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	11%	112

Total Responses: 979

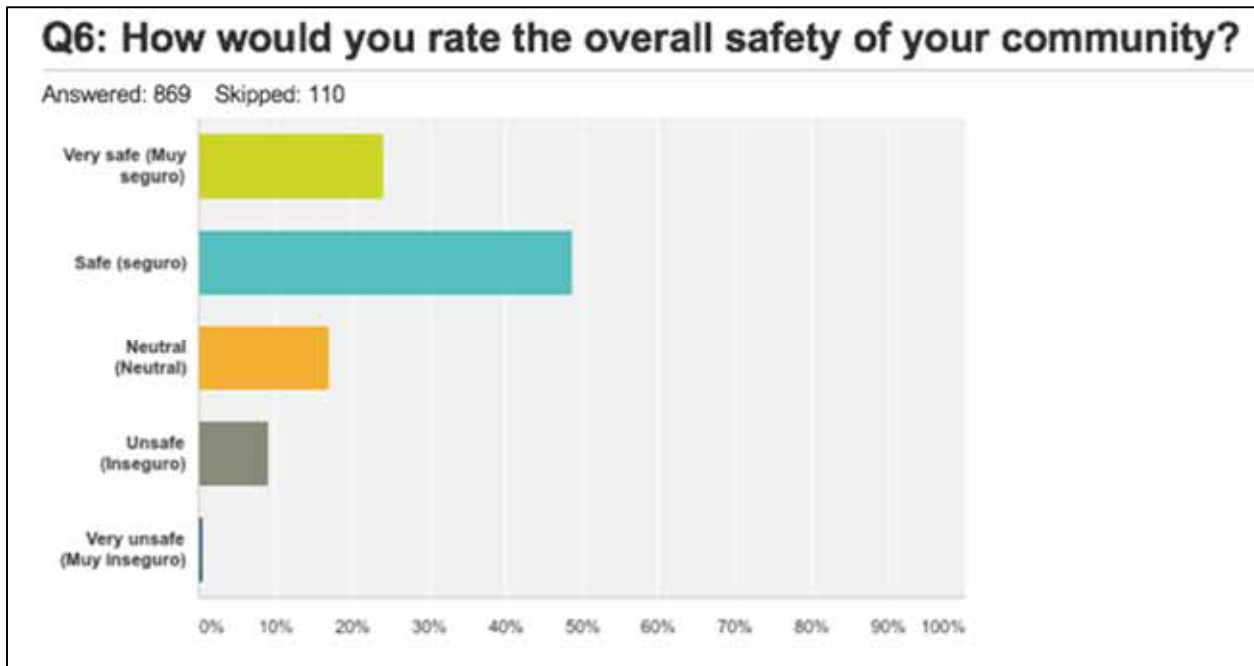
Satisfaction with Current Service as Related to Tax Rate

Most respondents (55%) felt that they were receiving sufficient law enforcement coverage for the tax dollars they were currently paying.



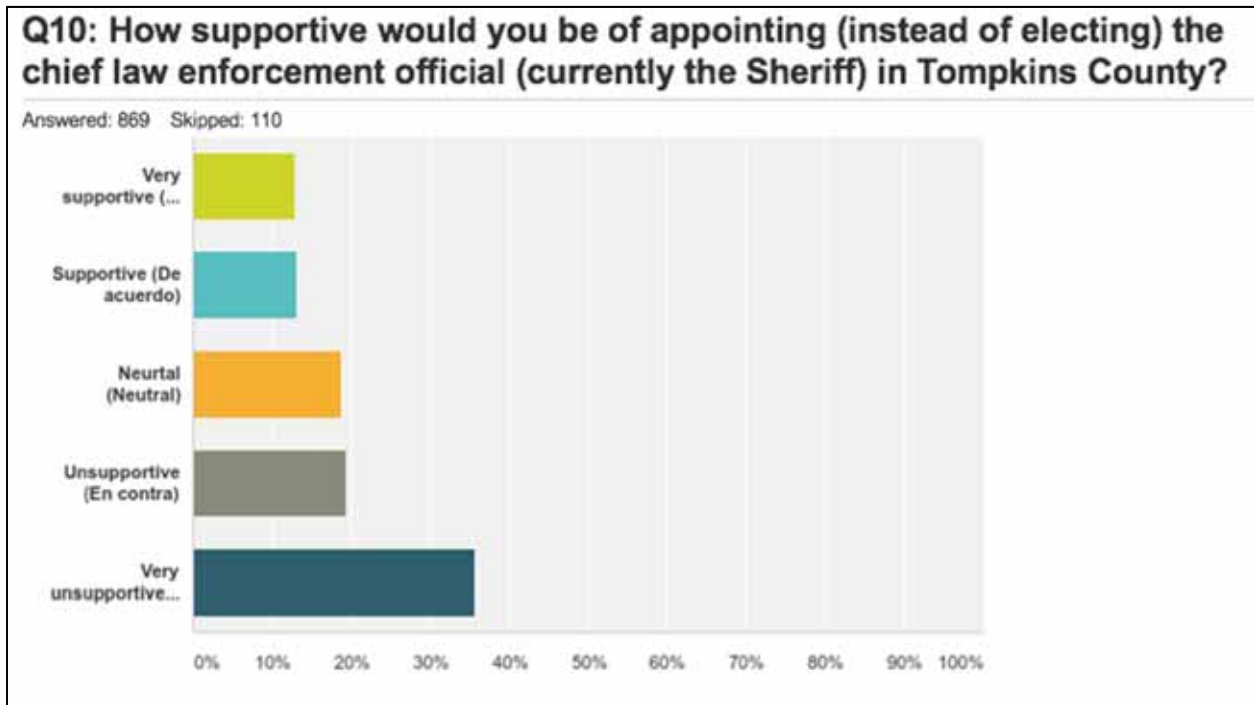
Safety of the community

The largest proportion of respondents believe their community is safe (49%), followed by very safe (24%), neutral (17%), unsafe (9%) and very unsafe (0.7%). In total, nearly three quarters of the respondents feel their community is safe or very safe. This finding was consistent across the communities.



Selection of chief law enforcement official in the county

Respondents were asked how supportive they would be of appointing (instead of electing) the chief law enforcement official (currently the Sheriff) in Tompkins County. Most respondents (55%) did not support this idea, with 36% very unsupportive, and 19% unsupportive.



Aspects of Concern

Regarding the aspect of law enforcement that concerns respondents the most, crime response was ranked highest, followed by closely drug-related issues. More people actually identified drug issues as their number one concern, but when ratings were averaged in came slightly below crime response. Theft prevention, community presence, and traffic control rounded out the list. Further detail on responses to "other" are listed in the Appendix 4 – Full Survey Responses.

Please rank which aspects of law enforcement concern you the most: (1=Most Concerning to 5=Least Concerning)	
Answer Options	Rating Average
Crime response	2.3
Drug-related issues	2.7
Theft protection	3.1
Community presence	3.4
Traffic control	4.0
Other	5.0

Opinions of Law Enforcement Performance

Respondents were asked to consider the several sentences and rank how strongly they agreed or disagree with them. Most of the sentences were agreed with by the respondents.

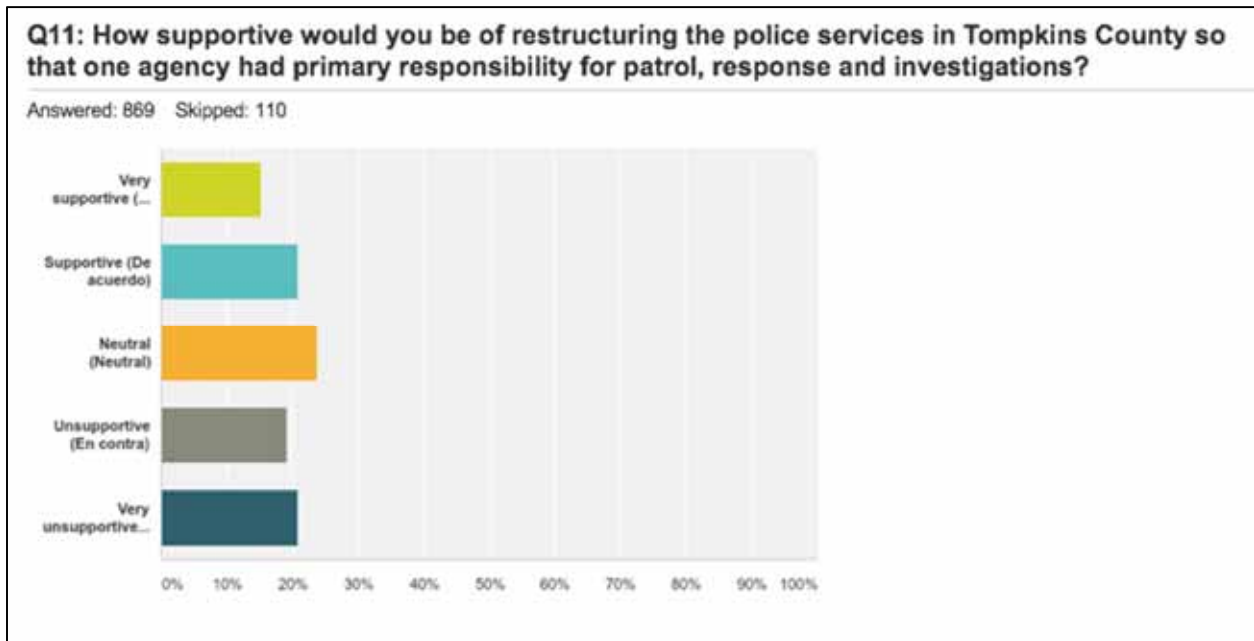
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	No Opinion
If I needed help from Police/Sheriff, it would arrive quickly.	5%	12%	18%	36%	23%	5%
Traffic, speeding drivers, etc., is well controlled by local law enforcement.	9%	20%	21%	34%	14%	1%
I do not want to see any changes in current law enforcement services.	16%	27%	27%	11%	16%	3%
I would like to see a greater law enforcement presence.	10%	15%	32%	24%	17%	2%
I think the cost for law enforcement protection in my village/town is reasonable for the services provided.	9%	12%	27%	27%	16%	9%
I am confident in my police department's ability to fairly and thoroughly investigate criminal activity.	8%	16%	22%	30%	20%	3%
I think criminal activity is increasing in my village/town.	7%	20%	24%	28%	17%	5%

- 59% of respondents agreed or strongly that, "If I needed help from Police/Sheriff, it would arrive quickly."
- Approximately 48% agreed or strongly agreed that, "traffic, speeding drivers, etc., is well controlled by local law enforcement."

- Four in ten respondents (43%), agreed or strongly agreed that, "I think the cost for law enforcement protection in my village/town is reasonable for the services provided."
- 50% agreed or strongly agreed that, "I am confident in my police department's ability to fairly and thoroughly investigate criminal activity."
- 45% agreed or strongly agreed that, "I think criminal activity is increasing in my village/town."
- 32% were neutral to the sentence "I would like to see a greater law enforcement presence" with 41% agreeing or strongly agreeing to it.
- And the sentence "I do not want to see any changes in current law enforcement services." received tied responses of neutral and disagree at 27% and another 16% strongly disagreeing suggesting that there is some appetite for change.

Opportunities for Restructuring

The responses to the idea of restructuring the police services in the county were very even, perhaps showing an overall neutrality to the idea. It is possible that more fully developed alternatives would change this.



Respondent Demographics

The greatest proportion of respondents lived in the City of Ithaca (25.5%), followed by the Town of Ithaca (12.2%). The proportions of survey responses from different parts of the county were similar to the proportions of population of those parts of the county. However, there were some consequential variations with the biggest difference being the Town of Ithaca, which is 19.4% of the county population but only 12.2% of the responses. The table below shows all municipality response rates to the survey in comparison to the total populations of those municipalities.

What community do you LIVE in?				
	Response Count	Response %	Community Pop as % of County Pop	Difference
Caroline - Town	30	3.1%	3.4%	-0.3%
Cayuga Heights - Village	33	3.4%	3.6%	-0.2%
Cornell University - Campus	5	0.5%		0.5%
Danby - Town	40	4.1%	3.2%	0.8%
Dryden - Town	97	9.9%	13.8%	-3.9%
Dryden - Village	33	3.4%	1.8%	1.5%
Enfield - Town	47	4.8%	3.4%	1.4%
Freeville - Village	20	2.0%	0.5%	1.5%
Groton - Town	33	3.4%	5.6%	-2.3%
Groton - Village	53	5.4%	2.2%	3.2%
Ithaca - City	250	25.5%	30.5%	-5.0%
Ithaca - Town	119	12.2%	19.4%	-7.3%
Ithaca College - Campus	1	0.1%		0.1%
Lansing - Town	65	6.6%	10.7%	-4.0%
Lansing - Village	17	1.7%	3.3%	-1.6%
Newfield - Town	35	3.6%	5.1%	-1.5%
Trumansburg - Village	34	3.5%	1.8%	1.7%
Tompkins Community College - Campus	1	0.1%		0.1%
Ulysses - Town	39	4.0%	4.8%	-0.8%
Other	27	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%

Total Responses: 979

Community of Employment

The greatest proportion of respondents work in the City of Ithaca, at 35%, followed by 13% on the Cornell University Campus, and 11 % retirees. The chart below shows the full numbers.

What community do you WORK in?		
	Response Count	Response Percent
Caroline - Town	11	1.1%
Cayuga Heights - Village	20	2.0%
Cornell University - Campus	125	12.8%
Danby - Town	3	0.3%
Dryden - Town	36	3.7%
Dryden - Village	15	1.5%
Enfield - Town	7	0.7%
Freeville - Village	3	0.3%
Groton - Town	3	0.3%
Groton - Village	18	1.8%
Ithaca - City	345	35.2%
Ithaca - Town	91	9.3%
Ithaca College - Campus	14	1.4%
Lansing - Town	36	3.7%
Lansing - Village	16	1.6%
Newfield - Town	12	1.2%
Trumansburg - Village	10	1.0%
Tompkins Cortland Community College - Campus	6	0.6%
Ulysses - Town	13	1.3%
I am retired.	111	11.3%
Other	84	8.6%

Total Responses: 979

Race and Ethnicity of Respondents

The proportions of survey responses from different racial/ ethnic groups were similar to the proportions of the population of those racial/ ethnic groups, with the notable exception of Asian respondents. Only 0.5% of survey respondents identified themselves as Asian, despite Asians making up 10.7% of the population. One of our focus group participants noted that the difference may be due to the fact that the survey was provided in English and Spanish, but not Mandarin or Korean. The proportions of survey respondents who identified as Hispanic matched the population much more closely, perhaps bearing out this possibility.

The tables below show the racial and ethnic response numbers compared to the US Census ACS population numbers.

What is your race/ethnicity?				
	Response %	Response Count	Race/ethnicity as % of County Pop	Difference
White	76.8%	661	79.7%	-2.9%
Black or African American	3.6%	31	4.3%	-0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	5	0.4%	0.2%
Asian	0.5%	4	10.7%	-10.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Two or more races	4.6%	40	3.6%	1.0%
I prefer not to answer.	13.9%	120		

Total Responses: 861

The Census considers whether a person is Hispanic or not to be a separate question from race/ethnicity.

Do you consider yourself Hispanic?				
	Response %	Response Count	Race/ethnicity as % of County Pop	Difference
Yes	3.3%	28	4.9%	-1.6%
No	89.7%	772	95.1%	-5.4%
I prefer not to answer.	7.1%	61		

Total Responses: 861

Income Level of Respondents

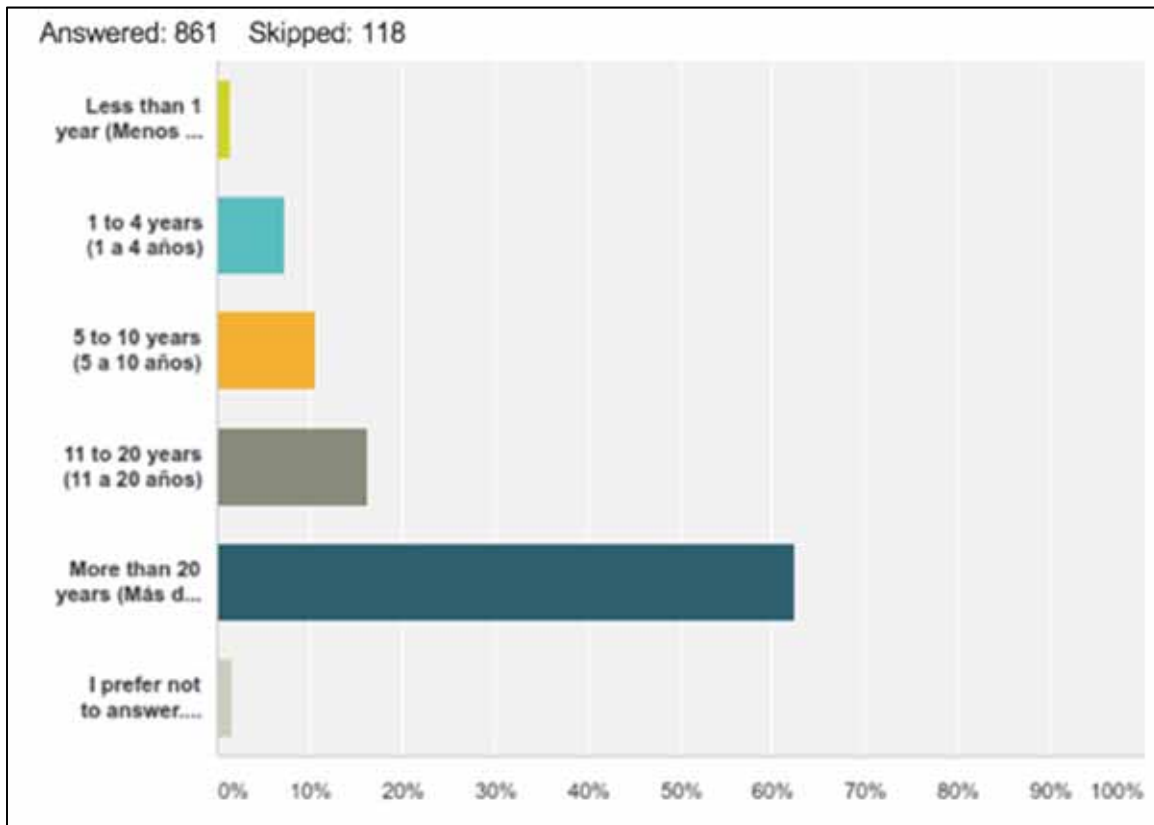
The proportions of survey responses from different income groups were notably dissimilar to the proportions of population of those income groups. People making under \$25,000 were vastly underrepresented in our survey respondents, being fully 26% of the county population, but only 8% of our respondents. The table below shows the income group response numbers compared to the population numbers.

What is your income range?				
	Response Percent	Response Count	Income Range as % of County Incomes	Difference
Under \$25,000	7.7%	66	25.9%	-18.2%
\$25,000 - \$50,000	19.5%	168	23.5%	-4.0%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	19.9%	171	16.5%	3.4%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	15.4%	133	10.7%	4.7%
Over \$100,000	19.4%	167	23.4%	-4.0%

I prefer not to answer.	18.1%	156
Total Responses:		861

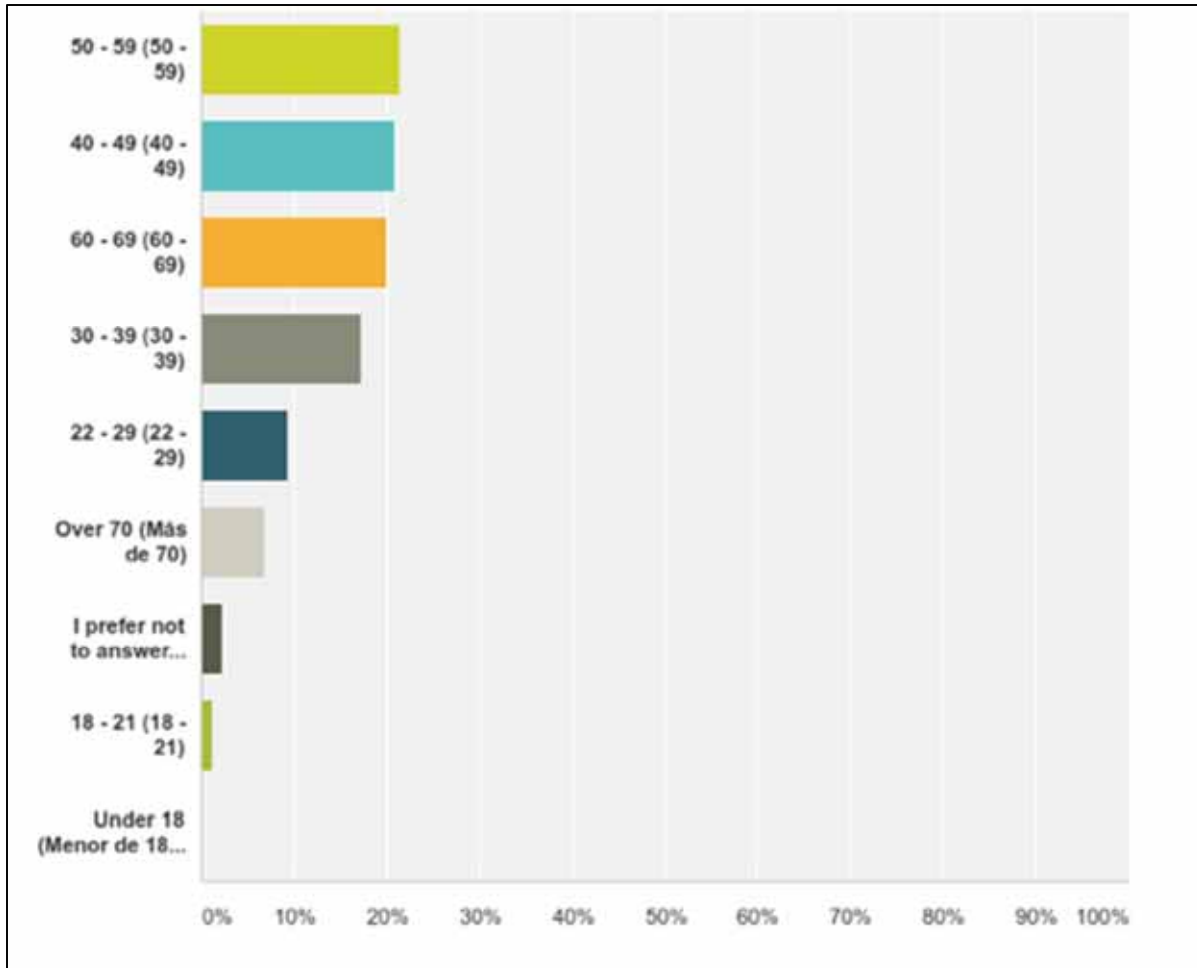
Length of Time in the Community

One interesting result was that the majority (62 %) of respondents were long time County residents, having lived there more than 20 years. While the census doesn't track comparable data, this result seems to show that longer term residents are overrepresented in the survey.



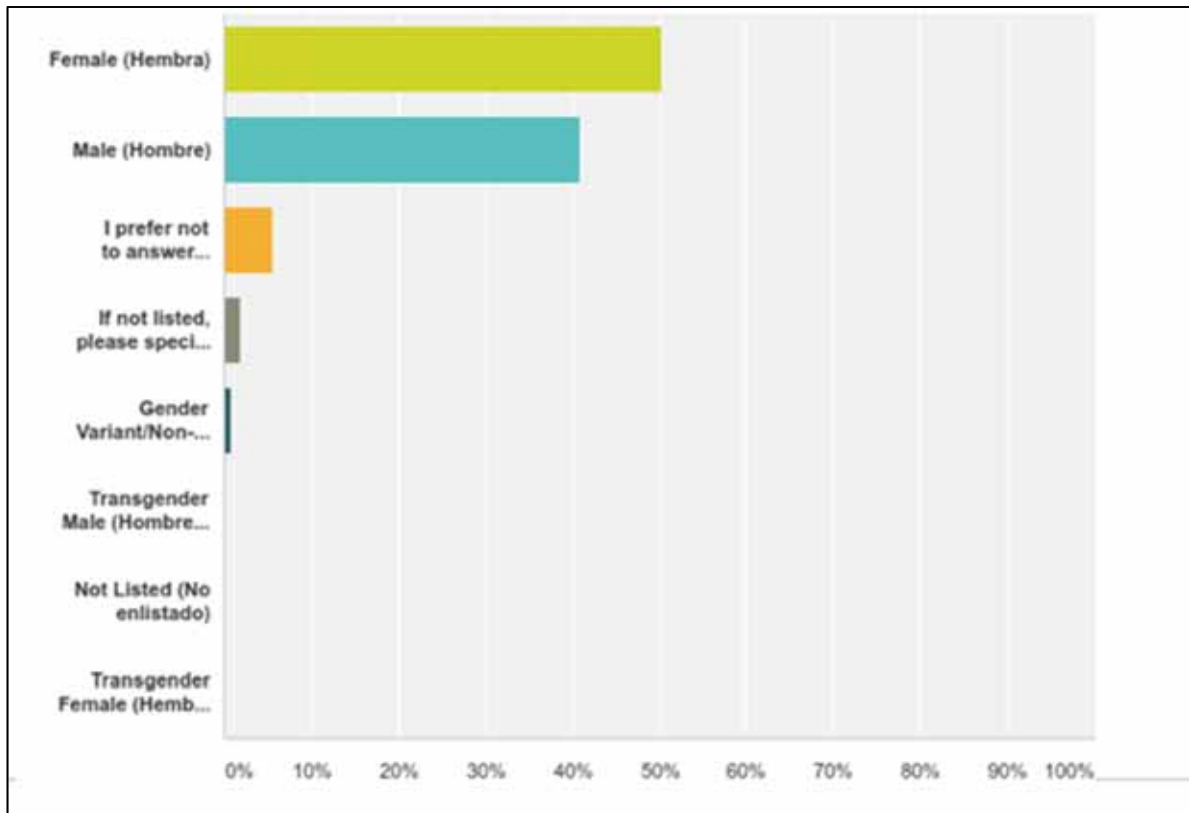
Age of Respondent

The age data skewed older, with 63% of the respondents being between 40 and 69 years old, this compares with about 32% of the population. Similarly, the younger age groups were underrepresented in the survey with the population of 20-29 representing 25 percent of the population and 18 to 29 being only 10 percent of the survey respondents.



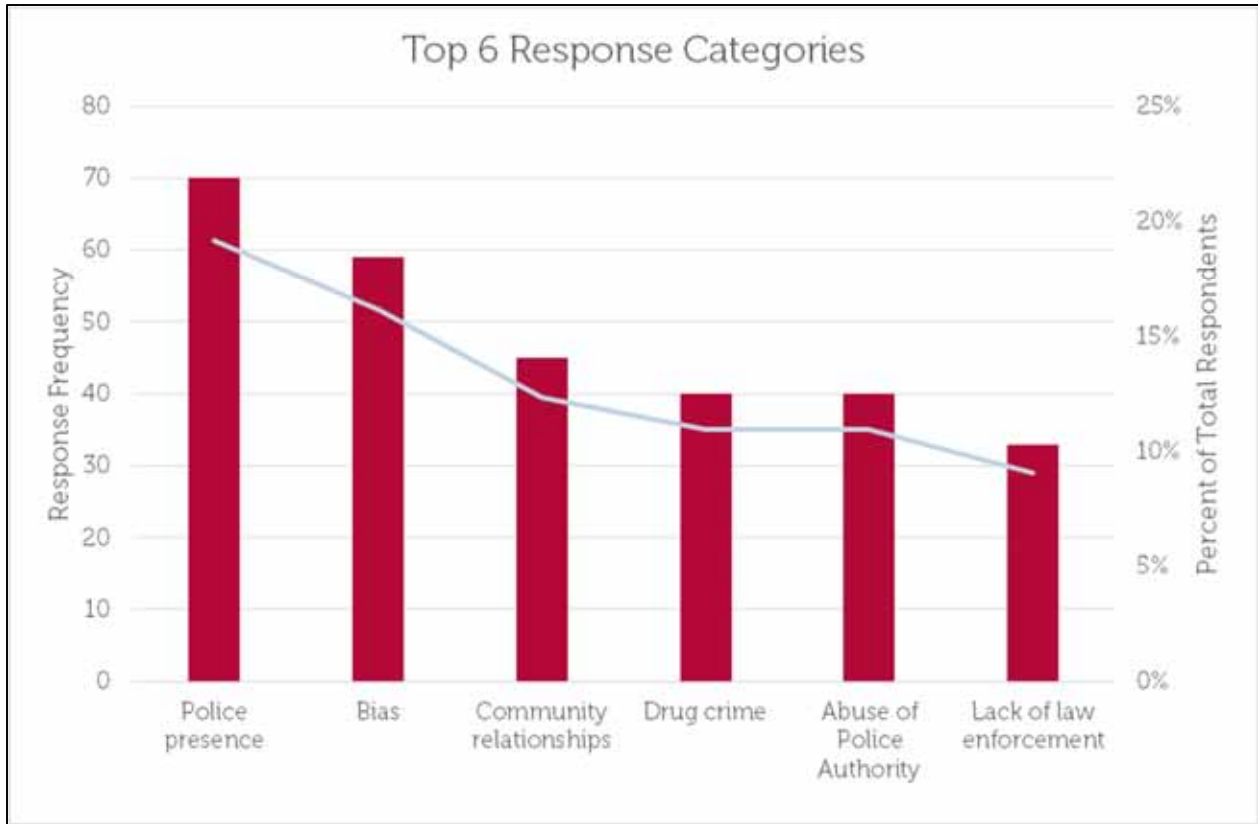
Gender

50 percent of the respondents to the survey identify as being female, 41 percent selected the male answer choice, 6 percent chose to not answer and about 3 percent selected a different option including several who chose to enter free text to indicate they were male.



Open Ended Questions

The survey asked two open ended questions and the responses to them were interrelated about what the respondents would like to see in law enforcement in the community. To gauge the free responses, they were coded into broad response categories. The graph below shows that police presence (mostly lack of presence) was the most significant concern, followed by bias and community relationships. Highlights from the comments are also included.



Police Presence

Tompkins County residents were the most concerned about police presence. Specifically, 17% of surveyed county residents were displeased by a lack of adequate police presence in the Commons, non-college/university neighborhoods, highly trafficked roads, Groton, and rural areas in general. Additionally, others felt that a lack of policing in needed areas was the result of overstaffing elsewhere. In slight contrast, 2% of survey respondents believed that the size of police presence was disproportionately large relative to need.

Bias

The second largest category for concern was bias of any kind within the police force. Most survey respondents in this category (14% of total) thought that profiling was the largest area of concern. In particular, racial profiling of the county's minority communities was problematic (13% of total). Respondents with these concerns may have come from different racial backgrounds but were nonetheless united against prejudice in all shapes and forms. 5% of survey respondents were concerned about anti-LBGQTA and misogynistic bias. Moreover, nearly 20% of respondents concerned

about bias had a related concerns about the abuse of police authority/over-usage of violence; the relationship between bias and abuse of police authority might reflect an intrinsic connection between the two categories (i.e. police are biased against persons of color and are therefore more likely to act with severity) and/or could simply reveal survey respondents' political leanings. Some survey respondents advocated for increased socioeconomic/racial diversity within police departments. Several respondents encouraged cultural sensitivity training/re-education.

Community Relationships

12% of survey respondents identified strengthening the bonds between local law enforcement and their respective communities to be significant. Many cited a general lack of good relationships between individual police departments and residents, notably between officers and communities with lower socioeconomic status/racial diversity. Of those who cited bias as their most crucial concern, fully 14% cited fractured relationships as a main source of bias by law enforcement for profiled communities. Other survey respondents expressed a desire to have law enforcement personnel to become better integrated within their communities. Some suggested that officers should be required to live in the communities that they police while others proposed fostering acceptance and inclusion on the part of residents from elementary school onwards. Still others thought that changing the color of police uniforms and/or making police vehicles less discreet would help build trust and rapport between police officers the communities they protect.

Drug Crime

Approximately 11% of survey respondents indicated that drug crime and activities surrounding drug crime were their largest concern. Within this particular survey subgroup, 25% of respondents expressed related concerns to the incidence of violent crimes. A majority (85%) of subgroup respondents thought that the police were performing an adequate job enforcing laws to prevent drug related crime. A few subgroup respondents did voice concern about a perceived lack of effort to shut down known drug houses and other hubs of drug related activity. A minority of respondents were in favor of varies degrees of substance decriminalization, ranging from lessening criminal penalties to complete legalization (specifically marijuana).

Abuse of police authority

Nearly 1 in 10 survey respondents felt that police within the county abused/exceeded the authority of their office. A majority of subgroup respondents noted what they perceived to be excessive use of force relative to the crimes police were responding to. In particular, 15% of subgroup respondents (2% of total) asserted that in addition to

the overstepping professional boundaries, police officers were guilty of perpetrating crime themselves. As previously mentioned, a sizeable number of respondents associated bias with the abuse of power, and thus argued for greater transparency and accountability. Many in this subgroup expressed the desire for the police to do a better job with preventive policing and for departments to adopt better procedures to deescalate hostile encounters.

Lack of law enforcement/coverage

Less than 10% of total survey respondents expressed concern about a lack of law enforcement by the police. Within this subgroup, nearly 40% of respondents associated a lack of law enforcement with insufficient police presence and coverage. More specifically, 1 in 4 subgroup members thought that the police did a poor job when it came to addressing unpleasant/illegal activities connected with college/university students (e.g. excessive noise, underage drinking, vandalism, etc.). 15% of subgroup respondents cited a lack of appropriate and consistent enforcement of traffic laws, ranging from speeding to texting while driving and to DUIs.

Additionally, 3% of total survey respondents believed that current police coverage was inadequate. Some respondents (6) suggested that the police should ride bicycles to increase the scope and effectiveness of their coverage area. A handful of respondents supported 24/7 coverage and increased staffing to ensure higher quality of police services.

Violent Crime

Nearly 5% of survey respondents identified violent crimes as chief among their law enforcement concerns. Roughly 2 out of 3 subgroup respondents generally felt that current law enforcement was subpar in addressing violent crimes, including but not limited to assault, rape, burglary/theft, etc. Consequently, numerous survey respondents articulated growing apprehension about neighborhood protection from violent crimes. In particular, a minority of respondents felt that it was becoming increasingly unsafe to walk unaccompanied in their neighborhoods.

Militarization

4% of survey respondents perceived police within the county to be at risk and/or undergoing the process of militarization. A number of respondents pointed to military grade equipment and weapons, which in their estimation, was wholly inappropriate for police forces anywhere but especially for polices serving Tompkins county. Unsurprising, more than 80% of subgroup respondents associated militarization with the abuse of police authority. Others in this subgroup disagreed with current use of heavily armed/SWAT team forces in conjunction with county policing. Others still

expressed concerns about the ever growing police state. Curiously, extremely few (<1% of total) respondents identified militarization as an impediment to police/community trust building.

Mental Health Training

A minority (3% of total) of respondents thought that the police should be required to have better training when it came to interacting with people with mental health issues. 20% of people in this category linked the abuse of police authority/excessive use of force with people and scenarios involving compromised mental health. On a related note, a minority of respondents felt that the police should work more closely with the county health department and other local gov't social service channels.

Focus Groups and Meetings

The purpose of the project's focus group was to hear participants' feedback about existing law enforcement services in the County and to discuss potential areas of improvement. Some of the findings are shared below and full summaries of the meetings are in Appendix 4.

The focus group meetings were held in late May and early June. There were also individual interviews conducted for people who were invited to the focus groups, but unable to attend. The list of participants in the focus groups was identified by the project steering committee. In an effort to engage members of the African-American community, a focus group/listening session was arranged at a festival in Ithaca that was thought likely to have a substantial presence from that community.

The answers are shown to the questions asked during the focus groups and are blended together. In general, people have a positive impression of the law enforcement in the community, although there were many suggestions for improvement and some specific examples of problems that need addressing.

What is your impression of local law enforcement services in your community?

- Participants provided positive feedback about Ithaca Police and Cayuga Heights Police.
- There is a large student population and generally a good response time when students get out of hand.
- Most communities in Tompkins County do not have their own police and rely on the Sherriff Department. The Sherriff often has just three deputies patrolling an 87

[sic] square-mile area⁹. People who live in the areas just outside the City don't feel they get responsiveness from the Sheriff. Six years ago, there were meetings about law enforcement in the community. Issues around safety were up front and present at that time. Community members were not satisfied with the level of service and felt powerless, as just one town without any representation. There was frustration. Since then there have been huge strides. But there is a tension between people who live in areas with lower taxation, but still want to receive city-level services.

- Would consider consolidation/shared service if it really resulted in less expense and more efficiencies and effectiveness. That would have to be proven. Communities in Long Island have attempted consolidations with unclear results.
- Participants expressed concern that while the IPD is very supportive of community events and formal community engagement, the officers still don't spend enough time out of the car doing day-to-day community policing.
- Participants expressed some concerns with the County departments' cultural training and geographic challenges (i.e. three officers having to cover a larger area).
- Work still needs to be done across the board, but especially in the County and County Sheriff's departments, with better serving and representing low-income, LGBTQ, minority, and female community members (among other groups not listed here).
- The County police, especially Groton, seem to struggle with hiring staff that better represents the community and creating a department that values community building.
- "[Police departments in general] work well for what they were designed for, which is to preserve the status quo and protect the citizens it was designed to protect at the risk of others (i.e. minority community members). That being said, on an individual basis, there are some well-intentioned officers here, but they get caught up in the negative aspects of policing culture."

What do you like most about policing services in your community? What would you like to remain stable?

- Community members felt that proactive community policing is already a challenge in Ithaca alone, and consolidation will make these efforts more difficult.

⁹ TCSO patrols a 460 square mile area outside the city and villages.

- One community member in particular feels that if Ithaca loses what it has started with community policing, they will see a rise in the ignorance, fear, and distrust that leads to officers shooting civilians, specifically community members of color.
- Participants provided examples of times IPD officers went out of their way to introduce themselves around town (e.g. while at the local gym) and new officers to the community.
- The re-implementation and improvement of the IPD Rapid Response team for mental health cases is very positive for all members of the Ithaca community, including officers themselves.
- Police representatives come to community meetings and keep the community informed. There is a good protocol for students (i.e. those who get too many tickets). They are responsive to issues brought to them. If there is an ongoing problem, they are aware of it (speeding, problems in the gorge, parties, etc). It is a constant give and take. Concern that might not happen if it was a County department.

What do you like least about policing services in your community? What would you like to change?

- Multiple community members stressed that better serving minority populations will take a lot more than working exclusively with law enforcement. The community and the County need to work with schools, judicial systems, etc. in order to tackle systemic racism and prejudice. This issue is so complex that it must be addressed in *all* institutions, not just a select few.
- Disparity between IPD and other Tompkins County police departments
- Response time: if one officer is in Newfield, one is in Dryden, another is in Trumansburg, and there's an accident in Freeville, response can take a long time by no fault of the officers. In emergency situations, this is dangerous.
- Following up with the County and Sheriff's department is more challenging and inconsistent, preventing relationship building. Especially with the smaller County staff, requesting to follow-up with an officer (e.g. taking evidence photographs, making a controlled phone call) can feel like you're taking them off patrol or preventing them from taking another call; it's unpleasant for both officers and victims.
- Outside of the City of Ithaca, there is less openness to having a dialogue with the community without it becoming "a thing".

- The relationships the participants do have with County and Sheriff's department staff/officers is because *they* put effort into building relationships; the outreach didn't come from the police department.
- The police do a great job. The challenge is numbers. We don't have enough police. There are times when they are not available. In a growing downtown like Ithaca has, we'd expect to have more coverage. Could be attributable to the fact that the force has been reduced in size over the last 20 years. Response time is usually good, but not always enough presence. Social media has exacerbated the scale/size of parties, particularly in South Hill. Parties were getting out of control quickly; it became crowd control issue. The City has been able to be more responsive, but the County did not have the staffing to be responsive in the Town. We don't yet have a good way to manage that.
- Even with limited resources, there is coordination with officers regularly. That kind of familiarity is crucial for doing good work.
- The Town (of Ithaca) surrounds the City. There are many places in the Town that fit with the fabric and values of the City and others that do not. If consolidation is all or nothing, that seems like it would be problematic. Whereas if you can carve out certain areas, would that be a more efficient way to deliver services

Key Findings

- Residents of Tompkins County are generally pleased with and supportive of their law enforcement agencies.
- The law enforcement agencies have numerous examples of collaboration and cooperation including:
 - Unified dispatch center;
 - Common records management system;
 - Common bank of radio frequencies;
 - Regular meetings of agency leaders and crime investigators;
 - Joint SWAT and critical incident negotiations team (CINT) for IPD and TCSO;
 - Regular and frequent use of closest car concept;
 - Experience in conducting joint investigations of serious crimes; and
 - Shared training experiences.
- The cost of law enforcement in the county has increased about 8 percent (about 2.5 percent per year) over the last 4 years.

- The 2 year salary for CHPD, IPD and TCSO is similar. DPD and Groton pay substantially less. For more senior officers, the pay rates vary substantially between the agencies with CHPD having the highest top salary for an officer.
- The total cost of local law enforcement in the county is about \$18.3 million with about 92 percent of that cost going to salaries and benefits.
- While the officer activities vary greatly in the county, a high priority is placed by all agencies on traffic enforcement. In the villages, property checks are also a high priority.
- There are just over 100 dispatched police incidents daily in the county. Nearly half (47%) are in the city of Ithaca, 27% were handled by TCSO and 16% by NYSP. The villages all handled 3% to 4% of the volume.
- The village police departments respond outside their boundaries on almost a daily basis to assist TCSO and NYSP with either back up or initial response to a serious call. TCSO and NYSP also frequently provide back up to the village departments on more serious calls.
- The long term trend of reported crime in the county has been steady, although drug crimes have increased in the last two years.
- The number of arrests per 10,000 residents in the county is relatively low compared to the rest of New York state counties.
- Survey results indicate that 58 percent of residents are satisfied or very satisfied with the law enforcement officers in the community they work.
- More than 60 percent of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the law enforcement in the community they live.
- More than 70 percent of those surveyed believe that their community is safe or very safe. Less than 10 percent felt unsafe or very unsafe.
- Response to reported crime and drug issues were the two highest priorities for police activity.
- Each agency has independent structures to manage operations such as training, policy development, investigations, scheduling, and fleet maintenance.
- The community expectations, as perceived by elected leaders and agency leadership, are generally consistent and supportive of high levels of law enforcement presence. However, there is a concern about the need to be fiscally responsible.

Next Steps

The development of this baseline report is the first milestone in project that is looking at the potential for substantial restructuring in law enforcement in Tompkins County. The intention is to establish a common framework of how law enforcement is being conducted in the county before attempting to make larger structural changes. CGR will work with the project steering committee to identify several options for improving law enforcement services based on the findings of the baseline. The existing operations and the options will be discussed at several public forums in the county to get the input of officials and citizens. The proceedings of those meetings and any recommendations will be incorporated into a final report that will be presented to the steering committee and other appropriate bodies. The target for completion of all activities is September 30, 2017.

Appendix 1 -Additional Population Information

Population by Age, Tompkins County. Current and retrospective data from US Census and projections from Cornell Program on Applied Demographics.

Age	1990	2000	2010	2011-15	2020*	2025*	2030*	2035*	2040*
0-14	15454	14705	13269	13047	13521	13606	13443	13181	12967
15-24	27,892	28,645	30,014	31,485	28,870	29,313	29,692	29,947	29,935
25-44	28,914	25,250	24,066	23,665	24,919	24,349	23,501	22,693	22,052
45-64	13,372	18,644	23,286	23,386	20,318	19,172	18,826	18,772	18,943
65-84	7480	8005	9132	10512	12399	13390	13476	12867	11988
85+	985	1,252	1,797	1,760	1,705	1,708	1,955	2,384	2,721
Total	94,097	96,501	101,564	103,855	101,732	101,538	100,893	99,844	98,606

Age	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020*	2025*	2030*	2035*	2040*
0-14	16%	15%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
15-24	30%	30%	30%	30%	28%	29%	29%	30%	30%
25-44	31%	26%	24%	23%	25%	24%	23%	23%	22%
45-64	14%	19%	23%	23%	20%	19%	19%	19%	19%
65-84	8%	8%	9%	10%	12%	13%	13%	13%	12%
85+	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%

Age	Change in Population			% Change		
	2000-2015	2015-2025*	2025*-2040*	2000-2015	2015-2025*	2025*-2040*
0-14	-1,658	559	-639	-11%	4%	-5%
15-24	2,840	-2,172	622	10%	-7%	2%
25-44	-1,585	684	-2,297	-6%	3%	-9%
45-64	4,742	-4,214	-229	25%	-18%	-1%
65-84	2,507	2,878	-1,402	31%	27%	-10%
85+	508	-52	1,013	41%	-3%	59%
Total	7354	-2,317	-2,932	8%	-2%	-3%

Educational Attainment, Tompkins County, 2015

	Count	Share
Population 25 years and over	59,323	
Less than 9th grade	815	1.4%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,604	4.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,756	19.8%
Some college, no degree	8,162	13.8%
Associate's degree	5,834	9.8%
Bachelor's degree	13,169	22.2%
Graduate or professional degree	16,983	28.6%

Income by Household Type, Tompkins County, 2015

Household		Family	
All households	38,460	Family households	20,250
Median household income	\$52,624	Median family income	\$74,524
Less than \$10,000	10.8%	Less than \$10,000	5.0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.6%	\$10,000 to \$14,999	2.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9.4%	\$15,000 to \$24,999	5.8%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9.7%	\$25,000 to \$34,999	6.5%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.6%	\$35,000 to \$49,999	12.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17.3%	\$50,000 to \$74,999	18.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11.0%	\$75,000 to \$99,999	15.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12.4%	\$100,000 to \$149,999	17.0%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5.5%	\$150,000 to \$199,999	8.9%
\$200,000 or more	5.6%	\$200,000 or more	8.8%
		Nonfamily	
		Nonfamily households	18,210
		Median nonfamily income	\$30,660

Appendix 2 – Incident Information

Incident Type - All Calls							
	2015		2016		2015-2016		
	Incidents	% of Total	Incidents	% of Total	% Change	Incidents	% of Total
Traffic	7,415	16.4%	19,219	32.2%	159.2%	26,634	25.4%
Property Check	3,789	8.4%	4,678	7.8%	23.5%	8,467	8.1%
Accident (Animal, Pedestrian, Boat, Auto)	4,093	9.1%	4,227	7.1%	3.3%	8,320	7.9%
Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	3,425	7.6%	3,854	6.5%	12.5%	7,279	6.9%
Assist	2,935	6.5%	4,260	7.1%	45.1%	7,195	6.9%
Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	2,424	5.4%	2,188	3.7%	-9.7%	4,612	4.4%
Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	2,304	5.1%	2,070	3.5%	-10.2%	4,374	4.2%
Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	1,803	4.0%	2,198	3.7%	21.9%	4,001	3.8%
Welfare Check	1,655	3.7%	1,935	3.2%	16.9%	3,590	3.4%
Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	1,619	3.6%	1,749	2.9%	8.0%	3,368	3.2%
Property Dispute	1,502	3.3%	1,516	2.5%	0.9%	3,018	2.9%
Dispute	1,266	2.8%	1,411	2.4%	11.5%	2,677	2.6%
Information	942	2.1%	1,101	1.8%	16.9%	2,043	1.9%
Alcohol/Drug Related	1,013	2.2%	915	1.5%	-9.7%	1,928	1.8%
Medical	996	2.2%	900	1.5%	-9.6%	1,896	1.8%
Domestic	988	2.2%	755	1.3%	-23.6%	1,743	1.7%
Animal Problem	843	1.9%	763	1.3%	-9.5%	1,606	1.5%
Trespassing, Loitering	621	1.4%	647	1.1%	4.2%	1,268	1.2%
Local Law	610	1.4%	531	0.9%	-13.0%	1,141	1.1%
Criminal Mischief	569	1.3%	536	0.9%	-5.8%	1,105	1.1%
Detail	573	1.3%	492	0.8%	-14.1%	1,065	1.0%
Fraud	536	1.2%	507	0.9%	-5.4%	1,043	1.0%
Unclassified	493	1.1%	471	0.8%	-4.5%	964	0.9%
911 (Hang Up, Open)	498	1.1%	462	0.8%	-7.2%	960	0.9%
Service Administration (Appearance Ticket, Warrant, Papers Served)	390	0.9%	427	0.7%	9.5%	817	0.8%
Disorderly Conduct	405	0.9%	354	0.6%	-12.6%	759	0.7%
Transport	352	0.8%	337	0.6%	-4.3%	689	0.7%
Escort	284	0.6%	300	0.5%	5.6%	584	0.6%
Missing Persons	228	0.5%	231	0.4%	1.3%	459	0.4%
Fire (Structure, Brush, Vehicle, misc.)	152	0.3%	207	0.3%	36.2%	359	0.3%
Other	159	0.4%	152	0.3%	-4.4%	311	0.3%
Weapons Related	144	0.3%	163	0.3%	13.2%	307	0.3%

Incident Type - All Calls							
	2015		2016		2015-2016		
	Incidents	% of Total	Incidents	% of Total	% Change	Incidents	% of Total
Sexual Abuse	123	0.3%	122	0.2%	-0.8%	245	0.2%
Offenses Against Children	32	0.1%	29	0.0%	-9.4%	61	0.1%
Grand Total	45,129	100%	59,644	100%	32%	104,773	100%

Incident Type - Dispatched Only							
	2015		2016		2015-2016		
	Incidents	% of Total	Incidents	% of Total	% Change	Incidents	% of Total
Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	4,093	11.4%	4,227	11.2%	3.3%	8,320	11.3%
Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	3,425	9.6%	3,854	10.2%	12.5%	7,279	9.9%
Assist	2,935	8.2%	4,260	11.3%	45.1%	7,195	9.8%
Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	2,424	6.8%	2,188	5.8%	-9.7%	4,612	6.3%
Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	2,304	6.4%	2,070	5.5%	-10.2%	4,374	5.9%
Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	1,803	5.0%	2,198	5.8%	21.9%	4,001	5.4%
Traffic	1,904	5.3%	2,015	5.3%	5.8%	3,919	5.3%
Welfare Check	1,655	4.6%	1,935	5.1%	16.9%	3,590	4.9%
Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	1,619	4.5%	1,749	4.6%	8.0%	3,368	4.6%
Property Dispute	1,502	4.2%	1,516	4.0%	0.9%	3,018	4.1%
Dispute	1,266	3.5%	1,411	3.7%	11.5%	2,677	3.6%
Information	942	2.6%	1,101	2.9%	16.9%	2,043	2.8%
Alcohol/Drug Related	1,013	2.8%	915	2.4%	-9.7%	1,928	2.6%
Medical	996	2.8%	900	2.4%	-9.6%	1,896	2.6%
Domestic	988	2.8%	755	2.0%	-23.6%	1,743	2.4%
Animal Problem	843	2.4%	763	2.0%	-9.5%	1,606	2.2%
Trespassing, Loitering	621	1.7%	647	1.7%	4.2%	1,268	1.7%
Local Law	610	1.7%	531	1.4%	-13.0%	1,141	1.6%
Criminal Mischief	569	1.6%	536	1.4%	-5.8%	1,105	1.5%
Detail	573	1.6%	492	1.3%	-14.1%	1,065	1.5%
Fraud	536	1.5%	507	1.3%	-5.4%	1,043	1.4%
Unclassified	493	1.4%	471	1.3%	-4.5%	964	1.3%
911 (Hang Up, Open)	498	1.4%	462	1.2%	-7.2%	960	1.3%
Service Administration (Appearance Ticket, Warrant, Papers Served)	390	1.1%	427	1.1%	9.5%	817	1.1%

Incident Type - Dispatched Only							
	2015		2016		2015-2016		
	Incidents	% of Total	Incidents	% of Total	% Change	Incidents	% of Total
Disorderly Conduct	405	1.1%	354	0.9%	-12.6%	759	1.0%
Transport	352	1.0%	337	0.9%	-4.3%	689	0.9%
Escort	284	0.8%	300	0.8%	5.6%	584	0.8%
Missing Persons	228	0.6%	231	0.6%	1.3%	459	0.6%
Fire (Structure, Brush, Vehicle, misc.)	152	0.4%	207	0.6%	36.2%	359	0.5%
Other	159	0.4%	152	0.4%	-4.4%	311	0.4%
Weapons Related	144	0.4%	163	0.4%	13.2%	307	0.4%
Sexual Abuse	123	0.3%	122	0.3%	-0.8%	245	0.3%
Offenses Against Children	32	0.1%	29	0.1%	-9.4%	61	0.1%
Grand Total	35,830	100.0%	37,766	100.0%	5.4%	73,596	100.0%

Total Call Time on Task Intervals, 2015-2016						
Incident Group	Agency	Call Source (Dispatch/Officer)	Unique Incidents	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
911 (Hang Up, Open)	CHPD	D	39	00:15:41	00:21:26	00:44:37
	DPD	D	17	00:18:46	00:49:48	01:43:36
	GPD	D	14	00:12:52	00:34:29	01:01:19
	IPD	D	316	00:15:14	00:23:26	00:35:33
	NYSP	D	264	00:31:17	00:48:19	01:10:26
	SHERIFF	D	365	00:28:22	00:41:16	01:06:23
Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	CHPD	D	152	00:45:00	01:12:27	02:50:08
	DPD	D	196	00:46:36	01:15:50	02:08:23
	GPD	D	94	00:51:43	01:27:02	02:20:49
	IPD	D	3,315	00:41:49	00:57:20	01:19:49
	NYSP	D	1,958	01:09:36	01:43:33	02:42:58
	SHERIFF	D	2,844	00:52:47	01:17:25	02:02:02
Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	CHPD	D	294	00:13:08	00:20:30	00:36:26
	DPD	D	119	00:15:38	00:26:39	00:43:11
	GPD	D	52	00:11:51	00:22:37	00:46:30
	IPD	D	1,709	00:12:04	00:19:41	00:34:17
	NYSP	D	838	00:23:23	00:35:18	00:49:53
	SHERIFF	D	1,550	00:18:39	00:29:21	00:42:44

Total Call Time on Task Intervals, 2015-2016						
Incident Group	Agency	Call Source (Dispatcher/Officer)	Unique Incidents	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
Alcohol/Drug Related	CHPD	D	23	00:24:11	00:48:06	01:21:40
	DPD	D	64	00:52:27	01:34:26	02:37:34
	GPD	D	39	00:34:15	01:16:52	01:47:30
	IPD	D	993	00:33:45	00:53:40	01:14:21
	NYSP	D	192	01:14:37	01:40:11	03:02:36
	SHERIFF	D	495	00:54:48	01:24:46	02:07:11
Animal Problem	CHPD	D	51	00:24:23	00:47:17	01:39:58
	DPD	D	44	00:18:11	00:41:26	01:00:59
	GPD	D	70	00:21:52	00:37:43	01:03:51
	IPD	D	481	00:21:38	00:31:53	00:56:50
	NYSP	D	303	00:37:06	00:55:11	01:26:09
	SHERIFF	D	529	00:29:34	00:45:54	01:12:35
Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	CHPD	D	30	00:44:27	01:05:54	01:44:29
	DPD	D	134	00:42:04	01:13:05	01:43:03
	GPD	D	98	00:27:46	00:56:20	01:37:35
	IPD	D	1,357	00:37:28	01:02:13	01:45:03
	NYSP	D	667	01:19:11	02:07:09	03:35:38
	SHERIFF	D	1,072	01:00:55	01:31:58	02:30:53
Assist	CHPD	D	230	00:28:47	01:03:57	01:37:28
	DPD	D	368	00:27:41	00:57:32	01:34:07
	GPD	D	234	00:25:11	00:58:16	01:38:44
	IPD	D	3,208	00:25:51	00:46:52	01:15:57
	NYSP	D	647	00:57:06	01:32:38	02:30:42
	SHERIFF	D	1,770	00:48:08	01:20:21	01:57:16
Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	CHPD	D	81	00:36:54	01:13:43	03:14:31
	DPD	D	154	00:44:46	01:32:47	02:34:00
	GPD	D	91	00:29:22	01:03:26	01:56:44
	IPD	D	2,189	00:40:39	01:10:02	01:48:51
	NYSP	D	723	01:45:10	02:58:19	04:42:35
	SHERIFF	D	1,237	01:06:52	01:45:29	02:39:59
Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	CHPD	D	172	00:18:29	00:30:40	00:57:28
	DPD	D	226	00:21:38	00:43:29	01:18:08
	GPD	D	109	00:16:32	00:28:25	01:00:13
	IPD	D	3,671	00:19:04	00:31:42	00:51:06
	NYSP	D	1,006	00:34:47	00:59:32	01:43:33

Total Call Time on Task Intervals, 2015-2016						
Incident Group	Agency	Call Source (Dispatch/Officer)	Unique Incidents	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
Criminal Mischief	SHERIFF	D	2,018	00:27:24	00:49:03	01:27:50
	CHPD	D	18	00:27:16	00:37:35	01:15:24
	DPD	D	43	00:26:42	00:52:44	01:52:02
	GPD	D	20	00:36:58	00:54:29	01:46:34
	IPD	D	553	00:28:44	00:46:44	01:07:56
	NYSP	D	139	01:37:22	02:37:30	04:14:38
Detail	SHERIFF	D	284	00:53:05	01:20:13	01:59:13
	CHPD	D	49	00:28:52	01:29:26	02:56:35
	DPD	D	51	00:47:14	02:32:59	03:45:40
	GPD	D	13	00:25:19	01:13:54	01:24:01
	IPD	D	316	01:20:39	03:32:45	06:05:27
	NYSP	D	3	01:05:27	01:41:34	02:03:14
Disorderly Conduct	SHERIFF	D	442	00:05:08	00:51:49	03:32:56
	CHPD	D	13	00:40:58	01:06:23	02:35:09
	DPD	D	34	00:31:14	01:07:07	01:38:43
	GPD	D	20	00:33:09	01:02:02	01:13:59
	IPD	D	515	00:20:10	00:34:54	01:09:51
	NYSP	D	65	00:52:45	01:13:37	01:49:00
Dispute	SHERIFF	D	149	00:41:31	01:11:35	01:50:25
	CHPD	D	41	00:44:46	01:05:51	02:01:48
	DPD	D	141	00:38:08	01:10:47	02:19:35
	GPD	D	80	00:34:34	00:57:34	01:17:49
	IPD	D	1,297	00:25:13	00:44:29	01:14:36
	NYSP	D	610	00:59:24	01:29:50	02:24:41
Domestic	SHERIFF	D	897	00:52:02	01:19:14	02:10:39
	CHPD	D	45	00:44:12	01:20:36	02:15:11
	DPD	D	77	00:52:02	01:44:43	03:14:27
	GPD	D	78	00:59:04	01:28:58	03:56:07
	IPD	D	477	00:44:35	01:14:16	02:38:04
	NYSP	D	638	01:07:03	01:52:25	03:34:38
Escort	SHERIFF	D	907	00:59:24	01:30:56	02:54:16
	CHPD	D	1	01:09:19	01:09:19	01:09:19
	DPD	D	5	00:13:37	00:34:42	01:00:35
	GPD	D	24	00:21:18	00:47:06	01:41:19
	IPD	D	522	00:28:21	00:44:55	01:15:29

Total Call Time on Task Intervals, 2015-2016						
Incident Group	Agency	Call Source (Dispatcher/Officer)	Unique Incidents	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
	NYSP	D	8	00:55:38	01:04:15	01:19:12
	SHERIFF	D	20	00:58:43	01:24:59	01:38:42
Fire (Structure, Brush, Vehicle, misc.)	CHPD	D	11	00:40:50	00:54:46	01:03:41
	DPD	D	10	00:58:18	01:38:15	03:50:55
	GPD	D	13	00:29:30	00:42:59	01:12:26
	IPD	D	154	00:25:37	00:45:37	01:36:47
	NYSP	D	69	00:48:01	01:20:46	03:10:14
	SHERIFF	D	116	00:48:36	01:20:56	03:40:20
Fraud	CHPD	D	17	00:41:01	01:47:02	06:34:16
	DPD	D	35	00:35:39	01:07:43	02:42:03
	GPD	D	15	00:27:44	00:48:57	01:09:48
	IPD	D	374	00:38:02	00:59:50	01:34:34
	NYSP	D	122	01:38:48	02:50:42	04:12:56
	SHERIFF	D	387	00:57:44	01:23:57	02:06:12
Information	CHPD	D	23	00:36:05	01:11:40	01:50:11
	DPD	D	8	01:54:18	03:10:19	04:06:31
	GPD	D	11	00:24:02	00:42:08	02:33:56
	IPD	D	317	00:22:53	00:43:18	01:12:51
	NYSP	D	6	01:25:07	01:56:13	02:16:36
	SHERIFF	D	366	00:34:39	01:08:54	02:14:20
Local Law	CHPD	D	15	00:16:58	00:26:04	00:53:24
	DPD	D	26	00:12:54	00:27:25	00:39:11
	GPD	D	15	00:10:08	00:15:12	00:23:58
	IPD	D	993	00:12:09	00:21:59	00:38:16
	NYSP	D	20	00:44:33	01:09:51	01:24:46
	SHERIFF	D	32	00:48:17	01:16:35	01:49:56
Medical	CHPD	D	97	00:57:22	01:16:28	02:33:20
	DPD	D	68	01:21:32	01:34:40	01:57:53
	GPD	D	72	01:21:48	01:51:44	02:27:03
	IPD	D	817	00:46:50	01:02:29	01:28:13
	NYSP	D	374	01:24:23	02:22:43	03:29:16
	SHERIFF	D	567	01:18:31	01:52:58	02:57:44
Missing Persons	CHPD	D	9	01:00:55	01:02:27	02:00:45
	DPD	D	20	00:51:17	01:39:13	03:16:27
	GPD	D	8	00:34:43	01:08:40	01:37:40

Total Call Time on Task Intervals, 2015-2016						
Incident Group	Agency	Call Source (Dispatch/Officer)	Unique Incidents	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
	IPD	D	158	00:50:53	01:22:30	01:58:40
	NYSP	D	113	01:42:11	02:40:26	04:19:42
	SHERIFF	D	156	01:16:38	02:08:12	02:58:03
Offenses Against Children	DPD	D	3	01:32:58	01:41:21	01:46:24
	GPD	D	1	00:06:02	00:06:02	00:06:02
	IPD	D	9	00:29:18	00:37:04	00:47:47
	NYSP	D	11	02:21:54	03:43:13	04:48:18
	SHERIFF	D	28	00:42:25	01:38:14	02:03:35
Other	CHPD	D	3	00:26:27	00:50:23	01:04:45
	DPD	D	10	00:39:36	01:02:38	01:47:24
	GPD	D	11	00:34:31	01:02:36	03:27:36
	IPD	D	93	00:25:22	00:43:50	00:57:37
	NYSP	D	47	01:17:10	01:45:04	03:01:01
	SHERIFF	D	146	00:40:41	01:04:57	01:37:49
Property Check	CHPD	O	1,541	00:13:42	00:22:58	00:39:02
	DPD	O	54	00:05:01	00:17:59	00:40:33
	GPD	O	25	00:08:30	00:18:45	00:48:07
	IPD	O	2,589	00:05:08	00:12:45	00:30:42
	NYSP	O	21	00:36:06	00:59:55	01:27:23
	SHERIFF	O	161	00:24:47	00:46:44	01:23:47
Property Dispute	CHPD	D	79	00:15:32	00:33:00	00:56:13
	DPD	D	71	00:14:37	00:29:21	01:01:55
	GPD	D	65	00:15:15	00:25:18	00:52:32
	IPD	D	1,813	00:23:25	00:40:35	01:03:51
	NYSP	D	105	01:04:33	01:55:17	02:59:07
	SHERIFF	D	456	00:42:07	01:05:25	01:39:08
Service Administration (Appearance Ticket, Warrant, Papers Served)	CHPD	D	10	01:35:39	01:55:12	03:07:41
	DPD	D	16	01:13:44	02:27:59	03:01:10
	GPD	D	34	01:45:21	02:24:53	03:09:47
	IPD	D	321	01:06:58	01:53:42	02:54:22
	NYSP	D	20	02:36:08	03:05:25	04:26:41
	SHERIFF	D	360	01:46:15	02:42:12	03:31:00
Sexual Abuse	CHPD	D	1	01:00:19	01:00:19	01:00:19
	DPD	D	15	01:19:39	02:35:48	04:09:36
	GPD	D	9	01:17:09	03:28:27	04:58:11

Total Call Time on Task Intervals, 2015-2016						
Incident Group	Agency	Call Source (Dispatch/Officer)	Unique Incidents	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
	IPD	D	85	01:21:54	02:02:25	03:39:33
	NYSP	D	25	03:10:42	05:13:30	06:32:40
	SHERIFF	D	74	00:58:59	01:51:52	02:42:45
Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	CHPD	D	129	00:21:21	00:34:55	00:58:14
	DPD	D	175	00:23:22	00:38:31	01:07:45
	GPD	D	130	00:12:09	00:22:19	00:45:03
	IPD	D	1,912	00:19:00	00:32:59	00:58:02
	NYSP	D	601	00:41:23	01:05:15	01:51:35
	SHERIFF	D	1,076	00:32:30	00:55:32	01:31:52
Traffic	CHPD	D	10	00:15:45	00:35:30	00:45:07
	CHPD	O	1,034	00:09:41	00:17:14	00:33:54
	DPD	D	20	00:14:24	00:21:53	00:42:20
	DPD	O	707	00:10:13	00:16:07	00:28:52
	GPD	D	31	00:12:23	00:23:01	00:31:44
	GPD	O	736	00:07:35	00:12:41	00:24:11
	IPD	D	3,484	00:21:33	00:35:32	00:55:20
	IPD	O	5,906	00:07:58	00:14:57	00:37:02
	NYSP	D	59	00:52:57	01:16:40	01:44:54
	NYSP	O	6,345	00:07:34	00:10:42	00:17:30
	SHERIFF	D	163	00:42:28	01:06:33	01:47:00
	SHERIFF	O	6,740	00:06:55	00:12:28	00:26:27
Transport	CHPD	D	4	00:36:34	01:13:26	01:55:43
	DPD	D	7	00:49:47	02:02:05	02:41:41
	GPD	D	12	01:05:15	01:49:49	02:04:01
	IPD	D	155	00:49:14	01:41:28	03:52:11
	NYSP	D	2	00:27:34	00:30:17	00:31:55
	SHERIFF	D	478	01:03:55	02:05:06	04:48:35
Trespassing, Loitering	CHPD	D	13	00:43:39	00:54:15	01:13:14
	DPD	D	57	00:35:23	01:00:17	01:16:30
	GPD	D	48	00:24:39	00:55:10	02:17:43
	IPD	D	722	00:24:18	00:40:11	01:11:11
	NYSP	D	196	00:59:19	01:28:25	02:39:27
	SHERIFF	D	284	00:50:37	01:16:59	01:59:35
Unclassified	CHPD	D	3	00:35:58	00:44:49	00:50:08
	DPD	D	21	00:34:37	01:14:07	01:54:33

Total Call Time on Task Intervals, 2015-2016						
Incident Group	Agency	Call Source (Dispatch/Officer)	Unique Incidents	Median	75 th Percentile	90 th Percentile
	GPD	D	7	00:14:56	00:27:00	01:05:43
	IPD	D	316	00:17:54	00:36:43	01:06:41
	NYSP	D	119	01:05:57	02:00:09	03:37:42
	SHERIFF	D	396	00:36:55	01:10:43	01:52:07
Weapons Related	CHPD	D	7	00:55:19	01:05:23	01:27:40
	DPD	D	7	00:40:30	01:09:29	02:34:02
	GPD	D	7	00:33:41	00:50:47	02:12:16
	IPD	D	84	00:22:27	00:44:07	02:21:57
	NYSP	D	93	00:42:08	00:54:07	01:22:14
	SHERIFF	D	128	00:36:12	01:03:26	01:25:53
Welfare Check	CHPD	D	66	00:28:57	00:55:52	01:44:19
	DPD	D	126	00:39:39	01:12:16	01:53:22
	GPD	D	93	00:20:51	01:07:02	01:45:06
	IPD	D	1,650	00:26:39	00:48:24	01:15:19
	NYSP	D	677	00:55:54	01:34:27	02:37:29
	SHERIFF	D	1,137	00:47:11	01:20:01	02:08:55
Grand Total / Overall Time Intervals			93,296	00:25:01	00:53:11	01:36:54

Incident Group Detail, All Calls 2015-16	
Incident Group Member	Incident Count
911 (Hang Up, Open)	1,085
911 HANG	1,034
911 OPEN	51
Accident (Property Damage & Injury)	8,951
ENTRAPMENT	2
PD ACCIDENT	7,763
PI ACCIDENT	1,186
Alarm (Automatic, Fire, Police)	4,787
ALARM	3
ALARM FIRE	124
ALARM POLICE	4,658
ALARM TROUBLE	2
Alcohol/Drug Related	2,112
DRUGS	1,131
INTOXICATION	383
OVERDOSE	598
Animal Problem	1,671
ANIMAL PROBLEM	1,671
Assault, Fight, Harassment, Menacing, Rape, Prowling	3,590
ASSAULT	334
HARASSMENT	3,220
STABBING	36
Assist	7,549
ASSIST	7,402
SERVICE CALL	147
Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, Theft	4,845
BURGLARY	901
ROBBERY	63
THEFT	3,881
Complaint (Civil, Neighbor, Noise, Traffic, Other)	7,585
CIVIL CMPLNT	711
NOISE CMPLNT	2,623
REC VEHICLE	7
TRAFFIC CMPLNT	4,244
Criminal Mischief	1,133
CRIM MISCHIEF	1,133
Detail	1,071
SPECIAL DETAIL	1,071

Incident Group Detail, All Calls 2015-16	
Disorderly Conduct	844
DISORDERLY COND	844
Dispute	3,300
DISPUTE	3,300
Domestic	2,369
DOMESTIC	2,369
Escort	591
ESCORT	591
Fire (Structure, Brush, Vehicle, misc.)	401
BRUSH FIRE	14
FIRE OUTSIDE	18
FIREWORKS	89
HAZMAT	13
REFUSE FIRE	11
STRUCTURE FIRE	232
VEHICLE FIRE	24
Fraud	1,065
BAD CHECK	39
FRAUD	1,026
Information	2,052
INFORMATION	2,052
Local Law	1,154
LOCAL LAW	1,154
Medical	2,189
ABDOMINAL	14
ALLERGY	10
ANIMAL BITES	38
BACK PAIN	5
BREATHING PROB	52
BURNS	3
CARDIAC ARREST	256
CHEST PAIN	43
CHOKING	1
CO POISONING	1
CONVULSIONS	45
DEAD BODY	31
DIABETIC PROB	14
DROWNING	3
ELECTROCUTION	1
EMS	9

Incident Group Detail, All Calls 2015-16	
EMS STANDBY	1
EXPOSURE	9
EYE PROBLEMS	2
FALLS	86
HEADACHE	2
HEART PROBLEM	10
HEMORRHAGE	36
INJURED PERSON	67
MEDICAL	98
PREGNANCY	1
PSYCHIATRIC	1,011
SICK PERSON	124
STROKE	6
TRAUMATIC INJ	46
UNCONSCIOUS	164
Missing Persons	497
MISSING PERSON	497
Offenses Against Children	65
CHILD ABUSE	65
Other	336
AIR 1	3
AIR 4	2
BOMB THREAT	2
K9 REQUEST	5
REPOSSESSED	170
SEND E	4
SEND N	10
UNKNOWN PROBLEM	134
Z TEST CALL	6
Property Check	8,478
PROPERTY CHECK	8,478
Property Dispute	3,045
PROPERTY CMPLNT	2,723
UNSECURE PREMIS	322
Service Admin (Appearance Ticket, Warrant, Papers Served)	860
WARRANT	860
Sexual Abuse	251
SEX OFFENSE	251
Suspicious Condition, Vehicle, Person(s)	4,284
SUSPICIOUS	4,284

Incident Group Detail, All Calls 2015-16	
Traffic	26,983
PARKING PROBLEM	3,932
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	23,051
Transport	691
TRANSPORT	691
Trespassing, Loitering	1,401
TRESPASSING	1,401
Unclassified	995
UNCLASSIFIED	995
Weapons Related	371
SHOTS FIRED	290
WEAPONS	81
Welfare Check	3,990
WELFARE CHECK	3,990
Grand Total	1,085

Appendix 3 Detailed Maps

2016 Accident Calls in City of Ithaca

2016 Accident Calls in Town and City of Ithaca

2016 Domestic Calls in City of Ithaca

2016 Domestic Calls in Town and City of Ithaca

2016 Drugs and Burglary Calls in City of Ithaca

2016 Drugs and Burglary Calls in Town and City of Ithaca

2016 Nuisance Calls in City of Ithaca

2016 Nuisance Calls in Town and City of Ithaca

2016 Violence Calls in City of Ithaca

2016 Violence Calls in Town and City of Ithaca

Appendix 4 - Full Survey Responses