

Comparison analysis

Town of Boonton

Police Department

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Government Management Advisors LLC

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BACKGROUND

At the request of the governing body of the Town of Boonton, Government Management Advisors has undertaken a comparison study of the town's police department.

A comparison study simply looks at various parts of an operation in comparison with similar operations in other municipalities. With respect to police, there are no recognized, hard-and-fast "benchmarks" against which an individual police department can be measured. Therefore, a comparison study allows elected officials and professional staff to see how local operations compare with those in other jurisdictions.

The comparison data in this study comes from the final round of a series of studies done in New Jersey between 2004 and 2011 by Summit Collaborative Advisors LLC, a subcontractor to GMA for this study. Over those eight years, SCA worked with a number of municipalities to develop data that would be useful in evaluating their own operations.

How does Boonton compare with the communities in the database?

The thirteen other communities used in this study range in size from 7,500 to about 47,000. They are both urban and suburban. Some are similar to each other while others are quite different. For this reason, significant metrics are expressed in terms of "per X" — that is, the study looks more at density than either population or geographic area; uses tax base per capita rather than general wealth; expresses costs in *per capita* terms rather than absolute dollars; etc.

While Boonton's population is among the smallest, its density — people per square mile — is very close to the average.

Income per taxpayer and tax base per capita are both well below the average. Boonton's total expenditures per capita and local tax levy per capita are both very close to the average of all the towns.

Police staffing per capita is somewhat higher than the average, while police expenditures per capita are exactly at the average.¹

¹ NOTE that underlying data for the other towns is from 2010. Accordingly, Boonton's budget figures have been taken from 2010 as well. In only one case — police overtime costs — did we recalculate these figures, by adjusting Boonton's police overtime costs from 2015 backward at the rate of 2%/year to 2010 levels.

We conclude, therefore, that Boonton fits comfortably within the data universe of the other towns and that data provides adequate comparison for purposes of this study.

[Complete data sets are included at the end of the report.]

ISSUES

GMA was asked to undertake this study largely because Boonton's police chief has proposed hiring an additional police officer in addition to filling a vacancy at the dispatch desk.

In making his proposal, the chief has taken into account the difficulty of filling the current patrol schedule with only eleven officers; the time it takes to render a new officer truly and independently street-ready, especially in light of expected retirements; time spent in headquarters doing reports, as required by new policies and procedures; possible impact of new statewide bail processes; and the potential impact of new housing development in the town. In addition, he notes that the department used to have a specialist traffic unit, and that he thinks there should be more community-oriented policing.

None of these factors can be easily dismissed, but the town is also faced with financial realities, including other demands and priorities and the limits imposed by tax and spending caps.

Financial realities

Although positions are generally filled with people paid at the lowest entry rate, both new police employees would eventually rise to the top of the scale over a period of five to nine years. Based on detailed budget work done for another police department, the all-in, comprehensive cost of a new police officer will eventually be about \$150,000 (in 2015 dollars). This includes salary and salary-based benefits, payroll taxes, pension and insurance costs, etc, but not overtime or extra-duty work.

Accordingly, the decision to hire usually has a low initial impact that grows steadily until the employee reaches the top of the scale. Even an initial hire will carry a 40-50% overhead premium, depending on how soon pension payments begin and on the level of health insurance coverage provided.

Schedule

The Boonton PD's current work schedule for patrol officers is generally considered pretty efficient. In addition, the department has built "corrections" into the officers' regular tours, avoiding one of the typical issues with this so-called Pitman schedule. (In the Pitman schedule, the municipality owes the employee some additional time off, since the basic schedule generates 84 work hours in a two-week span, rather than 80. Some towns credit these hours as compensatory time to be taken at a mutually convenient time. Boonton has built this compensatory time into the schedule, avoiding the need to schedule random time off for each officer.)

With current staffing of eleven officers on patrol (plus four sergeants), one of the four shifts is always short one officer. If a second officer is off for any reason — sick, vacation, training, etc — there is only the sergeant and one officer on duty, rather than the nominal four people.

It should also be noted that one shortcoming of the Pitman schedule is that the same number of officers are scheduled to be on duty all hours of the day and week, regardless of the variations in workload that occur over that 168-hour period. This shortcoming is not limited to the Pitman schedule, however.

BOONTON PD COMPARISON²

This report attempts to address these issues in light of comparisons with other municipalities.

Staffing

The classic staffing measure is # of officers per 1000 residents. Although the value of this metric is often questioned, it is included here because it's always included in discussions like this, and is a *de facto* benchmark measure.

Of the thirteen towns in the study, Boonton, at current staffing levels, has the third-highest ratio of officers to population, at 2.5 officers per 1000. Glen Ridge and South Orange are tied for highest ratio, at 3.2 officers. East Brunswick is at 2.7.

² NOTE that Boonton data come from 2015, while the other towns' data come from 2010.

Another comparisons of note: The ratio of superior officers (sergeant and up) in Boonton is 25% higher than the average of all the towns. This is common with smaller police forces, where the patrol sergeant may have only two or three officers on duty. In larger jurisdictions, the ratio may be one sergeant for five-to-seven officers.

(A far better measure of the need for police staffing is committed time. This measures the percent of time police officers are actively engaged in tasks such as directed patrol (patrol that is specifically designated to perform a selected activity such as traffic), community contact, public engagement, investigation of complaints, etc. Random, routine patrol does not count as committed time. Unfortunately, neither Boonton nor any of the other towns in the group record committed time. As a result, this important tool is not available for this study.)

Relative size of the patrol force is about average, at 81% of the total complement of sworn officers. However, overtime as a percentage of salary costs is much higher in Boonton than in the other towns, at 7.4% of total compared with 3.4% on average. (Note that three towns did not report their overtime separately.)

Measured against other indicators of activity, here is how Boonton compares:

- The number of index crimes per patrol/traffic officer is only 58% of the average.
 - Index crimes per investigator (detective bureau) is 53% of the average.
 - Accidents per patrol/traffic officer is 85% of the average.
 - Moving summonses per patrol/traffic officer is 83% of the average.

TRANSITION

According to the information given to us, the town's practice in the past has been to wait until a departing employee is off the books before hiring a replacement. There is, accordingly, no overlap, and any training, orientation, or other ramping-up occurs after hire.

This has a beneficial effect on the municipal budget — at least in the short run — but has a clear effect on the department's ability to do its job. The department is, effectively, doubly shorthanded, since the new employee is not yet prepared to do the job and an experienced employee is spending time training and orienting the new employee.

If there are multiple departing employees over the relatively short period, this effect is magnified. Current and anticipated eligibility of several police officers for retirement concerns the chief, who believes that the department could find itself in difficulty if this past practice is maintained.

Dispatch staffing

Two issues affect the dispatch operation:

- One vacant position means that a replacement person is needed for 70 hours over each two-week period, or approximately 1,820 hours per year.
- No dispatchers are scheduled on Sundays, so approximately 1,250 hours of replacement time is needed.

These open hours are filled either by other dispatchers at overtime rates or by patrol officers taking the dispatch chair rather than being on patrol. Either approach costs about 50% more than having a regularly scheduled dispatcher in the chair.

Assigning a police officer to dispatch duties may also have an impact on how many officers are on patrol. Vacant position aside, a “time is money” analysis of covering Sundays with either dispatchers on overtime or on-duty police officers indicates that those 1,250 hours may be costing the town almost \$40,000. This is based on a straight-time rate for a mid-level police officer of about \$31 per hour. The overtime rate for a dispatcher is somewhat higher, and, of course, using a police officer on overtime would be higher still.

Court staffing

The town’s every-Monday court sessions also have an impact on the available of police officers for routine or special duty: two of them are assigned to court security during the session.

Civilian staffing

Boonton’s use of civilians in lieu of police officers appears to be quite efficient. The department’s secretary provides a variety of services that might otherwise be provided by officers, and, as noted, the dispatchers are civilians.

Although a lieutenant provides some IT- and technology-related services (at a salary significantly higher than an IT tech), the chief reports that this take no more than an hour or so per day. This reduces the inherent inefficiency of this activity to a minimal impact.

Patrol zones

At 2.3 square miles, Boonton is the next-to-smallest town geographically in the group. It also has the next-to-fewest miles of road for the police to patrol.

Boonton police operate with three patrol zones when a shift is fully staffed. The supervising sergeant ranges over all three zones.

With this arrangement, Boonton's patrol zones cover only 39% of the average mileage of the study towns. That is, the average patrol zone in Boonton includes 12.3 miles of road, while the overall average is 31.9.

Looking at population, Boonton's patrol zones have an average of 2,782 residents each, which is half the average of the study.

Traffic

The number of traffic accidents per mile of road in Boonton is 13% higher than the study average, but the number of accidents with injuries is only about half the average.

Crime

As noted above, the number of index crimes per patrol/traffic officer and per investigator are roughly half the average of the towns in the dataset.

The more important number is the ratio of crimes to population. Here, too — happily, for residents — Boonton's numbers are relatively low.

- At 11.1 index crimes per 1,000 residents, Boonton's figure is only 74% of the average. (Note that none of the towns in the study are crime-plagued. The three study towns with the highest crime rates are affluent Essex County communities.)
 - Violent crimes, at 1.1 per 1,000, are slightly above the average of 1.0.
 - Non-violent index crimes occurred at 71% of the average rate.

We should note that the chief does not believe that these figures accurately reflect workload. He would prefer that the number of complaints or investigations be used instead, because he thinks this is a better indicator of workload. We respectfully disagree with him on these grounds:

- These so-called “index crimes” are reported nationwide, according to definitions and standards developed by FBI. They are the only standard metric of crime.
 - While an allegation of assault may take just as much time to investigate before the allegation is disproved or dismissed, the alleged assault is not a crime until the police say it appears actually to have happened.
- While some departments are thought to “fudge” their numbers for a variety of reasons, this system remains the only one in use.
- To compare Boonton’s number of complaints/allegations/investigations with other towns’ numbers of index crimes would yield meaningless results.

DISCUSSION

Decision factors

In deciding on the proper staffing level for a police department, civilian elected officials generally rely on several factors in making their decision:

- **How it’s been done in the past.** There may be comfort in familiarity, and things may be working well. Conversely, they may know — as happens in some communities — that the police department is a mess and that things need to change.
- **The budget.** Regardless of all other factors, can the town afford additional staffing, or does it actually need to cut back. Boonton has cut back over recent years, and is now being asked to restore positions that are vacant.
- **Community expectations.** In a crime-ridden community, the size and effectiveness of the police force may be residents’ primary concern. In quieter communities, people may not care much, as long as they know an officer will come to their door when they need one.
- **Other priorities.** Related to budget issues, but focusing more on overall municipal priorities, elected officials may ask themselves whether the fully-loaded cost of a police officer could buy something that is more important under the current circumstances.

Considerations for the consultant

The scope of this study does not permit analysis of all the decision factors mentioned immediately above. We were asked to run a comparison and offer our comments and the benefit of our collective experience. We hope that the results will allow elected officials to weigh the current situation and our possible alternatives against these community-specific decision factors.

CONCLUSIONS

Chief's concerns

All of the concerns raised by the chief (related at the beginning of this report) are legitimate if all current practices and systems remain in place.

FILLING THE SCHEDULED SLOTS

While it is often more efficient to cover holes in the schedule with overtime, a 2,200-hour hole in the patrol schedule is inefficient. Add the need to staff the dispatch desk every Sunday, plus covering the open position on the desk, and there is not only a large financial cost but a time and workload drain on the officers who fill the open slots.

TIME/EFFORT REQUIRED FOR TRAINING A NEW OFFICER + EXPECTED RETIREMENTS

This is a legitimate concern. The chief notes that Boonton is on a repeating pattern that grew out of a mass departure of officers some years back. As all their replacements now come up to retirement, the burden of mass departure is repeated. There should be a plan to address this, based on the individual retirement plans of eligible officers.

NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORTS AND PROCESSES

This discussion reminds us of a similar situation with respect to nurses some years ago: they complained about spending more time writing reports than nursing. This, too, is a legitimate concern, but technology has proved a boon to the nurses, who no longer have to write and file reports by hand.

But, until the chief's concern becomes a reality, until officers are actually taken off the street in order to write reports, and unless technology fails to reduce the impact of this situation, we do not think it justifies hiring additional staff in anticipation.

However, we also recommend that elected officials remain very conscious of this situation, and that they acknowledge the fact that either a human or technological solution will be needed.

IMPACT OF NEW BAIL PROCESSES

This situation was new to us, and so we did some additional research. According to news reports, Morris County plans to spend about \$5 million to deal with the new requirements to process people who have been arrested.

The scope of the plan has not been published in sources available to us. (We did not contact county officials.)

Discussions with officials in three other Morris County towns yielded a range of responses. One believed there might be a minor impact on police overtime. Another had a similar concern, although the impact on overtime was thought to be more serious. A third was more concerned but had no firm plans. None anticipated additional hiring.

Perhaps elected officials, the administrator, and the chief should meet with county officials for a full briefing on the county's plans, which would also offer an opportunity to object in advance if the county plans too much reliance on small local police departments in carrying out the new mandate.

IMPACT OF NEW DEVELOPMENT

New housing in Boonton may or may not have an impact on the need for police services. Given the nature of the proposals, we doubt that the impact will be significant. If our assessment proves optimistic, adjustments can be made in the future, once the actual impact is known.

Alternatives for consideration

If the current pattern of three officers on duty with a shift supervisor is maintained for all hours on all days, the town should consider immediate hiring. However, comparison with other communities and the chief's desire to move beyond "what we've always done" suggest that other alternatives should be considered.

We offer three alternatives that do not involve additional hiring. Whether these alternatives prove attractive to the town depends on how well the alternatives address the decision factors discussed previously:

- Comfort with how it's been done in the past.
 - The budget.
- Community expectations.
 - Other priorities.

REDUCE NUMBER OF PATROL ZONES + CREATE SPECIALIST POSITIONS

Reducing the number of patrol zones from three to two will keep two officers and one sergeant on the road at all hours. It will free three police officers for assignment to other duties.

Depending on how the chief decides to re-assign these officers, these possibilities would be created:

- Scheduling additional patrol officers at times of greatest activity, rather than having the same number on duty at 5 o'clock Sunday morning as at 9 o'clock Friday night.
- Specialist assignments designed to meet particular needs of the department. These assignments could change as conditions dictate. If there is a particular traffic-related problem, officers could be assigned until the problem is solved. Similarly, neighborhood-specific issues could be addressed as needed, without disrupting normal patrol duties.
- Filling holes in shifts due to vacation, training, illness, etc, without using overtime.
- Developing career-building incentives for officers by assigning them to do something other than routine patrol.
- Enhancing the concept of "community policing" by assigning officers to work with community groups.

The chief wants to move the department forward. We believe this approach offers the opportunity for innovation without having a negative impact on basic policing or costing additional money.

CONTRACT DISPATCH SERVICES

Outsourcing dispatch services to the county or another police department would likely be much less expensive than Boonton's current system. Not only in New Jersey but across the country, many police department have

abandoned the notion that “we need our own dispatchers who know the town.” Technological and budget considerations have made large-scale dispatch facilities much more attractive.

Having one dispatcher for three or four patrol officers may have become a luxury.

If this alternative is not attractive to the town, the vacancy should be filled. In addition, the town should increase the dispatchers’ schedule to the full Pitman. This would presumably include a pay increment for the dispatchers, but we doubt that it would come anywhere near the cost of covering shifts with a police officer or overtime-rate dispatcher. It would also free the time of police officers to do police work.

HIRE PART-TIME COURT SECURITY

Many municipalities are hiring retired law-enforcement officers to provide court security. At a rate of approximately \$25 per hour, this is less expensive than the cost of a local officer at overtime rates. In addition, it frees two officers for other work on court days.

SUMMARY

Even within the limited scope of this study, we found a police department that appears to be operating efficiently and effectively.

However, given a current level of staffing that includes two vacancies, it seems that further economies could be achieved if the town considers the alternatives we have offered.

If these alternatives are not attractive to the town, additional hiring is necessary.

Demographics & income

Town	County	Form of govt	Population			Area	Pop/sq mi 2010	Income per taxpayer 2005	Tax base 2010	Tax base per capita 2010
			2000	2010	Change					
Bergenfield	Bergen	Boro	26,247	26,764	2.0%	2.9	9,229	\$26,569	\$2,894,428,150	\$108,146
BOONTON	Morris	Town	8,496	8,347	-1.8%	2.3	3,575	\$36,209	\$1,226,196,670	\$146,903
Clinton twp	Hunterdon	Sm Muni	12,957	13,478	4.0%	33.9	398	\$49,971	\$2,457,086,505	\$182,303
East Brunswick	Middlesex	M-C	46,756	47,512	1.6%	22.0	2,160	\$36,248	\$8,012,226,665	\$168,636
Glen Ridge	Essex	Boro	7,271	7,527	3.5%	1.3	5,790	\$66,299	\$1,499,187,376	\$199,175
Livingston	Essex	C-M	27,391	29,366	7.2%	13.9	2,113	\$87,781	\$7,873,432,114	\$268,114
Millburn	Essex	Twp	19,765	20,149	1.9%	9.4	2,144	\$149,750	\$8,826,109,459	\$438,042
Montclair	Essex	C-M	38,977	37,669	-3.4%	6.3	5,976	\$68,408	\$7,077,603,775	\$187,889
Mt Laurel	Burlington	C-M	40,221	44,701	11.1%	21.9	2,041	\$20,289	\$6,612,563,926	\$147,929
Raritan twp	Hunterdon	Twp	19,809	22,185	12.0%	37.9	585	\$44,919	\$4,195,685,558	\$189,123
South Orange	Essex	Sp Chart	16,964	16,198	-4.5%	2.9	5,586	\$60,829	\$2,776,495,377	\$171,410
Summit	Union	City	21,131	21,457	1.5%	6.1	3,518	\$116,184	\$6,804,302,351	\$317,113
Tenafly	Bergen	Boro	13,806	14,681	6.3%	4.6	3,192	\$97,646	\$3,328,257,342	\$226,705
Wall	Monmouth	Twp	25,261	26,274	4.0%	30.6	859	\$44,978	\$6,257,212,058	\$238,152
Minimum			7,271	7,527	-4.5%	1.3	398	\$20,289	\$1,226,196,670	\$108,146
Average			23,218	24,022	3.3%	14.0	3,369	\$64,720	\$4,988,627,666	\$213,546
Median			20,470	21,821	2.7%	7.9	2,676	\$55,400	\$5,226,448,808	\$188,506
Maximum			46,756	47,512	12.0%	37.9	9,229	\$149,750	\$8,826,109,459	\$438,042
BOONTON % of average			37%	35%	-54%	17%	106%	56%	25%	69%

Police

Staffing & budget calculations

Town	Staffing calculations					Budget calculations			Expenditures			
	Total sworn	Sworn per 1000 pop	Brass as % of total sworn	Patrol-traffic as % of sworn	Civilians as % of total workforce	Budget per capita	Budget per police officer	OT as % of S&W	Salaries & wages	Other expenses (incl vehicle purchase)	Overtime	Total
Bergenfield	45	1.7	33%	76%	20%	\$228	\$135,822	2.7%	\$5,935,942	\$176,060	\$161,772	\$6,112,002
BOONTON	21	2.5	38%	81%	19%	\$289	\$114,852	7.4%	\$2,308,267	\$103,635	\$170,465	\$2,411,902
Clinton twp	24	1.8	29%	79%	11%	\$194	\$108,676		\$2,470,170	\$138,060	No report	\$2,608,230
East Brunswick	82	1.7	27%	77%	23%	\$259	\$150,083		\$11,621,290	\$685,487	No report	\$12,306,777
Glen Ridge	24	3.2	33%	75%	14%	\$344	\$107,744	5.4%	\$2,428,315	\$157,539	\$129,973	\$2,585,854
Livingston	69	2.3	25%	74%	15%	\$325	\$138,439	4.9%	\$9,168,095	\$384,186	\$452,296	\$9,552,281
Millburn	45	2.2	31%	82%	17%	\$332	\$148,726	2.5%	\$6,218,556	\$474,121	\$155,440	\$6,692,677
Montclair	102	2.7	28%	74%	15%	\$332	\$122,569	3.3%	\$11,993,000	\$509,000	\$400,000	\$12,502,000
Mt Laurel	57	1.3	25%	81%	10%	\$152	\$119,270	0.1%	\$6,492,939	\$305,452	\$9,707	\$6,798,391
Raritan twp	30	1.4	27%	83%	9%	\$183	\$135,009	0.6%	\$3,838,392	\$211,889	\$21,218	\$4,050,281
South Orange	52	3.2	37%	83%	12%	\$411	\$128,127	4.7%	\$6,411,418	\$251,169	\$300,000	\$6,662,587
Summit	46	2.1	30%	83%	18%	\$280	\$130,428	3.3%	\$5,724,361	\$275,314	\$187,367	\$5,999,675
Tenafly	30	2.0	40%	80%	14%	\$372	\$181,888	2.9%	\$5,233,850	\$222,783	\$151,042	\$5,456,633
Wall	60	2.3	25%	78%	39%	\$345	\$151,146		\$8,627,210	\$441,524	No report	\$9,068,734
Minimum	21	1.3	25%	74%	9%	\$152	\$107,744	0.1%	\$2,308,267	\$103,635	\$9,707	\$2,411,902
Average	49.1	2.2	31%	79%	17%	\$289	\$133,770	3.4%	\$6,319,415	\$309,730	\$194,480	\$6,629,145
Median	45.5	2.2	30%	80%	15%	\$307	\$132,719	3.3%	\$6,077,249	\$263,242	\$161,772	\$6,387,295
Maximum	102	3.2	40%	83%	39%	\$411	\$181,888	7.4%	\$11,993,000	\$685,487	\$452,296	\$12,502,000
BOONTON % of average	43%	116%	125%	103%	114%	100%	86%	215%	37%	33%	88%	36%

NOTE: Staffing info is 2010, 2015 for Boonton. Budget figures are 2010; Boonton overtime reduced by 2%/yr from 2015 back to 2010.

Police Staffing

Town	Assignment of sworn officers					Sworn officers							Civilian positions			
	Patrol	Traffic	Admin	Investigations (inc juv)	Other	Chief	Dpty chief	Capt	Lieut	Sgt	Cpl	Police officer	Director	Dispatcher (FT)	Office support	Other
Bergenfield	32	2	5	6	0	1	0	2	5	7	0	30	0	8	3.0	0
BOONTON	17	0	2	3	0	1		1	1	5		13		3	1.0	1
Clinton twp	17	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	17	1	0	1.3	0.65
East Brunswick	55	8	5	12	2	0	1	2	8	11	0	60	1	11	10.0	3
Glen Ridge	18	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	16	0	2	2.0	0
Livingston	46	5	8	7	3	1	0	2	4	10	1	51	0	6	6.0	0
Millburn	34	3	3	5	0	1	0	2	4	7	0	31	0	6	3.0	
Montclair	70	5	3	25		1	2	2	10	14	0	73	0	12	6.0	0
Mt Laurel	45	1	5	6	0	1	0	0	3	10	6	37	0	0	6.0	0
Raritan twp	25	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	5	0	22	0	2	1.0	0
South Orange	41	2	2	7	0	1	0	2	7	9	0	33	0	4	2.5	0.5
Summit	33	5	2	6	0	1	1	0	4	8	0	32	0	5	5.0	0
Tenafly	23	1	3	3	0	1	0	2	3	6	0	18	0	4	1.0	0
Wall	45	2	6	8	0	1	0	1	3	10	0	45	0	13	5.0	20
Minimum	17	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	13	0	0	1.0	0
Average	35.8	2.6	3.6	6.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	4.1	8.0	0.5	34.1	0.2	5.4	3.8	1.9
Median	33.5	2.0	3.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	3.5	7.5	0.0	31.5	0.0	4.5	3.0	0.0
Maximum	70	8	8	25	3	1	2	2	10	14	6	73	1	13	10.0	20
BOONTON % of average																

Police Indicators

Town	Calculations based on indicators										Crime			Service calls	
	Crimes per 1000 pop	Violent crimes per 1000 pop	Non-violent crime per 1000 pop	% violent	Domestic violence per 1000 pop	Crimes per patrol officer	Crimes per investigator	% of crimes cleared by arrest	Percent juvenile arrests	Special-interest offences per 1K pop	Violent	Non-violent	Domestic violence	Per 1000 pop	Per patrol officer
Bergenfield	5.1	1.1	4.0	21.9%	3.4	4.3	23	28%	10%	13	30	107	91	1,160	970
BOONTON	11.1	1.1	10.1	9.7%	3.4	5.5	31	29%	7%	30	9	84	UNK	1,530	751
Clinton twp	2.9	0.1	2.7	5.1%	4.5	2.3	39	38%	0%	21	2	37	60	2,561	2,031
East Brunswick	18.7	0.9	17.7	5.1%	4.1	16.1	74	99%	59%	36	45	843	196	822	710
Glen Ridge	25.8	0.9	24.8	3.6%	5.2	10.8	65	22%	9%	34	7	187	39	3,583	1,498
Livingston	13.6	0.4	13.2	3.0%	1.9	8.7	57	45%	4%	22	12	388	57	1,081	690
Millburn	26.1	1.0	25.1	3.8%	3.2	15.5	105	53%	21%	31	20	506	65	841	498
Montclair	19.4	2.0	17.4	10.3%	2.7	10.4	29	71%	61%	37	75	654	102	1,481	797
Mt Laurel	15.7	0.9	14.8	5.4%	5.3	15.6	117	14%	14%	11	38	663	238	662	658
Raritan twp	10.9	0.5	10.4	4.5%	6.7	9.7	81	49%	45%	22	11	231	149	531	471
South Orange	29.1	3.6	25.6	12.3%	2.7	11.5	67	19%		41	58	414	43	1,329	525
Summit	10.7	0.5	10.3	4.3%	6.7	7.0	38	17%	22%	26	10	220	143	1,105	718
Tenafly	7.1	0.2	6.9	2.9%	1.4	4.5	35	177%	30%	17	3	101	20	1,033	659
Wall	15.6	0.7	14.9	4.6%	5.2	9.1	51	331%	19%	24	19	391	136	693	405
Minimum	2.9	0.1	2.7	2.9%	1.4	2.3	23	14%	0%	11	2	37	20	531	405
Average	15.1	1.0	14.1	6.9%	4.1	9.4	58	71%	23%	26	24	345	103	1,315	813
Median	14.6	0.9	14.0	4.9%	4.1	9.4	54	41%	19%	25	16	310	91	1,093	700
Maximum	29.1	3.6	25.6	21.9%	6.7	16.1	117	331%	61%	41	75	843	238	3,583	2,031
BOONTON % of average	74%	108%	71%	140%	UNK	58%	53%	41%	32%	116%				116%	92%

NOTE: Crime info is 2010, 2015 for Boonton.

Police Investigations

Town	Cases		Violent crimes cleared by:			Non-violent crimes cleared by:			Special-interest offences										
	Open- ed	Closed	Arrest	# juvenile arrests	Other	Arrest	# juvenile arrests	Other	Drug offences	Auto theft	Robbery	Burglary	Shop- lifting	Theft from autos	Fraud	Identity theft	Dis- orderly persons (non UCR)	Criminal mischief	Gang- related crime
Bergenfield	272	141	20	2	1	19	2	0	19	2	9	29	11	6	26	60	147	33	0
BOONTON	74	46	27	2					40	4	4	14	26	17	32	8	68	35	3
Clinton twp	135	148	4	0	0	11	1	3	199	1	0	13	2	8	14	19	1	20	0
East Brunswick	409	245	187	110		689	94		157	24	15	89	259	119	331	108	384	241	0
Glen Ridge	629	315	23	2	20	20	27	93	18	7	2	77	4	31	31	6	24	54	UNK
Livingston	392	373	24	1		154	124		49	11	7	46	180	39	77		150	98	UNK
Millburn	No report		14	3		265	68		20	12	12	55	209	57	122	0	77	68	0
Montclair	1,436	758	38	23		478	12	124	176	23	41	186	47	107	151	90	279	183	97
Mt Laurel	UNK	UNK	7	1	1	91	10	7	191	22	12	88	55	17	48	9	7	29	0
Raritan twp	439	302	20	9		99	17		171	9	3	40	65	27	17	14	6	127	
South Orange	494	93	30			62			30	31	41	135	23	104	49	25	102	131	0
Summit	1,397	1182	9	2		31	4	26	39	5	2	37	15	16	138	23	136	145	2
Tenafly	No report		10	3		174	46	14	32	9	1	21	4	12	17	23	87	42	
Wall	529	390	70	13		1289	119		308	14	2	100	14	58	19	25		82	0
Minimum	74	46	4	0	0	11	1	0	18	1	0	13	2	6	14	0	1	20	0
Average	564	363	35	13	6	260	44	38	104	12	11	66	65	44	77	32	113	92	10
Median	439	302	22	2	1	99	22	14	45	10	6	51	25	29	40	23	87	75	0
Maximum	1,436	1,182	187	110	20	1,289	124	124	308	31	41	186	259	119	331	108	384	241	97
BOONTON % of average																			

Police Traffic

Town	Traffic calculations								Accidents		Enforcement					
	Miles of road per patrol zone	Avg population per patrol zone	Accidents per mile of road	Accidents per patrol/traffic officer	% accidents with injuries	Ratio: summonses to stops	Moving summonses per patrol/traffic officer	DWI per patrol/traffic officer	With injuries	Total	Miles of road patrolled	Patrol zones	# stops	Moving summonses	DWI summonses	Parking violations
Bergenfield	17.3	6,691	11.7	24	19%	1.2	196	0.9	151	804	69	4	5,438	6,661	32	4,739
BOONTON	12.3	2,782	10.2	22	9%	0.7	115	2.7	33	378	37	3	2,826	1,956	46	4,885
Clinton twp	73.5	6,739	2.3	18	21%	0.7	156	5.6	72	339	147	2	4,033	2,963	106	521
East Brunswick	42.4	9,502	13.8	47	UNK	0.5	124	4.1	UNK	2,934	212	5	14,956	7,829	258	191
Glen Ridge	11.2	3,764	10.6	13	23%	1.0	116	2.3	55	238	22	2	2,122	2,088	42	2,552
Livingston	25.3	4,894	9.6	29	12%	1.0	119	0.3	172	1,456	152	6	5,968	6,054	16	2,579
Millburn	29.3	5,037	10.7	34	11%	0.5	36	0.8	135	1,248	117	4	2,899	1,337	31	719
Montclair	16.3	6,278	13.1	17	22%	0.8	121	1.2	278	1,284	98	6	10,982	9,059	91	13,575
Mt Laurel	23.1	5,588	9.1	37	16%	0.5	84	2.9	276	1,683	185	8	7,146	3,877	133	50
Raritan twp	78.7	7,395	4.1	39	16%	UNK	303	5.9	154	978	236	3	UNK	7,577	148	187
South Orange	13.8	4,050	9.1	12	10%	1.3	95	0.8	51	501	55	4	3,258	4,092	33	13,069
Summit	21.0	5,364	7.1	16	16%	0.7	107	1.3	96	597	84	4	6,066	4,063	51	5,391
Tenafly	15.8	3,670	7.9	21	UNK	0.9	224	1.4	UNK	499	63	4	6,000	5,387	33	
Wall	66.3	6,569	7.1	40	UNK			4.9	230	1,875	265	4	15,726	No report	228	211
Minimum	11.2	2,782	2.3	12	9%	0.5	36	0.3	33	238	22	2	2,122	1,337	16	50
Average	31.9	5,595	9.0	26	16%	0.8	138	2.5	142	1,058	124	4	6,725	4,842	89	3,744
Median	22.1	5,476	9.3	23	16%	0.8	119	1.9	143	891	107	4	5,968	4,092	49	2,552
Maximum	78.7	9,502	13.8	47	23%	1.3	303	5.9	278	2,934	265	8	15,726	9,059	258	13,575
BOONTON % of average	39%	50%	113%	85%	55%	85%	83%	108%								

Police

Miscellaneous information

Town	Calls for service	Qualifying events (24 max)	Civilian assignments (8 max)	Social media policy	Auto report non-police situations (6 max)	Dispatch services	Accredited	Court security
Bergenfield	31,049	16	2	No	5	In house	CALEA	Mixed
BOONTON	12,775	13	2	In process	5	In house	In process	Mixed
Clinton twp	34,520	18	5	Yes	4	County	In process	Retired
East Brunswick	39,035	16	4	No	5	In house	In process	Mixed
Glen Ridge	26,972	21	1	Yes	5	In house	CALEA	On duty
Livingston	31,731	15	4	In process	5	In house	CALEA	On duty
Millburn	16,942	17	1	No	4	In house	In process	Mixed
Montclair	55,789	18	1	In process	3	In house	In process	OT
Mt Laurel	29,603	14	3	Yes	5	County	State	Retired
Raritan twp	11,772	12	2	Yes	6	County	No	On duty
South Orange	21,529	16	3	No	4	In house	No	OT
Summit	23,709	22	3	Yes	5	In house	State	On duty
Tenafly	15,163	15	1	No	5	In house	No	On duty
Wall	18,213	14	1	No	5	In house	CALEA	Retired
Minimum	11,772	12	1		3			
Average	26,343	16	2.4		5			
Median	25,341	16	2.0		5			
Maximum	55,789	22	5		6			
BOONTON % of average								