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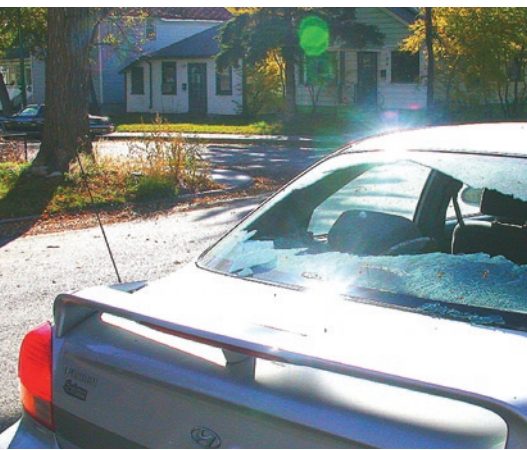
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CRITICAL ISSUES IN POLICING SERIES:  
**Violent Crime and the Economic Crisis:  
Police Chiefs Face a New Challenge**  
PART I





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**Violent Crime and the Economic Crisis:  
Police Chiefs Face a New Challenge**

**PART I**

**January 2009**



**POLICE EXECUTIVE  
RESEARCH FORUM**

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Edited by Craig Fischer

Cover and interior design by Dave Williams

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Motorola Vice Presidents Rick Neal and Mark Moon

# Acknowledgments

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY DEEP APPRECIATION to all of our PERF members—and in particular, to the departments that responded to the PERF survey that served as the basis for this report, and to our members who traveled to Washington to attend our Violent Crime Summit in October. I can't say this often enough: At any given moment PERF is involved in dozens of separate projects and activities, and all of them benefit from the wisdom of our members and their generosity in sharing their knowledge and expertise with each other and with our PERF staff. Indeed, there is little that PERF could accomplish without the help that we receive from our members every day.

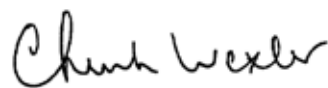
And because this report describes PERF's exploration of a rapidly changing issue that seemed to come out of nowhere—the impact of the economic crisis on local police agencies—I would like to give special thanks to our friends at Motorola. Without the Motorola Foundation's generous support of the Critical Issues in Policing series, PERF would find it difficult to react quickly to swift-moving developments like the economic crisis that swept the nation in a matter of months. Motorola has provided PERF with a great deal of flexibility to uncover emerging issues and explore them as they happen, and we are very grateful for Motorola's generosity and trust.

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And Bill Tegeler, our Deputy Director of Management Services, organized a flawless Summit at the Newseum, aided by Emily Milstein-Greengart, who conducted the preliminary planning for the event. Shannon McFadden, Rebecca Neuburger, and Tara Black helped to keep things running smoothly on the day of the Summit, and our PERF Fellow, Rachael Bambery, served as photographer. Craig Fischer produced this report, and his uncanny ability to pull together all of this information continues to amaze me. Dave Williams provided the graphic design expertise.



Executive Director  
Police Executive Research Forum  
Washington, D.C.





## Issues that Police Agencies Would Like to See Addressed by the Next President

- *Illegal Immigration* was the most frequently-cited issue identified by respondents.
- Other responses included:
  - Help deal with *gangs*
  - Increase *partnerships* among law enforcement agencies (all levels)
  - *Community enforcement*
  - Enhance *communications and information-sharing* among law enforcement (both inter-agency and all levels)

# Introduction: New Challenges, Unexpected Crises Are a Constant for Police Chiefs

By PERF Executive Director Chuck Wexler

IF THERE IS ONE THING THAT POLICE CHIEFS can count on, it's that they will constantly be faced with new challenges and problems. Less than a year ago, the issues at the top of many chiefs' agendas had to do with recent spikes in violent crime, dealing with gang-related crime, and for some departments, the hot-button issue of immigration enforcement at the local level.

But then came the 2008 economic crisis, and with it the reductions in many local jurisdictions' tax bases. Suddenly, the most pressing issue for many chiefs was how they were going to manage 5-percent cuts in their current-year budgets, with 10- or 20-percent cuts next year, and who knows what after that. Should they cut some programs to the bone in order to avoid any reductions in sworn personnel? Or cut some sworn personnel in order to avoid devastating damage to training programs or needed technological upgrades? And what will the cuts mean to the progress that has been made in crime control and community policing?

None of the choices look good, and it doesn't help that chiefs had little or no warning of the budget calamity. But that is the world of local police executives—every day, tough decisions that cannot be avoided.

This report reflects the upheavals that have occurred in recent months. It is part of PERF's Critical Issues in Policing series, which for several years has aimed to track the issues of greatest concern to police departments. We talk to chiefs every day and hear what's on their minds; we conduct surveys to gather information on the emerging issues; and we hold Summits where chiefs and mayors come together to talk about their problems and compare notes about the solutions they are developing.

This year, we conducted our Critical Issues survey in the last week of July, and began by asking chiefs for their latest crime statistics, as we have done several times since we first noticed that violent crime levels in many cities spiked in 2005. We also asked about the factors that chiefs saw as contributing to the crime problems in their jurisdictions.

But as we were writing the questions for this year's survey, it already was becoming clear that the national economy was in serious trouble. Many of the bad headlines did not come until later—Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, AIG, Washington Mutual, Wachovia, the \$700-billion financial industry rescue bill, and the auto industry crisis, to name a few. But the Bear Stearns collapse and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac bailouts had already occurred, and we were already hearing anecdotal reports that police budgets were being hurt.

So we added some questions to our survey about the economic crisis, and the results were startling. As detailed later in this report, nearly 40 percent of the responding agencies said they had already experienced a decrease in their operating budgets.

By the time we held our Fall 2008 Summit on October 8, the newspapers were full of stories saying that the United States might be facing the worst economic situation since the Great Depression 75 years ago. The economic crisis became one of the key topics at the Summit, and this report includes commentary by some of the chiefs who attended.

Of course, with the Summit occurring less than a month before the Presidential election, national politics also were on the minds of the chiefs and mayors at our Summit. So we arranged to have representatives of the Obama and McCain campaigns attend. They listened to PERF members discuss the

economy, crime levels, and other matters, and then made presentations outlining their candidates' positions on policing and crime issues.

I am pleased to note here that one of the Obama representatives at PERF's Summit, Eric Holder, later was named as President-elect Obama's choice to be the nation's next Attorney General. Based on his comments at our Summit, found later in this report, it appears that Mr. Holder will go out of his way to work with local police executives and take their

views into account as he helps to develop national policies and programs.

PERF will continue to closely monitor the economic issues facing police executives as well as the other issues raised in this report. As this report goes to press, we have just sent out a second survey to our members to measure the significant changes in the economy that are having an impact on police departments.



Miami Chief  
John Timoney  
and Philadelphia  
Commissioner  
Charles Ramsey

RIGHT: Kansas City, Mo.  
Chief James Corwin

FAR RIGHT: Omaha,  
Neb. Chief Eric Buske



# PERF Survey: Overall Crime Levels Continued to Decline in 2008, But Many Cities Are Still Showing Increases

PERF'S JULY 2008 SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT agencies found that violent crime levels across the United States continued their overall decline in the first six months of 2008. That followed an overall decrease in violent crime in 2007. (PERF began collecting crime data in 2005 after noticing that violent crime levels were increasing sharply, after a decade of declining or stable levels of violence. PERF's surveys, later confirmed by the FBI's large-scale Uniform Crime Reporting system, showed significant increases in violence in 2005 and 2006.)

Specifically, among PERF's set of 56 jurisdictions that has proved to be an accurate crime forecaster, during the first six months of 2008:

- Murder declined 10.5 percent.
- Robbery declined 3.3 percent.
- Aggravated assault declined 4.2 percent.
- Aggravated assault with a firearm declined 5.0 percent.

All figures represent data for January through June 2008, compared to the same time period in 2007.

When violent crime spiked in 2005 and 2006, many police agencies launched aggressive countermeasures, such as special tactical units focusing on reducing violence in crime "hot spots," working with federal agents to impose stiff federal penalties for the worst perpetrators of gun violence, targeting juvenile violence with enforcement and delinquency prevention programs, and

so on. The good news is that the lower overall levels of violence in 2007 and the first half of 2008 suggest that those initiatives have had an impact. Compstat and similar programs that involve daily or weekly collection and analysis of crime data have made it possible for police to respond to spikes in violence much more quickly, and in a more targeted way, than was possible in the past.

However, PERF's latest survey also continues to show that crime is a "tale of two cities." Not all cities are showing improvements in crime statistics. Among all jurisdictions responding to the survey, 31 percent showed an increase in homicides for the first half of 2008; 42 percent showed an increase in rapes; 43 percent showed an increase in robberies; 36 percent showed an increase in aggravated assaults; and 39 percent showed an increase in aggravated assaults with a firearm.

**Figure 1. PERF's survey shows that crime is still "a tale of two cities"—with a split between increases and decreases in violent crime.**

CRIME TYPE	% OF ALL JURISDICTIONS		
	REPORTED A DECREASE	REPORTED NO CHANGE	REPORTED AN INCREASE
Homicide (N=209)	47 %	22 %	<b>31%</b>
Rape (N=208)	50 %	8 %	<b>42%</b>
Robbery (N=209)	53 %	4 %	<b>43 %</b>
Aggravated Assault (N=209)	63 %	1 %	<b>36 %</b>
Aggravated Assault w/ Firearm (N=184)	51 %	10 %	<b>39 %</b>

Change from Jan.-June 2007 to Jan.-June 2008

In 2008, PERF also expanded its crime survey to include data on property crime as well as violent crime, and the pattern was similar. Overall, total property crime levels were down, but many individual cities showed increases.

- Burglary declined 1 percent.
- Theft declined 1 percent.
- Motor vehicle theft declined 14 percent.
- Arson declined 13 percent.

But these figures do not tell the whole story. Nearly half of the responding jurisdictions (47 percent) showed *increases* in burglary in the first half of 2008; 44 percent showed increases in theft; 24 percent showed increases in motor vehicle theft; and 37 percent showed increases in arson.

As was the case in PERF's 2007 crime survey, gangs and juvenile crime topped the list of the factors that most police departments identified as contributing to violence. However, "economy/poverty/unemployment" moved up a notch to the Number 3

**Figure 3. Top 10 Factors Identified as Contributing to Violent Crime.**

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VIOLENT CRIME	% OF AGENCIES IDENTIFYING AS A PROBLEM
1. Gangs	82 %
2. Juveniles / youth crime	80 %
<b>3. Economy / poverty / unemployment</b>	<b>74 %</b>
4. Impulsive violence / disrespect issues	74 %
5. Release of offenders from correctional institutions	69 %
6. Drugs-Cocaine	67 %
7. Poor parenting	63 %
8. Increased availability of guns	55 %
9. Reduced cooperation from witnesses / victims <b>(not in top 10 last year)</b>	37 %
10. Educational system-increasing dropout rates <b>(not in top 10 last year)</b>	36 %

**Figure 2. Property Crime: Increases vs. Decreases in 2008.**

CRIME TYPE	% OF ALL JURISDICTIONS		
	REPORTED A DECREASE	REPORTED NO CHANGE	REPORTED AN INCREASE
Burglary (N=209)	53 %	0 %	<b>47 %</b>
Theft (N=208)	56 %	0 %	<b>44 %</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft (N=209)	75 %	1 %	<b>24 %</b>
Arson (N=189)	54 %	10 %	<b>37 %</b>

Change from Jan.–June 2007 to Jan.–June 2008

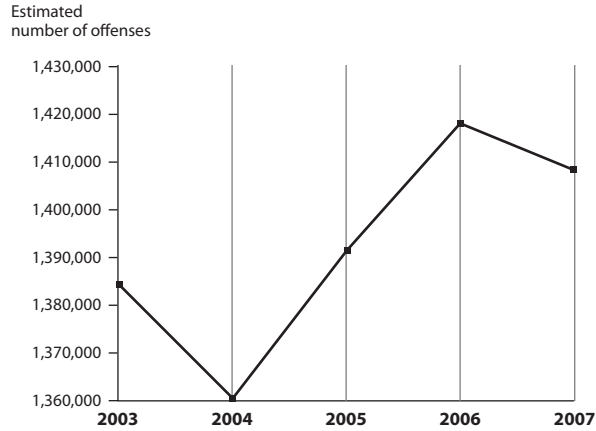
spot, with 74 percent of responding agencies citing economic factors as a contributing factor—**up from 63 percent a year ago.**

Finally, it should be pointed out that according to FBI figures, the reduction in violent crime nationwide in 2007 has not cancelled out the sharp increases in violence in 2005 and 2006; at the end of 2007 violence remained at higher levels than in 2004.

In addition, it is useful to view the overall reductions in violent crime in the United States in 2007 and the first half of 2008 in a larger context. As the figures below indicate, violent crime levels in the United States are much, much higher than in the European Union (EU) nations and other countries. For example, even though the EU has a total population that is 63 percent larger than the U.S. population, the United States has nearly six times as many homicides as the EU. And homicides in the United States are far more likely to be committed with a firearm.

**Figure 4. However, according to the FBI, violent crime level remains higher than in 2004.**

Violent Crime Offense Figure  
Five-Year Trend, 2003–2007

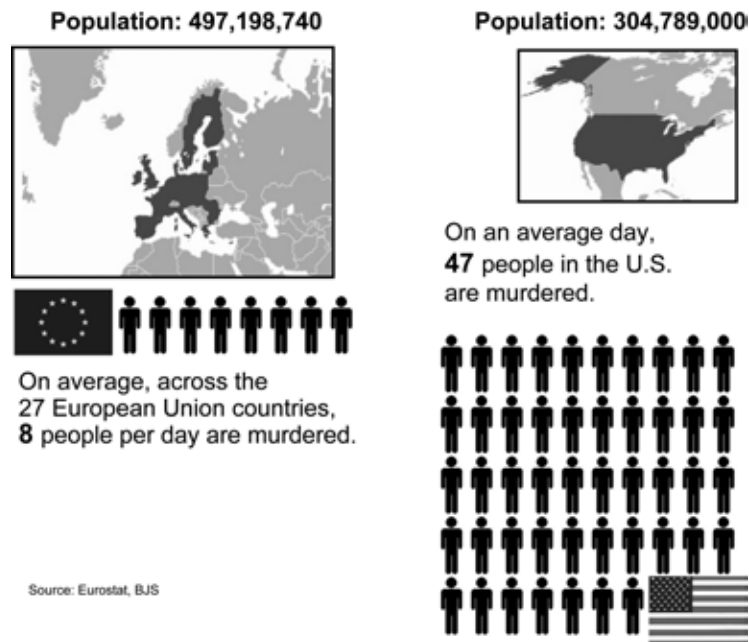


Source: FBI



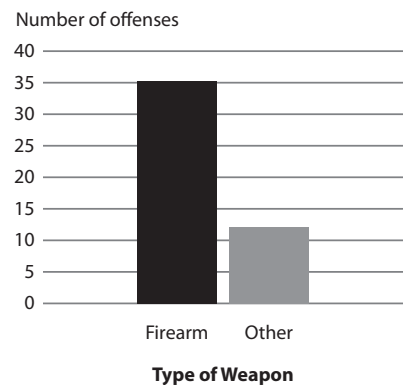
London Metropolitan Police Commander Sue Akers

**Figure 5. Homicides per day: EU vs. U.S.**



**Figure 6. Homicides in U.S.**

Of the 47 homicides committed on an average day in the U.S., 75 percent are committed with a firearm.



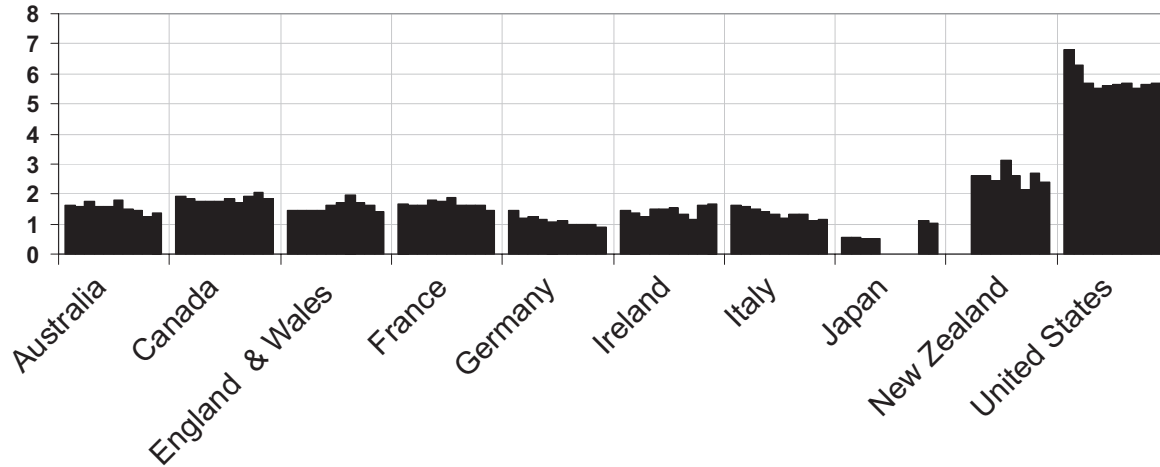
As a point of comparison, in London, 18 percent of homicides are committed using firearms.

Sources: BJS, Met Police

### Figure 7. Homicide: Long-Term Trends

The U.S. homicide rate is higher than those of other industrialized nations:

Homicide per 100,000 population:  
Selected Industrialized Nations (1997-2006)

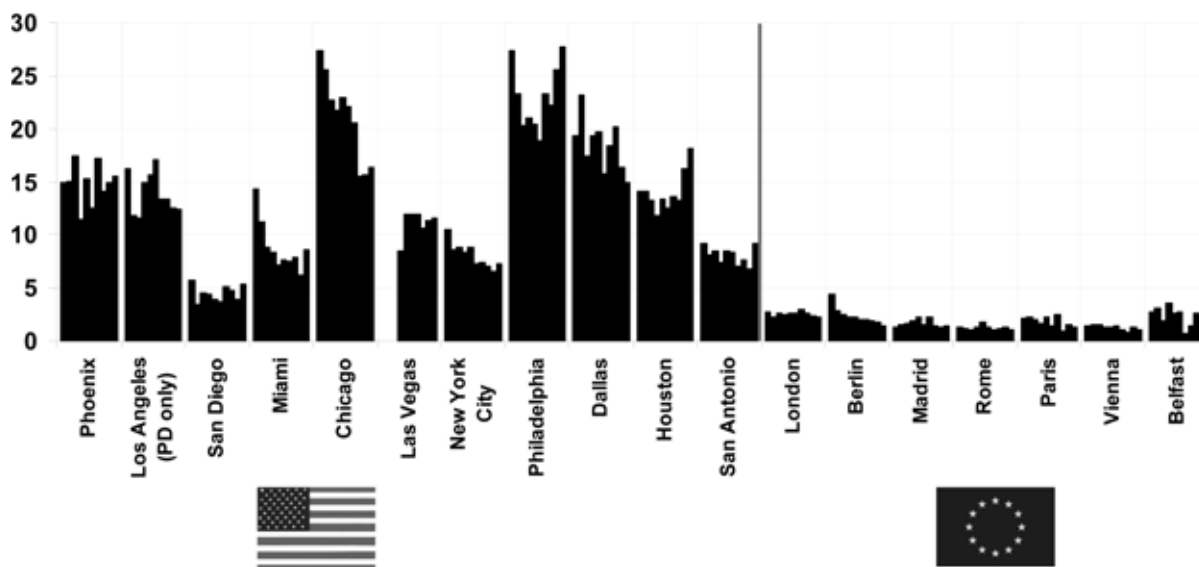


Source: BJS, Home Office, Statcan, Eurostat, statJP, ABS, NZ Police

### Figure 8. Violence

U.S. cities have homicide rates far higher than those of European cities.

US Cities vs European Cities:  
Homicide per 100k population (1997-2006)



Source: BJS, Eurostat

# Chiefs Report that the Economic Recession Is Affecting Their Budgets and Operations

## PERF SURVEY REVEALS EARLY SIGNS OF TROUBLE FOR POLICE BUDGETS

PERF conducted its 2008 crime survey in the last week of July—a time when there were already signs that the nation’s economy was undergoing significant stresses. (At that time, newspapers had already carried stories about the collapse of Bear Stearns and the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac bailouts. But the news about the economic crisis hitting Lehman Brothers, Merrill Lynch, AIG, Washington Mutual, and Wachovia had not yet been told, and Congress had not even begun to consider the \$700-billion bailout of the financial industry.)

Because the economic crisis seemed likely to affect police operations, PERF included a number of questions about the economy in its July 2008 survey. The results were somewhat startling. Nearly 40 percent of responding agencies reported that they had



San Francisco Chief Heather Fong

*already* seen a decrease in their operating budgets. And even larger numbers of agencies said the economic downturn had affected their ability to reduce crime and deliver services. Perhaps because many police department budgets are funded in part by local property taxes, 39 percent of responding agencies

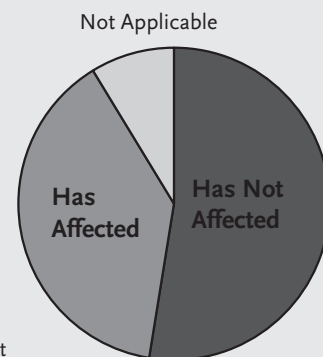
### Figure 9. Economic Impact

- Almost 40% of respondents experienced a decrease in their operating budgets during the last budget cycle
- Concerning the recent economic downturn:
  - 45 % of respondents believe it has impacted their agency’s ability to reduce crime.
  - 43 % of respondents believe it has impacted their agency’s ability to deliver services.

Source: PERF 2008 Violent Crime Survey, July 2008

### Figure 10. Has the Increased Home Foreclosure Rate Affected Your Department?

- 53% of respondents indicated it *has not*
- 39% indicated it *has*



Source: PERF 2008 Violent Crime Survey, July 2008



said they had already been affected by increased home foreclosure rates.

At the time of the PERF survey, gasoline prices hovered around the \$4-per-gallon mark, so most of the measures that police agencies reported having taken to tighten their budgets had to do with reducing fuel costs:

### CHIEFS AT PERF SUMMIT DESCRIBE WORSENING ECONOMIC SITUATION

The nation’s economic prognosis worsened significantly between the time of PERF’s survey in July 2008 and October 8, when PERF held a Summit of police chiefs, mayors, Presidential campaign officials, and others at the Newseum in Washington, D.C. By October, there was a full-fledged sense of crisis in the nation, and police chiefs were no exception as they described what was happening in their own jurisdictions.

A number of chiefs at the Summit said that while the budget cuts they had already implemented were relatively small, they were being asked to prepare budgets for the next fiscal year containing much larger cuts—in many cases, cuts that would require layoffs of sworn officers.

Because police departments traditionally have been among the last agencies to be cut during previous economic downturns, several chiefs noted, the current situation seemed especially threatening.



Phoenix Chief Jack Harris

**Figure 11. Actions Initiated to Lessen the Impact of Economic Changes**

STEPS INITIATED	% OF AGENCIES
Eliminate/change take-home car policy	27 %
Initiate/increase use of bicycles	23 %
Initiate/increase use of hybrid vehicles	18 %
Initiate/expand use of foot patrols	17 %
Implement facility energy saving programs	17 %
Initiate/increase use of two-person cars	15 %
Initiate/increase use of Segways	13 %
Adjust work hours of staff	12 %
Initiate/expand use of telephone report units	10 %

Source: PERF 2008 Violent Crime Survey

Following is a sampling of the comments about the economy made by participants at PERF’s Summit:

#### **Phoenix Chief Jack Harris:**

##### *Facing the Possibility of Laying Off 250 Officers*

Our housing market was one of the fastest-growing in the country until the downturn in the economy over the last six months to a year, and now a lot of those houses are being foreclosed, and the housing industry in general has been devastated. So we’re not selling the number of new homes that we were selling in the past. Our Police Department operating budget is about half a billion dollars a year, and most of that comes from sales taxes. When the housing industry goes south, no one’s buying carpet, appliances, all of the things they buy along with the housing. So the end result has been that in the last six months, most of the [government] departments in Phoenix have been hit with a 10- to 20-percent cut in their operating budgets.

Because of the support we’ve gotten from the mayor and council, we haven’t had those kinds of dramatic cuts in public safety. But this year, our budget was cut by 3 percent, and we currently have been asked to prepare for what it would look like if we were cut by 15 percent in next few months. After the 3-percent cut that we’ve already had, the next cut will be sworn personnel. A 10-percent cut would mean about 250 sworn positions.

RIGHT: Montgomery County, Md. Chief Tom Manger

FAR RIGHT: FBI Washington Field Office Assistant Director Joseph Persichini

BELOW: Fairfax County, Va. Chief David Rohrer



**Fairfax County, Va. Chief David Rohrer:**  
*Planned Layoffs of Good Officers Will Hurt Morale*

My story is like Jack [Harris's], almost the exact same numbers. We have 1,400 sworn officers. Fairfax is facing a \$430-million forecasted budget deficit for next year. I too have already cut 3 percent this year. It's impacting our ability to do some of the proactive programs. Crime prevention, intervention, education, all the things we like to do to affect the crime rate and bring it down are affected. I too have had to put together a package for my elected officials recommending possible cuts for the 2009 fiscal year, to the tune of 15 percent. For me, that would be 263 police officers I have to lay on the line.

And it's not just the impact of losing the officers, but the morale issues that will arise from that—identifying somebody's position or program as a possible cut. Great people, good officers doing a great job every day, and now, the chief has laid you up on the table as a potential cut.

**Montgomery County, Md. Chief Tom Manger:**

*Budget Cuts Are Pushing Us In the Wrong Direction*

Montgomery County historically has probably been among the top 10 affluent counties in the nation, but we've been experiencing cuts to our budget. Our overtime budget has been affected dramatically, which hurts our ability to affect spikes in crime by sending officers into a particular area with overtime money.

We lost 11 sworn positions last year. Now that doesn't sound like a lot, because we've got 1,200 cops. But the fact is that Montgomery County has 1.2 police officers per 1,000 population, which is half the national average. So we're a very lean department, and when we lose 11 people, it hurts. Public safety and police used to [have a special status]; they'd cut everyone else but not public safety. But times are so profoundly bad now that public safety is no longer exempt from being cut. We're going in the wrong direction.

**FBI Washington Field Office Assistant Director Joseph Persichini:**

*A Bad Economy Will Also Reduce Private Sources of Funding*

Don't forget, nonprofit dollars will also dry up. This is especially important for agencies that are doing job training, after-school programs, mentoring, education [of offenders or at-risk youths].



FAR LEFT: Los Angeles Chief William Bratton



LEFT: West Palm Beach, Fla. Chief Delsa Bush

**Los Angeles Chief William Bratton:**  
*A Bad Economy Can Result in Tragedy*

*Chief Bratton told the story of Karthik Rajaram, a Los Angeles man who killed five family members and then himself in early October. In a letter addressed to the police, he said that economic reversals had driven him to despair. Chief Bratton offered his perspective on the incident:*

We had a multiple homicide. The gentleman had been making a very good living, but in the last couple of years, he had fallen on hard times, and had moved out of his home into a rental home. He killed himself and five family members with a gun—mother-in-law, wife, and three children. He spoke of financial stresses in suicide notes he left behind—one was a will and testament, another one was a note to law enforcement, and another one was about money for funeral arrangements. One of the children was college age, an honor student, brilliant, and ironically, an economics major. It was a terrible tragedy, and as far as we can tell, it was the most recent two or three weeks [of economic turmoil] that pushed this guy over the edge. I'm afraid that in this time of increasing stress, we'll be apt to see more of this type of crime.

**West Palm Beach, Fla. Chief Delsa Bush:**  
*Affluent Communities Are Not Immune*

We are a very affluent county as a whole, but we are seeing the same things that others are seeing. The day after a house is vacated or abandoned, it is broken into, and those abandoned houses bring in a lot of the undesirables who are committing a lot of crimes.

**Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak:**  
*Foreclosures Can Cause Serious Problems*

*Many departments that responded to PERF's survey noted that home foreclosures can result in new crime patterns. In Fort Wayne, Ind. and other locations, police noted that vacant homes are being burglarized for copper pipes. In Santa Ana, Calif., police said that unoccupied houses are attracting transients, gang members, and prostitutes, and are causing a general sense of neighborhood disorder.*

*Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak cited an incident in his city on September 21 in which a vacant four-plex building was destroyed by an explosion, which utility officials blamed on thieves who broke a gas line. The force of the explosion reportedly was felt a mile away.*

We need to stay focused on this foreclosure issue, because it's an area where police chiefs and sheriffs can play a significant advocacy role in coming months. We have begun to see significant problems with foreclosures, particularly in high-crime neighborhoods. When a building becomes vacant, we have all sorts of issues, including burglaries that can literally lead to buildings exploding.

**Indio, Calif. Chief Brad Ramos:**  
*A Success Story in Mitigating the Effects of Foreclosure*

*Chief Ramos said that his city has already taken action to prevent home foreclosures from being the first step in the downfall of a neighborhood. In addition to starting a program that helps homeowners with subprime mortgages to avoid foreclosure, the City of Indio approved an ordinance aimed at*

RIGHT: Las Vegas  
Sheriff Douglas  
Gillespie



FAR RIGHT: Indio, Calif.  
Chief Bradley Ramos



BELOW RIGHT: Colorado  
Springs Chief Rick  
Myers

*preventing foreclosures from causing neighborhood blight.*

*The ordinance, which took effect last April, requires banks and lenders to inspect homes prior to recording a notice of default. During that inspection, or at any other time a lender discovers that a property has been abandoned, the lender must register the property with the Police Department, which in Indio is responsible for code enforcement. The lender also must hire a local property management company to oversee and maintain the property, and to post a sign with a 24-hour telephone number of a person who can be contacted in case of an emergency at the property. Following is what Chief Ramos told his colleagues about the program:*



Five percent of our housing stock is in foreclosure; that equates to 1,400 homes. Riverside County had tremendous growth, but then it got hit really hard. These foreclosed homes are in country clubs, at golf courses, and in gated communities as well as our poorer communities.

We looked at this as the Broken Windows theory. You have streets with house after house in foreclosure. The yards not getting watered, the houses

falling into disrepair. So we passed this ordinance and mapped out all of our vacant homes and foreclosed homes through CompStat. It took about six months to get all the banks on board. We're at 75-percent compliance on the homes that are registered. We have responsible parties who come and board them up, and we're not having the copper thefts, we're not having the air conditioning units being stolen, and we've been able to reduce the burglaries and other crimes that were occurring.



FAR LEFT: Charleston, S.C. Chief Gregory Mullen

LEFT: Orlando, Fla. Chief Val Demings

RIGHT: Charleston, S.C. Mayor Joseph Riley

FAR RIGHT: Raleigh, N.C. Chief Harry Dolan



FAR LEFT: Hartford, Conn. Assistant Chief Neil Dryfe

LEFT: Sacramento Chief Rick Brazier

# Immigration Reform Tops List of Issues PERF Members Hope to See Addressed By the New President and Congress

BECAUSE A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WAS ONLY months away when PERF conducted its 2008 survey, the survey included several questions regarding the issues that PERF members most hoped to see addressed by a new Presidential Administration.

Overwhelmingly, illegal immigration was the Number 1 issue, mentioned by a majority of respondents. Other responses included:

- Help in dealing with gangs;
- Increased partnerships among law enforcement agencies at all levels;
- Gun control and enforcement measures; and
- Improved communications and information-sharing among federal, local, and state law enforcement agencies.

The survey also asked respondents to specify which types of federal grant programs they preferred. Specifically, they were asked how they would apportion federal dollars among various types of grants, given a certain number of total dollars available.

The results showed that policing technology grants were mentioned more than any other type of federal aid, with 180 survey respondents saying they would prefer that some portion of federal assistance be devoted to police technology. However, survey respondents generally apportioned a greater share of the total available money to COPS Office hiring grants. So if all of the survey respondents' wishes were combined and averaged out, COPS Office hiring grants would receive the largest portion of

**Figure 12. Police Agencies' Preferences for Various Types of Federal Assistance to Local Law Enforcement**

TYPE OF FUNDING/SUPPORT	% OF TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS RESPONDENTS WOULD WANT ALLOCATED TO THIS PROGRAM	NUMBER OF AGENCIES THAT MENTIONED THE PROGRAM
COPS Office Hiring Grants	23 %	162
Policing Technology Grants	18 %	180
Byrne Grants	14 %	140
Formula Grants to State and Local Gov't. (pass-thru)	10 %	111
Homeland Security Grants	8%	117
Targeted Federal Aid Programs (e.g., Weed and Seed)	7 %	108
Federal and State/Local Partnerships	6%	97
Enforcing Laws Against Illegal Aliens	3 %	46

Source: PERF 2008 Violent Crime Survey

available assistance, with \$23 out of every \$100 available going toward helping local police agencies hire more officers. See additional findings, page 11.

At the PERF Summit, a number of police chiefs and sheriffs spoke out about what they hope to see from the next Presidential Administration and the new Congress:

**Prince William County, Va.**

**Chief Charlie Deane:**

*ICE Does Not Have the Resources to Support Local Police*

ICE has some great people. They have been very cooperative and straightforward in working with us. However, ICE simply does not have the resources to provide the support that we need. From detention space and deportations to the investigations and putting detainees on individuals, it's been a slow-motion process. The training of our officers under 287(g) is more complicated than it should be, and we have to pay for 90 percent of that. And the legal issues are very complex.

So in my view it's a failed federal system. Immigration enforcement is a new responsibility that's being thrust on local law enforcement. We need our federal partners to be fully staffed and fully funded, to be able to, at least, deal with the criminals who are here illegally.

**Phoenix Chief Jack Harris:**

*We Need a Comprehensive National Immigration Plan*

I think the key is that this is a mandate that has come down to local law enforcement to enforce

immigration laws, and it's an unfunded mandate, and we have very limited resources. From our perspective in Phoenix, what we're looking for from the federal government is a comprehensive plan on how we're going to deal with the immigration issue across the country, because everyone [in this room] is dealing with it in a different way.

And it has had a tremendous impact on our department. In the last 12 months we dispatched on 750,000 calls for service. At any given moment I've got about 250 officers on the street, covering 550 square miles. If I take those officers away to do routine immigration enforcement, it's going to have a tremendous impact on our ability to fight violent crime.

We have found that a lot of the very violent criminals, the people doing home invasions, kidnappings, murders, they're human smugglers. They're also bringing across narcotics, and it becomes very profitable, and therefore very violent.

**New Orleans Superintendent**

**Warren J. Riley:**

*We Are Starting to See Violence in the Undocumented Population*

Over the last couple years we've had estimates of 30,000 to as many as 80,000 undocumented workers who have come into the city of New Orleans to do work. They've probably helped clean up the city tremendously and have done great work. But what we have experienced this year is about seven murders by Hispanics on Hispanics. We have an influx of people from Russia, Laos, and Portugal as well. Our ICE division simply does not have the resources to



FAR LEFT: Prince William County, Va. Chief Charlie Deane

LEFT: New Orleans Superintendent Warren Riley

focus on this. [ICE Special Agent in Charge of the Office of Investigations in New Orleans] Mike Holt has done a great job, but they simply do not have the resources, and we are beginning to see increases in violent crime from that undocumented population.

**Milwaukee Chief Edward Flynn:**  
*Include Local Police in the Discussion of National Issues*

For the last eight years, the law enforcement community has been marginalized in the discussions about homeland security, or crime, or what's happening in our cities. Many of our cities were left behind in the last great economic upturn, and are very much at risk of further decline, given the circumstances we're faced with now. [In the Milwaukee Police Department] we're going to be losing positions next year; I've already been asked to make my budget cuts. Even as we're starting to make some progress [in reducing crime], we can see that that progress may decline next year.

If there's a lesson that we learned over the last 15 years, it's that the police, more than any other agency of local government, can, I think, retard negative social trends. I think we can accelerate positive social trends. I don't think we can by ourselves *reverse* social trends.

So if I'm asking the next Administration what we want it's, first and foremost, inclusion in the discussion about what to do. For the last seven years, federal funding [for local police] has been treated like a zero-sum game, where it either went to Homeland Security, or it went to Homeland Security [laughter]. But it didn't go to Justice. And there

was this false dichotomy between what we do in our core mission and our homeland security role. And I think that's created a gap between our ability to positively affect crime and develop intelligence in our neighborhoods.

Therefore, I think it's essential, more than any single program that the federal government can come up with, to take advantage of the collective wisdom of local government policymakers. Allow us to affect the national discussion about defining the national strategy on homeland security, about crime in the cities, about the negative social outcomes of what's going to happen with our economy in the next couple years.

**Collier County, Fla. Sheriff Donald C. Hunter:**

*Many Criminal Aliens We Have Jailed Are Not Being Deported*

Eighty percent of our outstanding murder warrants are for illegally present foreign nationals. Sixty percent of our felony warrants are for illegally present foreign nationals. Twenty-four percent of our jail population is illegally present foreign nationals.

And I think that translates to the streets. You could suggest, if we extrapolate from that evidence, that about 24 percent of your crime problem is going to be illegally present foreign nationals. This is a problem of resources. We are currently removing in Collier County about one out of five of the illegally present foreign nationals in the jail. The Department of Homeland Security is unable to remove every criminal alien. These are people who are already in jail, who have violated our Florida statutes, but they

RIGHT: Milwaukee Chief Ed Flynn

FAR RIGHT: Collier County, Fla. Sheriff Donald Hunter







LEFT: Philadelphia PD Chief Administrative Officer Nola Joyce. CENTER: Philadelphia Commissioner Charles Ramsey. RIGHT: Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca

are not being removed from the country because they are resource-constricted at the federal level. We can arrest them, we can identify them, we can detain them, we can place detainers on them, but we are not removing them from the country. They go back to the street and are reoffending.

**Philadelphia Police Chief Administrative Officer Nola Joyce:**

*Police Need to Focus Resources on Programs That Work, and That Means Research*

In times of shrinking resources, the kinds of decisions that people in this room are going to be making need to be grounded in research—in knowing what works, how much of it works, and why it works. And we need innovation. The last big new idea was some time ago. We need to put more resources and focus on action-oriented research.

**Philadelphia Commissioner Charles Ramsey:**

*We Need to Rely on Our Own Talent and Ingenuity*

The economy is going to be very tight in the next couple of years, so we need to set clear priorities in what we want from the federal government. The 1990s are gone. We're not going to be seeing the same levels of federal money we saw back then, when we were able to hire all those police officers and so on. Frankly, I've always thought that we've been over-reliant on the feds. We have a lot of talent and ingenuity right here in this room that we

should capitalize on. We need to look at things that don't require additional funding, and how we can improve our current operations.

**Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca**

*We Need a White House Advisor to Serve as Our Advocate*

If you look at world police agencies, many agencies are national organizations. We don't have a national police department. Thus, we're all here, trying to formulate a comprehensive strategy for the federal government to respond to.

How do we have our voice properly organized and in a place where it's constantly available for nimble policy development as well as developing a grander strategy? I say we need a White House advisor. We need someone who can say to the people running this country, "If you want information about local police operations, I can provide you with the information." Advocacy is very important. Because we're independently organized, we can't quite get our arms around a consistent message. Over the years, Presidents haven't known what to do with us. Congress hasn't known what to do with us. We are not on their radar screen except on an episodic level.

We need to have someone in the White House who can advise the President and tell him what local police leaders think about law enforcement issues.

# Gangs, Guns, and Youths Emerge As Key Issues in Assessing Violent Crime

THE PERF SUMMIT ALSO INCLUDED A FREE-wheeling discussion by police chiefs and mayors, moderated by Executive Director Chuck Wexler, regarding the violent crime-related issues that police departments are experiencing, and the programs they have initiated to reduce violence.

Several themes emerged during the course of the discussion: the predominant role of gangs in causing violent crime, the problem of increasing gun violence, and the fact that young people account for a large share of violent crime.

Following are excerpts from the remarks of police chiefs, mayors, and others at the Summit:

## **Miami Chief John Timoney:**

### *Easy Access to Guns Does Make a Difference*

The availability of guns, the easy access to guns, *does* have an impact on the homicide rate. If you look at the proportion of homicides that are committed with guns, it varies from city to city. If you're up in the Northeast, cities like New York and Boston that have tight gun control, hard access, you'll see the proportion of homicides committed with guns is in the low 60s—63, 64 percent. If you go to the cities where there's easy access to guns, the proportion is 80 to 84 percent.

When I left New York and went to Philadelphia,

I just assumed Pennsylvania was filled with quiet, peaceful Quakers [laughter]. I didn't realize that Pennsylvania is the second-biggest gun state in the nation, after Texas. And in the top 10 cities, Philadelphia, year after year after year, has the highest proportion of gun homicides in the nation, about 84 percent.

So we have a 20-point differential in the percentages of homicides committed with guns. All the arguments you hear that guns don't matter, it's just the people who commit murders, that's wrong. The easy access, easy availability of guns, does have an impact.

As far as Miami goes, there's something shocking that's been going on for the last few years—the noticeable increase in gun violence

with AK-47s. Four years ago, out of all of our gun homicides, 3 percent were committed with AKs. The next year, it went up to 9 percent, the next year to 18 percent, and last year 22 percent. We just had a double homicide at a club, at 6 a.m. as it's breaking up, a fight over a girl. In the "olden days," somebody might have pulled out a knife or a Saturday night special. Today it's different. The fact that the shooter had an AK-47 is remarkable. The fact that the guy he was shooting at also had an AK-47, the fact that the bouncer came out of the bar with an AK-47, it's just absolutely incredible. So we're seeing it in a big way in Miami with the AK-47s.



Miami Chief and PERF President John Timoney

**Chicago Superintendent Jody Weis:**  
*Influx of Guns and Gangs Are Causing  
Increases in Shootings and Homicides*

The most significant increase in crime involves aggravated batteries with a firearm. We have had an increase of nearly 300 of these crimes for 2008. Chicago takes more than 10,000 guns off the street in a year. This year, at our annual gun turn-in, we received more than 6,000 weapons. Roughly 90 percent were handguns; 109 assault rifles were also received. Keep in mind, the City of Chicago has had a ban on handguns for more than two decades. The homicides are up approximately 15 percent from 2007. However, when you look at the increase in the aggravated batteries with a firearm, that number could be much higher. What is also very troubling is that the largest increase, with regard to the ages of homicide victims, is in the 17 to 21 years-old bracket, where we have seen an increase of almost 49 percent.

*Superintendent Weis also indicated that the increase in shootings may also be due in part of the closing of public housing projects, which results in gang members being displaced into new neighborhoods:*

What we're hearing on the street is that the biggest single problem on the South Side of Chicago is that gang-bangers from one area are moving into an area controlled by a rival gang. Tensions are increasing due to the struggle for turf to sell drugs. It all comes down to this—there are too many gangs, selling too many drugs, and using too many guns to claim their areas of operation. Gangs, guns, and drugs are the evils we face. We need to attack each leg of that triangle to make a difference.

For example, to attack the gangs, we need to focus on community relations with our beat officers to capture the hearts and minds of the local population to increase its trust and confidence in the police; we need our specialized units to make it harder for the gang-bangers to move around the communities committing crimes; and we need a city-wide approach with our Gang Enforcement Unit to attack the actual enemy, which are the gangs. The gang-bangers do not recognize police district boundaries; neither can we. Only by working as a community can we solve this community problem.

**Los Angeles Chief Bill Bratton:**  
*Hot Spots Policing and Coordination  
With Other Agencies Have Helped Us  
Bring Violent Crime Down*

Crime has been down now six years in a row in Los Angeles. Like Chicago, so much of our violent crime is generated by the gangs. But gang homicides are down about 25 percent and gang shootings with victims are down 23 percent. Part of the reason is the increasing size of the force. Ultimately, we'll have 1,000 new officers. We have added 500 already, but most of them are still in the Academy.

But a lot of our success is due to what we've all gotten much better at: hot spots policing, cops on the dots. We're getting much better at timeliness in terms of spotting patterns and trends. And also coordination—working with Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca, our colleagues in the other 45 cities, and our extraordinarily great relations with our federal colleagues.



FAR LEFT: Chicago  
Superintendent Jody  
Weis

LEFT: Louisville, Ky.  
Chief Robert White

Last summer, there was a significant spike in violent crime in our Watts area public housing developments. We had one gang that was going at another gang. But this summer, we caught it right after the third homicide. Last year, we had 10 or 12 gang-related homicides before we were able to knock it down. This year, by the third one we were able to get together with the Feds, the District Attorney, the City Attorney, and community task forces and were able to snuff it out very quickly. It goes to the idea of timely, accurate intelligence and getting on top of it very quickly. Within 24 hours of that third homicide, every agency in the area was up in my conference room—the Sheriff, FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Attorney, and we all came down like a ton of bricks on the gangs. And that is one of the new things I’ve seen in my career, the seamless cooperation. There’s no place for these characters to hide. Working with the U.S. Attorney, we’re able to ship off these gang bangers for 25 years when they go up on the federal charges, and not to state prison but federal prisons, thousands of miles away from their homeboys.

**Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca:**  
*Compstat Shows a Need to Focus on Section 8 Housing Areas*

We work hand in glove with the LAPD, because the County has only 25,000 police officers for ten and a half million people. We have an all-crimes Compstat system that we’re working on, where every police agency will pool their data together.

One important area of interest has been that in looking at those areas where gangs operate in the County, it became obvious to us that a lot of it

is within Section 8 housing. So we did an overlay of crime vs. Section 8 housing units, for reported aggravated assaults, assaults with weapons, and gang murders. When we highlight where these crimes are occurring, we noticed that Section 8 housing is where we needed to enhance our focus. Therefore, our strategy is to go after the managers and owners of these large complexes that are somewhat privately owned, as well as the public housing. We focus our work in what I call a model of public-trust policing, because in the end, the good people among the bad people are going to be instrumental in how we solve these problems.

**Washington, D.C. Chief Cathy Lanier:**  
*Closing Public Housing Projects Has Been a Problem*

We have eliminated more than 1,000 public housing units in the city over the past five years, and we are constantly finding that when you close down public housing, you get members of one gang moving into a rival gang’s territory. And that causes the spikes in violence, where you get four or five shootings in a weekend. As soon as you see Surmsa Corda complex shut down and find that longtime Surmsa Corda crew members are moving into Edgewood Terrace, a well-entrenched drug market, the shootings begin.

We had 2 separate spikes that caused us to implement Safe Zone checkpoints. In the first spike we had seven shootings over a weekend, five of which were homicides. But we had very good information about this gang activity and about people coming in from outside the neighborhood. And

RIGHT: Washington, D.C. Chief Cathy Lanier

FAR RIGHT: Atlanta Chief Richard Pennington





FAR LEFT: San Jose, Calif. Deputy Chief Chris Moore

LEFT: Baltimore Commissioner Frederick Bealefeld

the stolen auto here is the facilitator for shootings and robberies. A very clear pattern of going to one neighborhood, stealing or carjacking a car, and then traveling to another neighborhood and doing four or five robberies or shootings and then dumping the car. Several of our homicides have occurred with officers either in the block on within earshot.

So the Safe Zone was designed to restrict the vehicles entering the neighborhood. You could walk in, but if you're coming in from outside the neighborhood and you're in a car, you've got to go through the checkpoint. And the checkpoints were random, they weren't 24-7. But it sends a very clear message, you never knew when those checkpoints would be up. And when they weren't up, I left two cars on the intersection corners where we were running them. So the bad guys were never sure whether the checkpoints were running or not.

It was effective. We had six weeks without one violent crime in Trinidad. There were not even any robberies, and for anyone who knows Trinidad, that's amazing in itself. Six weeks without any violent crime after we ran the checkpoints for five days. Then we had a second spike, and we implemented the checkpoints a second time. And again, it stopped the violence for a period of weeks.

You can't run them continuously, just because of the drain on manpower. But they are effective. And we do also generate a lot of information and intelligence from those checkpoints. Information was coming in at a level we've never seen. We had a 600-percent increase in our tips on our anonymous lines in the week we ran that checkpoint.

### **FBI Washington Field Office Assistant Director Joseph Persichini: *Developing Good Intelligence Is Key***

The number one priority is robust intelligence. The gathering, sharing, and analyzing of that intelligence is really what's key to the operations. And the next thing, as you're talking about displacing crime, is cross-border initiatives. We have to be sure that if we're displacing crime, our neighboring jurisdictions are working together. Our area here, the Washington-National Capital region, is working fantastically together. We used Project Pinpoint [a street-level approach to gathering intelligence] to go out and develop more sources in areas where we felt we had gaps. It's very important to look at your strategic intelligence-gathering, and if you do not have sources in areas where there's high crime, you must go out and develop them.

#### ***Chief Cathy Lanier added:***

Regarding the intelligence, I should add that what we found is you should look at the victimology, especially in gang-related homicides. As soon as a shooting or a homicide occurs, I have a 24-hour intelligence team that starts looking at the victim immediately. That paints a really clear picture in 80 percent of the cases about what's going on. When you look at the victim and any suspects you have, and you study their prior arrests, their whole criminal justice record, that's how you stop the retaliations. The criminal record will tell you where to go to stop the retaliations. And probably in most jurisdictions, not all but many of your victims have lengthy criminal records.

**Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca:**  
*Intelligence Also Hinges on  
Good Community Relations*

The other companion piece that Bill [Bratton] and I have been working on is community organizing. There has to be a realization that if you want robust intelligence, you need to have [members of the community] who are willing to trust the relationship that police have with them. The good people in a neighborhood are a resource that must be tapped into. And then you provide them with strategies for success. Bill and I are involved in a big Urban League project in the Crenshaw area in LA, where police officers are involved with schools, community activities, and the young people, who as we know tend to be the feeder source for gangs. And we're treating violence as an emergency, a disaster. So we have a Gang Emergency Operations Center that allows us to look at all facets of what gangs are up to, not waiting for the most obvious crimes to occur, such as gun violence, but having an underpinning [of other data]: school dropout information, school suspension information, information about probationers and parolees. And all of that requires Compstatting as well.

**Savannah, Ga. Mayor Otis Johnson:**  
*Younger and Younger People Are Using Guns*

What we're seeing is a spike in youth-related crime, especially crimes with guns. There is a supply of guns available in our community, and we're trying to track down the sources of those guns, but younger and younger people have access to the firearms, and they're using them. They don't have the

restraint that some of the older people have. And so our spikes have been basically in that group, age 15 to 25, and it's been basically robberies and assaults against people whom they know, and a lot of it does revolve around turf.

**Philadelphia Commissioner  
Charles Ramsey:**  
*As Trauma Centers Close,  
More Shootings Will Be Fatal*

Regarding gun violence, I thought we had a problem in D.C., where we had guns coming into the District from Maryland and Virginia. But it's nothing like Philadelphia. In Pennsylvania the problem is not guns being imported from other states; Pennsylvania is its own source state for guns. We just have tons and tons of guns in Pennsylvania.

I don't know exactly how much of the violence is due to the gun laws, but certainly a significant part of it is. We have about 30,000 concealed-carry permits in Philadelphia, but rarely do we have an individual with a license to carry causing the high levels of street-level violence. It's the illegal guns that are the problem, and there's no disincentive to carrying them. We have laws on the books with enhanced penalties for using a gun in a crime, but they're not enforced by the courts. It's not a good situation.

I think the one thing that keeps our homicide rate lower than it might otherwise be is that we have excellent trauma centers. They bring a lot of gunshot victims back from the brink of death. Quite frankly, if it were not for the high quality of the trauma centers, we'd be in deep, deep trouble. And as these trauma centers close for various reasons,

RIGHT: Savannah, Ga.  
Mayor Otis Johnson

FAR RIGHT: White  
Plains, N.Y.  
Commissioner  
Frank Straub



it's going to have an impact on homicide numbers, because there are people with devastating wounds. It's very common to go to a crime scene and find 20, 25, 30 shell casings at the scene. These are very violent shootouts, often with assault weapons.

### **Savannah-Chatham, Ga.**

#### **Chief Michael Berkow:**

##### *Gun Shows and Lax Gun Laws Contribute to Violence*

I came from Los Angeles, where they have strict gun laws; you've even got to have identification to buy ammunition. In Georgia, we are a source state for guns. Last year, the state legislature made it easier to carry guns in more places, in essence *loosening* the restrictions about where you could carry guns.

What we're seeing here is extraordinary in terms of guns on a daily basis: AK-47s, all the things we've been talking about here—young kids with easy access to guns, very inexpensive on the street. Our officers seize, on average, two illegally carried handguns every day.

And one of the big sources of guns is the gun shows. The federal government has not been able to engage on this in the way we might like them to. The ATF wants to work these but has difficulty in working the gun shows. When I first got to Savannah, I was wandering around on a Saturday and there was a gun show, so I went in and saw these 21-, 22-year-old females on the phone saying, "Yeah, it's silver, it's got that big long section, it says Uzi, oh not that one? OK," and they move on to the next weapon. A classic straw purchaser. We've got that going on all the time. We've run undercover operations at every gun show since then, and at every show we

are identifying 10-15 individuals who are engaged in suspicious purchases. We have known drug dealers with felony convictions walking in and buying 500 rounds of AK ammunition without a problem.

The gun issue and the assault weapon issues are extraordinary, and so far what I've seen as the police response to them is to "up-arm" the police. We've up-armed in response to the crooks, but we haven't had a coherent strategy across state lines to deal with supplies and the movement of guns from a "legal" sale to a crime gun.

We're seeing a lot of armed robberies as an entry crime; that's the first crime, the gateway crime. A 16-year-old kid's first crime is armed robbery now; we used to have juveniles start with more minor crimes and only a small number moved on to more serious, violent crime like armed robbery. Last week we had a kid with no prior felonies who in three days did three very violent armed robberies and a homicide, and that is becoming typical.

### **Jacksonville, Fla. Sheriff John Rutherford:**

#### *Federal Prosecutions Have Helped Us*

One of the things that I think we need to highlight is that we can put together some great collaborative initiatives, make arrests, get these illegal guns off the street, but one of the things we discovered in Jacksonville is that we were having problems with prosecution. But once we got a couple special prosecutors assigned who worked very closely with our Operation Safe Streets, which was a collaborative initiative with local, state, and federal people, including the U.S. Attorney, they did a fantastic job of coming in and prosecuting the gun crimes through Project Safe Neighborhoods.



FAR LEFT: Jacksonville, Fla. Sheriff John Rutherford

LEFT: Savannah-Chatham, Ga. Chief Michael Berkow

RIGHT: North  
Charleston, S.C.  
Chief Jon Zumalt

FAR RIGHT: Pasadena,  
Calif. Chief Bernard  
Melekian



And we had some amazing successes; in the second half of 2006 our murders went down 38 percent compared to the first half of 2006, and I think it was directly attributable to not only the collaboration between the law enforcement agencies, but also the tougher prosecutions.

**North Charleston, S.C. Chief Jon Zumalt:**  
*We Do Not Get Enough Federal Prosecutions*

Sometimes the feds don't *want* to take a case in smaller jurisdictions. [Charleston Chief Greg Mullen] and I are finding that it's hard to get the U.S. Attorney's office to take some of our handgun cases and give us the support that we need. It would make a huge difference. The lack of assistance hurts us. We don't have good state laws in South Carolina for handgun violations by people who are on parole and have been previously convicted. The enhancements on handgun violations that the feds can bring to the table would be very useful. We just can't get enough of those cases into the federal system to help us.

**New Orleans Superintendent Warren Riley:**  
*The Hurricanes Gave Us Many New Problems*

We're having a lot of the problems that everyone else has mentioned. And in the wake of the storm, we have many areas that were devastated, including areas that were high-crime areas, areas where drug dealers have dealt drugs for years.

Some of the areas were so devastated that when people returned to the city after the storm, they

began to move from impoverished areas and tried to set up their drug businesses in areas that were not devastated, which were middle-class neighborhoods. That started an entirely new problem for us. Imagine middle-class people and their concerns when the drug dealers began moving into those areas. In other areas we had drug dealers coming back to set up shop on other people's turf.

We also had a completely broken criminal justice system after the storm. We have 13 sections of criminal court; for almost a year and a half we only had two sections, operating out of a federal building. Our district attorney's office was working out of a nightclub; their building was totally destroyed. We did not have a crime lab; we were using neighboring parishes'.

Some of you may have heard of the 701 release. That is a law that allows a DA to release a person (but not drop the charges) if they are not indicted within 60 days. We had felon after felon after felon being released on the streets of New Orleans during those first two years. So then we had retaliatory acts. In about a six-month period, we had 115 murders. Fifty-seven individuals who were murdered, we had arrested for murder that same year, and they had been released.

So we have a ton of challenges, not to mention that we lost nearly 500 police officers the first two years after the storm. We went from nearly 1,700 officers down to 1,213. But as of today, we're down about 11 percent in murders, and our violent crime is down 17 percent, but our auto thefts and auto burglaries are skyrocketing.



## Minneapolis Juvenile Program Combines Enforcement With Serious Efforts To Save Youths

*Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak and Police Chief Tim Dolan described efforts over the last few years to deal with a significant juvenile crime problem in their city. The program includes an increased likelihood of arrests of juveniles who commit violent crimes, who in the past had been slipping through the cracks of the justice system, even though they accounted for half of the city's violent crime. But the program also includes a great deal of work by police, the school system, private organizations, and other agencies to intervene in youths' lives in a positive way.*

### Mayor R.T. Rybak:

Like a lot of you, we've been to funerals of kids. I think the one that hit me the worst was

a young man named Brian Cole. Brian was a good kid from North Minneapolis, 18 years old, who happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time and he was shot [in 2006] when somebody was trying to shoot someone else. For two hours I watched as kids went by the casket of their dead friend. And the worst part, as I watched that, was that honestly, deep in my gut, I didn't know what to do. We had seen an incredible epidemic of youth violence in our city, and we knew that we needed to do something different, and I frankly didn't know what that was at that time.

Today, I do know what it is, in part because this group, PERF, was able to bring together mayors and chiefs in D.C., three years ago. And for four hours we told each other what was going on, and it was pretty shocking. We were all seeing the same thing: increasingly young kids, 16,

15, 14, 13 years old, far more armed, with very different values systems, much more likely to pull the trigger very arbitrarily. They

weren't in traditional gangs as much, they had more arbitrary affiliations, which made their actions more random and dangerous.

So I took a lot of notes about what a lot of you said that day, and we also "went to school." We did a lot of great research about what was done in Boston in the 1990s [to deal with youth violence] and many other things.

Then we went back into our community and put together a very broad group of people, and spent a lot of time with young people.

And after nine months we came up with a plan that had four key areas: (1) You've got to surround every young person with a trusted adult. That means parents, teachers, police officers. (2) You've got to intervene at the first sign of at-risk behavior. (3) We're going to restore our kids. Tough



Minneapolis Mayor R.T. Rybak

as it is to love a kid who's done something awful, we don't throw them away. (4) You've got to attack the culture of violence.

So we laid out actions for each of those areas. I won't go through all of them, but for example, in that second area, intervening at the first sign of at-risk behavior, Chief Dolan has done tremendous work of really focusing on curfew and truancy. There are very few places in the criminal justice system where you put a kid into that makes him come out better, but [reducing] curfew and truancy is that intervention that works. We set up a curfew and truancy center that has support services, so instead of just revolving the kid in and out of [the justice system], we're getting them tied into support services. Eighty-three percent of the kids who come into that curfew/truancy center never come back, and that's exactly what we want to see.

### Chief Tim Dolan:

*Minneapolis Police Chief Tim Dolan noted that PERF's survey revealed that when police departments were asked about the causes of violent crime in their jurisdictions, the Top 10 factors included "economy/poverty/unemployment, impulsive violence/disrespect issues, poor parenting," and in the Number 10 spot, "educational system/increasing dropout rates."*

In our approach, you take number 10 and put it right at the top. And the rest are all symptoms of these kids becoming disconnected, dropping out of school, becoming part of that culture on the street.

We looked at what we were doing in the Minneapolis PD with juveniles. We had done away with our police department's juvenile unit, and put those functions with the investigators in the precincts. You all know what happens if you do that; the priority goes to the adult cases, and our kids were falling through the cracks. So we re-formed the Juvenile Unit—and that was hard to do at that time. Putting 15 people in that Juvenile Unit when we were at very low numbers [of employees] was very difficult.

But we saw an immediate change in how those cases were handled. The curfew/truancy center wasn't about throwing kids in jail or giving them a tag, it was about getting them connected back to their schools.

Juveniles had accounted for over 50 percent of our violent crime, and that started dropping immediately, to where now it's down to about 25 percent.

All of this is very new, and we're working the kinks out of it. We had been talking about this cooperative center

for 15 years, but we just couldn't get it done because of all the different people who had to be involved—the county, the courts, the public defender, the prosecutor. Getting that done was very time-consuming.

When I look at the curfew/truancy center, I think it's the best proactive work we're doing right now. Short-term, it takes kids off the street and puts them back in school, where they're less likely to be committing a crime or to be a victim of crime. Long-term, if a kid completes high school, he's much less likely to become a felon and spend the rest of his life in prison.



Minneapolis Chief Tim Dolan



LEFT: Laurie Robinson and Eric Holder



RIGHT: Manus Cooney and George J. Terwilliger III

# McCain and Obama Campaign Officials Offer Crime-Fighting Programs at PERF Summit

PERF INVITED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE McCain and Obama campaigns to the Violent Crime Summit, and asked them to make brief presentations about their candidates' positions on crime and policing issues.

Representing the McCain campaign were George J. Terwilliger III, who served in the George H.W. Bush Administration as Deputy Attorney General, the second highest-ranking position in the Justice Department, and Manus Cooney, former Chief Counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Representing the Obama Campaign were Eric Holder, former Deputy Attorney General, and Laurie Robinson, former Assistant Attorney General, both in the Clinton Administration.

(Later, after winning the Presidential election, Senator Obama announced his intention to nominate Mr. Holder as the next Attorney General of the United States.)

Following are excerpts from the presentations made by Mr. Holder and Mr. Terwilliger to the PERF members:

## **Former Deputy Attorney General**

### **Eric Holder:**

*Barack Obama and Joe Biden*

*Understand Local Policing Issues*

Barack Obama and Joe Biden are people who “get it.” Much has been said about Barack Obama’s experience as a community organizer. Because he was a community organizer, he understands that there needs to be a focus on the underlying issues if you really want to get a handle on the crime problem. It’s not a coincidence that we see the greatest amount of violent crime where we see schools that don’t

work, where we see the highest levels of unemployment, and as Barack has said, where we see the least involvement of men in the raising of their children, and more specifically, men raising their young boys. If we don’t deal with those underlying issues, we’re never going to really get a handle on the crime problem.

Joe Biden throughout his career has been a leader in the law enforcement arena—the 1994 crime bill, the Violence Against Women Act... He has dedicated a substantial portion of a very long career to law enforcement issues.

So these are men who I think bring unique perspectives and a great amount of experience to the issues that you have been talking about today at this Summit.

I think the real issue is: Where do we go from here? I think that in an Obama Administration, one of the things that will be key is to be in partnership with the people in local and state law enforcement. We’re going to listen to what you have to say....

So what are the specifics? What are the kinds of things that an Obama Administration would try to do? We are going to restore full funding for the COPS Office, and that would include hiring at least 50,000 new officers.... We also want to be flexible with funding for police chiefs and mayors, with the COPS technical assistance and training budget, so you all have the ability to experiment and come up with the unique solutions to the unique problems in your jurisdictions. We’ll fully fund the JAG and Byrne grants as well. We’ll impose tough penalties for witness intimidation; too many prosecutors and police chiefs have told me we have a problem in that area. We’re interested in the whole problem of domestic violence; there are a lot of problems

that grow from that. Children who are exposed to violence [are more likely to become violent themselves]. [We'll focus on] strategic data-driven approaches. Let's not guess at what the problems are; let's use computers and come up with data that drive the approach we'll use. The tools we have now are more sophisticated than when we did that in the 1990s....

The one thing I would emphasize is that the two men who are running to be President and Vice President on the Democratic ticket are very concerned about the issues that you have raised. It is in their DNA.

**Former Deputy Attorney General  
George Terwilliger:**  
*John McCain Is Committed to  
Supporting Local Law Enforcement*

The thing that I think you need to understand about John McCain is that he believes in his heart in what you do. He is committed to giving law enforcement the support and priority that the importance of the role you play demands. And as importantly, he has the record to prove that he can do that.

John McCain's position on the COPS program going forward is that it needs to continue, that it's been effective. Senator McCain believes that matching grants and other kinds of law enforcement assistance are critical to the federal role, and there is something about his basic philosophy about federal assistance that fits hand in glove with what you've said this morning. And that is that politicians in Washington should not decide with earmarks what you need to spend federal money on. Rather, you, the people on the front lines, should decide how that money is best spent.

John McCain has also been on top of something of keen interest to the law enforcement community, and that is the ability to communicate effectively, to share information effectively, and to achieve full interoperability. Senator McCain has supported giving law enforcement much more radio spectrum than is even allocated to it now.

Senator McCain believes in the intelligent use of the federal firearms statutes. [He supports] using the statute that provides a mandatory 15 years minimum in jail and up to life for an armed career criminal, to go after the people who our state and local colleagues tell us are the ones we really need to get off the street. That makes so much common sense that we know that has to continue. And he supported an increase in prison terms for assaults on law enforcement officers or their family members.

The other piece of the federal role is providing support on things like gangs. We hear over and over and over again what happens when gang turf wars erupt and how that affects neighborhoods.

Sexual predators are another issue that Senator McCain has made a priority of. The Internet has been a boon to commerce and to access for knowledge. But it has also been a boon to certain types of crime, particularly sexual predators who prey on children. Sen. McCain believes very strongly that there has to be a coordinated, cooperative effort to go after those people.

I don't think there is a choice to be made between public safety and law enforcement and fighting violent crime on one hand and fighting terrorists on the other. We've had seven years without a major terrorist attack in the United States. That is not an accident. There have been a number of terrorist attacks that have been thwarted. Law enforcement agencies at all levels deserve our gratitude for keeping this country as safe as they have. Criminal prosecution is one of the tools in the box with which we can fight terrorists. Local and state police are the front line of the fight against terrorism.

I think we all have to ask ourselves, "Who shares my values? Who is going to be there, and who has a record of being there, when the going gets tough?" I look at John McCain and the conclusion that I draw is, "Here's a guy who has been through battle. Here's a guy who has battled his own kind politically for what he believes in." That gives me a lot of comfort.

# Conclusion

AS WE GO TO PRINT WITH THIS REPORT, WE are already seeing many signs that the economic downturn is becoming one of the most pressing issues on police chiefs' and sheriffs' agendas. Nearly every day, we see newspaper headlines about police departments struggling with budget cuts, recruit classes delayed or suspended, proposed layoffs of personnel, reductions in training programs and special units, problems with funding of pension plans, and so on.

So this report, which is based on a survey PERF conducted in July 2008 and a Summit we held in October, is unfortunately just the first chapter in an ongoing story that may continue for years to come. Few economists expect a snappy recovery from the current recession. And we know that it sometimes takes many years to recover from the repercussions of budget cuts and to get police funding levels back on track.

PERF currently is conducting a detailed survey

of our members about the effects of the bad economy on their operations. We are asking police agencies for details about current and planned budget cuts, about how they plan to apply dollar cuts to various units and operations, about whether they already have implemented certain strategies such as unpaid furloughs or cuts in overtime, about their general philosophy about budget priorities, and about any promising strategies they have identified for adjusting to budget cuts.

PERF also is planning a second Summit to be devoted entirely to economic issues, which will be the subject of a follow-up report to this one in early 2009. PERF already has been bringing the results of our surveys and conferences about the economy to the attention of federal government officials and major news media outlets. We will accelerate those efforts as we obtain more detailed information about the effects of a slowing economy on crime and on police operations.



# About the Police Executive Research Forum

THE POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM (PERF) is a professional organization of progressive chief executives of city, county and state law enforcement agencies who collectively serve more than 50 percent of the U.S. population. In addition, PERF has established formal relationships with international police executives and law enforcement organizations from around the globe. Membership includes police chiefs, superintendents, sheriffs, state police directors, university police chiefs, public safety directors, and other law enforcement professionals. Established in 1976 as a nonprofit organization, PERF is unique in its commitment to the application of research in policing and the importance of higher education for police executives. Besides a commitment to police innovation and professionalism, PERF members must hold a four-year college degree.

PERF continues to conduct some of the most innovative police and criminal justice research and provides a wide variety of management and technical assistance programs to police agencies throughout the world. PERF's groundbreaking work on community and problem-oriented policing, racial profiling, use of force, less-lethal weapons, and crime reduction strategies has earned it a prominent position in the police community. PERF continues to work toward increased professionalism and excellence in the field through its publications and training programs. PERF sponsors and conducts the Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP). This program provides comprehensive professional management and executive development training to police chiefs and law enforcement executives. Convened annually in Boston, SMIP instructors include professors from leading universities, with the core

faculty from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

PERF's success is built on the active involvement of its members. The organization also has types of membership that allow it to benefit from the diverse views of criminal justice researchers, law enforcement professionals of all ranks, and others committed to advancing policing services to all communities. PERF is committed to the application of research in policing and to promoting innovation that will enhance the quality of life in our communities. PERF's objective is to improve the delivery of police services and the effectiveness of crime control through the exercise of strong national leadership, the public debate of criminal justice issues, the development of a body of research about policing, and the provision of vital management services to all police agencies.

PERF has developed and published some of the leading literature in the law enforcement field. Recently, PERF's work on the increase in violent crime during the past two years has received national attention. A series of reports in the "Critical Issues in Policing" series—*A Gathering Storm—Violent Crime in America*; *24 Months of Alarming Trends*; and *Violent Crime in America: A Tale of Two Cities*—provides in-depth analysis of the extent and nature of violent crime and countermeasures that have been undertaken by police. PERF also explored police management issues in *"Good to Great" Policing: Application of Business Management Principles in the Public Sector*. And PERF produced a landmark study of the controversial immigration issue in *Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Speak Out on Local Immigration Enforcement*. PERF also released two books—entitled *Exploring the Challenges of*



*Police Use of Force* and *Police Management of Mass Demonstrations: Identifying Issues and Successful Approaches*—that serve as practical guides to help police leaders make more informed decisions. In addition, PERF has released a series of white papers on terrorism in the local law enforcement context, *Protecting Your Community from Terrorism: Strategies for Local Law Enforcement*, which examined such issues as local-federal partnerships, working with diverse communities, bioterrorism, and intelligence sharing. Other recent publications include *Managing a Multijurisdictional Case: Identifying Lessons Learned from the Sniper Investigation* (2004) and *Community Policing: The Past, Present and Future* (2004). Other PERF titles include the only authoritative work on racial profiling, *Racial*

*Profiling: A Principled Response* (2001); *Recognizing Value in Policing* (2002); *The Police Response to Mental Illness* (2002); *Citizen Review Resource Manual* (1995); *Managing Innovation in Policing* (1995); *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping* (1995); *And Justice For All: Understanding and Controlling Police Use of Deadly Force* (1995); *Why Police Organizations Change: A Study of Community-Oriented Policing* (1996); and *Police Antidrug Tactics: New Approaches and Applications* (1996). PERF publications are used for training and promotion exams and to inform police professionals about innovative approaches to community problems. The hallmark of the program is translating the latest research and thinking about a topic into police practices that can be tailored to the unique needs of a jurisdiction.

**To learn more about PERF, visit [www.policeforum.org](http://www.policeforum.org).**

# About Motorola and the Motorola Foundation

MOTOROLA IS KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD for innovation in communications. The company develops technologies, products and services that make mobile experiences possible. Its portfolio includes communications infrastructure, enterprise mobility solutions, digital set-tops, cable modems, mobile devices and Bluetooth accessories. Motorola is committed to delivering next generation communication solutions to people, businesses and governments. A Fortune 100 company with global presence and impact, Motorola had sales of \$36.6 billion in 2007.

Today, Motorola comprises three business units: Enterprise Mobility Solutions, Home & Networks Mobility, and Mobile Devices.

Enterprise Mobility Solutions includes the mission-critical communications offered by our government and public safety sectors and our enterprise mobility business, including analog and digital two-way radio as well as voice and data communications products and systems. Motorola delivers mobile computing, advanced data capture, wireless infrastructure and RFID solutions not only to clients in the public sector, but also to retail, manufacturing, wholesale distribution, healthcare, travel and transportation customers worldwide.

Home & Networks Mobility provides integrated, end-to-end systems that seamlessly and

reliably enable uninterrupted access to digital entertainment, information and communications services over a variety of wired and wireless solutions. Motorola provides digital video system solutions and interactive set-top devices, voice and data modems for digital subscriber line and cable networks, and broadband access systems (including cellular infrastructure systems) for cable and satellite television operators, wireline carriers and wireless service providers.

Mobile Devices has transformed the cell phone into an icon of personal technology—an integral part of daily communications, data management and mobile entertainment. Motorola offers innovative product handset and accessory designs that deliver “must have” experiences, such as mobile music and video—enabling seamless connectivity at work or at play.

The Motorola Foundation is the independent charitable and philanthropic arm of Motorola. With employees located around the globe, Motorola seeks to benefit the communities where it operates. The company achieves this by making strategic grants, forging strong community partnerships, fostering innovation and engaging stakeholders. Motorola Foundation focuses its funding on education, especially science, technology, engineering and math programming.

**For more information go to [www.motorola.com](http://www.motorola.com).**



# APPENDIX A

## Violent and Property Crime Statistics,

### January through June 2007, compared to January through June 2008

### Violent Crime

CITY	HOMICIDE			RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
ABILENE (TX)	4	7	75.00%	24	40	66.67%	84	92	9.52%	158	141	-10.76%	51	34	-33.33%
ADA COUNTY (ID)	3	0	-100.00%	9	9	0.00%	5	9	80.00%	55	49	-10.91%	7	7	0.00%
ALAMEDA (CA)	1	1	0.00%	3	3	0.00%	63	52	-17.46%	49	51	4.08%	5	7	40.00%
ALAMEDA COUNTY (CA)	4	4	0.00%	9	9	0.00%	159	149	-6.29%	180	204	13.33%	.	.	.
ALBEMARLE COUNTY (VA)	1	0	-100.00%	15	12	-20.00%	21	16	-23.81%	21	26	23.81%	6	4	-33.33%
ALBUQUERQUE	25	18	-28.00%	153	144	-5.88%	625	657	5.12%	1,708	1,469	-13.99%	408	390	-4.41%
<b>ALEXANDRIA</b>	4	1	-75.00%	7	13	85.71%	76	62	-18.42%	75	66	-12.00%	8	10	25.00%
ALPHARETTA (GA)	0	0	.	7	4	-42.86%	28	20	-28.57%	136	141	3.68%	9	5	-44.44%
<b>APPLETON (WI)</b>	0	0	.	8	15	87.50%	11	10	-9.09%	45	36	-20.00%	3	14	366.67%
<b>ARLINGTON (TX)</b>	5	14	180.00%	80	91	13.75%	399	364	-8.77%	816	751	-7.97%	290	201	-30.69%
ARLINGTON COUNTY (VA)	1	1	0.00%	15	15	0.00%	79	69	-12.66%	77	61	-20.78%	5	3	-40.00%
<b>ATLANTA</b>	62	51	-17.74%	83	61	-26.51%	1,615	1,513	-6.32%	2,054	1,795	-12.61%	1,021	1,031	0.98%
AURORA (CO)	8	10	25.00%	98	99	1.02%	289	302	4.50%	470	396	-15.74%	132	114	-13.64%
BAKERSFIELD (CA)	6	10	66.67%	24	24	0.00%	284	351	23.59%	633	583	-7.90%	55	47	-14.55%
<b>BALTIMORE</b>	155	105	-32.26%	66	71	7.58%	1,778	1,873	5.34%	2,868	2,841	-0.94%	570	470	-17.54%
<b>BALTIMORE COUNTY (MD)</b>	17	14	-17.65%	78	78	0.00%	857	768	-10.39%	1,558	1,534	-1.54%	168	152	-9.52%
BLOOMINGTON (MN)	0	0	.	25	14	-44.00%	27	34	25.93%	45	33	-26.67%	8	6	-25.00%
BOCA RATON	1	1	0.00%	8	8	0.00%	37	34	-8.11%	57	58	1.75%	8	14	75.00%
<b>BOSTON</b>	32	29	-9.38%	131	115	-12.21%	1,152	1,065	-7.55%	2,153	1,881	-12.63%	281	234	-16.73%
BOULDER	0	0	.	15	18	20.00%	15	16	6.67%	72	42	-41.67%	7	2	-71.43%
BOWIE (MD)	0	0	.	0	0	.	30	6	-80.00%	6	3	-50.00%	2	0	-100.00%
BROOKLINE	0	0	.	1	5	400.00%	11	20	81.82%	63	63	0.00%	0	0	.
BROOKLYN CENTER (MN)	3	2	-33.33%	12	15	25.00%	44	44	0.00%	37	28	-24.32%	8	9	12.50%
<b>BROWARD COUNTY (FL)</b>	22	10	-54.55%	109	87	-20.18%	653	636	-2.60%	1,327	1,200	-9.57%	192	206	7.29%
BRYAN (TX)	4	2	-50.00%	16	16	0.00%	39	54	38.46%	202	200	-0.99%	45	45	0.00%
CAMBRIDGE (MA)	0	1	.	11	8	-27.27%	71	77	8.45%	115	130	13.04%	11	9	-18.18%
CAPE CORAL (FL)	4	5	25.00%	23	18	-21.74%	54	53	-1.85%	130	120	-7.69%	35	23	-34.29%
<b>CHARLESTON</b>	6	7	16.67%	10	28	180.00%	107	111	3.74%	204	130	-36.27%	57	41	-28.07%
CHARLESTON COUNTY	5	2	-60.00%	52	44	-15.38%	38	70	84.21%	298	231	-22.48%	51	48	-5.88%
<b>CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG</b>	38	41	7.89%	133	135	1.50%	1,344	1,442	7.29%	1,749	1,912	9.32%	910	1,076	18.24%
<b>CHICAGO</b>	203	229	12.81%	837	726	-13.26%	6,832	7,367	7.83%	8,295	8,297	0.02%	2,005	2,268	13.12%
CHULA VISTA (CA)	4	3	-25.00%	26	22	-15.38%	191	162	-15.18%	231	232	0.43%	25	25	0.00%

Note: The original 56 jurisdictions that PERF has used in all of its crime surveys since 2006—  
a set that has proved to be a reliable indicator of crime trends nationwide—are listed in **boldface**.

## VIOLENT CRIME

CITY	HOMICIDE			RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
<b>CINCINNATI</b>	35	29	-17.14%	129	133	3.10%	917	1,048	14.29%	526	502	-4.56%	175	178	1.71%
CLEARWATER (FL)	4	3	-25.00%	16	20	25.00%	128	158	23.44%	281	297	5.69%	57	27	-52.63%
<b>CLEVELAND</b>	59	48	-18.64%	221	287	29.86%	1,847	1,693	-8.34%	1,239	1,069	-13.72%	339	301	-11.21%
COLLIER COUNTY (FL)	10	3	-70.00%	87	67	-22.99%	136	126	-7.35%	451	384	-14.86%	28	48	71.43%
COLORADO SPRINGS	13	14	7.69%	296	315	6.42%	258	245	-5.04%	570	543	-4.74%	109	121	11.01%
CONCORD (NC)	5	5	0.00%	9	12	33.33%	60	40	-33.33%	70	26	-62.86%	12	12	0.00%
CORAL SPRINGS	0	1	.	4	1	-75.00%	48	51	6.25%	87	126	44.83%	8	18	125.00%
COSTA MESA (CA)	0	1	.	23	14	-39.13%	42	45	7.14%	65	81	24.62%	3	4	33.33%
<b>DALLAS</b>	112	86	-23.21%	298	263	-11.74%	3,380	3,210	-5.03%	2,740	2,227	-18.72%	1,265	1,139	-9.96%
DANBURY (CT)	1	0	-100.00%	12	4	-66.67%	40	26	-35.00%	18	23	27.78%	0	5	.
DAYTONA BEACH	1	5	400.00%	32	19	-40.63%	149	174	16.78%	270	248	-8.15%	99	144	45.45%
DELRAY BEACH	1	2	100.00%	19	27	42.11%	101	102	0.99%	247	234	-5.26%	1	1	0.00%
DENTON (TX)	0	0	.	27	28	3.70%	32	31	-3.13%	90	79	-12.22%	.	.	.
<b>DENVER</b>	23	17	-26.09%	183	164	-10.38%	531	543	2.26%	945	847	-10.37%	153	121	-20.92%
<b>DETROIT</b>	176	146	-17.05%	278	215	-22.66%	3,256	2,815	-13.54%	5,634	4,852	-13.88%	572	573	0.17%
DOUGLAS (AZ)	0	0	.	2	2	0.00%	4	1	-75.00%	27	14	-48.15%	2	1	-50.00%
DULUTH	1	2	100.00%	27	21	-22.22%	45	54	20.00%	165	111	-32.73%	4	5	25.00%
DURHAM (NC)	9	12	33.33%	46	29	-36.96%	370	423	14.32%	398	435	9.30%	184	183	-0.54%
ELGIN (IL)	0	1	.	52	49	-5.77%	41	34	-17.07%	69	77	11.59%	0	0	.
EUGENE (OR)	2	0	-100.00%	24	25	4.17%	101	90	-10.89%	103	116	12.62%	11	7	-36.36%
<b>FAIRFAX COUNTY (VA)</b>	6	9	50.00%	55	51	-7.27%	292	218	-25.34%	147	174	18.37%	10	8	-20.00%
FAMERS BRANCH (TX)	0	0	.	2	4	100.00%	20	21	5.00%	14	16	14.29%	6	1	-83.33%
FARGO	0	0	.	31	34	9.68%	10	11	10.00%	69	107	55.07%	0	1	.
FAYETTEVILLE (NC)	8	6	-25.00%	49	44	-10.20%	246	319	29.67%	303	359	18.48%	0	0	.
FITCHBURG (MA)	0	3	.	47	28	-40.43%	39	28	-28.21%	182	115	-36.81%	.	.	.
FORT PIERCE (FL)	3	2	-33.33%	33	24	-27.27%	105	115	9.52%	279	244	-12.54%	74	79	6.76%
<b>FORT WAYNE</b>	15	14	-6.67%	41	47	14.63%	172	191	11.05%	108	96	-11.11%	32	26	-18.75%
<b>FREDERICK (MD)</b>	5	1	-80.00%	7	3	-57.14%	56	63	12.50%	117	142	21.37%	18	22	22.22%
FREMONT (CA)	2	2	0.00%	18	26	44.44%	126	137	8.73%	152	167	9.87%	.	.	.
GAINESVILLE (FL)	2	2	0.00%	60	51	-15.00%	102	94	-7.84%	310	358	15.48%	54	55	1.85%
GAITHERSBURG (MD)	0	2	.	8	6	-25.00%	55	39	-29.09%	32	49	53.13%	6	4	-33.33%
GARDEN GROVE (CA)	5	2	-60.00%	15	12	-20.00%	139	131	-5.76%	167	157	-5.99%	.	.	.
GARLAND (TX)	3	5	66.67%	18	43	138.89%	128	151	17.97%	156	205	31.41%	62	79	27.42%
GASTONIA (NC)	3	1	-66.67%	11	12	9.09%	117	110	-5.98%	206	171	-16.99%	50	38	-24.00%
GILBERT (AZ)	1	0	-100.00%	15	10	-33.33%	22	21	-4.55%	89	92	3.37%	32	35	9.38%
GLENVIEW (IL)	0	0	.	1	0	-100.00%	3	3	0.00%	6	3	-50.00%	0	0	.
GRAND FORKS (ND)	0	0	.	12	16	33.33%	5	6	20.00%	36	46	27.78%	1	0	-100.00%
GRAND RAPIDS	6	10	66.67%	58	79	36.21%	329	411	24.92%	591	604	2.20%	83	104	25.30%
GREELEY (CO)	2	1	-50.00%	29	18	-37.93%	26	38	46.15%	155	170	9.68%	18	15	-16.67%
GREEN BAY	0	0	.	28	29	3.57%	32	46	43.75%	235	148	-37.02%	.	.	.
GREENVILLE (NC)	6	3	-50.00%	8	6	-25.00%	117	112	-4.27%	202	189	-6.44%	51	61	19.61%
GREENVILLE (SC)	6	2	-66.67%	18	11	-38.89%	74	83	12.16%	152	142	-6.58%	.	.	.
HAMILTON (OH)	1	2	100.00%	46	43	-6.52%	93	80	-13.98%	89	69	-22.47%	21	17	-19.05%
<b>HARTFORD</b>	13	13	0.00%	28	41	46.43%	328	280	-14.63%	351	400	13.96%	66	76	15.15%
HAVERHILL (MA)	2	1	-50.00%	11	5	-54.55%	41	26	-36.59%	132	145	9.85%	12	5	-58.33%

VIOLENT CRIME

CITY	HOMICIDE			RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
HENNEPIN COUNTY (MN)	2	2	0.00%	13	5	-61.54%	2	4	100.00%	47	23	-51.06%	0	0	.
HENRICO COUNTY (VA)	9	4	-55.56%	18	20	11.11%	209	161	-22.97%	99	89	-10.10%	19	23	21.05%
HONOLULU	12	8	-33.33%	127	96	-24.41%	488	418	-14.34%	713	713	0.00%	.	.	.
<b>HOUSTON</b>	172	163	-5.23%	309	372	20.39%	5,318	5,322	0.08%	5,808	6,528	12.40%	1,825	1,974	8.16%
HOWARD COUNTY (MD)	4	2	-50.00%	19	14	-26.32%	109	111	1.83%	133	177	33.08%	15	12	-20.00%
ILLINOIS STATE POLICE	21	19	-9.52%	0	1	.	3	6	100.00%	23	19	-17.39%	5	10	100.00%
INDIO (CA)	2	1	-50.00%	18	15	-16.67%	63	50	-20.63%	53	86	62.26%	31	29	-6.45%
INGLEWOOD (CA)	8	3	-62.50%	11	13	18.18%	246	221	-10.16%	92	82	-10.87%	56	44	-21.43%
IRVINE (CA)	3	0	-100.00%	12	12	0.00%	26	22	-15.38%	30	25	-16.67%	0	1	.
IRVING (TX)	7	5	-28.57%	14	1	-92.86%	108	122	12.96%	193	225	16.58%	71	42	-40.85%
JUPITER (FL)	2	0	-100.00%	2	4	100.00%	45	30	-33.33%	78	57	-26.92%	16	10	-37.50%
KALAMAZOO	3	0	-100.00%	83	85	2.41%	140	102	-27.14%	143	138	-3.50%	21	22	4.76%
KETTERING (OH)	1	0	-100.00%	12	10	-16.67%	14	15	7.14%	15	5	-66.67%	0	0	.
KNOXVILLE (TN)	16	12	-25.00%	61	70	14.75%	322	302	-6.21%	433	376	-13.16%	221	201	-9.05%
LA CROSSE (WI)	1	0	-100.00%	2	10	400.00%	9	10	11.11%	38	72	89.47%	1	2	100.00%
LAKELAND (FL)	0	6	.	31	16	-48.39%	123	98	-20.33%	168	98	-41.67%	24	23	-4.17%
LANSING	8	3	-62.50%	42	51	21.43%	123	117	-4.88%	430	349	-18.84%	6	8	33.33%
<b>LAS VEGAS</b>	64	45	-29.69%	338	368	8.88%	2,440	2,385	-2.25%	3,889	3,797	-2.37%	788	717	-9.01%
LAUDERHILL (FL)	4	4	0.00%	13	8	-38.46%	110	108	-1.82%	214	209	-2.34%	40	36	-10.00%
LAWRENCE (MA)	0	3	.	10	8	-20.00%	77	44	-42.86%	186	160	-13.98%	20	30	50.00%
LEE'S SUMMIT (MO)	0	1	.	7	3	-57.14%	20	22	10.00%	30	40	33.33%	8	16	100.00%
LINCOLN	1	1	0.00%	48	50	4.17%	80	103	28.75%	507	448	-11.64%	38	27	-28.95%
LONG BEACH	19	19	0.00%	64	65	1.56%	765	684	-10.59%	812	740	-8.87%	.	.	.
LONGMONT (CO)	0	0	.	52	53	1.92%	20	25	25.00%	90	129	43.33%	.	.	.
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	187	195	4.28%	424	376	-11.32%	6,751	6,172	-8.58%	6,364	5,999	-5.74%	2,377	1,923	-19.10%
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	141	129	-8.51%	296	322	8.78%	3,221	2,978	-7.54%	5,733	5,339	-6.87%	1,758	1,449	-17.58%
LOUISVILLE (KY)	30	25	-16.67%	88	116	31.82%	906	803	-11.37%	1,012	1,032	1.98%	302	317	4.97%
<b>LOWELL</b>	2	4	100.00%	28	14	-50.00%	123	95	-22.76%	306	267	-12.75%	30	19	-36.67%
LYNN (MA)	2	4	100.00%	26	19	-26.92%	104	109	4.81%	337	284	-15.73%	38	44	15.79%
MANCHESTER (CT)	0	0	.	2	3	50.00%	18	12	-33.33%	30	37	23.33%	0	0	.
MARTIN COUNTY (FL)	1	1	0.00%	5	4	-20.00%	58	84	44.83%	179	110	-38.55%	35	20	-42.86%
<b>MEMPHIS</b>	17	12	-29.41%	38	36	-5.26%	440	362	-17.73%	516	583	12.98%	326	380	16.56%
MESA (AZ)	9	12	33.33%	75	79	5.33%	278	358	28.78%	562	546	-2.85%	167	172	2.99%
<b>MIAMI</b>	43	30	-30.23%	39	44	12.82%	1,063	1,212	14.02%	1,726	1,568	-9.15%	352	348	-1.14%
MILFORD (CT)	0	0	.	2	4	100.00%	24	16	-33.33%	25	18	-28.00%	1	0	-100.00%
<b>MILWAUKEE</b>	48	33	-31.25%	124	88	-29.03%	1,607	1,392	-13.38%	2,210	1,703	-22.94%	1,054	828	-21.44%
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	23	18	-21.74%	224	195	-12.95%	1,196	983	-17.81%	1,249	1,131	-9.45%	213	166	-22.07%
MODESTO (CA)	6	8	33.33%	29	39	34.48%	217	219	0.92%	483	478	-1.04%	.	.	.
<b>MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MD)</b>	5	10	100.00%	59	70	18.64%	504	503	-0.20%	340	400	17.65%	74	48	-35.14%
MOUNT PROSPECT (IL)	1	0	-100.00%	4	5	25.00%	3	9	200.00%	14	22	57.14%	1	1	0.00%
MOUNTAIN VIEW (CA)	0	5	.	4	6	50.00%	30	30	0.00%	84	107	27.38%	5	0	-100.00%
MUSKEGON (MI)	0	1	.	59	121	105.08%	38	47	23.68%	123	109	-11.38%	.	.	.
<b>NASHVILLE (TN)</b>	28	46	64.29%	163	163	0.00%	1,225	1,015	-17.14%	2,997	2,805	-6.41%	841	868	3.21%
NASSAU COUNTY (NY)	5	8	60.00%	35	32	-8.57%	343	370	7.87%	397	394	-0.76%	.	.	.

## VIOLENT CRIME

CITY	HOMICIDE			RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
NEW CASTLE COUNTY (DE)	4	9	125.00%	42	26	-38.10%	139	177	27.34%	459	444	-3.27%	91	111	21.98%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	7	11	57.14%	19	27	42.11%	352	305	-13.35%	459	428	-6.75%	79	63	-20.25%
NEW ROCHELLE (NY)	1	0	-100.00%	2	1	-50.00%	54	60	11.11%	36	30	-16.67%	3	1	-66.67%
<b>NEWARK, NJ</b>	48	30	-37.50%	26	29	11.54%	611	616	0.82%	604	624	3.31%	201	166	-17.41%
NEWPORT NEWS	15	10	-33.33%	30	25	-16.67%	229	224	-2.18%	329	330	0.30%	.	.	.
<b>NORFOLK</b>	25	16	-36.00%	65	55	-15.38%	441	520	17.91%	254	203	-20.08%	113	149	31.86%
NORTH CHARLESTON	11	8	-27.27%	38	28	-26.32%	283	238	-15.90%	400	293	-26.75%	85	75	-11.76%
NORTH LITTLE ROCK (AR)	6	5	-16.67%	6	3	-50.00%	114	98	-14.04%	201	176	-12.44%	.	.	.
NORTH PORT (FL)	2	1	-50.00%	11	12	9.09%	9	14	55.56%	61	53	-13.11%	2	1	-50.00%
NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (TX)	0	1	.	17	11	-35.29%	19	29	52.63%	74	102	37.84%	12	7	-41.67%
NOVI (MI)	0	0	.	7	4	-42.86%	2	7	250.00%	9	15	66.67%	1	4	300.00%
OAKLAND (CA)	58	68	17.24%	139	115	-17.27%	2,005	1,977	-1.40%	825	812	-1.58%	339	358	5.60%
OMAHA	18	22	22.22%	92	74	-19.57%	389	383	-1.54%	750	688	-8.27%	115	99	-13.91%
ORANGE COUNTY (FL)	32	39	21.88%	371	323	-12.94%	1,222	1,150	-5.89%	1,950	1,935	-0.77%	491	454	-7.54%
<b>ORLANDO</b>	23	24	4.35%	62	70	12.90%	746	647	-13.27%	1,236	1,251	1.21%	279	256	-8.24%
ORO VALLEY (AZ)	0	0	.	3	4	33.33%	4	2	-50.00%	3	10	233.33%	0	1	.
OVERLAND PARK (KS)	1	0	-100.00%	18	15	-16.67%	20	30	50.00%	119	105	-11.76%	21	16	-23.81%
PALM BEACH	0	0	.	2	0	-100.00%	0	0	.	2	0	-100.00%	0	0	.
PALM SPRINGS	3	1	-66.67%	8	10	25.00%	58	63	8.62%	78	128	64.10%	4	35	775.00%
<b>PASADENA (CA)</b>	5	1	-80.00%	16	7	-56.25%	148	148	0.00%	195	160	-17.95%	168	120	-28.57%
PEABODY (MA)	0	1	.	4	5	25.00%	11	11	0.00%	68	69	1.47%	.	.	.
PEORIA (AZ)	7	8	14.29%	23	19	-17.39%	44	58	31.82%	103	83	-19.42%	32	19	-40.63%
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	194	155	-20.10%	488	494	1.23%	4,866	4,417	-9.23%	4,651	4,446	-4.41%	1,420	1,180	-16.90%
<b>PHOENIX</b>	110	85	-22.73%	247	245	-0.81%	2,403	2,424	0.87%	2,919	2,561	-12.26%	1,064	935	-12.12%
PINELLAS COUNTY (FL)	6	3	-50.00%	106	83	-21.70%	152	149	-1.97%	553	578	4.52%	63	32	-49.21%
PLEASANTON (CA)	0	1	.	4	4	0.00%	9	8	-11.11%	19	21	10.53%	0	0	.
PLYMOUTH (MN)	0	0	.	5	2	-60.00%	5	6	20.00%	19	17	-10.53%	8	1	-87.50%
POLK COUNTY (FL)	10	20	100.00%	51	44	-13.73%	154	132	-14.29%	562	596	6.05%	115	118	2.61%
POMONA (CA)	14	7	-50.00%	14	20	42.86%	257	220	-14.40%	342	306	-10.53%	43	24	-44.19%
PORT ST LUCIE (FL)	1	0	-100.00%	25	23	-8.00%	35	22	-37.14%	125	144	15.20%	11	21	90.91%
PORTLAND (OR)	15	13	-13.33%	123	106	-13.82%	627	515	-17.86%	1,020	965	-5.39%	125	151	20.80%
<b>PR. GEORGE'S COUNTY (MD)</b>	60	50	-16.67%	86	90	4.65%	1,520	1,464	-3.68%	1,340	1,424	6.27%	371	369	-0.54%
<b>PR. WILLIAM COUNTY (VA)</b>	4	4	0.00%	15	11	-26.67%	124	98	-20.97%	173	101	-41.62%	8	15	87.50%
PROVIDENCE	7	8	14.29%	12	16	33.33%	191	239	25.13%	199	200	0.50%	38	55	44.74%
RALEIGH (NC)	12	18	50.00%	69	49	-28.99%	408	538	31.86%	591	558	-5.58%	34	40	17.65%
REDWOOD CITY (CA)	1	0	-100.00%	6	12	100.00%	45	34	-24.44%	121	101	-16.53%	20	11	-45.00%
RENO	11	4	-63.64%	52	54	3.85%	251	202	-19.52%	419	378	-9.79%	75	42	-44.00%
<b>RICHMOND (CA)</b>	11	15	36.36%	16	18	12.50%	309	231	-25.24%	251	217	-13.55%	105	93	-11.43%
RIVERSIDE (CA)	3	6	100.00%	46	52	13.04%	361	369	2.22%	481	444	-7.69%	92	95	3.26%
<b>ROCHESTER (NY)</b>	26	16	-38.46%	43	41	-4.65%	457	490	7.22%	509	472	-7.27%	75	105	40.00%
ROCKFORD (IL)	8	8	0.00%	55	59	7.27%	230	272	18.26%	541	484	-10.54%	.	.	.
<b>SACRAMENTO</b>	22	29	31.82%	116	66	-43.10%	1,015	908	-10.54%	1,095	1,111	1.46%	333	289	-13.21%
<b>SAN ANTONIO</b>	64	52	-18.75%	327	210	-35.78%	1,176	1,137	-3.32%	2,072	3,003	44.93%	682	760	11.44%

## VIOLENT CRIME

CITY	HOMICIDE			RAPE			ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT			AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WITH A FIREARM		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
SAN DIEGO	28	25	-10.71%	129	178	37.98%	1,004	1,004	0.00%	1,910	1,777	-6.96%	349	273	-21.78%
SAN FRANCISCO	53	52	-1.89%	182	182	0.00%	1,729	2,033	17.58%	1,123	1,201	6.95%	144	103	-28.47%
<b>SAN JOSE</b>	10	17	70.00%	124	120	-3.23%	537	559	4.10%	1,261	1,212	-3.89%	139	161	15.83%
SANFORD	3	5	66.67%	12	11	-8.33%	79	103	30.38%	41	60	46.34%	8	18	125.00%
SANTA ANA	11	14	27.27%	33	34	3.03%	408	401	-1.72%	607	676	11.37%	589	407	-30.90%
SARASOTA (FL)	5	3	-40.00%	17	7	-58.82%	100	95	-5.00%	183	171	-6.56%	37	42	13.51%
<b>SAVANNAH CHATHAM</b>	17	12	-29.41%	44	18	-59.09%	320	311	-2.81%	238	219	-7.98%	101	102	0.99%
SCHAUMBURG (IL)	1	0	-100.00%	10	12	20.00%	19	13	-31.58%	31	27	-12.90%	.	.	.
<b>SEATTLE</b>	15	11	-26.67%	46	80	73.91%	736	660	-10.33%	945	725	-23.28%	148	74	-50.00%
SPARTANBURG (SC)	2	4	100.00%	12	18	50.00%	90	90	0.00%	237	249	5.06%	76	95	25.00%
<b>SPRINGFIELD (MA)</b>	11	6	-45.45%	48	61	27.08%	334	241	-27.84%	573	569	-0.70%	103	123	19.42%
SPRINGFIELD (MO)	3	3	0.00%	43	55	27.91%	164	122	-25.61%	364	295	-18.96%	.	.	.
<b>ST. LOUIS</b>	60	86	43.33%	131	117	-10.69%	1,275	1,244	-2.43%	2,317	2,060	-11.09%	1,067	1,063	-0.37%
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	5	6	20.00%	29	39	34.48%	151	152	0.66%	415	361	-13.01%	100	106	6.00%
STAMFORD (CT)	0	1	.	21	19	-9.52%	55	98	78.18%	69	77	11.59%	13	16	23.08%
SUFFOLK COUNTY (NY)	13	12	-7.69%	41	34	-17.07%	419	351	-16.23%	581	520	-10.50%	103	104	0.97%
TAKOMA PARK (MD)	0	0	.	3	1	-66.67%	36	38	5.56%	20	17	-15.00%	8	4	-50.00%
TEMPE	8	3	-62.50%	36	18	-50.00%	158	163	3.16%	249	249	0.00%	52	51	-1.92%
TITUSVILLE (FL)	1	2	100.00%	18	21	16.67%	34	38	11.76%	121	94	-22.31%	22	27	22.73%
TOPEKA	5	5	0.00%	23	23	0.00%	167	117	-29.94%	187	150	-19.79%	75	63	-16.00%
<b>TRENTON</b>	14	13	-7.14%	8	13	62.50%	265	236	-10.94%	285	197	-30.88%	71	52	-26.76%
TUCSON	25	35	40.00%	177	175	-1.13%	698	607	-13.04%	953	948	-0.52%	221	259	17.19%
TULSA	34	19	-44.12%	144	142	-1.39%	428	472	10.28%	1,547	1,643	6.21%	.	.	.
VANCOUVER (WA)	2	0	-100.00%	64	45	-29.69%	82	67	-18.29%	173	153	-11.56%	8	8	0.00%
VENTURA (CA)	0	0	.	11	10	-9.09%	83	68	-18.07%	85	100	17.65%	14	14	0.00%
<b>VIRGINIA BEACH</b>	7	8	14.29%	51	35	-31.37%	237	259	9.28%	196	205	4.59%	38	27	-28.95%
WACO	3	7	133.33%	43	39	-9.30%	130	126	-3.08%	353	354	0.28%	.	.	.
<b>WASHINGTON DC</b>	94	85	-9.57%	97	79	-18.56%	1,981	2,026	2.27%	1,595	1,403	-12.04%	397	351	-11.59%
WAUKEGAN (IL)	2	4	100.00%	6	11	83.33%	44	69	56.82%	96	95	-1.04%	11	17	54.55%
WAUKESHA (WI)	0	0	.	4	9	125.00%	8	12	50.00%	23	9	-60.87%	2	0	-100.00%
WEST COVINA (CA)	6	4	-33.33%	19	15	-21.05%	176	184	4.55%	221	204	-7.69%	.	.	.
WEST DES MOINES	1	1	0.00%	6	7	16.67%	7	14	100.00%	17	34	100.00%	0	1	.
WEST HAVEN (CT)	0	0	.	0	0	.	35	35	0.00%	73	159	117.81%	1	2	100.00%
WEST ORANGE (NJ)	0	0	.	0	2	.	23	19	-17.39%	47	79	68.09%	11	9	-18.18%
<b>WEST PALM BEACH</b>	7	7	0.00%	30	26	-13.33%	319	229	-28.21%	342	233	-31.87%	.	.	.
<b>WHITE PLAINS (NY)</b>	0	0	.	2	0	-100.00%	14	13	-7.14%	34	18	-47.06%	1	1	0.00%
WICHITA	23	12	-47.83%	130	135	3.85%	254	243	-4.33%	734	663	-9.67%	179	152	-15.08%
WILMINGTON (NC)	7	6	-14.29%	31	29	-6.45%	210	181	-13.81%	234	235	0.43%	66	56	-15.15%
WINSTON-SALEM	15	8	-46.67%	65	49	-24.62%	322	373	15.84%	403	539	33.75%	93	131	40.86%
WORCESTER (MA)	3	2	-33.33%	.	.	.	187	169	-9.63%	415	333	-19.76%	.	.	.
WYOMING (MI)	1	0	-100.00%	25	27	8.00%	45	42	-6.67%	91	65	-28.57%	.	.	.
YONKERS (NY)	5	4	-20.00%	21	26	23.81%	155	204	31.61%	215	204	-5.12%	13	18	38.46%
YORK CITY (PA)	1	8	700.00%	16	15	-6.25%	110	117	6.36%	65	57	-12.31%	23	17	-26.09%
<b>Total, All Jurisdictions Surveyed</b>	<b>3,412</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>-9.00%</b>	<b>12,411</b>	<b>11,870</b>	<b>-4.36%</b>	<b>95,313</b>	<b>92,622</b>	<b>-2.82%</b>	<b>128,959</b>	<b>123,585</b>	<b>-4.17%</b>	<b>31,781</b>	<b>30,037</b>	<b>-5.49%</b>
<b>*PERF's Original 56 agencies</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>-10.51%</b>	<b>6,817</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>-5.47%</b>	<b>68,185</b>	<b>65,929</b>	<b>-3.31%</b>	<b>83,023</b>	<b>79,576</b>	<b>-4.15%</b>	<b>23,122</b>	<b>21,975</b>	<b>-4.96%</b>



# Property Crime

CITY	BURGLARY			THEFT			VEHICLE THEFT			ARSON		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
ABILENE (TX)	669	569	-14.95%	1,582	1,469	-7.14%	134	132	-1.49%	18	14	-22.22%
ADA COUNTY (ID)	320	260	-18.75%	266	235	-11.65%	40	25	-37.50%	19	3	-84.21%
ALAMEDA (CA)	138	161	16.67%	723	638	-11.76%	108	120	11.11%	9	9	0.00%
ALAMEDA COUNTY (CA)	317	298	-5.99%	634	704	11.04%	442	460	4.07%	15	12	-20.00%
ALBEMARLE COUNTY (VA)	146	131	-10.27%	896	828	-7.59%	49	40	-18.37%	12	9	-25.00%
ALBUQUERQUE	2,887	2,955	2.36%	9,583	10,499	9.56%	2,611	2,449	-6.20%	32	78	143.75%
<b>ALEXANDRIA</b>	170	128	-24.71%	1,196	1,368	14.38%	195	193	-1.03%	4	4	0.00%
ALPHARETTA (GA)	121	122	0.83%	800	736	-8.00%	58	42	-27.59%	4	3	-25.00%
<b>APPLETON (WI)</b>	127	134	5.51%	569	736	29.35%	42	33	-21.43%	2	4	100.00%
<b>ARLINGTON (TX)</b>	2,222	2,154	-3.06%	7,530	6,898	-8.39%	857	716	-16.45%	71	31	-56.34%
ARLINGTON COUNTY (VA)	217	204	-5.99%	1,686	1,862	10.44%	153	177	15.69%	2	3	50.00%
<b>ATLANTA</b>	3,737	4,244	13.57%	9,305	10,875	16.87%	3,100	2,793	-9.90%	.	.	.
AURORA (CO)	1,137	1,058	-6.95%	4,091	3,443	-15.84%	909	623	-31.46%	47	40	-14.89%
BAKERSFIELD (CA)	1,760	1,885	7.10%	4,995	4,484	-10.23%	1,249	1,196	-4.24%	91	81	-10.99%
<b>BALTIMORE</b>	3,565	3,662	2.72%	8,225	8,224	-0.01%	2,926	2,640	-9.77%	221	231	4.52%
<b>BALTIMORE COUNTY (MD)</b>	2,260	2,016	-10.80%	8,447	8,928	5.69%	1,531	1,256	-17.96%	190	164	-13.68%
BLOOMINGTON (MN)	224	148	-33.93%	1,621	1,534	-5.37%	109	101	-7.34%	6	5	-16.67%
BOCA RATON	372	261	-29.84%	1,306	1,295	-0.84%	88	85	-3.41%	0	1	.
<b>BOSTON</b>	1,700	1,510	-11.18%	8,418	7,425	-11.80%	1,784	1,159	-35.03%	.	.	.
BOULDER	198	192	-3.03%	921	884	-4.02%	48	58	20.83%	21	6	-71.43%
BOWIE (MD)	90	18	-80.00%	321	50	-84.42%	41	13	-68.29%	1	3	200.00%
BROOKLINE	64	52	-18.75%	393	380	-3.31%	9	14	55.56%	0	1	.
BROOKLYN CENTER (MN)	119	111	-6.72%	681	803	17.91%	116	81	-30.17%	2	7	250.00%
<b>BROWARD COUNTY (FL)</b>	1,892	2,226	17.65%	6,913	7,199	4.14%	1,021	963	-5.68%	38	34	-10.53%
BRYAN (TX)	438	532	21.46%	1,096	194	-82.30%	66	84	27.27%	5	7	40.00%
CAMBRIDGE (MA)	328	220	-32.93%	1,187	1,286	8.34%	197	216	9.64%	10	3	-70.00%
CAPE CORAL (FL)	677	684	1.03%	1,815	1,744	-3.91%	149	107	-28.19%	12	8	-33.33%
<b>CHARLESTON</b>	319	321	0.63%	1,458	1,633	12.00%	160	168	5.00%	8	7	-12.50%
CHARLESTON COUNTY	353	406	15.01%	818	833	1.83%	222	229	3.15%	9	3	-66.67%
<b>CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG</b>	5,857	6,017	2.73%	14,780	16,301	10.29%	2,761	2,842	2.93%	191	164	-14.14%
<b>CHICAGO</b>	11,208	11,441	2.08%	39,038	39,612	1.47%	9,074	9,222	1.63%	349	321	-8.02%
CHULA VISTA (CA)	603	486	-19.40%	2,053	1,816	-11.54%	1,245	1,041	-16.39%	15	13	-13.33%
<b>CINCINNATI</b>	2,806	2,817	0.39%	6,221	5,824	-6.38%	1,291	975	-24.48%	.	.	.
CLEARWATER (FL)	401	416	3.74%	1,679	1,850	10.18%	173	135	-21.97%	5	4	-20.00%
<b>CLEVELAND</b>	4,152	4,180	0.67%	8,285	7,995	-3.50%	3,033	2,497	-17.67%	264	264	0.00%
COLLIER COUNTY (FL)	697	605	-13.20%	1,636	1,767	8.01%	187	167	-10.70%	17	14	-17.65%
COLORADO SPRINGS	1,525	1,506	-1.25%	6,243	5,555	-11.02%	796	625	-21.48%	56	52	-7.14%
CONCORD (NC)	221	272	23.08%	1,176	1,199	1.96%	126	138	9.52%	5	10	100.00%
CORAL SPRINGS	237	280	18.14%	1,156	1,069	-7.53%	99	101	2.02%	0	2	.
COSTA MESA (CA)	266	243	-8.65%	1,164	1,159	-0.43%	216	158	-26.85%	8	6	-25.00%
<b>DALLAS</b>	10,423	10,921	4.78%	23,735	21,937	-7.58%	6,910	6,562	-5.04%	89	73	-17.98%
DANBURY (CT)	131	126	-3.82%	552	544	-1.45%	58	65	12.07%	2	1	-50.00%

Note: The original 56 jurisdictions that PERF has used in all of its crime surveys since 2006—a set that has proved to be a reliable indicator of crime trends nationwide—are listed in **boldface**.

PROPERTY CRIME

CITY	BURGLARY			THEFT			VEHICLE THEFT			ARSON		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
DAYTONA BEACH	539	499	-7.42%	1,381	1,508	9.20%	305	235	-22.95%	5	4	-20.00%
DELRAY BEACH	402	355	-11.69%	1,245	1,305	4.82%	148	107	-27.70%	3	6	100.00%
DENTON (TX)	290	256	-11.72%	832	837	0.60%	85	67	-21.18%	3	3	0.00%
<b>DENVER</b>	2,877	2,449	-14.88%	2,545	2,333	-8.33%	2,515	1,669	-33.64%	85	57	-32.94%
<b>DETROIT</b>	8,529	8,564	0.41%	10,863	9,338	-14.04%	9,690	8,158	-15.81%	351	330	-5.98%
DOUGLAS (AZ)	45	56	24.44%	241	256	6.22%	30	48	60.00%	4	0	-100.00%
DULUTH	391	206	-47.31%	1,564	1,486	-4.99%	152	120	-21.05%	5	9	80.00%
DURHAM (NC)	1,693	1,486	-12.23%	3,492	3,476	-0.46%	525	459	-12.57%	.	.	.
ELGIN (IL)	236	217	-8.05%	562	495	-11.92%	101	85	-15.84%	1	4	300.00%
EUGENE (OR)	787	633	-19.57%	2,741	2,733	-0.29%	517	604	16.83%	30	34	13.33%
<b>FAIRFAX COUNTY (VA)</b>	623	692	11.08%	6,442	7,451	15.66%	714	682	-4.48%	69	67	-2.90%
FAMERS BRANCH (TX)	132	122	-7.58%	553	456	-17.54%	84	81	-3.57%	2	2	0.00%
FARGO	285	251	-11.93%	921	803	-12.81%	87	87	0.00%	5	11	120.00%
FAYETTEVILLE (NC)	1,794	1,797	0.17%	3,367	2,938	-12.74%	493	502	1.83%	25	23	-8.00%
FITCHBURG (MA)	258	166	-35.66%	652	420	-35.58%	62	61	-1.61%	7	5	-28.57%
FORT PIERCE (FL)	403	379	-5.96%	811	843	3.95%	108	96	-11.11%	2	0	-100.00%
<b>FORT WAYNE</b>	938	1,074	14.50%	3,320	3,463	4.31%	257	323	25.68%	31	38	22.58%
<b>FREDERICK (MD)</b>	124	166	33.87%	663	658	-0.75%	47	68	44.68%	9	2	-77.78%
FREMONT (CA)	599	656	9.52%	1,654	1,821	10.10%	386	465	20.47%	.	.	.
GAINESVILLE (FL)	686	684	-0.29%	1,503	1,943	29.27%	172	185	7.56%	9	10	11.11%
GAITHERSBURG (MD)	136	100	-26.47%	875	918	4.91%	75	81	8.00%	5	6	20.00%
GARDEN GROVE (CA)	412	431	4.61%	1,420	1,276	-10.14%	342	318	-7.02%	.	.	.
GARLAND (TX)	1,014	1,092	7.69%	2,592	3,105	19.79%	390	344	-11.79%	14	26	85.71%
GASTONIA (NC)	548	605	10.40%	1,717	1,808	5.30%	210	225	7.14%	31	25	-19.35%
GILBERT (AZ)	497	523	5.23%	1,634	1,711	4.71%	206	199	-3.40%	7	11	57.14%
GLENVIEW (IL)	50	52	4.00%	237	222	-6.33%	12	7	-41.67%	1	0	-100.00%
GRAND FORKS (ND)	129	99	-23.26%	674	572	-15.13%	71	40	-43.66%	0	13	.
GRAND RAPIDS	1,221	1,115	-8.68%	3,402	3,314	-2.59%	352	306	-13.07%	49	48	-2.04%
GREELEY (CO)	336	376	11.90%	1,314	1,156	-12.02%	130	103	-20.77%	5	16	220.00%
GREEN BAY	246	235	-4.47%	579	711	22.80%	81	68	-16.05%	7	5	-28.57%
GREENVILLE (NC)	649	641	-1.23%	1,641	1,442	-12.13%	125	128	2.40%	7	8	14.29%
GREENVILLE (SC)	307	329	7.17%	366	321	-12.30%	195	197	1.03%	6	9	50.00%
HAMILTON (OH)	529	432	-18.34%	1,307	1,306	-0.08%	167	120	-28.14%	13	12	-7.69%
<b>HARTFORD</b>	552	470	-14.86%	2,341	2,059	-12.05%	788	671	-14.85%	51	40	-21.57%
HAVERHILL (MA)	294	272	-7.48%	394	379	-3.81%	110	71	-35.45%	10	1	-90.00%
HENNEPIN COUNTY (MN)	30	10	-66.67%	105	83	-20.95%	23	11	-52.17%	1	1	0.00%
HENRICO COUNTY (VA)	652	678	3.99%	3,711	4,097	10.40%	309	272	-11.97%	75	63	-16.00%
HONOLULU	2,888	3,071	6.34%	13,964	10,334	-26.00%	2,893	1,701	-41.20%	.	.	.
<b>HOUSTON</b>	14,209	12,492	-12.08%	36,289	34,484	-4.97%	9,899	7,672	-22.50%	98	77	-21.43%
HOWARD COUNTY (MD)	548	681	24.27%	2,508	2,738	9.17%	262	248	-5.34%	34	41	20.59%
ILLINOIS STATE POLICE	12	6	-50.00%	83	80	-3.61%	137	198	44.53%	1	2	100.00%
INDIO (CA)	380	460	21.05%	690	767	11.16%	301	301	0.00%	1	0	-100.00%
INGLEWOOD (CA)	405	346	-14.57%	560	743	32.68%	483	439	-9.11%	8	8	0.00%
IRVINE (CA)	346	237	-31.50%	1,197	1,282	7.10%	113	106	-6.19%	28	23	-17.86%

PROPERTY CRIME

CITY	BURGLARY			THEFT			VEHICLE THEFT			ARSON		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
IRVING (TX)	880	854	-2.95%	3,223	2,872	-10.89%	524	385	-26.53%	19	13	-31.58%
JUPITER (FL)	247	128	-48.18%	602	565	-6.15%	43	32	-25.58%	4	2	-50.00%
KALAMAZOO	374	439	17.38%	1,378	1,188	-13.79%	163	141	-13.50%	28	21	-25.00%
KETTERING (OH)	105	136	29.52%	584	567	-2.91%	71	55	-22.54%	12	1	-91.67%
KNOXVILLE (TN)	1,150	1,110	-3.48%	4,192	4,540	8.30%	609	619	1.64%	68	45	-33.82%
LA CROSSE (WI)	117	119	1.71%	671	694	3.43%	36	36	0.00%	1	2	100.00%
LAKELAND (FL)	511	495	-3.13%	2,034	1,853	-8.90%	147	169	14.97%	9	3	-66.67%
LANSING	547	659	20.48%	1,273	973	-23.57%	179	160	-10.61%	22	27	22.73%
<b>LAS VEGAS</b>	7,573	7,199	-4.94%	13,891	13,180	-5.12%	8,487	5,792	-31.75%	145	123	-15.17%
LAUDERHILL (FL)	350	383	9.43%	809	796	-1.61%	157	138	-12.10%	5	7	40.00%
LAWRENCE (MA)	204	297	45.59%	372	458	23.12%	196	175	-10.71%	.	.	.
LEE'S SUMMIT (MO)	169	173	2.37%	852	818	-3.99%	90	71	-21.11%	2	2	0.00%
LINCOLN	850	705	-17.06%	4,962	3,859	-22.23%	182	178	-2.20%	32	39	21.88%
LONG BEACH	1,293	1,498	15.85%	1,850	2,003	8.27%	1,444	1,420	-1.66%	38	60	57.89%
LONGMONT (CO)	178	130	-26.97%	876	1,050	19.86%	67	64	-4.48%	12	14	16.67%
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	9,722	9,235	-5.01%	29,348	27,439	-6.50%	11,840	10,873	-8.17%	1,318	1,053	-20.11%
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	8,105	7,860	-3.02%	18,709	18,205	-2.69%	8,437	7,601	-9.91%	531	436	-17.89%
LOUISVILLE (KY)	3,479	3,375	-2.99%	8,867	9,148	3.17%	1,748	1,321	-24.43%	122	82	-32.79%
<b>LOWELL</b>	440	487	10.68%	941	1,021	8.50%	170	236	38.82%	.	.	.
LYNN (MA)	401	421	4.99%	942	995	5.63%	201	282	40.30%	.	.	.
MANCHESTER (CT)	103	114	10.68%	815	782	-4.05%	74	46	-37.84%	6	4	-33.33%
MARTIN COUNTY (FL)	349	307	-12.03%	1,182	1,160	-1.86%	98	57	-41.84%	4	5	25.00%
<b>MEMPHIS</b>	1,348	1,223	-9.27%	547	440	-19.56%	547	440	-19.56%	99	40	-59.60%
MESA (AZ)	1,390	1,275	-8.27%	6,896	6,597	-4.34%	1,639	1,195	-27.09%	33	42	27.27%
<b>MIAMI</b>	2,230	2,404	7.80%	5,864	6,910	17.84%	1,911	2,040	6.75%	.	.	.
MILFORD (CT)	105	76	-27.62%	780	809	3.72%	65	45	-30.77%	0	1	.
<b>MILWAUKEE</b>	2,618	2,855	9.05%	11,521	11,456	-0.56%	3,718	3,334	-10.33%	152	138	-9.21%
<b>MINNEAPOLIS</b>	2,808	2,320	-17.38%	6,063	5,922	-2.33%	1,522	1,295	-14.91%	87	70	-19.54%
MODESTO (CA)	1,120	1,105	-1.34%	3,887	3,521	-9.42%	1,096	757	-30.93%	.	.	.
<b>MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MD)</b>	1,587	1,763	11.09%	8,045	8,796	9.33%	1,220	1,188	-2.62%	78	86	10.26%
MOUNT PROSPECT (IL)	49	53	8.16%	389	467	20.05%	20	15	-25.00%	1	5	400.00%
MOUNTAIN VIEW (CA)	77	109	41.56%	601	697	15.97%	69	71	2.90%	4	4	0.00%
MUSKEGON (MI)	238	260	9.24%	844	820	-2.84%	81	65	-19.75%	4	6	50.00%
<b>NASHVILLE (TN)</b>	3,138	2,707	-13.73%	11,920	11,525	-3.31%	1,475	1,109	-24.81%	.	.	.
NASSAU COUNTY (NY)	929	914	-1.61%	5,050	5,809	15.03%	512	467	-8.79%	49	38	-22.45%
NEW CASTLE COUNTY (DE)	774	495	-36.05%	1,845	2,154	16.75%	224	294	31.25%	1	1	0.00%
<b>NEW HAVEN</b>	623	753	20.87%	1,962	2,165	10.35%	589	598	1.53%	7	8	14.29%
NEW ROCHELLE (NY)	94	85	-9.57%	517	643	24.37%	38	33	-13.16%	1	4	300.00%
<b>NEWARK (NJ)</b>	691	1,023	48.05%	1,888	2,146	13.67%	2,143	2,049	-4.39%	65	64	-1.54%
NEWPORT NEWS	793	666	-16.02%	2,484	2,444	-1.61%	317	200	-36.91%	49	52	6.12%
<b>NORFOLK</b>	816	851	4.29%	3,531	3,988	12.94%	503	522	3.78%	28	27	-3.57%
NORTH CHARLESTON	584	511	-12.50%	2,161	2,222	2.82%	478	422	-11.72%	16	10	-37.50%
NORTH LITTLE ROCK (AR)	588	729	23.98%	1,624	1,791	10.28%	238	199	-16.39%	16	5	-68.75%

PROPERTY CRIME

CITY	BURGLARY			THEFT			VEHICLE THEFT			ARSON		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
NORTH PORT (FL)	264	169	-35.98%	572	574	0.35%	39	20	-48.72%	5	1	-80.00%
NORTH RICHLAND HILLS (TX)	196	160	-18.37%	781	821	5.12%	77	61	-20.78%	0	0	.
NOVI (MI)	77	86	11.69%	292	367	25.68%	17	29	70.59%	0	0	.
OAKLAND (CA)	4,016	3,617	-9.94%	2,779	3,219	15.83%	3,955	3,816	-3.51%	131	152	16.03%
OMAHA	1,486	1,511	1.68%	6,922	6,202	-10.40%	1,741	1,386	-20.39%	8	14	75.00%
ORANGE COUNTY (FL)	4,181	4,814	15.14%	9,706	9,581	-1.29%	2,322	1,870	-19.47%	.	.	.
<b>ORLANDO</b>	1,758	2,038	15.93%	6,217	6,436	3.52%	1,194	863	-27.72%	37	20	-45.95%
ORO VALLEY (AZ)	50	55	10.00%	302	293	-2.98%	23	20	-13.04%	7	1	-85.71%
OVERLAND PARK (KS)	271	234	-13.65%	1,154	1,131	-1.99%	175	153	-12.57%	16	22	37.50%
PALM BEACH	16	11	-31.25%	90	80	-11.11%	6	1	-83.33%	0	0	.
PALM SPRINGS	548	287	-47.63%	1,063	931	-12.42%	217	103	-52.53%	2	12	500.00%
<b>PASADENA (CA)</b>	440	395	-10.23%	1,524	1,501	-1.51%	205	191	-6.83%	13	11	-15.38%
PEABODY (MA)	68	79	16.18%	250	268	7.20%	66	78	18.18%	2	4	100.00%
PEORIA (AZ)	611	602	-1.47%	950	1,687	77.58%	462	302	-34.63%	14	8	-42.86%
<b>PHILADELPHIA</b>	5,279	5,792	9.72%	18,284	19,027	4.06%	5,498	4,398	-20.01%	310	349	12.58%
<b>PHOENIX</b>	9,517	9,449	-0.71%	26,036	25,277	-2.92%	11,422	8,285	-27.46%	249	224	-10.04%
PINELLAS COUNTY (FL)	1,338	1,361	1.72%	3,699	4,095	10.71%	435	318	-26.90%	40	40	0.00%
PLEASANTON (CA)	74	82	10.81%	485	584	20.41%	58	48	-17.24%	0	1	.
PLYMOUTH (MN)	147	104	-29.25%	417	663	58.99%	25	36	44.00%	3	2	-33.33%
POLK COUNTY (FL)	1,668	1,688	1.20%	2,946	3,252	10.39%	425	402	-5.41%	0	0	.
POMONA (CA)	532	559	5.08%	1,591	1,348	-15.27%	574	619	7.84%	11	10	-9.09%
PORT ST LUCIE (FL)	494	550	11.34%	1,086	1,383	27.35%	84	50	-40.48%	7	4	-42.86%
PORTLAND (OR)	2,497	2,019	-19.14%	11,192	10,427	-6.84%	2,768	1,800	-34.97%	171	140	-18.13%
<b>PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY (MD)</b>	2,668	2,976	11.54%	9,610	9,639	0.30%	5,042	4,155	-17.59%	114	122	7.02%
<b>PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY (VA)</b>	469	532	13.43%	2,466	2,557	3.69%	302	288	-4.64%	29	39	34.48%
PROVIDENCE	776	906	16.75%	2,703	2,678	-0.92%	828	749	-9.54%	72	71	-1.39%
RALEIGH (NC)	1,476	1,464	-0.81%	4,305	4,290	-0.35%	540	548	1.48%	35	37	5.71%
REDWOOD CITY (CA)	195	283	45.13%	426	589	38.26%	109	161	47.71%	3	8	166.67%
RENO	905	844	-6.74%	3,235	3,328	2.87%	559	474	-15.21%	12	12	0.00%
<b>RICHMOND (CA)</b>	935	832	-11.02%	783	659	-15.84%	1,234	950	-23.01%	24	22	-8.33%
RIVERSIDE (CA)	1,101	1,066	-3.18%	3,555	3,685	3.66%	947	810	-14.47%	63	71	12.70%
<b>ROCHESTER (NY)</b>	1,029	1,194	16.03%	3,266	3,071	-5.97%	805	619	-23.11%	119	115	-3.36%
ROCKFORD (IL)	1,000	1,214	21.40%	2,669	2,872	7.61%	297	382	28.62%	38	29	-23.68%
<b>SACRAMENTO</b>	2,667	2,705	1.42%	6,796	6,215	-8.55%	3,008	2,544	-15.43%	150	109	-27.33%
<b>SAN ANTONIO</b>	7,805	6,844	-12.31%	28,565	27,982	-2.04%	3,334	3,803	14.07%	.	.	.
SAN DIEGO	3,842	3,704	-3.59%	11,972	10,865	-9.25%	6,433	5,415	-15.82%	92	81	-11.96%
SAN FRANCISCO	2,467	2,462	-0.20%	10,561	12,547	18.81%	2,558	2,838	10.95%	117	112	-4.27%
<b>SAN JOSE</b>	2,329	1,696	-27.18%	6,727	6,649	-1.16%	3,344	2,918	-12.74%	174	143	-17.82%
SANFORD	308	339	10.06%	991	994	0.30%	186	182	-2.15%	2	2	0.00%
SANTA ANA	505	571	13.07%	2,457	2,314	-5.82%	1,182	838	-29.10%	58	71	22.41%
SARASOTA (FL)	380	366	-3.68%	1,207	1,296	7.37%	156	65	-58.33%	2	7	250.00%

PROPERTY CRIME

CITY	BURGLARY			THEFT			VEHICLE THEFT			ARSON		
	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE	JAN-JUN 2007	JAN-JUN 2008	% CHANGE
<b>SAVANNAH CHATHAM</b>	1,097	1,292	17.78%	3,078	3,221	4.65%	528	523	-0.95%	63	39	-38.10%
SCHAUMBURG (IL)	131	117	-10.69%	1,209	1,186	-1.90%	62	52	-16.13%	6	1	-83.33%
<b>SEATTLE</b>	3,034	3,188	5.08%	11,203	10,167	-9.25%	3,366	2,421	-28.07%	.	.	.
SPARTANBURG (SC)	413	464	12.35%	1,178	1,182	0.34%	131	119	-9.16%	18	17	-5.56%
<b>SPRINGFIELD (MA)</b>	1,013	820	-19.05%	2,798	2,399	-14.26%	615	438	-28.78%	44	26	-40.91%
SPRINGFIELD (MO)	1,002	930	-7.19%	5,350	5,056	-5.50%	486	413	-15.02%	13	27	107.69%
<b>ST. LOUIS</b>	3,361	3,393	0.95%	10,194	8,279	-18.79%	3,126	2,610	-16.51%	215	151	-29.77%
ST. LOUIS COUNTY	990	1,337	35.05%	3,352	3,789	13.04%	551	504	-8.53%	34	36	5.88%
STAMFORD (CT)	156	142	-8.97%	611	753	23.24%	123	105	-14.63%	5	4	-20.00%
SUFFOLK COUNTY (NY)	1,432	1,810	26.40%	8,553	8,868	3.68%	1,027	922	-10.22%	123	63	-48.78%
TAKOMA PARK (MD)	46	63	36.96%	221	172	-22.17%	71	52	-26.76%	.	.	.
TEMPE	986	768	-22.11%	4,178	3,909	-6.44%	879	621	-29.35%	38	28	-26.32%
TITUSVILLE (FL)	210	250	19.05%	505	520	2.97%	84	153	82.14%	7	3	-57.14%
TOPEKA	644	703	9.16%	3,002	2,313	-22.95%	398	315	-20.85%	1	6	500.00%
<b>TRENTON</b>	355	352	-0.85%	638	632	-0.94%	194	200	3.09%	8	15	87.50%
TUCSON	2,334	2,450	4.97%	10,022	8,483	-15.36%	3,772	3,338	-11.51%	159	185	16.35%
TULSA	3,144	2,932	-6.74%	6,758	6,577	-2.68%	1,689	1,055	-37.54%	124	109	-12.10%
VANCOUVER (WA)	479	434	-9.39%	2,490	2,057	-17.39%	458	305	-33.41%	19	26	36.84%
VENTURA (CA)	418	336	-19.62%	1,278	1,211	-5.24%	167	122	-26.95%	6	5	-16.67%
<b>VIRGINIA BEACH</b>	1,023	904	-11.63%	4,944	4,701	-4.92%	283	292	3.18%	90	79	-12.22%
WACO	1,014	935	-7.79%	2,793	2,471	-11.53%	197	217	10.15%	.	.	.
<b>WASHINGTON DC</b>	1,775	2,006	13.01%	4,319	4,182	-3.17%	3,093	2,810	-9.15%	22	21	-4.55%
WAUKEGAN (IL)	187	263	40.64%	930	815	-12.37%	67	55	-17.91%	7	11	57.14%
WAUKESHA (WI)	186	164	-11.83%	494	476	-3.64%	35	49	40.00%	3	7	133.33%
WEST COVINA (CA)	778	605	-22.24%	181	194	7.18%	793	779	-1.77%	10	8	-20.00%
WEST DES MOINES	106	129	21.70%	660	670	1.52%	29	22	-24.14%	8	5	-37.50%
WEST HAVEN (CT)	107	105	-1.87%	637	594	-6.75%	157	103	-34.39%	3	2	-33.33%
WEST ORANGE (NJ)	80	73	-8.75%	241	235	-2.49%	51	32	-37.25%	0	0	.
<b>WEST PALM BEACH</b>	753	736	-2.26%	2,485	1,942	-21.85%	488	372	-23.77%	.	.	.
<b>WHITE PLAINS (NY)</b>	21	20	-4.76%	472	494	4.66%	15	11	-26.67%	2	1	-50.00%
WICHITA	1,852	2,109	13.88%	6,565	7,253	10.48%	1,063	961	-9.60%	83	111	33.73%
WILMINGTON (NC)	794	729	-8.19%	1,986	1,791	-9.82%	356	336	-5.62%	12	8	-33.33%
WINSTON-SALEM	2,083	2,447	17.47%	3,923	4,705	19.93%	504	606	20.24%	8	9	12.50%
WORCESTER (MA)	657	814	23.90%	.	.	.	435	300	-31.03%	.	.	.
WYOMING (MI)	239	200	-16.32%	695	553	-20.43%	94	88	-6.38%	6	5	-16.67%
YONKERS (NY)	288	291	1.04%	865	994	14.91%	160	159	-0.63%	16	21	31.25%
YORK CITY (PA)	194	241	24.23%	592	723	22.13%	151	148	-1.99%	8	12	50.00%
<b>Total, All Jurisdictions Surveyed</b>	<b>272,629</b>	<b>269,946</b>	<b>-0.98%</b>	<b>806,970</b>	<b>793,718</b>	<b>-1.64%</b>	<b>220,253</b>	<b>189,014</b>	<b>-14.18%</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>8,382</b>	<b>-9.94%</b>
<b>*PERF's Original 56 agencies</b>	<b>161,679</b>	<b>160,124</b>	<b>-0.96%</b>	<b>463,070</b>	<b>457,306</b>	<b>-1.24%</b>	<b>142,374</b>	<b>122,267</b>	<b>-14.12%</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>-13.01%</b>

# APPENDIX B

## Participants at the PERF Summit On Crime, the Economy, and a New President

October 8, 2008, Washington, D.C.

Commander Abuznaid  
Abuznaid  
PALESTINIAN POLICE

Commander Sue Akers  
LONDON METROPOLITAN  
POLICE SERVICE

Deputy Chief Donald Anders  
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sheriff Lee Baca  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Executive Manager of  
Community Relations  
Gregory Baker  
CINCINNATI  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner  
Frederick Bealefeld III  
BALTIMORE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Deputy Chief Meritt Bender  
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Vice President of Safety  
Tim Beres  
CNA CORP., SAFETY &  
SECURITY DIVISION

Chief Michael Berkow  
SAVANNAH-CHATHAM, GEORGIA  
METRO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Vice President for Finance  
Gino Bonanotte  
MOTOROLA

Chief William Bratton  
LOS ANGELES  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Rick Braziel  
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Crime Analysis Supervisor  
Lynn Brewer  
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

City Manager Michael Brown  
CITY OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Chief Delsa Bush  
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Eric Buske  
OMAHA POLICE DEPARTMENT

Senior Consultant Jack Calhoun  
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

Associate Deputy Director  
for Law Enforcement  
Pam Cammarata  
BUREAU OF  
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Washington Field Office SAC  
Andrew Castor  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION

Analyst Brett Chapman  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Assistant Director  
Rob Chapman  
COPS OFFICE

Senior Fellow Shelby Coffey  
THE FREEDOM FORUM

Assistant Chief  
Raymond Colgan  
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Deputy Chief Earl Cook  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Justice Advisory Committee  
Member Manus Cooney  
JOHN MCCAIN  
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Chief James Corwin  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Charlie Deane  
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Advisor to Assistant Secretary  
Edward Delaney  
DEPARTMENT OF  
HOMELAND SECURITY

Chief Val Demings  
ORLANDO  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Supervisory Grant Management  
Specialist Michael Dillon  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chief Tim Dolan  
MINNEAPOLIS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Harry Dolan  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Deputy Assistant Director  
Tom Dougherty  
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Deputy Chief Michael Driscoll  
LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Chief Neil Dryfe  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Chief Josh Ederheimer  
WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Dean Esserman  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commander Laura Farinella  
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Liaison Officer  
Chen Feng  
EMBASSY OF CHINA

Senior Advisor Thomas Feucht  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL  
HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Chief Edward Flynn  
MILWAUKEE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Heather Fong  
SAN FRANCISCO  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Director,  
Public & Governmental Affairs,  
Larry Ford  
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO,  
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Captain Thomas Forrest  
GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief James Fox  
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sergeant at Arms  
Terry Gainer  
U.S. SENATE

Inspector Greg Getty  
TORONTO, ONTARIO  
POLICE SERVICE

Lieutenant Richard Giles  
ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sheriff Douglas Gillespie  
LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Statistician Lauren Giordano  
BUREAU OF  
JUSTICE STATISTICS

Detective Jeff Godown  
LOS ANGELES  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director, Office of Criminal  
Justice, Sheryl Goldstein  
BALTIMORE MAYOR'S OFFICE

Research Staff Member  
Karen Gordon  
INSTITUTE FOR  
DEFENSE ANALYSES

Chief Jeffrey Hadley  
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN  
PUBLIC SAFETY

Director David Hagy  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Major Joe Halman, Jr.  
POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Chief Jack Harris  
PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Sergeant at Arms  
Mike Heidingsfield  
U.S. SENATE

Public Safety Director  
Vernon Herron  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY,  
MARYLAND

Former Deputy Attorney  
General Eric Holder  
BARACK OBAMA  
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Sheriff Donald Hunter  
COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Chief Alfred Jacocks  
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Chief Wayne Jerman  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Project Manager,  
Public Safety Performance  
Project, Richard Jerome  
PEW CENTER ON THE STATES

Mayor Otis Johnson  
CITY OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Sergeant Todd Jordan  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Administrative Officer  
Nola Joyce  
PHILADELPHIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief John King  
GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Special Agent in  
Charge Bryan Kirkes  
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Major William Knowles  
BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Assistant Section Chief,  
Violent Crimes Section,  
Ronald Koziol  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION

Deputy Chief  
Johnny Kuhlman  
OKLAHOMA CITY  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Statistician Lynn Langton  
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

Chief Cathy Lanier  
WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commander Mario Lattanzio  
MESA, ARIZONA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Superintendent  
Kenneth Lavalee  
LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Executive Director  
Mary Lou Leary  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR  
VICTIMS OF CRIME

Undersheriff Frank Mackesy  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Chief Tom Manger  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Senior Intergovernmental and  
Public Liaison Linda Mansour  
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Special Agent Chuck Marino  
U.S. SECRET SERVICE

Special Agent in Charge  
Gerard McAleer  
DRUG ENFORCEMENT  
ADMINISTRATION

Supervisory Special Agent  
Michael McAuliffe  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION

Assistant SAC,  
New Jersey Field Division,  
John McCabe  
DRUG ENFORCEMENT  
ADMINISTRATION

Staff Superintendent  
Jeff McGuire  
TORONTO, ONTARIO  
POLICE SERVICE

Chief William McMahan  
HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Bernard Melekian  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director, Public Safety  
Consulting, Michael Milas  
ELERT & ASSOCIATES

Assistant Sheriff  
Theodore Moody  
LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

VP, General Manager  
Mark Moon  
MOTOROLA

Deputy Chief Chris Moore  
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Captain Mark Morgan  
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Senior Director of  
Communications  
Kevin Morison  
NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT  
OFFICERS MEMORIAL FUND

Chief Gregory Mullen  
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Richard Myers  
COLORADO SPRINGS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

VP and General Manager  
Rick Neal  
MOTOROLA

Management & Program  
Analyst Tony Nelson  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Public Safety Director  
Scott Newman  
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

Project Director, Law  
Enforcement Initiatives,  
Blake Norton  
THE COUNCIL OF STATE  
GOVERNMENTS

Commissioner David Onek  
SAN FRANCISCO  
POLICE COMMISSION

Chief Sterling Owen  
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Richard Pennington  
ATLANTA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Deputy Chief Anthony Perillo  
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Director,  
Washington Field Office,  
Joseph Persichini  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION

Compstat Director Debra Piehl  
MASSACHUSETTS  
STATE POLICE

Acting Chief Stephen Pollihan  
ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

SAC, Philadelphia Field  
Division, Mark Potter  
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO,  
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Deputy Chief Kerr Putney  
CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG,  
NORTH CAROLINA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief of Staff Tim Quinn  
COPS OFFICE

Chief Bradley Ramos  
INDIO, CALIFORNIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner Charles Ramsey  
PHILADELPHIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Public Affairs Specialist  
Corey Ray  
COPS OFFICE

Statistician Brian Reaves  
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

Chief, Crime Control &  
Prevention Research Division,  
Winnie Reed  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

CDAU Director John Reynolds  
LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Ronald Ricucci  
TAKOMA PARK, MARYLAND  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Superintendent Warren Riley  
NEW ORLEANS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mayor Joseph Riley  
CITY OF CHARLESTON,  
SOUTH CAROLINA

Acting Assistant Director  
Daniel Roberts  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF  
INVESTIGATION

Director, Master of Science  
in Criminology Program,  
Laurie Robinson  
University of Pennsylvania  
BARACK OBAMA  
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN



Pastor Augustus Robinson  
MT. MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH

Chief David Rohrer  
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief John Romero  
LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS  
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Senior Advisor Kristina Rose  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

Sheriff John Rutherford  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Mayor R.T. Rybak  
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

Senior Social Science Analyst  
Amy Schapiro  
COPS OFFICE

Assistant Director  
Matthew Scheider  
COPS OFFICE

Director Ellen Scrivner  
JOHN JAY LEADERSHIP ACADEMY

Assistant Attorney General  
Jeffrey Sedgwick  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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State and Local Law  
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Police Executive Research Forum  
1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-466-7820  
202-466-7826 fax  
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