

CITY OF SHORELINE ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE REPORT

2019



Provided for the Residents by:

CHIEF SHAWN LEDFORD, CITY OF SHORELINE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Shawn Ledford



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Message from Chief Shawn Ledford

Dear Shoreline Residents,

It is my pleasure to present the 2019 Shoreline Police Department's Police Services Report. Shoreline continues to be a safe community and the police department takes pride in working to address crime trends in a timely manner. We want to ensure the community is safe, that residents feel safe in their neighborhood and that quality of life concerns are addressed.

In 2019 Shoreline Police responded to 15,973 Dispatched Calls for Service (911 calls) and initiated 9,953 contacts, making over 1,150 arrests. Our focus and priorities are on school safety, neighborhood traffic safety, park safety and property crimes.



Shoreline officers and detectives train with Shoreline Fire on co-response plans to active shooter and patrol. It is imperative that Shoreline officers have the proper training and equipment to ensure we are prepared for a call we hope we never have to respond to. We have a full time school resource officer and we work collaboratively with the Shoreline School District to address safety concerns in the schools.

Shoreline officers issued 4,110 traffic citations in 2019. Our goal of providing education and enforcement is to reduce collisions. The officers focus on high speed locations, high collision areas, neighborhoods and school zones. The police department works closely with the Public Works Department to identify problem locations and work collaboratively to keep the roadways safe.

The City of Shoreline has 38 parks that cover 409 acres. We want the community to enjoy the parks for their intended purpose so Shoreline officers work to enforce park rules and regulations. The City does not allow camping in the parks and works with the homeless in a compassionate and reasonable manner. Compassion does not mean enabling – it's connecting those willing to accept services to the proper services available.

In 2019 the City of Shoreline had 232 burglaries, an increase of two burglaries from the previous year. There has been a 49% decrease in burglaries over the past five years. There may be several factors that contribute to the reduction in property crimes. One is neighbors looking out for each other and calling 911 immediately when they see suspicious activity. The police depend on the community to be additional eyes and ears; this resulting partnership has led to multiple arrests and a reduction in property crimes.

Finally, the Shoreline Police Department has partnered with the police departments of Bothell, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park and Kenmore to improve police interaction with those suffering from mental illness and addiction. Shoreline started the RADAR program (Response Awareness De-escalation and Referral) which provides critical information to officers up front to help de-escalate individuals with a response plan to reduce use of force incidents. The program provides officers direct access to mental health professionals (navigators) to work together to connect those in need to available services.

It's a pleasure to serve as your police chief and to work with the men and women of the Shoreline Police Department who have the courage to do a difficult job and serve the community each and every day.

Respectfully,
Shawn V. Ledford
Police Chief, City of Shoreline



About the Police Service Report

The Police Service Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Shoreline Police Department to support its mission, core values, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of Shoreline residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of Shoreline Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Contracts and Crime Analysis Units. Questions about the report can be directed to the Shoreline Chief of Police.

The Highlights Section gives a narrative of police efforts and year-to-year comparisons of selected crime and police service data. Most of the data in this section is taken from the Statistics Section, unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

Changes in the 2019 Police Service Report

In mid-2018, the King County Sheriff's Office (which captures police data for the Shoreline Police Department) switched its crime reporting structure away from the historic Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) format, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format. This 2019 report is the first annual report using the new NIBRS system. Because UCR data is not comparable to NIBRS data, the 2019 report will show only one year of data for many of the crime categories. As years progress, each successive report will show more comparable information over the years. Some categories which use other non-NIBRS sources will still have five years of comparative data.

For more information about crime statistics changes reflected in this report, please see the Statistics Section in the second half of this report.

Shoreline Police Department and King County Sheriff Mission, Goals, & Core Values

Mission

The King County Sheriff's Office is a trusted partner in fighting crime and improving the quality of life for our residents and guests.

Vision

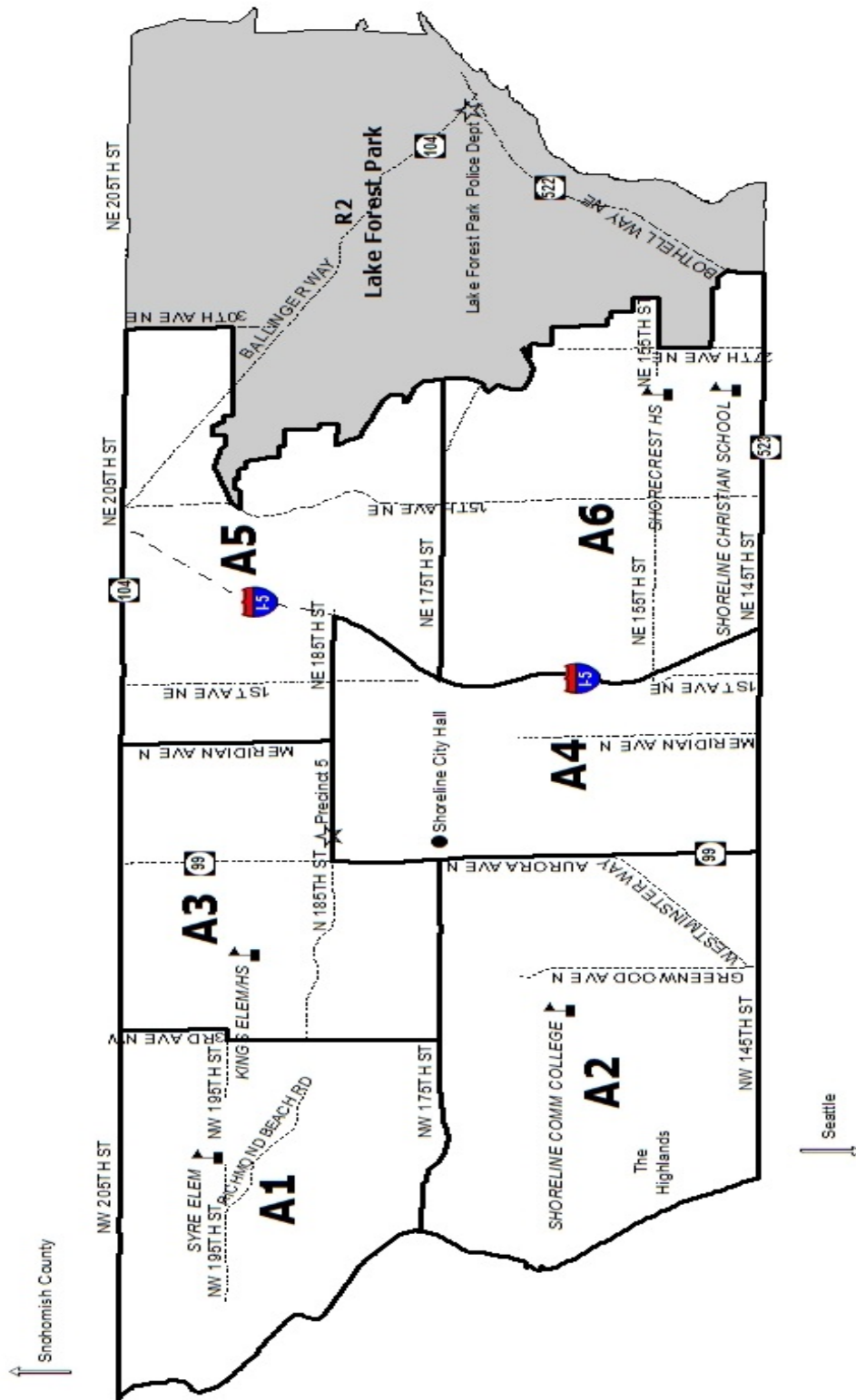
The King County Sheriff's Office is a highly effective and respected law enforcement agency and criminal justice partner, both trusted and supported, helping King County to be the safest county in America.

Goals

Through community engagement and collaboration we will:

- Develop and sustain public trust and support while reducing crime and improving the community's sense of safety.
- Improve traffic safety by reducing impaired and unsafe driving behaviors and traffic collisions.
- Recruit, hire, train and promote the best people to provide high quality, professional and responsive services.
- Provide facilities, equipment, and technology, systems and processes that support achievement of our mission.
- Provide for the safety, health and wellness of members of the King County Sheriff's Office.

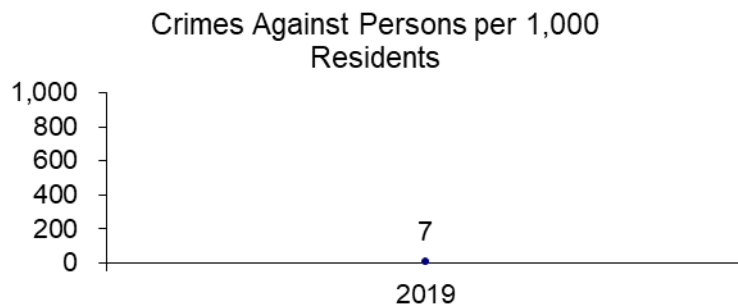
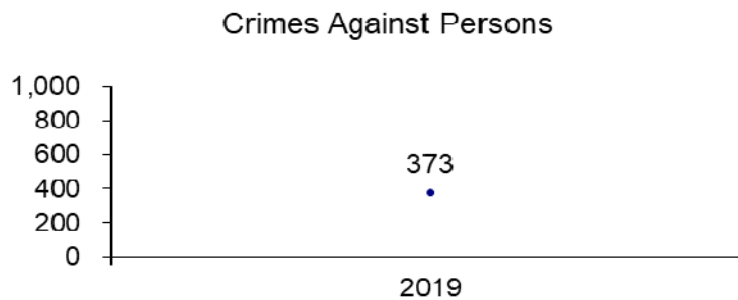
City of Shoreline Patrol Districts



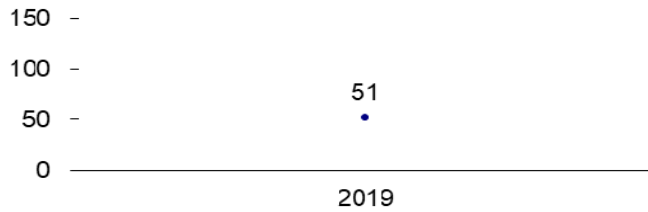
City of Shoreline
2019 Police Service Report:
Highlights Section

Crimes Against Persons

NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons offenses include murder and non-negligent homicide, negligent manslaughter, human trafficking for commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude, assault, kidnapping (custodial interference excluded), and sex offenses (e.g. rape, sexual assault, child molestation and related). These are defined as crimes against persons because the victims are always individuals. Some offenses related to pornography/obscene material are a NIBRS Crimes Against Society, but are included in this report under sex offenses for simplicity. The following are Shoreline's Crimes Against Persons.



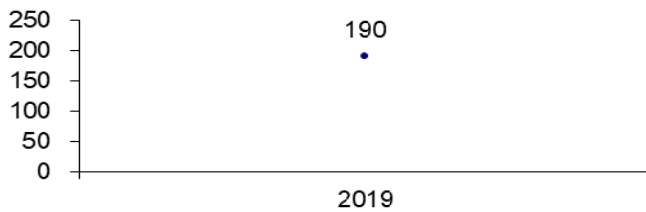
Aggravated Assault Offenses



Aggravated Assault Offenses

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.).

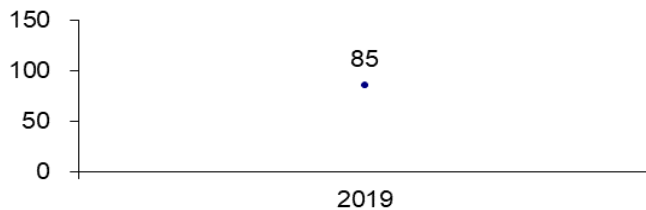
Simple Assault Offenses



Simple Assault Offenses

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

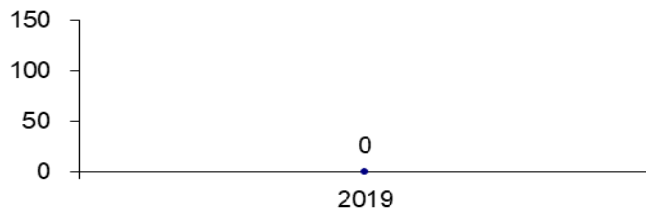
Intimidation Offenses



Intimidation Offenses

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Homicide Offenses

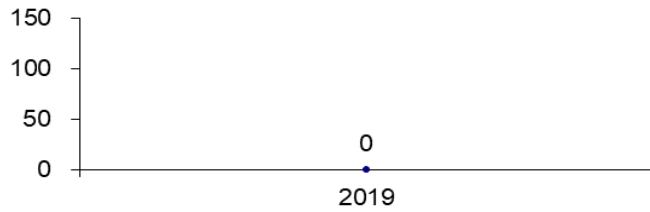


Homicide Offenses

The killing of one human being by another. Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and justifiable homicide.

**All offense definitions are per the FBI NIBRS library.
<https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2012/resources/nibrs-offense-definitions>*

Human Trafficking Offenses

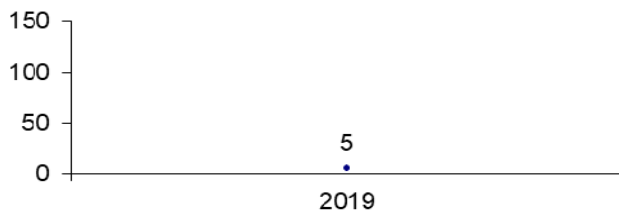


Human Trafficking Offenses

Commercial Sex Acts – Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Involuntary Servitude – The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not be include commercial sex acts.)

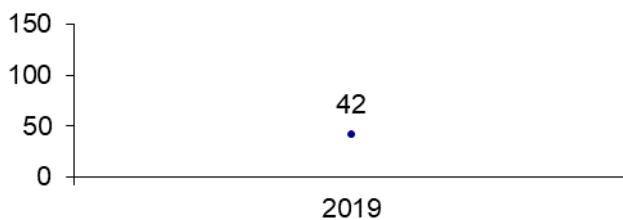
Kidnapping



Kidnapping

Kidnapping or abduction is the unlawful seizure, transportation and/or detention of a person against his/her will or a minor without the consent of a legal guardian or parent.

Sex Offenses

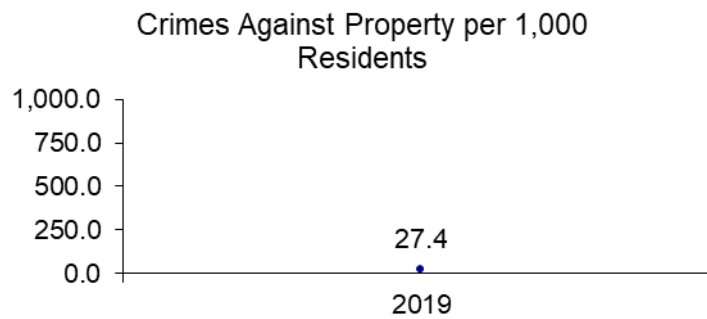
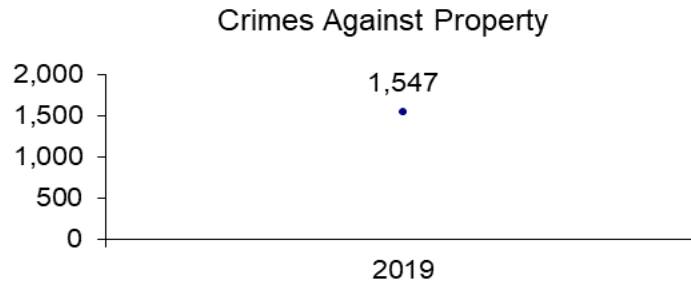


Sex Offenses

Includes forcible (any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent), and non-forcible (unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse). Excludes prostitution offenses.

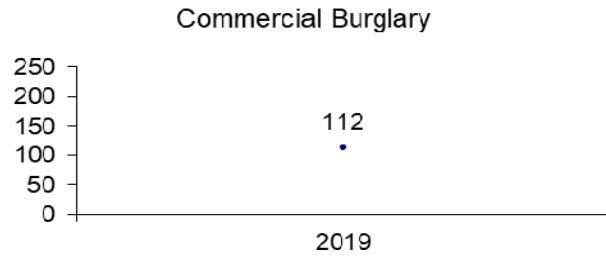
Crimes Against Property

The object of Crimes Against Property is to obtain (or destroy) money, property, or some other benefit. Burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and all kinds of larceny all fall into this category.



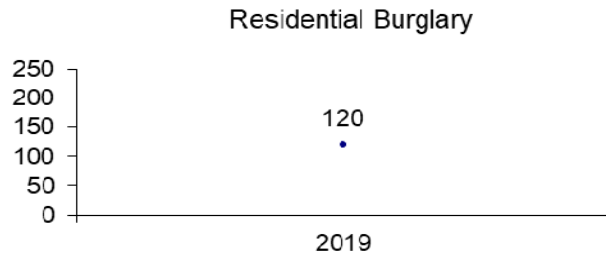
Commercial Burglary

The unlawful entry into a commercial building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.



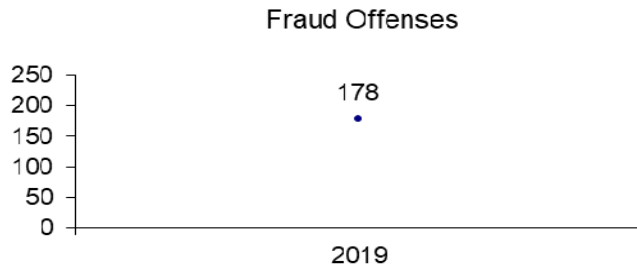
Residential Burglary

The unlawful entry into a residential building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.



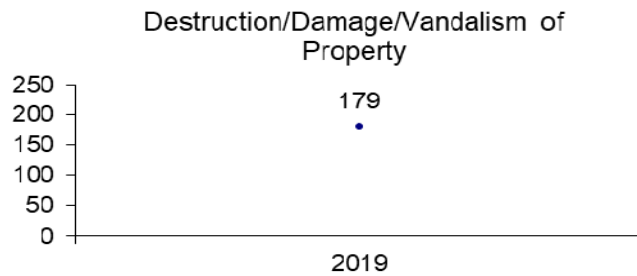
Fraud Offenses

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Excludes counterfeiting, forgery and bad checks.



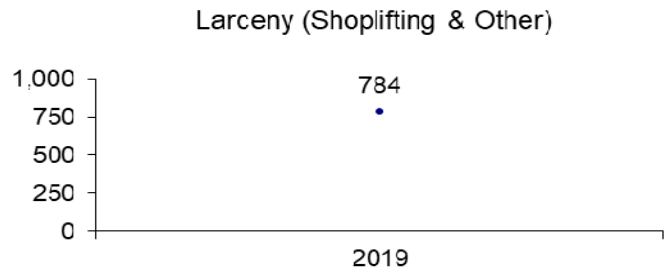
Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property Offenses

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. Excludes arson.



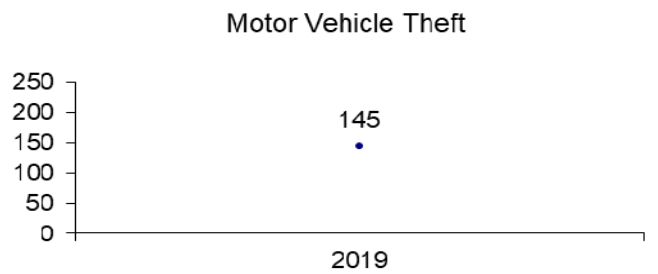
Larceny (Shoplifting & Other)

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.



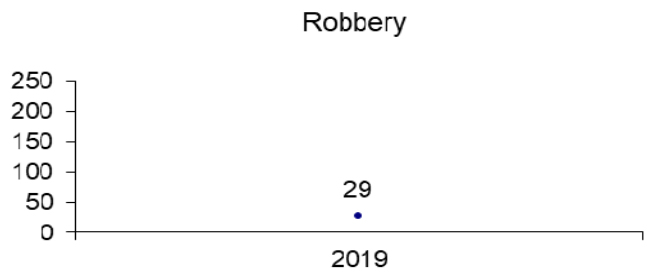
Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft of a motor vehicle.



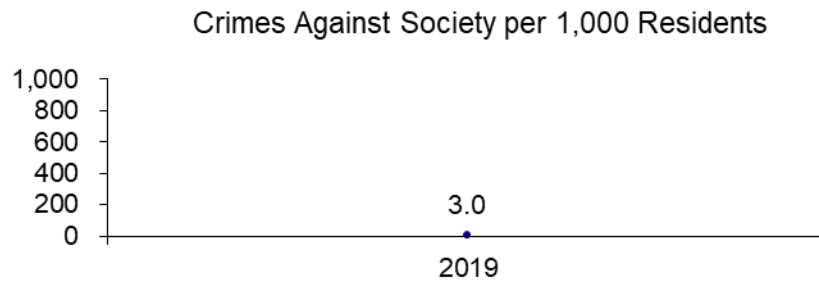
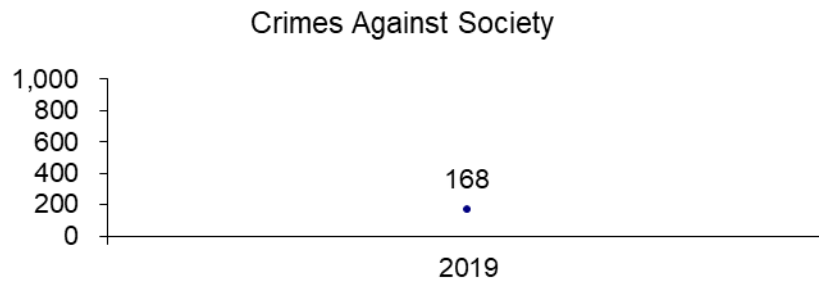
Robbery

The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.



Crimes Against Society

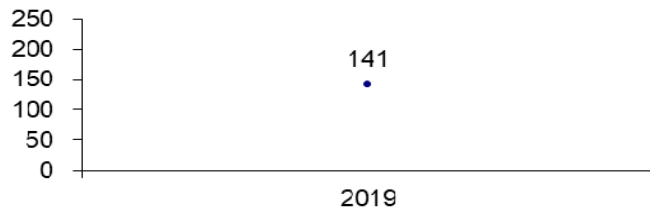
Crimes against society are offenses against society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. Relevant offenses in this category include illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations.



Drug / Narcotic Crimes

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. Excludes driving under the influence.

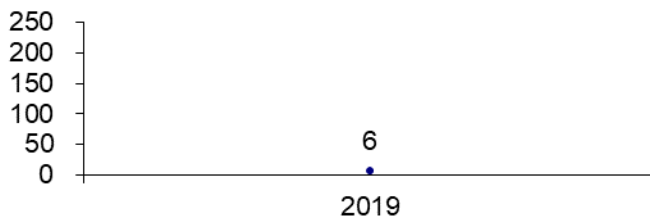
Drug / Narcotic Offenses



Prostitution Offenses

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value.

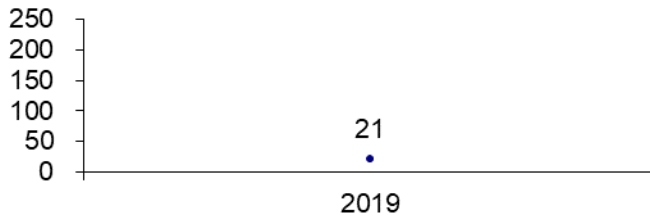
Prostitution Offenses



Weapon Law Offenses

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Weapon Law Violations



Cases Closed / Cleared

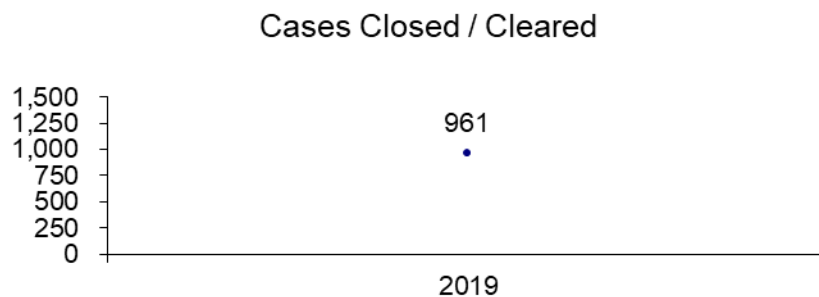
Criminal cases are cleared by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.). The types of case closures are as follows:

Cleared by Arrest: A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime, or of charges for all offenses, if there are multiple offenses in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance: A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested in the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

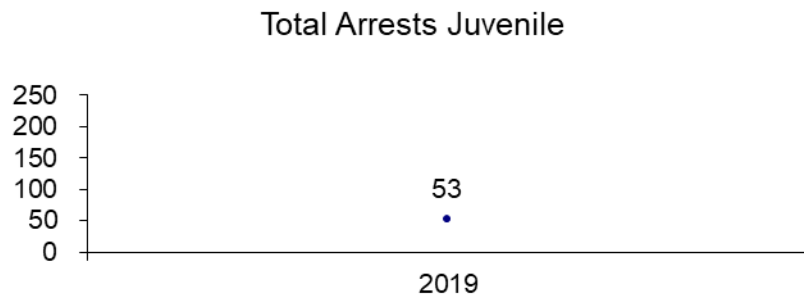
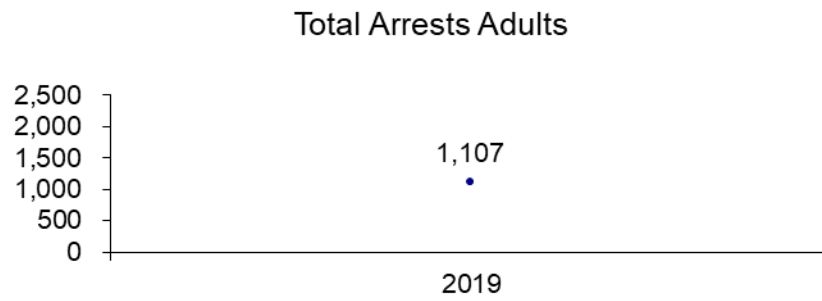
Unfounded: Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses. Reports of crimes determined false are typically not included on this report. Unfounded cases are not included on NIBRS statistics.

Administrative Clearance: This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet and investigation reveals who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person. Only non-administrative clearances are included on this report.



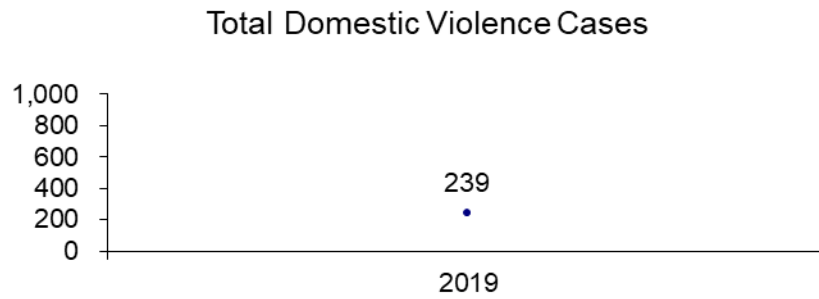
Total Arrests Adult & Juvenile

Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.



Total Domestic Violence Cases

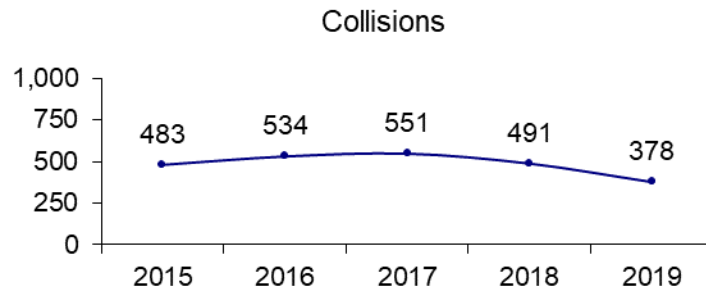
Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other offenses that occurs when the offense is committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members are spouses, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationships, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparent and grandchildren. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met. For the purposes of this report, cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that have at least one domestic violence offense associated are counted.



All Auto & Traffic

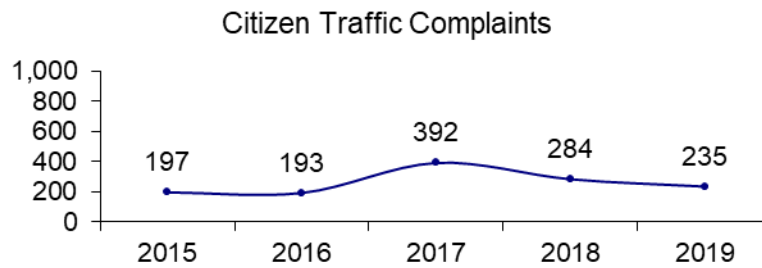
Traffic Collisions

Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions and hit-and-runs are excluded from this category.



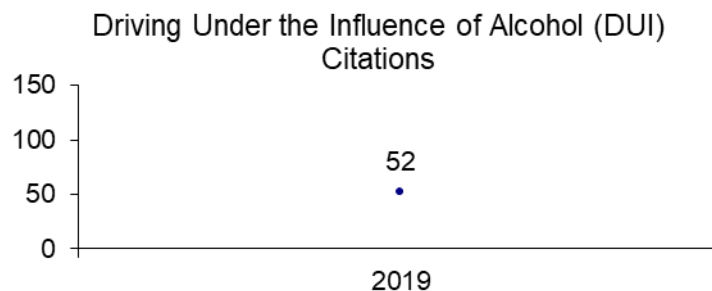
Citizen Traffic Complaints

Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly, while others become the site of on-going traffic enforcement projects.



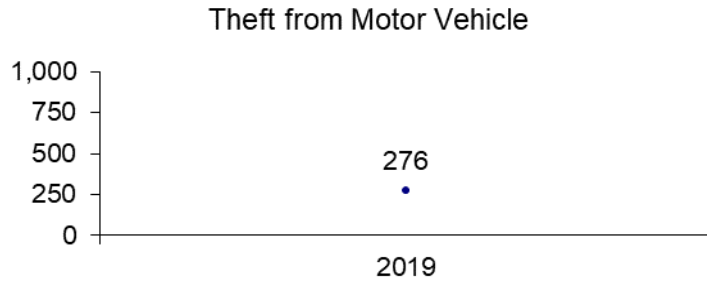
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Charge on Arrest

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.



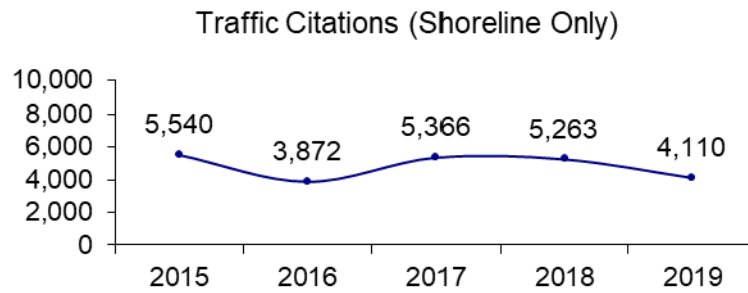
Theft from a Motor Vehicle

This is a subcategory of Larceny. Represents theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked. Excludes theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories.



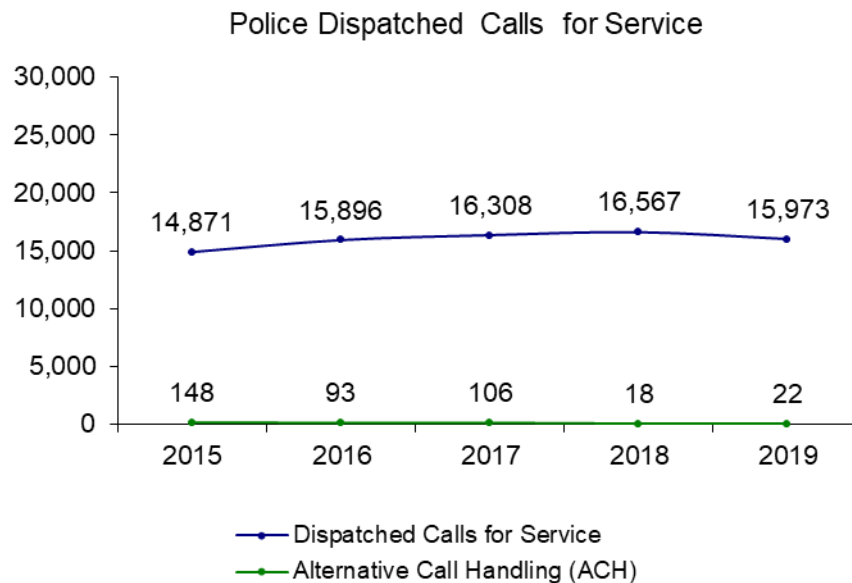
Traffic Citations issued by the City of Shoreline Police Department

Traffic citations include reports of all moving/hazardous violations (such as all accidents, driving under the influence, speeding, and reckless driving), and non-moving compliance violations (such as defective equipment and parking violations).



Calls for Police Assistance

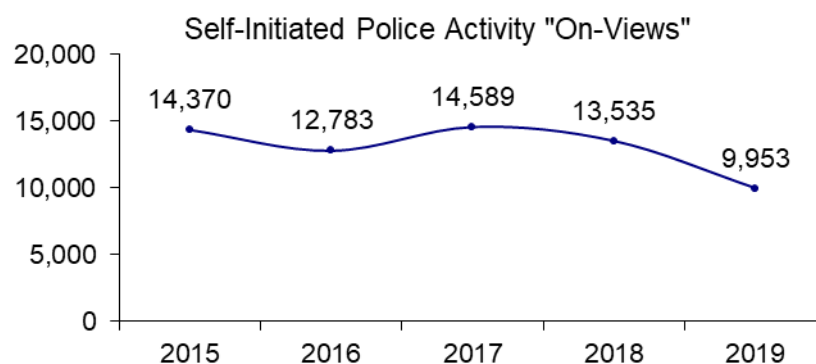
The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a "dispatched call for service" (DCFS). Or, for lesser incidents, residents can also file a report over the phone, called alternate call handling (ACH). Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS) and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.



Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system

Police On-Views

Another way police fight crime is to self-initiate a response to an incident they observe. These responses are initiated by officers themselves, rather than the dispatch center, and are called "on-views."



Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system



Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): The number of DCFS shown here includes calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and that are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Total DCFS counts, as shown in the Police Service Data section, may be slightly higher (usually less than 5 percent higher).

Response Times to High Priority Calls

When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

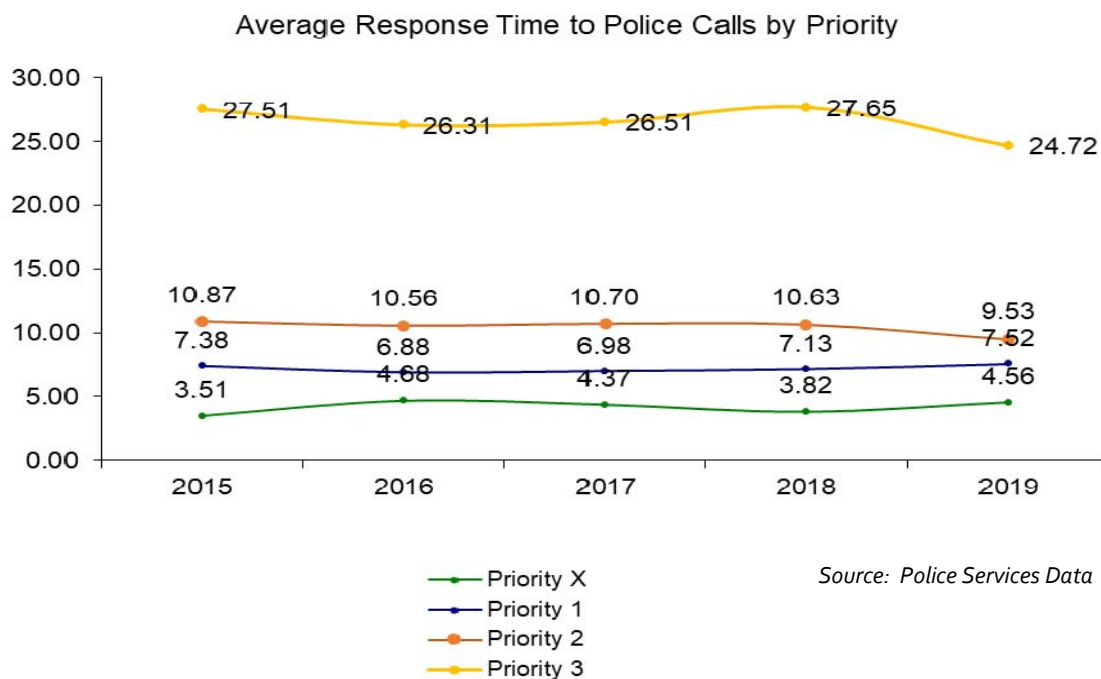
“Priority X” designates critical dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

“Priority 1” designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“Priority 2” designates prompt dispatches. These are calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

“Priority 3” designates routine dispatches in which time is not the critical factor in handing the call. Examples are burglaries or larcenies that are not in progress, audible commercial and residential alarms.

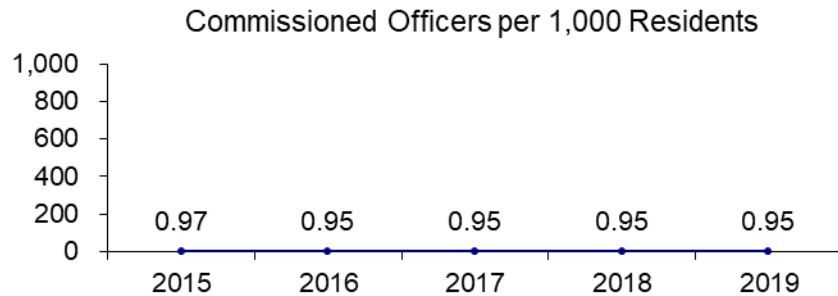
Following are the City of Shoreline’s Police response times for the above priority calls. Response times include all time from the receipt of a phone call to the moment an officer arrives at the location of the incident.



Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

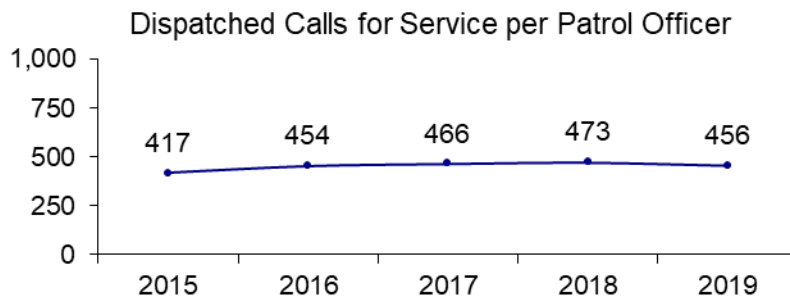
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Shoreline for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for the city. It does not include professional (i.e. non-commissioned) support staff.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls Shoreline pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations, called "on views"). Also, the numbers below are *patrol only* and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).



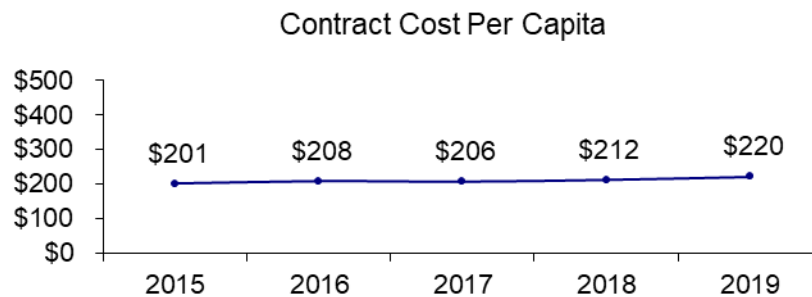
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of Shoreline contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- More experienced officers to select from for city staffing
- Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

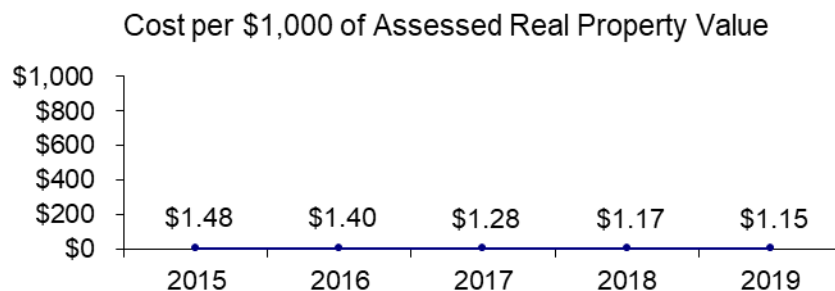
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Shoreline may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected in the contract cost per capita, which shows the contract cost for police services divided by Shoreline's population.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost per \$1,000 of assessed real property value shows Shoreline's contract cost in relationship to the property values of Shoreline.

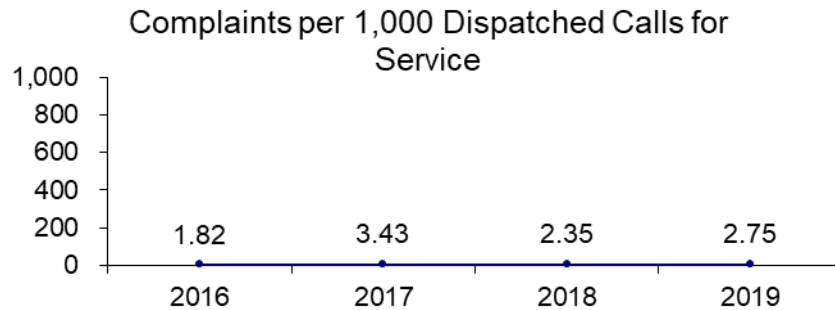


Source: King County Assessor's Office

Complaints against Officers

Complaints against city police officers can originate from the public or internal police department personnel. All complaints are accepted and reviewed. When a complaint is made, the King County Sheriff's Office Internal Investigations Unit (IIU) will review the complaint. While serious complaints are investigated by IIU, the majority of complaints are far less serious and are handled at the worksites by supervisors. The following are the preliminary number of internal and external complaints that were investigated for city officers. Please note that these numbers are preliminary counts; final numbers will be published in the IIU Annual Report, released each spring.

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Complaints	29.00	56.00	39.00	44.00
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	1.82	3.43	2.35	2.75



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations & Human Resource Units

City of Shoreline
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Statistics Section

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Information as of February 24, 2020

In mid-2018 the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) switched to reporting crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format. The 2019 quarterly statistical reports are the first year KCSO has adopted the NIBRS terminology. During the switch, KCSO also changed report management systems (RMS), which allows for the ability to automatically push KCSO NIBRS data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs (WASPC) for reporting to the FBI. As with any change, issues have come up regarding data consistency and accuracy. The KCSO Crime Analysis Unit (CAU) is working on those issues, and quarterly reports may need to be amended as fixes become available. CAU will give notice to the City Chief if a major edit needs to be made.

*Crime statistics included in this report are based on **crime recorded within the city boundaries** organized by the **date the initial police report of a crime was taken**¹, to provide useful working data for city chiefs and city councils. The statistics are **not the official crime statistics for the city**, and should not be compared to the yearly WASPC reporting to NIBRS². Official crime statistics for the cities that will be recorded by the FBI can be found in the state-wide Crime in Washington report [here](#).*

OFFENSE SUMMARY	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Crimes Against Persons	87	99	105	29	24	29	82	373
Crimes Against Property ^{3,4}	327	349	424	149	126	172	447	1547
Crimes Against Society	46	40	43	21	7	11	39	168
Cases Closed/Cleared	282	237	274	52	49	67	168	961
Total Domestic Violence Cases ⁵	52	66	59	23	17	22	62	239
Total Arrests Adults ⁶	259	289	308	109	71	71	251	1107
Total Arrests Juveniles ⁷	10	23	8	8	1	3	12	53

¹ Previously, quarterly crime statistics were based off of how the crime was originally recorded in our computer aided dispatch (CAD) system, in most cases without reference to later investigative developments. Because we are now pulling from the case itself in the report management system (RMS), and only pulling approved cases, we may get different results for the same time period depending on when we pull the data. What we are providing is a snapshot at a given time.

² NIBRS reporting for a city will only track offenses with that city as a "Primary Agency". This will exclude some crime that occurred within the geographical boundaries of the city and is intended to exclude crimes investigated by King County Metro Transit and Sound Transit police. While in most cases the primary agency will be correctly assigned, we have found that sometimes offenses have been incorrectly assigned to unincorporated King County, especially in cities where unincorporated units handle many of the calls. We are working on addressing this issue through training. NIBRS statistics for a given time period are not fixed once initially generated – they can be updated every month as new developments occur and will also (usually) be based on the date of the offense rather than the date of the initial report. We only upload official NIBRS stats on a monthly basis and require report approval before upload. Because of this, there can also be some delay before WASPC records a crime, especially when complex cases are involved.

³ As of June 24, 2019 KCSO changed the threshold of damage needed for a vandalism case to be reportable to the FBI through NIBRS program. This change increased the number of reported vandalism for the end of Q2 to the present.

⁴ Coplogic (reports submitted by the public) are included starting mid-December 2019, impacting fraud, vandalism, and larceny offense reporting.

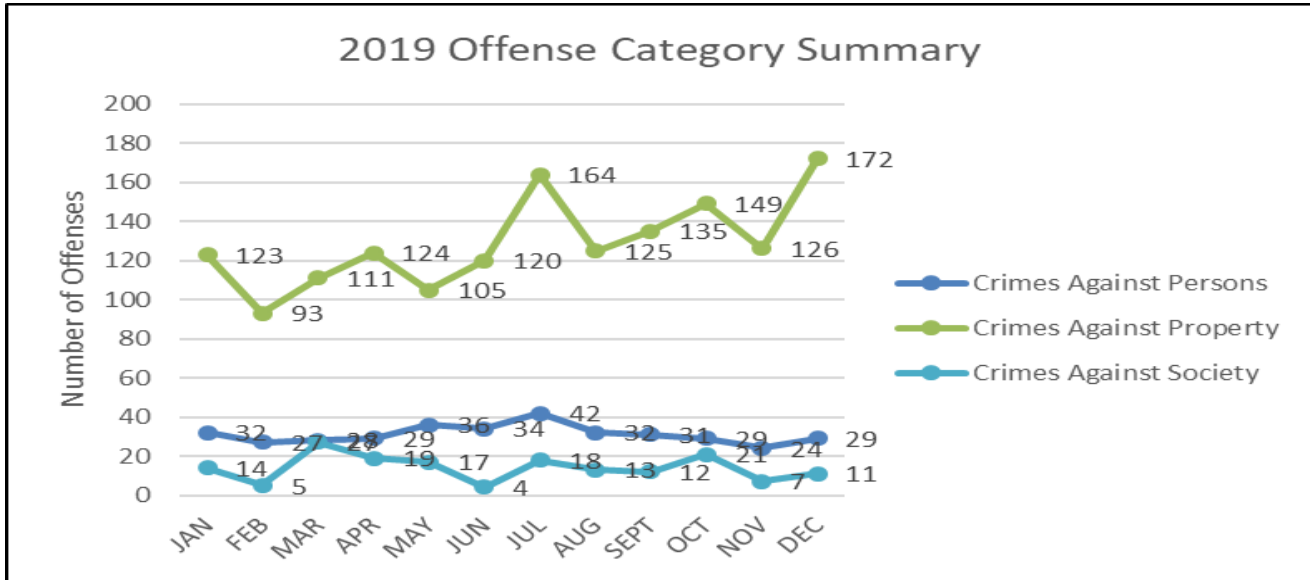
⁵ Number of cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that include at least one DV offense.

⁶ Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

⁷ Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

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Offenses by Category



NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. For a list of all NIBRS offenses that fall into the three categories, please look [here](#).⁸ Some rarer and/or less relevant offenses are excluded from this report.

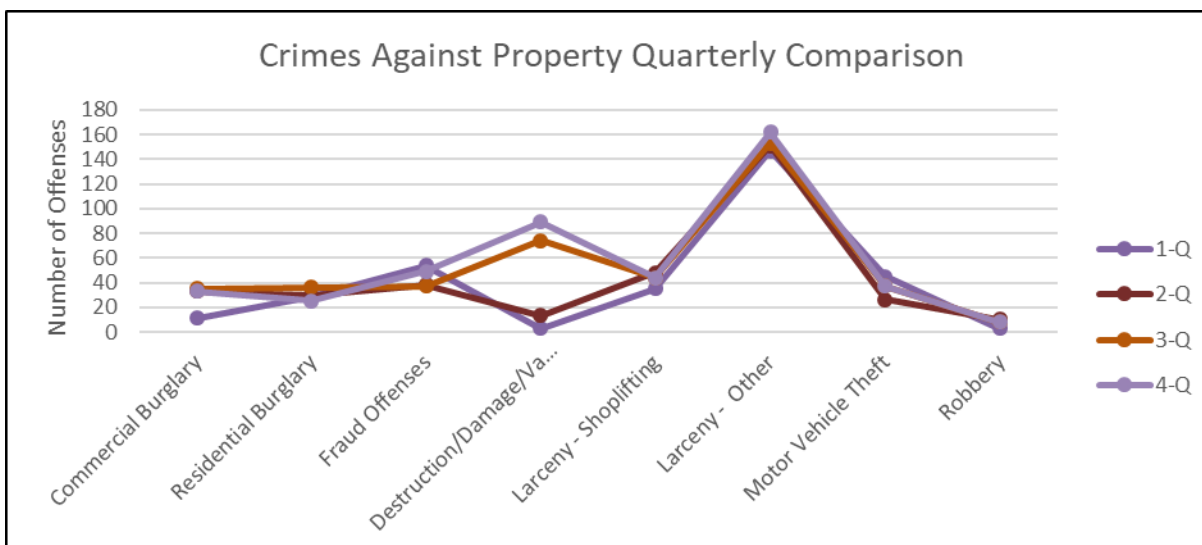
Crimes Against Persons	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Aggravated Assault Offenses	15	13	15	4	1	3	8	51
Simple Assault	43	54	47	18	13	15	46	190
Intimidation Offenses	17	19	31	5	7	6	18	85
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
Sex Offenses ⁹	11	10	11	2	3	5	10	42
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	87	99	105	29	24	29	82	373

⁸ NIBRS offense codes are aligned to the internal KCSO Final Classification Codes (FCRs) in a standardized manner except that when the Records Unit manually changes a NIBRS code on a report (in accordance with NIBRS rules), then the FCR and NIBRS code may not match.

⁹ Includes pornography offenses.

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Crimes Against Property	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Commercial Burglary	11	33	35	16	8	9	33	112
Residential Burglary	29	30	36	9	8	8	25	120
Fraud Offenses	54	38	37	18	15	16	49	178
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property ¹⁰	3	13	74	20	31	38	89	179
Larceny - Shoplifting	35	48	44	23	5	16	44	171
Larceny - Other	147	151	153	49	44	69	162	613
Motor Vehicle Theft	45	26	37	11	13	13	37	145
Robbery	3	10	8	3	2	3	8	29
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	327	349	424	149	126	172	447	1547



Crimes Against Society	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	39	32	36	17	6	11	34	141
Prostitution Offenses	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	6
Weapon Law Violations	5	7	5	3	1	0	4	21
TOTAL Crimes Against Society	46	40	43	21	7	11	39	168

¹⁰ As of June 24, 2019 KCSO changed the threshold of damage needed for a vandalism case to be reportable to the FBI through NIBRS program. This change dramatically increased the number of reported vandalisms for 3Q under Crimes Against Property on this report and the city's NIBRS statistics.

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Larceny by Type

Larceny Details	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Pocket-picking	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	5
Purse-snatching	0	4	3	0	1	2	3	10
Shoplifting	35	48	44	23	5	16	44	171
Theft From Building	44	21	17	7	9	10	26	108
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
Theft From Motor Vehicle	60	73	72	26	22	23	71	276
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	10	12	20	4	2	9	15	57
All Other Larceny	31	39	39	10	9	25	44	153
Total	182	199	197	72	49	85	206	784

Charges on Arrests¹¹

Charges on Arrests	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Arson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault Offenses	37	56	47	21	15	12	48	188
Bad Checks	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	1	7	10	2	1	1	4	22
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	4
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	1	7	1	0	2	3	11
Disorderly Conduct	1	1	4	1	0	1	2	8
Driving Under the Influence	17	9	15	3	7	5	15	56
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	17	12	13	5	4	2	11	53
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	3
Fraud Offenses	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Larceny/Theft Offenses	28	36	31	22	7	12	41	136
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	4
Peeping Tom	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prostitution Offenses	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Robbery	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Sex Offenses	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
Stolen Property Offenses	1	4	2	0	1	2	3	10
Trespass	12	13	6	0	1	2	3	34
Violation of No Contact Orders	13	17	10	5	4	7	16	56
Weapon Law Violations	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	9
All Other Offenses	37	50	61	19	11	13	43	191
Not Reportable to NIBRS (Traffic/Warrants)	97	91	98	34	20	14	68	354
Grand Total	269	312	316	117	72	74	263	1160

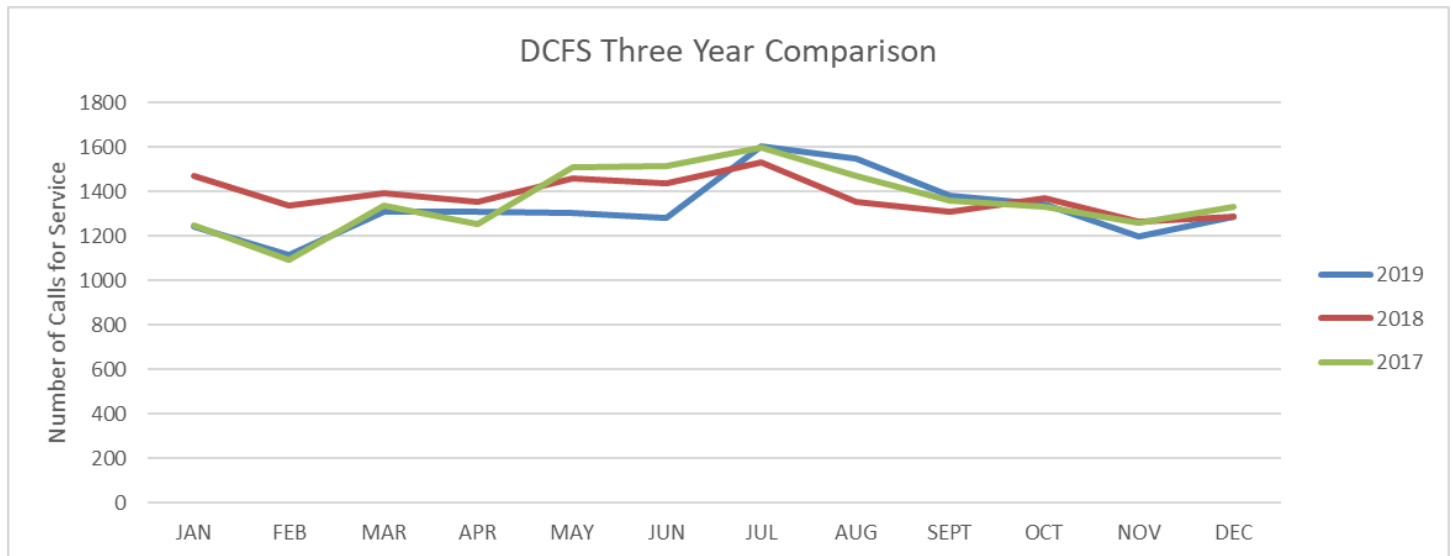
¹¹ Charges are grouped into categories. Only the top charge on an arrest report is included.

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Dispatched Calls for Service & Average Response Time

The below information was generated from our CAD system.

Dispatched Calls								
for Service	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
A1	227	297	320	89	68	79	236	1131
A2	503	545	581	184	148	187	519	2146
A3	884	928	1069	303	284	318	905	3811
A4	836	834	1003	312	256	264	832	3474
A5	648	656	835	223	229	223	675	2814
A6	576	639	727	235	216	215	666	2597
TOTAL DCFS	3674	3899	4535	1346	1201	1286	3833	15973



AVG Response Time	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q
Critical Dispatch X=	3.87	4.81	6.12	5.47	2.79	4.72	4.56
Immediate Dispatch 1=	7.13	7.57	7.12	7.76	7.63	7.12	7.52
Prompt Dispatch 2=	10.11	10.48	10.59	9.24	9.42	9.93	9.53
Routine Dispatch 3=	24.80	26.70	25.16	22.00	22.72	22.00	22.22

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Arrests

An arrest is recorded when at least one suspect is arrested, cited, or referred for prosecution for a crime. "Total Arrests" indicate the number of approved arrest reports within each date range. The "Charges on Arrests" table shows the top charges on those arrests. Arrest data for the Crime in Washington report is compiled slightly differently, and is based on the NIBRS categorization of the offense rather than the NIBRS categorization of the charge.

Cases Closed/Cleared

Criminal cases are cleared by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.). The types of case closures are as follows:

Cleared by Arrest: A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime, or of charges for all offenses, if there are multiple offenses in a crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance: A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested in the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

Unfounded: Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses. Reports of crimes determined false are typically not included on this report. Unfounded cases are not included on NIBRS statistics.

Administrative Clearance: This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet and investigation reveals who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person. Only non-administrative clearances are included on this report.

Dispatched Calls for Service

Calls received in the Communications Center which result in one or more patrol units being dispatched.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other offenses that occurs when the offense is committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members are spouses, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons who have a biological or legal parent-child relationships, including stepparents and stepchildren and grandparent and grandchildren. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met. For the purposes of this report, cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that have at least one domestic violence offense associated are counted.

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NIBRS

The National Incident-Based Reporting System is an update to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program that is intended to capture more details on crime incidents than the previous Summary Reporting System (SRS). Starting in 2021, the FBI will require agencies to submit data through NIBRS. For more information on the NIBRS transition, visit www.fbi.gov/nibrs.

While this report uses NIBRS terminology to categorize offenses, it is intended to provide useful working data and should not be viewed as the official crime statistics for the jurisdiction. For official crime statistics, visit <https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-nibrs->.

NIBRS divides crime into three major categories. This report provides data on selected offenses within each category:

Crimes Against Persons: Included offenses are murder and non-negligent homicide, negligent manslaughter, human trafficking for commercial sex acts and involuntary servitude, assault, kidnapping (custodial interference excluded), and sex offenses (e.g. rape, sexual assault, child molestation and related). These are defined as crimes against persons because the victims are always individuals. Some offenses related to pornography/obscene material are a NIBRS Crimes Against Society but are included on this report under sex offenses for simplicity.

Crimes Against Property: The object of Crimes Against Property is to obtain (or destroy) money, property, or some other benefit. Burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft, and all kinds of larceny all fall into this category.

Crimes Against Society: Crimes against society are offenses against society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. Relevant offenses in this category include illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations.

Response Times/Priorities

Priority X - Critical Dispatch: This category is used for those calls that pose an obvious threat to the safety of persons. Examples include shootings, stabbings and in-progress crimes such as robberies or burglaries where the possibility of a confrontation between a victim and suspect exists.

Priority 1 - Immediate Dispatch: This category is used for those calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes that have just occurred where a suspect may still be in the immediate area.

Priority 2 - Prompt Dispatch: This category is used for those calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Priority 3 - Routine Dispatch: This category is used for those calls where response time is not a critical factor. Examples include burglaries and larcenies that are not in progress, audible alarms, or other routine reports.