

CITY OF SHORELINE
ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE REPORT
2022



Provided for the Residents by:

CHIEF KELLY PARK, CITY OF SHORELINE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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From Your Police Chief



August 2023

Dear Shoreline Community:

I have over 20 years of service with King County Sheriff's Office. Much of that service has been in the City of Shoreline, where I worked as a new officer, a patrol sergeant, the operations, and administrative captain, and now as of the last three months of 2022, your chief. I am very proud to be presenting this report to you.

This report is intended to summarize our efforts in 2022 to provide high quality police services to the members of the Shoreline community, as well as provide statistics and information that displays the result of our work and commitment to you. The Shoreline Police Department currently consists of 50

commissioned Officers and 3 administrative personnel. Policing has evolved significantly over my twenty years of service. We are better equipped and better trained than we ever have been. And despite significant staffing lows across our department, which is not unique to Shoreline, our officers have responded almost 15,000 calls for service, initiated more than 10,700 contacts, and we took over 200 online reports. I am proud of the work Shoreline Police officers do daily. Our work is not easy, but the people that serve in the Shoreline Police Department are dedicated to making Shoreline a safe community for everyone. The contracting partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) continues to serve Shoreline well and acts as a stable resource during challenging times.

Shoreline Police have made community outreach and building partnerships with the people we serve a priority for our department. We know there is a lot of distrust of law enforcement right now. That is why building relationships and improving trust are so important. And not just for those of us at the top, but for all our officers. Every day, they are in the community, working with all people across the spectrum of society and they know that trust is critical to the work they do. We cannot do our job effectively without legitimacy and the trust of the people they serve. So, we are always striving to do better and to ensure that every single contact that we make every single day is a chance to make a positive impact and change in our community.

We strive every single day to partner with the people we serve through creative and problem-solving efforts to reduce crime and to ensure everyone feels safe and welcome in our city. That work has involved tough conversations with our community leaders and with residents. It is not enough for us to show what we are doing right; we also need to talk about what we can do better. To me, this is such an important part of being a healthy community because we should always be

looking for ways to improve our service. We welcome efforts to bring alternatives to policing into the public safety discussion... to think creatively and work collaboratively to address some of the toughest issues in our community.

In this report you will see specific crime statistics affecting Shoreline residents and commerce that Shoreline officers work hard to prevent. We will continue to utilize the best practices in our industry to reduce crime and the fear of crime in Shoreline. Shoreline is a very special place. I am so grateful for the support of our city council, the city manager, and city staff. I am honored to be your police chief.

Sincerely,

Kelly Park
Chief of Police

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 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 report is the 4th annual report using the new NIBRS system. Because UCR data is not comparable to NIBRS data, this report will show only 4 years 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

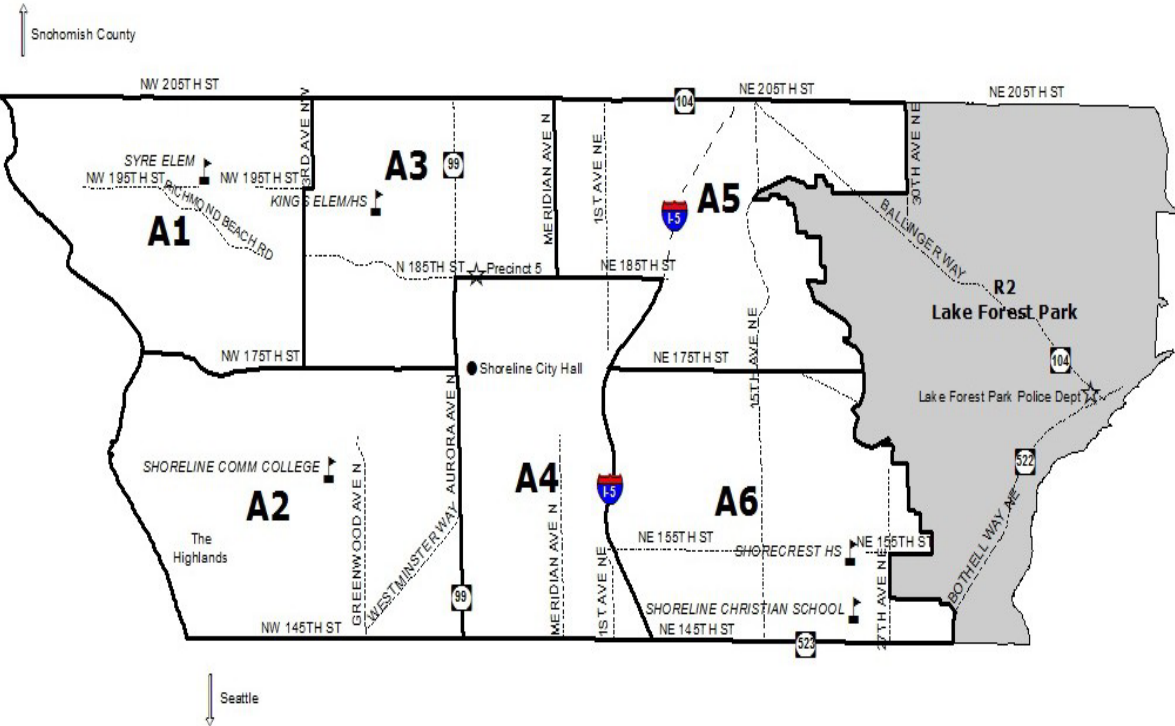
The King County Sheriff's Office is a highly effective and respected law enforcement agency and criminal justice partner, both trusted and supported, helping King County to be the safest county in America.

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.

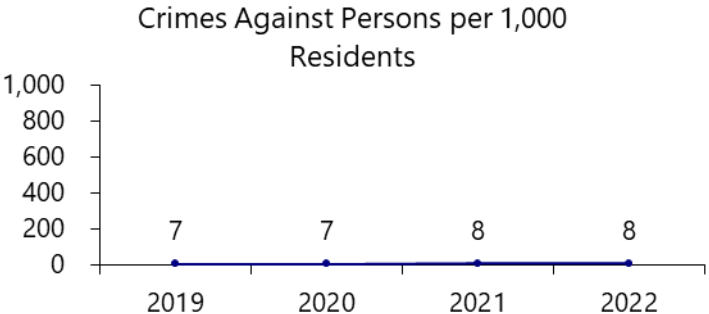
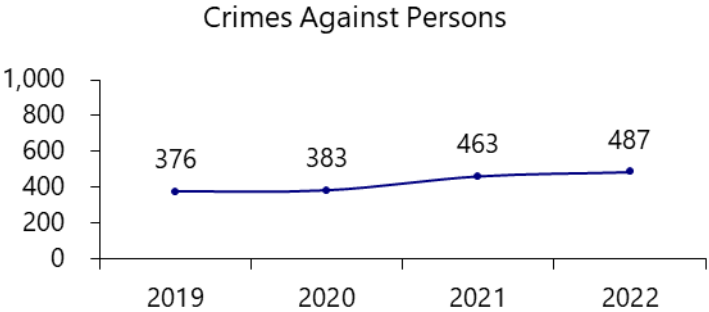
City of Shoreline Patrol Districts



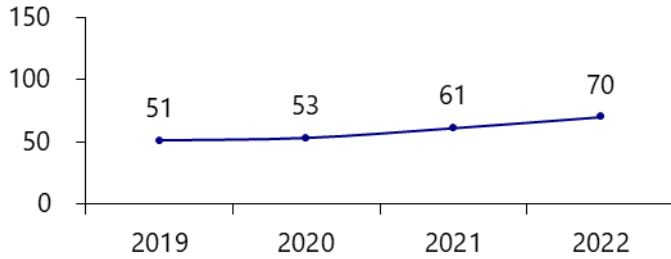
City of Shoreline
2022 Police Service Report:
Highlights Section

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.



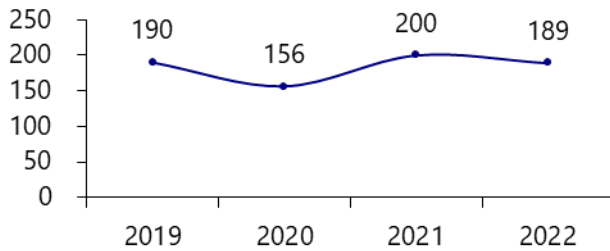
Aggravated Assault Offenses



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.).

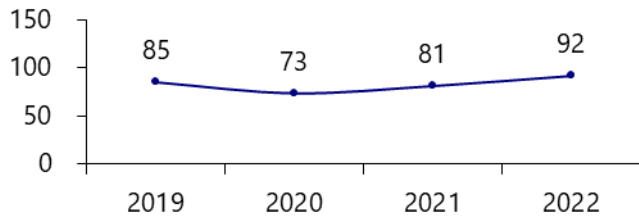
Simple Assault Offenses



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.

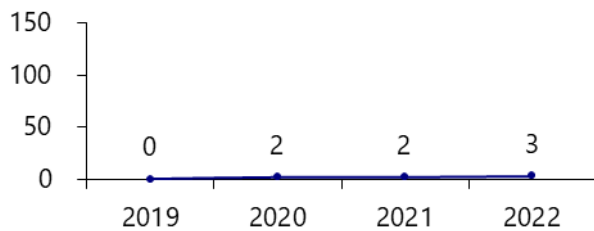
Intimidation Offenses



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

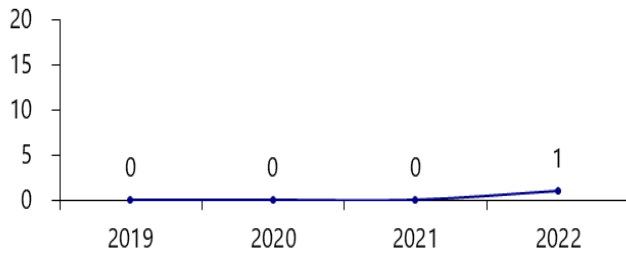


Homicide Offenses

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

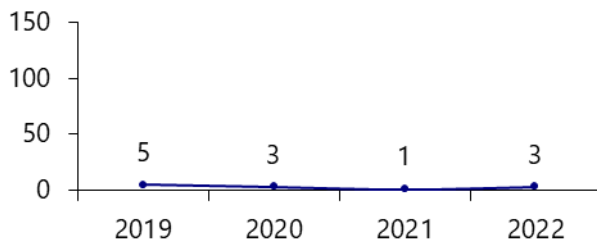


Human Trafficking Offenses

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 include commercial sex acts.)

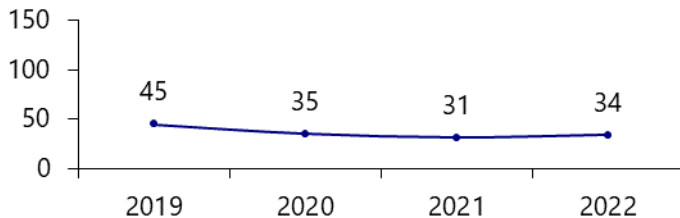
Kidnapping



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.

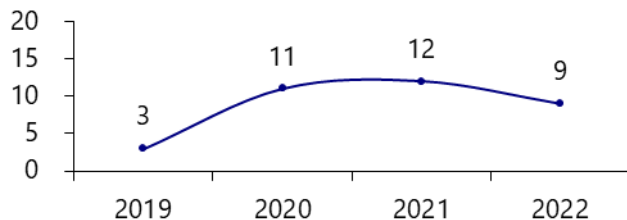
Sex Offenses



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.

Hate Crimes

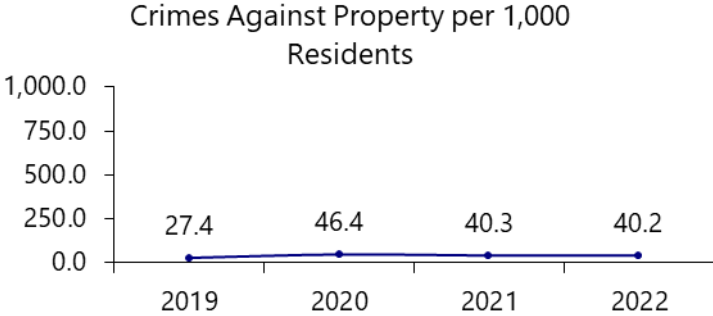
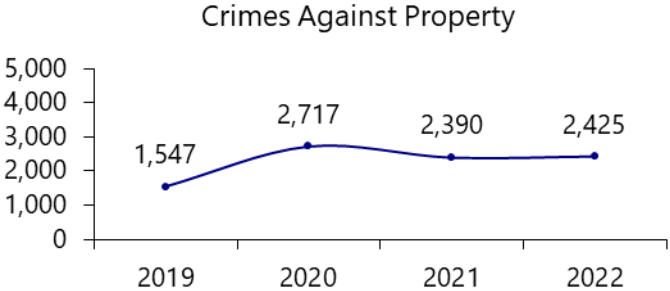


Hate Crimes

Criminal offense which is motivated, in whole or in part by the offender’s bias (es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, gender identity.

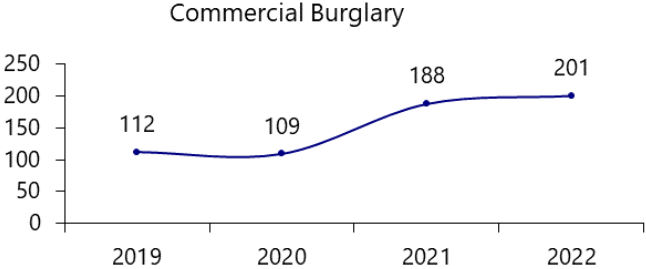
Crimes Against Property

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.



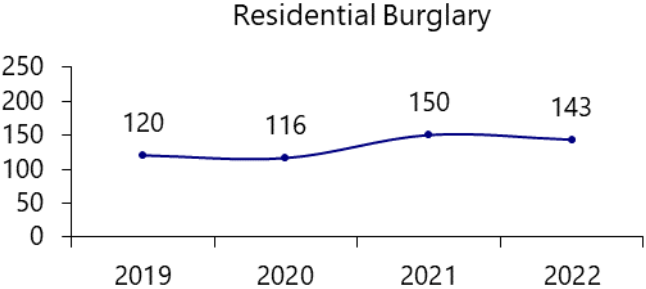
Commercial Burglary

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



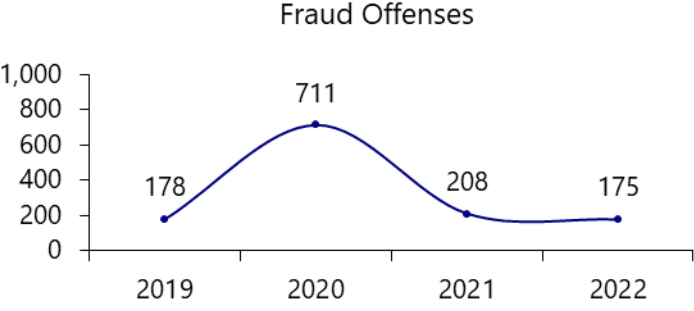
Residential Burglary

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



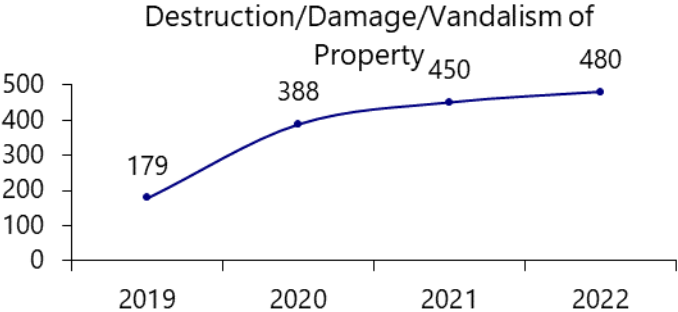
Fraud Offenses

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.



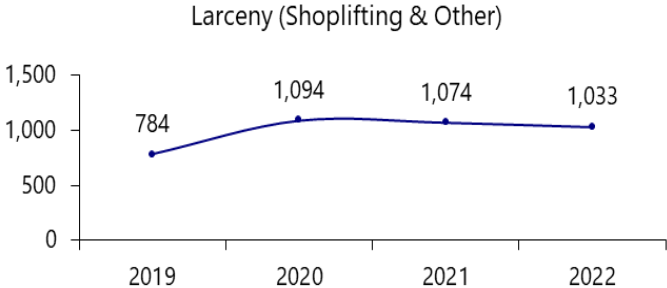
Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property Offenses

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.



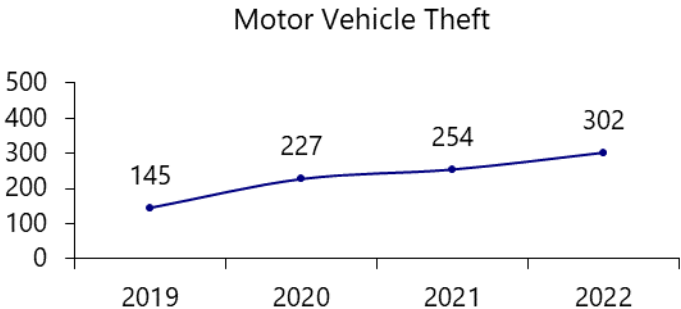
Larceny (Shoplifting & Other)

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



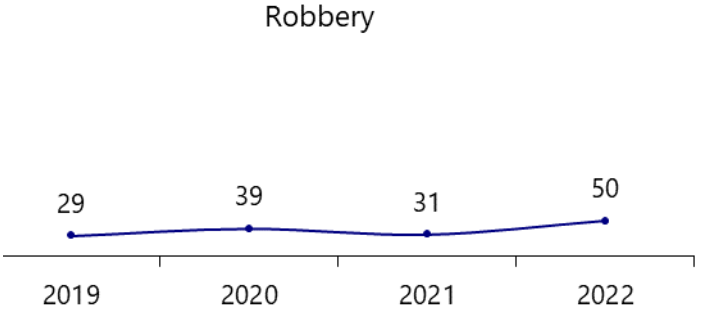
Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft of a motor vehicle.



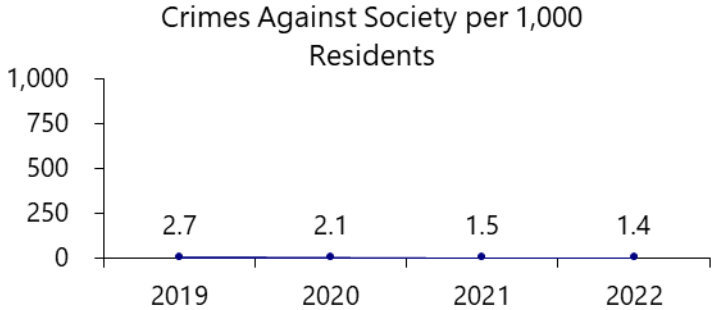
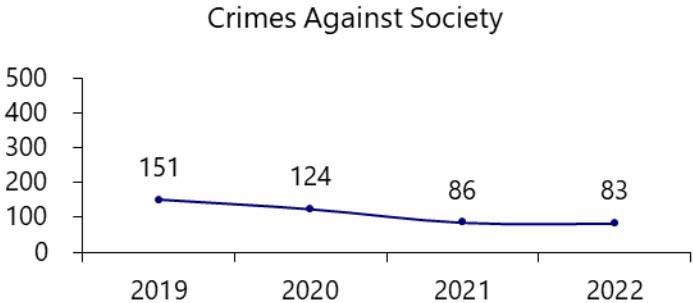
Robbery

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

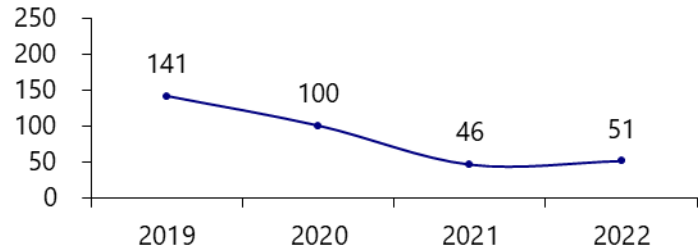
Crimes against society are offenses against society’s prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. Relevant offenses in this category include illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations.



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.

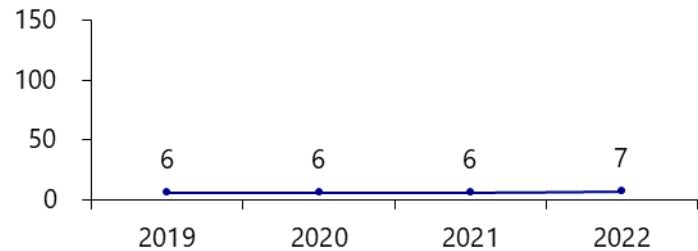
Drug / Narcotic Offenses



Prostitution Offenses

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

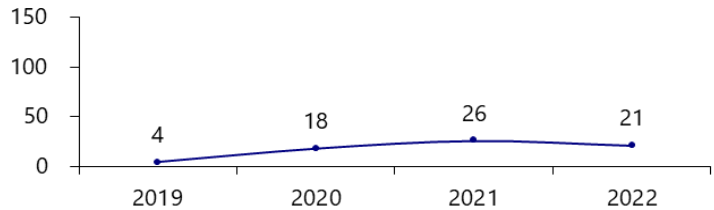
Prostitution Offenses



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

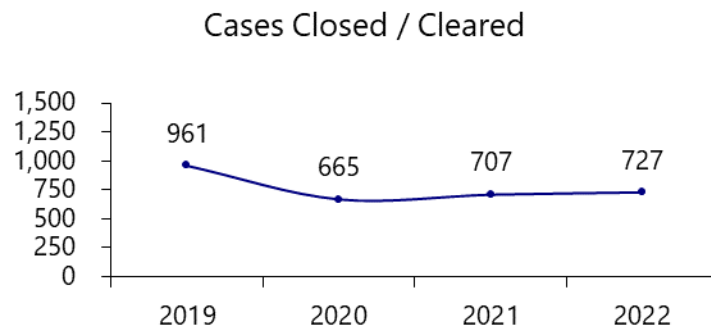
Criminal cases are cleared by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.). The types of case closures are as follows:

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.")

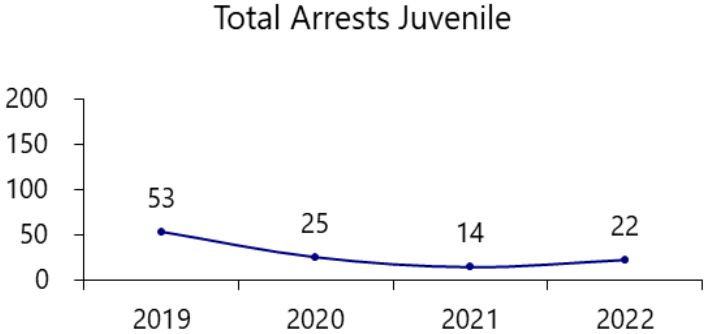
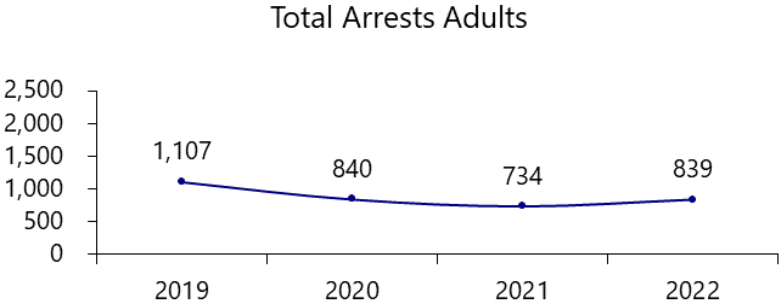
Unfounded: Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses. Reports of crimes determined false are typically not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



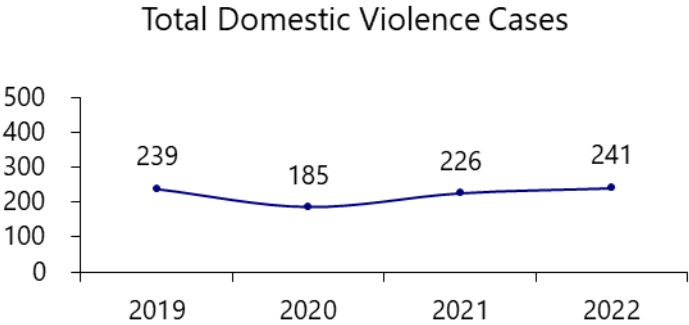
Total Arrests Adult & Juvenile

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



Total Domestic Violence Cases

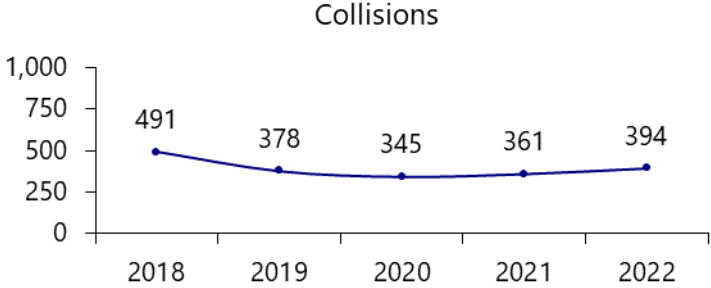
Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other offenses that occurs when the offense is committed by one family or household member against another. Family or household members are spouses, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, 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

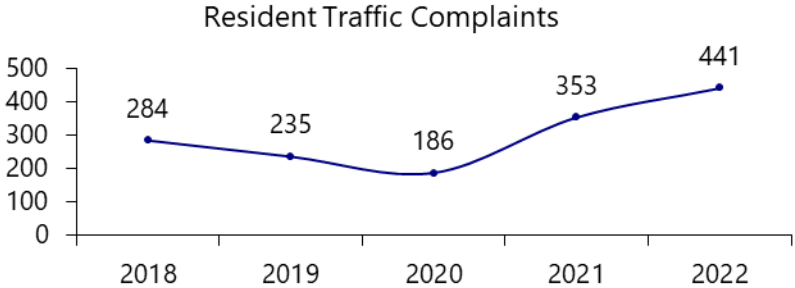
Traffic Collisions

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.



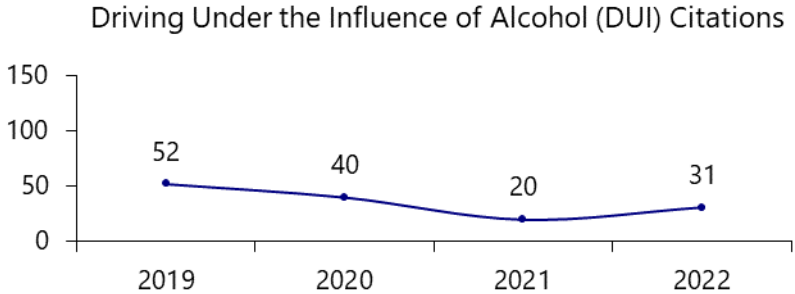
Citizen Traffic Complaints

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.



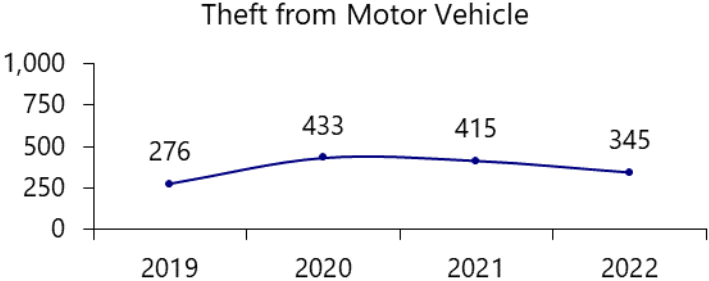
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Charge on Arrest

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.



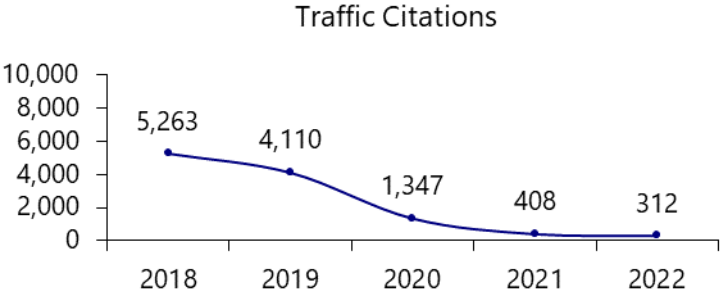
Theft from a Motor Vehicle

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.



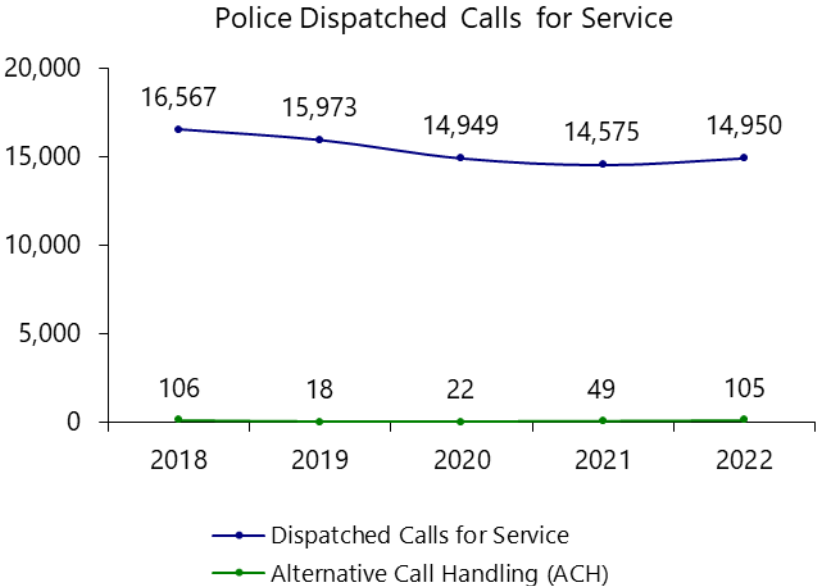
Traffic Citations issued by the City of Shoreline Police Department

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

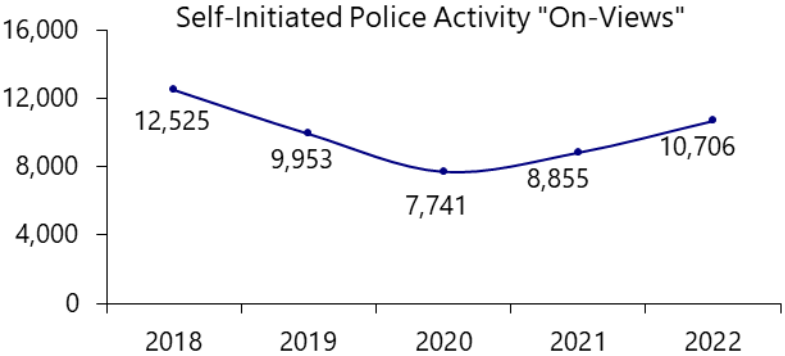
The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a “dispatched call for service” (DCFS). Or, for lesser incidents, residents can also file a report over the phone, called 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.

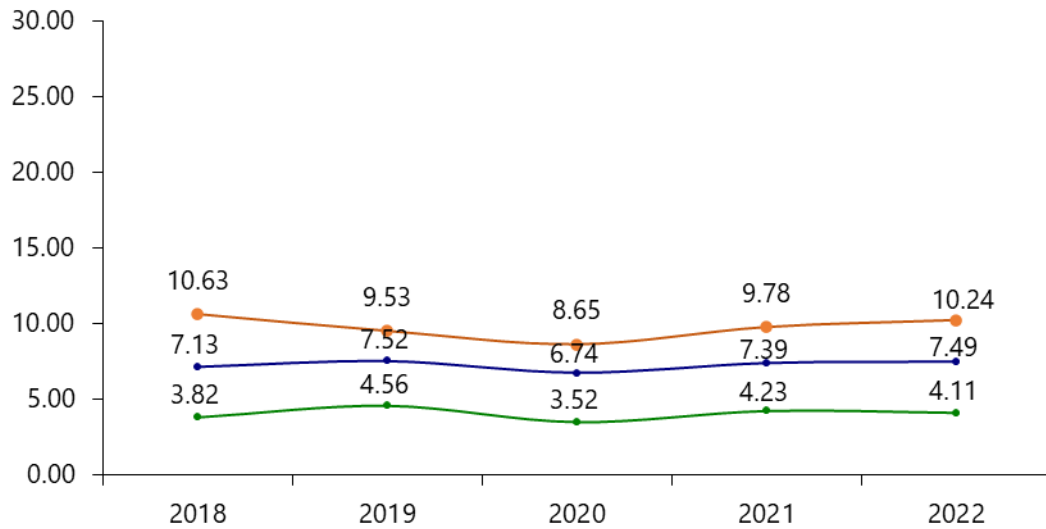
“Priority 1” designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

“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.

Average Response Time to Police Calls by Priority



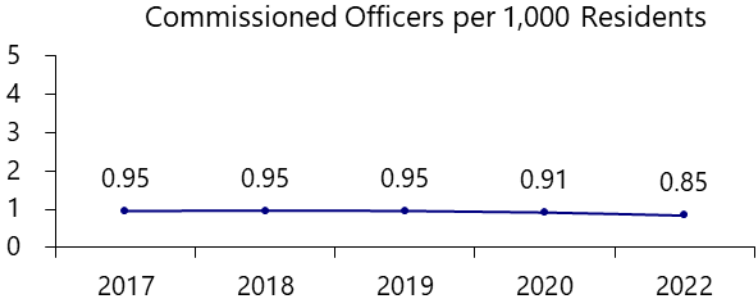
Source: Police Services Data

- Priority X
- Priority 1
- Priority 2

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

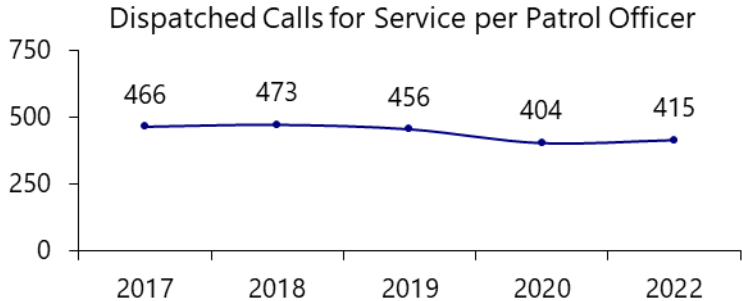
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Shoreline for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for 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).



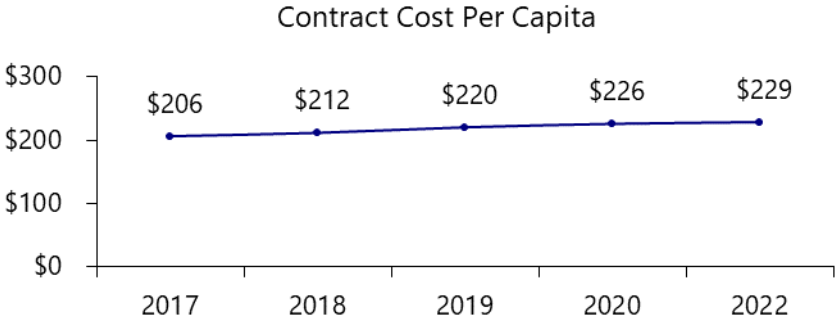
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

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

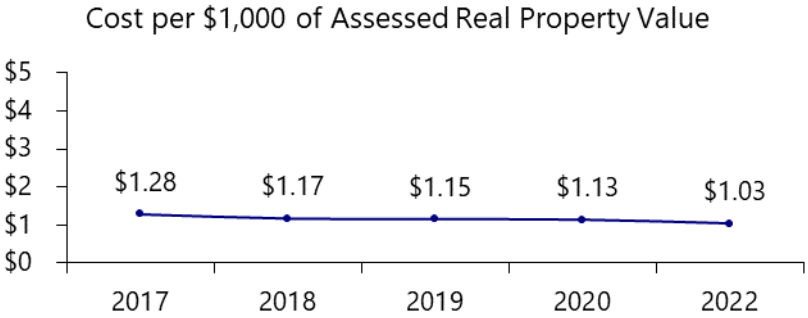
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Shoreline may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected 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.

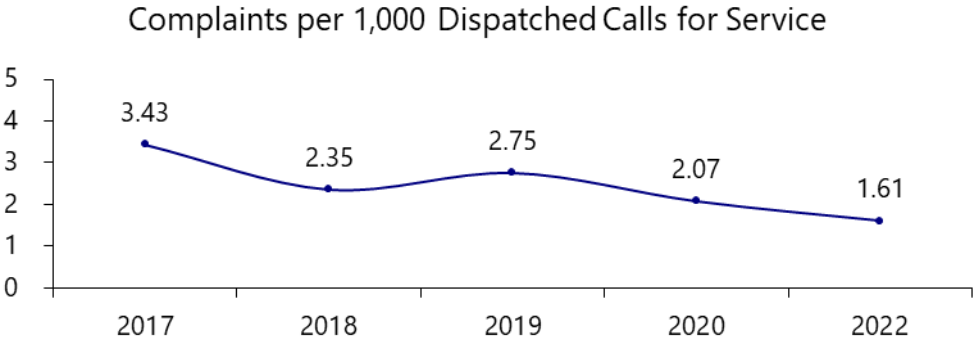


Source: King County Assessor's Office

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.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Complaints	39	44	31	25	24.00
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	2.35	2.75	2.07	1.72	1.61



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations

City of Shoreline
2022 Police Service Report:
Statistics Section



Shoreline

2022 Crime Statistics Report

Crimes Against Persons

Crime Classification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Aggravated Assault Offenses	6	9	6	3	6	5	8	3	8	4	10	2	70
Simple Assault	17	17	13	19	13	14	17	16	17	18	9	19	189
Intimidation Offenses	1	13	11	7	6	17	2	6	11	7	4	7	92
Homicide Offenses			1			1	1						3
Human Trafficking Offenses									1				1
Kidnapping	2	1											3
Sex Offenses	5	5	2	2	4	2	4	1	4	2	1	2	34
Violation of NC/Protection Order	9	12	10	11	10	5	4	9	8	5	4	8	95
Total	40	57	43	42	39	44	36	35	49	36	28	38	487

Crimes Against Property

Crime Classification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Commercial Burglary	14	21	20	18	18	16	15	21	25	11	12	10	201
Residential Burglary	9	6	14	7	9	11	13	10	22	14	17	11	143
Fraud Offenses	21	10	10	11	14	12	16	9	17	16	19	20	175
Vandalism	26	42	53	50	40	45	38	43	37	31	39	36	480
Larceny	93	98	93	94	79	95	63	91	77	103	79	68	1033
Auto Theft	22	20	38	22	29	17	17	21	36	28	18	34	302
Robbery	4	2	2	7	7	6	6	4	3	5	1	3	50
Other Crime Against Property	2	8	4	4	3	1	4	2	5	2	2	4	41
Total	191	207	234	213	199	203	172	201	222	210	187	186	2425

Crimes Against Society

Crime Classification	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Drug Offenses	2	1	4	1	1	3	4	12	9	7	2	5	51
Prostitution Offenses	4	1					2						7
Weapon Law Violations	1		3	3	2		1	3	1	4	2	1	21
Other Crime Against Society			1							2		1	4
Total	7	2	8	4	3	3	7	15	10	13	4	7	83

Domestic Violence by Month

Contract	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Shoreline	20	29	24	25	20	17	19	17	24	17	10	19	241
Total	20	29	24	25	20	17	19	17	24	17	10	19	241

Shoreline

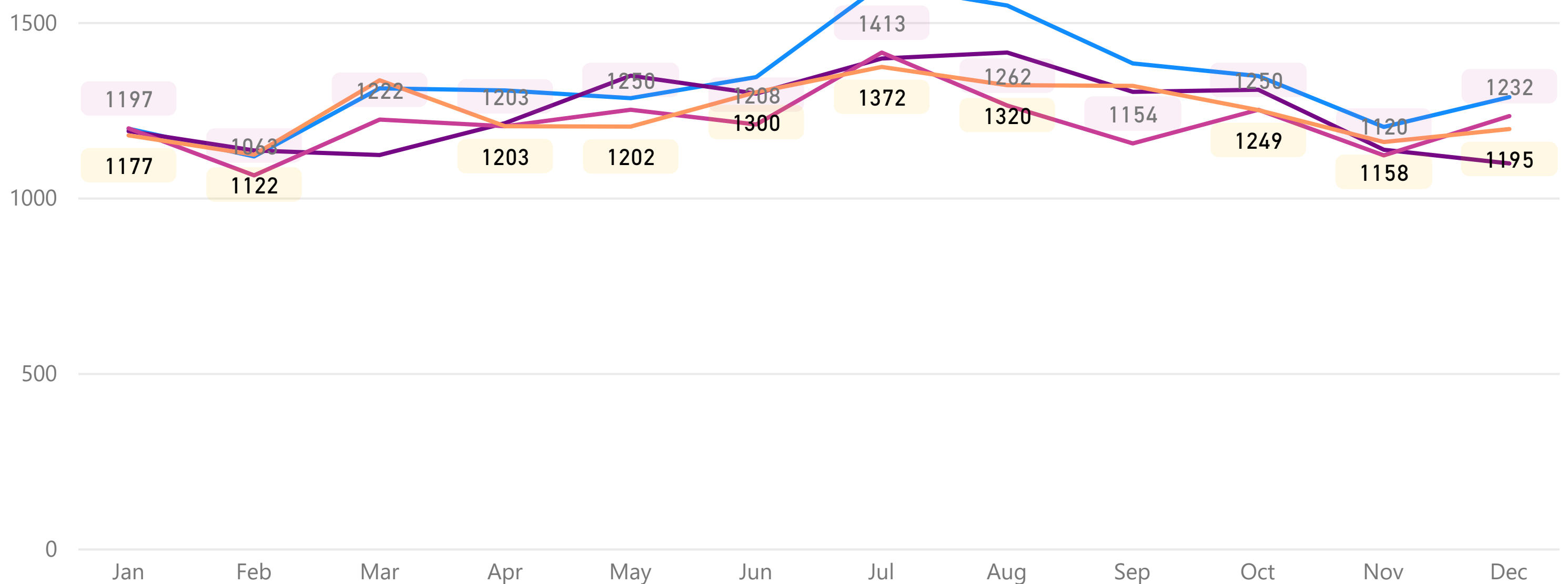
2022 Report

2022 DCFS

Quarter	1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q			Total				
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Total	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
A1	87	71	93	251	85	89	110	284	102	108	115	325	75	86	94	255	1115
A2	132	160	172	464	163	202	181	546	192	157	184	533	176	153	173	502	2045
A3	282	257	331	870	301	292	328	921	338	356	302	996	263	292	301	856	3643
A4	264	204	298	766	232	234	232	698	265	225	229	719	252	233	228	713	2896
A5	232	252	252	736	233	232	256	721	268	274	277	819	269	215	245	729	3005
A6	180	178	188	546	189	153	193	535	207	200	211	618	214	179	154	547	2246
Total	1177	1122	1334	3633	1203	1202	1300	3705	1372	1320	1318	4010	1249	1158	1195	3602	14950

DCFS Four Year Comparison

Year ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021 ● 2022



Average Response Time

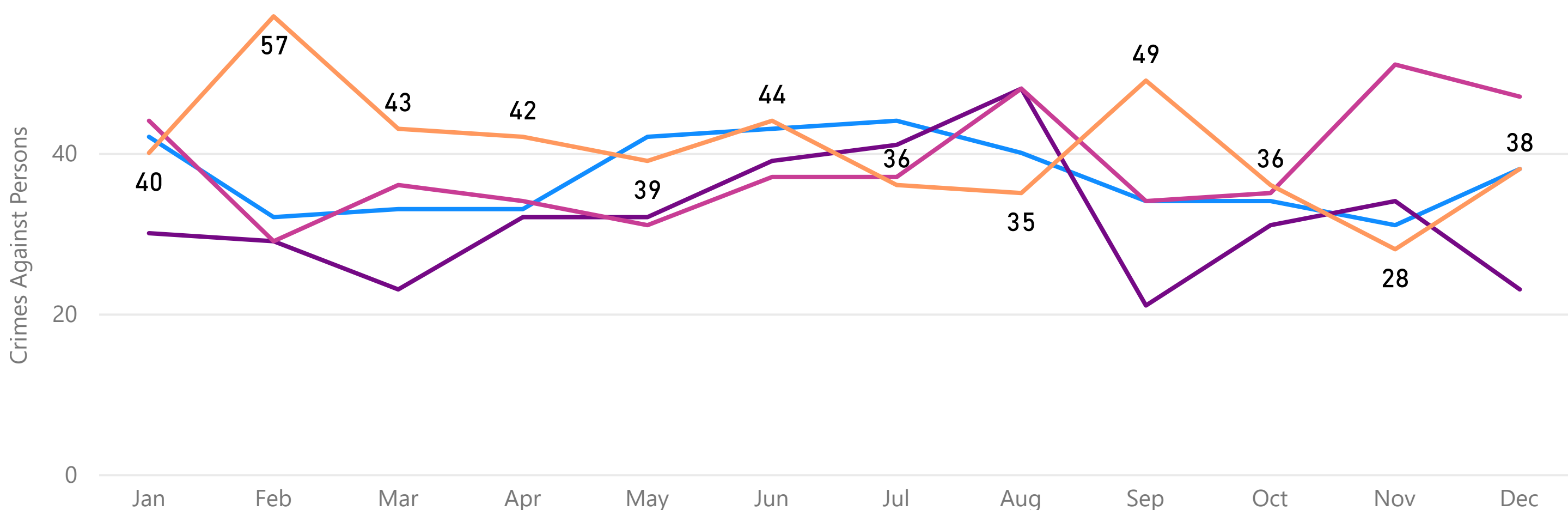
Quarter	1Q			2Q			3Q			4Q			Total				
Priority	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Total	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
X	2.32	3.44	3.19	2.98	4.06	4.15	2.99	3.89	5.64	3.70	9.75	5.15	4.18	4.30	5.29	4.48	4.11
1	7.45	8.89	7.64	7.94	8.30	6.79	7.81	7.68	6.52	7.83	6.86	7.04	6.77	7.41	7.93	7.36	7.49
2	11.25	9.91	9.14	10.11	10.01	10.35	11.47	10.65	8.73	9.91	9.83	9.48	9.70	11.86	10.62	10.71	10.24
3	19.67	22.89	20.54	21.01	18.78	25.04	23.33	22.35	20.05	22.04	23.86	21.96	25.78	26.52	22.71	25.02	22.53
Total	15.25	17.03	15.65	15.96	14.84	18.32	17.73	16.97	15.03	16.66	17.59	16.41	17.84	19.07	16.66	17.85	16.78

Shoreline

2022 Report

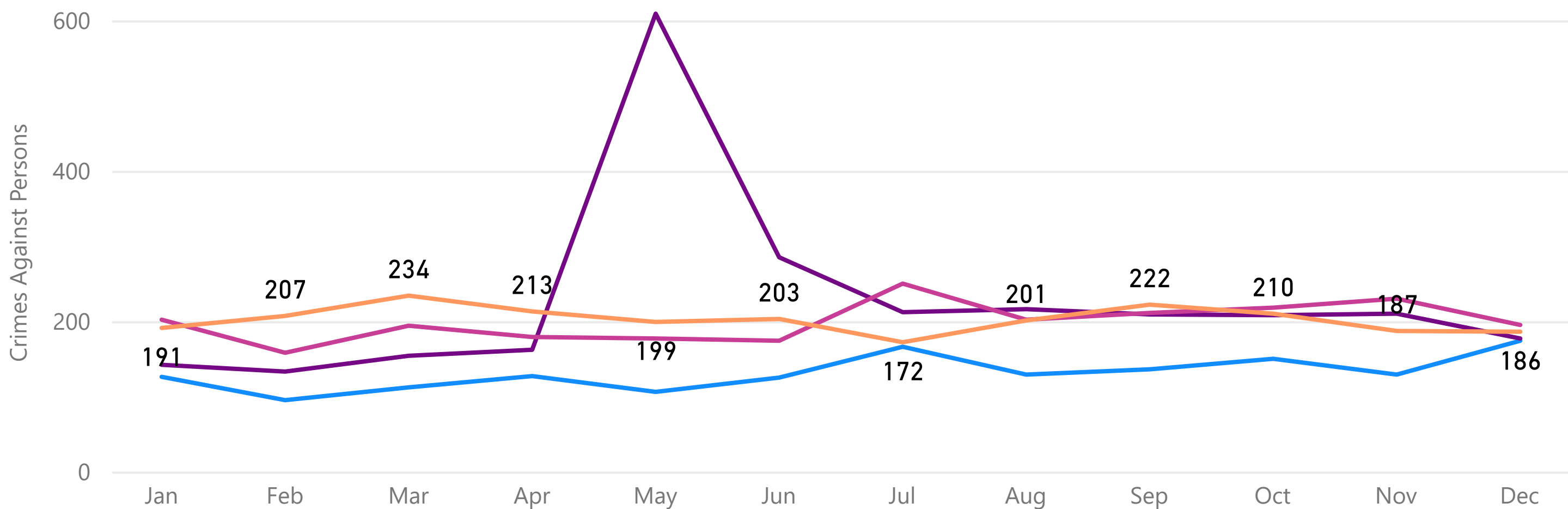
Crimes Against Persons

Year ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021 ● 2022



Crimes Against Property

Year ● 2019 ● 2020 ● 2021 ● 2022



Larceny by Type

Larceny Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Pocket-picking				1			1				2		4
Purse-snatching			1		1						1		3
Shoplifting	11	7	12	14	5	15	5	3	6	7	1	2	88
Theft From Building	8		8	4	4	6	2	11	6	10	8	6	73
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine/Device				1							1		2
Theft From Motor Vehicle	24	28	20	34	25	35	29	34	27	43	30	16	345
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	26	37	29	19	23	19	17	21	24	18	11	16	260
All Other Larceny	24	26	23	21	21	20	9	22	14	25	25	28	258
Total	93	98	93	94	79	95	63	91	77	103	79	68	1033

Shoreline

2022 Report

Year to date vs. same period last year

Crimes Against Persons

Crime Classification	2021	2022	% Difference
Aggravated Assault Offenses	61	70	14.75%
Simple Assault	200	189	-5.50%
Intimidation Offenses	81	92	13.58%
Homicide Offenses	2	3	50.00%
Human Trafficking Offenses	0	1	
Kidnapping	1	3	200.00%
Sex Offenses	31	34	9.68%
Violation of NC/Protection Order	87	95	9.20%
Total	463	487	5.18%

Crimes Against Property

Crime Classification	2021	2022	% Difference
Commercial Burglary	188	201	6.91%
Residential Burglary	150	143	-4.67%
Fraud Offenses	208	175	-15.87%
Vandalism	450	480	6.67%
Larceny	1074	1033	-3.82%
Auto Theft	254	302	18.90%
Robbery	31	50	61.29%
Other Crime Against Property	35	41	17.14%
Total	2390	2425	1.46%

Crimes Against Society

Crime Classification	2021	2022	% Difference
Drug Offenses	46	51	10.87%
Prostitution Offenses	6	7	16.67%
Weapon Law Violations	26	21	-19.23%
Other Crime Against Society	8	4	-50.00%
Total	86	83	-3.49%

Shoreline

2022 Report

Arrests by NIBRS Category

Arrest Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Animal Cruelty								2					2
Assault Offenses	13	17	18	17	16	20	15	17	19	12	11	17	192
Burglary	4	4	3	4	1	4		3	5	3	1	1	33
Counterfeiting/Forgery									1				1
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	1			3	2	2	4	5	2	1	1		21
Disorderly Conduct	1			1	2								4
Driving Under the Influence	4	7	6	1	6	5	5	4	3	4	9	4	58
Fraud Offenses		1											1
Homicide Offenses			1			1							2
Larceny/Theft Offenses	5	3	7	4	5	10	3	2	6	6		2	53
Motor Vehicle Theft			2		1					1		1	5
Prostitution Offenses	3	2					2						7
Robbery	2			2	1		1	2		1		1	10
Sex Offenses	1	1			1				1	1		1	6
Stolen Property Offenses	1	1	2		2	1		1	2		1		11
Trespass	4	6	4	7	2	3	4	4	1	2	2	2	41
Violation of No Contact Orders	9	7	10	10	7	5	4	9	5	4	4	6	80
Weapon Law Violations				1	1		1	4		3	1	1	12
All Other Offenses	10	15	21	24	19	20	21	12	17	9	16	12	196
Not Reportable to NIBRS (Traffic/Warrants)	7	10	16	17	8	6	17	10	11	11	11	3	127
Total	65	74	90	91	74	77	77	75	73	58	57	51	862

Arrests by Age Category

Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
							1						1
Adult	60	74	88	86	72	76	75	75	71	55	57	50	839
Total	65	74	90	91	74	77	77	75	73	58	57	51	862

Clearances

Quarter	1Q				2Q				3Q				4Q	Total			
	City	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Apr	May	Jun	Total	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total		Oct	Nov	Dec
Shoreline	50	55	81	186	73	66	53	192	65	60	69	194	53	55	47	155	727
Total	50	55	81	186	73	66	53	192	65	60	69	194	53	55	47	155	727

City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2022
Crime Analysis Unit

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.

City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2022
Crime Analysis Unit

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. The State of Washington includes violation of no-contact or protection orders in this category as well.

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, arson, and 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. Some 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.

ⁱ Because data is pulled from the case itself in the report management system (RMS), and only pulling approved cases, there may be different results for the same time period depending on when the data is pulled. What is being provide is a "snapshot" at a given time and not considered official crime statistics.

ⁱⁱ 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. 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.

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

^{iv} Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

^v 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.