CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM
CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON

AGENDA TITLE: Discussion of the 2021 Police Service Report
DEPARTMENT: Shoreline Police Department
PRESENTED BY: Interim Chief Ryan Abbott and Captain Kelly Park
ACTION: ____ Ordinance   ____ Resolution   ____ Motion
__X_ Discussion   ____ Public Hearing

PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENT:
The 2021 Police Service Report (PSR) is an annual police report presented by the Shoreline Police command staff to the City Council. The report contains information on crime statistics, police data and other information relevant to public safety. The report helps keep residents, staff and elected officials informed on police services and crime activity in Shoreline. This staff report also includes information on a recent analysis of traffic tickets issued in 2020 and 2021 by the driver's race. The analysis reviewed on-view, police initiated, ticket data to determine if there was a disproportional number of tickets given to people who are Black, Indigenous or other People of Color. This is part of the City's commitment to becoming an anti-racist community per City Council Resolution No. 467.

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT:
There is no financial impact to the City regarding the PSR; this report is for informational purposes only. The City's partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office has been an effective way to provide quality service and contain costs. The cost per $1,000 assessed of property value for 2021 stayed the same as 2020 at $1.13. It has steadily declined over the past five years from $1.28 in 2017 as the growth in assessed property value has outpaced the City's contract cost increases. The City's cost per capita increased from $226 in 2020 to $229 in 2021. The City's contract with the King County Sheriff's Office totals $28 million for 2022 and represents 27% of the City's operating budget.

RECOMMENDATION

This is a discussion item only and no action is required. The 2021 Police Service Report is a general report on annual crime data and statistics of the Shoreline Police Department. Staff recommends that the Council discuss the 2021 Police Service Report and ask questions of the Shoreline Police command staff.

Approved By: City Manager **DT**   City Attorney **MK**

BACKGROUND

The City of Shoreline Police Department consists of 54 fulltime employees assigned to the City, of which 51 are commissioned staff. Shoreline currently has twelve (12) commissioned vacancies. Shoreline PD is made up of the following positions:

- 25 Patrol Officers
- 8 Sergeants
- 5 Traffic Officers
- 4 Detectives for criminal investigations
- 4 undercover Special Emphasis Team (SET) Detectives
- 3 command staff, which includes the Chief and two Captains
- 2 Administrative Support Staff
- 1 K9 Team
- 1 Crime Prevention Officer
- 1 Community Services Officer (CSO)

In addition, there are other units within the Sheriff's Office that support the operations of the Shoreline Police Department, including the communications center (dispatch), property management unit (evidence), major crimes – robbery/homicide, special assault unit – elderly/child abuse and sex crimes, SWAT, air support and other support services.

DISCUSSION

The 2021 Police Service Report (PSR) is an annual police report presented by the Shoreline command staff to the City Council. The report contains information on crime statistics, police data and other information relevant to public safety. The report helps keep residents, staff and elected officials informed on police services and crime activity in Shoreline. The Shoreline Police Department continues to collaborate with other City departments to focus on the priorities of the City. The 2021 PSR is attached to the staff report as Attachment A.

The 2021 PSR has three years of comparable data in several crime categories. 2019 was the first full year of KCSO using the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for reporting crime data. The FBI transitioned from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system to NIBRS, and therefore all police agencies across the country were required to use NIBRS for crime reporting by 2021.

NIBRS is a more comprehensive reporting system to capture all crimes associated with an incident. The UCR system uses the most serious crime and closes the incident with the most serious crime as the classification. Thus, the 2019, 2020 and 2021 PSR was not able to use data from previous years to compare crime trends for five years. With NIBRS, one police incident may now have five crimes associated with it, which does not mean that crime is going up; rather, the reporting is more comprehensive. Comparing 2019, 2020 and 2021 NIBRS data to prior UCR data could give the impression that there has been an increase in crime, when that may not be the case. The 2021 PSR provides data for 2020 and 2021 in several categories where NIBRS was used to capture the data.

NIBRS offenses fall under three categories: Crimes Against Persons, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. Crimes Against Persons are crimes in which the victims are always individuals. In 2021, the City of Shoreline had 463 crimes against persons, which was an increase from the 383 crimes in 2020. Hate crimes are considered a crime against a person. Shoreline saw a slight decrease in the number of hate crimes in 2021 to a total of nine (9) as compared to eleven (11) in 2020. A hate crime is a criminal offense that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.

For a crime to be classified as a hate crime, the offender maliciously and intentionally commits one of the following acts:
- Cause physical injury to a person;
- Cause physical damage to, or destruction of property of another person; or
- Threatens a specific person or group of persons and places that person, or members of the specific group of persons, in reasonable fear of harm to person or property. The fear must be a fear that a reasonable person would have under all the circumstances. Threatening words do not constitute a hate crime offense if it is apparent to the victim that the person does not have the ability to carry out the threat.

Per Washington State law, speech or acts that are only critical, insulting, degrading, or do not constitute a threat of harm to the person or property of another are not criminal. The victimization of people because of race, religion, heritage, or sexual orientation causes great harm in a community. Victims can do nothing to alter their situation, nor is there any reason they should be expected to change. The Shoreline Police Department considers bias crimes to be very serious and it is the department's policy to vigorously investigate all reported hate crimes as defined by RCW 9A.36.080. The police must be mindful that it is not only the individual who is personally victimized by these offenses, but it is the entire class of individuals residing in the community who are affected as well.

Crimes Against Property occur when the object of the crime is to obtain or destroy money, property, or some other benefit. Usually people associate burglary, fraud, vandalism, robbery, motor vehicle theft and all kinds of larceny in this category. Overall, crimes against property were down from 2020, though Shoreline continued to see an upward trend in both commercial and residential burglary. The increase in commercial burglary was primarily due to thefts along the Aurora Corridor from Seattle through Shoreline and into Edmonds. Police from multiple agencies collaborated to identify the suspects and were able to make arrests in 2021. Fraud offenses fell considerably and were closer to the 2019 rates, which was anticipated after the unemployment fraud cases during the pandemic raising this to a high in 2020. Vandalism continues to be on an upward trend. There were multiple incidents where several vehicle windows were broken, including six separate vehicles reported at one time. There was also an increase in reported vandalism at City Parks. Motor vehicle thefts continue to climb, and went from 227 in 2020 to 254 in 2021. This is a statewide issue, and the legislature recently appropriated funds for more intense investigations to those hardest hit

jurisdictions. Thefts from motor vehicles decreased slightly going from 433 in 2020 to 415 in 2021.

Crimes Against Society are offenses against society's prohibition against engaging in certain types of activity and typically do not have individual victims. This includes illegal drug activity, prostitution-related offenses, and weapon law violations. Overall, Shoreline saw a 30% decrease in Crimes Against Society from 2020 (124) to 2021 (86). The decrease could be explained by the new legislation that took effect May 13, 2021, (SB 5476) that no longer allows police in the State of Washington to make an arrest for the use and/or possession of heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine, fentanyl, and other narcotics unless the subject has had two prior contacts with law enforcement for drug use-possession and treatment referrals were made in both cases.

2021 PSR Highlights
Some highlights of the 2021 PSR are as follows:
- Shoreline Officers responded to 14,575 dispatched calls for service (DCFS) in 2021 and an additional 105 alternative call handling reports (reports made online) were taken, which was an increase from 49 in 2020 to 105 in 2021. Police on-viewed 8,855 details, for a total of 23,430 police-related contacts. In the past two years, the DCFS have leveled off and decreased from the high of 16,567 in 2018. DCFS per patrol officer has decreased from a high of 473 in 2018 to 404 in 2020 and 405 in 2021.
- Shoreline had two deaths classified as homicides in 2021.
- Shoreline's Traffic Unit has been re-assigned to patrol because of the number of officer vacancies. This means Shoreline Police are prioritizing 911 calls (Dispatched Calls for Service) over traffic enforcement. Traffic citations issued decreased from 1,347 in 2020 to 408 citations in 2021.
- The number of traffic collisions has decreased over the last five years from a high of 551 in 2017 to 361 in 2021.
- The number of traffic complaints had been falling steadily until 2021 when complaints almost doubled. The three highest complaints were abandoned vehicles, speeding vehicles, and vehicles running stop signs.
- Average response time in 2021 to the highest priority emergency calls, Priority-X, was 4.23 minutes. 911 calls are categorized and dispatched in order of their priority, from the Priority-X being the highest priority to Priority-3 non-emergency calls or routine calls for service. They are categorized as Priority-X, 1, 2, and 3.
- Domestic violence cases increased 22% from 185 in 2020 to 226 in 2021.
- In the 2021/2022 school year, the Shoreline School District suspended the School Resource Officer program. The City Manager is currently recommending to Council that this funding be repurposed to contribute towards the cost of the expansion of the Response Awareness, De-escalation And Referral (RADAR) Program. Currently the North King County cities of Bothell, Kirkland, Kenmore, Lake Forest Park and Shoreline are collaborating on an Interlocal Agreement to move RADAR to a regional Mobile Crisis Response program that could provide 24/7 coverage for the cities.
- In 2021, there were no Nurturing Trust workshops. Nine (9) Nurturing Trust workshops were held from 2014 to 2018, with eight of the nine workshops taught in Spanish. Shoreline PD is hopeful the Shoreline School District will continue to

be interested in partnering in the Nurturing Trust program in the future. The program is for parents to help their children with information on bullying, the dangers of social media, teen suicide, parental discipline, narcotic recognition and other information.

Use of Force

In 2021, Shoreline PD had 23,430 contacts and made 748 arrests. Out of these contacts, force, or a report of force, was used in ten (10) incidents. This equates to 0.043% of Shoreline PD contacts in the 2021 use of force report and covers a broad range of force tactics. Pointing a firearm is considered a use of force, as is handcuffing someone if there is a complaint of pain. A taser application and any contact that results in a complaint of pain or injury is reported as a use of force.

In the ten Shoreline use of force incidents, five (5) resulted in a complaint of pain or injury, and in the other five, there was no complaint of pain or injury. Of the five (5) that did result in pain or injury, two were a complaint of pain after being tased, one was a control hold that resulted in a complaint of pain and two were a hand/elbow strike. More information about these incidents can be found in Attachment B.

Response Awareness De-escalation And Referral (RADAR)

North Sound RADAR is a co-responder program that provides structure and a consistent way to address mental health calls for service. The partnership with Bothell, Kirkland, Lake Forest Park and Kenmore Police Departments is a force multiplier that increases the chance of a Mental Health Professional being on duty in the north end. The five cities share a Program Manager and Navigators that are funded by King County MIDD funding and a Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs (WASPC) grant. Highlights of the North Sound RADAR 2020 Annual Report are provided below:
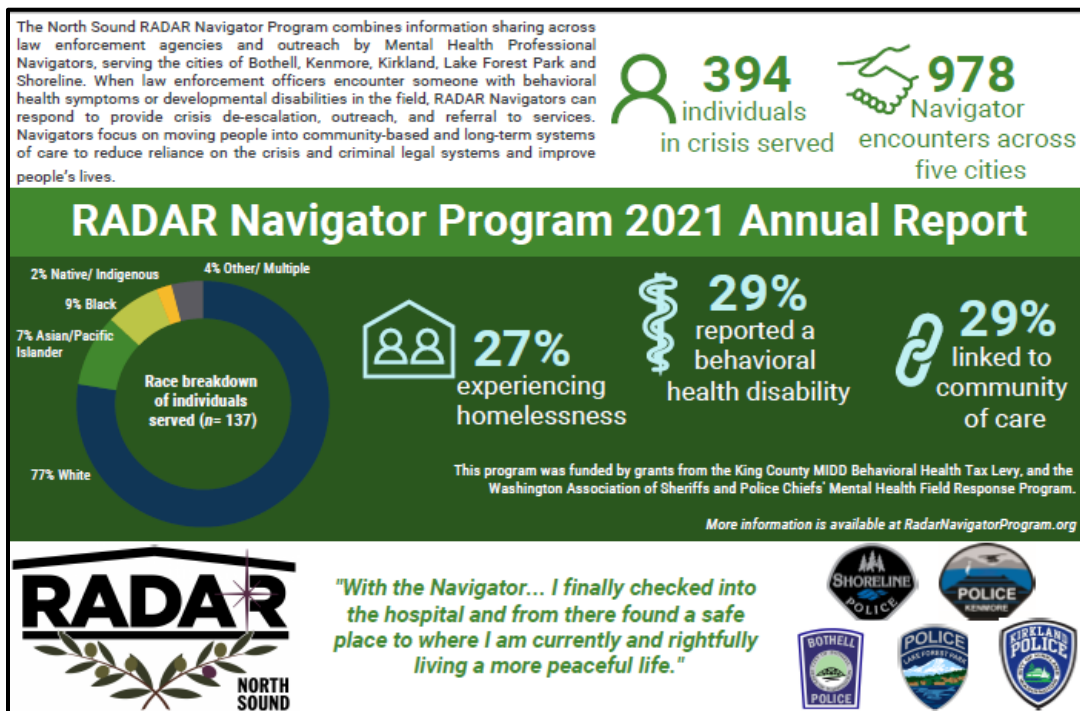
2020 and 2021 Traffic Ticket Analysis
There has been increasing interest in if any racial bias exists related to how the Shoreline Police Department issues traffic citations. Both Council and members of the public are interested in if traffic citations disproportionally impact people who are Black, Indigenous or other People of Color. If such disproportionality exists, there is interest in what is being done to understand why this is and address the causes of such disproportionality.

The demographic of "race" has a dropdown field in SECTOR, the collision and traffic ticket reporting program. Race is entered by the officer based on their best guess and must be one of the following options: Asian, Black, Hispanic, Indigenous, Unknown, or White. The driver is not asked to confirm their race, nor is there the option to provide more than one race. Race is not listed on a Washington State license.

Police Initiated Stops (On-Views) Resulting in Citations by Race and Gender
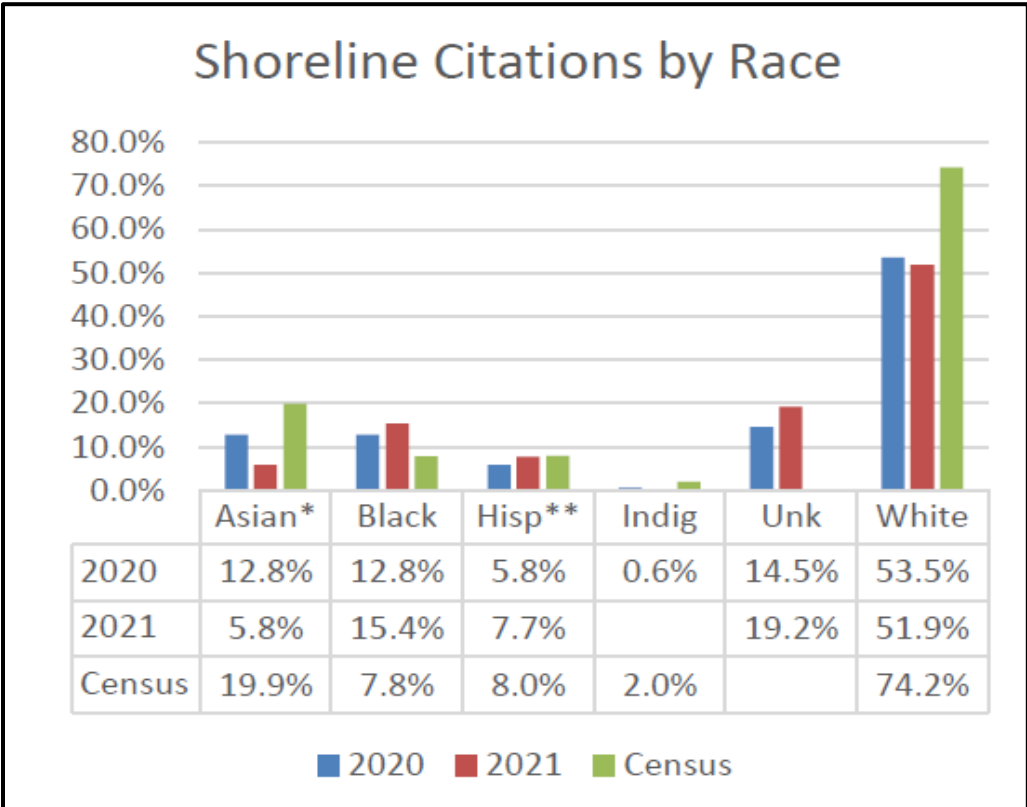The following analysis is generated from on-view, police initiated, stops. The ticketing data does not include citations issued when police were dispatched to an incident via 911 or other directed response.

People licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black were cited 22 times in 2020 and eight (8) times in 2021, while people identified as Hispanic were cited nine (9) times in 2020 and four (4) times in 2021. People licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black were cited in both years at a higher rate than the population representation in the Census for Shoreline and King County. People licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Asian, Indigenous or White were cited in both years at a lower percentage than the Census, while people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Hispanic were cited lower in 2020 and about the same proportional rate in 2021 when compared with the Census. Males were cited more often than females at a rate of about 20% above the Census for both years.

In 2020, of the people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black and were cited, eight (8) of the 22 citations are considered "crimes of poverty," such as defective equipment, failing to renew an expired registration, failing to transfer the title, or driving without insurance or a valid driver's license. For those who were identified as Hispanic, one (1) of the nine (9) of the violations are considered crimes of poverty.

In 2021, of the people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black and were cited, two (2) of the eight (8) citations are considered crimes of poverty. For those who were identified as Hispanic, two (2) of the four (4) violations are considered crimes of poverty.

Shoreline Citations by Race

Shoreline Citations by Race

	Asian*	Black	Hisp**	Indig	Unk	White
2020	12.8%	12.8%	5.8%	0.6%	14.5%	53.5%
2021	5.8%	15.4%	7.7%		19.2%	51.9%
Census	19.9%	7.8%	8.0%	2.0%		74.2%

■ 2020   ■ 2021   ■ Census

See Attachment C for additional information on traffic citations by race.

Addressing Disproportionate Ticketing Practices
The City Manager and Interim Police Chief acknowledge that disproportionate ticketing of Black individuals has occurred as demonstrated in the data above. We acknowledge that this not only occurred in 2020 and 2021, but also in prior years based on data brought to our attention by community members. This has caused disproportionate harm to our Black community members.

The City Manager and Interim Police Chief (and whomever is selected as the Chief) are committed to taking steps to change this trend going forward as we recognize that continuing to follow the same practices and policies would reinforce the historical complicity in maintaining and perpetuating structural racism.

As was previously stated in this staff report, the City Council has committed Shoreline to being an anti-racist community and this commitment was formalized with the adoption of Resolution No. 467. We are committed to continuing to work in cooperation with our community and the King County Sheriff's Office to explore and implement changes in policies and practices to change the historical pattern of disproportionately ticketing Black people in Shoreline; to continue to educate City staff, including our police officers, to recognize and acknowledge our implicit biases and to make personal commitments to take action to address these biases; and to hold ourselves accountable by continuing to review future ticketing data to determine if these policy and practice changes are

effective at eliminating such disproportionality, and if not, implement others with the intent to end the disproportionate ticketing of Black individuals in Shoreline.

On June 14, 2022, the King County Auditor's Office released an audit on King County Sheriff Office traffic enforcement. This audit included recommendations for the Sheriff's Office to improve data collection practices related to traffic enforcement, improve the clarity and communication of its traffic enforcement goals, and provide more central support and guidance related to traffic enforcement. The City of Shoreline is committed to partnering with the Sheriff's Office on these recommendations as it pertains to traffic enforcement goals in Shoreline. The audit included alternative approaches to traffic enforcement being considered by other agencies to emphasize not only traffic safety, but also equity. The City Manager will work with the Police Chief to review alternative approaches that emphasize traffic safety and equity. The King County Auditor's Office audit report is available here: [Traffic Enforcement: Strategies Needed to Achieve Safety Goals](#).

COUNCIL GOALS ADDRESSED

The Shoreline Police Department continues to focus on Council Goals #5: *Promote and enhance community safety, healthy neighborhoods, and a coordinated response to homelessness and individuals in behavioral health crisis*. The Shoreline Police Department will continue to work closely with other City departments to address crime trends and public safety concerns.

RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: City of Shoreline 2021 Police Service Report
Attachment B: 2021 Use of Force Incident Data
Attachment C: June 13, 2022, Ticket Data Memorandum to the City Manager

CITY OF SHORELINE
ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE REPORT
2021

Provided for the Residents by:

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City of Shoreline Administration

MAYOR	Keith Scully
DEPUTY MAYOR	Betsy Robertson
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Doris Fujioka McConnell
	Laura Mork
	Eben Pobee
	John Ramsdell
	Chris Roberts
CITY MANAGER	Debbie Tarry
CHIEF OF POLICE	Ryan Abbott

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About

Section 1: Police Service Highlights

Section 2: Police Services Data

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 3rd annual report using the new NIBRS system. Because UCR data is not comparable to NIBRS data, this report will show only 3 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.
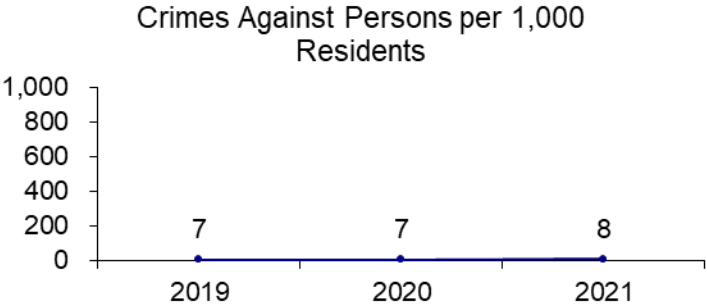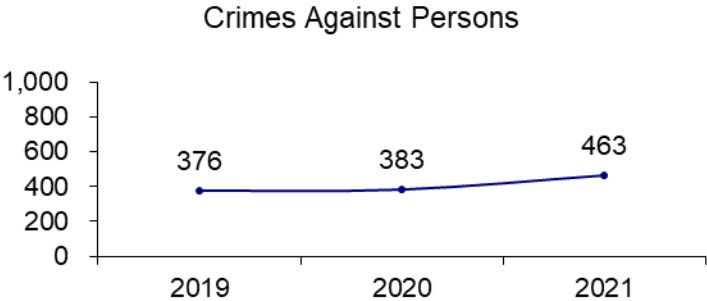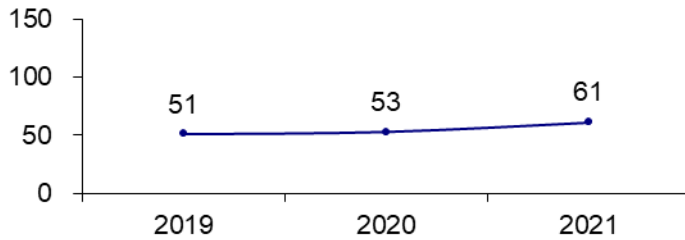
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City of Shoreline Patrol Districts
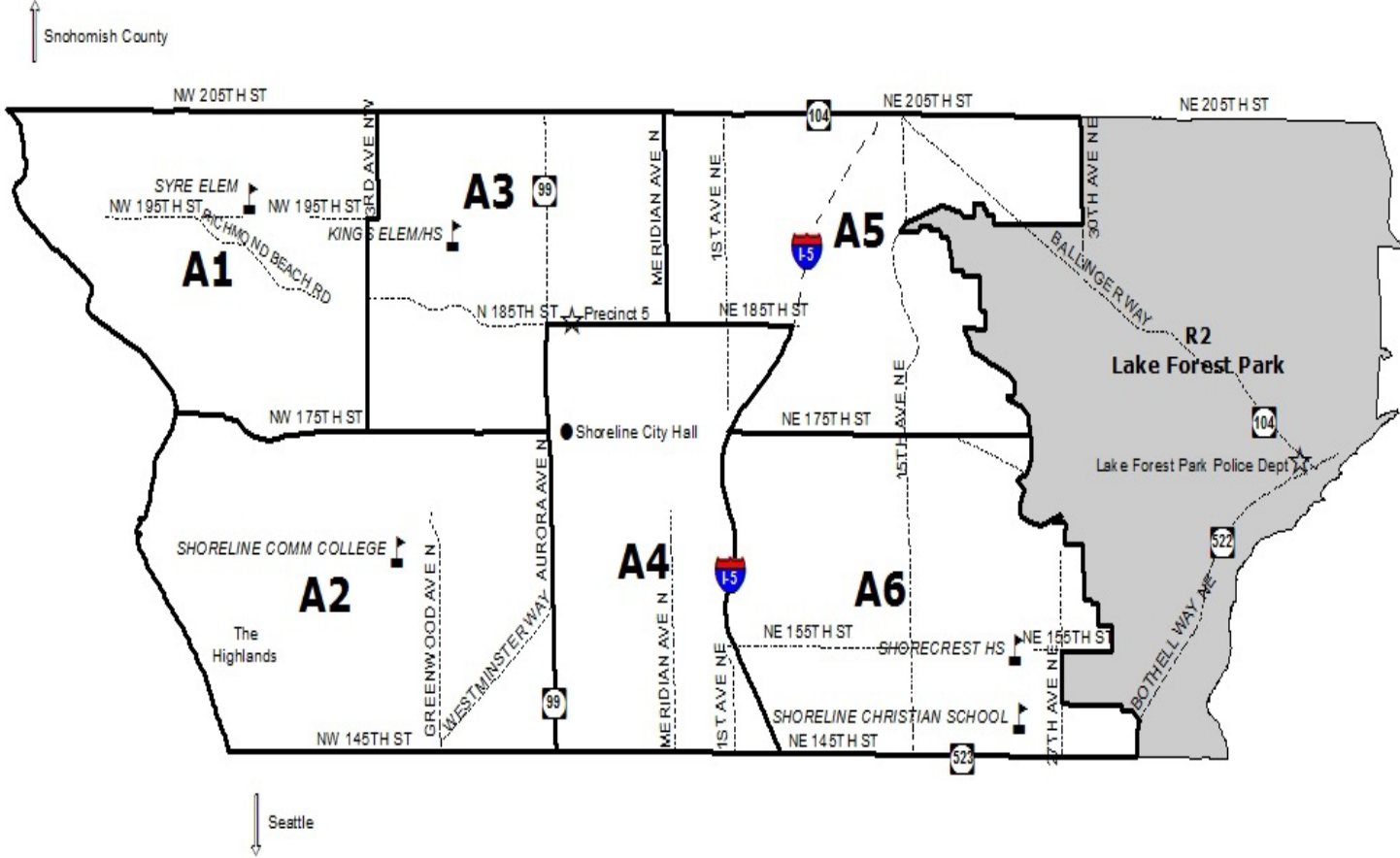
City of Shoreline
2021 Police Service Report:
Highlights Section

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.

Crimes Against Persons

Year	Value
2019	376
2020	383
2021	463

Crimes Against Persons per 1,000 Residents

Year	Value
2019	7
2020	7
2021	8

Aggravated Assault Offenses

51	53	61
2019	2020	2021

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

190	156	200
2019	2020	2021
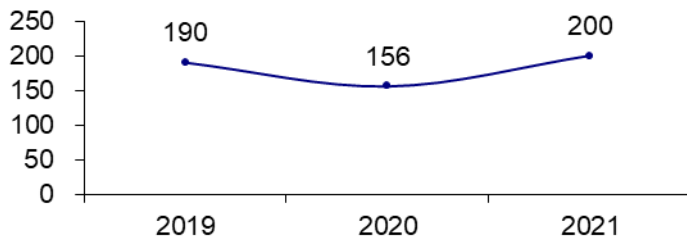
Simple Assault Offenses
An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation Offenses

85	73	81
2019	2020	2021
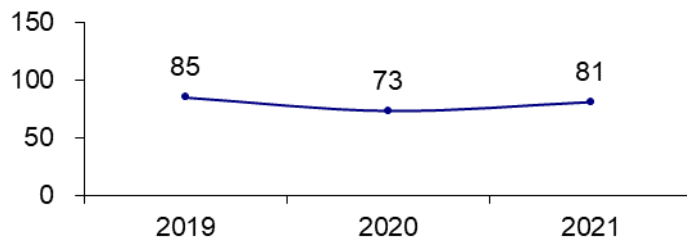
Intimidation Offenses
To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Homicide Offenses

0	2	2
2019	2020	2021
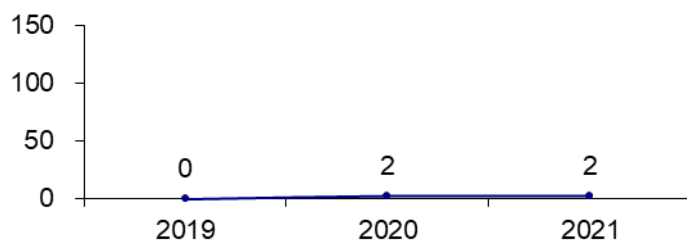
Homicide Offenses
The killing of one human being by another. Includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, and justifiable homicide.

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

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Human Trafficking Offenses

	2019	2020	2021
	0	0	0

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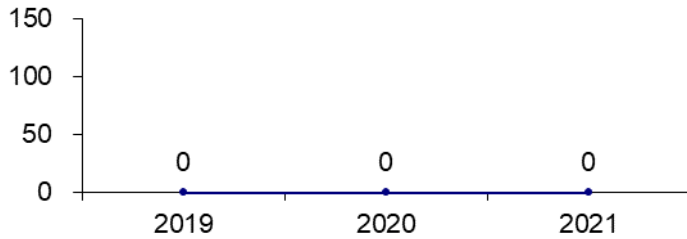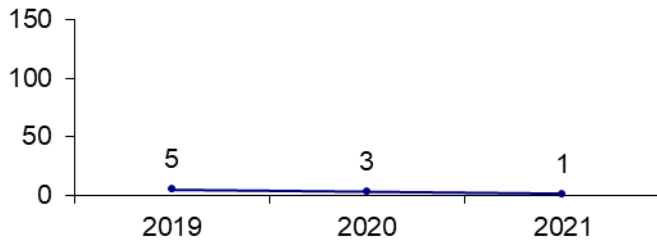Involuntary Servitude – The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not be include commercial sex acts.)

Kidnapping

	2019	2020	2021
	5	3	1

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

	2019	2020	2021
	45	35	31
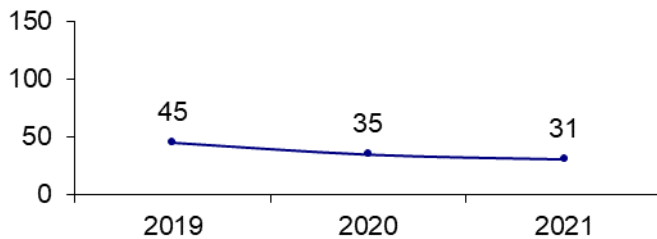
Sex Offenses
Includes forcible (any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent), and non-forcible (unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse). Excludes prostitution offenses.

Hate Crimes

	2019	2020	2021
	3	11	9
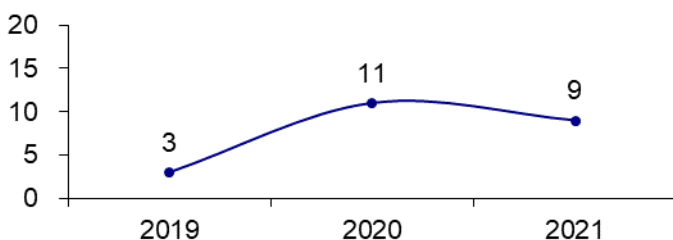
Hate Crimes
Criminal offense which is motivated, in whole or in part by the offender's bias (es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, gender identity.

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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 Property

Crimes Against Property per 1,000 Residents
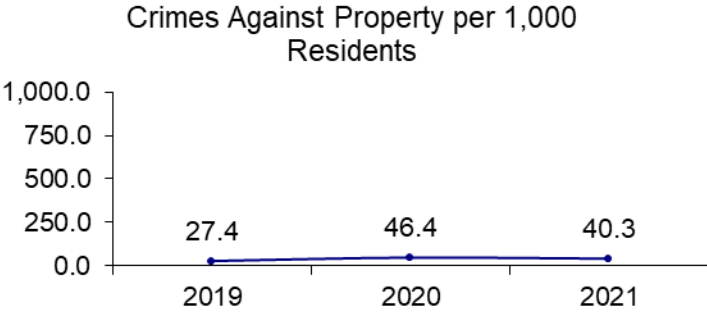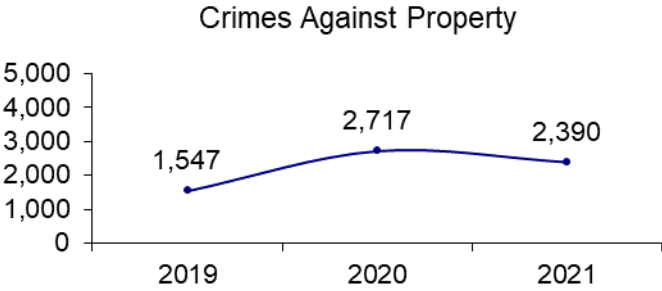
Commercial Burglary
The unlawful entry into a commercial building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Commercial Burglary

Year	Value
2019	112
2020	109
2021	188
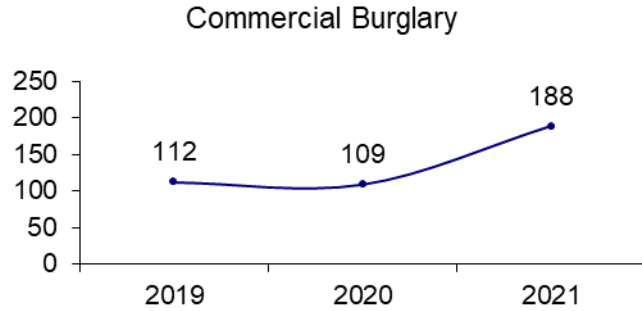
Residential Burglary
The unlawful entry into a residential building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

Residential Burglary

Year	Value
2019	120
2020	116
2021	150
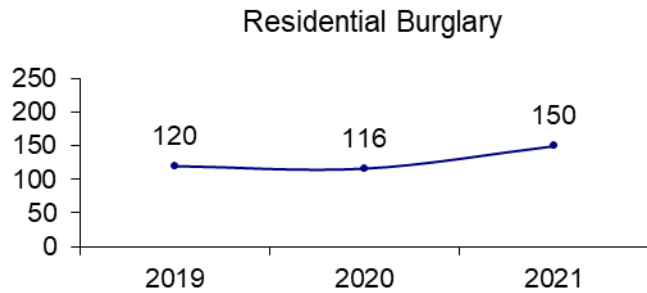
Fraud Offenses
The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person, or other entity, in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Excludes counterfeiting, forgery and bad checks.

Fraud Offenses

Year	Value
2019	178
2020	711
2021	208
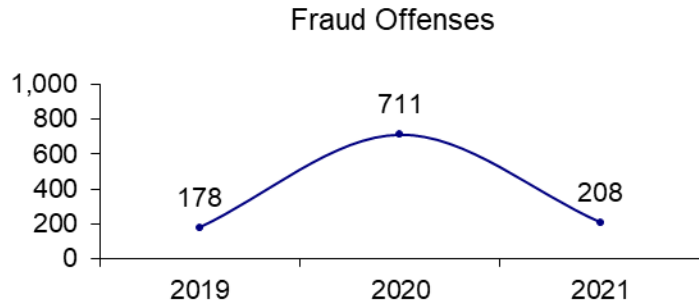
Destruction / Damage / Vandalism of Property Offenses
To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. Excludes arson.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property

Year	Value
2019	179
2020	388
2021	450

11
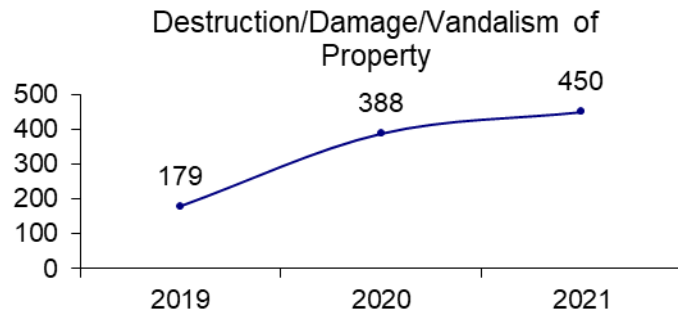
Larceny (Shoplifting & Other)
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

Larceny (Shoplifting & Other)

	2019	2020	2021
	784	1,094	1,074
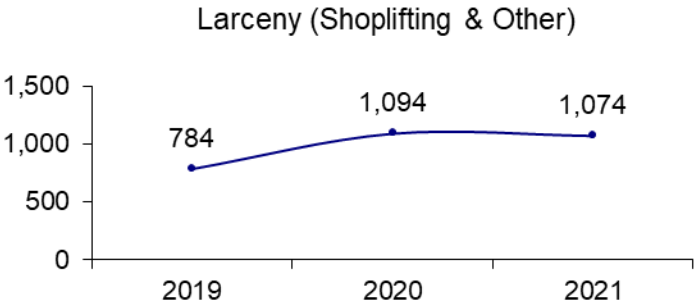
Motor Vehicle Theft
The theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle Theft

	2019	2020	2021
	145	227	254
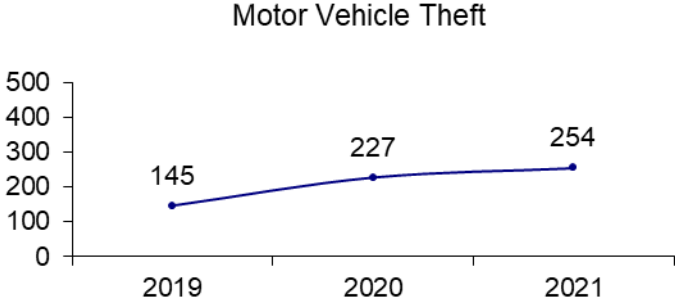
Robbery
The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.
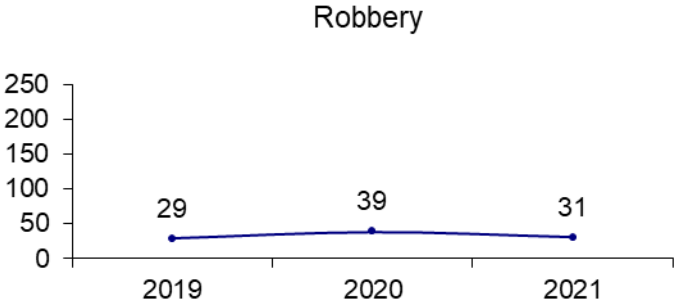
Robbery

	2019	2020	2021
	29	39	31

12

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.

Crimes Against Society

	2019	2020	2021
	151	124	86

Crimes Against Society per 1,000 Residents

	2019	2020	2021
	2.7	2.1	1.5

13
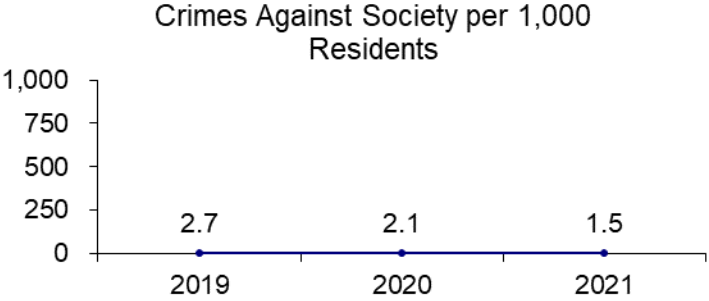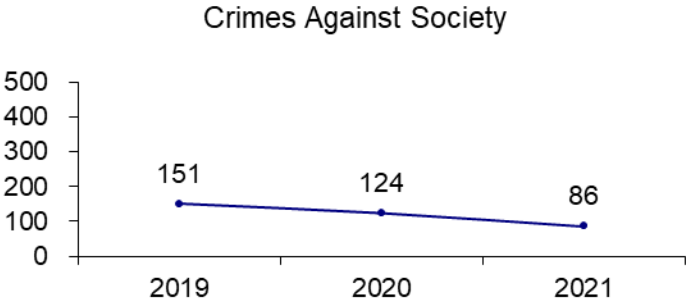
Drug / Narcotic Crimes

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

Year	Value
2019	141
2020	100
2021	46
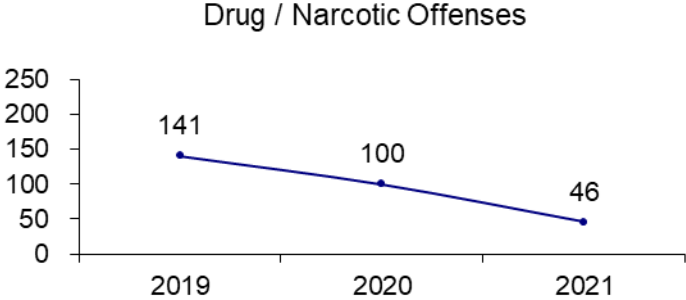
Prostitution Offenses

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

Prostitution Offenses

Year	Value
2019	6
2020	6
2021	6
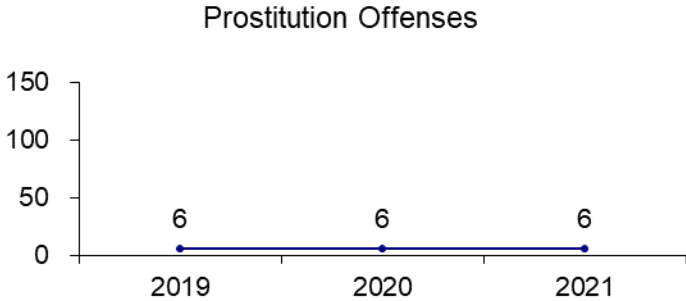
Weapon Law Offenses

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

Year	Value
2019	4
2020	18
2021	26

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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.

Cases Closed / Cleared

Total Arrests Adult & Juvenile
Includes bookings at time of incident, warrant arrests, and referrals for prosecution.

Total Arrests Adults

Total Arrests Juvenile
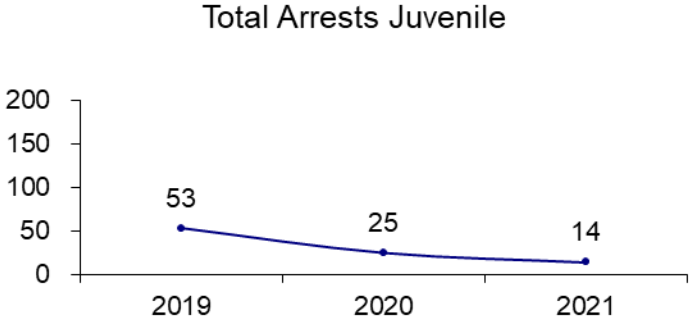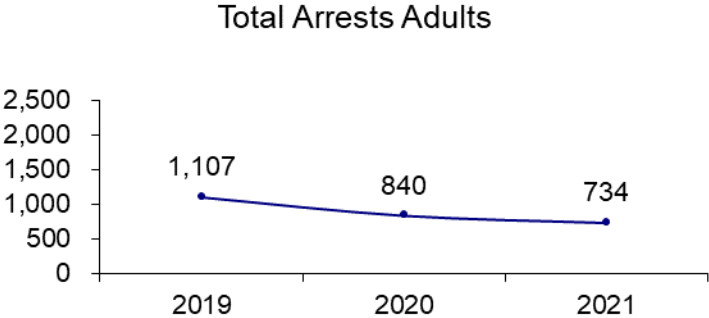
Total Domestic Violence Cases

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.

Total Domestic Violence Cases

239   185   226

2019   2020   2021
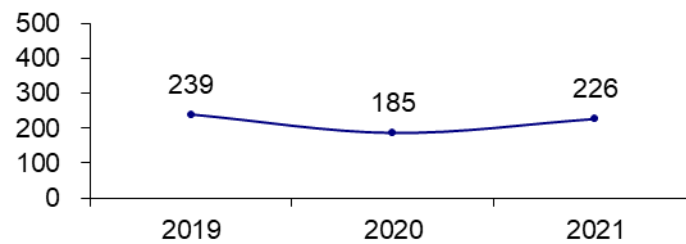
All Auto & Traffic

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.

Collisions

551	491	378	345	361
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
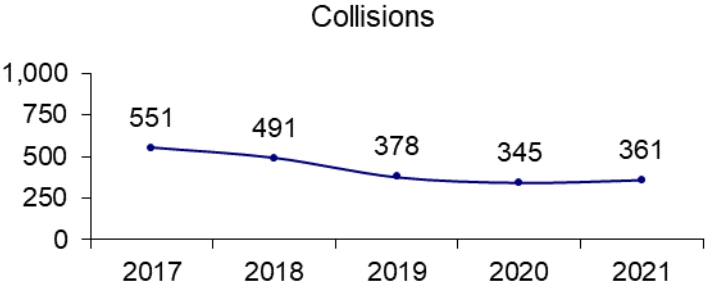
Citizen Traffic Complaints
Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly, while others become the site of on-going traffic enforcement projects.

Resident Traffic Complaints

392	284	235	186	353
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
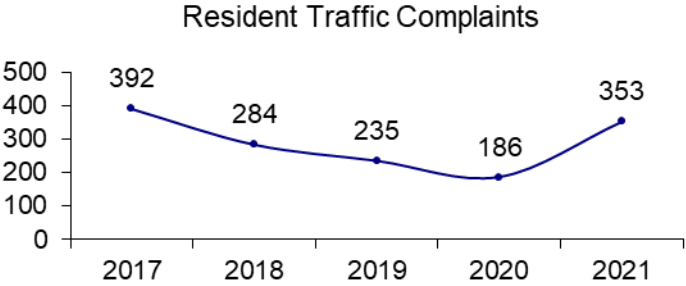
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Charge on Arrest
Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol (DUI) Citations

52	40	20
2019	2020	2021

18
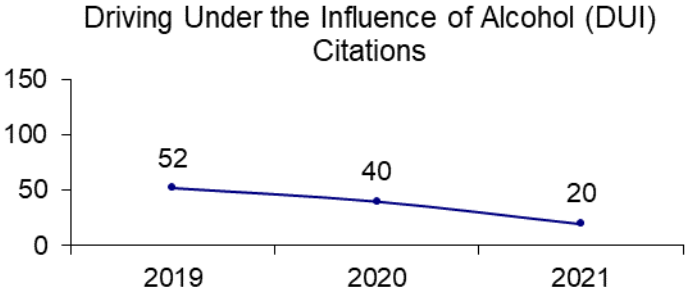
Theft from a Motor Vehicle
This is a subcategory of Larceny. Represents theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked. Excludes theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories.

Theft from Motor Vehicle

Year	Value
2019	276
2020	433
2021	415
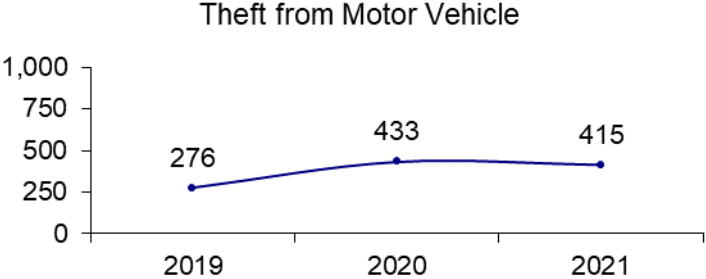
Traffic Citations issued by the City of Shoreline Police Department

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).

Traffic Citations

Year	Value
2017	5,366
2018	5,263
2019	4,110
2020	1,347
2021	408

19
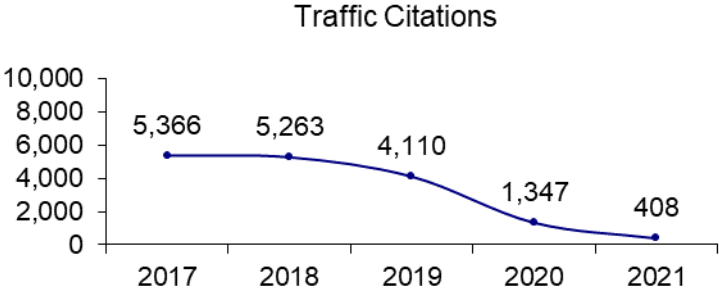
Calls for Police Assistance

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.

Police Dispatched Calls for Service
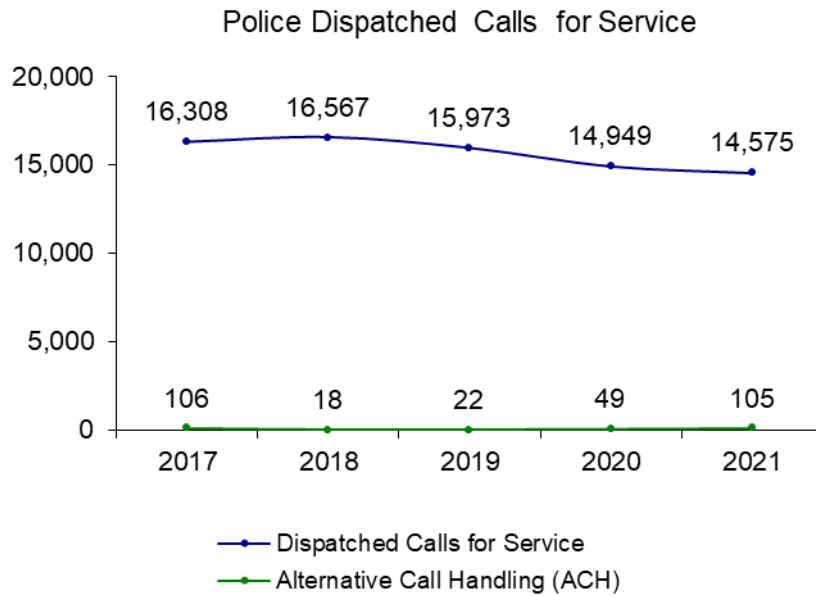
Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system

Police On-Views

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

Self-Initiated Police Activity "On-Views"
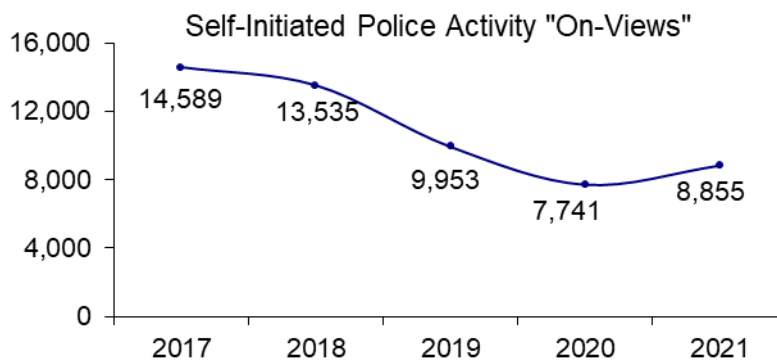
Source: KCSO computer aided dispatch (CAD) system

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).

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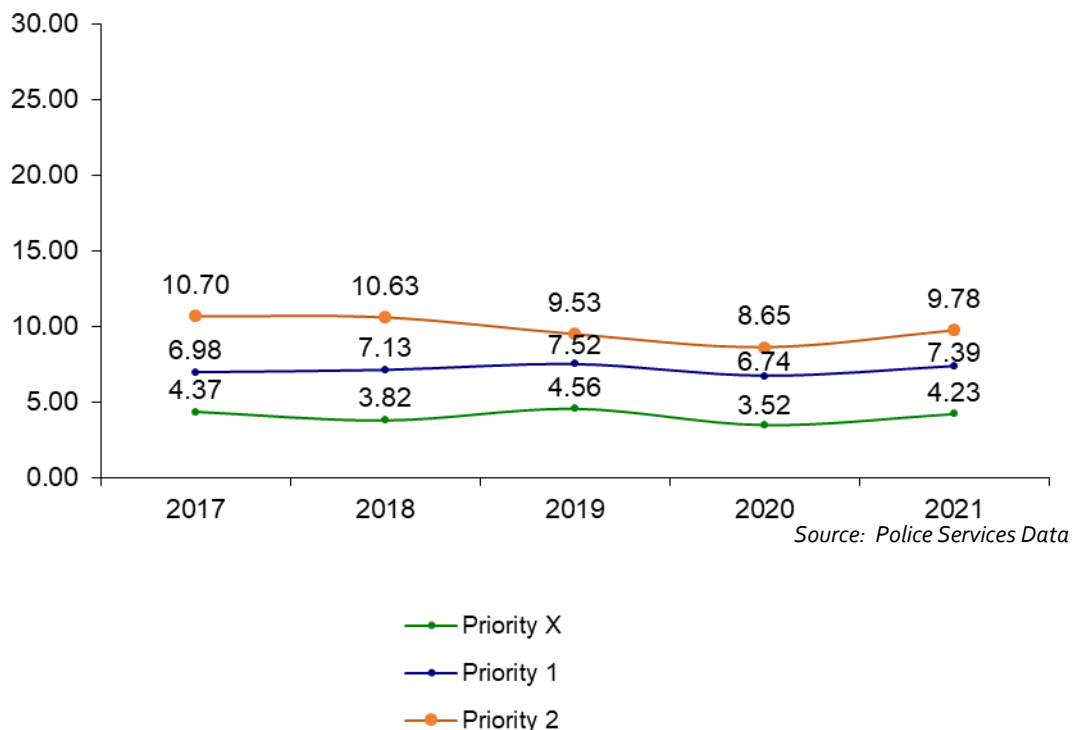
Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.

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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.

Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0.95	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.86
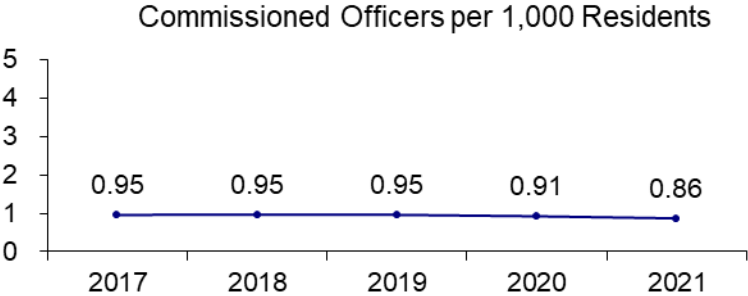
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

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).

Dispatched Calls for Service per Patrol Officer

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
466	473	456	404	405

Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

22
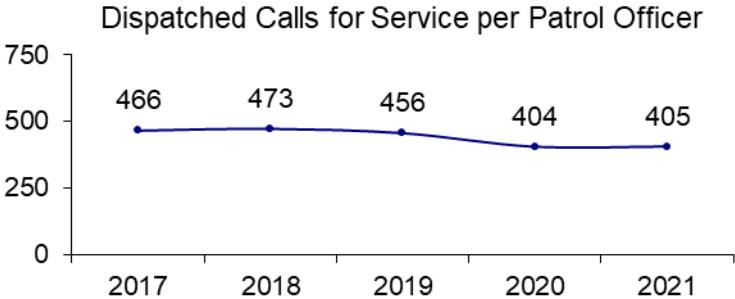
Costs of Police Services per Capita

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.

Contract Cost Per Capita

Year	Cost
2017	$206
2018	$212
2019	$220
2020	$226
2021	$229
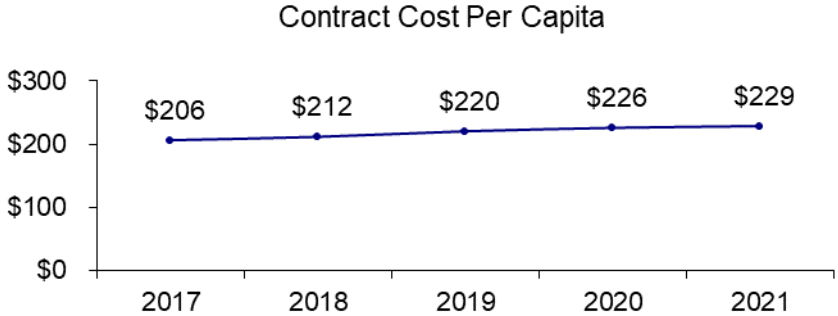
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

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.

Cost per $1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Year	Cost
2017	$1.28
2018	$1.17
2019	$1.15
2020	$1.13
2021	$1.13
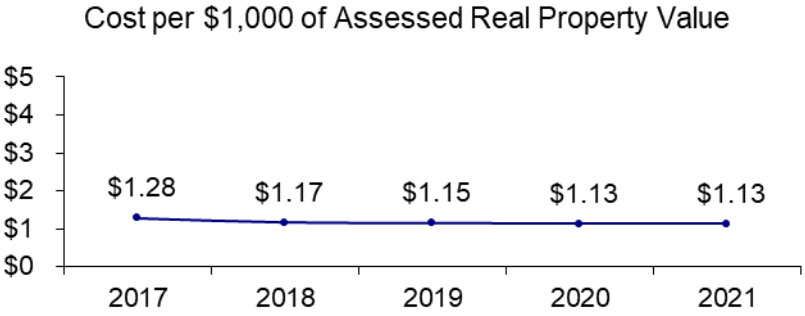
Source: King County Assessor's Office

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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.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of Complaints	56	39	44	31	25
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	3.43	2.35	2.75	2.07	1.72

Complaints per 1,000 Dispatched Calls for Service

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
3.43	2.35	2.75	2.07	1.72
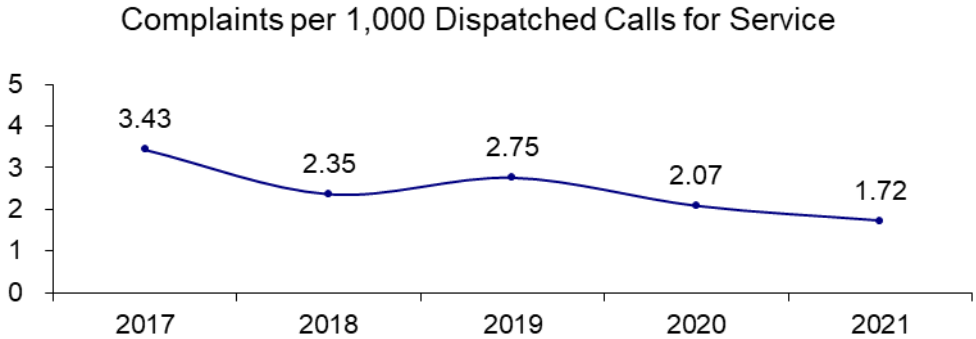
Source: KCSO Internal Investigations

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City of Shoreline
2021 Police Service Report:
Statistics Section

City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2021
Crime Analysis Unit

Information as of February 8, 2022

The King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) quarterly statistical reports are for our contract city chiefs and city councils to use as a "snapshot" to gauge crime and calls for service in a particular geographic area. KCSO reports crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format, thus crime statistics in this report are based on NIBRS definitions from the report management system (RMS).

*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**[i], 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 WASPC reporting to the FBI[ii]. 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	**109**	**102**	**119**	35	51	47	**133**	**463**
Crimes Against Property	**554**	**530**	**663**	218	230	195	**643**	**2390**
Crimes Against Society	**16**	**22**	**29**	5	2	12	**19**	**86**
Cases Closed/Cleared	**200**	**160**	**181**	54	57	55	**166**	**707**
Total Domestic Violence Cases	**61**	**50**	**55**	12	25	23	**60**	**226**
Total Arrests Adults[iii]	**199**	**166**	**193**	61	64	51	**176**	**734**
Total Arrests Juveniles[iv]	**5**	**4**	**1**	2	1	1	**4**	**14**

Offense statistics are based on approved summary and arrest reports in the RMS. As of publication, 10 reports were not approved and thus not included.

City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2021
Crime Analysis Unit

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.[v]

Crimes Against Persons	**1-Q**	**2-Q**	**3-Q**	OCT	NOV	DEC	**4-Q**	**YTD**
Aggravated Assault Offenses	17	16	13	3	8	4	15	61
Simple Assault	47	39	57	15	22	20	57	200
Intimidation Offenses	16	20	21	6	9	9	24	81
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Human Trafficking Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	7	5	9	4	1	5	10	31
No-Contact/Protection Order Violations	22	22	18	7	10	8	25	87
TOTAL Crimes Against Persons	109	102	119	35	51	47	133	463

2019 - 2021 Crimes Against Persons
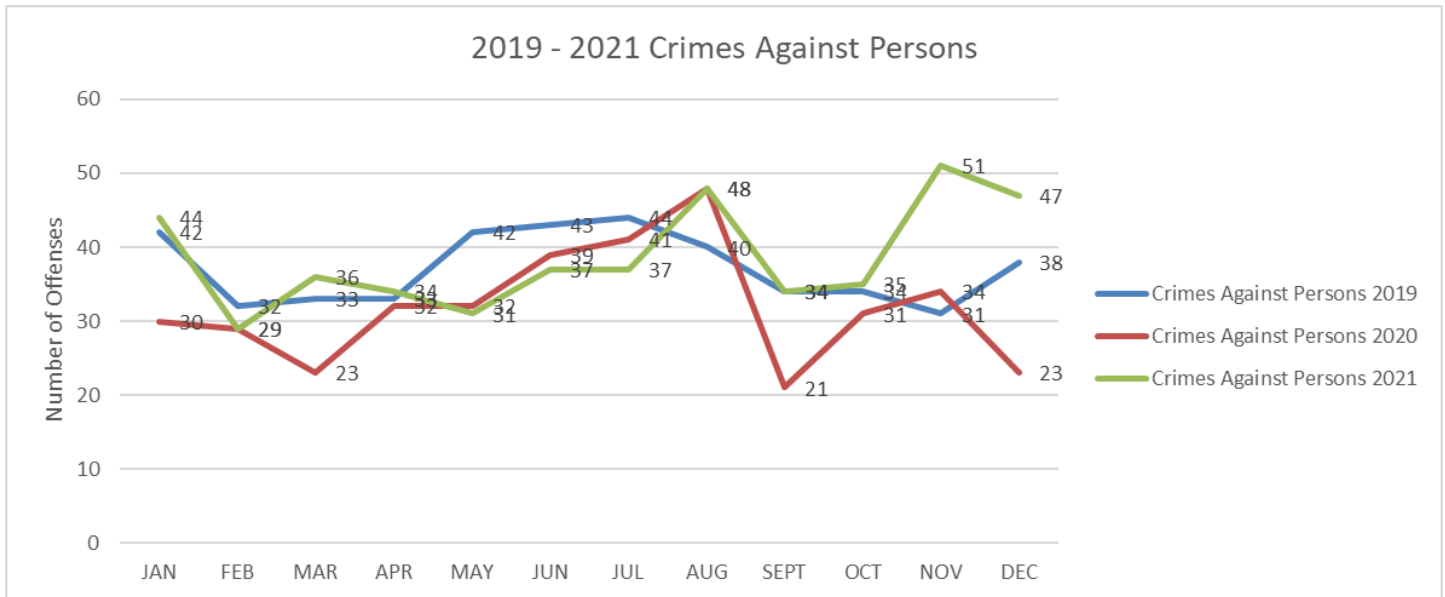
City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2021
Crime Analysis Unit

Crimes Against Property	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Commercial Burglary	25	39	59	19	28	18	65	188
Residential Burglary	26	47	40	13	12	12	37	150
Fraud Offenses	48	48	54	25	18	15	58	208
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	106	107	127	36	43	31	110	450
Larceny	282	231	291	89	93	88	270	1074
Motor Vehicle Theft	53	43	73	29	31	25	85	254
Robbery	8	6	7	3	4	3	10	31
Other Crimes Against Property	6	9	12	4	1	3	8	35
TOTAL Crimes Against Property	**554**	**530**	**663**	**218**	**230**	**195**	**643**	**2390**

2019 - 2021 Crimes Against Property
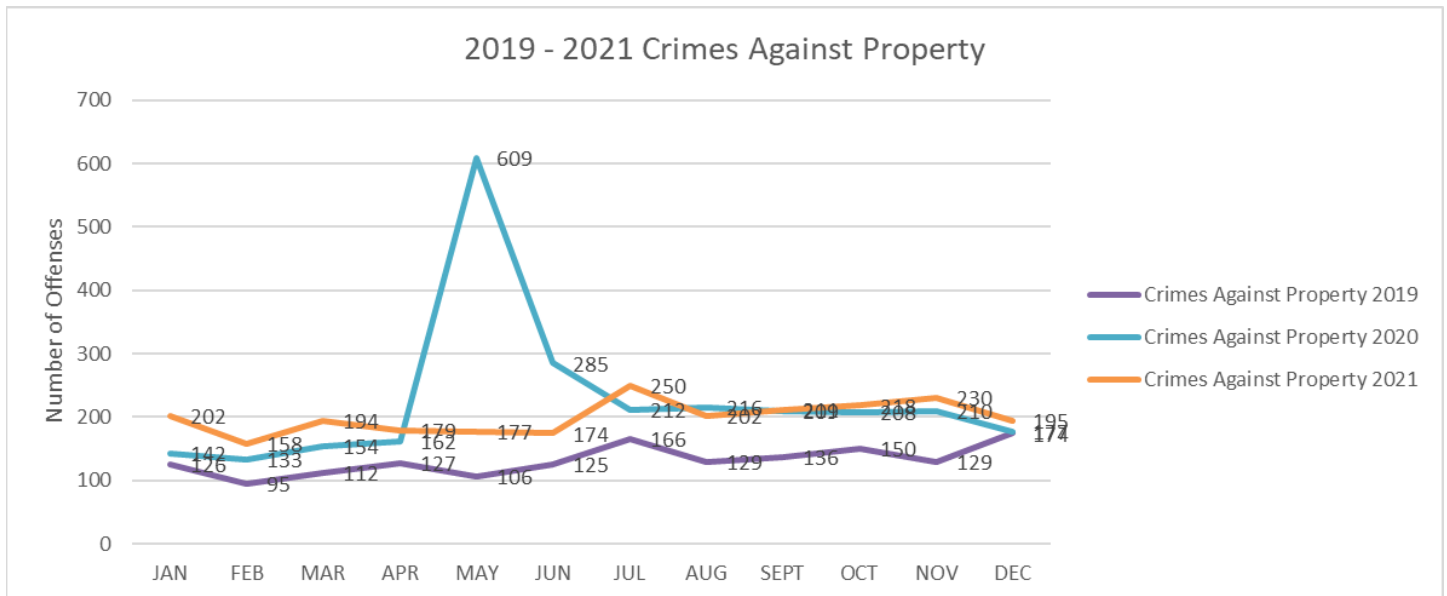
Crimes Against Society	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	13	15	14	0	1	3	4	46
Prostitution Offenses	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	6
Weapon Law Violations	2	4	10	3	1	6	10	26
Other Crimes Against Society	1	3	1	2	0	1	3	8
TOTAL Crimes Against Society	**16**	**22**	**29**	**5**	**2**	**12**	**19**	**86**

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City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2021
Crime Analysis Unit

2019 - 2021 Crimes Against Society
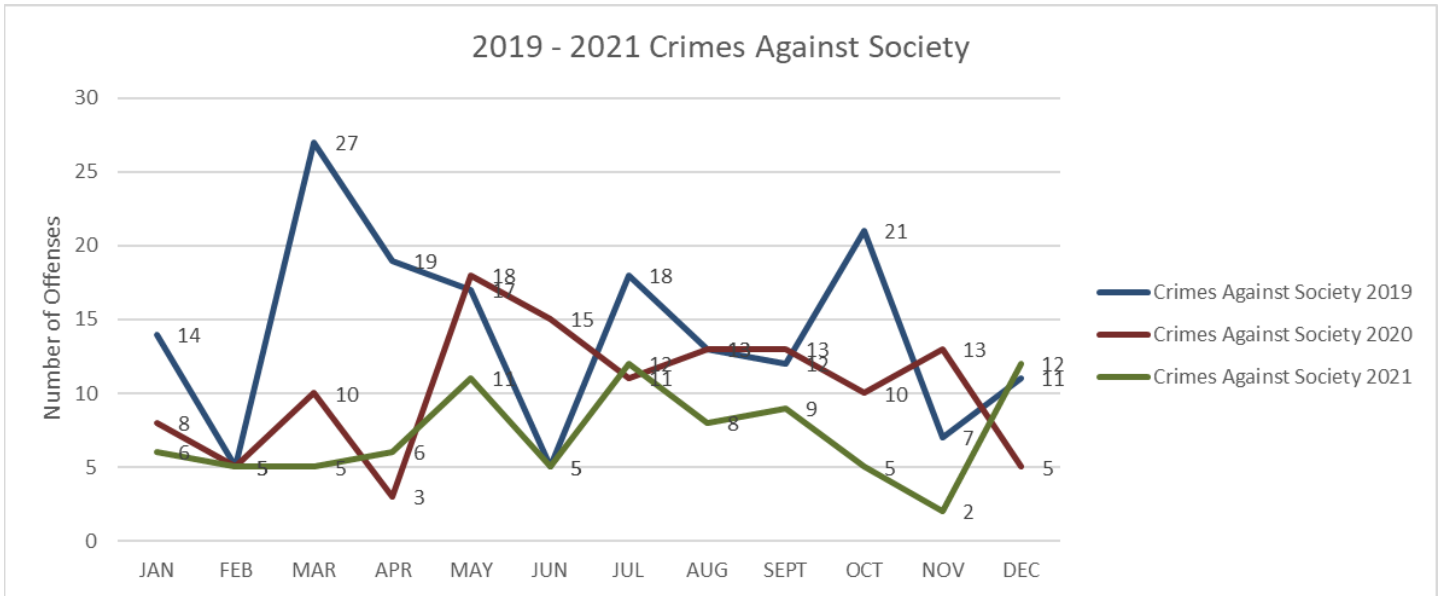
Larceny by Type

Larceny Details	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Pocket-picking	2	0	3	1	0	1	2	7
Purse-snatching	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	6
Shoplifting	36	21	20	9	9	8	26	103
Theft From Building	20	12	20	4	14	6	24	76
Theft From Coin-Operated Machine	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Theft From Motor Vehicle	129	96	101	26	38	25	89	415
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts/Accessories	35	40	85	26	15	24	65	225
All Other Larceny	59	58	61	22	16	24	62	240
Total	**282**	**231**	**291**	**89**	**93**	**88**	**270**	**1074**

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City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2021
Crime Analysis Unit

Charges on Arrests[1]

Charges on Arrests	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Animal Cruelty	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Assault Offenses	44	38	46	11	20	12	43	171
Bribery	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	8	8	7	0	3	2	5	28
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	4
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	10	5	10	8	4	1	13	38
Disorderly Conduct	3	0	3	2	0	0	2	8
Driving Under the Influence	10	11	16	5	6	2	13	50
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
Fraud Offenses	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Larceny/Theft Offenses	24	18	23	4	3	3	10	75
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prostitution Offenses	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	4
Robbery	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Sex Offenses	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Stolen Property Offenses	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	4
Trespass	7	14	18	4	2	0	6	45
Violation of No Contact Orders	16	15	13	7	10	8	25	69
Weapon Law Violations	0	2	4	2	0	4	6	12
All Other Offenses	19	11	29	16	13	8	37	96
Not Reportable to NIBRS (Traffic/Warrants)	53	34	21	3	2	6	11	119
Grand Total	**204**	**170**	**194**	**63**	**65**	**52**	**180**	**748**

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

City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2021
Crime Analysis Unit

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	189	250	248	94	69	64	227	914
A2	445	517	539	154	133	170	457	1958
A3	875	890	945	313	264	247	824	3534
A4	793	747	741	260	250	266	776	3057
A5	750	700	765	238	223	281	742	2957
A6	430	557	592	191	181	204	576	2155
TOTAL DCFS	3482	3661	3830	1250	1120	1232	3602	14575

DCFS Five Year Comparison
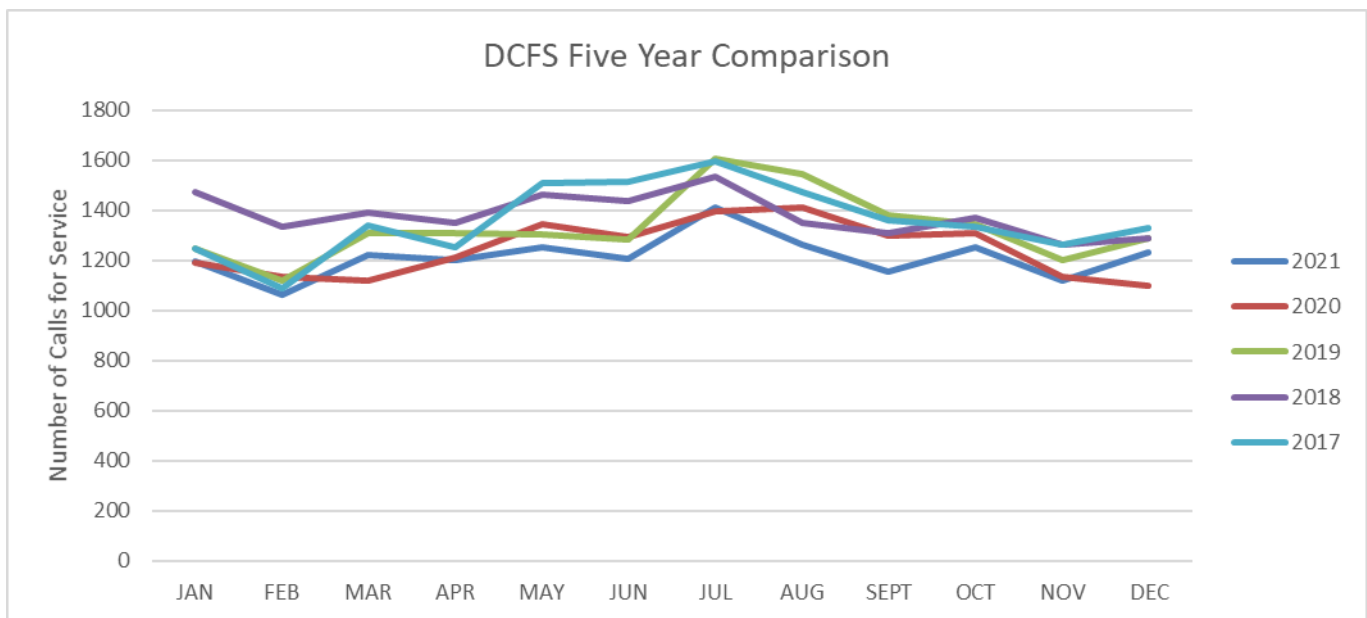
AVG Response Time	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q
Critical Dispatch X=	3.28	4.20	4.51	6.27	4.47	4.65	4.95
Immediate Dispatch 1=	7.57	6.68	7.86	6.36	7.94	7.89	7.44
Prompt Dispatch 2=	9.33	9.54	9.79	9.82	11.09	10.57	10.45
Routine Dispatch 3=	18.56	16.62	20.96	28.65	22.29	21.25	24.19

City of Shoreline
Annual Statistics 2021
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.

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City of Shoreline
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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. 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.

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[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.

Attachment B – 2021 Use of Force Incident Data

Crime	Location	Type of Force	Injury	Race	Gender	Weapon	Complaint of Excessive Force	Residence
DUI	Vehicle	Firearm pointing/aiming	No	Hispanic	M	No	No	Burien
Violation Court Order	Apartment	Handcuffing	No	White	M	No	Yes	Shoreline
DUI/ Hit and Run	City Street	Hand/Elbow strike	Yes	White	M	No	No	Anacortes
911 open line	Apartment	Strike	Yes	White	M	Yes	Yes	Everett
DUI	Parking lot	Aggravated/Aggressive	No	White	M	No	Yes	Seattle
DV Stalking/Harassment	Front of house	Firearm pointing/aiming	No	White	M	No	No	Shoreline
Obstructing	City Street	Control Hold	Yes	White	M	No	No	Shoreline
Assault on Officer	Clean and Sober house	Take down	No	Native American	F	No	No	Shoreline
Burglary/Shot by the homeowner	Home	Taser	Yes	Black	M	No	No	Shoreline
Assault/Burglary	Home	Taser	Yes	White	M	No	No	Shoreline

Memorandum

DATE: June 13, 2022

TO: Debbie Tarry, City Manager

FROM: Christina Arcidy, Management Analyst

RE: Shoreline Police Citation and Ticketing Analysis: 2020 & 2021

CC: John Norris, Assistant City Manager; Ryan Abbott, Interim Police Chief

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Background
There has been increasing interest in if any racial bias exists related to how the Shoreline Police Department issues traffic citations. Both Council and members of the public are interested in if traffic citations disproportionally impact people who are Black, Indigenous, or other People of Color. If such disproportionality exists, there is interest in what is being done to understand why this is and address the causes of such disproportionality.

Shoreline's police services are provided by the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO). The King County Sheriff's Office selects, trains, and assigns officers to the Shoreline Police Department. All patrol and traffic officers issue traffic citations within Shoreline. The number of traffic citations significantly dropped in 2020 and 2021 from the previous five-year average of 3,650 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and staff reductions. COVID-19 safety protocols called for less officer-initiated (on-view) traffic stops in 2020 and 2021 to limit the spread of the virus. Additionally, Shoreline Police is experiencing significant staffing shortages and has 12 vacancies out of 47 commissioned officers. This has resulted in the traffic unit being staffed by only a sergeant and all other deputies being assigned to patrol. The traffic unit was previously staffed by one sergeant and four (4) deputies. The staffing shortages led to further reductions in on-view traffic stops in 2021.

Citations are initiated through calls for service (responding to 911 calls) and police-initiated on-views. Calls for service resulting in a citation were typically related to collisions or a suspected DUI/physical control issue. On-views include officer-initiated activities such as enforcement activities (speed, HOV lane, or bus lane emphasis), running plates while on patrol, and identifying known subjects for violations, such as subjects known to drive with a suspended license or without insurance.

Methodology
KCSO pulled citation data from SECTOR, the collision and traffic ticket reporting program, for 2020 and 2021 for the Shoreline precinct. Citations were first reviewed by a Shoreline deputy who confirmed information on race, gender, and licensed city (the city the driver has listed on their driver's license as their residence). A separate report on collisions was pulled and all citations related to collisions were removed. The remaining

citations were individually reviewed to remove additional collision citations not included in the collision report, other dispatched calls for service, and non-traffic citations. The remaining data was of officer initiated on-views only.

Data was then analyzed by unduplicated event. This is because some events result in multiple citations for one driver, such as a criminal DUI citation and a civil citation for operating a vehicle without insurance, and because voided tickets are also included in the data set. Tickets are typically voided by the citing officer due to their own mistake entering data into SECTOR. This resulted in 568 on-view citation events to analyze for 2020 and 187 on-view citation events for 2021. Probable cause statements were reviewed for citations issued to people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black or Hispanic, as these certifications give the reason for the initial traffic stop and other information. "Probable cause" is a state of mind derived from a composite of facts, circumstances, knowledge, and judgment that would persuade a cautious, but disinterested police officer to believe a crime is occurring or has occurred and the accused person is committing or had committed the crime. The probable cause statements for citations included an officer's description of why an officer believed a crime was occurring, a description of what occurred during the stop from the officer's point of view, what information was uncovered about other possible citations that could have been written, and includes their attestation to the truth of this information.

The demographic of "race" has a dropdown field in SECTOR. Race is entered by the officer based on their best guess and must be one of the following options: Asian, Black, Hispanic, Indigenous, Unknown, or White. The driver is not asked to confirm their race, nor is there the option to provide more than one race. Race is not listed on a Washington State license.

The 2020 American Community Survey was the source of the Census data used for both 2020 and 2021 and is referred to as "Census" or "Census data" throughout this memo. The 2020 dataset is the most recently available data set that includes estimates for race and gender. The decennial 2020 Census, which is different than the 2020 American Community Survey, is expected to release demographic data in late 2022, at which time this analysis could be updated.
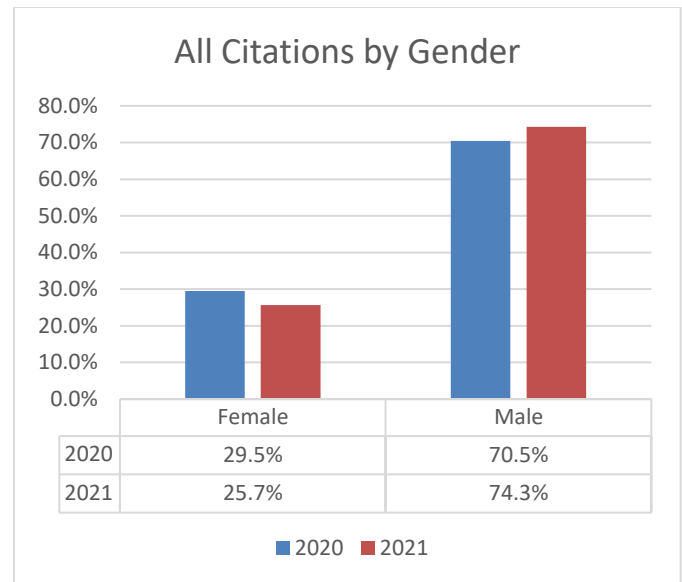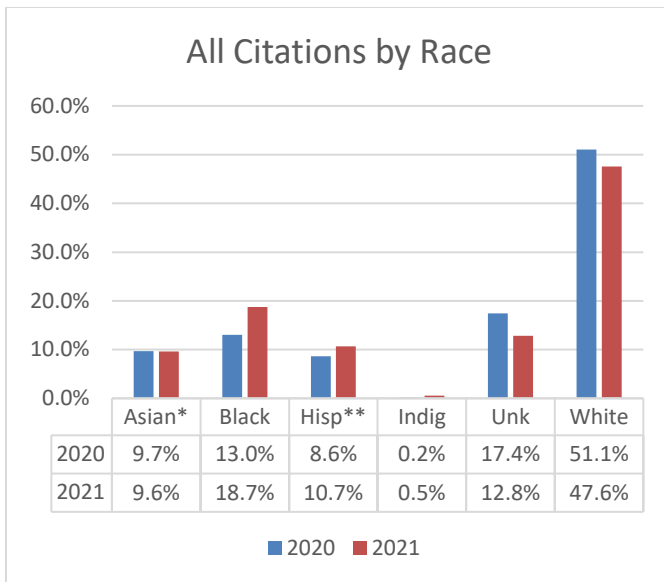
For more information about the data used in the following analysis, see Attachment A for the 2020 citation data and Attachment B for the 2021 citation data.

Analysis
Citations were analyzed by race and gender in three categories for each year: all citations, Shoreline licensed drivers, and King County licensed drivers. Citations for Shoreline licensed drivers and King County licensed drivers were compared to the associated Census data. Citations for King County licensed drivers is inclusive of citations for Shoreline licensed drivers. The "all citations" category was not compared to the Census data, as drivers were from multiple counties and states. The category of "unknown" race is used often by officers, and therefore the accuracy of the analysis on citations by race provided within this memo is limited.

All Citations by Race and Gender
People who are white or male are more likely than any other race or gender to be cited by Shoreline police. In both years there are a significant number of citations written for people of an unknown race (99 in 2020, 24 in 2021). Race is not included on a driver's license whereas gender is included. The unknown race category could significantly alter any of the racial category percentages. In 2020, the unknown and White race categories were higher than in 2021, while the Black and Hispanic race categories were lower than 2021.

All Citations by Race

	Asian*	Black	Hisp**	Indig	Unk	White
2020	9.7%	13.0%	8.6%	0.2%	17.4%	51.1%
2021	9.6%	18.7%	10.7%	0.5%	12.8%	47.6%

■2020 ■2021

All Citations by Gender

	Female	Male
2020	29.5%	70.5%
2021	25.7%	74.3%

■2020 ■2021

* "Asian" includes the Census' racial categories of "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander"
** "Hispanic" is not a racial category according to the Census but is collected separately from race.

Shoreline Citations by Race and Gender
People licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black were cited 22 times in 2020 and eight (8) times in 2021, while people identified as Hispanic were cited nine (9) times in 2020 and four (4) times in 2021. People licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black were cited in both years at a higher rate than the population representation in the Census. People licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Asian, Indigenous or White were cited in both years at a lower percentage than the Census, while people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Hispanic were cited lower in 2020 and about the same proportional rate in 2021 when compared with the Census. Males were cited more often than females at a rate of about 20% above the Census for both years.

With the interest in if citations disproportionally impact Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color, staff additionally reviewed the citations for people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black or Hispanics to determine if there were trends in the types of on-view citations written and how these were initiated.

In 2020, people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black, eight (8) of the 22 citations are considered "crimes of poverty," such as defective equipment, failing to renew an expired registration, failing to transfer the title, or driving without insurance or a valid driver's license. For those who were identified as Hispanic, one (1) of the nine (9) of the violations are considered crimes of poverty.

When reviewed for how the on-view was initiated, the following reasons were cited in probable cause statements (more than one has a number listed in parentheses):
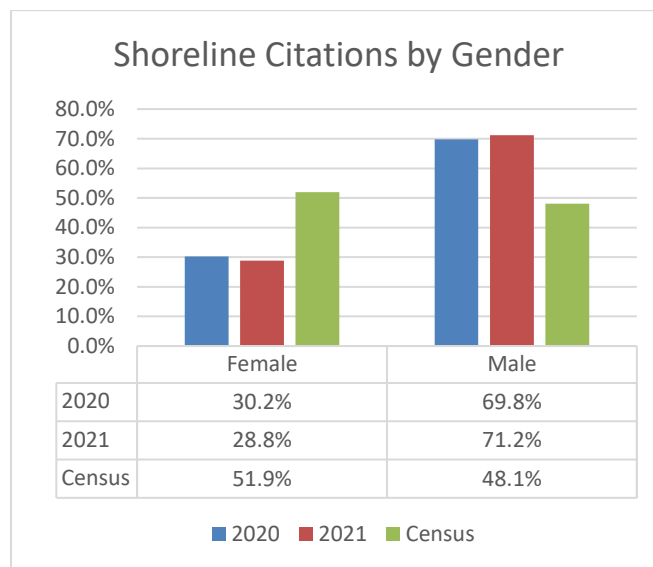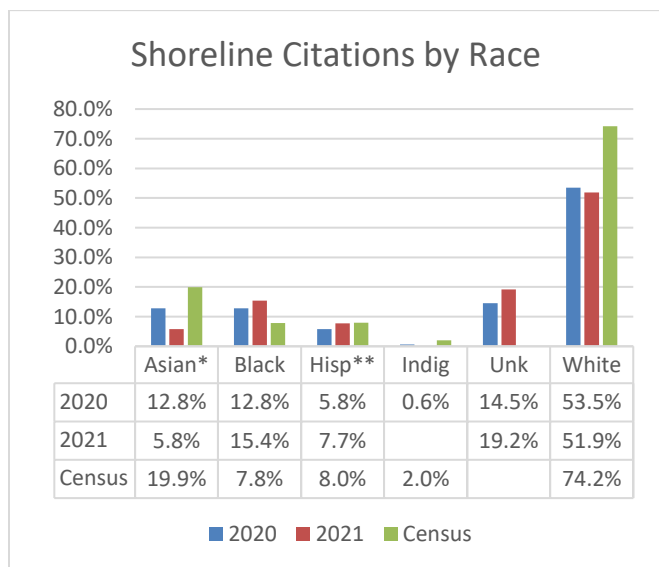- Bus only lane to pass on the right without signaling
- Cut off police vehicle
- Defective equipment (2)
- Defective equipment; Did not stop at stop sign
- Did not stop at red light (2)
- Did not stop at stop sign
- DOL plate check; DWLS 3 suspected
- Driving away from known drug house
- Expired tabs (6)
- Failing to yield to fire truck

- HOV/carpool as single occupancy onto I-5
- Illegal U-turn
- Known individual; Suspected DWLS 3 (2)
- Not wearing seatbelts (2)
- Not wearing seatbelts; using cell phone
- Right turn on restricted red
- Speeding (5)
- Using cell phone

In 2021, people licensed in Shoreline who were identified as Black, two (2) of the eight (8) citations are considered crimes of poverty. For those who were identified as Hispanic, two (2) of the four (4) violations are considered crimes of poverty.

When reviewed for how the on-view was initiated, the following reasons were cited:
- Cut off police vehicle; no rear license plate
- DOL plate check; DWLS 3 suspected
- Drift from the left lane of travel to the right with cell phone in hand
- Expired Tabs (2)
- Failed to stop at stop sign (2)
- Multiple abrupt lane changes without signaling
- Non-working front passenger headlight
- Speeding, multiple lane changes, following cars too closely in wet conditions
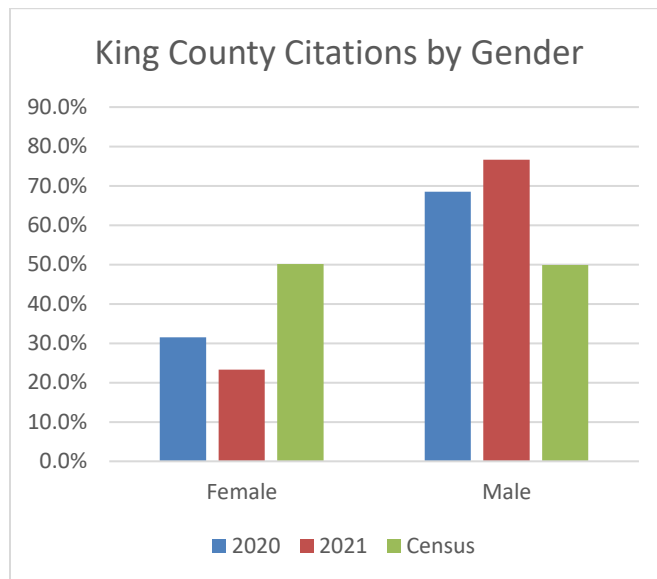- Speed enforcement (2)

Shoreline Citations by Race

	Asian*	Black	Hisp**	Indig	Unk	White
2020	12.8%	12.8%	5.8%	0.6%	14.5%	53.5%
2021	5.8%	15.4%	7.7%		19.2%	51.9%
Census	19.9%	7.8%	8.0%	2.0%		74.2%

Shoreline Citations by Gender

	Female	Male
2020	30.2%	69.8%
2021	28.8%	71.2%
Census	51.9%	48.1%

* "Asian" includes the Census' racial categories of "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander"
** "Hispanic" is not a racial category according to the Census but is collected separately from race.

King County Citations by Race and Gender
People licensed in King County (which is inclusive of people licensed in Shoreline) who were identified as Black were cited 50 times in 2020 and 22 times in 2021, while people identified as Hispanic were cited 21 times in 2020 and 12 times in 2021. The trends in citations for people licensed in King County is similar to those licensed in Shoreline. People licensed in King County who were identified as Black were cited in both years at a higher rate than the Census. People licensed in King County who were identified as Asian, Indigenous or White were cited in both years at a lower percentage than the Census, while people licensed in King County who were

identified as Hispanic were cited lower in 2020 and about the same proportional rate in 2021 when compared with the Census. Males were cited more often than females at a rate of about 20% above the Census for both years.

King County Citations by Race

	Asian*	Black	Hisp**	Indig	Unk	White
2020	10.6%	14.0%	5.6%	0.3%	17.9%	51.7%
2021	9.2%	18.3%	10.0%	0.8%	11.7%	50.0%
Census	22.4%	8.4%	9.7%	2.0%		69.5%

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ Census

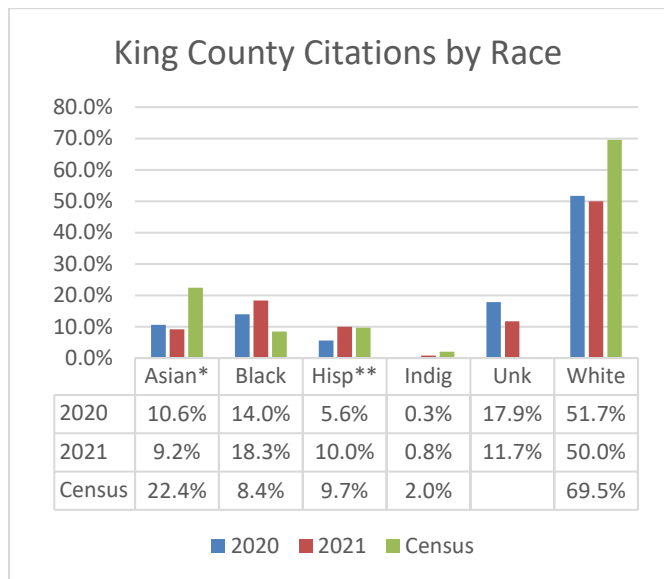**King County Citations by Gender**

■ 2020 ■ 2021 ■ Census

* "Asian" includes the Census' racial categories of "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander"
** "Hispanic" is not a racial category according to the Census but is collected separately from race.

Questions for Additional Analysis or Policy Considerations

Based on the preliminary analysis, there are additional questions that may be of interest to Councilmembers or the public about the impacts to people who are Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color. For example, the King County Code (King County Code Title 2.15.010.G) states that King County employees are not permitted to either maintain and/or share information about national origin, race, ethnicity, among other protected class information. With this in mind, officers should not be collecting racial data, entering it into SECTOR, or sharing such data. If Councilmembers and the public would like on-going analysis regarding racial and ethnicity data, the King County Code will need to be updated to give officers this authority.

Another issue to address is how to consistently and accurately collect racial and ethnicity data. There are several issues that prevent data from accurately being collected. Officers make their best guess as to the race or ethnicity of an individual instead of confirming a person's race. The categories available to officers in SECTOR do not use the Census categories, which makes comparison to the Census inaccurate. Officers can also only collect one race, which doesn't account for people who are more than one race. SECTOR also collects ethnicity and race in one database field, so someone who identifies as a Black Hispanic would only be captured as either Black or Hispanic but not both. As previously noted, the category of "unknown" race is used often by officers, and therefore the accuracy of the analysis on citations by race provided within this memo is limited.

Based on the probable cause statements, officer on-views are initiated due to officer-witnessed behaviors. A next step analysis could be determining the correlation between race/ethnicity and the citation given by officers. For example, once someone is pulled over, how often is a ticket or multiple tickets given and for what amount by the officer? This analysis would be limited because there is no data collected on when officers pull a driver over and provide only a warning. This information would be necessary to determine if tickets are given disproportionally to any racial or ethnic group.

Gender is also an area that could be further analyzed for potential bias by officers. Males are cited 20% above their representation in the population. This could further exacerbate known disparities for Black, Indigenous,

and other People of Color populations, especially Black Males. This is a further area that would benefit from an analysis on when people are pulled over but not cited and only provided a warning.

Additional Observations
Reviewing the probable cause statements uncovered some additional information about officer behavior from the point of view of the citing officer when engaged in a traffic stop resulting in a citation. Officers would include information about using the Language Line or calling for a multi-lingual officer to assist when communicating with someone who spoke a language other than English.

Officers additionally included information in probable cause statements about a driver's inability to pay for their license or their registration, which would be forwarded to the prosecutor for consideration. Issues cited included job loss due to the COVID-19 pandemic, inability to pay toll bills associated with a registration, or other financial hardships.

Officers also would uncover multiple issues that they could write citation for during a traffic stop but usually only wrote a ticket for one issue, using officer discretion during the stop instead. Multiple citations were almost always related to having both a criminal and civil citation, which must be written separately.

Officers additionally used officer discretion on multiple occasions when they would give a warning related to driving with a suspended license and suggest the unlicensed driver have someone else pick up the vehicle. When they would later pull the same person over later that day or week for the same infraction, they would issue a citation.

Attachment A

2020 Citation Data

On-View Citations by Race

	All Citations		Shoreline Licensed Drivers			King County Licensed Drivers		
	Count	*Percentage*	*Count*	*Percentage*	*Census*	*Count*	*Percentage*	*Census*
Asian*	55	9.7%	22	12.9%	19.9%	38	10.6%	22.4%
Black	74	13.0%	22	12.9%	7.8%	50	14.0%	8.4%
Hispanic**	49	8.6%	9	5.3%	8.0%	20	5.6%	9.7%
Indigenous	1	0.2%	1	0.6%	2.0%	1	0.3%	2.0%
Unknown	99	17.4%	25	14.6%	n/a	64	17.9%	n/a
White	290	51.1%	92	53.8%	74.2%	185	51.7%	69.5%
TOTAL	568		171			358		

* "Asian" includes the Census' racial categories of "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander"
** "Hispanic" is not a racial category according to the Census but is collected separately from race.

On-View Citations by Gender

	All Citations		Shoreline Licensed Drivers			King County Licensed Drivers		
	Count	*Percentage*	*Count*	*Percentage*	*Census*	*Count*	*Percentage*	*Census*
Female	168	29.6%	52	30.4%	51.9%	113	31.6%	51.9%
Male	400	70.4%	119	69.6%	48.1%	245	68.4%	48.1%
TOTAL	568		171			358		

Attachment B

2021 Citation Data

On-View Citations by Race

	All Citations		Shoreline Licensed Drivers			King County Licensed Drivers		
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Census	Count	Percentage	Census
Asian*	18	9.6%	3	5.8%	19.9%	11	9.2%	22.4%
Black	35	18.7%	8	15.4%	7.8%	22	18.3%	8.4%
Hispanic**	20	10.7%	4	7.7%	8.0%	12	10.0%	9.7%
Indigenous	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	2.0%	1	0.8%	2.0%
Unknown	24	12.8%	10	19.2%	n/a	14	11.7%	n/a
White	89	47.6%	27	51.9%	74.2%	60	50.0%	69.5%
TOTAL	187		52			120		

* "Asian" includes the Census' racial categories of "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander"
** "Hispanic" is not a racial category according to the Census but is collected separately from race.

On-View Citations by Gender

	All Citations		Shoreline Licensed Drivers			King County Licensed Drivers		
	Count	*Percentage*	*Count*	*Percentage*	*Census*	*Count*	*Percentage*	*Census*
Female	48	25.7%	15	28.8%	51.9%	28	23.3%	51.9%
Male	139	74.3%	37	71.2%	48.1%	92	76.7%	48.1%
TOTAL	187		52			120		