SHERIFF
KING COUNTY

City of Shoreline Police Services Report

Fourth Quarter 2019

CITY OF SHORELINE

Prepared by the Crime Analysis Unit of the King County Sheriff's Office

CITY OF SHORELINE

CHIEF OF POLICE SERVICES	Shawn Ledford
OPERATIONS CAPTAIN	Anthony Garza
MAYOR	Will Hall
DEPUTY MAYOR	Keith Scully
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Susan Chang
	Doris McConnell
	Keith McGlashan
	Chris Roberts
	Betsy Robertson
CITY MANAGER	Debbie Tarry
ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER	John Norris

CITY OF SHORELINE POLICE SERVICES REPORT

City of Shoreline
Patrol Districts

Effective March 16, 2010
Updated May 21, 2018

CITY OF
SHORELINE

Snohomish County

NW 205TH ST

NE 205TH ST

NE 205TH ST

Palatine - 200
Greenwood - 300
Phinney - 400
Dayton - 500
Evanston - 600
Fremont - 700
North Park - 800
Firlands - 900
Linden - 900
Whitman - 1000
Aurora - 1100
Midvale - 1200
Echo Lake Pl - 1200
Ronald Pl - 1200
Stone - 1300
Interlake - 1400
Ashworth - 1500
Woodlawn - 1600
Densmore - 1700
Wallingford - 1800
Burke - 1900
Wayne - 2000
Meridian - 2100
Bagley - 2200
Corliss - 2300
Sunnyside - 2400

A3   99

A5

A1

SYRE ELEM

NW 195TH ST   NW 195TH ST

KINGS ELEM/HS

RICHMOND BEACH RD

3RD AVE NW

MERIDIAN AVE N

1ST AVE NE

5

30TH AVE NE

R2
Lake Forest Park

BALLINGER WAY

N 185TH ST   NE 185TH ST

NW 175TH ST   Shoreline Police Dept   NE 175TH ST

104

MIDVALE AVE N

15TH AVE NE

Lake Forest Park Police Dept

522

A2

SHORELINE COMM COLLEGE

The
Highlands

GREENWOOD AVE N

WESTMINSTER WAY

AURORA AVE N

A4   5

A6

MERIDIAN AVE N

1ST AVE NE

NE 155TH ST   SHORECREST HS   NE 155TH ST

SHORELINE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

27TH AVE NE

BOTHELL WAY NE

99

NW 145TH ST   NE 145TH ST

523

Seattle

Information as of February 24, 2020

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

*Crime statistics included in this report are based on **crime recorded within the city boundaries** organized by the **date the initial police report of a crime was taken**[1], to provide useful working data for city chiefs and city councils. The statistics are **not the official crime statistics for the city**, and should not be compared to the yearly WASPC reporting to NIBRS[2]. Official crime statistics for the cities that will be recorded by the FBI can be found in the state-wide Crime in Washington report [here](#).*

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

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

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

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

[4] Coplogic (reports submitted by the public) are included starting mid-December 2019, impacting fraud, vandalism, and larceny offense reporting.
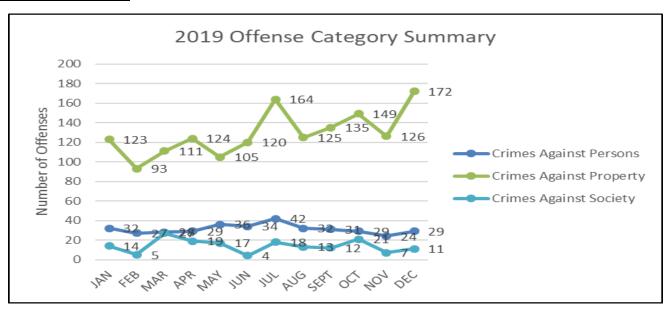
[5] Number of cases in this jurisdiction or investigated by this jurisdiction's police that include at least one DV offense.

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

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

Offenses by Category

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

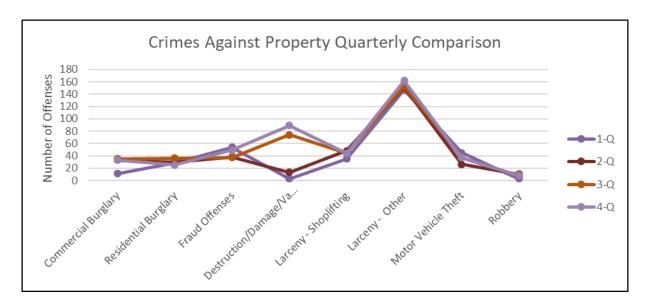| Crimes Against Persons	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Aggravated Assault Offenses	15	13	15	4	1	3	8	51
Simple Assault	43	54	47	18	13	15	46	190
Intimidation Offenses	17	19	31	5	7	6	18	85
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	5
Sex Offenses[9]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

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

City of Shoreline
Fourth Quarter Statistics 2019
Crime Analysis Unit

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

Crimes Against Property Quarterly Comparison

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

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

City of Shoreline
Fourth Quarter Statistics 2019
Crime Analysis Unit

Larceny by Type

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

Charges on Arrests[11]

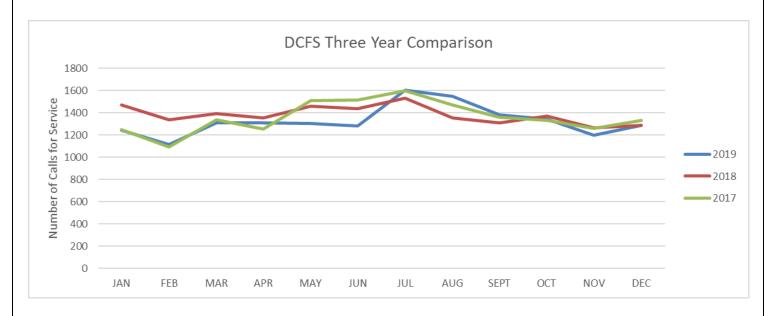| Charges on Arrests	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	OCT	NOV	DEC	4-Q	YTD
Arson	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault Offenses	37	56	47	21	15	12	48	188
Bad Checks	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Burglary	1	7	10	2	1	1	4	22
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	4
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	0	1	7	1	0	2	3	11
Disorderly Conduct	1	1	4	1	0	1	2	8
Driving Under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

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

City of Shoreline
Fourth Quarter Statistics 2019
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	227	297	320	89	68	79	236	1131
A2	503	545	581	184	148	187	519	2146
A3	884	928	1069	303	284	318	905	3811
A4	836	834	1003	312	256	264	832	3474
A5	648	656	835	223	229	223	675	2814
A6	576	639	727	235	216	215	666	2597
TOTAL DCFS	3674	3899	4535	1346	1201	1286	3833	15973

DCFS Three Year Comparison

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

<u>GLOSSARY OF TERMS</u>

<u>Arrests</u>

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.

<u>Cases Closed/Cleared</u>

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 <u>all</u> 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.

<u>Dispatched Calls for Service</u>

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

<u>Domestic Violence</u>

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.

NIBRS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Response Times/Priorities

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

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

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

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

City of Shoreline Police Services Report