



**CITY OF SEATAC
ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS & DATA
2015**

Provided for the Residents by:

POLICE CHIEF LISA MULLIGAN, CITY OF SEATAC POLICE DEPARTMENT
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COUNCIL MEMBERS	Pam Fernald Kathryn Campbell Peter Kwon Tony Anderson Erin Sitterley
CITY MANAGER	Donny Payne
CHIEF OF POLICE	Chief Lisa Mulligan



From Your Police Chief

January 2016

Dear Residents of SeaTac,

It is my pleasure to present the 2015 Police Service Highlights and Data Report for our City of SeaTac. This report provides you with an overview of SeaTac's crime in 2015 compared to years prior, as well as additional information about SeaTac Police Department services. We hope that you find the format of this document user-friendly and the contents informative. You can read more about the report contents in the "About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report" section.



As a resident, you play a significant role in helping us address crime and quality of life issues in our city. You truly are our eyes and ears in our neighborhoods. We encourage you to be vigilant and aware of your surroundings. As always, report any suspicious activity to the police.

We also encourage you to get involved in the community through block watches and other programs offered by SeaTac Police Department. More information about our various programs is available at the police department link from the City's website at <http://www.ci.seatac.wa.us>.

Thank you for taking time to look at this report. The officers and staff of our SeaTac Police Department are dedicated to working with you to provide a safe and enjoyable place for you to live, work, or visit.

Sincerely,

Lisa Mulligan, Chief of Police
SeaTac Police Department



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About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report

The Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the SeaTac Police Department to support its mission, goals, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of SeaTac residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of SeaTac Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Research, Planning and Informational Services and Contracts Units. Questions about the report can be directed to the SeaTac chief of police.

The Police Service 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 Police Services Data section unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

The Police Service Data section provides further detailed crime and police service data. Please note that numbers in this section may differ slightly from numbers in the Police Services Highlights due to rounding differences.

SeaTac Police Department Mission, Goals, & Core Values

Mission

The mission of the SeaTac Police Department is to prevent crime and create an environment where people feel safe, while providing quality, professional law enforcement services designed to improve public safety.

Core Values

The SeaTac Police are committed to the core values of Leadership, Integrity, Service and Teamwork. We firmly believe in our core values and let these values guide all work that we do in the community.

Goals & Objectives

In order to realize this mission, the City of SeaTac Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal # 1: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of SeaTac

Objective: Provide responsive services to residents.

Objective: Provide cost-effective services to residents.

Goal # 2: Reduce crime and the fear of crime

Objective: Use information for crime analysis

Objective: Apprehend offenders

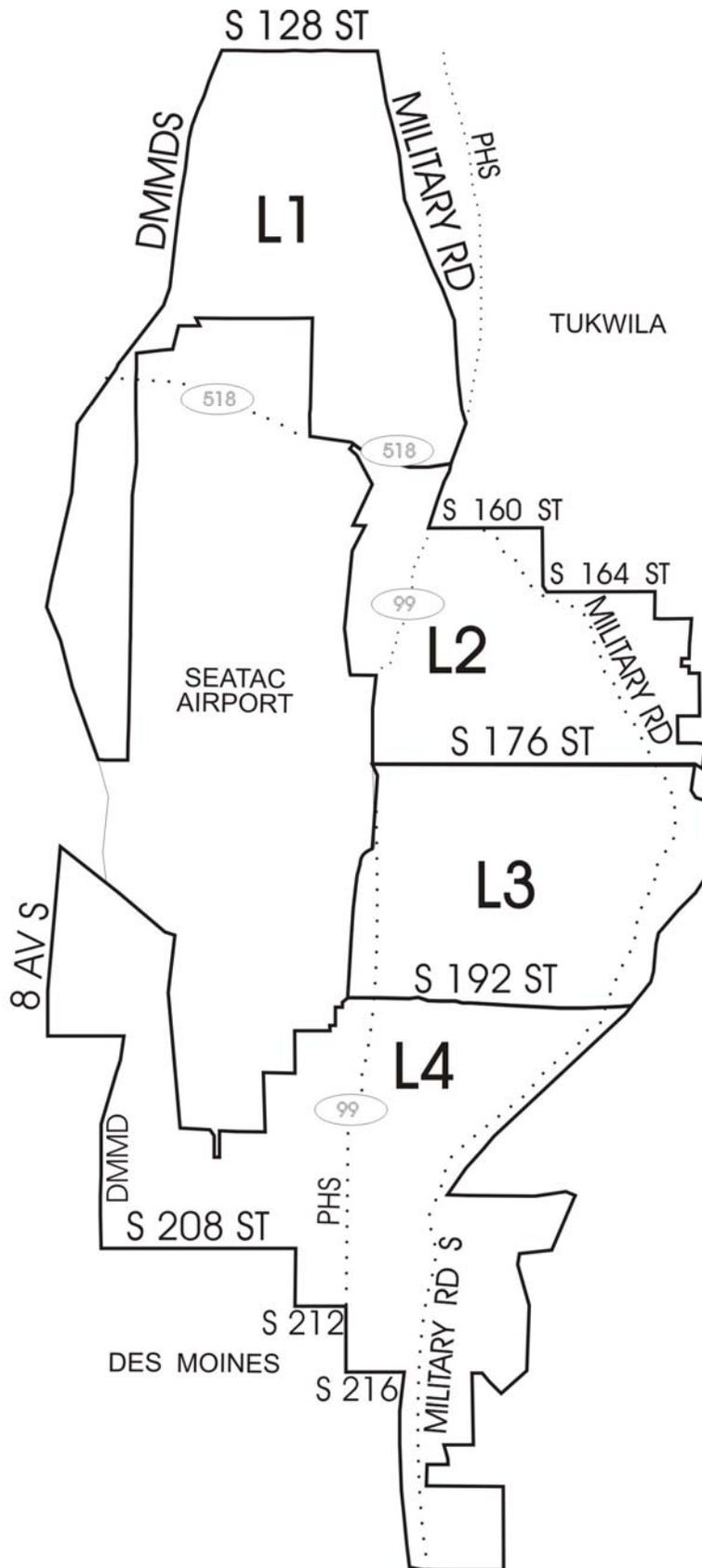
Objective: Prevent crime

Objective: Improve residents' feeling of security

Goal # 3: Increase the diversity of the workforce



City of SeaTac Patrol Districts



City Cost Comparison

The annual police cost comparison study is conducted by the KCSO Contracts Unit. The study accounts for budget differences and may factor in (or out) certain line items in order to allow for “apples-to-apples” comparisons. SeaTac’s cost per capita here is different than the contract cost per capita, which only includes SeaTac’s law enforcement contract paid to the county.

City	2015 Police Budget	2015 Population	2015 Sworn	Cost/ Capita	Cost/ Sworn	Sworn/ 1000
Algona	\$1,139,825	3,105	7.00	\$367	\$162,832	2.25
Auburn	\$22,756,221	75,545	108.00	\$301	\$210,706	1.43
Beaux Arts	\$19,809	300	0.10	\$66	\$198,090	0.33
Bellevue	\$38,350,350	135,000	180.00	\$284	\$213,058	1.33
Black Diamond	\$1,581,716	4,200	8.00	\$377	\$197,715	1.90
Bothell	\$12,217,925	42,640	58.00	\$287	\$210,654	1.36
Burien	\$10,878,500	48,810	50.36	\$223	\$216,015	1.03
Carnation	\$490,789	1,790	2.53	\$274	\$193,988	1.41
Clyde Hill	\$1,502,200	3,020	9.00	\$497	\$166,911	2.98
Covington	\$3,478,449	18,520	17.08	\$188	\$203,656	0.92
Des Moines	\$8,519,512	30,100	36.00	\$283	\$236,653	1.20
Duvall	\$2,061,030	7,345	14.00	\$281	\$147,216	1.91
Edmonds	\$8,817,474	40,490	53.00	\$218	\$166,367	1.31
Federal Way	\$21,589,604	90,760	131.00	\$238	\$164,806	1.44
Hunts Point	\$279,000	410	1.20	\$680	\$232,500	2.93
Issaquah	\$7,559,620	33,330	35.00	\$227	\$215,989	1.05
Kenmore	\$3,361,477	21,500	15.96	\$156	\$210,619	0.74
Kent	\$30,813,979	122,900	148.00	\$251	\$208,203	1.20
Kirkland	\$24,488,092	83,460	98.00	\$293	\$249,878	1.17
Lake Forest Park	\$3,617,589	12,810	19.00	\$282	\$190,399	1.48
Lynnwood	\$9,533,924	36,420	70.00	\$262	\$136,199	1.92
Maple Valley	\$3,830,490	24,700	18.18	\$155	\$210,698	0.74
Marysville	\$12,936,515	64,140	61.00	\$202	\$212,074	0.95
Medina	\$2,051,095	3,095	9.00	\$663	\$227,899	2.91
Mercer Island	\$6,231,102	23,480	33.00	\$265	\$188,821	1.41
Mill Creek	\$4,484,269	19,760	25.00	\$227	\$179,371	1.27
Mukilteo	\$4,692,914	20,900	28.00	\$225	\$167,604	1.34
Newcastle	\$1,957,637	10,940	9.81	\$179	\$199,555	0.90
Normandy Park	\$1,865,337	6,420	10.00	\$291	\$186,534	1.56
North Bend	\$1,433,260	6,460	8.20	\$222	\$174,788	1.27
Puyallup	\$14,807,151	38,950	57.00	\$380	\$259,775	1.46
Redmond	\$25,233,918	59,180	86.00	\$426	\$293,418	1.45
Renton	\$27,900,705	98,470	120.00	\$283	\$232,506	1.22
Sammamish	\$5,050,198	49,980	25.22	\$101	\$200,246	0.50
SeaTac	\$9,623,846	27,650	43.57	\$348	\$220,882	1.58
Seattle	\$313,468,654	662,400	1,374.00	\$473	\$228,143	2.07
Shoreline	\$10,968,440	54,500	52.80	\$201	\$207,736	0.97
Skykomish	\$28,538	195	0.13	\$146	\$219,521	0.67
Snoqualmie	\$3,821,312	12,850	15.80	\$297	\$241,855	1.23
Sumner	\$4,079,927	9,660	19.00	\$422	\$214,733	1.97
Tukwila	\$15,018,347	19,300	76.00	\$778	\$197,610	3.94
University Place	\$3,745,912	31,720	16.00	\$118	\$234,120	0.50
Woodinville	\$2,926,468	11,240	13.82	\$260	\$211,756	1.23
Yarrow Point	\$404,528	1,020	2.00	\$397	\$202,264	1.96
	<i>Partner City Averages (weighted)</i>			\$195	\$210,830	0.92
	<i>Non-Partner City Averages (weighted)</i>			\$354	\$218,511	2.19



Data sources:

1. Budgets found on city websites or via city finance personnel.
2. Population is from the Office of Financial Management.

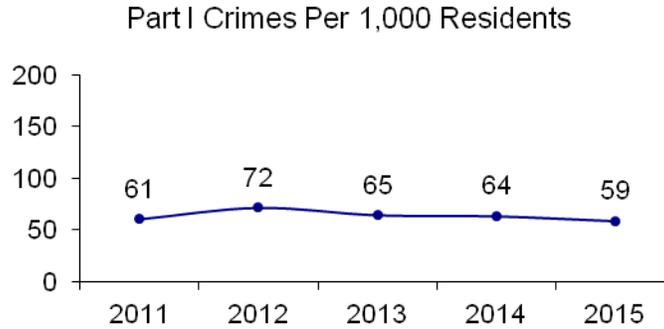


City of SeaTac Police Service Highlights 2015



SeaTac's Crime Rate

The Crime Rate is a calculation of the number of Part I Crimes divided by population in thousands. Part I Crimes is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.



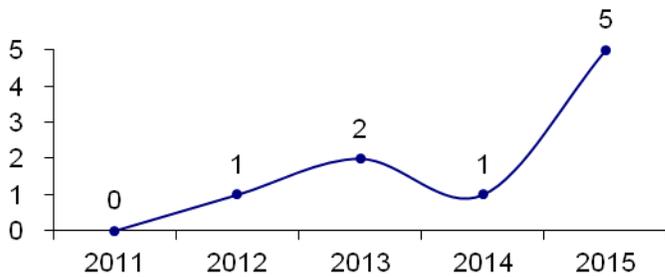
Source: Police Services Data



Part I Violent Crimes against People

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against people.” The following are SeaTac’s Part I Violent Crimes.

Homicide

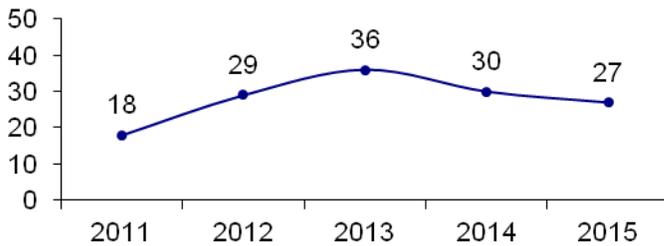


Source for all below: Police Services Data

Homicide

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

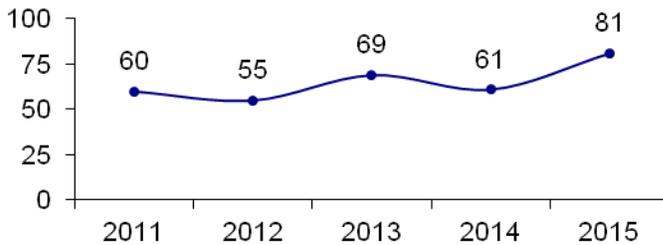
Rape



Rape

Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included in this count. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

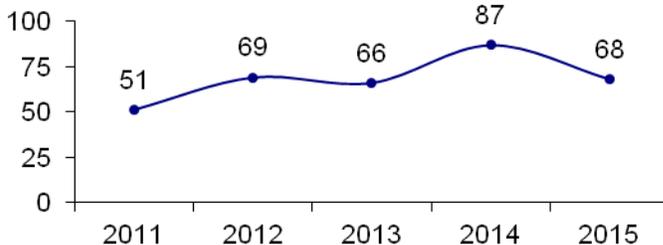
Aggravated Assault



Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Robbery



Robbery

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, threat of force, violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

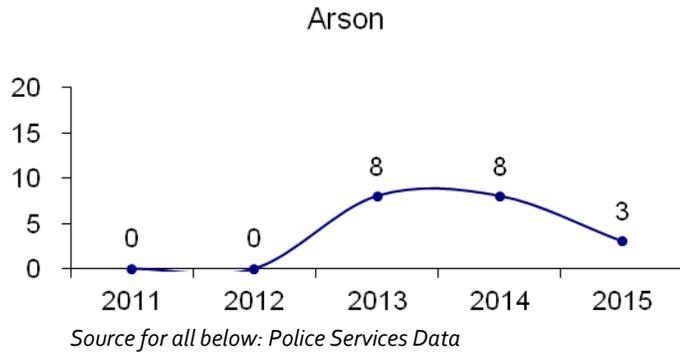


Part I Non-Violent Crimes against Property

The second group of Part I Crimes is known as “non-violent crimes,” “crimes against property,” or “property crimes.” The following are SeaTac’s Part I Crimes against Property. Information about vehicle theft, also included in this category, can be found with traffic and automobile incident information.

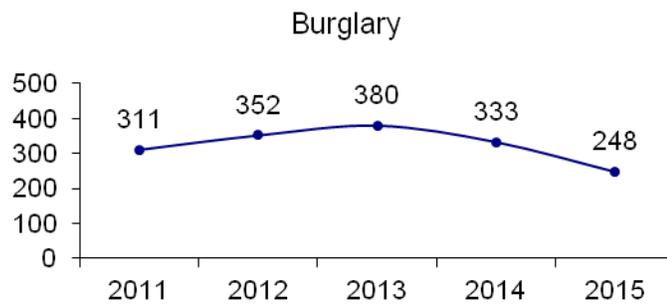
Arson

Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.



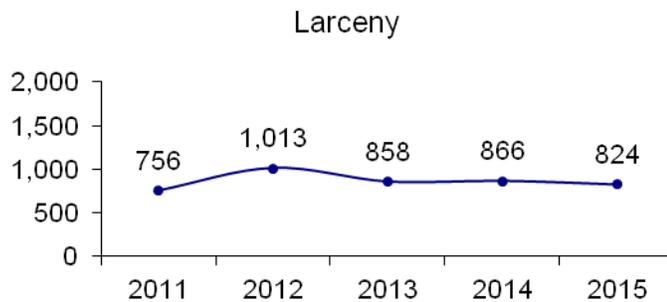
Burglary (breaking or entering)

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a commercial or residential structure with the intent to commit a crime. Attempted forcible entry is included.



Larceny (except vehicles)

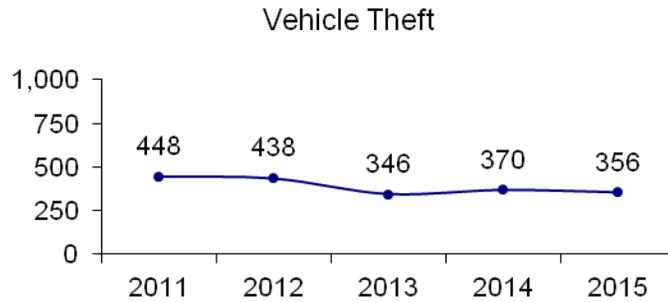
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property of any value amount from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, forgery, check fraud, and like crimes are excluded.



Automobile and Traffic Incident Information

Vehicle theft

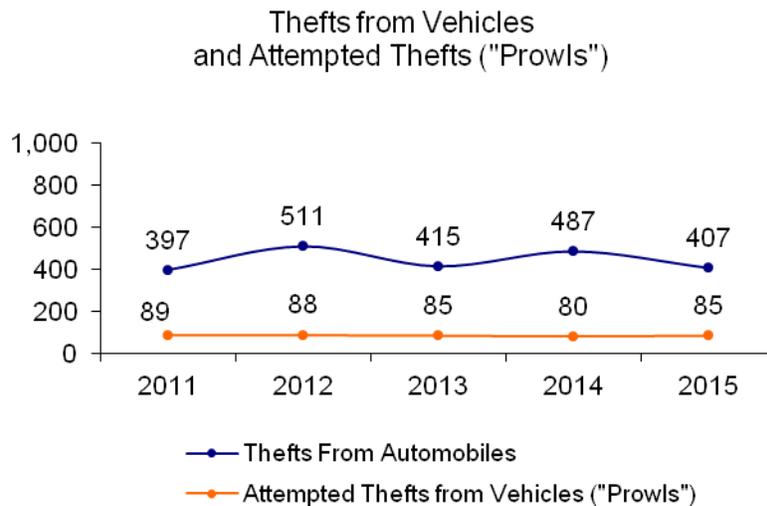
Vehicle theft is included in Part I Crimes against Property. It is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which is defined as being self-propelled and running on a land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.



Source: Police Services Data

Thefts and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls") from Automobiles

A theft or attempted theft ("prowl") from an automobile is the act or attempted act of taking something from the inside of an automobile.

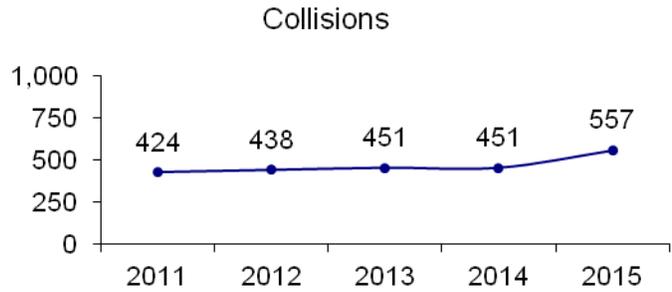


Source: Police Services Data and CAD System



Traffic Collisions

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



Source: CAD System

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.

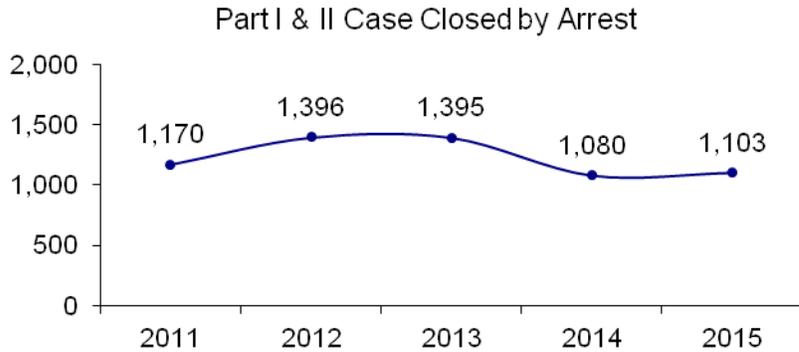


Source: CAD System



Part I & II Cases Closed by Arrest

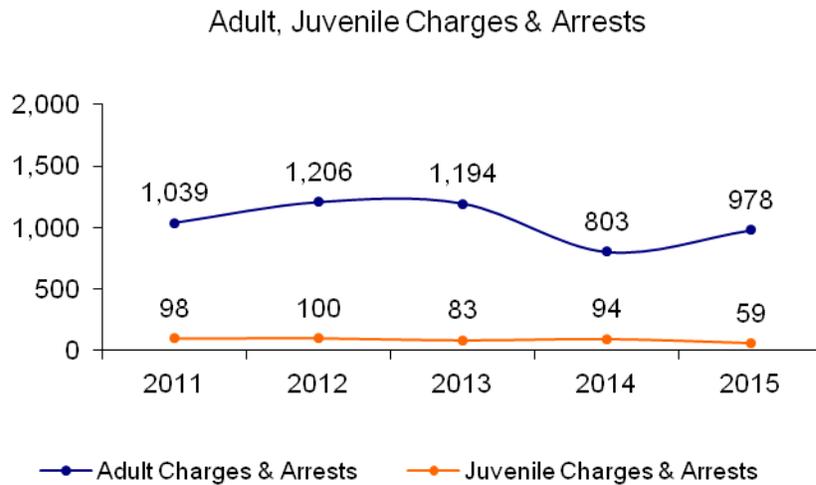
The cases below represent incidents where an officer or detective has recommended that the King County Prosecutor’s Office file criminal charges against the case suspect. These criminal charges may result in an arrest or another form of punitive action, such as a citation. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.



Source: KCSO RPIS Unit

Adult and Juvenile Charges and Arrests

One or more charges can result from a single arrest. Charges also can be filed when probable cause exists against a person who may not have been arrested. The following are the total number of felony and misdemeanor charges and arrests by adult and juvenile status.



Source: Police Services Data

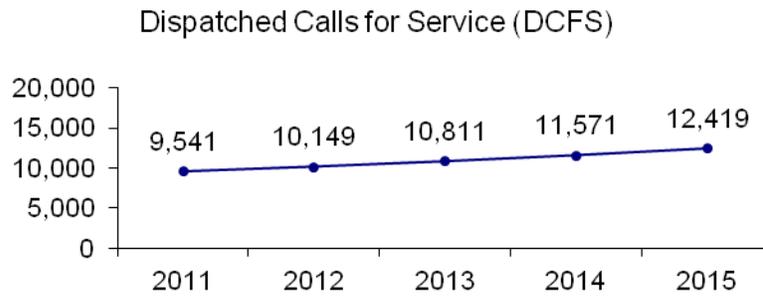


Calls for Police Assistance

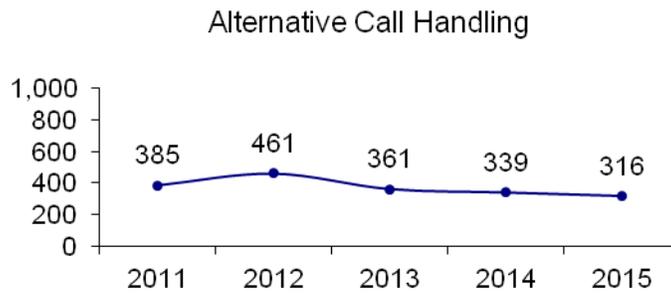
The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a “dispatched call for service.”

In addition to dispatched calls for service, 911 center operators can take certain types of reports over the phone through alternative call handling (ACH). This allows police officers more time to respond to those who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS) and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.



Source for all: Police Services Data and CAD



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



Response Times to High Priority Calls

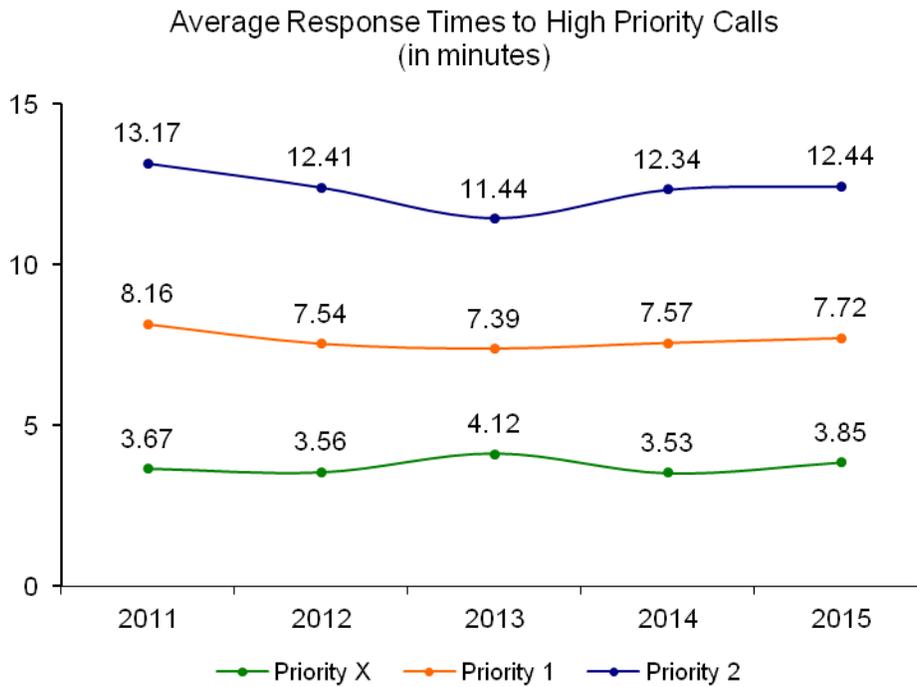
When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned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

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

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

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

Following are the City of SeaTac’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.



Source: Police Services Data

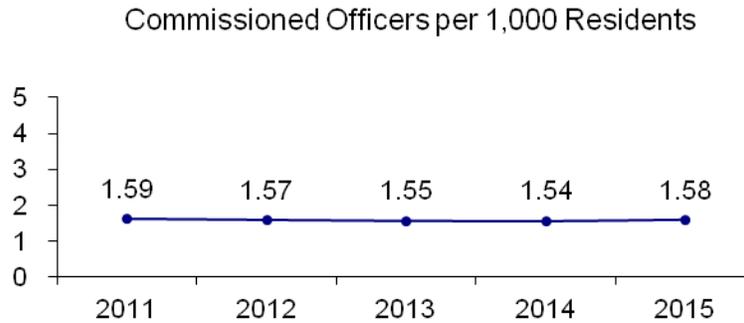


Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.



Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

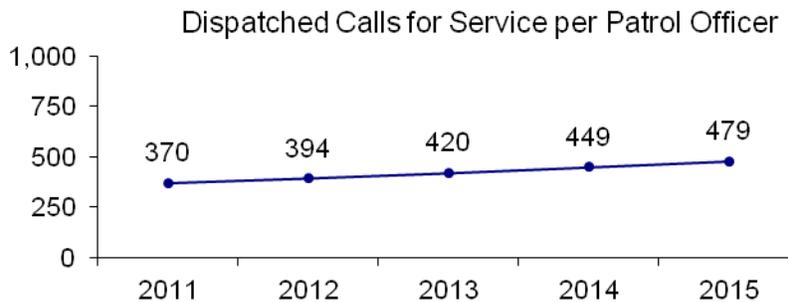
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by SeaTac for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for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



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

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



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

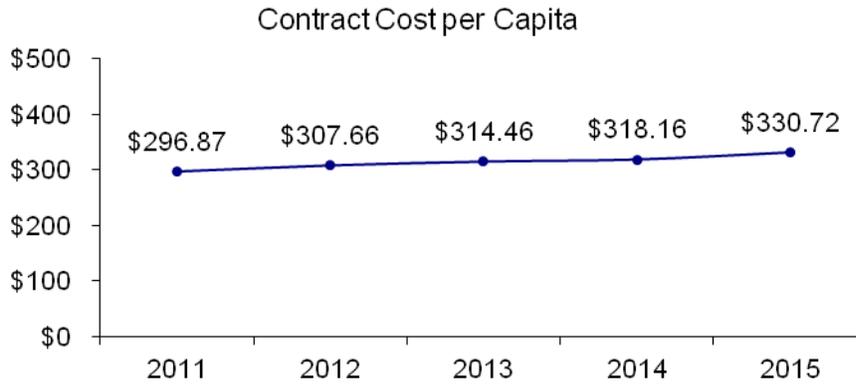


Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of SeaTac 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:

- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- 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 SeaTac 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 SeaTac's population.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

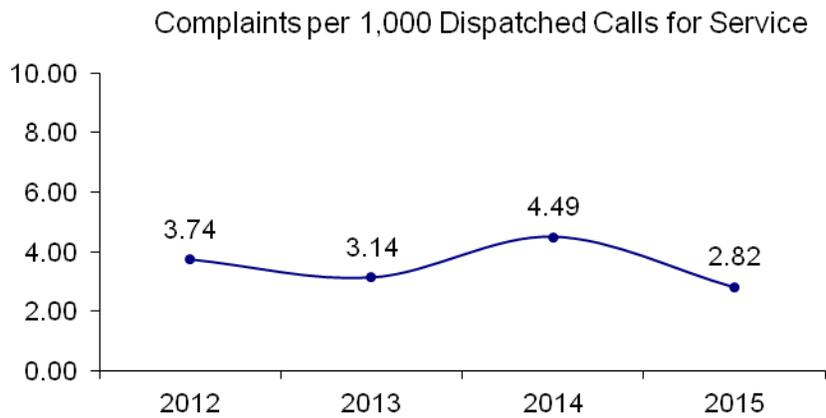


Complaints against Officers

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.

Note: Beginning in 2012, a new methodology for reporting and collecting information about Complaints against Officers was implemented. This new methodology takes advantage of improved reporting features available in the database used to collect complaints. This method will be used going forward and will provide a more accurate view of complaints received. Therefore, less than 5 years of data will be shown until 2016.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Complaints	38	34	52	35
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	10,149	10,811	11,571	12,419



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations & Human Resource Units



City of SeaTac Police Service Data 2015



A NOTE ABOUT THE 2015 POLICE SERVICE DATA SECTION

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1/21/2015

The Highlights section of this report was produced earlier than normal this year and was provided early to the City. The Data section will follow soon and will be added to this report. For any questions please contact Robin Rask at robin.rask@kingcounty.gov / 206-263-2547. Thank you.

