



CITY OF SEATAC
ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS & DATA
2017

Provided for the Residents by:

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CHIEF OF POLICE Chief Carl Cole

From Your Police Chief

August 2018

Dear Residents of SeaTac,

I am delighted to present to you the 2017 Police Services Highlights and Data Report. This report will provide you with a high level overview of crime in SeaTac and how that has trended over the last few years. While, as your new chief, I find this data instructive, I am more concerned with where we will go in the coming months.



As part of the Agreement made with the Port of Seattle, SeaTac was provided with funding to add and sustain six additional police officers over the next ten years. We are currently in the process of implementing these additional resources which will include the acquisition of two traffic motorcycles which will provide the residents, travelers, and businesses an exceptional new tool to combat the ever increasing traffic and parking issues we see all over the City.

With the support of City Council and in partnership with Public Works, we have implemented a Mailbox Replacement Program that for around a hundred dollars, will provide improved mail security in our neighborhoods. Mail theft is one of the primary precursor crimes leading to fraud and identity theft. I am interested in making that risk to our residents a thing of the past.

Overall, SeaTac is a safe place to live and work, and I encourage you to get involved in police programs like Block Watch and the Community Police Academy, to learn all of the important ways you can help us make SeaTac even safer, and to address the Quality of Life issues that tend to erode civic pride. If you have ever heard me speak publically, you have heard me say that "Public Safety is a team sport, and we are all on the Team!" I am proud to be your Police Chief and look forward to many successes as we move forward together with and for each other.

Sincerely,

Carl Cole, Police Chief
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

Vision

We provide premier police services with pride and integrity.

Mission

To provide proactive, engaging and educational law enforcement services, in our uniquely diverse community.

Goals

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

Goal # 1: Reduce Crime and the Fear of Crime

Through quick response, thorough investigations and thoughtful use of resources, work to instill confidence that SeaTac is a safe place to live, work and play.

Goal # 2: Improve Traffic Safety and Awareness

Through enforcement, education, engineering and problem solving, work collaboratively with other city departments to reduce traffic collisions, moving violations and parking violations.

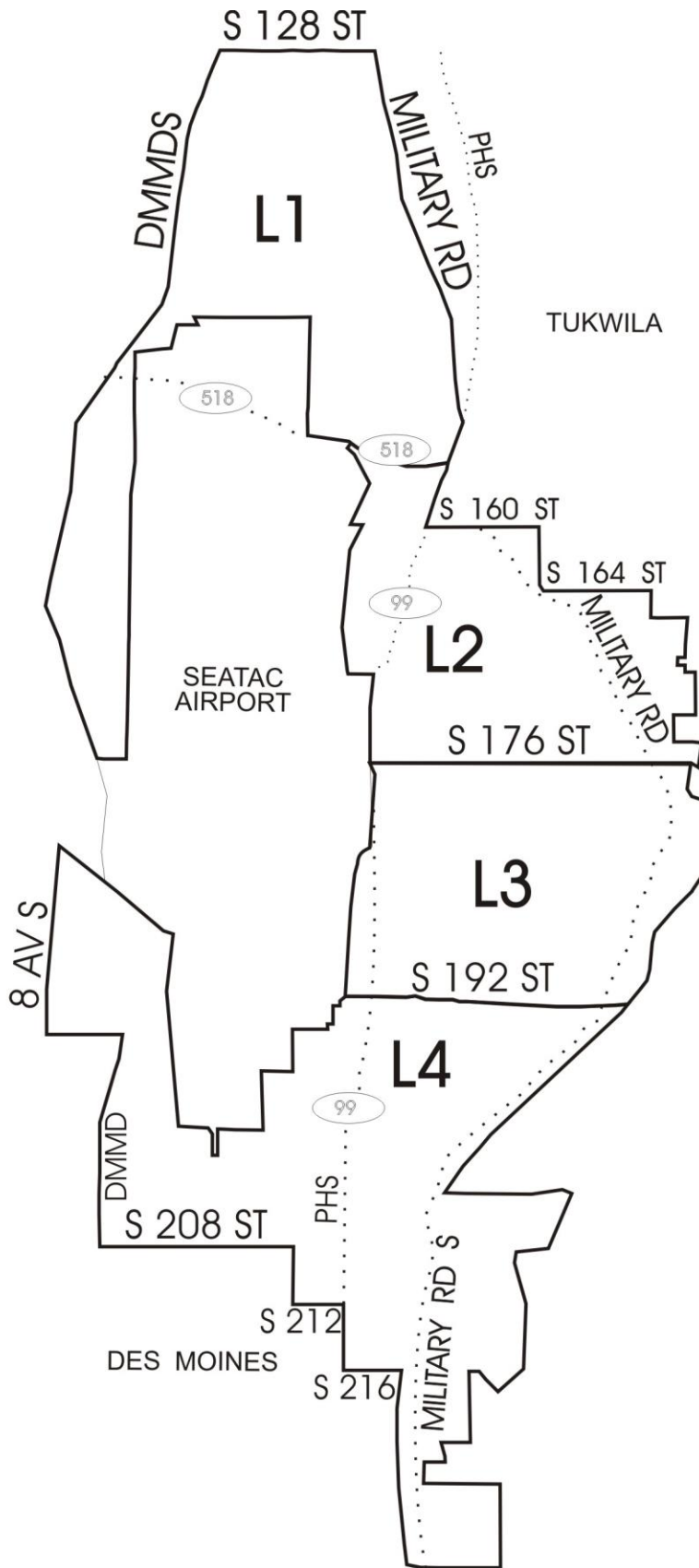
Goal # 3: Community Engagement

Develop and maintain relationships that encourage positive police interactions, and education programs that support the crime-related needs of our diverse population.

Goal # 4: City Operations

Support city wide efforts to reduce the impact of residences and businesses that negatively impact city resources.

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	2017 Police Budget	2017 Population	2017 Sworn	Cost/ Capita	Cost/ Sworn	Sworn/ 1000	
Algona	\$1,304,202	3,180	8.00	\$410	\$163,025	2.52	
Auburn	\$26,897,517	78,960	118.00	\$341	\$227,945	1.49	
Beaux Arts	\$23,173	300	0.10	\$77	\$231,730	0.33	
Bellevue	\$35,673,299	140,700	184.00	\$254	\$193,877	1.31	
Black Diamond	\$2,043,717	4,335	9.00	\$471	\$227,080	2.08	
Bothell	\$14,416,436	44,370	61.00	\$325	\$236,335	1.37	
Burien	\$12,045,000	50,680	53.30	\$238	\$225,985	1.05	
Carnation	\$568,407	2,030	2.38	\$280	\$238,826	1.17	
Clyde Hill	\$1,592,600	3,015	9.00	\$528	\$176,956	2.99	
Covington	\$3,906,203	19,850	18.14	\$197	\$215,336	0.91	
Des Moines	\$10,200,914	30,860	35.00	\$331	\$291,455	1.13	
Duvall	\$2,229,426	7,500	14.00	\$297	\$159,245	1.87	
Edmonds	\$10,238,320	41,260	55.00	\$248	\$186,151	1.33	
Federal Way	\$23,802,372	96,350	135.00	\$247	\$176,314	1.40	
Hunts Point	\$327,425	415	1.20	\$789	\$272,854	2.89	
Issaquah	\$8,494,180	36,030	37.00	\$236	\$229,572	1.03	
Kenmore	\$3,491,011	22,580	16.27	\$155	\$214,567	0.72	
Kent	\$36,458,720	127,100	153.00	\$287	\$238,292	1.20	
Kirkland	\$22,506,299	86,080	89.00	\$261	\$252,880	1.03	
Lake Forest Park	\$3,329,996	12,990	19.00	\$256	\$175,263	1.46	
Lynnwood	\$15,145,943	36,950	84.00	\$410	\$180,309	2.27	
Maple Valley	\$4,613,510	24,900	20.12	\$185	\$229,300	0.81	
Marysville	\$15,798,872	65,900	69.00	\$240	\$228,969	1.05	
Medina	\$2,285,126	3,205	9.00	\$713	\$253,903	2.81	
Mercer Island	\$6,712,715	24,210	30.00	\$277	\$223,757	1.24	
Mill Creek	\$4,165,284	19,960	26.00	\$209	\$160,203	1.30	
Mukilteo	\$4,684,150	21,240	28.00	\$221	\$167,291	1.32	
Newcastle	\$2,168,920	11,280	10.07	\$192	\$215,384	0.89	
Normandy Park	\$1,739,300	6,595	9.00	\$264	\$193,256	1.36	
North Bend	\$1,689,656	6,605	9.20	\$256	\$183,658	1.39	
Puyallup	\$15,479,339	40,500	58.00	\$382	\$266,885	1.43	
Redmond	\$18,538,465	62,110	65.00	\$298	\$285,207	1.05	
Renton	\$35,141,917	102,700	129.00	\$342	\$272,418	1.26	
Sammamish	\$6,958,521	62,240	32.82	\$112	\$212,021	0.53	
SeaTac	\$10,282,321	28,850	45.14	\$356	\$227,787	1.56	
Seattle	\$320,568,110	713,700	1456.00	\$449	\$220,170	2.04	
Shoreline	\$12,218,303	55,060	52.06	\$222	\$234,697	0.95	
Skykomish	\$30,000	200	0.10	\$150	\$300,000	0.50	
Snoqualmie	\$4,263,071	13,210	19.80	\$323	\$215,307	1.50	
Sumner	\$4,257,290	9,920	19.00	\$429	\$224,068	1.92	
Tukwila	\$16,684,325	19,660	79.00	\$849	\$211,194	4.02	
University Place	\$3,653,395	32,610	15.00	\$112	\$243,560	0.46	
Woodinville	\$3,355,923	11,660	14.88	\$288	\$225,532	1.28	
Yarrow Point	\$414,556	1,040	2.00	\$399	\$207,278	1.92	
				Partner City Averages (weighted)	\$206	\$224,815	0.92
				Non-Partner City Averages (weighted)	\$354	\$221,059	1.60



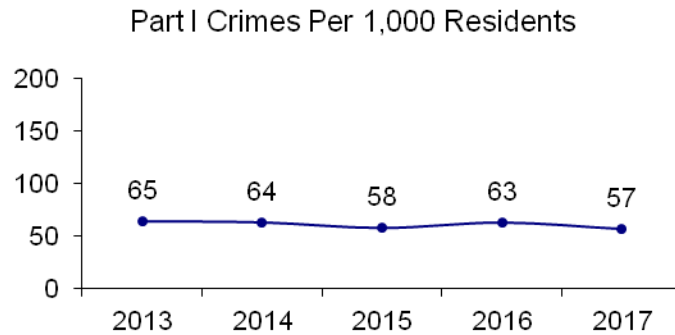
Data sources:

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
2017

SeaTac's Crime Rate

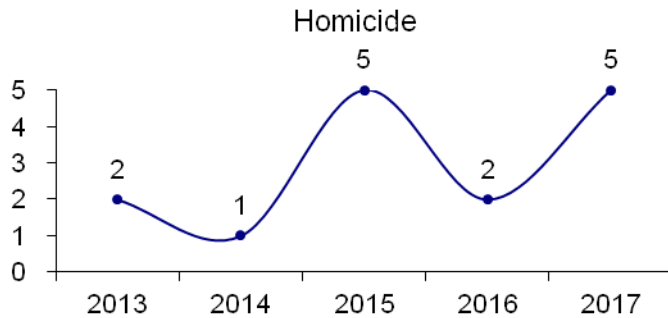
The Crime Rate is a calculation of the number of Part I Crimes divided by population in thousands. Part I Crimes is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but excludes deaths by 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

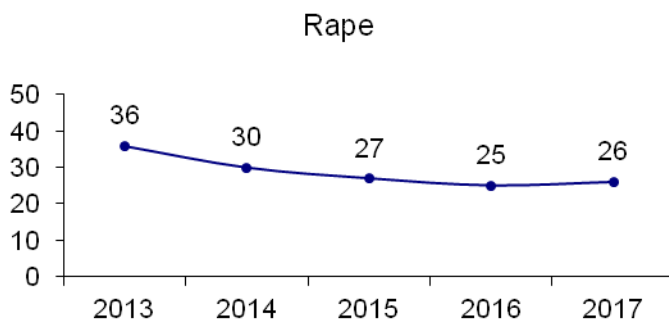
Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against people.” The following are SeaTac’s Part I Violent Crimes.



Source for all below: Police Services Data

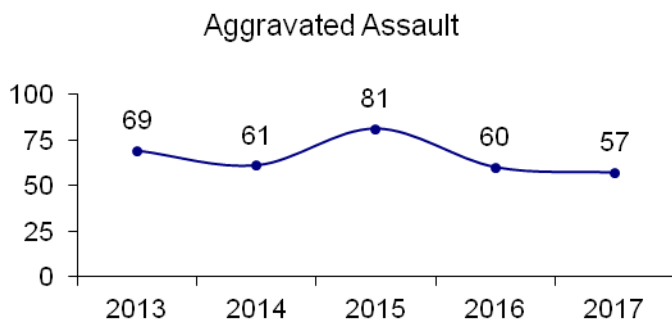
Homicide

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



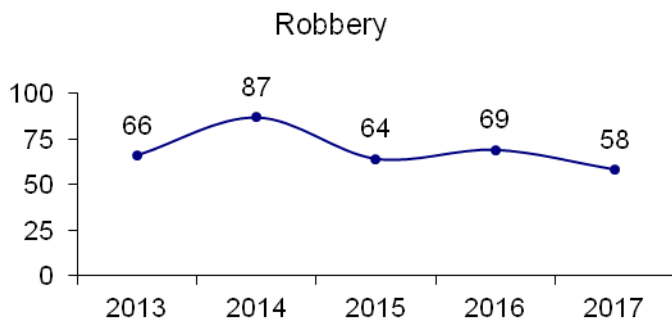
Rape

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 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

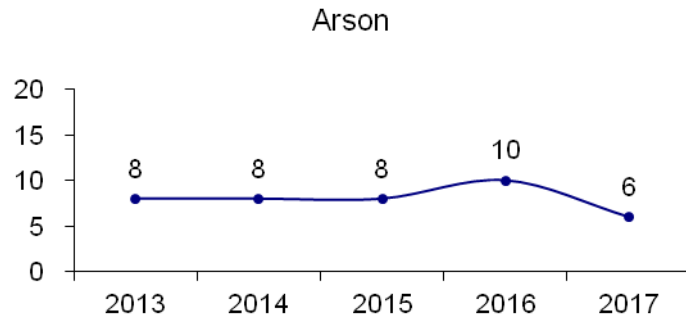
Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, threat of force, violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

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

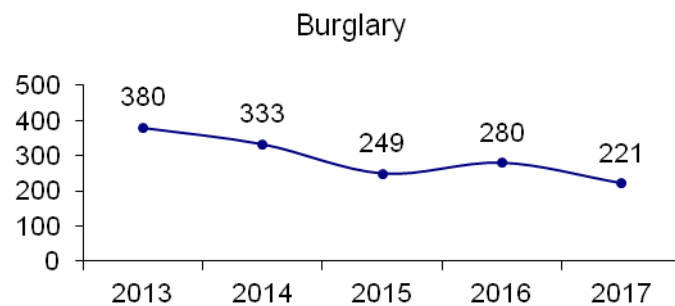
Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.



Source for all below: Police Services Data

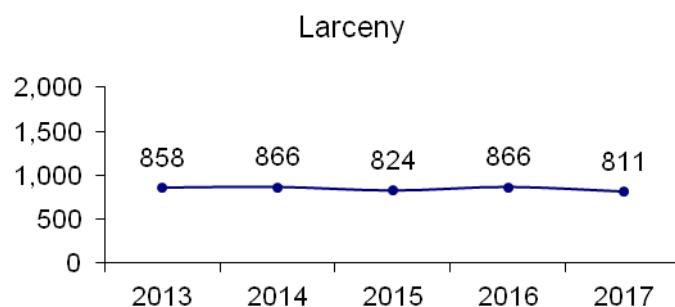
Burglary (breaking or entering)

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



Larceny (not vehicle theft)

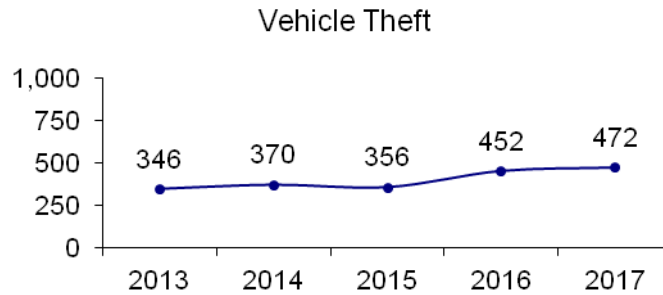
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property of any value amount from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that 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

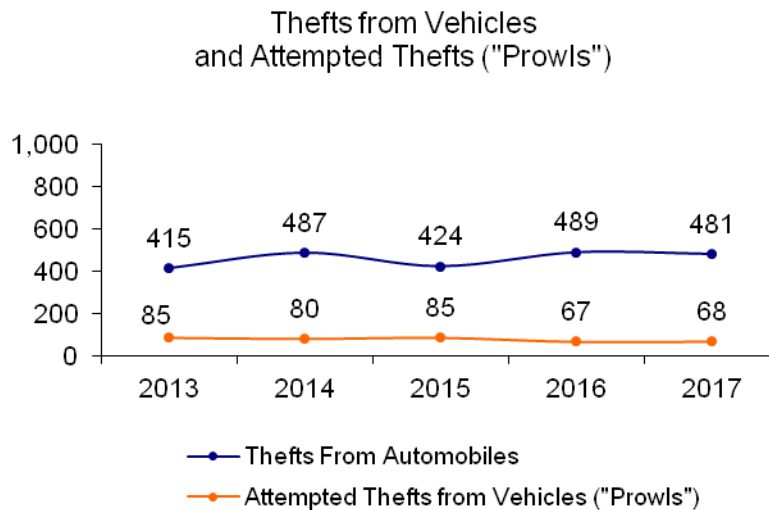
Vehicle theft is included in Part I Crimes against Property. It is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which is defined as being self-propelled and running on a land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from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



Source: Police Services Data

Thefts and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls") from Automobiles

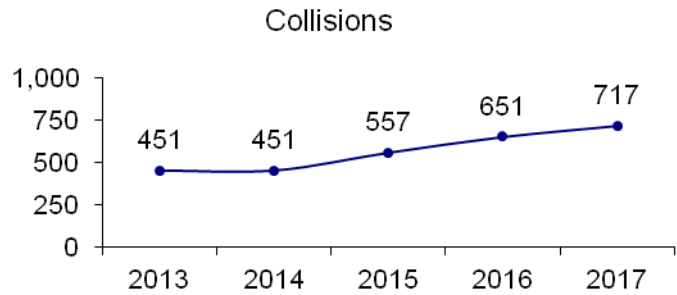
A theft or attempted theft ("prowl") from an automobile is the act or attempted act of taking something from the inside of an automobile. The numbers below reflect the total number of reports taken as thefts or prowls; the numbers do not reflect the number of victims during each incident.



Source: Police Services Data and CAD System

Traffic Collisions

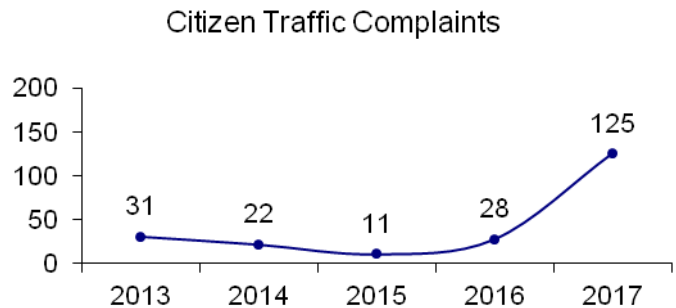
Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality vehicle collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions and hit-and-runs are excluded from this category.



Source: CAD System

Citizen Traffic Complaints

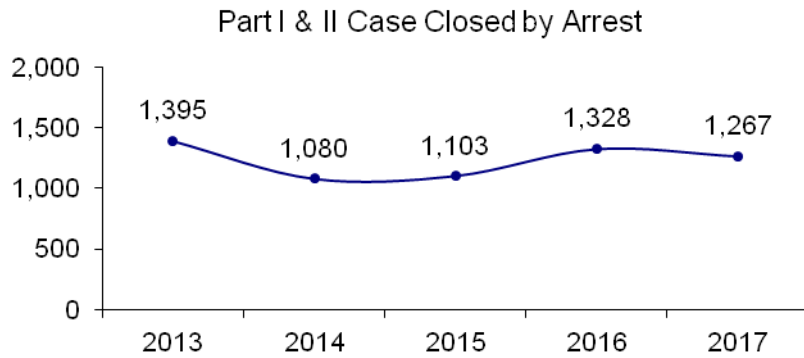
Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly,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



Source: CAD System

Part I & II Cases Closed by Arrest

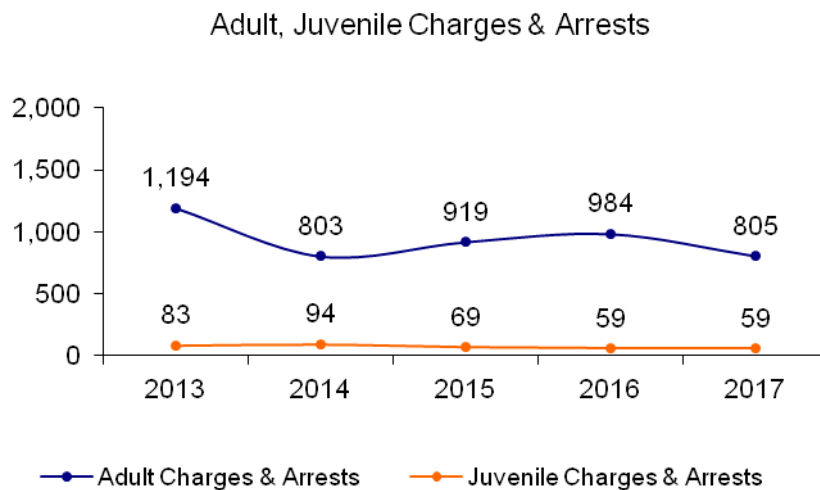
The cases below represent incidents where an officer or detective has recommended that the King County Prosecutor's Office file criminal charges against the case suspect. These criminal charges may result in an arrest or another form of punitive action, such as a citation. A prosecuting attorney is solely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



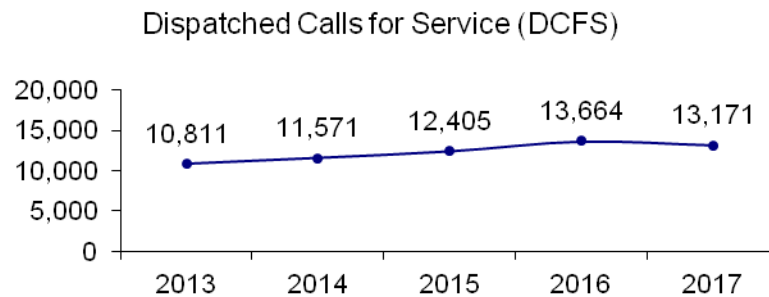
Source: Police Services Data

Calls for Police Assistance

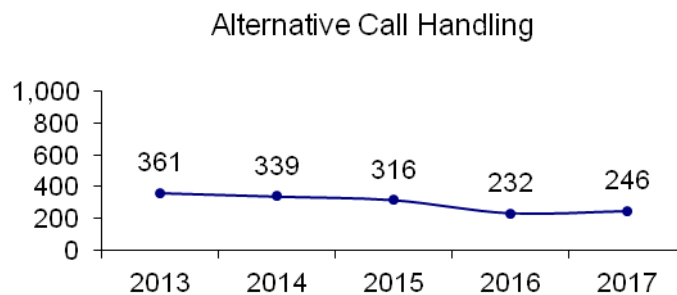
The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a “dispatched call for service.”

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

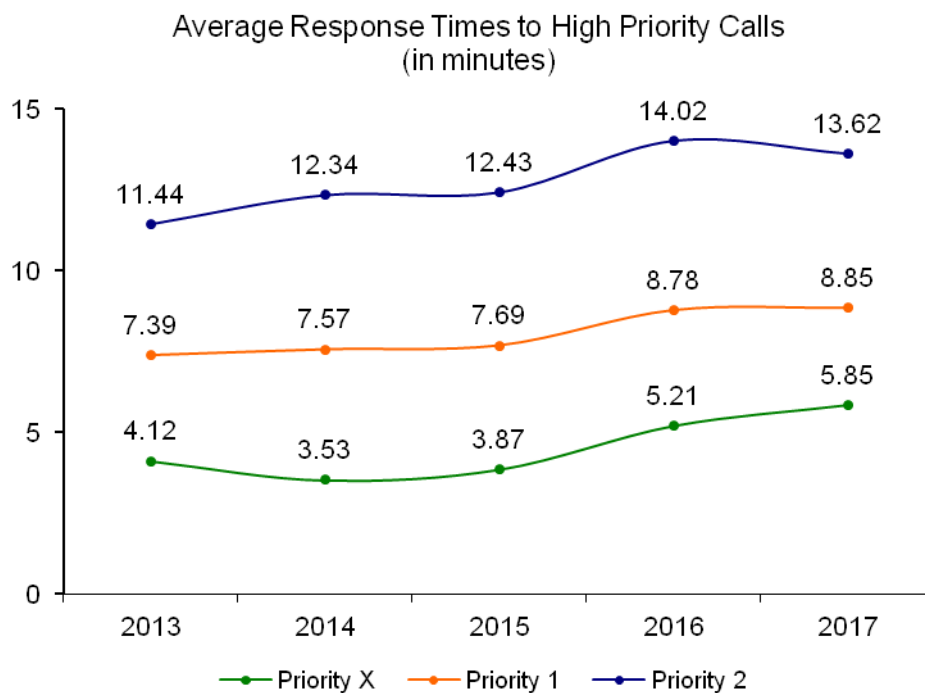
When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned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



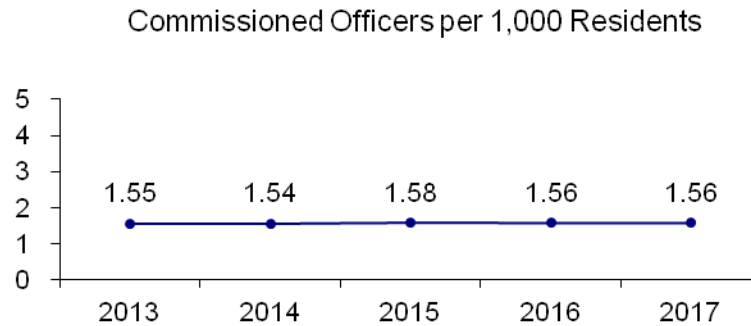
Source: Police Services Data



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

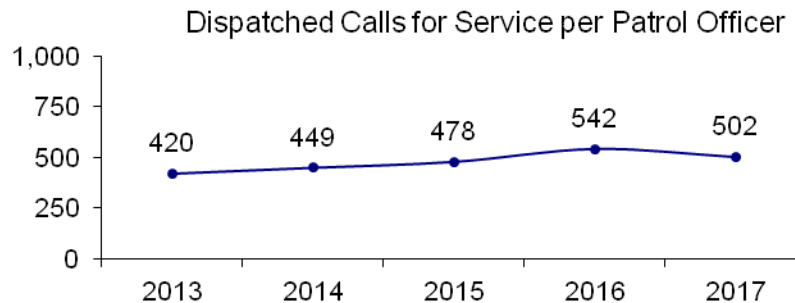
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by SeaTac for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for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

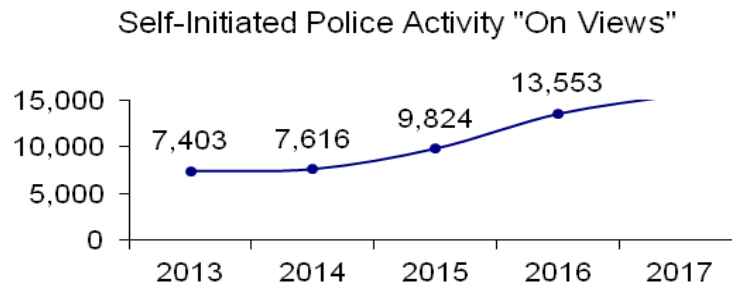
Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls SeaTac pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to 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

Self Initiated Activities / "On Views"

An "on view" is a self-directed, self-initiated activity by the officer. The officer may be responding to a crime they've witnessed, or to chronic problems in a neighborhood, etc.

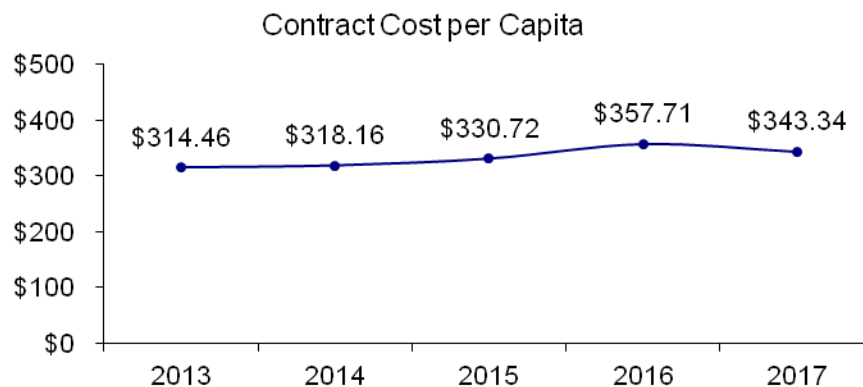


Costs of Police Services per Capita

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.

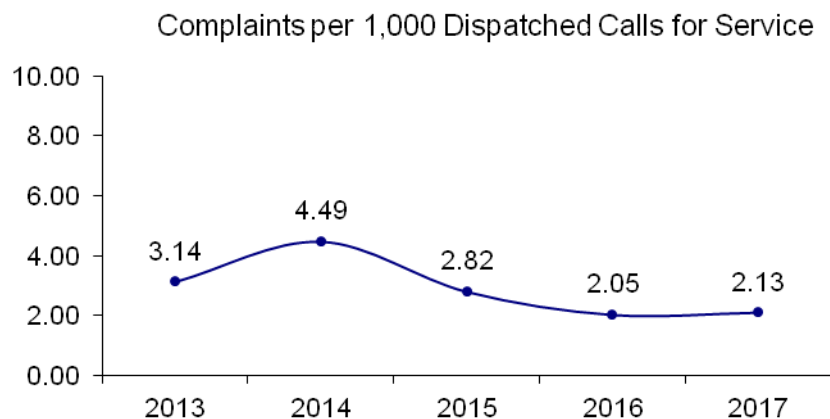


Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

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.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Complaints	34	52	35	28	28
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	10,811	11,571	12,405	13,664	13,171



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations & Human Resource Units

City of SeaTac
Police Service Data
2017