



**CITY OF SEATAC**  
**ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS & DATA**  
**2018**

Provided for the Residents by:

**ACTING POLICE CHIEF ROBIN FENTON, CITY OF SEATAC POLICE DEPARTMENT**  
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## City of SeaTac Administration

MAYOR	Erin Sitterley
DEPUTY MAYOR	Clyde Hill
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Rick Forschler Joel Wachtel Peter Kwon Pam Fernald Stanley Tombs
CITY MANAGER	Carl Cole
CHIEF OF POLICE	Robin Fenton (acting)



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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 different 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

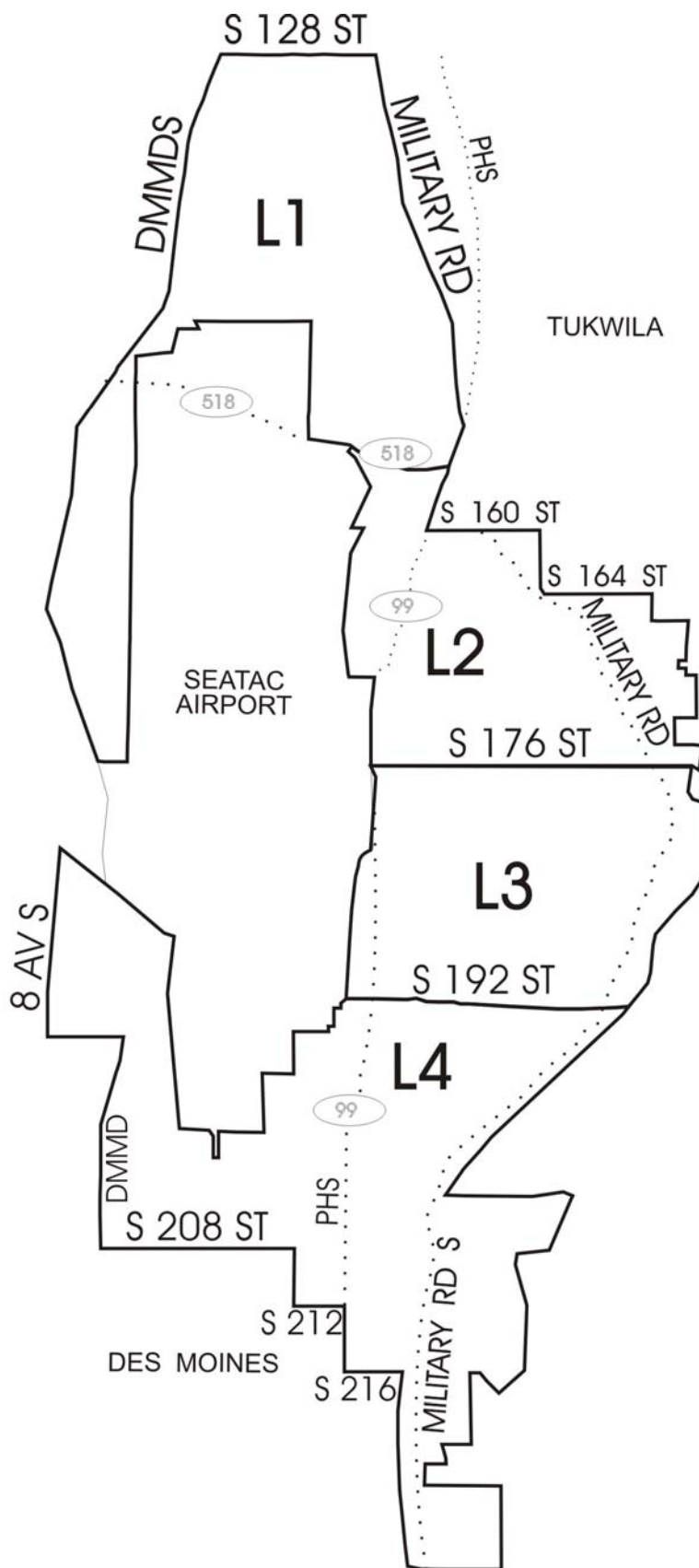
Develop and maintain relationships that encourage positive police interactions, and education programs that support the crime-related needs of our diverse population.

#### 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

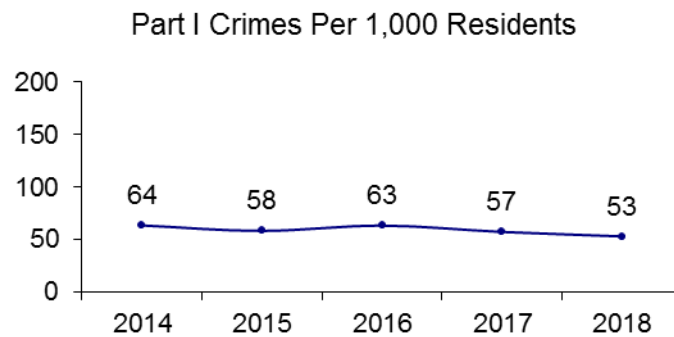


# City of SeaTac **Police Service Highlights** 2018



### 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.



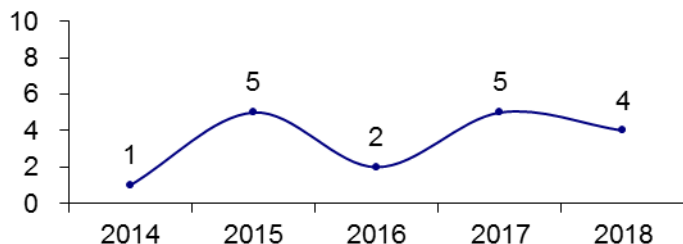
Source: Police Services Data



## 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

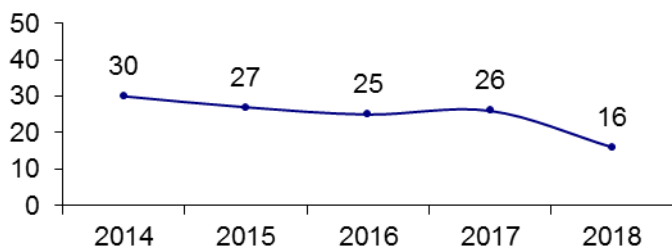


Source for all below: Police Services Data

### Homicide

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

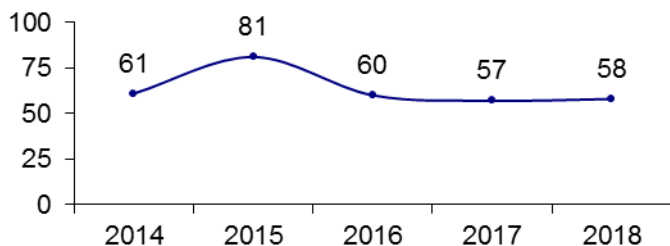
### Rape



### 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.

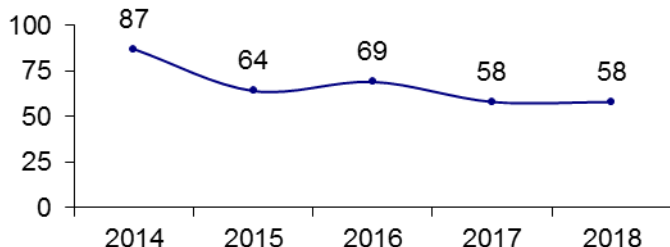
### Aggravated Assault



### 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.



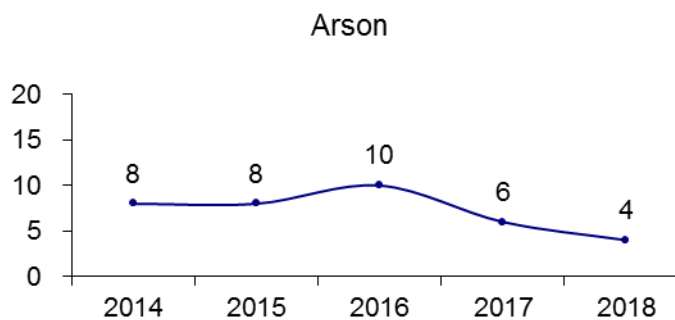


## Part I Non-Violent Crimes against Property

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

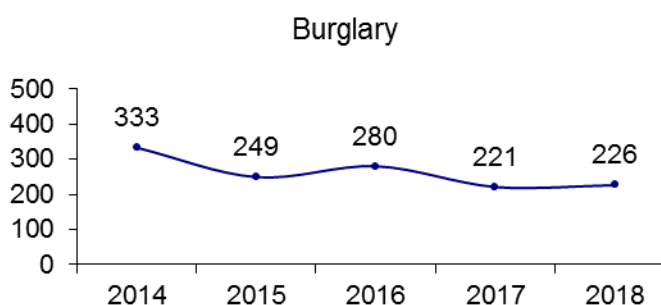
Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.



Source for all below: Police Services Data

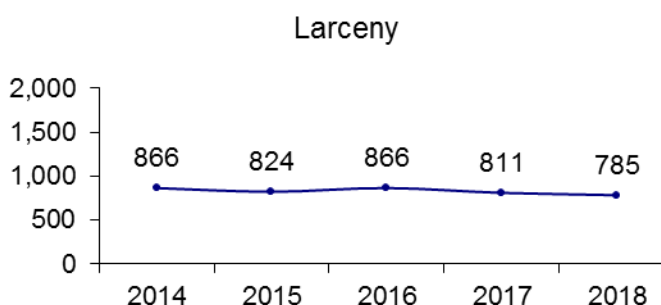
### Burglary (breaking or entering)

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.

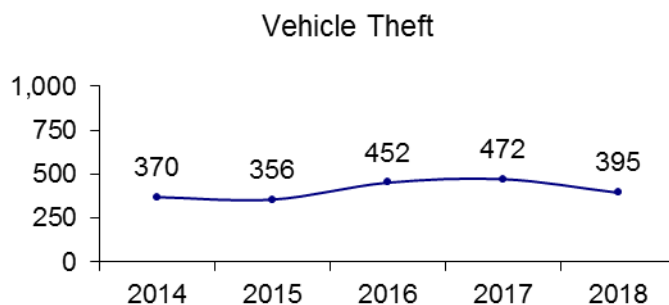


## Automobile and Traffic Incident Information

### 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.

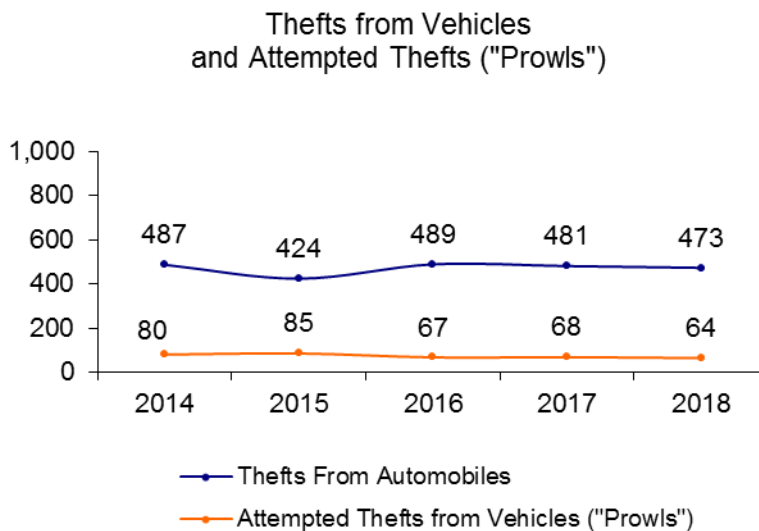
Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.



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.

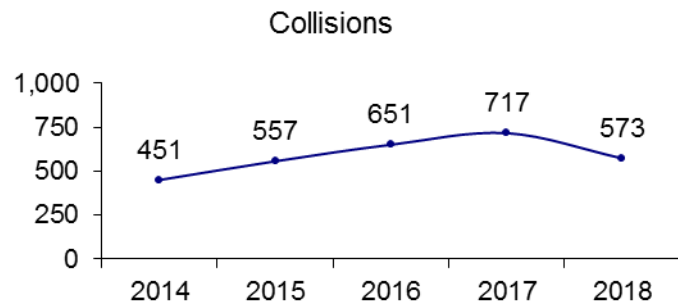


Source: Police Services Data and CAD System



### Traffic Collisions

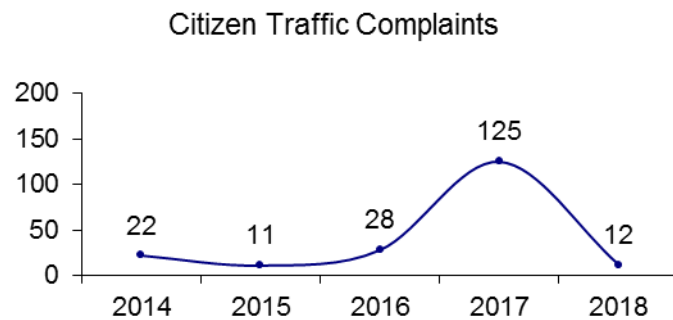
Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality vehicle collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions and hit-and-runs are excluded from this category.



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

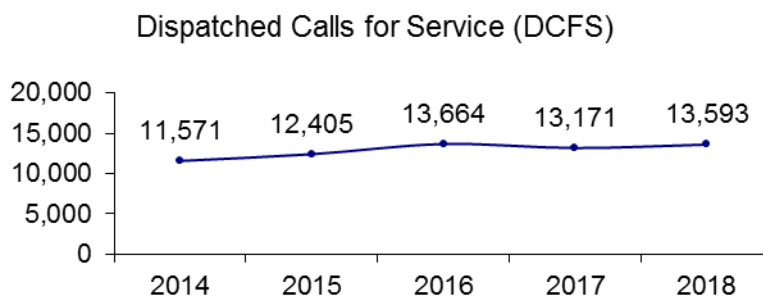


## Calls for Police Assistance

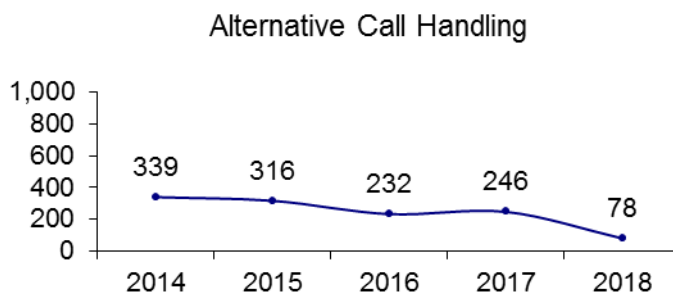
The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. Residents can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a “dispatched call for service.”

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

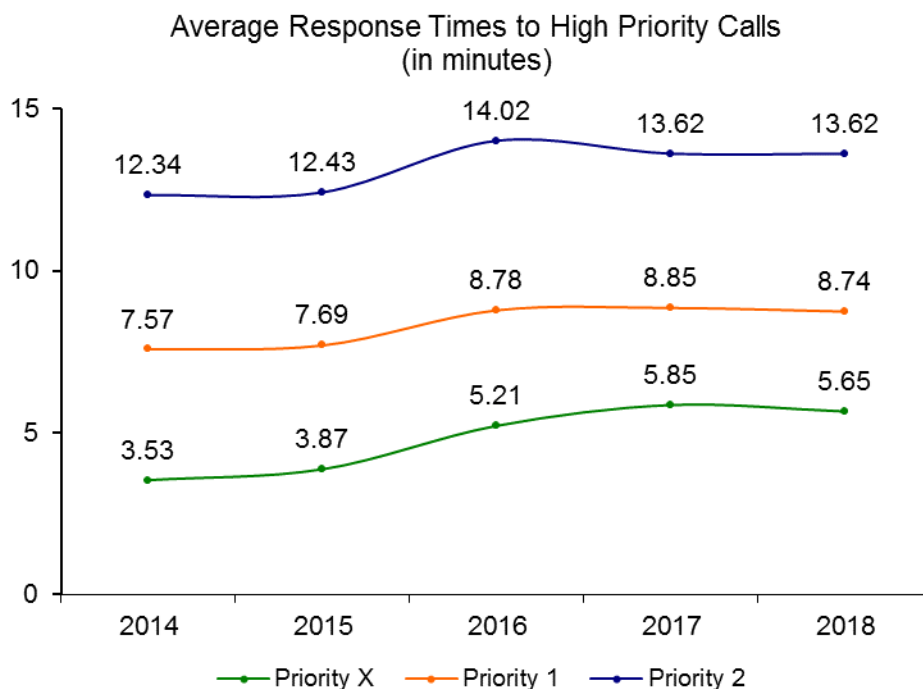
When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a “priority” based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned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

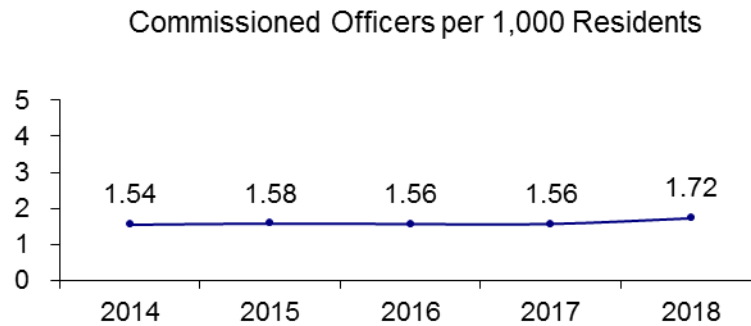


**Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD):** A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.



### Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

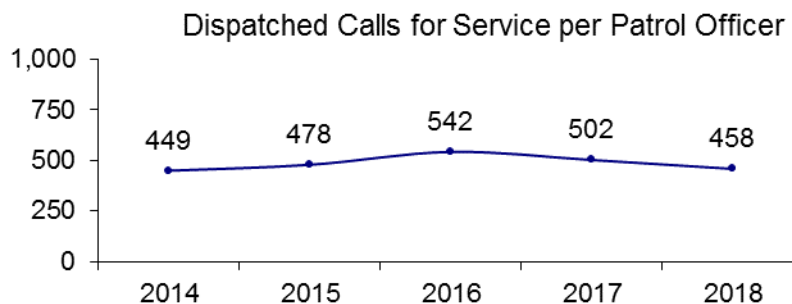
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by SeaTac for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for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



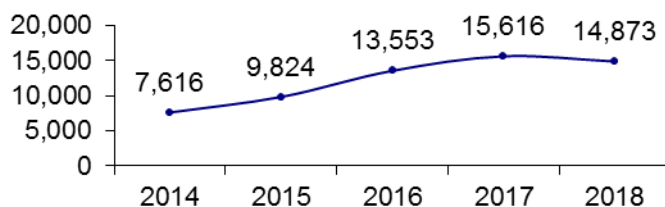
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit



### 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.

Self-Initiated Police Activity "On Views"



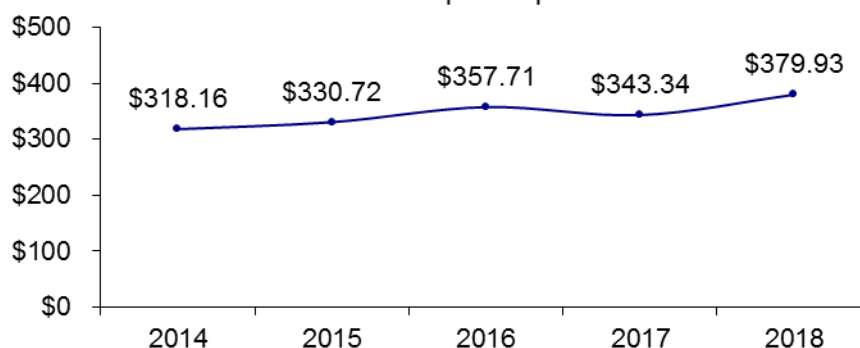
### Costs of Police Services per Capita

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.

Contract Cost per Capita



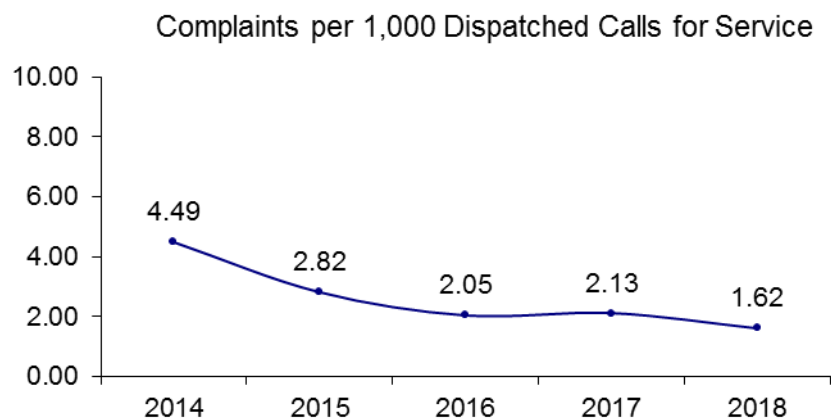
Source: KCSO Contracts Unit



### 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.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Complaints	52	35	28	28	22
Number of Dispatched Calls for Service	11,571	12,405	13,664	13,171	13,593



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations & Human Resource Units





# City of SeaTac **Police Service Data** 2018



In mid-July 2018, the King County Sheriff's Office consolidated some agency crime codes and switched from reporting crime statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program to the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). To stay consistent in reporting for 2018, statistical information contained within this report is primarily obtained from the King County Sheriff's Office Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and at times will not match what is contained in the report management system and what is reported to WASPC for NIBRS reporting.

<b>CRIME SUMMARY</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
<b>TOTAL PART 1 OFFENSES</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1546</b>
<b>TOTAL PART 2 OFFENSES</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1638</b>
<b>Officers Assaulted</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Domestic Violence Offenses</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Possible Gang Incidents*</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>88</b>

\*Information gathered from CAD and has not been validated by the Gang Unit.



PART 1 OFFENSES	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	4-Q	YTD
Assault, Hands	8	4	7	5	24
Assault, Knife	2	3	5	2	12
Assault, Firearm	4	2	2	3	11
Assault, ODW	2	3	1	5	11
<b>HOMICIDE*</b>	1	3	0	0	4
<b>Robbery</b>	0	0	1	5	6
<b>Robbery, Chain Store<sup>1</sup></b>	1	0			1
<b>Robbery, Commercial<sup>1</sup></b>	0	0	2		2
<b>Robbery, Gas Station<sup>1</sup></b>	1	0	1		2
<b>Robbery, Highway</b>	4	9	6	13	32
<b>Robbery, Miscellaneous<sup>1</sup></b>	2	7			9
<b>Robbery, Residence</b>	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Robbery, Carjack</b>	3	0	0	1	4
<b>Attempted Rape<sup>1</sup></b>	0	0	1		1
<b>Rape**</b>	5	1	5	4	15
Commercial Burglary	11	16	17	27	71
Comm Burglary, NF <sup>1</sup>	6	9	1		16
Comm Burglary, ATT <sup>1</sup>	1	1			2
Residential Burglary	18	8	29	33	88
Residential Burglary, NF <sup>1</sup>	18	12	6		36
Residential Burglary, ATT <sup>1</sup>	7	6			13
Larceny	152	223	202	204	781
<b>Vehicle Theft</b>	101	75	101	118	395
<b>Other Vehicle Theft<sup>1</sup></b>	1	3			4
Theft Boat/RV	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Arson</b>	2	1	1	0	4
<b>TOTAL PART 1 OFFENSES</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>1546</b>

<sup>1</sup> Category consolidated from August 2018 until present.

\*Homicide statistics are obtained from KCSO CID.

\*\*Rape statistics are obtained from the KCSO report management system (RMS).



<b>PART 2 OFFENSES</b>	<b>1-Q</b>	<b>2-Q</b>	<b>3-Q</b>	<b>4-Q</b>	<b>YTD</b>
Assault 4th Degree	53	59	47	44	203
Total Sex Offenses	16	18	19	24	77
Family/Juvenile Offenses	40	31	25	33	129
Forgery/Fraud Offenses	37	36	25	27	125
Commercial Vice	3	2	3	3	11
Gambling, Other	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	1	1	1	0	3
Weapons	14	17	6	6	43
All Other	84	85	66	77	312
Violation of Court Order	11	13	16	16	56
Viol Crt Order (felony) <sup>1</sup>	4	4			8
Malicious Harassment	0	1	1	0	2
Stolen Property	1	0	4	4	9
Trespass	71	73	53	56	253
Vandalism	55	83	53	45	236
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	0	0	1
Liquor Violation	12	13	7	7	39
D U I	22	18	22	31	93
<b>HEROIN, etc.*</b>	4	6	4	3	17
<b>SYNTHETIC DRUGS*</b>	1	1	3	3	8
<b>OTHER DRUGS*</b>	1	5	7	0	13
<b>MARIJUANA*</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PART 2 OFFENSES</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1638</b>

<sup>1</sup> Category consolidated from August 2018 until present.

\*Drug information is obtained from the RMS and encompasses cases cleared by arrest/charges.



DISPATCHED CALLS					
FOR SERVICE	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	4-Q	YTD
L1	463	540	587	531	2121
L2	740	753	714	797	3004
L3	912	970	887	828	3597
L4	1075	1249	1271	1276	4871
<b>TOTAL DCFS</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>3512</b>	<b>3459</b>	<b>3432</b>	<b>13593</b>

AVG Response Time	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	4-Q
Critical Dispatch X=	6.21	3.92	3.85	8.24
Immediate Dispatch 1=	8.07	8.65	9.77	8.61
Prompt Dispatch 2=	12.15	13.30	14.31	14.69
Routine Dispatch 3=	36.54	37.64	40.82	44.80

LARCENY OFFENSES	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	4-Q	YTD
D/D	3	7	3	9	22
Gas	0	0	0	0	0
APA	1	0	4	2	7
Bike <sup>1</sup>	1	5	1		7
COMD	2	0	1	2	5
Other	24	20	30	25	99
P/P	3	9	2	1	15
P/S	0	0	1	3	4
S/L	4	9	3	7	23
TFA	87	138	122	126	473
TFB	27	35	35	29	126
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>781</b>

<sup>1</sup> Category consolidated from August 2018 until present.

MAIL THEFTS	1-Q	2-Q	3-Q	4-Q	YTD
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>

