

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The San José Police Department's mission is to create safe places to live, work and learn through community partnerships.

POLICE

In 2013-14, San José Police Department (SJPD) operating expenditures totaled \$305.3 million,* 6 percent higher than the prior year and 33 percent higher than ten years ago.

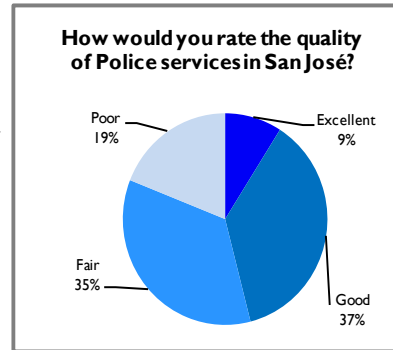
In 2013-14, there were 1,572 authorized positions in the SJPD, slightly more than the prior year. Sworn positions totaled 1,109. Of the 1,109 authorized positions, 892 were actual full duty, street-ready (this excludes vacancies, officers in training, or those on modified duty or disability/other leave) as of October 2014. The number of sworn, authorized positions per 100,000 residents decreased from 146 in 2004 to 111 in 2013.

Forty-six percent of San José respondents to The National Citizen Survey™ rated the quality of Police services in San José as good or excellent.

*The Police Department was also responsible for \$10.7 million in Citywide expenditures, including \$8.4 million for workers' compensation claims (up from \$8 million in 2012-13). Departmental operating expenditures do not include capital expenditures, federal and state drug forfeiture funds, or various grants.

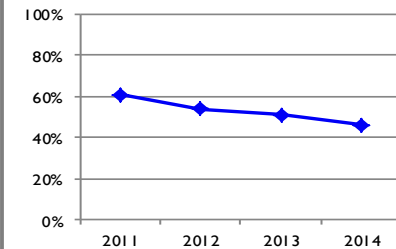
KEY FACTS (2013-14)

Police stations	1
Community policing centers (in addition, South San José Police Substation is fully constructed but opening was deferred due to budget reductions)	3
Sworn police employees	1,109
Total authorized positions	1,572
Total emergency calls	551,000

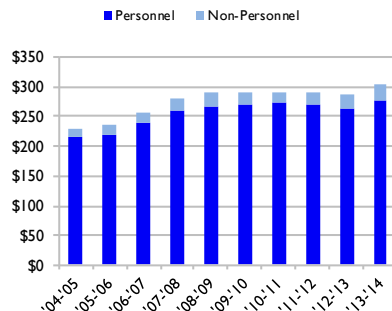


Source: The National Citizen Survey™

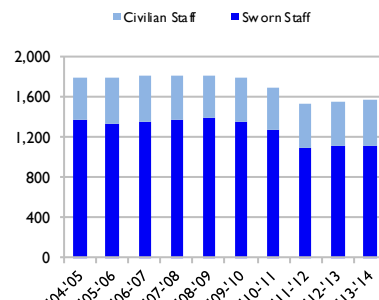
The National Citizen Survey™
% of San José residents rating police services as "excellent" or "good"



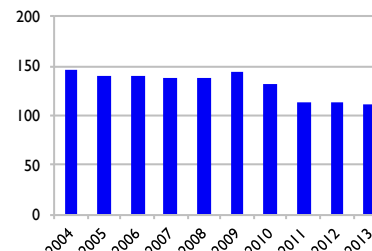
Police Department Operating Expenditures (\$millions)



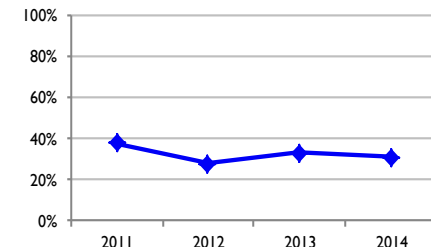
Police Department Authorized Positions



San José Sworn Staff Per 100,000 Residents



The National Citizen Survey™
% of San José residents rating crime prevention "excellent" or "good"



CRIME IN SAN JOSÉ

In 2013, there were 28,725 major crimes in San José, a 10 percent decrease from 2012 but 12 percent more than ten years ago. Major crimes include violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) and property crimes (burglary, larceny, and vehicle theft). In 2013, there were 38 homicides in San José. This was 7 fewer than in 2012 but more than the ten year average of 31 homicides per year.

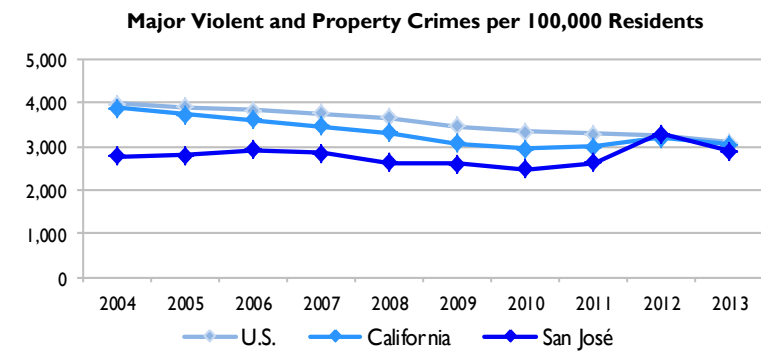
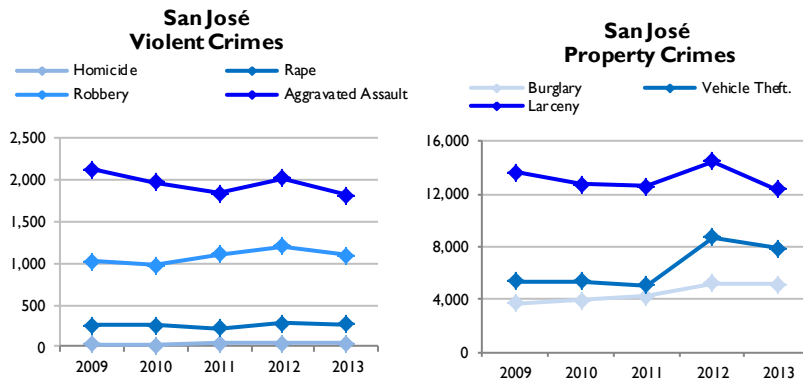
The rate of major crimes per 100,000 residents in San José has historically been below the national and state averages. In 2012, San José's rate surpassed those averages, including a 30 percent increase in property crimes and an 11 percent increase in violent crimes. However, in 2013, crime decreased and was again below the national and state averages. The decreases included a 14 percent decrease in larceny, a 10 percent decrease in both vehicle thefts and aggravated assaults, and a 16 percent decrease in homicides.

In 2013, the rate of major crimes was 2,895* per 100,000 residents, compared to 3,054 and 3,099 crimes for California and the U.S., respectively. Comparisons to other major California cities are shown in the graph below.

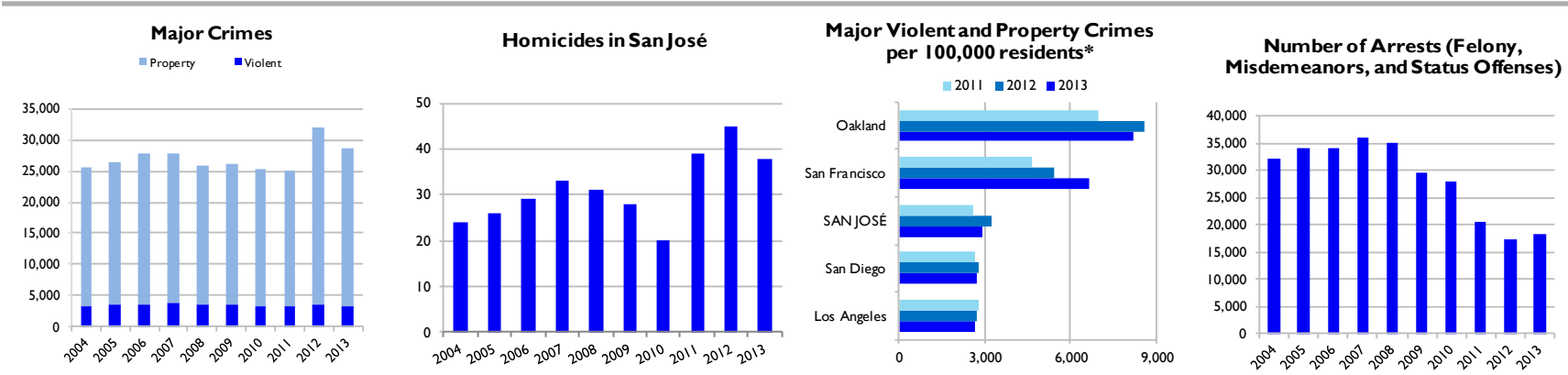
There were 334 gang-related incidents in 2013-14, of which 217 (or 65 percent) were classified as violent by the SJPD.**

* Calculated using FBI population estimate. Using California Department of Finance population estimate, the San José rate was 2,918 crimes per 100,000 residents.

** In June 2013, the SJPD modified the classification of gang-related homicide. The new classification is based on California Penal Code Section 186.22, which provides guidance to investigators regarding how to determine if a homicide was gang-related.



Sources: SJPD, CA Department of Justice, FBI
For national crime data visit the [FBI](#) web page.



* Calculated using FBI population estimates

POLICE

CALLS FOR SERVICE

The SJPD responds to emergency and non-emergency calls. In 2013-14, there were about 1,000,000 total calls for service or “field events” initiated by officers. This was about 85,000 more calls and field events than during the previous year (see graph on next page).

The number of 9-1-1 and other emergency calls increased by 21 percent (totaling about 551,000 or 53 percent of all calls). Over the last 10 years, the number of wireless 9-1-1 calls has increased from about 30,000 to about 354,000 (about 64 percent of all emergency calls).

In 2013-14, the number of non-emergency calls (e.g. 3-1-1 calls and online reports) totaled about 363,000 (about 35 percent of total calls). This was 9 percent lower than in the previous year.

Field events (e.g., car and pedestrian stops or officer-initiated calls) accounted for the remaining 11 percent of calls. In 2013-14, total field events were 10 percent more than the previous year but about 39 percent fewer than the total of 2009-10.

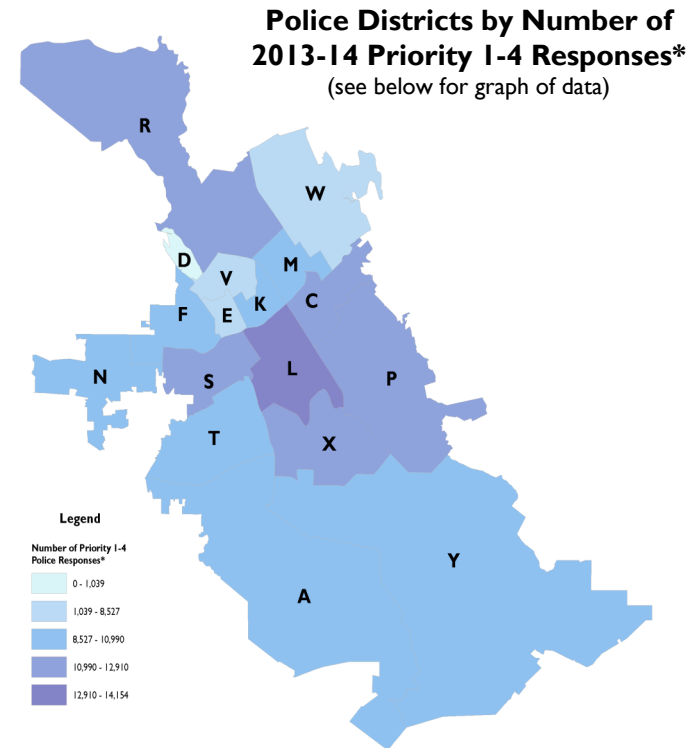
PRIORITIZATION OF POLICE CALLS

Priority 1 calls: Present or imminent danger to life or there is major damage to loss of property, i.e., large-scale incident or cases where there is an in-progress or just occurred major felony.

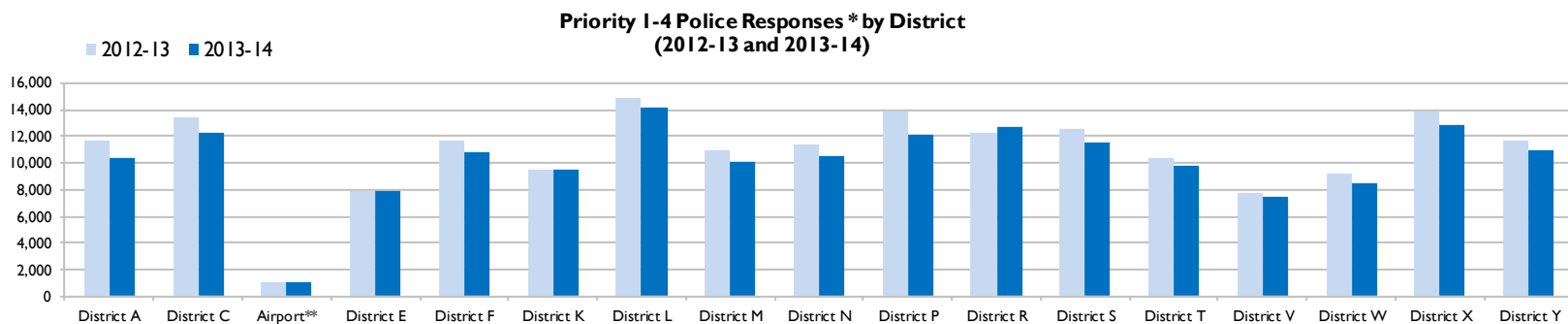
Priority 2 calls: Injury or property damage or potential for either to occur or the suspect is still present in the area. Includes all missing person reports for children under the age of 12, or at risk missing persons, including mentally handicapped or disoriented adults.

Priority 3 calls: There is property damage or the potential for it to occur. The suspect has most likely left the area. Situations where the suspect is in custody for a non-violent crime and is cooperative. Situations when a prior crime against the person occurred and there are no injuries to the victim necessitating immediate medical care and the suspect is not present.

Priority 4 calls: There is no present or potential danger to life/property and the suspect is no longer in the area.



Source: City Auditor’s Office based on response data provided by the Police Department.



* Includes only Priority 1-4 calls for service to which the Department responded; excludes duplicate calls and officer-initiated events.

** Airport is District D.

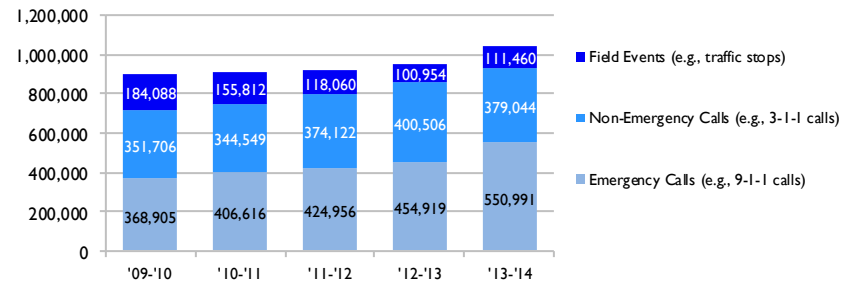
POLICE RESPONSE TIMES

In 2013-14, the Citywide average response time for Priority 1 calls was 6.7 minutes, which is higher than the target response time of six minutes but is the same response time as in 2012-13.

The Citywide average response time for Priority 2 calls was 20.5 minutes, well above the target of 11 minutes, but similar to the 2012-13 response time of 20.3 minutes. As staffing reductions have affected the SJPD, the Department has focused on maintaining the Priority 1 response times close to the target as these are calls involving present or imminent danger to life or major property loss. Priority 2 calls are those which involve either injury or property damage, or the potential for either to occur.

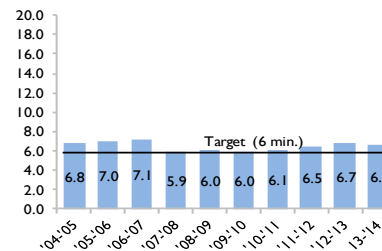
Compared to 2012-13, Priority 1 average response times by police district in 2013-14 increased in 5 of the 16 regular districts and remained about the same in two of the districts (excluding the Airport). Response time may vary across districts because of the size or physical characteristics of an area, whether there are adjacent police service areas, population density, traffic conditions, officer staffing levels, or call-taker and dispatching levels. Priority 1 average response times exceeded the 6 minute target in 14 of the 16 regular districts.

Breakdown of All Calls for Service*

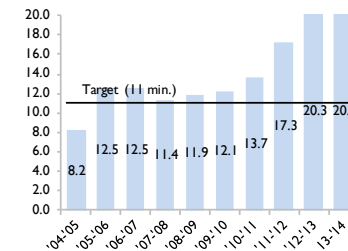


* All calls for service received, including duplicates, online reporting, and calls that did not require a police response.

Average Priority 1 Police Response Time*



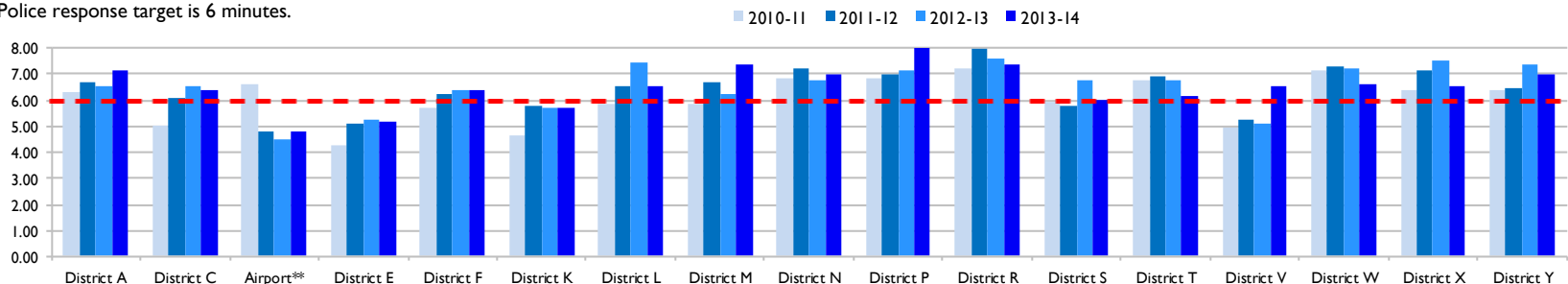
Average Priority 2 Police Response Time*



* The Police Department calculates average annual response time by averaging the quarterly average response times.

Priority 1 Average Police Response Times* (in minutes: target is 6 minutes)

Police response target is 6 minutes.



* Includes only Priority 1 calls to which the Department responded. Response time is measured from when a 9-1-1 call is received at dispatch to when the first car arrives on the scene.

** Airport is District D.

POLICE

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY IN SAN JOSÉ

The National Citizen Survey™ asked San José residents a variety of questions about how safe they feel in the City. Forty-six percent of respondents said they feel “good” or “excellent” regarding their overall feeling of safety in San José.

Respondents were asked how safe they feel in their own neighborhoods as well as in downtown San José, both during the day and after dark. Eighty-three percent of respondents said they feel “very” or “somewhat” safe in their neighborhoods during the day and 66 percent said they feel “very” or “somewhat” safe at night in their neighborhood. Twenty-seven percent feel “very” or “somewhat” safe in San José’s downtown after dark, while 30 percent felt somewhat unsafe and 19 percent felt very unsafe in downtown after dark.

Respondents were asked how safe they feel from violent and property crimes in San José. Fifty-three percent reported that they feel “very” or “somewhat” safe from violent crime in San José. Forty-one percent reported feeling “very” or “somewhat” safe from property crimes.

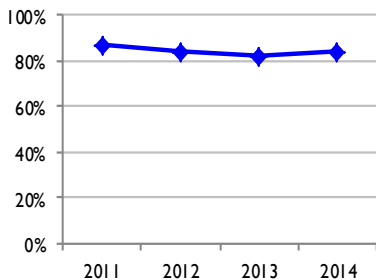
In 2014, 19 percent of San José residents surveyed said they or someone in their household had been a victim of a crime in the last 12 months. In the prior year survey of 2013, 27 percent of respondents said they or someone in their household had been a victim of a crime.

The National Citizen Survey™
95% of respondents said it was “essential” or “very important” for the community to focus on an overall feeling of safety in the next two years.

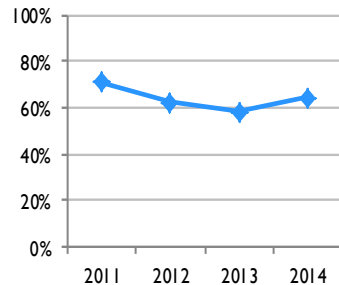
The National Citizen Survey™
 % of respondents who feel “very” or “somewhat” safe from violent and property crimes



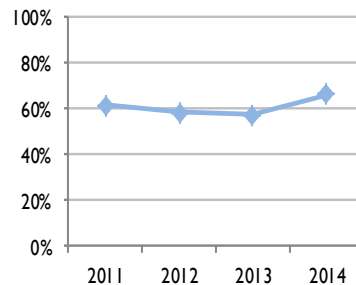
The National Citizen Survey™
 % of respondents who feel “very” or “somewhat” safe in their neighborhood during the day



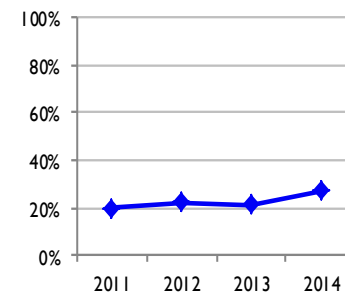
The National Citizen Survey™
 % of respondents who feel “very” or “somewhat” safe in San José’s downtown during the day



The National Citizen Survey™
 % of respondents who feel “very” or “somewhat” safe in their neighborhood after dark



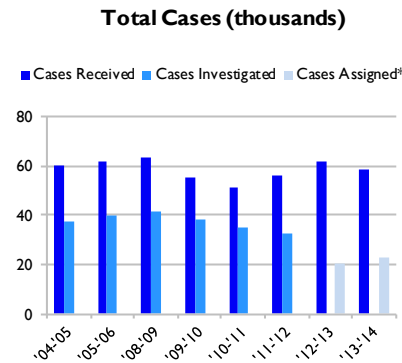
The National Citizen Survey™
 % of respondents who feel “very” or “somewhat” safe in San José’s downtown after dark



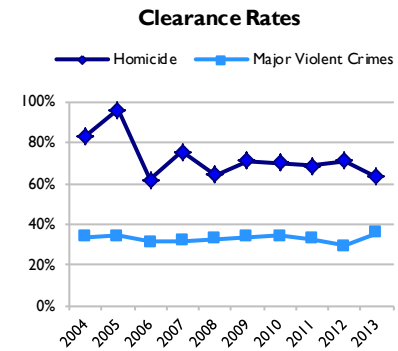
INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

The SJPD investigates crimes and events by collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, interrogating suspects, and other activities. In 2013-14, the SJPD received 58,941 cases, 4 percent fewer than in 2012-13. Of these cases, 23,135 were assigned for investigation. A case may be unassigned because of a lack of resources or because it is deemed not workable (e.g., no evidence).

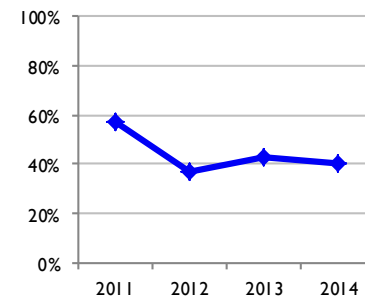
When a case is closed because of an arrest or by exceptional means (e.g., death of suspect), it is classified as cleared. In 2013, the clearance rate in San José for major violent crimes was 36 percent, compared to 48 percent and 46 percent for the U.S. and California respectively. In 2013 the clearance rate for homicides in San José was 63 percent, compared to 64 percent and 66 percent for the U.S. and California respectively.



* In 2012-13, the Police Department changed the performance measure from recording cases investigated to cases assigned to reflect the record management system classification. Cases are assigned when there is a solvability factor present.



The National Citizen Survey™
% of respondents rating traffic enforcement as "good" or "excellent"



TRAFFIC SAFETY

The SJPD provides for the safe and free flow of traffic through enforcement, education, investigation, and traffic control. In 2013-14, the SJPD's Traffic Enforcement Unit issued about 16,000 citations, down about 30 percent from the approximately 23,000 citations issued in 2012-13. Forty percent of San José respondents to The National Citizen Survey™ rated traffic enforcement good or excellent.

For calendar 2013, San José's rate of fatal and injury crashes was estimated at 2.4 injury per 1,000 residents. This is lower than San José's rate of 2.7 in 2012 and lower than the national average of 5.3 in 2012.

There were 1,359 DUIs, 8 percent more than the previous year but 36 percent fewer than five years ago.

