

Seattle Police Department
Patrol Staffing Analysis

November 21, 2025

Assessment Completed By

Meliora Public Safety Consulting

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ***10***
MELIORA PUBLIC SAFETY CONSULTING ASSSESSMENT TEAM 10

Methodology **10**

Overview and Findings **11**
THREE MAIN THEMES: 12
Theme 1: Supervision 12
Theme 2: Technology 12
Theme 3: Staffing Crisis 13
TABLE 1: Seattle Police Department May 2025 Staffing by Precinct 13
TABLE 2: Seattle Police Department Recommended Staffing by Precinct 13

Summary Recommendations **14**
SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS 14
NORTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS 15
WEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS 15
EAST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION 15
SOUTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION 15
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION 15

CITY OF SEATTLE ***16***

Crime Information **17**
REPORTED CRIME 17
TABLE 3: Seattle 10-Year Part 1 Reported Crimes, 2015-2024 17
TABLE 4: Indexed Crimes Rates for City of Seattle, Washington, Nation, 2015-2024 18
CHART 1: 10-Year Part 1 Crime Trends, City of Seattle, State and Nation 2015 – 2024 19
CHART 2: 10-Year Crime Trends, City of Seattle, 2015-2024 20
TABLE 5: Crimes Rate Comparisons with City of Seattle and Other Local Agencies, 2024 21

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT ***21***

Seattle Police Department Priorities **22**
MISSION 22
PRIORITIES 22

Organizational Structure and Responsibility **22**
PATROL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE 23
CHART 3: Seattle Police Department Executive Leadership Team 24
CHART 4: Seattle Police Patrol Precinct Command Structure 24
PRECINCT COMMUNICATION AND MEETINGS 26

Seattle Police Precincts **27**
TABLE 6: City of Seattle Population by Precinct 28

Seattle Police Department Patrol Staffing **29**
TABLE 7: Seattle Police Department Patrol Staffing FY 2025-25 29
PATROL SCHEDULE 29
MINIMUM STAFFING 32
TABLE 8: North Precinct 33
TABLE 9: West Precinct 33
TABLE 10: East Precinct 33
TABLE 11: South Precinct 34

TABLE 12: Southwest Precinct....34
AUGMENTATION....34
TWO-OFFICER VS ONE-OFFICER CARS....35
SUPERVISION....36
SUPPLEMENTAL SPD ASSETS ASSIGNED TO HEADQUARTERS....39
policy....39
PATROL OFFICER TECHNOLOGY....40
BRIEFING / ROLL CALL....41
END OF SHIFT ACTIVITY....42
PATROL WORKLOAD TRENDS....43
Administrative Time....43
Report Writing....44
Long Call Times....45
Directed Patrols and Premise Checks....45
WORKLOAD MITIGATION....46
PATROL DATA ANALYSIS....48
RULE OF 60....48
Rule of 60 – Part 1....50
Rule of 60 – Part 2....51
SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS....51

NORTH PRECINCT....53

NORTH PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS....54

Overview....54
SECTORS & BEATS....54
NORTH FIGURE 1: SPD North Precinct Sector and Beat Map....55
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE....55
NORTH FIGURE 2: North Precinct Organizational Chart....56
STAFFING....56
NORTH TABLE 1: North Precinct Staffing, May 2025....56
NORTH TABLE 2: North Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year....57
MINIMUM STAFFING....57
NORTH TABLE 3: North Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers....58
NORTH PATROL DEPLOYMENT MODEL....59
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units....60
NORTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS....60
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year....61
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: North Precinct Calls by Type and Total....61
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: North Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024....62
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year....63
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2018-2024)....64
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year....65
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category....65
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 18: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year....67
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year....67
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 6: Call Count by Type, 2018 and 2024....68
NORTH PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION....69
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 8: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2018 to 2024....69
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 9: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2018 to 2024....71
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2018 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks....72

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 11: Rule of 60 2018 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks....73
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year....74
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year....75
NORTH PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES....76
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2018 to 2024....77
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 17: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2018 to 2024....78
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year....79
NORTH PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS....80
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 25: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data....82
NORTH TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data)....83
NORTH TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing....84
NORTH TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch....84
RELIEF FACTOR....84
NORTH TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch....85
NORTH TABLE 8: Revised North Precinct Patrol Staffing....85
NORTH PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS....85
NORTH TABLE 9: Recommended North Precinct Staffing....85
ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS....86
NORTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION....86

APPENDIX: NORTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT....87

Data Cleaning and Processing Steps....89

Workload....91

Assigned Units....127

Primary Unit Response Times and On-Scene Time....168

Traffic....177

WEST PRECINCT....197

WEST PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS....198

Overview....198
SECTORS & BEATS....199
WEST FIGURE 1: SPD West Precinct Sector and Beat Map....200
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE....200
WEST FIGURE 2: West Precinct Organizational Chart....201
STAFFING....201
WEST TABLE 1: West Precinct Staffing, May 2025....202
WEST TABLE 2: West Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year....202
MINIMUM STAFFING....203
WEST TABLE 3: West Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers....204
WEST PATROL DEPLOYMENT MODEL....206
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units....207
WEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS....207
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year....208
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: West Precinct Calls by Type and Total....208
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: West Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024....209
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year....210
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)....211
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year....212

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category 212
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 18: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 214
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year 214
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 6: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 215
WEST PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION 216
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 8: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 217
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 9: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 218
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 219
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 220
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 221
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 222
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day, by Year 224
WEST PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES 224
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 225
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 17: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 226
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 227
WEST PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS 228
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 25: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 229
WEST TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data) 230
WEST TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing 231
WEST TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch 231
RELIEF FACTOR 231
WEST TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch 231
WEST TABLE 8: Revised North Precinct Patrol Staffing 232
WEST PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS 232
WEST TABLE 9: Recommended North Precinct Staffing 232
WEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS 232

APPENDIX: WEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT 234

Data Cleaning and Processing Steps 236

Workload 238

Assigned Units 274

Primary Unit Response Times and On-Scene Time 317

Traffic 326

EAST PRECINCT 348

EAST PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS 349

Overview 349
SECTORS & BEATS 349
EAST FIGURE 1: SPD East Precinct Sector and Beat Map 350
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE 350
EAST FIGURE 2: East Precinct Organizational Chart 351
STAFFING 351
EAST TABLE 1: East Precinct Staffing, May 2025 351
EAST TABLE 2: East Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year 352

MINIMUM STAFFING 352
EAST TABLE 3: East Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers 353
EAST PATROL DEPLOYMENT MODEL 354
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 354
EAST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS 355
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 355
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: East Precinct Calls by Type and Total 355
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: East Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024 356
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 357
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024) 358
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 359
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category 359
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 18: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 361
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year 361
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 6: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 362
EAST PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION 363
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 8: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 363
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 9: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 365
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 366
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 367
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 368
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 369
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day, by Year 370
EAST PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES 371
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 372
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 17: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 373
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 374
EAST PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS 375
EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 25: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 377
EAST TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data) 378
EAST TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing 379
EAST TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch 379
RELIEF FACTOR 379
EAST TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch 380
EAST TABLE 8: Revised East Precinct Patrol Staffing 380
EAST PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS 380
EAST TABLE 9: Recommended East Precinct Staffing 380
EAST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION 381

APPENDIX: EAST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT 382

Data Cleaning and Processing Steps 384

Workload 386

Assigned Units 422

Primary Unit Response Times and On-Scene Time 463

Traffic 472

SOUTH PRECINCT ***494***

SOUTH PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS ***495***

Overview **495**
SECTORS & BEATS 496
SOUTH FIGURE 1: SPD South Precinct Sector and Beat Map 496
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE 496
SOUTH FIGURE 2: South Precinct Organizational Chart 497
STAFFING 497
SOUTH TABLE 1: South Precinct Staffing, May 2025 497
SOUTH TABLE 2: South Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year 498
MINIMUM STAFFING 498
SOUTH TABLE 3: South Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers 499
SOUTH PRECINCT DEPLOYMENT MODEL 500
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 500
SOUTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS 501
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 501
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: South Precinct Calls by Type and Total 501
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: South Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024 502
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 503
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024) 504
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 505
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category 505
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year 507
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 18: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 507
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 6: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 508
SOUTH PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION 509
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 8: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 509
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 9: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 511
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 512
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 513
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 514
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 515
SOUTH PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES 516
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 517
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 17: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 518
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 519
SOUTH PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS 520
SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 25: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 521
SOUTH TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data) 522
SOUTH TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing 523
SOUTH TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch 523
RELIEF FACTOR 523
SOUTH TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch 523
SOUTH TABLE 8: Revised South Precinct Patrol Staffing 524
SOUTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS 524
SOUTH TABLE 9: Recommended South Precinct Staffing 524
SOUTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION 524

APPENDIX: SOUTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT **525**

Data Cleaning and Processing Steps *527*
Workload *529*
Assigned Units *564*
Primary Unit Response Times and On-Scene Time *607*
Traffic *616*
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT *638*
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS *639*
Overview **639**
SECTORS & BEATS 639
SOUTHWEST FIGURE 1: SPD Southwest Precinct Sector and Beat Map 640
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE 640
SOUTHWEST FIGURE 2: Southwest Precinct Organizational Chart 641
STAFFING 641
SOUTHWEST TABLE 1: Southwest Precinct Staffing, May 2025 641
SOUTHWEST TABLE 2: Southwest Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year 642
MINIMUM STAFFING 642
SOUTHWEST TABLE 3: Southwest Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers 643
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT DEPLOYMENT MODEL 644
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 644
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS 644
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 645
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: Southwest Precinct Calls by Type and Total 645
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: Southwest Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024 646
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 647
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024) 647
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 648
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category 649
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 6: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 650
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION 650
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 8: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 651
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 9: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024 653
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 654
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks 655
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 656
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 657
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES 658
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 659
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 17: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 660
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 661
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS 662
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 25: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 664
SOUTHWEST TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data) 665

SOUTHWEST TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing....666
SOUTHWEST TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch....666
RELIEF FACTOR....666
SOUTHWEST TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch....667
SOUTHWEST TABLE 8: Revised Southwest Precinct Patrol Staffing....667
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS....667
SOUTHWEST TABLE 9: Recommended Southwest Precinct Staffing....667
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION....668

APPENDIX: SOUTHWEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT....669

Data Cleaning and Processing Steps....671

Workload....673

Assigned Units....708

Primary Unit Response Times and On-Scene Time....751

Traffic....760

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MELIORA PUBLIC SAFETY CONSULTING ASSSESSMENT TEAM

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Methodology

Meliora Public Safety Consulting, LLC (Meliora PSC) was commissioned by Chief Shon Barnes to conduct a Patrol Staffing Analysis of the Seattle Police Department (SPD). Meliora PSC was asked to provide a data-driven analysis of Seattle Police Department's patrol workload and offer staffing recommendations for patrol precinct staffing based on that data-driven analysis.

In today's ever-changing public safety environment, police leaders must be adept at leading the organization through change, partnering with the community to include those with varying perspectives and examining the service delivery model through a patrol staffing analysis informed by CAD data that can be replicated in the future in order to adapt to evolving issues impacting the agency.

Contemporary police and sheriff agencies across the country are seeking external reviews of their organizations to gain an objective review and insight on improving the agency with proper staffing. This study was designed to conduct a six-year computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data analysis, analyze data provided through the department's website and by the Performance Analytics and Research team, and evaluate the department's patrol structure and staffing levels. Although patrol is part of the larger operations for public safety and quality of life throughout the City of Seattle, the patrol staffing study did not assess other areas of the Seattle Police Department as a whole. Assessing those areas could be included later as part of an organizational assessment, but are outside this scope of work.

As a result of the Patrol Staffing Analysis of the Seattle Police Department, Meliora PSC found members of the department to be professional and dedicated to their mission of serving the City of Seattle. A number of sworn personnel brought years of experience in the policing industry to SPD when they joined as lateral officers. Meliora PSC conducted the staffing study based on a six-year data analysis of available computer-aided dispatch (CAD) information examining workload, deployment, workload by hour, response time, and overall service time. Details regarding the data analysis process are contained in the Appendix with the Data Analysis Report at the end of each precinct staffing analysis. Due to the size of the agency, the Patrol Staffing Analysis is presented by precinct to address any nuances the may exist so each precinct report is followed by the respective Data Analysis Report.

Meliora PSC's team used different methods to gather information about the department from which to examine, assess and formulate recommendations. Meliora PSC collected data, reviewed policies, documents and reports provided by SPD which were used to gauge the workload and operational efficacy of patrol. In addition to collecting and reviewing information related to the agency's operational functions, we met with personnel at all levels of the department to gain insight and knowledge about their ability to provide patrol-centric services to the community.

The report that follows will highlight areas that demonstrate the department's opportunities to address the staffing shortages. The recommendations will assist SPD in attaining new methods in serving the community with higher levels of service designed to impact crime.

Recommendations may have various levels of implementation and involve funding and/or collective bargaining agreements that will take several months, and in many cases, years to implement. Other recommendations may take more planning and require multiple phases to complete. In some cases, recommendations can be most readily implemented or achieved.

Next is an overview and findings which include key highlights that identify three themes and prominent issues SPD is experiencing.

Overview and Findings

The patrol staffing study and feedback derived from the independent review of internal documents and data along with internal stakeholder interviews was examined alongside best practices and opportunities for improvement. Meliora PSC found members of the SPD committed to their public safety mission and to improving their level of service. Department members were open to the staffing study, its process, and our objective insight. Further, SPD's Executive Leadership team and Precinct Command staff embraced the idea that the analysis would assist them in taking measured steps to improve the organizational staffing that would be crucial in updating the operating strategies and approach to both internal and external customer service now and into the future.

As a result of a review of the SPD's organizational structure, processes, controls and practices, a total of three themes emerged: Supervision, Technology, and Staffing resulting in the following findings and recommendations. Most importantly, if adopted in its entirety, this approach is a strategy that can enhance the ability of patrol operations to better serve the Seattle community and implement Chief Barnes' stratified policing model.

THREE MAIN THEMES:

Theme 1: Supervision

First-line supervisors are critical to implementing the mission and goal of any police organization. Sergeants are front-line supervisors who serve in a training, guidance, and resource capacity for line level personnel. Their main responsibility is to ensure all policies, practices and procedures are followed. They are responsible for reviewing and approving police reports, supervising critical incidents, training, scheduling, and conducting administrative reviews of calls for service and community feedback.

Like many police departments, the tenure of police supervisors has decreased as a result of attrition and in some cases, a lack of desire of police officers either having the time and/or desire to take on this daunting responsibility. At SPD, we learned the average time in grade for sergeants is approximately three years, a theme we observed in conducting organizational assessments of police and sheriff's agencies across the country.

In order to mitigate this challenge, a concerted effort must be given in providing training and resources to sergeants not merely with the task side of supervision, but also in providing training and guidance in the human skills of leadership to include motivation, organizational alignment, and having difficult conversations with staff to continuously improve and meet the current challenges in the agency.

The transition of Chief Barnes and his executive team provides a great opportunity for Precinct Command to align with the Chief's policing strategy, to include more assertive leadership throughout the ranks. Setting expectations for patrol sergeants to actively lead in the field, something we learned is happening on an individual sergeant basis not as a consistent priority for all sergeants. Having sergeants in the field provides the opportunity to guide and mentor officers, especially with the relatively young tenure overall in patrol. Again, this is not something unique to Seattle PD; rather, a theme we see amongst other police agencies.

Theme 2: Technology

Technology systems are an integral aspect to a well-run police department. With the evolution of technology, many agencies are enhancing efficiencies allowing officers to become more efficient and improving time management. However, if the technological systems are disparate and not in sync, then technology can actually become more cumbersome and time consuming.

Meliora PSC noted there were two areas specific to the patrol functions where technology appeared to limit the timeliness of officer workload.

- Computer-Aided Dispatch/Records Management System (CAD/RMS): We learned the current CAD and RMS systems do not interact. Subsequently, upon completing a call for service, officers may leave the call holding in the queue so they can later refer to the notes in CAD when they are writing the related reports in the RMS system.

- Interconnectivity: The ability to log onto the system from the patrol car can be limited to internet connectivity. Staff indicated when there is an overlap of multiple units coming on duty the issue appears to be more apparent.

Theme 3: Staffing Crisis

All personnel, from the Executive Leadership, to Precinct Command to line level staff indicated the department is understaffed. Meliora PSC concurs and the data analysis indicates all precincts are severely understaffed. In order to address the public safety issues in a timely manner as well as implement the Chief's policing strategy, a concerted effort must be made to focus on frontline patrol services.

Meliora PSC was asked to provide a data-driven patrol staffing analysis. We conducted a six-year analysis of staffing and workload using the *Rule of 60*, which is explained in detail later in the report. We then applied a 25 percent relief factor to ensure the staffing recommendation took into account leave time for time off such as training, sick leave, military leave, vacation, worker's compensation, etc. Ultimately, we arrived at the recommended staffing levels for each precinct as illustrated in Table 2 below. Each precinct report includes further staffing details to include recommended staffing minimums.

TABLE 1: Seattle Police Department May 2025 Staffing by Precinct

POSITION	NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH	SOUTHWEST	TOTAL
Captain	1	1	1	1	1	5
Lieutenant	5	5	5	5	5	25
Sergeant	19	20	10	11	12	72
Officer	99	97	67	75	53	391
Total	**124**	**123**	**83**	**92**	**71**	**493**

TABLE 2: Seattle Police Department Recommended Staffing by Precinct

POSITION	NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH	SOUTHWEST	TOTAL	INCREASE
Captain	1	1	1	1	1	5	0
Lieutenant	5	5	5	5	5	25	0
Sergeant	22	22	12	16	16	88	+16
Officer	140	136	92	108	68	544	+153
Total	**168**	**164**	**110**	**130**	**90**	**662**	**+169**

NOTE: West Precinct Seattle Center Team and Bike Team sworn personnel not included in the staffing study.

Moving forward, workload should be more accurately reflected when SPD patrol personnel capture their administrative workload in CAD. As mentioned above, supervisor measures need to be implemented if directives to accurately capture all workload are applied. Future staffing analysis may show an increase in workload resulting in a need for more patrol personnel. It

should be noted that this staffing analysis was solely focused on patrol. Meliora PSC learned that a number of non-patrol units were collapsed, dissolved, and/or reassigned to patrol operations; hence, staffing shortages are highly likely in other areas of SPD outside patrol operations that are not included in this staffing analysis.

In addition to the staffing analysis and subsequent recommended patrol staffing, the department may consider exploring overtime usage and special assignment coverage to ensure patrol officers are filling those duties prior to assisting with special events.

Summary Recommendations

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Update Seattle PD Department Priorities so the policy and directives posted at department buildings are up-to-date. (Page 22)
2. Create an organizational chart reflecting the department's structure and responsibilities. (Page 23)
3. Ensure personnel management decisions at the precinct level always involve collaboration with Precinct Command to address critical areas of the respective precinct. (Page 27)
4. Invest in a GIS platform for the police department to assist in operational planning. (Page 28)
5. Re-establish and train supervisors regarding expectations on officer deployment to ensure efficient time management. (Page 32)
6. Replace the term "minimum staffing" with the term "optimal staffing" so minimum staffing refers to requirements that include potential consequences for supervisors and Watch Commanders when those levels are not met. (Page 35)
7. Set guidelines for patrol deployment of one-officer to two-officer car ratios per precinct and watch, and update regularly. (Page 36)
8. Implement a training program for acting sergeants. (Page 37)
9. Establish a supervisor development program to include leadership development, accountability, and mentorship. (Page 38)
10. Create expectations that sergeants properly record their activity in CAD (i.e., if at the station, note that assignment in CAD). (Page 38)
11. Prioritize the regrowth of the Traffic Services Unit in patrol operations to enhance traffic safety within Seattle. (Page 39)
12. Implement the data integration from the SPD CAD system into Mark43 for improved report writing efficiencies. (Page 41)
13. Address the internet connectivity issues at all precincts and take steps to improve capacity where needed. (Page 41)
14. Ensure officer briefing/roll call time is captured in the CAD system. (Page 42)
15. Establish a system to capture training, including briefing training, that takes place outside the normal online platform. (Page 42)

16. Enact practices that dictate officer activity at the end of shift, including recording of "out of service." (Page 43)
17. Review the call categories to ensure that administrative calls are not mixed with actual calls for service. (Page 43)
18. Accurately capture all officer activity in CAD, including meals and breaks. (Page 44)
19. Employ time management measurements for all officer activities including directed patrol activity. (Page 46)
20. Review false alarm response for calls for service biannually to ensure the new policy is working as expected. (Page 47)
21. Consider utilizing civilian employees (CSOs) for patrol workload mitigation. (Page 48)

NORTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS

22. Add 44 FTE sworn staff to the North Precinct: three FTE sergeants and 41 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing North Precinct with 22 patrol sergeants and 140 patrol officers. (Page 85)

WEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS

23. Revisit minimum staffing levels for each Patrol Watch taking into consideration: current staffing levels, crime trend data, sector staffing designation, and the extra requirements and circumstances specific to West Precinct. (Page 205)
24. Temporarily add four officers at DAT start times, or on an overlap shift, to free up patrol officers to handle radio calls for service. The temporary staffing should remain in effect until DAT details cease or become a permanent responsibility, in which case, a study should be done at that time to reconsider how to properly staff DATs. (Page 216)
25. Add 41 FTE sworn positions: two FTE sergeants and 39 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing West Precinct with 22 patrol sergeants and 136 patrol officers, not including Seattle Center and the Bike Team. (Page 232)

EAST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION

26. Add 27 FTE sworn staff to the East Precinct: two FTE sergeants and 25 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing East Precinct with 12 patrol sergeants and 92 patrol officers. (Page 380)

SOUTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION

27. Add 38 FTE sworn staff to the East Precinct: five FTE sergeants and 33 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing East Precinct with 16 patrol sergeants and 108 patrol officers. (Page 524)

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION

28. Add 19 FTE sworn staff to the East Precinct: four FTE sergeants and 15 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing East Precinct with 16 patrol sergeants and 68 patrol officers. (Page 667)

We have organized the Patrol Staffing Analysis report into sections for the reader to more easily understand the observations and recommendations applicable to overall patrol operations and then we provide a separate precinct report including the respective data report for each precinct. The Patrol Staffing Analysis report is presented as follows:

- City of Seattle Overview
- Crime Trends in Seattle and indexed for comparison to Washington and the Nation
- Seattle Police Department Overview and Recommendations
- North Precinct Patrol Staffing Analysis, Recommendation, and Data Analysis Report
- West Precinct Patrol Staffing Analysis, Recommendations, and Data Analysis Report
- East Precinct Patrol Staffing Analysis, Recommendation, and Data Analysis Report
- South Precinct Patrol Staffing Analysis, Recommendation, and Data Analysis Report
- Southwest Precinct Patrol Staffing Analysis, Recommendation, and Data Analysis Report

We would like to thank Chief Barnes, Deputy Chief Underwood, Assistant Chief Kibbee, the Precinct Commanders and SPD staff for the cooperation and assistance in gathering the details and research needed to complete this project.

CITY OF SEATTLE

The City of Seattle is located in King County and is part of the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Metro Area. Seattle is the 18th most populous city in the United States. The Washing State Office of Financial Management population estimate as of April 1, 2025 reflected Seattle's population estimated at 816,600; it has the largest population of cities in King County. For the purposes of this staffing analysis, Meliora PSC used population estimates based on the 2022 American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau due to the ability to reflect precinct-specific population data, that indicated the population of 750,197.

Seattle has a land area of approximately 88.4 square miles (according to Shapefiles explained in the Precinct section later in this report) bordered to the east by the Puget Sound, south of 145th Street, west of Lake Washington, and north of the Tukwila incorporated zone.

Seattle was incorporated in 1869 and is a charter city with a mayor-council form of government. The City is governed by a Mayor and nine elected Councilmembers; seven elected by district and two elected at large.

Crime Information

REPORTED CRIME

As part of the patrol staffing study, Meliora PSC reviewed reported crime over the past 10 years as reported to the FBI through the Uniformed Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The FBI UCR program has been providing crime statistics to the public since 1930. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data to the FBI's Summary Reporting System (SRS) either through a state UCR program or directly to the FBI's UCR program. After several years of working to enhance the level of detail, the FBI changed the manner in which crime statistics are reported.

On January 1, 2021, the FBI transitioned to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. It captures details on each single crime incident – as well as on separate offenses within the same incident and context for crimes including location, time of day, and whether the incident was cleared. Agencies are still reporting through the historic UCR SRS system as well as the NIBRS method.

As we explore crime in the City of Seattle, it is important to note that the following crime information only that which is reported by the community. Table 3 below reflects the actual number of Part 1 crimes reported by the community to the SPD. As noted, violent crimes are lower than reported property crimes.

TABLE 3: Seattle 10-Year Part 1 Reported Crimes, 2015-2024

TYPE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Homicide	23	19	27	32	28	52	41	54	68	52
Rape	144	254	266	292	358	301	283	311	273	352
Robbery	1,532	1,547	1,515	1,649	1,339	1,471	1,736	1,748	1,671	1,677
Assault	2,394	2,474	2,756	3,079	2,746	3,008	3,809	4,002	3,846	3,810
Total Violent	**4,093**	**4,294**	**4,564**	**5,052**	**4,471**	**4,832**	**5,869**	**6,115**	**5,858**	**5,891**
Burglary	7,677	7,666	7,805	7,985	7,210	10,427	9,926	8,765	8,490	8,756
Larceny	26,199	26,639	26,499	26,219	23,478	22,255	25,005	26,038	20,067	21,905
Motor Veh Theft	3,878	4,128	3,630	4,042	3,745	4,911	5,261	6,942	9,224	7,400
Total Property	**37,754**	**38,433**	**37,934**	**38,246**	**34,333**	**37,593**	**40,192**	**41,745**	**37,781**	**38,061**

Source: *FBI Crime Data Explorer website https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s and https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads accessed August 22, 2025.*

In order to compare communities with varying sizes, geography, and community factors crime *rates* are expressed (indexed) as the number of incidents per 100,000 population to allow for comparison. Thus, the crime *rate* may reflect a number greater than the actual crime numbers reported in a category (Tables 2 above). In Table 4, indexed crime rates for the City of Seattle, the State of Washington and the nation were examined over a 10-year period between 2015-2024. Crime trend data includes data pre and post-pandemic.

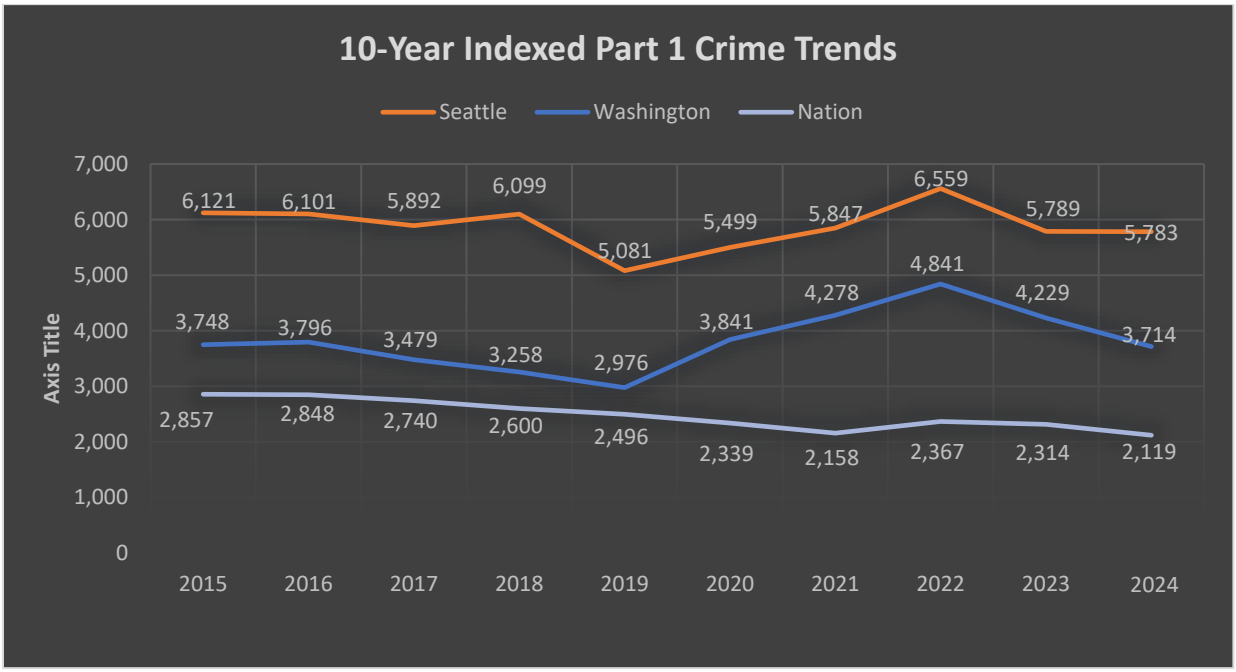
TABLE 4: Indexed Crimes Rates for City of Seattle, Washington, Nation, 2015-2024

YEAR	CITY OF SEATTLE			WASHINGTON			NATION		
	Violent	Property	Total	Violent	Property	Total	Violent	Property	Total
2015	599	5,522	6,121	284	3,464	3,748	383	2,474	2,857
2016	613	5,488	6,101	302	3,494	3,796	398	2,450	2,848
2017	633	5,259	5,892	305	3,174	3,479	389	2,351	2,740
2018	680	5,419	6,099	312	2,946	3,258	380	2,220	2,600
2019	585	4,496	5,081	294	2,682	2,976	376	2,120	2,496
2020	626	4,873	5,499	362	3,479	3,841	392	1,947	2,339
2021	745	5,102	5,847	418	3,860	4,278	370	1,788	2,158
2022	838	5,721	6,559	476	4,365	4,841	390	1,977	2,367
2023	777	5,012	5,789	461	3,768	4,229	380	1,934	2,314
2024	775	5,008	5,783	418	3,296	3,714	359	1,760	2,119

Source: *FBI Crime Data Explorer website https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s and https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads accessed August 22, 2025. United States crime data obtained from UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2024.*

To more easily view the various types of indexed crime trends, Charts 1 and 2 below are intended to show the fluctuations and trends. The line graphs are intended to reflect how the City of Seattle follows or differs from the indexed, overall crime trends across the state and country.

CHART 1: 10-Year Part 1 Crime Trends, City of Seattle, State and Nation 2015 – 2024

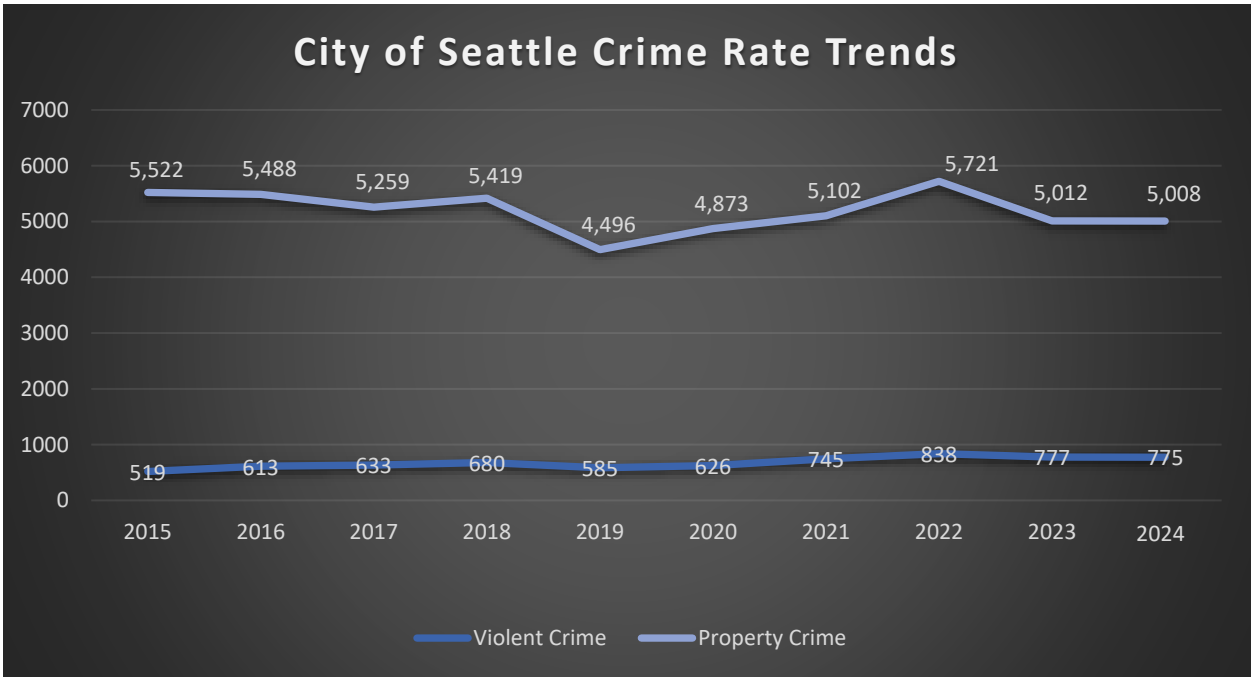


Source: *FBI Crime Data Explorer website https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s and https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads accessed August 22, 2025. United States crime data obtained from UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2024.*

As reflected in the chart above, the overall crime rates in the City of Seattle follow a similar crime trend pattern as the State of Washington; however, the overall crime rate is significantly higher than both the state and the nation for the past 10 years. From 2016 through 2018, crime trends were relatively steady in Seattle while crime trends in the state and nation were trending downward. From 2018 through 2019 there was a significant drop in crime in Seattle, Washington and the United States. From 2019 to 2022, crime has been trending upward in overall Part 1 crime for Seattle and Washington, and then from 2022 to 2024 has been trending downward for both the City and state. Conversely, crime in the nation continued the downward trend. The highest year for overall crime in Seattle was 6,559 in 2022 and the lowest was 5,081 in 2019.

In order to further explore the crime trends in the City of Seattle, the next chart will provide a visual representation of the separate types of indexed crime: violent crime and property crime. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and assault. Property crime includes burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. The crime trends include a representation of violent and property crimes before, during and subsequent to the pandemic.

CHART 2: 10-Year Crime Trends, City of Seattle, 2015-2024



Source: *FBI Crime Data Explorer website https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s and https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads accessed August 22, 2025.*

As Chart 2 indicates, the violent crime rate in the City of Seattle represented in dark blue for the past 10 years has been trending slightly upward over the past ten years. The highest indexed violent crime rate was 838 in 2022 and the lowest was 519 in 2015. In 2022, overall crime spiked in both violent and property crimes, primarily with homicide, rape, assaults, larceny (theft), and motor vehicle theft. Violent crime is still significantly higher than state and national levels. The property crime rate represented in light blue has been relatively consistent over the past 10 years, with a notable decrease in 2019 and 2023, compared to 2018 and 2022, respectively. The highest property crime rate was 5,721 in 2022 and the lowest was 4,496 in 2019. Property crime in the City of Seattle is also consistently higher than state and national levels.

TABLE 5: Crimes Rate Comparisons with City of Seattle and Other Local Agencies, 2024

City	State	Population	Crime Rates		
			Violent	Property	Total
Bellevue	WA	151,520	139	3,339	3,478
Everett	WA	111,276	265	3,219	3,484
Kirkland	WA	90,687	61	2,012	2,073
Olympia	WA	55,775	565	3,435	4,000
Redmond	WA	82,746	131	2,740	2,871
Renton	WA	103,762	339	3,313	3,652
Spokane	WA	229,529	675	4,841	5,516
Tacoma	WA	223,980	1,063	5,604	6,667
Seattle	**WA**	**760,058**	**775**	**5,008**	**5,783**
Washington		**4,964,183**	**418**	**3,296**	**3,714**
National		**340,110,988**	**359**	**1,760**	**2,119**

Source: *FBI Crime Data Explorer website https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s and https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/downloads accessed August 22, 2025. United States crime and population data obtained from UCR Summary of Reported Crimes in the Nation, 2024.*

Table 5 is for informational purposes only to provide the backdrop for crime in the region. Crime data from 2024 was used as it is the latest data available through the FBI's database. As reflected in the table above, except for Spokane and Tacoma, Seattle is significantly higher than violent, property and overall crime rates compared to most agencies in the local region, state, and nation.

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Seattle Police Department (SPD) is the largest law enforcement organization in the State of Washington and is among the largest police departments in the United States. As a municipal police organization, patrol operations are the most visible element of the department's operations and often serve as the forward-facing part of the agency having the most interaction with the Seattle community.

Seattle Police Department Priorities

Members of the SPD are guided by the below Priorities.

MISSION

The mission of the Seattle Police Department is to prevent crime, enforce the law, and support quality public safety by delivering respectful, professional, and dependable police services.

PRIORITIES

- *Reduce Crime and Disorder*
- *Employee Wellness*
- *Honor and Professionalism*
- *Service Excellence*
- *Data-Driven Policies and Practices*
- *Business Efficiency*

During the site visit, we noted the priorities listed at Headquarters are different than those included in the department priorities included in the policy manual. Meliora PSC recommends the priorities be updated and accurately reflected in policy as well as within police department buildings.

Organizational Structure and Responsibility

The SPD chain of command starts with the Chief of Police leading the department followed by Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief, Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeants, and sworn patrol officers. Per SPD Policy § 1.020 – Chain of Command:

The Chief is the overall commander of the Department.

Deputy and Assistant Chiefs command bureaus.

Captains command sections and precincts.

- *A section is a division of a bureau.*
- *A precinct is a geographical area of the city defined by boundaries.*
- *Precinct are geographically subdivided into sectors and beats. Sectors are a division of a precinct, and a beat is the division of a sector.*

Lieutenants command units and watches.

- *A unit is a division of a section. Several units may exist in one section.*
- *A watch is a set time of day when assigned personnel are on duty. A watch refers to a subcommand of a precinct.*

Sergeants command squads and sectors.

- *Squads are a division of a unit. Sectors are a division of a precinct. Several squads may exist in one unit. Sergeants may also command a detail, which is a subdivision of a squad or sector assigned a specific task.*

Patrol officer are assigned to a beat or a post.

- *A beat is a geographical area defined within a precinct. A post is a fixed assignment within a precinct.*

If the Chief of Police is incapacitated, the Department command succession is:

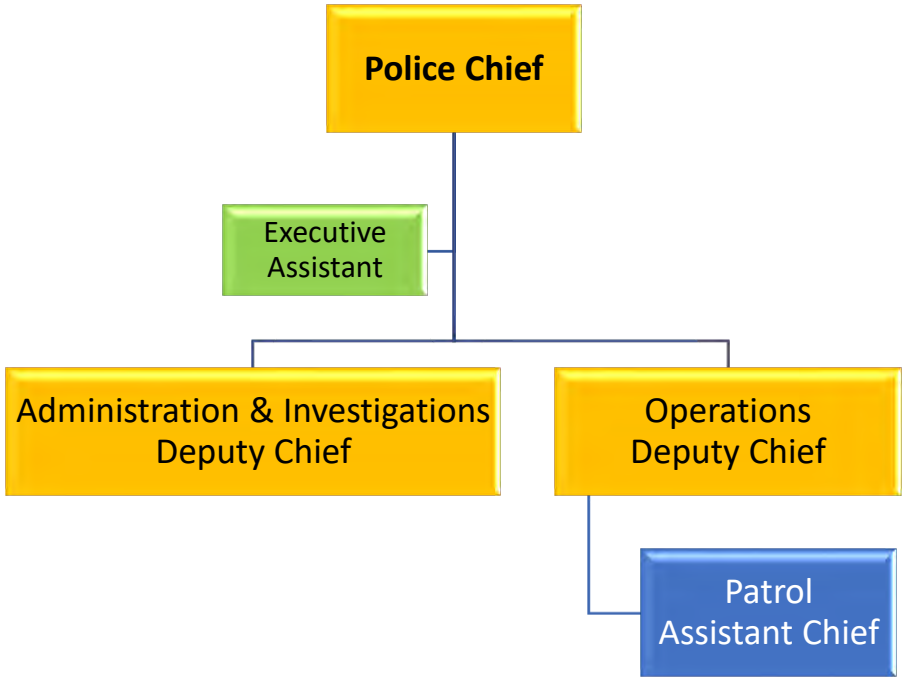
- Deputy Chief
- Chief Operating Officer
- Patrol Operations Bureau Chief
- Special Operations Chief
- Professional Standards Bureau Chief
- Criminal Investigations Bureau Chief

An organizational chart is typically a graphical representation of roles, responsibilities, and correlations between individuals within an organization. The main purpose is to illustrate the reporting structure and chain of command within the organization. Many organizations have an organizational chart to illustrate the structure and responsibilities within the department. Meliora PSC learned an organizational chart does not currently exist. In order to more clearly illustrate the structure and responsibilities of the department for the community as well as department members, Meliora PSC recommends the department create an organizational chart. We have included an organizational chart for Patrol below.

PATROL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

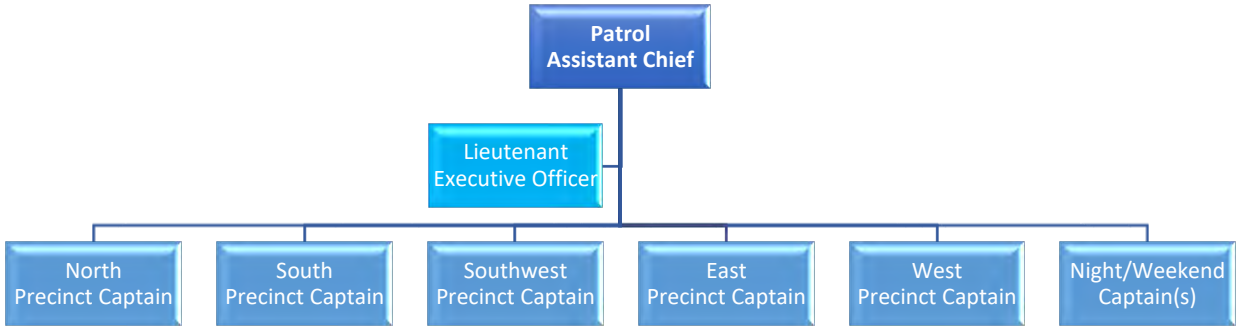
Seattle Police Department is led by a Police Chief who reports directly to the Mayor. The Police Chief is responsible for all SPD operations and accountable to the community for the deployment and actions of all SPD employees. The Police Chief has two Deputy Police Chiefs who are responsible for large sections of SPD operations. The chart below illustrates the organizational structure of the department's Executive Leadership team with a focus on patrol.

CHART 3: Seattle Police Department Executive Leadership Team



Patrol Operations fall under the command of the Operations Deputy Chief, who in turn has one Assistant Chief that directly commands day-to-day patrol operations. Reporting to the Patrol Assistant Chief are five Captains, each of whom commands a precinct. In addition to the Precinct Captains, there are three Captain positions that have no direct reports but work "off-business" hours (nights and weekends) to provide Precinct Command leadership during those additional hours. At the time of this report, only one of the three captain positions was filled; the other two were vacant. The chart below depicts the organizational chart related to Patrol Precinct Command.

CHART 4: Seattle Police Patrol Precinct Command Structure



Each Precinct Captain also has a command structure that will be outlined in each respective precinct's Patrol Staffing Analysis section.

Police organizations operate through a chain of command with levels of authority and ranks. Specific titles and duties can vary depending on the type of agency (i.e., police, sheriff). The information below regarding chain of command and personnel duties is being provided to help the reader understand organizational structure, the levels of responsibilities, and information regarding personnel. A typical rank order from line level staff to executive staff for a large agency is as follows:

- Line level staff – patrol officers
- Sergeant
- Lieutenant
- Captain
- Assistant Chief
- Deputy Chief
- Chief

Line level staff make up the majority of personnel in any police organization and are considered front-line staff. Patrol officers are on the front-line ensuring quality of life, maintaining a safe community and enforcing local laws. On any given day, a police officer in the field will perform a wide range of duties from responding to calls for service to include threats and emergencies, traffic enforcement, completing police reports, and community outreach.

Sergeants are front-line supervisors who serve in a training, guidance, and resource capacity for line level personnel. Their main responsibility is to ensure all policies, practices and procedures are followed. They are responsible for reviewing and approving police reports and arrests, supervising critical incidents, training, scheduling, and conducting administrative reviews of calls for service and community feedback.

Lieutenants are police managers who manage and oversee units within a police agency. In the case of SPD, lieutenants serve as Watch Commanders for the respective 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Watch. Each precinct also has an Operations Lieutenant who works closely with the Precinct Captain and Watch Commanders managing the precinct, overseeing precinct personnel, working on special events, and meeting with community groups; and Administrative Lieutenant who conducts reviews of policy and practice, force incidents, and community feedback.

Captains serve as the Precinct Commander overseeing all operations within a precinct. They align the precinct with the department's goals and priorities, ensure policies and practices are carried out appropriately, and are responsible for managing all personnel within their respective command to ensure the department's mission is being met. They review administrative reports, personnel evaluations, and represent their precinct in monthly SeaStat meetings, as well as patrol and community meetings.

The Operations Assistant Chief is responsible for ensuring the precincts are aligned with the department's goals and objectives, providing direction to the Captains as well as sharing timely developments within each precinct with Executive Leadership.

The Deputy Chief is responsible for all field-related activities and responses. Patrol operations are only one of the specific areas of responsibility where the Deputy Chief oversees strategies related to personnel, policing deployment models, emergency responses, as well as government activities and community organizations and events. The Deputy Chief provides direction to the Assistant Chiefs to ensure alignment with the department's goals, objectives, and policing strategies. They assess and recommend staffing, training and equipment needs as well as organizational development and changes.

The Police Chief is the highest-ranking level in the chain of command. The Chief is responsible for all police operations and directs the development and implementation of goals, policies, and procedures for the department. The Chief represents the police department in government meetings, coordinates with other City services, collaborates with regional agencies and partners, and participates in community events. They are also responsible for coordinating with other law enforcement agencies on the state and federal level.

PRECINCT COMMUNICATION AND MEETINGS

Large police organizations can be challenged by the proper flow of information throughout the department. We made inquiries about how communication flows throughout SPD patrol operations to ensure that a structure exists for the flow of information and sharing of ideas. As expected, the regular flow of communication occurs between the Assistant Chief and the Precinct Command teams, taking place through one-on-one meetings, phone calls, and emails.

Additionally, two recurring meetings take place every month:

- SEASTAT meetings take place on the first Wednesday of every month. This meeting is designed to discuss significant events and crime trends within each precinct. Each Precinct Captain is responsible for presenting their area crime data to the larger group and must be prepared to discuss crime trends in their respective areas. This is a forum where Executive Leadership and department leaders are present and can challenge the existing strategies being employed to ensure effectiveness and accountability.
- Patrol Operations meetings are held once a month, where all Precinct Captains meet with the Patrol Assistant Chief. This is a business meeting where operational changes, including staffing adjustments can be discussed.
    - We also observed that Precinct Commanders can be called into meetings at Headquarters at any time for meetings to discuss important matters.

Furthermore, the Patrol Assistant Chief will meet individually with Precinct Command as needed (typically once a month) and spend workdays at various precincts every month. Meliora PSC heard concerns that a specific direction is given to the individual precincts regarding

particular personnel movement. The precincts understand that SPD officers/sergeants will be moved throughout the organization on a regular basis. This is a standard part of staff development and is often requested by an employee. However, we also learned there were times when an individual officer would be transferred or assigned to a precinct, and the Precinct Command would not have the latitude to assign that person where needed within their operations. For instance, a new officer may be assigned to the precinct, shift, squad, and area by Executive Leadership, limiting discretion of Precinct Command, who is responsible for addressing service needs and assigning personnel to a more critical area of the precinct's operations. SPD has a decentralized system of operations and expects the Precinct Commanders to be accountable for responding to crime and community concerns. Therefore, it is important SPD Executive Leadership involve the respective Precinct Command in deployment decisions. Meliora PSC recommends personnel management decisions at the precinct level always involve collaboration with Precinct Command to ensure critical areas of the respective precinct are addressed.

Seattle Police Precincts

Seattle Police Headquarters is located at 610 5th Avenue across from City Hall. The department is broken into five precincts: North, West, East, South, and Southwest. Each precinct is overseen by a Police Captain who is responsible for patrol operations within geographically segregated parts of the community. Each of the five precincts has boundaries that make geographic sense, with most having their boundaries established by water or major highways.

The five precincts will be covered in greater detail within precinct sections of this report. In addition to the five precincts that operate out of established facilities, SPD's Headquarters building is geographically located within the boundaries of the West Precinct. SPD has non-patrol operations located in Headquarters and other facilities outside the precincts; however, this report is specific to patrol staffing and the other operations are outside the scope of this staffing study.

Meliora PSC made inquiries with SPD leadership about precinct level demographic data. Most city police departments that operate out of a central police facility rely on United States Census data to understand the various socio-economic factors that may impact the community they serve. Additionally, geographic information systems (GIS) are used to provide further context to the policing environment and assist in informing decision making. SPD is aware of US Census data that applies to the City of Seattle as a whole, but the department does not have dedicated GIS capability to understand many of the external factors that may influence policing and service delivery. Although the City of Seattle does possess GIS capability, we learned these City resources have not been extended to the precinct level and made available to police leadership. Most of the precinct level employees, including Precinct Command could not provide definitive answers regarding their respective precinct's square mileage or population information. Without these basics, they did not have specific demographic information regarding their patrol area. This is not to imply that SPD did not know their patrol area or the challenges they face. In

fact, Meliora PSC was impressed with the individual knowledge about specific neighborhoods, businesses and specific groups that were represented within their respective areas; they simply lacked official data.

Meliora PSC went to publicly available information websites to extract basic information regarding the precincts. The population by precinct is presented in the following table:

TABLE 6: City of Seattle Population by Precinct

Precinct	Area (in sq/mi)	Adjusted Population
East	8.1	105,752
North	33.5	309,668
South	18.3	95,460
Southwest	16.8	105,153
West	11.7	134,164
Total	**88.4**	**750,197**

Population counts for Seattle's police precincts were estimated using data from the 2022 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022), accessed through the **tidycensus**[1] package in R (Walker & Herman, 2023). ACS data do not line up neatly with precincts. Therefore, each block group's total population was converted to a density measure (people per square foot), which provided a way to distribute population values more evenly across space.

These densities were then placed onto a 100-foot grid and intersected with the Seattle Police Department precinct boundaries (available from the City of Seattle's Open Data portal: https://data.seattle.gov/dataset/Seattle-Police-Department-Beats-Web-Mercator-/vhna-33bt/about_data). Within each cell, we calculated population as density multiplied by cell area. These figures were then summed to calculate precinct totals.

This estimate undercounts the population. Several issues explain this undercount, including small losses during the gridding process, sampling error in the block group estimates, and slight misalignments between ACS geometries and local precinct shapefiles. To account for this, we scaled precinct totals to the five year estimate for the City.

The precinct data from the above table was compiled by Meliora PSC's data scientist using existing City data and applying overlay mapping to isolate the precincts. The numbers are an approximation, but this information as well as the additional microdata provided in a GIS structured platform would be a valuable resource. Meliora PSC recommends SPD invest in a GIS platform to assist in operational planning.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). *American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018–2022*. U.S. Department of Commerce. Retrieved from **https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs**
Walker, K. E., & Herman, M. (2023). *tidycensus: Load US Census Boundary and Attribute Data as R Data Frames and Spatial Objects* (R package version 1.4.4). Retrieved from **https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=tidycensus**

The next section of the report is designed to provide the overall context of SPD patrol management. It will strive to make recommendations to impact the overall trends observed and information gleaned throughout the organization. We have consolidated the themes noted in all precincts to avoid redundancy by repeating the same information throughout the body of each precinct's Patrol Staffing Analysis.

Seattle Police Department Patrol Staffing

Staffing within SPD is fluid with a regular flow of employees in and out of the organization. Staffing numbers today are different from those two months ago and will be different again in two months. As of May 31, 2025, the Seattle Police Department had an authorized sworn staffing level of 1,277 members encompassing all sworn positions from the Police Chief to police officers. The positions assigned directly to patrol operations are as follows:

TABLE 7: Seattle Police Department Patrol Staffing FY 2025-25

POSITION	CURRENT	VACANT
Assistant Police Chief	1	0
Captain	6	2
Lieutenant	28	0
Sergeant	78	0
Police Officer	417	0
Sworn Total	**530**	**0**

Source: *Seattle Police Department, as of May 31, 2025. Staffing numbers typically fluctuate throughout the year and may differ from staffing numbers when the report is published.*

PATROL SCHEDULE

All sergeants and officers assigned to patrol precinct operations currently work a 4/10 schedule where they work a 40-hour work week consisting of four, 10-hour shifts with three days off. Lieutenants and captains are part of a separate guild and work a 9-hour shift with rotating days off. Officers and sergeants in patrol are assigned to a watch on one of three time frames as follows:

- 1st Watch: 4:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- 2nd Watch: 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- 3rd Watch: 7:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.

Each watch has an "A" side squad and a "B" side squad that are assigned to work opposing days of the week. This creates a schedule where every watch has one overlap day. Overlap days by precinct are as follows:

- East Precinct: Thursdays
- West Precinct: Friday
- North Precinct: Tuesday
- South Precinct: Monday
- Southwest Precinct: Monday

Overlap days carry several benefits:

- Allows officer training time to take place while on duty (not overtime) and without impacting scheduled patrol staffing.
- Allows for pre-scheduled operations to address certain crime hotspots in the City without impacting normal staffing levels.
- Allows for heavy staffing levels, whereby additional officers can take time off without affecting the standard minimum staffing requirements.
- In SPD's model, assigning precincts different overlap days allows for five days per week of additional staffing within the City to fill staffing gaps or operational needs.

However, for overlap days to be effective for an organization, existing staffing needs must be adequate to meet the minimum staffing requirements. Otherwise, the overlap day allows the precinct to meet minimums without needing overtime officers to fill shift shortages. In discussions with SPD personnel, we learned that the operational benefits of the overlap day are not being experienced due to low staffing numbers. Officers reported that they are typically assigned to their regular patrol shift on overlap days, and very little additional training is realized through the current schedule.

The existing 4/10 schedule was implemented in 2023. Previously, SPD patrol operations traditionally worked a 9-hour scheduled day with four workdays on and two days off. This created a rotating set of days off, thus allowing all SPD officers and sergeants to have an occasional weekend off for family and personal needs. The change to the 4/10 schedule with fixed days off was thought to create a positive work environment for SPD officers and sergeants that gives them an additional day off every week. Meliora PSC heard mixed reviews of the 4/10 schedule change. Some officers reported liking the current schedule, while others expressed concern that, because of staffing shortages, they were almost always working at least one of their scheduled days off to fill scheduling gaps to meet minimum staffing levels.

Management expressed concerns that SPD did not have adequate staffing to meet the operational demands and shift minimums required of the 4/10 schedule. According to their internal analysis, the schedule would require approximately 100 additional patrol officers than were available at the time the 4/10 schedule was deployed. Since implementation, staffing has not improved by any significant degree to allow for the operational benefits.

Traditional police staffing across the United States comes in various iterations of an 8-, 10-, and 12-hour shift model. The 8-hour schedule is less common in today's environment, leaving most agencies with some variation of a 10- or 12-hour deployment model. Twelve-hour shifts have

gained popularity due to their ease of scheduling and the additional days off they afford to police employees. However, there are significant unintended consequences particularly with the 12-hour schedule related to fatigue, alertness, sleepiness, and performance[2]. In addition, overtime coverage presents a problem when an individual has already worked 12 hours, thus limiting additional time at work. Departments that see spikes in workload may be better suited to a 10-hour workday as they can overlap shifts for additional coverage during those busier times. Research shows that the 10-hour shift averages less overtime than the 8- and 12-hour shift schedules.[3]

The benefits of a 4/10 schedule are the overlap period of shifts where staffing is boosted to account for heavier call periods throughout the day. In the case of Seattle PD, there are overlap periods between 1st and 2nd Watch at 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. and 2nd and 3rd Watch from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. There is also an hour overlap between 4:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. when the 3rd Watch is going off duty and the 1st Watch is beginning their shift.

In Meliora PSC's analysis of SPD workload data in each of the five precincts, we anticipated seeing a staffing surge during those overlap hours. Although there is always an increase in staffing, the size of the increase varies with the combined size of the two watches.
We questioned precinct staff on this observation and learned that SPD culture and work practices are as follows:

- When a new watch starts their day, the on-coming shift is expected to handle all routine calls for service while the existing watch nearing the end of the shift tend to other administrative work such as report writing.
- The standard practice is for an officer from the old shift to remain assigned to a call for extended periods to ensure they are not dispatched to newer calls once shift overlap occurs.
- In many cases, officers will go to the station and remain there for several hours until their shift ends.

We were assured that SPD officers will always deviate from these practices and respond to emergencies such as Priority 1 calls or to assist an officer in need. We also know that not all SPD officers engage in this practice; many are compelled to remain in their patrol function and ensure service is provided. However, the practice described above is well-known and an open part of SPD patrol culture.

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[2] Amendola, K. L., Weisburd, D., Hamilton, E. E., Jones, G., & Slipka, M. (2011). *The shift length experiment: What we know about 8-, 10-, and 12-hour shifts in policing*. Washington, D.C.: National Policing Institute. **https://www.policinginstitute.org/publications/shift-length-experiment/**

[3] Amendola, K. L., Weisburd, D., Hamilton, E. E., Jones, G., & Slipka, M. (2011, March 21). *The impact of shift length in policing on performance, health, quality of life, sleep, fatigue, and extra-duty employment.* **https://www.policinginstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Amendola-et-al.-2011-The-Impact-of-Shift-Length-Executive-Summary.pdf**

We raise this issue because it impacts patrol efficiency and defeats the operational benefits of a 4/10 work schedule. It would have been more efficient to remain on the previous 9-hour shift configuration that only allowed for a one-hour overlap per watch, which is the appropriate overlap to allow one shift to brief and go into service, thus allowing the outgoing shift time to check out and go home on time.

The department is contractually obligated to the 4/10 work schedule because of labor agreements with the Seattle Police Officers' Guild (SPOG). The 4/10 schedule will be in place for several years to come unless otherwise updated through labor negotiations. However, Meliora PSC believes SPD can realize greater efficiencies and benefits on the existing deployment model with active and assertive supervision. Expectations should be re-established, and supervisors should actively monitor officer performance to ensure patrol assets remain in service, enabling effective and efficient management of all calls for service. Meliora PSC recommends SPD re-establish and train supervisors regarding expectations on officer deployment to ensure efficient time management. We recognize that with a younger work force, calls for service may take more time and thus more reason for sergeants to actively monitor and assist officers in the field.

MINIMUM STAFFING

An additional concern noted is SPDs use of the term "minimum staffing." Throughout the report we will highlight the "minimum staffing" at each precinct and provide data-driven recommended staffing levels for patrol in the conclusions portion of each precinct. It is rare for SPD to meet its own minimum staffing numbers, thereby rendering the term a misnomer for what the minimum staffing actually means, which is an optimum staffing level.

The following tables outline the staffing levels at each precinct as well as management guidelines regarding the staffing level they strive to achieve. The term "Department Minimum" is the internal recommended "minimum staffing" level. "Actual Deployable" is the fluctuating staffing level if all employees schedule to work on a shift were to be at work (i.e., full staffing). SPD has a rule that supervisors can allow up to 20 percent of deployable officers (i.e., full staffing) off work for personal reasons.

TABLE 8: North Precinct

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	11	15	9
1st Watch B-Side	11	15	9
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	20	22	16
2nd Watch B-Side	23	22	18
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	17	20	14
3rd Watch B-Side	17	20	14

TABLE 9: West Precinct

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	12	10	8
1st Watch B-Side	12	15	12
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	18	19	15
2nd Watch B-Side	18	21	17
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	17	16	13
3rd Watch B-Side	17	17	14

TABLE 10: East Precinct

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	8	8	6
1st Watch B-Side	8	9	7
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	13	12	10
2nd Watch B-Side	13	15	12
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	12	13	10
3rd Watch B-Side	12	14	11

TABLE 11: South Precinct

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	11	9	7
1st Watch B-Side	11	9	7
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	14	15	12
2nd Watch B-Side	14	16	13
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	14	12	10
3rd Watch B-Side	14	13	10

TABLE 12: Southwest Precinct

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	8	8	6
1st Watch B-Side	8	7	6
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	12	13	10
2nd Watch B-Side	12	11	9
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	10	9	7
3rd Watch B-Side	10	9	7

As one can see the actual deployable officers is often less than the department minimum. In every case, the 20 percent off allowable metric employed by supervisors is well below minimums. The only way the precincts meet the department minimum is by hiring overtime (augmentation).

AUGMENTATION

SPD uses a term “augmentation” that refers to police officers and sergeants who have signed up to work overtime in patrol to help fill staffing shortages at the precinct level. Rarely does SPD force overtime in patrol. If overtime is mandated, it normally comes in the form of “drafting” officers for special event coverage. Augmentation overtime is available at every precinct on every shift nearly every day. Augmentation is used to take current staffing and move it closer to department minimums set for that precinct/watch/squad. Supervisors have the latitude to overstaff with augmented officers up to four positions above established minimums. The rationale for four officers above minimums was not readily apparent and

shown to be somewhat irrelevant as we learned that even with augmented officers, it is still the exception to reach minimums, let alone exceed those levels. One Watch Commander shared that in the last month his shift only reached minimums six times in 30 days and four of those days were the precinct's overlap shift day with double the personnel.

The patrol staffing study will outline revised and recommended staffing levels since current workload exceeds the staffing capacity of SPD under the universally-accepted police staffing metrics applied to the department. SPD is already unable to meet current minimum staffing levels and will be further understaffed from any proposed staffing recommendations. Additionally, with the current overtime levels being utilized in the department it is a fair assessment to say that SPD is in the midst of a *staffing crisis*.

With SPD already in a staffing crisis, we feel that we should set the context for the recommendations in this report. As such, Meliora PSC recommends SPD replace the term "minimum staffing" with the term "optimal staffing." It is not lost on us that renaming a term does little to solve the problem; and we agree. However, the term minimum staffing should be reserved to mean minimum staffing with potential consequences for supervisors and Watch Commanders when those levels are not met. It is not a fair term to use in today's SPD patrol environment. We will be making recommendations that increase current "minimums" meaning that current available resources will be even further from the department's benchmark. Finally, at some point in the future, should SPD replenish its ranks to reach optimal staffing on a normal basis, then management guardrails need to be enacted with accountability if not managed appropriately.

TWO-OFFICER VS ONE-OFFICER CARS

Patrol operations within SPD come in several forms. In some cases, officers may be deployed on foot or on bicycles. But, in most cases and in all of the precincts, the model seen most frequently are officers assigned a patrol unit for call response and mobility.

Within this deployment model is a mix of one-officer and two-officer cars. There are pros and cons to both options. One-officer cars provide higher visibility with more units deployed and enhances efficiencies in those cases where a call or an investigation only requires one-officer (the other is apt to be idle with a two-officer car). Two-officer cars can also provide efficiencies with a one unit deployment containing more labor resources and two-officer cars are believed to afford a greater level of officer safety. Most radio-dispatched calls containing anything other than a static police report will often warrant at least two police officers being sent for safety reasons. Two-officer cars provide that coverage in one car while one-officer cars may allow the first officer to cancel the need for a second car if the situation is deemed safe and under control.

Meliora PSC has no concerns with SPD's deployment model in this area. Having a mix of one and two-officers cars allows for tremendous flexibility within its operational response to service needs. SPD Executive Leadership shared that in optimum situations, they would like to have a

one-officer car deployed to each beat and a two-officer car deployed to each sector to supplement the one-officer cars and be available for emergency calls where at least two-officers are needed. SPD sectors typically have three beats each. This would make the ratio one, two-officer car for every three one-officer cars.

The one to three ratio is not what is observed within the data of each precinct. This is understandable as there is insufficient staffing to fill all beats with one-officer cars let alone adding two-officer cars to each sector. Each precinct section of the report will offer insight into the actual ration observed in the data, and each report will offer an observation about what the data suggest is occurring.

Meliora PSC does have a concern with how decisions are made to determine the deployment of one-officer and two-officer cars. Executive Leadership suggested the one-officer car per beat, plus two-officer car per sector concept. Other Precinct Command stated that the deployment is left to the watch sergeants to deploy as they see fit. Within the sergeant corps it was suggested that those decisions are left to the desires of what individual officers want to do. If they desire to work alone in a one-officer car that is the way the officers will be assigned, and if two-officers wish to work together that is also permitted and scheduled accordingly. This scenario does not necessarily apply to trainees (student officers) and their field training officers who would naturally be assigned a two-officer car.

This presents an opportunity to improve how officers are deployed. In order to enhance communication and deployment determinations, SPD Executive Leadership and the Precinct Command should collaborate and define those guidelines to ensure consistency within the agency. In most precincts and with most watches, there is inadequate coverage of officers to ensure every beat is filled. Most days involved several individual beats going unfilled with the expectation that another beat unit from elsewhere in the precinct handle a service call in the unfilled beat in addition to handling calls in their assigned beat. Executive Leadership and Precinct Command should collaborate and establish the desired ratio that meets the operational needs of each precinct. The directed ratio should serve as the guideposts for supervision in making daily assignments with the allotment of available officers on the watch. It is reasonable that these one to two-officer car ratios be evaluated on a regular basis as overall staffing changes and may be different based on the respective precinct, watch, and days. Information contained in the Data Analysis Report in the Appendix can assist SPD command in making data-informed decisions regarding these nuances. Meliora PSC recommends SPD establish guidelines for patrol deployment of one-officer to two-officer car ratios per precinct and watch, and update regularly.

SUPERVISION

Police sergeants are often considered the heart and soul of any police organization. This group of employees balances the role of working closely with field operations and patrol officers and being a primary conduit for department management. Simply put, organizational directives,

policy adherence, and efforts to improve morale do not occur as intended without a strong group of sergeants who collectively support the mission.

In our interactions with SPD sergeants, Meliora PSC was impressed with the professionalism of the supervisor group. They are committed to the best service possible even with the current staffing crisis. Keeping this in mind, we will highlight some of the cultural concerns and opportunities for improvement.

SPD is in an undesirable position as it relates to sergeant experience. One figure cited to our team is that half of all patrol sergeants had one year or less in the position. The limited supervisory experience is a theme Meliora PSC has observed at other agencies throughout the country for the past several years. For SPD, this is a byproduct of high attrition at the management and sergeant ranks in recent years. We were told that promotional lists are established and depleted before expiring meaning that all candidates from a list get promoted. In years past, there were only a limited number of candidates that were promoted off lists and those were the candidates that performed the best within the SPD promotional process. We also learned that many of the current full-time equivalent (FTE) sergeants are off work for various reasons and are backfilled by acting sergeants. Acting sergeants are police officers that have been identified as showing an interest in filling the position. They are oftentimes not on a promotional list for the position and are given very little supervisory training. Acting sergeants do not have a sergeant FTO program, nor do they attend the Washington State mandated supervision course. Meliora PSC recommends a training program for acting sergeants be implemented.

Meliora PSC inquired about the professional development of the sergeant group. Frequently, a new sergeant is promoted and learns his/her new role in the form of “on the job” training as they learn how to lead a squad from other sergeants. Within one year of a promotion, new sergeants are required to attend a 40-hour basic supervisors course mandated by the State of Washington. Beyond that mandated training there is no policy directed training plan for supervisor development. However, there is training provided if and when a supervisor moves into a new assignment requiring professional certifications. Specialized training can be provided to those sergeants that proactively request additional training. Otherwise, sergeants receive the same updated professional development that all sworn SPD employees receive.

SPD has undertaken the task in recent years to provide leadership training focused on management (lieutenants and above). The department recognizes the need to implement leadership training for the sergeant rank but has yet to develop a formalized program. At the patrol level, sergeants operate in the role of a squad leader. When multiple squads are assigned to be on-duty, then multiple sergeants can be assigned to work as well. In most cases, SPD has a rule that each watch have at least one sergeant on-duty as this is done to manage requests from sergeants for time off.

Sergeants lead briefings/roll call at the beginning of a watch deployment. While the police officers may finish roll call and go in service, sergeants often remain in the station to work on

administrative matters such as payroll and other assigned duties. From the station, sergeants will respond to calls for service when needed such as to approve an arrest.

We found various levels of engagement at the sergeant rank within the department. Although some sergeants do, in fact, spend time in the field and on patrol, the norm was to remain in the station working at their desk and respond to field calls when needed. This raises some concerns:

- There is very little proactive quality control checks by sergeants arriving on random calls to assess officer performance.
- Emergency calls for service do not always receive a supervisor response.
- Sergeants are not in the field and in a position to proactively clear routine calls that have been holding for some time on the CAD screen (i.e., area checks for suspicious vehicles/persons).
- While sergeants are in the station on "administrative" duties, they often appear "available and in-service" on the CAD screen. This would make them appear to be on patrol and roaming. This will alter the accuracy of the SPD data as they should be depicted in CAD at the station on administrative duties, if that is what they are doing.

Finally, throughout this report we highlight several areas that should be addressed through assertive supervision. Most notably, sergeants should be more engaged in the time management of police officers in the field. They should be able to ensure officers are not spending too much time on service calls, that there are not too many units on individual calls, and officers are not congregating in the station on reports when calls are holding. There are a number of specific recommendations related to patrol time management. However, we also believe that SPD should invest in supervisor development. Meliora PSC recommends SPD establish a supervisor development program to include leadership development, accountability, and mentorship. Meliora PSC also recommends SPD establish expectations that sergeants properly record their activity in CAD (i.e., if at the station, note that assignment in CAD).

We included this recommendation not only because the extended available time may impact the overall data assessment, but also because documenting supervisor workload is important to ensure proper sergeant staffing. Many agencies have overloaded patrol sergeants with administrative duties, everything from low level employee investigations to random audits of body camera footage. This evolution in other agencies has reduced field supervision and, in some cases, led to department scandals and misconduct due to lack of supervision. Thus far, we learned that the actual administrative responsibilities of a SPD sergeant are not overwhelming. However, if additional duties are added, those should be tracked to ensure sergeants have adequate time for field audits of patrol work and proactive supervision and mentorship while on-duty.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPD ASSETS ASSIGNED TO HEADQUARTERS

SPD has five individual patrol precincts that operate independently. However, each precinct is largely limited to basic patrol operations. Within the larger structure of the organization there are a limited number of specialized units that move throughout the City to provide additional assistance. Those centralized units include the following:

- Traffic – SPD downsized this unit significantly and traffic services have been impacted as much as any single unit. What was once a robust unit of officers in cars and on motorcycles that would engage in targeted enforcement designed to improve traffic safety is now a small unit of motorcycle officers that perform limited enforcement efforts for the precincts and are more often engaged in special events.
- Police K-9 Units
- Investigations
- Special Response Teams (SWAT)
- Telephone Reporting Unit (TRU)

Meliora PSC believes that all police units are an important element of quality service delivery in any police department. Although the Patrol Staffing Analysis is focused on patrol deployment levels within the precincts, we heard many comments during our site visits about the lost capacity of traffic services, including the lack of any meaningful structured and data-driven enforcement to the accident investigation capacity that is minimized with the current capacity of Traffic Services. Additionally, in the respective precinct data reports we note that traffic-related issues and concerns are among the largest single driver of work in patrol.

The patrol staffing study will provide recommendations for proper patrol staffing as well as offer some insight on where the need is greatest as SPD replenishes its ranks. We are not doing an assessment of Traffic Services at this time and cannot speak to their actual workload or official deployment structure. However, we believe that it will be important for SPD to also prioritize the regrowth of the Traffic Services Unit to the benefit of patrol operations and enhanced traffic safety within Seattle. Meliora PSC recommends SPD also focus growth to the Traffic Services Unit in addition to the patrol staffing recommendations that will be included in this report.

Although not part of the Seattle Police Department, the Community Assisted Response and Engagement (CARE) is a separate public safety department that handles police dispatch services and mental health response. This department was not part of the patrol staffing study.

POLICY

The Seattle Police Department maintains its own unique and personalized policy manual. As part of this review, Meliora PSC reviewed many of the policies that were related to patrol operations. Most of the policies were related to procedural issues and appeared to be contemporary. There were some exceptions such as:

- Policy 5.090 – Dated 2003 references an old scheduling system that no longer applies to SPD operations.
- Policy 5.100 – Dated 2010 references a "Duty Officer" position that is no longer part of SPD operations.

In both cases, SPD informed Meliora PSC the policies were being reviewed and updated with current information.

In our experience, policy manuals can be time-consuming assignments that often require a significant contribution of labor to ensure they are current and updated with contemporary information and procedures. Oftentimes, one policy update may impact another policy that was not under review leaving an agency with inconsistent verbiage and, in rare cases, conflicting information. Meliora PSC has often recommended that agencies consider utilizing a policy subscription service. These services provide legally vetted, state specific and industry best practice language policies that are automatically updated when necessary and provide an attestation process ensuring that all employees have received a policy update and are required to demonstrate proficiency and understanding of the practical application of policy.

We discussed the use of a policy subscription service with SPD and learned that the department had determined that such a service was not a best fit for their operations at this time. Based on the fact that most SPD policies we reviewed appeared to be contemporary, we will not make a recommendation to evaluate a subscription service but encourage SPD to conduct regular internal reviews to consider such a service if the need arises in the future.

PATROL OFFICER TECHNOLOGY

Modern day police departments are immersed in technology that was unavailable to previous generations of officers in the profession. We found that SPD patrols officers were well equipped with modern technology and on par with most agencies around the United States. SPD officer technology includes the following:

- Seattle PD is a user of Axon technology that integrates body worn cameras, in-car camera technology (including back seat cameras) and electronic control devices (aka: tasers). This type of integrated suite of Axon products allows technologies to sync together for efficient access and storage.
    - Axon technologies has a newer technology that also integrates into the above systems. "Draft One" is an AI-based report writing software that analyzes existing camera footage for the officer and produces a narrative report based on that analysis. The technology still requires officer review and edits but is showing promising results in efficiency, potentially reducing report writing time by 60 to 80 percent. It is recognized that many agencies are reluctant to adopt AI technology and many have policies against its use. In addition to training the agency on its use, the integration of this technology would require collaboration with the district attorney and courts. Seattle PD is not using this technology.

- SPD uses Mark43 for automated police reporting. The officers we spoke with about this technology appeared satisfied that the technology. However, the lack of the CAD and RMS systems being integrated creates the need for staff to log off one system and log into another in order to complete their reports. This lack of efficiency results in extended and unnecessary workload based on a system and process that is not integrated.
    - All police reporting in SPD requires typed reports. As stated above, SPD is not using AI technology and does not use dictation as an alternative to typing reports.
    - Although Mark43 satisfies the officers needs for report writing, the system does not integrate properly with the SPD CAD system. This means that call data in CAD is not automatically imported into the software allowing for operational efficiencies in report writing. Consequently, this slows the report writing process for officers. SPD often uses a CAD tool call "Call Handled" status. This is where an officer completes a call but is not ready to complete the report yet. The call will go back into the holding queue until the officer 'reopens' the call to gather the CAD data for the police report. This practice is artificially extending call times thereby giving the impression of inefficiency. We have critiques of SPDs report writing processes (time management when returning to the police station) but believe that the CAD/Mark43 data integration should be prioritized to assist in officer efficiencies.
- All SPD patrol units appeared well equipped. Although the units have robust in car computer terminals we found, with the exception of North Precinct, SPD officers rarely use those computers in most of the precincts for police report writing. Unless a report is very short and requires minimal detail, officers regularly opt to return to the police station to complete reports on fully functional desktop computers. There are many benefits to this practice such as better ergonomics, larger screen space to review BWC footage and officer safety benefits. However, the practice also comes with potential workload inefficiencies that we will discuss later in this report.
- Internet connectivity is challenging at some precincts, especially when units are logging into CAD at the beginning and end of shifts. Ensuring there is tech support to review and manage these internet usage peaks is a key for the efficient use of patrol officers' time.

Meliora PSC recommends that SPD prioritize the data integration from the SPD CAD system into Mark43 for improved report writing efficiencies. Meliora PSC also recommends the internet connectivity issues be reviewed at all precincts and steps taken to improve capacity where needed.

BRIEFING / ROLL CALL

All SPD patrol precincts have a beginning of watch briefing/roll call that is led by a police sergeant. Similar to most police agencies, those briefings consist of a roll call, beat assignments and a discussion of any relevant policing matters that may be important to the watch (be on the look-out, wanted persons, significant events, debriefs, etc.).

Meliora PSC learned that officers attend briefings that typically last about 20 minutes, gather their gear, possibly handle administrative matters in the station, and make their way to a patrol unit where they log into CAD. An efficient officer with no administrative duties may be logged into CAD and in service within 20-30 minutes from the start of their shift. However, we also learned that many other activities may take place including officers performing personal business. This is not uncommon but it does not appear to be strongly monitored by SPD supervision. This is potentially problematic in two areas:

- There is no work record captured in CAD for briefing time or administrative time in the station at the beginning of the watch.
- There is no record of which officers are failing to go into service promptly since they do not appear on a dispatch screen until they log into the CAD system.

SPD could alleviate this potential efficiency concern by ensuring that a shift roster is sent to dispatch when officers enter briefing/roll call, and ensuring that officers are manually logged in by a dispatcher and shown "busy" at the police station in briefing. When officers do go into service they can pair up with their existing callsign and go into service. This will allow briefing and activity following briefing to be captured as work and will allow supervision to inquire why an officer may be in the station for longer than expected after briefing. This will enhance accountability, efficiency and build a more accurate database of officer workload. Meliora PSC recommends that SPD take steps to ensure officer briefing/roll call time is captured in the CAD system.

Meliora PSC also inquired about training that takes place in briefing. Briefings are a common platform for agencies to provide small scale trainings to the patrol workforce. SPD is no exception and advised that officers and sergeants provide some type of training on a regular basis in briefings. But this training is never captured or recorded in department records.

SPD does have a robust online training platform that accurately captures professional updated training received by all employees, except training that is provided in briefing. SPD would be wise to implement a training system that records details about the training, participants and trainer, key points, and learning verification to ensure that training records are maintained for all training including training not assigned by the Training Unit. Meliora PSC recommends that SPD capture training, including briefing training, that takes place outside the normal online platform.

END OF SHIFT ACTIVITY

Capturing workload at the beginning of a shift is important but understanding the efficiencies that take place as a watch is ending is also important. It is not uncommon in policing for departments to expect their officers to remain available and in service until a specified time near the end of a shift. Meliora PSC learned that this process is not actively managed at SPD. We learned that existing culture reinforces the practice of an officer remaining "busy" later in their shift. Officers may very well be busy completing reports from earlier in their shift or doing

some type of important business but this practice is not managed. Therefore, SPD is likely missing some in service time from officers when unnecessarily showing busy, which can impact service delivery and response times. In many agencies, sergeants are expected to manage this process and ensure that officers remain in service to the greatest extent possible, oftentimes being required to approve when officers go out of service to the station for report writing. Many agencies also have policies that direct when an officer comes into the station at the end of their shift for a debrief period (usually 30 minutes). Meliora PSC recommends that SPD enact practices that dictate officer activity at the end of shift, including recording of "out of service."

PATROL WORKLOAD TRENDS

As the individual precincts are analyzed in this report there will be a robust presentation of data that outlines the workload recorded by SPD patrol officers and patrol sergeants. Within those data sets are several reoccurring observations and commonalities that are connected to the Seattle way of doing business. Rather than repeat those observations with explanations in each of the Data Analysis Reports, we will address them here with recommendations that apply to SPD patrol operations across all precincts.

Administrative Time

Patrol work can be divided into three primary categories: field-initiated work, community-initiated work, and administrative work. Field-initiated work is typically proactive officer engagement and can include crime control measures undertaken by patrol officers during their shift. Community-initiated work is the response to calls for service. Administrative work is activity that is undertaken in the course and scope of an officer's day that must be done. This can include report writing, breaks, community meetings, briefing and even nuanced matters such as vehicle and/or equipment maintenance.

SPD data is very light on recording administrative work. Meliora PSC did observe some administrative activity that was contained within the categories of field-initiated and community-initiated work, but we did not see the activity level we expected to see. Nowhere within the datasets were breaks captured. Breaks are contractually obligated time to an officer for mealtime, gym time or personal business and should be accounted for when determining the remaining labor time for actual police work. SPD advised that meal and break codes are regularly used (931 and 932); however, that data did not appear as workload. We also learned that oftentimes an officer will eat their lunch while at the police station "busy" on a call. It would be more appropriate to have the officer clear from their initial call and then call out on a break so they are accurately capturing the actual types of workload.

The administrative time that was captured appeared to be mislabeled within the CAD system. There are call categories such as foot beats, stadium duty, welfare checks, open building checks and ERT/Hostage calls classified into administrative time. These times should be more appropriately labeled elsewhere as some type of actual work, not administrative duties. Meliora PSC recommends SPD review the call categories to ensure that administrative calls are

not mixed with actual calls for service. Meliora PSC also recommends SPD take steps to accurately capture all officer activity in CAD, including meals and breaks.

Report Writing

In the area of report writing, SPD has a practice of returning to the police station while assigned to a call to complete any necessary reports associated with that call. Being assigned to the call in question is a good practice as it captures the workload of reporting writing with the actual call. This is effective in understanding the labor associated with certain call types. However, in general it may not be an efficient practice as officers should remain in the field when patrol times are busy.

There is a normal past practice in policing where officers completed police reports in their patrol unit. This practice was commonplace before in car computers were the norm in policing but is becoming less common in today's environment, even though departments have invested in technology that allows officers to complete all of their work in the unit's mobile computer. We did note that officers in some precincts did opt to write some reports in the car, typically shorter reports. However, for more complex cases, they also wrote reports in the station where resources were more readily available.

There are acceptable reasons that officers prefer to write police reports in the station:

- Full size computers, often with multiple screens make the process more efficient, especially in today's environment where officers may have BWC footage on one screen while writing the report on another screen.
- Ergonomically, office chairs are more comfortable than the twisting position required to write a report in the front seat of a patrol unit. Officers are also able to remove their tactical vest carrier while in the station as removing the weight at various times during their shift is a comfort issue.
- Report writing in the station where an officer can relax is deemed safer than report writing in a car where an officer has limited ability to be aware of what is happening around them while occupied with the computer.

Because of these reasons we are seeing more and more officers/departments engage in this practice as technology in policing increases in complexity and capability. However, it has been a historical cultural norm in Seattle that pre-dates the emergence of technology. Although we are not going to recommend the practice be ended, we do feel that SPD would benefit through supervisor development to ensure that officers only come into the station when it is operationally appropriate. Many departments have elected to have supervisors approve an officer going to the station for any extended period of time such as report writing. And, we should point out that many agencies still have cultural expectations that reports are completed in the patrol unit.

Long Call Times

There is a general trend observed in SPD data of calls being held open for long periods of time. These calls, when averaged out over the six years of data, are significantly longer than we would normally see in a police department. Meliora PSC believes there are several reasons that contribute to this occurrence. One is that SPD has its culture of returning to the police station to write police reports either immediately after the call or later in the shift but "reassigned" to the call. This can be viewed as a positive attribute as the work associated with a call is attached to the call versus an arbitrary category of "report writing time." We have highlighted concerns that it is not the culture of SPD supervision to manage these officer times or long call times.

Next, we learned that SPD officers often put a call into "handled" status once they clear the original scene. The call will go back into the pending queue while the officer does other work. Later in the shift the officer reopens the call to complete final tasks, such as report writing. Within the CAD system the time measurement is call creation to call closed thereby capturing the handled status. We believe this has altered some total call times.

Finally, there other cultural practices that extend police call times. We learned that officers will often eat lunch while attached to a call and we learned there are times that officers remain on a call while watching to see what other calls need attention on the CAD screen. We are told they will clear for emergency calls but will remain "busy" if lower priority calls are waiting. Meliora PSC does not believe that SPD officers are not doing their jobs or avoiding work. Quite the contrary as we observed a very busy workforce performing their duties under challenging circumstances. But, many of the above incidences are occurring as part of an SPD cultural norm. Some of these practices should be amended to increase efficiency, accuracy and accountability. This again is only going to be modified through SPD Precinct Commands collaborating on the clear expectations, and unified change in supervisory expectations and active management of call time.

Directed Patrols and Premise Checks

SPD utilizes a "directed patrol" and "premise check" category in the department's CAD system as part of a crime reduction strategy. There are typically patrol units on every watch in every precinct that are designated as "power units." These units are deployed as patrol units that are assigned to be proactive. They often manage their shift by calling out at a specific location with the above call types and remaining on that directed patrol until they either get dispatched to a priority call or self-dispatch themselves on another activity. This can result on them being on one directed patrol for hours at a time. Although they may be performing many tasks within that assigned area (pedestrian stops, foot patrols, etc.) it only appears in CAD as one long incident. This practice may be inflating actual busy time in CAD. In reality, the officers can also be considered as being available on patrol during these periods of time.

Meliora PSC understands the strategy of deploying officers into specific zones as a crime control/crime reduction strategy. However, we question the practice of using a patrol officer in

a "busy all day" status for these purposes. We also question the need to have them remain on these directed patrols indefinitely as evidence typically suggests that strategic and time deployment is effective[4].

The concerns noted with this practice go hand-in-hand with the issues raised in many other SPD practices; the lack of time management expectations being one of them. There are strategies that can be employed to reduce unnecessary long call times in any category. First, establishing consistent expectations with SPD Executive Leadership and then reiterating those expectations within the SPD workforce should be a priority. The department may wish to consider using a feature present in many CAD systems that triggers an alert whenever a unit has been on a call for a certain call length. For instance, SPD Precinct Command may assign proactive patrol units to a directed patrol but have instructions to limit the time on those calls to 20 minutes. Once the 20 minutes elapses in the CAD system, a reminder is triggered to either follow up with the officer or notify a supervisor. It may be prudent to continue that call for a longer period of time in some cases, but in most it will likely be appropriate to clear the call and return to regular in-service duties.

Second, SPD may wish to modify its CAD viewing features on the in car computers. Prior to computers being in patrol units, patrol officers did not know what calls were holding. The ability to see calls in queue can bring about response efficiencies and encourage beat accountability. It can also improve officer safety by allowing officers to always know what is being reported in their area (i.e. suspicious or violent suspects). But, as we heard in SPD's case it can also be abused if officers are "shopping" calls and remaining busy in CAD to avoid taking a call they do not want to handle. SPD should seek a solution that works for the agency, and time management measures should be employed within the patrol division. Meliora PSC recommends that SPD employ time management measurements for all officer activities including directed patrol activity.

WORKLOAD MITIGATION

The intent of the patrol staffing study is to evaluate the workload levels of SPD patrol units and provide recommendations on appropriate staffing levels for the division. The individual precinct data reports will provide a great deal of information on existing workload activity. The section above provided insight into potential workload efficiencies that SPD may consider to reduce or better manage workload. That said, any discussion about workload should also include how to potentially mitigate some workload.

In our discussions with SPD management, we learned that some workload mitigation measures have been employed in recent months/years. Burglary alarm calls are a well-known driver of

[4] Koper, C. S. (1995). Just enough police presence: Reducing crime and disorderly behavior by optimizing patrol time in crime hot spots. *Justice Quarterly*, *12*(4), 649–672. **https://doi.org/10.1080/07418829500096231**

police work. Research shows 94 to 98 percent of alarms are false[5] and the byproduct of faulty systems or user error.

Many agencies choose to enact a policy that involves a municipal policy (law) requiring that alarms be permitted and then have restrictions on a police response. Typically, an agency will allow one to two responses per year before additional false alarm responses are charged to the permit holder and/or a response is denied.

SPD implemented a false alarm limited response policy in 2024. The intent of the policy is to limit SPD response to only 'verified' alarms. Since the alarm response change occurred last year, there does not appear to be the expected drop in false alarm calls; however, the implementation of the new limited response policy is in its early stages. Each precinct typically response to thousands of these calls per year. We understand that the results of a limited response policy may not been seen until this year (2025), but many of the patrol officers we spoke with stated that they felt they were still responding to alarm calls. SPD should follow up and ensure that the policy is working as intended and being followed by the dispatch center as expected. Ongoing reviews should take place twice per year to assess if alarm response calls are decreasing. Meliora PSC recommends the false alarm response for calls for service be reviewed biannually to ensure the new policy is working as expected.

We also learned that SPD intentionally employs a "priority response only" at certain times when patrol gets busy and workload spikes. When this occurs, Priority 1 calls receive a normal response while many Priority 2 calls will only receive a delayed response. Priority 3 calls are either going to receive no response at all or a call may wait hours even a day for an officer. Many of these delayed responses are reflected in the precinct response time reports. This type of modified response strategy is employed in many busy agencies. It does increase efficiencies by pushing aside less-pressing matters. But, it runs the risk of alienating a community that rarely, if ever, call the police for assistance and then gets no response when they do call.

SPD does have an online reporting portal where citizens should be able to have certain matters documented to satisfy an insurance report or personal need. There is also a robust Telephone Reporting Unit and precinct clerk officer program at the front desk that, when in operation, can mitigate some patrol workload.

SPD does employ a small number of community service officers (CSOs) who are deployed to the individual precincts. They are primarily used in a support role within the precinct to provide assistance to precinct personnel when needed. Across all precincts we found they were used in various capacities, but we also found there was some ambiguity in their intended purpose. Many agencies use CSOs to mitigate patrol workload. They can assist on calls for service in place of a police officer, conduct traffic control at accident sites, and in many cases, they are used for taking non-hazardous police reports. SPD does not use CSOs for report taking, thereby missing

[5] Sampson, R. (2011, August). *False Burglar Alarms 2nd Edition.* **https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GOVPUB-J36-PURL-gpo23814/pdf/GOVPUB-J36-PURL-gpo23814.pdf**

an opportunity to offset some those Priority 3 calls not receiving a police officer response. Reasons cite ranged from an interpretation from SPD administration that civilian employees could not be used to perform work normally performed by sworn officers to concerns over opposition from SPOG. Meliora PSC understands that there are underlying reasons for many practices, but we feel that it is important that SPD reconsider this position and utilize a civilian workforce for additional call mitigation. We also are cognizant that this is a matter to be addressed through labor negotiations. Meliora PSC recommends SPD consider utilizing civilian employees (CSOs) for patrol workload mitigation.

PATROL DATA ANALYSIS

Meliora PSC's data scientist worked with the Seattle Police Department to extract department CAD data with the purpose of building a workload profile for every shift and precinct in the department. As such individual data reports for each of SPD's five precincts are included in the Appendix of each precinct Patrol Staffing Analysis report. We produced several iterations of these data reports as continual refinements were made to ensure the data presented is as accurate as possible. We specifically focused on identifying the right SPD employees by callsign assigned to each precinct for the analysis. We did this because we found that SPD had considerable crossover with officers from one precinct calling out in other precincts with some type of assignment. This was especially prevalent in the West Precinct with the jail, courthouse and Headquarters.

As with any analysis based on data, there are always concerns noted with the accuracy of the data. In the end, the data output is only as good as the data input. We do highlight some areas of SPD data that is incomplete:

- Sergeants are not accurately recording their activity in CAD.
- Briefings/Roll Calls are not recorded.
- Long call times may encompass other activities.
- Breaks are not captured in the data.

Because of some of these issues, we made some assumptions that breaks and briefing were in fact happening and made adjustments for the time associated with these activities.

RULE OF 60

Proper police patrol staffing is a key decision weighing on communities across the country. This dilemma is not new, but is more critical in today's current fiscal environment. Communities expect police departments to have sufficient staffing to respond immediately to emergency calls for service, timely to non-emergency calls for service, and adequately to handle quality of life issues. Due to the differences presented in every community from population size, to rural versus suburban, to land size and topography, just to name a few variables, there is no single

calculation to arrive at the appropriate staffing number. Furthermore, communities expect the officers to be properly trained and experienced to provide a high level of service.

Historically, officers-per-thousand population was one way in which cities determined proper staffing. However, those ratios are totally inappropriate as a basis for staffing decisions as the difference from suburban, to urban to rural communities impacts staffing as well as geography/topography.

Agencies across the country use a minimum staffing model that takes into account the jurisdiction's specific needs. The agency's management team determines the minimum staffing levels based on past practice and call volume, and in some instances minimum staffing levels are codified in policy.

The International City Manager's Association recommends staffing be determined based on a *Rule of 60* guideline[6]. This approach is predicated on the following:

- 60 percent of the total number of sworn officers be assigned to patrol
- Average workload for patrol staffing should not exceed 60 percent

As stated in the *Analysis of Police Department Staffing* report,

> *Uniformed patrol is considered the backbone of policing. Officers assigned to this important function are the most visible members of the department and command the largest share of departmental resources. Proper allocation of these resources is critical to having officers readily available to respond to calls for service and provide law enforcement services to the public.*
>
> *From an organizational standpoint, it is important to have uniformed patrol resources available at all times of the day to deal with issues such as proactive enforcement and community policing. Patrol is generally the most visible and most available resource in policing and the ability to harness this resource is critical for successful operations.*
>
> *From an officer's standpoint, once a certain level of CFS* [calls for service] *activity is reached the officer's focus shifts to a CFS-based reactionary mode. Once a threshold, or a saturation point, is reached, the patrol officers mindset begins to shift from a proactive approach in which he or she looks for ways to deal with crime and qualify-of-life conditions in the community to a mindset in which he or she continually prepares for the next CFS. After saturation, officers cease proactive policing and engage in a reactionary style of policing. Uncommitted time is spent waiting for the next call. The saturation threshold for patrol officers is believed to be 60 percent.*

[6] An Analysis of Police Department Staffing: How many officers do you really need? McCabe, James, 2013, International City Manager's Association White Paper.

In general, the *Rule of 60* can be applied to evaluate patrol staffing and the rule has two parts. The first part states that 60 percent of the sworn officers in a department should be dedicated to the patrol function (patrol staffing) and the second part states that no more than 60 percent of their time should be committed to calls for service, which includes all activities that occupy an officer's time, including calls from the public, field-initiated work, and administrative tasks. This commitment of 60 percent of their time is referred to as the *workload utilization* in this report.

The *Rule of 60* is not a hard-and-fast rule, but rather a starting point for discussion on patrol deployment. Resource allocation decisions must be made from a policy and/or managerial perspective through which costs and benefits of competing demands are considered. The patrol saturation index indicates the percentage of time dedicated by police officers to public demands for service and administrative duties related to their jobs. Effective patrol deployment would exist at amounts where the workload utilization rate was less than 60 percent.

This *Rule of 60* for patrol deployment does *not* mean the remaining 40 percent of time is downtime or break time. It is a reflection of the extent that patrol officer time is saturated by calls for service and structured work. The time when police personnel are not responding to calls should be committed to management-directed operations. This is a more focused use of time and can include the allocation of patrol officer activities toward proactive enforcement, crime prevention, community policing, and citizen safety initiatives. It will also provide ready and available resources in the event of a large-scale emergency.

Rule of 60 – Part 1

The staffing numbers utilized for this report are a point in time count in May of 2025. SPD's personnel data at that time indicated that patrol staffing within the five precincts and Headquarters was 530 sworn positions dedicated to the patrol function. SPDs authorized sworn strength at that time was 1,277 positions. The actual strength of SPD, including "student officers" (71) and "non-commissioned recruits" (77) stood at 1,042 sworn members. It is our understanding that the student officers are all deployed to precinct operations and functioning as a police officer in a training situation. The recruits are in an academy setting and not assigned anywhere within the normal SPD operational structure. Since they are not yet assigned, we will eliminate that group from the actual strength of SPD in May 2025, resulting in 965 sworn members. The 530 sworn positions assigned to the patrol function represent **55 percent** of the existing sworn workforce. This indicates that sworn officers are not appropriately represented in the patrol function.

If SPD were at full staffing with 1,277 sworn personnel, then at least 766 sworn positions should be allocated to patrol based on just the first rule in the *Rule of 60*. Meliora PSC recognizes that SPD has a complex deployment model that includes other uniformed assets that involve themselves in the SPD workload and that not all calls for service workload falls solely on the precinct response. However, this number underscores that SPD should invest more personnel to the patrol function than currently exists.

Rule of 60 – Part 2

The second part of the *Rule of 60* examines workload and discretionary time and suggests that no more than 60 percent of time should be committed to calls for service. Meliora PSC suggests that no more than 60 percent of available patrol officer time be spent responding to the service demands of the community (all recorded work). The remaining 40 percent of the time is the "discretionary time" for officers to be available to address community problems and be available for serious emergencies.

Patrol staffing is optimally deployed when the utilization rate is 60 percent or less. An utilization rate greater than 60 percent indicates that the patrol workforce is largely reactive, and thus overburdened with workload demands. An utilization of somewhat less than 60 percent indicates that patrol is optimally staffed. Workload levels much lower than 60 percent, however, indicate patrol resources that are underutilized.

Resource allocation decisions must be made from a policy and/or managerial perspective through which costs and benefits of competing demands are considered. Meliora PSC understands that SPD has many competing demands and units vying for resources to accomplish their mission.

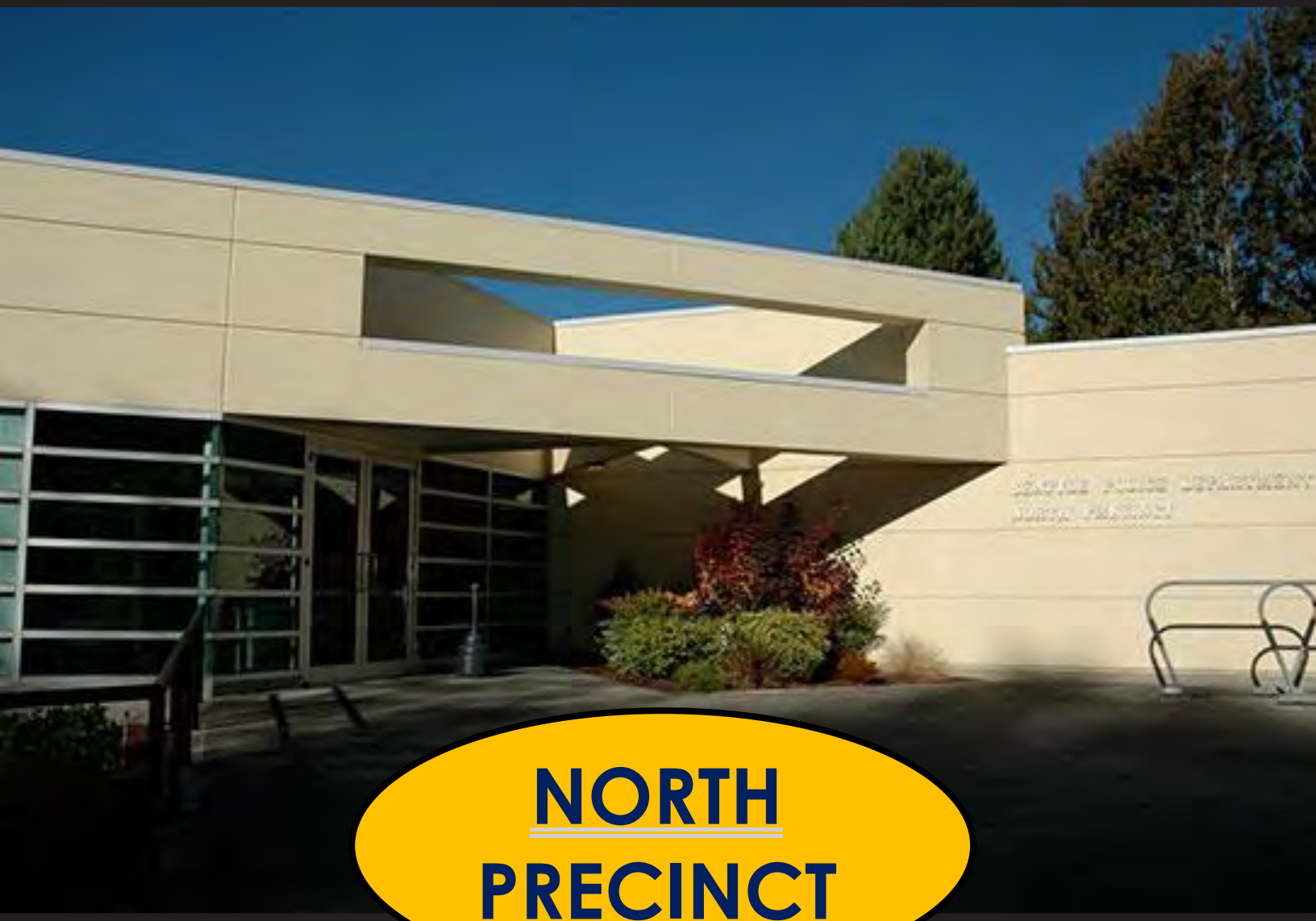
As we examine the workload for patrol staffing by precinct, Meliora PSC analyzed CAD data for six years, 2019-2024, for all precincts except the North Precinct. For the North Precinct, we used 2018 as the comparative pre-pandemic year instead of 2019 as used for all the other precincts in the report due to data anomalies observed in the North Precinct daily staffing averages in 2019 that did not align with known and comparable staffing levels. Further details on our approach for calculating *Rule of 60 – Part 2* is detailed in the Appendix in each precinct's Data Analysis Report. The tables and charts that follow in each precinct Patrol Staffing Analysis are indicators of all work being performed by all officers and sergeants assigned to the patrol function and are reflected as amount of time by hour over those years.

Overall, SPD workload in each precinct for patrol is consistently above the 60 percent mark throughout the day. Although these workload metrics likely do not include all administrative time as noted in each precinct portion, data reflects that the patrol function of the department is critically understaffed.

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Update Seattle PD Department Priorities so the policy and directives posted at department buildings are up-to-date. (Recommendation #1)
- Create an organizational chart reflecting the department's structure and responsibilities. (Recommendation #2)
- Ensure personnel management decisions at the precinct level always involve collaboration with Precinct Command to address critical areas of the respective precinct. (Recommendation #3)

- Invest in a GIS platform for the police department to assist in operational planning. (Recommendation #4)
- Re-establish and train supervisors regarding expectations on officer deployment to ensure efficient time management. (Recommendation #5)
- Replace the term "minimum staffing" with the term "optimal staffing" so minimum staffing refers to requirements that include potential consequences for supervisors and Watch Commanders when those levels are not met. (Recommendation #6)
- Set guidelines for patrol deployment of one-officer to two-officer car ratios per precinct and watch, and update regularly. (Recommendation #7)
- Implement a training program for acting sergeants. (Recommendation #8)
- Establish a supervisor development program to include leadership development, accountability, and mentorship. (Recommendation #9)
- Create expectations that sergeants properly record their activity in CAD (i.e., if at the station, note that assignment in CAD). (Recommendation #10)
- Prioritize the regrowth of the Traffic Services Unit in patrol operations to enhance traffic safety within Seattle. (Recommendation #11)
- Implement the data integration from the SPD CAD system into Mark43 for improved report writing efficiencies. (Recommendation #12)
- Address the internet connectivity issues at all precincts and take steps to improve capacity where needed. (Recommendation #13)
- Ensure officer briefing/roll call time is captured in the CAD system. (Recommendation #14)
- Establish a system to capture training, including briefing training, that takes place outside the normal online platform. (Recommendation #15)
- Enact practices that dictate officer activity at the end of shift, including recording of "out of service." (Recommendation #16)
- Review the call categories to ensure that administrative calls are not mixed with actual calls for service. (Recommendation #17)
- Accurately capture all officer activity in CAD, including meals and breaks. (Recommendation #18)
- Employ time management measurements for all officer activities including directed patrol activity. (Recommendation #19)
- Review false alarm response for calls for service biannually to ensure the new policy is working as expected. (Recommendation #20)
- Consider utilizing civilian employees (CSOs) for patrol workload mitigation. (Recommendation #21)



NORTH PRECINCT



NORTH PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS

Overview

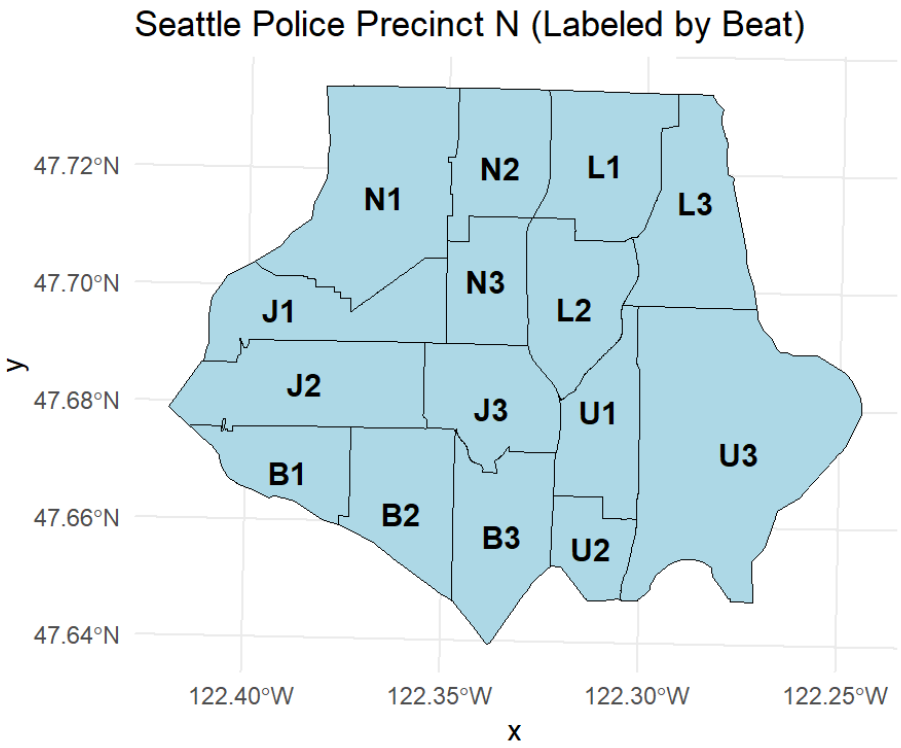
The North Precinct is one of five independent police precincts in the City of Seattle, located at the north end of Seattle, adjacent to the West and East Precincts on the south side. The North Precinct is the largest precinct in Seattle and encompasses the University of Washington on the east side. The precinct is approximately 33.5 square miles with a population of 309,668 people and accounts for nearly 38 percent of Seattle's land area (88.4 square miles) and 41 percent of the City's population (750,197).

The North Precinct building is located at 10049 College Way North in Seattle. The precinct facility serves as the base of patrol operations for North Precinct housing the patrol workforce. The precinct boundaries are generally described as being south of NE 145th Street, west of Lake Washington, east of the Puget Sound, and north of the ship canal. The neighborhoods served by North Precinct include: Aurora, Ballard, Bitter Lake, Broadview, Carkeek, Crown Hill, Fremont, Green Lake, Greenwood, Lake City, Laurelhurst, Licton Springs, Loyal Heights, Maple Leaf, Northgate, Phinney Ridge, Ravenna Bryant, Roosevelt, Sand Point, Sunset Hill, University District, View Ridge, Wallingford, and Wedgwood.

SECTORS & BEATS

The map below is the precinct beat map. SPD North is divided into five sectors: B, J, N, L, and U, and each sector has three beats.

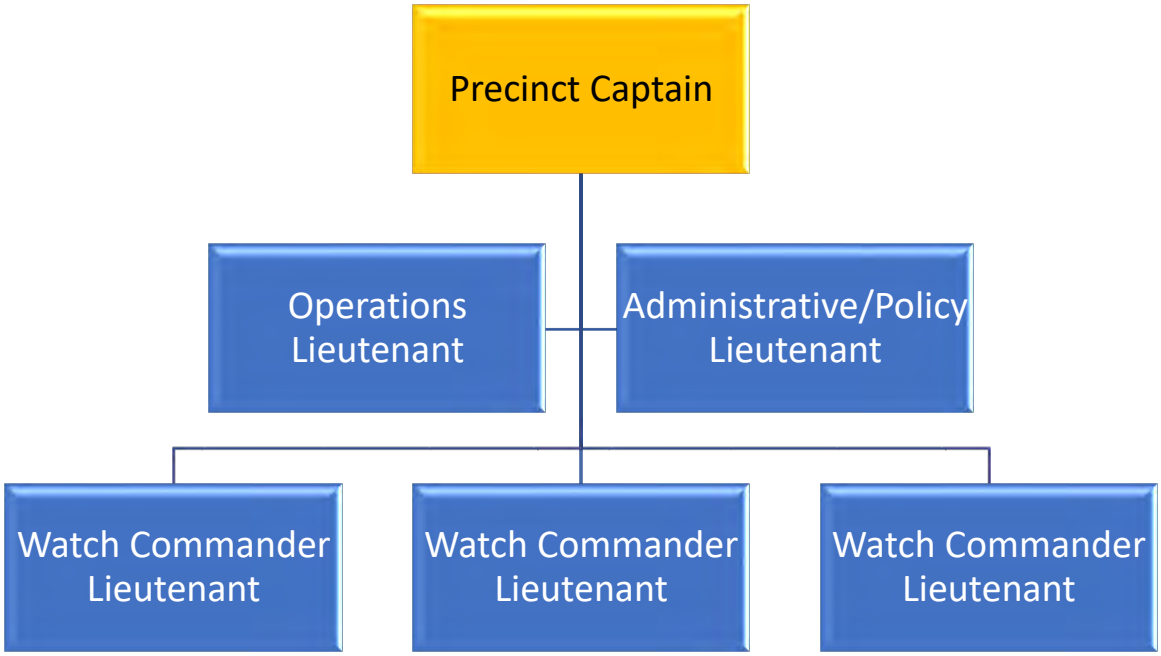
NORTH FIGURE 1: SPD North Precinct Sector and Beat Map



MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

A SPD Police Captain manages the North Precinct. The captain is assisted by two lieutenants, one who serves as an operations lieutenant focused on overall staffing and patrol management, and a second lieutenant who serves in a "policy/administrative" role. In addition to those two lieutenants, there are three Watch Commander lieutenants, each managing a shift/watch. We did learn from SPD Administration documents there were three additional lieutenant positions assigned to the North Precinct that handled special assignments outside of patrol duties; however, most were vacant positions. The current structure is denoted below:

NORTH FIGURE 2: North Precinct Organizational Chart



STAFFING

Individual staffing for all units/precincts in the Seattle Police Department is fluid and changes regularly. SPD is a large organization and members are constantly joining the agency and leaving the department. There are interdepartmental transfers between units and precincts, as well as promotions and temporary duty assignments that move people around the organization.

We obtained official staffing data from SPD Administration and agreed on a single date (May 2025) as a point in time to capture official staffing levels at each precinct and within the patrol division. As of May 2025, SPD was "authorized" for 1,277 sworn officers. There were 235 vacancies, resulting in an actual staffing level of 1,042 sworn positions. Of that total, 124 of the sworn positions were assigned to the North Precinct as denoted in the table below.

NORTH TABLE 1: North Precinct Staffing, May 2025

Position	North Precinct
Captain	1
Lieutenant	5
Sergeant	19
Police Officer	99
Total Patrol Sworn	**124**

SOURCE: Seattle Police Department Administration.

The above staffing levels are a point-in-time count during the Meliora PSC project period. There are aspects to the data analysis portion of these reports that compare and contrast workload and daily patrol staffing between 2018 and 2024. As such, it is appropriate to provide context to the staffing changes within the precinct during those two years:

NORTH TABLE 2: North Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year

	May 2018		May 2024	
	Sergeant	Officer	Sergeant	Officer
E911 (Patrol)	23	139	15	105
ACT	1	8		
Beats	1	7		
CPT	1	8		
Total	**26**	**162**	**15**	**105**

SOURCE: Seattle Police Department Administration.

As seen in the above data for officers and sergeants, total patrol staffing in 2024 (120) and 2025 (118) is significantly less in than in 2018 (188). This is reflected in the data analysis portion of the report and is frequently raised as an issue with current personnel assigned to the precinct.

Many conversations with SPD North Precinct officers and managers discussed previous years when "staffing was better." In the table above, the E-911 numbers reflect patrol staffing levels. The other officers and sergeants noted in 2018 were additional units and resources that served in a specific role within the precinct; however, they were collapsed into patrol and other assignments in conjunction with the staffing crisis. The management positions noted in the 2025 staffing table above were also in place in 2018 and 2024. Therefore, West Precinct's total number of personnel in 2018 was 194, for 2024 it was 125, and in 2025 was 124, which is a decrease of 70 sworn officer positions from 2018.

MINIMUM STAFFING

Minimum staffing levels are established and set to ensure adequate coverage to provide police services to the community they serve. They serve as a guide for police supervisors and Watch Commanders to manage the day-to-day staffing of a precinct. In effect they assist the department in distributing officers throughout the City based on existing squad size and vacancy rates and provide bottom line staffing numbers in managing time off requests from employees. Meliora PSC encourages two things be considered when setting minimum staffing numbers:

1. Base minimum staffing numbers on workload data and officer safety interests of police officers working in the precinct.
2. Ensure full-staffing (above minimums) is adequate to cover the actual relief factor realized by the agency.

The following minimum patrol officer staffing levels listed in the second column below were provided by SPD North Precinct management:

NORTH TABLE 3: North Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers

WATCH	SPD MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	15	11	9
1st Watch B-Side	15	11	9
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	22	20	16
2nd Watch B-Side	22	23	18
3rd Watch A-Side 1900-0500	20	17	14
3rd Watch B-Side	20	17	14

SOURCE: Seattle Police Department – North Precinct Administration.

There is a supervisor minimum of two sergeants one each watch. The current staff did not have any insight into the methodology used to establish those minimum staffing levels. If they had been based on workload in the past, then they are believed to be outdated as the existing levels have been in place for many years.

Meliora PSC also inquired about any relief factor applied to staffing. Precinct management advised using a 20 percent rule, meaning that supervision can allow up to 20 percent of maximum available staffing off for vacation/personal time, etc. For example, if 10 officers are scheduled, then management/supervision can allow up to two people off for pre-scheduled vacation/day off. The 20 percent relief factor provided to the precincts to us differs from the actual SPD calculated relief factor of 30 percent. We will address this later in the report.

The table above also outlines the actual deployed staffing and what is allowed under SPD 20 percent rule. As noted, 2nd Watch B-Side has additional staffing minimums since those officers are assigned to work weekends. In the workload analysis portion of this report, we will provide updated, minimum staffing recommendations (i.e., “optimal staffing”) based on current workload data and will include proper relief factor calculations for “full-staffing” levels.

Although these staffing numbers are set and in place at the North Precinct, we discovered that regular staffing is consistently below minimums on most days (except on Tuesday the North Precinct Patrol overlap day). If the precinct reached minimum staffing levels, it was due to officers who had volunteered to work the shift in an overtime capacity, an organizational practice referred to as “augmentation.” SPD rarely, if ever, forces mandatory overtime for patrol scheduling; therefore, if officers do not volunteer, the shift goes into patrol service below the minimum staffing numbers. This issue is discussed in greater detail in the opening general patrol section of the report.

NORTH PATROL DEPLOYMENT MODEL

The North Precinct has five sectors, each with three beats, for a total of 15 beats. Executive Leadership expressed that under ideal circumstances they would like each beat to be filled with an officer. If staffing allows, at least one two-officer car can be assigned to each sector to upstaff and increase safety for the public and officers.

The current reality is that staffing is nowhere near that level of deployment. The current deployment leaves a single officer spread across several beats, with a mix of one- and two-officer units assigned during briefing. The subsequent dispersal and minimal deployment level creates an environment where specific, lower-priority calls wait an extended period for a response, and travel time to calls can be delayed because officers may be traveling long distances across sectors and beats.

We made inquiries about how supervision assigns one-officer versus two-officer cars and learned that in the North Precinct, the decision is left to the officers who advise the sergeant of their desire to partner. In most cases, the sergeant allows the officers to elect to work together or as a solo officer.

We analyzed data from SPD's deployment and captured the ratio of one-officer and two-officer units deployed in the North Precinct between 2018 and 2024.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2018	1.996191	1.866667
2019	2.560472	2.466667
2020	2.732778	2.642857
2021	3.827748	3.555556
2022	3.211885	2.909091
2023	2.381332	2.250000
2024	2.630115	2.400000

SOURCE: Seattle Police Department CAD.

This data shows that there are typically 2.4 one-officer cars for every two-officer cars deployed in 2024, which is reasonably consistent with the ratio since 2019, although 2021 and 2022 spiked with 3.6 and 2.9 one-officer cars for every two-officer cars, respectively, which is more aligned with the goal of having a two-officer car with the beats covered. We agree that there are officer safety and potential efficiency advantages to a two-officer car. However, there is also the advantage of one-officer cars providing a higher amount of visible patrol presence in the community. One would assume that with fewer officers being deployed due to staffing shortages, SPD would want fewer two-officer cars to ensure that more beats are covered. Leaving this decision to the officers to work with a partner they choose does not accomplish this goal. Again, this is addressed in the earlier section of the patrol report, but it should be managed more effectively.

NORTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS

Earlier in the report, we discussed the *Rule of 60* and highlighted the importance of having a staffing model that allowed for a balanced workload approach for patrol officers. The ultimate goal of a balanced workload approach is to ensure that existing patrol resources can provide a service level that extends beyond just emergency call response. Before understanding the workload of the North Precinct patrol officer, it is essential to understand what drives workload and what calls SPD officers are handling within the North Precinct.

The table and figure below provide insight into the total community-initiated calls for service (reactive work) as well as officer-initiated activity (proactive work) that occurred over a seven-year period from 2018 to 2024.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	72,921	70,380	52,987	55,758	61,953	67,040	62,504	443,543
Field-Initiated Activity	16,174	16,098	10,193	9,622	9,766	7,651	7,009	76,513

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: North Precinct Calls by Type and Total

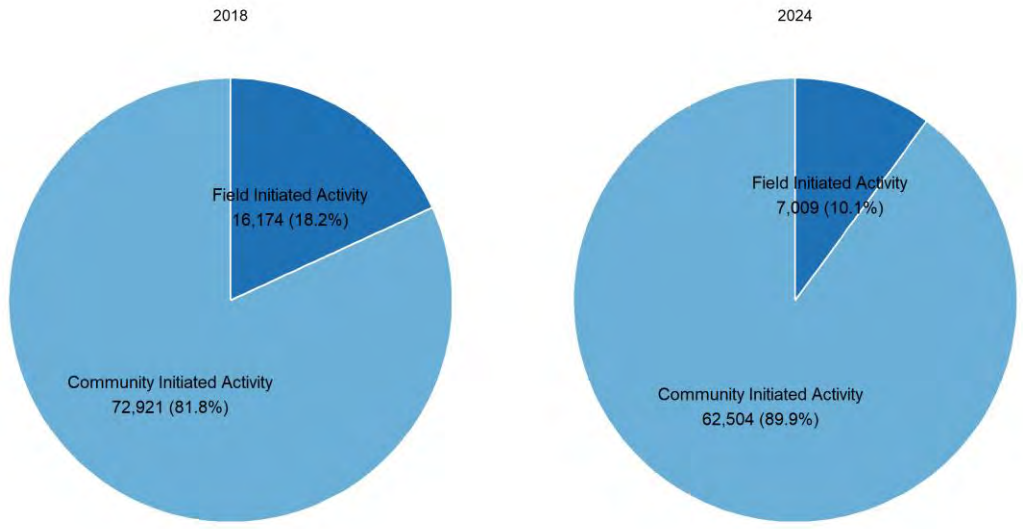


Overall, total calls for service fell between 2018 and 2024. As the data show, the call reduction was almost exclusively due to officer-initiated activity. Community-initiated calls decreased between 2019 and 2020; a trend observed nationwide as the COVID-19 pandemic affected police workloads in nearly every community. After 2020, the community-initiated work started to increase, although it has not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels in the North Precinct. Proactive work (field-initiated) declined sharply after 2019 and has not returned to its previous levels. This dynamic is observed throughout other precincts in this report and also coincides with other staffing factors that will be shown later in this section of the report.

The following figure visually demonstrates the change in SPD's approach to community-initiated calls and officer-initiated activity between 2018 and 2024. For the North Precinct, we used 2018 as the comparative pre-pandemic year instead of 2019 as used for all the other

precincts in the report due to data anomalies observed in the North Precinct daily staffing averages in 2019 that did not align with known and comparable staffing levels.

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: North Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024



In 2018, SPD North Precinct officers workload approach was more heavily focused on community-initiated calls for service, with 82 percent of all calls originating from the public and the remaining 18 percent of all activity initiated by the officers themselves. By 2024, there was a stronger shift to 90 percent of all activity originating from the public, while SPD-initiated activity accounted for only 10 percent of all entries into the CAD system. This illustrates the North Precinct workload has historically focused on responding to community calls for service. This trend to a primary emphasis on community calls is important because it indicates a growing imbalance in the department's workload.

There is a strategic framework approach used in the industry for balancing police workload called the "30-30-30" model. Although not an academic study, this conceptual framework encourages a balanced workload with 30 percent of all officer workload being community-initiated (response to calls), 30 percent officer-initiated (proactive policing), and 30 percent being the administrative work required of all officers. The remaining 10 percent is simply a flexible buffer for unplanned anomalies that occasionally occur in policing. It is unlikely that any agency maintains this balance at all times; rather, the goal is in place to reduce officer fatigue that comes from constantly responding to calls and to provide officers with the capacity to

perform proactive work. The figure above does not highlight administrative work (some administrative work is included in both call origins), but as the reader can see, the contrast between the two call origin categories reflects the growing imbalance of community and field-initiated activities. It is also indicative of a patrol workforce that may feel oversaturated with work and therefore less inclined to engage in proactive work as noted in the *Rule of 60*.

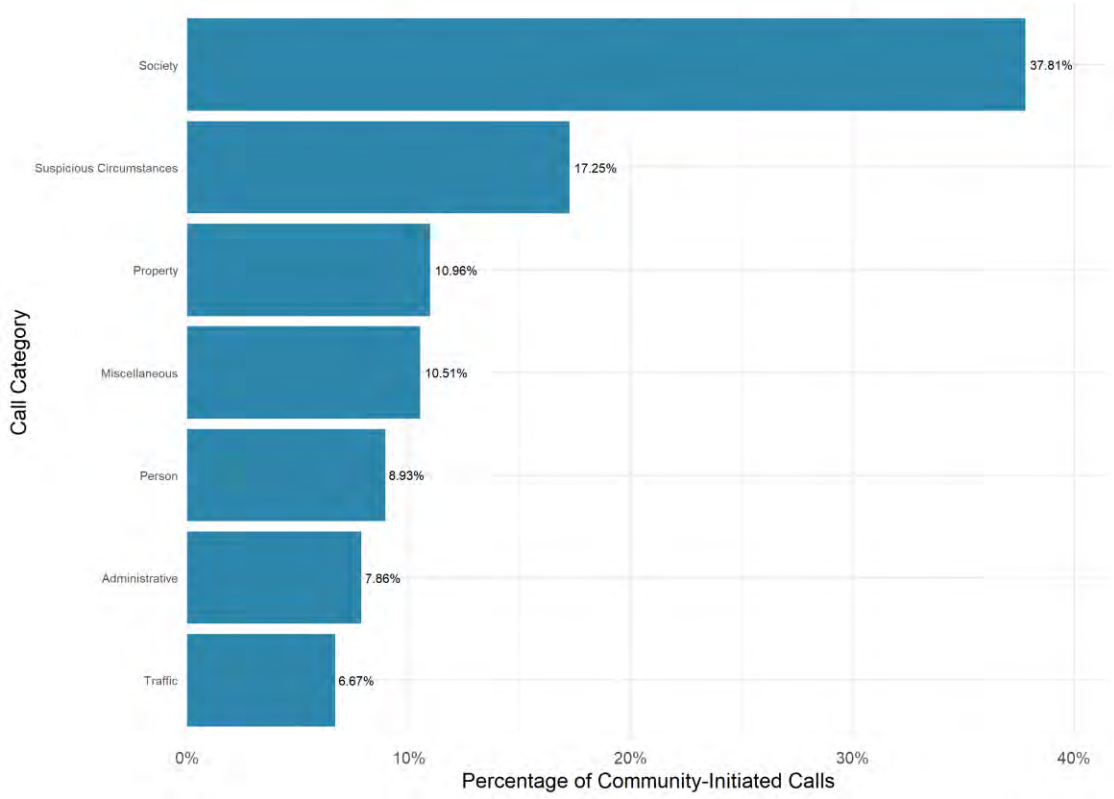
In the Appendix of this report, there is a wealth of detailed data for each call category, as well as an analysis of how the call volume changes year-over-year during the seven years of data analyzed for this study. (See Tables 2 through 13).

As noted earlier, the community-initiated work handled by SPD North Precinct officers has ebbed and flowed, but remained relatively consistent over the past seven years. The following table and figure highlights the number and percentage of calls recorded in the broad categories utilized by SPD.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	4,917	5,407	4,147	4,533	5,029	5,522	5,296	34,851
Miscellaneous	6,435	6,739	5,326	6,150	7,393	8,249	6,343	46,635
Person	6,022	5,519	5,101	5,521	5,736	5,843	5,876	39,618
Property	10,782	9,326	6,243	5,961	5,851	5,468	5,002	48,633
Society	26,289	25,835	20,712	21,126	23,070	26,231	24,452	167,715
Suspicious Circumstances	12,764	12,557	8,751	9,011	10,866	11,212	11,356	76,517
Traffic	5,712	4,997	2,707	3,456	4,008	4,515	4,179	29,574

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2018-2024)



NOTE: See the Appendix for call types per category.

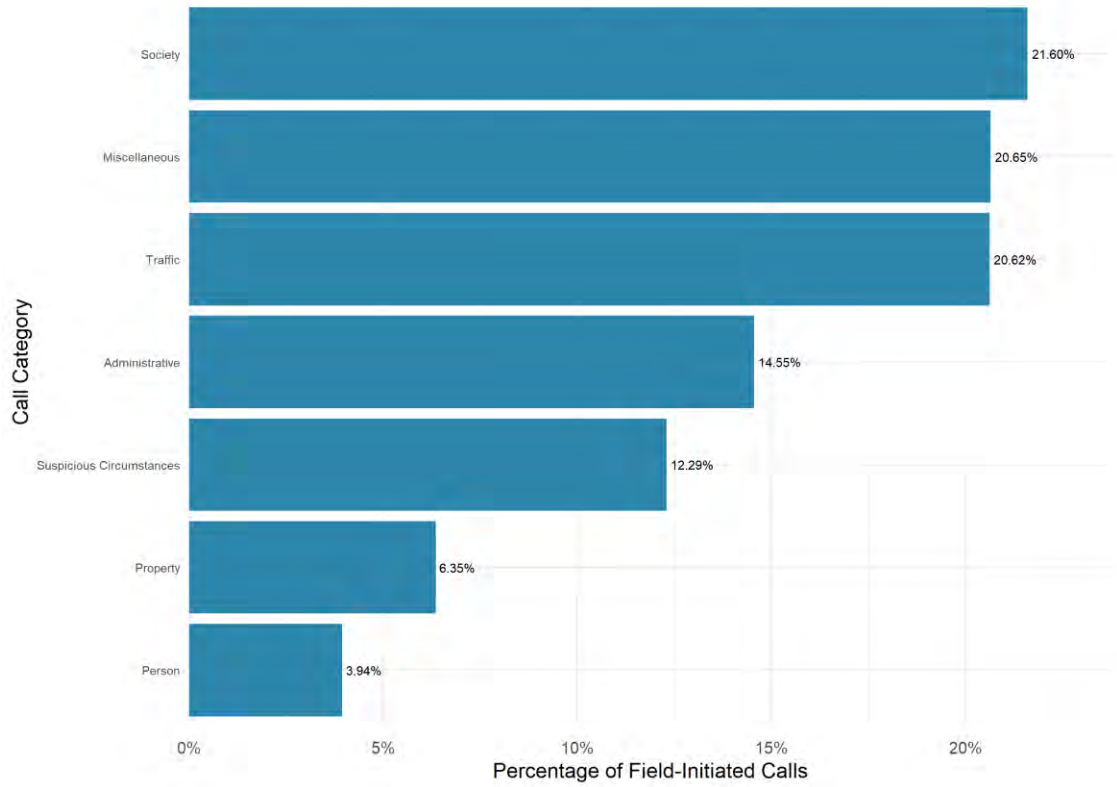
The cross-reference for the types of calls included in the broad categories illustrated above can be found in the Appendix of the North Precinct Data Analysis report. Some anomalies should be noted. We found that SPD data lacked many administrative CAD entries. There are no entries in the department's CAD system for meal breaks, officer rest stops, briefing time or dedicated report writing time in either the field-initiated category or community-initiated records noted above. There are administrative duties listed in these records, but some may not always fit within the normal framework of what constitutes administrative responsibilities versus community-initiated or field-initiated workload. For instance, there are CAD records classified as "assisting the public on a 911 hang-up call" or "finding an open building." These are specific calls for service, not administrative responsibilities for an officer. There are recommendations in the general patrol section of this report that recommend changes to the call categorization matrix used by the department to address this issue.

The following table and figure is data for officer-initiated activity performed by SPD North Precinct officers over the past seven years.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	2,293	2,076	1,619	1,827	1,293	1,067	957	11,132
Miscellaneous	3,705	4,162	2,458	2,697	1,278	735	762	15,797
Person	489	457	331	407	448	454	430	3,016
Property	1,004	816	654	584	899	506	396	4,859
Society	3,140	3,209	1,976	1,681	2,387	2,123	2,009	16,525
Suspicious Circumstances	1,717	1,721	1,131	949	1,647	1,240	1,002	9,407
Traffic	3,826	3,657	2,024	1,477	1,814	1,526	1,453	15,777

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category



NOTE: Refer to the Appendix for the call type breakdown by category.

The categories of "society, traffic, and miscellaneous" are the most common officer-initiated activities over the seven-year period that each show over 20 percent of their activity as reflected above. Upon examining the more detailed data contained in the Appendix of the data report, we observe that a majority of this recorded miscellaneous activity originates from two specific call types: premise checks and directed patrols, both of which are similar activities. Those two categories alone would make up the majority of miscellaneous activity, and those categories have fallen significantly in the seven years of recorded data. As well, society and

traffic-related officer initiated work have also seen significant declines over the past seven years.

The following table shows how many service calls occupied the time of one unit, two units, three units, or four or more units. It is noteworthy that except for 2020, SPD North Precinct units handled nearly half of all community-initiated calls for service with just one unit. This is an anomaly in police work in today's environment, where more calls involving public interaction will generally warrant a two-unit response.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity							Field Initiated Activity							
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	35,888	34,733	22,305	24,914	29,203	36,464	37,022	12,352	12,143	7,525	7,502	6,676	5,497	5,048	**277,272**
Two Call Signs	22,935	21,203	17,308	17,548	18,246	16,573	14,038	2,510	2,457	1,688	1,333	1,769	1,320	1,148	**140,076**
Three Call Signs	8,744	8,650	7,921	7,805	8,401	8,336	6,568	780	850	547	452	689	404	423	**60,570**
Four or More Call Signs	5,354	5,797	5,456	5,487	6,108	5,671	4,865	532	648	433	335	632	430	390	**42,138**
Total	**72,921**	**70,383**	**52,990**	**55,754**	**61,958**	**67,044**	**62,493**	**16,174**	**16,098**	**10,193**	**9,622**	**9,766**	**7,651**	**7,009**	**520,056**

NOTE: A call sign/unit may consist of either one or two officers.

The above table represents independent call signs (i.e., units) in the SPD CAD system. We also pulled data that looked at the number of officers per call versus units. We did this because SPD uses a combination of one- and two-officer cars. As the data below shows, once the number of officers is defined, we see a shift where a majority of community-initiated calls actually have at least two officers.

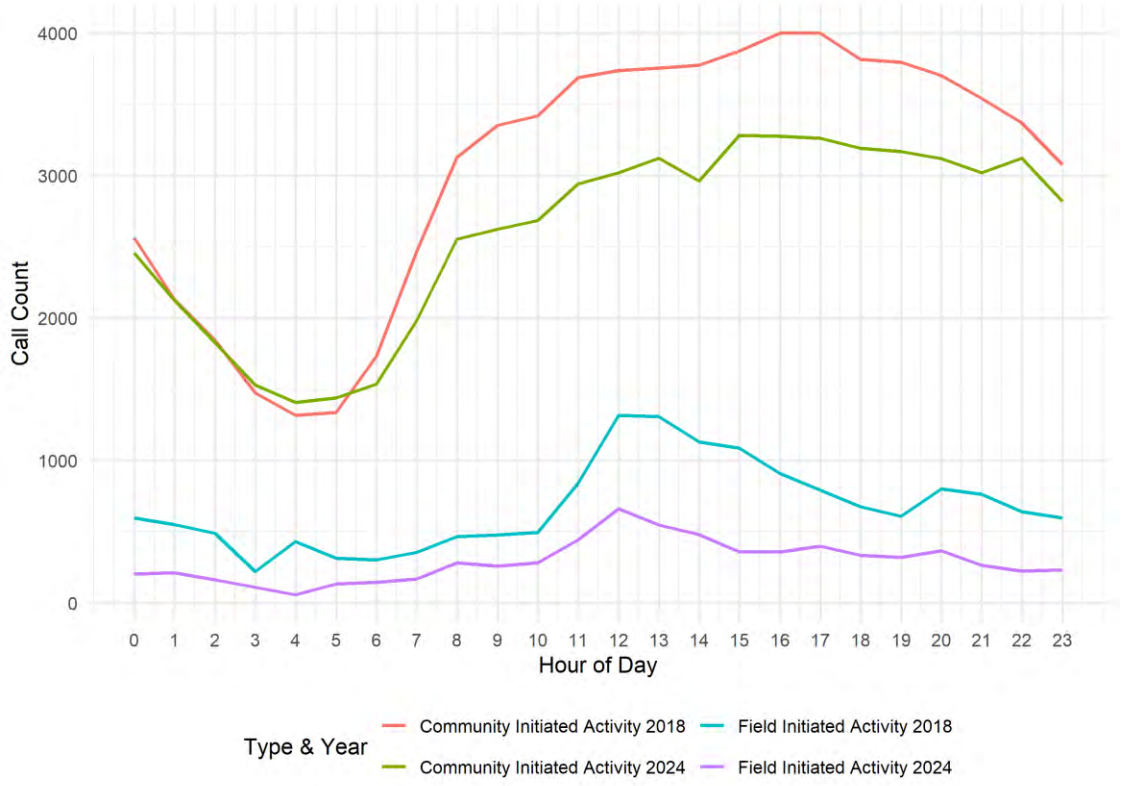
NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 2: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year

	Community Initiated Activity							Field Initiated Activity							
Number of Officers	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	20,958	21,721	11,919	16,058	18,642	21,782	23,800	6,777	6,974	5,131	5,811	4,622	3,467	3,253	**170,915**
Two Officers	30,814	28,687	22,498	22,189	24,431	25,742	22,989	6,772	6,405	3,289	2,659	3,255	2,865	2,466	**205,061**
Three Officers	10,498	9,790	8,573	8,571	9,022	8,742	7,154	1,263	1,317	887	601	952	576	618	**68,564**
Four or More Officers	10,274	9,812	9,622	8,647	9,401	10,390	8,171	1,275	1,325	830	518	852	682	604	**72,403**
Unknown	377	373	378	289	462	388	379	87	77	56	33	85	61	68	**3,113**
Total	**72,921**	**70,383**	**52,990**	**55,754**	**61,958**	**67,044**	**62,493**	**16,174**	**16,098**	**10,193**	**9,622**	**9,766**	**7,651**	**7,009**	**520,056**

We reviewed the micro call data in the Appendix and found that on critical type calls, multiple officers are used. For instance, domestic disturbance-related calls, typically deemed a higher risk for law enforcement, have over a 3-officer average for community-initiated calls over the seven-year period. Assault related community calls average just over 3 officers, crisis complaints averaged 2.84 officers over the evaluation period, while property-related calls (thefts and property) averaged less than 2 officers in those categories.

The next figure provides a visual of how many calls on average are handled by SPD North Precinct units in 2018 and 2024 based on the time of day.

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: Call Count by Type, 2018 and 2024



Again, the Appendix of this report provides hourly data with specific details, but this figure shows two important and recurring themes:

- Community-initiated calls in 2018 and 2024 reflect similar ebbs and flows throughout the 24-hour period, but 2024 community calls have decreased.
- Field-initiated work has fallen dramatically over the past seven years.

This figure also shows that SPD community-initiated call load begins to climb around 6:00 a.m., levels off around 3:00 p.m. and remains steady until 10:00 p.m. This suggests that to the greatest extent possible, SPD needs higher staffing levels at those hours and lower staffing

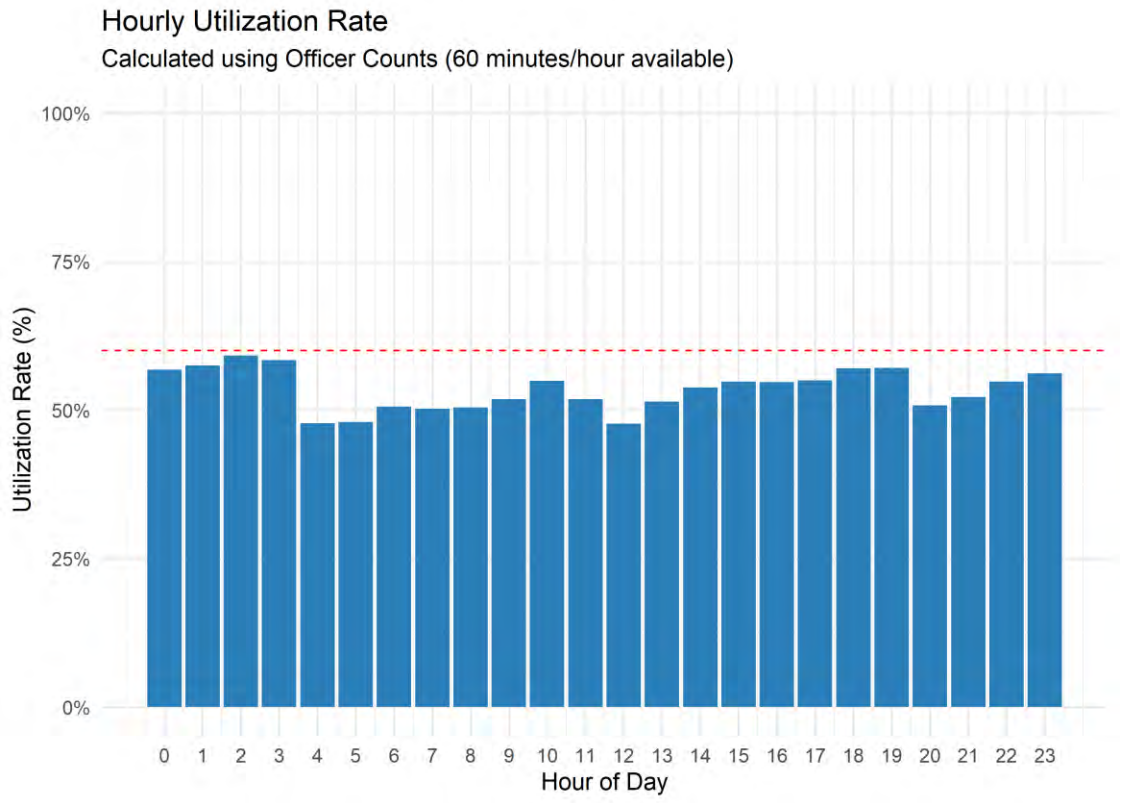
levels between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. This is reasonably consistent with SPD deployment model and shift hours.

However, we notice that although patrol staffing increases slightly in CAD when the shifts overlap second watch overlaps the first watch, we do not see a significant rise in the number of officers deployed (Table 25). We learned that a general trend exists in SPD culture that once a new shift starts their workday, the existing shift that had been in the field for several hours will shift from a call availability model to being occupied with other types of work such as writing reports from workload throughout the shift. They will clear if needed for high-priority calls but will generally not be available for lower-priority calls.

NORTH PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION

The concept of the *Rule of 60* was outlined earlier in the patrol section of the report. Within this section of the North Precinct workload report, we will look into the data that outlines what the average workload is for North Precinct patrol resources. The following figure is the average hourly "utilization" rate (occupied workload time or "saturation index") for patrol officers and patrol supervisors assigned to the precinct.

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2018 to 2024



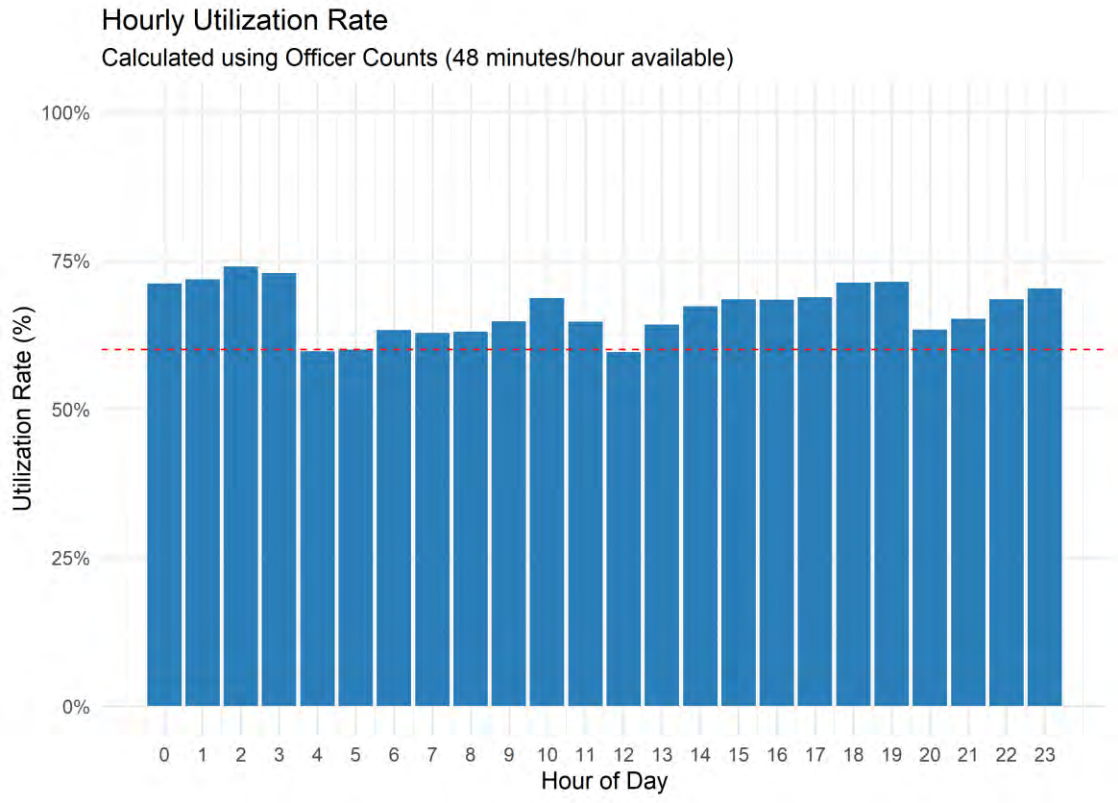
The bottom axis of the figure is the hour of the day, while the vertical (left) axis denotes the workload percentage. The goal is to have patrol resources at or below 60 percent throughout the day. The dotted horizontal line is the 60 percent workload level where saturation begins to set in.

One would assume, based on this figure, that SPD North Precinct is properly staffed to handle the workload. However, as we have pointed out, there are problems within the data provided by SPD:

- Briefing times are not captured in the CAD system. SPD officers do not appear in the CAD records until they have completed briefing, gathered their necessary equipment, and logged into a patrol unit computer. We inquired with SPD and learned that sergeants usually complete the briefing process in an average of 20-30 minutes. An efficient officer would typically be in their unit and going into service within 10-15 minutes after briefing. During the site visit, we learned that due to internet connectivity issues, it takes longer for officers to log into the system from their patrol car. However, there are a lack of records to confirm the status of officers from briefing to in service time. If officers remain in the station working on a computer writing reports, checking emails, performing maintenance, or handling personal business, that work is not captured.
- Break times were not recorded in the SPD CAD data provided to Meliora PSC. It is common in policing for officers not to record their break in CAD. Although we were told that a strong expectation existed in the agency culture to record those breaks in CAD, officers typically do not call out their breaks or meals to avoid other officers needing to cover a call in their beat and/or due to workload. Contractually, SPD officers are afforded at least one hour every shift (lunch and two 15-minute breaks.
- Administrative and report writing time is not individually captured. It appears that SPD typically remains on a call as they return to the police station or write the report in their unit to complete the report associated with the call. However, if this did not occur and an officer completed any reports on the unit computer or performed other required administrative duties, that workload may or may not appear in the CAD system.
- Patrol sergeants are typically in the police station tending to administrative duties but they show available in CAD – the workload they are performing is not captured.

Due to the above concerns with the SPD data, we adjusted the workload scales to capture the average amount of time that an officer would be occupied with other responsibilities. The following figure represents the adjusted hourly utilization rate, which includes uncaptured sergeants administrative time, briefings, and contractually obligated breaks.

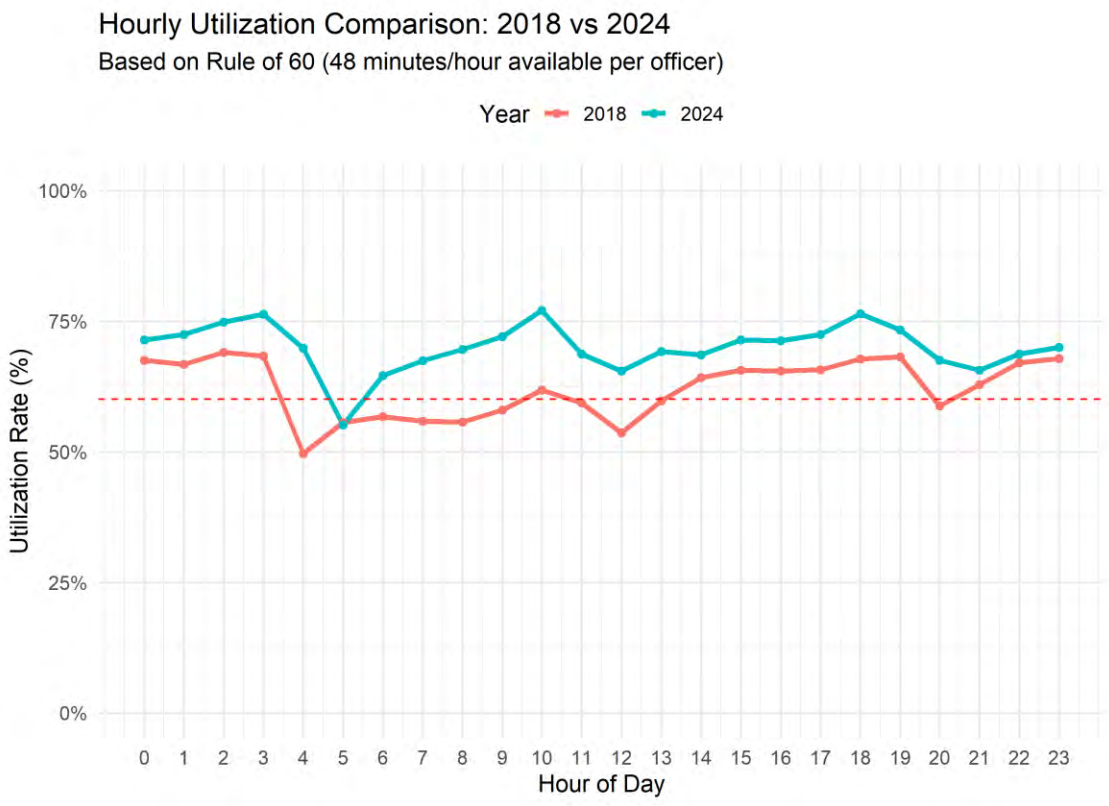
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 3: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2018 to 2024



We now see that SPD North patrol units are consistently over the 60 percent threshold, which becomes concerning from both a workload balance and a potential fatigue issue for officers. We will see later in this report that response times in the North Precinct for calls other than high-priority calls are slow – workload saturation is a contributor to poor response times, and as noted, proactive work is significantly less in 2024 compared to 2018. It is also important to note that the above figure represents an average workload over a seven-year period. As we have seen during that period, community-initiated calls and field-initiated calls have decreased in overall numbers.

The next figure isolates 2018 and 2024 to show the shift in utilization rate between the two years. In 2018, SPD North Precinct officers exceeded the 60 percent threshold most of the day, the exception being 3:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and 8:00 p.m. where the utilization rate was at or just below 60 percent. This occurred at a time when SPD was engaged in far more proactive policing and also had higher daily deployment (staffing) numbers. Fast forward to 2024, with the exception of 4:30 a.m. to 5:30 a.m., the utilization rate is consistently over 60 percent.

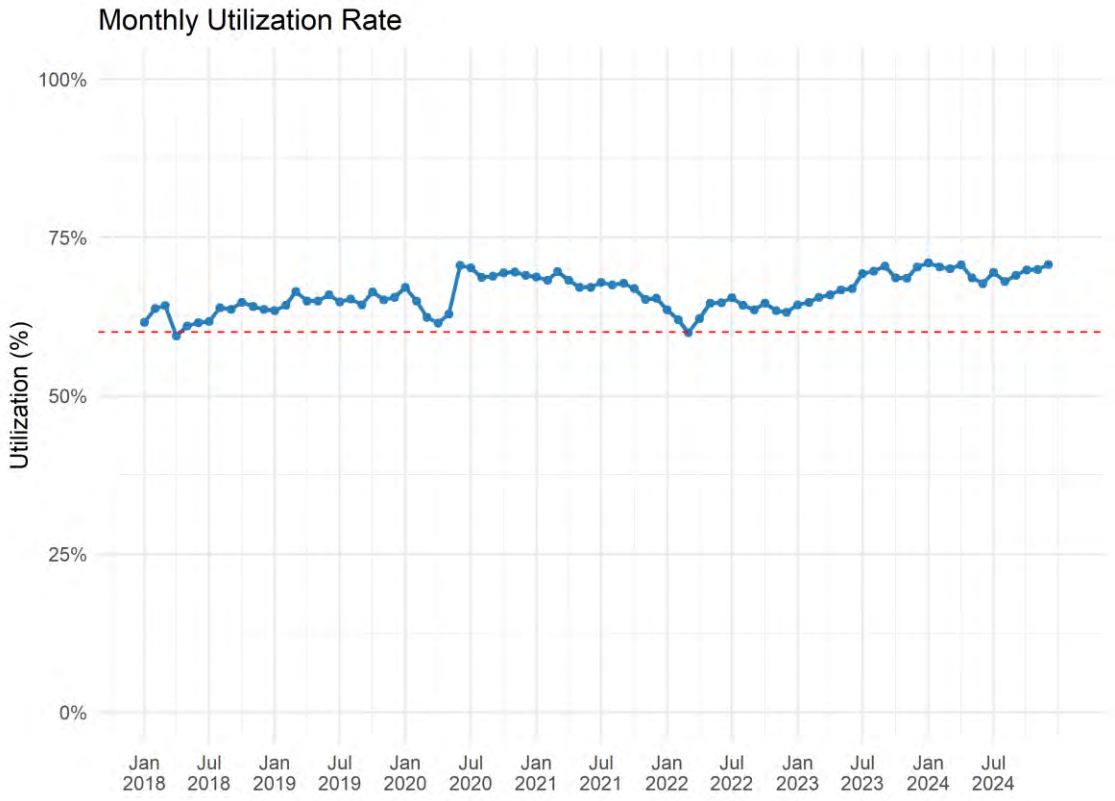
NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 4 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2018 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



The following figure provides a broader perspective of how the workload has steadily increased in the North Precinct. The overall workload (averaged throughout the entire day) exceeded the 60 percent mark. There was a notable drop in workload from January through April 2020 associated with the pandemic and then an uptick from then until summer of 2020. From that point to the first quarter of 2022, workload has been on a decline. From 2022 to 2024, workload has been on an upward trajectory. This has been occurring as staffing levels dropped in SPD. The North Precinct patrol officers who stayed with SPD or joined during this time realized a steeper workload than officers who were there in 2018.

We noted the data anomaly (drop) in mid-2020 is consistent with the CHAZ occupation protest that severely impacted the East Precinct and required officers from other precincts to respond to assist. This is also the beginning of COVID-related deployment adjustments.

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Rule of 60 2018 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



Upon reviewing the above data regarding the utilization rate of SPD North Precinct patrol officers, the increase in workload percentage is attributable primarily to the reduced staffing levels within the organization and at the precinct level. However, there are additional data sets that should be evaluated, which may also contribute to the workload increases. The following table shows the average call duration for community-initiated calls in the North Precinct throughout the day and by year.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 3: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median (min)
0	34.60	45.33	72.38	53.29	37.70	43.75	45.27	**45.08**
1	32.48	47.95	79.42	65.88	40.77	52.72	42.42	**47.88**
2	39.33	47.03	54.95	52.29	44.00	39.00	50.67	**46.25**
3	21.40	21.93	27.18	25.40	19.48	30.66	35.97	**24.10**
4	17.25	19.25	28.30	32.27	24.10	21.90	24.12	**22.95**
5	24.76	30.78	34.45	41.94	36.32	27.48	30.76	**31.42**
6	32.12	32.88	40.97	47.54	42.91	44.12	55.55	**41.66**
7	36.85	37.47	46.63	51.95	43.87	49.05	61.62	**45.60**
8	39.77	45.07	54.62	56.88	45.65	52.40	72.10	**51.03**
9	50.58	53.44	57.85	78.87	62.30	69.74	79.06	**63.28**
10	50.25	54.80	53.88	60.19	54.15	70.60	82.03	**57.67**
11	45.97	50.42	52.72	52.36	39.38	56.35	49.42	**49.47**
12	50.62	58.21	62.82	64.93	53.47	49.08	44.80	**54.85**
13	55.22	57.33	64.32	65.41	54.07	55.02	51.27	**57.45**
14	61.60	63.37	65.64	70.88	56.73	59.32	52.72	**61.62**
15	55.10	56.73	63.27	63.59	55.98	54.80	54.65	**57.88**
16	53.40	55.89	56.20	59.86	45.57	56.58	48.87	**53.46**
17	53.78	56.57	62.82	75.65	56.42	53.96	56.16	**59.03**
18	52.88	54.38	55.69	57.99	48.02	63.12	65.46	**55.17**
19	49.72	55.19	62.20	55.20	45.66	55.72	49.35	**52.46**
20	50.58	61.70	76.27	61.83	48.46	43.67	41.02	**53.65**
21	49.93	56.42	87.53	62.20	53.95	56.92	54.28	**58.31**
22	47.98	57.63	79.93	67.18	48.92	52.82	59.43	**57.38**
23	40.67	47.10	66.90	58.32	43.88	51.92	54.99	**49.85**
Overall Median	**43.85**	**49.17**	**57.90**	**57.32**	**44.60**	**48.85**	**49.73**	**49.63**

We see that the average call length follows the same pattern we saw earlier in Figure 6 where SPD officers start to see call count rising around 6:00 a.m. before dropping later in the evening. Here, we see that the average time on those calls also begins to increase. Although there are anomalies where we see occasional time spikes at certain times and in certain years, there is still a general trend that community-initiated call lengths rose steeply in 2020 and 2021, but have come down since then.

The following table is the same call duration data, but for field-initiated activity, and it tells a far different story. In these data sets, we see that SPD North Precinct officers are spending far more time on field-initiated activity in 2024 than in 2018.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 4: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median (min)
0	37.88	27.88	28.96	52.35	35.31	67.43	68.80	**39.49**
1	27.00	29.17	32.02	61.39	57.88	65.07	59.37	**37.66**
2	32.55	30.33	31.87	37.13	40.05	50.98	63.50	**35.77**
3	27.18	21.85	52.20	102.53	30.68	46.84	41.27	**64.63**
4	21.73	23.38	39.35	90.08	26.60	45.23	48.60	**39.29**
5	25.43	42.07	37.17	66.56	53.85	47.98	49.72	**42.07**
6	31.72	25.35	39.42	51.84	46.15	58.46	53.13	**38.87**
7	30.57	32.87	41.82	51.85	49.32	56.17	57.45	**40.89**
8	29.94	35.12	53.12	38.62	49.37	40.09	42.79	**38.82**
9	39.17	38.05	42.39	31.08	64.53	79.93	96.24	**45.53**
10	40.83	49.78	46.08	36.07	53.63	66.78	75.83	**49.25**
11	25.69	31.27	33.51	152.83	36.29	58.66	86.98	**40.57**
12	24.20	28.37	33.98	51.70	46.27	53.86	67.11	**36.77**
13	27.63	24.27	32.10	40.91	40.47	55.38	64.85	**33.85**
14	31.91	27.86	36.18	45.45	44.55	61.89	53.72	**39.04**
15	30.41	28.37	31.49	93.92	51.65	42.77	68.88	**39.40**
16	29.68	31.73	37.32	56.15	43.85	52.00	51.65	**38.27**
17	37.35	29.82	37.40	50.38	48.14	63.08	58.38	**40.72**
18	31.10	29.45	37.69	42.93	43.52	54.95	78.83	**39.63**
19	31.49	33.31	37.72	219.90	35.47	50.12	50.45	**43.74**
20	26.01	31.94	48.60	52.50	53.38	40.33	67.38	**37.28**
21	27.42	27.29	40.48	27.06	37.73	67.10	53.08	**34.37**
22	34.93	23.37	30.33	29.85	27.47	58.64	51.67	**31.98**
23	27.32	23.87	29.42	37.83	37.08	55.75	61.16	**32.67**
Overall Median	**29.67**	**29.46**	**36.20**	**61.78**	**43.64**	**55.40**	**61.28**	**39.08**

At first glance one might assume that SPD officers are spending far more time on self-initiated activity than they need to be spending. There is likely some truth to that assumption, but we believe there may be some other mitigating factors at play:

- In 2018, SPD officers recorded 3,425 “premise checks” and “directed patrols”; by 2024, that number had fallen to 583 (Table 10), an 83 percent decrease. In general, these types of calls can and should be short in duration (unless directed otherwise by management or supervision). Table 34 shows that SPD officers are likely spending too much time on these call types, yet they are still among the lowest average call types recorded in CAD. The fact that these calls are happening less means that the remaining call types are raising the average to some degree.

- SPD has experienced high turnover in recent years, resulting in a workforce that is less experienced than previous generations. That lack of overall experience is likely to manifest itself in longer call lengths in both field-initiated and community-initiated calls.
- SPD's cadre of field supervisors is also less experienced, with a majority of all sergeants having less than three years at rank. When a sergeant corps turns over that fast, a department is more likely to see a shifting culture of what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. Sergeants often have the largest influence over patrol culture, and it is often culture that drives efficiency in a patrol workforce.
- Challenges with the department's CAD/RMS (Records Management System) being disparate systems and not allowing information in CAD to be shared with RMS, such as the report writing module, contributes significantly to the extended time handling calls, both field activity and community-initiated calls for service.
- Technological issues with connectivity also impact the speed at which workload can be performed, especially with computers in the patrol units mentioned earlier in the patrol section of the report.

In the preceding Patrol Staffing Analysis overview report, we made recommendations to address training for sergeants as well as technology issues related to CAD/RMS information sharing and internet connectivity.

NORTH PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES

The ability for police units to respond quickly to emergency calls for service is an important element of modern police operations. It is an important metric for citizens when they need the police. As such, it becomes a metric that is measured by police departments nationwide and monitored by the communities they serve.

Response times are influenced by several factors:

- Dispatch Center Efficiency – The speed at which a dispatcher can answer a 911 call, ensure that the critical information is recorded in CAD, and get the call dispatched to police units on patrol.
- Other Calls in Queue – Police departments should have an established priority matrix to ensure that the most important and emergent calls are handled first. In contrast, less critical calls are moved to the back of the priority list.
- City Geography and Congestion – Congested traffic areas or long distances can extend travel time for officers responding to calls.
- Availability of Police Units – This is directly tied to the *Rule of 60*, in that under ideal staffing situations, there are usually officers available to respond to emergencies in the community. This is only accomplished when staffing levels are sufficient to handle the existing workload efficiently. This factor also ties to individual officer efficiency and agency culture, which should be overseen by patrol sergeants.

The Seattle Police Department is a busy organization and receives a large volume of calls from the public every day. As such, SPD has in place a call prioritization matrix to ensure that the calls involving a threat to life/safety and in-progress serious crimes receive the fastest response possible.

The following figures and table are information related to the response times for SPD North Precinct. Figure 16 covers the total duration (average) of calls in each priority category from 2018 to 2024. As one would expect, Priority 1 calls receive the fastest response in both dispatch time and travel time. Because these calls often involve in-progress crimes, they take the longest time to conclude in the CAD system. In other words, the SPD arrives quickly to priority one calls, but those calls occupy far more attention and workload once officers arrive.

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2018 to 2024

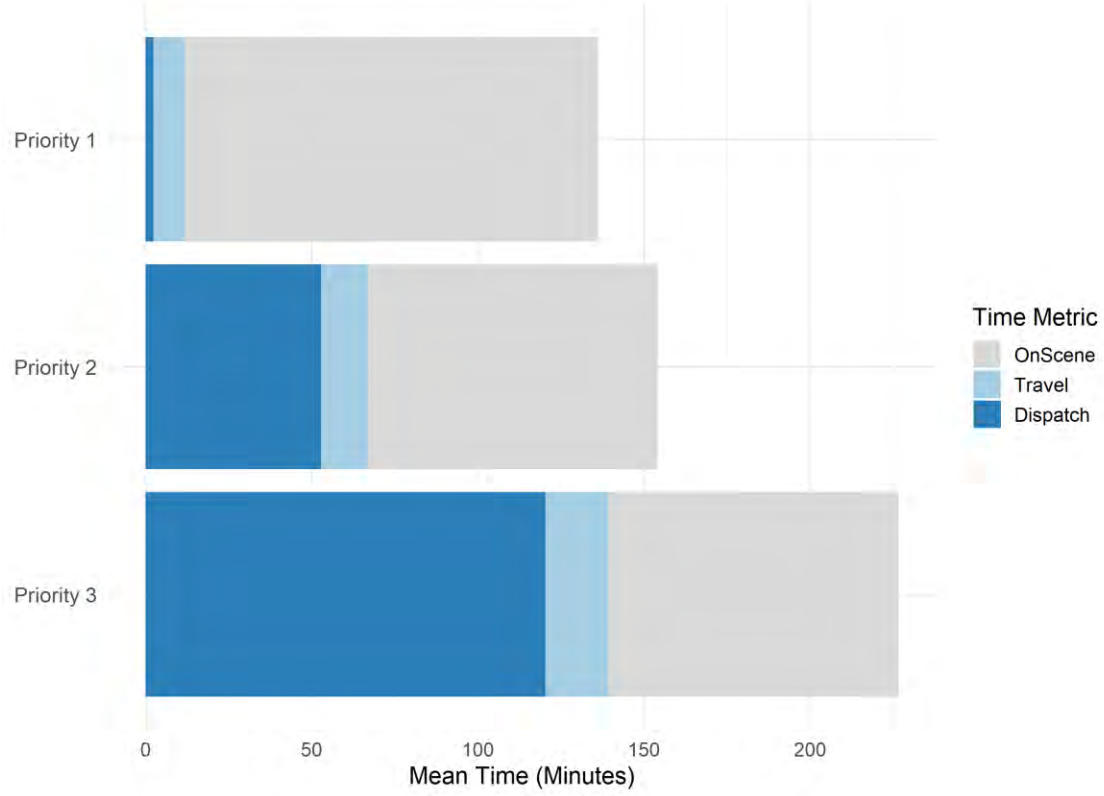


Figure 17 isolates the dispatch processing time and travel time. The combination of these two factors makes up the total response time. Over the seven years of data analyzed in this study, Priority 2 response times are significantly higher than Priority 1 response times, and Priority 3 response times are even higher. The longer response times by priority are expected and show that SPD's priority system is needed to ensure critical calls are treated with the level of importance they warrant.

NORTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 6: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2018 to 2024

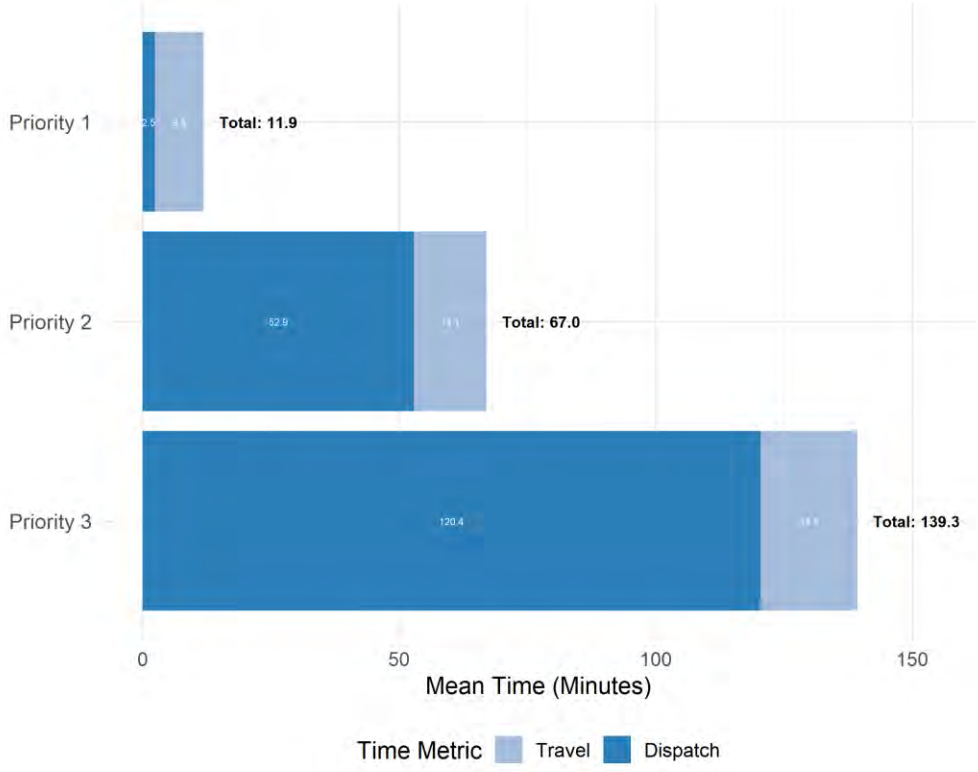


Table 35 provides the response times micro data year-over-year based on priority.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 5: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2018	2.2	8.4	10.6	106.0
Priority 1	2019	2.3	8.6	10.8	114.8
Priority 1	2020	2.0	8.8	10.8	122.9
Priority 1	2021	2.6	9.6	12.2	123.3
Priority 1	2022	2.5	9.4	11.9	119.6
Priority 1	2023	2.9	10.8	13.7	137.8
Priority 1	2024	2.5	10.6	13.1	147.0
Priority 1	All Years	2.5	9.5	11.9	124.3
Priority 2	2018	37.9	11.0	48.9	76.2
Priority 2	2019	37.6	11.5	49.0	80.3
Priority 2	2020	38.4	12.2	50.6	80.4
Priority 2	2021	55.2	14.6	69.8	85.9
Priority 2	2022	51.7	14.2	65.9	79.3
Priority 2	2023	69.1	18.3	87.4	93.7
Priority 2	2024	83.0	17.7	100.7	115.5
Priority 2	All Years	52.9	14.1	67.0	87.3
Priority 3	2018	93.4	15.9	109.3	70.9
Priority 3	2019	86.0	17.3	103.3	125.7
Priority 3	2020	81.7	18.3	100.0	90.7
Priority 3	2021	113.1	18.8	131.8	83.4
Priority 3	2022	115.8	19.1	135.0	70.3
Priority 3	2023	162.6	23.7	186.3	80.6
Priority 3	2024	197.2	20.6	217.8	86.2
Priority 3	All Years	120.4	18.9	139.3	87.4

The response times for Priority 1 calls have increased in the past seven years. We learned that SPD undertook an exercise in 2024 of revising its priority scale; most notably, some call types that were previously in the Priority 1 category have been moved into the Priority 2 or Priority 3 categories. It is possible that 2025 data related to Priority 1 response may improve due to this change. The year-over-year data in the Priority 1 category is typical and commonly observed in most agencies. Dispatch processing (911 call received – call creation in CAD and dispatch) appears consistent and efficient. Additionally, the travel time for Priority 1 calls is significantly faster than for other priorities as many of these calls are emergencies that warrant an expedited response often involving lights and sirens to avoid traffic gridlock.

We also observe a significant increase related to dispatch time for Priority 2 and Priority 3 calls. It is common practice that lower-priority calls will hold if any other higher-priority calls require attention elsewhere within the precinct boundaries. In some cases, we discovered that SPD would enter an operational mode where only high-priority calls would be handled and receive a response due to the lack of available units and/or a significant call for service draining available resources. In contrast, lower-priority calls would be set aside and may not receive a response.

From a management standpoint, the practice of holding low-priority calls for several hours and, in some cases, not responding at all, is not ideal. It is a necessary and prudent decision to ensure calls that threaten the safety of people receive a response, but at the end of the day, all calls are important to the "caller." Whenever a caller waits several hours for a response, it is likely to be reflected in the community's perception of the quality of police service (or lack thereof) received from SPD. We learned some sergeants expressed frustration that they were constantly spending time speaking with community members and apologizing for the excessive delays in responding to their call for assistance. From our standpoint, this presents an opportunity for sergeants to more actively manage incidents in the field and the time spent on calls to mitigate this issue as recommended in the preceding patrol report section.

There is an anomaly in the above data that lacks an obvious explanation. Travel time to Priority 1 calls is expected to be the fastest possible due to expedited response protocols. Calls to lower priority calls (Priority 2s and Priority 3s) should have a standard travel time. It is expected that an officer will drive to the location safely and efficiently, typically following traffic laws (speed limits, signals, etc.). However, the travel time for Priority 3 calls is nearly five minutes longer than for Priority 2 calls, a 34 percent increase. SPD could not provide any insight as to why this was occurring. The implication here is that SPD North Precinct is less efficient in its response to these types of calls. There are several areas of potential efficiency in this report that can and should be addressed at the supervisory/management level. This would be one of those areas.

NORTH PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

The data presented in this report make a strong case that SPD North Precinct patrol operations are understaffed to meet the existing workload incurred by patrol officers and sergeants. The following are recurring themes observed in the data:

- Daily staffing levels in the North Precinct have declined in the years this data was compiled (2018-2024).
- Workload percentages (Utilization rates) have increased from 2018 to 2024.
- Community-initiated calls for service have fluctuated, and current levels (2024) are similar in ebbs and flows during the 24-hour period compared to 2018; however, there was a notable decrease in overall calls and workload demand.
- Field-initiated work dropped significantly in the same period of time.
    - A majority of the field-initiated miscellaneous work has been related to premise checks and directed patrols.
    - Proactive enforcement work (i.e., traffic enforcement) has decreased as well.

- The field-initiated work that is still being done is occupying SPD officers for far more time in 2024 versus 2018, indicating an efficiency and/or officer experience issue.
- Response times have increased overall since 2018.

All the above factors contribute to SPD staffing concerns in the North Precinct. Table 25 (below) summarizes the workload percentage (utilization) and average officer staffing of SPD North Precinct by hour. This data is presented as follows:

- A combination of all years (2018-2024)
- 2018 data indicating a lower workload and higher staffing (with more field-initiated activity recorded)
- 2024 data (most recent year)
- 2024 staffing measured against 2018 workload activity (hypothetical utilization rate)
    - This was calculated because SPD Executive Leadership expressed repeated concerns about the desire for officers to re-engage in more proactive policing. This utilization represents an approximate workload number if they were performing the same number of self-initiated entries and occupying the same amount of time as in 2018, given the current staffing.

NORTH DATA REPORT TABLE 6: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2018	Staffing 2018	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2018 work with 2024 staffing)
00	71.1	19.2	67.5	26.2	69.8	17.5	101.1
01	71.8	18.5	66.7	25.2	55.1	17.1	98.3
02	74.0	17.6	69.0	24.0	64.6	16.5	100.4
03	72.9	20.5	68.3	27.8	67.4	15.7	120.9
04	59.7	17.2	49.6	17.7	69.6	21.9	40.1
05	60.0	13.1	55.6	14.5	72.0	12.3	65.5
06	63.3	12.7	56.7	14.4	77.0	11.5	71.0
07	62.8	13.2	55.8	15.3	68.7	11.9	71.7
08	63.0	13.9	55.7	16.4	65.4	12.4	73.7
09	64.8	14.3	58.0	17.0	69.2	12.6	78.3
10	68.7	14.5	61.8	17.3	68.5	12.7	84.2
11	64.7	23.7	59.3	27.2	71.4	23.6	68.3
12	59.6	24.0	53.6	27.7	71.2	25.9	57.3
13	64.2	24.0	59.7	28.4	72.4	24.7	68.6
14	67.3	22.6	64.2	28.7	76.4	20.1	91.7
15	68.5	22.7	65.6	29.1	73.3	20.1	95.0
16	68.4	22.9	65.4	29.0	67.5	20.4	93.0
17	68.8	22.8	65.7	28.6	65.6	20.1	93.5
18	71.3	22.3	67.7	27.5	68.7	19.9	93.6
19	71.4	29.4	68.1	37.6	70.0	29.2	87.7
20	63.4	25.2	58.8	31.8	69.9	30.5	61.3
21	65.2	21.1	62.8	29.4	69.8	19.7	93.7
22	68.5	20.6	67.0	28.6	55.1	18.9	101.4
23	70.3	20.0	67.8	27.4	64.6	18.2	102.1
Overall	66.8	**19.83**	62.1	**24.87**	67.4	**18.89**	81.8

Meliora PSC evaluated the above data in several different ways to compare staffing needs in the North Precinct. The following calculations were made to adjust staffing to meet the 60 percent workload for patrol officers and sergeants.

NORTH TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data)

	All Years Averaged (2018-2024)	2018	2024	2024 Staffing / 2018 Workload
Recorded Hourly Staffing	19.83 hourly staffing	24.87 hourly staffing	18.89 hourly staffing	18.89 hourly staffing
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60% Utilization	22.08 hourly staffing	25.74 hourly staffing	21.22 hourly staffing	25.75 hourly staffing

The above staffing numbers would be the adjusted minimum staffing levels for North Precinct. All of these numbers exceed the current minimum staffing levels employed by the precinct. In addition to the above numbers, SPD needs to consider an appropriate relief factor to account for regularly scheduled time off, such as officer vacation time, sick time, injury time, and training time. A proper relief factor enables reasonable work balances without necessitating excessive overtime.

When Meliora PSC initially extracted SPD North Precinct data and calculated the utilization rate based on the average of seven years, we became concerned about some of the trends we observed and mentioned above. As such, we began separating 2018 and 2024 as distinct years to assess how work had evolved over the seven-year period. Since we encountered data anomalies observed in the North Precinct daily staffing averages for 2019 that did not align with known and comparable staffing levels, we subsequently used 2018 as the comparative year instead of 2019 as used for all the other precincts. Additionally, in discussions with both management and field personnel, we know there is far less proactive police work (i.e., crime prevention) taking place in SPD North Precinct now than in 2018. SPD Executive Leadership is seeking solutions to return to previous capacities, enabling field personnel to proactively address crime. For this reason, we compared the current 2024 staffing levels to the 2018 workload level, which included higher community- and field-initiated activity. The reader should be reminded that the above data in Table 25 is adjusted to account for some lost workload (i.e., breaks, lunch, briefing, and administrative time).

On the surface, SPD North Precinct had nearly ideal staffing level in 2018 for its existing workload percentages. When we calculated the 2018 workload against the 2024 staffing, we drew similar staffing numbers to the 2018 deployment numbers. However, we also noted some concerns about the changing environment. Most notable was the current cadre of North Precinct patrol officers and sergeants expressing concerns about engaging in proactive enforcement work. Reasons cited ranged from concerns over current staffing levels and the inability to engage in a safe manner with proper cover officers, leaving beat partners to handle all community-initiated work if they are occupied with a pro-active arrest (*Rule of 60* psychology), a confrontational policing environment with citizen groups emboldened to challenge police authority, and concerns that patrol officers and sergeants will not be supported by the City/department/criminal justice system if they receive complaints or find

themselves needing to use force in an incident they initiated. Regardless of the validity behind any of these concerns, they exist and will need to be overcome before returning to any significant high-impact crime control proactive policing.

This report includes recommendations designed to address several SPD operations that are expected to yield efficiencies. However, we know there is unaccounted work time not captured in CAD. In addition to the administrative issues identified earlier, we also know that patrol sergeants spend most of their day "available" on the radio/CAD system. Yet, sergeants are often at the police station attending to administrative work.

SPD's Executive Leadership is developing a plan called "Stratified Policing," which is designed as a data-driven approach to strategically placing officers in crime hotspots for specified periods to reduce crime. Because these circumstances exist, we believe the sensible approach for SPD staffing adjustments should be based on the seven-year averaging of data contained in this precinct report.

NORTH TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing

	All Years Averaged (2018-2024)
Recorded Hourly Staffing	19.83 hourly staffing
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60% Utilization	22.08 hourly staffing

To provide a more detailed breakdown of distributing those staffing numbers across the three watches of SPD North Precinct officers, we analyzed the hourly data and identified periods of time during the day when only one watch was deployed versus those where there was an overlap of two watches of officers deployed on patrol. Once isolated, the minimum staffing per watch is as follows (rounded):

NORTH TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch

	Revised Optimal Staffing	Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch 0400-1400	15	13	2
2nd Watch 1100-2100	26	23	3
3rd Watch 1900-0500	23	20	3

RELIEF FACTOR

A relief factor for police staffing is defined as the additional staffing required to account for the normal lost labor due to anticipated reasons, such as officer vacation time, scheduled days off, training time, and sick leave usage. We spoke with SPD administration and learned that the department has calculated lost labor hours in recent years and determined the relief factor to be 30 percent. Meliora PSC has found that the industry average is closer to 25 percent. Management and supervision oversight should be improved, and with the addition of more

staffing and a less fatigued workforce, SPD should be able to attain a 25 percent relief factor. Adding the appropriate 25 percent relief factor to the recommended optimal staffing would make "authorized staffing" for each watch as follows:

NORTH TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch

	Full Staffing w Relief Factor	Police Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch	19	16	3
2nd Watch	33	29	4
3rd Watch	29	25	4

The above full staffing figures are only for the watch on one side of the week. SPD has "A Side" and "B Side" to account for seven-day coverage. Total recommended staffing below is double the above watch recommendations.

NORTH TABLE 8: Revised North Precinct Patrol Staffing

WATCH	A-Side	B-Side	Total per Watch
1st Watch	19	19	38
2nd Watch	33	33	66
3rd Watch	29	29	58
TOTAL	**81**	**81**	**162**

NORTH PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the calculated workload and recommended adjusted optimal staffing levels, as well as the application to the 25 percent relief factor, Meliora PSC recommends that staffing in the North Precinct for Seattle PD be as follows:

NORTH TABLE 9: Recommended North Precinct Staffing

	Recommended	Net Change (+/-) over May 2025 levels
Captain	1	0
Lieutenant	5	0
Sergeant	22	+3
Police Officer	140	+41
Total	**168**	**+44**

NOTE: As mentioned earlier, SPD has additional lieutenants assigned to other non-patrol functions that are not actually part of precinct operations – only five lieutenants are part of regular patrol operations.

These recommended staffing levels are an increase of 44 sworn officers over May 2025 staffing levels and same number of E911 sworn officers from 2018 levels. Meliora PSC believes this will significantly enhance the ability of SPD North Precinct operations to provide a safer environment for the community in and around north end of Seattle. These recommendations

will also create the ability of SPD North Precinct to staff three squads per watch, meaning that each sector will have a dedicated patrol squad. However, we also feel that SPD Precinct Command has the latitude to deploy some of those additional positions into specialized teams to ensure Executive Leadership's Stratified Policing plan receives the proper response.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Meliora PSC learned that SPD had previously considered dividing the North Precinct into two Precincts. That concept was not realized, and Precinct operations and scope have remained unchanged. As noted in this report, the North Precinct is the largest geographic area among SPD precincts; it encompasses nearly 60 percent of Seattle's population and has the highest call volume and response times of all the Precincts.

At one time, the South Precinct contained the current geographic footprint of South and Southwest. For operational reasons, it was divided into the two existing Precincts that serve the City's south end today. There is no set rule for how large individual patrol beats or stations should be. There are individual communities across the country that serve populations larger than the North Precinct, yet have only a single police station. But there is a case to be made for parity between patrol areas within a single city that has multiple patrol stations, such as Seattle. Although individual officers may be consumed with their own call load, regardless of how large the area they patrol, the supervision and management structure within the organization will be unable to serve the individual needs of a community when the area becomes too large. Undoubtedly, the North Precinct Command would be challenged to tailor police services to the unique areas and neighborhoods of the Precinct, as commanders in smaller Precincts could.

For these reasons, Meliora PSC believes it would benefit SPD and the City of Seattle to continue exploring the creation of an additional Precinct by dividing the current North Precinct into two individually staffed and managed patrol areas. Once staffing levels increase, imbalances between community-initiated and field-initiated activities may still exist that may require additional officers to increase proactive workload and reduce response times. A future workload analysis would be appropriate at that point.

NORTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION

- Add 44 FTE sworn staff to the North Precinct: three FTE sergeants and 41 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing North Precinct with 22 patrol sergeants and 140 patrol officers. (Recommendation #22)

APPENDIX: NORTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT

Table 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 91
Table 2: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory 94
Table 3. Recorded Calls, by Category 97
Table 4: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 98
Table 5. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 102
Table 6: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 103
Table 7. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 106
Table 8: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 107
Table 9. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 111
Table 10: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 112
Table 11. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 115
Table 12: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 116
Table 13. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 120
Table 14: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year 124
Table 15: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year 125
Table 16: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year 126
Table 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year 127
Table 18. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 128
Table 19. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 129
Table 20: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 130
Table 21: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 134
Table 22: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year 138
Table 23: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year 139
Table 24: Total Event Duration 141
Table 25. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 145
Table 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 149
Table 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 151
Table 28: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 154
Table 29: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 155
Table 30: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 157
Table 31: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 158
Table 32: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority 160
Table 33: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated 162
Table 34: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated 165

Table 35. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 171
Table 36: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated) 177
Table 37: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated) 178
Table 38: Category Descriptions 182
Table 39: Traffic Category Subtypes 195

Figure 1. East Precinct Calls By Type and Total 92
Figure 2. East Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024 93
Figure 3. Calls Overall by Category (2018-2024) 121
Figure 4. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2018-2024) 122
Figure 5. Field-Initiated Calls by Category 123
Figure 6. Call Count by Type, 2018 and 2024 140
Figure 8: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2018 to 2024 143
Figure 9: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2018 to 2024. 144
Figure 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2018 and 2024 adjusted for breaks 147
Figure 11: Rule of 60 2018 to 2024 adjusted for breaks 148
Figure 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year 153
Figure 13: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year 156
Figure 14: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year 159
Figure 15: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year 161
Figure 16. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2018 to 2024 169
Figure 17. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2018 to 2024 170
Figure 18: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year 172
Figure 19: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year 173
Figure 20: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year 174
Figure 21: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year 175
Figure 22: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times 176
Figure 23: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated 179
Figure 24: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated 180
Figure 25: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls 181

DATA CLEANING AND PROCESSING STEPS

Meliora PSC analyzed computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data for the **Seattle Police Department (SPD)** from January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2024. Information was gathered from the publicly available Calls for Service data located here: https://data.seattle.gov/Public-Safety/Call-Data/33kz-ixgy/about_data

The following steps are used to prepare the data for analysis.

- First, patrol call signs from North precinct were identified based on files provided by SPD. These were then used to filter calls from the publicly available CAD data so that the analysis focused only on calls handled by officers from that precinct, with additional filtering done to omit off duty employment, test calls, and CARE calls.

- Data were used in three forms. For some analyses, the data were left in their original format in which each row represents a unit and its response to a call. This was done when there was a need to calculate variables that required information from all call signs responding to a single call. For other parts of the analysis, the data were flattened so that each row represented a specific incident. Lastly, data were occasionally used at the officer level, using information provided by SPD to generate data where each row equals an officer from a unit responding to an incident.

- The variables initial and final call type were recoded into new variables following a mapping of variables provided by SPD. In addition, some call types that were not included in the original mapping were recoded and validated by SPD. Lastly, the categorization of traffic variables for the traffic subset analysis was conducted by Meliora PSC.

- Using the record status stages, the following calculations were performed to estimate how long it takes for calls to be dispatched, the travel time for calls, the response time for calls, and the total on scene time for calls. These calculations are as follows:

Metric	Description	Calculation	Units
Dispatch Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit was dispatched	First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
Travel Time	Time from when the first SPD unit was dispatched to when it arrived on scene	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time	Seconds or minutes
Response Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit arrived	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
On Scene Time	Time from when the unit arrived to when it cleared the scene	Last.SPD.Call.Sign.In.Service.Time - CAD.Event.Arrived.Time	Seconds or minutes

In terms of data cleaning for these variables, we focus only on community (dispatch) initiated calls for all response time metrics, as field initiated calls do not have a true response time. In addition, all 0 and negative time points were removed from community-initiated calls. Another consideration is the presence of large outliers. Results are presented uncapped. Normally, these outliers would be filtered out to ensure that normal time variables are not overly skewed by substantial outliers. In this case however, these outlier variables were retained. This decision was made due to the large number of these calls with long duration values. Removing these outliers would dramatically reduce the timing variables for SPD and would also result in patterns and trends that are not reflective of SPD published numbers on SPD's public facing Computer-Aided Dispatch Dashboard: https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/data/computer-aided-dispatch-dashboard

WORKLOAD

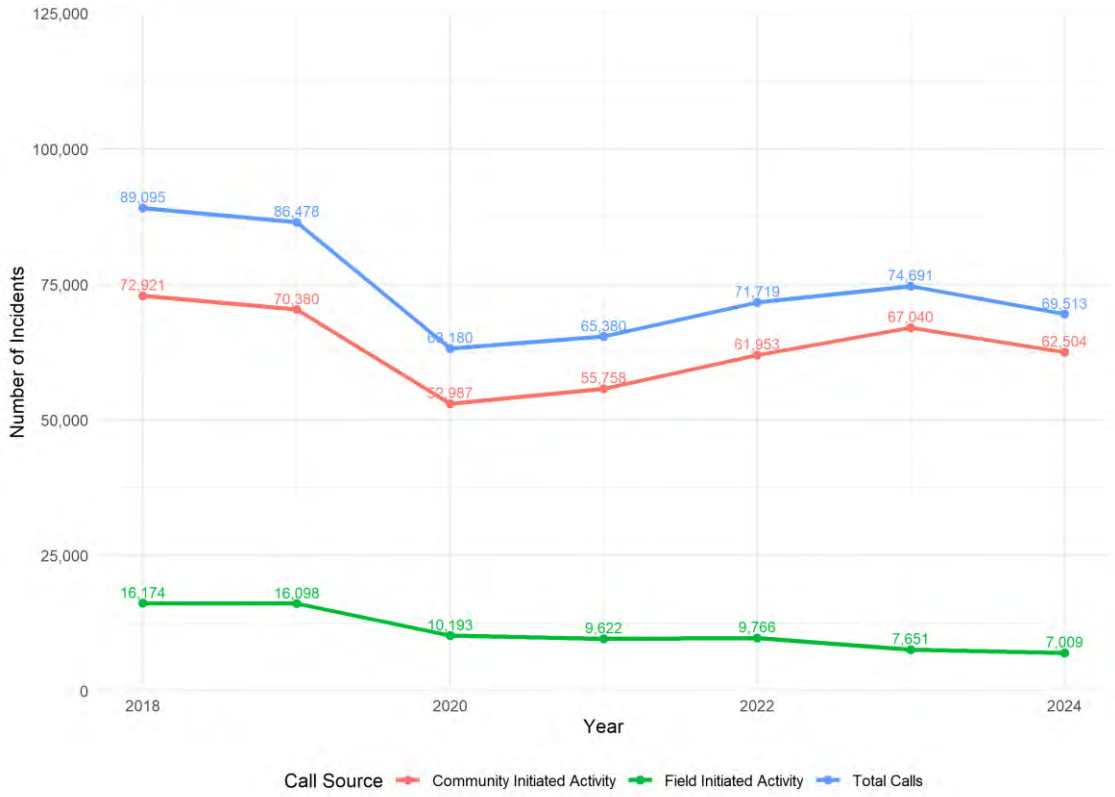
This table represents the intersection of the call source and records associated with patrol, showing 520,056 calls. These calls are only those in which at least one patrol officer or sergeant responded and exclude "CARE" type calls, as well as test calls and off-duty employment.

Table 7: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	72,921	70,380	52,987	55,758	61,953	67,040	62,504	443,543
Field-Initiated Activity	16,174	16,098	10,193	9,622	9,766	7,651	7,009	76,513

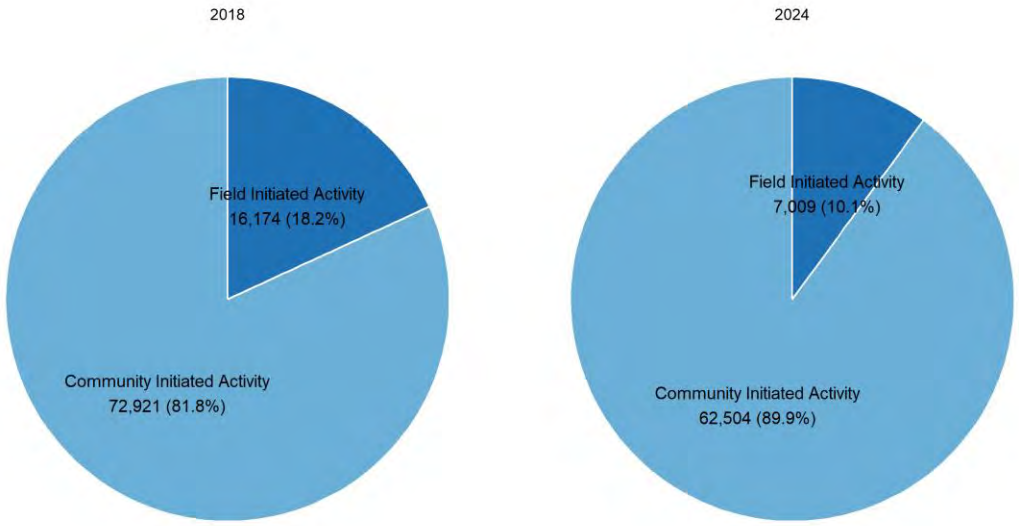
This figure is a line chart visual representation of the prior table, in which the declining pattern of field-initiated calls can be observed.

Figure 7. East Precinct Calls By Type and Total



This pie chart displays the percentage of calls that were classified as community-initiated and field-initiated in 2018 and 2024. These results help demonstrate the marked decline in field-initiated calls.

Figure 8. East Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024



This table displays the overall number of calls by type from 2018 to 2024.

Table 8: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	4,396	4,565	3,189	3,854	4,623	4,832	3,642	29,101
Animal Complaint	207	165	113	136	136	162	159	1,078
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	159	151	178	224	258	217	263	1,450
Assaults	2,594	2,343	2,046	2,240	2,382	2,373	2,467	16,445
Assigned Duty	857	730	638	787	393	312	314	4,031
Assist Other Agency	2,261	2,338	2,276	2,479	2,936	3,626	2,850	18,766
Assist Public	5,772	6,264	4,722	5,319	5,806	6,130	5,885	39,898
Assist the Officer	12	7	7	6	13	2	7	54
Automobiles	2,996	3,306	3,714	3,606	4,479	5,368	3,597	27,066
Burglary	3,521	3,296	2,317	1,745	1,742	1,501	1,226	15,348
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	469	469	394	517	570	612	502	3,533
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	237	202	97	106	137	123	133	1,035
Crisis Complaint	3,008	3,220	2,857	3,108	3,574	4,225	4,034	24,026
Custodial Interference	8	4	3	6	6	3	4	34
Directed Patrol	457	503	731	528	349	67	130	2,765

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	12,006	12,115	9,045	8,974	9,263	9,895	9,660	70,958
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	2,947	2,746	2,697	2,898	2,976	3,037	2,933	20,234
Down Time	573	478	399	240	118	138	52	1,998
Fraud & Forgery	603	342	147	124	99	103	100	1,518
Harbor (Water)	35	37	29	18	26	33	22	200
Hazards	888	1,036	693	927	941	909	1,145	6,539
Homicide	11	22	24	14	21	25	15	132
Human Trafficking	1	8	6	4	8	5	4	36
Info & Radio Broadcast	8	11	7	14	5	9	2	56
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	249	192	61	26	32	24	24	608
Kidnap	7	8	9	5	11	16	8	64
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	219	203	119	64	60	65	80	810
Mischief & Nuisance	2,507	2,021	1,007	924	1,197	1,778	1,823	11,257
Narcotics	895	644	316	262	408	579	785	3,889
Other	56	43	36	42	39	59	54	329
Person Missing/Found	650	653	428	356	362	515	487	3,451
Premise Checks	2,991	3,458	1,559	1,968	737	426	461	11,600

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	939	712	335	324	383	380	346	3,419
Property Destruction (Damage)	1,175	967	870	932	837	812	830	6,423
Prowler	3,590	3,429	3,077	3,293	3,623	3,342	3,224	23,578
Public Gatherings	21	20	47	36	15	21	13	173
Rape	207	179	125	140	143	142	172	1,108
Robbery	462	436	395	467	432	494	460	3,146
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	295	223	152	128	160	158	198	1,314
Shots	37	28	30	48	68	79	110	400
Suspicious Circumstances	14,481	14,278	9,882	9,960	12,513	12,452	12,358	85,924
Swatting	0	0	0	1	3	1	4	9
Theft	5,389	4,674	3,050	3,196	3,431	2,961	2,633	25,334
Traffic	9,538	8,654	4,731	4,933	5,822	6,041	5,632	45,351
Vice	143	238	101	91	66	90	124	853
Warrant Services/Order	997	877	364	160	311	311	359	3,379
Weapon, Person with	221	183	157	150	205	238	182	1,336
Total	**89,095**	**86,478**	**63,180**	**65,380**	**71,719**	**74,691**	**69,513**	**520,056**

This table displays the overall number of calls by broader categories (categories and their associated sub-categories were provided by SPD and are available in the Appendix).

Table 9. Recorded Calls, by Category

Call Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	7,210	7,483	5,766	6,360	6,322	6,589	6,253	45,983
Miscellaneous	10,140	10,901	7,784	8,847	8,671	8,984	7,105	62,432
Person	6,511	5,976	5,432	5,928	6,184	6,297	6,306	42,634
Property	11,786	10,142	6,897	6,545	6,750	5,974	5,398	53,492
Society	29,429	29,044	22,688	22,807	25,457	28,354	26,461	184,240
Suspicious Circumstances	14,481	14,278	9,882	9,960	12,513	12,452	12,358	85,924
Traffic	9,538	8,654	4,731	4,933	5,822	6,041	5,632	45,351
Total	**89,095**	**86,478**	**63,180**	**65,380**	**71,719**	**74,691**	**69,513**	**520,056**

This table depicts the percentage change in call volume by call type over time. This table uses color coding and arrows to indicate increases and decreases (blue boxes and down arrows represent year-over-year declines in a given call type, while red boxes and up arrows represent year-over-year increases in call volume. These tables are included for reference in order to better understand trends in the types of calls responded to by the agency.

Table 10: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▲ 3.84%	▼ 30.14%	▲ 20.85%	▲ 19.95%	▲ 4.52%	▼ 24.63%
Animal Complaint	▼ 20.29%	▼ 31.52%	▲ 20.35%	0.00%	▲ 19.12%	▼ 1.85%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▼ 5.03%	▲ 17.88%	▲ 25.84%	▲ 15.18%	▼ 15.89%	▲ 21.20%
Assaults	▼ 9.68%	▼ 12.68%	▲ 9.48%	▲ 6.34%	▼ 0.38%	▲ 3.96%
Assigned Duty	▼ 14.82%	▼ 12.60%	▲ 23.35%	▼ 50.06%	▼ 20.61%	▲ 0.64%
Assist Other Agency	▲ 3.41%	▼ 2.65%	▲ 8.92%	▲ 18.43%	▲ 23.50%	▼ 21.40%
Assist Public	▲ 8.52%	▼ 24.62%	▲ 12.64%	▲ 9.16%	▲ 5.58%	▼ 4.00%
Assist the Officer	▼ 41.67%	0.00%	▼ 14.29%	▲ 116.67%	▼ 84.62%	▲ 250.00%
Automobiles	▲ 10.35%	▲ 12.34%	▼ 2.91%	▲ 24.21%	▲ 19.85%	▼ 32.99%
Burglary	▼ 6.39%	▼ 29.70%	▼ 24.69%	▼ 0.17%	▼ 13.83%	▼ 18.32%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	0.00%	▼ 15.99%	▲ 31.22%	▲ 10.25%	▲ 7.37%	▼ 17.97%

Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 14.77%	▼ 51.98%	▲ 9.28%	▲ 29.25%	▼ 10.22%	▲ 8.13%
Crisis Complaint	▲ 7.05%	▼ 11.27%	▲ 8.79%	▲ 14.99%	▲ 18.21%	▼ 4.52%
Custodial Interference	▼ 50.00%	▼ 25.00%	▲ 100.00%	0.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 33.33%
Directed Patrol	▲ 10.07%	▲ 45.33%	▼ 27.77%	▼ 33.90%	▼ 80.80%	▲ 94.03%
Disturbance	▲ 0.91%	▼ 25.34%	▼ 0.78%	▲ 3.22%	▲ 6.82%	▼ 2.37%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 6.82%	▼ 1.78%	▲ 7.45%	▲ 2.69%	▲ 2.05%	▼ 3.42%
Down Time	▼ 16.58%	▼ 16.53%	▼ 39.85%	▼ 50.83%	▲ 16.95%	▼ 62.32%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 43.28%	▼ 57.02%	▼ 15.65%	▼ 20.16%	▲ 4.04%	▼ 2.91%
Harbor (Water)	▲ 5.71%	▼ 21.62%	▼ 37.93%	▲ 44.44%	▲ 26.92%	▼ 33.33%
Hazards	▲ 16.67%	▼ 33.11%	▲ 33.77%	▲ 1.51%	▼ 3.40%	▲ 25.96%
Homicide	▲ 100.00%	▲ 9.09%	▼ 41.67%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 19.05%	▼ 40.00%
Human Trafficking	▲ 700.00%	▼ 25.00%	▼ 33.33%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 37.50%	▼ 20.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 37.50%	▼ 36.36%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 64.29%	▲ 80.00%	▼ 77.78%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 22.89%	▼ 68.23%	▼ 57.38%	▲ 23.08%	▼ 25.00%	0.00%
Kidnap	▲ 14.29%	▲ 12.50%	▼ 44.44%	▲ 120.00%	▲ 45.45%	▼ 50.00%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 7.31%	▼ 41.38%	▼ 46.22%	▼ 6.25%	▲ 8.33%	▲ 23.08%

Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 19.39%	▼ 50.17%	▼ 8.24%	▲ 29.55%	▲ 48.54%	▲ 2.53%
Narcotics	▼ 28.04%	▼ 50.93%	▼ 17.09%	▲ 55.73%	▲ 41.91%	▲ 35.58%
Other	▼ 23.21%	▼ 16.28%	▲ 16.67%	▼ 7.14%	▲ 51.28%	▼ 8.47%
Person Missing/Found	▲ 0.46%	▼ 34.46%	▼ 16.82%	▲ 1.69%	▲ 42.27%	▼ 5.44%
Premise Checks	▲ 15.61%	▼ 54.92%	▲ 26.23%	▼ 62.55%	▼ 42.20%	▲ 8.22%
Property	▼ 24.17%	▼ 52.95%	▼ 3.28%	▲ 18.21%	▼ 0.78%	▼ 8.95%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 17.70%	▼ 10.03%	▲ 7.13%	▼ 10.19%	▼ 2.99%	▲ 2.22%
Prowler	▼ 4.48%	▼ 10.27%	▲ 7.02%	▲ 10.02%	▼ 7.76%	▼ 3.53%
Public Gatherings	▼ 4.76%	▲ 135.00%	▼ 23.40%	▼ 58.33%	▲ 40.00%	▼ 38.10%
Rape	▼ 13.53%	▼ 30.17%	▲ 12.00%	▲ 2.14%	▼ 0.70%	▲ 21.13%
Robbery	▼ 5.63%	▼ 9.40%	▲ 18.23%	▼ 7.49%	▲ 14.35%	▼ 6.88%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 24.41%	▼ 31.84%	▼ 15.79%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 1.25%	▲ 25.32%
Shots	▼ 24.32%	▲ 7.14%	▲ 60.00%	▲ 41.67%	▲ 16.18%	▲ 39.24%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 1.40%	▼ 30.79%	▲ 0.79%	▲ 25.63%	▼ 0.49%	▼ 0.75%
Swatting				▲ 200.00%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 300.00%
Theft	▼ 13.27%	▼ 34.75%	▲ 4.79%	▲ 7.35%	▼ 13.70%	▼ 11.08%

Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Traffic	▼ 9.27%	▼ 45.33%	▲ 4.27%	▲ 18.02%	▲ 3.76%	▼ 6.77%
Vice	▲ 66.43%	▼ 57.56%	▼ 9.90%	▼ 27.47%	▲ 36.36%	▲ 37.78%
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 12.04%	▼ 58.49%	▼ 56.04%	▲ 94.38%	0.00%	▲ 15.43%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 17.19%	▼ 14.21%	▼ 4.46%	▲ 36.67%	▲ 16.10%	▼ 23.53%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

Like the prior table, this shows trends in call types by broader categories.

Table 11. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Call Category	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▲ 3.79%	▼ 22.95%	▲ 10.30%	▼ 0.60%	▲ 4.22%	▼ 5.10%
Miscellaneous	▲ 7.50%	▼ 28.59%	▲ 13.66%	▼ 1.99%	▲ 3.61%	▼ 20.91%
Person	▼ 8.22%	▼ 9.10%	▲ 9.13%	▲ 4.32%	▲ 1.83%	▲ 0.14%
Property	▼ 13.95%	▼ 32.00%	▼ 5.10%	▲ 3.13%	▼ 11.50%	▼ 9.64%
Society	▼ 1.31%	▼ 21.88%	▲ 0.52%	▲ 11.62%	▲ 11.38%	▼ 6.68%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 1.40%	▼ 30.79%	▲ 0.79%	▲ 25.63%	▼ 0.49%	▼ 0.75%
Traffic	▼ 9.27%	▼ 45.33%	▲ 4.27%	▲ 18.02%	▲ 3.76%	▼ 6.77%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of community-initiated (dispatch) calls by type from 2018 to 2024.

Table 12: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Community Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	4,373	4,540	3,169	3,835	4,598	4,821	3,633	28,969
Animal Complaint	182	145	101	123	123	145	151	970
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	140	136	160	194	233	177	240	1,280
Assaults	2,427	2,172	1,913	2,073	2,195	2,218	2,308	15,306
Assigned Duty	23	10	13	8	11	21	8	94
Assist Other Agency	2,007	2,133	2,106	2,289	2,758	3,382	2,681	17,356
Assist Public	4,885	5,386	4,125	4,511	5,011	5,490	5,284	34,692
Assist the Officer	12	6	4	3	11	1	5	42
Automobiles	2,380	2,571	2,916	2,861	3,304	4,284	2,604	20,920
Burglary	3,352	3,151	2,187	1,641	1,590	1,412	1,154	14,487
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	438	444	380	501	559	596	489	3,407
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	232	196	92	104	128	118	126	996
Crisis Complaint	2,882	3,065	2,743	3,002	3,477	4,132	3,958	23,259
Custodial Interference	8	4	2	6	6	2	4	32
Directed Patrol	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	8

Community Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	11,618	11,767	8,837	8,797	9,054	9,732	9,514	69,319
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	2,715	2,572	2,558	2,772	2,784	2,823	2,739	18,963
Down Time	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	17
Fraud & Forgery	552	320	126	104	79	88	85	1,354
Harbor (Water)	32	33	28	15	25	31	21	185
Hazards	839	957	632	879	893	875	1,102	6,177
Homicide	8	13	16	8	16	20	9	90
Human Trafficking	1	6	5	4	6	5	3	30
Info & Radio Broadcast	7	8	7	12	5	7	2	48
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	150	126	48	24	30	22	18	418
Kidnap	7	6	8	4	9	12	7	53
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	140	101	67	58	57	60	67	550
Mischief & Nuisance	2,286	1,770	943	802	1,085	1,704	1,767	10,357
Narcotics	717	493	257	238	343	526	700	3,274
Other	40	33	25	34	33	55	48	268
Person Missing/Found	601	617	393	342	335	493	463	3,244
Premise Checks	21	31	23	10	10	14	8	117

Community Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	724	566	228	243	257	291	281	2,590
Property Destruction (Damage)	1,089	909	801	845	751	756	769	5,920
Prowler	3,128	3,015	2,860	3,007	3,252	2,988	2,920	21,170
Public Gatherings	12	12	25	28	14	17	10	118
Rape	177	148	110	120	120	113	145	933
Robbery	411	376	372	386	408	457	430	2,840
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	281	205	144	121	152	156	191	1,250
Shots	36	26	25	44	64	75	105	375
Suspicious Circumstances	12,764	12,557	8,751	9,011	10,866	11,212	11,356	76,517
Swatting	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	8
Theft	4,925	4,244	2,741	2,934	2,941	2,744	2,473	23,002
Traffic	5,712	4,997	2,707	3,456	4,008	4,515	4,179	29,574
Vice	74	63	66	73	49	81	113	519
Warrant Services/Order	328	286	140	93	132	162	179	1,320
Weapon, Person with	181	159	131	139	165	201	149	1,125

This table displays the number of community-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 13. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	4,917	5,407	4,147	4,533	5,029	5,522	5,296	34,851
Miscellaneous	6,435	6,739	5,326	6,150	7,393	8,249	6,343	46,635
Person	6,022	5,519	5,101	5,521	5,736	5,843	5,876	39,618
Property	10,782	9,326	6,243	5,961	5,851	5,468	5,002	48,633
Society	26,289	25,835	20,712	21,126	23,070	26,231	24,452	167,715
Suspicious Circumstances	12,764	12,557	8,751	9,011	10,866	11,212	11,356	76,517
Traffic	5,712	4,997	2,707	3,456	4,008	4,515	4,179	29,574

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 14: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▲ 3.82%	▼ 30.20%	▲ 21.02%	▲ 19.90%	▲ 4.85%	▼ 24.64%
Animal Complaint	▼ 20.33%	▼ 30.34%	▲ 21.78%	0.00%	▲ 17.89%	▲ 4.14%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▼ 2.86%	▲ 17.65%	▲ 21.25%	▲ 20.10%	▼ 24.03%	▲ 35.59%
Assaults	▼ 10.51%	▼ 11.92%	▲ 8.36%	▲ 5.89%	▲ 1.05%	▲ 4.06%
Assigned Duty	▼ 56.52%	▲ 30.00%	▼ 38.46%	▲ 37.50%	▲ 90.91%	▼ 61.90%
Assist Other Agency	▲ 6.28%	▼ 1.27%	▲ 8.69%	▲ 20.49%	▲ 22.63%	▼ 20.73%
Assist Public	▲ 10.26%	▼ 23.41%	▲ 9.36%	▲ 11.08%	▲ 9.56%	▼ 3.75%
Assist the Officer	▼ 50.00%	▼ 33.33%	▼ 25.00%	▲ 266.67%	▼ 90.91%	▲ 400.00%
Automobiles	▲ 8.03%	▲ 13.42%	▼ 1.89%	▲ 15.48%	▲ 29.66%	▼ 39.22%
Burglary	▼ 6.00%	▼ 30.59%	▼ 24.97%	▼ 3.11%	▼ 11.19%	▼ 18.27%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▲ 1.37%	▼ 14.41%	▲ 31.84%	▲ 11.58%	▲ 6.62%	▼ 17.95%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 15.52%	▼ 53.06%	▲ 13.04%	▲ 23.08%	▼ 7.81%	▲ 6.78%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Crisis Complaint	▲ 6.35%	▼ 10.51%	▲ 9.44%	▲ 15.82%	▲ 18.84%	▼ 4.21%
Custodial Interference	▼ 50.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 200.00%	0.00%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 100.00%
Directed Patrol	0.00%	▼ 100.00%		▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 100.00%
Disturbance	▲ 1.28%	▼ 24.90%	▼ 0.45%	▲ 2.92%	▲ 7.49%	▼ 2.24%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 5.27%	▼ 0.54%	▲ 8.37%	▲ 0.43%	▲ 1.40%	▼ 2.98%
Down Time	▲ 50.00%	▼ 33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 42.03%	▼ 60.62%	▼ 17.46%	▼ 24.04%	▲ 11.39%	▼ 3.41%
Harbor (Water)	▲ 3.12%	▼ 15.15%	▼ 46.43%	▲ 66.67%	▲ 24.00%	▼ 32.26%
Hazards	▲ 14.06%	▼ 33.96%	▲ 39.08%	▲ 1.59%	▼ 2.02%	▲ 25.94%
Homicide	▲ 62.50%	▲ 23.08%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 100.00%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 55.00%
Human Trafficking	▲ 500.00%	▼ 16.67%	▼ 20.00%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 16.67%	▼ 40.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 14.29%	▼ 12.50%	▲ 71.43%	▼ 58.33%	▲ 40.00%	▼ 71.43%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 16.00%	▼ 61.90%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 26.67%	▼ 18.18%
Kidnap	▼ 14.29%	▲ 33.33%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 125.00%	▲ 33.33%	▼ 41.67%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 27.86%	▼ 33.66%	▼ 13.43%	▼ 1.72%	▲ 5.26%	▲ 11.67%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 22.57%	▼ 46.72%	▼ 14.95%	▲ 35.29%	▲ 57.05%	▲ 3.70%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Narcotics	▼ 31.24%	▼ 47.87%	▼ 7.39%	▲ 44.12%	▲ 53.35%	▲ 33.08%
Other	▼ 17.50%	▼ 24.24%	▲ 36.00%	▼ 2.94%	▲ 66.67%	▼ 12.73%
Person Missing/Found	▲ 2.66%	▼ 36.30%	▼ 12.98%	▼ 2.05%	▲ 47.16%	▼ 6.09%
Premise Checks	▲ 47.62%	▼ 25.81%	▼ 56.52%	0.00%	▲ 40.00%	▼ 42.86%
Property	▼ 21.82%	▼ 59.72%	▲ 6.58%	▲ 5.76%	▲ 13.23%	▼ 3.44%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 16.53%	▼ 11.88%	▲ 5.49%	▼ 11.12%	▲ 0.67%	▲ 1.72%
Prowler	▼ 3.61%	▼ 5.14%	▲ 5.14%	▲ 8.15%	▼ 8.12%	▼ 2.28%
Public Gatherings	0.00%	▲ 108.33%	▲ 12.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 21.43%	▼ 41.18%
Rape	▼ 16.38%	▼ 25.68%	▲ 9.09%	0.00%	▼ 5.83%	▲ 28.32%
Robbery	▼ 8.52%	▼ 1.06%	▲ 3.76%	▲ 5.70%	▲ 12.01%	▼ 5.91%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 27.05%	▼ 29.76%	▼ 15.97%	▲ 25.62%	▲ 2.63%	▲ 22.44%
Shots	▼ 27.78%	▼ 3.85%	▲ 76.00%	▲ 45.45%	▲ 17.19%	▲ 40.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 1.62%	▼ 30.31%	▲ 2.97%	▲ 20.59%	▲ 3.18%	▲ 1.28%
Swatting				▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 300.00%
Theft	▼ 13.83%	▼ 35.41%	▲ 7.04%	▲ 0.24%	▼ 6.70%	▼ 9.88%
Traffic	▼ 12.52%	▼ 45.83%	▲ 27.67%	▲ 15.97%	▲ 12.65%	▼ 7.44%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Vice	▼ 14.86%	▲ 4.76%	▲ 10.61%	▼ 32.88%	▲ 65.31%	▲ 39.51%
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 12.80%	▼ 51.05%	▼ 33.57%	▲ 41.94%	▲ 22.73%	▲ 10.49%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 12.15%	▼ 17.61%	▲ 6.11%	▲ 18.71%	▲ 21.82%	▼ 25.87%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

Table 15. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▲ 9.97%	▼ 23.30%	▲ 9.31%	▲ 10.94%	▲ 9.80%	▼ 4.09%
Miscellaneous	▲ 4.72%	▼ 20.97%	▲ 15.47%	▲ 20.21%	▲ 11.58%	▼ 23.11%
Person	▼ 8.35%	▼ 7.57%	▲ 8.23%	▲ 3.89%	▲ 1.87%	▲ 0.56%
Property	▼ 13.50%	▼ 33.06%	▼ 4.52%	▼ 1.85%	▼ 6.55%	▼ 8.52%
Society	▼ 1.73%	▼ 19.83%	▲ 2.00%	▲ 9.20%	▲ 13.70%	▼ 6.78%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 1.62%	▼ 30.31%	▲ 2.97%	▲ 20.59%	▲ 3.18%	▲ 1.28%
Traffic	▼ 12.52%	▼ 45.83%	▲ 27.67%	▲ 15.97%	▲ 12.65%	▼ 7.44%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of field-initiated (onview) calls by type from 2018 to 2024.

Table 16: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	23	25	20	19	25	11	9	132
Animal Complaint	25	20	12	13	13	17	8	108
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	19	15	18	30	25	40	23	170
Assaults	167	171	133	167	187	155	159	1,139
Assigned Duty	834	720	625	779	382	291	306	3,937
Assist Other Agency	254	205	170	190	178	244	169	1,410
Assist Public	887	878	597	808	795	640	601	5,206
Assist the Officer	0	1	3	3	2	1	2	12
Automobiles	616	735	798	745	1,175	1,084	993	6,146
Burglary	169	145	130	104	152	89	72	861
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	31	25	14	16	11	16	13	126
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	5	6	5	2	9	5	7	39
Crisis Complaint	126	155	114	106	97	93	76	767
Custodial Interference	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Directed Patrol	455	501	731	527	347	66	130	2,757

Field Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	388	348	208	177	209	163	146	1,639
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	232	174	139	126	192	214	194	1,271
Down Time	571	475	397	238	116	134	50	1,981
Fraud & Forgery	51	22	21	20	20	15	15	164
Harbor (Water)	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	15
Hazards	49	79	61	48	48	34	43	362
Homicide	3	9	8	6	5	5	6	42
Human Trafficking	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	6
Info & Radio Broadcast	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	8
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	99	66	13	2	2	2	6	190
Kidnap	0	2	1	1	2	4	1	11
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	79	102	52	6	3	5	13	260
Mischief & Nuisance	221	251	64	122	112	74	56	900
Narcotics	178	151	59	24	65	53	85	615
Other	16	10	11	8	6	4	6	61
Person Missing/Found	49	36	35	14	27	22	24	207
Premise Checks	2,970	3,427	1,536	1,958	727	412	453	11,483

Field Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	215	146	107	81	126	89	65	829
Property Destruction (Damage)	86	58	69	87	86	56	61	503
Prowler	462	414	217	286	371	354	304	2,408
Public Gatherings	9	8	22	8	1	4	3	55
Rape	30	31	15	20	23	29	27	175
Robbery	51	60	23	81	24	37	30	306
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	14	18	8	7	8	2	7	64
Shots	1	2	5	4	4	4	5	25
Suspicious Circumstances	1,717	1,721	1,131	949	1,647	1,240	1,002	9,407
Swatting	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Theft	464	430	309	262	490	217	160	2,332
Traffic	3,826	3,657	2,024	1,477	1,814	1,526	1,453	15,777
Vice	69	175	35	18	17	9	11	334
Warrant Services/Order	669	591	224	67	179	149	180	2,059
Weapon, Person with	40	24	26	11	40	37	33	211

This table displays the number of field-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 17. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	2,293	2,076	1,619	1,827	1,293	1,067	957	11,132
Miscellaneous	3,705	4,162	2,458	2,697	1,278	735	762	15,797
Person	489	457	331	407	448	454	430	3,016
Property	1,004	816	654	584	899	506	396	4,859
Society	3,140	3,209	1,976	1,681	2,387	2,123	2,009	16,525
Suspicious Circumstances	1,717	1,721	1,131	949	1,647	1,240	1,002	9,407
Traffic	3,826	3,657	2,024	1,477	1,814	1,526	1,453	15,777

This table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 18: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▲ 8.70%	▼ 20.00%	▼ 5.00%	▲ 31.58%	▼ 56.00%	▼ 18.18%
Animal Complaint	▼ 20.00%	▼ 40.00%	▲ 8.33%	0.00%	▲ 30.77%	▼ 52.94%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▼ 21.05%	▲ 20.00%	▲ 66.67%	▼ 16.67%	▲ 60.00%	▼ 42.50%
Assaults	▲ 2.40%	▼ 22.22%	▲ 25.56%	▲ 11.98%	▼ 17.11%	▲ 2.58%
Assigned Duty	▼ 13.67%	▼ 13.19%	▲ 24.64%	▼ 50.96%	▼ 23.82%	▲ 5.15%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 19.29%	▼ 17.07%	▲ 11.76%	▼ 6.32%	▲ 37.08%	▼ 30.74%
Assist Public	▼ 1.01%	▼ 32.00%	▲ 35.34%	▼ 1.61%	▼ 19.50%	▼ 6.09%
Assist the Officer		▲ 200.00%	0.00%	▼ 33.33%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 100.00%
Automobiles	▲ 19.32%	▲ 8.57%	▼ 6.64%	▲ 57.72%	▼ 7.74%	▼ 8.39%
Burglary	▼ 14.20%	▼ 10.34%	▼ 20.00%	▲ 46.15%	▼ 41.45%	▼ 19.10%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 19.35%	▼ 44.00%	▲ 14.29%	▼ 31.25%	▲ 45.45%	▼ 18.75%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▲ 20.00%	▼ 16.67%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 350.00%	▼ 44.44%	▲ 40.00%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Crisis Complaint	▲ 23.02%	▼ 26.45%	▼ 7.02%	▼ 8.49%	▼ 4.12%	▼ 18.28%
Custodial Interference			▼ 100.00%			▼ 100.00%
Directed Patrol	▲ 10.11%	▲ 45.91%	▼ 27.91%	▼ 34.16%	▼ 80.98%	▲ 96.97%
Disturbance	▼ 10.31%	▼ 40.23%	▼ 14.90%	▲ 18.08%	▼ 22.01%	▼ 10.43%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 25.00%	▼ 20.11%	▼ 9.35%	▲ 52.38%	▲ 11.46%	▼ 9.35%
Down Time	▼ 16.81%	▼ 16.42%	▼ 40.05%	▼ 51.26%	▲ 15.52%	▼ 62.69%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 56.86%	▼ 4.55%	▼ 4.76%	0.00%	▼ 25.00%	0.00%
Harbor (Water)	▲ 33.33%	▼ 75.00%	▲ 200.00%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%
Hazards	▲ 61.22%	▼ 22.78%	▼ 21.31%	0.00%	▼ 29.17%	▲ 26.47%
Homicide	▲ 200.00%	▼ 11.11%	▼ 25.00%	▼ 16.67%	0.00%	▲ 20.00%
Human Trafficking		▼ 50.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%	
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 200.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 33.33%	▼ 80.30%	▼ 84.62%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 200.00%
Kidnap		▼ 50.00%	0.00%	▲ 100.00%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 75.00%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▲ 29.11%	▼ 49.02%	▼ 88.46%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 66.67%	▲ 160.00%
Mischief & Nuisance	▲ 13.57%	▼ 74.50%	▲ 90.62%	▼ 8.20%	▼ 33.93%	▼ 24.32%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Narcotics	▼ 15.17%	▼ 60.93%	▼ 59.32%	▲ 170.83%	▼ 18.46%	▲ 60.38%
Other	▼ 37.50%	▲ 10.00%	▼ 27.27%	▼ 25.00%	▼ 33.33%	▲ 50.00%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 26.53%	▼ 2.78%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 92.86%	▼ 18.52%	▲ 9.09%
Premise Checks	▲ 15.39%	▼ 55.18%	▲ 27.47%	▼ 62.87%	▼ 43.33%	▲ 9.95%
Property	▼ 32.09%	▼ 26.71%	▼ 24.30%	▲ 55.56%	▼ 29.37%	▼ 26.97%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 32.56%	▲ 18.97%	▲ 26.09%	▼ 1.15%	▼ 34.88%	▲ 8.93%
Prowler	▼ 10.39%	▼ 47.58%	▲ 31.80%	▲ 29.72%	▼ 4.58%	▼ 14.12%
Public Gatherings	▼ 11.11%	▲ 175.00%	▼ 63.64%	▼ 87.50%	▲ 300.00%	▼ 25.00%
Rape	▲ 3.33%	▼ 51.61%	▲ 33.33%	▲ 15.00%	▲ 26.09%	▼ 6.90%
Robbery	▲ 17.65%	▼ 61.67%	▲ 252.17%	▼ 70.37%	▲ 54.17%	▼ 18.92%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▲ 28.57%	▼ 55.56%	▼ 12.50%	▲ 14.29%	▼ 75.00%	▲ 250.00%
Shots	▲ 100.00%	▲ 150.00%	▼ 20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 25.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▲ 0.23%	▼ 34.28%	▼ 16.09%	▲ 73.55%	▼ 24.71%	▼ 19.19%
Swatting					▼ 100.00%	
Theft	▼ 7.33%	▼ 28.14%	▼ 15.21%	▲ 87.02%	▼ 55.71%	▼ 26.27%
Traffic	▼ 4.42%	▼ 44.65%	▼ 27.03%	▲ 22.82%	▼ 15.88%	▼ 4.78%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Vice	▲ 153.62%	▼ 80.00%	▼ 48.57%	▼ 5.56%	▼ 47.06%	▲ 22.22%
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 11.66%	▼ 62.10%	▼ 70.09%	▲ 167.16%	▼ 16.76%	▲ 20.81%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 40.00%	▲ 8.33%	▼ 57.69%	▲ 263.64%	▼ 7.50%	▼ 10.81%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

The following table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

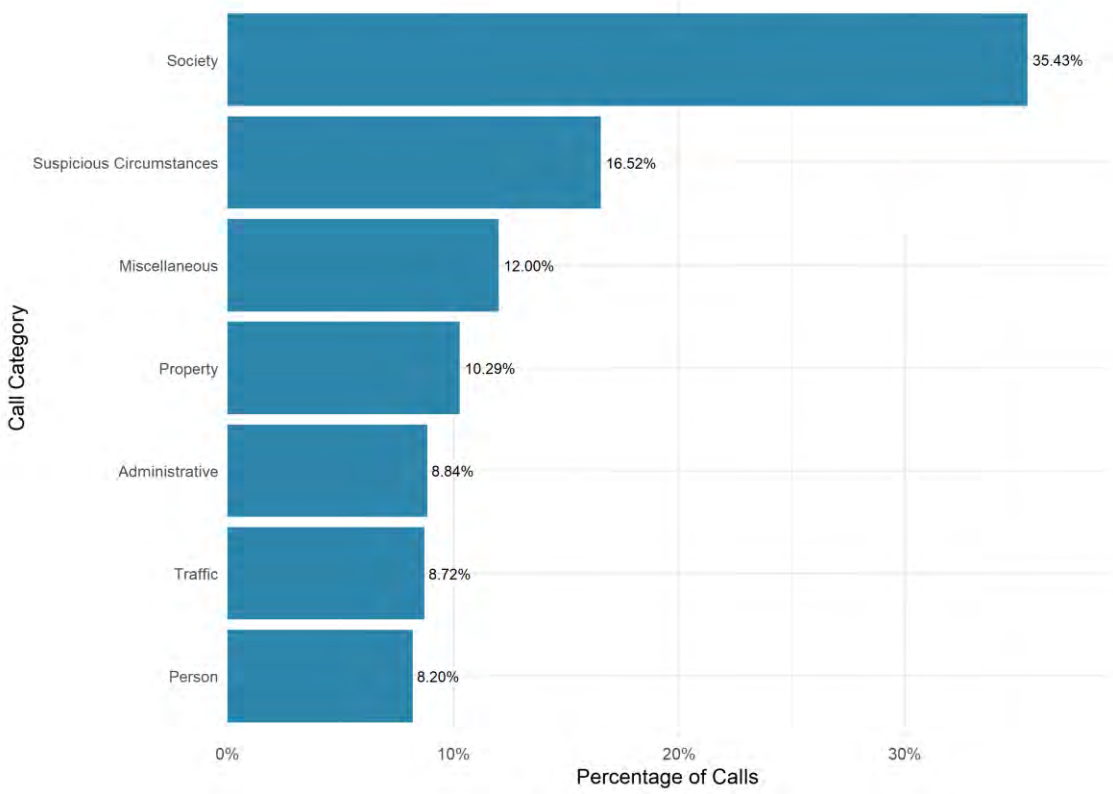
Table 19. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2018 to 2019	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 9.46%	▼ 22.01%	▲ 12.85%	▼ 29.23%	▼ 17.48%	▼ 10.31%
Miscellaneous	▲ 12.33%	▼ 40.94%	▲ 9.72%	▼ 52.61%	▼ 42.49%	▲ 3.67%
Person	▼ 6.54%	▼ 27.57%	▲ 22.96%	▲ 10.07%	▲ 1.34%	▼ 5.29%
Property	▼ 18.73%	▼ 19.85%	▼ 10.70%	▲ 53.94%	▼ 43.72%	▼ 21.74%
Society	▲ 2.20%	▼ 38.42%	▼ 14.93%	▲ 42.00%	▼ 11.06%	▼ 5.37%
Suspicious Circumstances	▲ 0.23%	▼ 34.28%	▼ 16.09%	▲ 73.55%	▼ 24.71%	▼ 19.19%
Traffic	▼ 4.42%	▼ 44.65%	▼ 27.03%	▲ 22.82%	▼ 15.88%	▼ 4.78%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This figure provides a visual representation of all call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common.

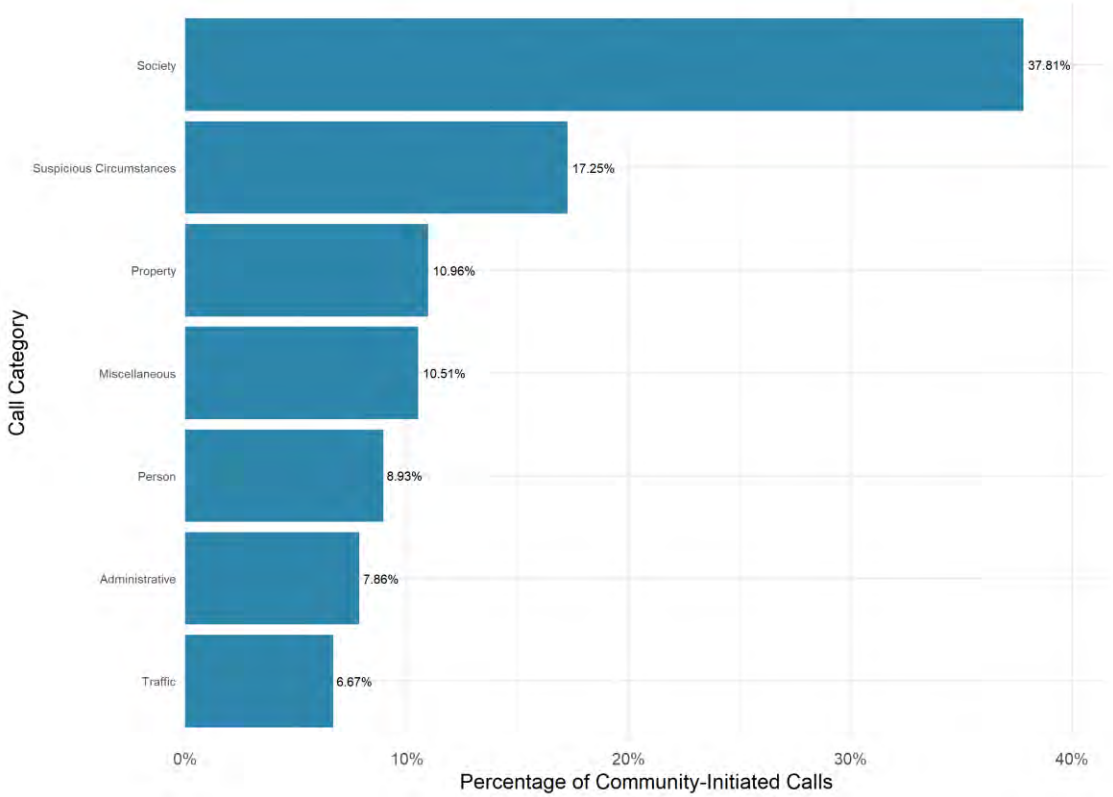
Figure 9. Calls Overall by Category (2018-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all community-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (society crime calls, which are detailed in the appendix).

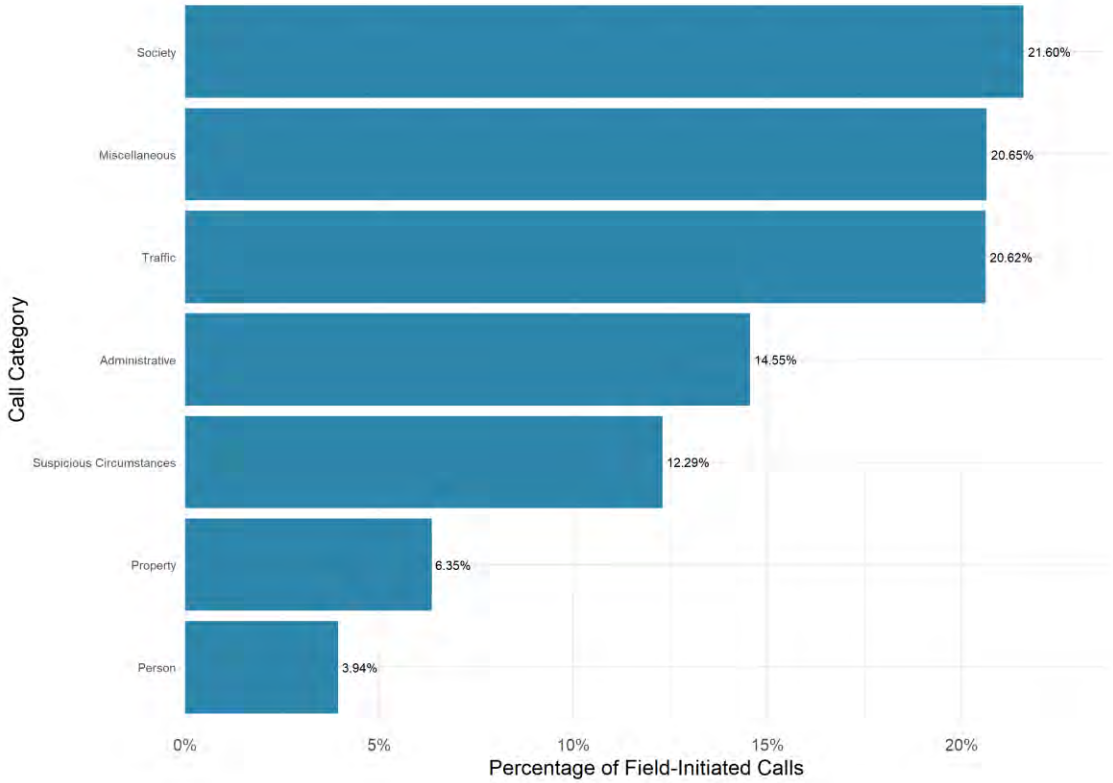
Figure 10. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2018-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all field-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (miscellaneous, which includes directed patrol and premise checks activities).

Figure 11. Field-Initiated Calls by Category



See appendix for call type per category.

This table shows the number of field and community-initiated calls over time, disaggregated by month. Community-initiated calls remain relatively constant, while field-initiated activity has declined since June of 2020.

Table 20: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated								Community-Initiated							
Month	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**
Jan	1,321	1,488	1,114	709	899	733	534	**971.1**	5,803	5,820	5,245	4,042	4,956	5,250	5,122	**5,176.9**
Feb	1,160	1,079	1,099	712	769	707	520	**863.7**	5,075	4,739	5,110	3,559	4,696	4,765	5,002	**4,706.6**
Mar	1,376	1,410	1,305	694	867	789	525	**995.1**	5,989	5,571	4,830	3,972	5,300	5,322	5,397	**5,197.3**
Apr	1,334	1,484	1,557	733	844	739	499	**1,027.1**	5,814	5,596	4,779	4,226	5,026	5,234	5,179	**5,122.0**
May	1,451	1,456	1,489	841	678	729	568	**1,030.3**	6,693	6,238	4,814	4,389	5,285	5,964	5,273	**5,522.3**
Jun	1,317	1,342	447	783	763	564	621	**833.9**	6,632	6,037	3,694	4,839	5,206	5,917	5,330	**5,379.3**
Jul	1,290	1,309	480	872	765	584	711	**858.7**	6,933	6,497	4,148	5,075	5,587	6,354	5,922	**5,788.0**
Aug	1,166	1,366	439	885	784	567	652	**837.0**	6,463	6,630	4,242	5,048	5,538	6,311	5,608	**5,691.4**
Sep	1,173	1,421	486	850	883	568	470	**835.9**	6,131	6,147	4,213	5,379	5,300	5,684	5,578	**5,490.3**
Oct	1,478	1,234	620	860	991	544	653	**911.4**	6,036	6,036	4,258	5,226	5,337	5,552	4,921	**5,338.0**
Nov	1,512	1,286	579	877	759	554	637	**886.3**	5,615	5,630	3,726	5,026	4,714	5,410	4,804	**4,989.3**
Dec	1,596	1,223	578	806	764	573	619	**879.9**	5,737	5,442	3,931	4,973	5,013	5,281	4,357	**4,962.0**

These tables show the breakdown of call volume by field and community initiated calls, divided by seasons and by days of the week.

Table 21: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated								Community-Initiated							
Season	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**
Fall	4,163	3,941	1,685	2,587	2,633	1,666	1,760	**2,633.6**	17,782	17,813	12,197	15,631	15,351	16,646	15,303	**15,817.6**
Spring	4,161	4,350	4,351	2,268	2,389	2,257	1,592	**3,052.6**	18,496	17,405	14,423	12,587	15,611	16,520	15,849	**15,841.6**
Summer	3,773	4,017	1,366	2,540	2,312	1,715	1,984	**2,529.6**	20,028	19,164	12,084	14,962	16,331	18,582	16,860	**16,858.7**
Winter	4,077	3,790	2,791	2,227	2,432	2,013	1,673	**2,714.7**	16,615	16,001	14,286	12,574	14,665	15,296	14,481	**14,845.4**

NOTE: Winter corresponds to December, January, and February; Spring is March, April, and May; Summer is June, July, and August; Fall/Autumn is September, October, and November.

Table 22: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated								Community-Initiated							
Day of Week	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**
Monday	42.7	44.0	26.8	27.1	27.1	20.4	18.1	**29.5**	199.6	198.6	147.3	153.8	165.3	182.0	166.4	**173.3**
Tuesday	43.5	44.0	29.2	25.5	26.7	26.6	25.0	**31.5**	200.3	193.1	142.1	151.1	164.2	184.2	172.7	**172.5**
Wednesday	43.6	45.9	28.1	27.2	29.3	23.6	20.4	**31.2**	200.2	187.8	145.4	150.5	166.3	183.5	168.6	**171.8**
Thursday	47.6	43.5	28.8	29.0	28.6	22.0	19.2	**31.2**	202.0	195.9	144.9	151.8	165.0	178.8	172.2	**172.9**
Friday	47.6	47.7	28.7	27.4	27.4	21.6	20.5	**31.6**	206.5	198.3	148.7	154.9	179.4	190.5	173.8	**178.9**
Saturday	44.6	42.4	26.8	24.3	23.2	14.7	14.4	**27.2**	200.9	191.5	143.7	154.1	176.4	186.4	174.7	**175.4**
Sunday	40.6	41.2	26.4	24.2	25.2	17.8	16.9	**27.5**	188.9	184.5	141.5	153.0	171.5	180.4	170.3	**170.0**

ASSIGNED UNITS

This table shows the average number of officers who responded to a call by year, disaggregated by community and field initiated calls. This table indicates that two officers is the modal response for most community initiated calls, while a single officer is the modal response for field-initiated calls (though importantly, this does not indicate that most field initiated calls are handled by a single officer).

Table 23: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year

	Community Initiated Activity							Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	20,958	21,721	11,919	16,058	18,642	21,782	23,800	6,777	6,974	5,131	5,811	4,622	3,467	3,253	**170,915**
Two Officers	30,814	28,687	22,498	22,189	24,431	25,742	22,989	6,772	6,405	3,289	2,659	3,255	2,865	2,466	**205,061**
Three Officers	10,498	9,790	8,573	8,571	9,022	8,742	7,154	1,263	1,317	887	601	952	576	618	**68,564**
Four or More Officers	10,274	9,812	9,622	8,647	9,401	10,390	8,171	1,275	1,325	830	518	852	682	604	**72,403**
Unknown	377	373	378	289	462	388	379	87	77	56	33	85	61	68	**3,113**
Total	**72,921**	**70,383**	**52,990**	**55,754**	**61,958**	**67,044**	**62,493**	**16,174**	**16,098**	**10,193**	**9,622**	**9,766**	**7,651**	**7,009**	**520,056**

Table 24. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity							Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	35,888	34,733	22,305	24,914	29,203	36,464	37,022	12,352	12,143	7,525	7,502	6,676	5,497	5,048	**277,272**
Two Call Signs	22,935	21,203	17,308	17,548	18,246	16,573	14,038	2,510	2,457	1,688	1,333	1,769	1,320	1,148	**140,076**
Three Call Signs	8,744	8,650	7,921	7,805	8,401	8,336	6,568	780	850	547	452	689	404	423	**60,570**
Four or More Call Signs	5,354	5,797	5,456	5,487	6,108	5,671	4,865	532	648	433	335	632	430	390	**42,138**
Total	**72,921**	**70,383**	**52,990**	**55,754**	**61,958**	**67,044**	**62,493**	**16,174**	**16,098**	**10,193**	**9,622**	**9,766**	**7,651**	**7,009**	**520,056**

This table displays the ratio of 1-to-2 car units. Higher numbers indicate more 1 officer car units relative to 2 officer car units.

Table 25. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2018	1.996191	1.866667
2019	2.560472	2.466667
2020	2.732778	2.642857
2021	3.827748	3.555556
2022	3.211885	2.909091
2023	2.381332	2.250000
2024	2.630115	2.400000

The following table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for field-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 26: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.43 (23)	2 (25)	2.05 (20)	1.84 (19)	2.04 (25)	1.91 (11)	2.78 (9)	2.11	132
Animal Complaint	1.92 (25)	1.7 (20)	2 (12)	1.54 (13)	1.31 (13)	2.41 (17)	1.5 (8)	1.82	108
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	3 (19)	2.27 (15)	2 (18)	2.23 (30)	2.48 (25)	2.1 (40)	2.43 (23)	2.33	170
Assaults	2.52 (167)	2.14 (171)	2.23 (133)	2.23 (167)	2.81 (187)	2.75 (155)	2.59 (159)	2.48	1,139
Assigned Duty	1.26 (834)	1.18 (720)	1.26 (625)	1.25 (779)	1.32 (382)	1.29 (291)	1.55 (306)	1.27	3,937
Assist Other Agency	1.8 (254)	1.89 (205)	1.8 (170)	1.99 (190)	1.97 (178)	1.7 (244)	1.81 (169)	1.84	1,410
Assist Public	1.67 (887)	1.63 (878)	1.68 (597)	1.44 (808)	1.53 (795)	1.65 (640)	1.68 (601)	1.61	5,206
Assist the Officer	0.00 (0)	4 (1)	2 (3)	1.33 (3)	1.5 (2)	1 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.75	12
Automobiles	2.53 (616)	2.42 (735)	2.29 (798)	2.37 (745)	2.54 (1175)	2.33 (1084)	2.26 (993)	2.39	6,146
Burglary	1.47 (169)	1.88 (145)	1.38 (130)	1.89 (104)	2.17 (152)	1.96 (89)	1.76 (72)	1.77	861

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	2.03 (31)	1.68 (25)	2.29 (14)	1.75 (16)	2 (11)	1.88 (16)	3.08 (13)	2.04	126
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	1.4 (5)	1.83 (6)	1 (5)	1 (2)	1.78 (9)	1 (5)	2.43 (7)	1.62	39
Crisis Complaint	2.35 (126)	2.14 (155)	2.41 (114)	2.18 (106)	1.94 (97)	1.98 (93)	2.18 (76)	2.18	767
Custodial Interference	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.00	2
Directed Patrol	1.26 (455)	1.69 (501)	1.53 (731)	1.36 (527)	1.16 (347)	1.2 (66)	1.28 (130)	1.42	2,757
Disturbance	2.56 (388)	2.37 (348)	2.44 (208)	2.27 (177)	2.2 (209)	2.36 (163)	2.56 (146)	2.41	1,639
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	2.3 (232)	2.32 (174)	2.42 (139)	2.38 (126)	2.23 (192)	1.86 (214)	2.16 (194)	2.22	1,271
Down Time	1.08 (571)	1.09 (475)	1.1 (397)	1.09 (238)	1.08 (116)	1.2 (134)	1.24 (50)	1.10	1,981
Fraud & Forgery	1.53 (51)	1.64 (22)	1.76 (21)	1.3 (20)	1.85 (20)	1.53 (15)	1.53 (15)	1.59	164
Harbor (Water)	2 (3)	2.5 (4)	2 (1)	2 (3)	1 (1)	1 (2)	1 (1)	1.87	15
Hazards	1.49 (49)	1.49 (79)	1.57 (61)	1.71 (48)	1.52 (48)	1.38 (34)	1.74 (43)	1.56	362
Homicide	17.67 (3)	6.11 (9)	5.5 (8)	3 (6)	2.2 (5)	4.4 (5)	5.33 (6)	5.59	42
Human Trafficking	0.00 (0)	1.5 (2)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	2 (2)	0.00 (0)	4 (1)	2.17	6

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Info & Radio Broadcast	1 (1)	1 (3)	0.00 (0)	1 (2)	0.00 (0)	1.5 (2)	0.00 (0)	1.12	8
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.12 (99)	2.05 (66)	1.92 (13)	2 (2)	2 (2)	1.5 (2)	1.67 (6)	2.06	190
Kidnap	0.00 (0)	1.5 (2)	7 (1)	9 (1)	1 (2)	2.25 (4)	4 (1)	3.09	11
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.1 (79)	3.07 (102)	2.6 (52)	1.5 (6)	1.33 (3)	2.8 (5)	2.38 (13)	2.59	260
Mischief & Nuisance	1.88 (221)	2.08 (251)	1.91 (64)	1.25 (122)	1.21 (112)	1.3 (74)	1.43 (56)	1.69	900
Narcotics	2.54 (178)	2.77 (151)	2.66 (59)	2.04 (24)	2.66 (65)	2.28 (53)	2.48 (85)	2.57	615
Other	2.12 (16)	2.7 (10)	2.91 (11)	2 (8)	4.17 (6)	2.25 (4)	2 (6)	2.54	61
Person Missing/Found	1.94 (49)	1.78 (36)	1.77 (35)	1.93 (14)	1.67 (27)	1.41 (22)	1.62 (24)	1.75	207
Premise Checks	1.67 (2970)	1.73 (3427)	1.42 (1536)	1.24 (1958)	1.47 (727)	1.6 (412)	1.45 (453)	1.56	11,483
Property	1.34 (215)	1.26 (146)	1.4 (107)	1.36 (81)	1.29 (126)	1.34 (89)	1.28 (65)	1.32	829
Property Destruction (Damage)	1.88 (86)	1.78 (58)	1.72 (69)	1.89 (87)	1.67 (86)	1.95 (56)	1.74 (61)	1.80	503
Prowler	2.28 (462)	2.36 (414)	2.35 (217)	1.5 (286)	1.57 (371)	1.48 (354)	1.44 (304)	1.87	2,408
Public Gatherings	4.33 (9)	2.12 (8)	4.45 (22)	2.25 (8)	7 (1)	9.75 (4)	2.33 (3)	4.09	55

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Rape	2 (30)	2.13 (31)	2 (15)	1.65 (20)	1.78 (23)	1.76 (29)	1.74 (27)	1.87	175
Robbery	3.45 (51)	3.05 (60)	2.35 (23)	1.41 (81)	3.58 (24)	2.32 (37)	2.03 (30)	2.48	306
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2 (14)	2 (18)	2.88 (8)	3 (7)	1.5 (8)	2 (2)	1.71 (7)	2.13	64
Shots	2 (1)	8 (2)	2 (5)	3 (4)	1 (4)	2.25 (4)	3 (5)	2.72	25
Suspicious Circumstances	2.07 (1717)	2.05 (1721)	2.04 (1131)	1.9 (949)	2.06 (1647)	1.99 (1240)	2.01 (1002)	2.03	9,407
Swatting	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3.00	1
Theft	1.77 (464)	1.91 (430)	1.73 (309)	2.02 (262)	2.33 (490)	2.32 (217)	2.09 (160)	2.01	2,332
Traffic	1.99 (3826)	1.9 (3657)	2.05 (2024)	1.81 (1477)	1.99 (1814)	2.01 (1526)	1.99 (1453)	1.96	15,777
Vice	2.04 (69)	1.85 (175)	1.77 (35)	1.89 (18)	2.12 (17)	2.67 (9)	2.27 (11)	1.93	334
Warrant Services/Order	3.53 (669)	3.58 (591)	4.02 (224)	3.51 (67)	4.08 (179)	4.05 (149)	3.82 (180)	3.71	2,059
Weapon, Person with	3.02 (40)	4.29 (24)	3.77 (26)	3.27 (11)	4.8 (40)	5.62 (37)	3.97 (33)	4.21	211
Total									**76,513**

This table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for community-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 27: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.17 (4373)	2.05 (4541)	2.14 (3168)	1.96 (3836)	1.87 (4597)	1.76 (4822)	1.66 (3632)	1.94	28,969
Animal Complaint	1.97 (182)	1.77 (145)	2.33 (101)	1.8 (123)	1.96 (123)	2.05 (145)	1.89 (151)	1.95	970
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	3.26 (140)	3 (136)	3.12 (160)	3.38 (194)	3.24 (233)	2.94 (179)	2.83 (238)	3.10	1,280
Assaults	3.09 (2427)	3.2 (2172)	3.52 (1913)	3.33 (2073)	3.71 (2195)	3.6 (2219)	3.43 (2307)	3.41	15,306
Assigned Duty	2.7 (23)	4.2 (10)	4.85 (13)	4.88 (8)	4.73 (11)	7 (21)	3 (8)	4.57	94
Assist Other Agency	2.74 (2007)	2.8 (2133)	2.74 (2106)	2.59 (2289)	2.72 (2758)	2.73 (3382)	2.56 (2681)	2.69	17,356
Assist Public	2.31 (4885)	2.24 (5386)	2.44 (4125)	2.24 (4511)	2.25 (5014)	2.24 (5489)	2.1 (5282)	2.25	34,692
Assist the Officer	4.25 (12)	3 (6)	3.25 (4)	2.33 (3)	4 (11)	3 (1)	2.8 (5)	3.57	42
Automobiles	1.57 (2380)	1.55 (2571)	1.65 (2916)	1.6 (2861)	1.69 (3304)	1.68 (4284)	1.75 (2604)	1.65	20,920
Burglary	1.99 (3352)	1.89 (3151)	2.64 (2187)	3.13 (1641)	3.17 (1590)	3.29 (1412)	3.09 (1154)	2.54	14,487

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	3.37 (438)	3.3 (444)	3.38 (380)	3.2 (501)	3.25 (559)	3.38 (596)	3.27 (489)	3.30	3,407
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	2.66 (232)	2.53 (196)	2.59 (92)	2.37 (104)	2.73 (128)	2.83 (118)	2.6 (126)	2.62	996
Crisis Complaint	3.28 (2882)	3.18 (3065)	3.17 (2743)	2.87 (3002)	2.75 (3477)	2.56 (4132)	2.38 (3958)	2.84	23,259
Custodial Interference	2.5 (8)	1.5 (4)	1 (2)	1.17 (6)	1 (6)	2.5 (2)	1.5 (4)	1.63	32
Directed Patrol	1 (2)	1.5 (2)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	3 (2)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.88	8
Disturbance	2.35 (11618)	2.29 (11767)	2.54 (8839)	2.35 (8795)	2.26 (9055)	2.27 (9733)	2.12 (9512)	2.31	69,319
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	3.23 (2715)	3.35 (2572)	3.36 (2562)	3.18 (2768)	3.39 (2784)	3.37 (2823)	3.25 (2739)	3.30	18,963
Down Time	2.5 (2)	1.67 (3)	1.5 (2)	2 (2)	1.5 (2)	1.75 (4)	1 (2)	1.71	17
Fraud & Forgery	1.47 (552)	1.52 (320)	1.83 (126)	1.62 (104)	1.82 (79)	1.82 (88)	1.67 (85)	1.58	1,354
Harbor (Water)	2.72 (32)	2.36 (33)	2.07 (28)	2.13 (15)	2.2 (25)	3.45 (31)	2.67 (21)	2.56	185
Hazards	1.79 (839)	1.78 (957)	1.88 (632)	1.83 (879)	1.72 (893)	1.79 (875)	1.62 (1102)	1.76	6,177
Homicide	14.12 (8)	21.54 (13)	13.38 (16)	14 (8)	16.69 (16)	14.2 (20)	9.44 (9)	15.06	90
Human Trafficking	2 (1)	1.67 (6)	4.2 (5)	1.5 (4)	3.33 (6)	2.6 (5)	1.67 (3)	2.57	30

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Info & Radio Broadcast	1.86 (7)	3 (8)	1.86 (7)	1.67 (12)	2.4 (5)	1.29 (7)	1 (2)	1.94	48
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.39 (150)	2.06 (126)	2.23 (48)	2.04 (24)	2 (30)	2.14 (22)	1.78 (18)	2.18	418
Kidnap	7.86 (7)	7.67 (6)	8.38 (8)	2.5 (4)	10 (9)	6.33 (12)	8.29 (7)	7.59	53
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.37 (140)	2.28 (101)	2.46 (67)	2.34 (58)	2.35 (57)	2.22 (60)	2.03 (67)	2.30	550
Mischief & Nuisance	1.88 (2286)	1.84 (1770)	1.91 (943)	1.75 (802)	1.62 (1085)	1.64 (1705)	1.46 (1766)	1.73	10,357
Narcotics	2.06 (717)	2.15 (493)	2.11 (257)	1.7 (238)	1.57 (343)	1.55 (526)	1.46 (700)	1.79	3,274
Other	2.62 (40)	2.55 (33)	2.84 (25)	2.44 (34)	2.48 (33)	2.44 (55)	2.81 (48)	2.59	268
Person Missing/Found	2.72 (601)	2.37 (617)	2.61 (393)	2.39 (342)	2.68 (335)	2.52 (493)	2.33 (463)	2.52	3,244
Premise Checks	2.24 (21)	2.77 (31)	1.91 (23)	2.2 (10)	1.9 (10)	2.21 (14)	1.75 (8)	2.25	117
Property	1.47 (724)	1.35 (566)	1.56 (228)	1.47 (243)	1.54 (257)	1.5 (291)	1.53 (281)	1.47	2,590
Property Destruction (Damage)	1.98 (1089)	2.14 (910)	2.48 (800)	2.41 (845)	2.37 (751)	2.22 (756)	2.12 (769)	2.23	5,920
Prowler	2.58 (3128)	2.5 (3015)	2.62 (2860)	2.44 (3007)	2.39 (3253)	2.39 (2987)	2.3 (2920)	2.46	21,170
Public Gatherings	4.42 (12)	3.42 (12)	4.88 (25)	2.14 (28)	1.86 (14)	2.18 (17)	1.8 (10)	3.03	118

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Rape	2.41 (177)	2.49 (148)	2.59 (110)	2.47 (120)	3.14 (120)	2.26 (113)	2.24 (145)	2.50	933
Robbery	4.92 (411)	4.54 (376)	5.58 (372)	4.52 (386)	5.69 (408)	4.89 (457)	5.26 (430)	5.06	2,840
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2.16 (281)	2.14 (205)	2.31 (144)	1.9 (121)	2.33 (152)	2.07 (156)	1.9 (191)	2.12	1,250
Shots	4.17 (36)	3.96 (26)	4.68 (25)	3.93 (44)	4.14 (64)	3.63 (75)	4.01 (105)	4.00	375
Suspicious Circumstances	2.16 (12764)	2.09 (12558)	2.29 (8750)	2.1 (9012)	2.06 (10867)	2.02 (11210)	1.84 (11356)	2.07	76,517
Swatting	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	4 (1)	13 (2)	7 (1)	6.5 (4)	7.88	8
Theft	1.85 (4925)	1.89 (4244)	2.08 (2741)	1.87 (2934)	2 (2941)	1.97 (2744)	1.83 (2473)	1.92	23,002
Traffic	2.01 (5712)	2.06 (4997)	2.41 (2707)	2.19 (3456)	2.18 (4008)	2.08 (4517)	1.93 (4177)	2.10	29,574
Vice	1.68 (74)	1.78 (63)	1.62 (66)	1.45 (73)	1.69 (49)	1.58 (81)	1.61 (113)	1.62	519
Warrant Services/Order	4.1 (328)	4.45 (286)	4.53 (140)	4.47 (93)	4.24 (132)	4.36 (162)	3.97 (179)	4.28	1,320
Weapon, Person with	4.35 (181)	4.49 (159)	4.34 (131)	3.93 (139)	4.3 (165)	4.14 (201)	4.07 (149)	4.23	1,125
Total									**443,543**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for field-initiated calls.

Table 28: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year

	Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	596	551	344	365	358	218	203	2,635
01	550	509	285	263	277	208	211	2,303
02	489	301	191	154	189	163	163	1,650
03	220	132	253	509	98	98	109	1,419
04	430	339	402	476	260	103	57	2,067
05	315	200	182	245	228	215	134	1,519
06	302	183	169	167	166	141	146	1,274
07	355	347	210	195	223	225	169	1,724
08	467	432	249	289	298	311	283	2,329
09	477	409	251	381	355	299	259	2,431
10	495	471	363	450	372	399	281	2,831
11	840	959	785	903	514	460	442	4,903
12	1,319	1,431	831	629	910	687	661	6,468
13	1,309	1,449	802	452	790	630	549	5,981
14	1,132	1,238	646	427	584	484	481	4,992
15	1,087	1,076	592	485	529	370	358	4,497
16	910	1,044	586	353	569	411	359	4,232
17	792	883	572	348	551	373	399	3,918
18	677	663	507	311	423	314	335	3,230
19	610	579	333	414	290	330	320	2,876
20	801	830	500	459	537	379	368	3,874
21	763	780	414	533	505	320	265	3,580
22	640	699	388	416	393	261	224	3,021
23	598	593	338	398	347	252	233	2,759
Total	**16,174**	**16,098**	**10,193**	**9,622**	**9,766**	**7,651**	**7,009**	**76,513**

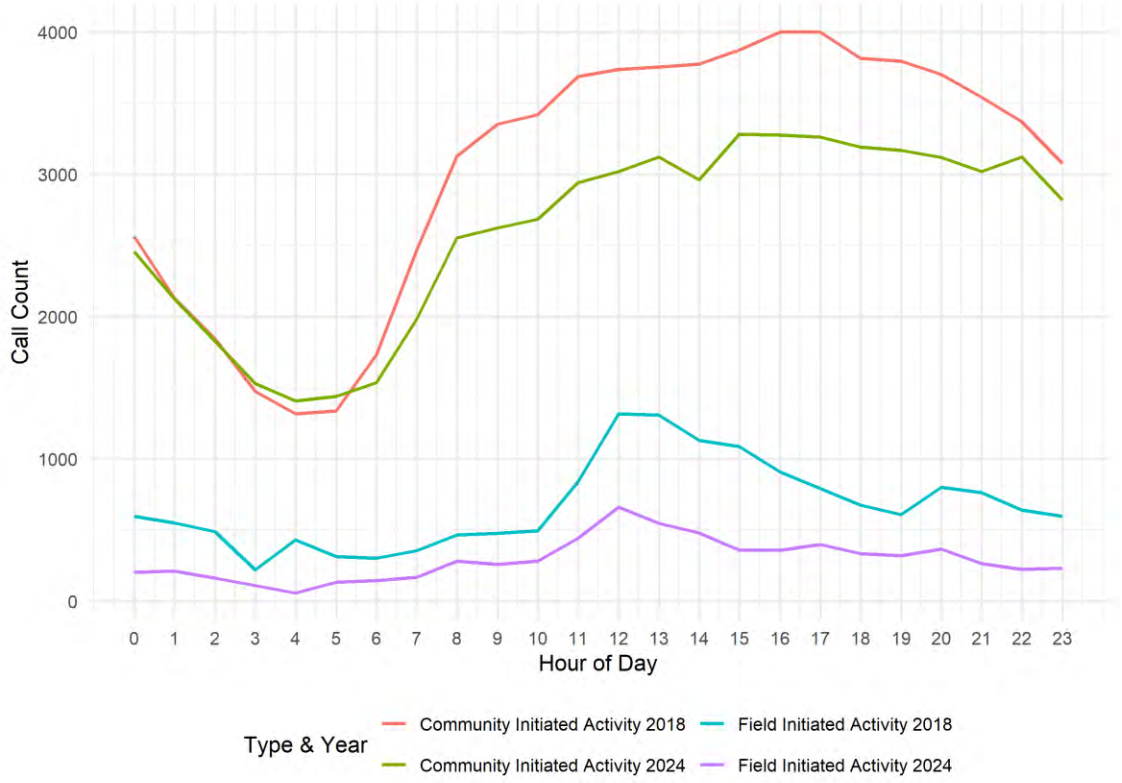
This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for community-initiated calls.

Table 29: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year

	Community Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	2,566	2,229	1,734	2,050	2,483	2,479	2,459	16,000
01	2,131	2,013	1,441	1,710	2,072	2,170	2,126	13,663
02	1,845	1,835	1,364	1,483	1,885	1,935	1,827	12,174
03	1,474	1,491	1,279	1,400	1,666	1,649	1,530	10,489
04	1,317	1,376	1,171	1,390	1,620	1,549	1,407	9,830
05	1,339	1,278	1,167	1,365	1,486	1,552	1,441	9,628
06	1,733	1,787	1,396	1,624	1,642	1,789	1,536	11,507
07	2,468	2,342	1,882	2,080	2,091	2,308	1,984	15,155
08	3,128	3,056	2,303	2,421	2,523	2,887	2,555	18,873
09	3,353	3,342	2,511	2,667	2,669	3,079	2,624	20,245
10	3,420	3,201	2,525	2,611	2,611	3,115	2,687	20,170
11	3,689	3,497	2,705	2,786	2,669	3,161	2,943	21,450
12	3,738	3,591	2,927	2,881	2,933	3,311	3,020	22,401
13	3,757	3,748	2,827	2,905	2,910	3,219	3,122	22,488
14	3,776	3,689	2,893	2,813	2,904	3,149	2,962	22,186
15	3,875	3,799	3,018	3,190	3,091	3,578	3,285	23,836
16	4,000	3,921	2,886	2,849	3,197	3,431	3,278	23,562
17	4,001	3,864	2,900	2,835	3,228	3,456	3,262	23,546
18	3,818	3,663	2,664	2,541	3,206	3,457	3,192	22,541
19	3,797	3,520	2,420	2,530	3,107	3,268	3,170	21,812
20	3,705	3,450	2,407	2,675	3,121	3,200	3,119	21,677
21	3,544	3,332	2,301	2,398	2,931	3,099	3,021	20,626
22	3,371	3,344	2,240	2,348	3,099	3,303	3,123	20,828
23	3,076	3,015	2,029	2,202	2,814	2,900	2,820	18,856
Total	**72,921**	**70,383**	**52,990**	**55,754**	**61,958**	**67,044**	**62,493**	**443,543**

This figure displays the volume of field and community-initiated calls in 2018 and 2024. The biggest trend is that field initiated calls are down considerably in 2024.

Figure 12. Call Count by Type, 2018 and 2024



This table displays the total event duration of different types of calls, using an SPD provided variable (SPD.Call.Sign.Total.Service.Time..s.). This shows that a substantial number of calls use up over 1 hour of time.

Table 30: Total Event Duration

Event Duration Category	Community-Initiated Activity	Field-Initiated Activity	Total
Less than 1 minute	15416 (3.5%)	1235 (1.6%)	16651 (3.2%)
1-5 minutes	21450 (4.8%)	4684 (6.1%)	26134 (5.0%)
6-10 minutes	21992 (5.0%)	6865 (9.0%)	28857 (5.5%)
11-15 minutes	21698 (4.9%)	5939 (7.8%)	27637 (5.3%)
16-20 minutes	20944 (4.7%)	5041 (6.6%)	25985 (5.0%)
21-25 minutes	19967 (4.5%)	4175 (5.5%)	24142 (4.6%)
26-30 minutes	18711 (4.2%)	3625 (4.7%)	22336 (4.3%)
31-40 minutes	33649 (7.6%)	6045 (7.9%)	39694 (7.6%)
41-50 minutes	28194 (6.4%)	4767 (6.2%)	32961 (6.3%)
51-60 minutes	24296 (5.5%)	3841 (5.0%)	28137 (5.4%)
More than 61 minutes	217219 (49.0%)	30295 (39.6%)	247514 (47.6%)
Total	**443536 (100.0%)**	**76512 (100.0%)**	**520048 (100.0%)**

Rule of 60 notes:
To understand how busy officers were at different times of day, we analyzed when each unit (i.e., call sign) was actively working on calls. We used detailed timestamp data to calculate how much time officers were "on the clock" for each hour of the day, then compared that to how much time was theoretically available using two approaches.

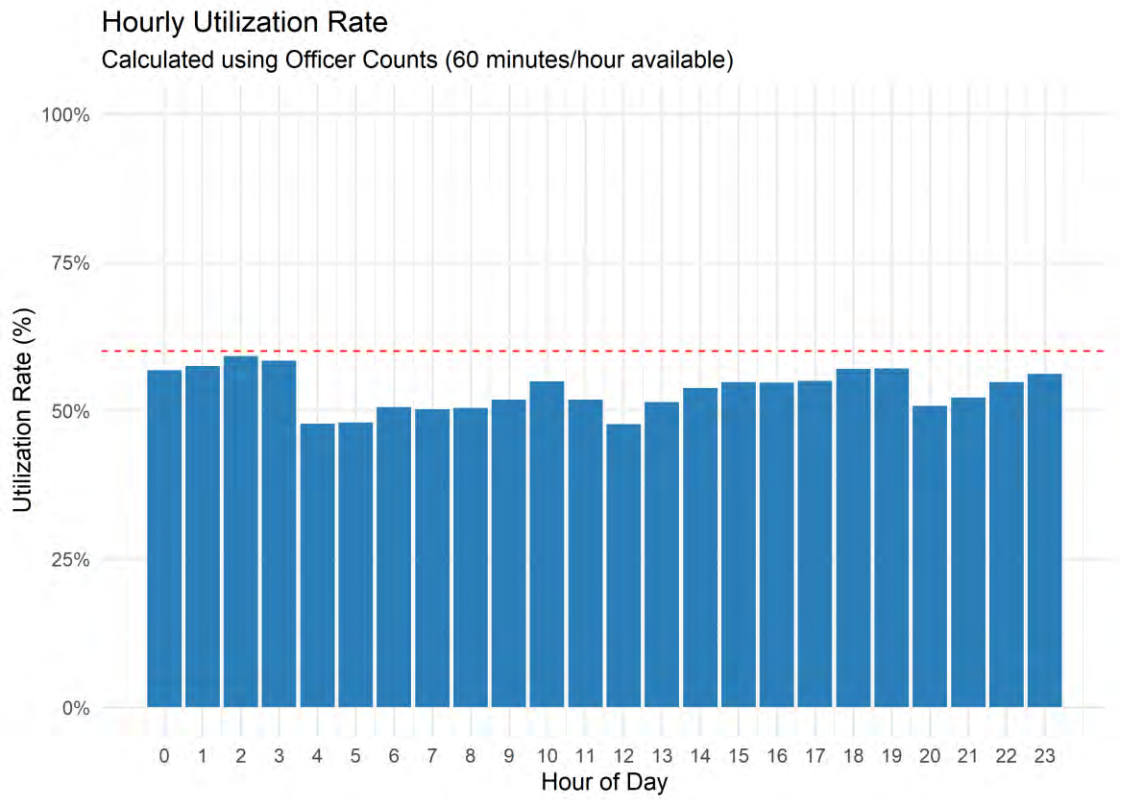
Step-by-Step approach:

1. **Calculated actual working time per officer per call**
   We used dispatch and clear times to calculate how long each officer spent on each call. This was done at the level of individual officer responses (not per incident), using the difference between their dispatch and "back in service" times.
2. **Spread each call across the hours it spanned**
   Some calls started in one hour and ended in another. To account for this, we split each call's total duration evenly across all the hours it touched. For example, a 60-minute call that spanned from 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM would contribute 30 minutes to the 1 PM hour and 30 minutes to the 2 PM hour.
3. **Summed up total working minutes per hour**
   After splitting all call durations across the hours they spanned, we summed how many minutes of officer time were spent working during each hour of the day.
4. **Estimated available minutes per hour**
   We then counted how many officers were actively working during each hour (based on the number of call signs active per hour). We first assumed each available officer could theoretically work 60 minutes per hour (i.e., no breaks or downtime), and multiplied the number of officers by 60 to estimate the total available minutes. It is important to note that some call signs may have only been on shift for part of an hour and in this regard our approach underestimates the total utilization (that is, if an officer's shift ended at the hour but they needed 15 more minutes to handle a call, we would say that they were available for the full hour of the second hour, rather than the 15 minutes). This was necessary as we do not have a mechanism to track shifts per call sign. In the second plot, we assumed that officers had 48 minutes available per hour to work (this was derived based on the officers' available breaks, lunch, and briefing time). The same caveat regarding underestimation of utilization applies.
5. **Calculated utilization rate**
   For each hour, we divided the total minutes worked by the total minutes available and multiplied by 100 to get a utilization percentage. This shows how much of each hour was actively spent responding to calls.
6. **Visualized the results**
   Finally, we plotted the hourly utilization rates alongside a red dashed line at 60%, a common rule-of-thumb threshold in

police operational planning. This helps highlight hours where staffing levels may be nearing capacity. Given that our approach underestimates utilization, any bars close to 60% should be viewed as potentially worrisome signs for workload.

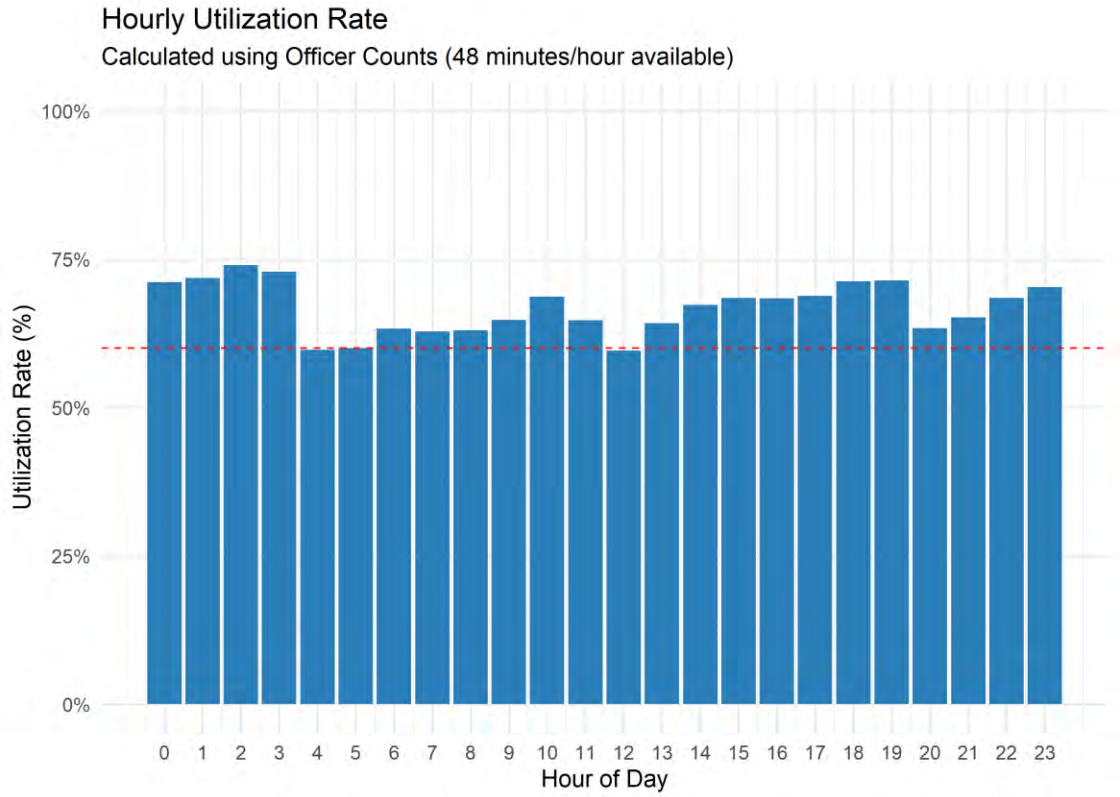
The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. Bars that exceed 60% may be indicative of a workload issue.

Figure 13: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2018 to 2024



The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. This analysis attempts to account for periods in which officers are not actively responding to calls. This includes briefing time and breaks (both lunch and 15-minute breaks). Early discussions with SPD suggested that this corresponded to about 2 hours per shift – as such, we divide 120 minutes by 10 hours, coming up with a reduction in available work of 12 minutes per hour. In other words, we assume that officers are available to work 48 minutes per hour.

Figure 14: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2018 to 2024.



This table shows the average utilization rate (this is the Rule of 60 number) overall, in 2018, and 2024, as well as the staffing estimates overall, in 2018, and 2024. Utilization is estimated as previously described. Staffing is estimated by identifying each officer who responded to a call in a given hour, summing them up and dividing them equally over the year. So, the 26.2 for 00 in Staffing 2018 indicates that there were 26.2 distinct officers who handled calls, on average, at the midnight hour. This went down to 17.5 in 2024. The final column extrapolates the utilization metric in 2018 if that year had 2024 staffing. In other words, it answers the question – what would workload look like in 2018 if we had 2024 staffing?

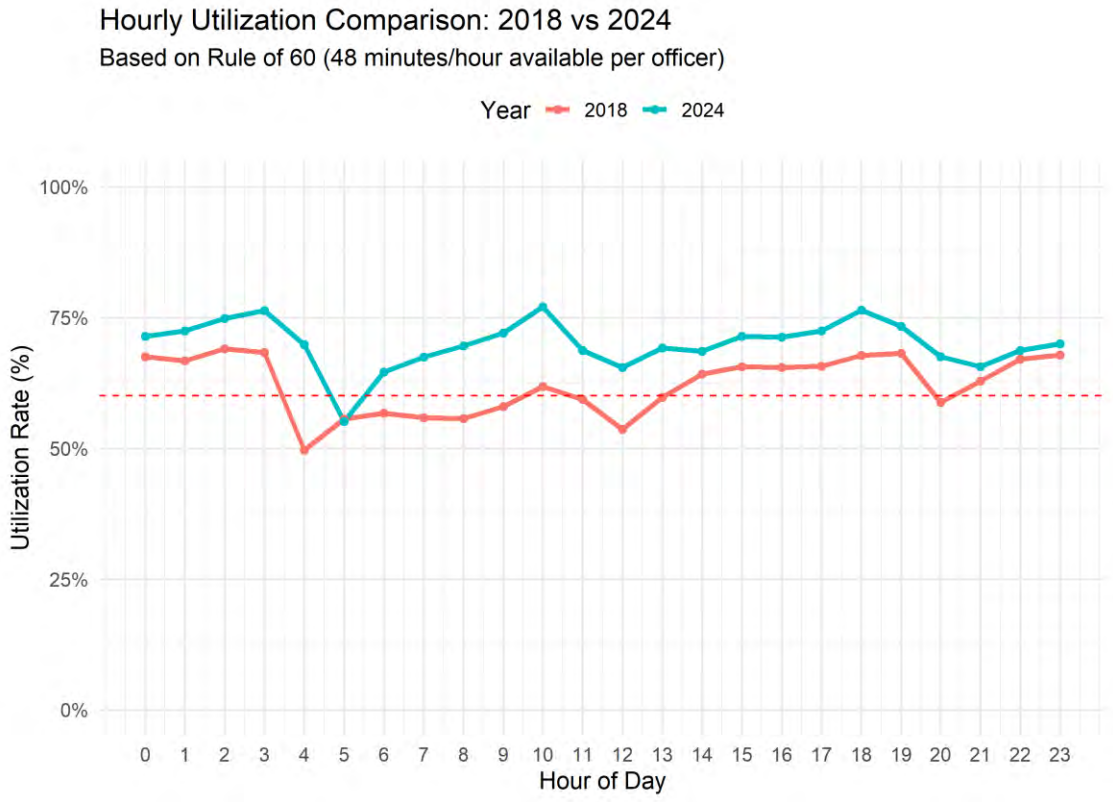
Table 31. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2018	Staffing 2018	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2018 work with 2024 staffing)
00	71.1	19.2	67.5	26.2	69.8	17.5	101.1
01	71.8	18.5	66.7	25.2	55.1	17.1	98.3
02	74.0	17.6	69.0	24.0	64.6	16.5	100.4
03	72.9	20.5	68.3	27.8	67.4	15.7	120.9
04	59.7	17.2	49.6	17.7	69.6	21.9	40.1
05	60.0	13.1	55.6	14.5	72.0	12.3	65.5
06	63.3	12.7	56.7	14.4	77.0	11.5	71.0
07	62.8	13.2	55.8	15.3	68.7	11.9	71.7
08	63.0	13.9	55.7	16.4	65.4	12.4	73.7
09	64.8	14.3	58.0	17.0	69.2	12.6	78.3
10	68.7	14.5	61.8	17.3	68.5	12.7	84.2
11	64.7	23.7	59.3	27.2	71.4	23.6	68.3
12	59.6	24.0	53.6	27.7	71.2	25.9	57.3
13	64.2	24.0	59.7	28.4	72.4	24.7	68.6

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2018	Staffing 2018	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2018 work with 2024 staffing)
14	67.3	22.6	64.2	28.7	76.4	20.1	91.7
15	68.5	22.7	65.6	29.1	73.3	20.1	95.0
16	68.4	22.9	65.4	29.0	67.5	20.4	93.0
17	68.8	22.8	65.7	28.6	65.6	20.1	93.5
18	71.3	22.3	67.7	27.5	68.7	19.9	93.6
19	71.4	29.4	68.1	37.6	70.0	29.2	87.7
20	63.4	25.2	58.8	31.8	69.9	30.5	61.3
21	65.2	21.1	62.8	29.4	69.8	19.7	93.7
22	68.5	20.6	67.0	28.6	55.1	18.9	101.4
23	70.3	20.0	67.8	27.4	64.6	18.2	102.1
Overall	66.8	**19.83**	62.1	**24.87**	67.4	**18.89**	81.8

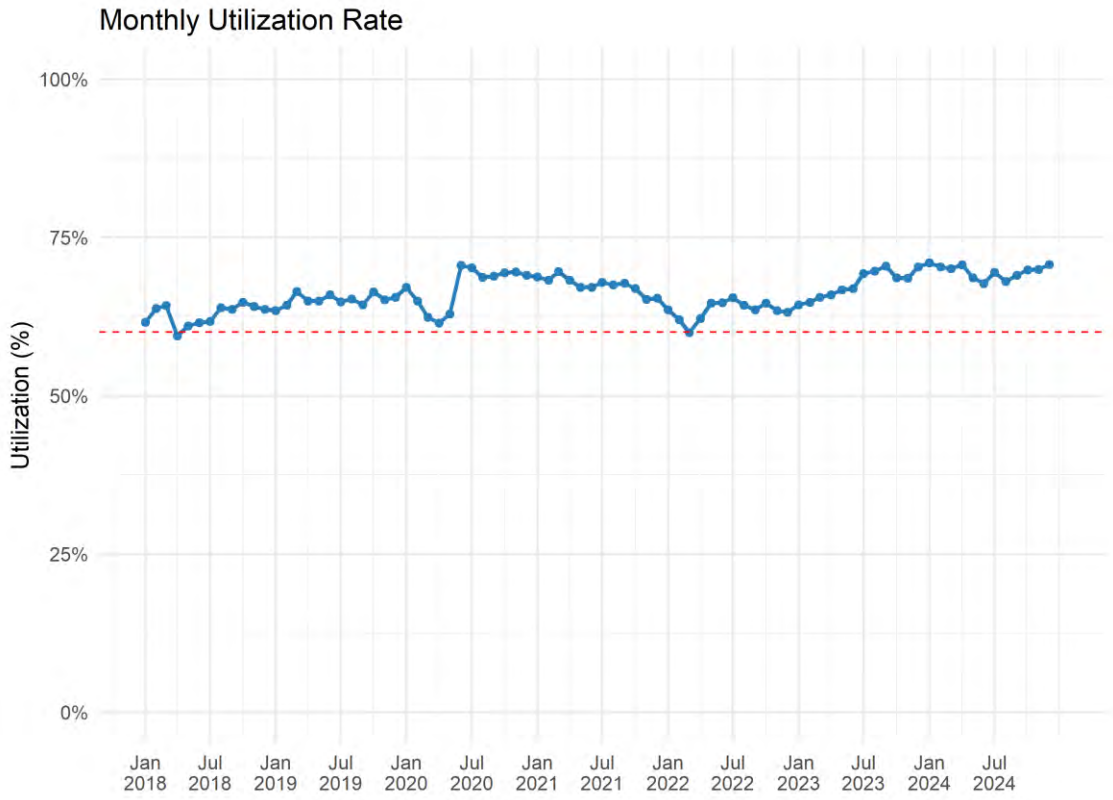
The following figure displays utilization in 2018 and 2024.

Figure 15 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2018 and 2024 adjusted for breaks



This figure shows the monthly utilization averages from January 2018 to December 2024.

Figure 16: Rule of 60 2018 to 2024 adjusted for breaks



This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for community initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

Table 32: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median (min)
0	34.60	45.33	72.38	53.29	37.70	43.75	45.27	**45.08**
1	32.48	47.95	79.42	65.88	40.77	52.72	42.42	**47.88**
2	39.33	47.03	54.95	52.29	44.00	39.00	50.67	**46.25**
3	21.40	21.93	27.18	25.40	19.48	30.66	35.97	**24.10**
4	17.25	19.25	28.30	32.27	24.10	21.90	24.12	**22.95**
5	24.76	30.78	34.45	41.94	36.32	27.48	30.76	**31.42**
6	32.12	32.88	40.97	47.54	42.91	44.12	55.55	**41.66**
7	36.85	37.47	46.63	51.95	43.87	49.05	61.62	**45.60**
8	39.77	45.07	54.62	56.88	45.65	52.40	72.10	**51.03**
9	50.58	53.44	57.85	78.87	62.30	69.74	79.06	**63.28**
10	50.25	54.80	53.88	60.19	54.15	70.60	82.03	**57.67**
11	45.97	50.42	52.72	52.36	39.38	56.35	49.42	**49.47**
12	50.62	58.21	62.82	64.93	53.47	49.08	44.80	**54.85**
13	55.22	57.33	64.32	65.41	54.07	55.02	51.27	**57.45**

Hour of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median (min)
14	61.60	63.37	65.64	70.88	56.73	59.32	52.72	**61.62**
15	55.10	56.73	63.27	63.59	55.98	54.80	54.65	**57.88**
16	53.40	55.89	56.20	59.86	45.57	56.58	48.87	**53.46**
17	53.78	56.57	62.82	75.65	56.42	53.96	56.16	**59.03**
18	52.88	54.38	55.69	57.99	48.02	63.12	65.46	**55.17**
19	49.72	55.19	62.20	55.20	45.66	55.72	49.35	**52.46**
20	50.58	61.70	76.27	61.83	48.46	43.67	41.02	**53.65**
21	49.93	56.42	87.53	62.20	53.95	56.92	54.28	**58.31**
22	47.98	57.63	79.93	67.18	48.92	52.82	59.43	**57.38**
23	40.67	47.10	66.90	58.32	43.88	51.92	54.99	**49.85**
Overall Median	**43.85**	**49.17**	**57.90**	**57.32**	**44.60**	**48.85**	**49.73**	**49.63**

This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for field-initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

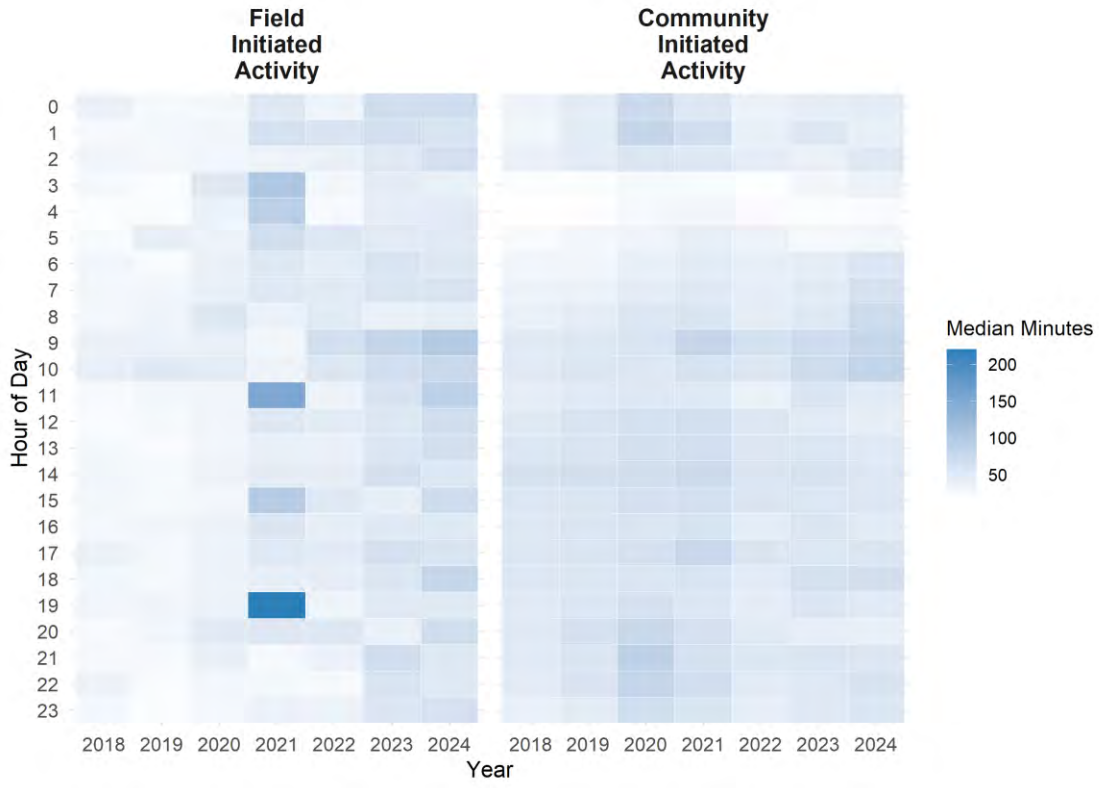
Table 33: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median (min)
0	37.88	27.88	28.96	52.35	35.31	67.43	68.80	**39.49**
1	27.00	29.17	32.02	61.39	57.88	65.07	59.37	**37.66**
2	32.55	30.33	31.87	37.13	40.05	50.98	63.50	**35.77**
3	27.18	21.85	52.20	102.53	30.68	46.84	41.27	**64.63**
4	21.73	23.38	39.35	90.08	26.60	45.23	48.60	**39.29**
5	25.43	42.07	37.17	66.56	53.85	47.98	49.72	**42.07**
6	31.72	25.35	39.42	51.84	46.15	58.46	53.13	**38.87**
7	30.57	32.87	41.82	51.85	49.32	56.17	57.45	**40.89**
8	29.94	35.12	53.12	38.62	49.37	40.09	42.79	**38.82**
9	39.17	38.05	42.39	31.08	64.53	79.93	96.24	**45.53**
10	40.83	49.78	46.08	36.07	53.63	66.78	75.83	**49.25**
11	25.69	31.27	33.51	152.83	36.29	58.66	86.98	**40.57**
12	24.20	28.37	33.98	51.70	46.27	53.86	67.11	**36.77**
13	27.63	24.27	32.10	40.91	40.47	55.38	64.85	**33.85**

Hour of Day	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median (min)
14	31.91	27.86	36.18	45.45	44.55	61.89	53.72	**39.04**
15	30.41	28.37	31.49	93.92	51.65	42.77	68.88	**39.40**
16	29.68	31.73	37.32	56.15	43.85	52.00	51.65	**38.27**
17	37.35	29.82	37.40	50.38	48.14	63.08	58.38	**40.72**
18	31.10	29.45	37.69	42.93	43.52	54.95	78.83	**39.63**
19	31.49	33.31	37.72	219.90	35.47	50.12	50.45	**43.74**
20	26.01	31.94	48.60	52.50	53.38	40.33	67.38	**37.28**
21	27.42	27.29	40.48	27.06	37.73	67.10	53.08	**34.37**
22	34.93	23.37	30.33	29.85	27.47	58.64	51.67	**31.98**
23	27.32	23.87	29.42	37.83	37.08	55.75	61.16	**32.67**
Overall Median	**29.67**	**29.46**	**36.20**	**61.78**	**43.64**	**55.40**	**61.28**	**39.08**

This is a visual representation of the data presented in the previous two tables. Darker colors indicate longer durations and can be compared left to right (by year) or up and down (by hour of the day).

Figure 17: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 34: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	46.60	50.30	59.16	61.12	48.39	50.88	54.77	**52.47**
Tuesday	43.65	51.91	59.24	59.00	47.67	53.18	57.36	**52.50**
Wednesday	45.96	51.77	58.72	55.90	47.09	53.55	57.27	**52.32**
Thursday	43.90	48.48	60.75	57.12	46.98	49.26	51.52	**50.39**
Friday	42.52	51.00	57.46	59.23	44.99	46.90	48.28	**49.58**
Saturday	40.77	46.38	55.65	53.33	40.77	41.75	37.33	**44.52**
Sunday	43.48	44.17	53.88	55.53	38.70	46.92	42.89	**45.80**
Overall Median	**43.85**	**49.17**	**57.90**	**57.32**	**44.60**	**48.85**	**49.73**	**49.63**

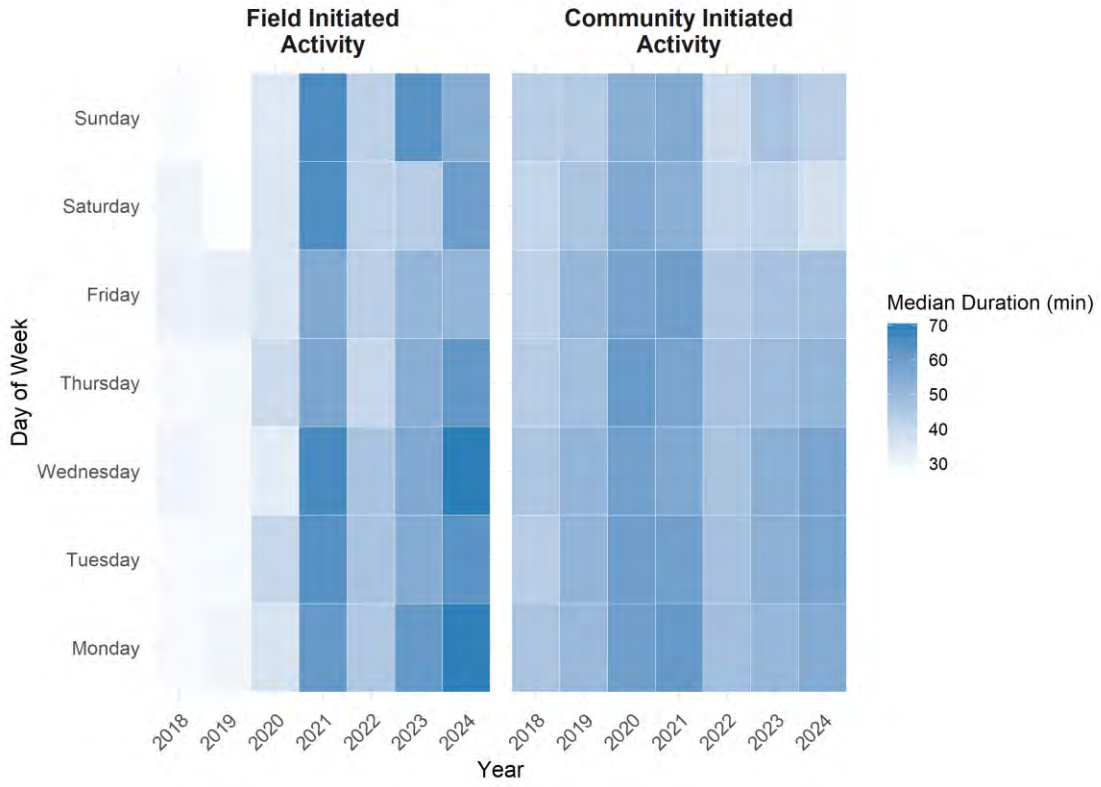
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 35: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	28.89	30.35	36.15	61.05	45.37	61.14	69.90	**39.78**
Tuesday	28.75	29.25	40.17	63.92	46.97	54.78	63.18	**41.06**
Wednesday	30.58	29.67	33.42	66.45	46.77	55.82	70.30	**40.30**
Thursday	29.17	29.82	39.07	56.72	40.08	54.08	61.70	**37.99**
Friday	31.70	32.52	35.68	55.47	43.13	51.45	51.33	**39.70**
Saturday	30.63	27.62	35.58	65.13	41.88	43.63	59.67	**36.66**
Sunday	28.38	27.25	34.67	65.53	42.40	63.43	54.60	**37.99**
Overall Median	**29.67**	**29.46**	**36.20**	**61.78**	**43.64**	**55.40**	**61.28**	**39.08**

This is a visual representation of the prior two tables in which years and days of the week can be compared using the darkness of the rectangles.

Figure 18: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 36: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	47.97	51.75	58.30	57.64	51.05	50.77	58.98	**53.26**
Spring	41.33	48.08	48.22	60.42	41.42	47.53	54.09	**47.85**
Summer	38.08	46.05	64.52	59.28	40.35	45.12	41.68	**46.27**
Fall	49.08	51.53	64.52	52.23	46.47	53.54	46.42	**51.49**
Overall Median	**43.85**	**49.17**	**57.90**	**57.32**	**44.60**	**48.85**	**49.73**	**49.63**

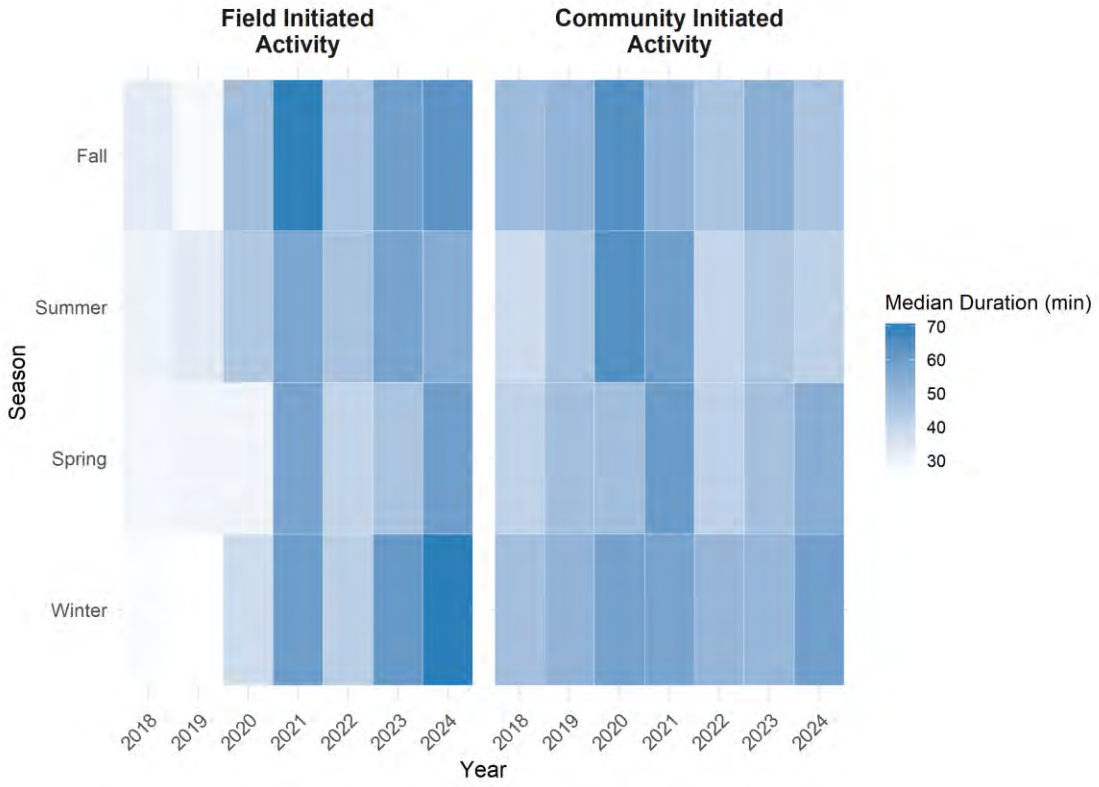
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 37: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	27.32	26.27	37.93	59.62	42.33	61.23	70.70	**38.65**
Spring	28.77	29.43	29.72	57.46	40.55	46.12	59.27	**35.31**
Summer	30.48	33.25	44.87	56.62	46.63	57.67	54.39	**41.10**
Fall	32.80	28.27	47.90	70.10	45.92	59.17	63.12	**41.95**
Overall Median	**29.67**	**29.46**	**36.20**	**61.78**	**43.64**	**55.40**	**61.28**	**39.08**

This is a visual depiction of the information in the prior two tables. This allows for a quick comparison in duration by season and by year.

Figure 19: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year



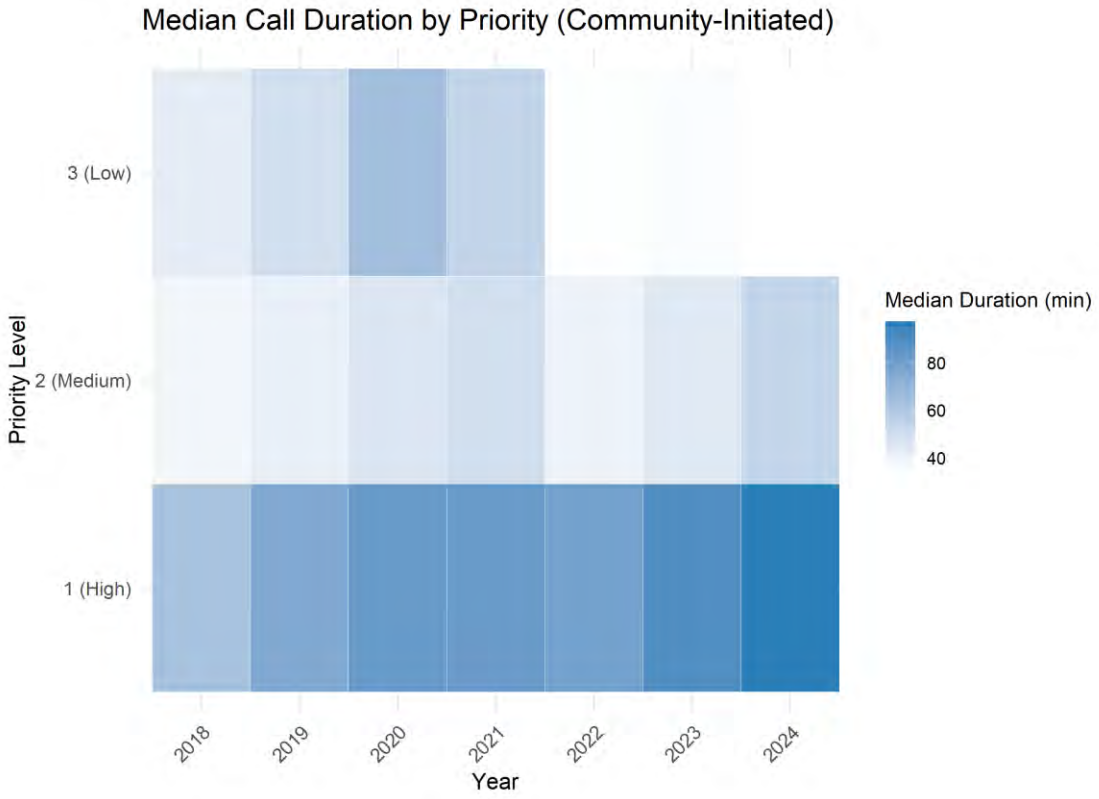
This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and priority. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or Priority 1 versus 3). Importantly, these data are different from other data in the analysis in that they are restricted to just priority 1, 2, and 3. For the other analyses, all priorities are considered.

Table 38: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority

Priority	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
1	63.65	76.05	83.55	83.07	79.94	89.58	97.32	**81.30**
2	39.22	42.23	46.57	49.75	40.72	45.15	54.47	**45.02**
3	43.38	49.82	65.29	54.93	35.40	36.30	34.74	**44.12**
Overall Median	**44.73**	**50.33**	**58.48**	**58.35**	**45.79**	**50.33**	**52.48**	**50.93**

This figure displays patterns of duration by call priority and year for community-initiated calls.

Figure 20: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 39: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	17.42	18.18	20.75	23.17	18.38	19.83	21.15	**19.37**
Animal Complaint	30.07	34.95	61.58	36.52	26.92	42.57	32.42	**35.66**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	88.24	115.13	107.71	82.24	59.15	71.15	66.03	**82.38**
Assaults	129.53	134.19	137.52	145.28	138.85	150.14	152.15	**139.63**
Assigned Duty	114.43	142.71	122.13	173.12	125.85	304.90	264.80	**119.35**
Assist Other Agency	26.48	30.95	32.32	30.96	28.69	28.65	28.70	**29.28**
Assist Public	27.62	29.50	34.43	38.47	32.28	33.51	39.14	**32.62**
Assist the Officer	19.93	39.86	26.46	55.78	42.55	25.90	29.43	**33.13**
Automobiles	94.01	100.03	98.13	101.70	99.59	107.67	114.78	**101.72**
Burglary	118.51	125.47	126.85	134.13	128.73	144.72	163.68	**128.20**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	141.96	171.39	180.27	186.28	180.92	193.58	200.28	**181.37**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	138.32	153.15	145.96	152.37	152.50	141.33	79.37	**140.74**
Crisis Complaint	110.60	118.05	112.65	105.28	93.55	82.42	76.68	**100.02**
Custodial Interference	222.21	95.76	152.78	187.55	47.44	350.01	176.48	**117.57**

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol	16.56	11.17		1.15	197.47	30.38		**17.90**
Disturbance	23.80	26.47	34.58	37.00	27.32	30.82	33.29	**29.28**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	141.72	150.93	141.15	146.30	141.22	160.65	167.82	**149.15**
Down Time	134.47	14.32	26.40	261.69	27.57	17.98	14.34	**21.82**
Fraud & Forgery	120.12	126.38	116.20	122.05	94.00	116.92	115.70	**120.66**
Harbor (Water)	18.36	15.08	24.29	22.63	13.73	28.53	24.75	**22.17**
Hazards	17.87	20.00	24.85	22.60	19.22	19.35	20.56	**20.40**
Homicide	362.86	448.50	361.37	480.74	476.84	425.10	394.63	**421.77**
Human Trafficking	247.10	136.43	264.80	79.54	208.44	165.05	236.15	**184.64**
Info & Radio Broadcast	0.82	10.68	3.58	1.71	11.33	2.50	0.14	**3.49**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	24.32	31.76	21.76	19.64	31.75	19.75	42.98	**26.11**
Kidnap	209.50	227.82	301.67	322.58	504.58	358.29	223.85	**306.52**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	23.67	21.18	12.88	11.30	9.92	7.73	11.50	**15.68**
Mischief & Nuisance	22.78	22.08	27.02	26.16	13.67	17.33	16.37	**20.45**
Narcotics	23.87	30.00	39.20	14.71	10.12	12.45	17.85	**19.76**
Other	7.39	7.40	4.18	3.32	3.62	6.32	15.43	**6.70**
Person Missing/Found	97.53	96.97	113.65	113.35	112.68	113.52	113.42	**105.67**

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Premise Checks	45.62	34.92	39.65	25.16	14.61	19.70	30.13	**34.92**
Property	86.43	87.15	86.82	86.67	90.37	90.97	84.78	**87.17**
Property Destruction (Damage)	98.85	104.12	105.93	110.28	88.85	113.89	115.28	**104.07**
Prowler	38.17	43.32	42.87	46.07	40.58	50.45	51.11	**43.78**
Public Gatherings	56.14	40.50	124.93	50.37	21.12	20.60	18.06	**42.42**
Rape	195.38	210.42	193.06	209.69	235.83	210.47	198.10	**204.87**
Robbery	161.02	169.16	172.69	160.47	160.34	190.85	184.64	**171.77**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	31.33	37.37	38.71	36.77	25.86	35.92	41.03	**35.83**
Shots	47.37	106.19	135.82	55.38	33.41	38.22	60.58	**51.28**
Suspicious Circumstances	22.85	27.30	32.38	33.27	27.38	30.87	31.84	**28.52**
Swatting				220.50	78.05	183.17	315.79	**201.83**
Theft	86.67	94.63	84.37	74.34	55.70	64.00	62.57	**78.77**
Traffic	76.36	76.42	95.17	82.57	68.16	68.42	51.82	**74.17**
Vice	20.45	16.78	18.77	15.35	15.47	6.55	7.97	**14.00**
Warrant Services/Order	161.23	169.43	167.93	212.87	213.86	175.83	218.80	**178.72**
Weapon, Person with	58.65	89.82	75.30	47.18	77.23	66.18	102.65	**75.43**
Overall Median	**43.85**	**49.17**	**57.90**	**57.32**	**44.60**	**48.85**	**49.73**	**49.63**

This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2018 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 40: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	12.70	11.77	16.26	21.17	7.78	4.60	45.02	**14.22**
Animal Complaint	23.12	13.82	23.78	51.40	18.18	62.22	195.86	**29.98**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	72.02	56.58	35.38	100.91	18.27	62.51	40.85	**48.88**
Assaults	81.07	98.70	90.45	100.22	77.77	123.63	129.17	**97.63**
Assigned Duty	58.95	64.82	58.72	98.85	78.66	71.23	87.14	**70.00**
Assist Other Agency	23.55	23.82	26.21	49.41	53.37	35.30	50.80	**34.17**
Assist Public	19.30	21.10	23.57	44.07	27.45	29.90	32.47	**26.48**
Assist the Officer		90.57	19.68	5.80	40.33	88.45	184.58	**47.18**
Automobiles	75.07	87.48	76.28	93.48	85.72	90.12	100.40	**87.15**
Burglary	76.53	85.57	65.84	104.04	104.12	114.80	142.10	**92.75**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	39.60	26.37	31.74	68.97	47.42	20.34	34.40	**29.57**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	103.10	151.51	124.40	177.04	155.23	148.80	198.93	**155.23**
Crisis Complaint	78.62	67.20	85.38	86.07	55.98	82.70	71.28	**75.15**
Custodial Interference			14.63			166.45		**90.54**

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol	27.93	32.10	38.65	26.18	17.93	21.05	26.41	**27.80**
Disturbance	24.60	23.04	27.60	33.63	21.12	21.67	48.74	**25.43**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	61.80	77.28	79.90	75.82	73.20	64.53	88.22	**73.53**
Down Time	17.83	23.73	21.58	33.33	34.39	28.07	45.08	**24.02**
Fraud & Forgery	117.38	49.56	105.67	47.77	113.56	47.83	120.23	**82.11**
Harbor (Water)	40.85	22.47	49.03	38.73	131.88	12.06	410.22	**38.73**
Hazards	19.28	9.12	10.18	27.87	8.02	13.09	12.00	**11.39**
Homicide	425.62	321.67	105.46	176.60	76.10	92.53	145.17	**113.50**
Human Trafficking		27.43	34.10		173.20		635.53	**101.47**
Info & Radio Broadcast	0.25	0.18		2.36		1.07		**0.22**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	9.47	10.27	13.77	243.89	172.71	319.23	27.38	**10.59**
Kidnap		112.25	359.32	339.30	347.53	148.68	176.03	**170.82**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	12.80	16.40	24.77	36.81	21.30	5.67	71.38	**15.49**
Mischief & Nuisance	17.78	18.53	26.42	21.13	19.13	26.68	24.90	**19.47**
Narcotics	71.62	106.25	103.55	34.21	51.35	83.60	79.22	**76.30**
Other	1.39	1.77	4.47	2.45	6.05	7.58	0.90	**1.82**
Person Missing/Found	63.53	51.12	48.07	65.88	103.42	37.27	31.94	**55.15**

Call Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Premise Checks	26.20	23.65	31.42	99.88	40.25	48.53	47.95	**33.95**
Property	56.48	58.55	62.22	60.97	51.75	59.73	66.05	**58.20**
Property Destruction (Damage)	83.54	73.87	73.10	85.67	72.31	108.61	109.97	**83.47**
Prowler	16.66	15.43	24.08	25.15	40.78	43.88	12.40	**24.27**
Public Gatherings	195.02	54.82	109.91	259.93	449.47	116.97	88.40	**129.23**
Rape	151.16	151.75	129.92	113.45	88.65	140.30	129.43	**137.38**
Robbery	69.90	94.42	80.92	59.10	136.31	120.72	154.92	**79.69**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	114.58	70.31	61.41	70.90	237.58	185.85	310.13	**111.93**
Shots	2.40	256.69	25.23	104.74	102.67	26.75	88.20	**81.15**
Suspicious Circumstances	16.71	16.40	18.75	19.87	19.47	29.86	41.05	**20.53**
Swatting					14.62			**14.62**
Theft	77.93	84.38	82.70	90.00	88.25	90.32	84.78	**84.98**
Traffic	18.73	19.22	21.14	25.60	41.54	57.83	57.67	**25.02**
Vice	39.82	18.05	21.88	3.79	17.60	65.07	155.00	**20.25**
Warrant Services/Order	109.33	109.17	124.71	118.38	151.60	196.38	173.68	**126.47**
Weapon, Person with	53.43	149.98	120.78	249.58	162.73	239.70	159.07	**150.18**
Overall Median	**29.67**	**29.46**	**36.20**	**61.78**	**43.64**	**55.40**	**61.28**	**39.08**

PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSE TIMES AND ON-SCENE TIME

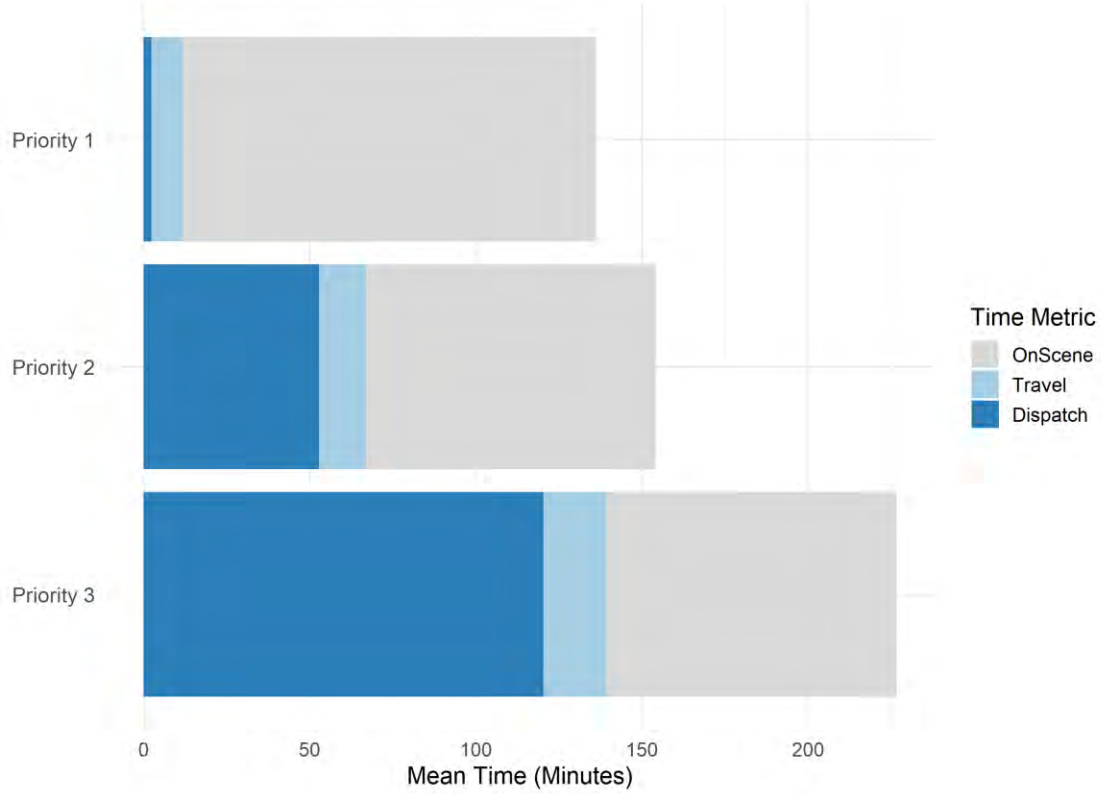
Response Times reflect the agency's time (from receipt of a call for service to arrival). To respond to the community's request for assistance, we focus the Response Time portion of the data analysis on community-initiated calls for service. The CAD export lacks information, preventing the calculation of this field. Of the 233,261 records within the community-initiated designation, 194,456 contain information on all timing variables.

These segments reflect the time between a call being dispatched to a unit, the status of en route, and the duration between the record status of en route and when arriving at the location. In concert, these represent dispatch time and response time – measures for how promptly the department responds to a request for service. As the prior section details Total Service Time, as measured from all record stages, and as such, how much time an officer is allocated to a record, our last measurement for this section includes on-scene time. This operational measurement captures the variation between arrival and when the officer is cleared from the event. This measurement is particularly important when examining how changes in policy or practice influence the time an officer is engaged with the community based on the call type. Given the high proportion of calls with lengthy time amounts, the Median times are generally presented to account for outliers. In some instances, both median and mean values are reported for full informational purposes.

- DISPATCH TIME = CAD CFS data entered/Created to call dispatched
- TRAVEL TIME = Officer indicating En Route until point officer indicates Arrived/On Scene
- RESPONSE TIME = CAD CFS data Entered/Created until first unit Arrived/On Scene
- ON SCENE TIME = CAD CFS first unit Arrived/On Scene to Call Closed

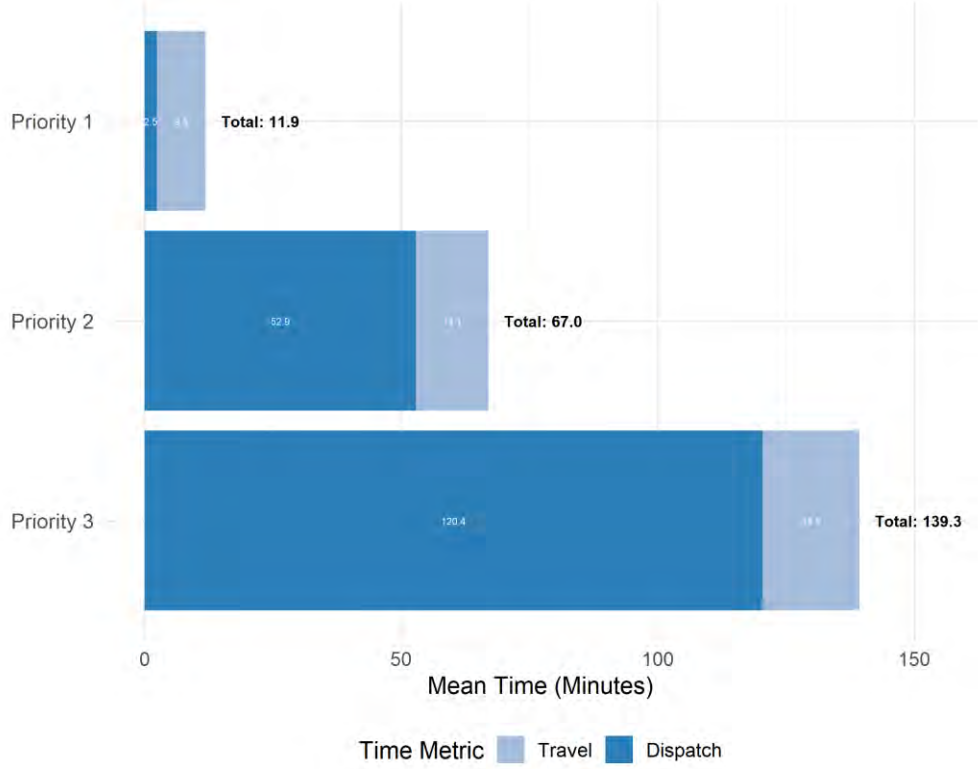
This figure shows the mean dispatch, travel, and on scene times for all community-initiated calls from 2018 to 2024.

Figure 21. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2018 to 2024



This figure shows the response time for community-initiated calls from 2018 to 2024. Response time is defined as the sum of dispatch plus travel time. Total average response time values in minutes are indicated in bold to the right of the bars.

Figure 22. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2018 to 2024



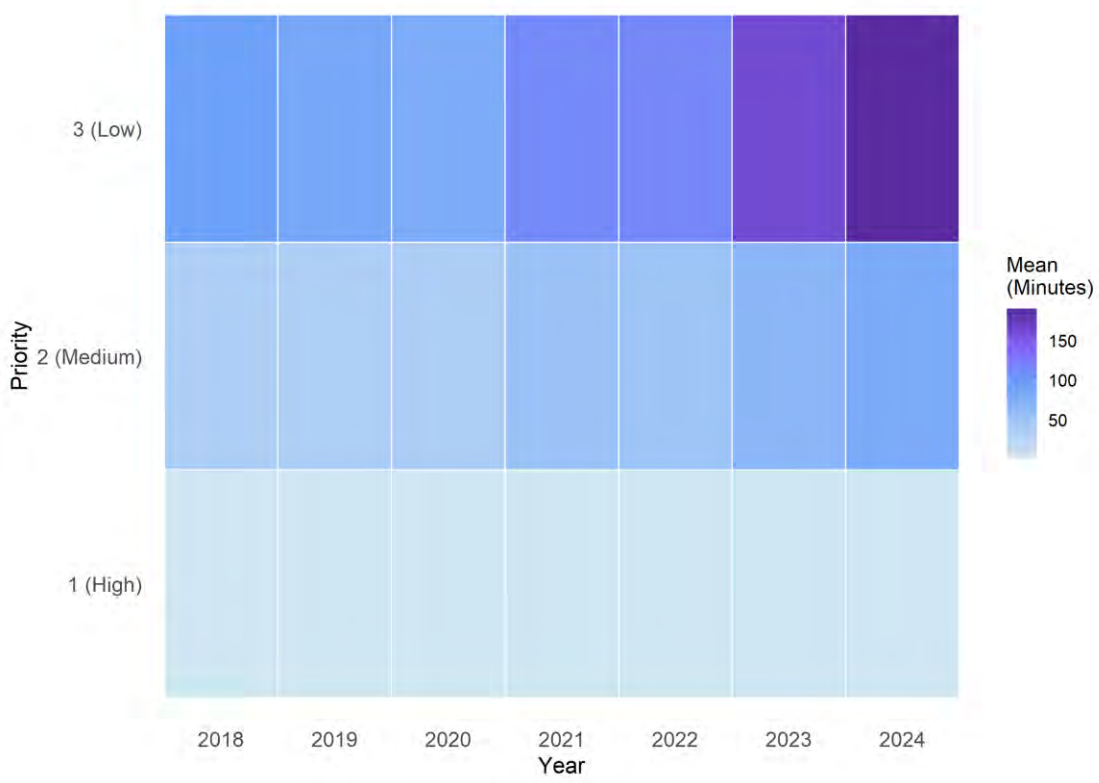
This table shows average dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (in minutes) for community-initiated calls by year from 2018 to 2024. This allows for a comparison of whether trends have changed over time by priority level.

Table 41. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2018	2.2	8.4	10.6	106.0
Priority 1	2019	2.3	8.6	10.8	114.8
Priority 1	2020	2.0	8.8	10.8	122.9
Priority 1	2021	2.6	9.6	12.2	123.3
Priority 1	2022	2.5	9.4	11.9	119.6
Priority 1	2023	2.9	10.8	13.7	137.8
Priority 1	2024	2.5	10.6	13.1	147.0
Priority 1	All Years	2.5	9.5	11.9	124.3
Priority 2	2018	37.9	11.0	48.9	76.2
Priority 2	2019	37.6	11.5	49.0	80.3
Priority 2	2020	38.4	12.2	50.6	80.4
Priority 2	2021	55.2	14.6	69.8	85.9
Priority 2	2022	51.7	14.2	65.9	79.3
Priority 2	2023	69.1	18.3	87.4	93.7
Priority 2	2024	83.0	17.7	100.7	115.5
Priority 2	All Years	52.9	14.1	67.0	87.3
Priority 3	2018	93.4	15.9	109.3	70.9
Priority 3	2019	86.0	17.3	103.3	125.7
Priority 3	2020	81.7	18.3	100.0	90.7
Priority 3	2021	113.1	18.8	131.8	83.4
Priority 3	2022	115.8	19.1	135.0	70.3
Priority 3	2023	162.6	23.7	186.3	80.6
Priority 3	2024	197.2	20.6	217.8	86.2
Priority 3	All Years	120.4	18.9	139.3	87.4

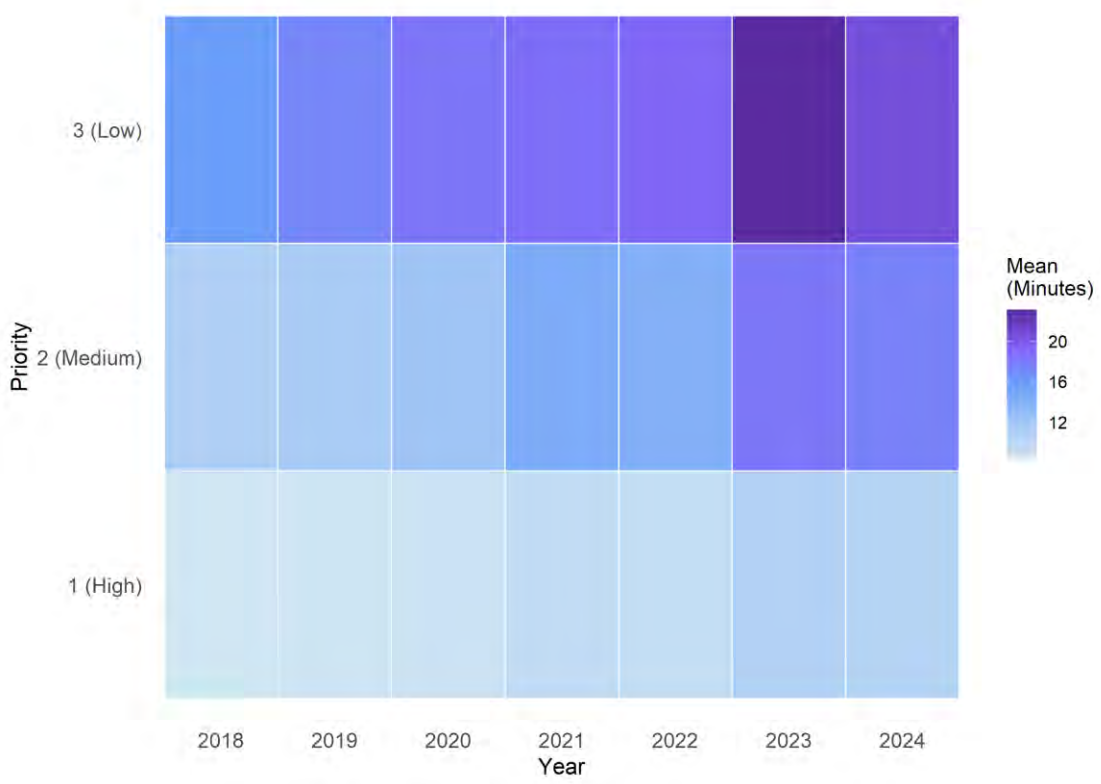
This heatmap displays mean dispatch time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 23: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year



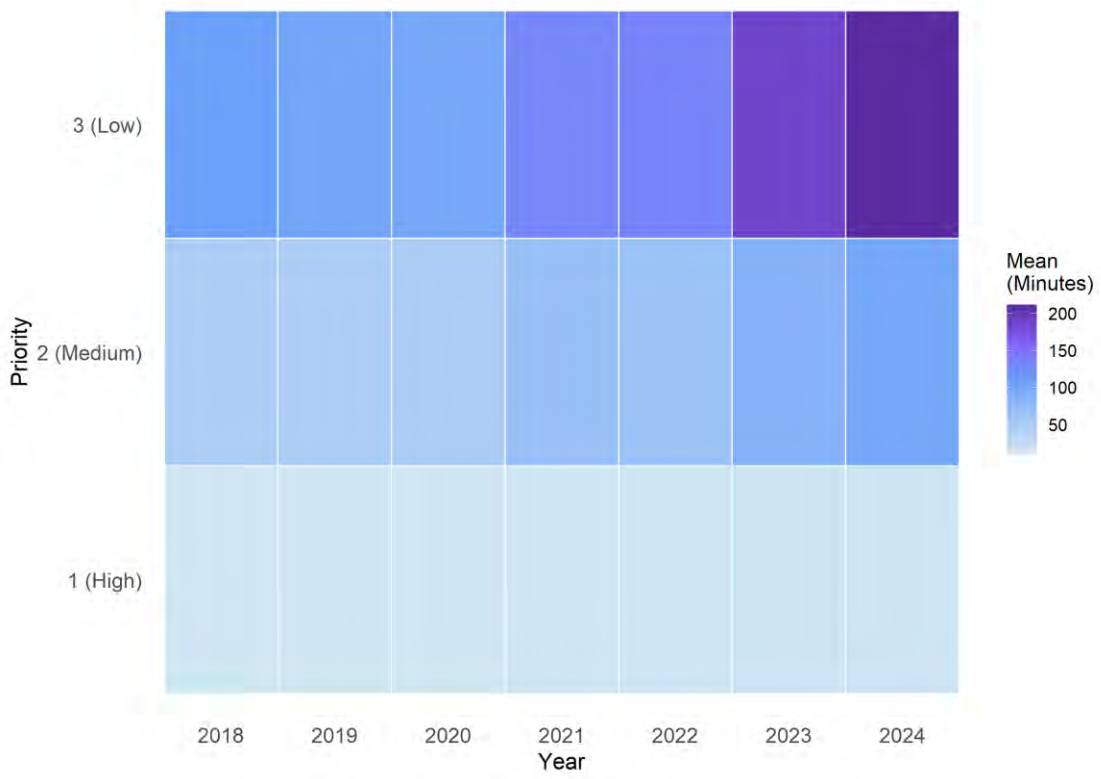
This heatmap displays mean travel time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 24: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year



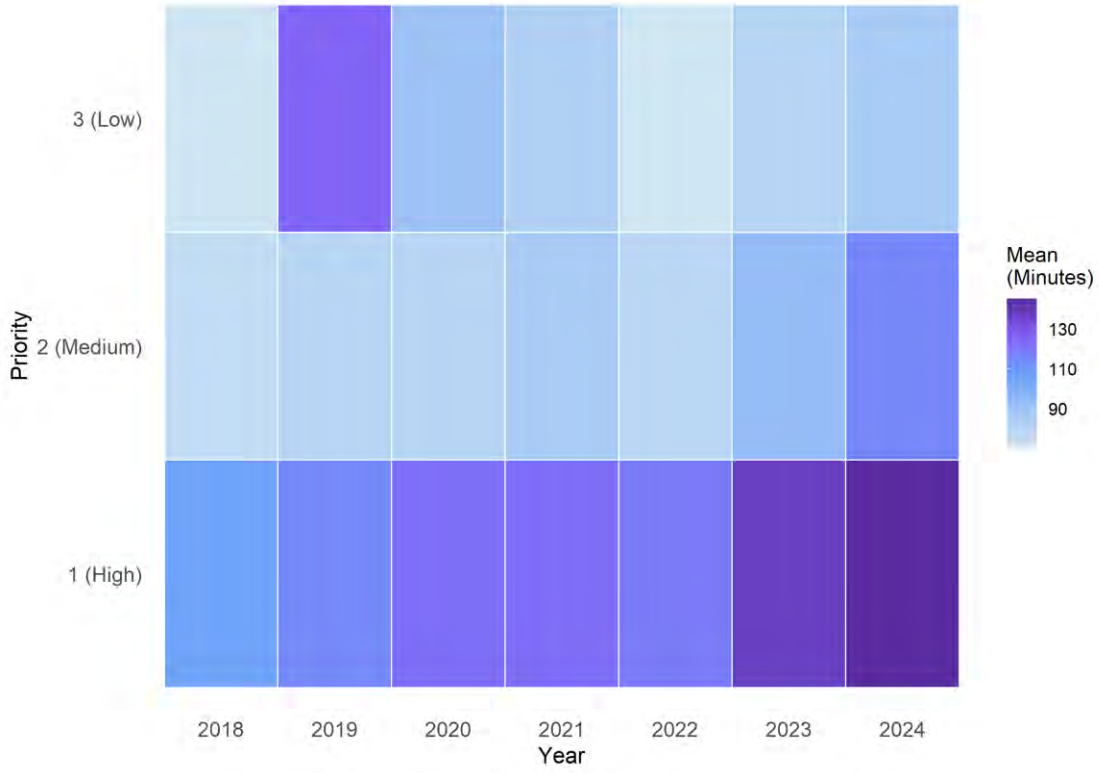
This heatmap displays mean response time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 25: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year



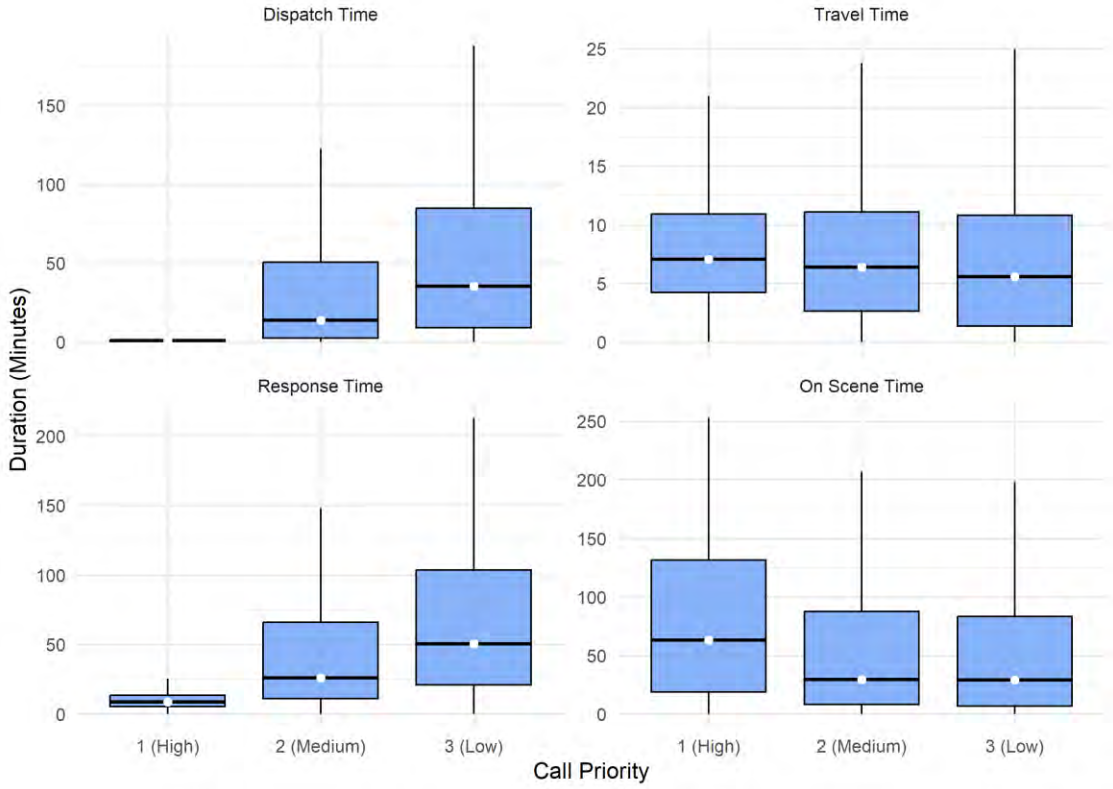
This heatmap displays mean on scene time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 26: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year



These boxplots show dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (one per quadrant) for community initiated calls from 2018 to 2024. The boxes can be read as follows: The middle box (priority 2) for dispatch time suggests that the median dispatch time is quite low (the solid black line in the middle of the box) and that most dispatch times are less than 50 minutes (this is the area between the top and bottom of the box). However, several outliers exist that go up until nearly 100 minutes (this is the vertical line that produces upward from the box). These data are the only data in the report that are capped – the top 10% times are omitted from the analysis as an attempt to mitigate outliers and better view the distribution of common values.

Figure 27: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times



TRAFFIC

This table displays the number of community-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 42: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	16	17	7	7	11	18	12	88
Parking	1,311	1,044	410	602	509	566	435	4,877
Traffic	576	615	302	395	427	428	370	3,113
Traffic Accident	3,263	2,849	1,639	1,901	1,944	2,185	1,885	15,666
Traffic Enforcement	547	473	350	551	1,117	1,322	1,475	5,835
Total	5,713	4,998	2,708	3,456	4,008	4,519	4,177	29,579

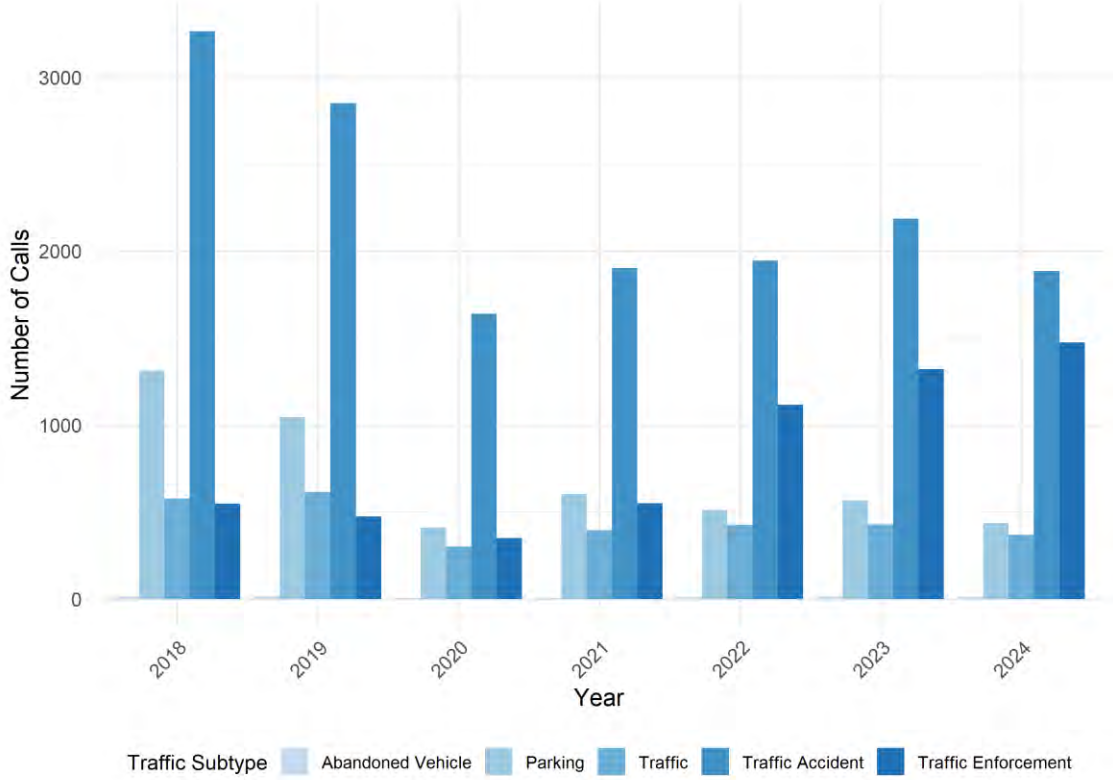
This table displays the number of field-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 43: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	40	19	4	10	7	6	6	92
Parking	264	370	154	92	90	92	78	1,140
Traffic	229	237	163	154	168	118	107	1,176
Traffic Accident	359	315	190	189	220	201	172	1,646
Traffic Enforcement	2,935	2,716	1,513	1,032	1,329	1,110	1,091	11,726
Total	3,827	3,657	2,024	1,477	1,814	1,527	1,454	15,780

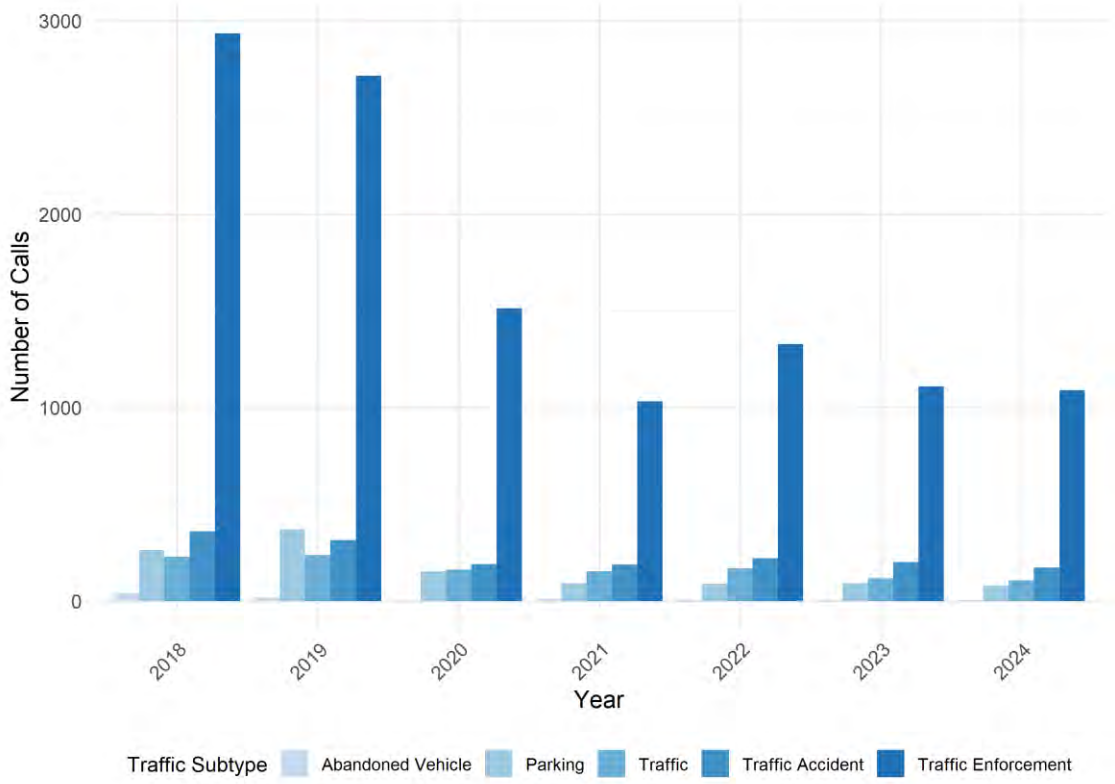
This figure is a visual depiction of trends in community-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 28: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated



This figure is a visual depiction of trends in field-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 29: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated



This heatmap is a side-by-side comparison of community and field-initiated traffic incidents.

Figure 30: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls

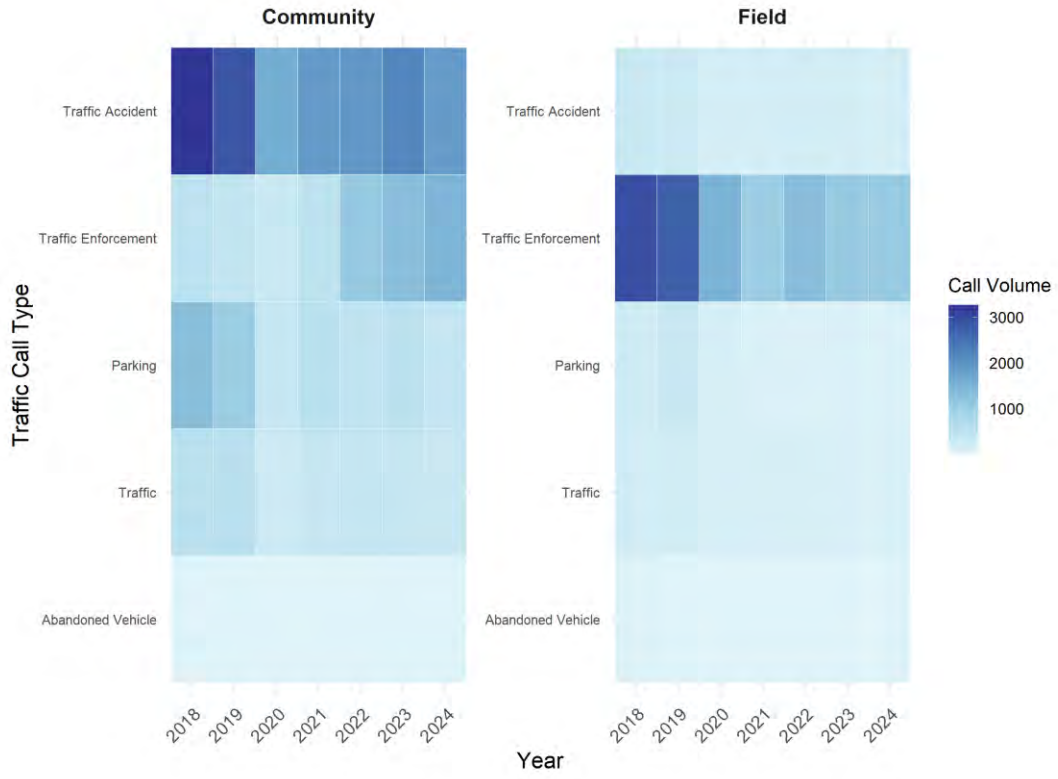


Table 44: Category Descriptions

Category	Subcategory	Case Type Final Description
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - CENTURYLINK STADIUM
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COMMUNITY,SCHOOL,SPECIAL EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COURT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - DETAIL BY SUPERVISOR
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - FOOT BEAT (FROM ASSIGNED CAR)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - HOSPITAL GUARD
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - IN-SERVICE TRAINING
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - MEET W/ SUPERVISOR (OUT OF SVC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - OTHER ESCORT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - REPORTS
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - SEATTLE CENTER EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STAKEOUT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STATION DUTY (CLERK,MAIL,ETC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - TRANSPORT EVIDENCE,EQUIPMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	CCR ONLY - COMMUNITY PRESENCE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	E.R.T./HOSTAGE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL VISIT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	HOSPITAL GUARD ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PREPLANNED EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	STADIUM EVENT ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - 911 HANG UP, OPEN LINE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - NO WELFARE CHK OR DV ORDER SERVICE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - OTHER (NON-SPECIFIED)
Administrative	Assist Public	CCR ONLY - ASSIST THE PUBLIC
Administrative	Assist Public	FOLLOW UP

Administrative	Assist Public	OPEN - BUILDING, DOOR, ETC.
Administrative	Assist Public	REQUEST TO WATCH
Administrative	Assist Public	SERVICE - WELFARE CHECK
Administrative	Assist Public	TRU - FOLLOW UP
Administrative	Down Time	DOWN TIME - OUT OF SERVICE
Administrative	Down Time	GAS/MAINTENANCE/WASH/GARAGE
Administrative	Down Time	NO ANSWER WHEN CALLED
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - SAMPLE / TEST CALL ONLY
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - PAY PHN (INCL OPEN LINE)
Administrative	Down Time	OUT AT RANGE
Administrative	Down Time	OUT OF CAR/NO REASON GIVEN
Administrative	Down Time	OUT TO PRECINCT/STATION
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BROADCAST AND CLEAR BY RADIO
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BULLETIN - SEX OFFENDER
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	INFORMATIONAL BROADCASTS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - ATM MACHINE, FREE STANDING
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - AUDIBLE AUTOMOBILE (UNOCC/ANTI-THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - BANK (HOLD-UP)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, HOLD-UP/PANIC (EXCEPT BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, SILENT/AUD BURG (INCL BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,BUS/TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DV - DURESS/PANIC
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - POLICE FACILITY
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (CITY/STATE/COUNTY)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - BURGLARY, SILENT/AUDIBLE
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - SILENT/AUD PANIC/DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - TRACKING ALARM
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM (INC BANK, ATM, SCHOOLS, BSN)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM ROBB (BANK, PANIC, DURESS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-OTHER (VARDA,PDT,FIRE,LOCAL,METRO,ETC))

Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL BURG
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL PANIC OR DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-VEHICLE ALARMS
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - CITY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - COUNTY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - EMERGENCY SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - FEDERAL AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - ROUTINE SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - STATE AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON CRITICAL FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Directed Patrol	DIRECTED PATROL ACTIVITY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ABANDONED PROPERTY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ASSIST BOATER (NON EMERG)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOAT ACCIDENT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BODY SEARCH/RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZ
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - HARBOR CODE VIOLATION
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - MARINE FIRE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - PERSON IN WATER
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, ABANDONED
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, RECOVERY (THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT AND RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER EMERGENCIES
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER NON-EMERGENCIES
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	INFRASTRUCTURE CHECKS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	LICENSE INSPECTIONS (CHECK FOR)
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECK, OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW ONLY

Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - BUSINESS CHECK
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - CRIME PREVENTION
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - LICENSE INSPECTIONS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - REQUEST TO WATCH
Person	Assaults	ASLT - CRITICAL (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASLT - PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - REPORT FOR PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - FIREARM INVOLVED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - GANG RELATED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - HARASSMENT, THREATS
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - TELEPHONE, WRITING
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS, OTHER
Person	Assaults	BIAS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - CRITICAL WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	HARAS - NO BIAS OR THREATS
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - IP - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - VERBAL/ORAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - IP/JO - RACIAL, POLITICAL, SEXUAL MOTIVATION
Person	Assaults	THREATS (INCLS IN-PERSON/BY PHONE/IN WRITING)
Person	Assaults	TRU - ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	TRU - HARASSMENT
Person	Assaults	TRU - THREATS
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABANDONED, ABUSED AND NEGLECTED
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CHILD ENDANGERMENT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CRITICAL ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Custodial Interference	CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE - DV

Person	Custodial Interference	KIDNAP - CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV - NO ASLT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ARGUMENTS, DISTURBANCE (NO ARREST)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ASSIST VICTIM BY COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC THREATS BY PHONE OR WRITING
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOL/ASLT (ARREST MANDATORY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ARREST DISCRETIONARY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ENFORCE COURT ORDER (ARREST MANDATED)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - SERVICE OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - STANDBY TO ASSURE PEACE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, NEGLECT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, PHYSICAL ABUSE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - SERVICE OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - ASSIST DV VIC W/SRVC OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - CRITICAL VIOLATION OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - VIOLATING DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	PEACE-STANDBY TO ASSURE (NO COURT ORDR SVC)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	THREATS - DV - NO ASSAULT
Person	Homicide	HOMICIDE
Person	Human Trafficking	COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS (CSEC)
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - CRITICAL
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - NO KNOWN KIDNAPPING
Person	Kidnap	KIDNAP - GENERAL

Person	Kidnap	KNOWN KIDNAPPNG
Person	Rape	OBS - RAPE - IP/JO
Person	Rape	RAPE
Person	Rape	RAPE - KNOWN SUSPECT (ACQUAINTANCE)
Person	Rape	RAPE - UNKNOWN SUSPECT (STRANGER)
Person	Rape	SEX OFFENSES (RAPE) - MOLESTING
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY (INCL STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - ARMED
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - CRITICAL (INCLUDES STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - STRONG ARM
Person	Shots	DRIVE BY SHOOTING - NO INJURIES
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - DELAY
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - IN PROGRESS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON - REPORT
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - ARSON
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB - THREATS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB THREATS - CRITICAL
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BURN - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	EXPLOSION
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	FIREWORKS (NO HAZARD)
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - ARSON - IP/JO
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - EXPLOSION - IP/JO
Property	Burglary	BURG - COMM BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	BURG - OCCUPIED RESD

Property	Burglary	BURG - RESD (INCL UNOCC STRUCTURES ON PROP)
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL OCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL, UNOCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - UNOCC STRUC ON RESN PROP
Property	Burglary	OBS - BURG - IP/JO - COMM BURG (INCLUDES SCHOOLS)
Property	Burglary	TRU - COMMERCIAL BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	TRU - RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FORGERY, BAD CHECKS
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FRAUD, INCLUDING BUNCO
Property	Fraud & Forgery	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Fraud & Forgery	TRU - FRAUD
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND GUN, SHELLCASINGS
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY (NON-SPD SIN)
Property	Property	PROPERTY - LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property	PROPERTY - MISSING PROPERTY
Property	Property	TRU - PROPERTY, LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE (GUN RELATED)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG) - GRAFFITI (INCLUDES GANG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	TRU - PROPERTY DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE
Property	Theft	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Theft	SHOPLIFT - THEFT
Property	Theft	THEFT (DOES NOT INCLUDE SHOPLIFT OR SVCS)
Property	Theft	THEFT - ALL OTHER
Property	Theft	THEFT - AUTO ACCESSORIES
Property	Theft	THEFT - BICYCLE

Property	Theft	THEFT - CAR PROWL
Property	Theft	THEFT - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	THEFT OF SERVICES
Property	Theft	TRU - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	TRU - THEFT
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - INJURED, DEAD HAZARD, OTHER
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - INJURED,DEAD,DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - NOISE,STRAY,BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	NOISE - ANIMAL (INCLUDES BARKING DOGS)
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - ASSIST ANIMAL CONTROL OFCR
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - IP/JO - BITE
Society	Assist the Officer	ASSIST SPD
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER - HELP THE OFFICER (EMERGENCY)
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER -ASSIST THE OFFICER (NON EMERG)
Society	Assist the Officer	OBS - ASSIST SPD - URGENT SERVICE
Society	Automobiles	AUTO - THEFT/LOSS OF PLATES
Society	Automobiles	AUTO RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTO THEFT - VEH THEFT OR THEFT AND RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT & RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - LICENSE PLATE(S) THEFT OR LOSS
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - RECOVERY (THEFT)
Society	Automobiles	OBS - AUTO THEFT-IP/JO - VEHICLE, PLATES, TABS
Society	Automobiles	TRU - AUTO THEFT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY NON-TRAF NON-CRIM - DRUG RELATED (OD)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY,NON-TRAF,NON-CRIM - NON-DRUG RELATED
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - OVERDOSE
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - WELFARE CHK, DOWN PERSON, EXCL OD
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - PICKUP (FIRE / POLICE STANDING BY)

Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - REQUEST FOR
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOWN - CHECK FOR DOWN PERSON
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	INJURED - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOWN - CHECK FOR PERSON DOWN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - INJURED - IP/JO - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SICK PERSON
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SLEEPER ABOARD BUS/COMMUTER TRAIN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OVERDOSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - CARE CRISIS RESPONSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - NON-OD SUD CALL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - SUICIDAL PERSON
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - GENERAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - PICK-UP OR TRANSPORT
Society	Crisis Complaint	PERSON IN BEHAVIORAL/EMOTIONAL CRISIS
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - CRITICAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - SUICIDAL PERSON AND ATTEMPTS
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - FIGHT
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - GANG RELATED
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - JUVENILE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE RESIDENTIAL
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - OTHER
Society	Disturbance	NOISE - GENERAL
Society	Disturbance	OBS - NOISE - DISTURBANCE (PARTY, ETC)
Society	Disturbance	TRU - DISTURBANCE
Society	Hazards	HAZ - CRITICAL
Society	Hazards	HAZ - POTENTIAL THRT TO PHYS SAFETY
Society	Hazards	HAZARDS - HAZARDS

Society	Hazards	OBS - HAZ MATERIALS, LEAKS, SPILLS, OR FOUND
Society	Hazards	POWER OUT - POLES AND TRANSFORMERS
Society	Hazards	WIRES DOWN (PHONE, ELECTRICAL,ETC.)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - ADULTS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - INTOXICATED PERSON
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - MINORS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - ADULT
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - BUSINESS
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - MINOR
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	LITTERING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	PARKS VIOLATIONS/CITES (INCLUDES EXCLUSIONS)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TREES DOWN, OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PROP (NO HAZ)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRESPASS
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRU - ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	URINATING, DEFECATING IN PUBLIC
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	WATER FLOODS (BROKEN MAINS/HYDRANTS, NO HAZ)
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	MISCHIEF OR NUISANCE - GENERAL
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	NUISANCE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PANHANDLING, AGGRESSIVE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PHONE - OBSCENE OR NUISANCE PHONE CALLS
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	TRU - NUISANCE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - DRUG TRAFFIC LOITERING
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND , RECOVERED NARCOTICS
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - MARIJUANA PUBLIC USE(NOT DISPENSARY)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE

Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARS REPORT
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - OTHER
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - VIOLATIONS (LOITER, USE, SELL, NARS)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE - EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Other	ESCAPE - PRISONER
Society	Other	FOOT - ELUDING POLICE
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - LANDLINE (INCLUDES OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - WRLS PHNS (INCL OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - COMPLAINT OF UNKNOWN NATURE
Society	Person Missing/Found	AWOL - ADULT OR JUVENILE
Society	Person Missing/Found	CHILD - HARBORING A MINOR
Society	Person Missing/Found	FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY PICKUP
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - (ALZHEIMER, ENDANGERED, ELDERLY)
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - ADULT
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - CHILD
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - A.W.O.L.
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - LOST PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - MISSING PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - TRUANCY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - MISSING ADULT
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER - IP/JO
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - GENERAL
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS, PARKS EXCLUSION

Society	Public Gatherings	CROWD MGMNT (STAND BY ONLY)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMO MGMNT (CONTROL TACTICS USED)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMONSTRATIONS
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	ASLT - MOLESTED ADULT (GROPED, FONDLED, ETC.)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	CHILD - LURING
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	LEWD - (EXPOSING, FLASHING)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX IN PUBLIC PLACE (INCL MASTURBATION)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENDER - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	TRU - SEX IN PUBLIC
Society	Swatting	SWATTING
Society	Vice	VICE - GAMBLING
Society	Vice	VICE - LIQUOR (BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT)
Society	Vice	VICE - OTHER
Society	Vice	VICE - PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Vice	VICE - PROSTITUTION
Society	Vice	VICE - VIOL. OF SOAP ORDER
Society	Warrant Services/Order	ORDER - VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER (NON DV)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - FELONY PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - MISD PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. CAUTION (EXCL NARCOTICS)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT PICKUP - FROM OTHER AGENCY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - MISDEMEANOR
Society	Weapon, Person with	OBS WEAPN-IP/JO-GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRT/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPN - GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRTS/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON, PERSON WITH - GUN

Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON,PERSON WITH - OTHER WEAPON
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	OBS - SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - BUILDING (OPEN DOOR, ETC)
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE, OR INCIDENT
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	TRU - SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES
Traffic	Traffic	ABANDONED VEHICLE
Traffic	Traffic	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Traffic	Traffic	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
Traffic	Traffic	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
Traffic	Traffic	PURSUIT (FOOT OR VEHICLE)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION

Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - ROAD RAGE

Table 45: Traffic Category Subtypes

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
Abandoned Vehicle	ABANDONED VEHICLE AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Parking	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR) PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS) TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic Accident	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION MVC - COLLISION (ALL)

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
	MVC - HIT AND RUN
	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic Enforcement	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
	TRU - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW



WEST PRECINCT



WEST PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS

Overview

The West Precinct is one of five independent police precincts in the City of Seattle. Located in the west central portion of the City, it is home to the iconic Space Needle, Pike Place Market, a lively urban Downtown Business District, two large multi-purpose stadiums (Lumen Field and T-Mobile Park), the Seattle Convention Center, Waterfront with harbor ports for cruise ship terminals, cargo ships, tourist ports and the port for the Washington State Ferry. Seattle Police Headquarters, City Hall, and the County Courthouse are also in West Precinct.

West Precinct has several diverse residential neighborhoods including: Pioneer Square, Belltown, Queen Anne, West Edge, SoDo, Westlake, Eastlake, Seattle Center, Denny Triangle, Magnolia, and South Lake Union. West Precinct is also home to the Chinatown-International District, which is the hub for the City's Asian American Community, and includes the residential/business areas of Chinatown, Japantown, and Little Saigon.

Lumen Field is the home to the National Football League (NFL) Seattle Seahawks, as well as Major League Soccer (MLS) Seattle Sounders FC. In 2025, Lumen Field will host six matches for the FIFA Club World Cup. Lumen Field's seating capacity is 68,740 for NFL games and 37,700 for MLS matches. In 2023, there was a music concert at Lumen Field that held a record 77,286 people.

T-Mobile Park is home to the Major League Baseball (MLB) Seattle Mariners and has a seating capacity of 47,929. In March of 2003, T-Mobile Park had record number of 54,097 attendees for a sporting event. Both Lumen Field and T-Mobile Stadium host numerous music concerts and other entertainment events as well.

Climate Pledge Arena, at Seattle Center, is an indoor arena that hosts frequent music concerts/events, and is the home to both the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) and the Seattle Kraken National Hockey League team (NHL). The seating capacity can hold up to 17,450.

The Seattle Convention Center has 988,400 square feet of meeting space. In 2023, over 160 events were held at the Convention Center with more than 350,000 in attendance.

West Precinct is approximately 11.7 square miles, with a population of around 134,164 people. Unlike the other Precincts in Seattle, West Precinct has a very high-density downtown area. There is a significant business center in downtown Seattle, with hundreds of high-rise business buildings that employs thousands of people. West Precinct also has the most hotels of any of

the other precincts with a high daily occupancy rate. Amazon, a huge international conglomerate, has a significant footprint in the downtown area and is rapidly expanding that footprint each year. It is estimated that the daytime population, the tourist population, and large-scale events at each of the sports/music venues can reach well over 275,000 people per day. At times, that number can even go upwards of 300,000 depending on the number of events held within each of the entertainment venues.

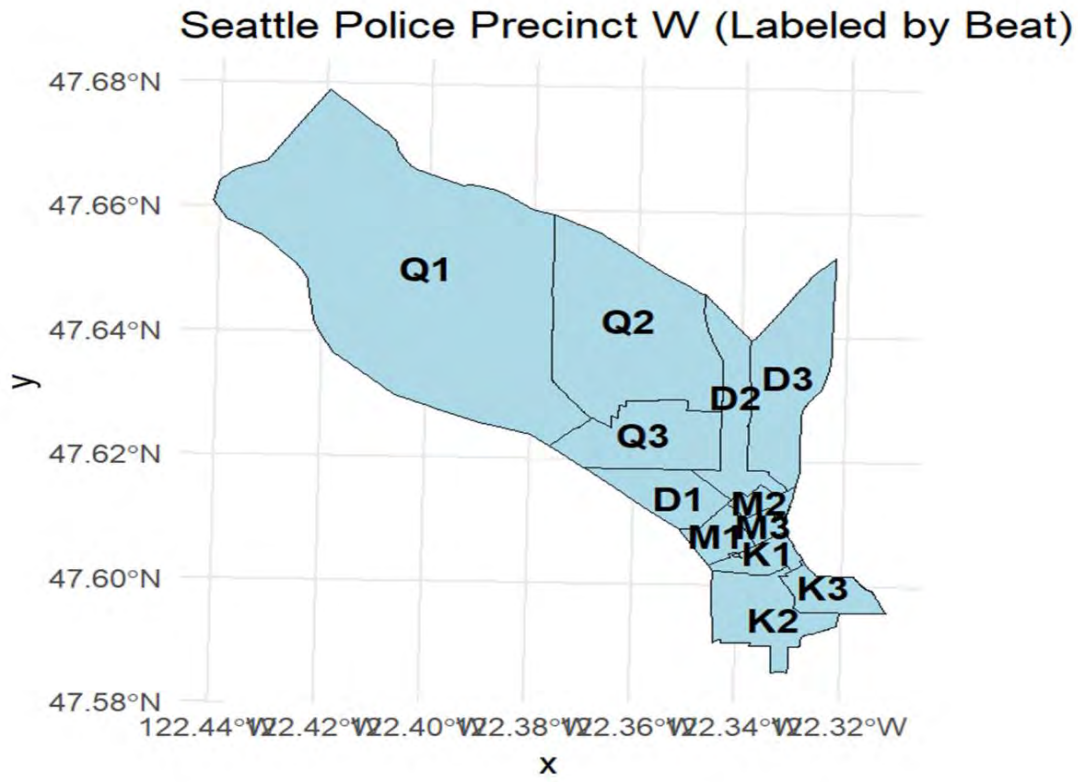
West Precinct accounts for nearly 13.3 percent of Seattle's land area (88 square miles) and 17.9 percent of the City's population (750,197 people). West Precinct boundaries are described as being east of the Puget Sound, West of Interstate 5, north of South Seaborn St, and south of W. Commodore Way and W. Nickerson Street.

The West Precinct building is located at 810 Virginia Street in Seattle. The precinct facility serves as the base of patrol operations for the West Precinct and houses the patrol workforce. The Seattle Center Team, which consists of one sergeant and three officers, is responsible for the coordination and scheduling of SPD staffing for all special events in the downtown area. However, while they are technically assigned to West Precinct, their office is located in the Seattle Center located at 305 Harrison Street in Seattle. In addition, CARE (Community Assisted Response and Engagement) and the 911 emergency dispatch center for all of the Seattle Police Department, are located on the top floor of the West Precinct building. CARE and the 911 dispatch center are not a part of the Seattle Police Department, but they are part of the City of Seattle government operations.

SECTORS & BEATS

The map below is the precinct beat map. SPD West Precinct is divided into four Sectors – Queen (Q), David (D), Mary (M) and King (K). Within each sector, there are three beats (Q1, Q2, Q3; D1, D2, D3; M1, M2, M3; and K1, K2, K3). It should be noted that about 6 years ago, beat K3 annexed an adjoining portion of SPD East Precinct's jurisdiction. At that time, the newly-annexed portion of beat K3 was mainly dilapidated buildings and vacant and undeveloped properties. Within the last seven years, the City of Seattle and the Seattle Housing Authority (SHA), has redeveloped this area into several densely multi-story, government-funded housing structures. A community center, child care facility, parks, and paying fields were also developed. The population in K3 has increased significantly as has the patrol workload in that beat.

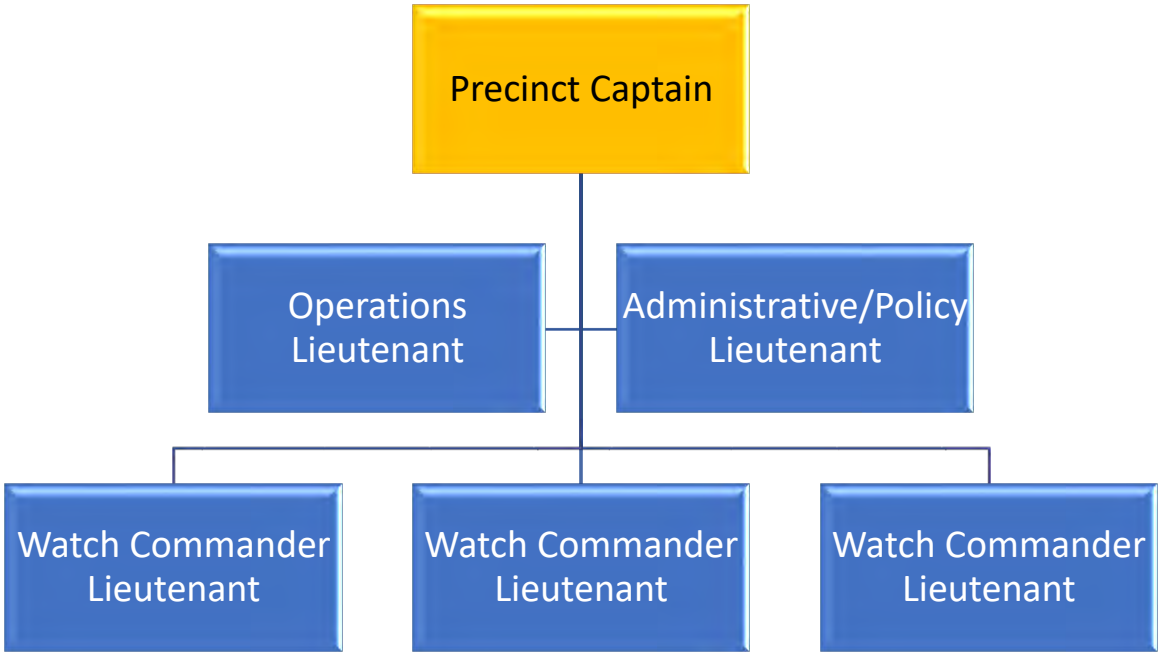
WEST FIGURE 1: SPD West Precinct Sector and Beat Map



MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

A Seattle PD Police Captain manages the West Precinct. The captain is assisted by two lieutenants, one who serves as an operations lieutenant focused on overall staffing and patrol management, and a second who serves in a "policy/administrative" role. In addition to those two lieutenants, there are three Watch Commander lieutenants, each managing a shift/watch; for a total of five lieutenants assigned to West Precinct. The structure is denoted below:

WEST FIGURE 2: West Precinct Organizational Chart



STAFFING

Individual staffing for all units/precincts in the Seattle Police Department is fluid and changes regularly. SPD is a large organization and members are constantly joining the agency or leaving the department. There are interdepartmental transfers between units and precincts, as well as promotions and temporary duty assignments that move people around the organization.

Currently in West Precinct, the Precinct Captain has been reassigned as Acting Assistant Chief of Patrol Operations at SPD Headquarters. The West Precinct Operations Lieutenant has been reassigned as Acting Captain of the West Precinct.

Meliora PSC obtained official staffing data from SPD Administration and agreed on a single date (May 2025) as a point in time to capture official staffing levels at each precinct and within the patrol division. As of May 2025, SPD was “authorized” for 1,277 sworn officers. There were 235 vacancies, resulting in an actual staffing level of 1,042 sworn positions. Of that total, 136 of the sworn positions were assigned to the West Precinct as denoted in the table below.

WEST TABLE 1: West Precinct Staffing, May 2025

Position	West Precinct	Seattle Center Team	Bike Team	Total West Sworn Personnel
Captain	1			1
Lieutenant	5			5
Sergeant	20	1*	1*	22
Police Officer	97	3*	8*	108
Total Sworn	**123**	**4***	**9***	**136**

NOTE: * denotes Seattle Center Team and Bike Team sworn personnel not included in the staffing study.

It is important to note that the Seattle Center Team and the Bike Team are specialized units and do not handle regular patrol workload functions. The Seattle Center Team, while technically assigned to West Precinct, does not handle any radio calls for service. In fact, they are not even physically staffed at West Precinct. The entire four-person team is actually staffed in an office at Seattle Center proper.

West Precinct is the only Precinct that currently has a Bike Team. The West Precinct Bike Team is a specialized Unit within the SPD, that handles proactive duties and is not assigned radio calls for service. While they are not normally assigned radio calls for service; they can/do assist on emergency calls for service. Therefore, for the purpose of this Patrol Staffing study, the Seattle Center Team as well as the Bike Team were not included in the West Precinct patrol workload study.

The above staffing levels are a point-in-time count during the Meliora PSC project period. There are aspects to the data analysis portion of these reports that compare and contrast workload and daily patrol staffing between 2019 and 2024. As such, it is appropriate to provide context to the staffing changes within the precinct during those two years:

WEST TABLE 2: West Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year

	May 2019		May 2024	
	Sergeant	Officer	Sergeant	Officer
E911 (Patrol)	15	96	19	99
ACT	1	5		
Beats	5	29		
CPT	1	4		
Bikes*	0	0	1*	6*
Seattle Center*	1*	3*	1*	3*
Total	**23**	**137**	**21**	**108**

NOTE: * denotes Seattle Center Team and Bike Team sworn personnel not included in the staffing study.

As seen in the above data for patrol sergeants and officers, total patrol staffing in 2024 (118) and 2025 (117) is significantly less than in 2019 (156). This is reflected in the data analysis portion of the report and is frequently raised as an issue with current personnel assigned to the precinct. Many conversations with SPD West Precinct officers and managers discussed previous years when staffing was at a much higher level. In the table above, the E911 numbers reflect patrol staffing levels. The other officers and sergeants noted in 2019 were additional units and resources that served the precinct. The captain and lieutenant positions noted in the 2025 staffing table were also in place in 2019 and 2024. Therefore, West Precinct's total number of personnel in 2019 was 162, for 2024 it was 124, and in 2025 was 123, which is a decrease of 39 sworn officer positions from 2019. The majority of these sworn officers were responsible for handling radio calls and other matters related to the patrol workload. Again, it should be reiterated that Seattle Center Team has never handled radio calls for service at West Precinct – it was simply a management decision to organizationally "show them" as assigned to West Precinct because Seattle Center, and all of its entertainment venues, is within the boundaries of West Precinct.

MINIMUM STAFFING

Minimum staffing levels are established and set to ensure adequate coverage to provide police services to the community they serve. They act as a guide for police supervisors and Watch Commanders to manage the day-to-day staffing of a precinct. In effect they assist the department in distributing officers throughout the City of Seattle based on existing squad size and vacancy rates, and they provide bottom line staffing numbers in managing time off requests from employees. Meliora PSC encourages two things be considered when setting minimum staffing numbers:

1. Base minimum staffing numbers on workload data and officer safety interests of police officers working in the precinct.
2. Ensure full-staffing (above minimums) is adequate to cover the actual relief factor realized by the agency.

The following minimum patrol officer staffing levels listed in the second column below were provided by SPD West Precinct management:

WEST TABLE 3: West Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	12	10	8
1st Watch B-Side	12	15	12
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	18	19	15
2nd Watch B-Side	18	21	17
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	17	16	13
3rd Watch B-Side	17	17	14

SOURCE: Seattle Police Department – West Precinct Administration.

There is a supervisor minimum that each watch must have at least one sergeant. The current staff did not have any insight into the methodology used to establish those minimum staffing levels. If staffing had been based on workload in the past, then they are believed to be dated as the existing levels have been in place for many years and workload conditions within West Precinct have changed.

Meliora PSC also inquired about any relief factor applied to staffing. West Precinct management advised that they use a 20 percent rule, meaning that supervision can allow up to 20 percent of maximum available staffing off for vacation/personal time, etc. For example, if 10 officers are scheduled, then management/supervision can allow up to two people off for pre-scheduled vacation/day off. The 20 percent relief factor provided to the precincts to us differs from the actual SPD calculated relief factor of 30 percent. We will address this later in the report.

The table above also outlines the actual deployed staffing and what is allowed under SPD 20 percent rule. In the workload analysis portion of this report, we will provide updated, minimum staffing recommendations based on current workload data and will include proper relief factor calculations for “full-staffing” levels.

Although these staffing numbers are set and in place at the West Precinct, we have discovered that regular staffing is consistently below minimums on most days (except on the patrol overlap day). If the precinct reached minimum staffing levels, it was due to officers who had volunteered to work the shift in an overtime capacity, an organizational practice referred to as “augmentation.” SPD rarely, if ever, forces mandatory overtime for patrol scheduling; therefore, if officers do not volunteer, the shift goes into patrol service below the minimum staffing numbers. This issue is discussed in greater detail in the general patrol section of the report. There is definitely a staffing crisis in West Precinct, in that minimum staffing levels are rarely achieved without significant augmentation of overtime officers and sergeants.

Meliora PSC recommends minimum staffing levels for each Patrol Watch should be revisited by taking into consideration: current staffing levels, crime trend data, sector staffing designation, and the extra requirements and circumstances specific to West Precinct such as the increase in population and workload in K3 as well as the staffing of Downtown Activation Team (DAT.)

West Precinct is unique in that it is the only precinct within the SPD that currently has a Bike Patrol Unit. The following is the staffing of the Bike Patrol:

- 1 Sergeant 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- 8 Officers 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Bike Team works 10-hour shifts, four days a week, and rotates every three months from Tuesday through Friday or Friday through Monday. The Bike Patrol is not assigned radio calls, but they can assist on radio calls. The Bike Unit has recently been assigned to take the lead on managing and staffing the relatively new detail called the Downtown Activation Team (DAT). DAT was launched in 2024 and is a City initiative focused on revitalizing the downtown areas and certain public parks within West Precinct's jurisdiction. DAT's focus is using a citywide team approach for addressing criminal activity as well as negative uses of public spaces. More than a dozen City departments participate in the DAT detail, including Public Works, CARE, CRT, Community Development, Department of Transportation, Sanitation, and Ambassadors from the Metropolitan Improvement District, to name a few. Several locations within "King" Sector were identified for this pilot program with most of the sites located within the Chinatown International District and Little Saigon. There are currently three areas that the DAT conducts their operations. Since DAT conducts these operations all throughout a 24-hour period, seven days a week, West Patrol Officers augment the Bike Patrol Unit for staffing the DAT. The number of Bike Patrol and West Precinct officers assigned differs based on conditions observed upon arrival at the locations. The length of time at each location can differ, as well, based on what is observed upon arrival. The following is the daily DAT schedule:

DAT #1 (3rd Ave/Pike/Pine)

7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.	Monday through Friday	West Patrol Officers
8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.	Saturday and Sunday	Bike Patrol
1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.	Monday through Friday	Bike Patrol/West Patrol Officers
2:30 a.m. to 3:00 a.m.	Seven days a week	3rd Watch West Patrol Officers

DAT #2 (12th Ave/Jackson/Little Saigon)

7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.	Seven days a week	Alternate Response Team (ART) M-F West Patrol Saturday and Sunday
1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.	Seven days a week	Alternate Response Team (ART) M-F West Patrol Saturday and Sunday
7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.	Seven days a week	West Patrol Officers / East Precinct Patrol Officers (joint effort)

DAT #3 (Pioneer Square Park 2ndAve/3rd Ave/Cherry/James/Yesler)

9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Monday through Friday	Crisis Response Team (CRT) and Crisis Intervention Team (CIT)
9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Saturday and Sunday	Bike Patrol Unit/West Patrol Officers
3:00 a.m. to 3:30 a.m.	Seven days a week	West Patrol Officers

Officers assigned to the DAT are directed to fully focus their efforts on the DAT operation and to only deviate from that direction to handle extreme/emergent radio calls for service. The amount of Patrol resources utilized for DAT is significant on patrol workload, and can, at times, delay an officer's response to handle radio calls as well as other patrol related activities.

WEST PATROL DEPLOYMENT MODEL

The West Precinct has four sectors, each with three beats, for a total of 12 beats. Management expressed that, under ideal circumstances, they would like each beat to be filled with an officer, and if staffing allows, at least one two-officer car to be assigned to each sector to upstaff and increase safety for the public and the officers.

The current reality is that staffing is nowhere near that level of deployment. The current deployment leaves a single officer spread across several beats, with a mix of one and two-officer units assigned during briefing. The subsequent dispersal and minimal deployment level creates an environment where specific, lower-priority calls wait an extended period for a response, and travel time to calls can be delayed because officers may be traveling long distances across the sectors and beats. There are also certain situations and/or calls for service that require officers to traverse though the entire West Precinct boundaries to respond to a high priority call in a different sector/beat.

We made inquiries about how supervision assigns one-officer cars versus two-officer cars and learned that in almost all cases, the decision is left to the sergeant. Subsequently, the sergeant will typically allow the officers to elect to work together or as a solo officer.

We analyzed data from SPD's deployment and captured the ratio of one- and two-officer units deployed in the North Precinct between 2019 and 2024.Higher numbers indicate more one-officer car units relative to two-officer car units.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	2.146084	2.000000
2020	1.643711	1.519231
2021	2.035360	1.818182
2022	1.949546	1.866667
2023	2.012797	1.866667
2024	1.625050	1.500000

SOURCE: Seattle Police Department CAD.

This data shows that there are typically 1.5 one-officer cars for every two-officer cars deployed in 2024, which is lower than the 2.0 ratio in 2019. While there is an advantage of deploying one-officer cars resulting in a higher visible patrol presence in the community, there are officer safety and potential efficiency advantages to a two-officer car. This is especially true in West Precinct. Through call statistics, crime data, and prior call clearance details, certain locations within West Precinct have been identified as highly challenging and rather difficult to manage for a one-officer car. As such, West Precinct management has determined that calls at these locations necessitate a minimum three officer response.

Due to West Precinct's staffing crisis and heavy traffic delays, it makes sense for West Precinct to regularly deploy a larger number of two-officer cars. Many times, radio calls within West Precinct require officers to travel substantial distances and through downtown Seattle during rush-hour traffic conditions, which can lead to longer response times. If an officer needs help call is dispatched, it can take assisting officers extended periods of time to arrive on-scene. As such, regularly deploying two-officer cars in highly challenging areas significantly assists in this endeavor.

WEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS

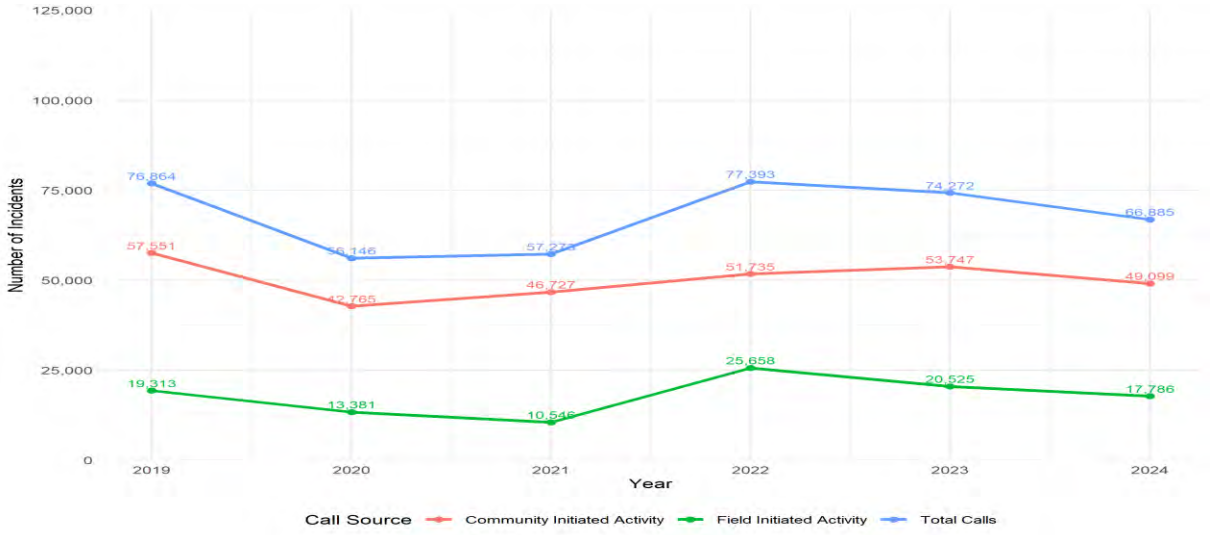
Earlier in the report, we discussed the *Rule of 60* and highlighted the importance of having a staffing model that allowed for a balanced workload approach for patrol officers. The ultimate goal of a balanced workload approach is to ensure that existing patrol resources can provide a service level that extends beyond just emergency call response. Before understanding the workload of the West Precinct patrol officer, it is essential to understand what drives workload and what calls SPD officers are handling within the West Precinct.

The table and figure below provide insight into the total community-initiated calls for service (reactive work) as well as officer-initiated activity (proactive work) that occurred over a 6-year period from 2019 to 2024.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	57,551	42,765	46,727	51,735	53,747	49,099	301,624
Field-Initiated Activity	19,313	13,381	10,546	25,658	20,525	17,786	107,209

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: West Precinct Calls by Type and Total

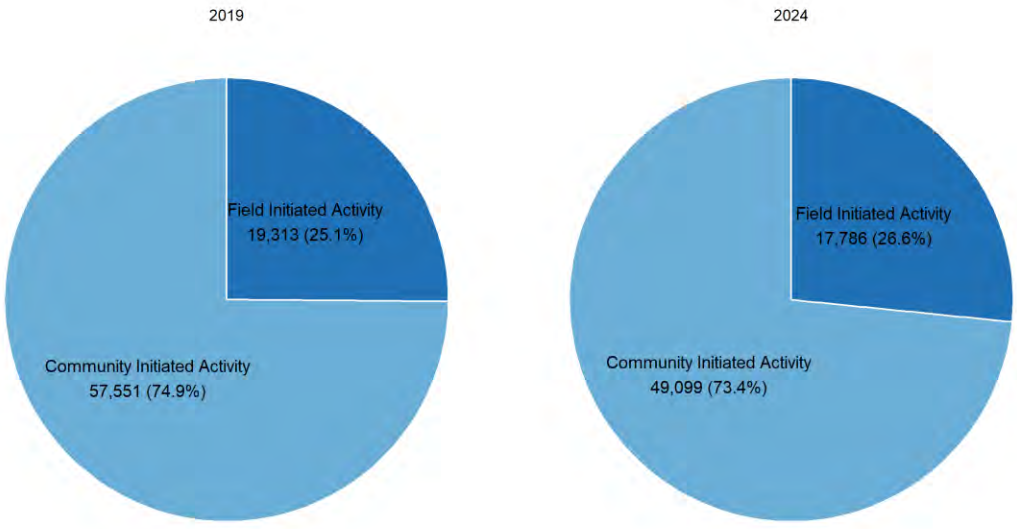


Overall, total calls for service decreased between 2019 and 2024. However, as the data show, the call reduction was mostly due to community-initiated activity. Community-initiated calls as well as field-initiated activity decreased between 2019 and 2020; a trend observed nationwide as the COVID-19 pandemic affected police workloads in nearly every community. After 2020, community-initiated work started to increase and remained relatively consistent through 2024. There is a noticeable spike in activity in field-initiated activity from 2021 to 2022. West Precinct managers explained that in 2021 new prosecutorial protocols and procedures related to narcotics investigations and arrests were established and endorsed to address the significant rising narcotic activity within West Precinct. As such, there was more than a 1000 percent increase in narcotic-related field-initiated activity/investigations and arrests from 2021 (110) to 2022 (1,536). Community-initiated activity related to narcotics calls for service more than doubled from 362 calls in 2021 to 752 calls in 2022, resulting in an increase over 100 percent.

There was also more than a 100 percent increase in field-initiated activity related to public assistance from 917 in 2021 to 1,857 in 2022. This could be related to the aforementioned field-initiated activity related to narcotics investigations.

The following figure visually demonstrates the community-initiated calls and field-initiated calls between 2019 and 2024.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: West Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024



In 2019, SPD West Precinct officers saw a workload approach of 74.9 percent of all calls originating from the public (reactive) and 25.1 percent of all activity initiated by the officers themselves (proactive). By 2024, there was only a minimal shift of 73.4 percent of all activity originating from the public, while field-initiated activity accounted for 26.6 percent of all entries into the CAD system.

This is important because it illustrates a continued imbalance of West Precinct's patrol workload. Community-initiated activity is about 3 times more than field-initiated activity. Officers are more reactive than they are proactive by the sheer amount of radio calls for service they receive. This is magnified by the decrease in officer staffing compared to 2019, and an increase in patrol workload obligations (i.e., DAT). While it is true that the overall number of calls for service has decreased about 15 percent, the patrol staffing level has decreased by almost 25 percent, and the ratio of community-initiated activity compared to field-initiated activity has remained constant at about 74 percent of the patrol workload.

There is a strategic framework approach used in the industry for balancing police workload called the "30-30-30" model. Although not an academic study, this conceptual framework encourages a balanced workload with 30 percent of all officer workload being community-initiated (response to calls), 30 percent officer-initiated (proactive policing), and 30 percent being the administrative work required of all officers. The remaining 10 percent is simply a

flexible buffer for unplanned anomalies that occasionally occur in policing. It is unlikely that any agency maintains this balance at all times; rather, the goal is in place to reduce officer fatigue that comes from constantly responding to calls and to provide officers with the capacity to perform proactive work. Figure 2 above does not highlight administrative work (some administrative work is included in both call origins), but as the reader can see, the sheer contrast between the two call origin categories is out of balance. It is also indicative of a patrol workforce that may feel oversaturated with work and therefore less inclined to engage in proactive work as noted in the *Rule of 60*.

In the Appendix of this report, there is a wealth of detailed data for each call category, as well as an analysis of how the call volume changes year-over-year during the six years of data analyzed for this study.

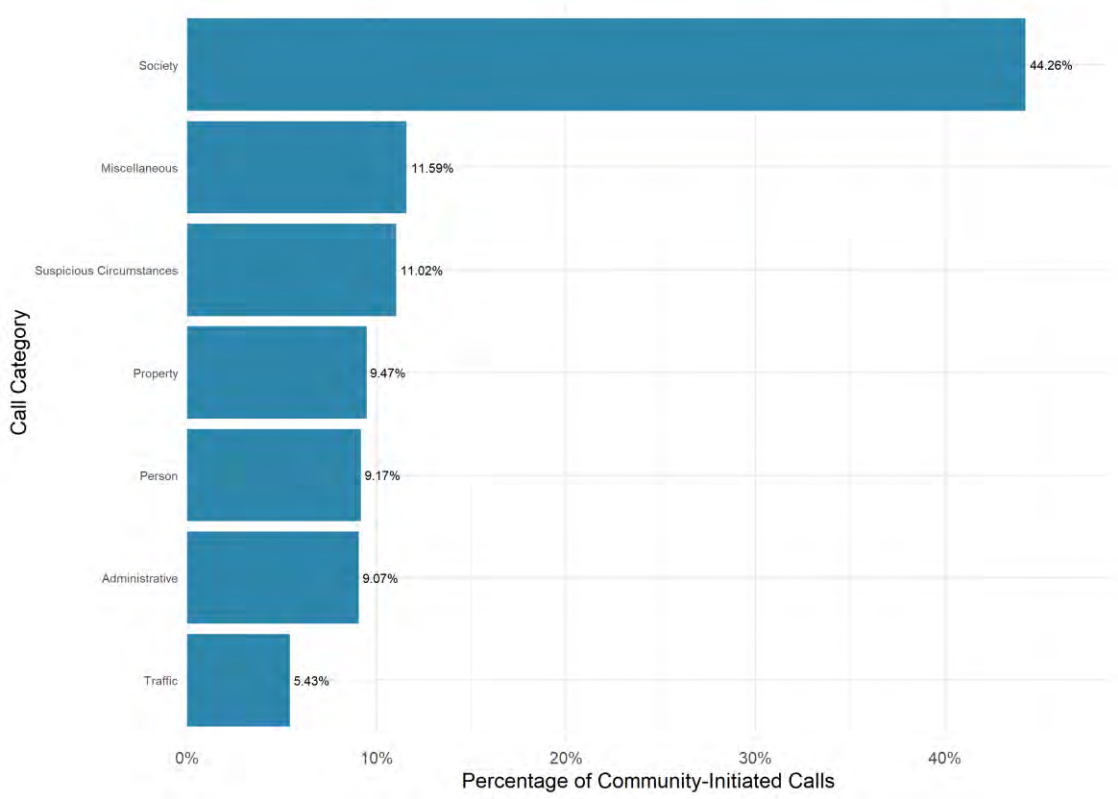
As noted earlier, the community-initiated work handled by SPD West Precinct officers has remained relatively consistent over the past six years. However, at 73 percent, community-initiated calls for service are significantly high, and does not allow for much field-initiated activity. The following table and figure highlight the number and percentage of calls recorded in the broad categories utilized by the Seattle Police Department.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	4,918	3,425	3,994	4,506	5,668	4,842	27,353
Miscellaneous	6,289	4,669	5,087	6,455	6,967	5,482	34,949
Person	4,842	4,289	4,915	4,702	4,682	4,237	27,667
Property	7,715	5,135	4,610	3,820	3,567	3,707	28,554
Society	24,416	19,038	20,626	23,453	23,846	22,105	133,484
Suspicious Circumstances	5,877	4,563	5,064	5,918	5,894	5,923	33,239
Traffic	3,494	1,646	2,431	2,881	3,123	2,803	16,378

This figure provides a visual representation of all community-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



NOTE: See the Appendix for call types per category.

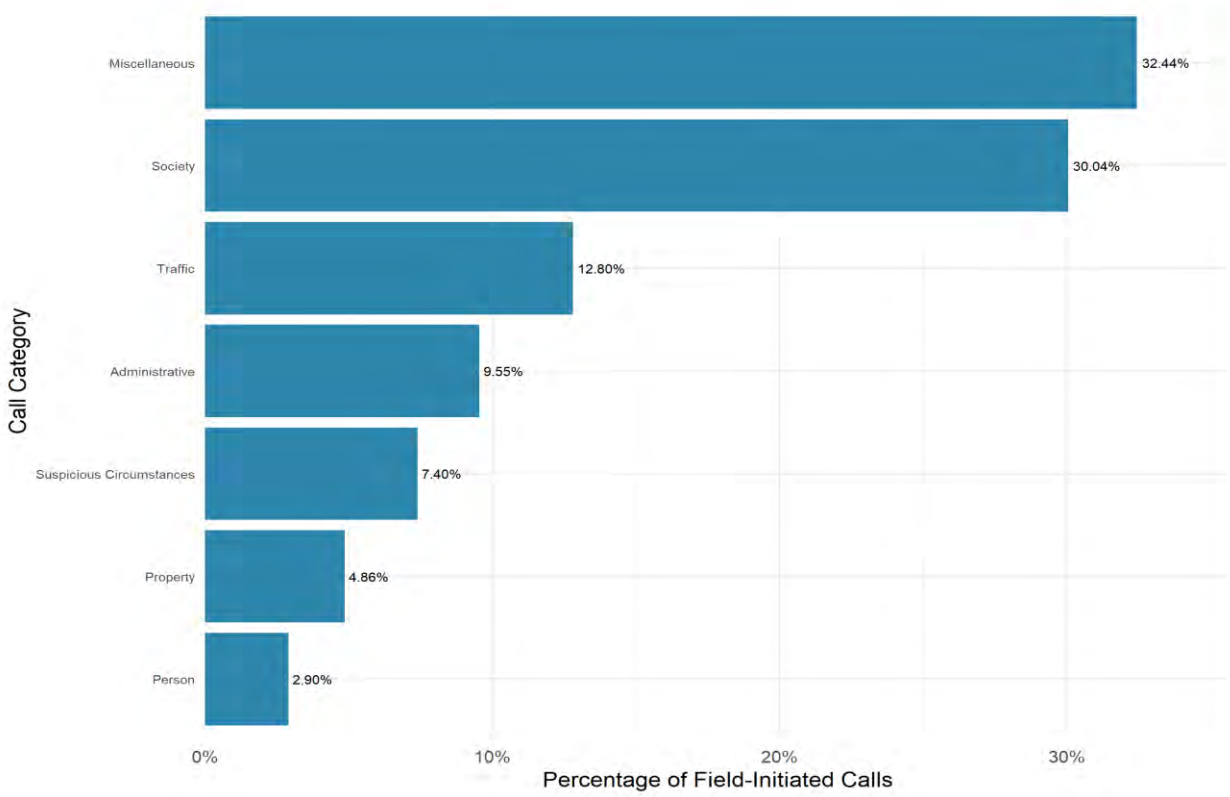
The cross-reference for the types of calls included in the above broad categories can be found in the Appendix of the West Precinct Data Analysis report. Some anomalies were noted. We found that SPD data lacked many administrative CAD entries. There are no entries in the department's CAD system for meal breaks, officer rest stops, briefing time or dedicated report writing time in either the field-initiated category or the community-initiated records noted above. There are administrative duties listed in these records, but some may not always fit within the normal framework of what constitutes administrative responsibilities versus community-initiated or field-initiated workload. For instance, there are CAD records classified as "assisting the public on a 911 hang-up call" or "finding an open building." These are specific calls for service, not administrative responsibilities for an officer. There is also no specified CAD entry for DAT operations for West Precinct Patrol and Bike Patrol Officers. There are recommendations in the general patrol section of this report that recommend changes to the call categorization matrix used by the department.

The following table and figure is data for Officer-initiated activity performed by West Precinct officers over the past six years.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,803	1,313	1,198	2,247	1,968	1,708	10,237
Miscellaneous	4,701	3,207	3,409	10,726	8,126	4,614	34,783
Person	537	451	498	643	487	496	3,112
Property	997	742	776	1,158	764	772	5,209
Society	6,168	4,079	2,279	7,079	5,679	6,926	32,210
Suspicious Circumstances	1,331	1,259	818	1,837	1,322	1,370	7,937
Traffic	3,776	2,330	1,568	1,968	2,179	1,900	13,721

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category



NOTE: Refer to the Appendix for the call type breakdown by category.

The category of "miscellaneous" is the most common officer-initiated activity for the six-year period. Upon examining the more detailed data contained in the Appendix of the data report, we observe that a majority of this recorded activity originates from two specific call types: premise checks and directed patrols, both of which are similar activities. Those two call types account for 94 percent of all miscellaneous activity and would account for 30 percent of all officer-initiated activity.

Society related field-initiated work is the second most common call category. While this call category has seen ebbs and flows over the past six years, it increased about 22 percent from 2023 to 2024. This may be attributed to an increase in narcotics investigations and DAT operations. Traffic-related field-initiated work is the third most common call category, and has consistently declined over the past six years.

The following table shows how many service calls occupied the time of one unit, two units, three units or four or more units. It is noteworthy that SPD West Precinct units handled almost 45 percent of all community-initiated calls for service with just one unit.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 46: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	23,350	16,091	18,957	24,240	25,884	27,686	12,584	8,447	7,606	19,763	16,382	12,991	**213,981**
Two Call Signs	18,667	14,102	14,683	14,349	14,194	11,267	3,932	2,800	1,753	3,530	2,511	2,822	**104,610**
Three Call Signs	8,955	7,138	7,368	7,198	7,684	5,755	1,581	1,201	619	1,276	861	990	**50,626**
Four or More Call Signs	6,583	5,432	5,724	5,957	5,990	4,370	1,217	932	568	1,089	774	980	**39,616**
Total	**57,555**	**42,763**	**46,732**	**51,744**	**53,752**	**49,078**	**19,314**	**13,380**	**10,546**	**25,658**	**20,528**	**17,783**	**408,833**

The above table represents independent call signs (i.e., units) in the SPD CAD system. We also pulled data that looked at the number of officers per call versus units. We did this because SPD uses a combination of one-officer and two-officer cars. As the data below shows, once the number of officers is defined, we see a shift where most community-initiated calls actually have at least two officers.

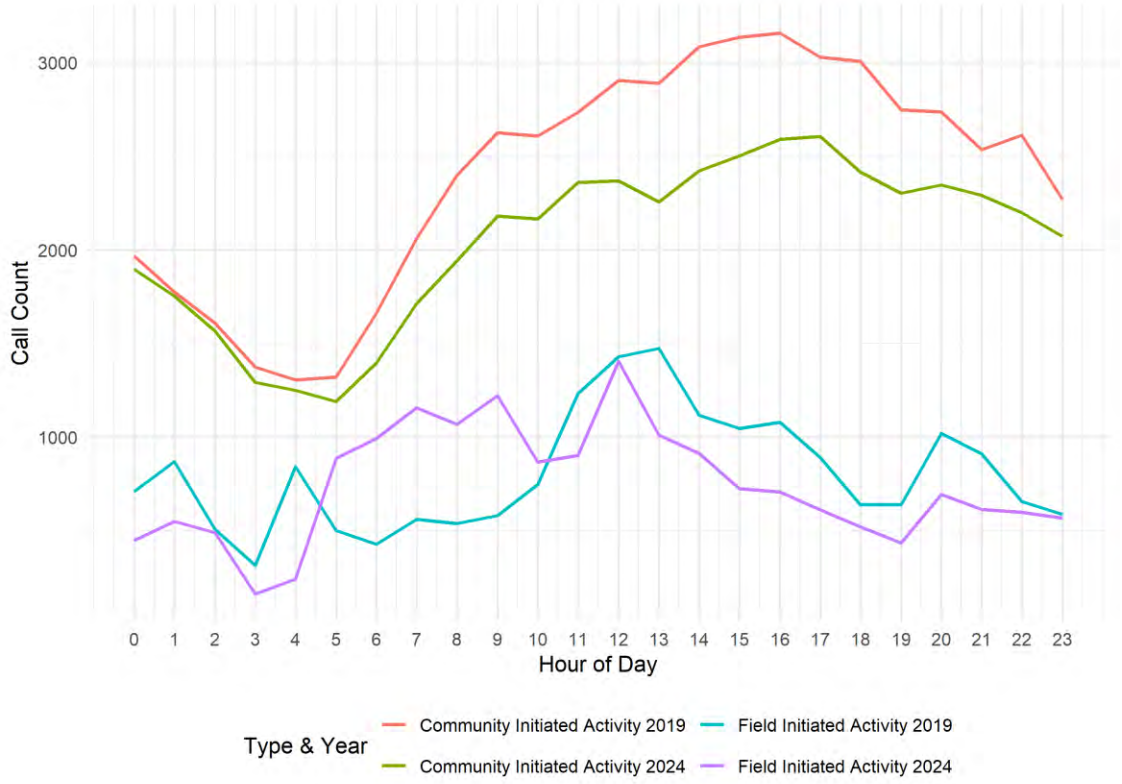
WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 47: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	14,224	7,442	11,074	15,003	15,186	17,059	6,514	4,300	4,853	13,035	11,535	7,612	**127,837**
Two Officers	22,987	17,889	18,023	18,432	19,488	17,726	8,227	5,589	3,724	8,777	6,315	6,862	**154,039**
Three Officers	9,762	7,606	8,106	7,872	7,963	6,148	2,171	1,595	970	1,844	1,267	1,482	**56,786**
Four or More Officers	10,582	9,826	9,529	10,437	11,115	8,145	2,402	1,896	999	2,002	1,411	1,827	**70,171**
Total	**57,555**	**42,763**	**46,732**	**51,744**	**53,752**	**49,078**	**19,314**	**13,380**	**10,546**	**25,658**	**20,528**	**17,783**	**408,833**

We reviewed the micro call data in the Appendix and found that on critical type calls, multiple officers are used. For instance, domestic disturbance-related calls, typically deemed a higher risk for law enforcement, had a 3.6 officer average for all calls over the six-year period. Assault-related calls average a little over 4.0 officers, crisis complaints averaged almost 3 officers over the evaluation period.

The next figure provides a visual of how many calls on average are handled by SPD West Precinct units in 2019 and 2024 based on the time of day.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 31: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024



The Appendix of this report provides hourly data with specific details, but this figure shows that community-initiated calls in 2019 and 2024 are relatively consistent. This figure also shows that field-initiated work in 2024 begins to increase at 3:30 a.m. and continues to rise until about 9:00 a.m. This pattern can be explained since 2024 was the year DAT operations were implemented. DATs begin at 2:30 a.m. and 3:30 a.m. seven days a week. There are also DATs that begin at 7:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., and 9:00 a.m. seven days a week. There are DATs at 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. seven days a week. You can see a spike in field-initiated activity at those times as well. It is important to note that DATs occur at three different locations within West Precinct with some DATs occurring simultaneously throughout the day. This is a substantial usage of police officer staffing, which at times prevents officers from handling radio calls that are received while they are on DAT duty.

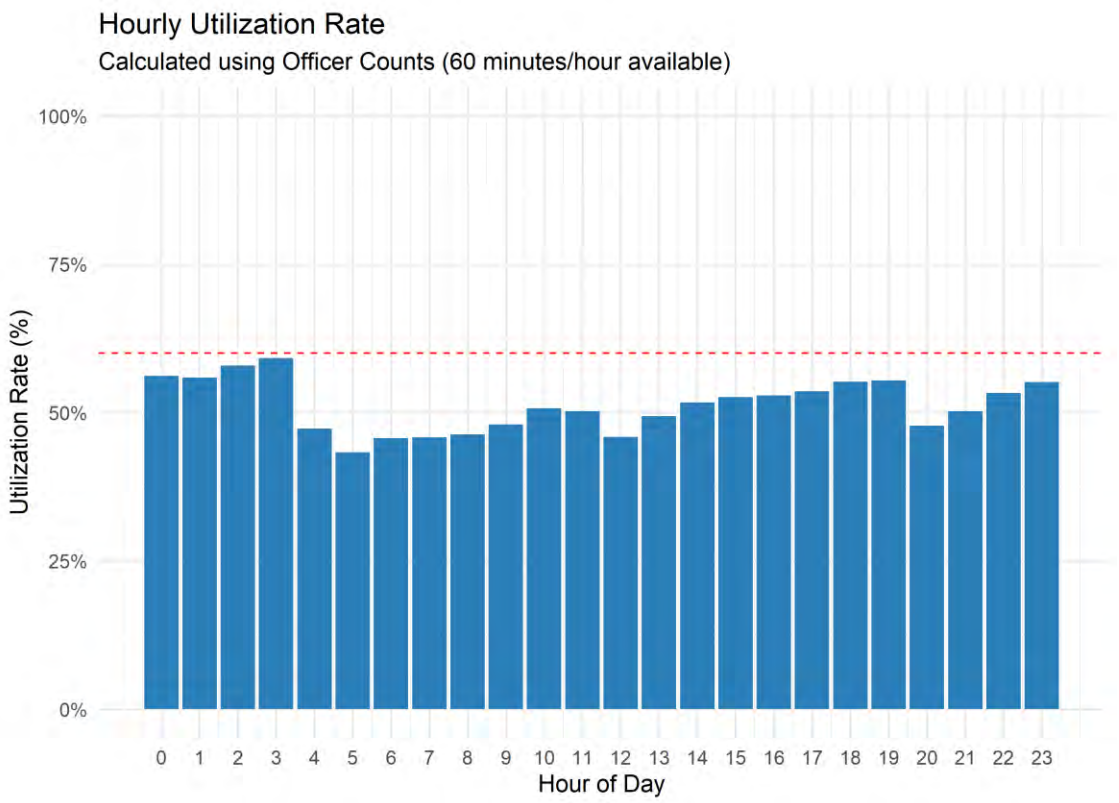
Meliora PSC recommends West Precinct temporarily add four officers at DAT start times, or on an overlap shift, to free up patrol officers to handle radio calls for service. The temporary staffing should remain in effect until DAT details cease or become a permanent responsibility, in which case, a study should be done at that time to reconsider how to properly staff DATs.

We noticed that patrol staffing increases slightly in CAD when the second watch overlaps the first watch at 4:00 a.m., and when third watch overlaps with second watch at 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. However, we learned that a general trend exists in the SPD culture that once a new shift starts their workday, the existing shift that had been in the field for several hours will shift from a call availability model to being occupied with other types of work. They will clear if needed for high-priority calls but will generally not be available for lower-priority calls. At times, this is attributed to the prior shift "catching up" on paperwork or writing their reports from earlier in the day.

WEST PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION

The concept of the *Rule of 60* was outlined earlier in the patrol section of the report. Within this section of the West Precinct workload report, we will look into the data that outlines what the average workload is for West Precinct patrol resources. The following figure is the average hourly "utilization" rate (occupied workload time or "saturation index") for patrol officers and patrol supervisors assigned to the precinct.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 32: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024



The bottom axis of this figure is the hour of the day, while the vertical (left) axis denotes the workload percentage. The goal is to have patrol resources at or below 60 percent throughout the day. The red dotted horizontal line is the 60 percent workload level where saturation begins to set in.

One would assume, based on this figure, that SPD West Precinct is properly staffed to handle the workload. However, as we have pointed out, there are problems within the data provided by SPD:

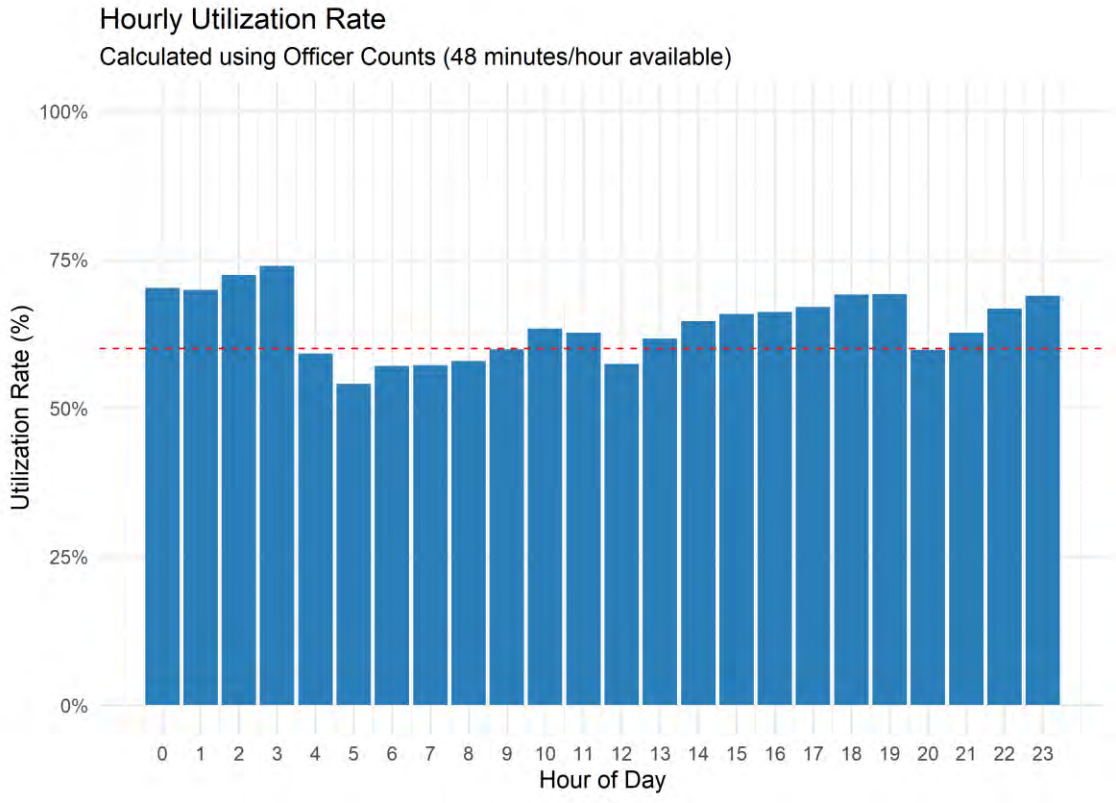
- Briefing times are not captured in the CAD system. SPD officers do not appear in the CAD records until they have completed briefing, gathered their necessary equipment, and logged into a patrol unit computer. We inquired with SPD and learned that sergeants usually complete the briefing process in an average of 20-30 minutes. An officer would typically be in their unit and going into service within 10 minutes after briefing. However, there is a lack of records to confirm that this is indeed occurring. If officers remain in the station working on a computer checking emails, writing reports, performing maintenance, or handling personal business, that work is not captured.
- Break times were not recorded in the SPD CAD data provided to Meliora PSC. It is common in policing for officers not to record their breaks in CAD. Contractually, SPD

officers are afforded at least one hour every shift - lunch for 30 minutes and two 15-minute breaks, which equals one hour total for every patrol shift they work.

- Administrative and report writing time is not individually captured. West Precinct officers explained that they typically remain "on a call" and return to the police station to complete the report associated with the call. There are also times when an officer will hold the completion of writing a report until the next shift goes into service (during the shift overlap). However, they regularly do not place themselves into the CAD system to reflect this administrative report writing work.

Due to the above concerns with the SPD data, we adjusted the workload scales to capture the average amount of time that an officer would be occupied with other responsibilities. The following figure represents the adjusted hourly utilization rate, which includes briefing time and contractually obligated breaks.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 33: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024

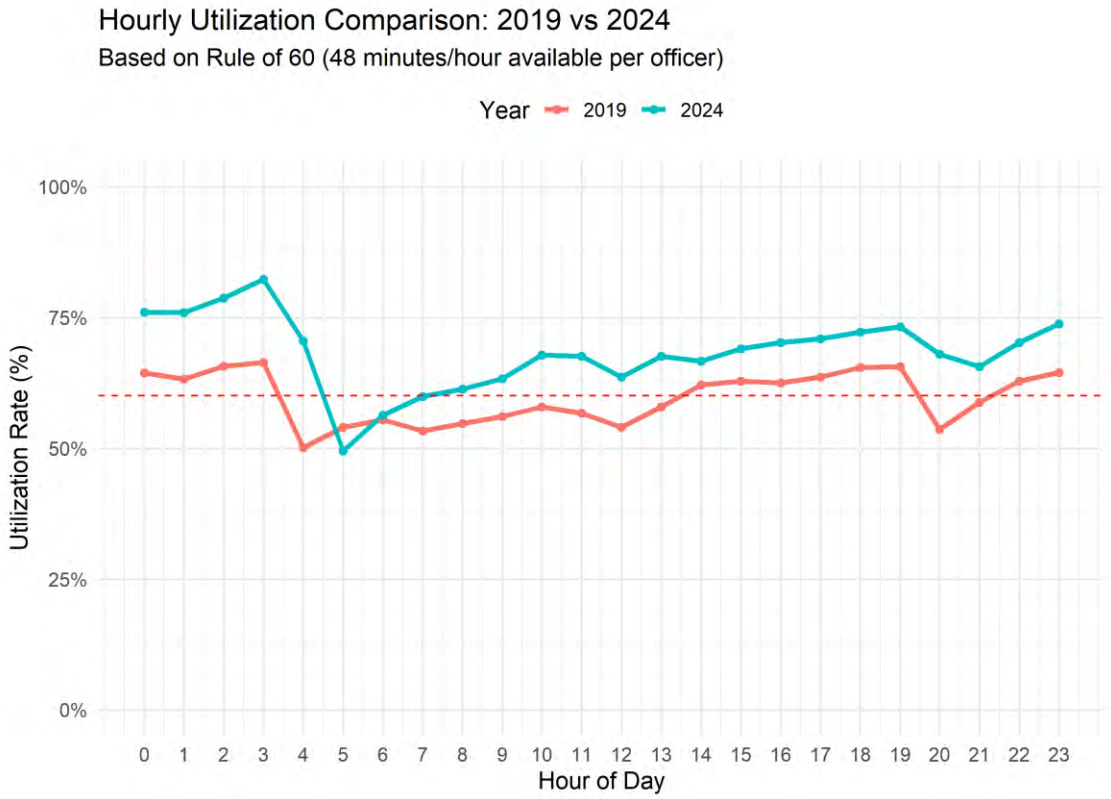


We now see that SPD West Precinct patrol units are consistently over the 60 percent threshold, which becomes concerning from both a workload balance and a potential fatigue issue for officers. We will see later in this report that response times in the West Precinct for service calls other than high-priority calls are slow – workload saturation is a contributor to slower response

times. And, as noted with the annexation of beat K3 and DAT operations, Priority 2 and 3 calls for service have a slower response time as calls tend to stack up in the radio call queue during peak DAT operation times. It is also important to note that the above figure represents an average workload over a six-year period.

The next figure isolates 2019 and 2024 to show the shift in utilization rate between the two years. In 2019, SPD West Precinct officers were close to the 60 percent threshold most of the day with the exception being 12:00 a.m. to 3:00 a.m., and 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. when the utilization rate was consistently above 60 percent. Fast forward to 2024, and the utilization rate is consistently over 60 percent, and at times going above 75 percent with the exception of 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. when the utilization rate was 50 to 60 percent.

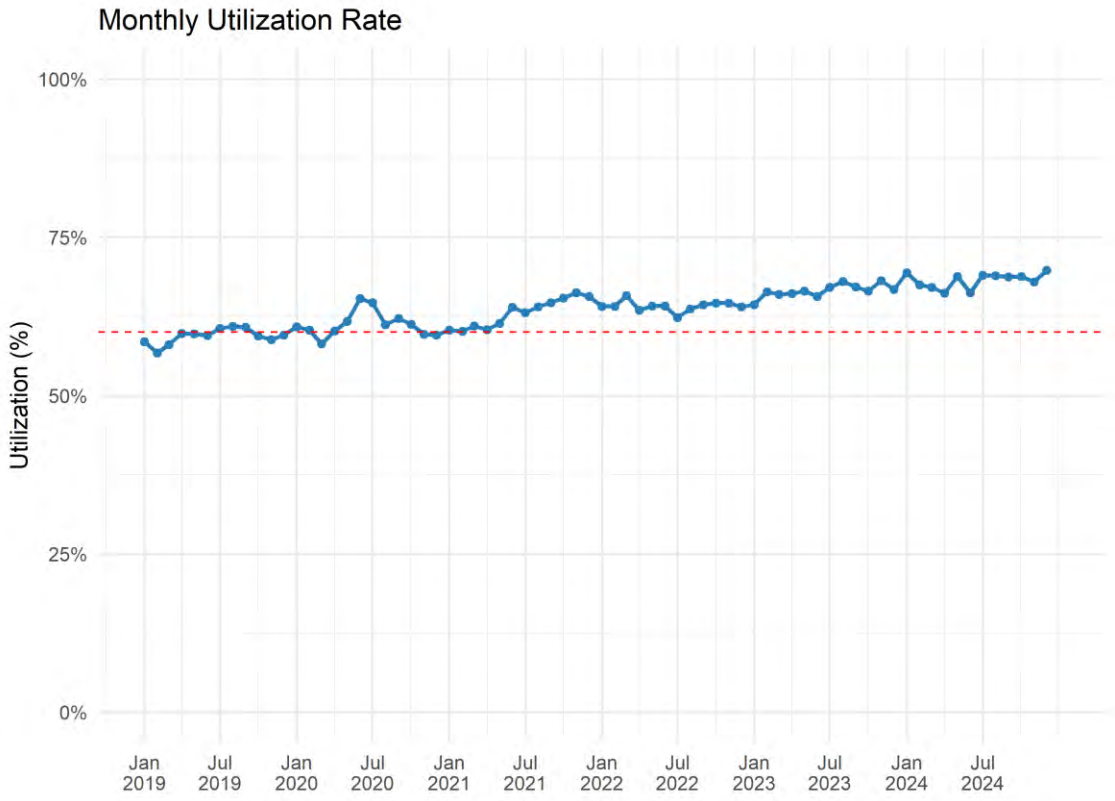
WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 34 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



The following figure provides a broader perspective of how the workload has steadily increased in the West Precinct. At times, the overall workload (averaged throughout the entire day) was close to, or above, the 60 percent mark. However, from mid-2021 through 2024, there has been a steady increase in workload that actually illustrates workload entirely above the 60 percent saturation mark. This has been occurring as staffing levels dropped at SPD. The West Precinct patrol officers who stayed with SPD or joined during this time realized a steeper workload than

officers who were there in 2019. Of note, March 2020 was when the COVID shutdown began and deployment adjustments were implemented.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 35: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



Upon reviewing the above data regarding the utilization rate of SPD West Precinct patrol officers, the increase in workload percentage is attributable primarily to the reduced staffing levels within the organization and at the precinct level. However, there are additional data sets that should be evaluated, which may also contribute to the workload increases. The following table shows the average call duration for community-initiated calls in the West Precinct throughout the day and by year.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 48: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	25.47	38.06	52.28	41.59	57.13	58.85	**42.85**
1	27.45	36.36	51.46	43.18	58.73	47.70	**41.23**
2	32.67	42.52	49.87	38.37	56.77	78.33	**46.88**
3	21.32	24.06	22.43	16.78	42.17	35.81	**23.53**
4	17.68	23.20	19.05	16.01	17.22	16.68	**17.88**
5	24.02	24.89	28.23	24.21	20.89	19.16	**22.85**
6	30.24	30.28	32.27	29.94	28.73	28.33	**29.83**
7	26.37	26.08	32.73	28.15	31.08	32.83	**29.50**
8	30.18	33.22	32.92	30.32	32.64	31.66	**31.69**
9	32.17	36.88	38.67	31.70	35.93	35.83	**35.10**
10	39.42	44.17	55.07	44.24	45.56	43.98	**45.52**
11	39.25	34.48	43.38	40.65	44.72	46.43	**41.98**
12	41.28	44.58	56.55	44.80	45.20	41.75	**45.30**
13	40.88	47.20	60.08	51.71	46.82	43.18	**47.43**
14	43.47	43.72	61.66	53.29	44.82	49.08	**48.48**
15	37.96	40.58	57.18	44.72	54.23	44.48	**45.73**
16	35.40	41.17	50.74	41.43	44.57	48.20	**42.37**
17	37.83	40.57	53.95	47.77	42.25	40.22	**42.62**
18	34.83	40.38	51.16	45.28	46.18	46.93	**43.16**
19	27.88	28.12	32.53	27.38	52.40	44.97	**35.02**
20	29.41	33.63	34.77	31.00	51.47	44.18	**36.41**
21	34.19	43.04	53.81	48.19	54.43	47.13	**46.15**
22	29.82	42.57	60.17	48.40	54.73	47.98	**45.78**
23	27.10	40.68	44.79	40.18	60.20	60.35	**42.62**
Overall Median	**31.88**	**36.53**	**42.63**	**35.73**	**41.82**	**39.42**	**37.62**

We see that the average call length follows the same pattern we saw earlier in Figure 6 where SPD officers start to see call count rising around 5:00 a.m. Calls continue to rise through 6:00 p.m. before dropping later in the evening. However, there is an uptick in calls from 9:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. Here, we see that the average call duration time on those calls also begins to increase. Although there are anomalies where we see occasional time spikes at certain times and in certain years, there is still a general trend that community-initiated call lengths rose in 2020, but have come down since the high level in 2021.

The following table is the same call duration data, but for field-initiated activity, and it tells a far different story. In these data sets, we see that SPD West Precinct officers are spending far more time on field-initiated activity in 2024 than in 2019.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 49: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	27.42	33.23	53.63	86.86	65.55	74.72	**53.86**
1	35.58	32.25	44.52	56.56	68.67	69.82	**48.45**
2	34.34	28.61	47.61	61.00	72.33	100.98	**55.78**
3	20.57	26.33	10.38	34.13	52.93	61.08	**34.03**
4	19.15	27.47	14.23	45.45	35.58	17.57	**27.54**
5	23.10	29.23	16.97	36.08	34.37	10.88	**24.33**
6	31.62	35.03	19.57	36.43	35.03	35.69	**34.04**
7	26.87	37.96	24.42	31.23	42.08	46.05	**36.19**
8	28.90	27.97	27.07	42.53	41.60	32.99	**35.88**
9	46.74	71.18	39.22	39.52	40.38	34.56	**40.95**
10	21.60	35.80	40.15	32.58	39.72	29.95	**33.67**
11	15.20	23.05	19.34	34.33	41.55	67.80	**30.47**
12	25.17	29.62	30.33	45.13	41.28	47.74	**37.07**
13	27.92	33.76	31.15	43.62	39.75	43.17	**36.52**
14	36.77	40.69	29.96	39.70	39.47	44.81	**38.72**
15	28.65	32.30	30.54	39.00	37.13	44.17	**35.35**
16	25.11	24.37	28.23	48.19	48.06	54.47	**36.05**
17	31.94	31.23	34.13	40.52	49.72	55.38	**40.48**
18	40.20	23.78	31.67	43.53	38.37	59.33	**38.53**
19	21.02	27.20	21.22	37.83	38.39	60.07	**33.88**
20	31.07	26.29	33.45	56.13	53.52	59.40	**43.03**
21	28.15	37.57	31.33	52.97	63.43	64.22	**44.19**
22	24.62	34.36	37.99	46.32	46.93	87.60	**43.77**
23	34.80	27.04	56.28	57.44	46.85	78.24	**46.62**
Overall Median	**27.38**	**31.08**	**29.88**	**43.33**	**43.18**	**47.38**	**37.57**

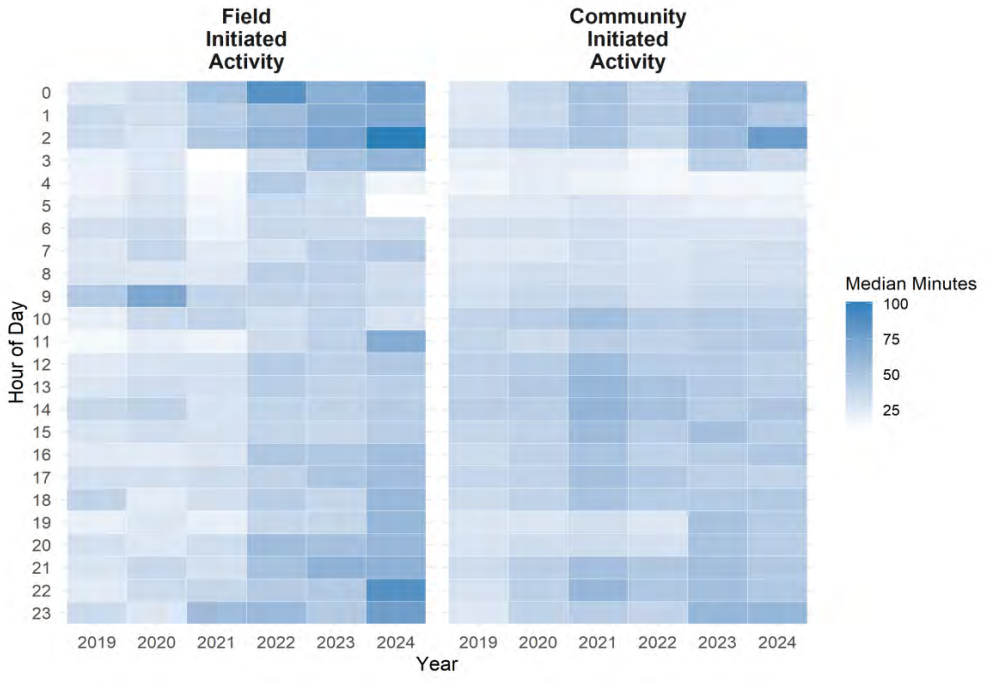
Table 27 shows that SPD West Precinct officers are spending more time (overall duration) on self-initiated activity in 2024 when compared to self-initiated activity in 2019. Certain self-initiated activities decrease while other went up dramatically. We believe there a number of factors that contribute to this.

- In 2019, SPD West Precinct patrol officers recorded 4,257 “premise checks,” and while that number decreased about 33 percent in 2024 to 2,836, there are other self-initiated activities that rose significantly from 2019 to 2024. Field-initiated “directed patrols” rose from 71 in 2019, to 1,249 in 2024. This is an increase of over 1,600 percent and can be attributed to DAT operations and other supervisory direction for managing increasing criminal activity within West Precinct.

- "Narcotics" field-initiated activity rose from 855 in 2019, to 1,545 in 2024, resulting in an 80 percent increase. Staff explained that the increase in narcotics field-initiated activity, which dramatically grew in 2022, was due to new prosecutorial protocols and procedures related to narcotics investigations and arrests that were established and endorsed in 2021 to address the narcotic activity within West Precinct.
- Interestingly, field-initiated "prowler" activity rose 73 percent from 1,309 in 2019 to 2,262 in 2024. While there are no definitive explanations to clarify the dramatic increase, there may be other mitigating factors associated with this – including the aforementioned DAT operations, supervisory direction for managing criminal activity, and the increase in narcotic investigations.
- SPD has experienced high turnover in recent years, resulting in a workforce that is less experienced than previous generations. That lack of overall experience is likely to manifest itself in longer call lengths in both field-initiated and community-initiated calls.
- SPD's cadre of field supervisors is also less experienced, with a majority of all sergeants having less than three years at rank. When a sergeant corps turns over that fast, a department is more likely to see a shifting culture of what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. Sergeants often have the largest influence over patrol culture, and it is often culture that drives efficiency in a patrol workforce. Recommendations have been made in the general patrol section of this report in regard to supervisory control, training and direction.

The following figure illustrates the overall changes in SPD West call durations between field-initiated and community-initiated calls by year, and hour of day.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day, by Year



WEST PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES

The ability for police units to respond quickly to emergency calls for service is an important element of modern police operations. It is an important metric for citizens when they need the police. As such, it becomes a metric that is measured by police departments nationwide and monitored by the communities they serve.

Response times are influenced by several factors:

- Dispatch Center Efficiency – The speed at which a dispatcher can answer a 911 call, ensure that the critical information is recorded in CAD, and get the call dispatched to police units on patrol.
- Other Calls in Queue – Police departments should have an established priority matrix to ensure that the most important and emergent calls are handled first. In contrast, less critical calls are moved to the back of the priority list.
- City Geography and Congestion – Congested traffic areas or long distances can extend travel time for officers responding to calls.
- Availability of Police Units – This is directly tied to the *Rule of 60*, in that under ideal staffing situations, there are usually officers available to respond to emergencies in the community. This is only accomplished when staffing levels are sufficient to handle the existing workload efficiently. This factor also ties to individual officer efficiency and agency culture, which should be overseen by patrol sergeants.

The Seattle Police Department is a busy organization and receives a large volume of calls from the public every day. As such, SPD has a call prioritization matrix in place to ensure that the calls involving a threat to life/safety and in-progress serious crimes receive the fastest response possible.

Figure 16 covers the total duration (average) of calls in each priority category from 2019 to 2024. As one would expect, Priority 1 calls receive the fastest response in both dispatch time and travel time, and because these calls often involve in-progress crimes, they take the longest time to conclude in the CAD system. In other words, the SPD arrives quickly to Priority 1 calls, but those calls occupy far more attention and workload once officers arrive.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024

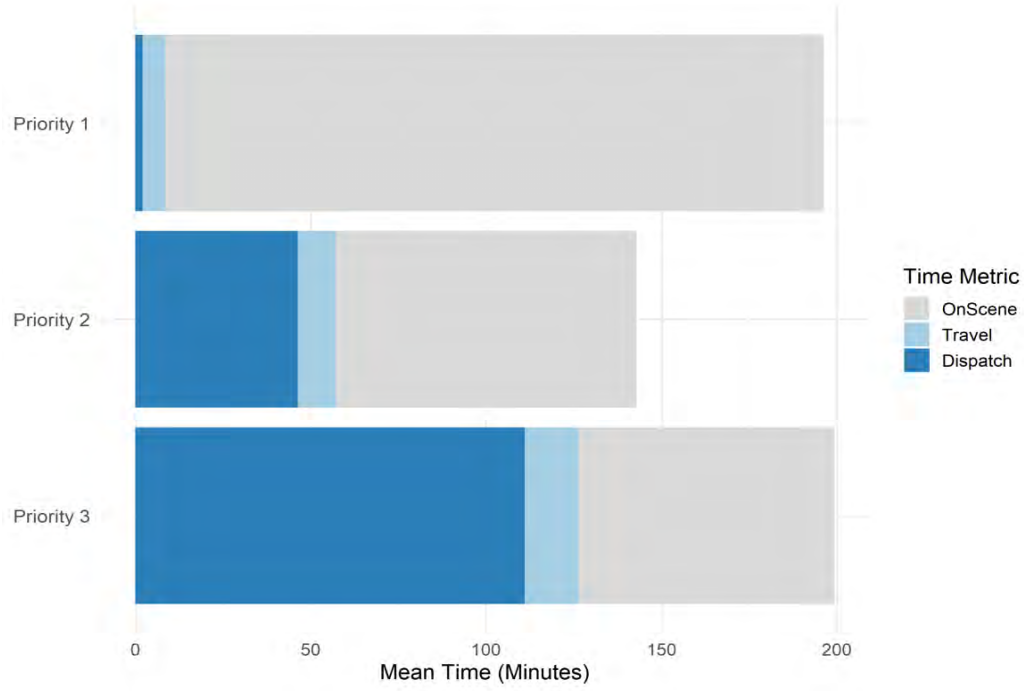


Figure 17 isolates the dispatch processing time and travel time. The combination of these two factors makes up the total response time. Over the six years of data analyzed in this study, Priority 2 response times are more than six times higher than Priority 1 response times, and Priority 3 response times are even higher than Priority 2 response times. The longer response times by priority are expected, and show that SPD's priority system is needed to ensure critical calls are treated with the level of importance they warrant.

WEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 36: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024

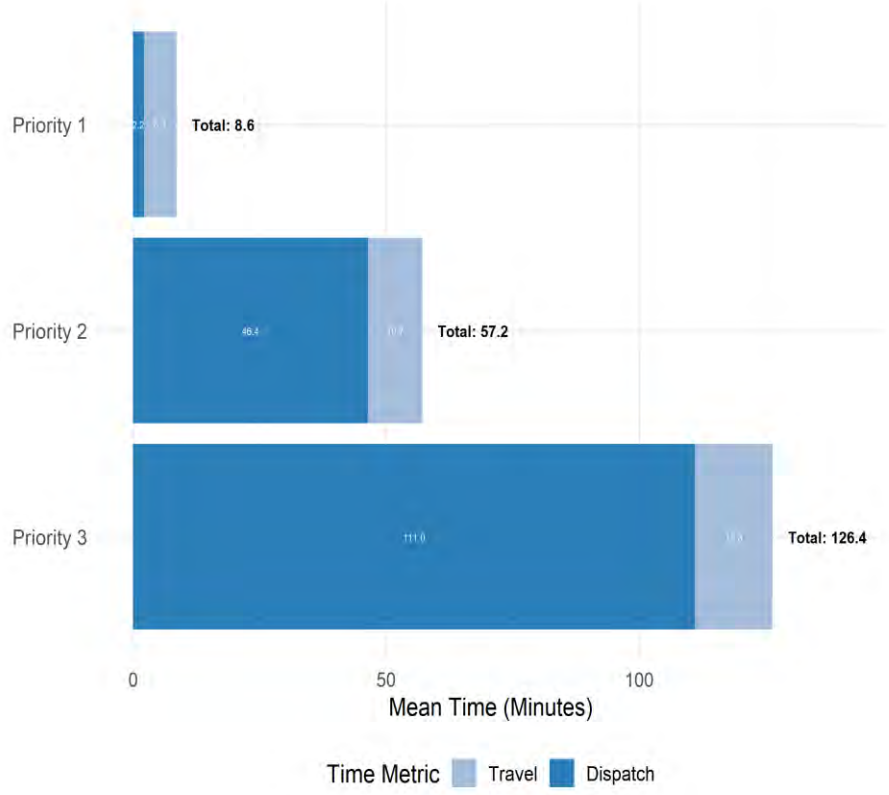


Table 35 provides the response times micro data year-over-year based on priority.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	2.0	5.5	7.5	95.7
Priority 1	2020	1.8	5.8	7.6	641.1
Priority 1	2021	2.3	6.8	9.1	120.4
Priority 1	2022	2.2	6.2	8.4	115.9
Priority 1	2023	2.3	7.2	9.5	127.1
Priority 1	2024	2.3	6.8	9.1	127.7
Priority 1	All Years	2.2	6.4	8.6	187.7
Priority 2	2019	32.8	8.2	41.0	69.8
Priority 2	2020	28.1	8.3	36.4	97.4
Priority 2	2021	44.1	10.6	54.8	82.6
Priority 2	2022	49.4	10.8	60.1	77.8
Priority 2	2023	52.5	14.3	66.8	92.0
Priority 2	2024	76.7	13.1	89.8	98.5
Priority 2	All Years	46.4	10.7	57.2	85.8
Priority 3	2019	79.8	13.6	93.4	68.3
Priority 3	2020	66.0	13.7	79.7	77.1
Priority 3	2021	96.4	15.8	112.2	78.0
Priority 3	2022	97.3	13.9	111.2	65.8
Priority 3	2023	124.1	17.3	141.4	75.8
Priority 3	2024	186.8	17.3	204.1	76.8
Priority 3	All Years	111.0	15.3	126.4	73.0

The response times for Priority 1 calls have increased in the past six years. We learned that SPD undertook an exercise in 2024 of revising its priority scale; most notably, some call types that were previously in the Priority 1 category have been moved into the Priority 2 or Priority 3 categories. It is possible that 2025 data related to Priority 1 response may improve due to this change. The year-over-year data in the Priority 1 category is typical and commonly observed in most agencies. Dispatch processing (911 call received – call creation in CAD and dispatch) appears consistent and efficient. Additionally, the travel time for Priority 1 calls is significantly faster than for other priorities as many of these calls are emergencies that warrant an expedited response often involving lights and sirens to which lessens traffic gridlock.

We also observe anticipated patterns related to dispatch time for Priority 2 and Priority 3 calls. It is common practice that lower-priority calls will hold if any other higher-priority calls require attention elsewhere within the precinct boundaries. In some cases, we discovered that SPD

would enter an operational mode where only high-priority calls would be handled and receive a response due to the lack of available units and/or a significant call for service draining available resources. In contrast, lower-priority calls would be set aside and may have an unusually long response time, if at all.

From a management standpoint, the practice of holding low-priority calls for several hours and, in some cases, not responding at all, is not ideal. It is a necessary and prudent decision to ensure calls that threaten the safety of people receive a response, but at the end of the day, all calls are important to the "caller." Whenever a caller waits several hours for a response, it is likely to be reflected in the community's perception of the quality of police service (or lack thereof) received from SPD. From our standpoint, this presents an opportunity for sergeants to more actively manage incidents in the field and the time spent on calls to mitigate this issue as recommended in the preceding patrol report section.

WEST PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

The data presented in this report makes a strong case that SPD West Precinct patrol operations are understaffed to meet the existing workload incurred by patrol officers and sergeants. The following are recurring themes observed in the data:

- Daily staffing levels in West Precinct have declined in the years this data was compiled (2019-2024).
- Workload percentages (utilization rates) have increased from 2019 to 2024.
- Community-initiated calls for service have fluctuated since 2019; however, in 2024, community-initiated calls for service were about 15 percent lower than those in 2019, indicating change in workload demand. However, the implementation of DAT has added an extra burden on West Precinct's already stretched staffing and overtaxed workload.
- Field-initiated work dropped about eight percent in the same period of time.
    - A majority of the field-initiated work has been related to premise checks, directed patrols, narcotics investigations, and prowler calls.
- Response times have increased overall since 2019.

All the above factors contribute to SPD staffing concerns in the West Precinct. Table 25 below summarizes the workload percentage (utilization) and average officer staffing of SPD West Precinct by hour. This data is presented as follows:

- A combination of all years (2019-2024)
- 2019 data indicating a lower workload and higher staffing (with more field-initiated activity recorded)
- 2024 data (most recent year)
- 2024 staffing measured against 2019 workload activity (hypothetical utilization rate)
    - This was calculated because SPD leadership expressed repeated concerns about the desire for officers to engage in more proactive policing. This utilization represents an approximate workload number if they were performing the same

number of self-initiated entries and occupying the same amount of time as in 2019, given the current staffing.

WEST DATA REPORT TABLE 50: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	70.2	19.8	64.4	20.5	76.0	19.3	68.4
01	69.9	19.6	63.2	20.3	75.9	18.9	67.9
02	72.4	19.0	65.7	19.6	78.7	18.3	70.4
03	73.9	20.6	66.4	22.5	82.3	17.2	86.9
04	59.2	18.8	50.1	17.5	70.5	23.5	37.3
05	54.1	14.4	54.0	14.4	49.5	14.1	55.1
06	57.1	13.9	55.4	13.3	56.3	13.4	55.0
07	57.2	14.1	53.3	13.6	59.9	13.7	52.9
08	57.9	14.5	54.7	13.7	61.3	14.2	52.8
09	59.9	15.2	56.1	14.6	63.3	15.1	54.2
10	63.4	15.5	57.9	16.0	67.8	15.2	60.9
11	62.7	21.6	56.7	24.1	67.6	21.8	62.7
12	57.4	24.9	54.0	26.5	63.6	27.6	51.8
13	61.7	24.4	57.9	26.0	67.6	25.9	58.1
14	64.6	22.8	62.1	25.5	66.6	21.5	73.7
15	65.8	22.7	62.8	25.3	69.0	21.2	74.9
16	66.2	22.6	62.5	25.3	70.2	21.1	74.9
17	67.0	22.2	63.6	24.6	70.9	20.5	76.3
18	69.1	21.3	65.4	23.0	72.2	19.7	76.4
19	69.2	26.1	65.6	27.2	73.2	24.7	72.2
20	59.8	24.9	53.6	25.0	68.0	28.1	47.7
21	62.7	21.5	58.8	23.3	65.6	20.8	65.9
22	66.7	20.9	62.8	22.1	70.2	20.1	69.0
23	68.9	20.4	64.5	21.1	73.8	19.7	69.1
Overall	64.0	**20.07**	59.6	**21.04**	68.3	**19.82**	63.3

Meliora PSC evaluated the above data in several different ways to compare staffing needs in the West Precinct. The following calculations were made to adjust staffing to meet the 60 percent workload for patrol officers and sergeants.

WEST TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data)

	All Years Averaged (2019-2024)	2019	2024	2024 Staffing / 2019 Workload
Recorded Hourly Staffing	20.07/hourly staffing	21.04/hourly staffing	19.82/hourly staffing	19.82/hourly staffing
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60% Utilization	21.40/hourly staffing	21.04/hourly staffing	22.56/hourly staffing	20.91/hourly staffing

The above staffing numbers would be the adjusted minimum staffing levels for West Precinct. All of these numbers exceed the current minimum staffing levels employed by the precinct. In addition to the above numbers, SPD needs to consider an appropriate relief factor to account for regularly scheduled time off, such as officer vacation time, sick time, injury time, and training time. A proper relief factor enables reasonable work balances without necessitating excessive overtime.

When Meliora PSC initially extracted SPD West data and calculated the utilization rate based on the average of six years, we became concerned about some of the trends we observed and mentioned above. As such, we began separating 2019 and 2024 as distinct years to assess how work and staffing had evolved over the six years. Additionally, in discussions with both management and field personnel, we know there is slightly less proactive police work (i.e., crime prevention) taking place in SPD West now than in 2019. Executive Leadership is seeking solutions to return to previous capacities, enabling field personnel to proactively address crime. For this reason, we compared the current 2024 staffing levels to the 2019 workload level, which included higher field-initiated activity and community-initiated calls for service. The reader should be reminded that the above data in Table 25 is adjusted to account for some lost workload (i.e., breaks, lunch, briefing, and administrative time).

This report includes recommendations designed to address several SPD operations that are expected to yield efficiencies. However, we know there is unaccounted work time not captured in CAD. In addition to the administrative issues identified earlier, we also know that patrol sergeants spend most of their day “available” on the radio/CAD system. Yet, sergeants are often at the police station attending to administrative work.

SPD’s Executive Leadership is developing a plan called “Stratified Policing,” which is designed as a data-driven approach to strategically placing officers in crime hotspots for specified periods to reduce crime. Because these circumstances exist, we believe the sensible approach for SPD staffing adjustments should be based on the six-year averaging of data contained in this report.

WEST TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing

	All Years Averaged (2019-2024)
Recorded Hourly Staffing	20.07/hourly staffing
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60% Utilization	21.40/hourly staffing

To provide a more detailed breakdown of distributing those staffing numbers across the three watches of SPD West Precinct officers, we analyzed the hourly data and identified periods of time during the day when only one watch was deployed versus those where there was an overlap of two watches of officers deployed on patrol. Once isolated, the optimal minimum staffing per watch is as follows (rounded):

WEST TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch

	Revised Optimal Minimums	Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch 0400-1400	15	13	2
2nd Watch 1100-2100	25	22	3
3rd Watch 1900-0500	24	21	3

RELIEF FACTOR

A relief factor for police staffing is defined as the additional staffing required to account for the normal lost labor due to anticipated reasons, such as officer vacation time, scheduled days off, training time, and sick leave usage. We spoke with SPD administration and learned that the department has calculated lost labor hours in recent years and determined the relief factor to be 30 percent. Meliora PSC has found that the industry average is closer to 25 percent. Management and supervisory oversight should be improved, and with the addition of more staffing and a less fatigued workforce, SPD should be able to attain a 25 percent relief factor. Adding the appropriate relief factor to the recommended ideal staffing would make "authorized staffing" for each watch as follows:

WEST TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch

	Full Staffing with Relief Factor	Police Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch	19	16	3
2nd Watch	31	27	4
3rd Watch	30	26	4

The above full staffing figures are only for the watch on one side of the week. SPD has "A Side" and "B Side" to account for seven-day coverage. Total recommended staffing below is double the above watch recommendations.

WEST TABLE 8: Revised North Precinct Patrol Staffing

	A Side	B Side	Total
1st Watch	19	19	**38**
2nd Watch	31	31	**62**
3rd Watch	30	30	**60**
Total	**80**	**80**	**160**

WEST PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the calculated workload and recommended adjusted ideal staffing levels, as well as the application to the proper 25 percent relief factor, Meliora PSC recommends that staffing in the West Precinct for Seattle PD be as follows:

WEST TABLE 9: Recommended North Precinct Staffing

	Recommended	Net Change (+/-) over May 2025 levels
Captain	1	0
Lieutenant	5	0
Sergeant	22	+2
Police Officer	136	+39
Total	**164**	**+41**

These recommended staffing levels are an increase of 41 sworn officers/sergeants over May 2025 staffing levels. The reader should consider that these staffing recommendations are just for patrol officers and sergeants. These numbers do not include staffing previously mentioned for the Seattle Center and Bike Teams; nor does it include the captain and lieutenants assigned to West Precinct. Meliora PSC believes this will significantly enhance the ability of SPD West operations to provide a safer environment for the community in and around West Precinct. These recommendations will also create the ability of SPD West Precinct to staff four squads per shift, meaning that each sector will have a dedicated patrol squad. However, we also feel that SPD leadership has the latitude to deploy some of those additional positions into specialized teams to ensure Executive Leadership's Stratified Policing plan receives the proper response.

WEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Revisit minimum staffing levels for each Patrol Watch taking into consideration: current staffing levels, crime trend data, sector staffing designation, and the extra requirements and circumstances specific to West Precinct. (Recommendation #23)
- Temporarily add four officers at DAT start times, or on an overlap shift, to free up patrol officers to handle radio calls for service. The temporary staffing should remain in effect until DAT details cease or become a permanent responsibility, in which case, a study

should be done at that time to reconsider how to properly staff DATs. (Recommendation #24)

- Add 41 FTE sworn positions: two FTE sergeants and 39 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing West Precinct with 22 patrol sergeants and 136 patrol officers, not including Seattle Center and the Bike Team. (Recommendation #25)

APPENDIX: WEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT

Table 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 238
Table 2: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory 241
Table 3. Recorded Calls, by Category 244
Table 4: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 245
Table 5. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 249
Table 6: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 250
Table 7. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 253
Table 8: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 254
Table 9. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 258
Table 10: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 259
Table 11. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 262
Table 12: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 263
Table 13. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 267
Table 14: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year 271
Table 15: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year 272
Table 16: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year 273
Table 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Source and Year 274
Table 18. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 275
Table 19. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 276
Table 20: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 277
Table 21: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 281
Table 22: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year 285
Table 23: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year 287
Table 24: Total Event Duration 290
Table 25. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 294
Table 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 298
Table 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 300
Table 28: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 303
Table 29: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 304
Table 30: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 306
Table 31: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 307
Table 32: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority 309
Table 33: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated 311
Table 34: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated 314

Table 35. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 320
Table 36: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated) 326
Table 37: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated) 327
Table 38: Category Descriptions 331
Table 39: Traffic Category Subtypes 346

Figure 1. West Precinct Calls By Type and Total 239
Figure 2. West Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024 240
Figure 3. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024) 268
Figure 4. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024) 269
Figure 5. Field-Initiated Calls by Category 270
Figure 6. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 289
Figure 8: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024 292
Figure 9: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024. 293
Figure 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks 296
Figure 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks 297
Figure 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year 302
Figure 13: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year 305
Figure 14: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year 308
Figure 15: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year 310
Figure 16. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 318
Figure 17. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 319
Figure 18: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year 321
Figure 19: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year 322
Figure 20: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year 323
Figure 21: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year 324
Figure 22: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times 325
Figure 23: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated 328
Figure 24: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated 329
Figure 25: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls 330

DATA CLEANING AND PROCESSING STEPS

Meliora PSC analyzed computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data for the **Seattle Police Department (SPD)** from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2024. Information was gathered from the publicly available Calls for Service data located here: https://data.seattle.gov/Public-Safety/Call-Data/33kz-ixgy/about_data

The following steps are used to prepare the data for analysis.

- First, patrol call signs from West precinct were identified based on files provided by SPD. These were then used to filter calls from the publicly available CAD data so that the analysis focused only on calls handled by officers from that precinct, with additional filtering done to omit off duty employment, test calls, and CARE calls.

- Data were used in three forms. For some analyses, the data were left in their original format in which each row represents a unit and its response to a call. This was done when there was a need to calculate variables that required information from all call signs responding to a single call. For other parts of the analysis, the data were flattened so that each row represented a specific incident. Lastly, data were occasionally used at the officer level, using information provided by SPD to generate data where each row equals an officer from a unit responding to an incident.

- The variables initial and final call type were recoded into new variables following a mapping of variables provided by SPD. In addition, some call types that were not included in the original mapping were recoded and validated by SPD. Lastly, the categorization of traffic variables for the traffic subset analysis was conducted by Meliora PSC.

- Using the record status stages, the following calculations were performed to estimate how long it takes for calls to be dispatched, the travel time for calls, the response time for calls, and the total on scene time for calls. These calculations are as follows:

Metric	Description	Calculation	Units
Dispatch Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit was dispatched	First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
Travel Time	Time from when the first SPD unit was dispatched to when it arrived on scene	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time	Seconds or minutes
Response Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit arrived	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
On Scene Time	Time from when the unit arrived to when it cleared the scene	Last.SPD.Call.Sign.In.Service.Time - CAD.Event.Arrived.Time	Seconds or minutes

In terms of data cleaning for these variables, we focus only on community (dispatch) initiated calls for all response time metrics, as field initiated calls do not have a true response time. In addition, all 0 and negative time points were removed from community-initiated calls. Another consideration is the presence of large outliers. Results are presented uncapped. Normally, these outliers would be filtered out to ensure that normal time variables are not overly skewed by substantial outliers. In this case however, these outlier variables were retained. This decision was made due to the large number of these calls with long duration values. Removing these outliers would dramatically reduce the timing variables for SPD and would also result in patterns and trends that are not reflective of SPD published numbers on SPD's public facing Computer-Aided Dispatch Dashboard: https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/data/computer-aided-dispatch-dashboard

WORKLOAD

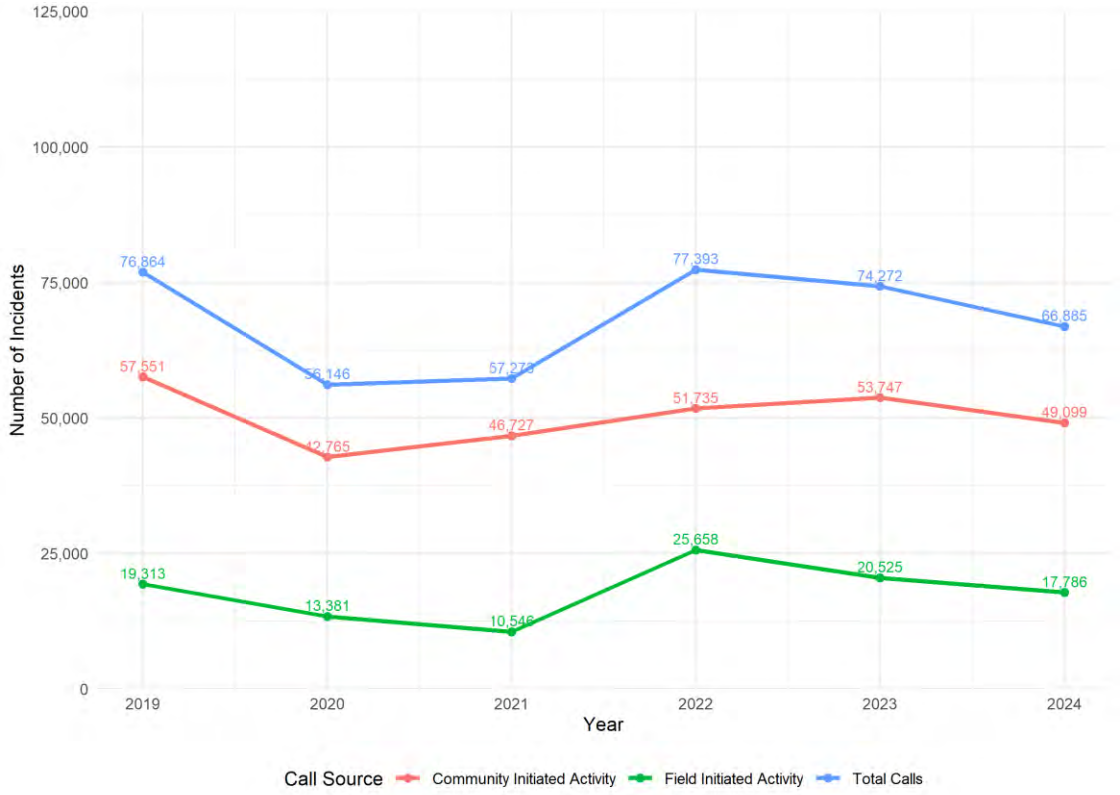
This table represents the intersection of the call source and records associated with patrol, showing 408,833 calls. These calls are only those in which at least one patrol officer or sergeant responded and exclude "CARE" type calls, as well as test calls and off-duty employment.

Table 51: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	57,551	42,765	46,727	51,735	53,747	49,099	301,624
Field-Initiated Activity	19,313	13,381	10,546	25,658	20,525	17,786	107,209

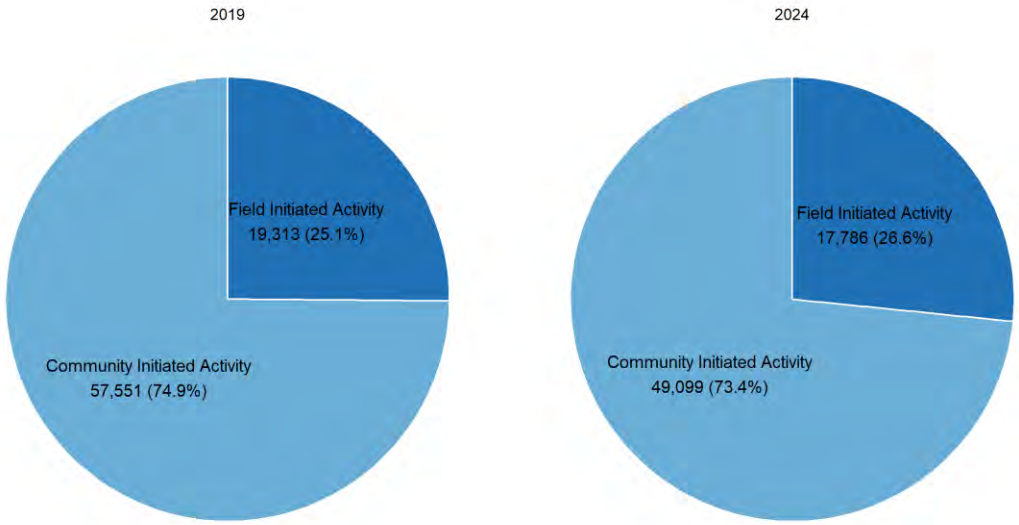
This figure is a line chart visual representation of the prior table, in which the declining pattern of field-initiated calls can be observed.

Figure 37. West Precinct Calls By Type and Total



This pie chart displays the percentage of calls that were classified as community-initiated and field-initiated in 2019 and 2024..

Figure 38. West Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024



This table displays the overall number of calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 52: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	3,197	2,579	2,946	3,776	3,609	2,500	18,607
Animal Complaint	100	60	70	91	141	118	580
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	134	162	233	261	257	235	1,282
Assaults	3,214	2,554	2,772	2,801	2,739	2,453	16,533
Assigned Duty	454	293	199	301	281	295	1,823
Assist Other Agency	3,405	2,292	2,319	3,024	3,642	3,463	18,145
Assist Public	6,181	4,382	4,870	6,318	7,215	6,177	35,143
Assist the Officer	11	8	6	6	10	14	55
Automobiles	1,121	1,292	1,590	2,027	1,871	1,103	9,004
Burglary	2,016	1,692	1,142	983	791	698	7,322
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	477	365	443	653	786	670	3,394
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	73	25	37	55	52	43	285
Crisis Complaint	3,014	3,066	3,304	3,763	3,722	3,352	20,221
Custodial Interference	0	2	4	9	7	4	26
Directed Patrol	71	581	197	1,998	1,703	1,253	5,803

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	12,158	8,849	9,253	10,656	10,662	9,956	61,534
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,469	1,618	1,954	1,829	1,820	1,672	10,362
Down Time	80	54	111	119	127	71	562
Fraud & Forgery	306	146	92	86	104	88	822
Harbor (Water)	17	18	23	12	20	21	111
Hazards	945	623	845	950	828	826	5,017
Homicide	7	26	8	17	15	17	90
Human Trafficking	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
Info & Radio Broadcast	6	9	12	15	13	7	62
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	634	298	112	134	82	79	1,339
Kidnap	8	6	9	9	7	2	41
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	185	123	93	189	250	204	1,044
Mischief & Nuisance	2,222	822	937	2,005	2,221	2,131	10,338
Narcotics	1,641	845	472	2,288	1,887	2,913	10,046
Other	59	46	41	55	90	48	339
Person Missing/Found	300	178	177	226	246	199	1,326
Premise Checks	4,300	2,406	3,011	8,371	6,119	2,859	27,066

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	673	305	283	523	433	396	2,613
Property Destruction (Damage)	909	868	965	923	795	708	5,168
Prowler	5,615	5,235	4,673	6,240	5,551	6,073	33,387
Public Gatherings	131	125	66	51	63	50	486
Rape	114	98	128	123	124	139	726
Robbery	480	397	474	467	374	369	2,561
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	295	247	209	234	230	202	1,417
Shots	14	14	26	33	30	34	151
Suspicious Circumstances	7,208	5,822	5,882	7,755	7,216	7,293	41,176
Swatting	0	1	5	2	2	1	11
Theft	4,674	2,704	2,671	2,202	1,951	2,354	16,556
Traffic	7,270	3,976	3,999	4,849	5,302	4,703	30,099
Vice	22	12	2	5	6	3	50
Warrant Services/Order	1,396	696	389	660	612	799	4,552
Weapon, Person with	258	226	218	297	265	290	1,554
Total	**76,864**	**56,146**	**57,273**	**77,393**	**74,272**	**66,885**	**408,833**

This table displays the overall number of calls by broader categories (categories and their associated sub-categories were provided by SPD and are available in the Appendix).

Table 53. Recorded Calls, by Category

Call Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	6,721	4,738	5,192	6,753	7,636	6,550	37,590
Miscellaneous	10,990	7,876	8,496	17,181	15,093	10,096	69,732
Person	5,379	4,740	5,413	5,345	5,169	4,733	30,779
Property	8,712	5,877	5,386	4,978	4,331	4,479	33,763
Society	30,584	23,117	22,905	30,532	29,525	29,031	165,694
Suspicious Circumstances	7,208	5,822	5,882	7,755	7,216	7,293	41,176
Traffic	7,270	3,976	3,999	4,849	5,302	4,703	30,099
Total	**76,864**	**56,146**	**57,273**	**77,393**	**74,272**	**66,885**	**408,833**

This table depicts the percentage change in call volume by call type over time. This table uses color coding and arrows to indicate increases and decreases (blue boxes and down arrows represent year-over-year declines in a given call type, while red boxes and up arrows represent year-over-year increases in call volume. These tables are included for reference in order to better understand trends in the types of calls responded to by the agency.

Table 54: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 19.33%	▲ 14.23%	▲ 28.17%	▼ 4.42%	▼ 30.73%
Animal Complaint	▼ 40.00%	▲ 16.67%	▲ 30.00%	▲ 54.95%	▼ 16.31%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 20.90%	▲ 43.83%	▲ 12.02%	▼ 1.53%	▼ 8.56%
Assaults	▼ 20.54%	▲ 8.54%	▲ 1.05%	▼ 2.21%	▼ 10.44%
Assigned Duty	▼ 35.46%	▼ 32.08%	▲ 51.26%	▼ 6.64%	▲ 4.98%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 32.69%	▲ 1.18%	▲ 30.40%	▲ 20.44%	▼ 4.91%
Assist Public	▼ 29.11%	▲ 11.14%	▲ 29.73%	▲ 14.20%	▼ 14.39%
Assist the Officer	▼ 27.27%	▼ 25.00%	0.00%	▲ 66.67%	▲ 40.00%
Automobiles	▲ 15.25%	▲ 23.07%	▲ 27.48%	▼ 7.70%	▼ 41.05%
Burglary	▼ 16.07%	▼ 32.51%	▼ 13.92%	▼ 19.53%	▼ 11.76%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 23.48%	▲ 21.37%	▲ 47.40%	▲ 20.37%	▼ 14.76%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 65.75%	▲ 48.00%	▲ 48.65%	▼ 5.45%	▼ 17.31%
Crisis Complaint	▲ 1.73%	▲ 7.76%	▲ 13.89%	▼ 1.09%	▼ 9.94%
Custodial Interference		▲ 100.00%	▲ 125.00%	▼ 22.22%	▼ 42.86%
Directed Patrol	▲ 718.31%	▼ 66.09%	▲ 914.21%	▼ 14.76%	▼ 26.42%
Disturbance	▼ 27.22%	▲ 4.57%	▲ 15.16%	▲ 0.06%	▼ 6.62%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▲ 10.14%	▲ 20.77%	▼ 6.40%	▼ 0.49%	▼ 8.13%
Down Time	▼ 32.50%	▲ 105.56%	▲ 7.21%	▲ 6.72%	▼ 44.09%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 52.29%	▼ 36.99%	▼ 6.52%	▲ 20.93%	▼ 15.38%
Harbor (Water)	▲ 5.88%	▲ 27.78%	▼ 47.83%	▲ 66.67%	▲ 5.00%
Hazards	▼ 34.07%	▲ 35.63%	▲ 12.43%	▼ 12.84%	▼ 0.24%
Homicide	▲ 271.43%	▼ 69.23%	▲ 112.50%	▼ 11.76%	▲ 13.33%
Human Trafficking			▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 100.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 50.00%	▲ 33.33%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 13.33%	▼ 46.15%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 53.00%	▼ 62.42%	▲ 19.64%	▼ 38.81%	▼ 3.66%
Kidnap	▼ 25.00%	▲ 50.00%	0.00%	▼ 22.22%	▼ 71.43%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 33.51%	▼ 24.39%	▲ 103.23%	▲ 32.28%	▼ 18.40%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 63.01%	▲ 13.99%	▲ 113.98%	▲ 10.77%	▼ 4.05%
Narcotics	▼ 48.51%	▼ 44.14%	▲ 384.75%	▼ 17.53%	▲ 54.37%
Other	▼ 22.03%	▼ 10.87%	▲ 34.15%	▲ 63.64%	▼ 46.67%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 40.67%	▼ 0.56%	▲ 27.68%	▲ 8.85%	▼ 19.11%
Premise Checks	▼ 44.05%	▲ 25.15%	▲ 178.01%	▼ 26.90%	▼ 53.28%
Property	▼ 54.68%	▼ 7.21%	▲ 84.81%	▼ 17.21%	▼ 8.55%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 4.51%	▲ 11.18%	▼ 4.35%	▼ 13.87%	▼ 10.94%
Prowler	▼ 6.77%	▼ 10.74%	▲ 33.53%	▼ 11.04%	▲ 9.40%
Public Gatherings	▼ 4.58%	▼ 47.20%	▼ 22.73%	▲ 23.53%	▼ 20.63%
Rape	▼ 14.04%	▲ 30.61%	▼ 3.91%	▲ 0.81%	▲ 12.10%
Robbery	▼ 17.29%	▲ 19.40%	▼ 1.48%	▼ 19.91%	▼ 1.34%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 16.27%	▼ 15.38%	▲ 11.96%	▼ 1.71%	▼ 12.17%
Shots	0.00%	▲ 85.71%	▲ 26.92%	▼ 9.09%	▲ 13.33%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 19.23%	▲ 1.03%	▲ 31.84%	▼ 6.95%	▲ 1.07%
Swatting		▲ 400.00%	▼ 60.00%	0.00%	▼ 50.00%
Theft	▼ 42.15%	▼ 1.22%	▼ 17.56%	▼ 11.40%	▲ 20.66%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Traffic	▼ 45.31%	▲ 0.58%	▲ 21.26%	▲ 9.34%	▼ 11.30%
Vice	▼ 45.45%	▼ 83.33%	▲ 150.00%	▲ 20.00%	▼ 50.00%
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 50.14%	▼ 44.11%	▲ 69.67%	▼ 7.27%	▲ 30.56%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 12.40%	▼ 3.54%	▲ 36.24%	▼ 10.77%	▲ 9.43%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

Like the prior table, this shows trends in call types by broader categories.

Table 55. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 29.50%	▲ 9.58%	▲ 30.07%	▲ 13.08%	▼ 14.22%
Miscellaneous	▼ 28.33%	▲ 7.87%	▲ 102.22%	▼ 12.15%	▼ 33.11%
Person	▼ 11.88%	▲ 14.20%	▼ 1.26%	▼ 3.29%	▼ 8.43%
Property	▼ 32.54%	▼ 8.35%	▼ 7.58%	▼ 13.00%	▲ 3.42%
Society	▼ 24.41%	▼ 0.92%	▲ 33.30%	▼ 3.30%	▼ 1.67%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 19.23%	▲ 1.03%	▲ 31.84%	▼ 6.95%	▲ 1.07%
Traffic	▼ 45.31%	▲ 0.58%	▲ 21.26%	▲ 9.34%	▼ 11.30%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of community-initiated (dispatch) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 56: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	3,178	2,551	2,923	3,756	3,585	2,481	18,474
Animal Complaint	84	48	62	76	124	99	493
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	115	140	181	155	165	138	894
Assaults	2,875	2,298	2,484	2,442	2,460	2,185	14,744
Assigned Duty	43	26	22	32	36	23	182
Assist Other Agency	3,052	2,077	2,115	2,637	3,301	2,953	16,135
Assist Public	4,871	3,395	3,953	4,461	5,617	4,816	27,113
Assist the Officer	6	5	5	3	9	13	41
Automobiles	861	949	1,147	1,439	1,348	679	6,423
Burglary	1,937	1,570	1,040	886	736	643	6,812
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	410	324	405	513	686	572	2,910
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	66	23	32	48	46	39	254
Crisis Complaint	2,712	2,802	3,078	3,442	3,492	3,091	18,617
Custodial Interference	0	2	4	9	5	4	24
Directed Patrol	0	4	3	5	10	4	26

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	11,262	8,094	8,766	9,629	9,896	9,184	56,831
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,361	1,528	1,847	1,665	1,704	1,529	9,634
Down Time	0	1	7	2	8	1	19
Fraud & Forgery	280	129	84	65	83	70	711
Harbor (Water)	16	18	23	12	20	21	110
Hazards	871	556	776	839	721	746	4,509
Homicide	6	13	6	10	8	13	56
Human Trafficking	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Info & Radio Broadcast	4	3	12	11	7	2	39
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	151	45	28	19	20	18	281
Kidnap	8	5	7	9	7	2	38
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	118	94	85	108	159	153	717
Mischief & Nuisance	1,623	579	765	1,146	1,273	1,557	6,943
Narcotics	786	451	362	752	849	1,368	4,568
Other	44	39	31	48	83	41	286
Person Missing/Found	258	152	158	182	218	167	1,135
Premise Checks	43	19	23	45	51	23	204

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	411	167	153	182	222	210	1,345
Property Destruction (Damage)	813	731	839	774	688	608	4,453
Prowler	4,306	4,238	4,388	4,662	4,285	3,811	25,690
Public Gatherings	67	77	45	24	35	27	275
Rape	90	70	103	90	94	108	555
Robbery	424	340	409	400	331	331	2,235
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	244	209	197	193	213	178	1,234
Shots	12	10	22	28	26	26	124
Suspicious Circumstances	5,877	4,563	5,064	5,918	5,894	5,923	33,239
Swatting	0	1	5	2	2	1	11
Theft	4,159	2,398	2,313	1,758	1,673	2,038	14,339
Traffic	3,494	1,646	2,431	2,881	3,123	2,803	16,378
Vice	17	2	2	2	5	2	30
Warrant Services/Order	410	202	139	180	226	209	1,366
Weapon, Person with	186	171	182	194	202	189	1,124

This table displays the number of community-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 57. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	4,918	3,425	3,994	4,506	5,668	4,842	27,353
Miscellaneous	6,289	4,669	5,087	6,455	6,967	5,482	34,949
Person	4,842	4,289	4,915	4,702	4,682	4,237	27,667
Property	7,715	5,135	4,610	3,820	3,567	3,707	28,554
Society	24,416	19,038	20,626	23,453	23,846	22,105	133,484
Suspicious Circumstances	5,877	4,563	5,064	5,918	5,894	5,923	33,239
Traffic	3,494	1,646	2,431	2,881	3,123	2,803	16,378

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 58: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 19.73%	▲ 14.58%	▲ 28.50%	▼ 4.55%	▼ 30.79%
Animal Complaint	▼ 42.86%	▲ 29.17%	▲ 22.58%	▲ 63.16%	▼ 20.16%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 21.74%	▲ 29.29%	▼ 14.36%	▲ 6.45%	▼ 16.36%
Assaults	▼ 20.07%	▲ 8.09%	▼ 1.69%	▲ 0.74%	▼ 11.18%
Assigned Duty	▼ 39.53%	▼ 15.38%	▲ 45.45%	▲ 12.50%	▼ 36.11%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 31.95%	▲ 1.83%	▲ 24.68%	▲ 25.18%	▼ 10.54%
Assist Public	▼ 30.30%	▲ 16.44%	▲ 12.85%	▲ 25.91%	▼ 14.26%
Assist the Officer	▼ 16.67%	0.00%	▼ 40.00%	▲ 200.00%	▲ 44.44%
Automobiles	▲ 10.22%	▲ 20.86%	▲ 25.46%	▼ 6.32%	▼ 49.63%
Burglary	▼ 18.95%	▼ 33.76%	▼ 14.81%	▼ 16.93%	▼ 12.64%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 20.98%	▲ 25.00%	▲ 26.67%	▲ 33.72%	▼ 16.62%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 65.15%	▲ 39.13%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 4.17%	▼ 15.22%
Crisis Complaint	▲ 3.32%	▲ 9.85%	▲ 11.83%	▲ 1.45%	▼ 11.48%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Custodial Interference		▲ 100.00%	▲ 125.00%	▼ 44.44%	▼ 20.00%
Directed Patrol		▼ 25.00%	▲ 66.67%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 60.00%
Disturbance	▼ 28.13%	▲ 8.30%	▲ 9.84%	▲ 2.77%	▼ 7.19%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▲ 12.27%	▲ 20.88%	▼ 9.85%	▲ 2.34%	▼ 10.27%
Down Time		▲ 600.00%	▼ 71.43%	▲ 300.00%	▼ 87.50%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 53.93%	▼ 34.88%	▼ 22.62%	▲ 27.69%	▼ 15.66%
Harbor (Water)	▲ 12.50%	▲ 27.78%	▼ 47.83%	▲ 66.67%	▲ 5.00%
Hazards	▼ 36.17%	▲ 39.57%	▲ 8.12%	▼ 14.06%	▲ 3.47%
Homicide	▲ 116.67%	▼ 53.85%	▲ 66.67%	▼ 20.00%	▲ 62.50%
Human Trafficking			0.00%	0.00%	▼ 100.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▼ 25.00%	▲ 300.00%	▼ 8.33%	▼ 36.36%	▼ 71.43%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 70.20%	▼ 37.78%	▼ 32.14%	▲ 5.26%	▼ 10.00%
Kidnap	▼ 37.50%	▲ 40.00%	▲ 28.57%	▼ 22.22%	▼ 71.43%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 20.34%	▼ 9.57%	▲ 27.06%	▲ 47.22%	▼ 3.77%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 64.33%	▲ 32.12%	▲ 49.80%	▲ 11.08%	▲ 22.31%
Narcotics	▼ 42.62%	▼ 19.73%	▲ 107.73%	▲ 12.90%	▲ 61.13%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Other	▼ 11.36%	▼ 20.51%	▲ 54.84%	▲ 72.92%	▼ 50.60%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 41.09%	▲ 3.95%	▲ 15.19%	▲ 19.78%	▼ 23.39%
Premise Checks	▼ 55.81%	▲ 21.05%	▲ 95.65%	▲ 13.33%	▼ 54.90%
Property	▼ 59.37%	▼ 8.38%	▲ 18.95%	▲ 21.98%	▼ 5.41%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 10.09%	▲ 14.77%	▼ 7.75%	▼ 11.11%	▼ 11.63%
Prowler	▼ 1.58%	▲ 3.54%	▲ 6.24%	▼ 8.09%	▼ 11.06%
Public Gatherings	▲ 14.93%	▼ 41.56%	▼ 46.67%	▲ 45.83%	▼ 22.86%
Rape	▼ 22.22%	▲ 47.14%	▼ 12.62%	▲ 4.44%	▲ 14.89%
Robbery	▼ 19.81%	▲ 20.29%	▼ 2.20%	▼ 17.25%	0.00%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 14.34%	▼ 5.74%	▼ 2.03%	▲ 10.36%	▼ 16.43%
Shots	▼ 16.67%	▲ 120.00%	▲ 27.27%	▼ 7.14%	0.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 22.36%	▲ 10.98%	▲ 16.86%	▼ 0.41%	▲ 0.49%
Swatting		▲ 400.00%	▼ 60.00%	0.00%	▼ 50.00%
Theft	▼ 42.34%	▼ 3.54%	▼ 23.99%	▼ 4.84%	▲ 21.82%
Traffic	▼ 52.89%	▲ 47.69%	▲ 18.51%	▲ 8.40%	▼ 10.25%
Vice	▼ 88.24%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 150.00%	▼ 60.00%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 50.73%	▼ 31.19%	▲ 29.50%	▲ 25.56%	▼ 7.52%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 8.06%	▲ 6.43%	▲ 6.59%	▲ 4.12%	▼ 6.44%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

Table 59. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 30.36%	▲ 16.61%	▲ 12.82%	▲ 25.79%	▼ 14.57%
Miscellaneous	▼ 25.76%	▲ 8.95%	▲ 26.89%	▲ 7.93%	▼ 21.31%
Person	▼ 11.42%	▲ 14.60%	▼ 4.33%	▼ 0.43%	▼ 9.50%
Property	▼ 33.44%	▼ 10.22%	▼ 17.14%	▼ 6.62%	▲ 3.92%
Society	▼ 22.03%	▲ 8.34%	▲ 13.71%	▲ 1.68%	▼ 7.30%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 22.36%	▲ 10.98%	▲ 16.86%	▼ 0.41%	▲ 0.49%
Traffic	▼ 52.89%	▲ 47.69%	▲ 18.51%	▲ 8.40%	▼ 10.25%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of field-initiated (onview) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 60: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	19	28	23	20	24	19	133
Animal Complaint	16	12	8	15	17	19	87
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	19	22	52	106	92	97	388
Assaults	339	256	288	359	279	268	1,789
Assigned Duty	411	267	177	269	245	272	1,641
Assist Other Agency	353	215	204	387	341	510	2,010
Assist Public	1,310	987	917	1,857	1,598	1,361	8,030
Assist the Officer	5	3	1	3	1	1	14
Automobiles	260	343	443	588	523	424	2,581
Burglary	79	122	102	97	55	55	510
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	67	41	38	140	100	98	484
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	7	2	5	7	6	4	31
Crisis Complaint	302	264	226	321	230	261	1,604
Custodial Interference	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Directed Patrol	71	577	194	1,993	1,693	1,249	5,777

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	896	755	487	1,027	766	772	4,703
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	108	90	107	164	116	143	728
Down Time	80	53	104	117	119	70	543
Fraud & Forgery	26	17	8	21	21	18	111
Harbor (Water)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hazards	74	67	69	111	107	80	508
Homicide	1	13	2	7	7	4	34
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Info & Radio Broadcast	2	6	0	4	6	5	23
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	483	253	84	115	62	61	1,058
Kidnap	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	67	29	8	81	91	51	327
Mischief & Nuisance	599	243	172	859	948	574	3,395
Narcotics	855	394	110	1,536	1,038	1,545	5,478
Other	15	7	10	7	7	7	53
Person Missing/Found	42	26	19	44	28	32	191
Premise Checks	4,257	2,387	2,988	8,326	6,068	2,836	26,862

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	262	138	130	341	211	186	1,268
Property Destruction (Damage)	96	137	126	149	107	100	715
Prowler	1,309	997	285	1,578	1,266	2,262	7,697
Public Gatherings	64	48	21	27	28	23	211
Rape	24	28	25	33	30	31	171
Robbery	56	57	65	67	43	38	326
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	51	38	12	41	17	24	183
Shots	2	4	4	5	4	8	27
Suspicious Circumstances	1,331	1,259	818	1,837	1,322	1,370	7,937
Theft	515	306	358	444	278	316	2,217
Traffic	3,776	2,330	1,568	1,968	2,179	1,900	13,721
Vice	5	10	0	3	1	1	20
Warrant Services/Order	986	494	250	480	386	590	3,186
Weapon, Person with	72	55	36	103	63	101	430

This table displays the number of field-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 61. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,803	1,313	1,198	2,247	1,968	1,708	10,237
Miscellaneous	4,701	3,207	3,409	10,726	8,126	4,614	34,783
Person	537	451	498	643	487	496	3,112
Property	997	742	776	1,158	764	772	5,209
Society	6,168	4,079	2,279	7,079	5,679	6,926	32,210
Suspicious Circumstances	1,331	1,259	818	1,837	1,322	1,370	7,937
Traffic	3,776	2,330	1,568	1,968	2,179	1,900	13,721

This table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 62: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▲ 47.37%	▼ 17.86%	▼ 13.04%	▲ 20.00%	▼ 20.83%
Animal Complaint	▼ 25.00%	▼ 33.33%	▲ 87.50%	▲ 13.33%	▲ 11.76%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 15.79%	▲ 136.36%	▲ 103.85%	▼ 13.21%	▲ 5.43%
Assaults	▼ 24.48%	▲ 12.50%	▲ 24.65%	▼ 22.28%	▼ 3.94%
Assigned Duty	▼ 35.04%	▼ 33.71%	▲ 51.98%	▼ 8.92%	▲ 11.02%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 39.09%	▼ 5.12%	▲ 89.71%	▼ 11.89%	▲ 49.56%
Assist Public	▼ 24.66%	▼ 7.09%	▲ 102.51%	▼ 13.95%	▼ 14.83%
Assist the Officer	▼ 40.00%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 200.00%	▼ 66.67%	0.00%
Automobiles	▲ 31.92%	▲ 29.15%	▲ 32.73%	▼ 11.05%	▼ 18.93%
Burglary	▲ 54.43%	▼ 16.39%	▼ 4.90%	▼ 43.30%	0.00%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 38.81%	▼ 7.32%	▲ 268.42%	▼ 28.57%	▼ 2.00%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 71.43%	▲ 150.00%	▲ 40.00%	▼ 14.29%	▼ 33.33%
Crisis Complaint	▼ 12.58%	▼ 14.39%	▲ 42.04%	▼ 28.35%	▲ 13.48%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Custodial Interference					▼ 100.00%
Directed Patrol	▲ 712.68%	▼ 66.38%	▲ 927.32%	▼ 15.05%	▼ 26.23%
Disturbance	▼ 15.74%	▼ 35.50%	▲ 110.88%	▼ 25.41%	▲ 0.78%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 16.67%	▲ 18.89%	▲ 53.27%	▼ 29.27%	▲ 23.28%
Down Time	▼ 33.75%	▲ 96.23%	▲ 12.50%	▲ 1.71%	▼ 41.18%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 34.62%	▼ 52.94%	▲ 162.50%	0.00%	▼ 14.29%
Harbor (Water)	▼ 100.00%				
Hazards	▼ 9.46%	▲ 2.99%	▲ 60.87%	▼ 3.60%	▼ 25.23%
Homicide	▲ 1200.00%	▼ 84.62%	▲ 250.00%	0.00%	▼ 42.86%
Human Trafficking				▼ 100.00%	
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 200.00%	▼ 100.00%		▲ 50.00%	▼ 16.67%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 47.62%	▼ 66.80%	▲ 36.90%	▼ 46.09%	▼ 1.61%
Kidnap		▲ 100.00%	▼ 100.00%		
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 56.72%	▼ 72.41%	▲ 912.50%	▲ 12.35%	▼ 43.96%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 59.43%	▼ 29.22%	▲ 399.42%	▲ 10.36%	▼ 39.45%
Narcotics	▼ 53.92%	▼ 72.08%	▲ 1296.36%	▼ 32.42%	▲ 48.84%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Other	▼ 53.33%	▲ 42.86%	▼ 30.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 38.10%	▼ 26.92%	▲ 131.58%	▼ 36.36%	▲ 14.29%
Premise Checks	▼ 43.93%	▲ 25.18%	▲ 178.65%	▼ 27.12%	▼ 53.26%
Property	▼ 47.33%	▼ 5.80%	▲ 162.31%	▼ 38.12%	▼ 11.85%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▲ 42.71%	▼ 8.03%	▲ 18.25%	▼ 28.19%	▼ 6.54%
Prowler	▼ 23.83%	▼ 71.41%	▲ 453.68%	▼ 19.77%	▲ 78.67%
Public Gatherings	▼ 25.00%	▼ 56.25%	▲ 28.57%	▲ 3.70%	▼ 17.86%
Rape	▲ 16.67%	▼ 10.71%	▲ 32.00%	▼ 9.09%	▲ 3.33%
Robbery	▲ 1.79%	▲ 14.04%	▲ 3.08%	▼ 35.82%	▼ 11.63%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 25.49%	▼ 68.42%	▲ 241.67%	▼ 58.54%	▲ 41.18%
Shots	▲ 100.00%	0.00%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 20.00%	▲ 100.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 5.41%	▼ 35.03%	▲ 124.57%	▼ 28.03%	▲ 3.63%
Theft	▼ 40.58%	▲ 16.99%	▲ 24.02%	▼ 37.39%	▲ 13.67%
Traffic	▼ 38.29%	▼ 32.70%	▲ 25.51%	▲ 10.72%	▼ 12.80%
Vice	▲ 100.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 66.67%	0.00%
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 49.90%	▼ 49.39%	▲ 92.00%	▼ 19.58%	▲ 52.85%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Weapon, Person with	▼ 23.61%	▼ 34.55%	▲ 186.11%	▼ 38.83%	▲ 60.32%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

The following table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

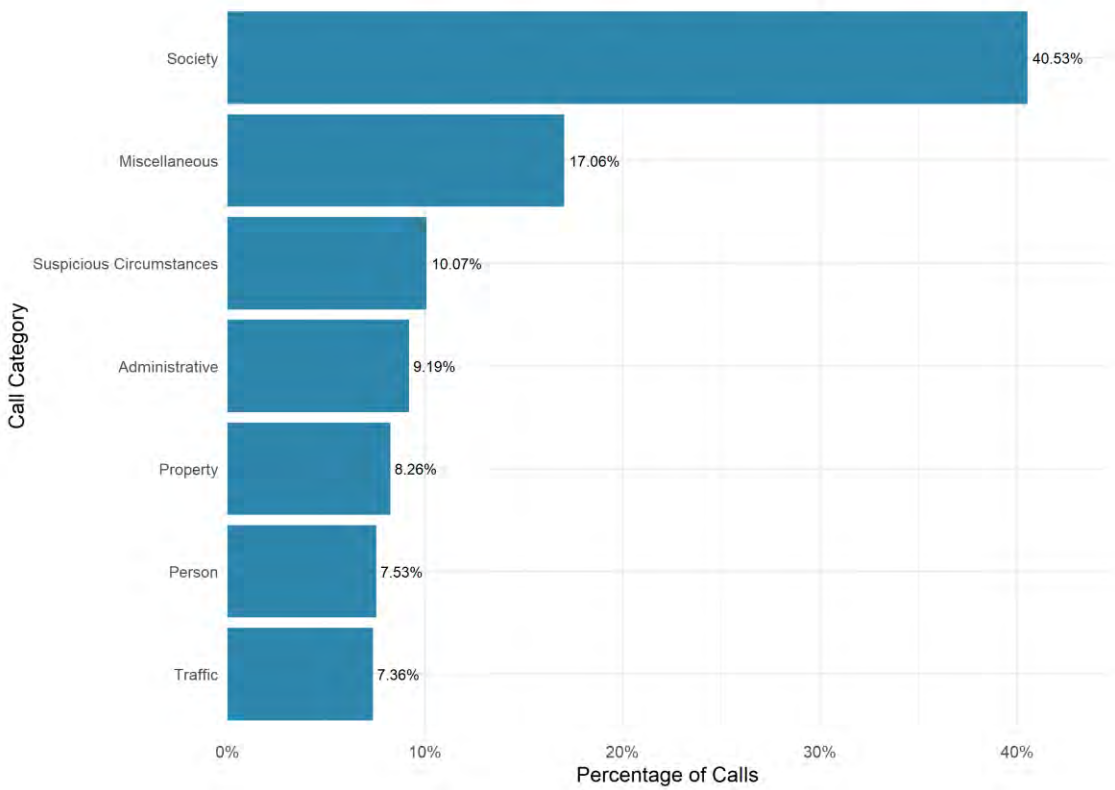
Table 63. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 27.18%	▼ 8.76%	▲ 87.56%	▼ 12.42%	▼ 13.21%
Miscellaneous	▼ 31.78%	▲ 6.30%	▲ 214.64%	▼ 24.24%	▼ 43.22%
Person	▼ 16.01%	▲ 10.42%	▲ 29.12%	▼ 24.26%	▲ 1.85%
Property	▼ 25.58%	▲ 4.58%	▲ 49.23%	▼ 34.02%	▲ 1.05%
Society	▼ 33.87%	▼ 44.13%	▲ 210.62%	▼ 19.78%	▲ 21.96%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 5.41%	▼ 35.03%	▲ 124.57%	▼ 28.03%	▲ 3.63%
Traffic	▼ 38.29%	▼ 32.70%	▲ 25.51%	▲ 10.72%	▼ 12.80%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This figure provides a visual representation of all call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common.

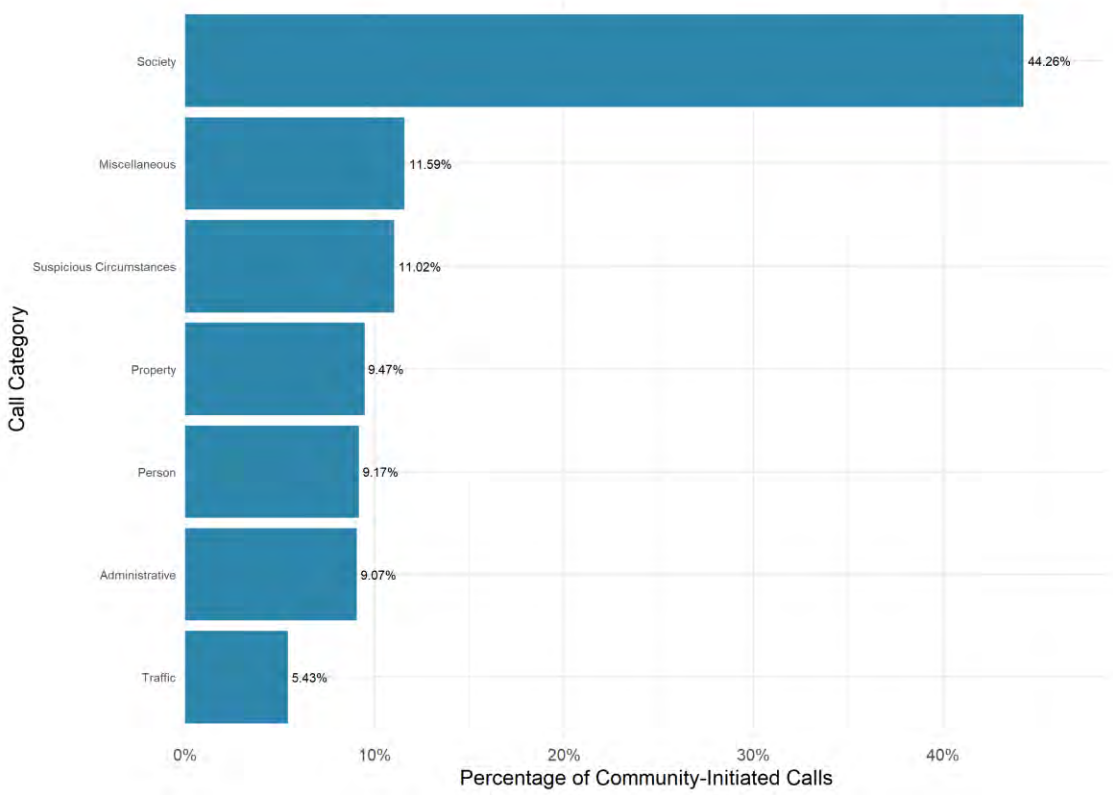
Figure 39. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all community-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (society crime calls, which are detailed in the appendix).

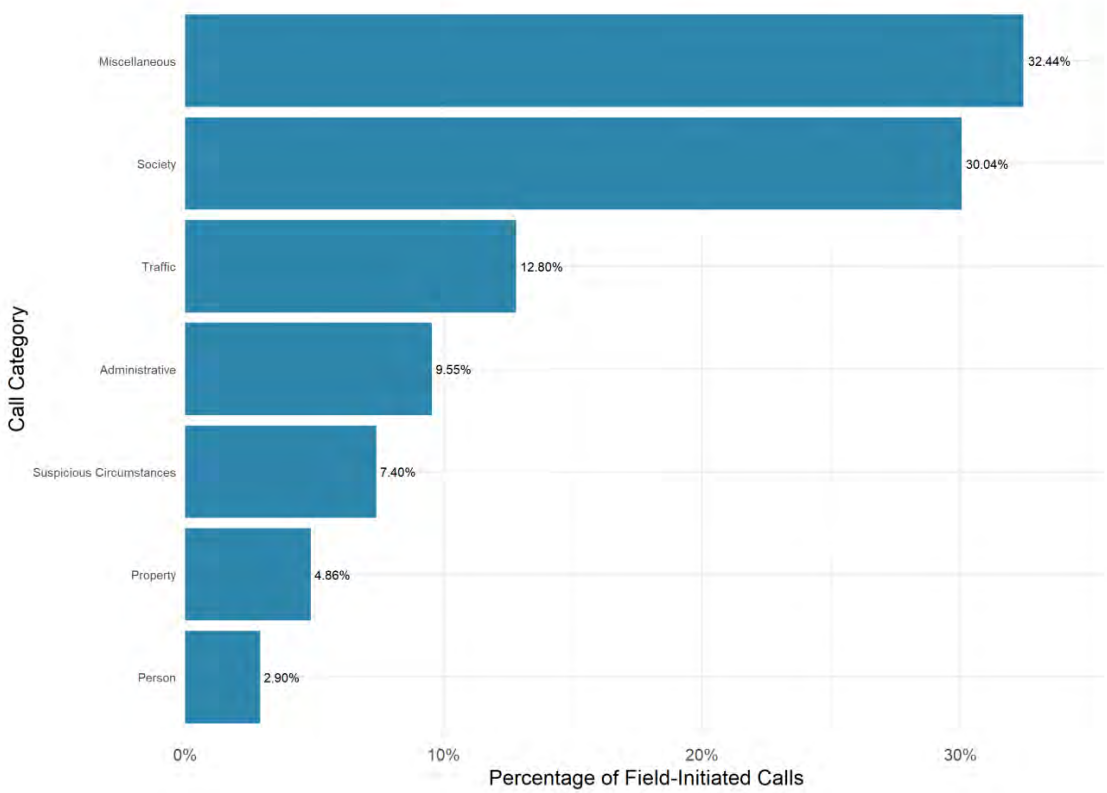
Figure 40. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all field-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (miscellaneous, which includes directed patrol activities).

Figure 41. Field-Initiated Calls by Category



See appendix for call type per category.

This table shows the number of field and community-initiated calls over time, disaggregated by month. Community-initiated calls remain relatively constant, while field-initiated activity has declined since June of 2020.

Table 64: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Month	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**
Jan	1,848	1,736	904	1,297	2,582	1,385	**1,625.3**	4,623	4,643	3,298	4,120	4,163	4,142	**4,164.8**
Feb	1,474	1,587	833	1,290	2,224	1,839	**1,541.2**	3,984	4,319	3,036	3,752	3,843	3,869	**3,800.5**
Mar	1,882	1,775	1,046	2,434	2,250	1,590	**1,829.5**	4,592	3,961	3,460	4,112	4,334	4,172	**4,105.2**
Apr	1,807	2,127	900	2,346	1,933	1,757	**1,811.7**	4,536	3,444	3,596	4,228	4,454	4,059	**4,052.8**
May	1,889	1,668	896	2,220	1,823	1,559	**1,675.8**	5,009	3,686	3,758	4,389	4,867	3,967	**4,279.3**
Jun	1,664	320	856	2,300	1,771	1,689	**1,433.3**	5,034	2,844	3,893	4,392	4,650	4,331	**4,190.7**
Jul	1,671	515	811	2,313	1,548	1,546	**1,400.7**	5,252	3,345	4,456	4,970	5,021	4,555	**4,599.8**
Aug	1,526	620	859	2,245	1,471	1,425	**1,357.7**	5,378	3,662	4,483	4,782	4,774	4,434	**4,585.5**
Sep	1,301	657	881	2,331	1,092	1,333	**1,265.8**	4,878	3,251	4,383	4,388	4,624	4,112	**4,272.7**
Oct	1,511	833	810	2,639	1,085	1,168	**1,341.0**	4,908	3,427	4,294	4,379	4,587	4,055	**4,275.0**
Nov	1,280	712	912	2,196	1,141	1,285	**1,254.3**	4,749	3,093	3,879	4,030	4,236	3,716	**3,950.5**
Dec	1,461	830	838	2,047	1,608	1,207	**1,331.8**	4,612	3,088	4,196	4,202	4,199	3,666	**3,993.8**

These tables show the breakdown of call volume by field and community initiated calls, divided by seasons and by days of the week.

Table 65: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Season	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**
Winter	4,782	4,152	2,575	4,634	6,415	4,431	**4,498.2**	13,223	12,048	10,535	12,072	12,200	11,673	**11,958.5**
Spring	5,579	5,571	2,842	7,000	6,006	4,905	**5,317.2**	14,133	11,093	10,808	12,727	13,652	12,204	**12,436.2**
Summer	4,861	1,455	2,526	6,858	4,789	4,661	**4,191.7**	15,662	9,852	12,832	14,144	14,441	13,304	**13,372.5**
Fall	4,092	2,202	2,603	7,166	3,318	3,786	**3,861.2**	14,537	9,770	12,557	12,801	13,459	11,897	**12,503.5**

NOTE: Winter corresponds to December, January, and February; Spring is March, April, and May; Summer is June, July, and August; Fall/Autumn is September, October, and November.

Table 66: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Day of Week	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**
Monday	51.4	35.2	28.0	70.7	56.8	44.6	**47.8**	154.6	118.4	127.0	137.7	142.8	135.0	**135.9**
Tuesday	53.1	36.3	27.6	68.0	54.1	49.9	**48.2**	153.7	116.7	125.8	142.0	143.7	132.2	**135.7**
Wednesday	52.5	37.5	30.1	68.6	57.8	48.7	**49.2**	157.8	111.9	125.7	139.2	143.8	128.2	**134.4**
Thursday	51.9	36.6	28.9	69.5	56.4	49.7	**48.8**	158.0	118.2	128.0	141.6	145.5	133.9	**137.5**
Friday	55.4	37.5	29.0	76.0	62.1	57.1	**52.9**	167.3	121.3	133.1	145.0	156.5	141.1	**144.1**
Saturday	57.1	36.8	31.3	70.2	55.0	48.5	**49.8**	160.0	118.3	130.3	146.0	151.8	135.9	**140.4**
Sunday	49.0	35.9	27.3	69.0	51.7	42.6	**45.9**	152.4	113.2	126.2	140.8	146.9	135.0	**135.8**

ASSIGNED UNITS

This table shows the average number of officers who responded to a call by year, disaggregated by community and field initiated calls. The following table displays the same information but by call sign instead of officer.

Table 67: Average Officers Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	14,224	7,442	11,074	15,003	15,186	17,059	6,514	4,300	4,853	13,035	11,535	7,612	**127,837**
Two Officers	22,987	17,889	18,023	18,432	19,488	17,726	8,227	5,589	3,724	8,777	6,315	6,862	**154,039**
Three Officers	9,762	7,606	8,106	7,872	7,963	6,148	2,171	1,595	970	1,844	1,267	1,482	**56,786**
Four or More Officers	10,582	9,826	9,529	10,437	11,115	8,145	2,402	1,896	999	2,002	1,411	1,827	**70,171**
Total	**57,555**	**42,763**	**46,732**	**51,744**	**53,752**	**49,078**	**19,314**	**13,380**	**10,546**	**25,658**	**20,528**	**17,783**	**408,833**

Table 68. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	23,350	16,091	18,957	24,240	25,884	27,686	12,584	8,447	7,606	19,763	16,382	12,991	**213,981**
Two Call Signs	18,667	14,102	14,683	14,349	14,194	11,267	3,932	2,800	1,753	3,530	2,511	2,822	**104,610**
Three Call Signs	8,955	7,138	7,368	7,198	7,684	5,755	1,581	1,201	619	1,276	861	990	**50,626**
Four or More Call Signs	6,583	5,432	5,724	5,957	5,990	4,370	1,217	932	568	1,089	774	980	**39,616**
Total	**57,555**	**42,763**	**46,732**	**51,744**	**53,752**	**49,078**	**19,314**	**13,380**	**10,546**	**25,658**	**20,528**	**17,783**	**408,833**

This table displays the ratio of 1-to-2 car units. Higher numbers indicate more 1 officer car units relative to 2 officer car units.

Table 69. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	2.146084	2.000000
2020	1.643711	1.519231
2021	2.035360	1.818182
2022	1.949546	1.866667
2023	2.012797	1.866667
2024	1.625050	1.500000

The following table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for field-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 70: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.37 (19)	2.36 (28)	2.04 (23)	2.35 (20)	2.04 (24)	2.05 (19)	2.20	133
Animal Complaint	2.38 (16)	2.42 (12)	1.75 (8)	3.13 (15)	1.88 (17)	1.74 (19)	2.22	87
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	2.58 (19)	3.14 (22)	2.23 (52)	2.47 (106)	2.16 (92)	2.13 (97)	2.32	388
Assaults	3.62 (339)	3.92 (256)	3.41 (288)	3.87 (359)	3.72 (279)	3.6 (268)	3.69	1,789
Assigned Duty	1.66 (411)	1.81 (267)	1.47 (177)	1.74 (269)	1.7 (245)	1.96 (272)	1.73	1,641
Assist Other Agency	2.12 (353)	2.21 (215)	2.11 (204)	2.13 (387)	2 (341)	2.25 (510)	2.14	2,010
Assist Public	1.75 (1310)	1.83 (987)	1.66 (917)	1.71 (1857)	1.68 (1598)	1.69 (1361)	1.72	8,030
Assist the Officer	1.2 (5)	2.33 (3)	2 (1)	1.67 (3)	2 (1)	2 (1)	1.71	14
Automobiles	2.85 (260)	2.9 (343)	2.66 (443)	3.1 (588)	2.49 (523)	2.59 (424)	2.77	2,581
Burglary	1.63 (79)	2.6 (122)	2.39 (102)	2.38 (97)	2.69 (55)	2.35 (55)	2.35	510

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	2.09 (67)	2.05 (41)	2.34 (38)	2.09 (140)	2.1 (100)	2.06 (98)	2.10	484
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	2.43 (7)	2.5 (2)	3.2 (5)	1.57 (7)	1.33 (6)	1.5 (4)	2.03	31
Crisis Complaint	2.7 (303)	2.62 (263)	2.38 (226)	2.58 (321)	2.63 (230)	2.49 (261)	2.57	1,604
Custodial Interference	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2.5 (2)	0.00 (0)	2.50	2
Directed Patrol	2.07 (71)	1.6 (577)	1.54 (194)	1.19 (1993)	1.16 (1693)	1.48 (1249)	1.31	5,777
Disturbance	2.75 (896)	2.79 (755)	2.53 (487)	2.66 (1027)	2.28 (769)	2.3 (769)	2.56	4,703
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	2.64 (108)	2.82 (90)	2.5 (107)	3.11 (164)	2.63 (116)	3.11 (143)	2.84	728
Down Time	1.44 (80)	1.4 (53)	1.14 (104)	1.26 (117)	1.13 (119)	1.2 (70)	1.24	543
Fraud & Forgery	1.46 (26)	1.88 (17)	1.88 (8)	1.67 (21)	2.33 (21)	1.72 (18)	1.80	111
Harbor (Water)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3.00	1
Hazards	1.78 (74)	2.04 (67)	1.78 (69)	1.65 (111)	1.67 (107)	1.9 (80)	1.78	508
Homicide	1 (1)	7.85 (13)	13.5 (2)	9 (7)	6.43 (7)	2.75 (4)	7.33	34
Human Trafficking	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2.00	1

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Info & Radio Broadcast	1 (2)	1.67 (6)	0.00 (0)	1 (4)	1.33 (6)	1.6 (5)	1.39	23
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.16 (483)	2.3 (253)	2.04 (84)	2.12 (115)	1.87 (62)	1.9 (61)	2.15	1,058
Kidnap	0.00 (0)	6 (1)	2 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3.33	3
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.33 (67)	2.38 (29)	2.5 (8)	1.72 (81)	1.41 (91)	1.65 (51)	1.83	327
Mischief & Nuisance	2.01 (599)	2.24 (243)	1.95 (172)	1.72 (859)	1.36 (948)	1.68 (574)	1.71	3,395
Narcotics	3.23 (855)	3.37 (394)	2.14 (110)	2.23 (1536)	2.3 (1038)	2.63 (1545)	2.59	5,478
Other	2.07 (15)	3.14 (7)	1.9 (10)	2.14 (7)	2.29 (7)	3.14 (7)	2.36	53
Person Missing/Found	2.36 (42)	2.04 (26)	2 (19)	2.09 (44)	1.82 (28)	2.12 (32)	2.10	191
Premise Checks	1.83 (4257)	1.71 (2387)	1.4 (2988)	1.34 (8326)	1.31 (6068)	1.52 (2836)	1.47	26,862
Property	1.46 (262)	1.46 (138)	1.42 (130)	1.52 (341)	1.38 (211)	1.35 (186)	1.44	1,268
Property Destruction (Damage)	2.52 (96)	2.59 (137)	2.27 (126)	2.61 (149)	2.24 (107)	2.67 (100)	2.49	715
Prowler	2.5 (1309)	2.56 (997)	2.21 (285)	1.86 (1578)	1.65 (1266)	1.51 (2262)	1.94	7,697
Public Gatherings	4.69 (64)	4.73 (48)	2.76 (21)	2.93 (27)	3.43 (28)	4.17 (23)	4.06	211

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Rape	1.83 (24)	2.32 (28)	2 (25)	2.12 (33)	1.97 (30)	1.61 (31)	1.98	171
Robbery	3.12 (56)	3.46 (57)	3.49 (65)	2.78 (67)	2.88 (43)	2.97 (38)	3.13	326
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2.55 (51)	2.53 (38)	1.67 (12)	2.12 (41)	2.47 (17)	2.04 (24)	2.32	183
Shots	8 (2)	6.25 (4)	1.25 (4)	10.8 (5)	9.75 (4)	6.62 (8)	7.11	27
Suspicious Circumstances	2.24 (1331)	2.43 (1259)	2.15 (818)	2.1 (1837)	2.01 (1322)	2.22 (1370)	2.19	7,937
Theft	2.38 (515)	2.33 (306)	2.15 (358)	2.26 (444)	1.92 (278)	2.29 (316)	2.24	2,217
Traffic	1.82 (3776)	2.05 (2330)	2.05 (1568)	1.96 (1968)	1.88 (2179)	1.97 (1900)	1.94	13,721
Vice	2.6 (5)	3.5 (10)	0.00 (0)	1.67 (3)	10 (1)	3 (1)	3.30	20
Warrant Services/Order	3.19 (986)	3.6 (494)	3.43 (250)	4.04 (480)	4.22 (386)	4.22 (590)	3.72	3,186
Weapon, Person with	4.67 (72)	3.85 (55)	3.22 (36)	3.45 (103)	4.75 (63)	3.31 (101)	3.84	430
Total								**107,209**

This table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for community-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 71: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.06 (3178)	2.33 (2551)	1.98 (2924)	1.83 (3758)	1.77 (3587)	1.71 (2476)	1.93	18,474
Animal Complaint	1.96 (84)	2.27 (48)	2.05 (62)	2.32 (76)	2.22 (124)	2.14 (99)	2.16	493
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	3.72 (115)	3.52 (140)	3.71 (181)	3.93 (155)	3.7 (165)	3.13 (138)	3.63	894
Assaults	3.88 (2875)	3.97 (2298)	3.92 (2484)	4.27 (2445)	4.31 (2457)	3.98 (2185)	4.05	14,744
Assigned Duty	3 (43)	5.04 (26)	4.09 (22)	2.91 (32)	4.66 (38)	4.48 (21)	3.92	182
Assist Other Agency	3.09 (3052)	2.99 (2077)	2.95 (2115)	3.06 (2637)	2.9 (3301)	2.72 (2953)	2.95	16,135
Assist Public	2.31 (4872)	2.46 (3394)	2.35 (3954)	2.36 (4460)	2.43 (5618)	2.15 (4815)	2.34	27,113
Assist the Officer	3.17 (6)	4.2 (5)	3 (5)	2.33 (3)	3.33 (9)	3.62 (13)	3.39	41
Automobiles	1.67 (861)	1.87 (950)	1.84 (1146)	1.8 (1439)	1.73 (1348)	1.84 (679)	1.79	6,423
Burglary	2.05 (1937)	3.21 (1570)	3.39 (1040)	3.63 (886)	3.43 (736)	3.7 (643)	3.03	6,812

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	3.03 (410)	3.51 (324)	3.24 (405)	3.56 (513)	3.35 (686)	3.19 (572)	3.31	2,910
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	2.45 (66)	3.3 (23)	3.19 (32)	3.56 (48)	3.33 (46)	3.26 (39)	3.11	254
Crisis Complaint	3.28 (2712)	3.18 (2802)	3.05 (3079)	2.9 (3441)	2.91 (3492)	2.67 (3091)	2.99	18,617
Custodial Interference	0.00 (0)	2 (2)	1.75 (4)	2.44 (9)	4.8 (5)	1.5 (4)	2.62	24
Directed Patrol	0.00 (0)	3.5 (4)	8.33 (3)	1.2 (5)	2.2 (10)	2.5 (4)	2.96	26
Disturbance	2.43 (11263)	2.63 (8093)	2.49 (8767)	2.42 (9630)	2.45 (9899)	2.21 (9179)	2.43	56,831
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	3.68 (1362)	3.68 (1527)	3.51 (1847)	3.64 (1665)	3.75 (1706)	3.55 (1527)	3.63	9,634
Down Time	0.00 (0)	6 (1)	3.57 (7)	1.5 (2)	1.88 (8)	1 (1)	2.63	19
Fraud & Forgery	1.67 (280)	2.32 (129)	2.29 (84)	2.09 (66)	1.95 (82)	2.11 (70)	1.98	711
Harbor (Water)	3.69 (16)	4.28 (18)	2.91 (23)	4.58 (12)	2.95 (20)	3.29 (21)	3.51	110
Hazards	1.88 (871)	2.01 (556)	1.97 (776)	1.83 (840)	1.96 (720)	1.84 (746)	1.91	4,509
Homicide	13.17 (6)	11.85 (13)	13 (6)	13.7 (10)	19.88 (8)	14.23 (13)	14.14	56
Human Trafficking	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.67	3

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Info & Radio Broadcast	1.5 (4)	2.67 (3)	2.08 (12)	1.45 (11)	1.29 (7)	1 (2)	1.69	39
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.15 (151)	2.44 (45)	2.29 (28)	2.32 (19)	2 (20)	1.94 (18)	2.20	281
Kidnap	7.38 (8)	4.8 (5)	4 (7)	7.44 (9)	5.71 (7)	9 (2)	6.21	38
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.69 (118)	2.36 (94)	2.35 (85)	2.06 (108)	1.89 (159)	1.97 (153)	2.18	717
Mischief & Nuisance	1.92 (1623)	2.07 (579)	1.93 (765)	1.75 (1146)	1.71 (1273)	1.58 (1557)	1.79	6,943
Narcotics	2.07 (786)	2.26 (451)	1.78 (362)	1.76 (752)	1.69 (849)	1.6 (1368)	1.80	4,568
Other	2.75 (44)	2.26 (39)	2.58 (31)	2.77 (48)	2.52 (83)	2.66 (41)	2.59	286
Person Missing/Found	2.68 (258)	2.81 (152)	2.44 (158)	2.52 (182)	2.78 (218)	2.44 (167)	2.62	1,135
Premise Checks	2.4 (43)	2.58 (19)	2.35 (23)	1.98 (45)	2 (51)	2.96 (23)	2.28	204
Property	1.47 (411)	1.66 (167)	1.65 (153)	1.74 (182)	1.64 (222)	1.56 (210)	1.59	1,345
Property Destruction (Damage)	2.47 (813)	2.95 (731)	2.64 (839)	2.74 (775)	2.59 (687)	2.42 (608)	2.64	4,453
Prowler	2.67 (4306)	2.68 (4238)	2.4 (4390)	2.33 (4662)	2.39 (4283)	2.22 (3811)	2.45	25,690
Public Gatherings	3.84 (67)	4.52 (77)	2.44 (45)	1.79 (24)	2.63 (35)	4.52 (27)	3.54	275

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Rape	3.18 (90)	3.4 (70)	2.93 (103)	3.48 (90)	3 (94)	2.81 (108)	3.11	555
Robbery	4.29 (424)	5.17 (340)	4.58 (409)	5.29 (400)	5.27 (331)	4.63 (331)	4.85	2,235
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2.28 (244)	2.22 (209)	2.14 (197)	2.17 (193)	2.18 (213)	2.2 (178)	2.20	1,234
Shots	5.67 (12)	4.4 (10)	5.27 (22)	4.29 (28)	5.38 (26)	5.96 (26)	5.19	124
Suspicious Circumstances	2.22 (5878)	2.44 (4562)	2.29 (5064)	2.16 (5919)	2.19 (5898)	1.93 (5918)	2.19	33,239
Swatting	0.00 (0)	5 (1)	4 (5)	6 (2)	3 (2)	5 (1)	4.36	11
Theft	2.02 (4159)	2.26 (2399)	2.12 (2312)	2.16 (1758)	2.11 (1674)	1.86 (2037)	2.08	14,339
Traffic	2.07 (3494)	2.51 (1646)	2.37 (2432)	2.38 (2882)	2.28 (3121)	2.13 (2803)	2.26	16,378
Vice	2.24 (17)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1.2 (5)	3 (2)	1.87	30
Warrant Services/Order	4.14 (410)	4.39 (202)	4.17 (139)	4.58 (180)	4.42 (226)	4.46 (209)	4.33	1,366
Weapon, Person with	4.75 (186)	4.44 (171)	4.64 (182)	5.05 (194)	5.42 (202)	4.59 (189)	4.83	1,124
Total								**301,624**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for field-initiated calls.

Table 72: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year

Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	710	535	453	837	486	448	3,469
01	868	554	442	811	548	549	3,772
02	508	373	290	694	534	489	2,888
03	315	233	270	534	447	161	1,960
04	841	627	532	1,212	681	241	4,134
05	500	388	367	939	1,002	886	4,082
06	428	309	305	1,012	1,050	993	4,097
07	560	429	349	1,139	996	1,157	4,630
08	539	375	374	1,314	1,255	1,068	4,925
09	581	462	412	1,291	1,300	1,221	5,267
10	746	430	381	1,009	933	866	4,365
11	1,233	722	330	868	903	902	4,958
12	1,430	1,008	806	1,941	1,453	1,406	8,044
13	1,474	1,000	756	1,659	1,087	1,011	6,987

Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
14	1,117	720	587	1,281	989	913	5,607
15	1,045	722	470	1,273	978	725	5,213
16	1,080	767	492	1,344	951	706	5,340
17	891	531	405	1,160	959	612	4,558
18	639	436	332	807	714	521	3,449
19	637	322	205	556	549	434	2,703
20	1,019	788	569	1,184	739	694	4,993
21	910	630	507	1,040	791	614	4,492
22	655	489	466	954	649	599	3,812
23	588	530	446	799	534	567	3,464
Total	**19,314**	**13,380**	**10,546**	**25,658**	**20,528**	**17,783**	**107,209**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for community-initiated calls.

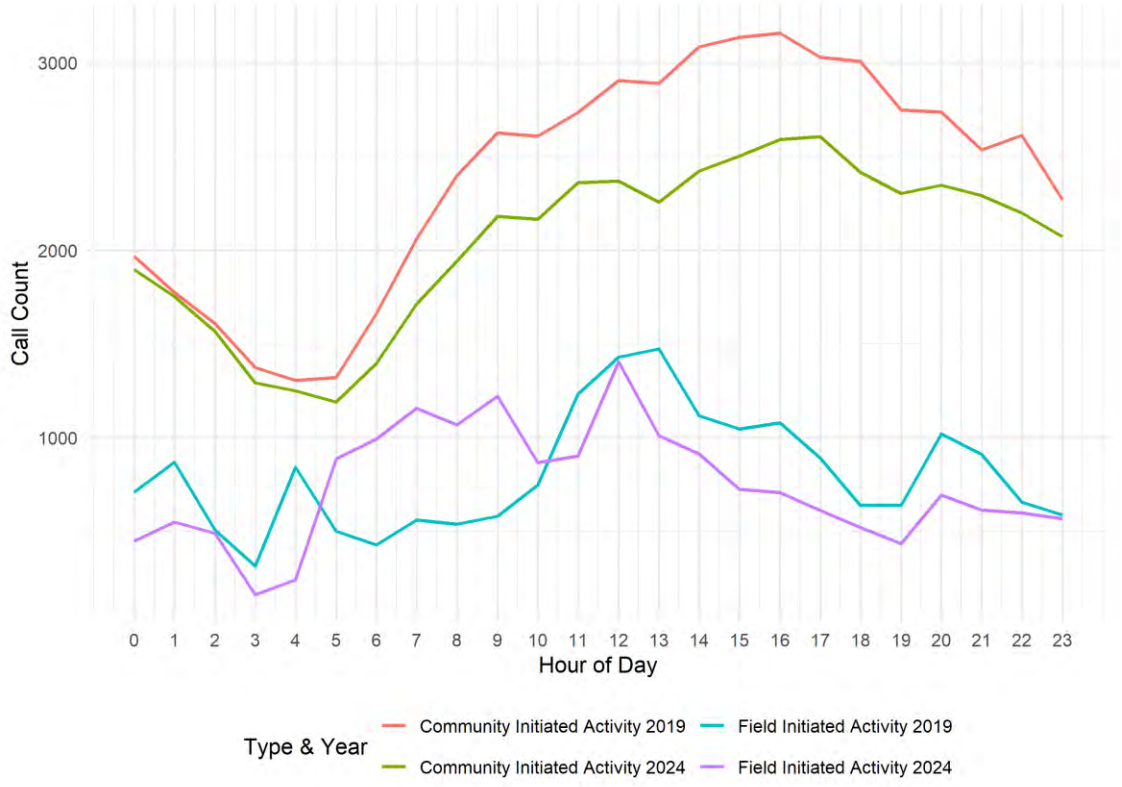
Table 73: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year

Community Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	1,967	1,440	1,736	2,005	2,059	1,896	11,103
01	1,775	1,323	1,543	1,863	1,926	1,752	10,182
02	1,608	1,160	1,386	1,819	1,713	1,567	9,253
03	1,374	1,074	1,329	1,462	1,336	1,293	7,868
04	1,306	1,019	1,256	1,401	1,264	1,249	7,495
05	1,321	1,121	1,294	1,388	1,357	1,190	7,671
06	1,661	1,258	1,488	1,594	1,626	1,397	9,024
07	2,061	1,559	1,742	1,821	2,008	1,713	10,904
08	2,397	1,751	1,900	2,085	2,258	1,942	12,333
09	2,626	1,968	1,978	2,156	2,330	2,180	13,238
10	2,609	1,930	1,980	2,294	2,396	2,166	13,375
11	2,735	2,049	2,084	2,171	2,525	2,360	13,924
12	2,906	2,196	2,399	2,490	2,610	2,369	14,970
13	2,891	2,266	2,436	2,484	2,500	2,256	14,833

Community Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
14	3,085	2,216	2,469	2,548	2,605	2,423	15,346
15	3,136	2,324	2,447	2,624	2,783	2,502	15,816
16	3,158	2,206	2,406	2,606	2,728	2,590	15,694
17	3,030	2,310	2,385	2,667	2,724	2,607	15,723
18	3,008	2,138	2,176	2,458	2,695	2,416	14,891
19	2,748	1,980	2,077	2,436	2,501	2,302	14,044
20	2,736	2,081	2,149	2,367	2,434	2,346	14,113
21	2,535	1,887	2,063	2,367	2,578	2,292	13,722
22	2,612	1,791	1,999	2,383	2,517	2,198	13,500
23	2,270	1,716	2,010	2,255	2,279	2,072	12,602
Total	**57,555**	**42,763**	**46,732**	**51,744**	**53,752**	**49,078**	**301,624**

This figure displays the volume of field and community-initiated calls in 2019 and 2024. The biggest trend is that field initiated calls are down considerably in 2024.

Figure 42. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024



This table displays the total event duration of different types of calls, using an SPD provided variable (SPD.Call.Sign.Total.Service.Time..s.). This shows that a substantial number of calls use up over 1 hour of time.

Table 74: Total Event Duration

Event Duration Category	Community-Initiated Activity	Field-Initiated Activity	Total
Less than 1 minute	12372 (4.1%)	2148 (2.0%)	14520 (3.6%)
1-5 minutes	17492 (5.8%)	9040 (8.4%)	26532 (6.5%)
6-10 minutes	17823 (5.9%)	10288 (9.6%)	28111 (6.9%)
11-15 minutes	17272 (5.7%)	8059 (7.5%)	25331 (6.2%)
16-20 minutes	15965 (5.3%)	6616 (6.2%)	22581 (5.5%)
21-25 minutes	14574 (4.8%)	5414 (5.1%)	19988 (4.9%)
26-30 minutes	13170 (4.4%)	4715 (4.4%)	17885 (4.4%)
31-40 minutes	22514 (7.5%)	7848 (7.3%)	30362 (7.4%)
41-50 minutes	18154 (6.0%)	6084 (5.7%)	24238 (5.9%)
51-60 minutes	14984 (5.0%)	4962 (4.6%)	19946 (4.9%)
More than 61 minutes	137299 (45.5%)	42033 (39.2%)	179332 (43.9%)
Total	**301619 (100.0%)**	**107207 (100.0%)**	**408826 (100.0%)**

Rule of 60 notes:
To understand how busy officers were at different times of day, we analyzed when each unit (i.e., call sign) was actively working on calls. We used detailed timestamp data to calculate how much time officers were "on the clock" for each hour of the day, then compared that to how much time was theoretically available using two approaches.

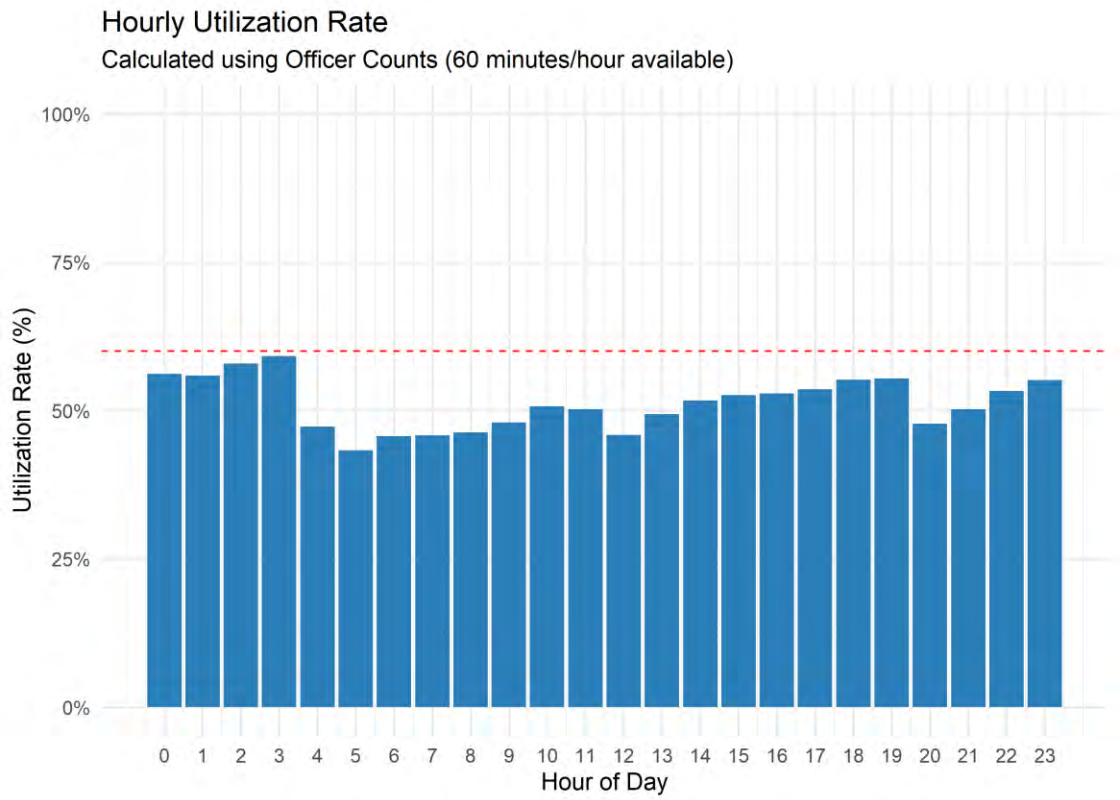
Step-by-Step approach:

7. **Calculated actual working time per officer per call**
   We used dispatch and clear times to calculate how long each officer spent on each call. This was done at the level of individual officer responses (not per incident), using the difference between their dispatch and "back in service" times.
8. **Spread each call across the hours it spanned**
   Some calls started in one hour and ended in another. To account for this, we split each call's total duration evenly across all the hours it touched. For example, a 60-minute call that spanned from 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM would contribute 30 minutes to the 1 PM hour and 30 minutes to the 2 PM hour.
9. **Summed up total working minutes per hour**
   After splitting all call durations across the hours they spanned, we summed how many minutes of officer time were spent working during each hour of the day.
10. **Estimated available minutes per hour**
    We then counted how many officers were actively working during each hour (based on the number of call signs active per hour). We first assumed each available officer could theoretically work 60 minutes per hour (i.e., no breaks or downtime), and multiplied the number of officers by 60 to estimate the total available minutes. It is important to note that some call signs may have only been on shift for part of an hour and in this regard our approach underestimates the total utilization (that is, if an officer's shift ended at the hour but they needed 15 more minutes to handle a call, we would say that they were available for the full hour of the second hour, rather than the 15 minutes). This was necessary as we do not have a mechanism to track shifts per call sign. In the second plot, we assumed that officers had 48 minutes available per hour to work (this was derived based on the officers' available breaks, lunch, and briefing time). The same caveat regarding underestimation of utilization applies.
11. **Calculated utilization rate**
    For each hour, we divided the total minutes worked by the total minutes available and multiplied by 100 to get a utilization percentage. This shows how much of each hour was actively spent responding to calls.
12. **Visualized the results**
    Finally, we plotted the hourly utilization rates alongside a red dashed line at 60%, a common rule-of-thumb threshold in

police operational planning. This helps highlight hours where staffing levels may be nearing capacity. Given that our approach underestimates utilization, any bars close to 60% should be viewed as potentially worrisome signs for workload.

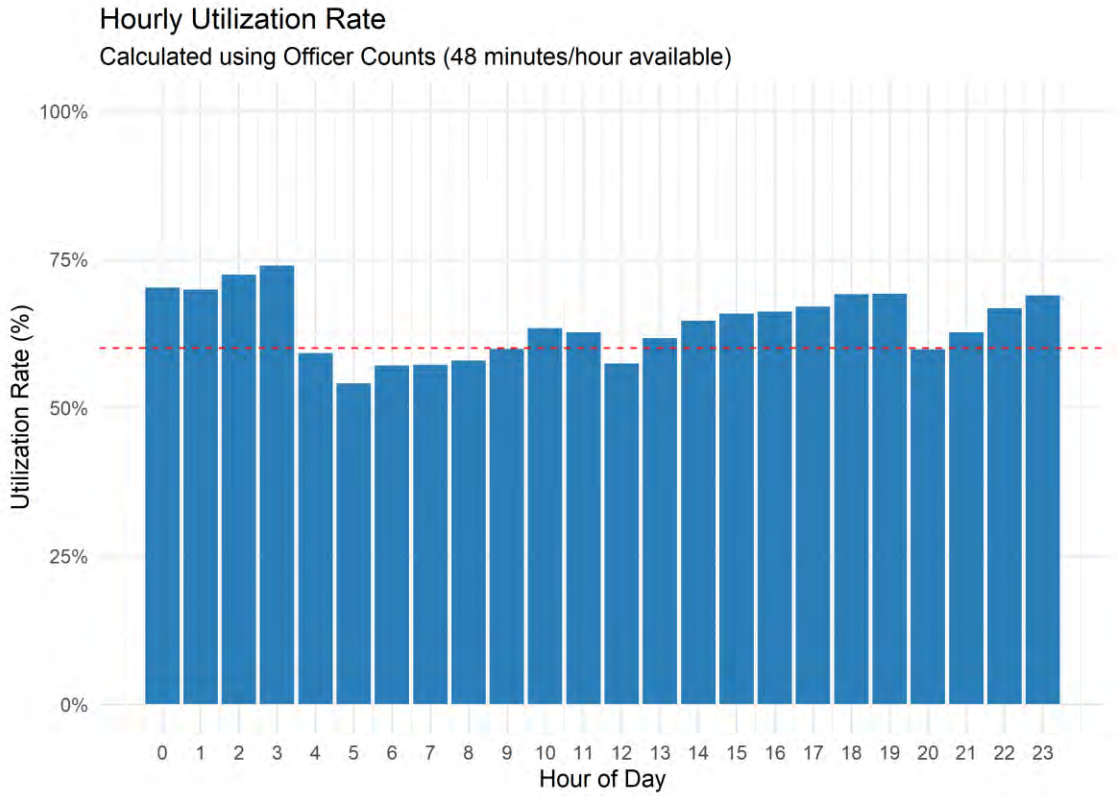
The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. Bars that exceed 60% may be indicative of a workload issue.

Figure 43: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024



The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. This analysis attempts to account for periods in which officers are not actively responding to calls. This includes briefing time and breaks (both lunch and 15 minute breaks). Early discussions with SPD suggested that this corresponded to about 2 hours per shift – as such, we divide 120 minutes by 10 hours, coming up with a reduction in available work of 12 minutes per hour. In other words, we assume that officers are available to work 48 minutes per hour.

Figure 44: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024.



This table shows the average utilization rate (this is the Rule of 60 number) overall, in 2019, and 2024, as well as the staffing estimates overall, in 2019, and 2024. Utilization is estimated as previously described. Staffing is estimated by identifying each officer who responded to a call in a given hour, summing them up and dividing them equally over the year. So, the 20.5 for 00 in Staffing 2019 indicates that there were 20.5 distinct officers who handled calls, on average, at the midnight hour. This went down to 19.3 in 2024. The final column extrapolates the utilization metric in 2019 if that year had 2024 staffing. In other words, it answers the question – what would workload look like in 2019 if we had 2024 staffing?

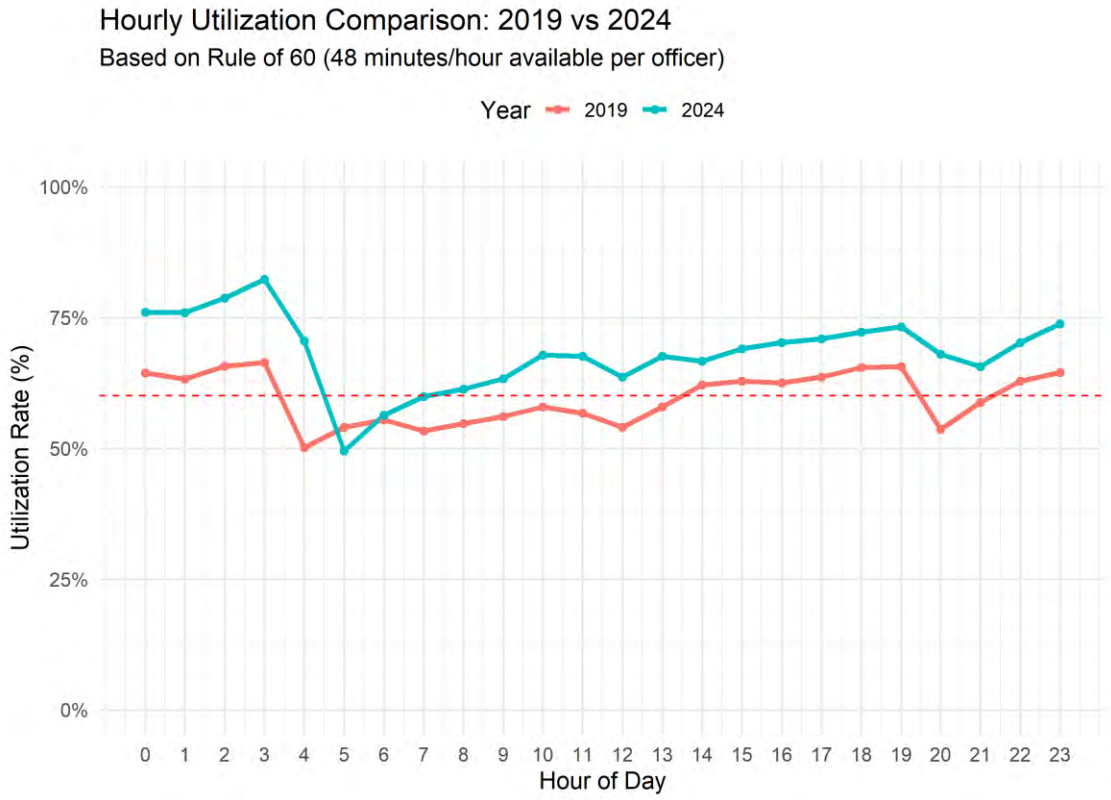
Table 75. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	70.2	19.8	64.4	20.5	76.0	19.3	68.4
01	69.9	19.6	63.2	20.3	75.9	18.9	67.9
02	72.4	19.0	65.7	19.6	78.7	18.3	70.4
03	73.9	20.6	66.4	22.5	82.3	17.2	86.9
04	59.2	18.8	50.1	17.5	70.5	23.5	37.3
05	54.1	14.4	54.0	14.4	49.5	14.1	55.1
06	57.1	13.9	55.4	13.3	56.3	13.4	55.0
07	57.2	14.1	53.3	13.6	59.9	13.7	52.9
08	57.9	14.5	54.7	13.7	61.3	14.2	52.8
09	59.9	15.2	56.1	14.6	63.3	15.1	54.2
10	63.4	15.5	57.9	16.0	67.8	15.2	60.9
11	62.7	21.6	56.7	24.1	67.6	21.8	62.7
12	57.4	24.9	54.0	26.5	63.6	27.6	51.8
13	61.7	24.4	57.9	26.0	67.6	25.9	58.1

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
14	64.6	22.8	62.1	25.5	66.6	21.5	73.7
15	65.8	22.7	62.8	25.3	69.0	21.2	74.9
16	66.2	22.6	62.5	25.3	70.2	21.1	74.9
17	67.0	22.2	63.6	24.6	70.9	20.5	76.3
18	69.1	21.3	65.4	23.0	72.2	19.7	76.4
19	69.2	26.1	65.6	27.2	73.2	24.7	72.2
20	59.8	24.9	53.6	25.0	68.0	28.1	47.7
21	62.7	21.5	58.8	23.3	65.6	20.8	65.9
22	66.7	20.9	62.8	22.1	70.2	20.1	69.0
23	68.9	20.4	64.5	21.1	73.8	19.7	69.1
Overall	64.0	**20.07**	59.6	**21.04**	68.3	**19.82**	63.3

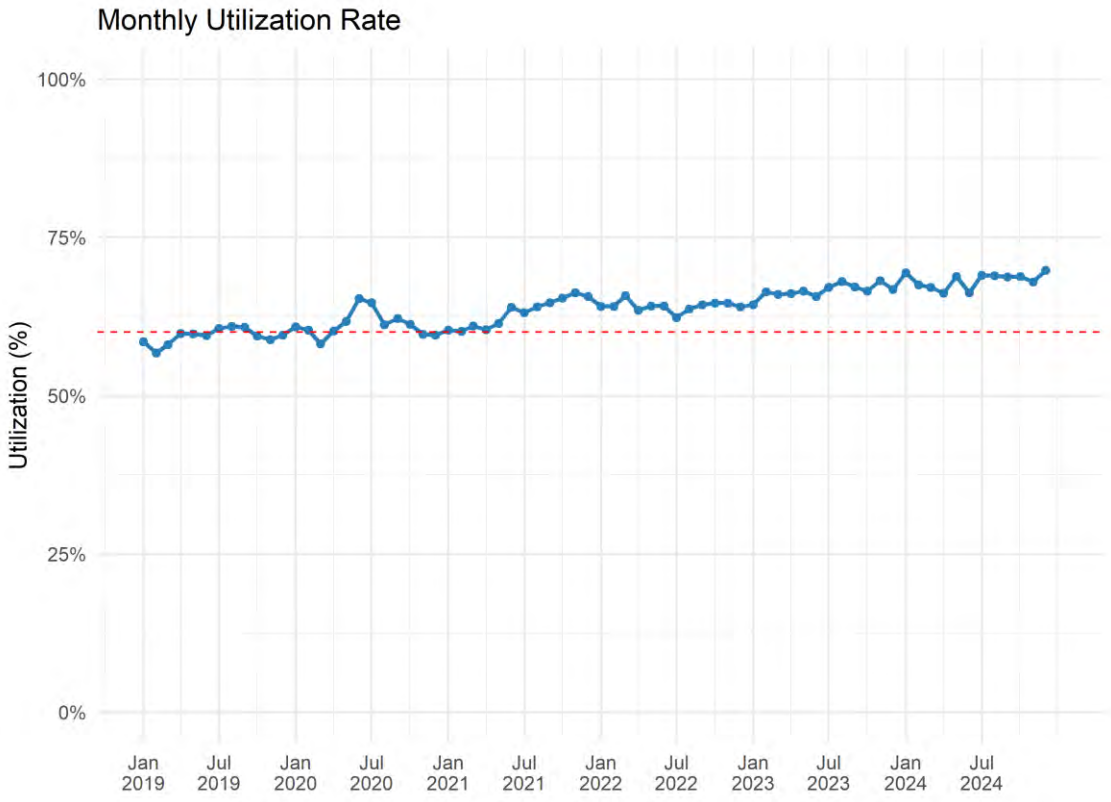
The following figure displays utilization in 2019 and 2024.

Figure 45 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks



This figure shows the monthly utilization averages from January 2019 to December 2024.

Figure 46: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks



This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for community initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

Table 76: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	25.47	38.06	52.28	41.59	57.13	58.85	**42.85**
1	27.45	36.36	51.46	43.18	58.73	47.70	**41.23**
2	32.67	42.52	49.87	38.37	56.77	78.33	**46.88**
3	21.32	24.06	22.43	16.78	42.17	35.81	**23.53**
4	17.68	23.20	19.05	16.01	17.22	16.68	**17.88**
5	24.02	24.89	28.23	24.21	20.89	19.16	**22.85**
6	30.24	30.28	32.27	29.94	28.73	28.33	**29.83**
7	26.37	26.08	32.73	28.15	31.08	32.83	**29.50**
8	30.18	33.22	32.92	30.32	32.64	31.66	**31.69**
9	32.17	36.88	38.67	31.70	35.93	35.83	**35.10**
10	39.42	44.17	55.07	44.24	45.56	43.98	**45.52**
11	39.25	34.48	43.38	40.65	44.72	46.43	**41.98**
12	41.28	44.58	56.55	44.80	45.20	41.75	**45.30**
13	40.88	47.20	60.08	51.71	46.82	43.18	**47.43**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	43.47	43.72	61.66	53.29	44.82	49.08	**48.48**
15	37.96	40.58	57.18	44.72	54.23	44.48	**45.73**
16	35.40	41.17	50.74	41.43	44.57	48.20	**42.37**
17	37.83	40.57	53.95	47.77	42.25	40.22	**42.62**
18	34.83	40.38	51.16	45.28	46.18	46.93	**43.16**
19	27.88	28.12	32.53	27.38	52.40	44.97	**35.02**
20	29.41	33.63	34.77	31.00	51.47	44.18	**36.41**
21	34.19	43.04	53.81	48.19	54.43	47.13	**46.15**
22	29.82	42.57	60.17	48.40	54.73	47.98	**45.78**
23	27.10	40.68	44.79	40.18	60.20	60.35	**42.62**
Overall Median	**31.88**	**36.53**	**42.63**	**35.73**	**41.82**	**39.42**	**37.62**

This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for field-initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

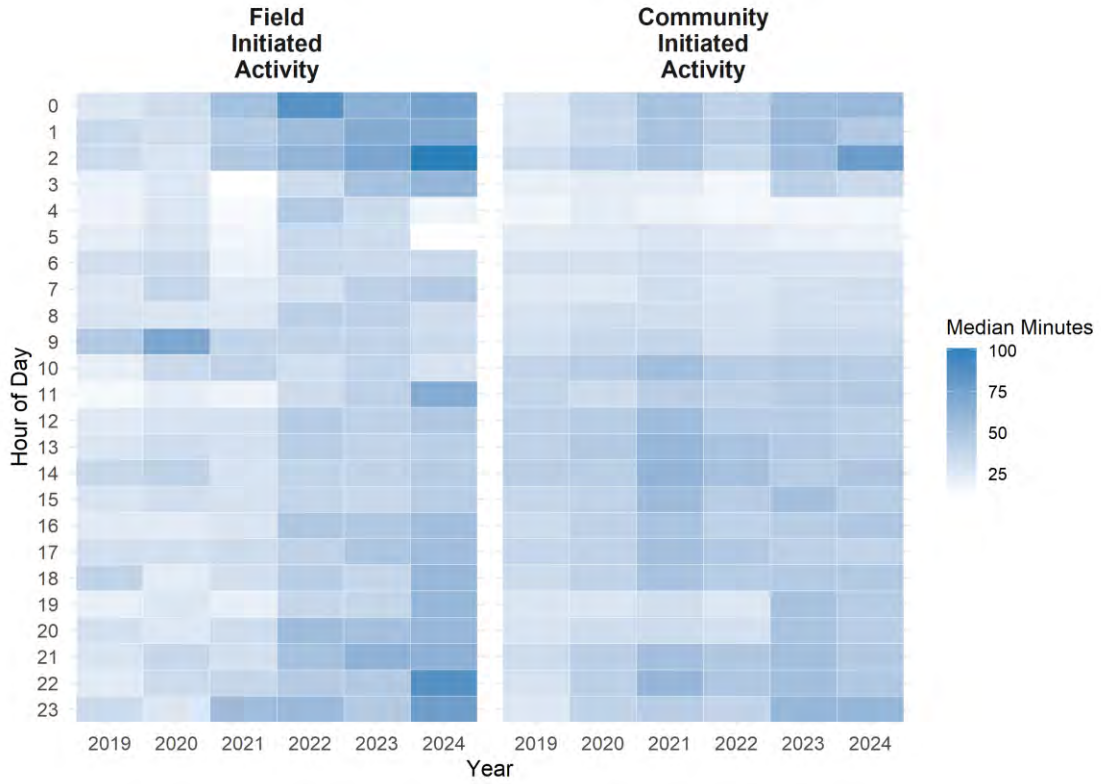
Table 77: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	27.42	33.23	53.63	86.86	65.55	74.72	**53.86**
1	35.58	32.25	44.52	56.56	68.67	69.82	**48.45**
2	34.34	28.61	47.61	61.00	72.33	100.98	**55.78**
3	20.57	26.33	10.38	34.13	52.93	61.08	**34.03**
4	19.15	27.47	14.23	45.45	35.58	17.57	**27.54**
5	23.10	29.23	16.97	36.08	34.37	10.88	**24.33**
6	31.62	35.03	19.57	36.43	35.03	35.69	**34.04**
7	26.87	37.96	24.42	31.23	42.08	46.05	**36.19**
8	28.90	27.97	27.07	42.53	41.60	32.99	**35.88**
9	46.74	71.18	39.22	39.52	40.38	34.56	**40.95**
10	21.60	35.80	40.15	32.58	39.72	29.95	**33.67**
11	15.20	23.05	19.34	34.33	41.55	67.80	**30.47**
12	25.17	29.62	30.33	45.13	41.28	47.74	**37.07**
13	27.92	33.76	31.15	43.62	39.75	43.17	**36.52**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	36.77	40.69	29.96	39.70	39.47	44.81	**38.72**
15	28.65	32.30	30.54	39.00	37.13	44.17	**35.35**
16	25.11	24.37	28.23	48.19	48.06	54.47	**36.05**
17	31.94	31.23	34.13	40.52	49.72	55.38	**40.48**
18	40.20	23.78	31.67	43.53	38.37	59.33	**38.53**
19	21.02	27.20	21.22	37.83	38.39	60.07	**33.88**
20	31.07	26.29	33.45	56.13	53.52	59.40	**43.03**
21	28.15	37.57	31.33	52.97	63.43	64.22	**44.19**
22	24.62	34.36	37.99	46.32	46.93	87.60	**43.77**
23	34.80	27.04	56.28	57.44	46.85	78.24	**46.62**
Overall Median	**27.38**	**31.08**	**29.88**	**43.33**	**43.18**	**47.38**	**37.57**

This is a visual representation of the data presented in the previous two tables. Darker colors indicate longer durations and can be compared left to right (by year) or up and down (by hour of the day). Severe outliers affected these results (see appendix for analysis of outliers).

Figure 47: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 78: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	33.50	37.63	46.17	39.22	43.07	40.35	**39.69**
Tuesday	32.32	38.18	42.09	35.18	42.10	39.72	**37.82**
Wednesday	32.82	35.30	44.75	37.67	42.85	41.48	**38.80**
Thursday	32.17	36.67	41.01	36.53	42.07	37.65	**37.42**
Friday	31.30	35.87	42.16	33.23	43.90	41.08	**37.38**
Saturday	30.18	36.10	40.65	35.10	40.28	39.42	**36.50**
Sunday	30.98	36.55	42.97	35.05	38.03	36.23	**36.27**
Overall Median	**31.88**	**36.53**	**42.63**	**35.73**	**41.82**	**39.42**	**37.62**

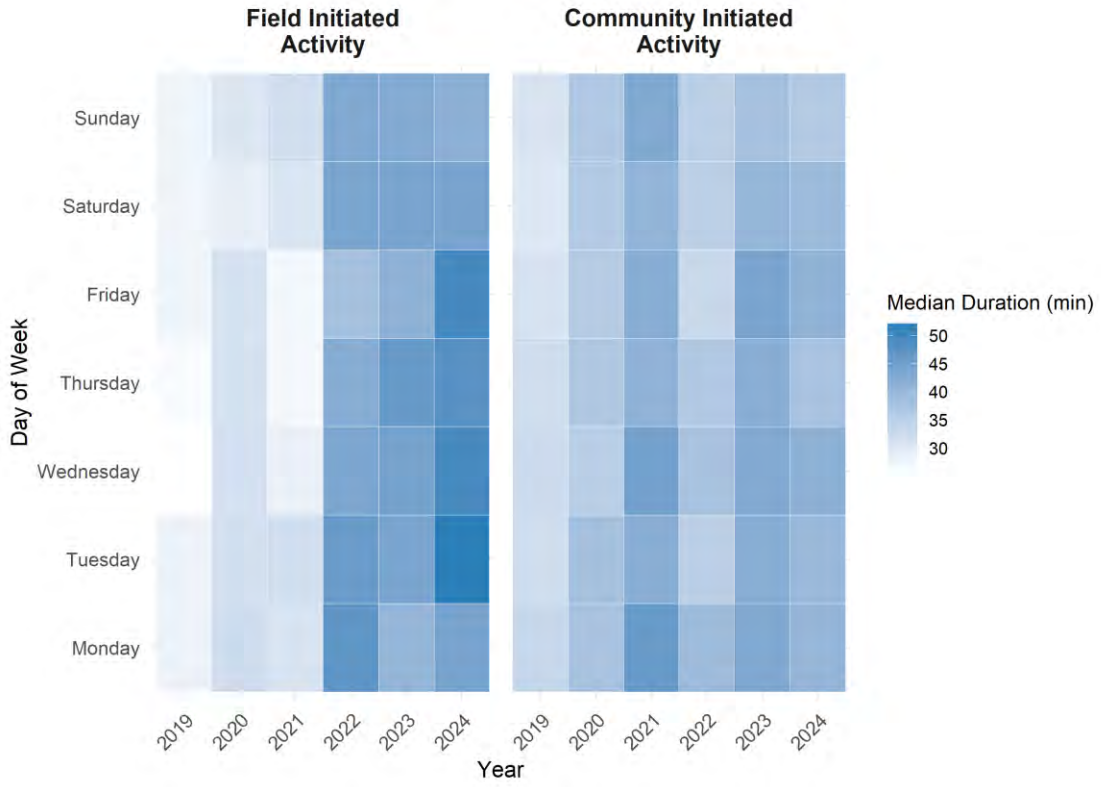
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 79: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	28.17	32.42	31.04	47.23	40.38	44.13	**37.47**
Tuesday	28.07	31.76	32.05	45.87	43.97	52.07	**39.05**
Wednesday	25.55	31.68	28.43	43.62	44.43	49.72	**37.68**
Thursday	26.38	31.50	27.07	42.34	46.36	48.01	**38.22**
Friday	27.77	31.17	27.20	38.15	41.22	49.85	**36.48**
Saturday	27.75	28.95	30.73	43.82	43.98	44.15	**37.15**
Sunday	27.78	30.48	32.00	43.10	42.75	41.57	**37.05**
Overall Median	**27.38**	**31.08**	**29.88**	**43.33**	**43.18**	**47.38**	**37.57**

This is a visual representation of the prior two tables in which years and days of the week can be compared using the darkness of the rectangles.

Figure 48: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 80: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	33.62	34.23	42.60	40.84	42.33	43.83	**39.17**
Spring	32.42	34.25	43.41	32.98	41.18	43.97	**37.50**
Summer	29.69	38.42	42.96	33.68	39.82	36.10	**36.22**
Fall	31.97	40.42	41.78	36.33	43.95	34.35	**37.75**
Overall Median	**31.88**	**36.53**	**42.63**	**35.73**	**41.82**	**39.42**	**37.62**

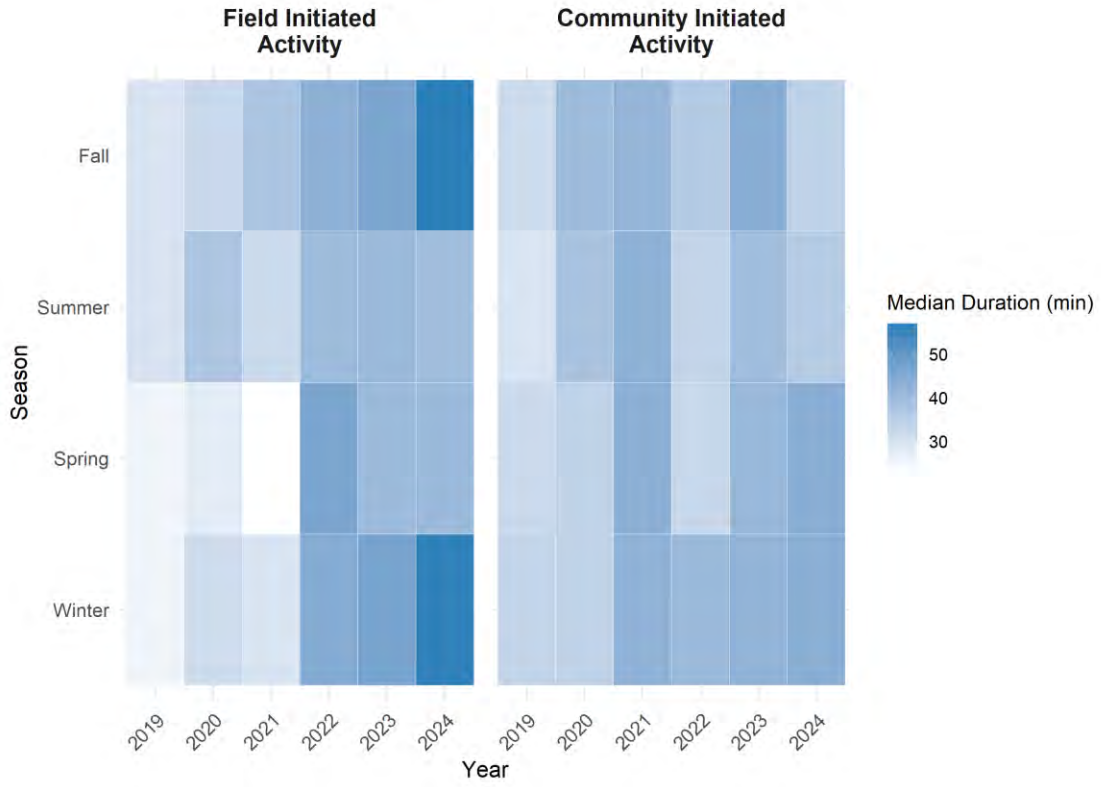
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 81: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	25.52	31.77	29.67	44.58	46.80	56.44	**38.62**
Spring	25.47	27.65	22.74	46.31	40.61	40.80	**34.35**
Summer	29.97	37.55	32.23	40.42	40.82	39.87	**37.41**
Fall	29.75	32.58	37.88	43.18	46.24	56.92	**41.30**
Overall Median	**27.38**	**31.08**	**29.88**	**43.33**	**43.18**	**47.38**	**37.57**

This is a visual depiction of the information in the prior two tables. This allows for a quick comparison in duration by season and by year.

Figure 49: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year



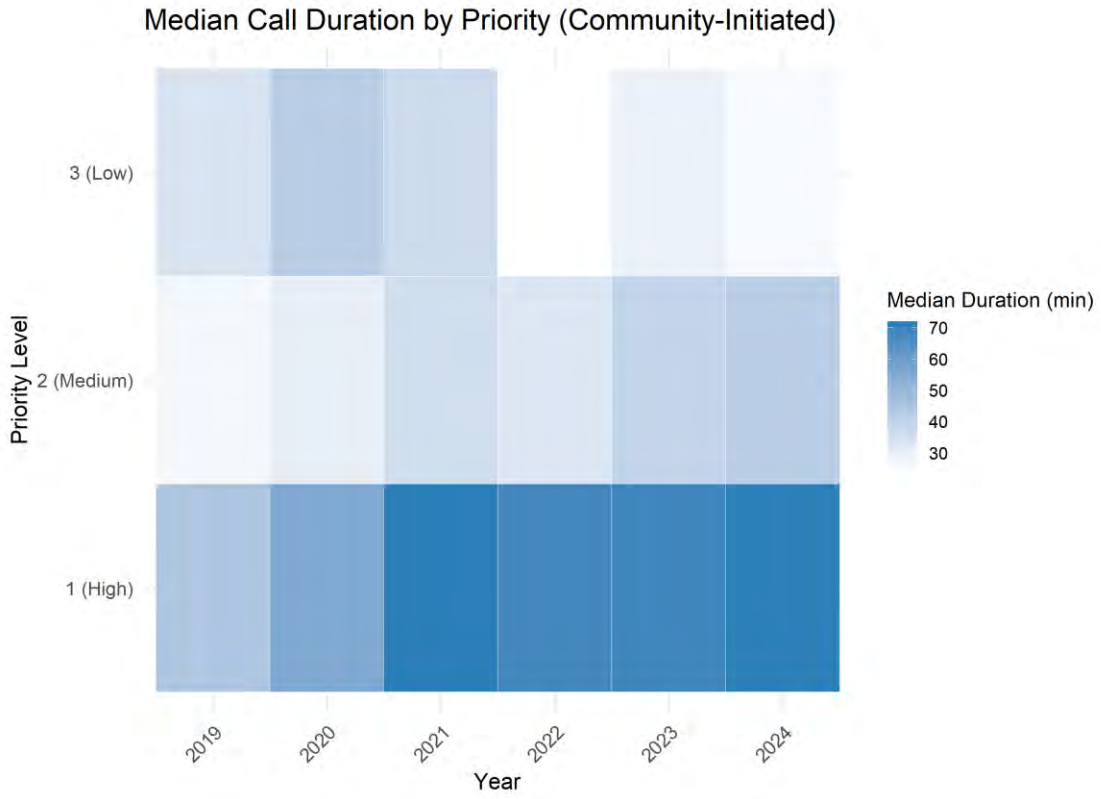
This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and priority. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Priority 1 versus 3). Importantly, these data are different from other data in the analysis in that they are restricted to just priority 1, 2, and 3. For the other analyses, all priorities are considered.

Table 82: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority

Priority	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
1	44.77	56.02	71.97	68.30	68.90	71.75	**63.67**
2	27.27	30.27	36.20	33.02	39.45	42.00	**33.88**
3	34.07	42.22	37.08	24.34	29.10	26.32	**30.77**
Overall Median	**32.50**	**36.82**	**43.27**	**36.49**	**42.80**	**40.57**	**38.37**

This figure displays patterns of duration by call priority and year for community-initiated calls.

Figure 50: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 83: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	14.18	15.92	16.77	16.27	18.10	20.05	**16.59**
Animal Complaint	21.89	70.39	28.62	46.91	39.72	68.65	**39.20**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	96.02	111.59	113.37	78.98	102.63	85.92	**98.59**
Assaults	115.15	113.26	130.67	130.45	145.32	143.52	**127.62**
Assigned Duty	156.08	161.93	114.97	54.03	231.75	168.97	**132.12**
Assist Other Agency	26.22	25.23	29.38	30.82	31.03	29.45	**28.28**
Assist Public	21.92	23.67	27.45	25.73	30.43	30.57	**26.43**
Assist the Officer	23.38	17.43	55.17	9.08	3.65	20.48	**20.48**
Automobiles	89.97	99.02	102.20	96.83	108.47	111.00	**101.05**
Burglary	120.98	122.23	138.92	130.56	146.32	151.47	**128.45**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	124.17	163.02	163.28	154.92	117.85	130.94	**144.78**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	69.38	34.97	137.47	97.09	142.57	40.80	**72.49**
Crisis Complaint	89.06	91.08	98.17	80.37	86.07	82.32	**87.90**
Custodial Interference		157.07	122.85	45.97	177.62	297.32	**141.95**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol		114.48	94.73	6.40	52.11	119.32	**81.11**
Disturbance	17.41	20.47	25.17	22.52	29.33	28.45	**22.80**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	143.28	142.12	146.63	142.72	150.37	154.82	**146.82**
Down Time		167.30	99.50	237.62	107.70	5.65	**99.50**
Fraud & Forgery	117.12	116.50	138.33	136.87	116.38	94.96	**121.55**
Harbor (Water)	19.27	21.47	38.00	38.60	11.40	33.27	**28.31**
Hazards	13.98	14.04	17.02	15.73	18.98	20.12	**16.18**
Homicide	445.01	226.05	406.64	388.18	601.60	529.97	**419.14**
Human Trafficking			335.93	256.63	6.13		**256.63**
Info & Radio Broadcast	3.67	1.12	1.33	1.73	6.42	7.03	**1.75**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	14.38	16.38	26.31	17.58	27.17	24.12	**16.72**
Kidnap	240.56	344.47	335.40	208.35	282.33	389.96	**276.25**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	15.28	11.62	7.95	9.31	14.37	16.43	**13.77**
Mischief & Nuisance	14.10	15.77	18.77	14.19	19.28	17.92	**16.30**
Narcotics	16.30	17.23	22.41	14.02	17.18	13.88	**15.93**
Other	3.48	9.63	4.00	8.92	9.10	15.48	**7.89**
Person Missing/Found	103.35	114.36	119.65	113.54	118.78	120.50	**111.38**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Premise Checks	14.03	15.65	62.55	36.07	37.82	57.82	**32.39**
Property	65.63	77.28	101.52	75.95	97.13	91.88	**81.50**
Property Destruction (Damage)	97.58	99.75	102.97	94.83	100.65	88.56	**98.67**
Prowler	27.13	26.23	28.90	27.30	32.22	29.48	**28.28**
Public Gatherings	147.77	83.57	13.45	11.54	65.42	100.82	**70.53**
Rape	213.45	205.38	175.40	181.81	191.58	202.12	**197.80**
Robbery	139.55	121.07	130.85	172.44	174.10	170.85	**147.73**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	26.27	20.48	34.98	24.25	27.52	40.64	**26.22**
Shots	59.39	30.12	35.50	93.81	47.22	69.60	**55.87**
Suspicious Circumstances	19.23	22.27	26.06	22.38	31.58	27.10	**24.12**
Swatting		28.55	6.48	42.63	235.01	27.10	**28.55**
Theft	72.13	63.89	73.18	70.19	69.23	50.00	**67.40**
Traffic	51.53	77.28	79.13	63.95	63.45	56.53	**63.35**
Vice	112.55	8.15	3.72	87.98	3.28	201.42	**79.03**
Warrant Services/Order	140.73	170.33	179.68	207.88	193.11	203.20	**173.90**
Weapon, Person with	88.57	45.48	85.80	75.16	107.49	103.78	**84.78**
Overall Median	**31.88**	**36.53**	**42.63**	**35.73**	**41.82**	**39.42**	**37.62**

This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 84: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	12.18	12.22	16.10	16.31	44.82	11.28	**16.10**
Animal Complaint	24.05	39.98	72.47	85.30	76.43	21.80	**33.47**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	32.77	33.78	34.72	30.58	16.51	13.48	**24.23**
Assaults	107.28	111.53	99.64	108.53	147.93	147.02	**117.40**
Assigned Duty	93.03	120.92	105.02	134.85	131.17	131.69	**120.43**
Assist Other Agency	20.10	19.55	25.72	32.82	36.50	62.27	**32.84**
Assist Public	17.31	17.43	23.18	24.77	29.57	30.55	**23.60**
Assist the Officer	60.33	54.73	5.45	5.13	116.07	82.00	**57.53**
Automobiles	85.93	75.52	86.73	105.76	101.50	104.90	**94.13**
Burglary	76.08	115.97	95.36	87.50	133.42	136.07	**102.07**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	18.77	20.53	50.79	32.02	21.56	16.63	**22.28**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	164.30	147.73	109.78	91.63	86.48	36.61	**87.35**
Crisis Complaint	79.57	75.71	78.77	69.35	66.96	82.68	**75.72**
Custodial Interference					396.38		**396.38**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol	36.73	37.43	30.92	79.45	56.68	113.07	**68.43**
Disturbance	14.39	17.07	20.47	18.55	22.98	28.91	**18.95**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	75.28	132.56	96.33	96.82	117.02	126.08	**105.18**
Down Time	16.30	21.28	15.46	27.67	33.28	21.33	**24.75**
Fraud & Forgery	121.36	128.75	145.32	82.30	72.62	69.86	**89.73**
Harbor (Water)	164.60						**164.60**
Hazards	7.76	4.58	12.45	7.95	8.28	14.87	**7.84**
Homicide	25.40	198.10	392.67	239.30	227.65	69.28	**200.58**
Human Trafficking				2.13			**2.13**
Info & Radio Broadcast	0.48	0.55		0.80	0.97	0.30	**0.60**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	7.27	10.55	8.38	12.93	9.77	8.37	**8.58**
Kidnap		117.23	219.92				**128.72**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	7.25	6.25	15.52	9.30	10.62	22.58	**9.48**
Mischief & Nuisance	7.42	10.65	11.28	12.22	21.33	10.20	**12.38**
Narcotics	63.72	106.79	28.54	22.41	29.62	49.68	**35.63**
Other	2.43	2.87	1.50	1.28	3.65	1.80	**2.50**
Person Missing/Found	74.67	98.28	68.28	104.26	92.86	117.30	**99.88**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Premise Checks	25.30	25.17	17.97	55.92	47.49	57.88	**38.80**
Property	53.66	44.86	55.76	58.65	70.03	67.82	**58.69**
Property Destruction (Damage)	99.46	93.90	100.46	78.40	94.98	120.53	**96.10**
Prowler	23.80	27.38	18.52	17.30	21.16	8.77	**16.13**
Public Gatherings	191.06	117.09	83.50	86.13	80.28	164.38	**119.05**
Rape	139.20	198.53	76.17	91.53	142.41	126.30	**136.80**
Robbery	136.18	105.97	171.02	103.32	137.02	105.88	**123.38**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	22.88	26.77	33.70	14.43	44.72	44.32	**28.88**
Shots	21.57	108.12	114.19	66.52	91.07	62.20	**84.65**
Suspicious Circumstances	16.75	16.75	24.34	22.27	22.32	36.20	**22.35**
Theft	80.02	81.03	74.42	72.45	84.17	90.27	**80.12**
Traffic	19.59	23.83	32.14	29.05	35.92	44.74	**27.53**
Vice	23.68	47.23		30.68	409.37	191.03	**47.23**
Warrant Services/Order	106.05	125.02	117.66	146.30	178.93	182.46	**137.83**
Weapon, Person with	126.25	108.87	75.04	90.02	139.42	120.38	**106.04**
Overall Median	**27.38**	**31.08**	**29.88**	**43.33**	**43.18**	**47.38**	**37.57**

PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSE TIMES AND ON-SCENE TIME

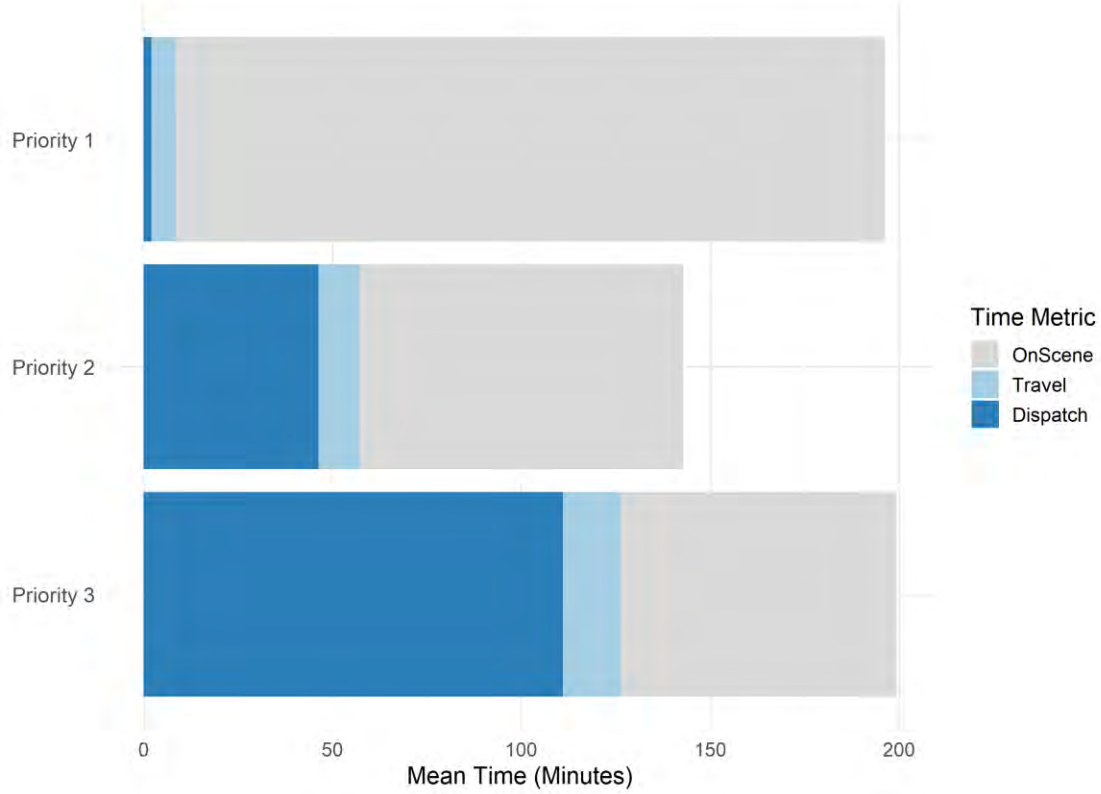
Response Times reflect the agency's time (from receipt of a call for service to arrival). To respond to the community's request for assistance, we focus the Response Time portion of the data analysis on community-initiated calls for service. The CAD export lacks information, preventing the calculation of this field. Of the 233,261 records within the community-initiated designation, 194,456 contain information on all timing variables.

These segments reflect the time between a call being dispatched to a unit, the status of en route, and the duration between the record status of en route and when arriving at the location. In concert, these represent dispatch time and response time – measures for how promptly the department responds to a request for service. As the prior section details Total Service Time, as measured from all record stages, and as such, how much time an officer is allocated to a record, our last measurement for this section includes on-scene time. This operational measurement captures the variation between arrival and when the officer is cleared from the event. This measurement is particularly important when examining how changes in policy or practice influence the time an officer is engaged with the community based on the call type. Given the high proportion of calls with lengthy time amounts, the Median times are generally presented to account for outliers. In some instances, both median and mean values are reported for full informational purposes.

- DISPATCH TIME = CAD CFS data entered/Created to call dispatched
- TRAVEL TIME = Officer indicating En Route until point officer indicates Arrived/On Scene
- RESPONSE TIME = CAD CFS data Entered/Created until first unit Arrived/On Scene
- ON SCENE TIME = CAD CFS first unit Arrived/On Scene to Call Closed

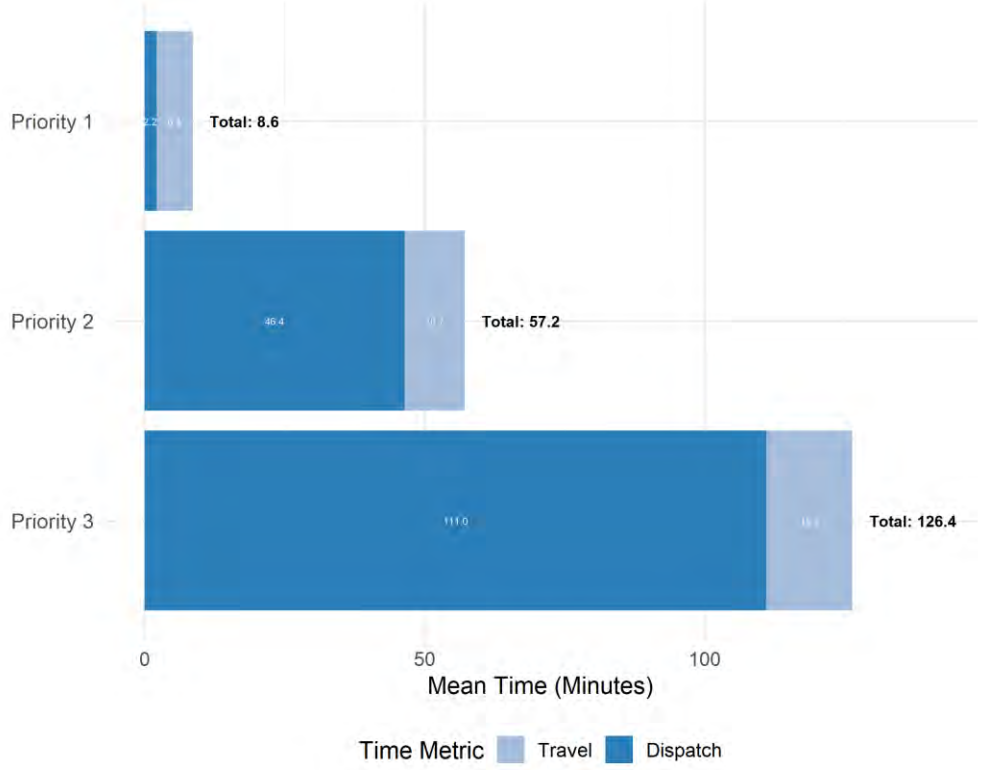
This figure shows the mean dispatch, travel, and on scene times for all community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024.

Figure 51. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024



This figure shows the response time for community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. Response time is defined as the sum of dispatch plus travel time. Total average response time values in minutes are indicated in bold to the right of the bars.

Figure 52. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024



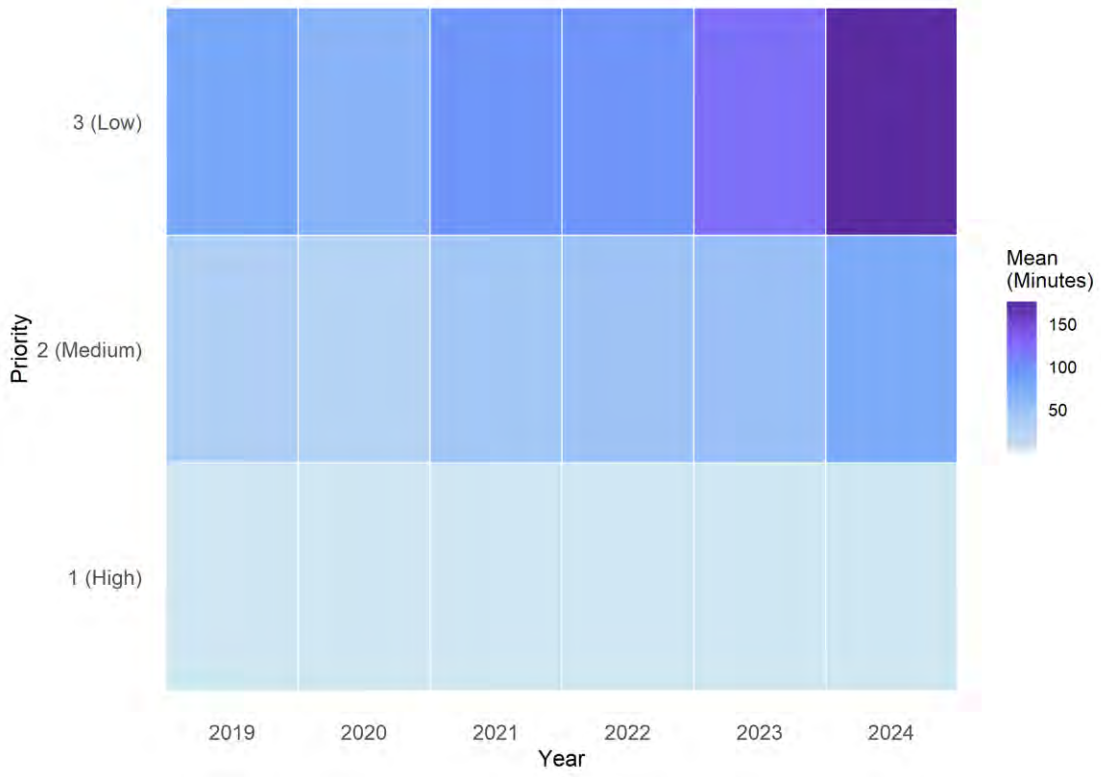
This table shows average dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (in minutes) for community-initiated calls by year from 2019 to 2024. This allows for a comparison of whether trends have changed over time by priority level.

Table 85. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	2.0	5.5	7.5	95.7
Priority 1	2020	1.8	5.8	7.6	641.1
Priority 1	2021	2.3	6.8	9.1	120.4
Priority 1	2022	2.2	6.2	8.4	115.9
Priority 1	2023	2.3	7.2	9.5	127.1
Priority 1	2024	2.3	6.8	9.1	127.7
Priority 1	All Years	2.2	6.4	8.6	187.7
Priority 2	2019	32.8	8.2	41.0	69.8
Priority 2	2020	28.1	8.3	36.4	97.4
Priority 2	2021	44.1	10.6	54.8	82.6
Priority 2	2022	49.4	10.8	60.1	77.8
Priority 2	2023	52.5	14.3	66.8	92.0
Priority 2	2024	76.7	13.1	89.8	98.5
Priority 2	All Years	46.4	10.7	57.2	85.8
Priority 3	2019	79.8	13.6	93.4	68.3
Priority 3	2020	66.0	13.7	79.7	77.1
Priority 3	2021	96.4	15.8	112.2	78.0
Priority 3	2022	97.3	13.9	111.2	65.8
Priority 3	2023	124.1	17.3	141.4	75.8
Priority 3	2024	186.8	17.3	204.1	76.8
Priority 3	All Years	111.0	15.3	126.4	73.0

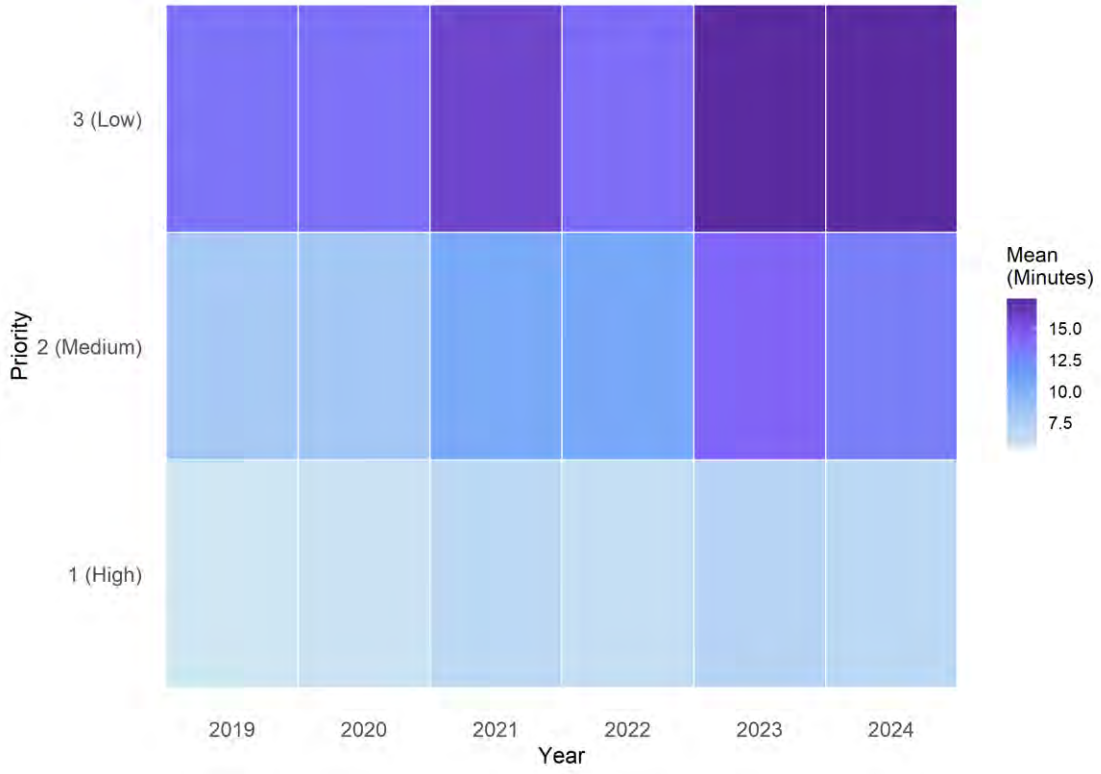
This heatmap displays mean dispatch time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 53: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year



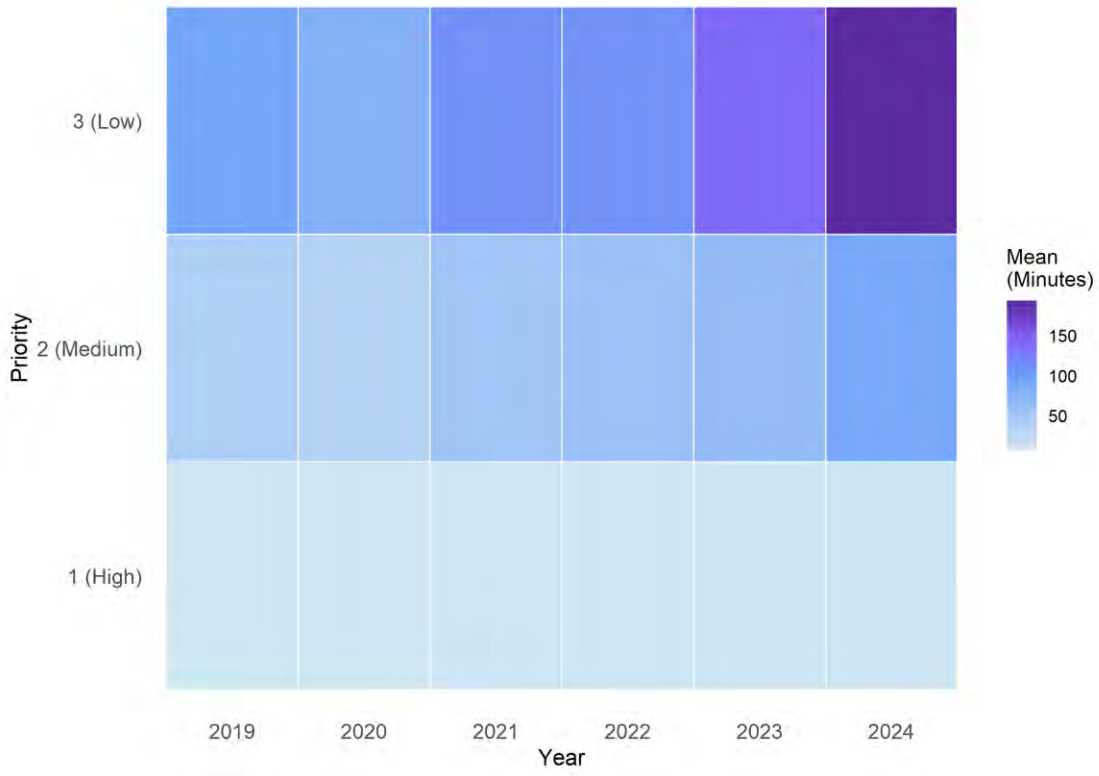
This heatmap displays mean travel time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 54: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year



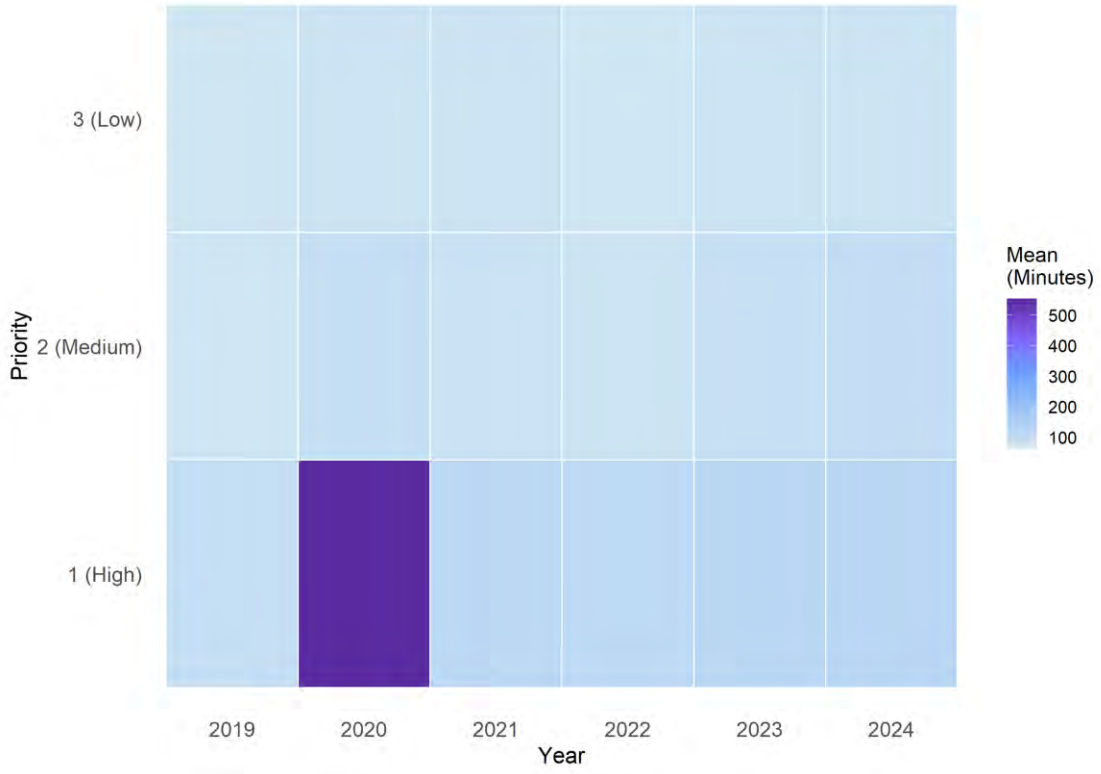
This heatmap displays mean response time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 55: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year



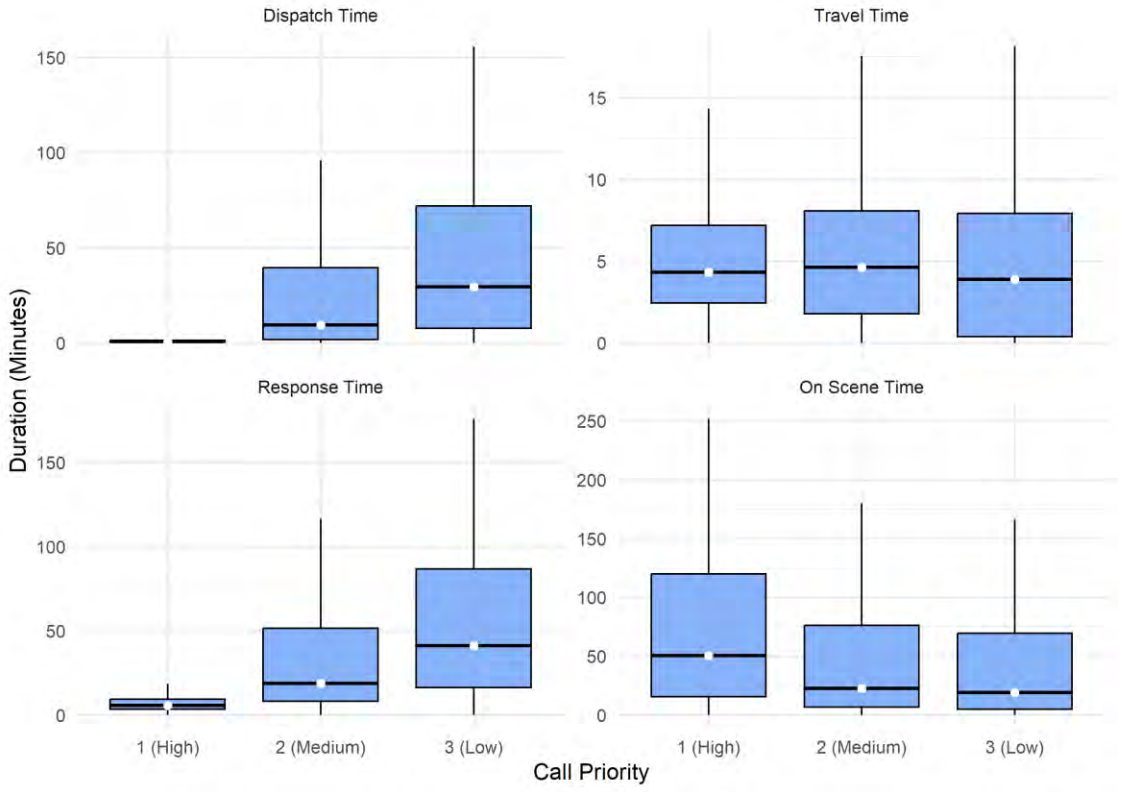
This heatmap displays mean on scene time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 56: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year



These boxplots show dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (one per quadrant) for community initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. The boxes can be read as follows: The middle box (priority 2) for dispatch time suggests that the median dispatch time is quite low (the solid black line in the middle of the box) and that most dispatch times are less than 50 minutes (this is the area between the top and bottom of the box). However, several outliers exist that go up until nearly 100 minutes (this is the vertical line that produces upward from the box). These data are the only data in the report that are capped – the top 10% times are omitted from the analysis as an attempt to mitigate outliers and better view the distribution of common values.

Figure 57: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times



TRAFFIC

This table displays the number of community-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 86: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	4	10	11	10	4	7	46
Parking	640	266	427	325	421	282	2,361
Traffic	551	236	377	416	407	366	2,353
Traffic Accident	1,929	897	1,249	1,453	1,514	1,355	8,397
Traffic Enforcement	373	240	368	678	777	793	3,229
Total	3,497	1,649	2,432	2,882	3,123	2,803	16,386

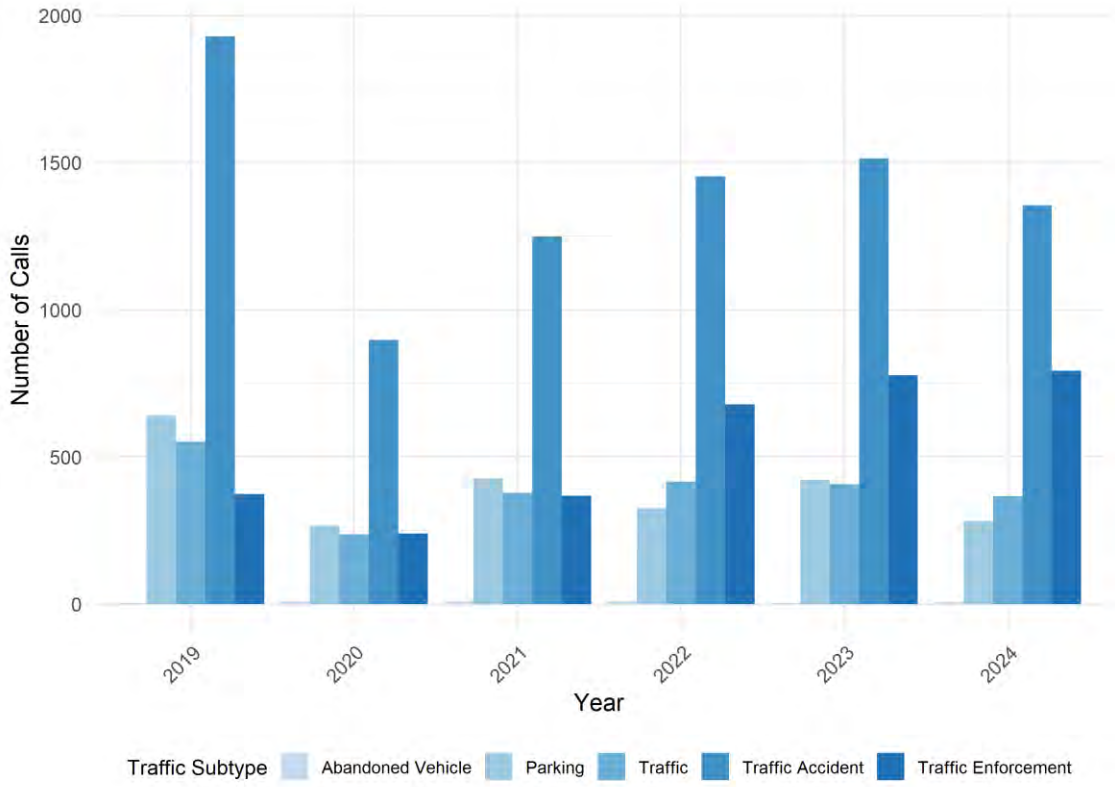
This table displays the number of field-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 87: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	6	7	3	5	8	3	32
Parking	153	114	77	152	147	139	782
Traffic	335	218	184	264	268	199	1,468
Traffic Accident	263	139	164	188	187	150	1,091
Traffic Enforcement	3,020	1,852	1,140	1,360	1,572	1,409	10,353
Total	3,777	2,330	1,568	1,969	2,182	1,900	13,726

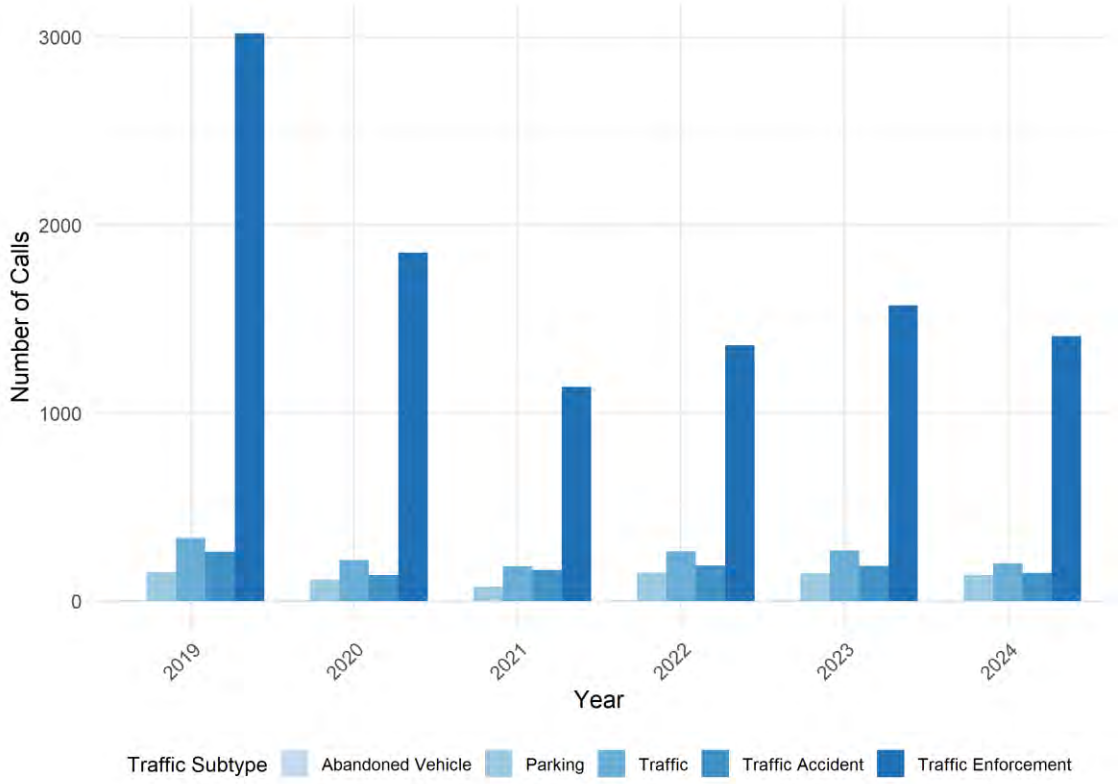
This figure is a visual depiction of trends in community-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 58: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated



This figure is a visual depiction of trends in field-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 59: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated



This heatmap is a side-by-side comparison of community and field-initiated traffic incidents.

Figure 60: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls

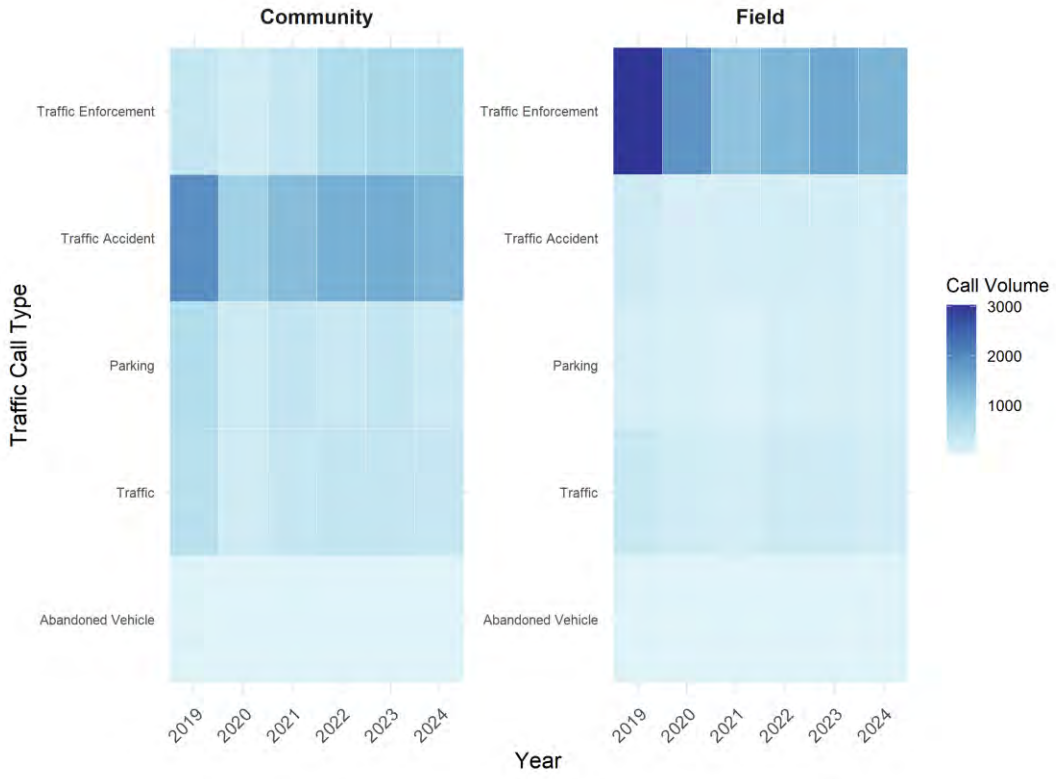


Table 88: Category Descriptions

Category	Subcategory	Case Type Final Description
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - CENTURYLINK STADIUM
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COMMUNITY,SCHOOL,SPECIAL EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COURT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - DETAIL BY SUPERVISOR
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - FOOT BEAT (FROM ASSIGNED CAR)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - HOSPITAL GUARD
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - IN-SERVICE TRAINING
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - MEET W/ SUPERVISOR (OUT OF SVC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - OTHER ESCORT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - REPORTS
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - SEATTLE CENTER EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STAKEOUT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STATION DUTY (CLERK,MAIL,ETC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - TRANSPORT EVIDENCE,EQUIPMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	CCR ONLY - COMMUNITY PRESENCE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	E.R.T./HOSTAGE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL VISIT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	HOSPITAL GUARD ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PREPLANNED EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	STADIUM EVENT ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - 911 HANG UP, OPEN LINE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - NO WELFARE CHK OR DV ORDER SERVICE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - OTHER (NON-SPECIFIED)
Administrative	Assist Public	CCR ONLY - ASSIST THE PUBLIC

Administrative	Assist Public	FOLLOW UP
Administrative	Assist Public	OPEN - BUILDING, DOOR, ETC.
Administrative	Assist Public	REQUEST TO WATCH
Administrative	Assist Public	SERVICE - WELFARE CHECK
Administrative	Assist Public	TRU - FOLLOW UP
Administrative	Down Time	DOWN TIME - OUT OF SERVICE
Administrative	Down Time	GAS/MAINTENANCE/WASH/GARAGE
Administrative	Down Time	NO ANSWER WHEN CALLED
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - SAMPLE / TEST CALL ONLY
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - PAY PHN (INCL OPEN LINE)
Administrative	Down Time	OUT AT RANGE
Administrative	Down Time	OUT OF CAR/NO REASON GIVEN
Administrative	Down Time	OUT TO PRECINCT/STATION
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BROADCAST AND CLEAR BY RADIO
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BULLETIN - SEX OFFENDER
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	INFORMATIONAL BROADCASTS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - ATM MACHINE, FREE STANDING
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - AUDIBLE AUTOMOBILE (UNOCC/ANTI-THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - BANK (HOLD-UP)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, HOLD-UP/PANIC (EXCEPT BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, SILENT/AUD BURG (INCL BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,BUS/TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DV - DURESS/PANIC
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - POLICE FACILITY
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (CITY/STATE/COUNTY)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - BURGLARY, SILENT/AUDIBLE
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - SILENT/AUD PANIC/DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - TRACKING ALARM

Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM (INC BANK, ATM, SCHOOLS, BSN)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM ROBB (BANK, PANIC, DURESS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-OTHER (VARDA,PDT,FIRE,LOCAL,METRO,ETC))
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL BURG
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL PANIC OR DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-VEHICLE ALARMS
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - CITY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - COUNTY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - EMERGENCY SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - FEDERAL AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - ROUTINE SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - STATE AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON CRITICAL FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Directed Patrol	DIRECTED PATROL ACTIVITY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ABANDONED PROPERTY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ASSIST BOATER (NON EMERG)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOAT ACCIDENT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BODY SEARCH/RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZ
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - HARBOR CODE VIOLATION
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - MARINE FIRE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - PERSON IN WATER
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, ABANDONED
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, RECOVERY (THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT AND RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER EMERGENCIES

Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER NON-EMERGENCIES
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	INFRASTRUCTURE CHECKS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	LICENSE INSPECTIONS (CHECK FOR)
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECK, OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW ONLY
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - BUSINESS CHECK
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - CRIME PREVENTION
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - LICENSE INSPECTIONS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - REQUEST TO WATCH
Person	Assaults	ASLT - CRITICAL (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASLT - PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - REPORT FOR PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - FIREARM INVOLVED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - GANG RELATED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - HARASSMENT, THREATS
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - TELEPHONE, WRITING
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS, OTHER
Person	Assaults	BIAS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - CRITICAL WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	HARAS - NO BIAS OR THREATS
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - IP - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - VERBAL/ORAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - IP/JO - RACIAL, POLITICAL, SEXUAL MOTIVATION
Person	Assaults	THREATS (INCLS IN-PERSON/BY PHONE/IN WRITING)
Person	Assaults	TRU - ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	TRU - HARASSMENT
Person	Assaults	TRU - THREATS

Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABANDONED, ABUSED AND NEGLECTED
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CHILD ENDANGERMENT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CRITICAL ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Custodial Interference	CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE - DV
Person	Custodial Interference	KIDNAP - CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV - NO ASLT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ARGUMENTS, DISTURBANCE (NO ARREST)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ASSIST VICTIM BY COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC THREATS BY PHONE OR WRITING
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOL/ASLT (ARREST MANDATORY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ARREST DISCRETIONARY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ENFORCE COURT ORDER (ARREST MANDATED)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - SERVICE OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - STANDBY TO ASSURE PEACE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, NEGLECT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, PHYSICAL ABUSE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - SERVICE OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - ASSIST DV VIC W/SRVC OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - CRITICAL VIOLATION OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - VIOLATING DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	PEACE-STANDBY TO ASSURE (NO COURT ORDR SVC)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	THREATS - DV - NO ASSAULT
Person	Homicide	HOMICIDE
Person	Human Trafficking	COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS (CSEC)
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC LABOR TRAFFICKING

Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - CRITICAL
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - NO KNOWN KIDNAPPING
Person	Kidnap	KIDNAP - GENERAL
Person	Kidnap	KNOWN KIDNAPPNG
Person	Rape	OBS - RAPE - IP/JO
Person	Rape	RAPE
Person	Rape	RAPE - KNOWN SUSPECT (ACQUAINTANCE)
Person	Rape	RAPE - UNKNOWN SUSPECT (STRANGER)
Person	Rape	SEX OFFENSES (RAPE) - MOLESTING
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY (INCL STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - ARMED
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - CRITICAL (INCLUDES STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - STRONG ARM
Person	Shots	DRIVE BY SHOOTING - NO INJURIES
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - DELAY
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - IN PROGRESS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON - REPORT
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - ARSON
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS

Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB - THREATS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB THREATS - CRITICAL
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BURN - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	EXPLOSION
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	FIREWORKS (NO HAZARD)
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - ARSON - IP/JO
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - EXPLOSION - IP/JO
Property	Burglary	BURG - COMM BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	BURG - OCCUPIED RESD
Property	Burglary	BURG - RESD (INCL UNOCC STRUCTURES ON PROP)
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL OCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL, UNOCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - UNOCC STRUC ON RESN PROP
Property	Burglary	OBS - BURG - IP/JO - COMM BURG (INCLUDES SCHOOLS)
Property	Burglary	TRU - COMMERCIAL BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	TRU - RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FORGERY, BAD CHECKS
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FRAUD, INCLUDING BUNCO
Property	Fraud & Forgery	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Fraud & Forgery	TRU - FRAUD
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND GUN, SHELLCASINGS
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY (NON-SPD SIN)
Property	Property	PROPERTY - LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property	PROPERTY - MISSING PROPERTY
Property	Property	TRU - PROPERTY, LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE

Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE (GUN RELATED)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG) - GRAFFITI (INCLUDES GANG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	TRU - PROPERTY DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE
Property	Theft	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Theft	SHOPLIFT - THEFT
Property	Theft	THEFT (DOES NOT INCLUDE SHOPLIFT OR SVCS)
Property	Theft	THEFT - ALL OTHER
Property	Theft	THEFT - AUTO ACCESSORIES
Property	Theft	THEFT - BICYCLE
Property	Theft	THEFT - CAR PROWL
Property	Theft	THEFT - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	THEFT OF SERVICES
Property	Theft	TRU - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	TRU - THEFT
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - INJURED, DEAD HAZARD, OTHER
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - INJURED,DEAD,DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - NOISE,STRAY,BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	NOISE - ANIMAL (INCLUDES BARKING DOGS)
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - ASSIST ANIMAL CONTROL OFCR
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - IP/JO - BITE
Society	Assist the Officer	ASSIST SPD
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER - HELP THE OFFICER (EMERGENCY)
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER -ASSIST THE OFFICER (NON EMERG)
Society	Assist the Officer	OBS - ASSIST SPD - URGENT SERVICE
Society	Automobiles	AUTO - THEFT/LOSS OF PLATES
Society	Automobiles	AUTO RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTO THEFT - VEH THEFT OR THEFT AND RECOVERY

Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT & RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - LICENSE PLATE(S) THEFT OR LOSS
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - RECOVERY (THEFT)
Society	Automobiles	OBS - AUTO THEFT-IP/JO - VEHICLE, PLATES, TABS
Society	Automobiles	TRU - AUTO THEFT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY NON-TRAF NON-CRIM - DRUG RELATED (OD)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY,NON-TRAF,NON-CRIM - NON-DRUG RELATED
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - OVERDOSE
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - WELFARE CHK, DOWN PERSON, EXCL OD
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - PICKUP (FIRE / POLICE STANDING BY)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - REQUEST FOR
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOWN - CHECK FOR DOWN PERSON
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	INJURED - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOWN - CHECK FOR PERSON DOWN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - INJURED - IP/JO - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT

Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SICK PERSON
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SLEEPER ABOARD BUS/COMMUTER TRAIN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OVERDOSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - CARE CRISIS RESPONSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - NON-OD SUD CALL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - SUICIDAL PERSON
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - GENERAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - PICK-UP OR TRANSPORT
Society	Crisis Complaint	PERSON IN BEHAVIORAL/EMOTIONAL CRISIS
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - CRITICAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - SUICIDAL PERSON AND ATTEMPTS
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - FIGHT
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - GANG RELATED
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - JUVENILE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE RESIDENTIAL
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - OTHER
Society	Disturbance	NOISE - GENERAL
Society	Disturbance	OBS - NOISE - DISTURBANCE (PARTY, ETC)
Society	Disturbance	TRU - DISTURBANCE
Society	Hazards	HAZ - CRITICAL
Society	Hazards	HAZ - POTENTIAL THRT TO PHYS SAFETY
Society	Hazards	HAZARDS - HAZARDS
Society	Hazards	OBS - HAZ MATERIALS, LEAKS, SPILLS, OR FOUND
Society	Hazards	POWER OUT - POLES AND TRANSFORMERS
Society	Hazards	WIRES DOWN (PHONE, ELECTRICAL,ETC.)

Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - ADULTS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - INTOXICATED PERSON
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - MINORS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - ADULT
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - BUSINESS
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - MINOR
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	LITTERING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	PARKS VIOLATIONS/CITES (INCLUDES EXCLUSIONS)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TREES DOWN, OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PROP (NO HAZ)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRESPASS
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRU - ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	URINATING, DEFECATING IN PUBLIC
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	WATER FLOODS (BROKEN MAINS/HYDRANTS, NO HAZ)
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	MISCHIEF OR NUISANCE - GENERAL
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	NUISANCE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PANHANDLING, AGGRESSIVE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PHONE - OBSCENE OR NUISANCE PHONE CALLS
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	TRU - NUISANCE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - DRUG TRAFFIC LOITERING
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND , RECOVERED NARCOTICS
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - MARIJUANA PUBLIC USE(NOT DISPENSARY)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARS REPORT
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - OTHER

Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - VIOLATIONS (LOITER, USE, SELL, NARS)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE - EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Other	ESCAPE - PRISONER
Society	Other	FOOT - ELUDING POLICE
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - LANDLINE (INCLUDES OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - WRLS PHNS (INCL OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - COMPLAINT OF UNKNOWN NATURE
Society	Person Missing/Found	AWOL - ADULT OR JUVENILE
Society	Person Missing/Found	CHILD - HARBORING A MINOR
Society	Person Missing/Found	FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY PICKUP
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - (ALZHEIMER, ENDANGERED, ELDERLY)
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - ADULT
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - CHILD
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - A.W.O.L.
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - LOST PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - MISSING PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - TRUANCY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - MISSING ADULT
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER - IP/JO
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - GENERAL
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS, PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Public Gatherings	CROWD MGMNT (STAND BY ONLY)

Society	Public Gatherings	DEMO MGMNT (CONTROL TACTICS USED)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMONSTRATIONS
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	ASLT - MOLESTED ADULT (GROPED, FONDLED, ETC.)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	CHILD - LURING
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	LEWD - (EXPOSING, FLASHING)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX IN PUBLIC PLACE (INCL MASTURBATION)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENDER - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	TRU - SEX IN PUBLIC
Society	Swatting	SWATTING
Society	Vice	VICE - GAMBLING
Society	Vice	VICE - LIQUOR (BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT)
Society	Vice	VICE - OTHER
Society	Vice	VICE - PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Vice	VICE - PROSTITUTION
Society	Vice	VICE - VIOL. OF SOAP ORDER
Society	Warrant Services/Order	ORDER - VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER (NON DV)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - FELONY PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - MISD PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. CAUTION (EXCL NARCOTICS)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT PICKUP - FROM OTHER AGENCY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - MISDEMEANOR
Society	Weapon, Person with	OBS WEAPN-IP/JO-GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRT/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPN - GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRTS/ASLT/DIST)

Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON, PERSON WITH - GUN
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON,PERSON WITH - OTHER WEAPON
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	OBS - SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - BUILDING (OPEN DOOR, ETC)
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE, OR INCIDENT
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	TRU - SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES
Traffic	Traffic	ABANDONED VEHICLE
Traffic	Traffic	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Traffic	Traffic	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
Traffic	Traffic	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
Traffic	Traffic	PURSUIT (FOOT OR VEHICLE)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)

Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - ROAD RAGE

Table 89: Traffic Category Subtypes

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
Abandoned Vehicle	ABANDONED VEHICLE
	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Parking	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic Accident	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
	MVC - HIT AND RUN
	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic Enforcement	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
	TRU - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW



EAST PRECINCT



EAST PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS

Overview

The East Precinct is one of five independent police precincts in the City of Seattle. Located centrally within Seattle, just east of the West Precinct, it is home to the Capitol Hill neighborhood, a culturally vibrant and politically active area. Other East Precinct neighborhoods served include: Central Area, First Hill, Judkins Park, Madison Park, and upper Pike/Pine neighborhood. The East Precinct is among the most densely populated and diverse areas of Seattle. The precinct is approximately 8.1 square miles in size, with a population of around 105,782 people and accounts for nearly 9 percent of Seattle's land area (88 square miles) and 14 percent of the City's population (750,197 people). East precinct boundaries are generally described as being east of Interstate 5, west of Lake Washington, south of Union Bay or Highway 520, and north of Interstate 90.

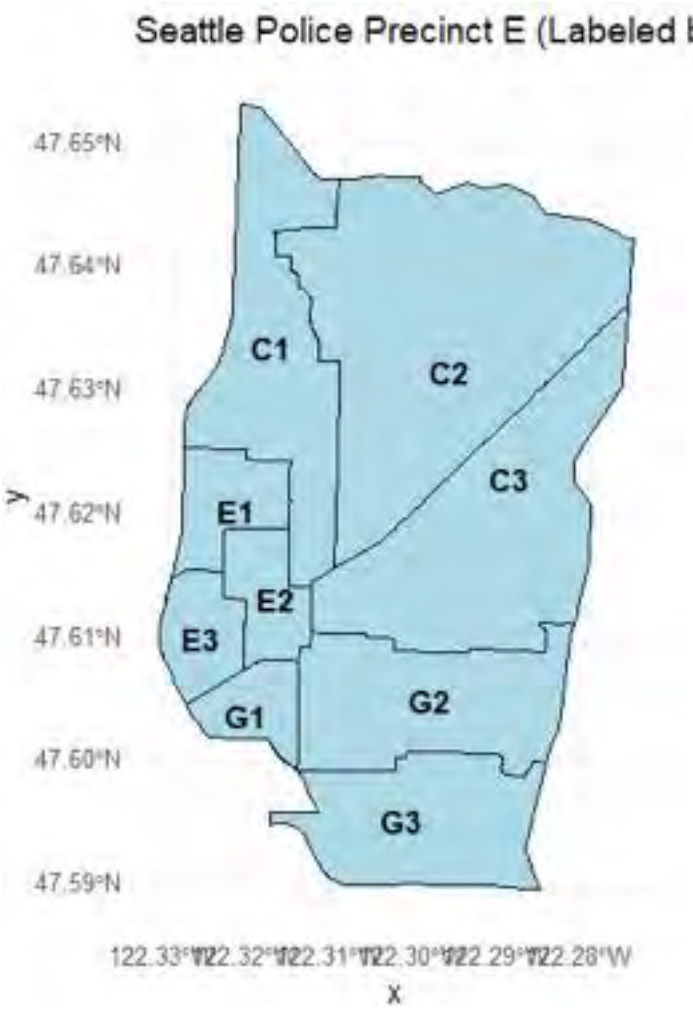
The East Precinct building is located at 1519 12th Avenue in Seattle. The precinct facility serves as the base of patrol operations for East Precinct, housing the patrol workforce. In addition to patrol operations housed in the precinct, there are ancillary SPD units, including detectives who work in the building. The ancillary functions do not report to the precinct captain/chain of command as part of east operations. Those assets serve citywide interest and use the precinct facility for office space.

The East Precinct facility gained widespread recognition throughout the United States in 2020 when protest activity occupied a geographic area of Seattle, including the breach of the police facility's interior. That activity (CHOP/CHAZ) occurred within the East Precinct boundaries, and for a short time, SPD abandoned the building during the unrest. This incident is historically significant because it appears to be present in the memory of SPD officers who were and are still assigned to the precinct. During our interaction with SPD East Precinct officers, we received comments about the politically charged incidents they police and the fact that self-initiated work is often impacted by the availability of a nearby backup unit and the officer's willingness to engage in something that may result in a conflict with the public. Officers said there were countless examples of officers on a detention stop or a call, and being surrounded by crowds of people unfriendly to the police and emboldened to be confrontational.

SECTORS & BEATS

The map below is the precinct beat map. SPD East Precinct is divided into three sectors: C, G, and E, and each sector has three beats.

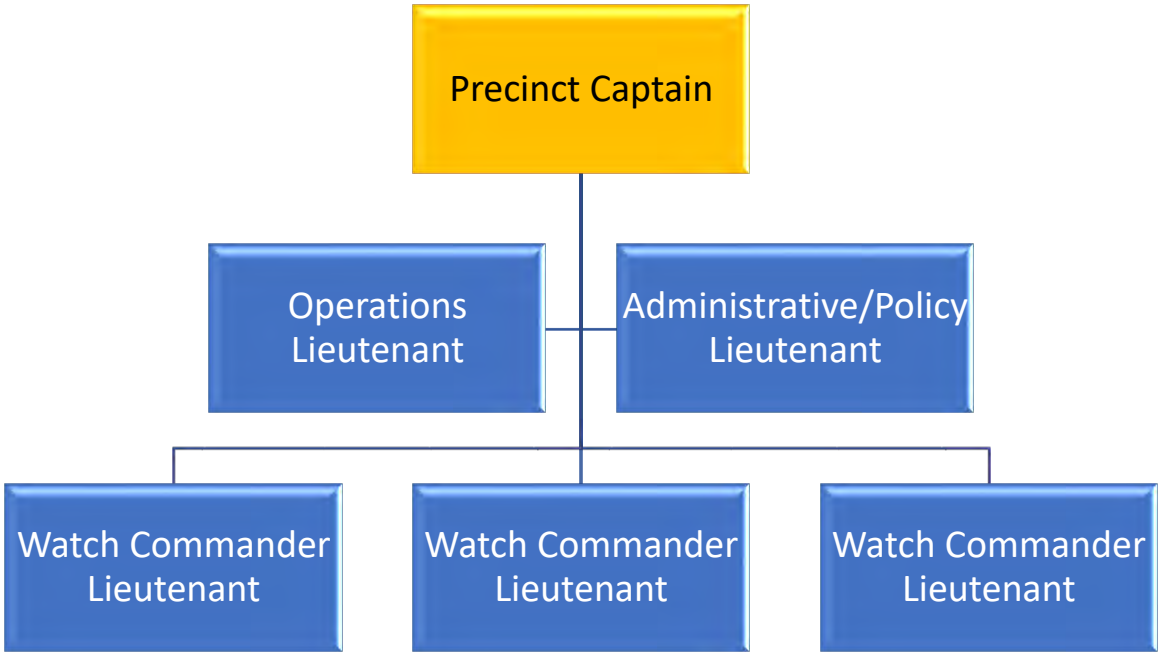
EAST FIGURE 1: SPD East Precinct Sector and Beat Map



MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

A SPD Police Captain manages the East Precinct. The captain is assisted by two lieutenants, one who serves as an operations lieutenant focused on overall staffing and patrol management and a second who serves in a "policy/administrative" role. In addition to those two lieutenants, there are three Watch Commander lieutenants, each managing a shift/watch. The structure is denoted below:

EAST FIGURE 2: East Precinct Organizational Chart



STAFFING

Individual staffing for all units/precincts in the Seattle Police Department is fluid and changes regularly. SPD is a large organization and members are constantly joining the agency and leaving the department. There are interdepartmental transfers between units and precincts, as well as promotions and temporary duty assignments that move people around the organization. We obtained official staffing data from SPD Administration and agreed on a single month (May 2025) as a point in time to capture official staffing levels at each precinct and within the patrol division.

On that date, SPD was "authorized" for 1,277 sworn officers. There were 235 vacancies, resulting in an actual staffing level of 1,042 sworn positions. Of that total, 83 of the sworn positions were assigned to the East Precinct as denoted in the table below.

EAST TABLE 1: East Precinct Staffing, May 2025

Position	East Precinct
Captain	1
Lieutenant	5
Sergeant	10
Police Officer	67
Total Patrol Sworn	**83**

The above staffing levels are a point-in-time count during the Meliora PSC project period. There are aspects to the data analysis portion of these reports that compare and contrast workload and daily patrol staffing between 2019 and 2024. As such, it is appropriate to provide context to the staffing changes within the precinct during those two years.

EAST TABLE 2: East Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year

	May 2019		May 2024	
	Sergeant	Officer	Sergeant	Officer
E911 (Patrol)	13	86	9	71
ACT	2	6		
Beats	2	9		
CPT	1	6		
Total	**18**	**107**	**9**	**71**

Note: This table represents sergeants and police officers only as this is the employee group involved in the Rule of 60 calculations.

As seen in the above data for officers and sergeants, total patrol staffing in 2024 (80) and 2025 (77) is significantly less in than in 2019 (125). This is reflected in the data analysis portion of the report, and is frequently raised as an issue with current personnel assigned to the precinct. Many conversations with SPD East Precinct officers and managers discussed previous years when "staffing was better." In the table above, the E-911 numbers reflect patrol staffing levels. The other officers and sergeants noted in 2019 were additional units and resources that served the precinct. The management positions indicated in the 2025 staffing table above were also in place in 2019 and 2024.

MINIMUM STAFFING

Minimum staffing levels are established and set to ensure adequate coverage to provide police services to the community they serve. They serve as a guide for police supervisors and Watch Commanders to manage the day-to-day staffing of a precinct. In effect, they assist the department in distributing officers throughout the City based on existing squad size and vacancy rates and provide bottom-line staffing numbers in managing time-off requests from employees. Meliora PSC encourages two things to be considered when setting minimum staffing numbers:

1. Base minimum staffing numbers on workload data and officer safety interests of police officers working in the precinct.
2. That full-staffing (above minimums) is adequate to cover the actual relief factor realized by the agency.

The following minimum patrol officer staffing levels listed in the second column below were provided by SPD East Precinct management:

EAST TABLE 3: East Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20% OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	8	8	6
1st Watch B-Side	8	9	7
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	13	12	10
2nd Watch B-Side	13	15	12
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	12	13	10
3rd Watch B-Side	12	14	11

Additionally, each watch must have one sergeant in a supervisor role. The current staff did not have any insight into the methodology used to establish those minimum staffing levels. If they had been based on workload in the past, then they are believed to be dated as the existing levels have been in place for many years.

Meliora PSC also inquired about any relief factor applied to staffing. Precinct management advised using a 20 percent rule, meaning that supervision can allow up to 20 percent of maximum available staffing off for vacation/personal time, etc. For example, if 10 officers are scheduled, then management/supervision can allow up to two people off for pre-scheduled vacation/day off. The 20 percent relief factor provided to the precincts to us differs from the actual SPD calculated relief factor of 30 percent. We will address this later in the report.

The table above also outlines the actual deployed staffing and what is allowed under SPD 20 percent rule. In the workload analysis portion of this report, we will provide updated, minimum staffing recommendations (i.e. “optimal staffing”) based on current workload data and will include proper relief factor calculations for “full-staffing” levels.

Although these staffing numbers are set and in place at the East Precinct, we have discovered that regular staffing is consistently below minimums on most days (except on the patrol overlap day). If the precinct reached minimum staffing levels, it was due to officers who had volunteered to work the shift in an overtime capacity, an organizational practice referred to as “augmentation.” SPD rarely, if ever, forces mandatory overtime for patrol scheduling; therefore, if officers do not volunteer, the shift goes into patrol service below the minimum staffing numbers. This issue is discussed in greater detail in the opening general patrol section of the report.

EAST PATROL DEPLOYMENT MODEL

The East Precinct has three sectors, each with three beats, for a total of nine beats. Executive Leadership expressed that, under ideal circumstances, they would like each beat to be filled with an officer, and if staffing allows, at least one two-officer car to be assigned to each sector to upstaff and increase safety for the public and the officers.

The current reality is that staffing is nowhere near that level of deployment. The current deployment leaves a single officer spread across several beats, with a mix of one- and two-officer units assigned during briefing. This dispersal and minimal deployment level creates an environment where specific, lower-priority calls wait an extended period for a response, and travel time to calls can be delayed because officers may be traveling long distances across the sectors and beats.

We made inquiries about how supervision assigns one officer to a car versus two officers to a car and learned that in almost all cases, the decision is left to the sergeant. Typically, the sergeant allows officers to elect to work together or as solo officers, which is addressed earlier the general patrol report.

We analyzed data from SPD's deployment and captured the ratio of one-officer and two-officer units deployed in the East Precinct between 2019 and 2024.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	1.948347	1.833333
2020	1.886606	1.825758
2021	1.928982	1.777778
2022	1.572170	1.444444
2023	1.629793	1.555556
2024	1.589327	1.444444

This data shows that there are typically 1.4 one-officer cars for every two-officer car deployed in 2024, which is a slightly lower ratio than in 2019. We agree that there are officer safety and potential efficiency advantages to a two-officer car. However, there is also the advantage of one officer cars being realized with a higher amount of visible patrol presence in the community. One would assume that with fewer officers being deployed due to staffing shortages, SPD would want fewer two-officer cars to ensure that more beats are covered. Leaving this decision to the officers to work with a partner they choose does not accomplish this goal. Again, this is addressed in the earlier section of the patrol report, but it should be managed more effectively.

EAST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS

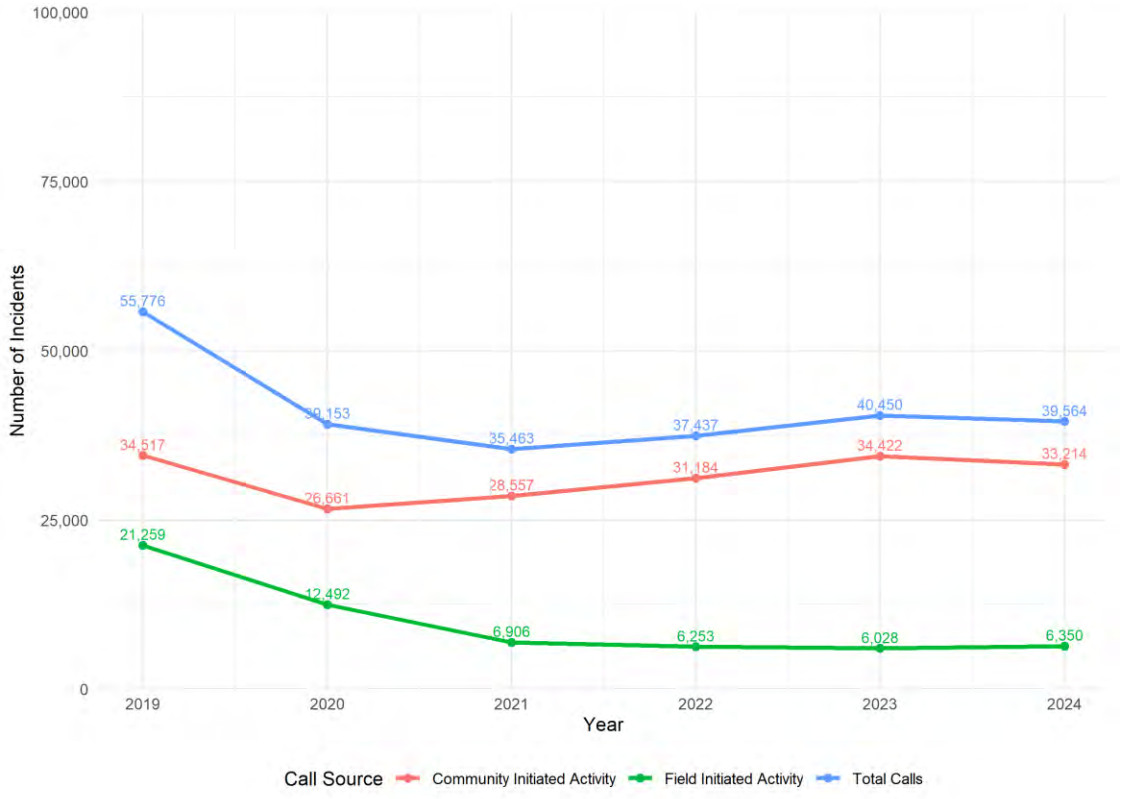
Earlier in this report, we discussed the *Rule of 60* and highlighted the importance of having a staffing model that allowed for a balanced workload approach for patrol officers. The ultimate goal of a balanced workload approach is to ensure that existing patrol resources can provide a service level that extends beyond just emergency call response. Before understanding the workload of the East Precinct patrol officer, it is essential to understand what drives workload and what calls SPD officers are handling within the East Precinct.

The table and figure below provide insight into the total community-initiated calls for service (reactive work) as well as officer-initiated activity (proactive work) that occurred over a 6-year period from 2019 to 2024.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	34,517	26,661	28,557	31,184	34,422	33,214	188,555
Field-Initiated Activity	21,259	12,492	6,906	6,253	6,028	6,350	59,288

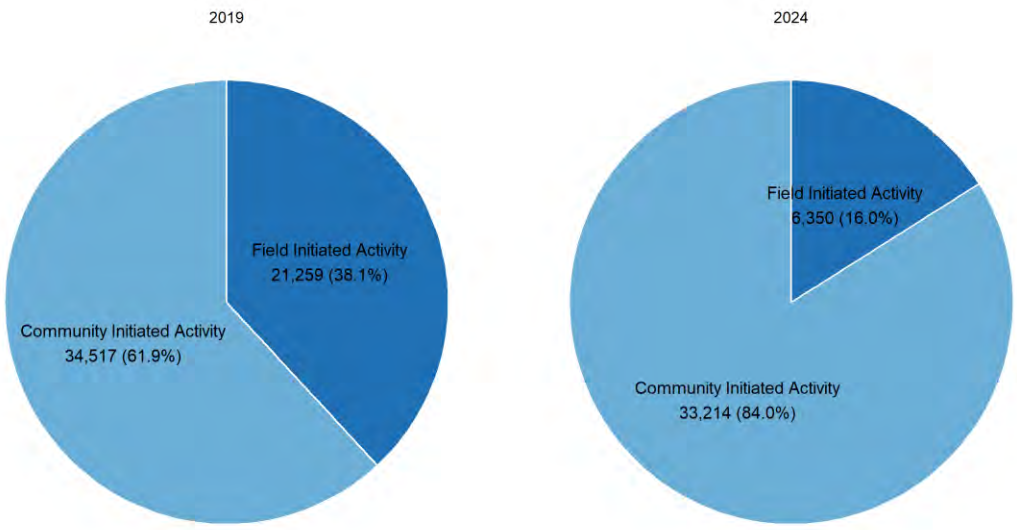
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: East Precinct Calls by Type and Total



Overall, total calls for service fell between 2019 and 2024. However, as the data shows, the call reduction was almost exclusively due to officer-initiated activity. Community-initiated calls decreased between 2019 and 2020; a trend observed nationwide as the COVID-19 pandemic affected police workloads in nearly every community. After 2020, the community-initiated work started to increase, and by 2023, had returned to pre-pandemic levels. Proactive work (field-initiated) declined sharply after 2019 and has not returned to its previous levels. This dynamic is observed throughout other precincts in this report and also coincides with other staffing factors that will be shown later in this section of the report.

The following figure visually demonstrates the change in SPD's approach to community-initiated calls and officer-initiated activity between 2019 and 2024.

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: East Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024



In 2019, SPD East Precinct officers employed a more balanced workload approach, with 62 percent of all calls originating from the public and 38 percent of all activity initiated by the officers themselves. By 2024, there was a dramatic shift of 84 percent of all activity originating from the public, while SPD-initiated activity accounted for only 16 percent of all entries into the CAD system.

This is important because it indicates a growing imbalance in the department's workload. There is a strategic framework approach used in the industry for balancing police workload called the

"30-30-30" model. Although not an academic study, this conceptual framework encourages a balanced workload with 30 percent of all officer workload being community-initiated (response to calls), 30 percent officer-initiated (proactive policing), and 30 percent being the administrative work required of all officers. The remaining 10 percent is simply a flexible buffer for unplanned anomalies that occasionally occur in policing. It is unlikely that any agency maintains this balance at all times; rather, the goal is in place to reduce officer fatigue that comes from constantly responding to calls and to have officers with the capacity to perform proactive work. The figure above does not highlight administrative work (some administrative work is included in both call origins), but as the reader can see, the sheer imbalance between the two call origin categories is not ideal. It is also indicative of a patrol workforce that may feel oversaturated with work and therefore less inclined to engage in proactive work as noted in the *Rule of 60*.

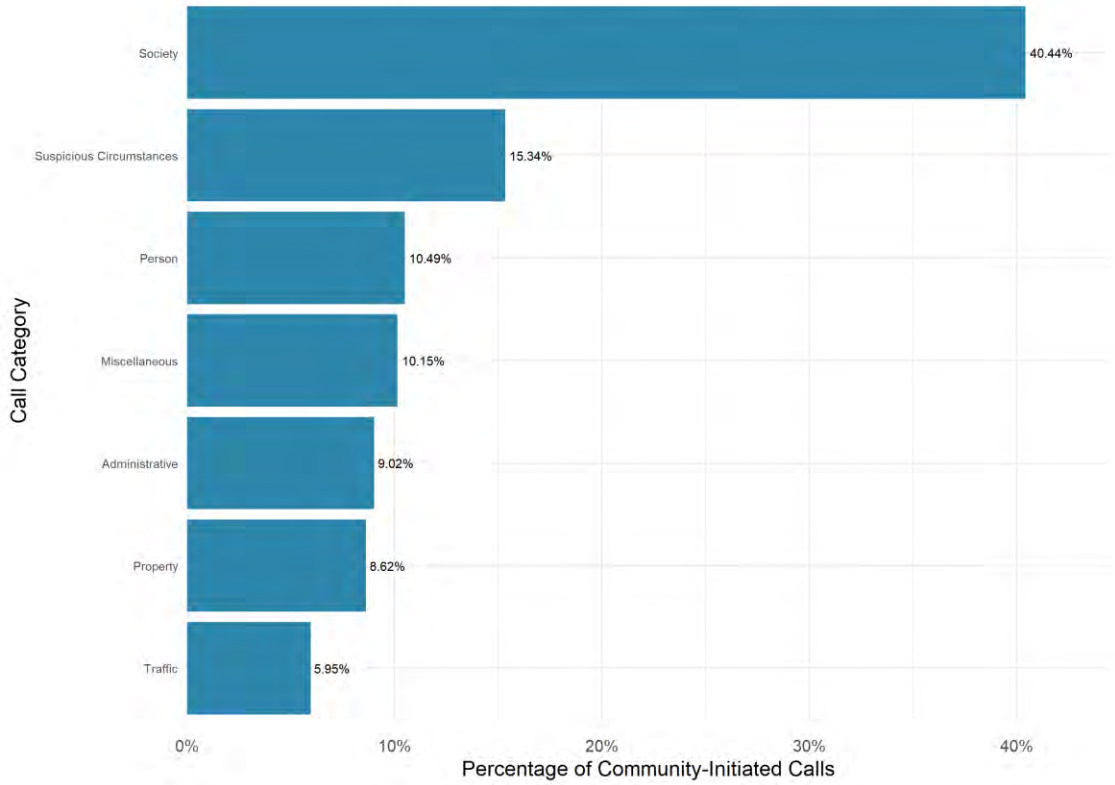
In the Appendix of this report, there is a wealth of detailed data for each call category, as well as an analysis of how the call volume changes year-over-year during the six years of data analyzed for this study. (See Tables 2 through 13).

As noted earlier, the community-initiated work handled by SPD East Precinct officers has remained relatively consistent over the past six years. The following table and figure highlight the number and percentage of calls recorded in the broad categories utilized by SPD.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	2,883	2,447	2,640	2,825	3,117	3,090	17,002
Miscellaneous	3,271	2,464	2,706	3,417	3,986	3,289	19,133
Person	3,241	2,834	3,392	3,251	3,540	3,522	19,780
Property	3,714	2,733	2,486	2,212	2,652	2,449	16,246
Society	14,184	11,317	11,366	12,498	13,444	13,434	76,243
Suspicious Circumstances	4,640	3,689	4,206	5,111	5,698	5,584	28,928
Traffic	2,584	1,177	1,761	1,870	1,985	1,846	11,223

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



NOTE: See the Appendix for call types per category.

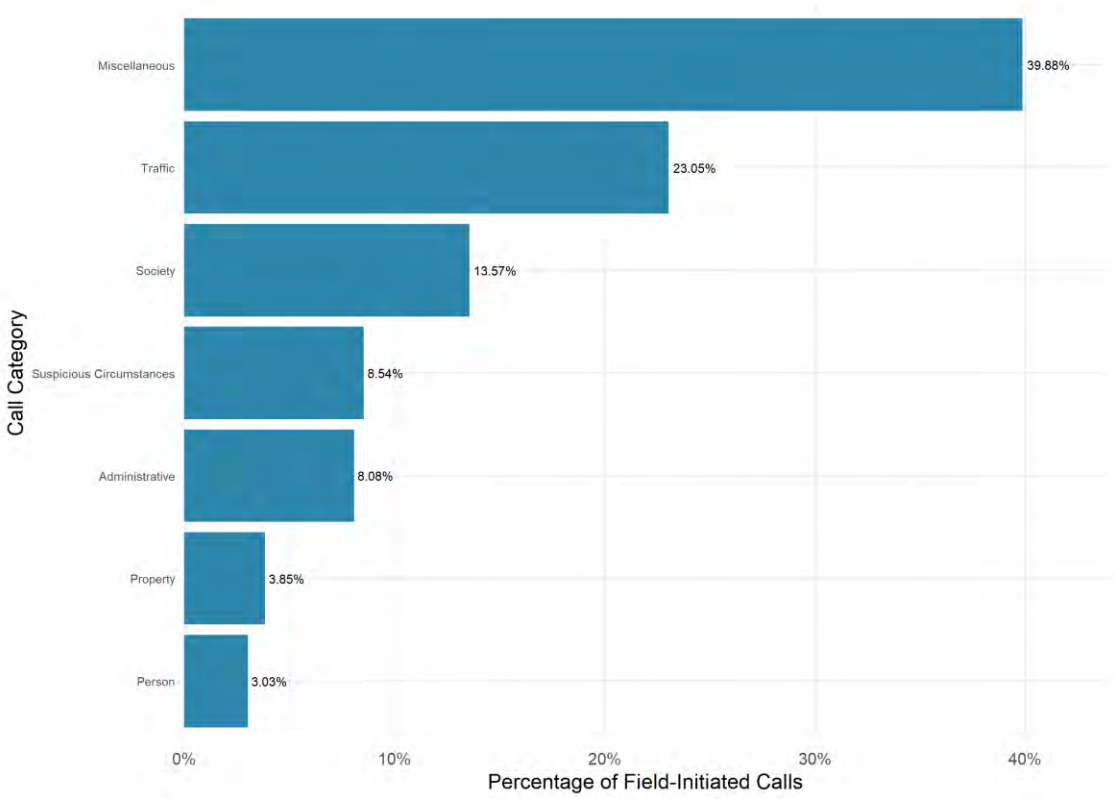
The cross-reference for the types of calls included in the broad categories illustrated above can be found in the Appendix of the East Precinct Data Analysis report. Some anomalies should be noted. We found that SPD data lacked many administrative CAD entries. There are no entries in the department's CAD system for meal breaks, officer rest stops, briefing time or dedicated report writing time in either the officer-initiated category or the community-initiated records noted above. There are administrative duties listed in these records, but some may not always fit within the normal framework of what constitutes administrative responsibilities versus community-initiated or field-initiated workload. For instance, there are CAD records classified as "assisting the public on a 911 hang-up call" or "finding an open building. These are specific calls for service, not administrative responsibilities for an officer. There are recommendations in the general patrol section of this report that recommend changes to the call categorization matrix used by the department to address this issue.

The following table and figure is data for officer-initiated activity performed by SPD East officers over the past six years.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,189	842	716	698	659	685	4,789
Miscellaneous	11,134	6,354	2,672	1,386	1,105	994	23,645
Person	380	251	254	311	294	306	1,796
Property	517	406	364	324	311	360	2,282
Society	2,414	1,350	844	1,015	1,085	1,337	8,045
Suspicious Circumstances	964	743	550	927	920	962	5,066
Traffic	4,661	2,546	1,506	1,592	1,654	1,706	13,665

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category



NOTE: Refer to the Appendix for the call type breakdown by category.

The category of "miscellaneous" (observed above) is the most common officer-initiated activity over a six year period. Upon examining the more detailed data contained in the Appendix data report, we observe that a majority of this miscellaneous activity originates from two specific call types: premise checks and directed patrols, both of which are very similar activities. Those two categories alone make up the majority of miscellaneous activity and, standing alone, would still be the single highest activity in this table.

Although the single highest category of work, patrol checks and directed patrols have fallen significantly in the six years of recorded data. Traffic-related officer-initiated work is the second most common call category, but it has also seen a significant decline over the past six years.

The following table shows how many service calls occupied the time of one unit, two units, three units, or four or more units. It is noteworthy that SPD East Precinct units handled half of all community-initiated calls for service with just one unit. This is an anomaly in police work in today's environment, where more calls involving public interaction will generally warrant a two-unit response.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 90: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	14,192	9,435	9,674	13,972	16,988	18,404	16,683	9,887	5,230	4,363	4,085	4,085	**126,998**
Two Call Signs	11,509	9,391	9,802	9,489	9,367	8,183	2,773	1,604	1,084	1,145	1,212	1,301	**66,860**
Three Call Signs	5,092	4,425	5,045	4,376	4,551	3,661	939	523	315	385	392	517	**30,221**
Four or More Call Signs	3,724	3,410	4,041	3,354	3,520	2,950	864	478	277	360	339	447	**23,764**
Total	**34,517**	**26,661**	**28,562**	**31,191**	**34,426**	**33,198**	**21,259**	**12,492**	**6,906**	**6,253**	**6,028**	**6,350**	**247,843**

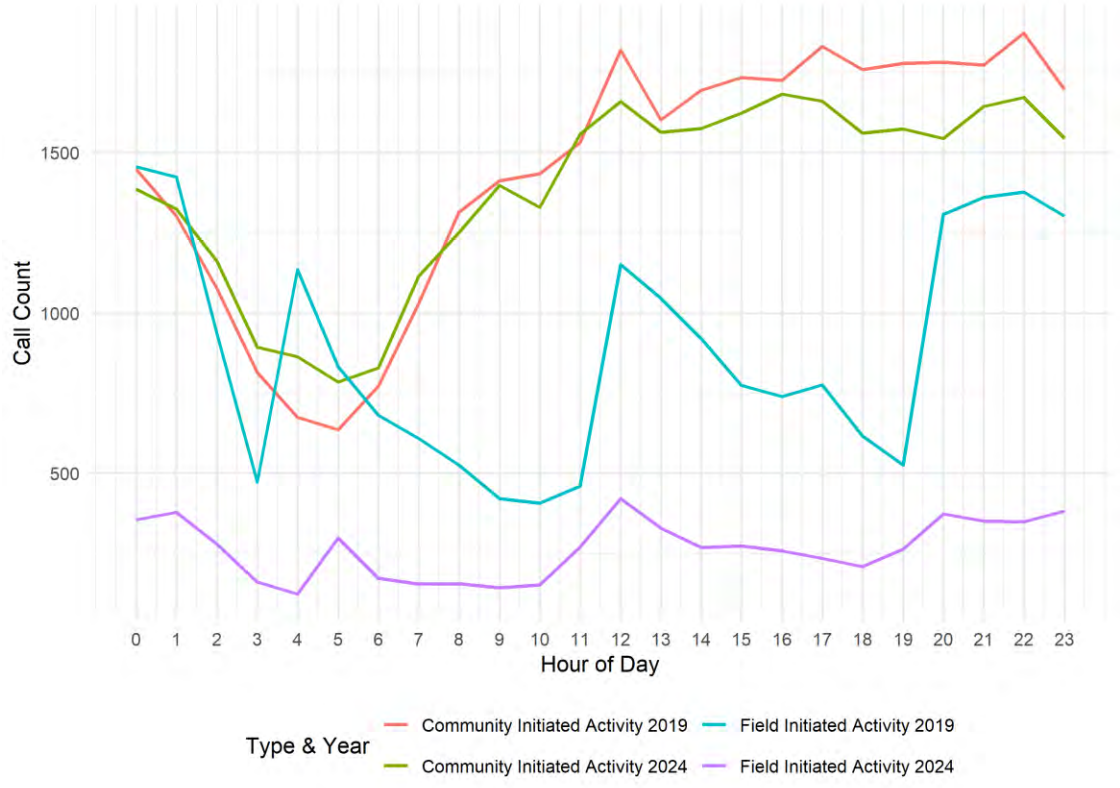
The above table represents independent call signs (i.e. units) in the SPD CAD system. We also pulled data that looked at the number of officers per call versus units. We did this because SPD uses a combination of one- and two-officer cars. As the data below shows, once the number of officers is defined, we see a shift where most community-initiated calls actually have at least two officers.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 91: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	7,354	3,979	4,312	6,215	7,589	8,565	10,378	6,699	3,134	2,299	2,079	1,960	**64,563**
Two Officers	14,466	11,193	11,574	13,407	14,919	14,497	8,116	4,162	2,733	2,694	2,688	2,793	**103,242**
Three Officers	5,921	4,743	5,507	5,033	4,987	4,362	1,298	775	521	599	626	734	**35,106**
Four or More Officers	6,776	6,746	7,169	6,536	6,931	5,774	1,467	856	518	661	635	863	**44,932**
Total	**34,517**	**26,661**	**28,562**	**31,191**	**34,426**	**33,198**	**21,259**	**12,492**	**6,906**	**6,253**	**6,028**	**6,350**	**247,843**

We reviewed the micro call data in the Appendix and found that on critical type calls, multiple officers are used. For instance, domestic disturbance-related calls, typically deemed a higher risk for law enforcement, had a 3-officer average for all calls over the six years. Assault related calls averaged just over three officers, crisis complaints averaged 2.4 officers over the evaluation period, while property-related calls (thefts and property) averaged less than two officers in all categories.

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 61: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024



Again, the appendix of this report provides hourly data with specific figures, but this figure shows two important and recurring themes:

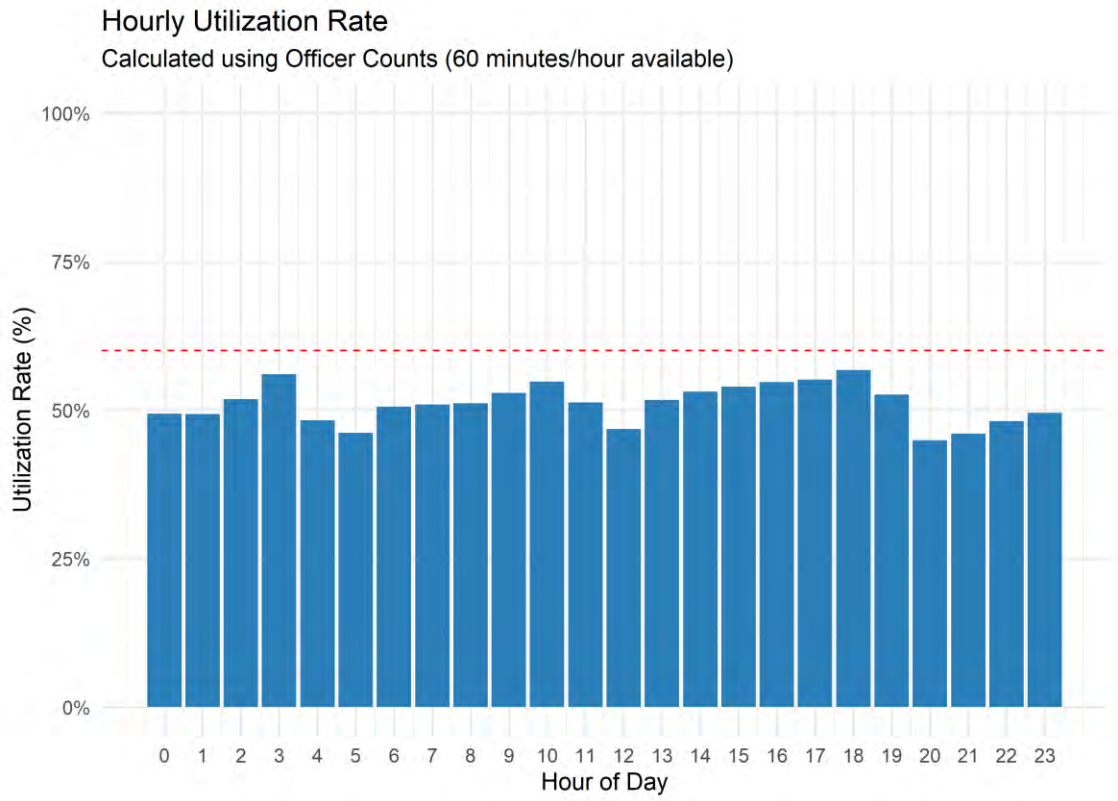
- Community-initiated calls in 2019 and 2024 are relatively consistent.
- Field-initiated work has fallen dramatically over the past 6 years.

This figure also shows that SPD community-initiated call load begins to climb around 6:00 a.m., levels off around 11:00 a.m. and remains steady until 10:00 p.m. This suggests that to the greatest extent possible, SPD needs higher staffing levels at those hours and lower staffing levels between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. This is reasonably consistent with SPD deployment model and shift hours.

EAST PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION

The concept of the *Rule of 60* was outlined in the patrol section of this report. Within this section of the East Precinct workload report, we will look into the data that outlines what the average workload is for East Precinct patrol resources. The following figure is the average hourly "utilization" rate (occupied workload time or "saturation index") for patrol officers and patrol supervisors assigned to the precinct.

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 62: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024



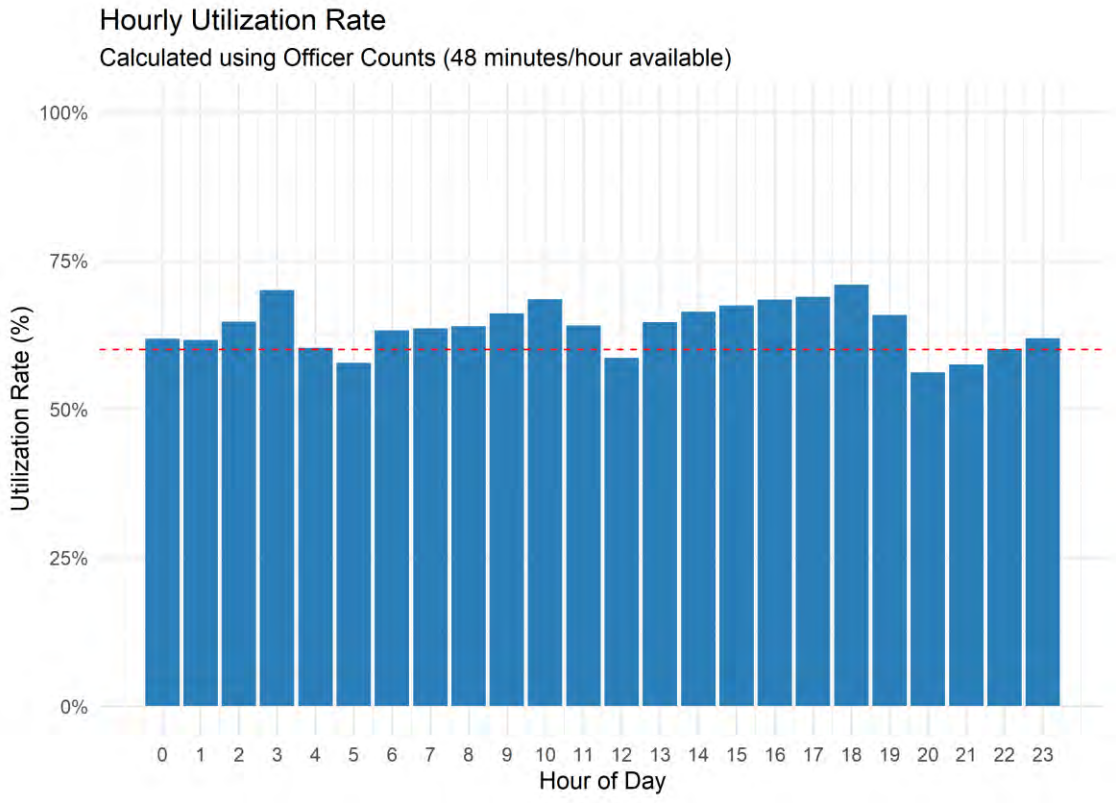
The bottom axis of this figure is the hour of the day, while the vertical (left) axis denotes the workload percentage. The goal is to have patrol resources at or below 60 percent throughout the day. The dotted horizontal line is the 60 percent workload level where saturation begins to set in.

One would assume, based on this figure, that SPD East Precinct is properly staffed to handle the workload. However, as we have pointed out, there are problems within the data provided by SPD:

- Briefing times are not captured in the CAD system. SPD officers do not appear in the CAD records until they have completed briefing, gathered their necessary equipment, and logged into a patrol unit computer. We inquired with SPD and learned that sergeants usually complete the briefing process in an average of 20-30 minutes. An efficient officer would typically be in their unit and going into service within 10 minutes after briefing. However, there is a lack of records to confirm that this is indeed occurring. If officers remain in the station working on a computer writing reports, checking emails, performing maintenance, or handling personal business, that work is not captured.
- Break times were not recorded in the SPD CAD data provided to Meliora PSC. It is common in policing for officers not to record their break in CAD. However, in the case of SPD, we were told that a strong expectation existed in the agency culture to record those breaks in CAD. Additionally, the officers we interacted with stated that they are deliberate in recording their breaks, fearing that they will be dispatched to other calls while taking that break.
    - Contractually, SPD officers are afforded at least one hour every shift (lunch and 2 smaller breaks)
- Administrative and report writing time is not individually captured. It appears that SPD typically remains on a call as they return to the police station and complete the report associated with the call. However, if this did not occur and an officer completed any reports on the MDT or performed other required administrative duties, that workload may or may not appear in the CAD system.
- Patrol sergeants are typically in the police station tending to administrative duties, but are shown available in CAD – the workload they are performing is not captured.

Due to the aforementioned concerns with the SPD data, we adjusted the workload scales to reflect the average amount of time an officer would be occupied with other responsibilities. The following figure represents the adjusted hourly utilization rate, which includes uncaptured sergeant administrative time, briefings, and contractually obligated breaks.

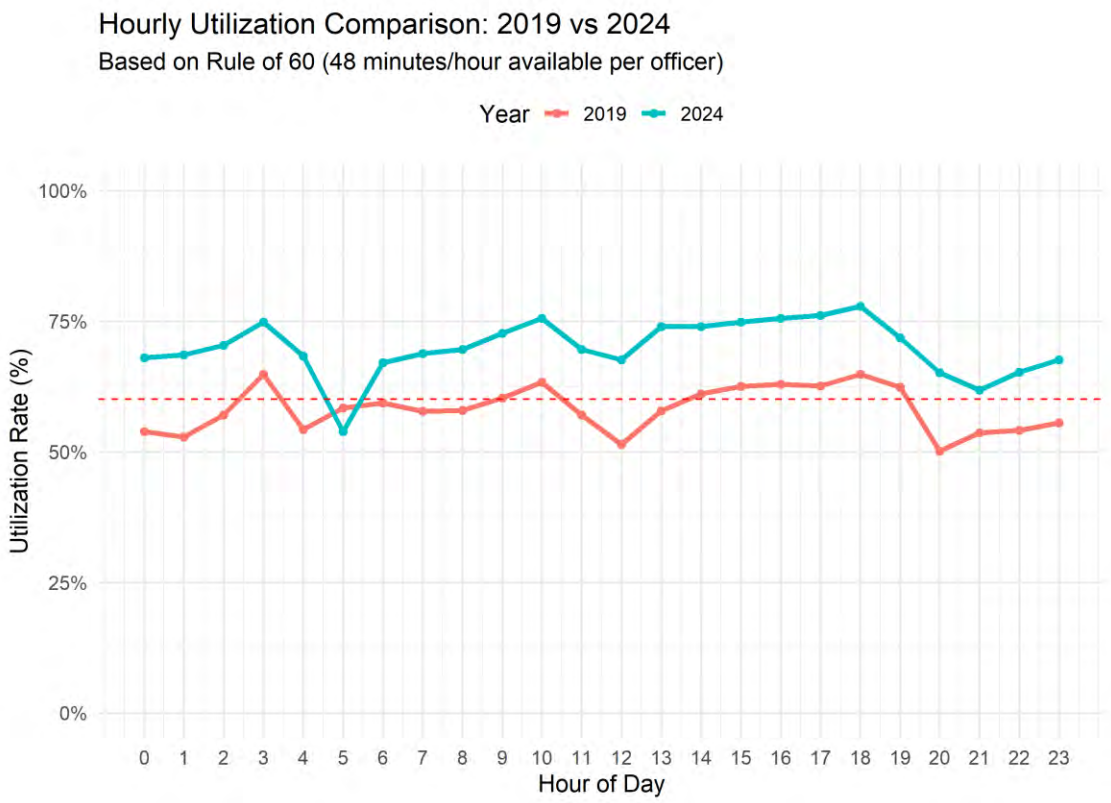
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 63: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024



We now see that SPD East Precinct patrol units are consistently over the 60 percent threshold, which becomes concerning from both a workload balance and a potential fatigue issue for officers. We will see later in this report that response times in the East Precinct for calls other than high-priority calls are slow – workload saturation is a contributor to poor response times, and, as noted, proactive work is significantly less in 2024 compared to 2019. It is also important to note that the above figure represents an average workload over a 6-year period. As we have seen during that period, community-initiated calls remained static, while field-initiated calls decreased in overall numbers.

The next figure isolates 2019 and 2024 to show the shift in utilization rate between the two years. In 2019, SPD East Precinct officers were at the 60 percent threshold most of the day, the exception being 1:00 PM to 7:00 PM, where the utilization rate exceeded 60 percent. This occurred at a time when SPD was engaged in far more proactive policing and also had higher daily deployment (staffing) numbers. Fast forward to 2024, and the utilization rate is consistently over 60 percent.

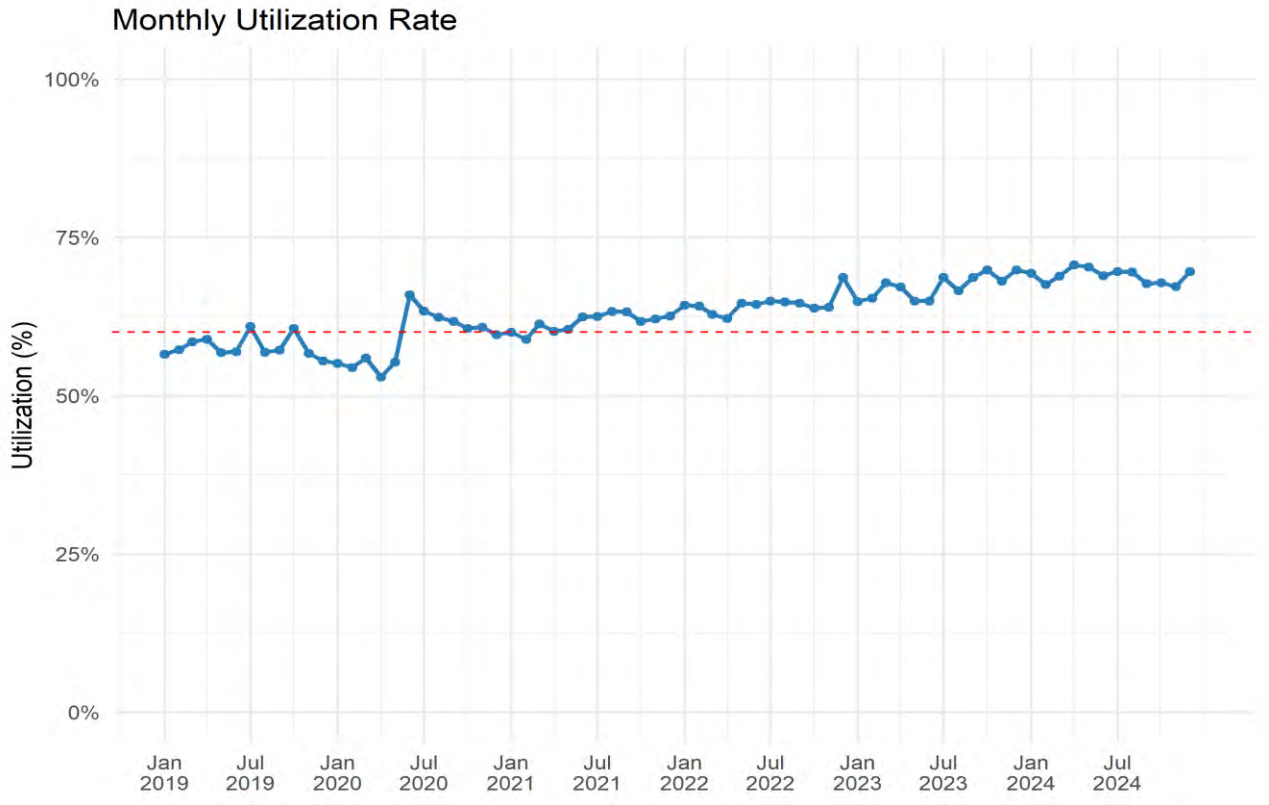
EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 64 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



The following figure provides a broader perspective of how the workload has steadily increased in the East Precinct. At times, the overall workload (averaged throughout the entire day) was very close to the 60 percent mark. However, from mid-2021 through 2024, there has been a steady incline in workload. This has been occurring as staffing levels dropped in SPD. The East Precinct patrol officers who stayed with SPD or joined during this time realized a steeper workload than officers who were there in 2019.

We note the data anomaly (spike) in mid-2020 is consistent with the CHAZ occupation protest that severely impacted the East Precinct more than any other part of Seattle. This is also the beginning of COVID-related deployment adjustments.

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 65: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



Upon reviewing the above data regarding the utilization rate of SPD East patrol officers, the increase in workload percentage is attributable primarily to the reduced staffing levels within the organization and at the precinct level. However, there are additional data sets that should be evaluated, which may also contribute to the workload increases. The following table shows the average call duration for community-initiated calls in the East Precinct throughout the day and by year.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 92: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	20.02	30.92	31.38	25.87	28.82	25.67	**26.52**
1	18.61	26.78	34.34	35.74	31.83	33.43	**29.09**
2	24.79	31.87	44.90	42.56	35.32	30.55	**34.45**
3	25.83	31.73	36.65	25.00	37.08	42.30	**31.63**
4	24.80	41.63	44.70	24.88	17.17	16.62	**25.02**
5	37.02	43.53	56.06	42.47	24.12	19.08	**31.62**
6	36.88	51.22	62.60	42.83	48.05	46.21	**48.33**
7	49.52	51.08	61.27	52.72	49.92	49.85	**52.12**
8	52.89	45.22	60.86	55.92	57.48	59.25	**55.93**
9	59.00	64.25	69.33	56.12	60.69	65.08	**62.75**
10	57.17	57.27	61.98	55.95	61.02	69.47	**59.46**
11	45.30	49.20	61.85	50.43	69.04	61.47	**55.85**
12	48.69	50.63	66.77	66.90	67.98	57.38	**59.00**
13	50.70	46.02	66.57	75.61	77.19	74.45	**63.23**
14	54.90	52.25	65.39	66.62	76.77	82.00	**63.77**
15	54.48	49.10	73.78	76.27	74.64	57.87	**63.80**
16	44.36	49.27	69.29	74.60	80.01	67.16	**62.73**
17	54.12	62.80	80.13	81.71	71.08	68.19	**67.49**
18	52.53	52.84	60.00	53.85	73.62	59.43	**56.54**
19	30.92	30.68	35.36	30.55	36.35	38.85	**34.12**
20	34.90	39.90	44.26	33.86	35.51	32.37	**36.72**
21	32.57	37.98	41.33	38.82	42.45	34.60	**37.15**
22	27.85	35.33	49.59	38.51	42.17	35.60	**36.60**
23	25.57	34.54	37.06	33.87	33.00	34.52	**32.34**
Overall Median	**38.94**	**44.35**	**53.65**	**45.75**	**47.06**	**43.22**	**45.25**

We see that the average call length follows the same pattern we saw earlier in Figure 6 where SPD officers start to see call count rising around 6:00 a.m. before dropping later in the evening. Here, we see that the average time on those calls also begins to increase. Although there are anomalies where we see occasional time spikes at certain times and in certain years, there is still a general trend that community-initiated call lengths rose steeply in 2020 but have come down since the high in 2021.

The following table is the same call duration data, but for field-initiated activity, and it tells a far different story. In these data sets, we see that SPD East Precinct officers are spending far more time on field-initiated activity in 2024 than in 2019.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 93: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	13.48	14.65	21.75	26.83	33.60	61.48	**18.66**
1	15.32	14.00	24.00	30.21	32.77	49.69	**20.07**
2	15.12	15.32	26.81	33.05	39.33	52.93	**21.90**
3	20.70	24.27	27.45	31.97	38.38	44.78	**26.13**
4	20.33	23.32	16.60	20.55	26.55	24.68	**20.62**
5	25.48	26.27	20.50	22.60	24.28	40.88	**25.08**
6	25.63	22.52	21.10	33.30	35.62	49.38	**26.05**
7	21.54	23.92	27.39	32.27	44.67	84.92	**25.77**
8	21.53	24.08	31.97	29.22	48.02	48.73	**27.03**
9	21.21	25.32	31.21	37.10	50.55	66.30	**29.29**
10	23.62	21.52	39.08	38.53	80.60	83.15	**31.27**
11	16.96	14.72	38.48	52.90	77.25	100.15	**30.99**
12	14.58	9.67	35.02	52.89	58.15	71.69	**20.28**
13	17.12	12.47	30.37	44.67	59.88	112.80	**22.70**
14	19.78	13.13	24.87	55.38	53.85	70.38	**23.70**
15	20.97	12.75	37.35	37.42	41.24	72.60	**23.47**
16	23.50	16.02	33.08	52.47	47.52	72.38	**27.17**
17	18.43	16.90	18.23	39.32	64.33	120.72	**23.08**
18	30.73	18.42	49.63	54.55	54.35	78.42	**36.67**
19	20.48	11.72	31.76	38.46	44.36	42.40	**24.85**
20	12.85	10.22	17.20	28.07	31.18	37.67	**16.21**
21	15.17	13.57	16.67	23.75	27.57	35.22	**17.27**
22	13.83	12.43	18.51	21.37	39.86	38.38	**16.65**
23	15.75	15.88	18.68	22.68	32.86	52.20	**18.91**
Overall Median	**18.23**	**15.57**	**22.93**	**31.72**	**41.30**	**56.83**	**22.00**

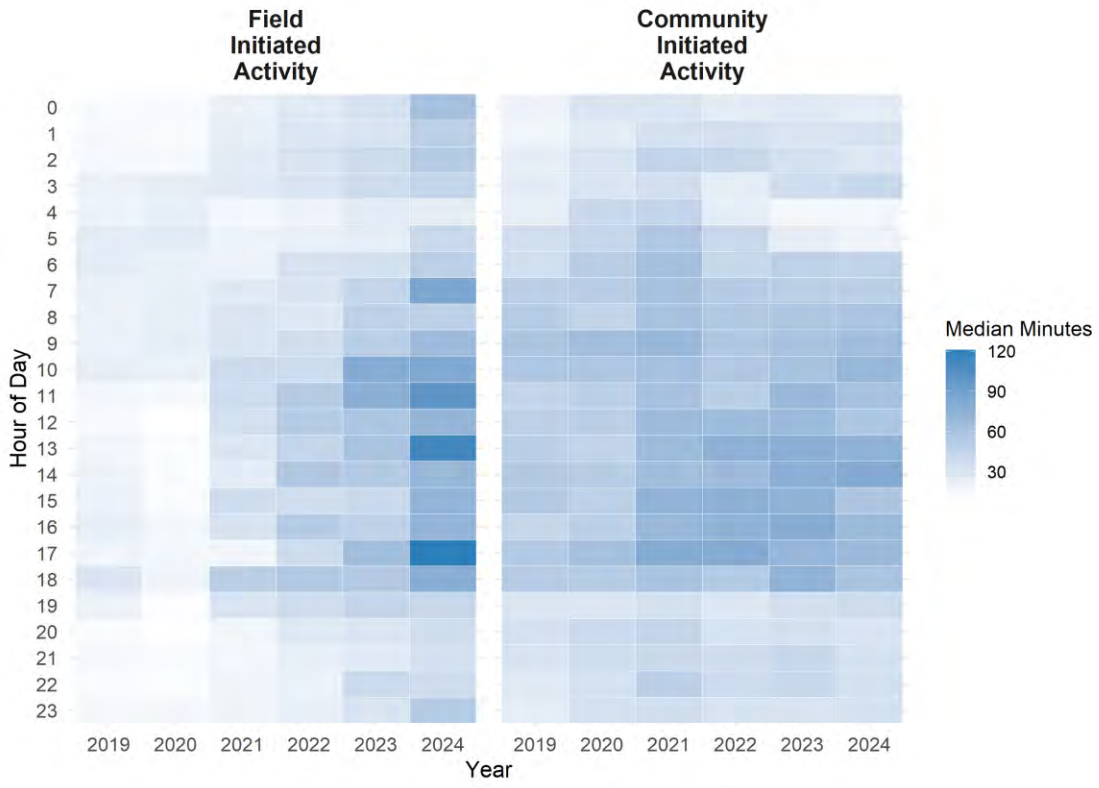
At first glance one might assume that SPD officers are spending far more time on self-initiated activity than they need to be spending. There is likely some truth to that assumption, but we believe there may be some other mitigating factors at play:

- In 2019, SPD officers recorded 10,970 “premise checks” and “directed patrols”; by 2024, that number had fallen to 899 (Table 10). In general, these types of calls can and should be short in duration (unless directed otherwise by management or supervision). Table 34 shows that SPD officers are likely spending too much time on these call types, yet they are still among the lowest average call types recorded in CAD. The fact that these calls are happening less means that the remaining call types are raising the average to some degree. For example, in 2019 the average field-initiated directed patrol averaged 18.22 minutes and in 2024 that time has risen to 38.03 minutes. Likewise, premise checks rose from 17.62 minutes in 2019 to 46.08 minutes in 2024.

- SPD has experienced high turnover in recent years, resulting in a workforce that is less experienced than previous generations. That lack of overall experience is likely to manifest itself in longer call lengths in both field-initiated and community-initiated calls.
- SPD's cadre of field supervisors is also less experienced, with a majority of all sergeants having less than three years at rank. When a sergeant corps turns over that fast, a department is more likely to see a shifting culture of what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. Sergeants often have the largest influence over patrol culture, and it is often culture that drives efficiency in a patrol workforce. We have included recommendations in the general patrol section of this report to improve call time management.

The following figure illustrates the overall changes in SPD East Precinct call durations between field-initiated and community-initiated calls by year. Field-initiated has seen a far more dramatic increase in time spent on calls:

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day, by Year



EAST PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES

The ability for police units to respond quickly to emergency calls for service is an important element of modern police operations. It is an important metric for citizens when they need the police. As such, it becomes a metric that is measured by police departments nationwide and monitored by the communities they serve.

Response times are influenced by several factors:

- Dispatch Center Efficiency – The speed at which a dispatcher can answer a 911 call, ensure that the critical information is recorded in CAD, and get the call dispatched to police units on patrol.
- Other Calls in Queue – Police departments should have an established priority matrix to ensure that the most important and emergent calls are handled first. In contrast, less critical calls are moved to the back of the priority list.
- City Geography and Congestion – Congested traffic areas or long distances can extend travel time for officers responding to calls.
- Availability of Police Units – This is directly tied to the *Rule of 60*, in that, under ideal staffing situations, there are usually officers available to respond to emergencies in the community. This is only accomplished when staffing levels are sufficient to handle the existing workload efficiently. This factor also ties to individual officer efficiency and agency culture, which patrol sergeants should oversee.

The Seattle Police Department is a busy organization and receives a large volume of calls from the public every day. As such, SPD has in place a call prioritization matrix to ensure that the calls involving a threat to life/safety and in-progress serious crimes receive the fastest response possible.

The following figure and table is information related to the response times for SPD East Precinct. Figure 16 covers the total duration (average) of calls in each priority category from 2019 to 2024. As one would expect, Priority 1 calls receive the fastest response in both dispatch time and travel time. Because these calls often involve in-progress crimes, they take the longest time to conclude in the CAD system. In other words, the SPD arrives quickly to priority one calls, but those calls occupy far more attention and workload once officers arrive.

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024

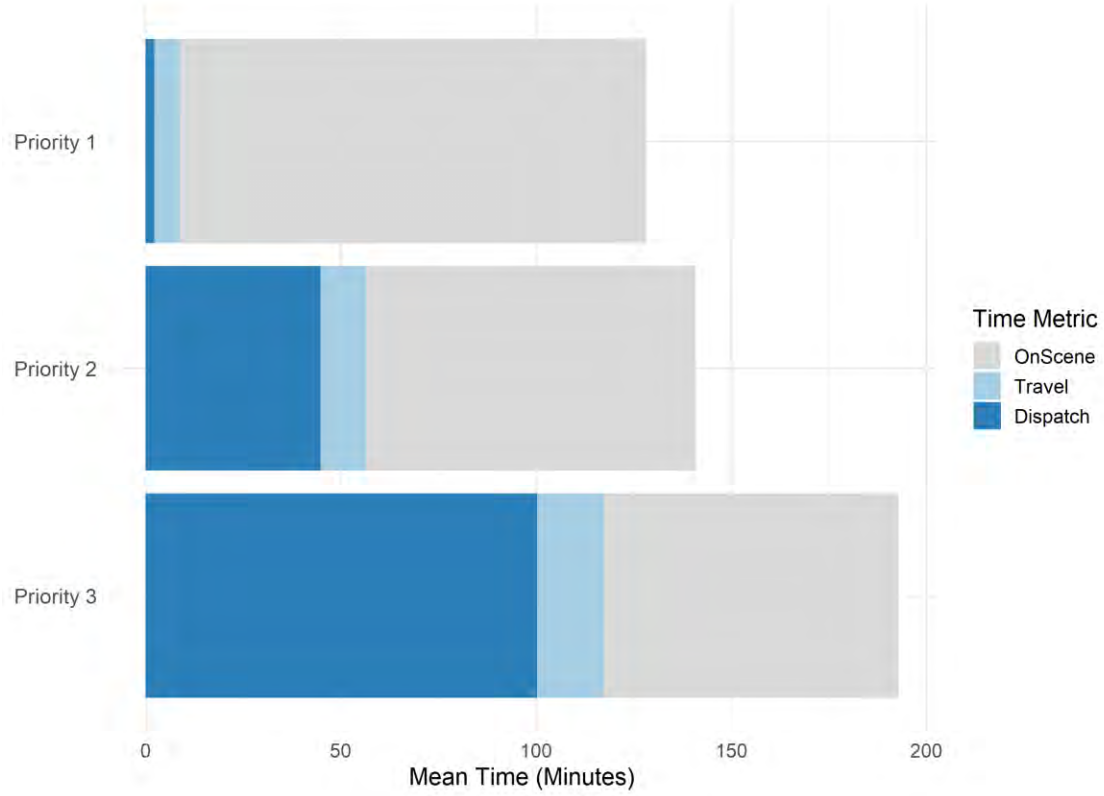


Figure 17 isolates the dispatch processing time and travel time. The combination of these two factors makes up the total response time. Over the six years of data analyzed in this study, Priority 2 response times are significantly higher than Priority 1 response times, and Priority 3 response times are even higher than Priority 2 responses. The longer response times by priority are expected and show that SPD's priority system is needed to ensure critical calls are treated with the level of importance they warrant.

EAST DATA REPORT FIGURE 66: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024

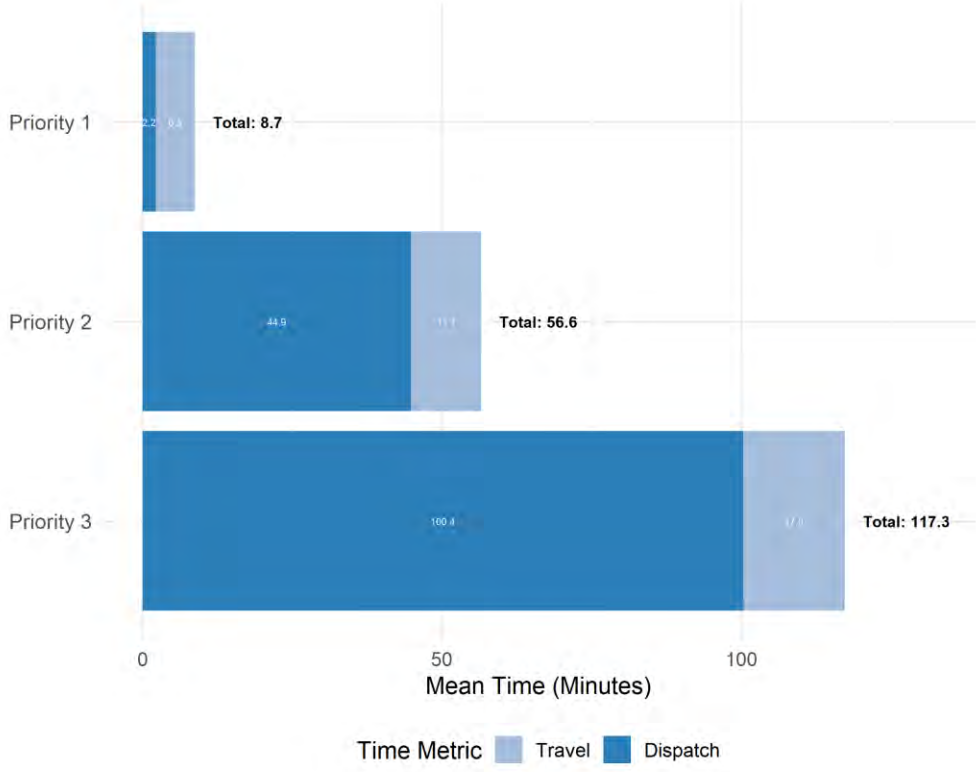


Table 35 provides the response times micro data year-over-year based on priority.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	1.6	5.6	7.2	100.6
Priority 1	2020	2.3	6.3	8.7	103.2
Priority 1	2021	1.9	6.6	8.5	113.3
Priority 1	2022	2.2	6.6	8.7	120.9
Priority 1	2023	2.6	7.0	9.6	134.5
Priority 1	2024	2.8	6.7	9.5	139.6
Priority 1	All Years	2.2	6.5	8.7	119.6
Priority 2	2019	23.4	8.6	32.0	71.8
Priority 2	2020	25.8	9.6	35.4	68.5
Priority 2	2021	31.6	10.9	42.5	81.0
Priority 2	2022	43.3	12.1	55.4	83.9
Priority 2	2023	67.6	15.7	83.3	95.8
Priority 2	2024	77.0	13.5	90.5	104.4
Priority 2	All Years	44.9	11.7	56.6	84.3
Priority 3	2019	57.6	13.9	71.4	66.5
Priority 3	2020	51.8	13.6	65.4	76.7
Priority 3	2021	69.9	15.1	85.1	79.8
Priority 3	2022	86.9	17.1	104.0	72.7
Priority 3	2023	143.9	22.2	166.1	77.3
Priority 3	2024	176.2	19.0	195.3	83.4
Priority 3	All Years	100.4	17.0	117.3	75.6

The response times for Priority 1 calls have increased in the past six years. We learned that SPD undertook an exercise in 2024 of revising its priority scale; most notably, some call types that were previously in the Priority 1 category have been moved into the Priority 2 or Priority 3 categories. It is possible that 2025 data related to Priority 1 response may improve due to this change. The year-over-year data in the Priority 1 category is typical and commonly observed in most agencies. Dispatch processing (911 call received – call creation in CAD and dispatch) appears consistent and efficient. Additionally, the travel time for Priority 1 calls is significantly faster than for other priorities, as many of these calls are emergencies that warrant an expedited response, often involving lights and sirens to avoid traffic gridlock.

We also observe anticipated patterns related to dispatch time for Priority 2 and Priority 3 calls. It is common practice that lower-priority calls will hold if any other higher-priority calls require attention elsewhere within the precinct boundaries. In some cases, we discovered that SPD

would enter an operational mode where only high-priority calls would be handled and receive a response due to the lack of available units and/or a significant call for service draining available resources. In contrast, lower-priority calls would be set aside and may not receive a response.

From a management standpoint, the practice of holding low-priority calls for several hours and, in some cases, not responding at all, is not ideal. It is a necessary and prudent decision to ensure calls that threaten the safety of people receive a response, but at the end of the day, all calls are important to the "caller". Whenever a caller waits several hours for a response, it is likely to be reflected in the community's perception of the quality of police service (or lack thereof) received from SPD. From our standpoint, this presents an opportunity for sergeants to more actively manage incidents in the field and the time spent on calls to mitigate this issue as recommended in the preceding patrol report section.

There is an anomaly in the above data that lacks an obvious explanation. Travel time to Priority 1 calls is expected to be the fastest possible due to expedited response protocols. Calls to lower priority calls (Priority 2s and Priority 3s) should have a standard travel time. It is expected that an officer will drive to the location safely and efficiently, typically following traffic laws (speed limits, signals, etc.). However, the travel time for Priority 3 calls is 7 minutes longer than for Priority 2 calls (a 70 percent increase). SPD could not provide any insight as to why this was occurring. The implication here is that SPD East Precinct is less efficient in its response to these types of calls. There are several areas of potential efficiency in this report that can and should be addressed at the supervisory/management level. This would be one of those areas.

EAST PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

The data presented in this report make a strong case that SPD East Precinct patrol operations are understaffed to meet the existing workload incurred by patrol officers and sergeants. The following are recurring themes observed in the data:

- Daily staffing levels in East Precinct have declined in the years this data was compiled (2019-2024).
- Workload percentages (Utilization rates) have steadily increased from 2019 to 2024.
- Community-initiated calls for service have fluctuated, but current levels (2024) are similar to those in 2019, indicating minimal change in workload demand.
- Field-initiated work dropped significantly in the same period of time.
    - A majority of the field-initiated work has been related to premise checks and directed patrols. Proactive enforcement work (i.e. traffic enforcement) has decreased as well.
- The field-initiated work that is still being done is occupying SPD officers for far more time in 2024 versus 2019, indicating an efficiency and/or officer experience issue.
- Response times have increased overall since 2019

All the above factors contribute to SPD staffing concerns in the East Precinct. Table 25 (below) summarizes the workload percentage (utilization) and average officer staffing of SPD East Precinct by hour. This data is presented as follows:

- A combination of all years (2019-2024)
- 2019 data indicating a lower workload and higher staffing (with more field-initiated activity recorded)
- 2024 data (most recent year)
- 2024 staffing measured against 2019 workload activity (hypothetical utilization rate)
    - This was calculated because SPD Executive Leadership expressed repeated concerns about the desire for officers to re-engage in more proactive policing. This utilization represents an approximate workload number if they were performing the same number of self-initiated entries and occupying the same amount of time as in 2019, given the current staffing.

EAST DATA REPORT TABLE 94: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	61.8	13.8	53.8	16.9	68.0	12.0	75.8
01	61.6	13.5	52.8	16.5	68.5	11.7	74.5
02	64.7	12.9	57.0	15.6	70.4	11.3	78.7
03	70.0	13.0	64.8	16.1	74.8	10.8	96.1
04	60.3	12.0	54.2	11.8	68.3	15.3	41.8
05	57.8	9.3	58.4	9.8	53.8	9.6	59.6
06	63.2	8.7	59.3	9.4	67.0	8.7	64.1
07	63.6	8.6	57.7	8.9	68.8	8.6	59.7
08	63.9	8.8	57.9	9.3	69.6	8.7	61.9
09	66.1	8.8	60.3	9.3	72.7	8.6	65.2
10	68.5	8.8	63.3	9.6	75.5	8.4	72.3
11	64.1	14.1	57.0	16.7	69.6	14.1	67.5
12	58.6	15.4	51.4	17.6	67.6	16.4	55.2
13	64.6	15.0	57.8	17.4	73.9	15.7	64.1
14	66.4	13.8	61.1	17.4	73.9	12.1	87.9
15	67.4	13.8	62.5	17.3	74.8	11.8	91.6
16	68.4	13.7	62.9	17.2	75.5	11.8	91.7
17	68.9	13.6	62.6	17.0	76.1	11.5	92.5
18	70.9	13.3	64.8	16.5	77.8	11.3	94.6
19	65.8	18.6	62.3	22.5	71.8	16.2	86.5
20	56.2	16.3	50.1	18.1	65.1	17.6	51.5
21	57.5	14.2	53.6	17.6	61.8	12.3	76.7
22	60.1	14.1	54.1	17.2	65.2	12.2	76.3
23	61.9	13.9	55.5	16.9	67.6	12.1	77.5
Overall	63.8	**12.83**	58.1	**15.11**	69.9	**12.03**	73.0

Meliora PSC evaluated the above data in several different ways to compare staffing needs in the East Precinct. The following calculations were made to adjust staffing to meet the 60 percent workload for patrol officers and sergeants.

EAST TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data)

	All Years Averaged (2019-2024)	2019	2024	2024 Staffing / 2019 Workload
Recorded Hourly Staffing	12.83 hourly staffing	15.11/hr.	12.03/hr.	12.03/hr.
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60% Utilization	13.64 hourly staffing	15.11/hr.	14.01/hr.	14.63/hr.

The above staffing numbers would be the adjusted minimum staffing levels for East Precinct. All of these numbers exceed the current minimum staffing levels employed by the precinct. In addition to the above numbers, SPD needs to consider an appropriate relief factor to account for regularly scheduled time off, such as officer vacation time, sick time, injury time, and training time. A proper relief factor enables reasonable work balances without necessitating excessive overtime.

When Meliora PSC initially extracted SPD East Precinct data and calculated the utilization rate based on the average of six years, we became concerned about some of the trends we observed and mentioned above. As such, we began separating 2019 and 2024 as distinct years to assess how work had evolved over the six-year period. Additionally, in discussions with both management and field personnel, we know there is far less proactive police work (i.e., crime prevention) taking place in SPD East now than in 2019. SPD Executive Leadership is seeking solutions to return to previous capacities, enabling field personnel to proactively address crime. For this reason, we compared the current 2024 staffing levels to the 2019 workload level, which included higher field-initiated activity. The reader should be reminded that the above data in Table 25 is adjusted to account for some lost workload (i.e., breaks, lunch, briefing, and administrative time).

On the surface, SPD East Precinct had an ideal staffing level in 2019 for its existing workload percentages. When we calculated the 2019 workload against the 2024 staffing, we drew similar staffing numbers to the 2019 deployment numbers. However, we also noted some concerns about the changing environment. Most notable was the current cadre of East Precinct patrol officers and sergeants expressing concerns about engaging in proactive enforcement work. Reasons cited ranged from concerns over current staffing levels and the inability to engage in a safe manner with proper cover officers, leaving beat partners to handle all community-initiated work if they are occupied with a pro-active arrest (*Rule of 60* psychology), and a confrontational policing environment with citizen groups emboldened to challenge police authority and concerns that they will not be supported by the City/department/criminal justice system if they receive complaints or find themselves needing to use force in an incident they initiated. Regardless of the validity behind any of these concerns, they exist and will need to be overcome before returning to any significant high-impact crime control proactive policing.

This report includes recommendations designed to address several SPD operations that are expected to yield efficiencies. However, we know there is unaccounted work time not captured in CAD. In addition to the administrative issues identified earlier, we also know that patrol sergeants spend most of their day "available" on the radio/CAD system. Yet, sergeants are often at the police station attending to administrative work.

SPD's Executive Leadership is developing a plan called "Stratified Policing," which is designed as a data-driven approach to strategically placing officers in crime hotspots for specified periods to reduce crime. Because these circumstances exist, we believe the sensible approach for SPD staffing adjustments should be based on the six-year averaging of data contained in this report.

EAST TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing

	All Years Averaged (2019-2024)
Recorded Hourly Staffing	12.83/hr.
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60% Utilization	13.64/hr.

To provide a more detailed breakdown of distributing those staffing numbers across the three watches of SPD East officers, we analyzed the hourly data and identified periods of time during the day when only one watch was deployed versus those where there was an overlap of two watches of officers deployed on patrol. Once isolated, the minimum staffing per watch is as follows (rounded):

EAST TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch

	Revised Optimal Staffing	Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch 0400-1400	10	9	1
2nd Watch 1100-2100	16	14	2
3rd Watch 1900-0500	15	13	2

RELIEF FACTOR

A relief factor for police staffing is defined as the additional staffing required to account for the normal lost labor due to anticipated reasons, such as officer vacation time, scheduled days off, training time, and sick leave usage. We spoke with SPD administration and learned that the department has calculated lost labor hours in recent years and determined the relief factor to be 30 percent. Meliora PSC has found that the industry average is closer to 25 percent. Management and supervision oversight should be improved, and with the addition of more staffing and a less fatigued workforce, SPD should be able to attain a 25 percent relief factor. Adding the appropriate 25% relief factor to the recommended optimal staffing would make "authorized staffing" for each watch as follows:

EAST TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch

	Full Staffing w/ Relief Factor	Police Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch	13	11	2
2nd Watch	20	18	2
3rd Watch	19	17	2

The above full staffing figures are only for the watch on one side of the week. SPD has "A Side" and "B Side" to account for seven-day coverage. Total recommended staffing below is double the above watch recommendations.

EAST TABLE 8: Revised East Precinct Patrol Staffing

	A Side	B Side	Total
1st Watch	13	13	**26**
2nd Watch	20	20	**40**
3rd Watch	19	19	**38**
Total	52	52	**104**

EAST PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the calculated workload and recommended adjusted optimal staffing levels, as well as the application to the proper 25 percent relief factor, Meliora PSC recommends that staffing in the East Precinct for Seattle PD be as follows:

EAST TABLE 9: Recommended East Precinct Staffing

	Recommended	Net Change (+/-) over May 2025 levels
Captain	1	0
Lieutenant	5	0
Sergeant	12	+2
Police Officer	92	+25
Total	**110**	**+27**

These recommended staffing levels are an increase of 27 sworn officers/sergeants over May 2025 staffing levels. The reader should consider that these staffing recommendations are just for patrol officers and sergeants. Meliora PSC believes this will significantly enhance the ability of SPD East Precinct operations to provide a safer environment for the community in and around East Precinct. These recommendations will also create the ability of SPD East Precinct to staff three squads per watch, meaning that each sector will have a dedicated patrol squad. However, we also feel that SPD Precinct Command has the latitude to deploy some of those additional positions into specialized teams to ensure leadership's Stratified Policing plan receives the proper response.

EAST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION

- Add 27 FTE sworn staff to the East Precinct: two FTE sergeants and 25 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing East Precinct with 12 patrol sergeants and 92 patrol officers. (Recommendation #26)

APPENDIX: EAST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT

Table 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 386
Table 2: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory 389
Table 3. Recorded Calls, by Category 392
Table 4: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 393
Table 5. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 397
Table 6: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 398
Table 7. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 401
Table 8: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 402
Table 9. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 406
Table 10: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 407
Table 11. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 410
Table 12: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 411
Table 13. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 415
Table 14: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year 419
Table 15: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year 420
Table 16: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year 421
Table 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year 422
Table 18. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 423
Table 19. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 424
Table 20: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 425
Table 21: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 429
Table 22: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year 433
Table 23: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year 434
Table 24: Total Event Duration 436
Table 25. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 440
Table 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 444
Table 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 446
Table 28: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 449
Table 29: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 450
Table 30: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 452
Table 31: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 453
Table 32: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority 455
Table 33: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated 457
Table 34: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated 460

Table 35. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 466
Table 36: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated) 472
Table 37: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated) 473
Table 38: Category Descriptions 477
Table 39: Traffic Category Subtypes 492

Figure 1. East Precinct Calls By Type and Total 387
Figure 2. East Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024 388
Figure 3. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024) 416
Figure 4. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024) 417
Figure 5. Field-Initiated Calls by Category 418
Figure 6. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 435
Figure 8: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024 438
Figure 9: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024. 439
Figure 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks 442
Figure 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks 443
Figure 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year 448
Figure 13: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year 451
Figure 14: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year 454
Figure 15: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year 456
Figure 16. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 464
Figure 17. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 465
Figure 18: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year 467
Figure 19: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year 468
Figure 20: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year 469
Figure 21: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year 470
Figure 22: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times 471
Figure 23: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated 474
Figure 24: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated 475
Figure 25: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls 476

DATA CLEANING AND PROCESSING STEPS

Meliora PSC analyzed computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data for the **Seattle Police Department (SPD)** from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2024. Information was gathered from the publicly available Calls for Service data located here: https://data.seattle.gov/Public-Safety/Call-Data/33kz-ixgy/about_data

The following steps are used to prepare the data for analysis.

- First, patrol call signs from East precinct were identified based on files provided by SPD. These were then used to filter calls from the publicly available CAD data so that the analysis focused only on calls handled by officers from that precinct, with additional filtering done to omit off duty employment, test calls, and CARE calls.

- Data were used in three forms. For some analyses, the data were left in their original format in which each row represents a unit and its response to a call. This was done when there was a need to calculate variables that required information from all call signs responding to a single call. For other parts of the analysis, the data were flattened so that each row represented a specific incident. Lastly, data were occasionally used at the officer level, using information provided by SPD to generate data where each row equals an officer from a unit responding to an incident.

- The variables initial and final call type were recoded into new variables following a mapping of variables provided by SPD. In addition, some call types that were not included in the original mapping were recoded and validated by SPD. Lastly, the categorization of traffic variables for the traffic subset analysis was conducted by Meliora PSC.

- Using the record status stages, the following calculations were performed to estimate how long it takes for calls to be dispatched, the travel time for calls, the response time for calls, and the total on scene time for calls. These calculations are as follows:

Metric	Description	Calculation	Units
Dispatch Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit was dispatched	First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
Travel Time	Time from when the first SPD unit was dispatched to when it arrived on scene	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time	Seconds or minutes
Response Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit arrived	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
On Scene Time	Time from when the unit arrived to when it cleared the scene	Last.SPD.Call.Sign.In.Service.Time - CAD.Event.Arrived.Time	Seconds or minutes

In terms of data cleaning for these variables, we focus only on community (dispatch) initiated calls for all response time metrics, as field initiated calls do not have a true response time. In addition, all 0 and negative time points were removed from community-initiated calls. Another consideration is the presence of large outliers. Results are presented uncapped. Normally, these outliers would be filtered out to ensure that normal time variables are not overly skewed by substantial outliers. In this case however, these outlier variables were retained. This decision was made due to the large number of these calls with long duration values. Removing these outliers would dramatically reduce the timing variables for SPD and would also result in patterns and trends that are not reflective of SPD published numbers on SPD's public facing Computer-Aided Dispatch Dashboard: https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/data/computer-aided-dispatch-dashboard

WORKLOAD

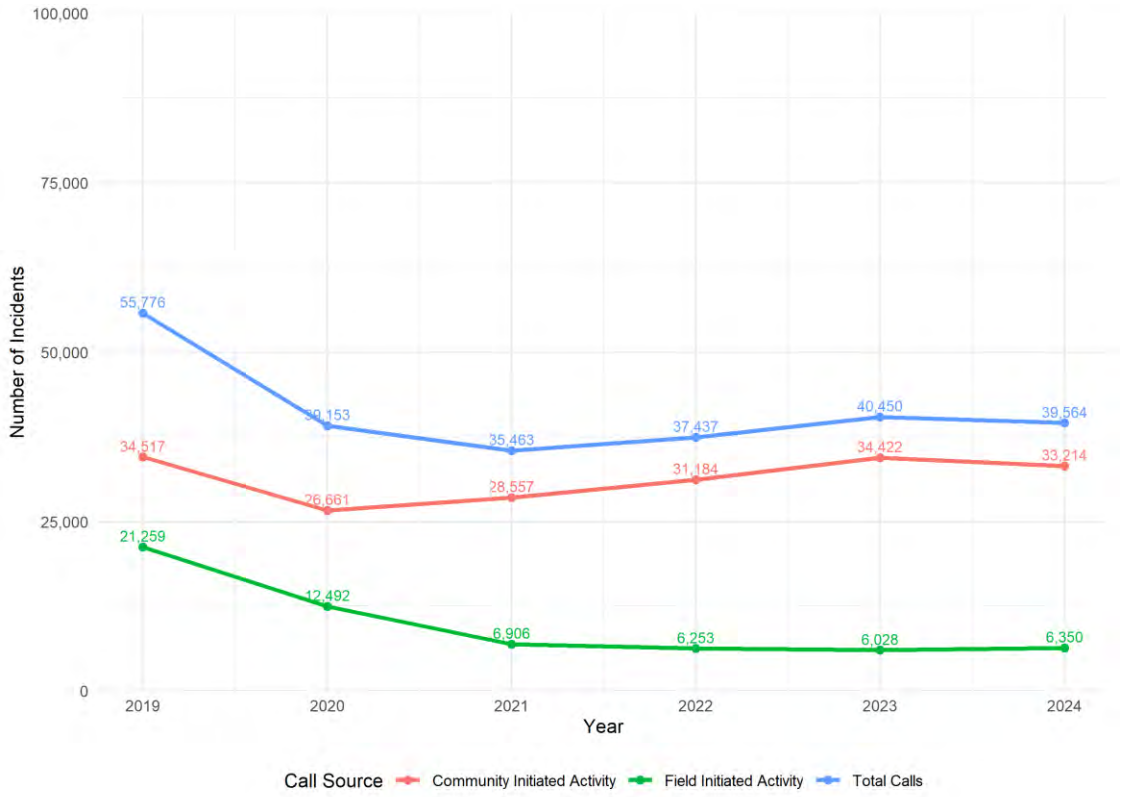
This table represents the intersection of the call source and records associated with patrol, showing 247,843 calls. These calls are only those in which at least one patrol officer or sergeant responded and exclude "CARE" type calls, as well as test calls and off-duty employment.

Table 95: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	34,517	26,661	28,557	31,184	34,422	33,214	188,555
Field-Initiated Activity	21,259	12,492	6,906	6,253	6,028	6,350	59,288

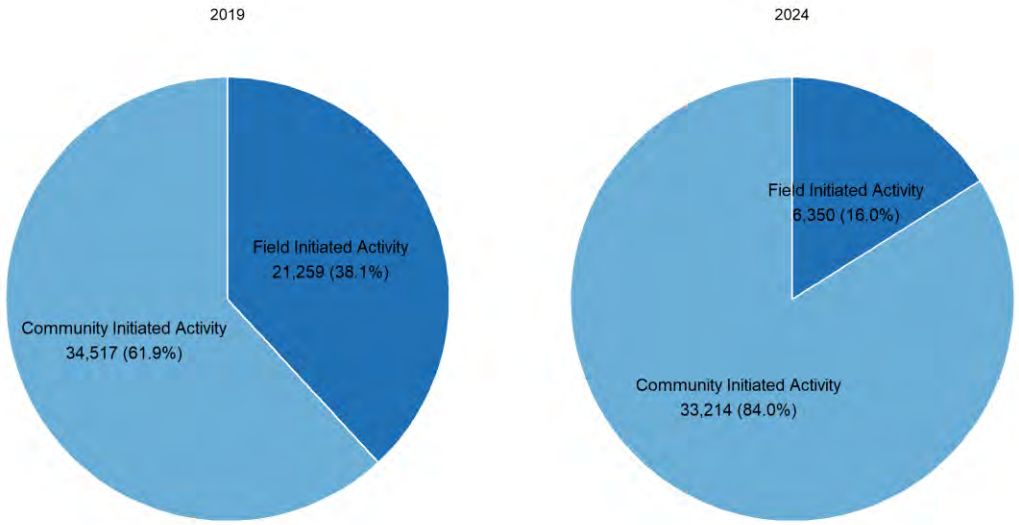
This figure is a line chart visual representation of the prior table, in which the declining pattern of field-initiated calls can be observed.

Figure 67. East Precinct Calls By Type and Total



This pie chart displays the percentage of calls that were classified as community-initiated and field-initiated in 2019 and 2024. These results help demonstrate the marked decline in field-initiated calls.

Figure 68. East Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024



This table displays the overall number of calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 96: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	2,130	1,343	1,580	2,209	2,284	1,829	11,375
Animal Complaint	96	48	51	52	75	64	386
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	100	114	117	119	128	108	686
Assaults	1,868	1,408	1,630	1,667	1,712	1,597	9,882
Assigned Duty	323	241	136	106	106	104	1,016
Assist Other Agency	1,259	1,173	1,192	1,277	1,761	1,472	8,134
Assist Public	3,649	2,978	3,158	3,399	3,659	3,662	20,505
Assist the Officer	6	4	6	6	11	5	38
Automobiles	851	1,129	1,290	1,654	1,927	1,047	7,898
Burglary	1,329	1,093	827	662	807	623	5,341
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	195	183	233	246	309	276	1,442
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	55	23	23	41	32	40	214
Crisis Complaint	2,081	1,957	2,349	2,446	2,277	2,213	13,323
Custodial Interference	2	2	4	6	4	4	22
Directed Patrol	2,110	2,191	507	121	150	256	5,335

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	7,256	5,245	4,889	5,603	6,267	6,717	35,977
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,290	1,287	1,565	1,414	1,642	1,739	8,937
Down Time	94	56	57	12	7	5	231
Fraud & Forgery	156	65	55	34	67	51	428
Harbor (Water)	13	10	14	9	17	19	82
Hazards	328	217	284	300	213	230	1,572
Homicide	9	14	8	18	13	15	77
Human Trafficking	3	3	3	1	1	0	11
Info & Radio Broadcast	6	14	5	6	4	4	39
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	212	70	19	27	12	18	358
Kidnap	4	1	8	3	3	11	30
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	72	48	35	58	39	44	296
Mischief & Nuisance	856	458	299	314	308	350	2,585
Narcotics	342	185	110	151	262	870	1,920
Other	21	23	25	36	28	27	160
Person Missing/Found	951	267	208	215	220	198	2,059
Premise Checks	8,893	4,101	2,085	1,187	879	707	17,852

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	355	173	201	147	176	196	1,248
Property Destruction (Damage)	633	573	553	526	515	450	3,250
Prowler	2,414	2,260	2,074	1,970	2,103	2,131	12,952
Public Gatherings	72	110	28	13	30	22	275
Rape	137	102	96	109	107	117	668
Robbery	236	217	284	249	260	260	1,506
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	173	120	87	88	68	86	622
Shots	17	28	25	54	60	45	229
Suspicious Circumstances	5,604	4,432	4,756	6,038	6,618	6,546	33,994
Swatting	0	0	4	0	1	1	6
Theft	1,658	1,121	1,097	1,048	1,270	1,381	7,575
Traffic	7,245	3,723	3,267	3,462	3,639	3,552	24,888
Vice	12	5	2	0	1	2	22
Warrant Services/Order	546	243	126	215	256	336	1,722
Weapon, Person with	114	95	91	119	122	134	675
Total	**55,776**	**39,153**	**35,463**	**37,437**	**40,450**	**39,564**	**247,843**

This table displays the overall number of calls by broader categories (categories and their associated sub-categories were provided by SPD and are available in the Appendix).

Table 97. Recorded Calls, by Category

Call Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	4,072	3,289	3,356	3,523	3,776	3,775	21,791
Miscellaneous	14,405	8,818	5,378	4,803	5,091	4,283	42,778
Person	3,621	3,085	3,646	3,562	3,834	3,828	21,576
Property	4,231	3,139	2,850	2,536	2,963	2,809	18,528
Society	16,598	12,667	12,210	13,513	14,529	14,771	84,288
Suspicious Circumstances	5,604	4,432	4,756	6,038	6,618	6,546	33,994
Traffic	7,245	3,723	3,267	3,462	3,639	3,552	24,888
Total	**55,776**	**39,153**	**35,463**	**37,437**	**40,450**	**39,564**	**247,843**

This table depicts the percentage change in call volume by call type over time. This table uses color coding and arrows to indicate increases and decreases (blue boxes and down arrows represent year-over-year declines in a given call type, while red boxes and up arrows represent year-over-year increases in call volume. These tables are included for reference in order to better understand trends in the types of calls responded to by the agency.

Table 98: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 36.95%	▲ 17.65%	▲ 39.81%	▲ 3.40%	▼ 19.92%
Animal Complaint	▼ 50.00%	▲ 6.25%	▲ 1.96%	▲ 44.23%	▼ 14.67%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 14.00%	▲ 2.63%	▲ 1.71%	▲ 7.56%	▼ 15.62%
Assaults	▼ 24.63%	▲ 15.77%	▲ 2.27%	▲ 2.70%	▼ 6.72%
Assigned Duty	▼ 25.39%	▼ 43.57%	▼ 22.06%	0.00%	▼ 1.89%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 6.83%	▲ 1.62%	▲ 7.13%	▲ 37.90%	▼ 16.41%
Assist Public	▼ 18.39%	▲ 6.04%	▲ 7.63%	▲ 7.65%	▲ 0.08%
Assist the Officer	▼ 33.33%	▲ 50.00%	0.00%	▲ 83.33%	▼ 54.55%
Automobiles	▲ 32.67%	▲ 14.26%	▲ 28.22%	▲ 16.51%	▼ 45.67%
Burglary	▼ 17.76%	▼ 24.34%	▼ 19.95%	▲ 21.90%	▼ 22.80%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 6.15%	▲ 27.32%	▲ 5.58%	▲ 25.61%	▼ 10.68%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 58.18%	0.00%	▲ 78.26%	▼ 21.95%	▲ 25.00%
Crisis Complaint	▼ 5.96%	▲ 20.03%	▲ 4.13%	▼ 6.91%	▼ 2.81%
Custodial Interference	0.00%	▲ 100.00%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 33.33%	0.00%
Directed Patrol	▲ 3.84%	▼ 76.86%	▼ 76.13%	▲ 23.97%	▲ 70.67%
Disturbance	▼ 27.71%	▼ 6.79%	▲ 14.60%	▲ 11.85%	▲ 7.18%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 0.23%	▲ 21.60%	▼ 9.65%	▲ 16.12%	▲ 5.91%
Down Time	▼ 40.43%	▲ 1.79%	▼ 78.95%	▼ 41.67%	▼ 28.57%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 58.33%	▼ 15.38%	▼ 38.18%	▲ 97.06%	▼ 23.88%
Harbor (Water)	▼ 23.08%	▲ 40.00%	▼ 35.71%	▲ 88.89%	▲ 11.76%
Hazards	▼ 33.84%	▲ 30.88%	▲ 5.63%	▼ 29.00%	▲ 7.98%
Homicide	▲ 55.56%	▼ 42.86%	▲ 125.00%	▼ 27.78%	▲ 15.38%
Human Trafficking	0.00%	0.00%	▼ 66.67%	0.00%	▼ 100.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 133.33%	▼ 64.29%	▲ 20.00%	▼ 33.33%	0.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 66.98%	▼ 72.86%	▲ 42.11%	▼ 55.56%	▲ 50.00%
Kidnap	▼ 75.00%	▲ 700.00%	▼ 62.50%	0.00%	▲ 266.67%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 33.33%	▼ 27.08%	▲ 65.71%	▼ 32.76%	▲ 12.82%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 46.50%	▼ 34.72%	▲ 5.02%	▼ 1.91%	▲ 13.64%
Narcotics	▼ 45.91%	▼ 40.54%	▲ 37.27%	▲ 73.51%	▲ 232.06%
Other	▲ 9.52%	▲ 8.70%	▲ 44.00%	▼ 22.22%	▼ 3.57%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 71.92%	▼ 22.10%	▲ 3.37%	▲ 2.33%	▼ 10.00%
Premise Checks	▼ 53.89%	▼ 49.16%	▼ 43.07%	▼ 25.95%	▼ 19.57%
Property	▼ 51.27%	▲ 16.18%	▼ 26.87%	▲ 19.73%	▲ 11.36%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 9.48%	▼ 3.49%	▼ 4.88%	▼ 2.09%	▼ 12.62%
Prowler	▼ 6.38%	▼ 8.23%	▼ 5.01%	▲ 6.75%	▲ 1.33%
Public Gatherings	▲ 52.78%	▼ 74.55%	▼ 53.57%	▲ 130.77%	▼ 26.67%
Rape	▼ 25.55%	▼ 5.88%	▲ 13.54%	▼ 1.83%	▲ 9.35%
Robbery	▼ 8.05%	▲ 30.88%	▼ 12.32%	▲ 4.42%	0.00%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 30.64%	▼ 27.50%	▲ 1.15%	▼ 22.73%	▲ 26.47%
Shots	▲ 64.71%	▼ 10.71%	▲ 116.00%	▲ 11.11%	▼ 25.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 20.91%	▲ 7.31%	▲ 26.96%	▲ 9.61%	▼ 1.09%
Swatting			▼ 100.00%		0.00%
Theft	▼ 32.39%	▼ 2.14%	▼ 4.47%	▲ 21.18%	▲ 8.74%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Traffic	▼ 48.61%	▼ 12.25%	▲ 5.97%	▲ 5.11%	▼ 2.39%
Vice	▼ 58.33%	▼ 60.00%	▼ 100.00%		▲ 100.00%
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 55.49%	▼ 48.15%	▲ 70.63%	▲ 19.07%	▲ 31.25%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 16.67%	▼ 4.21%	▲ 30.77%	▲ 2.52%	▲ 9.84%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

Like the prior table, this shows trends in call types by broader categories.

Table 99. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 19.23%	▲ 2.04%	▲ 4.98%	▲ 7.18%	▼ 0.03%
Miscellaneous	▼ 38.79%	▼ 39.01%	▼ 10.69%	▲ 6.00%	▼ 15.87%
Person	▼ 14.80%	▲ 18.18%	▼ 2.30%	▲ 7.64%	▼ 0.16%
Property	▼ 25.81%	▼ 9.21%	▼ 11.02%	▲ 16.84%	▼ 5.20%
Society	▼ 23.68%	▼ 3.61%	▲ 10.67%	▲ 7.52%	▲ 1.67%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 20.91%	▲ 7.31%	▲ 26.96%	▲ 9.61%	▼ 1.09%
Traffic	▼ 48.61%	▼ 12.25%	▲ 5.97%	▲ 5.11%	▼ 2.39%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of community-initiated (dispatch) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 100: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	2,118	1,332	1,570	2,199	2,271	1,820	11,310
Animal Complaint	82	36	47	42	67	59	333
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	82	92	100	101	107	92	574
Assaults	1,650	1,288	1,502	1,525	1,590	1,484	9,039
Assigned Duty	56	48	37	25	25	18	209
Assist Other Agency	1,107	1,104	1,103	1,197	1,668	1,386	7,565
Assist Public	2,819	2,387	2,597	2,799	3,090	3,070	16,762
Assist the Officer	3	2	3	6	8	3	25
Automobiles	658	863	1,034	1,322	1,573	762	6,212
Burglary	1,252	1,005	764	622	772	574	4,989
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	178	178	228	237	302	273	1,396
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	54	20	19	37	30	38	198
Crisis Complaint	1,947	1,855	2,252	2,357	2,189	2,121	12,721
Custodial Interference	2	2	3	6	4	3	20
Directed Patrol	2	5	3	3	3	52	68

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	6,650	4,959	4,665	5,368	6,064	6,426	34,132
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,183	1,205	1,487	1,302	1,510	1,601	8,288
Down Time	3	2	1	0	1	0	7
Fraud & Forgery	141	57	47	27	55	41	368
Harbor (Water)	13	10	14	9	17	19	82
Hazards	298	187	263	276	198	219	1,441
Homicide	7	12	5	13	9	12	58
Human Trafficking	3	3	3	0	1	0	10
Info & Radio Broadcast	5	10	5	1	1	2	24
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	53	19	11	19	3	12	117
Kidnap	3	1	8	3	3	9	27
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	36	36	33	56	37	36	234
Mischief & Nuisance	732	395	293	295	295	342	2,352
Narcotics	230	137	98	110	192	623	1,390
Other	14	15	21	29	20	19	118
Person Missing/Found	812	231	188	198	207	183	1,819
Premise Checks	31	13	16	9	27	12	108

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	224	93	118	87	113	114	749
Property Destruction (Damage)	557	486	486	464	456	388	2,837
Prowler	2,021	2,048	1,985	1,856	1,941	1,981	11,832
Public Gatherings	26	69	19	8	23	15	160
Rape	120	83	86	88	91	92	560
Robbery	202	194	257	227	244	242	1,366
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	133	101	78	83	66	79	540
Shots	17	26	22	50	58	41	214
Suspicious Circumstances	4,640	3,689	4,206	5,111	5,698	5,584	28,928
Swatting	0	0	4	0	0	1	5
Theft	1,458	1,000	971	911	1,149	1,240	6,729
Traffic	2,584	1,177	1,761	1,870	1,985	1,846	11,223
Vice	6	4	1	0	1	1	13
Warrant Services/Order	229	108	63	133	153	164	850
Weapon, Person with	76	74	80	103	105	115	553

This table displays the number of community-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 101. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	2,883	2,447	2,640	2,825	3,117	3,090	17,002
Miscellaneous	3,271	2,464	2,706	3,417	3,986	3,289	19,133
Person	3,241	2,834	3,392	3,251	3,540	3,522	19,780
Property	3,714	2,733	2,486	2,212	2,652	2,449	16,246
Society	14,184	11,317	11,366	12,498	13,444	13,434	76,243
Suspicious Circumstances	4,640	3,689	4,206	5,111	5,698	5,584	28,928
Traffic	2,584	1,177	1,761	1,870	1,985	1,846	11,223

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 102: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 37.11%	▲ 17.87%	▲ 40.06%	▲ 3.27%	▼ 19.86%
Animal Complaint	▼ 56.10%	▲ 30.56%	▼ 10.64%	▲ 59.52%	▼ 11.94%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 12.20%	▲ 8.70%	▲ 1.00%	▲ 5.94%	▼ 14.02%
Assaults	▼ 21.94%	▲ 16.61%	▲ 1.53%	▲ 4.26%	▼ 6.67%
Assigned Duty	▼ 14.29%	▼ 22.92%	▼ 32.43%	0.00%	▼ 28.00%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 0.27%	▼ 0.09%	▲ 8.52%	▲ 39.35%	▼ 16.91%
Assist Public	▼ 15.32%	▲ 8.80%	▲ 7.78%	▲ 10.40%	▼ 0.65%
Assist the Officer	▼ 33.33%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 100.00%	▲ 33.33%	▼ 62.50%
Automobiles	▲ 31.16%	▲ 19.81%	▲ 27.85%	▲ 18.99%	▼ 51.56%
Burglary	▼ 19.73%	▼ 23.98%	▼ 18.59%	▲ 24.12%	▼ 25.65%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	0.00%	▲ 28.09%	▲ 3.95%	▲ 27.43%	▼ 9.60%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 62.96%	▼ 5.00%	▲ 94.74%	▼ 18.92%	▲ 26.67%
Crisis Complaint	▼ 4.73%	▲ 21.40%	▲ 4.66%	▼ 7.13%	▼ 3.11%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Custodial Interference	0.00%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 33.33%	▼ 25.00%
Directed Patrol	▲ 150.00%	▼ 40.00%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 1633.33%
Disturbance	▼ 25.43%	▼ 5.93%	▲ 15.07%	▲ 12.97%	▲ 5.97%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▲ 1.86%	▲ 23.40%	▼ 12.44%	▲ 15.98%	▲ 6.03%
Down Time	▼ 33.33%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 59.57%	▼ 17.54%	▼ 42.55%	▲ 103.70%	▼ 25.45%
Harbor (Water)	▼ 23.08%	▲ 40.00%	▼ 35.71%	▲ 88.89%	▲ 11.76%
Hazards	▼ 37.25%	▲ 40.64%	▲ 4.94%	▼ 28.26%	▲ 10.61%
Homicide	▲ 71.43%	▼ 58.33%	▲ 160.00%	▼ 30.77%	▲ 33.33%
Human Trafficking	0.00%	0.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 80.00%	0.00%	▲ 100.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 64.15%	▼ 42.11%	▲ 72.73%	▼ 84.21%	▲ 300.00%
Kidnap	▼ 66.67%	▲ 700.00%	▼ 62.50%	0.00%	▲ 200.00%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	0.00%	▼ 8.33%	▲ 69.70%	▼ 33.93%	▼ 2.70%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 46.04%	▼ 25.82%	▲ 0.68%	0.00%	▲ 15.93%
Narcotics	▼ 40.43%	▼ 28.47%	▲ 12.24%	▲ 74.55%	▲ 224.48%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Other	▲ 7.14%	▲ 40.00%	▲ 38.10%	▼ 31.03%	▼ 5.00%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 71.55%	▼ 18.61%	▲ 5.32%	▲ 4.55%	▼ 11.59%
Premise Checks	▼ 58.06%	▲ 23.08%	▼ 43.75%	▲ 200.00%	▼ 55.56%
Property	▼ 58.48%	▲ 26.88%	▼ 26.27%	▲ 29.89%	▲ 0.88%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 12.75%	0.00%	▼ 4.53%	▼ 1.72%	▼ 14.91%
Prowler	▲ 1.34%	▼ 3.08%	▼ 6.50%	▲ 4.58%	▲ 2.06%
Public Gatherings	▲ 165.38%	▼ 72.46%	▼ 57.89%	▲ 187.50%	▼ 34.78%
Rape	▼ 30.83%	▲ 3.61%	▲ 2.33%	▲ 3.41%	▲ 1.10%
Robbery	▼ 3.96%	▲ 32.47%	▼ 11.67%	▲ 7.49%	▼ 0.82%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 24.06%	▼ 22.77%	▲ 6.41%	▼ 20.48%	▲ 19.70%
Shots	▲ 52.94%	▼ 15.38%	▲ 127.27%	▲ 16.00%	▼ 29.31%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 20.50%	▲ 14.01%	▲ 21.52%	▲ 11.49%	▼ 2.00%
Swatting			▼ 100.00%		
Theft	▼ 31.41%	▼ 2.90%	▼ 6.18%	▲ 26.13%	▲ 7.92%
Traffic	▼ 54.45%	▲ 49.62%	▲ 6.19%	▲ 6.15%	▼ 7.00%
Vice	▼ 33.33%	▼ 75.00%	▼ 100.00%		0.00%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 52.84%	▼ 41.67%	▲ 111.11%	▲ 15.04%	▲ 7.19%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 2.63%	▲ 8.11%	▲ 28.75%	▲ 1.94%	▲ 9.52%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

Table 103. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 13.88%	▲ 8.49%	▲ 5.50%	▲ 10.98%	▲ 0.12%
Miscellaneous	▼ 22.55%	▲ 10.61%	▲ 22.03%	▲ 17.10%	▼ 17.70%
Person	▼ 6.71%	▲ 19.92%	▼ 4.56%	▲ 9.51%	▲ 0.49%
Property	▼ 1.65%	▼ 8.74%	▼ 15.15%	▲ 23.35%	▼ 5.05%
Society	▼ 17.87%	▲ 0.71%	▲ 8.05%	▲ 9.56%	▲ 3.58%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 17.12%	▲ 14.08%	▲ 17.88%	▲ 13.21%	▼ 2.09%
Traffic	▼ 45.88%	▲ 27.23%	▲ 0.85%	▲ 10.19%	▼ 6.76%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of field-initiated (onview) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 104: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	12	11	10	10	13	9	65
Animal Complaint	14	12	4	10	8	5	53
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	18	22	17	18	21	16	112
Assaults	218	120	128	142	122	113	843
Assigned Duty	267	193	99	81	81	86	807
Assist Other Agency	152	69	89	80	93	86	569
Assist Public	830	591	561	600	569	592	3,743
Assist the Officer	3	2	3	0	3	2	13
Automobiles	193	266	256	332	354	285	1,686
Burglary	77	88	63	40	35	49	352
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	17	5	5	9	7	3	46
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	1	3	4	4	2	2	16
Crisis Complaint	134	102	97	89	88	92	602
Custodial Interference	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Directed Patrol	2,108	2,186	504	118	147	204	5,267

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	606	286	224	235	203	291	1,845
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	107	82	78	112	132	138	649
Down Time	91	54	56	12	6	5	224
Fraud & Forgery	15	8	8	7	12	10	60
Hazards	30	30	21	24	15	11	131
Homicide	2	2	3	5	4	3	19
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Info & Radio Broadcast	1	4	0	5	3	2	15
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	159	51	8	8	9	6	241
Kidnap	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	36	12	2	2	2	8	62
Mischief & Nuisance	124	63	6	19	13	8	233
Narcotics	112	48	12	41	70	247	530
Other	7	8	4	7	8	8	42
Person Missing/Found	139	36	20	17	13	15	240
Premise Checks	8,862	4,088	2,069	1,178	852	695	17,744
Property	131	80	83	60	63	82	499

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property Destruction (Damage)	76	87	67	62	59	62	413
Prowler	393	212	89	114	162	150	1,120
Public Gatherings	46	41	9	5	7	7	115
Rape	17	19	10	21	16	25	108
Robbery	34	23	27	22	16	18	140
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	40	19	9	5	2	7	82
Shots	0	2	3	4	2	4	15
Suspicious Circumstances	964	743	550	927	920	962	5,066
Swatting	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Theft	200	121	126	137	121	141	846
Traffic	4,661	2,546	1,506	1,592	1,654	1,706	13,665
Vice	6	1	1	0	0	1	9
Warrant Services/Order	317	135	63	82	103	172	872
Weapon, Person with	38	21	11	16	17	19	122

This table displays the number of field-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 105. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,189	842	716	698	659	685	4,789
Miscellaneous	11,134	6,354	2,672	1,386	1,105	994	23,645
Person	380	251	254	311	294	306	1,796
Property	517	406	364	324	311	360	2,282
Society	2,414	1,350	844	1,015	1,085	1,337	8,045
Suspicious Circumstances	964	743	550	927	920	962	5,066
Traffic	4,661	2,546	1,506	1,592	1,654	1,706	13,665

This table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 106: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 8.33%	▼ 9.09%	0.00%	▲ 30.00%	▼ 30.77%
Animal Complaint	▼ 14.29%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 150.00%	▼ 20.00%	▼ 37.50%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 22.22%	▼ 22.73%	▲ 5.88%	▲ 16.67%	▼ 23.81%
Assaults	▼ 44.95%	▲ 6.67%	▲ 10.94%	▼ 14.08%	▼ 7.38%
Assigned Duty	▼ 27.72%	▼ 48.70%	▼ 18.18%	0.00%	▲ 6.17%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 54.61%	▲ 28.99%	▼ 10.11%	▲ 16.25%	▼ 7.53%
Assist Public	▼ 28.80%	▼ 5.08%	▲ 6.95%	▼ 5.17%	▲ 4.04%
Assist the Officer	▼ 33.33%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 33.33%
Automobiles	▲ 37.82%	▼ 3.76%	▲ 29.69%	▲ 6.63%	▼ 19.49%
Burglary	▲ 14.29%	▼ 28.41%	▼ 36.51%	▼ 12.50%	▲ 40.00%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 70.59%	0.00%	▲ 80.00%	▼ 22.22%	▼ 57.14%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▲ 200.00%	▲ 33.33%	0.00%	▼ 50.00%	0.00%
Crisis Complaint	▼ 23.88%	▼ 4.90%	▼ 8.25%	▼ 1.12%	▲ 4.55%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Custodial Interference			▼ 100.00%		
Directed Patrol	▲ 3.70%	▼ 76.94%	▼ 76.59%	▲ 24.58%	▲ 38.78%
Disturbance	▼ 52.81%	▼ 21.68%	▲ 4.91%	▼ 13.62%	▲ 43.35%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 23.36%	▼ 4.88%	▲ 43.59%	▲ 17.86%	▲ 4.55%
Down Time	▼ 40.66%	▲ 3.70%	▼ 78.57%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 16.67%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 46.67%	0.00%	▼ 12.50%	▲ 71.43%	▼ 16.67%
Hazards	0.00%	▼ 30.00%	▲ 14.29%	▼ 37.50%	▼ 26.67%
Homicide	0.00%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 66.67%	▼ 20.00%	▼ 25.00%
Human Trafficking				▼ 100.00%	
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 300.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 40.00%	▼ 33.33%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 67.92%	▼ 84.31%	0.00%	▲ 12.50%	▼ 33.33%
Kidnap	▼ 100.00%				
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 66.67%	▼ 83.33%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 300.00%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 49.19%	▼ 90.48%	▲ 216.67%	▼ 31.58%	▼ 38.46%
Narcotics	▼ 57.14%	▼ 75.00%	▲ 241.67%	▲ 70.73%	▲ 252.86%
Other	▲ 14.29%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 75.00%	▲ 14.29%	0.00%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Person Missing/Found	▼ 74.10%	▼ 44.44%	▼ 15.00%	▼ 23.53%	▲ 15.38%
Premise Checks	▼ 53.87%	▼ 49.39%	▼ 43.06%	▼ 27.67%	▼ 18.43%
Property	▼ 38.93%	▲ 3.75%	▼ 27.71%	▲ 5.00%	▲ 30.16%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▲ 14.47%	▼ 22.99%	▼ 7.46%	▼ 4.84%	▲ 5.08%
Prowler	▼ 46.06%	▼ 58.02%	▲ 28.09%	▲ 42.11%	▼ 7.41%
Public Gatherings	▼ 10.87%	▼ 78.05%	▼ 44.44%	▲ 40.00%	0.00%
Rape	▲ 11.76%	▼ 47.37%	▲ 110.00%	▼ 23.81%	▲ 56.25%
Robbery	▼ 32.35%	▲ 17.39%	▼ 18.52%	▼ 27.27%	▲ 12.50%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 52.50%	▼ 52.63%	▼ 44.44%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 250.00%
Shots		▲ 50.00%	▲ 33.33%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 100.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 22.93%	▼ 25.98%	▲ 68.55%	▼ 0.76%	▲ 4.57%
Swatting					▼ 100.00%
Theft	▼ 39.50%	▲ 4.13%	▲ 8.73%	▼ 11.68%	▲ 16.53%
Traffic	▼ 45.38%	▼ 40.85%	▲ 5.71%	▲ 3.89%	▲ 3.14%
Vice	▼ 83.33%	0.00%	▼ 100.00%		
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 57.41%	▼ 53.33%	▲ 30.16%	▲ 25.61%	▲ 66.99%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Weapon, Person with	▼ 44.74%	▼ 47.62%	▲ 45.45%	▲ 6.25%	▲ 11.76%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

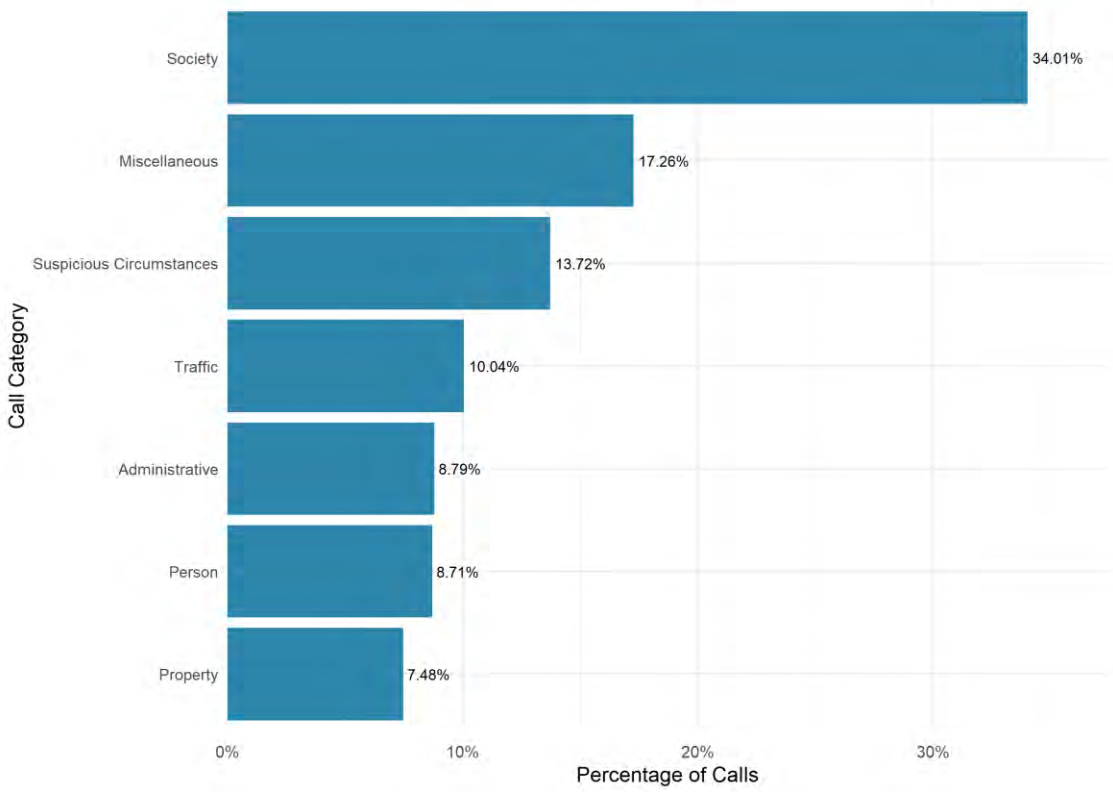
The following table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

Table 107. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 20.58%	▼ 32.79%	▲ 0.11%	▼ 4.84%	▲ 13.18%
Miscellaneous	▼ 40.35%	▼ 58.64%	▼ 43.48%	▲ 3.04%	▼ 5.36%
Person	▼ 28.44%	▼ 8.61%	▲ 24.65%	▲ 9.11%	▼ 4.07%
Property	▼ 44.85%	▼ 12.12%	▲ 14.12%	▼ 4.95%	▲ 9.19%
Society	▼ 37.66%	▼ 40.78%	▲ 20.63%	▲ 15.36%	▲ 16.61%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 18.18%	▼ 15.90%	▲ 31.22%	▲ 0.99%	▲ 1.08%
Traffic	▼ 48.66%	▼ 46.77%	▼ 7.17%	▲ 6.45%	▲ 3.46%

This figure provides a visual representation of all call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common.

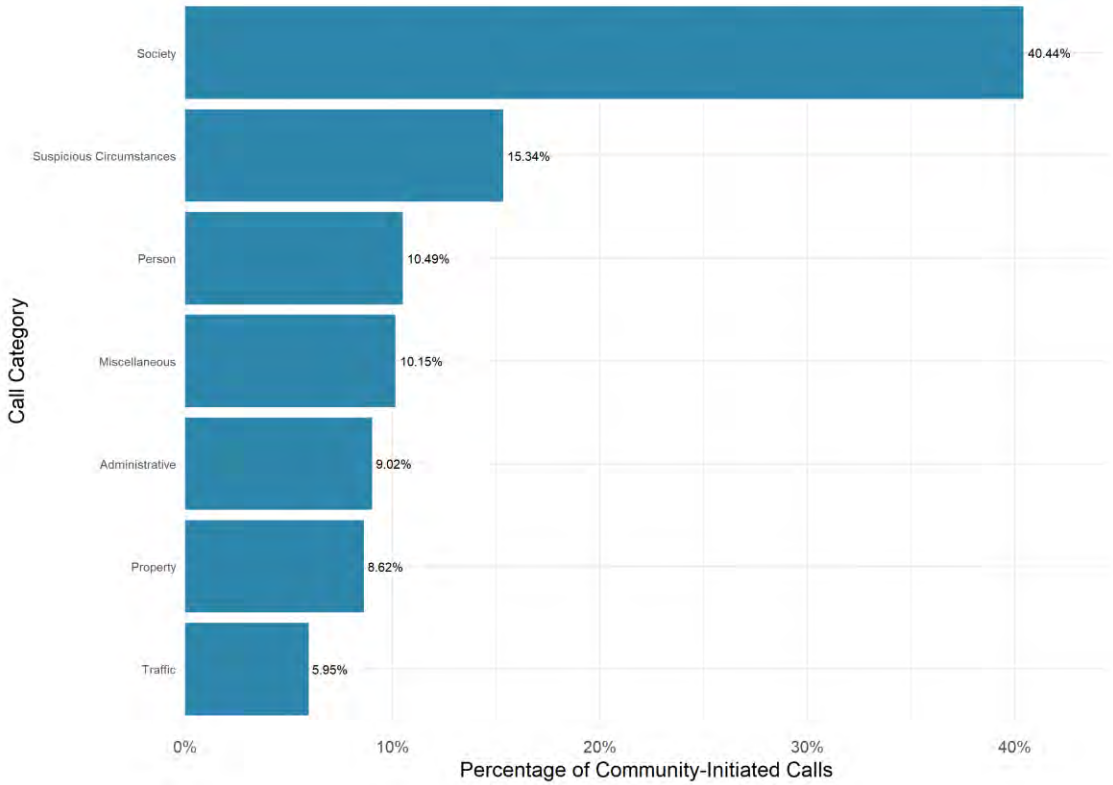
Figure 69. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all community-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (society crime calls, which are detailed in the appendix).

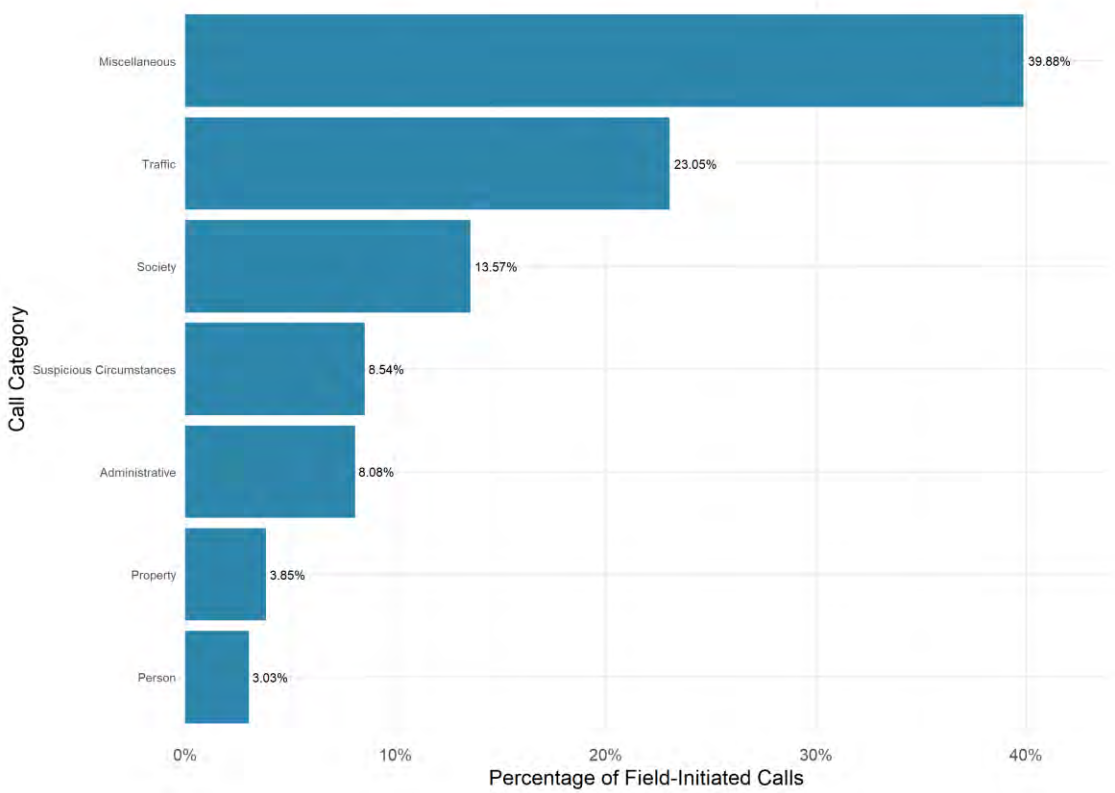
Figure 70. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all field-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (miscellaneous, which includes directed patrol activities).

Figure 71. Field-Initiated Calls by Category



See appendix for call type per category.

This table shows the number of field and community-initiated calls over time, disaggregated by month. Community-initiated calls remain relatively constant, while field-initiated activity has declined since June of 2020.

Table 108: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Month	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**
Jan	2,044	2,564	516	471	463	458	**1,086.0**	2,934	2,697	2,092	2,344	2,643	2,744	**2,575.7**
Feb	1,586	2,183	575	439	515	419	**952.8**	2,477	2,706	1,951	2,350	2,409	2,787	**2,446.7**
Mar	1,669	1,850	673	535	506	463	**949.3**	2,771	2,473	2,161	2,537	2,574	2,766	**2,547.0**
Apr	1,375	1,716	531	511	494	512	**856.5**	2,671	2,417	2,207	2,430	2,646	2,793	**2,527.3**
May	1,757	1,761	542	428	621	561	**945.0**	2,970	2,602	2,373	2,602	3,063	2,776	**2,731.0**
Jun	1,765	150	536	409	633	556	**674.8**	3,016	1,692	2,455	2,625	3,074	2,700	**2,593.7**
Jul	1,418	366	635	686	481	666	**708.7**	3,219	2,049	2,731	2,923	3,390	2,991	**2,883.8**
Aug	1,792	345	685	615	534	528	**749.8**	3,213	2,151	2,464	2,767	3,320	2,978	**2,815.5**
Sep	1,550	322	648	591	459	473	**673.8**	2,976	2,072	2,731	2,698	3,005	2,834	**2,719.3**
Oct	1,946	398	676	585	409	564	**763.0**	2,875	1,985	2,714	2,866	2,841	2,679	**2,660.0**
Nov	1,939	423	445	551	478	547	**730.5**	2,644	1,807	2,390	2,526	2,742	2,673	**2,463.7**
Dec	2,418	414	444	432	435	603	**791.0**	2,751	2,010	2,293	2,523	2,719	2,477	**2,462.2**

These tables show the breakdown of call volume by field and community initiated calls, divided by seasons and by days of the week.

Table 109: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Season	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**
Winter	6,048	5,161	1,535	1,342	1,414	1,480	**2,830.0**	8,163	7,413	6,337	7,214	7,791	8,028	**7,491.0**
Spring	4,801	5,327	1,746	1,474	1,621	1,535	**2,750.7**	8,411	7,490	6,734	7,572	8,281	8,329	**7,802.8**
Summer	4,975	861	1,856	1,710	1,648	1,751	**2,133.5**	9,445	5,894	7,656	8,316	9,785	8,669	**8,294.2**
Fall	5,435	1,143	1,769	1,727	1,345	1,584	**2,167.2**	8,498	5,864	7,835	8,089	8,569	8,172	**7,837.8**

NOTE: Winter corresponds to December, January, and February; Spring is March, April, and May; Summer is June, July, and August; Fall/Autumn is September, October, and November.

Table 110: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Day of Week	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**
Monday	42.7	30.4	15.0	14.2	13.4	15.6	**21.9**	94.7	72.5	79.3	86.0	93.3	87.9	**85.6**
Tuesday	52.9	31.7	13.5	14.7	15.2	15.5	**23.9**	90.2	74.2	75.7	82.9	92.8	87.7	**83.9**
Wednesday	45.0	29.9	14.9	15.5	14.1	14.6	**22.3**	91.1	72.6	75.6	82.2	90.2	87.6	**83.2**
Thursday	51.2	31.7	15.5	14.8	20.2	22.9	**26.0**	92.9	72.2	77.7	83.8	94.8	90.6	**85.3**
Friday	67.1	39.9	23.1	17.2	17.5	19.5	**30.7**	96.1	74.6	79.0	88.8	97.3	93.8	**88.3**
Saturday	84.3	41.6	29.8	23.5	18.9	17.3	**35.9**	98.8	73.7	79.8	87.1	96.1	93.6	**88.2**
Sunday	64.6	33.8	20.6	19.9	16.2	16.4	**28.6**	98.3	70.2	80.7	87.3	95.7	95.7	**88.0**

ASSIGNED UNITS

This table shows the average number of officers who responded to a call by year, disaggregated by community and field initiated calls. This table indicates that two officers is the modal response for most community initiated calls, while a single officer is the modal response for field-initiated calls (though importantly, this does not indicate that most field initiated calls are handled by a single officer).

Table 111: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	7,354	3,979	4,312	6,215	7,589	8,565	10,378	6,699	3,134	2,299	2,079	1,960	**64,563**
Two Officers	14,466	11,193	11,574	13,407	14,919	14,497	8,116	4,162	2,733	2,694	2,688	2,793	**103,242**
Three Officers	5,921	4,743	5,507	5,033	4,987	4,362	1,298	775	521	599	626	734	**35,106**
Four or More Officers	6,776	6,746	7,169	6,536	6,931	5,774	1,467	856	518	661	635	863	**44,932**
Total	**34,517**	**26,661**	**28,562**	**31,191**	**34,426**	**33,198**	**21,259**	**12,492**	**6,906**	**6,253**	**6,028**	**6,350**	**247,843**

Table 112. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	14,192	9,435	9,674	13,972	16,988	18,404	16,683	9,887	5,230	4,363	4,085	4,085	**126,998**
Two Call Signs	11,509	9,391	9,802	9,489	9,367	8,183	2,773	1,604	1,084	1,145	1,212	1,301	**66,860**
Three Call Signs	5,092	4,425	5,045	4,376	4,551	3,661	939	523	315	385	392	517	**30,221**
Four or More Call Signs	3,724	3,410	4,041	3,354	3,520	2,950	864	478	277	360	339	447	**23,764**
Total	**34,517**	**26,661**	**28,562**	**31,191**	**34,426**	**33,198**	**21,259**	**12,492**	**6,906**	**6,253**	**6,028**	**6,350**	**247,843**

This table displays the ratio of 1-to-2 car units. Higher numbers indicate more 1 officer car units relative to 2 officer car units.

Table 113. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	1.948347	1.833333
2020	1.886606	1.825758
2021	1.928982	1.777778
2022	1.572170	1.444444
2023	1.629793	1.555556
2024	1.589327	1.444444

The following table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for field-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 114: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.08 (12)	2.64 (11)	1.6 (10)	1.9 (10)	2.77 (13)	2.33 (9)	2.25	65
Animal Complaint	1.79 (14)	2.58 (12)	2 (4)	1.8 (10)	2.5 (8)	2.2 (5)	2.13	53
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	3.33 (18)	4.5 (22)	2.12 (17)	2.5 (18)	2.43 (21)	1.81 (16)	2.86	112
Assaults	3.73 (218)	3.78 (120)	3.08 (128)	3.68 (142)	2.85 (122)	3.31 (113)	3.45	843
Assigned Duty	1.65 (267)	1.54 (193)	1.49 (99)	1.8 (81)	1.44 (81)	1.99 (86)	1.63	807
Assist Other Agency	2.19 (152)	2.12 (69)	1.92 (89)	2.24 (80)	2.1 (93)	2.36 (86)	2.16	569
Assist Public	1.79 (830)	1.73 (591)	1.78 (561)	1.75 (600)	1.78 (569)	1.78 (592)	1.77	3,743
Assist the Officer	1.67 (3)	2.5 (2)	2 (3)	0.00 (0)	1.33 (3)	6.5 (2)	2.54	13
Automobiles	3.28 (193)	2.86 (266)	2.58 (256)	2.71 (332)	2.65 (354)	2.52 (285)	2.73	1,686
Burglary	1.88 (77)	2.1 (88)	2.02 (63)	2.2 (40)	2.11 (35)	2.78 (49)	2.14	352

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	2.41 (17)	2 (5)	2 (5)	1.67 (9)	3 (7)	3.67 (3)	2.35	46
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	1 (1)	1 (3)	1.75 (4)	2 (4)	3 (2)	1 (2)	1.69	16
Crisis Complaint	2.84 (134)	2.8 (102)	2.33 (97)	2.28 (89)	2.49 (88)	2.83 (92)	2.62	602
Custodial Interference	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	2.00	2
Directed Patrol	1.2 (2108)	1.07 (2186)	1.18 (504)	1.34 (118)	1.49 (147)	2 (204)	1.19	5,267
Disturbance	3.1 (606)	2.8 (286)	2.61 (224)	2.66 (235)	2.59 (203)	2.65 (291)	2.81	1,845
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	2.96 (107)	2.52 (82)	2.56 (78)	2.65 (112)	2.33 (132)	2.75 (138)	2.63	649
Down Time	1.2 (91)	1.07 (54)	1.04 (56)	1.33 (12)	1.5 (6)	1.2 (5)	1.14	224
Fraud & Forgery	1.47 (15)	1.38 (8)	1.5 (8)	1.71 (7)	1.75 (12)	2.6 (10)	1.73	60
Hazards	1.67 (30)	1.7 (30)	1.81 (21)	2.12 (24)	1.67 (15)	1.73 (11)	1.79	131
Homicide	3 (2)	4 (2)	2 (3)	5.4 (5)	1.75 (4)	12 (3)	4.74	19
Human Trafficking	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	8 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	8.00	1
Info & Radio Broadcast	1 (1)	1.25 (4)	0.00 (0)	1.2 (5)	1 (3)	2 (2)	1.27	15

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.06 (159)	2.33 (51)	2.62 (8)	2.5 (8)	2.11 (9)	1.83 (6)	2.15	241
Kidnap	13 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (2)	5.00	3
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.72 (36)	2.75 (12)	2 (2)	2.5 (2)	3 (2)	2.25 (8)	2.64	62
Mischief & Nuisance	2.09 (124)	2.38 (63)	2.5 (6)	1.79 (19)	1.77 (13)	1.75 (8)	2.12	233
Narcotics	3.52 (112)	3.54 (48)	3.5 (12)	2.12 (41)	2.17 (70)	2.64 (247)	2.82	530
Other	1.71 (7)	1.88 (8)	1.25 (4)	3.43 (7)	2.25 (8)	4.88 (8)	2.69	42
Person Missing/Found	1.45 (139)	1.67 (36)	1.95 (20)	2.24 (17)	1.77 (13)	1.53 (15)	1.60	240
Premise Checks	1.5 (8862)	1.46 (4088)	1.59 (2069)	1.67 (1178)	1.7 (852)	2.05 (695)	1.54	17,744
Property	1.4 (131)	1.43 (80)	1.39 (83)	1.3 (60)	1.37 (63)	1.61 (82)	1.42	499
Property Destruction (Damage)	3.07 (76)	2.44 (87)	2.18 (67)	2.42 (62)	2.36 (59)	2.53 (62)	2.51	413
Prowler	2.64 (393)	2.26 (212)	2.42 (89)	2.39 (114)	2.38 (162)	2.25 (150)	2.44	1,120
Public Gatherings	5.26 (46)	4.22 (41)	3.89 (9)	1.2 (5)	1.71 (7)	1.57 (7)	4.16	115
Rape	2.18 (17)	2.05 (19)	1.5 (10)	1.43 (21)	1.62 (16)	1.68 (25)	1.75	108

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Robbery	2.76 (34)	3.04 (23)	2.81 (27)	3.41 (22)	2.5 (16)	3.67 (18)	3.01	140
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2.52 (40)	1.84 (19)	2 (9)	2.6 (5)	4 (2)	1.86 (7)	2.29	82
Shots	0.00 (0)	2 (2)	9.67 (3)	4.75 (4)	6.5 (2)	4.25 (4)	5.47	15
Suspicious Circumstances	2.3 (964)	2.38 (743)	2.19 (550)	2.04 (927)	2.12 (920)	2.19 (962)	2.20	5,066
Swatting	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	2.00	1
Theft	2.17 (200)	2.5 (121)	1.98 (126)	2.03 (137)	2.17 (121)	2.32 (141)	2.19	846
Traffic	1.9 (4661)	2.03 (2546)	2.01 (1506)	2.13 (1592)	2.17 (1654)	2.13 (1706)	2.02	13,665
Vice	2 (6)	2 (1)	5 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	2.22	9
Warrant Services/Order	4.13 (317)	4.12 (135)	3.67 (63)	4.05 (82)	3.7 (103)	3.92 (172)	4.00	872
Weapon, Person with	4.5 (38)	5.43 (21)	4.45 (11)	4.06 (16)	3.71 (17)	4.42 (19)	4.48	122
Total								**59,288**

This table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for community-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 115: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.34 (2118)	2.41 (1332)	2.42 (1571)	2.17 (2199)	2.06 (2270)	1.98 (1820)	2.21	11,310
Animal Complaint	2.04 (82)	2.61 (36)	2.06 (47)	2.26 (42)	2.36 (67)	2.14 (59)	2.21	333
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	3.85 (82)	3.87 (92)	3.72 (100)	4.24 (101)	3.91 (107)	3.23 (92)	3.81	574
Assaults	3.84 (1650)	3.91 (1288)	4.06 (1502)	4.08 (1527)	4 (1589)	3.86 (1483)	3.96	9,039
Assigned Duty	1.29 (56)	2.08 (48)	1.87 (38)	1.33 (24)	1.32 (25)	2.78 (18)	1.71	209
Assist Other Agency	2.84 (1107)	2.98 (1104)	2.86 (1103)	2.77 (1197)	2.61 (1668)	2.55 (1386)	2.75	7,565
Assist Public	2.41 (2819)	2.54 (2387)	2.54 (2598)	2.42 (2799)	2.35 (3091)	2.17 (3068)	2.40	16,762
Assist the Officer	4.33 (3)	2 (2)	4.33 (3)	3.83 (6)	3.12 (8)	3.67 (3)	3.56	25
Automobiles	1.68 (658)	2.04 (863)	2.03 (1034)	1.85 (1322)	1.85 (1574)	1.91 (761)	1.90	6,212
Burglary	2.13 (1252)	3.04 (1005)	3.94 (764)	3.81 (622)	3.81 (772)	3.86 (574)	3.26	4,989

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	3.75 (178)	3.58 (178)	3.61 (228)	3.62 (237)	3.54 (302)	3.45 (273)	3.58	1,396
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	2.87 (54)	3.5 (20)	3.53 (19)	4.19 (37)	3.77 (30)	3.18 (38)	3.44	198
Crisis Complaint	3.31 (1947)	3.41 (1855)	3.18 (2252)	2.87 (2357)	2.84 (2190)	2.67 (2120)	3.03	12,721
Custodial Interference	2.5 (2)	2.5 (2)	3.33 (3)	1.83 (6)	2 (4)	5 (3)	2.70	20
Directed Patrol	2 (2)	2.2 (5)	2.33 (3)	1 (3)	1.67 (3)	2.31 (52)	2.21	68
Disturbance	2.59 (6650)	2.82 (4959)	2.79 (4665)	2.52 (5370)	2.47 (6068)	2.32 (6420)	2.57	34,132
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	3.64 (1183)	3.73 (1205)	3.81 (1487)	3.74 (1302)	3.73 (1511)	3.59 (1600)	3.71	8,288
Down Time	1 (3)	3.5 (2)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.86	7
Fraud & Forgery	1.8 (141)	2.11 (57)	2.28 (47)	1.74 (27)	1.98 (55)	1.76 (41)	1.93	368
Harbor (Water)	2.54 (13)	3.5 (10)	2.5 (14)	3.78 (9)	2.82 (17)	2.63 (19)	2.87	82
Hazards	2.14 (298)	2.12 (187)	2.25 (263)	2.04 (276)	1.89 (198)	2.06 (219)	2.09	1,441
Homicide	6.43 (7)	10.08 (12)	8.8 (5)	12 (13)	10.89 (9)	11.75 (12)	10.43	58
Human Trafficking	2 (3)	2.67 (3)	3 (3)	0.00 (0)	10 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.30	10

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Info & Radio Broadcast	1.8 (5)	2.8 (10)	1.8 (5)	1 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)	2.21	24
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.45 (53)	3.37 (19)	2.18 (11)	2.79 (19)	2 (3)	2.08 (12)	2.58	117
Kidnap	6.67 (3)	5 (1)	3 (8)	8.33 (3)	3.67 (3)	3.89 (9)	4.45	27
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.72 (36)	2.53 (36)	2.61 (33)	2.82 (56)	2.32 (37)	2.75 (36)	2.64	234
Mischief & Nuisance	2.11 (732)	2.18 (395)	2.24 (293)	1.99 (298)	1.95 (292)	1.78 (342)	2.05	2,352
Narcotics	2.51 (230)	2.99 (137)	2.24 (98)	2.13 (110)	1.98 (192)	1.58 (623)	2.02	1,390
Other	2.21 (14)	2.67 (15)	2.86 (21)	2.24 (29)	2.5 (20)	2.84 (19)	2.54	118
Person Missing/Found	1.93 (812)	2.36 (231)	2.39 (188)	2.44 (198)	2.34 (207)	2.36 (183)	2.18	1,819
Premise Checks	2.29 (31)	2.31 (13)	2.69 (16)	2.89 (9)	2 (27)	2.17 (12)	2.32	108
Property	1.6 (224)	1.74 (93)	1.67 (118)	1.75 (87)	1.72 (113)	1.45 (114)	1.64	749
Property Destruction (Damage)	2.58 (557)	2.94 (486)	2.91 (486)	2.86 (464)	2.68 (456)	2.61 (388)	2.76	2,837
Prowler	2.78 (2021)	2.83 (2048)	2.8 (1985)	2.59 (1856)	2.59 (1941)	2.42 (1981)	2.67	11,832
Public Gatherings	7.04 (26)	4.7 (69)	2 (19)	2.75 (8)	3 (23)	2.27 (15)	4.19	160

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Rape	2.67 (120)	2.7 (83)	2.49 (86)	2.76 (88)	2.88 (91)	2.22 (92)	2.62	560
Robbery	5.18 (202)	5.71 (194)	5.25 (257)	5.04 (227)	5.11 (244)	4.76 (242)	5.16	1,366
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2.61 (133)	2.5 (101)	2.4 (78)	2.28 (83)	2.36 (66)	1.85 (79)	2.37	540
Shots	6.35 (17)	5.31 (26)	6.14 (22)	5.5 (50)	4.6 (58)	4.61 (41)	5.20	214
Suspicious Circumstances	2.36 (4640)	2.6 (3689)	2.58 (4206)	2.3 (5113)	2.25 (5697)	2.1 (5583)	2.34	28,928
Swatting	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	5.25 (4)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	9 (1)	6.00	5
Theft	2.14 (1458)	2.44 (1000)	2.49 (971)	2.27 (911)	2.1 (1149)	1.96 (1240)	2.21	6,729
Traffic	2.08 (2584)	2.44 (1177)	2.53 (1763)	2.5 (1869)	2.36 (1987)	2.26 (1843)	2.34	11,223
Vice	2.17 (6)	2 (4)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	8 (1)	1 (1)	2.46	13
Warrant Services/Order	4.31 (229)	4.87 (108)	5.11 (63)	5.08 (133)	4.58 (153)	4.41 (164)	4.63	850
Weapon, Person with	6.25 (76)	6.16 (74)	5.42 (80)	5.7 (103)	4.95 (105)	5.65 (115)	5.64	553
Total								**188,555**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for field-initiated calls.

Table 116: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year

Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	1,457	627	485	504	303	355	3,731
01	1,424	613	473	485	332	378	3,705
02	935	444	280	337	291	278	2,565
03	473	258	130	88	153	161	1,263
04	1,136	653	435	324	220	123	2,891
05	833	464	281	232	409	298	2,517
06	681	345	187	193	209	172	1,787
07	609	350	211	205	207	155	1,737
08	526	286	180	202	309	156	1,659
09	421	259	124	129	230	143	1,306
10	407	254	114	160	170	152	1,257
11	460	338	138	133	230	270	1,569
12	1,151	911	291	247	332	421	3,353
13	1,046	687	235	206	244	329	2,747
14	920	568	225	167	216	268	2,364
15	774	536	179	160	194	273	2,116
16	740	428	184	155	197	258	1,962
17	775	448	151	146	191	234	1,945
18	617	451	212	189	141	209	1,819
19	526	367	186	176	187	263	1,705
20	1,308	951	578	460	326	373	3,996
21	1,361	896	543	436	337	351	3,924
22	1,377	721	564	461	281	348	3,752
23	1,302	637	520	458	319	382	3,618
Total	**21,259**	**12,492**	**6,906**	**6,253**	**6,028**	**6,350**	**59,288**

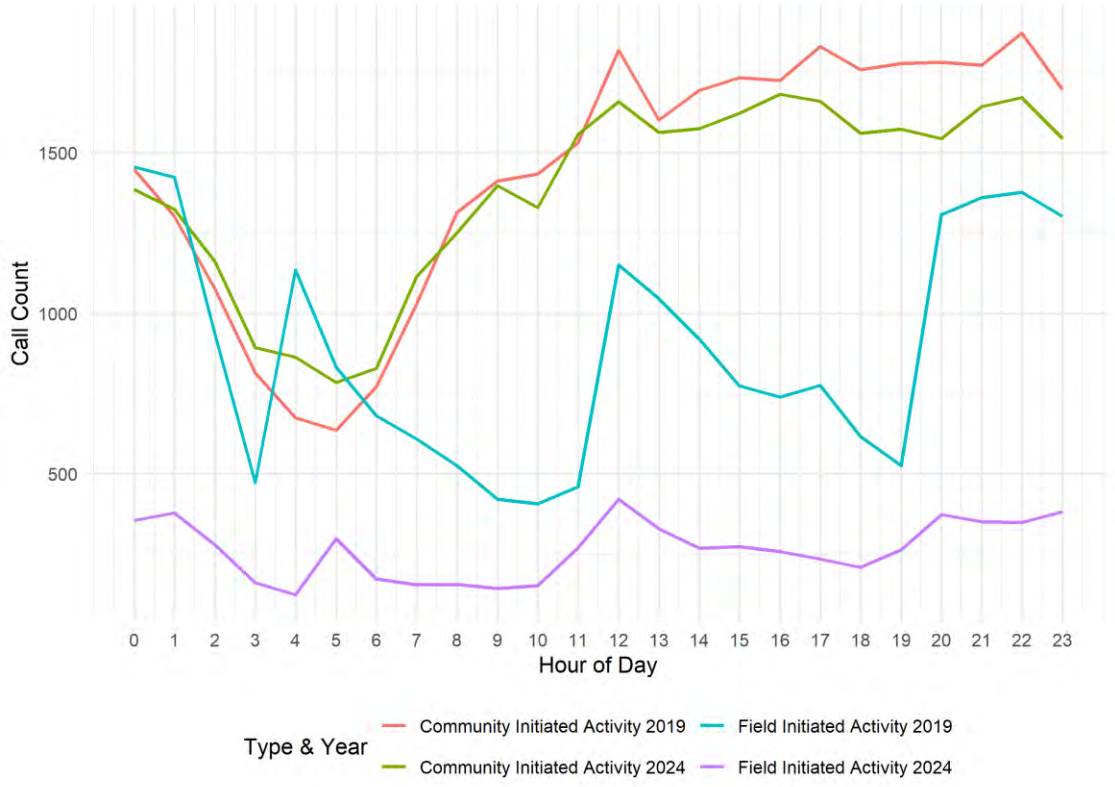
This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for community-initiated calls.

Table 117: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year

	Community Initiated Activity						
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	1,449	1,022	1,204	1,358	1,440	1,386	7,859
01	1,302	939	1,067	1,244	1,306	1,324	7,182
02	1,076	748	870	1,157	1,175	1,161	6,187
03	814	635	709	873	954	894	4,879
04	675	587	715	809	846	863	4,495
05	636	577	723	751	826	785	4,298
06	772	696	802	895	918	829	4,912
07	1,029	867	997	1,051	1,209	1,115	6,268
08	1,314	1,091	1,152	1,179	1,338	1,251	7,325
09	1,413	1,097	1,190	1,252	1,451	1,398	7,801
10	1,435	1,167	1,213	1,268	1,453	1,329	7,865
11	1,531	1,258	1,324	1,334	1,597	1,557	8,601
12	1,820	1,364	1,352	1,400	1,645	1,660	9,241
13	1,602	1,323	1,411	1,473	1,587	1,564	8,960
14	1,695	1,383	1,286	1,354	1,631	1,575	8,924
15	1,734	1,453	1,479	1,541	1,724	1,623	9,554
16	1,726	1,399	1,375	1,528	1,646	1,683	9,357
17	1,832	1,316	1,362	1,526	1,691	1,661	9,388
18	1,759	1,236	1,283	1,478	1,596	1,561	8,913
19	1,778	1,288	1,423	1,512	1,630	1,574	9,205
20	1,782	1,361	1,429	1,573	1,674	1,545	9,364
21	1,773	1,355	1,378	1,505	1,700	1,644	9,355
22	1,873	1,351	1,415	1,619	1,762	1,672	9,692
23	1,697	1,148	1,403	1,511	1,627	1,544	8,930
Total	**34,517**	**26,661**	**28,562**	**31,191**	**34,426**	**33,198**	**188,555**

This figure displays the volume of field and community-initiated calls in 2019 and 2024. The biggest trend is that field initiated calls are down considerably in 2024.

Figure 72. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024



This table displays the total event duration of different types of calls, using an SPD provided variable (SPD.Call.Sign.Total.Service.Time..s.). This shows that a substantial number of calls use up over 1 hour of time.

Table 118: Total Event Duration

Event Duration Category	Community-Initiated Activity	Field-Initiated Activity	Total
Less than 1 minute	5117 (2.7%)	1098 (1.9%)	6215 (2.5%)
1-5 minutes	8954 (4.7%)	6708 (11.3%)	15662 (6.3%)
6-10 minutes	10016 (5.3%)	8113 (13.7%)	18129 (7.3%)
11-15 minutes	9781 (5.2%)	5888 (9.9%)	15669 (6.3%)
16-20 minutes	9293 (4.9%)	4426 (7.5%)	13719 (5.5%)
21-25 minutes	8819 (4.7%)	3670 (6.2%)	12489 (5.0%)
26-30 minutes	8007 (4.2%)	2816 (4.7%)	10823 (4.4%)
31-40 minutes	13846 (7.3%)	4451 (7.5%)	18297 (7.4%)
41-50 minutes	11237 (6.0%)	3243 (5.5%)	14480 (5.8%)
51-60 minutes	9598 (5.1%)	2521 (4.3%)	12119 (4.9%)
More than 61 minutes	93880 (49.8%)	16352 (27.6%)	110232 (44.5%)
Total	**188548 (100.0%)**	**59286 (100.0%)**	**247834 (100.0%)**

Rule of 60 notes:

To understand how busy officers were at different times of day, we analyzed when each unit (i.e., call sign) was actively working on calls. We used detailed timestamp data to calculate how much time officers were "on the clock" for each hour of the day, then compared that to how much time was theoretically available using two approaches.

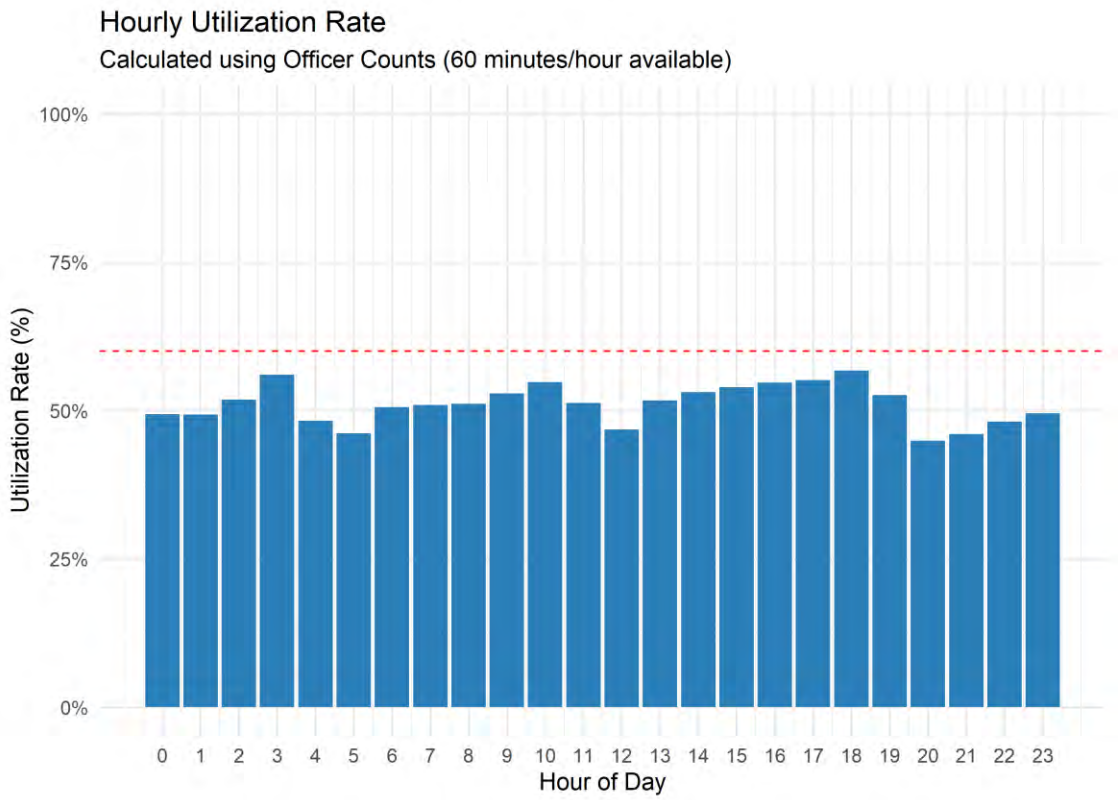
Step-by-Step approach:

13. **Calculated actual working time per officer per call**
    We used dispatch and clear times to calculate how long each officer spent on each call. This was done at the level of individual officer responses (not per incident), using the difference between their dispatch and "back in service" times.
14. **Spread each call across the hours it spanned**
    Some calls started in one hour and ended in another. To account for this, we split each call's total duration evenly across all the hours it touched. For example, a 60-minute call that spanned from 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM would contribute 30 minutes to the 1 PM hour and 30 minutes to the 2 PM hour.
15. **Summed up total working minutes per hour**
    After splitting all call durations across the hours they spanned, we summed how many minutes of officer time were spent working during each hour of the day.
16. **Estimated available minutes per hour**
    We then counted how many officers were actively working during each hour (based on the number of call signs active per hour). We first assumed each available officer could theoretically work 60 minutes per hour (i.e., no breaks or downtime), and multiplied the number of officers by 60 to estimate the total available minutes. It is important to note that some call signs may have only been on shift for part of an hour and in this regard our approach underestimates the total utilization (that is, if an officer's shift ended at the hour but they needed 15 more minutes to handle a call, we would say that they were available for the full hour of the second hour, rather than the 15 minutes). This was necessary as we do not have a mechanism to track shifts per call sign. In the second plot, we assumed that officers had 48 minutes available per hour to work (this was derived based on the officers' available breaks, lunch, and briefing time). The same caveat regarding underestimation of utilization applies.
17. **Calculated utilization rate**
    For each hour, we divided the total minutes worked by the total minutes available and multiplied by 100 to get a utilization percentage. This shows how much of each hour was actively spent responding to calls.
18. **Visualized the results**
    Finally, we plotted the hourly utilization rates alongside a red dashed line at 60%, a common rule-of-thumb threshold in

police operational planning. This helps highlight hours where staffing levels may be nearing capacity. Given that our approach underestimates utilization, any bars close to 60% should be viewed as potentially worrisome signs for workload.

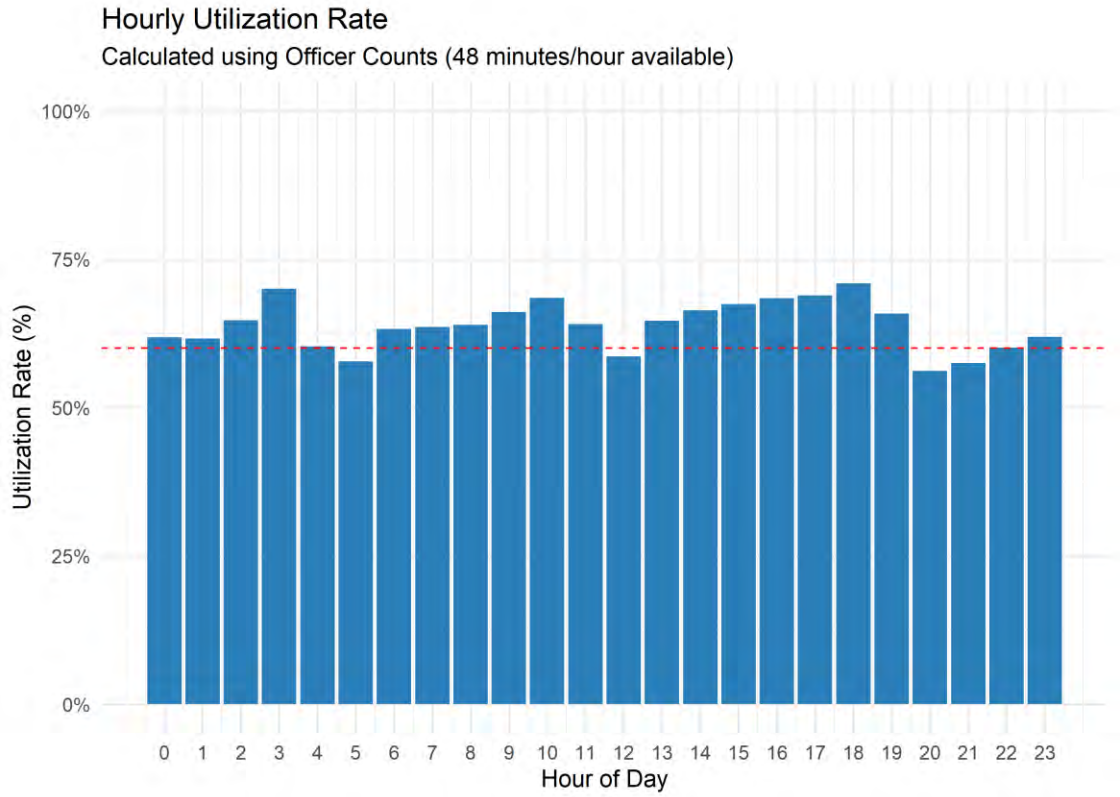
The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. Bars that exceed 60% may be indicative of a workload issue.

Figure 73: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024



The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. This analysis attempts to account for periods in which officers are not actively responding to calls. This includes briefing time and breaks (both lunch and 15 minute breaks). Early discussions with SPD suggested that this corresponded to about 2 hours per shift – as such, we divide 120 minutes by 10 hours, coming up with a reduction in available work of 12 minutes per hour. In other words, we assume that officers are available to work 48 minutes per hour.

Figure 74: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024.



This table shows the average utilization rate (this is the Rule of 60 number) overall, in 2019, and 2024, as well as the staffing estimates overall, in 2019, and 2024. Utilization is estimated as previously described. Staffing is estimated by identifying each officer who responded to a call in a given hour, summing them up and dividing them equally over the year. So, the 16.9 for 00 in Staffing 2019 indicates that there were 16.9 distinct officers who handled calls, on average, at the midnight hour. This went down to 12.0 in 2024. The final column extrapolates the utilization metric in 2019 if that year had 2024 staffing. In other words, it answers the question – what would workload look like in 2019 if we had 2024 staffing?

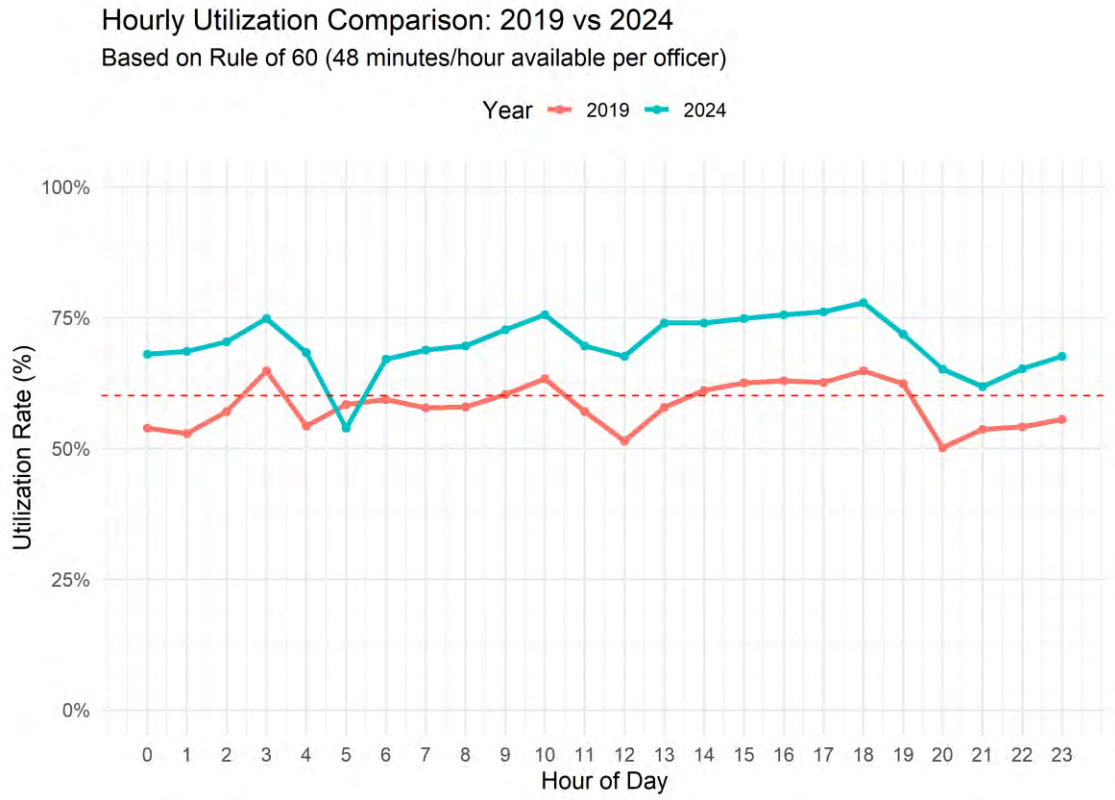
Table 119. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	61.8	13.8	53.8	16.9	68.0	12.0	75.8
01	61.6	13.5	52.8	16.5	68.5	11.7	74.5
02	64.7	12.9	57.0	15.6	70.4	11.3	78.7
03	70.0	13.0	64.8	16.1	74.8	10.8	96.1
04	60.3	12.0	54.2	11.8	68.3	15.3	41.8
05	57.8	9.3	58.4	9.8	53.8	9.6	59.6
06	63.2	8.7	59.3	9.4	67.0	8.7	64.1
07	63.6	8.6	57.7	8.9	68.8	8.6	59.7
08	63.9	8.8	57.9	9.3	69.6	8.7	61.9
09	66.1	8.8	60.3	9.3	72.7	8.6	65.2
10	68.5	8.8	63.3	9.6	75.5	8.4	72.3
11	64.1	14.1	57.0	16.7	69.6	14.1	67.5
12	58.6	15.4	51.4	17.6	67.6	16.4	55.2
13	64.6	15.0	57.8	17.4	73.9	15.7	64.1

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
14	66.4	13.8	61.1	17.4	73.9	12.1	87.9
15	67.4	13.8	62.5	17.3	74.8	11.8	91.6
16	68.4	13.7	62.9	17.2	75.5	11.8	91.7
17	68.9	13.6	62.6	17.0	76.1	11.5	92.5
18	70.9	13.3	64.8	16.5	77.8	11.3	94.6
19	65.8	18.6	62.3	22.5	71.8	16.2	86.5
20	56.2	16.3	50.1	18.1	65.1	17.6	51.5
21	57.5	14.2	53.6	17.6	61.8	12.3	76.7
22	60.1	14.1	54.1	17.2	65.2	12.2	76.3
23	61.9	13.9	55.5	16.9	67.6	12.1	77.5
Overall	63.8	**12.83**	58.1	**15.11**	69.9	**12.03**	73.0

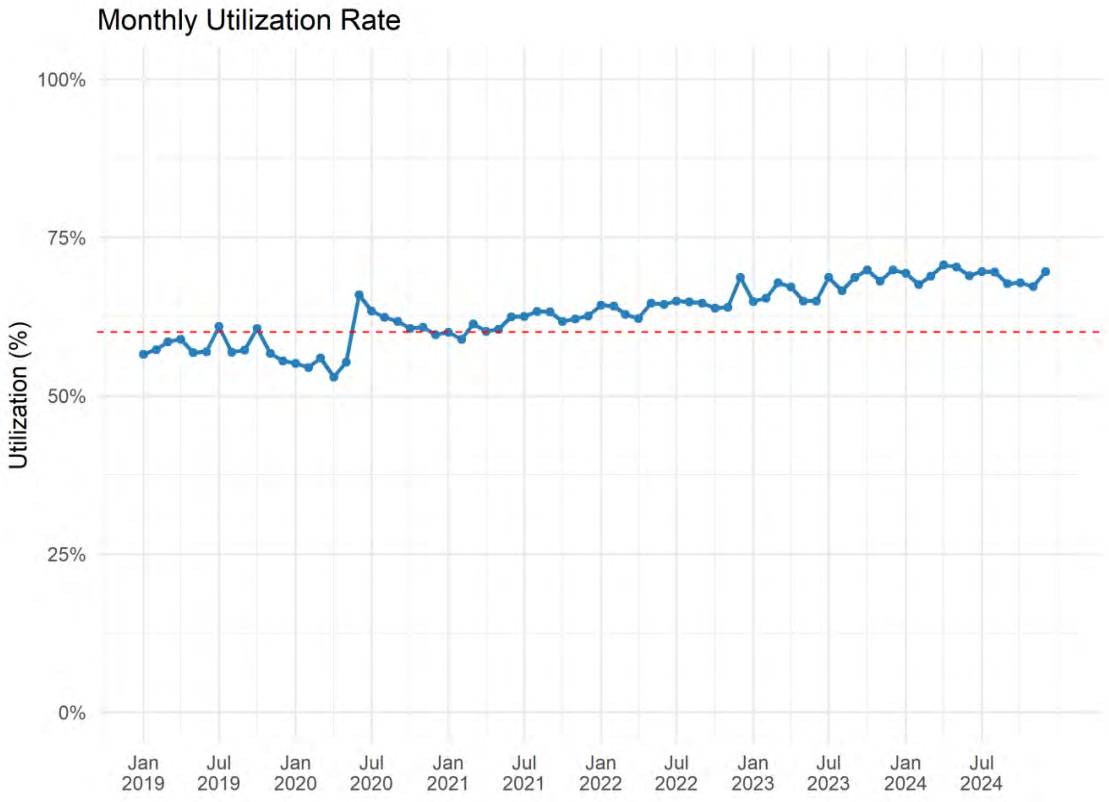
The following figure displays utilization in 2019 and 2024.

Figure 75 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks



This figure shows the monthly utilization averages from January 2019 to December 2024.

Figure 76: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks



This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for community initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

Table 120: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	20.02	30.92	31.38	25.87	28.82	25.67	**26.52**
1	18.61	26.78	34.34	35.74	31.83	33.43	**29.09**
2	24.79	31.87	44.90	42.56	35.32	30.55	**34.45**
3	25.83	31.73	36.65	25.00	37.08	42.30	**31.63**
4	24.80	41.63	44.70	24.88	17.17	16.62	**25.02**
5	37.02	43.53	56.06	42.47	24.12	19.08	**31.62**
6	36.88	51.22	62.60	42.83	48.05	46.21	**48.33**
7	49.52	51.08	61.27	52.72	49.92	49.85	**52.12**
8	52.89	45.22	60.86	55.92	57.48	59.25	**55.93**
9	59.00	64.25	69.33	56.12	60.69	65.08	**62.75**
10	57.17	57.27	61.98	55.95	61.02	69.47	**59.46**
11	45.30	49.20	61.85	50.43	69.04	61.47	**55.85**
12	48.69	50.63	66.77	66.90	67.98	57.38	**59.00**
13	50.70	46.02	66.57	75.61	77.19	74.45	**63.23**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	54.90	52.25	65.39	66.62	76.77	82.00	**63.77**
15	54.48	49.10	73.78	76.27	74.64	57.87	**63.80**
16	44.36	49.27	69.29	74.60	80.01	67.16	**62.73**
17	54.12	62.80	80.13	81.71	71.08	68.19	**67.49**
18	52.53	52.84	60.00	53.85	73.62	59.43	**56.54**
19	30.92	30.68	35.36	30.55	36.35	38.85	**34.12**
20	34.90	39.90	44.26	33.86	35.51	32.37	**36.72**
21	32.57	37.98	41.33	38.82	42.45	34.60	**37.15**
22	27.85	35.33	49.59	38.51	42.17	35.60	**36.60**
23	25.57	34.54	37.06	33.87	33.00	34.52	**32.34**
Overall Median	**38.94**	**44.35**	**53.65**	**45.75**	**47.06**	**43.22**	**45.25**

This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for field-initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

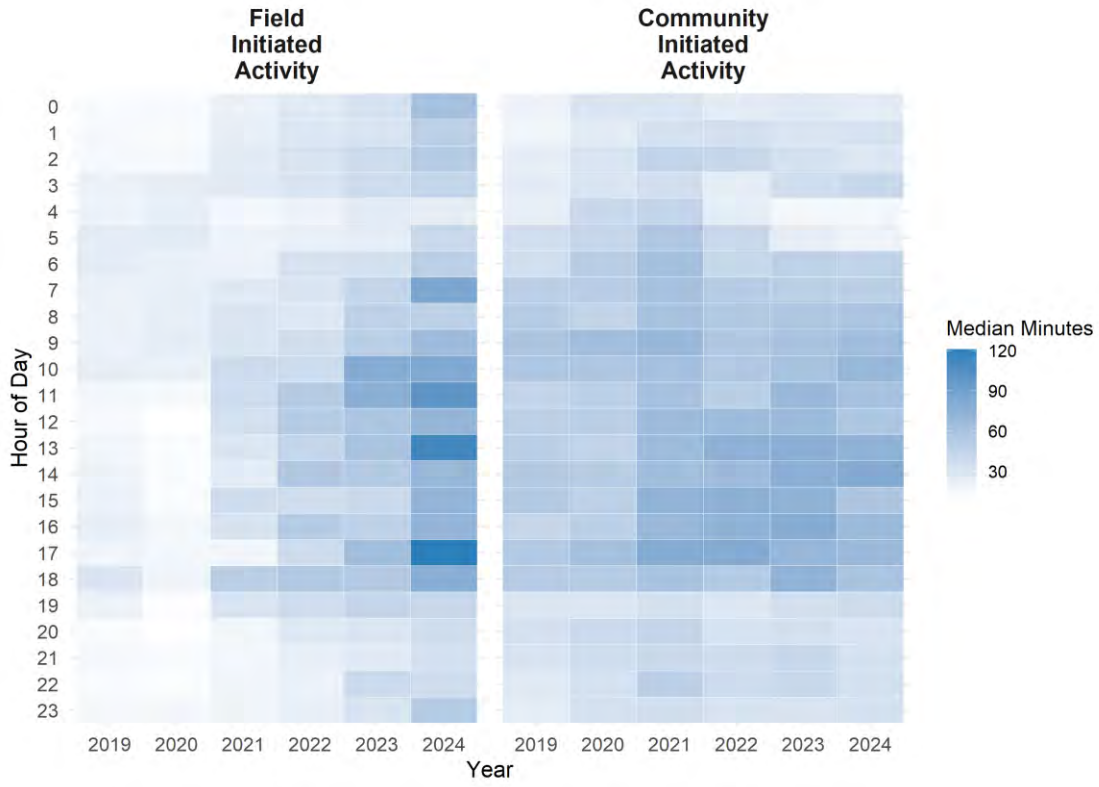
Table 121: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	13.48	14.65	21.75	26.83	33.60	61.48	**18.66**
1	15.32	14.00	24.00	30.21	32.77	49.69	**20.07**
2	15.12	15.32	26.81	33.05	39.33	52.93	**21.90**
3	20.70	24.27	27.45	31.97	38.38	44.78	**26.13**
4	20.33	23.32	16.60	20.55	26.55	24.68	**20.62**
5	25.48	26.27	20.50	22.60	24.28	40.88	**25.08**
6	25.63	22.52	21.10	33.30	35.62	49.38	**26.05**
7	21.54	23.92	27.39	32.27	44.67	84.92	**25.77**
8	21.53	24.08	31.97	29.22	48.02	48.73	**27.03**
9	21.21	25.32	31.21	37.10	50.55	66.30	**29.29**
10	23.62	21.52	39.08	38.53	80.60	83.15	**31.27**
11	16.96	14.72	38.48	52.90	77.25	100.15	**30.99**
12	14.58	9.67	35.02	52.89	58.15	71.69	**20.28**
13	17.12	12.47	30.37	44.67	59.88	112.80	**22.70**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	19.78	13.13	24.87	55.38	53.85	70.38	**23.70**
15	20.97	12.75	37.35	37.42	41.24	72.60	**23.47**
16	23.50	16.02	33.08	52.47	47.52	72.38	**27.17**
17	18.43	16.90	18.23	39.32	64.33	120.72	**23.08**
18	30.73	18.42	49.63	54.55	54.35	78.42	**36.67**
19	20.48	11.72	31.76	38.46	44.36	42.40	**24.85**
20	12.85	10.22	17.20	28.07	31.18	37.67	**16.21**
21	15.17	13.57	16.67	23.75	27.57	35.22	**17.27**
22	13.83	12.43	18.51	21.37	39.86	38.38	**16.65**
23	15.75	15.88	18.68	22.68	32.86	52.20	**18.91**
Overall Median	**18.23**	**15.57**	**22.93**	**31.72**	**41.30**	**56.83**	**22.00**

This is a visual representation of the data presented in the previous two tables. Darker colors indicate longer durations and can be compared left to right (by year) or up and down (by hour of the day).

Figure 77: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 122: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	42.72	44.24	56.00	46.42	46.07	46.13	**46.93**
Tuesday	42.42	45.15	54.17	45.73	49.83	46.30	**47.19**
Wednesday	41.98	46.35	55.55	46.00	46.88	44.10	**46.38**
Thursday	39.79	44.75	53.62	47.92	53.48	47.68	**47.65**
Friday	39.22	43.82	52.17	47.87	48.83	48.10	**46.47**
Saturday	34.67	43.48	51.32	41.50	39.34	37.34	**41.05**
Sunday	34.14	41.45	53.37	45.08	44.60	34.67	**41.53**
Overall Median	**38.94**	**44.35**	**53.65**	**45.75**	**47.06**	**43.22**	**45.25**

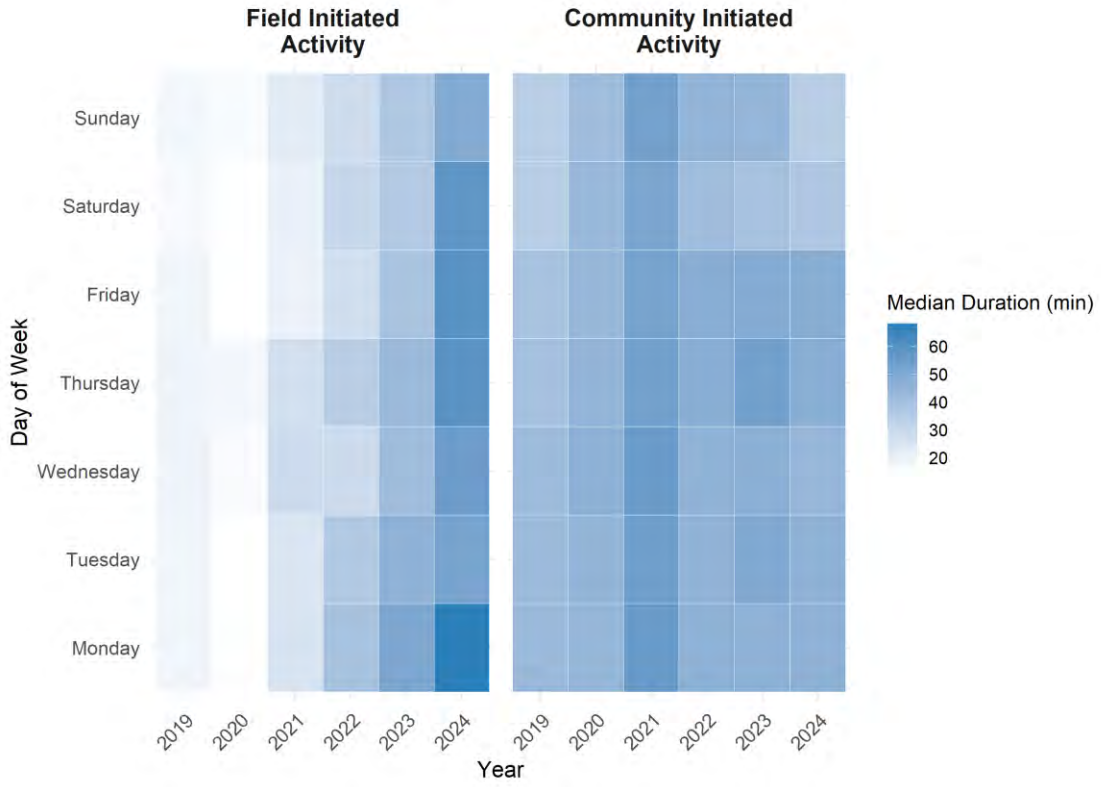
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 123: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	18.48	14.99	25.77	39.25	50.72	68.02	**23.81**
Tuesday	18.68	14.58	24.77	36.40	46.07	52.22	**22.42**
Wednesday	19.13	16.40	28.98	29.10	41.60	55.04	**23.55**
Thursday	19.33	17.60	27.47	34.65	42.90	59.53	**24.88**
Friday	18.45	14.72	20.06	27.80	38.64	59.77	**21.15**
Saturday	16.77	14.78	20.65	30.46	36.03	58.22	**19.72**
Sunday	17.90	16.30	22.64	28.33	37.03	49.38	**21.40**
Overall Median	**18.23**	**15.57**	**22.93**	**31.72**	**41.30**	**56.83**	**22.00**

This is a visual representation of the prior two tables in which years and days of the week can be compared using the darkness of the rectangles.

Figure 78: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 124: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	40.53	45.70	54.92	49.12	51.82	49.35	**47.99**
Spring	38.72	36.75	55.80	41.95	49.20	51.65	**45.13**
Summer	37.05	44.29	52.71	44.73	40.13	40.45	**42.77**
Fall	39.90	52.10	52.42	47.72	47.67	33.80	**45.25**
Overall Median	**38.94**	**44.35**	**53.65**	**45.75**	**47.06**	**43.22**	**45.25**

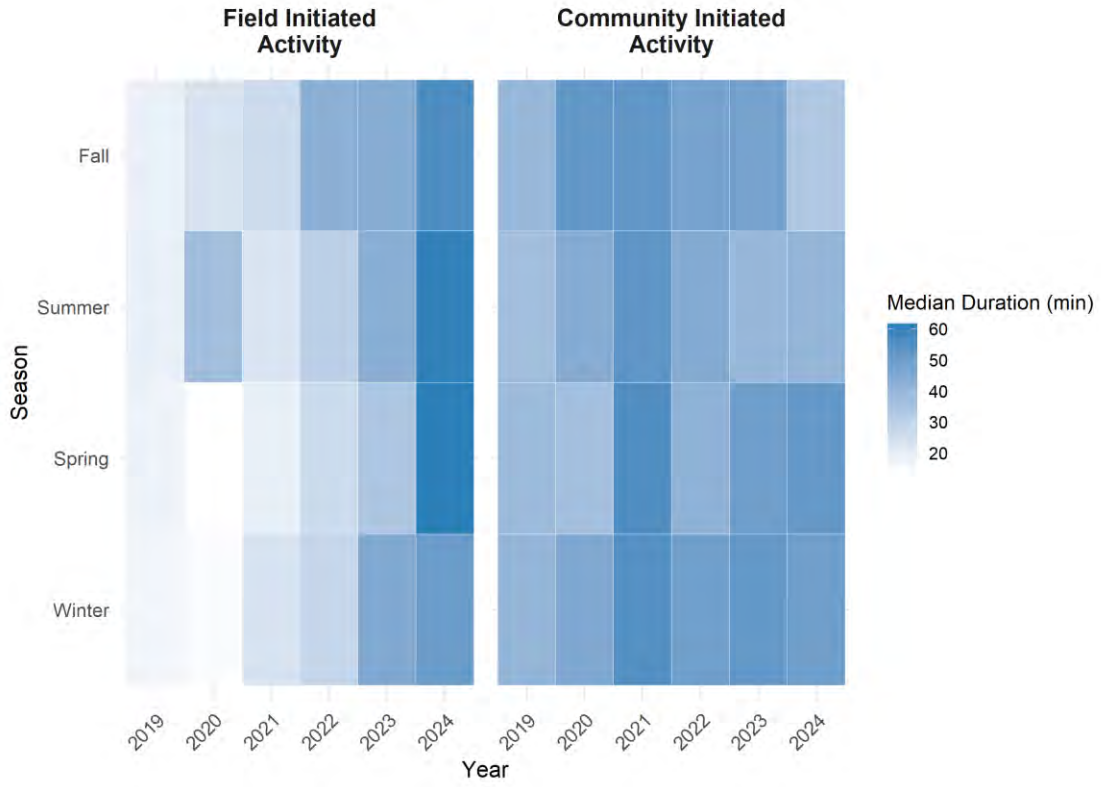
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 125: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	16.98	14.90	23.88	28.14	45.38	50.13	**19.52**
Spring	18.08	13.60	19.43	26.64	34.37	61.65	**19.37**
Summer	19.30	37.07	23.13	30.84	43.17	60.77	**27.12**
Fall	18.92	23.58	26.35	42.74	43.93	56.12	**25.73**
Overall Median	**18.23**	**15.57**	**22.93**	**31.72**	**41.30**	**56.83**	**22.00**

This is a visual depiction of the information in the prior two tables. This allows for a quick comparison in duration by season and by year.

Figure 79: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year



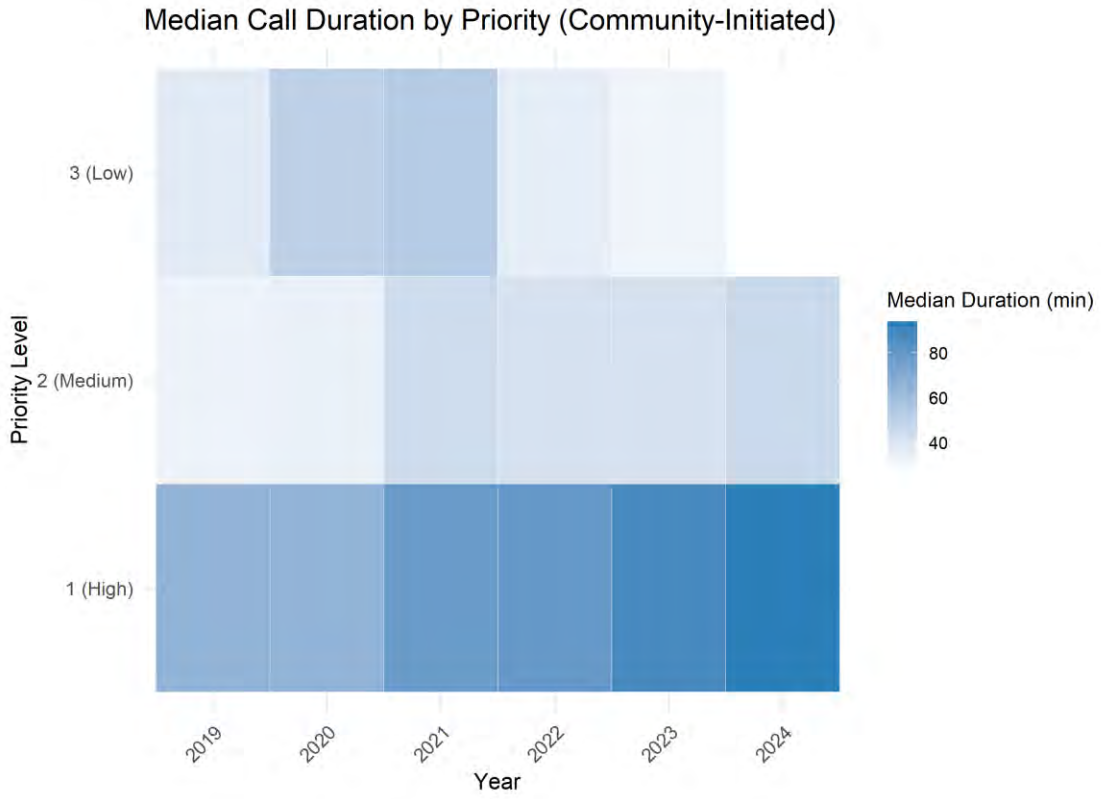
This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and priority. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Priority 1 versus 3). Importantly, these data are different from other data in the analysis in that they are restricted to just priority 1, 2, and 3. For the other analyses, all priorities are considered.

Table 126: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority

Priority	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
1	65.70	65.73	78.74	80.00	87.80	93.91	**78.60**
2	34.08	34.88	45.00	42.16	42.15	46.48	**40.28**
3	37.76	50.77	53.27	36.42	33.08	27.59	**38.12**
Overall Median	**40.37**	**44.86**	**54.80**	**47.01**	**49.24**	**45.90**	**46.85**

This figure displays patterns of duration by call priority and year for community-initiated calls.

Figure 80: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 127: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	15.32	17.20	19.97	16.83	16.67	17.03	**16.97**
Animal Complaint	26.33	58.52	48.10	39.16	65.17	30.78	**36.70**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	110.03	126.97	95.69	114.17	113.52	103.16	**108.82**
Assaults	128.89	124.84	137.34	138.50	155.47	147.27	**137.00**
Assigned Duty	53.17	43.78	53.82	38.52	41.52	101.09	**50.25**
Assist Other Agency	30.68	27.16	28.62	27.45	29.78	30.09	**29.00**
Assist Public	22.07	25.83	29.03	29.72	30.82	31.08	**27.62**
Assist the Officer	37.35	23.30	48.32	16.07	25.13	194.88	**37.35**
Automobiles	94.86	96.60	101.54	99.90	111.07	119.59	**102.23**
Burglary	123.82	127.62	150.29	141.56	141.62	165.48	**136.32**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	163.48	177.29	197.21	193.30	187.88	198.73	**188.60**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	143.93	224.53	162.75	188.97	142.99	222.22	**174.11**
Crisis Complaint	102.72	98.17	97.42	85.95	99.18	92.03	**96.25**
Custodial Interference	184.33	265.92	343.35	142.23	315.85	95.07	**208.47**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol	36.77	18.13	43.68	35.40	44.50	17.92	**18.39**
Disturbance	17.55	22.05	26.68	22.56	22.44	21.82	**21.66**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	129.67	126.18	133.30	135.23	152.59	145.45	**136.94**
Down Time	36.12	82.41	0.87		0.00		**36.12**
Fraud & Forgery	120.75	130.83	105.40	122.88	94.25	80.87	**112.09**
Harbor (Water)	24.52	17.88	13.31	17.02	19.82	22.18	**19.56**
Hazards	18.70	15.78	19.28	16.98	19.88	21.62	**18.55**
Homicide	97.47	403.58	461.75	339.98	398.25	453.09	**379.28**
Human Trafficking	213.55	176.87	136.55		631.68		**195.21**
Info & Radio Broadcast	7.35	0.38	1.92	0.02	293.77	0.28	**0.98**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	17.83	22.45	14.15	24.77	81.08	10.68	**18.67**
Kidnap	200.70	265.52	266.04	177.12	177.62	460.88	**261.70**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	27.52	5.78	13.32	23.41	9.42	10.53	**13.49**
Mischief & Nuisance	18.16	24.08	25.35	26.02	19.37	17.63	**20.78**
Narcotics	38.96	27.20	29.67	33.93	19.77	10.48	**18.00**
Other	2.56	3.67	6.18	3.38	4.75	4.98	**4.11**
Person Missing/Found	64.17	83.67	120.87	99.91	108.82	131.92	**85.25**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Premise Checks	28.02	19.25	25.76	69.30	9.60	17.04	**21.85**
Property	94.89	90.25	89.82	101.65	105.10	85.28	**92.75**
Property Destruction (Damage)	105.15	102.22	108.43	112.74	110.47	112.83	**107.07**
Prowler	39.42	35.54	36.73	37.72	40.68	34.85	**37.48**
Public Gatherings	182.24	188.12	34.12	74.78	72.18	40.45	**95.94**
Rape	195.56	182.48	192.10	189.95	198.23	153.38	**189.78**
Robbery	150.94	142.33	146.65	143.30	176.17	167.93	**154.55**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	31.53	22.83	42.83	34.33	44.83	32.05	**30.62**
Shots	144.55	15.13	88.31	66.92	33.62	47.68	**55.06**
Suspicious Circumstances	18.76	20.68	24.62	23.43	24.92	22.99	**22.32**
Swatting			77.76			211.65	**79.35**
Theft	94.21	84.40	90.27	94.25	74.38	69.33	**85.65**
Traffic	58.73	75.32	79.14	80.87	76.87	59.65	**71.02**
Vice	222.68	140.88	186.60		532.38	5.20	**179.27**
Warrant Services/Order	153.15	147.72	181.12	212.63	205.70	196.75	**180.16**
Weapon, Person with	103.32	125.97	115.80	97.23	162.48	153.93	**131.17**
Overall Median	**38.94**	**44.35**	**53.65**	**45.75**	**47.06**	**43.22**	**45.25**

This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 128: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	8.66	9.38	13.08	12.48	21.97	42.18	**13.58**
Animal Complaint	7.32	8.74	50.27	39.99	152.06	89.25	**12.38**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	80.17	65.36	77.48	75.97	25.22	5.56	**50.18**
Assaults	114.86	113.83	103.86	100.78	110.07	108.87	**108.97**
Assigned Duty	52.65	71.52	67.42	62.88	95.88	129.48	**66.73**
Assist Other Agency	37.69	27.97	35.37	56.42	49.97	33.14	**37.68**
Assist Public	12.85	14.38	19.37	17.03	22.47	31.80	**17.77**
Assist the Officer	95.82	149.07	191.57		48.83	198.87	**95.82**
Automobiles	88.98	77.53	85.06	80.03	100.32	107.13	**90.88**
Burglary	68.57	69.42	66.43	74.58	192.53	143.27	**84.90**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	22.00	71.97	36.08	13.03	27.92	67.88	**34.94**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	120.27	36.10	52.00	72.29	127.93	144.64	**80.13**
Crisis Complaint	78.10	78.25	71.45	62.72	87.09	101.66	**82.58**
Custodial Interference			93.37			72.18	**82.78**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol	18.22	7.88	16.46	20.63	17.97	38.03	**13.62**
Disturbance	11.14	14.68	28.82	16.65	20.63	39.48	**16.95**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	75.62	72.75	86.23	82.66	73.78	109.68	**81.85**
Down Time	33.78	21.38	23.28	27.59	35.68	4.97	**26.20**
Fraud & Forgery	76.08	77.65	53.32	93.93	129.31	41.13	**73.72**
Hazards	7.66	5.40	20.77	7.54	5.07	16.38	**7.50**
Homicide	385.32	170.47	211.97	534.40	236.65	654.98	**353.45**
Human Trafficking				708.05			**708.05**
Info & Radio Broadcast	2.82	0.50		0.22	0.90	0.10	**0.37**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	8.05	9.17	17.81	110.85	30.30	7.14	**10.35**
Kidnap	466.80					90.52	**155.77**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	13.60	42.88	13.20	57.22	107.90	22.04	**17.53**
Mischief & Nuisance	8.51	6.75	28.40	19.38	20.30	4.19	**8.35**
Narcotics	132.84	120.75	145.83	70.00	60.92	60.00	**87.86**
Other	1.35	1.88	2.35	2.48	4.58	9.61	**2.63**
Person Missing/Found	48.73	65.92	54.71	54.20	59.98	85.93	**53.90**
Premise Checks	17.62	16.41	19.02	23.63	30.25	46.08	**18.45**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Property	49.48	45.23	56.48	47.12	54.13	50.53	**50.33**
Property Destruction (Damage)	89.92	75.05	72.27	62.04	94.65	91.88	**82.87**
Prowler	34.37	19.56	44.58	33.91	23.43	34.42	**30.27**
Public Gatherings	214.56	225.10	69.08	112.83	40.22	65.90	**167.78**
Rape	137.27	132.88	100.85	95.58	138.98	106.32	**120.99**
Robbery	97.55	69.03	92.50	95.95	104.36	178.66	**103.66**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	27.19	10.45	42.45	169.35	164.38	221.68	**31.64**
Shots		1.42	40.92	75.97	90.95	16.72	**32.15**
Suspicious Circumstances	12.34	13.25	12.62	10.75	16.90	28.98	**15.12**
Swatting					199.80		**199.80**
Theft	72.06	96.78	62.62	84.83	117.95	106.58	**87.17**
Traffic	12.08	11.38	13.85	32.67	45.06	52.48	**16.68**
Vice	145.07	60.72	317.90			86.43	**136.93**
Warrant Services/Order	107.85	115.63	126.50	177.10	154.88	178.52	**132.34**
Weapon, Person with	103.59	183.00	99.15	114.47	52.18	112.85	**115.61**
Overall Median	**18.23**	**15.57**	**22.93**	**31.72**	**41.30**	**56.83**	**22.00**

PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSE TIMES AND ON-SCENE TIME

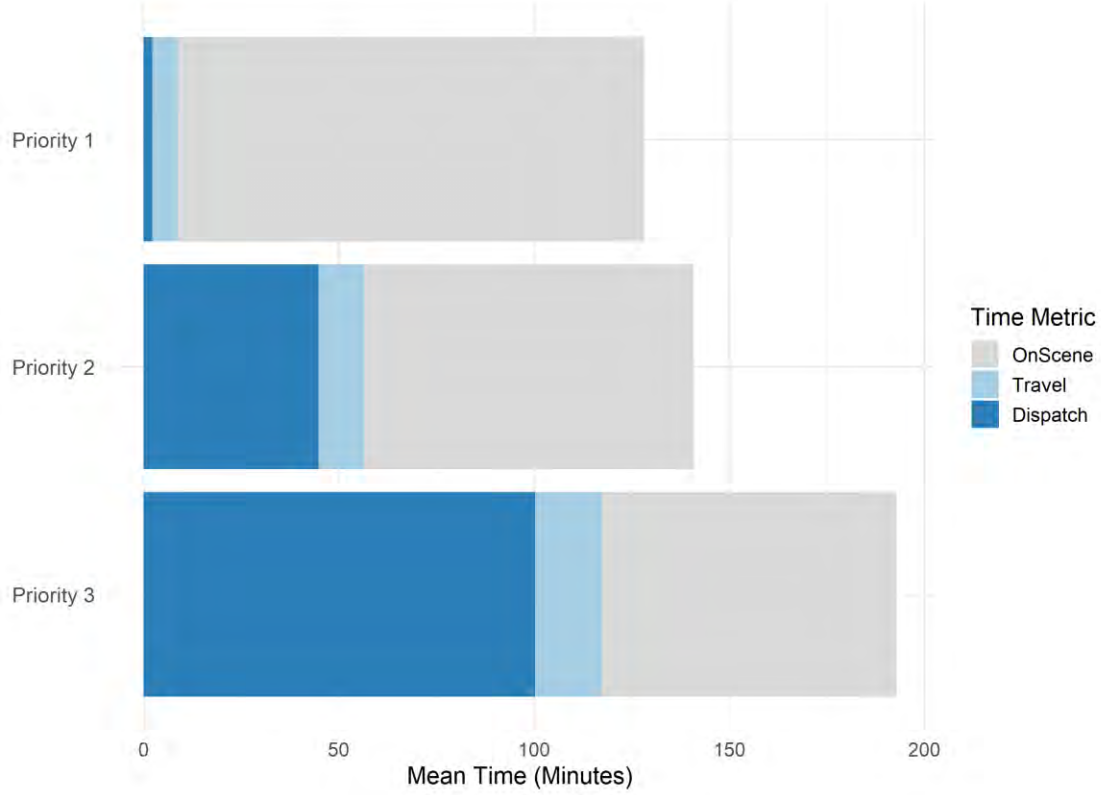
Response Times reflect the agency's time (from receipt of a call for service to arrival). To respond to the community's request for assistance, we focus the Response Time portion of the data analysis on community-initiated calls for service. The CAD export lacks information, preventing the calculation of this field. Of the 233,261 records within the community-initiated designation, 194,456 contain information on all timing variables.

These segments reflect the time between a call being dispatched to a unit, the status of en route, and the duration between the record status of en route and when arriving at the location. In concert, these represent dispatch time and response time – measures for how promptly the department responds to a request for service. As the prior section details Total Service Time, as measured from all record stages, and as such, how much time an officer is allocated to a record, our last measurement for this section includes on-scene time. This operational measurement captures the variation between arrival and when the officer is cleared from the event. This measurement is particularly important when examining how changes in policy or practice influence the time an officer is engaged with the community based on the call type. Given the high proportion of calls with lengthy time amounts, the Median times are generally presented to account for outliers. In some instances, both median and mean values are reported for full informational purposes.

- DISPATCH TIME = CAD CFS data entered/Created to call dispatched
- TRAVEL TIME = Officer indicating En Route until point officer indicates Arrived/On Scene
- RESPONSE TIME = CAD CFS data Entered/Created until first unit Arrived/On Scene
- ON SCENE TIME = CAD CFS first unit Arrived/On Scene to Call Closed

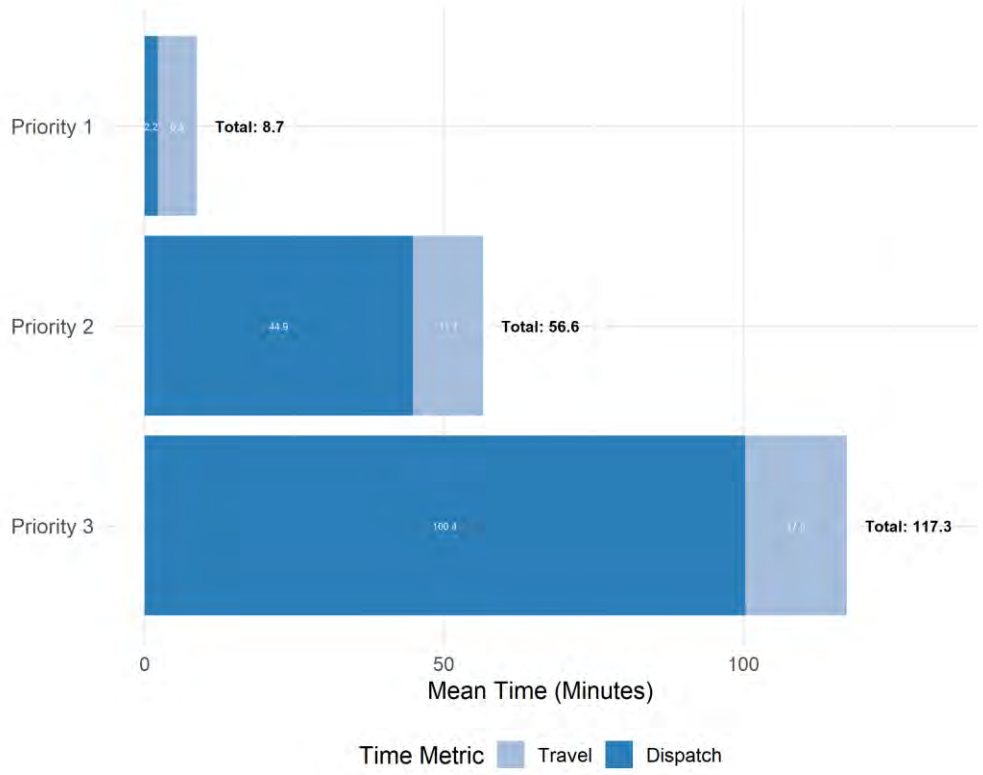
This figure shows the mean dispatch, travel, and on scene times for all community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024.

Figure 81. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024



This figure shows the response time for community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. Response time is defined as the sum of dispatch plus travel time. Total average response time values in minutes are indicated in bold to the right of the bars.

Figure 82. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024



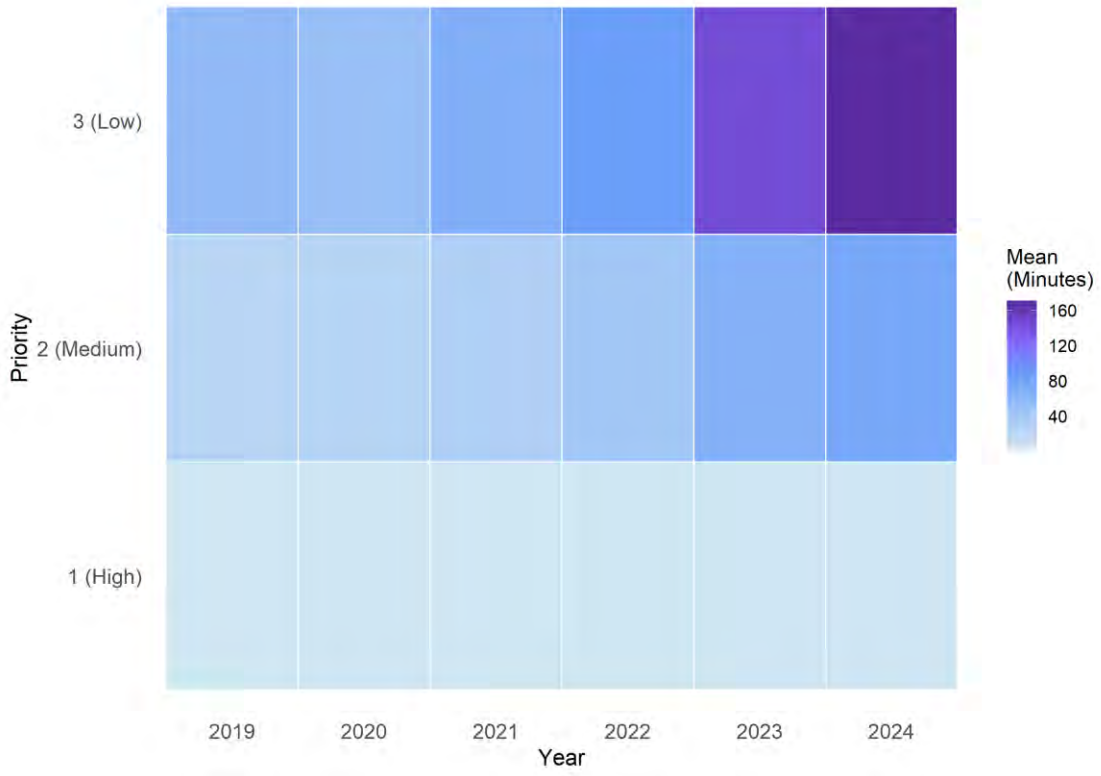
This table shows average dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (in minutes) for community-initiated calls by year from 2019 to 2024. This allows for a comparison of whether trends have changed over time by priority level.

Table 129. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	1.6	5.6	7.2	100.6
Priority 1	2020	2.3	6.3	8.7	103.2
Priority 1	2021	1.9	6.6	8.5	113.3
Priority 1	2022	2.2	6.6	8.7	120.9
Priority 1	2023	2.6	7.0	9.6	134.5
Priority 1	2024	2.8	6.7	9.5	139.6
Priority 1	All Years	2.2	6.5	8.7	119.6
Priority 2	2019	23.4	8.6	32.0	71.8
Priority 2	2020	25.8	9.6	35.4	68.5
Priority 2	2021	31.6	10.9	42.5	81.0
Priority 2	2022	43.3	12.1	55.4	83.9
Priority 2	2023	67.6	15.7	83.3	95.8
Priority 2	2024	77.0	13.5	90.5	104.4
Priority 2	All Years	44.9	11.7	56.6	84.3
Priority 3	2019	57.6	13.9	71.4	66.5
Priority 3	2020	51.8	13.6	65.4	76.7
Priority 3	2021	69.9	15.1	85.1	79.8
Priority 3	2022	86.9	17.1	104.0	72.7
Priority 3	2023	143.9	22.2	166.1	77.3
Priority 3	2024	176.2	19.0	195.3	83.4
Priority 3	All Years	100.4	17.0	117.3	75.6

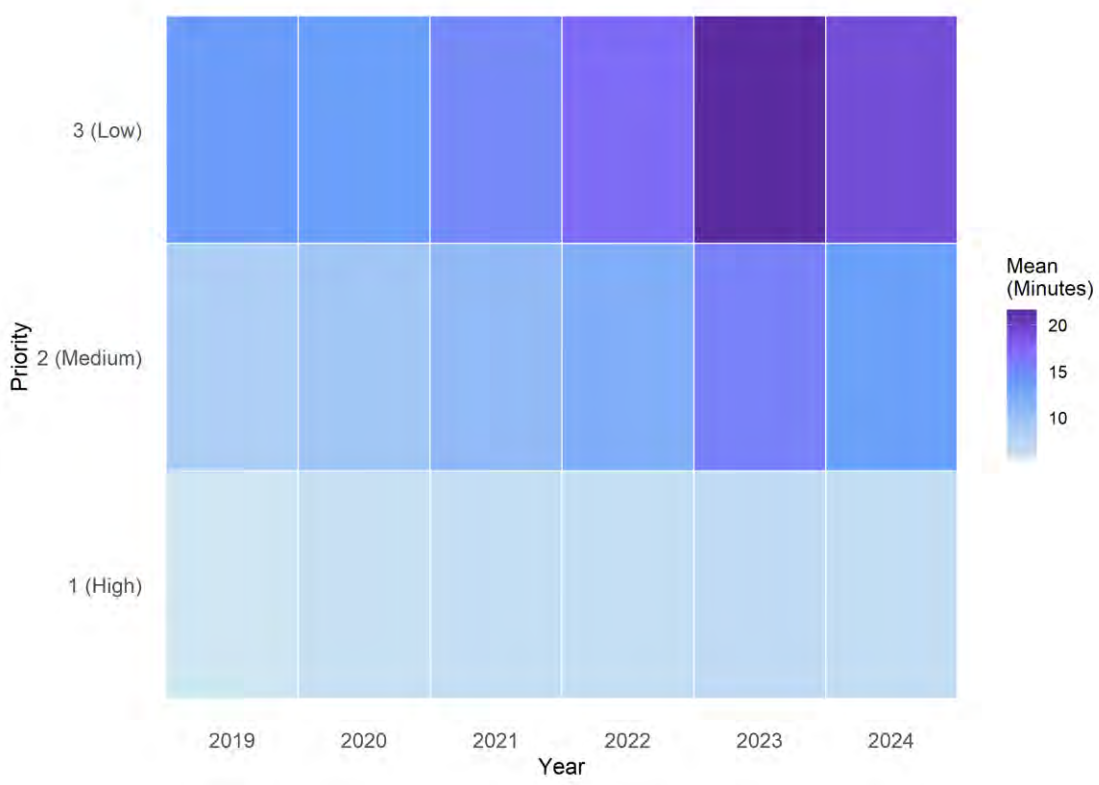
This heatmap displays mean dispatch time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 83: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year



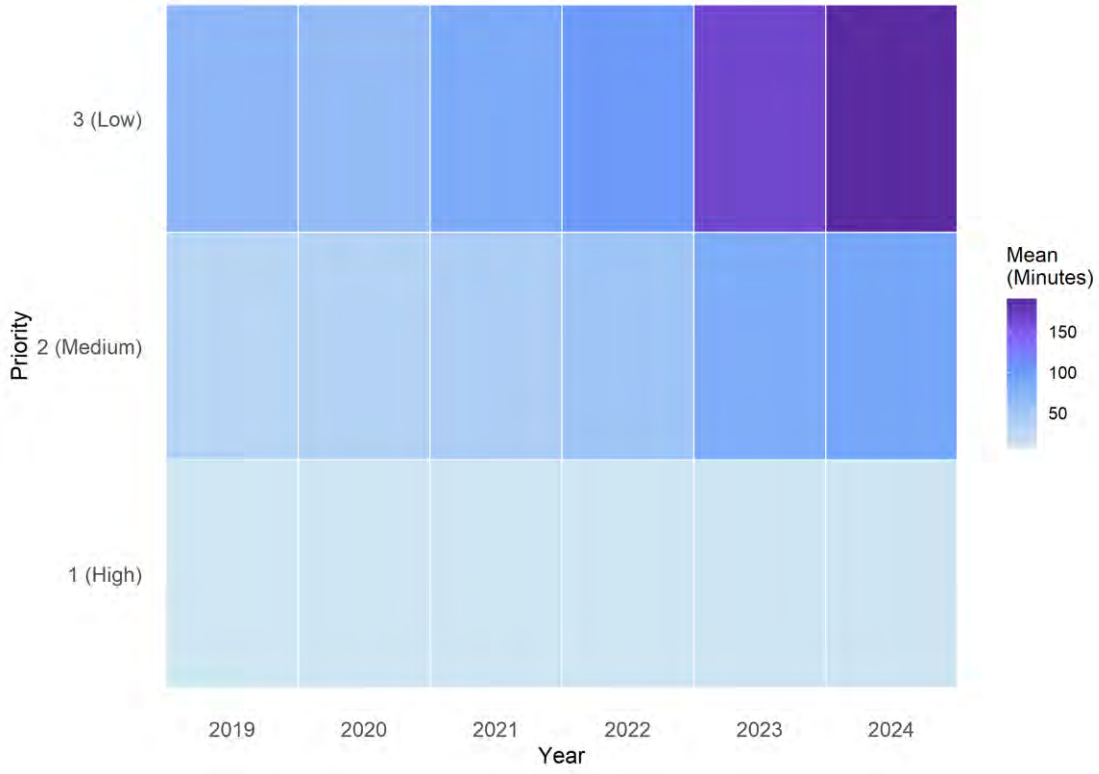
This heatmap displays mean travel time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 84: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year



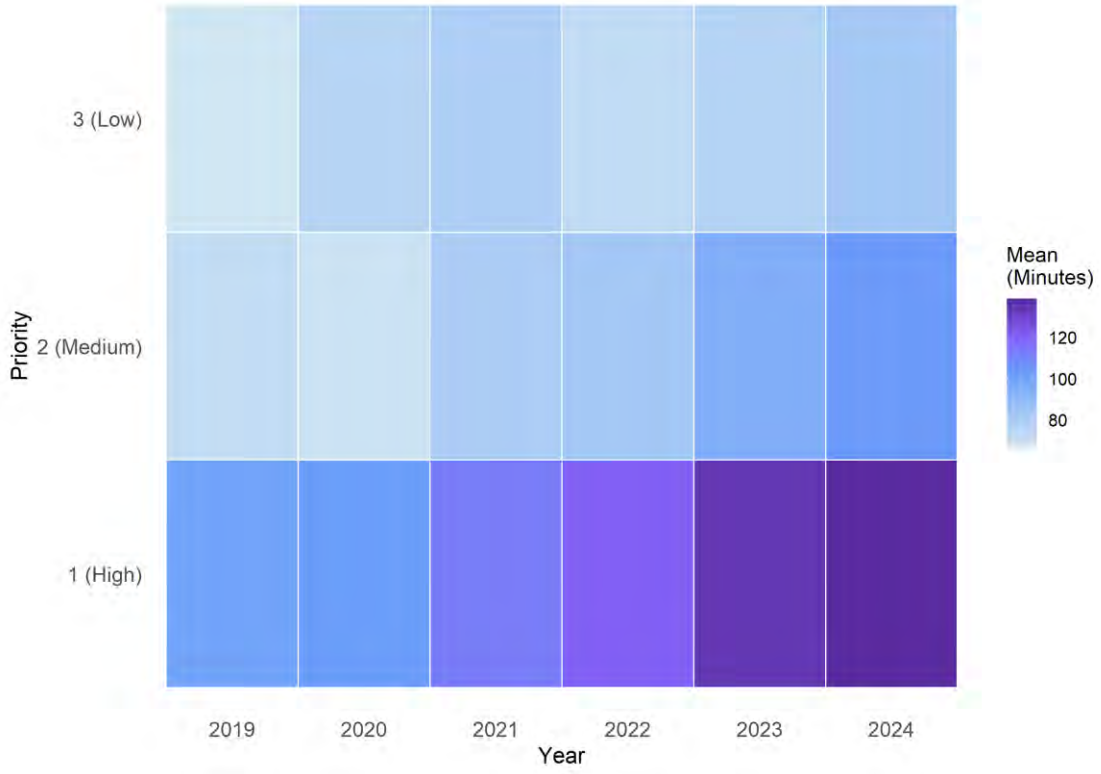
This heatmap displays mean response time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 85: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year



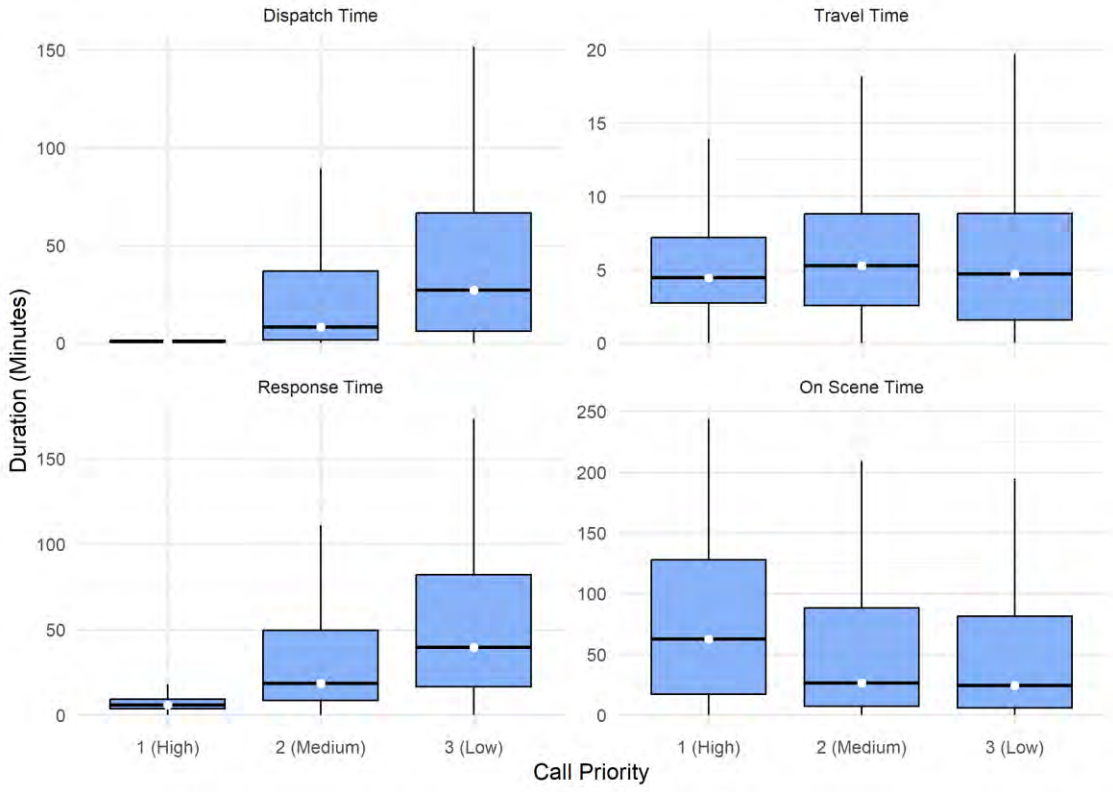
This heatmap displays mean on scene time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 86: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year



These boxplots show dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (one per quadrant) for community initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. The boxes can be read as follows: The middle box (priority 2) for dispatch time suggests that the median dispatch time is quite low (the solid black line in the middle of the box) and that most dispatch times are less than 50 minutes (this is the area between the top and bottom of the box). However, several outliers exist that go up until nearly 100 minutes (this is the vertical line that produces upward from the box). These data are the only data in the report that are capped – the top 10% times are omitted from the analysis as an attempt to mitigate outliers and better view the distribution of common values.

Figure 87: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times



TRAFFIC

This table displays the number of community-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 130: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	7	5	4	6	2	11	35
Parking	820	289	479	397	443	393	2,821
Traffic	245	114	211	180	167	173	1,090
Traffic Accident	1,267	627	822	854	865	777	5,212
Traffic Enforcement	246	142	247	432	510	489	2,066
Total	2,585	1,177	1,763	1,869	1,987	1,843	11,224

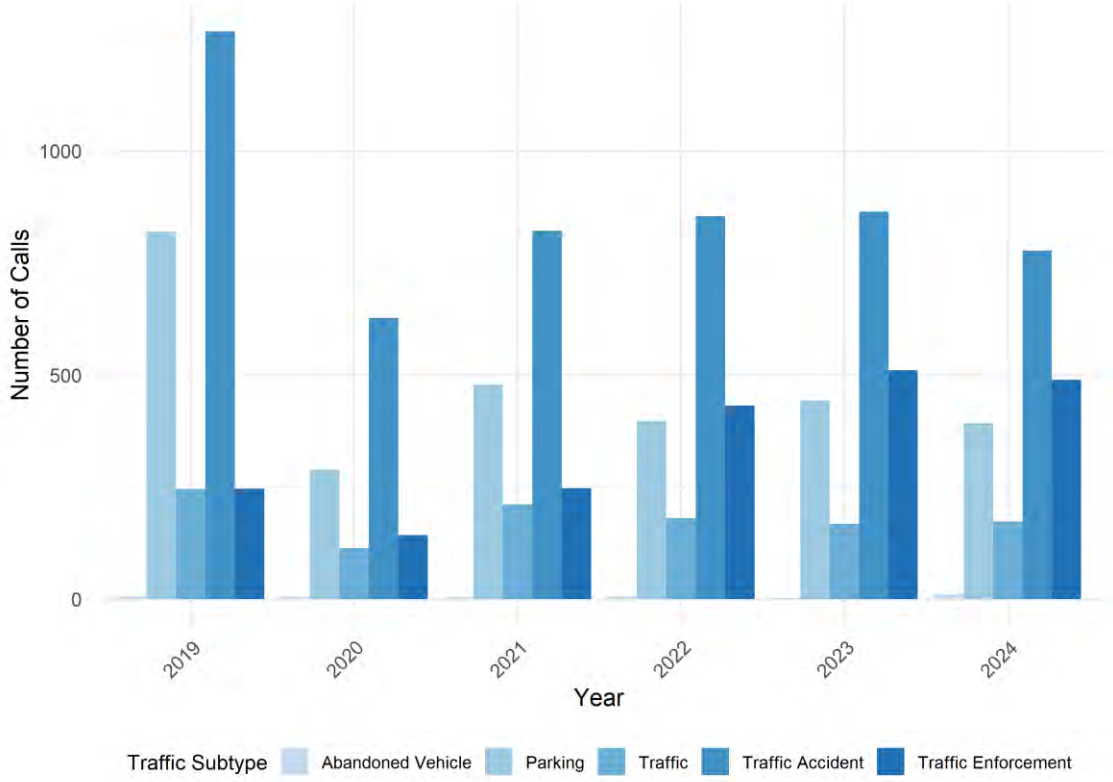
This table displays the number of field-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 131: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	2	2	1	2	2	16	25
Parking	182	82	170	169	182	215	1,000
Traffic	116	89	69	60	78	71	483
Traffic Accident	181	97	128	115	115	118	754
Traffic Enforcement	4,180	2,276	1,138	1,246	1,277	1,285	11,402
Total	4,661	2,546	1,506	1,592	1,654	1,705	13,664

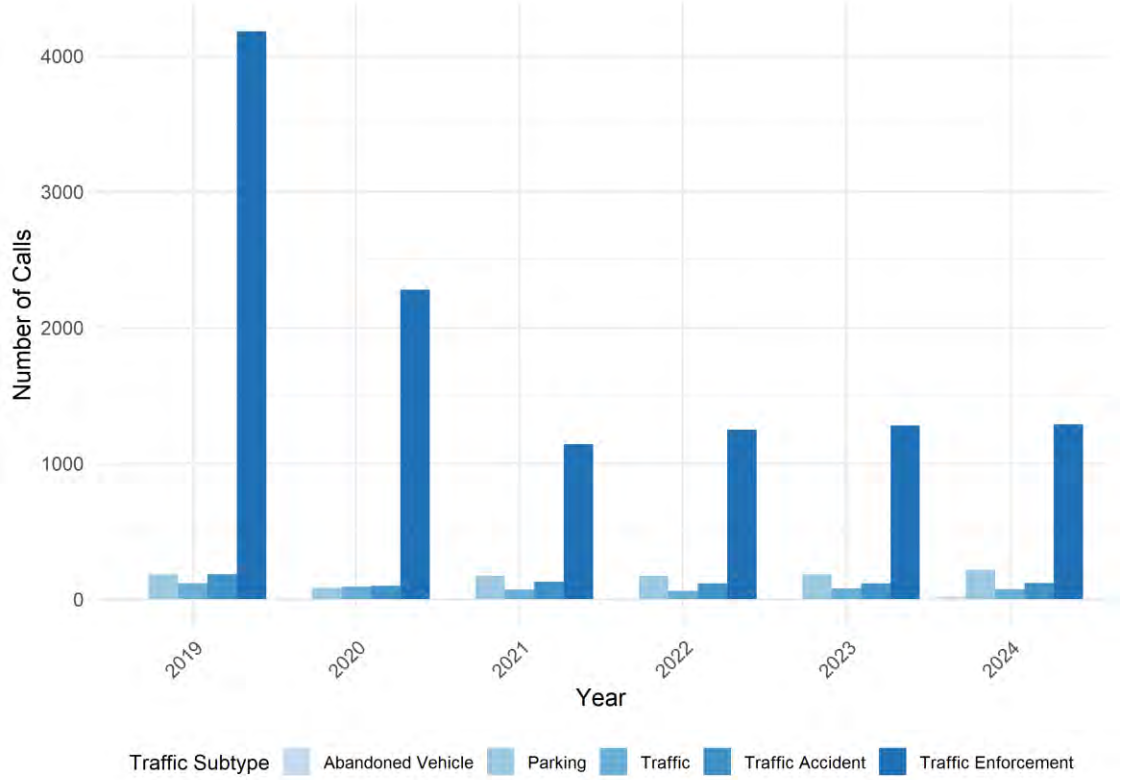
This figure is a visual depiction of trends in community-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 88: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated



This figure is a visual depiction of trends in field-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 89: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated



This heatmap is a side-by-side comparison of community and field-initiated traffic incidents.

Figure 90: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls

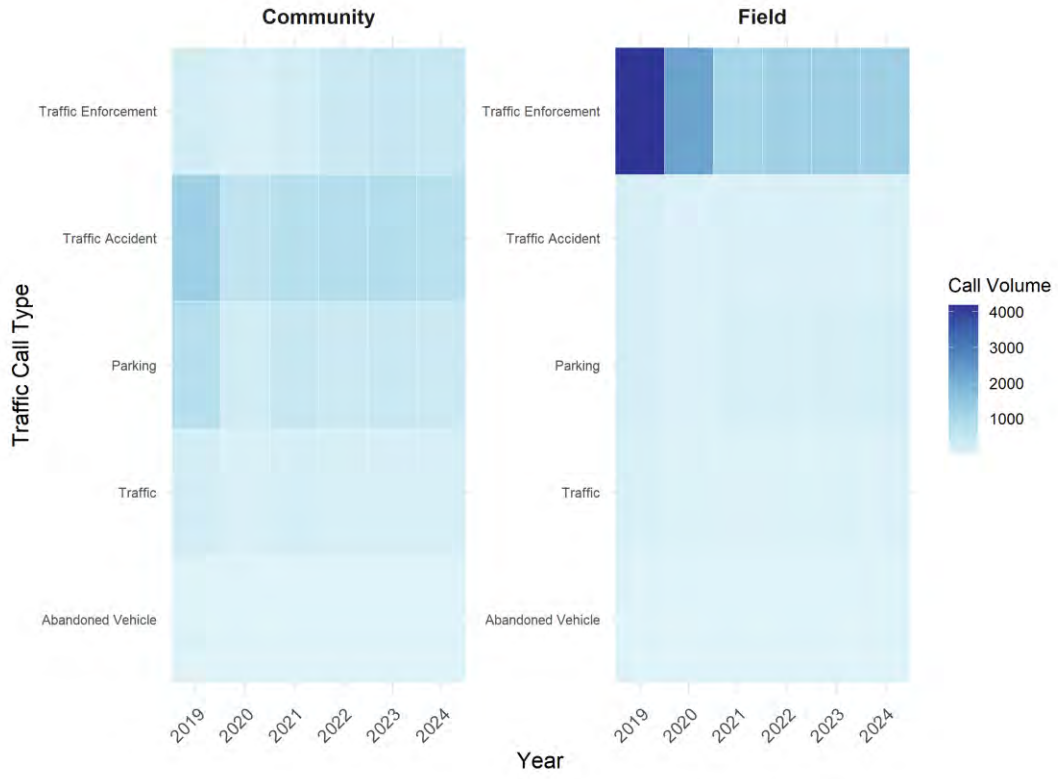


Table 132: Category Descriptions

Category	Subcategory	Case Type Final Description
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - CENTURYLINK STADIUM
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COMMUNITY,SCHOOL,SPECIAL EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COURT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - DETAIL BY SUPERVISOR
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - FOOT BEAT (FROM ASSIGNED CAR)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - HOSPITAL GUARD
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - IN-SERVICE TRAINING
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - MEET W/ SUPERVISOR (OUT OF SVC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - OTHER ESCORT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - REPORTS
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - SEATTLE CENTER EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STAKEOUT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STATION DUTY (CLERK,MAIL,ETC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - TRANSPORT EVIDENCE,EQUIPMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	CCR ONLY - COMMUNITY PRESENCE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	E.R.T./HOSTAGE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL VISIT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	HOSPITAL GUARD ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PREPLANNED EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	STADIUM EVENT ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - 911 HANG UP, OPEN LINE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - NO WELFARE CHK OR DV ORDER SERVICE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - OTHER (NON-SPECIFIED)
Administrative	Assist Public	CCR ONLY - ASSIST THE PUBLIC
Administrative	Assist Public	FOLLOW UP

Administrative	Assist Public	OPEN - BUILDING, DOOR, ETC.
Administrative	Assist Public	REQUEST TO WATCH
Administrative	Assist Public	SERVICE - WELFARE CHECK
Administrative	Assist Public	TRU - FOLLOW UP
Administrative	Down Time	DOWN TIME - OUT OF SERVICE
Administrative	Down Time	GAS/MAINTENANCE/WASH/GARAGE
Administrative	Down Time	NO ANSWER WHEN CALLED
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - SAMPLE / TEST CALL ONLY
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - PAY PHN (INCL OPEN LINE)
Administrative	Down Time	OUT AT RANGE
Administrative	Down Time	OUT OF CAR/NO REASON GIVEN
Administrative	Down Time	OUT TO PRECINCT/STATION
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BROADCAST AND CLEAR BY RADIO
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BULLETIN - SEX OFFENDER
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	INFORMATIONAL BROADCASTS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - ATM MACHINE, FREE STANDING
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - AUDIBLE AUTOMOBILE (UNOCC/ANTI-THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - BANK (HOLD-UP)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, HOLD-UP/PANIC (EXCEPT BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, SILENT/AUD BURG (INCL BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,BUS/TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DV - DURESS/PANIC
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - POLICE FACILITY
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (CITY/STATE/COUNTY)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - BURGLARY, SILENT/AUDIBLE
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - SILENT/AUD PANIC/DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - TRACKING ALARM
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM (INC BANK, ATM, SCHOOLS, BSN)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM ROBB (BANK, PANIC, DURESS)

Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-OTHER (VARDA,PDT,FIRE,LOCAL,METRO,ETC))
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL BURG
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL PANIC OR DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-VEHICLE ALARMS
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - CITY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - COUNTY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - EMERGENCY SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - FEDERAL AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - ROUTINE SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - STATE AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON CRITICAL FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Directed Patrol	DIRECTED PATROL ACTIVITY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ABANDONED PROPERTY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ASSIST BOATER (NON EMERG)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOAT ACCIDENT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BODY SEARCH/RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZ
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - HARBOR CODE VIOLATION
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - MARINE FIRE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - PERSON IN WATER
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, ABANDONED
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, RECOVERY (THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT AND RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER EMERGENCIES
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER NON-EMERGENCIES
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	INFRASTRUCTURE CHECKS

Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	LICENSE INSPECTIONS (CHECK FOR)
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECK, OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW ONLY
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - BUSINESS CHECK
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - CRIME PREVENTION
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - LICENSE INSPECTIONS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - REQUEST TO WATCH
Person	Assaults	ASLT - CRITICAL (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASLT - PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - REPORT FOR PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - FIREARM INVOLVED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - GANG RELATED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - HARASSMENT, THREATS
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - TELEPHONE, WRITING
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS, OTHER
Person	Assaults	BIAS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - CRITICAL WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	HARAS - NO BIAS OR THREATS
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - IP - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - VERBAL/ORAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - IP/JO - RACIAL, POLITICAL, SEXUAL MOTIVATION
Person	Assaults	THREATS (INCLS IN-PERSON/BY PHONE/IN WRITING)
Person	Assaults	TRU - ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	TRU - HARASSMENT
Person	Assaults	TRU - THREATS
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABANDONED, ABUSED AND NEGLECTED

Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CHILD ENDANGERMENT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CRITICAL ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Custodial Interference	CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE - DV
Person	Custodial Interference	KIDNAP - CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV - NO ASLT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ARGUMENTS, DISTURBANCE (NO ARREST)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ASSIST VICTIM BY COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC THREATS BY PHONE OR WRITING
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOL/ASLT (ARREST MANDATORY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ARREST DISCRETIONARY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ENFORCE COURT ORDER (ARREST MANDATED)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - SERVICE OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - STANDBY TO ASSURE PEACE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, NEGLECT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, PHYSICAL ABUSE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - SERVICE OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - ASSIST DV VIC W/SRVC OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - CRITICAL VIOLATION OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - VIOLATING DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	PEACE-STANDBY TO ASSURE (NO COURT ORDR SVC)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	THREATS - DV - NO ASSAULT
Person	Homicide	HOMICIDE
Person	Human Trafficking	COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS (CSEC)
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN LABOR TRAFFICKING

Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - CRITICAL
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - NO KNOWN KIDNAPPING
Person	Kidnap	KIDNAP - GENERAL
Person	Kidnap	KNOWN KIDNAPPNG
Person	Rape	OBS - RAPE - IP/JO
Person	Rape	RAPE
Person	Rape	RAPE - KNOWN SUSPECT (ACQUAINTANCE)
Person	Rape	RAPE - UNKNOWN SUSPECT (STRANGER)
Person	Rape	SEX OFFENSES (RAPE) - MOLESTING
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY (INCL STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - ARMED
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - CRITICAL (INCLUDES STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - STRONG ARM
Person	Shots	DRIVE BY SHOOTING - NO INJURIES
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - DELAY
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - IN PROGRESS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON - REPORT
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - ARSON
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB - THREATS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB THREATS - CRITICAL

Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BURN - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	EXPLOSION
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	FIREWORKS (NO HAZARD)
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - ARSON - IP/JO
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - EXPLOSION - IP/JO
Property	Burglary	BURG - COMM BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	BURG - OCCUPIED RESD
Property	Burglary	BURG - RESD (INCL UNOCC STRUCTURES ON PROP)
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL OCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL, UNOCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - UNOCC STRUC ON RESN PROP
Property	Burglary	OBS - BURG - IP/JO - COMM BURG (INCLUDES SCHOOLS)
Property	Burglary	TRU - COMMERCIAL BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	TRU - RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FORGERY, BAD CHECKS
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FRAUD, INCLUDING BUNCO
Property	Fraud & Forgery	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Fraud & Forgery	TRU - FRAUD
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND GUN, SHELLCASINGS
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY (NON-SPD SIN)
Property	Property	PROPERTY - LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property	PROPERTY - MISSING PROPERTY
Property	Property	TRU - PROPERTY, LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE (GUN RELATED)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG)

Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG) - GRAFFITI (INCLUDES GANG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	TRU - PROPERTY DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE
Property	Theft	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Theft	SHOPLIFT - THEFT
Property	Theft	THEFT (DOES NOT INCLUDE SHOPLIFT OR SVCS)
Property	Theft	THEFT - ALL OTHER
Property	Theft	THEFT - AUTO ACCESSORIES
Property	Theft	THEFT - BICYCLE
Property	Theft	THEFT - CAR PROWL
Property	Theft	THEFT - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	THEFT OF SERVICES
Property	Theft	TRU - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	TRU - THEFT
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - INJURED, DEAD HAZARD, OTHER
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - INJURED,DEAD,DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - NOISE,STRAY,BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	NOISE - ANIMAL (INCLUDES BARKING DOGS)
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - ASSIST ANIMAL CONTROL OFCR
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - IP/JO - BITE
Society	Assist the Officer	ASSIST SPD
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER - HELP THE OFFICER (EMERGENCY)
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER -ASSIST THE OFFICER (NON EMERG)
Society	Assist the Officer	OBS - ASSIST SPD - URGENT SERVICE
Society	Automobiles	AUTO - THEFT/LOSS OF PLATES
Society	Automobiles	AUTO RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTO THEFT - VEH THEFT OR THEFT AND RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT & RECOVERY

Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - LICENSE PLATE(S) THEFT OR LOSS
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - RECOVERY (THEFT)
Society	Automobiles	OBS - AUTO THEFT-IP/JO - VEHICLE, PLATES, TABS
Society	Automobiles	TRU - AUTO THEFT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY NON-TRAF NON-CRIM - DRUG RELATED (OD)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY,NON-TRAF,NON-CRIM - NON-DRUG RELATED
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - OVERDOSE
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - WELFARE CHK, DOWN PERSON, EXCL OD
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - PICKUP (FIRE / POLICE STANDING BY)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - REQUEST FOR
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOWN - CHECK FOR DOWN PERSON
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	INJURED - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOWN - CHECK FOR PERSON DOWN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - INJURED - IP/JO - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SICK PERSON

Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SLEEPER ABOARD BUS/COMMUTER TRAIN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OVERDOSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - CARE CRISIS RESPONSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - NON-OD SUD CALL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - SUICIDAL PERSON
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - GENERAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - PICK-UP OR TRANSPORT
Society	Crisis Complaint	PERSON IN BEHAVIORAL/EMOTIONAL CRISIS
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - CRITICAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - SUICIDAL PERSON AND ATTEMPTS
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - FIGHT
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - GANG RELATED
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - JUVENILE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE RESIDENTIAL
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - OTHER
Society	Disturbance	NOISE - GENERAL
Society	Disturbance	OBS - NOISE - DISTURBANCE (PARTY, ETC)
Society	Disturbance	TRU - DISTURBANCE
Society	Hazards	HAZ - CRITICAL
Society	Hazards	HAZ - POTENTIAL THRT TO PHYS SAFETY
Society	Hazards	HAZARDS - HAZARDS
Society	Hazards	OBS - HAZ MATERIALS, LEAKS, SPILLS, OR FOUND
Society	Hazards	POWER OUT - POLES AND TRANSFORMERS
Society	Hazards	WIRES DOWN (PHONE, ELECTRICAL,ETC.)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - ADULTS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - INTOXICATED PERSON

Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - MINORS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - ADULT
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - BUSINESS
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - MINOR
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	LITTERING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	PARKS VIOLATIONS/CITES (INCLUDES EXCLUSIONS)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TREES DOWN, OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PROP (NO HAZ)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRESPASS
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRU - ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	URINATING, DEFECATING IN PUBLIC
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	WATER FLOODS (BROKEN MAINS/HYDRANTS, NO HAZ)
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	MISCHIEF OR NUISANCE - GENERAL
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	NUISANCE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PANHANDLING, AGGRESSIVE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PHONE - OBSCENE OR NUISANCE PHONE CALLS
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	TRU - NUISANCE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - DRUG TRAFFIC LOITERING
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND , RECOVERED NARCOTICS
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - MARIJUANA PUBLIC USE(NOT DISPENSARY)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARS REPORT
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - OTHER
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - VIOLATIONS (LOITER, USE, SELL, NARS)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE

Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE - EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Other	ESCAPE - PRISONER
Society	Other	FOOT - ELUDING POLICE
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - LANDLINE (INCLUDES OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - WRLS PHNS (INCL OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - COMPLAINT OF UNKNOWN NATURE
Society	Person Missing/Found	AWOL - ADULT OR JUVENILE
Society	Person Missing/Found	CHILD - HARBORING A MINOR
Society	Person Missing/Found	FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY PICKUP
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - (ALZHEIMER, ENDANGERED, ELDERLY)
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - ADULT
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - CHILD
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - A.W.O.L.
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - LOST PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - MISSING PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - TRUANCY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - MISSING ADULT
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER - IP/JO
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - GENERAL
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS, PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Public Gatherings	CROWD MGMNT (STAND BY ONLY)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMO MGMNT (CONTROL TACTICS USED)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMONSTRATIONS

Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	ASLT - MOLESTED ADULT (GROPED, FONDLED, ETC.)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	CHILD - LURING
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	LEWD - (EXPOSING, FLASHING)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX IN PUBLIC PLACE (INCL MASTURBATION)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENDER - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	TRU - SEX IN PUBLIC
Society	Swatting	SWATTING
Society	Vice	VICE - GAMBLING
Society	Vice	VICE - LIQUOR (BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT)
Society	Vice	VICE - OTHER
Society	Vice	VICE - PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Vice	VICE - PROSTITUTION
Society	Vice	VICE - VIOL. OF SOAP ORDER
Society	Warrant Services/Order	ORDER - VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER (NON DV)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - FELONY PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - MISD PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. CAUTION (EXCL NARCOTICS)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT PICKUP - FROM OTHER AGENCY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - MISDEMEANOR
Society	Weapon, Person with	OBS WEAPN-IP/JO-GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRT/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPN - GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRTS/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON, PERSON WITH - GUN
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON,PERSON WITH - OTHER WEAPON

Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	OBS - SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - BUILDING (OPEN DOOR, ETC)
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE, OR INCIDENT
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	TRU - SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES
Traffic	Traffic	ABANDONED VEHICLE
Traffic	Traffic	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Traffic	Traffic	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
Traffic	Traffic	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
Traffic	Traffic	PURSUIT (FOOT OR VEHICLE)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION

Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - ROAD RAGE

Table 133: Traffic Category Subtypes

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
Abandoned Vehicle	ABANDONED VEHICLE
	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Parking	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic Accident	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
	MVC - HIT AND RUN
	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic Enforcement	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
	TRU - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW



SOUTH PRECINCT



SOUTH PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS

Overview

The South Precinct is one of the five geographic police precincts in the City of Seattle. The South Precinct is among the most culturally diverse regions of the City of Seattle. In fact, staff noted the high concentration of East African immigrants and the policing challenges associated with building trust in a community that has not culturally trusted the police in their home countries. The precinct is approximately 18.3 square miles in size, with a population of around 95,460 people. The precinct accounts for nearly 21 percent of Seattle's land area (88 square miles) and 13 percent of the City's population (750,197 people).

The precinct boundaries are generally described as being east of the Duwamish River, west of Lake Washington, north of Renton, Washington (and King County unincorporated), and south of Interstate 90. The precinct is directly south of the West and East Precincts and east of the Southwest Precinct.

The South Precinct building is located at 3001 South Myrtle in Seattle. The precinct facility serves as the base of patrol operations for South Precinct housing the patrol workforce. The neighborhoods served by South Precinct include: Beacon Hill, Mount Baker, Columbia City, Hillman City, Genesee, Georgetown, Rainier Vista, Lockmore, New Holly, Othello Park, Othello Station, Brighton, Dunlap, Rainier Beach, Upper Rainier Beach, Rainier View, Seward Park, SODO, and Pritchard Beach.

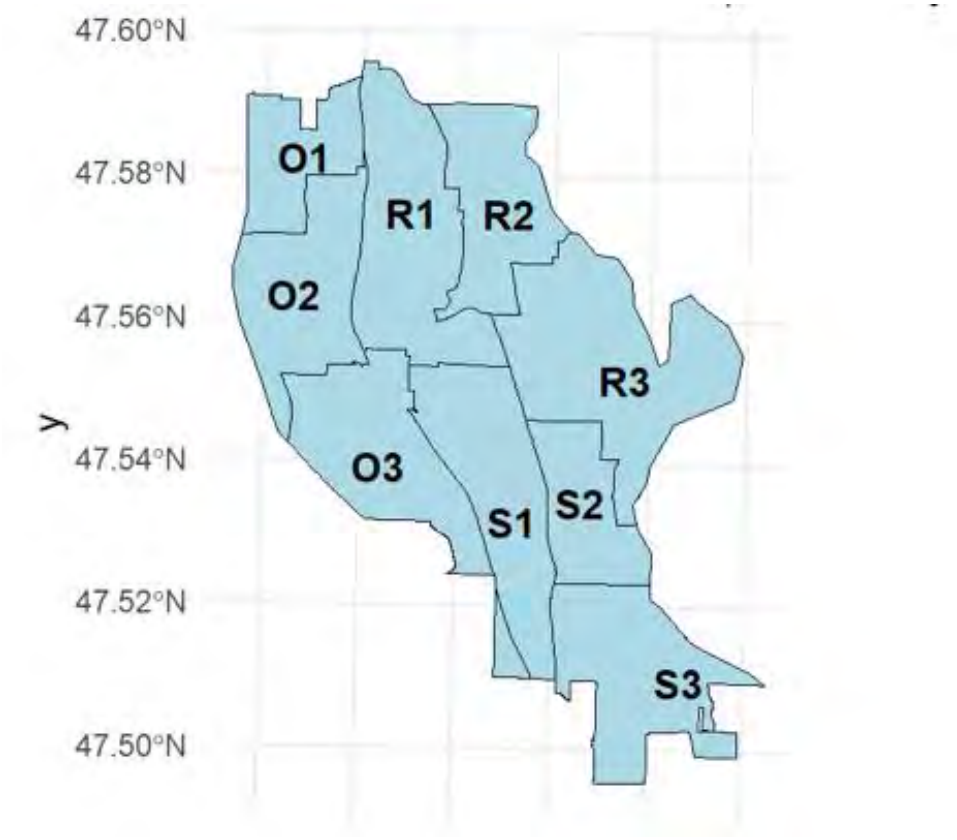
Staff described South Precinct as being different than all of the other Seattle Police work areas. It was highlighted to Meliora PSC that South Precinct has a higher concentration of violent crime, citing that most of SPD gang activity concerns were focused in the South Precinct. It was also highlighted that the precinct had a higher concentration of industrial areas. For example, the Boeing manufacturing facility located in Renton actually borders the South Precinct. As a result, there are several other similar industrial-type businesses located in and around the precinct.

There was also a general narrative associated with the South Precinct that the policing style and interactions within the South Precinct were grittier than other areas of Seattle, but the officers who worked there reported positive public support, which is common in more challenging policing environments dealing with violent crime.

SECTORS & BEATS

The map below is the precinct beat map. SPD South is divided into three sectors: R, S, and O, and each sector has three beats.

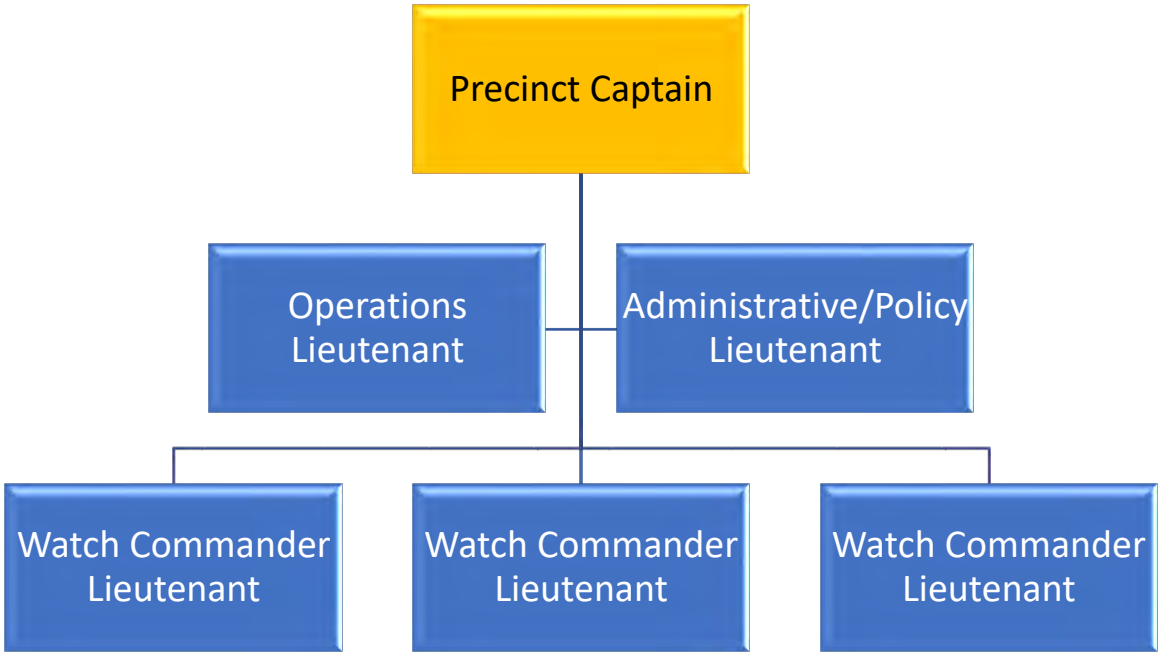
SOUTH FIGURE 1: SPD South Precinct Sector and Beat Map



MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

An SPD Police Captain manages the South Precinct. The captain is assisted by two lieutenants, one who serves as an operations lieutenant focused on overall staffing and patrol management and a second who serves in a "policy/administrative" role. In addition to those two lieutenants, there are three Watch Commander lieutenants, each managing a shift/watch. The structure is denoted below:

SOUTH FIGURE 2: South Precinct Organizational Chart



STAFFING

Individual staffing for all units/precincts in the Seattle Police Department is fluid and changes regularly. SPD is a large organization and members are constantly joining the agency and leaving the department. There are interdepartmental transfers between units and precincts, as well as promotions and temporary duty assignments that move people around the organization.
We obtained official staffing data from SPD Administration and agreed on a single month (May 2025) as a point in time to capture official staffing levels at each precinct and within the patrol division.

On that date, SPD was "authorized" for 1,277 sworn officers. There were 235 vacancies, resulting in an actual staffing level of 1,042 sworn positions. Of that total, 92 of the sworn positions were assigned to the South Precinct as denoted in the table below.

SOUTH TABLE 1: South Precinct Staffing, May 2025

Position	South Precinct
Captain	1
Lieutenant	5
Sergeant	11
Police Officer	75
Total Patrol Sworn	**92**

The above staffing levels are a point-in-time count during the Meliora PSC project period. There are aspects to the data analysis portion of these reports that compare and contrast workload and daily patrol staffing between 2019 and 2024. As such, it is appropriate to provide context to the staffing changes within the precinct during those two years:

SOUTH TABLE 2: South Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year

	May 2019		May 2024	
	Sergeant	Officer	Sergeant	Officer
E911 (Patrol)	14	92	12	73
ACT	1	6		
Beats	1	6		
CPT	1	4		
Total	**17**	**108**	**12**	**73**

As seen in the above data for officers and sergeants, total patrol staffing in 2024 (85) and 2025 (86) is significantly less in than in 2018 (125). This is reflected in the data analysis portion of the report, and is frequently raised as an issue with current personnel assigned to the precinct. In the table above, the E-911 numbers reflect patrol staffing levels. The other officers and sergeants noted in 2019 were additional units and resources that served the precinct. The management positions noted in the 2025 staffing table above were also in place in 2019 and 2024.

MINIMUM STAFFING

Minimum staffing levels are established and set to ensure adequate coverage to provide police services to the community they serve. They serve as a guide for police supervisors and Watch Commanders to manage the day-to-day staffing of a precinct. In effect they assist the department in distributing officers throughout the City based on existing squad size and vacancy rates and provide bottom-line staffing numbers in managing time-off requests from employees. Meliora PSC encourages two things to be considered when setting minimum staffing numbers:

1. Base minimum staffing numbers on workload data and officer safety interests of police officers working in the precinct.
2. That full staffing (above minimums) is adequate to cover the actual relief factor realized by the agency.

The following minimum patrol staffing levels listed in the second column below were provided by SPD South management:

SOUTH TABLE 3: South Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20 percent OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	11	9	7
1st Watch B-Side	11	9	7
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	14	15	12
2nd Watch B-Side	14	16	13
3rd Watch A-Side1900-0500	14	12	10
3rd Watch B-Side	14	13	10

Additionally, each watch must have one sergeant in a supervisor role. During a meeting with a Patrol Watch Commander, it was noted that in the previous 30 days, 1st Watch only reached "minimum staffing" on six days. This highlights SPD's inability to maintain set staffing standards in place for deployment. The current staff did not have any insight into the methodology used to establish those minimum staffing levels. If they had been based on workload in the past, then they are believed to be dated as the existing levels have been in place for many years.

Meliora PSC also inquired about any relief factor applied to staffing. Precinct management advised using a 20 percent rule, meaning that supervision can allow up to 20 percent of maximum available staffing off for vacation/personal time, etc. For example, if 10 officers are scheduled, then management/supervision can allow up to two people off for pre-scheduled vacation/day off. The 20 percent relief factor provided to the precincts to us differs from the actual SPD calculated relief factor of 30 percent. We will address this later in the report.

The table above also outlines the actual deployed staffing and what is allowed under SPD 20 percent rule. In the workload analysis portion of this report, we will provide updated, minimum staffing recommendations (i.e. "optimal staffing") based on current workload data and will include proper relief factor calculations for "full-staffing" levels.

Although these staffing numbers are set and in place at the South Precinct, we have discovered that regular staffing is consistently below minimums on most days (except on the patrol overlap day). If the precinct reached minimum staffing levels, it was due to officers who had volunteered to work the shift in an overtime capacity, an organizational practice referred to as "augmentation." SPD rarely, if ever, forces mandatory overtime for patrol scheduling; therefore, if officers do not volunteer, the shift goes into patrol service below the minimum staffing numbers. This issue is discussed in greater detail in the opening general patrol section of the report.

SOUTH PRECINCT DEPLOYMENT MODEL

The South Precinct has three sectors, each with three beats for a total of nine beats. Ideally, two-officer cars are assigned to sector overlap as staffing permits.

The current reality is that staffing is nowhere near that level of deployment. The current deployment leaves a single officer spread across several beats, with a mix of one- and two-officer units assigned during briefing. This dispersal and minimal deployment level creates an environment where specific, lower-priority calls wait an extended period for a response, and travel time to calls can be delayed because officers may be traveling long distances across the sectors and beats.

We made inquiries about how supervision assigns one officer to a car versus two officers to a car and learned that in almost all cases, the decision is left to the sergeant. Typically, the sergeant allows officers to elect to work together or as solo officers. (This is addressed in the main patrol report)

We analyzed data from SPD's deployment and captured the ratio of one-officer and two-officer units deployed in the South Precinct between 2019 and 2024.

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	1.323847	1.266667
2020	1.677489	1.555556
2021	2.526775	2.222222
2022	3.028508	2.571429
2023	3.527300	2.857143
2024	4.606302	3.800000

The data above was captured for all SPD precincts and the results vary by precinct. This means that the decision points involved in deploying one-officer versus two-officer cars are different in each precinct. The South Precinct data shown above indicates that as staffing in the precinct went down since 2019, the use of two-officers cars also went down. In 2019, there was 1.3 one-officer cars for every two-officer car. By 2024, there were closer to nearly four, one-officer cars to every two officer cars. This appears to be a prudent decision to keep officer visibility as high as possible, even though staffing has been reduced.

SOUTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS

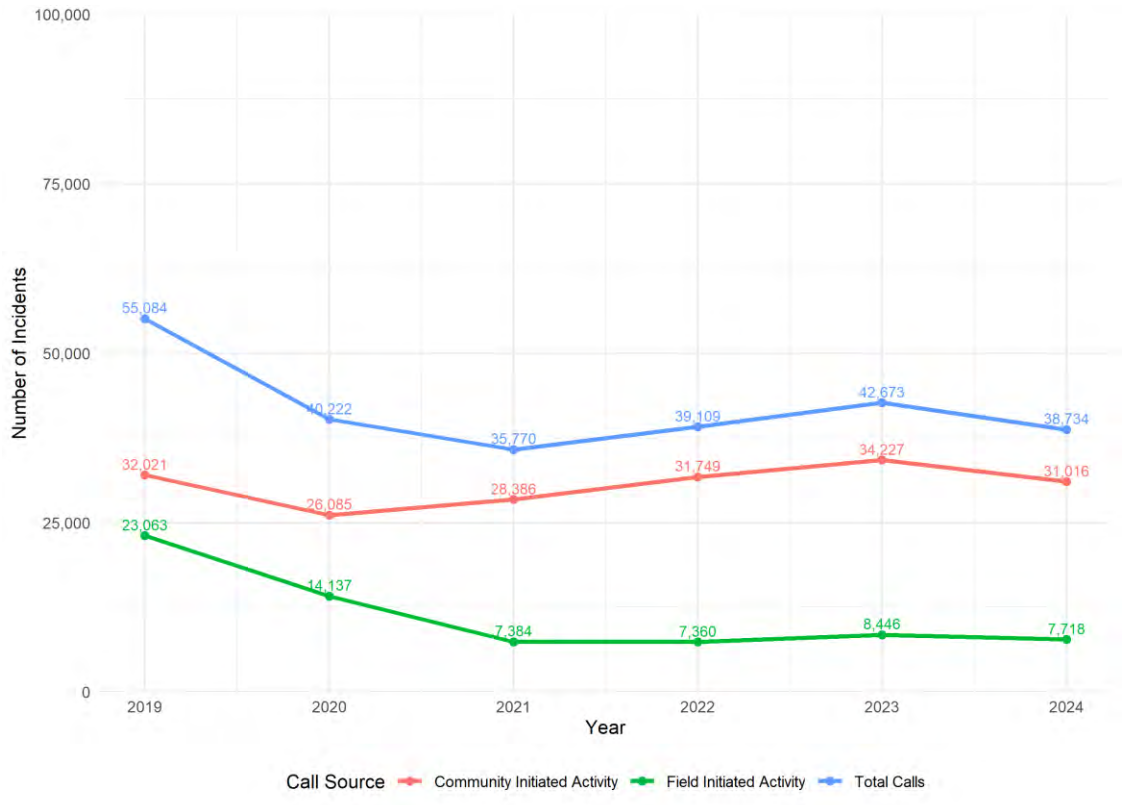
Earlier in this report, we discussed the *Rule of 60* and highlighted the importance of having a staffing model that allowed for a balanced workload approach for patrol officers. The ultimate goal of a balanced workload approach is to ensure that existing patrol resources can provide a service level that extends beyond just emergency call response. Before understanding the workload of the South Precinct patrol officer, it is essential to understand what drives workload and what calls SPD officers are handling within the South Precinct.

The table and figure below provide insight into the total community-initiated calls for service (reactive work) as well as officer-initiated activity (proactive work) that occurred over a six-year period from 2019 to 2024

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	32,021	26,085	28,386	31,749	34,227	31,016	183,484
Field-Initiated Activity	23,063	14,137	7,384	7,360	8,446	7,718	68,108

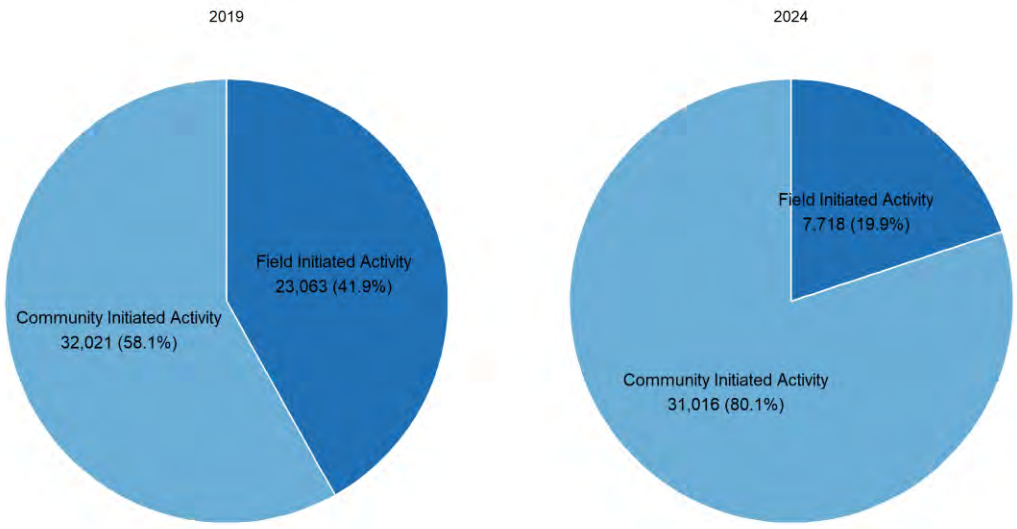
SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: South Precinct Calls by Type and Total



Overall, total calls for service fell between 2019 and 2021. From 2021 to 2023, overall calls increased slightly and then declined again in 2024. However, as the data shows, the call reduction was almost exclusively due to officer-initiated activity. Community-initiated calls decreased between 2019 and 2020; a trend observed nationwide as the COVID-19 pandemic affected police workloads in nearly every community. After 2020, the community-initiated work started to increase, and by 2022-2023, had returned to pre-pandemic levels. Proactive work (field-initiated) declined sharply after 2019 and has not returned to its previous levels. This dynamic is observed throughout other precincts in this report and also coincides with other staffing factors that will be shown later in this section of the report.

The following figure visually demonstrates the change in SPD's approach to community-initiated calls and officer-initiated activity between 2019 and 2024.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: South Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024



In 2019, SPD South Precinct officers employed a more balanced workload approach, with 58 percent of all calls originating from the public and 42 percent of all activity initiated by the officers themselves. By 2024, there was a dramatic shift of 80 percent of all activity originating from the public, while SPD-initiated activity accounted for only 20 percent of all entries into the CAD system.

There is a strategic framework approach used in the industry for balancing police workload called the "30-30-30" model. Although not an academic study, this conceptual framework encourages a balanced workload with 30 percent of all officer workload being community-initiated (response to calls), 30 percent officer-initiated (proactive policing), and 30 percent being the administrative work required of all officers. The remaining 10 percent is simply a flexible buffer for unplanned anomalies that occasionally occur in policing. It is unlikely that any agency maintains this balance at all times; rather, the goal is in place to reduce officer fatigue that comes from constantly responding to calls and to have officers with the capacity to perform proactive work. The figure above does not highlight administrative work (some administrative work is included in both call origins). Still, as the reader can see, the sheer imbalance between the two call origin categories is not ideal. It is also indicative of a patrol workforce that may feel oversaturated with work and therefore less inclined to engage in proactive work, as noted in the *Rule of 60*.

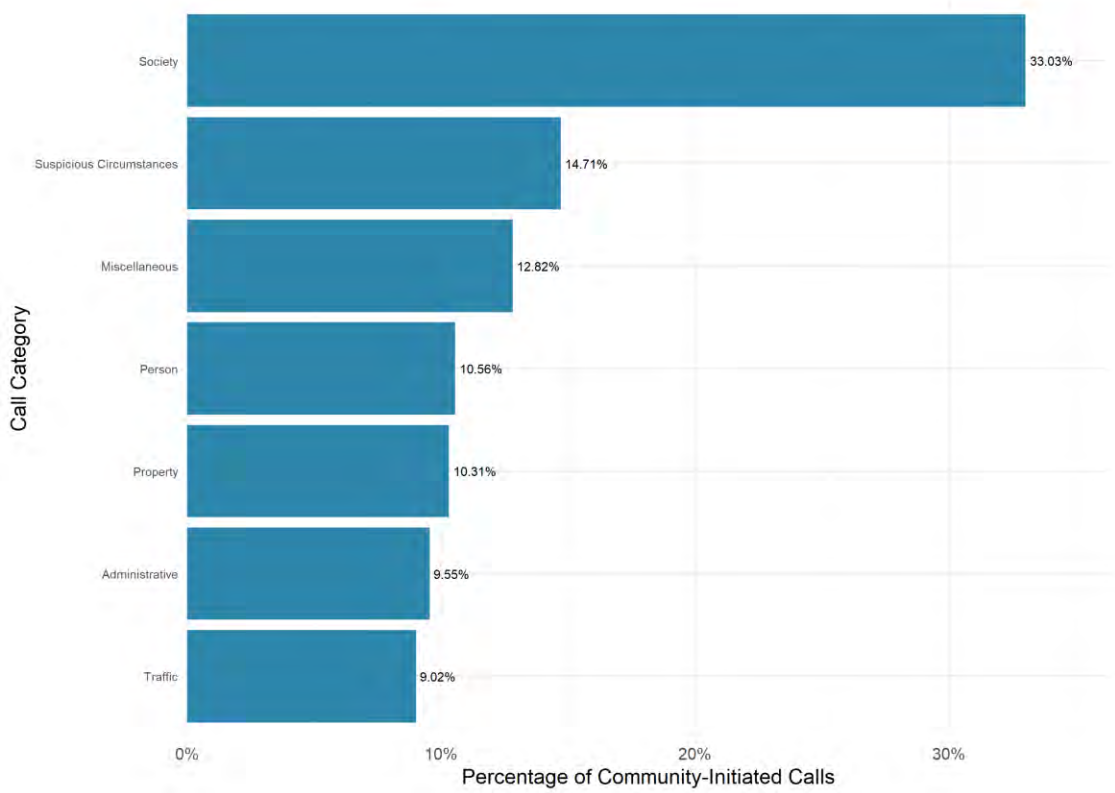
In the Appendix of this report, there is a wealth of detailed data for each call category, as well as an analysis of how the call volume changes year-over-year during the six years of data analyzed for this study. (See Tables 2 through 13).

As noted earlier, the community-initiated work handled by SPD South Precinct officers has remained relatively consistent over the past six years. The following table and figure highlight the number and percentage of calls recorded in the broad categories utilized by SPD.

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	2,688	2,079	2,369	3,067	3,703	3,625	17,531
Miscellaneous	3,977	3,327	3,695	4,155	4,751	3,611	23,516
Person	2,979	2,946	3,145	3,331	3,598	3,371	19,370
Property	3,588	2,601	2,899	3,074	3,388	3,368	18,918
Society	10,516	9,415	9,811	10,367	10,829	9,661	60,599
Suspicious Circumstances	4,786	3,666	4,063	4,890	4,961	4,630	26,996
Traffic	3,487	2,051	2,404	2,865	2,997	2,750	16,554

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



NOTE: See the appendix for call types per category.

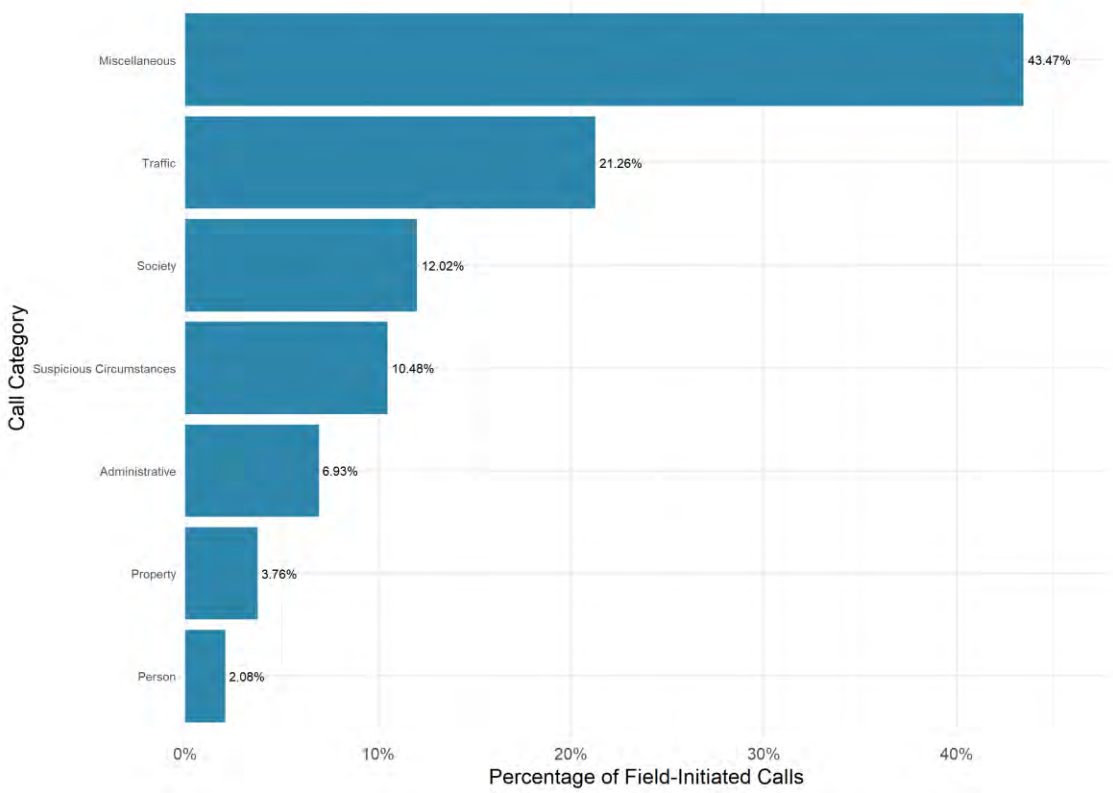
The cross-reference for the types of calls included in the above broad categories illustrated above can be found in the Appendix of the South Precinct Data Analysis report. Some anomalies should be noted. We discovered that SPD data lacked many administrative CAD entries. There are no entries in the department's CAD system for meal breaks, officer rest stops, briefing time, or dedicated report writing time in either the officer-initiated category or the community-initiated records noted above. There are administrative duties listed in these records, but some may not always fit within the standard framework of what constitutes administrative responsibilities versus community-initiated or field-initiated workload. For instance, there are CAD records classified as "assisting the public on a 911 hang-up call" or "finding an open building." These are specific calls for service, not administrative responsibilities for an officer. There are recommendations in the general patrol section of this report that recommend changes to the call categorization matrix used by the department to address this issue.

The following table and figure are data for officer-initiated activity performed by SPD South Precinct officers over the past six years.

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,124	964	609	501	780	742	4,720
Miscellaneous	12,763	7,494	2,623	2,245	2,542	1,937	29,604
Person	297	193	190	232	247	260	1,419
Property	578	377	330	505	409	361	2,560
Society	1,955	1,398	1,047	1,149	1,350	1,289	8,188
Suspicious Circumstances	1,690	1,211	956	1,123	1,013	1,145	7,138
Traffic	4,656	2,500	1,629	1,605	2,105	1,984	14,479

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category



NOTE: See Appendix for call type per category.

The category of "miscellaneous" (observed above) is the most common officer-initiated activity over the past six years. Upon examining the more detailed data contained in the Appendix data report, we observe that much of this miscellaneous activity originates from two specific call types: premise checks and directed patrols, both of which are similar activities. Those two categories alone make up most of the miscellaneous activity and, standing alone, would still be the single highest activity in this table.

Although the single highest category of work, patrol checks and directed patrols have fallen significantly in the six years of recorded data. Traffic-related officer-initiated work is the second most common call category, but it has also seen a significant decline over the past six years.

Tables 17 and 18 in the South Precinct Data Report provide some insight into how many units and officers are used on community-initiated calls and field-initiated calls. There is a general theme in policing that most community-initiated calls involve a two-officer response. This is general officer safety, as two officers are considered safer in many police interactions than one officer. There is also a general theme that once one officer deems a call "safe," they may cancel any additional responding officers.

Tables 17 and 18 presented below are differentiated by call response by call-sign, where either one or two officers may be in a car, versus call response by actual number of police officers (accounting for two-officer cars).

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 134: Average Officers Per Call by Call Type and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	7,097	5,023	6,760	9,970	11,637	12,269	8,146	6,459	3,701	3,869	4,535	3,987	**83,453**
Two Officers	11,232	9,410	9,527	9,959	10,029	8,853	12,035	6,044	2,609	2,106	2,556	2,491	**86,851**
Three Officers	5,508	4,595	5,033	5,087	5,312	4,253	1,438	781	484	664	610	593	**34,358**
Four or More Officers	8,186	7,056	7,068	6,732	7,248	5,640	1,444	853	590	721	745	647	**46,930**
Total	**32,023**	**26,084**	**28,388**	**31,748**	**34,226**	**31,015**	**23,063**	**14,137**	**7,384**	**7,360**	**8,446**	**7,718**	**251,592**

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 135: Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

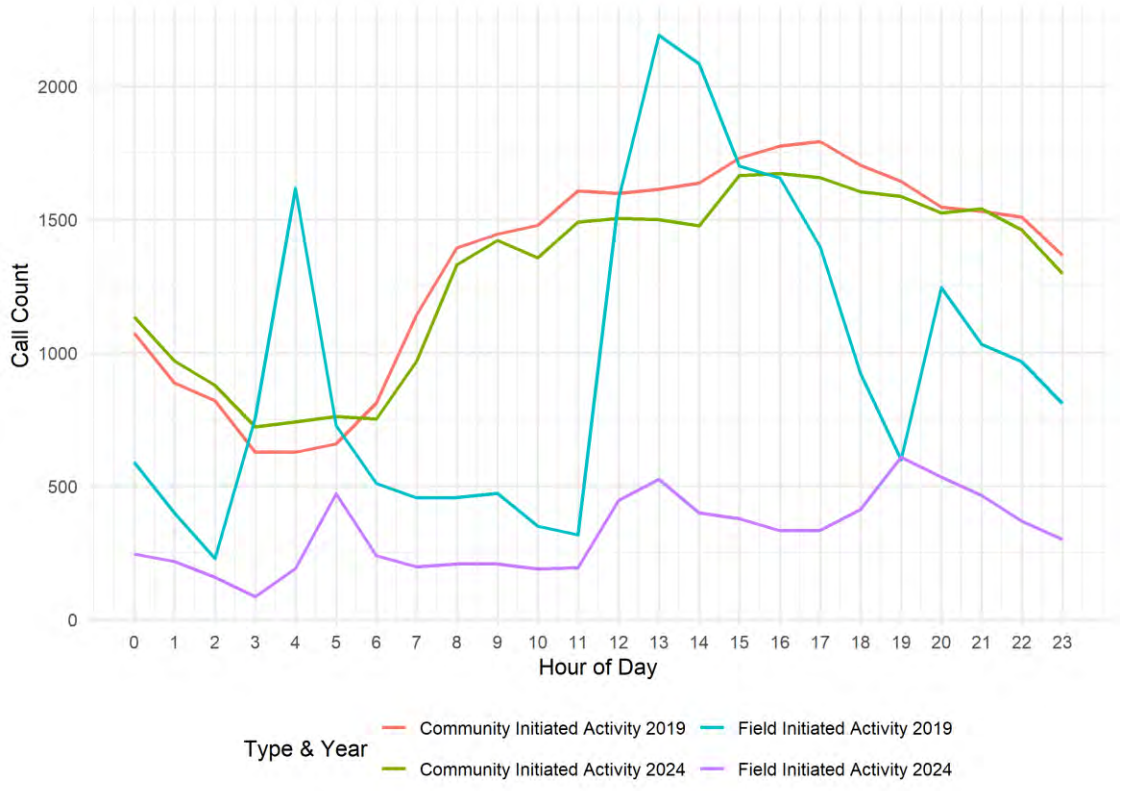
	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	13,255	9,512	10,385	13,871	15,618	15,502	18,892	11,758	5,767	5,212	6,271	5,618	**131,661**
Two Call Signs	9,372	8,134	8,572	8,650	8,635	7,458	2,559	1,450	926	1,226	1,212	1,231	**59,425**
Three Call Signs	5,026	4,497	4,968	4,801	5,110	4,050	957	517	360	484	485	410	**31,665**
Four or More Call Signs	4,370	3,941	4,463	4,426	4,863	4,005	655	412	331	438	478	459	**28,841**
Total	**32,023**	**26,084**	**28,388**	**31,748**	**34,226**	**31,015**	**23,063**	**14,137**	**7,384**	**7,360**	**8,446**	**7,718**	**251,592**

These data sets are interesting because they show that in 2019, Seattle PD South Precinct was handling more community-initiated calls with two officers versus one officer. By 2024, that response was reversed with more one-officer calls versus two officer calls. This is in spite of the fact that a higher ratio of two-officer units was deployed in 2019 versus 2024.

Overall, there are still more calls handled by "multiple officers" versus just one officer. We again want to point out that a default response in policing is a two-officer response unless a situation warrants otherwise. Naturally, in-progress calls especially those involving an assault, will garner a response of multiple units, and one officer appropriately handles simple calls of a safe nature. The disparity here may be for good reason based upon the nature of the South Precinct call types. However, it may be another area where SPD supervision is not actively engaged in managing field activity as often seen in police departments. One role expected of field supervisors is to manage resources, including practical and efficient deployment on calls for service. Recommendations have already been made earlier in the opening patrol section of the report to increase sergeant engagement in field operations.

The next figure provides a visual representation of the average number of calls handled by SPD South Precinct units in 2019 and 2024, broken down by time of day.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 91: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024

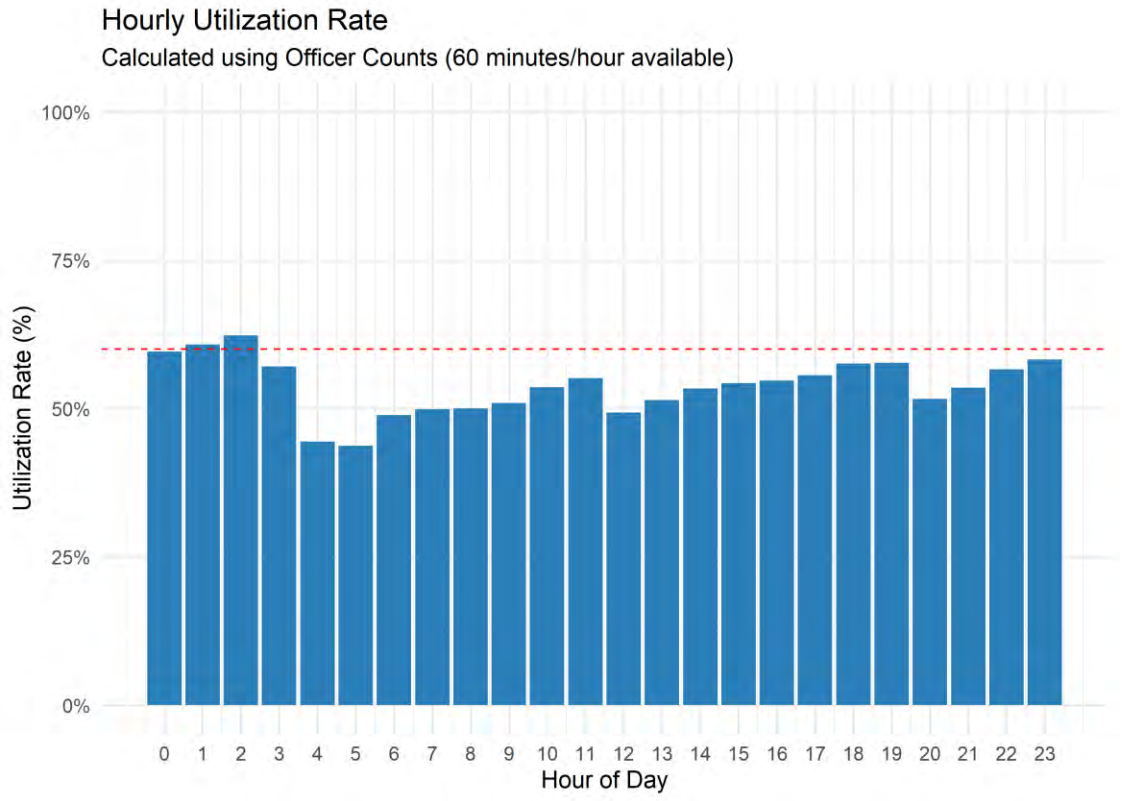


This figure also shows that SPD community-initiated call load begins to climb around 6:00 a.m., levels off around 11:00 a.m. and remains steady until 10:00 p.m. This suggests that to the greatest extent possible, SPD needs higher staffing levels at those hours and lower staffing levels between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. This is reasonably consistent with SPD deployment model and shift hours. The figure also shows that SPD South Precinct was exceptionally active in field-initiated activity in 2019 between noon and 6:00 p.m. By 2024, that field-initiated activity all but dissipated.

SOUTH PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION

The concept of the *Rule of 60* was outlined earlier in the patrol section of this report. Within this section of the South Precinct workload report, we will look into the data that outlines what the average workload is for South Precinct patrol resources. The following figure is the average hourly "utilization" rate (occupied workload time or "saturation index") for patrol officers and patrol supervisors assigned to the precinct.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 92: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024



The bottom axis of this figure is the hour of the day, while the vertical (left) axis denotes the workload percentage. The goal is to have patrol resources at or below 60 percent throughout

the day. The dotted horizontal line is the 60 percent workload level where saturation begins to set in.

Figure 8 shows that workload exceeds 60 percent just after midnight, but otherwise shows that the South Precinct is adequately staffed. However, as we have pointed out, there are problems within the data provided by SPD:

- Briefing times are not captured in the CAD system. SPD officers do not appear in the CAD records until they have completed briefing, gathered their necessary equipment, and logged into a patrol unit computer. We inquired with SPD and learned that sergeants usually complete the briefing process in an average of 20-30 minutes. An efficient officer would typically be in their unit and going into service within 10 minutes after briefing. However, there is a lack of records to confirm that this is indeed occurring. If officers remain in the station working on a computer writing reports, checking emails, performing maintenance, or handling personal business, that work is not captured.
- Break times were not recorded in the SPD CAD data provided to Meliora PSC. It is common in policing for officers not to record their break in CAD. However, in the case of SPD, we were told that a strong expectation existed in the agency culture to record those breaks in CAD. Additionally, the officers we interacted with stated that they are deliberate in recording their breaks, fearing that they will be dispatched to other calls while taking that break.
    - Contractually, SPD officers are afforded at least one hour every shift (lunch and two smaller breaks)
- Administrative and report writing time is not individually captured. SPD typically remains on a call as they return to the police station and complete the report associated with the call. However, if this did not occur and an officer completed any reports on the computer or performed other required administrative duties, that workload may or may not appear in the CAD system.
- Patrol sergeants are typically in the police station tending to administrative duties but they show available in CAD – the workload they are performing is not captured.

Due to the aforementioned concerns with the SPD data, we adjusted the workload scales to reflect the average amount of time an officer would be occupied with other responsibilities. The following figure represents the adjusted hourly utilization rate, which includes uncaptured sergeant administrative time, briefings, and contractually obligated breaks.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 93: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024

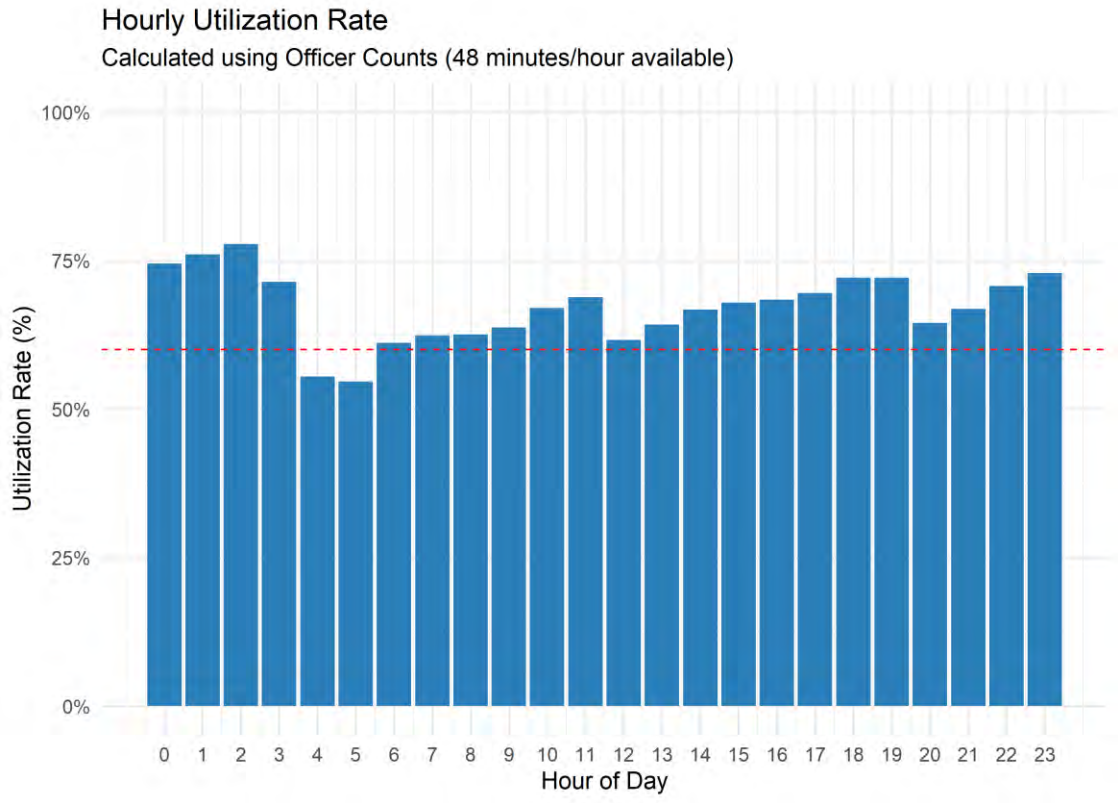


Figure 9 shows a significantly different workload utilization rate averaged over the six years of data collected in this study. The period of the day just after midnight that previously showed workload at or just over 60 percent is now closer to 75 percent when accounting for lost time, and almost every hour throughout the day shows an over-saturation of work for South Precinct patrol resources.

This figure alone indicates that the South Precinct is understaffed to meet the community's needs in accordance with the *Rule of 60*.

The next figure isolates 2019 and 2024 to show the shift in utilization rate between the two years. In 2019, SPD South Precinct patrol was just above the 60 percent threshold most of the day. Fast forward to 2024, and the utilization rate is consistently over 60 percent, and often above 70 percent. This further supports the notion that South Precinct is and has consistently been understaffed.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 94 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks

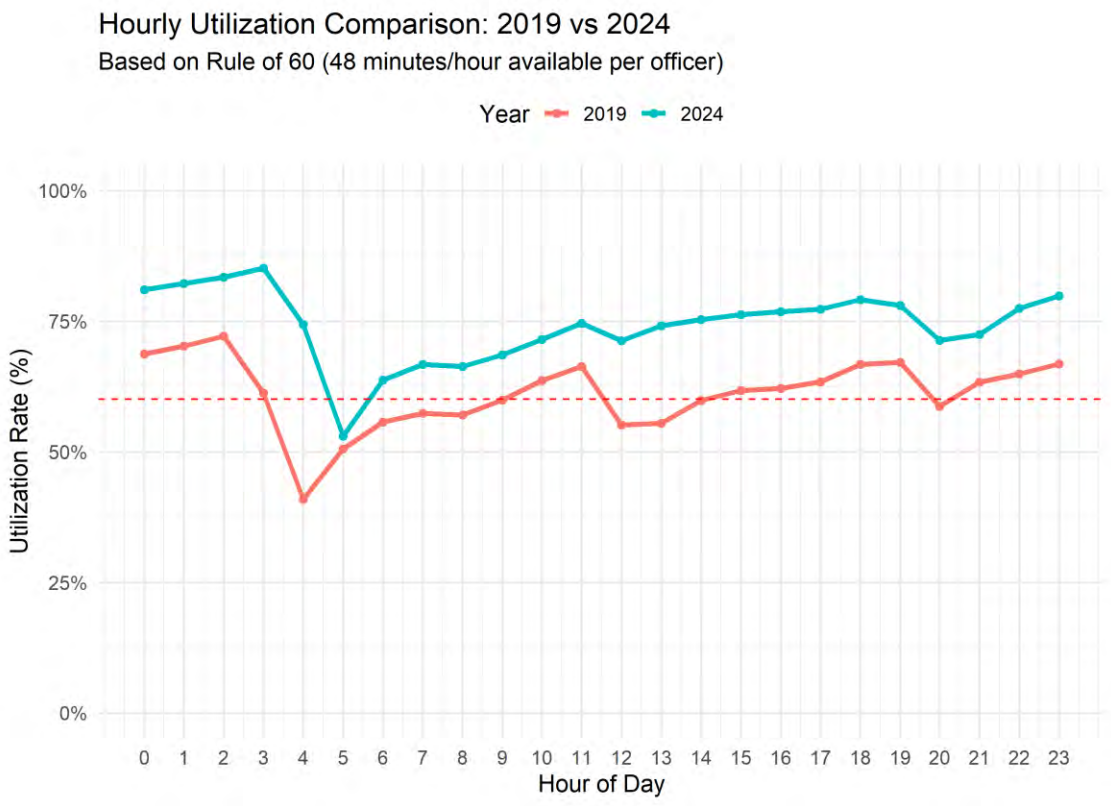
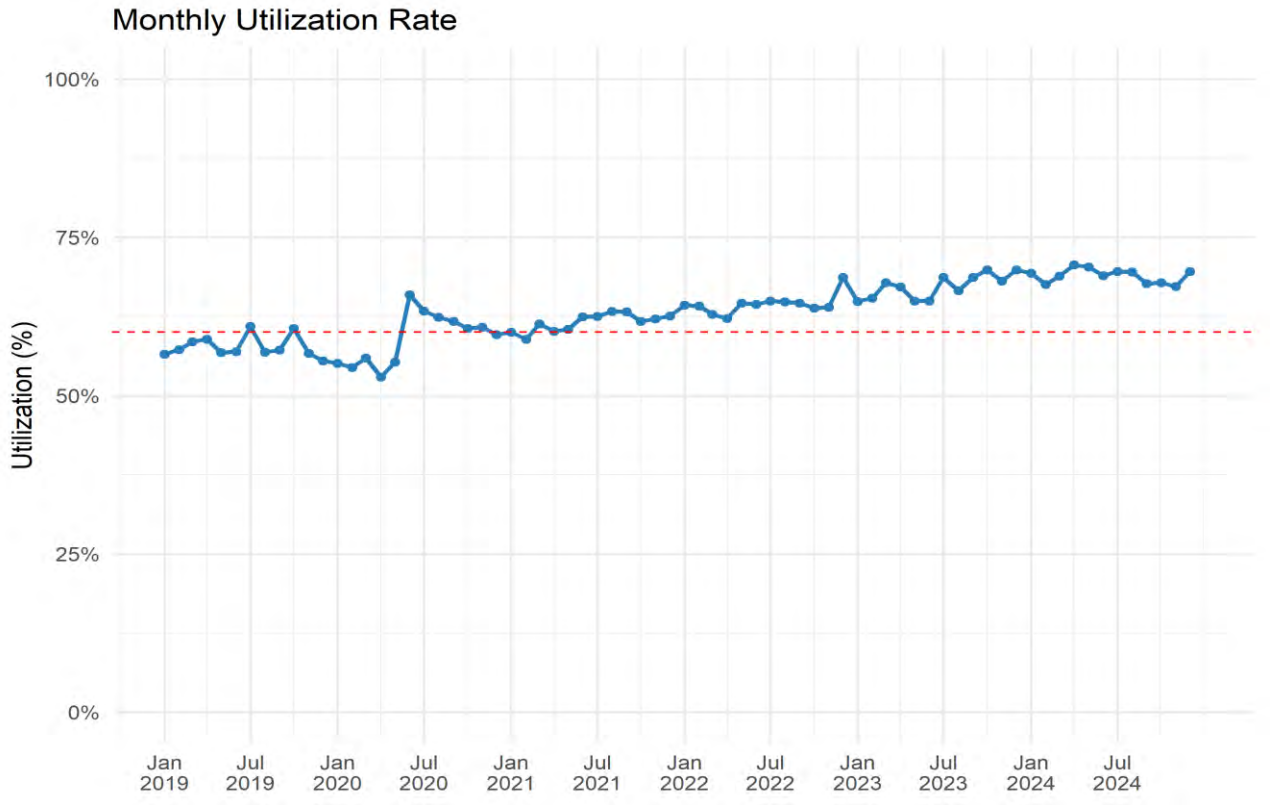


Figure 11 shows the workload (utilization) trendline throughout the six years of data collected in this study. As we have seen, in 2019, the workload was at or just above 60 percent. In 2020 (COVID), the workload dipped just under 60 percent. This was a period before SPD lost a large number of personnel, yet call mitigation measures were in place to minimize public contact. By mid-2020, as national protest activity associated with American policing intensified, the workload exceeded 60 percent again and continued to rise. The workload increase is directly correlated to the loss of personnel, even though proactive work in Seattle declined sharply.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 95: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



An additional contributing factor to the workload increase is the extra time associated with the median call duration. The table below shows that calls in SPD South Precinct are generally taking longer in 2024 that they had taken in previous years.

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 136: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	37.70	52.07	67.01	78.47	84.87	87.71	**64.99**
1	43.12	55.63	67.31	74.18	81.61	93.65	**67.26**
2	47.88	46.94	50.19	51.28	73.08	77.94	**53.68**
3	24.00	27.56	26.23	26.64	48.65	48.68	**30.75**
4	23.53	33.38	27.30	29.83	23.52	25.58	**26.43**
5	37.73	44.27	33.82	48.03	39.33	32.22	**38.65**
6	32.75	42.31	42.78	61.67	54.40	60.82	**48.92**
7	45.35	43.64	53.89	65.12	56.75	67.45	**53.93**
8	59.97	53.78	57.80	72.57	64.72	59.45	**61.17**
9	65.43	62.30	62.77	84.32	71.47	75.15	**69.07**
10	58.72	54.02	55.97	61.73	74.81	80.68	**62.00**
11	59.58	64.19	55.60	51.90	83.97	97.48	**66.79**
12	59.47	60.70	65.38	65.55	99.05	93.83	**72.52**
13	71.73	76.10	68.92	76.26	104.08	108.54	**82.42**
14	71.05	70.48	72.54	70.52	108.17	122.48	**82.54**
15	59.63	70.48	72.52	73.62	87.38	114.32	**76.03**
16	53.32	72.62	75.30	76.18	95.38	90.50	**75.28**
17	55.17	74.57	77.68	77.53	94.20	88.07	**77.47**
18	50.38	57.10	55.18	52.70	73.43	72.61	**57.03**
19	47.10	57.64	60.88	56.12	60.40	61.72	**56.86**
20	69.67	58.08	66.91	70.80	69.28	77.93	**68.87**
21	55.97	58.73	68.18	74.57	84.62	92.74	**71.08**
22	50.66	61.47	69.67	83.78	85.60	103.62	**73.87**
23	44.80	56.55	65.50	63.93	65.47	101.52	**63.89**
Overall Median	**51.97**	**57.42**	**59.42**	**63.18**	**72.65**	**76.30**	**62.92**

We see that the average call length follows the same pattern we saw earlier in Figure 6 where SPD officers start to see call count rising around 6:00 a.m. before dropping later in the evening. Here, we see that the average time on those calls also begins to increase. Although there are anomalies where we observe occasional time spikes at specific times and in certain years, a general trend remains that community-initiated call lengths rose steeply in 2020 but have since declined since the high in 2021.

The following table is the same call duration data, but for field-initiated activity, and it tells a far different story. In these data sets, we see that SPD South Precinct officers are spending far more time on field-initiated activity in 2024 than in 2019.

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 137: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	36.10	41.04	33.17	70.78	98.94	46.47	**44.18**
1	42.68	63.23	39.63	81.24	97.88	112.98	**64.22**
2	35.02	38.90	36.33	53.97	84.12	95.07	**48.71**
3	5.57	7.62	13.47	20.60	43.15	46.88	**8.73**
4	5.45	7.12	13.18	24.68	23.68	51.80	**9.12**
5	8.97	9.70	14.15	38.00	23.72	26.91	**14.17**
6	14.59	17.21	27.23	55.45	38.40	35.85	**22.73**
7	22.95	17.45	26.54	49.21	52.02	58.05	**27.50**
8	21.70	19.68	20.19	43.33	40.95	50.75	**26.47**
9	26.68	18.72	41.87	35.47	36.05	66.20	**31.38**
10	28.07	32.23	38.85	37.52	54.76	48.03	**36.13**
11	25.92	49.73	41.72	57.45	48.52	53.48	**41.32**
12	17.49	32.71	39.65	51.12	63.50	69.83	**32.45**
13	12.12	19.93	41.58	47.91	78.02	83.68	**23.83**
14	13.67	17.93	40.03	57.37	70.12	66.58	**22.22**
15	17.02	23.60	37.55	60.93	71.28	79.58	**26.53**
16	18.82	22.43	23.92	68.35	69.62	83.67	**26.22**
17	22.30	27.20	36.73	75.75	84.70	66.28	**31.75**
18	23.93	27.30	29.67	65.38	102.04	92.27	**39.74**
19	25.70	46.01	31.99	464.34	482.53	486.48	**165.70**
20	28.85	39.08	52.67	116.17	63.58	110.57	**48.39**
21	30.02	30.65	41.32	68.59	94.82	136.76	**44.67**
22	24.83	41.33	40.57	72.12	90.72	85.37	**42.43**
23	27.20	35.73	33.73	68.39	76.08	91.26	**41.45**
Overall Median	**17.35**	**19.82**	**30.74**	**59.49**	**68.04**	**79.42**	**29.00**

At first glance one might assume that SPD officers are spending far more time on self-initiated activity than they need to be spending. There is likely some truth to that assumption, but we believe there may be some other mitigating factors at play:

- We know that SPD spends most of their proactive time on premise checks and directed patrols. The management direction on these calls is to remain on that directed patrol for hours and only break from that activity for a priority call for service nearby.
- SPD has experienced high turnover in recent years, resulting in a workforce that is less experienced than previous generations. That lack of overall experience is likely to manifest itself in longer call lengths in both field-initiated and community-initiated calls.
- SPD's cadre of field supervisors is also less experienced, with a majority of all sergeants having less than three years at rank. When a sergeant corps turns over that fast, a

department is more likely to see a shifting culture of what is acceptable and what is unacceptable. Sergeants often have the largest influence over patrol culture, and it is often culture that drives efficiency in a patrol workforce. Recommendations have been made in the general patrol section of this report to improve call time management.

SOUTH PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES

The ability for police units to respond quickly to emergency calls for service is an important element of modern police operations. It is an important metric for citizens when they need the police. As such, it becomes a metric that is measured by police departments nationwide and monitored by the communities they serve.

Several factors influence response times:

- Dispatch Center Efficiency – The speed at which a dispatcher can answer a 911 call, ensure that the critical information is recorded in CAD, and get the call dispatched to police units on patrol.
- Other Calls in Queue – Police departments should have an established priority matrix to ensure that the most important and emergent calls are handled first. In contrast, less critical calls are moved to the back of the priority list.
- City Geography and Congestion – Congested traffic areas or long distances can extend travel time for officers responding to calls.
- Availability of Police Units – This is directly tied to the *Rule of 60*, in that, under ideal staffing situations, there are usually officers available to respond to emergencies in the community. This is only accomplished when staffing levels are sufficient to handle the existing workload efficiently. This factor also ties to individual officer efficiency and agency culture, which patrol sergeants should oversee.

The Seattle Police Department is a busy organization and receives a large volume of calls from the public every day. As such, SPD has in place a call prioritization matrix to ensure that the calls involving a threat to life/safety and in-progress serious crimes receive the fastest response possible.

The following figure and table are information related to the response times for SPD South Precinct. Figure 16 covers the total duration (average) of calls in each priority category from 2019 to 2024. As one would expect, Priority 1 calls receive the fastest response in both dispatch time and travel time. Because these calls often involve in-progress crimes, they take the longest time to conclude in the CAD system. In other words, the SPD arrives quickly to priority one calls, but those calls occupy far more attention and workload once officers arrive.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024

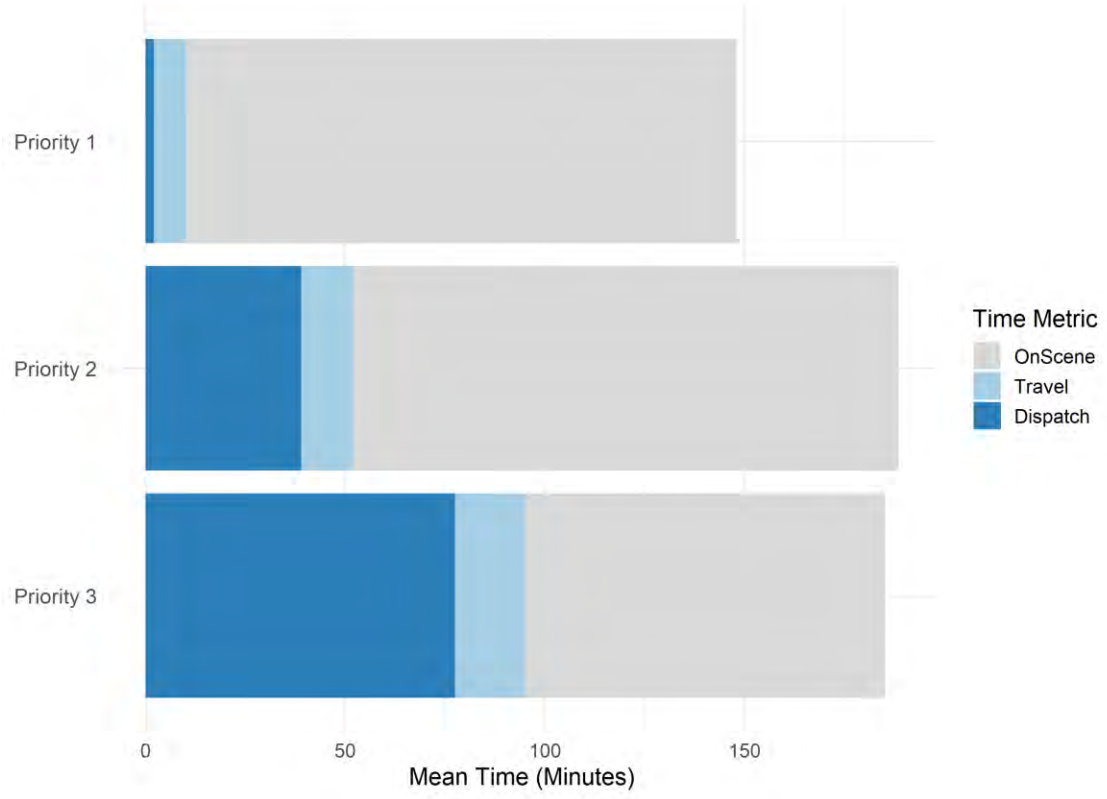


Figure 17 isolates the dispatch processing time and travel time. The combination of these two factors makes up the total response time. Over the six years of data analyzed in this study, Priority 2 response times are significantly higher than Priority 1 response times, and priority 3 response times are even higher than Priority 2 responses.

The longer response times by priority are expected and show that SPD's priority system is needed to ensure critical calls are treated with the level of importance they warrant.

SOUTH DATA REPORT FIGURE 96: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024

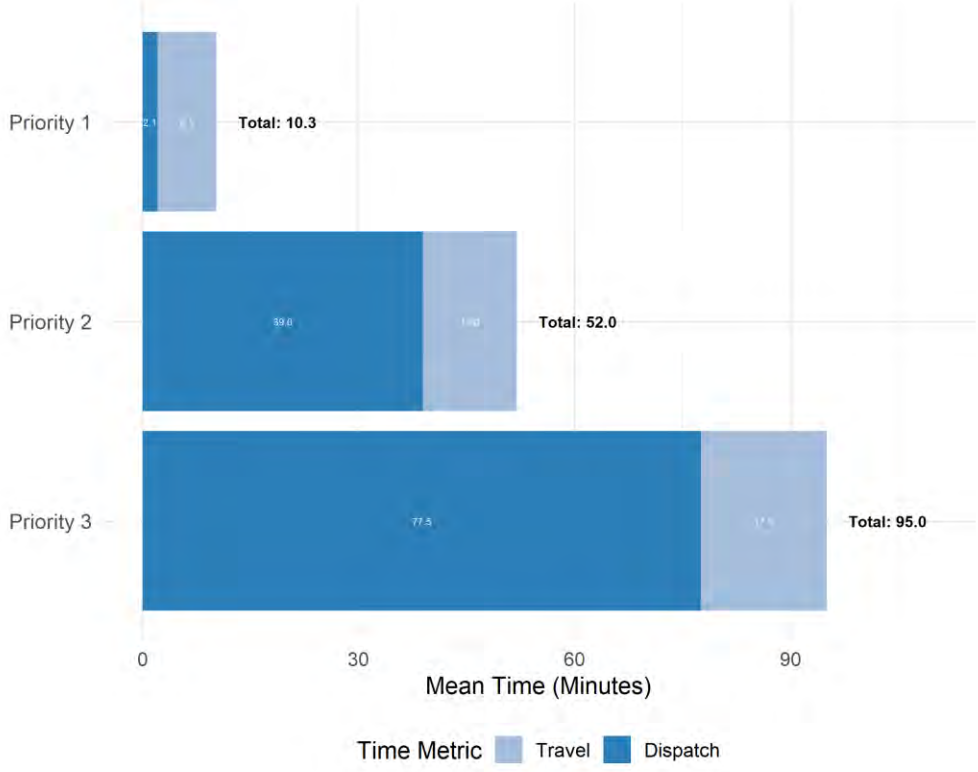


Table 35 provides the response times microdata year-over-year based on priority.

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	2.1	7.0	9.1	116.7
Priority 1	2020	1.8	7.9	9.7	118.0
Priority 1	2021	1.9	8.5	10.4	123.9
Priority 1	2022	2.5	8.4	10.9	136.6
Priority 1	2023	2.2	8.6	10.8	160.0
Priority 1	2024	2.2	8.4	10.6	168.6
Priority 1	All Years	2.1	8.1	10.3	137.6
Priority 2	2019	27.9	11.3	39.2	87.2
Priority 2	2020	26.0	11.7	37.7	305.3
Priority 2	2021	29.6	12.7	42.2	89.8
Priority 2	2022	41.2	13.4	54.6	100.5
Priority 2	2023	48.9	14.6	63.5	118.3
Priority 2	2024	57.3	14.3	71.7	128.7
Priority 2	All Years	39.0	13.0	52.0	136.5
Priority 3	2019	67.6	16.6	84.1	76.0
Priority 3	2020	55.5	17.1	72.6	78.5
Priority 3	2021	56.1	16.8	73.0	81.6
Priority 3	2022	77.0	17.0	94.1	86.3
Priority 3	2023	89.4	18.6	108.0	105.8
Priority 3	2024	109.5	18.4	127.9	108.6
Priority 3	All Years	77.5	17.5	95.0	90.2

The response times for Priority 1 calls have increased in the past six years. We learned that SPD undertook an exercise in 2024 of revising its priority scale; most notably, some call types that were previously in the Priority 1 category have been moved into the Priority 2 or Priority 3 categories. It is possible that 2025 data related to Priority 1 response may improve due to this change. The year-over-year data in the Priority 1 category is typical and is commonly observed in most agencies. Dispatch processing (911 call received – call creation in CAD and dispatch) appears consistent and efficient. Additionally, the travel time for Priority 1 calls is significantly faster than for other priorities, as many of these calls are emergencies that warrant an expedited response, often involving lights and sirens to avoid traffic gridlock.

We also observe anticipated patterns related to dispatch time for Priority 2 and Priority 3 calls. It is common practice that lower-priority calls will hold if any other higher-priority calls require attention elsewhere within the precinct boundaries. In some cases, we discovered that SPD would enter an operational mode where only high-priority calls would be handled and receive a

response due to the lack of available units and/or a significant call for service draining available resources. In contrast, lower-priority calls would be set aside and may not receive a response.

From a management standpoint, the practice of holding low-priority calls for several hours and, in some cases, not responding at all, is not ideal. It is a necessary and prudent decision to ensure calls that threaten the safety of people receive a response, but at the end of the day, all calls are important to the "caller." Whenever a caller waits several hours for a response, it is likely to be reflected in the community's perception of the quality of police service (or lack thereof) received from SPD.

There is an anomaly in the above data that lacks an obvious explanation. Travel time to Priority 1 calls is expected to be the fastest possible due to expedited response protocols. Calls to lower priority calls (Priority 2s and Priority 3s) should have a standard travel time. It is expected that an officer will drive to the location safely and efficiently, typically following traffic laws (speed limits, signals, etc.). However, the travel time for Priority 3 calls is slightly longer that Priority 2 calls. SPD could not provide any insight as to why this was occurring.

SOUTH PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

The data presented in this report indicate that SPD South Precinct patrol operations are understaffed to meet the existing workload incurred by patrol officers and sergeants. The following are recurring themes observed in the data:

- Daily staffing levels in South Precinct have declined in the years this data was compiled (2019-2024).
- Workload percentages (Utilization rates) have steadily increased from 2019 to 2024.
- Community-initiated calls for service have fluctuated, but current levels (2024) are similar to those in 2019, indicating minimal change in workload demand.
- Field-initiated work dropped significantly in the same period of time.
    - A majority of the field-initiated work has been related to premise checks and directed patrols. Proactive enforcement work (i.e. traffic enforcement) has decreased as well.
- The field-initiated work that is still being done is occupying SPD officers for far more time in 2024 versus 2019, indicating an efficiency and/or officer experience issue.
- Response times have increased overall since 2019.

All the above factors contribute to SPD staffing concerns in the South Precinct. Table 25 (below) summarizes the workload percentage (utilization) and average officer staffing of SPD South Precinct by the hour. This data is presented as follows:

- A combination of all years (2019-2024)
- 2019 data indicating a lower workload and higher staffing (with more field-initiated activity recorded)
- 2024 data (most recent year)

- 2024 staffing measured against 2019 workload activity (hypothetical utilization rate)
  - This was calculated because SPD Executive Leadership expressed repeated concerns about the desire for officers to reengage in more proactive policing. This utilization represents an approximate workload number if they were performing the same number of self-initiated entries and occupying the same amount of time as in 2019, given the current staffing.

SOUTH DATA REPORT TABLE 138: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	74.5	15.4	68.7	17.6	81.0	15.1	80.1
01	76.0	14.7	70.2	15.8	82.2	14.7	75.5
02	77.8	13.9	72.1	14.6	83.4	14.0	75.3
03	71.4	15.9	61.2	17.4	85.1	13.3	80.1
04	55.5	13.8	40.9	12.9	74.3	16.1	32.8
05	54.6	10.9	50.5	10.9	53.0	10.6	52.0
06	61.1	10.3	55.7	11.0	63.7	9.3	65.9
07	62.4	10.5	57.3	11.5	66.7	9.3	70.7
08	62.5	11.2	57.0	12.4	66.3	9.9	71.4
09	63.7	11.7	59.9	13.1	68.5	10.3	76.3
10	67.0	11.7	63.6	13.0	71.5	10.3	80.3
11	68.8	15.0	66.3	17.5	74.6	12.4	93.4
12	61.6	16.7	55.1	19.9	71.2	17.2	63.7
13	64.2	16.7	55.4	20.8	74.1	17.6	65.5
14	66.7	15.3	59.8	20.8	75.3	13.2	94.3
15	67.9	15.4	61.7	21.4	76.2	13.0	101.6
16	68.4	15.5	62.1	21.4	76.8	13.0	102.1
17	69.5	15.3	63.4	21.2	77.3	12.8	105.1
18	72.1	15.1	66.7	20.2	79.1	12.8	105.3
19	72.1	19.9	67.1	25.5	78.0	17.8	96.2
20	64.5	18.7	58.7	21.3	71.3	21.0	59.5
21	66.9	16.7	63.3	20.2	72.4	16.1	79.4
22	70.7	16.3	64.9	19.7	77.4	15.7	81.4
23	72.9	15.9	66.8	18.8	79.8	15.5	80.9
Overall	67.2	**14.69**	61.2	**17.45**	74.1	**13.79**	**77.5**

Meliora PSC evaluated the above data in several different ways to compare staffing needs in the South Precinct. The following calculations were made to adjust staffing to meet the 60 percent workload for patrol officers and sergeants.

SOUTH TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data)

	All Years Averaged (2019-2024)	2019	2024	2024 Staffing / 2019 Workload
Recorded Hourly Staffing	14.69 hourly staffing	17.45/hr.	13.79/hr.	13.79/hr.
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60 percent Utilization	16.45 hourly staffing	17.79/hr.	17.03/hr.	17.81/hr.

The above staffing numbers would be the adjusted minimum staffing levels for South Precinct. All of these numbers exceed the current minimum staffing levels employed by the precinct. In addition to the above numbers, SPD needs to consider an appropriate relief factor to account for regularly scheduled time off, such as officer vacation time, sick time, injury time, and training time. A proper relief factor enables reasonable work balances without necessitating excessive overtime.

When Meliora PSC initially extracted Seattle PD data and calculated the utilization rate based on the average of six years, we became concerned about some of the trends we observed and mentioned above. As such, we began separating 2019 and 2024 as distinct years to assess how work had evolved over the six year period. Additionally, in discussions with both management and field personnel, we know there is far less proactive police work (i.e., crime prevention) taking place in Seattle PD now than in 2019. Executive Leadership is seeking solutions to return to previous capacities, enabling field personnel to address crime proactively. For this reason, we compared the current 2024 staffing levels to the 2019 workload level, which included higher field-initiated activity. The reader should be reminded that the above data in Table 25 is adjusted to account for some lost workload (i.e., breaks, lunch, briefing, and administrative time).

This report includes recommendations designed to address several SPD operations that are expected to yield efficiencies. However, we know there is unaccounted work time not captured in CAD. In addition to the administrative issues identified earlier, we also know that patrol sergeants spend most of their day “available” on the radio/CAD system. Yet, sergeants are often at the police station attending to administrative work.

SPD’s Executive Leadership is developing a plan called “Stratified Policing,” which is designed as a data-driven approach to strategically placing officers in crime hotspots for specified periods to reduce crime. Because these circumstances exist, we believe the sensible approach for SPD staffing adjustments should be based on the six-year averaging of data contained in this precinct report.

SOUTH TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing

	All Years Averaged (2019-2024)
Recorded Hourly Staffing	14.69 hourly staffing
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60 percent Utilization	16.45 hourly staffing

To provide a more detailed breakdown of distributing those staffing numbers across the three watches of SPD South Precinct officers, we analyzed the hourly data and identified periods of time during the day when only one watch was deployed versus those where there was an overlap of two watches of officers deployed on patrol. Once isolated, the minimum staffing per watch is as follows (rounded):

SOUTH TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch

	Revised Optimal Staffing	Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch 0400-1400	12	11	1
2nd Watch 1100-2100	18	16	2
3rd Watch 1900-0500	19	17	2

RELIEF FACTOR

A relief factor for police staffing is defined as the additional staffing required to account for the normal lost labor due to anticipated reasons, such as officer vacation time, scheduled days off, training time, and sick leave usage. We spoke with SPD administration and learned that the department has calculated lost labor hours in recent years and determined the relief factor to be 30 percent. Meliora PSC has found that the industry average is closer to 25 percent. Management and supervision oversight should be improved, and with the addition of more staffing and a less fatigued workforce, SPD should be able to attain a 25 percent relief factor. Adding the appropriate 25 percent relief factor to the recommended optimal staffing would make "authorized staffing" for each watch as follows:

SOUTH TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch

	Full Staffing w/ Relief Factor	Police Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch	15	13	2
2nd Watch	23	20	3
3rd Watch	24	21	3

The above full staffing figures are only for the watch on one side of the week. SPD has "A Side" and "B Side" to account for seven-day coverage. Total recommended staffing below is double the above watch recommendations.

SOUTH TABLE 8: Revised South Precinct Patrol Staffing

	A Side	B Side	Total
1st Watch	15	15	**30**
2nd Watch	23	23	**46**
3rd Watch	24	24	**48**
Total	**62**	**62**	**124**

SOUTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the calculated workload and recommended adjusted optimal staffing levels, as well as the application to the proper 25 percent relief factor, Meliora PSC recommends that staffing in the South Precinct for Seattle PD be as follows:

SOUTH TABLE 9: Recommended South Precinct Staffing

	Recommended	Net Change (+/-) over May 2025 levels
Captain	1	0
Lieutenant	5	0
Sergeant	16	+5
Police Officer	108	+33
Total	**130**	**+38**

These recommended staffing levels are an increase of 38 sworn officers/sergeants over May 2025 staffing levels. The reader should consider that these staffing recommendations are just for patrol officers and sergeants. Meliora PSC believes this will significantly enhance the ability of SPD South Precinct operations to provide a safer environment for the community in and around South Precinct. These recommendations will also create the ability of SPD South Precinct to staff three squads per watch, meaning that each sector will have a dedicated patrol squad. However, we also feel that SPD Precinct Command has the latitude to deploy some of those additional positions into specialized teams to ensure Executive Leadership's Stratified Policing plan receives the proper response.

SOUTH PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION

- Add 38 FTE sworn staff to the East Precinct: five FTE sergeants and 33 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing East Precinct with 16 patrol sergeants and 108 patrol officers. (Recommendation #27)

APPENDIX: SOUTH PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT

Table 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 529
Table 2: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory 532
Table 3. Recorded Calls, by Category 535
Table 4: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 536
Table 5. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 540
Table 6: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 541
Table 7. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 544
Table 8: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 545
Table 9. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 549
Table 10: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 550
Table 11. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 553
Table 12: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 554
Table 13. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 557
Table 14: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year 561
Table 15: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year 562
Table 16: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year 563
Table 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Source and Year 564
Table 18. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 565
Table 19. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 566
Table 20: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 567
Table 21: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 571
Table 22: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year 575
Table 23: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year 577
Table 24: Total Event Duration 580
Table 25. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 584
Table 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 588
Table 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 590
Table 28: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 593
Table 29: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 594
Table 30: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 596
Table 31: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 597
Table 32: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority 599
Table 33: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated 601
Table 34: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated 604

Table 35. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 610
Table 36: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated) 616
Table 37: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated) 617
Table 38: Category Descriptions 621
Table 39: Traffic Category Subtypes 636

Figure 1. South Precinct Calls By Type and Total 530
Figure 2. South Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024 531
Figure 3. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024) 558
Figure 4. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024) 559
Figure 5. Field-Initiated Calls by Category 560
Figure 6. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 579
Figure 8: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024 582
Figure 9: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024. 583
Figure 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks 586
Figure 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks 587
Figure 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year 592
Figure 13: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year 595
Figure 14: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year 598
Figure 15: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year 600
Figure 16. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 608
Figure 17. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 609
Figure 18: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year 611
Figure 19: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year 612
Figure 20: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year 613
Figure 21: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year 614
Figure 22: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times 615
Figure 23: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated 618
Figure 24: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated 619
Figure 25: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls 620

DATA CLEANING AND PROCESSING STEPS

Meliora PSC analyzed computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data for the **Seattle Police Department (SPD)** from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2024. Information was gathered from the publicly available Calls for Service data located here: https://data.seattle.gov/Public-Safety/Call-Data/33kz-ixgy/about_data

The following steps are used to prepare the data for analysis.

- First, patrol call signs from South precinct were identified based on files provided by SPD. These were then used to filter calls from the publicly available CAD data so that the analysis focused only on calls handled by officers from that precinct, with additional filtering done to omit off duty employment, test calls, and CARE calls.

- Data were used in three forms. For some analyses, the data were left in their original format in which each row represents a unit and its response to a call. This was done when there was a need to calculate variables that required information from all call signs responding to a single call. For other parts of the analysis, the data were flattened so that each row represented a specific incident. Lastly, data were occasionally used at the officer level, using information provided by SPD to generate data where each row equals an officer from a unit responding to an incident.

- The variables initial and final call type were recoded into new variables following a mapping of variables provided by SPD. In addition, some call types that were not included in the original mapping were recoded and validated by SPD. Lastly, the categorization of traffic variables for the traffic subset analysis was conducted by Meliora PSC.

- Using the record status stages, the following calculations were performed to estimate how long it takes for calls to be dispatched, the travel time for calls, the response time for calls, and the total on scene time for calls. These calculations are as follows:

Metric	Description	Calculation	Units
Dispatch Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit was dispatched	First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
Travel Time	Time from when the first SPD unit was dispatched to when it arrived on scene	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time	Seconds or minutes
Response Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit arrived	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
On Scene Time	Time from when the unit arrived to when it cleared the scene	Last.SPD.Call.Sign.In.Service.Time - CAD.Event.Arrived.Time	Seconds or minutes

In terms of data cleaning for these variables, we focus only on community (dispatch) initiated calls for all response time metrics, as field initiated calls do not have a true response time. In addition, all 0 and negative time points were removed from community-initiated calls. Another consideration is the presence of large outliers. Results are presented uncapped. Normally, these outliers would be filtered out to ensure that normal time variables are not overly skewed by substantial outliers. In this case however, these outlier variables were retained. This decision was made due to the large number of these calls with long duration values. Removing these outliers would dramatically reduce the timing variables for SPD and would also result in patterns and trends that are not reflective of SPD published numbers on SPD's public facing Computer-Aided Dispatch Dashboard: https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/data/computer-aided-dispatch-dashboard

WORKLOAD

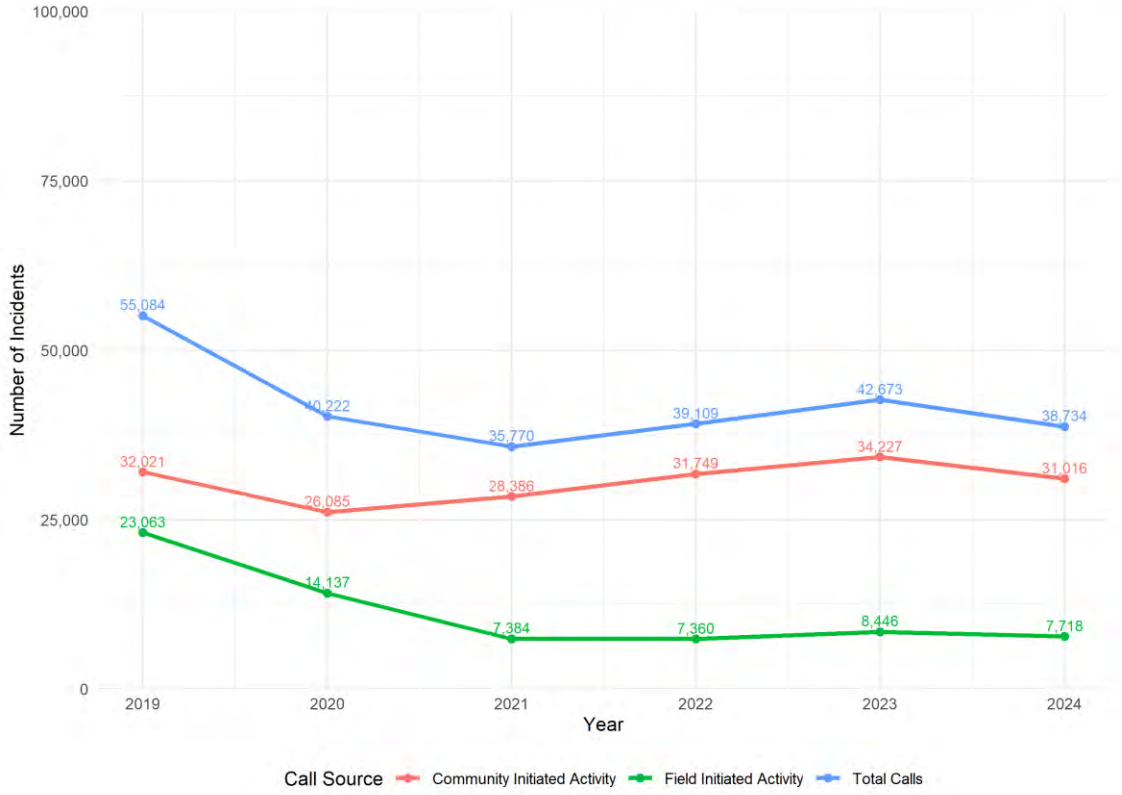
This table represents the intersection of the call source and records associated with patrol, showing 251,592 calls. These calls are only those in which at least one patrol officer or sergeant responded and exclude "CARE" type calls, as well as test calls and off-duty employment.

Table 139: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	32,021	26,085	28,386	31,749	34,227	31,016	183,484
Field-Initiated Activity	23,063	14,137	7,384	7,360	8,446	7,718	68,108

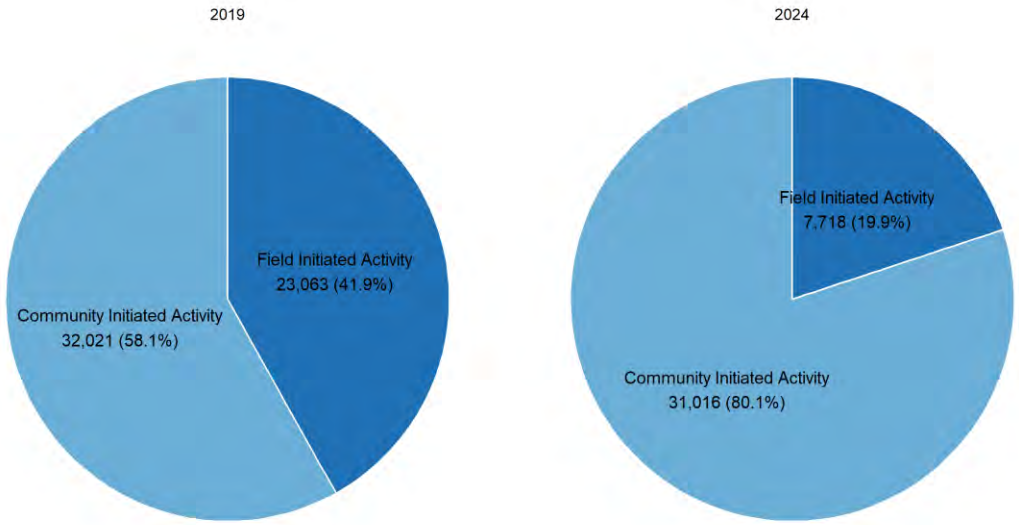
This figure is a line chart visual representation of the prior table, in which the declining pattern of field-initiated calls can be observed.

Figure 97. South Precinct Calls By Type and Total



This pie chart displays the percentage of calls that were classified as community-initiated and field-initiated in 2019 and 2024. These results help demonstrate the marked decline in field-initiated calls.

Figure 98. South Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024



This table displays the overall number of calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 140: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	2,573	2,077	2,333	2,597	2,938	2,224	14,742
Animal Complaint	100	69	80	70	80	80	479
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	112	145	123	160	122	139	801
Assaults	1,184	1,038	1,153	1,269	1,211	1,151	7,006
Assigned Duty	238	183	105	68	137	94	825
Assist Other Agency	1,573	1,355	1,449	1,677	1,952	1,499	9,505
Assist Public	3,454	2,679	2,797	3,474	4,241	4,169	20,814
Assist the Officer	9	11	6	5	14	9	54
Automobiles	1,524	2,139	2,157	2,650	3,053	1,892	13,415
Burglary	1,166	712	756	770	887	743	5,034
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	178	218	202	254	279	267	1,398
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	78	49	47	49	73	49	345
Crisis Complaint	1,201	1,244	1,373	1,429	1,510	1,379	8,136
Custodial Interference	5	4	9	9	5	3	35
Directed Patrol	3,366	3,104	1,079	599	583	556	9,287

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	5,478	4,369	4,236	4,467	4,482	4,522	27,554
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,505	1,609	1,617	1,704	1,871	1,773	10,079
Down Time	117	172	74	20	99	100	582
Fraud & Forgery	153	60	43	48	60	54	418
Harbor (Water)	19	11	9	10	4	7	60
Hazards	544	395	513	475	477	539	2,943
Homicide	10	8	14	7	19	14	72
Human Trafficking	0	1	0	2	2	1	6
Info & Radio Broadcast	3	9	2	6	6	4	30
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	183	108	51	13	28	4	387
Kidnap	6	4	4	4	6	5	29
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	52	35	25	32	37	49	230
Mischief & Nuisance	521	259	259	177	241	196	1,653
Narcotics	169	113	60	61	104	153	660
Other	33	20	33	34	56	29	205
Person Missing/Found	284	196	218	226	241	209	1,374
Premise Checks	9,209	4,274	1,448	1,517	1,816	1,262	19,526

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	274	163	163	170	187	184	1,141
Property Destruction (Damage)	539	461	454	452	549	412	2,867
Prowler	1,338	1,205	1,368	1,257	1,201	1,262	7,631
Public Gatherings	9	36	5	12	12	3	77
Rape	77	52	55	61	69	71	385
Robbery	305	255	294	285	339	279	1,757
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	64	41	40	44	50	54	293
Shots	106	119	142	173	250	285	1,075
Suspicious Circumstances	6,476	4,877	5,019	6,013	5,974	5,775	34,134
Swatting	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
Theft	1,922	1,437	1,690	1,979	1,992	2,197	11,217
Traffic	8,143	4,551	4,033	4,470	5,102	4,734	31,033
Vice	8	3	1	10	2	3	27
Warrant Services/Order	630	230	100	148	165	180	1,453
Weapon, Person with	146	122	129	149	146	120	812
Total	**55,084**	**40,222**	**35,770**	**39,109**	**42,673**	**38,734**	**251,592**

This table displays the overall number of calls by broader categories (categories and their associated sub-categories were provided by SPD and are available in the Appendix).

Table 141. Recorded Calls, by Category

Call Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	3,812	3,043	2,978	3,568	4,483	4,367	22,251
Miscellaneous	16,740	10,821	6,318	6,400	7,293	5,548	53,120
Person	3,276	3,139	3,335	3,563	3,845	3,631	20,789
Property	4,166	2,978	3,229	3,579	3,797	3,729	21,478
Society	12,471	10,813	10,858	11,516	12,179	10,950	68,787
Suspicious Circumstances	6,476	4,877	5,019	6,013	5,974	5,775	34,134
Traffic	8,143	4,551	4,033	4,470	5,102	4,734	31,033
Total	**55,084**	**40,222**	**35,770**	**39,109**	**42,673**	**38,734**	**251,592**

This table depicts the percentage change in call volume by call type over time. This table uses color coding and arrows to indicate increases and decreases (blue boxes and down arrows represent year-over-year declines in a given call type, while red boxes and up arrows represent year-over-year increases in call volume. These tables are included for reference in order to better understand trends in the types of calls responded to by the agency.

Table 142: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 19.28%	▲ 12.33%	▲ 11.32%	▲ 13.13%	▼ 24.30%
Animal Complaint	▼ 31.00%	▲ 15.94%	▼ 12.50%	▲ 14.29%	0.00%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 29.46%	▼ 15.17%	▲ 30.08%	▼ 23.75%	▲ 13.93%
Assaults	▼ 12.33%	▲ 11.08%	▲ 10.06%	▼ 4.57%	▼ 4.95%
Assigned Duty	▼ 23.11%	▼ 42.62%	▼ 35.24%	▲ 101.47%	▼ 31.39%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 13.86%	▲ 6.94%	▲ 15.73%	▲ 16.40%	▼ 23.21%
Assist Public	▼ 22.44%	▲ 4.40%	▲ 24.20%	▲ 22.08%	▼ 1.70%
Assist the Officer	▲ 22.22%	▼ 45.45%	▼ 16.67%	▲ 180.00%	▼ 35.71%
Automobiles	▲ 40.35%	▲ 0.84%	▲ 22.86%	▲ 15.21%	▼ 38.03%
Burglary	▼ 38.94%	▲ 6.18%	▲ 1.85%	▲ 15.19%	▼ 16.23%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▲ 22.47%	▼ 7.34%	▲ 25.74%	▲ 9.84%	▼ 4.30%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 37.18%	▼ 4.08%	▲ 4.26%	▲ 48.98%	▼ 32.88%
Crisis Complaint	▲ 3.58%	▲ 10.37%	▲ 4.08%	▲ 5.67%	▼ 8.68%
Custodial Interference	▼ 20.00%	▲ 125.00%	0.00%	▼ 44.44%	▼ 40.00%
Directed Patrol	▼ 7.78%	▼ 65.24%	▼ 44.49%	▼ 2.67%	▼ 4.63%
Disturbance	▼ 20.24%	▼ 3.04%	▲ 5.45%	▲ 0.34%	▲ 0.89%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▲ 6.91%	▲ 0.50%	▲ 5.38%	▲ 9.80%	▼ 5.24%
Down Time	▲ 47.01%	▼ 56.98%	▼ 72.97%	▲ 395.00%	▲ 1.01%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 60.78%	▼ 28.33%	▲ 11.63%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 10.00%
Harbor (Water)	▼ 42.11%	▼ 18.18%	▲ 11.11%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 75.00%
Hazards	▼ 27.39%	▲ 29.87%	▼ 7.41%	▲ 0.42%	▲ 13.00%
Homicide	▼ 20.00%	▲ 75.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 171.43%	▼ 26.32%
Human Trafficking		▼ 100.00%		0.00%	▼ 50.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 200.00%	▼ 77.78%	▲ 200.00%	0.00%	▼ 33.33%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 40.98%	▼ 52.78%	▼ 74.51%	▲ 115.38%	▼ 85.71%
Kidnap	▼ 33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 16.67%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 32.69%	▼ 28.57%	▲ 28.00%	▲ 15.62%	▲ 32.43%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 50.29%	0.00%	▼ 31.66%	▲ 36.16%	▼ 18.67%
Narcotics	▼ 33.14%	▼ 46.90%	▲ 1.67%	▲ 70.49%	▲ 47.12%
Other	▼ 39.39%	▲ 65.00%	▲ 3.03%	▲ 64.71%	▼ 48.21%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 30.99%	▲ 11.22%	▲ 3.67%	▲ 6.64%	▼ 13.28%
Premise Checks	▼ 53.59%	▼ 66.12%	▲ 4.77%	▲ 19.71%	▼ 30.51%
Property	▼ 40.51%	0.00%	▲ 4.29%	▲ 10.00%	▼ 1.60%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 14.47%	▼ 1.52%	▼ 0.44%	▲ 21.46%	▼ 24.95%
Prowler	▼ 9.94%	▲ 13.53%	▼ 8.11%	▼ 4.46%	▲ 5.08%
Public Gatherings	▲ 300.00%	▼ 86.11%	▲ 140.00%	0.00%	▼ 75.00%
Rape	▼ 32.47%	▲ 5.77%	▲ 10.91%	▲ 13.11%	▲ 2.90%
Robbery	▼ 16.39%	▲ 15.29%	▼ 3.06%	▲ 18.95%	▼ 17.70%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 35.94%	▼ 2.44%	▲ 10.00%	▲ 13.64%	▲ 8.00%
Shots	▲ 12.26%	▲ 19.33%	▲ 21.83%	▲ 44.51%	▲ 14.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 24.69%	▲ 2.91%	▲ 19.80%	▼ 0.65%	▼ 3.33%
Swatting			▲ 50.00%	▼ 66.67%	▼ 100.00%
Theft	▼ 25.23%	▲ 17.61%	▲ 17.10%	▲ 0.66%	▲ 10.29%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Traffic	▼ 44.11%	▼ 11.38%	▲ 10.84%	▲ 14.14%	▼ 7.21%
Vice	▼ 62.50%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 900.00%	▼ 80.00%	▲ 50.00%
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 63.49%	▼ 56.52%	▲ 48.00%	▲ 11.49%	▲ 9.09%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 16.44%	▲ 5.74%	▲ 15.50%	▼ 2.01%	▼ 17.81%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

Like the prior table, this shows trends in call types by broader categories.

Table 143. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 20.17%	▼ 2.14%	▲ 19.81%	▲ 25.64%	▼ 2.59%
Miscellaneous	▼ 35.36%	▼ 41.61%	▲ 1.30%	▲ 13.95%	▼ 23.93%
Person	▼ 4.18%	▲ 6.24%	▲ 6.84%	▲ 7.91%	▼ 5.57%
Property	▼ 28.52%	▲ 8.43%	▲ 10.84%	▲ 6.09%	▼ 1.79%
Society	▼ 13.29%	▲ 0.42%	▲ 6.06%	▲ 5.76%	▼ 10.09%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 24.69%	▲ 2.91%	▲ 19.80%	▼ 0.65%	▼ 3.33%
Traffic	▼ 44.11%	▼ 11.38%	▲ 10.84%	▲ 14.14%	▼ 7.21%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of community-initiated (dispatch) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 144: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	2,539	2,059	2,320	2,577	2,909	2,201	14,605
Animal Complaint	81	57	67	66	74	69	414
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	88	117	106	130	100	98	639
Assaults	1,080	958	1,070	1,183	1,123	1,068	6,482
Assigned Duty	9	6	4	5	3	3	30
Assist Other Agency	1,382	1,231	1,353	1,557	1,821	1,393	8,737
Assist Public	2,678	2,065	2,363	3,050	3,694	3,617	17,467
Assist the Officer	6	6	3	2	9	8	34
Automobiles	1,088	1,531	1,543	1,910	2,239	1,256	9,567
Burglary	1,075	657	685	693	821	692	4,623
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	154	208	199	248	266	260	1,335
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	71	47	47	46	66	40	317
Crisis Complaint	1,124	1,167	1,311	1,372	1,460	1,336	7,770
Custodial Interference	5	4	9	9	5	3	35
Directed Patrol	8	7	5	2	4	2	28

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	5,167	4,207	4,134	4,347	4,304	4,260	26,419
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,392	1,540	1,556	1,610	1,795	1,678	9,571
Down Time	0	1	0	6	1	3	11
Fraud & Forgery	141	52	37	41	53	45	369
Harbor (Water)	19	10	9	10	4	7	59
Hazards	486	355	474	444	435	459	2,653
Homicide	8	8	10	5	16	10	57
Human Trafficking	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Info & Radio Broadcast	1	7	2	6	5	2	23
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	57	21	13	13	11	4	119
Kidnap	5	4	4	4	6	4	27
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	41	33	25	30	35	45	209
Mischief & Nuisance	446	225	230	172	230	184	1,487
Narcotics	109	77	47	51	89	133	506
Other	20	14	27	32	43	28	164
Person Missing/Found	268	183	202	212	224	195	1,284
Premise Checks	29	20	8	9	13	8	87

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	194	109	103	105	126	123	760
Property Destruction (Damage)	487	411	409	419	504	371	2,601
Prowler	1,093	1,100	1,315	1,200	1,139	1,185	7,032
Public Gatherings	8	18	3	12	10	3	54
Rape	48	45	41	51	51	55	291
Robbery	275	232	273	267	312	256	1,615
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	51	37	40	43	49	45	265
Shots	95	108	135	155	223	256	972
Suspicious Circumstances	4,786	3,666	4,063	4,890	4,961	4,630	26,996
Swatting	0	0	2	3	1	0	6
Theft	1,603	1,255	1,559	1,686	1,784	2,039	9,926
Traffic	3,487	2,051	2,404	2,865	2,997	2,750	16,554
Vice	7	2	1	9	2	1	22
Warrant Services/Order	203	75	57	74	89	87	585
Weapon, Person with	107	99	118	127	120	103	674

This table displays the number of community-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 145. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	2,688	2,079	2,369	3,067	3,703	3,625	17,531
Miscellaneous	3,977	3,327	3,695	4,155	4,751	3,611	23,516
Person	2,979	2,946	3,145	3,331	3,598	3,371	19,370
Property	3,588	2,601	2,899	3,074	3,388	3,368	18,918
Society	10,516	9,415	9,811	10,367	10,829	9,661	60,599
Suspicious Circumstances	4,786	3,666	4,063	4,890	4,961	4,630	26,996
Traffic	3,487	2,051	2,404	2,865	2,997	2,750	16,554

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 146: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 18.91%	▲ 12.68%	▲ 11.08%	▲ 12.88%	▼ 24.34%
Animal Complaint	▼ 29.63%	▲ 17.54%	▼ 1.49%	▲ 12.12%	▼ 6.76%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 32.95%	▼ 9.40%	▲ 22.64%	▼ 23.08%	▼ 2.00%
Assaults	▼ 11.30%	▲ 11.69%	▲ 10.56%	▼ 5.07%	▼ 4.90%
Assigned Duty	▼ 33.33%	▼ 33.33%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 40.00%	0.00%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 10.93%	▲ 9.91%	▲ 15.08%	▲ 16.96%	▼ 23.50%
Assist Public	▼ 22.89%	▲ 14.43%	▲ 29.07%	▲ 21.11%	▼ 2.08%
Assist the Officer	0.00%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 33.33%	▲ 350.00%	▼ 11.11%
Automobiles	▲ 40.72%	▲ 0.78%	▲ 23.78%	▲ 17.23%	▼ 43.90%
Burglary	▼ 38.88%	▲ 4.26%	▲ 1.17%	▲ 18.47%	▼ 15.71%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▲ 35.06%	▼ 4.33%	▲ 24.62%	▲ 7.26%	▼ 2.26%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 33.80%	0.00%	▼ 2.13%	▲ 43.48%	▼ 39.39%
Crisis Complaint	▲ 3.83%	▲ 12.34%	▲ 4.65%	▲ 6.41%	▼ 8.49%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Custodial Interference	▼ 20.00%	▲ 125.00%	0.00%	▼ 44.44%	▼ 40.00%
Directed Patrol	▼ 12.50%	▼ 28.57%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%
Disturbance	▼ 18.58%	▼ 1.74%	▲ 5.15%	▼ 0.99%	▼ 1.02%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▲ 10.63%	▲ 1.04%	▲ 3.47%	▲ 11.49%	▼ 6.52%
Down Time		▼ 100.00%		▼ 83.33%	▲ 200.00%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 63.12%	▼ 28.85%	▲ 10.81%	▲ 29.27%	▼ 15.09%
Harbor (Water)	▼ 47.37%	▼ 10.00%	▲ 11.11%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 75.00%
Hazards	▼ 26.95%	▲ 33.52%	▼ 6.33%	▼ 2.03%	▲ 5.52%
Homicide	0.00%	▲ 25.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 220.00%	▼ 37.50%
Human Trafficking				0.00%	0.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 600.00%	▼ 71.43%	▲ 200.00%	▼ 16.67%	▼ 60.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 63.16%	▼ 38.10%	0.00%	▼ 15.38%	▼ 63.64%
Kidnap	▼ 20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 33.33%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 19.51%	▼ 24.24%	▲ 20.00%	▲ 16.67%	▲ 28.57%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 49.55%	▲ 2.22%	▼ 25.22%	▲ 33.72%	▼ 20.00%
Narcotics	▼ 29.36%	▼ 38.96%	▲ 8.51%	▲ 74.51%	▲ 49.44%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Other	▼ 30.00%	▲ 92.86%	▲ 18.52%	▲ 34.38%	▼ 34.88%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 31.72%	▲ 10.38%	▲ 4.95%	▲ 5.66%	▼ 12.95%
Premise Checks	▼ 31.03%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 12.50%	▲ 44.44%	▼ 38.46%
Property	▼ 43.81%	▼ 5.50%	▲ 1.94%	▲ 20.00%	▼ 2.38%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 15.61%	▼ 0.49%	▲ 2.44%	▲ 20.29%	▼ 26.39%
Prowler	▲ 0.64%	▲ 19.55%	▼ 8.75%	▼ 5.08%	▲ 4.04%
Public Gatherings	▲ 125.00%	▼ 83.33%	▲ 300.00%	▼ 16.67%	▼ 70.00%
Rape	▼ 6.25%	▼ 8.89%	▲ 24.39%	0.00%	▲ 7.84%
Robbery	▼ 15.64%	▲ 17.67%	▼ 2.20%	▲ 16.85%	▼ 17.95%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 27.45%	▲ 8.11%	▲ 7.50%	▲ 13.95%	▼ 8.16%
Shots	▲ 13.68%	▲ 25.00%	▲ 14.81%	▲ 43.87%	▲ 14.80%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 23.40%	▲ 10.83%	▲ 20.35%	▲ 1.45%	▼ 6.67%
Swatting			▲ 50.00%	▼ 66.67%	▼ 100.00%
Theft	▼ 21.71%	▲ 24.22%	▲ 8.15%	▲ 5.81%	▲ 14.29%
Traffic	▼ 41.18%	▲ 17.21%	▲ 19.18%	▲ 4.61%	▼ 8.24%
Vice	▼ 71.43%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 800.00%	▼ 77.78%	▼ 50.00%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 63.05%	▼ 24.00%	▲ 29.82%	▲ 20.27%	▼ 2.25%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 7.48%	▲ 19.19%	▲ 7.63%	▼ 5.51%	▼ 14.17%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

Table 147. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 22.66%	▲ 13.95%	▲ 29.46%	▲ 20.74%	▼ 2.11%
Miscellaneous	▼ 16.34%	▲ 11.06%	▲ 12.45%	▲ 14.34%	▼ 23.99%
Person	▼ 1.11%	▲ 6.75%	▲ 5.91%	▲ 8.02%	▼ 6.31%
Property	▼ 27.51%	▲ 11.46%	▲ 6.04%	▲ 10.21%	▼ 0.59%
Society	▼ 10.47%	▲ 4.21%	▲ 5.67%	▲ 4.46%	▼ 10.79%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 23.40%	▲ 10.83%	▲ 20.35%	▲ 1.45%	▼ 6.67%
Traffic	▼ 41.18%	▲ 17.21%	▲ 19.18%	▲ 4.61%	▼ 8.24%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of field-initiated (onview) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 148: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	34	18	13	20	29	23	137
Animal Complaint	19	12	13	4	6	11	65
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	24	28	17	30	22	41	162
Assaults	104	80	83	86	88	83	524
Assigned Duty	229	177	101	63	134	91	795
Assist Other Agency	191	124	96	120	131	106	768
Assist Public	776	614	434	424	547	552	3,347
Assist the Officer	3	5	3	3	5	1	20
Automobiles	436	608	614	740	814	636	3,848
Burglary	91	55	71	77	66	51	411
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	24	10	3	6	13	7	63
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	7	2	0	3	7	9	28
Crisis Complaint	77	77	62	57	50	43	366
Directed Patrol	3,358	3,097	1,074	597	579	554	9,259
Disturbance	311	162	102	120	178	262	1,135

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	113	69	61	94	76	95	508
Down Time	117	171	74	14	98	97	571
Fraud & Forgery	12	8	6	7	7	9	49
Harbor (Water)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hazards	58	40	39	31	42	80	290
Homicide	2	0	4	2	3	4	15
Human Trafficking	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Info & Radio Broadcast	2	2	0	0	1	2	7
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	126	87	38	0	17	0	268
Kidnap	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	11	2	0	2	2	4	21
Mischief & Nuisance	75	34	29	5	11	12	166
Narcotics	60	36	13	10	15	20	154
Other	13	6	6	2	13	1	41
Person Missing/Found	16	13	16	14	17	14	90
Premise Checks	9,180	4,254	1,440	1,508	1,803	1,254	19,439
Property	80	54	60	65	61	61	381

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property Destruction (Damage)	52	50	45	33	45	41	266
Prowler	245	105	53	57	62	77	599
Public Gatherings	1	18	2	0	2	0	23
Rape	29	7	14	10	18	16	94
Robbery	30	23	21	18	27	23	142
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	13	4	0	1	1	9	28
Shots	11	11	7	18	27	29	103
Suspicious Circumstances	1,690	1,211	956	1,123	1,013	1,145	7,138
Theft	319	182	131	293	208	158	1,291
Traffic	4,656	2,500	1,629	1,605	2,105	1,984	14,479
Vice	1	1	0	1	0	2	5
Warrant Services/Order	427	155	43	74	76	93	868
Weapon, Person with	39	23	11	22	26	17	138

This table displays the number of field-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 149. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,124	964	609	501	780	742	4,720
Miscellaneous	12,763	7,494	2,623	2,245	2,542	1,937	29,604
Person	297	193	190	232	247	260	1,419
Property	578	377	330	505	409	361	2,560
Society	1,955	1,398	1,047	1,149	1,350	1,289	8,188
Suspicious Circumstances	1,690	1,211	956	1,123	1,013	1,145	7,138
Traffic	4,656	2,500	1,629	1,605	2,105	1,984	14,479

This table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 150: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 47.06%	▼ 27.78%	▲ 53.85%	▲ 45.00%	▼ 20.69%
Animal Complaint	▼ 36.84%	▲ 8.33%	▼ 69.23%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 83.33%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 16.67%	▼ 39.29%	▲ 76.47%	▼ 26.67%	▲ 86.36%
Assaults	▼ 23.08%	▲ 3.75%	▲ 3.61%	▲ 2.33%	▼ 5.68%
Assigned Duty	▼ 22.71%	▼ 42.94%	▼ 37.62%	▲ 112.70%	▼ 32.09%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 35.08%	▼ 22.58%	▲ 25.00%	▲ 9.17%	▼ 19.08%
Assist Public	▼ 20.88%	▼ 29.32%	▼ 2.30%	▲ 29.01%	▲ 0.91%
Assist the Officer	▲ 66.67%	▼ 40.00%	0.00%	▲ 66.67%	▼ 80.00%
Automobiles	▲ 39.45%	▲ 0.99%	▲ 20.52%	▲ 10.00%	▼ 21.87%
Burglary	▼ 39.56%	▲ 29.09%	▲ 8.45%	▼ 14.29%	▼ 22.73%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 58.33%	▼ 70.00%	▲ 100.00%	▲ 116.67%	▼ 46.15%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 71.43%	▼ 100.00%		▲ 133.33%	▲ 28.57%
Crisis Complaint	0.00%	▼ 19.48%	▼ 8.06%	▼ 12.28%	▼ 14.00%
Directed Patrol	▼ 7.77%	▼ 65.32%	▼ 44.41%	▼ 3.02%	▼ 4.32%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Disturbance	▼ 47.91%	▼ 37.04%	▲ 17.65%	▲ 48.33%	▲ 47.19%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 38.94%	▼ 11.59%	▲ 54.10%	▼ 19.15%	▲ 25.00%
Down Time	▲ 46.15%	▼ 56.73%	▼ 81.08%	▲ 600.00%	▼ 1.02%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 33.33%	▼ 25.00%	▲ 16.67%	0.00%	▲ 28.57%
Harbor (Water)		▼ 100.00%			
Hazards	▼ 31.03%	▼ 2.50%	▼ 20.51%	▲ 35.48%	▲ 90.48%
Homicide	▼ 100.00%		▼ 50.00%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 33.33%
Human Trafficking		▼ 100.00%		0.00%	▼ 100.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast	0.00%	▼ 100.00%			▲ 100.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 30.95%	▼ 56.32%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%
Kidnap	▼ 100.00%				
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 81.82%	▼ 100.00%		0.00%	▲ 100.00%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 54.67%	▼ 14.71%	▼ 82.76%	▲ 120.00%	▲ 9.09%
Narcotics	▼ 40.00%	▼ 63.89%	▼ 23.08%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 33.33%
Other	▼ 53.85%	0.00%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 550.00%	▼ 92.31%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 18.75%	▲ 23.08%	▼ 12.50%	▲ 21.43%	▼ 17.65%
Premise Checks	▼ 53.66%	▼ 66.15%	▲ 4.72%	▲ 19.56%	▼ 30.45%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Property	▼ 32.50%	▲ 11.11%	▲ 8.33%	▼ 6.15%	0.00%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 3.85%	▼ 10.00%	▼ 26.67%	▲ 36.36%	▼ 8.89%
Prowler	▼ 57.14%	▼ 49.52%	▲ 7.55%	▲ 8.77%	▲ 24.19%
Public Gatherings	▲ 1700.00%	▼ 88.89%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%
Rape	▼ 75.86%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 28.57%	▲ 80.00%	▼ 11.11%
Robbery	▼ 23.33%	▼ 8.70%	▼ 14.29%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 14.81%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 69.23%	▼ 100.00%		0.00%	▲ 800.00%
Shots	0.00%	▼ 36.36%	▲ 157.14%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 7.41%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 28.34%	▼ 21.06%	▲ 17.47%	▼ 9.80%	▲ 13.03%
Theft	▼ 42.95%	▼ 28.02%	▲ 123.66%	▼ 29.01%	▼ 24.04%
Traffic	▼ 46.31%	▼ 34.84%	▼ 1.47%	▲ 31.15%	▼ 5.75%
Vice	0.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%	
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 63.70%	▼ 72.26%	▲ 72.09%	▲ 2.70%	▲ 22.37%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 41.03%	▼ 52.17%	▲ 100.00%	▲ 18.18%	▼ 34.62%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

The following table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

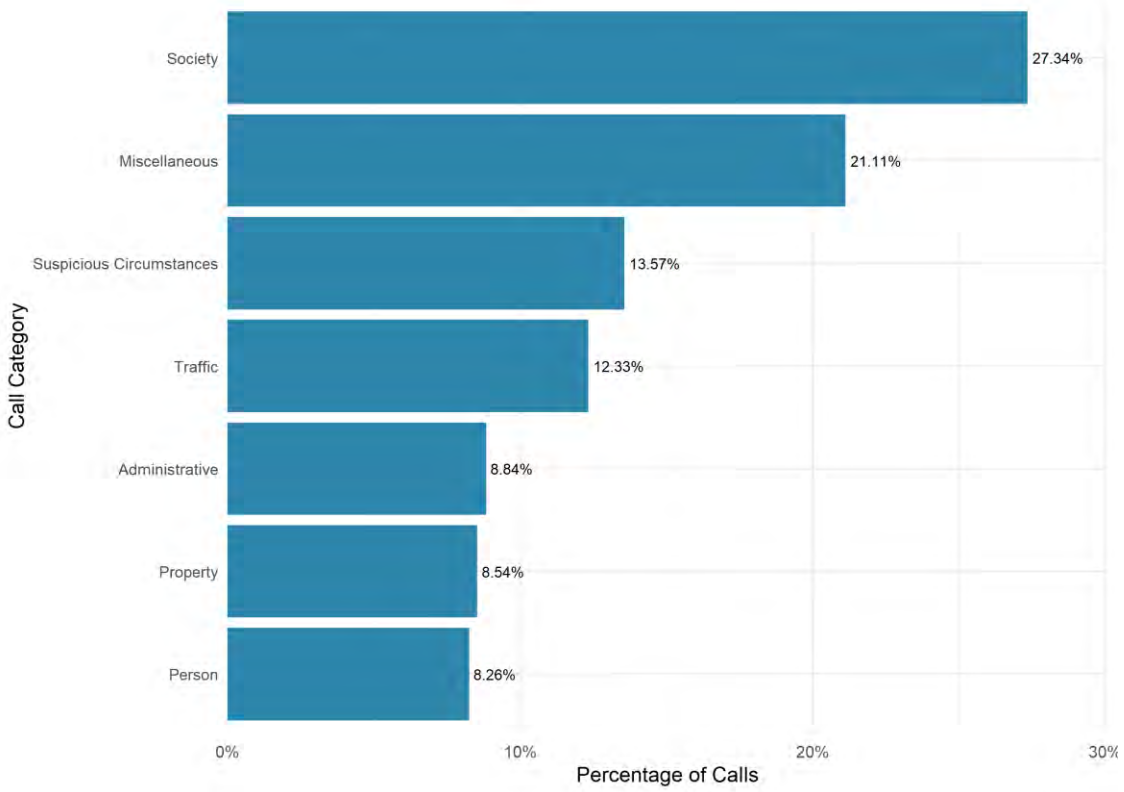
Table 151. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 14.23%	▼ 36.83%	▼ 17.73%	▲ 55.69%	▼ 4.87%
Miscellaneous	▼ 41.28%	▼ 65.00%	▼ 14.41%	▲ 13.23%	▼ 23.80%
Person	▼ 35.02%	▼ 1.55%	▲ 22.11%	▲ 6.47%	▲ 5.26%
Property	▼ 34.78%	▼ 12.47%	▲ 53.03%	▼ 19.01%	▼ 11.74%
Society	▼ 28.49%	▼ 25.11%	▲ 9.74%	▲ 17.49%	▼ 4.52%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 28.34%	▼ 21.06%	▲ 17.47%	▼ 9.80%	▲ 13.03%
Traffic	▼ 46.31%	▼ 34.84%	▼ 1.47%	▲ 31.15%	▼ 5.75%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This figure provides a visual representation of all call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common.

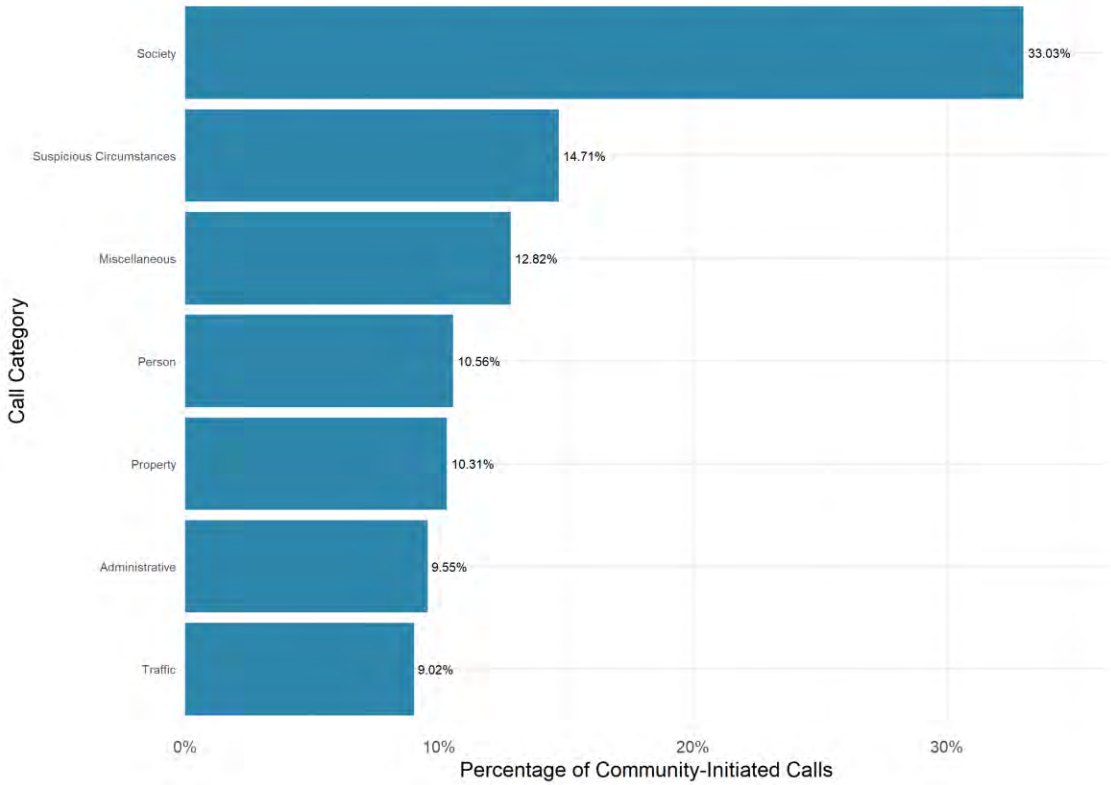
Figure 99. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all community-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (society crime calls, which are detailed in the appendix).

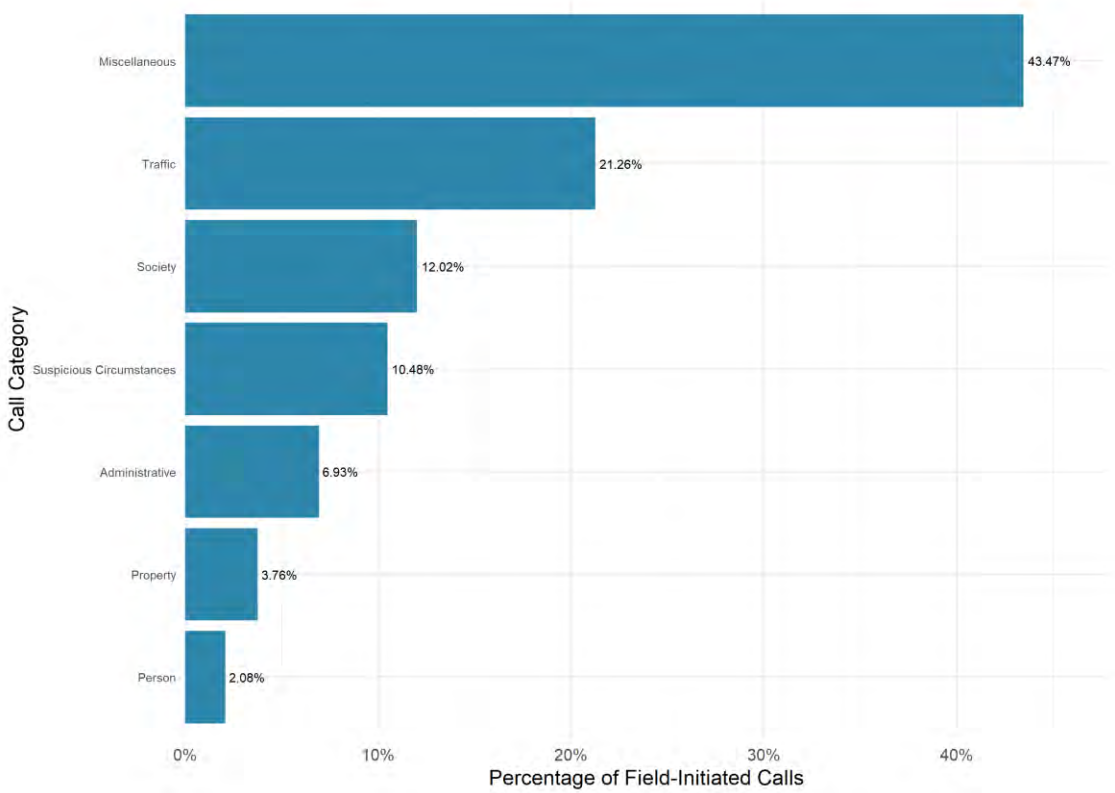
Figure 100. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all field-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (miscellaneous, which includes directed patrol activities).

Figure 101. Field-Initiated Calls by Category



See appendix for call type per category.

This table shows the number of field and community-initiated calls over time, disaggregated by month. Community-initiated calls remain relatively constant, while field-initiated activity has declined since June of 2020.

Table 152: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Month	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**
Jan	2,129	2,411	808	570	623	693	**1,205.7**	2,550	2,513	1,890	2,403	2,733	2,733	**2,470.3**
Feb	2,005	2,215	649	605	623	570	**1,111.2**	2,107	2,380	1,831	2,161	2,284	2,450	**2,202.2**
Mar	2,317	1,532	770	619	759	650	**1,107.8**	2,500	2,201	2,110	2,336	2,782	2,781	**2,451.7**
Apr	1,907	1,806	694	610	652	709	**1,063.0**	2,520	2,112	2,161	2,392	2,787	2,593	**2,427.5**
May	2,094	1,459	517	688	667	656	**1,013.5**	2,924	2,315	2,361	2,741	3,017	2,604	**2,660.3**
Jun	1,877	680	613	650	827	580	**871.2**	2,802	1,912	2,479	2,798	2,879	2,605	**2,579.2**
Jul	1,830	511	568	733	697	693	**838.7**	3,149	2,126	2,716	3,015	3,302	2,852	**2,860.0**
Aug	2,049	561	506	532	646	782	**846.0**	2,978	2,178	2,682	2,925	3,265	2,865	**2,815.5**
Sep	1,785	605	568	667	685	667	**829.5**	2,731	2,200	2,644	2,823	2,925	2,776	**2,683.2**
Oct	1,750	730	579	611	753	609	**838.7**	2,658	2,174	2,652	2,913	2,944	2,311	**2,608.7**
Nov	1,632	773	588	597	816	563	**828.2**	2,671	1,928	2,429	2,544	2,642	2,337	**2,425.2**
Dec	1,688	854	524	478	698	546	**798.0**	2,433	2,045	2,433	2,697	2,666	2,108	**2,397.0**

These tables show the breakdown of call volume by field and community initiated calls, divided by seasons and by days of the week.

Table 153: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year

							Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated
Season	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**
Winter	5,822	5,480	1,981	1,653	1,944	1,809	**3,114.8**	7,089	6,938	6,158	7,260	7,693	7,291	**7,071.5**
Spring	6,318	4,797	1,981	1,917	2,078	2,015	**3,184.3**	7,938	6,627	6,628	7,469	8,590	7,976	**7,538.0**
Summer	5,756	1,751	1,687	1,913	2,170	2,055	**2,555.3**	8,928	6,216	7,880	8,739	9,441	8,322	**8,254.3**
Fall	5,167	2,109	1,735	1,877	2,254	1,839	**2,496.8**	8,068	6,303	7,722	8,280	8,502	7,426	**7,716.8**

NOTE: Winter corresponds to December, January, and February; Spring is March, April, and May; Summer is June, July, and August; Fall/Autumn is September, October, and November.

Table 154: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Day of Week	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**
Monday	62.2	36.3	19.0	20.0	29.6	26.4	**32.2**	85.7	72.7	79.8	89.7	94.0	83.9	**84.3**
Tuesday	59.8	39.8	19.1	19.8	21.7	22.7	**30.5**	87.0	70.8	76.1	84.9	94.6	83.9	**82.9**
Wednesday	68.2	39.4	19.0	20.9	21.4	20.8	**31.6**	85.5	69.7	78.5	86.2	94.8	83.5	**83.0**
Thursday	59.2	36.6	21.7	21.5	20.2	18.4	**29.6**	90.7	74.1	76.6	86.2	92.8	82.5	**83.8**
Friday	69.8	40.3	24.5	20.2	23.3	19.8	**33.0**	90.8	74.7	78.9	88.2	94.9	87.2	**85.8**
Saturday	61.4	38.8	21.0	19.6	21.4	18.5	**30.1**	90.7	70.0	78.0	88.4	95.8	87.8	**85.1**
Sunday	61.7	39.1	17.3	19.2	24.4	21.4	**30.5**	83.7	66.8	76.4	85.3	89.5	86.0	**81.3**

ASSIGNED UNITS

This table shows the average number of officers who responded to a call by year, disaggregated by community and field initiated calls. The following table displays the same information but by call sign instead of officer.

Table 155: Average Officers Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	7,097	5,023	6,760	9,970	11,637	12,269	8,146	6,459	3,701	3,869	4,535	3,987	**83,453**
Two Officers	11,232	9,410	9,527	9,959	10,029	8,853	12,035	6,044	2,609	2,106	2,556	2,491	**86,851**
Three Officers	5,508	4,595	5,033	5,087	5,312	4,253	1,438	781	484	664	610	593	**34,358**
Four or More Officers	8,186	7,056	7,068	6,732	7,248	5,640	1,444	853	590	721	745	647	**46,930**
Total	**32,023**	**26,084**	**28,388**	**31,748**	**34,226**	**31,015**	**23,063**	**14,137**	**7,384**	**7,360**	**8,446**	**7,718**	**251,592**

Table 156. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	13,255	9,512	10,385	13,871	15,618	15,502	18,892	11,758	5,767	5,212	6,271	5,618	**131,661**
Two Call Signs	9,372	8,134	8,572	8,650	8,635	7,458	2,559	1,450	926	1,226	1,212	1,231	**59,425**
Three Call Signs	5,026	4,497	4,968	4,801	5,110	4,050	957	517	360	484	485	410	**31,665**
Four or More Call Signs	4,370	3,941	4,463	4,426	4,863	4,005	655	412	331	438	478	459	**28,841**
Total	**32,023**	**26,084**	**28,388**	**31,748**	**34,226**	**31,015**	**23,063**	**14,137**	**7,384**	**7,360**	**8,446**	**7,718**	**251,592**

This table displays the ratio of 1-to-2 car units. Higher numbers indicate more 1 officer car units relative to 2 officer car units.

Table 157. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	1.323847	1.266667
2020	1.677489	1.555556
2021	2.526775	2.222222
2022	3.028508	2.571429
2023	3.527300	2.857143
2024	4.606302	3.800000

The following table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for field-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 158: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.24 (34)	2.67 (18)	2.62 (13)	2.4 (20)	1.97 (29)	2.43 (23)	2.33	137
Animal Complaint	1.47 (19)	1.92 (12)	1.69 (13)	1.25 (4)	1.33 (6)	1.73 (11)	1.61	65
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	2.42 (24)	2.86 (28)	3.29 (17)	2.33 (30)	2.32 (22)	2.07 (41)	2.47	162
Assaults	3.3 (104)	2.91 (80)	2.73 (83)	2.31 (86)	3.91 (88)	2.84 (83)	3.02	524
Assigned Duty	1.47 (229)	1.54 (177)	1.35 (101)	1.21 (63)	1.28 (134)	1.43 (91)	1.41	795
Assist Other Agency	2.09 (191)	2.13 (124)	2.31 (96)	1.98 (120)	2.03 (131)	2 (106)	2.08	768
Assist Public	1.77 (776)	1.67 (614)	1.58 (434)	1.6 (424)	1.59 (547)	1.66 (552)	1.66	3,347
Assist the Officer	2.33 (3)	1.6 (5)	1 (3)	3.67 (3)	1.2 (5)	3 (1)	1.90	20
Automobiles	3.34 (436)	2.89 (608)	2.64 (614)	2.69 (740)	2.67 (814)	2.76 (636)	2.79	3,848
Burglary	2 (91)	2.69 (55)	2.37 (71)	2.91 (77)	2.8 (66)	3.1 (51)	2.59	411

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	2.08 (24)	2.4 (10)	1 (3)	2 (6)	3 (13)	3.14 (7)	2.38	63
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	3.14 (7)	1.5 (2)	0.00 (0)	2.67 (3)	2.29 (7)	3.11 (9)	2.75	28
Crisis Complaint	2.53 (77)	2.77 (77)	2.92 (62)	2.72 (57)	2.6 (50)	2.35 (43)	2.66	366
Directed Patrol	1.57 (3358)	1.32 (3097)	1.25 (1074)	1.14 (597)	1.21 (579)	1.55 (554)	1.40	9,259
Disturbance	2.55 (311)	2.83 (162)	2.66 (102)	2.56 (120)	2.24 (178)	2.16 (262)	2.46	1,135
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	2.83 (113)	2.84 (69)	2.41 (61)	2.29 (94)	2.61 (76)	2.65 (95)	2.61	508
Down Time	1.33 (117)	1.19 (171)	1.14 (74)	1.36 (14)	1.43 (98)	1.61 (97)	1.33	571
Fraud & Forgery	1.67 (12)	3.62 (8)	1.33 (6)	1.43 (7)	2.86 (7)	1.33 (9)	2.02	49
Harbor (Water)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.00	1
Hazards	1.84 (58)	2.17 (40)	1.87 (39)	1.61 (31)	1.52 (42)	1.2 (80)	1.64	290
Homicide	3 (2)	0.00 (0)	6 (4)	1 (2)	3.67 (3)	4.25 (4)	4.00	15
Human Trafficking	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	4 (1)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.00	3
Info & Radio Broadcast	1.5 (2)	1 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	1.5 (2)	1.29	7

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.08 (126)	1.3 (87)	1.13 (38)	0.00 (0)	1.06 (17)	0.00 (0)	1.63	268
Kidnap	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	1.00	2
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.27 (11)	1 (2)	0.00 (0)	2.5 (2)	1 (2)	2.5 (4)	2.09	21
Mischief & Nuisance	2.19 (75)	1.35 (34)	1.59 (29)	1 (5)	1.64 (11)	1.67 (12)	1.80	166
Narcotics	3.22 (60)	3.11 (36)	3.38 (13)	2.2 (10)	3.13 (15)	2.15 (20)	2.99	154
Other	2 (13)	2.83 (6)	2.17 (6)	1 (2)	1.69 (13)	1 (1)	1.97	41
Person Missing/Found	1.62 (16)	2.15 (13)	1.69 (16)	1.64 (14)	2.29 (17)	1.64 (14)	1.84	90
Premise Checks	1.64 (9180)	1.59 (4254)	1.46 (1440)	1.23 (1508)	1.19 (1803)	1.2 (1254)	1.51	19,439
Property	1.48 (80)	1.78 (54)	1.48 (60)	1.35 (65)	1.36 (61)	1.3 (61)	1.45	381
Property Destruction (Damage)	2.25 (52)	2 (50)	2.53 (45)	2.09 (33)	2.09 (45)	1.44 (41)	2.08	266
Prowler	2.31 (245)	2.51 (105)	2.06 (53)	2.58 (57)	2.19 (62)	2.23 (77)	2.33	599
Public Gatherings	4 (1)	6.39 (18)	1.5 (2)	0.00 (0)	3 (2)	0.00 (0)	5.57	23
Rape	2.1 (29)	1.29 (7)	1.93 (14)	1.7 (10)	1.56 (18)	1.31 (16)	1.73	94

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Robbery	3.33 (30)	3.3 (23)	2.1 (21)	2.78 (18)	3.78 (27)	3 (23)	3.11	142
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2.38 (13)	2 (4)	0.00 (0)	5 (1)	1 (1)	2.56 (9)	2.43	28
Shots	6.55 (11)	7.91 (11)	5.29 (7)	6.67 (18)	4.3 (27)	4.14 (29)	5.36	103
Suspicious Circumstances	2.13 (1690)	2.06 (1211)	1.96 (956)	1.97 (1123)	1.97 (1013)	1.89 (1145)	2.01	7,138
Theft	2.61 (319)	2.08 (182)	1.86 (131)	2.62 (293)	2.53 (208)	2.22 (158)	2.40	1,291
Traffic	2.15 (4656)	2.11 (2500)	2.1 (1629)	2.09 (1605)	2.03 (2105)	1.88 (1984)	2.08	14,479
Vice	2 (1)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.5 (2)	2.40	5
Warrant Services/Order	3.68 (427)	3.92 (155)	3.07 (43)	3.12 (74)	3.75 (76)	3.89 (93)	3.67	868
Weapon, Person with	4.82 (39)	4.22 (23)	3.45 (11)	3.5 (22)	4.69 (26)	3.35 (17)	4.19	138
Total								**68,108**

This table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for community-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 159: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.37 (2539)	2.4 (2059)	2.27 (2320)	1.96 (2577)	1.85 (2909)	1.67 (2201)	2.08	14,605
Animal Complaint	2.32 (81)	2.53 (57)	2.07 (67)	2 (66)	1.95 (74)	2.06 (69)	2.15	414
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	3.9 (88)	3.91 (117)	3.48 (106)	3.28 (130)	2.95 (100)	2.89 (98)	3.40	639
Assaults	4.48 (1080)	4.38 (958)	4.32 (1070)	4.17 (1183)	4.12 (1123)	3.9 (1068)	4.22	6,482
Assigned Duty	4.78 (9)	4.17 (6)	2 (4)	1.4 (5)	4.67 (3)	2 (3)	3.44	30
Assist Other Agency	3.23 (1382)	3.13 (1232)	2.92 (1352)	2.68 (1557)	2.67 (1821)	2.56 (1393)	2.85	8,737
Assist Public	2.57 (2678)	2.58 (2065)	2.4 (2363)	2.19 (3050)	2.18 (3694)	2 (3617)	2.28	17,467
Assist the Officer	5.5 (6)	2.67 (6)	6.67 (3)	5.5 (2)	2.89 (9)	2.12 (8)	3.62	34
Automobiles	1.97 (1088)	1.9 (1531)	1.92 (1543)	1.75 (1910)	1.79 (2239)	1.88 (1256)	1.85	9,567
Burglary	2.91 (1075)	3.84 (657)	4.2 (685)	4 (693)	3.72 (821)	4 (692)	3.70	4,623

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	3.87 (154)	3.75 (208)	3.58 (199)	3.5 (248)	3.58 (266)	3.43 (260)	3.60	1,335
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	3.27 (71)	3.02 (47)	3.47 (47)	3.3 (46)	3.67 (66)	2.85 (40)	3.30	317
Crisis Complaint	3.68 (1124)	3.61 (1167)	3.41 (1311)	3.09 (1372)	3.08 (1460)	2.79 (1336)	3.25	7,770
Custodial Interference	2.2 (5)	2.25 (4)	1.67 (9)	1.67 (9)	2 (5)	1.33 (3)	1.83	35
Directed Patrol	2.62 (8)	2.29 (7)	2.2 (5)	1.5 (2)	2.25 (4)	1 (2)	2.21	28
Disturbance	2.86 (5167)	2.9 (4207)	2.83 (4135)	2.66 (4347)	2.59 (4303)	2.38 (4260)	2.71	26,419
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	4.08 (1392)	3.85 (1540)	3.76 (1556)	3.72 (1610)	3.73 (1795)	3.61 (1678)	3.78	9,571
Down Time	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.17 (6)	4 (1)	1.33 (3)	2.64	11
Fraud & Forgery	1.7 (141)	2.06 (52)	1.84 (37)	1.78 (41)	2.21 (53)	1.64 (45)	1.84	369
Harbor (Water)	3.58 (19)	2.6 (10)	3 (9)	3.8 (10)	3.75 (4)	3.29 (7)	3.34	59
Hazards	2.02 (486)	2.13 (355)	2.08 (474)	1.97 (444)	1.94 (435)	1.67 (459)	1.96	2,653
Homicide	13.5 (8)	15.75 (8)	13.7 (10)	13 (5)	12.75 (16)	12.9 (10)	13.49	57
Human Trafficking	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	2 (1)	2 (1)	2.00	3

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Info & Radio Broadcast	2 (1)	1.86 (7)	1 (2)	1.83 (6)	1.4 (5)	1 (2)	1.61	23
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.7 (57)	2.29 (21)	1.92 (13)	1.92 (13)	1.55 (11)	2.5 (4)	2.34	119
Kidnap	5.4 (5)	8 (4)	6.25 (4)	3.25 (4)	7.17 (6)	4.75 (4)	5.89	27
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.54 (41)	2.24 (33)	3.08 (25)	2.17 (30)	2.26 (35)	2.02 (45)	2.35	209
Mischief & Nuisance	2.15 (446)	2.29 (225)	2.12 (230)	1.85 (172)	1.56 (230)	1.48 (184)	1.96	1,487
Narcotics	2.76 (109)	2.39 (77)	2.02 (47)	2 (51)	1.73 (89)	1.62 (133)	2.08	506
Other	2.55 (20)	2 (14)	2.78 (27)	2.84 (32)	2.63 (43)	2.68 (28)	2.64	164
Person Missing/Found	2.92 (268)	2.92 (183)	2.92 (202)	2.32 (212)	2.54 (224)	2.29 (195)	2.66	1,284
Premise Checks	2.97 (29)	2.95 (20)	1.62 (8)	2.78 (9)	2.77 (13)	1.38 (8)	2.65	87
Property	1.55 (194)	1.7 (109)	1.74 (103)	1.56 (105)	1.63 (126)	1.33 (123)	1.58	760
Property Destruction (Damage)	2.72 (488)	2.59 (410)	2.75 (409)	2.51 (419)	2.28 (504)	2.34 (371)	2.53	2,601
Prowler	3.1 (1093)	2.97 (1100)	2.81 (1316)	2.5 (1199)	2.59 (1139)	2.42 (1185)	2.73	7,032
Public Gatherings	6 (8)	4.11 (18)	1.33 (3)	2.08 (12)	2.6 (10)	1 (3)	3.33	54

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Rape	4.02 (48)	3.67 (45)	2.9 (41)	3.35 (51)	3.16 (51)	3.45 (55)	3.43	291
Robbery	5.85 (275)	6.01 (232)	5.64 (273)	5.43 (267)	5.74 (312)	5.35 (256)	5.67	1,615
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	3.22 (51)	2.54 (37)	1.85 (40)	2.93 (43)	2.69 (49)	1.89 (45)	2.55	265
Shots	5.75 (95)	4.69 (108)	5.16 (135)	3.98 (155)	4.1 (223)	4.5 (256)	4.56	972
Suspicious Circumstances	2.54 (4787)	2.64 (3665)	2.46 (4064)	2.21 (4890)	2.19 (4961)	1.98 (4629)	2.32	26,996
Swatting	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.5 (2)	7.33 (3)	8 (1)	0.00 (0)	5.50	6
Theft	2.29 (1603)	2.3 (1255)	2.16 (1559)	1.98 (1686)	2 (1784)	1.82 (2039)	2.07	9,926
Traffic	2.49 (3487)	2.79 (2051)	2.59 (2404)	2.44 (2865)	2.47 (2997)	2.19 (2750)	2.48	16,554
Vice	2.57 (7)	1.5 (2)	4 (1)	1.56 (9)	3.5 (2)	4 (1)	2.27	22
Warrant Services/Order	5.03 (203)	4.71 (75)	4.44 (57)	4.82 (74)	4.88 (89)	4.48 (87)	4.80	585
Weapon, Person with	5.74 (107)	5.58 (99)	4.48 (118)	4.8 (127)	4.53 (120)	4.56 (103)	4.92	674
Total								**183,484**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for field-initiated calls.

Table 160: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year

Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	590	418	262	250	239	246	2,005
01	400	275	194	199	215	218	1,501
02	229	157	115	116	146	159	922
03	756	944	273	254	108	85	2,420
04	1,616	1,593	699	626	358	191	5,083
05	727	591	341	350	547	472	3,028
06	510	373	212	183	313	239	1,830
07	456	364	208	180	256	198	1,662
08	458	352	245	177	251	208	1,691
09	473	324	247	178	234	208	1,664
10	350	220	169	136	204	190	1,269
11	318	255	164	118	224	195	1,274
12	1,577	781	399	422	484	447	4,110
13	2,191	972	369	393	506	526	4,957

Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
14	2,083	839	344	350	418	400	4,434
15	1,701	807	347	325	439	378	3,997
16	1,655	782	363	312	399	333	3,844
17	1,397	677	315	272	405	335	3,401
18	924	443	298	239	493	412	2,809
19	599	459	225	588	701	608	3,180
20	1,244	767	479	510	473	534	4,007
21	1,033	667	463	491	423	466	3,543
22	967	554	355	393	310	369	2,948
23	809	523	298	298	300	301	2,529
Total	**23,063**	**14,137**	**7,384**	**7,360**	**8,446**	**7,718**	**68,108**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for community-initiated calls.

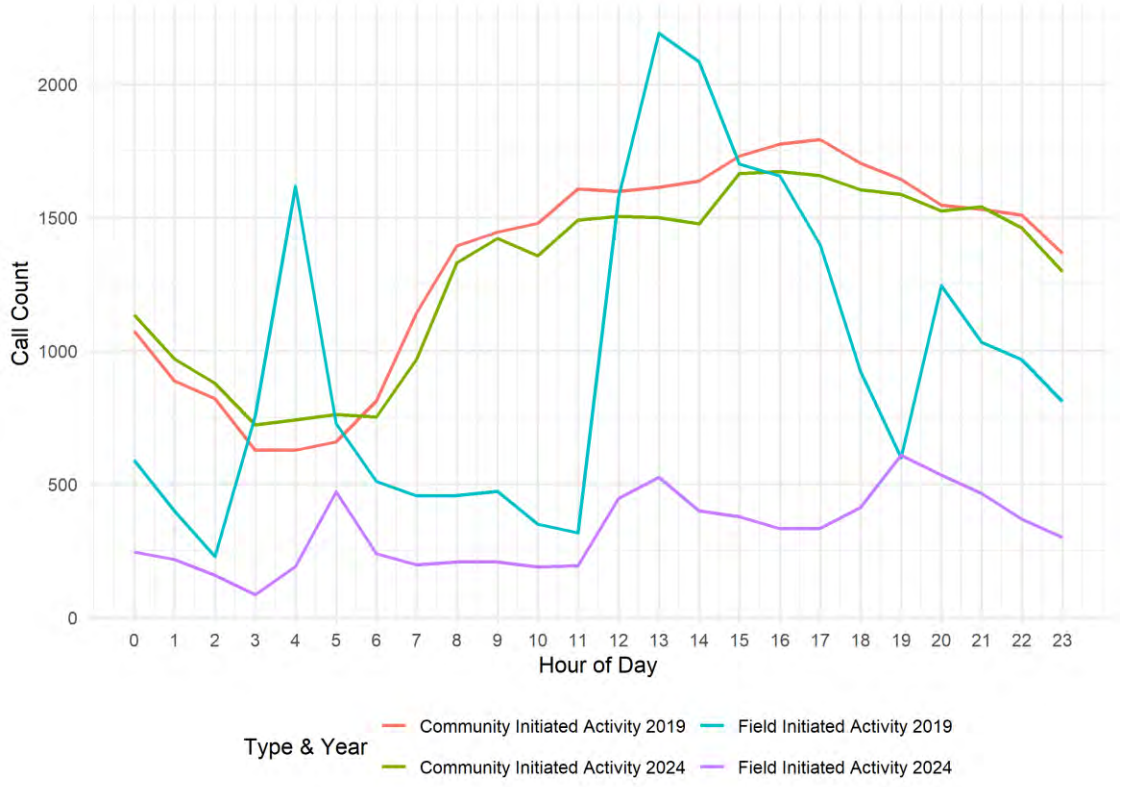
Table 161: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year

Community Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	1,075	892	1,006	1,176	1,139	1,135	6,423
01	888	733	796	977	1,053	970	5,417
02	820	632	769	873	926	878	4,898
03	628	586	655	853	775	723	4,220
04	627	534	627	704	787	741	4,020
05	659	561	683	718	754	761	4,136
06	813	693	738	822	895	752	4,713
07	1,143	920	933	1,103	1,200	969	6,268
08	1,393	1,052	1,150	1,225	1,487	1,330	7,637
09	1,445	1,237	1,317	1,423	1,597	1,422	8,441
10	1,478	1,200	1,303	1,361	1,699	1,356	8,397
11	1,607	1,254	1,336	1,455	1,748	1,491	8,891
12	1,598	1,373	1,563	1,583	1,764	1,504	9,385
13	1,614	1,435	1,486	1,567	1,766	1,499	9,367

Community Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
14	1,637	1,393	1,506	1,631	1,697	1,476	9,340
15	1,730	1,419	1,577	1,725	1,841	1,665	9,957
16	1,776	1,449	1,538	1,715	1,802	1,673	9,953
17	1,793	1,394	1,514	1,743	1,875	1,657	9,976
18	1,703	1,291	1,420	1,686	1,640	1,604	9,344
19	1,643	1,257	1,352	1,587	1,657	1,587	9,083
20	1,547	1,317	1,398	1,615	1,659	1,524	9,060
21	1,531	1,231	1,361	1,518	1,637	1,540	8,818
22	1,509	1,180	1,232	1,442	1,487	1,461	8,311
23	1,366	1,051	1,128	1,246	1,341	1,297	7,429
Total	**32,023**	**26,084**	**28,388**	**31,748**	**34,226**	**31,015**	**183,484**

This figure displays the volume of field and community-initiated calls in 2019 and 2024. The biggest trend is that field initiated calls are down considerably in 2024.

Figure 102. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024



This table displays the total event duration of different types of calls, using an SPD provided variable (SPD.Call.Sign.Total.Service.Time..s.). This shows that a substantial number of calls use up over 1 hour of time.

Table 162: Total Event Duration

Event Duration Category	Community-Initiated Activity	Field-Initiated Activity	Total
Less than 1 minute	4473 (2.4%)	1002 (1.5%)	5475 (2.2%)
1-5 minutes	7698 (4.2%)	7178 (10.5%)	14876 (5.9%)
6-10 minutes	8479 (4.6%)	7659 (11.2%)	16138 (6.4%)
11-15 minutes	8502 (4.6%)	5662 (8.3%)	14164 (5.6%)
16-20 minutes	7737 (4.2%)	4493 (6.6%)	12230 (4.9%)
21-25 minutes	7402 (4.0%)	3492 (5.1%)	10894 (4.3%)
26-30 minutes	6759 (3.7%)	3031 (4.5%)	9790 (3.9%)
31-40 minutes	12095 (6.6%)	4846 (7.1%)	16941 (6.7%)
41-50 minutes	10465 (5.7%)	3721 (5.5%)	14186 (5.6%)
51-60 minutes	9067 (4.9%)	2969 (4.4%)	12036 (4.8%)
More than 61 minutes	100805 (54.9%)	24055 (35.3%)	124860 (49.6%)
Total	**183482 (100.0%)**	**68108 (100.0%)**	**251590 (100.0%)**

Rule of 60 notes:

To understand how busy officers were at different times of day, we analyzed when each unit (i.e., call sign) was actively working on calls. We used detailed timestamp data to calculate how much time officers were "on the clock" for each hour of the day, then compared that to how much time was theoretically available using two approaches.

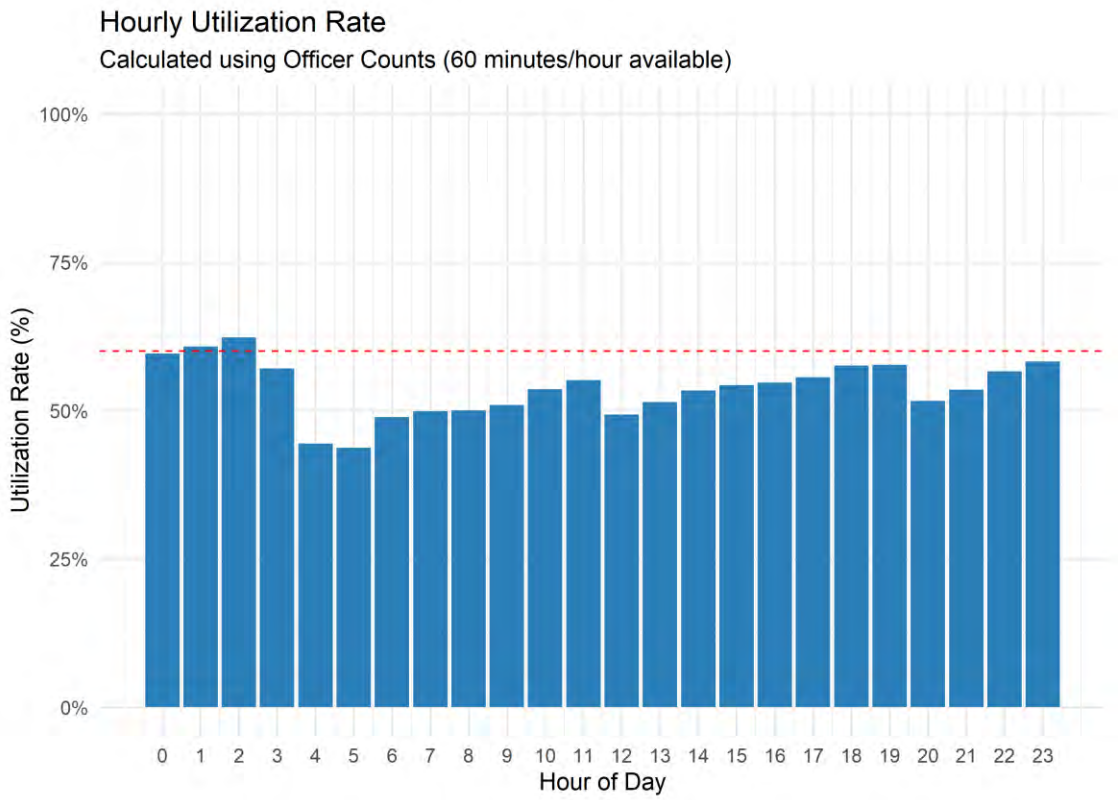
Step-by-Step approach:

19. **Calculated actual working time per officer per call**
    We used dispatch and clear times to calculate how long each officer spent on each call. This was done at the level of individual officer responses (not per incident), using the difference between their dispatch and "back in service" times.
20. **Spread each call across the hours it spanned**
    Some calls started in one hour and ended in another. To account for this, we split each call's total duration evenly across all the hours it touched. For example, a 60-minute call that spanned from 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM would contribute 30 minutes to the 1 PM hour and 30 minutes to the 2 PM hour.
21. **Summed up total working minutes per hour**
    After splitting all call durations across the hours they spanned, we summed how many minutes of officer time were spent working during each hour of the day.
22. **Estimated available minutes per hour**
    We then counted how many officers were actively working during each hour (based on the number of call signs active per hour). We first assumed each available officer could theoretically work 60 minutes per hour (i.e., no breaks or downtime), and multiplied the number of officers by 60 to estimate the total available minutes. It is important to note that some call signs may have only been on shift for part of an hour and in this regard our approach underestimates the total utilization (that is, if an officer's shift ended at the hour but they needed 15 more minutes to handle a call, we would say that they were available for the full hour of the second hour, rather than the 15 minutes). This was necessary as we do not have a mechanism to track shifts per call sign. In the second plot, we assumed that officers had 48 minutes available per hour to work (this was derived based on the officers' available breaks, lunch, and briefing time). The same caveat regarding underestimation of utilization applies.
23. **Calculated utilization rate**
    For each hour, we divided the total minutes worked by the total minutes available and multiplied by 100 to get a utilization percentage. This shows how much of each hour was actively spent responding to calls.
24. **Visualized the results**
    Finally, we plotted the hourly utilization rates alongside a red dashed line at 60%, a common rule-of-thumb threshold in

police operational planning. This helps highlight hours where staffing levels may be nearing capacity. Given that our approach underestimates utilization, any bars close to 60% should be viewed as potentially worrisome signs for workload.

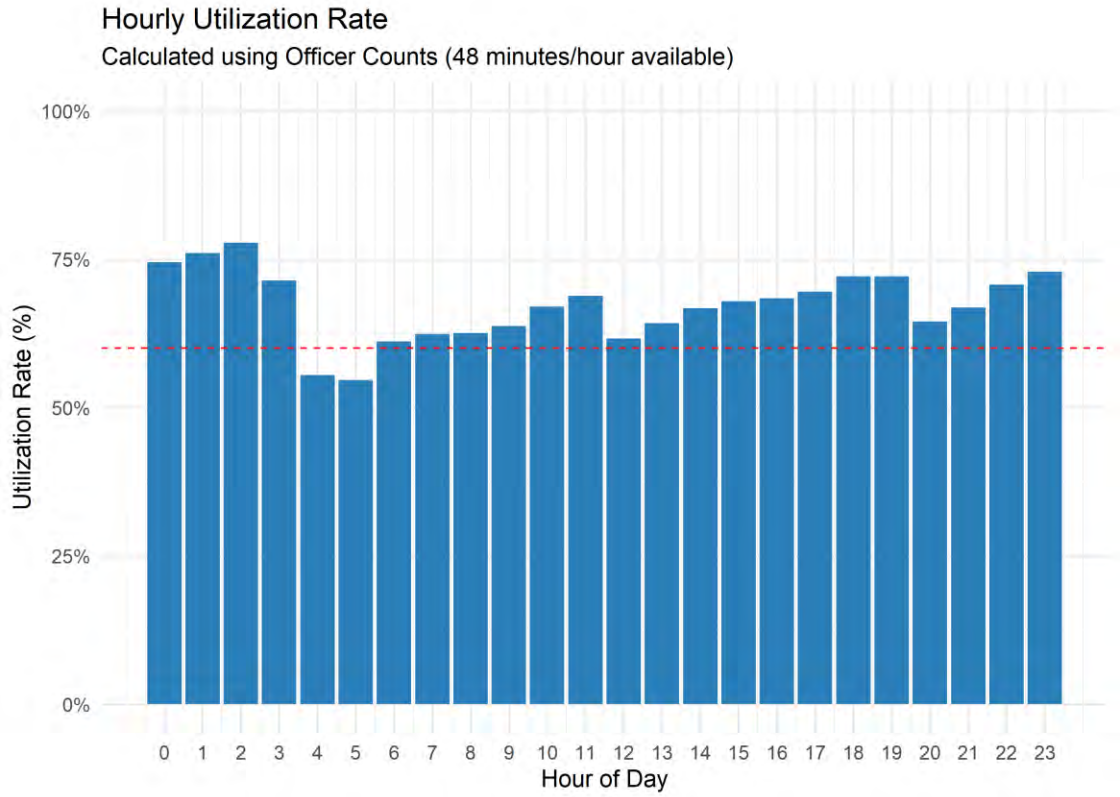
The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. Bars that exceed 60% may be indicative of a workload issue.

Figure 103: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024



The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. This analysis attempts to account for periods in which officers are not actively responding to calls. This includes briefing time and breaks (both lunch and 15 minute breaks). Early discussions with SPD suggested that this corresponded to about 2 hours per shift – as such, we divide 120 minutes by 10 hours, coming up with a reduction in available work of 12 minutes per hour. In other words, we assume that officers are available to work 48 minutes per hour.

Figure 104: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024.



This table shows the average utilization rate (this is the Rule of 60 number) overall, in 2019, and 2024, as well as the staffing estimates overall, in 2019, and 2024. Utilization is estimated as previously described. Staffing is estimated by identifying each officer who responded to a call in a given hour, summing them up and dividing them equally over the year. So, the 17.6 for 00 in Staffing 2019 indicates that there were 17.6 distinct officers who handled calls, on average, at the midnight hour. This went down to 15.1 in 2024. The final column extrapolates the utilization metric in 2019 if that year had 2024 staffing. In other words, it answers the question – what would workload look like in 2019 if we had 2024 staffing?

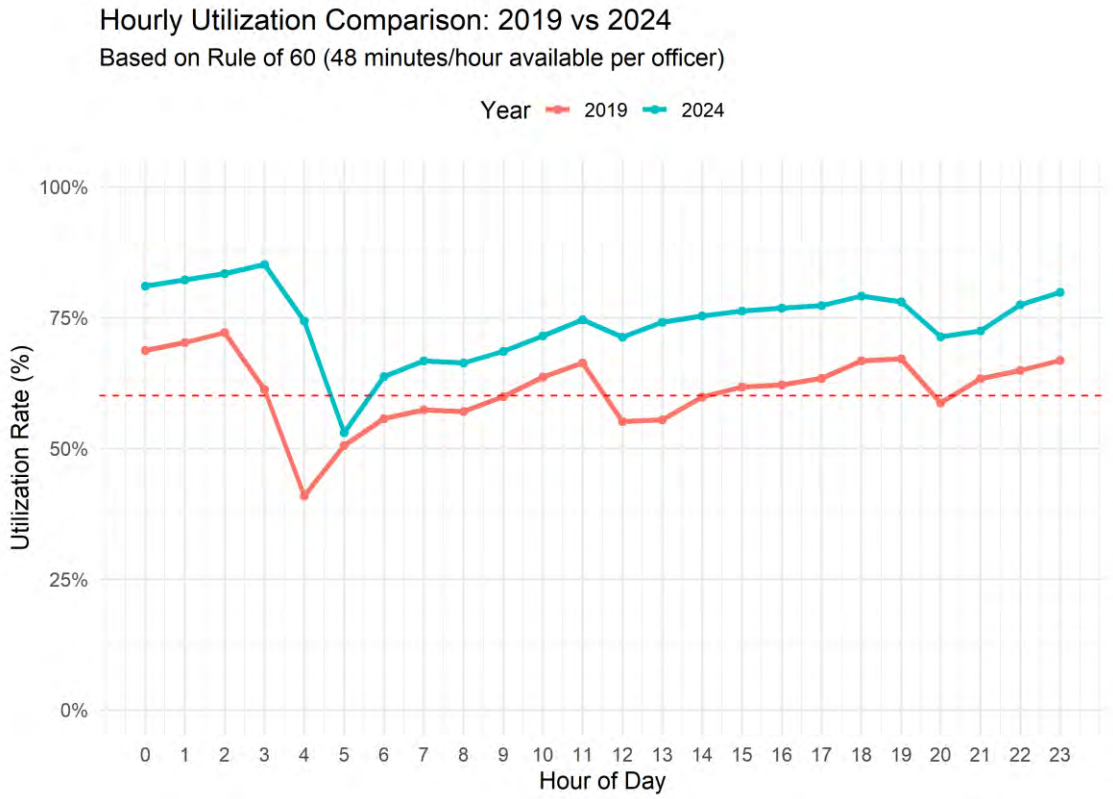
Table 163. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	74.5	15.4	68.7	17.6	81.0	15.1	80.1
01	76.0	14.7	70.2	15.8	82.2	14.7	75.5
02	77.8	13.9	72.1	14.6	83.4	14.0	75.3
03	71.4	15.9	61.2	17.4	85.1	13.3	80.1
04	55.5	13.8	40.9	12.9	74.3	16.1	32.8
05	54.6	10.9	50.5	10.9	53.0	10.6	52.0
06	61.1	10.3	55.7	11.0	63.7	9.3	65.9
07	62.4	10.5	57.3	11.5	66.7	9.3	70.7
08	62.5	11.2	57.0	12.4	66.3	9.9	71.4
09	63.7	11.7	59.9	13.1	68.5	10.3	76.3
10	67.0	11.7	63.6	13.0	71.5	10.3	80.3
11	68.8	15.0	66.3	17.5	74.6	12.4	93.4
12	61.6	16.7	55.1	19.9	71.2	17.2	63.7
13	64.2	16.7	55.4	20.8	74.1	17.6	65.5

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
14	66.7	15.3	59.8	20.8	75.3	13.2	94.3
15	67.9	15.4	61.7	21.4	76.2	13.0	101.6
16	68.4	15.5	62.1	21.4	76.8	13.0	102.1
17	69.5	15.3	63.4	21.2	77.3	12.8	105.1
18	72.1	15.1	66.7	20.2	79.1	12.8	105.3
19	72.1	19.9	67.1	25.5	78.0	17.8	96.2
20	64.5	18.7	58.7	21.3	71.3	21.0	59.5
21	66.9	16.7	63.3	20.2	72.4	16.1	79.4
22	70.7	16.3	64.9	19.7	77.4	15.7	81.4
23	72.9	15.9	66.8	18.8	79.8	15.5	80.9
Overall	67.2	**14.69**	61.2	**17.45**	74.1	**13.79**	**77.5**

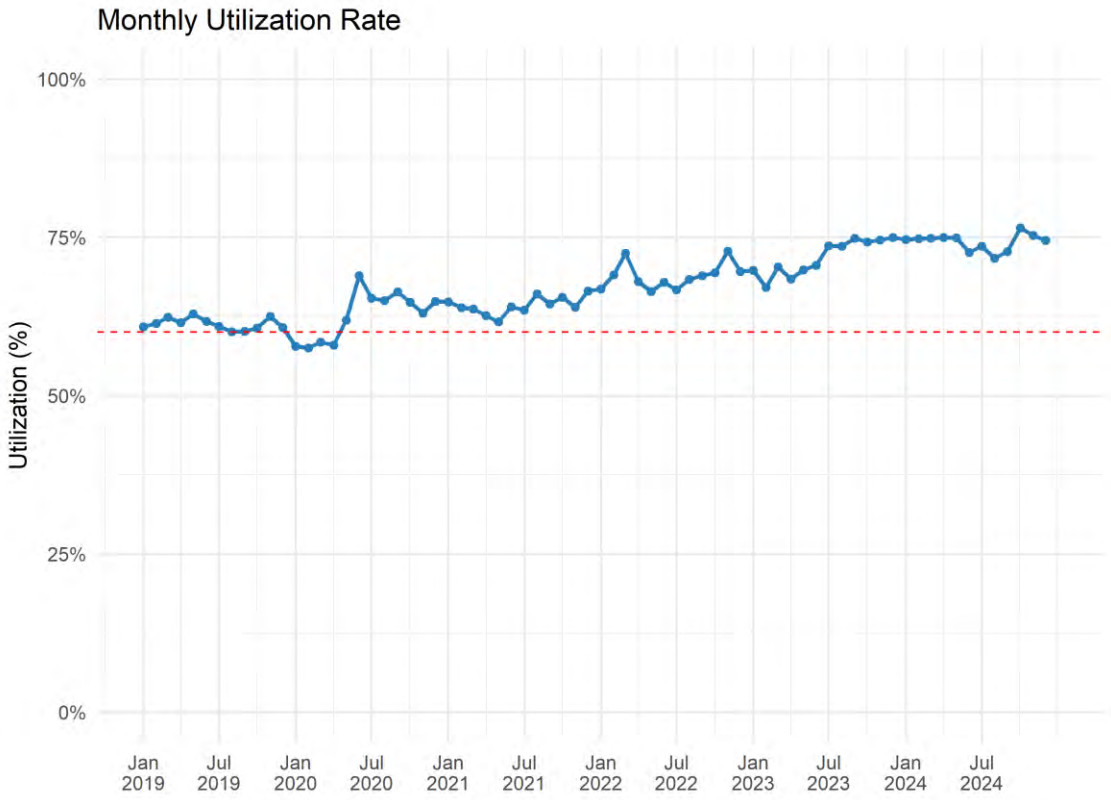
The following figure displays utilization in 2019 and 2024.

Figure 105 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks



This figure shows the monthly utilization averages from January 2019 to December 2024.

Figure 106: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks



This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for community initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

Table 164: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	37.70	52.07	67.01	78.47	84.87	87.71	**64.99**
1	43.12	55.63	67.31	74.18	81.61	93.65	**67.26**
2	47.88	46.94	50.19	51.28	73.08	77.94	**53.68**
3	24.00	27.56	26.23	26.64	48.65	48.68	**30.75**
4	23.53	33.38	27.30	29.83	23.52	25.58	**26.43**
5	37.73	44.27	33.82	48.03	39.33	32.22	**38.65**
6	32.75	42.31	42.78	61.67	54.40	60.82	**48.92**
7	45.35	43.64	53.89	65.12	56.75	67.45	**53.93**
8	59.97	53.78	57.80	72.57	64.72	59.45	**61.17**
9	65.43	62.30	62.77	84.32	71.47	75.15	**69.07**
10	58.72	54.02	55.97	61.73	74.81	80.68	**62.00**
11	59.58	64.19	55.60	51.90	83.97	97.48	**66.79**
12	59.47	60.70	65.38	65.55	99.05	93.83	**72.52**
13	71.73	76.10	68.92	76.26	104.08	108.54	**82.42**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	71.05	70.48	72.54	70.52	108.17	122.48	**82.54**
15	59.63	70.48	72.52	73.62	87.38	114.32	**76.03**
16	53.32	72.62	75.30	76.18	95.38	90.50	**75.28**
17	55.17	74.57	77.68	77.53	94.20	88.07	**77.47**
18	50.38	57.10	55.18	52.70	73.43	72.61	**57.03**
19	47.10	57.64	60.88	56.12	60.40	61.72	**56.86**
20	69.67	58.08	66.91	70.80	69.28	77.93	**68.87**
21	55.97	58.73	68.18	74.57	84.62	92.74	**71.08**
22	50.66	61.47	69.67	83.78	85.60	103.62	**73.87**
23	44.80	56.55	65.50	63.93	65.47	101.52	**63.89**
Overall Median	**51.97**	**57.42**	**59.42**	**63.18**	**72.65**	**76.30**	**62.92**

This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for field-initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

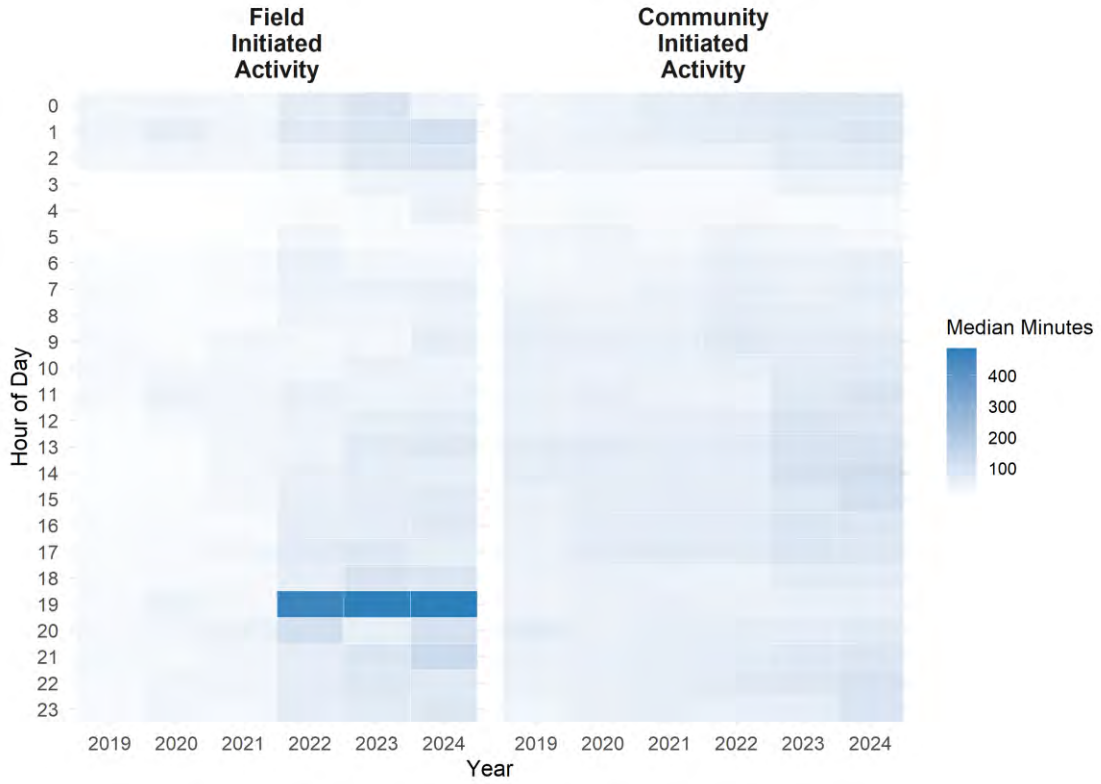
Table 165: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	36.10	41.04	33.17	70.78	98.94	46.47	**44.18**
1	42.68	63.23	39.63	81.24	97.88	112.98	**64.22**
2	35.02	38.90	36.33	53.97	84.12	95.07	**48.71**
3	5.57	7.62	13.47	20.60	43.15	46.88	**8.73**
4	5.45	7.12	13.18	24.68	23.68	51.80	**9.12**
5	8.97	9.70	14.15	38.00	23.72	26.91	**14.17**
6	14.59	17.21	27.23	55.45	38.40	35.85	**22.73**
7	22.95	17.45	26.54	49.21	52.02	58.05	**27.50**
8	21.70	19.68	20.19	43.33	40.95	50.75	**26.47**
9	26.68	18.72	41.87	35.47	36.05	66.20	**31.38**
10	28.07	32.23	38.85	37.52	54.76	48.03	**36.13**
11	25.92	49.73	41.72	57.45	48.52	53.48	**41.32**
12	17.49	32.71	39.65	51.12	63.50	69.83	**32.45**
13	12.12	19.93	41.58	47.91	78.02	83.68	**23.83**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	13.67	17.93	40.03	57.37	70.12	66.58	**22.22**
15	17.02	23.60	37.55	60.93	71.28	79.58	**26.53**
16	18.82	22.43	23.92	68.35	69.62	83.67	**26.22**
17	22.30	27.20	36.73	75.75	84.70	66.28	**31.75**
18	23.93	27.30	29.67	65.38	102.04	92.27	**39.74**
19	25.70	46.01	31.99	464.34	482.53	486.48	**165.70**
20	28.85	39.08	52.67	116.17	63.58	110.57	**48.39**
21	30.02	30.65	41.32	68.59	94.82	136.76	**44.67**
22	24.83	41.33	40.57	72.12	90.72	85.37	**42.43**
23	27.20	35.73	33.73	68.39	76.08	91.26	**41.45**
Overall Median	**17.35**	**19.82**	**30.74**	**59.49**	**68.04**	**79.42**	**29.00**

This is a visual representation of the data presented in the previous two tables. Darker colors indicate longer durations and can be compared left to right (by year) or up and down (by hour of the day). Severe outliers affected these results (see appendix for analysis of outliers).

Figure 107: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 166: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	58.33	63.80	59.91	65.08	79.41	83.57	**67.68**
Tuesday	51.38	57.27	62.46	65.80	71.48	84.32	**64.85**
Wednesday	55.60	59.84	64.07	64.64	76.16	78.61	**65.67**
Thursday	54.59	52.22	59.19	62.97	70.02	73.33	**61.05**
Friday	49.81	59.38	57.10	62.82	73.55	74.50	**62.14**
Saturday	45.85	51.40	56.45	60.47	65.62	66.90	**57.20**
Sunday	51.31	58.40	57.68	60.82	69.58	72.52	**61.27**
Overall Median	**51.97**	**57.42**	**59.42**	**63.18**	**72.65**	**76.30**	**62.92**

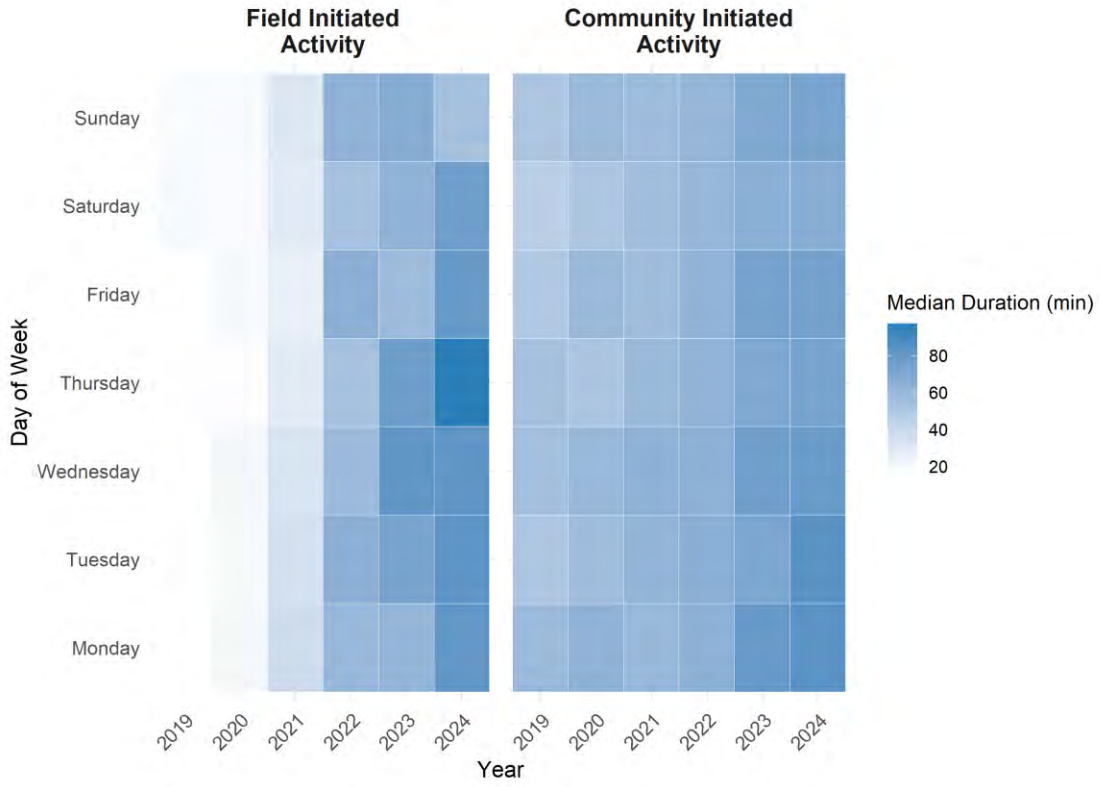
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 167: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	16.38	21.03	37.62	60.07	61.62	81.24	**30.82**
Tuesday	17.18	19.86	34.82	65.20	72.89	82.72	**31.23**
Wednesday	16.62	21.25	32.62	58.30	81.91	82.19	**29.53**
Thursday	16.75	18.17	28.95	54.23	77.25	97.09	**28.60**
Friday	16.43	19.99	26.05	65.38	58.10	79.67	**26.77**
Saturday	20.21	19.12	28.71	54.20	63.35	76.38	**28.88**
Sunday	18.76	19.77	30.78	63.33	67.48	54.50	**27.88**
Overall Median	**17.35**	**19.82**	**30.74**	**59.49**	**68.04**	**79.42**	**29.00**

This is a visual representation of the prior two tables in which years and days of the week can be compared using the darkness of the rectangles.

Figure 108: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 168: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	58.05	55.03	62.92	66.07	72.32	88.74	**66.07**
Spring	54.02	52.67	59.00	66.00	66.07	84.18	**63.18**
Summer	47.08	59.60	59.36	57.00	67.45	59.53	**57.87**
Fall	50.98	63.87	57.13	64.38	86.46	73.40	**64.70**
Overall Median	**51.97**	**57.42**	**59.42**	**63.18**	**72.65**	**76.30**	**62.92**

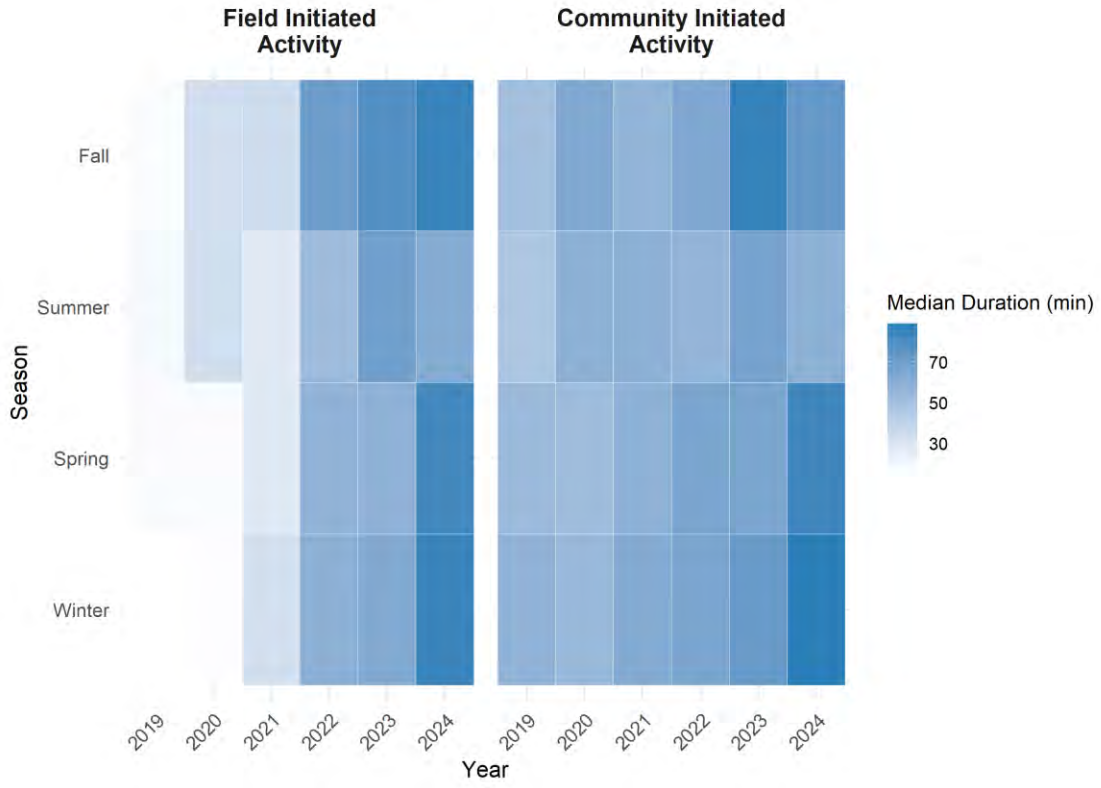
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 169: Feld-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	15.43	16.39	32.77	59.48	63.57	85.50	**24.70**
Spring	17.78	17.53	28.07	58.03	58.60	83.48	**26.83**
Summer	18.93	33.43	27.72	52.87	69.43	62.53	**31.63**
Fall	17.23	33.22	34.48	70.42	78.93	85.92	**36.33**
Overall Median	**17.35**	**19.82**	**30.74**	**59.49**	**68.04**	**79.42**	**29.00**

This is a visual depiction of the information in the prior two tables. This allows for a quick comparison in duration by season and by year.

Figure 109: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year



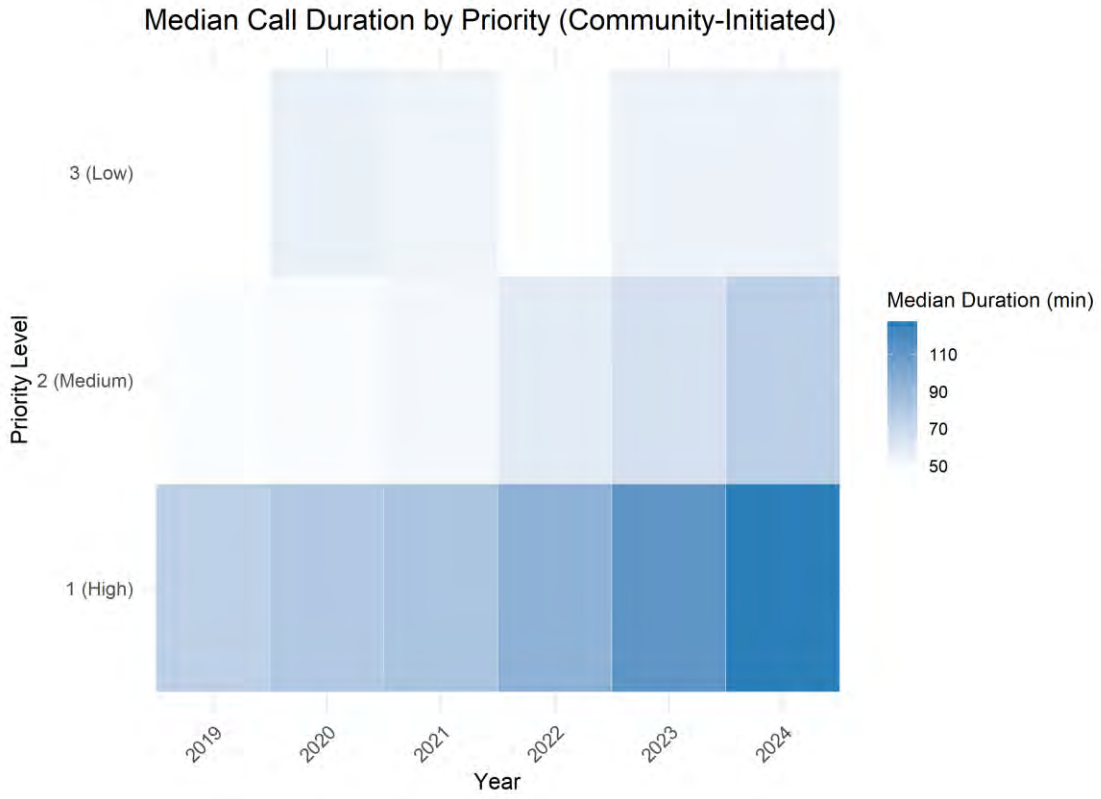
This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and priority. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Priority 1 versus 3). Importantly, these data are different from other data in the analysis in that they are restricted to just priority 1, 2, and 3. For the other analyses, all priorities are considered.

Table 170: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority

Priority	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
1	75.43	80.58	83.25	95.26	113.13	127.68	**95.38**
2	49.02	49.83	52.33	59.50	65.67	76.30	**57.97**
3	47.46	56.42	54.23	48.18	55.25	55.18	**52.23**
Overall Median	**54.00**	**58.02**	**60.08**	**64.38**	**75.52**	**79.55**	**64.47**

This figure displays patterns of duration by call priority and year for community-initiated calls.

Figure 110: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 171: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	18.10	18.48	18.79	19.72	21.08	22.58	**19.55**
Animal Complaint	44.70	40.57	43.07	30.82	53.77	33.28	**40.25**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	74.96	110.90	139.81	95.30	93.69	66.45	**100.18**
Assaults	158.93	140.03	140.32	152.75	171.85	173.13	**156.15**
Assigned Duty	136.32	32.29	65.83	65.80	176.25	171.63	**82.00**
Assist Other Agency	29.82	30.68	27.73	27.48	30.38	38.43	**30.48**
Assist Public	30.74	30.93	32.12	39.23	54.72	49.83	**38.52**
Assist the Officer	56.13	62.09	27.87	26.82	20.15	86.27	**48.14**
Automobiles	108.93	97.30	97.63	104.37	122.80	127.25	**107.63**
Burglary	139.75	139.57	139.37	151.93	133.45	165.72	**143.03**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	163.38	159.65	177.00	193.83	192.45	201.90	**184.40**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	152.32	102.73	110.98	116.03	119.33	163.39	**140.30**
Crisis Complaint	115.08	112.98	96.60	107.35	115.12	125.49	**111.64**
Custodial Interference	155.17	193.62	123.82	162.75	133.82	28.30	**155.17**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol	61.24	66.58	27.08	94.12	27.72	172.83	**44.22**
Disturbance	29.20	32.30	43.14	42.80	48.74	52.88	**39.08**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	142.11	133.93	137.10	142.46	165.23	173.15	**149.70**
Down Time		16.42		73.13	14.22	1.63	**16.42**
Fraud & Forgery	122.63	145.48	101.55	132.47	168.48	164.75	**132.47**
Harbor (Water)	28.45	23.77	16.28	32.22	13.88	39.80	**24.02**
Hazards	18.42	19.27	20.24	18.20	24.98	34.00	**21.23**
Homicide	397.00	426.88	399.54	556.07	456.65	586.30	**453.73**
Human Trafficking				90.45	86.33	259.88	**90.45**
Info & Radio Broadcast	6.08	0.67	43.61	2.58	0.63	9.08	**1.18**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	19.70	17.43	13.90	20.50	27.27	13.74	**18.71**
Kidnap	211.33	379.70	357.35	197.18	313.64	340.48	**267.68**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	15.13	12.85	10.43	16.88	10.93	23.43	**14.95**
Mischief & Nuisance	19.52	26.23	20.99	22.19	8.07	20.72	**19.42**
Narcotics	51.87	48.77	44.67	28.65	24.13	18.60	**30.92**
Other	5.45	10.73	4.73	12.63	8.80	12.38	**9.46**
Person Missing/Found	105.41	95.03	102.62	126.52	132.33	165.17	**116.55**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Premise Checks	34.42	48.73	48.51	39.97	31.27	26.38	**39.97**
Property	84.97	90.97	111.12	94.17	116.57	94.62	**94.44**
Property Destruction (Damage)	132.00	114.65	116.30	124.65	130.20	144.22	**124.97**
Prowler	51.13	39.69	38.38	49.01	49.75	57.28	**46.42**
Public Gatherings	60.80	83.40	21.20	77.15	39.09	146.17	**60.53**
Rape	217.88	238.30	193.13	228.83	242.13	242.70	**226.92**
Robbery	174.20	168.78	174.12	178.32	218.43	200.68	**182.55**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	152.12	80.82	40.80	111.38	67.00	64.13	**82.32**
Shots	104.10	40.17	95.03	67.83	119.05	116.42	**92.68**
Suspicious Circumstances	29.32	34.03	34.93	36.57	38.53	49.50	**35.78**
Swatting			59.84	24.10	264.80		**59.84**
Theft	99.72	85.73	83.30	84.15	83.07	72.73	**84.47**
Traffic	86.78	104.48	98.58	94.63	112.77	102.41	**99.25**
Vice	120.48	72.93	179.52	158.18	135.57	236.60	**151.76**
Warrant Services/Order	168.88	181.77	210.12	201.11	216.90	194.82	**188.13**
Weapon, Person with	90.55	96.15	98.67	112.73	115.65	135.05	**105.16**
Overall Median	**51.97**	**57.42**	**59.42**	**63.18**	**72.65**	**76.30**	**62.92**

This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 172: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	10.81	18.28	25.88	10.82	24.87	18.47	**17.40**
Animal Complaint	43.62	13.01	6.55	103.18	121.04	24.57	**28.35**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	26.52	117.12	38.30	16.08	26.63	50.43	**32.30**
Assaults	112.75	116.79	106.08	104.00	168.62	137.95	**119.15**
Assigned Duty	46.03	57.20	59.17	68.43	68.13	100.12	**59.77**
Assist Other Agency	26.18	29.38	33.82	29.02	36.80	36.73	**29.51**
Assist Public	18.06	17.55	20.96	24.87	48.45	49.58	**24.25**
Assist the Officer	34.13	44.32	104.40	40.17	30.95	33.83	**41.45**
Automobiles	92.31	78.90	76.57	80.98	107.24	123.05	**93.59**
Burglary	118.22	111.02	93.53	123.70	135.69	176.28	**115.70**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	10.58	44.64	17.18	15.34	119.38	17.48	**22.42**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	117.72	193.54		157.72	151.58	247.47	**150.91**
Crisis Complaint	70.00	70.93	58.14	85.85	98.60	96.52	**78.64**
Directed Patrol	27.82	17.88	24.74	83.20	170.05	181.62	**29.75**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Disturbance	30.20	28.94	55.77	61.93	111.02	150.90	**59.12**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	71.30	102.85	88.43	58.55	86.30	96.50	**77.80**
Down Time	33.12	27.18	20.62	35.78	54.17	75.45	**36.48**
Fraud & Forgery	74.78	139.99	63.98	77.68	249.23	113.43	**96.13**
Harbor (Water)		326.18					**326.18**
Hazards	7.70	17.92	17.08	28.65	28.82	13.87	**14.68**
Homicide	168.69		125.52	93.97	126.93	144.45	**99.77**
Human Trafficking		22.05		185.10	45.83		**45.83**
Info & Radio Broadcast	0.40	0.65			0.02	0.09	**0.25**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	11.58	34.60	47.02		56.52		**23.77**
Kidnap	185.78					49.95	**117.87**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	13.83	12.35		169.10	40.41	13.51	**14.55**
Mischief & Nuisance	22.62	14.55	31.70	9.55	25.00	27.28	**22.48**
Narcotics	183.52	165.61	145.48	82.07	123.40	122.98	**150.96**
Other	2.20	1.23	3.00	3.39	1.87	2.52	**2.15**
Person Missing/Found	68.78	121.28	76.86	65.11	96.13	172.88	**87.12**
Premise Checks	9.64	14.18	23.98	79.93	83.90	113.08	**17.82**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Property	47.13	60.89	46.18	84.05	51.08	58.23	**56.85**
Property Destruction (Damage)	79.11	76.78	89.50	73.17	96.72	120.32	**84.13**
Prowler	17.75	19.80	47.32	87.55	69.28	57.57	**26.40**
Public Gatherings	294.22	103.03	164.50		77.67		**109.20**
Rape	87.80	129.60	196.93	226.37	120.15	117.98	**129.70**
Robbery	96.21	100.08	86.15	90.13	102.45	177.75	**101.22**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	16.90	2.45		409.68	26.42	66.17	**25.28**
Shots	32.10	193.25	67.63	136.17	148.58	139.52	**117.42**
Suspicious Circumstances	16.27	22.55	24.28	28.20	22.67	41.83	**23.57**
Theft	98.05	86.95	97.58	88.23	100.05	106.47	**94.27**
Traffic	15.16	12.26	15.62	32.02	41.35	45.62	**19.13**
Vice	245.02	39.43		95.58		80.02	**95.58**
Warrant Services/Order	128.28	110.15	115.95	158.88	196.76	164.53	**132.43**
Weapon, Person with	105.25	135.78	121.58	117.88	169.97	214.97	**134.77**
Overall Median	**17.35**	**19.82**	**30.74**	**59.49**	**68.04**	**79.42**	**29.00**

PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSE TIMES AND ON-SCENE TIME

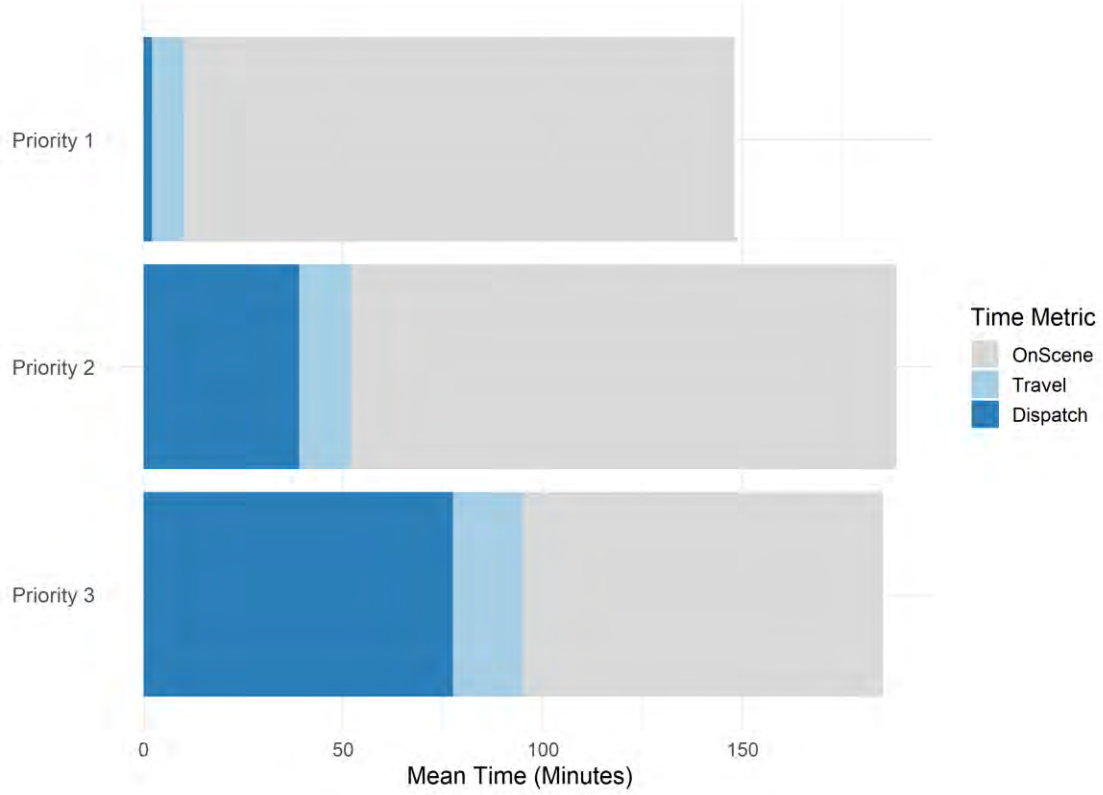
Response Times reflect the agency's time (from receipt of a call for service to arrival). To respond to the community's request for assistance, we focus the Response Time portion of the data analysis on community-initiated calls for service. The CAD export lacks information, preventing the calculation of this field. Of the 233,261 records within the community-initiated designation, 194,456 contain information on all timing variables.

These segments reflect the time between a call being dispatched to a unit, the status of en route, and the duration between the record status of en route and when arriving at the location. In concert, these represent dispatch time and response time – measures for how promptly the department responds to a request for service. As the prior section details Total Service Time, as measured from all record stages, and as such, how much time an officer is allocated to a record, our last measurement for this section includes on-scene time. This operational measurement captures the variation between arrival and when the officer is cleared from the event. This measurement is particularly important when examining how changes in policy or practice influence the time an officer is engaged with the community based on the call type. Given the high proportion of calls with lengthy time amounts, the Median times are generally presented to account for outliers. In some instances, both median and mean values are reported for full informational purposes.

- DISPATCH TIME = CAD CFS data entered/Created to call dispatched
- TRAVEL TIME = Officer indicating En Route until point officer indicates Arrived/On Scene
- RESPONSE TIME = CAD CFS data Entered/Created until first unit Arrived/On Scene
- ON SCENE TIME = CAD CFS first unit Arrived/On Scene to Call Closed

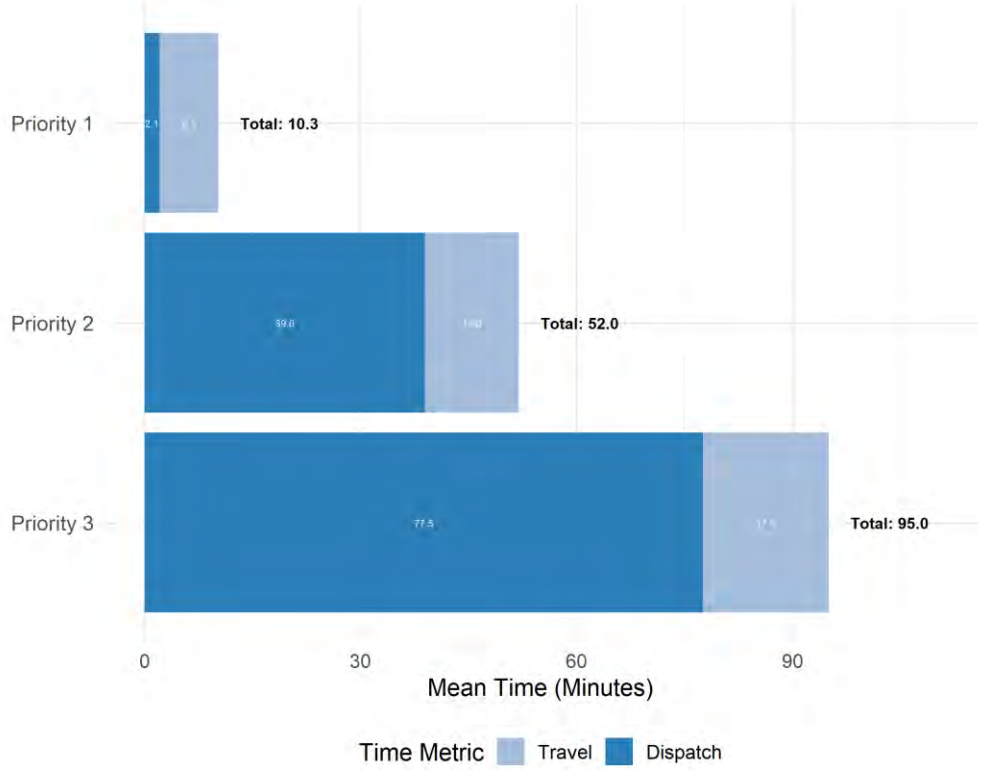
This figure shows the mean dispatch, travel, and on scene times for all community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024.

Figure 111. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024



This figure shows the response time for community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. Response time is defined as the sum of dispatch plus travel time. Total average response time values in minutes are indicated in bold to the right of the bars.

Figure 112. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024



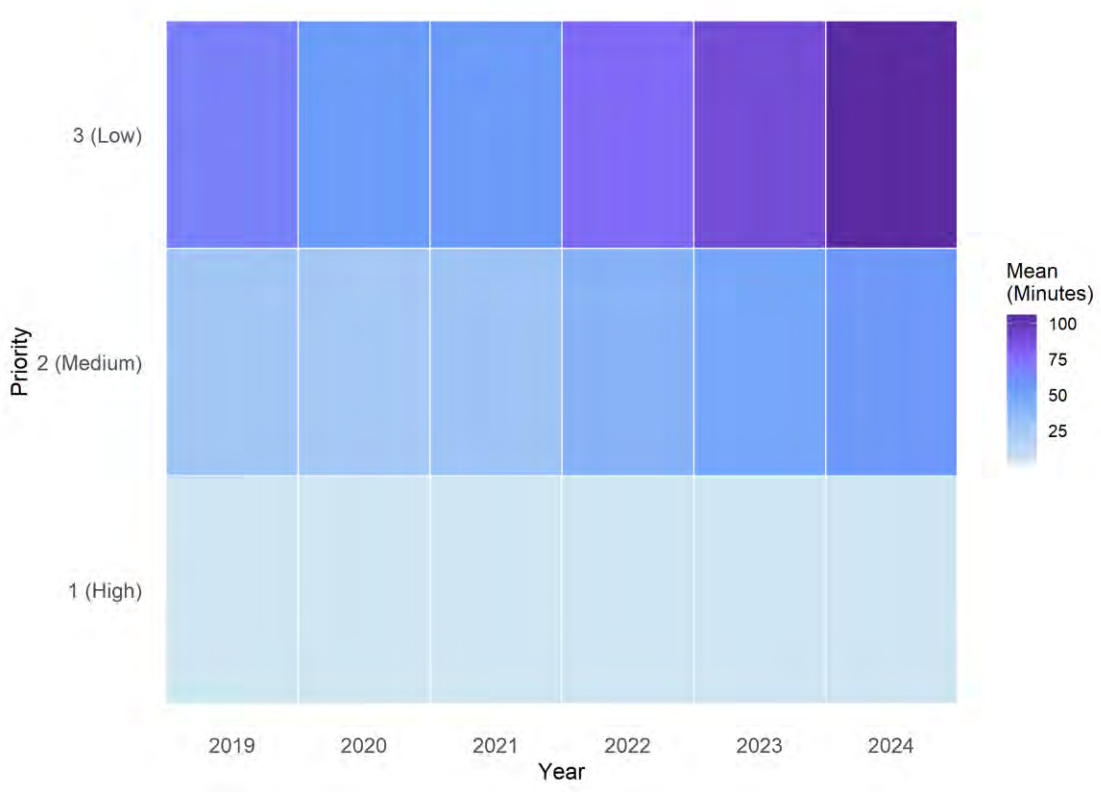
This table shows average dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (in minutes) for community-initiated calls by year from 2019 to 2024. This allows for a comparison of whether trends have changed over time by priority level.

Table 173. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	2.1	7.0	9.1	116.7
Priority 1	2020	1.8	7.9	9.7	118.0
Priority 1	2021	1.9	8.5	10.4	123.9
Priority 1	2022	2.5	8.4	10.9	136.6
Priority 1	2023	2.2	8.6	10.8	160.0
Priority 1	2024	2.2	8.4	10.6	168.6
Priority 1	All Years	2.1	8.1	10.3	137.6
Priority 2	2019	27.9	11.3	39.2	87.2
Priority 2	2020	26.0	11.7	37.7	305.3
Priority 2	2021	29.6	12.7	42.2	89.8
Priority 2	2022	41.2	13.4	54.6	100.5
Priority 2	2023	48.9	14.6	63.5	118.3
Priority 2	2024	57.3	14.3	71.7	128.7
Priority 2	All Years	39.0	13.0	52.0	136.5
Priority 3	2019	67.6	16.6	84.1	76.0
Priority 3	2020	55.5	17.1	72.6	78.5
Priority 3	2021	56.1	16.8	73.0	81.6
Priority 3	2022	77.0	17.0	94.1	86.3
Priority 3	2023	89.4	18.6	108.0	105.8
Priority 3	2024	109.5	18.4	127.9	108.6
Priority 3	All Years	77.5	17.5	95.0	90.2

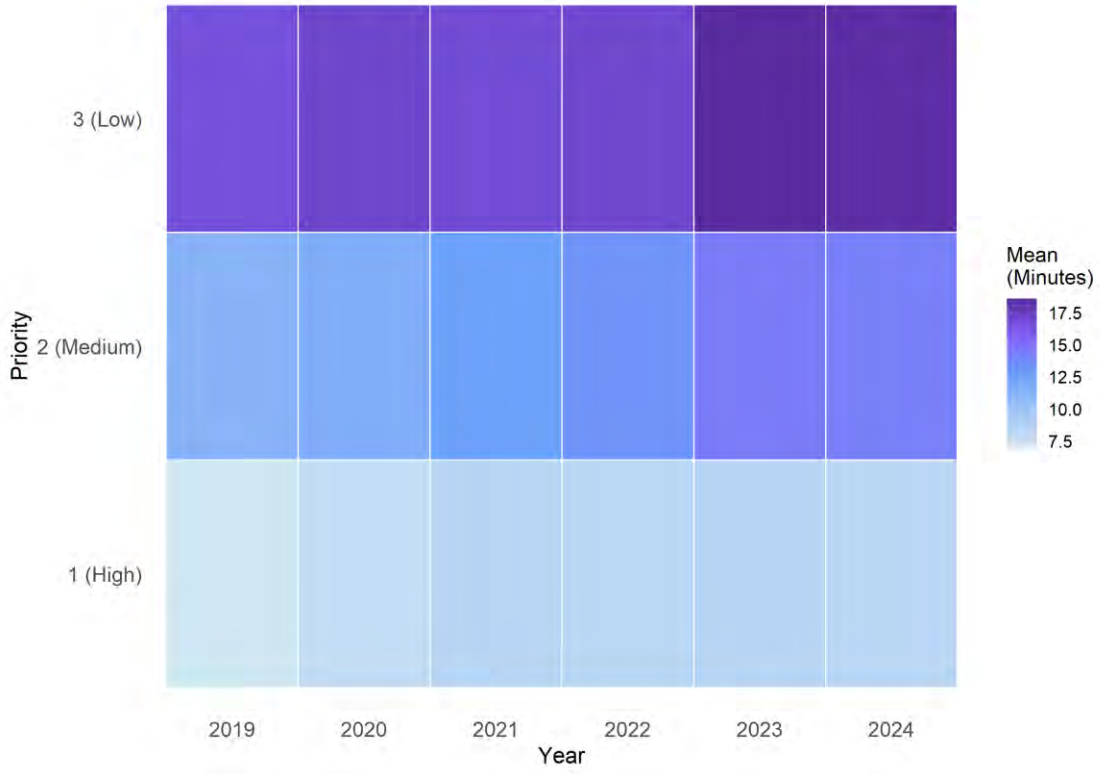
This heatmap displays mean dispatch time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 113: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year



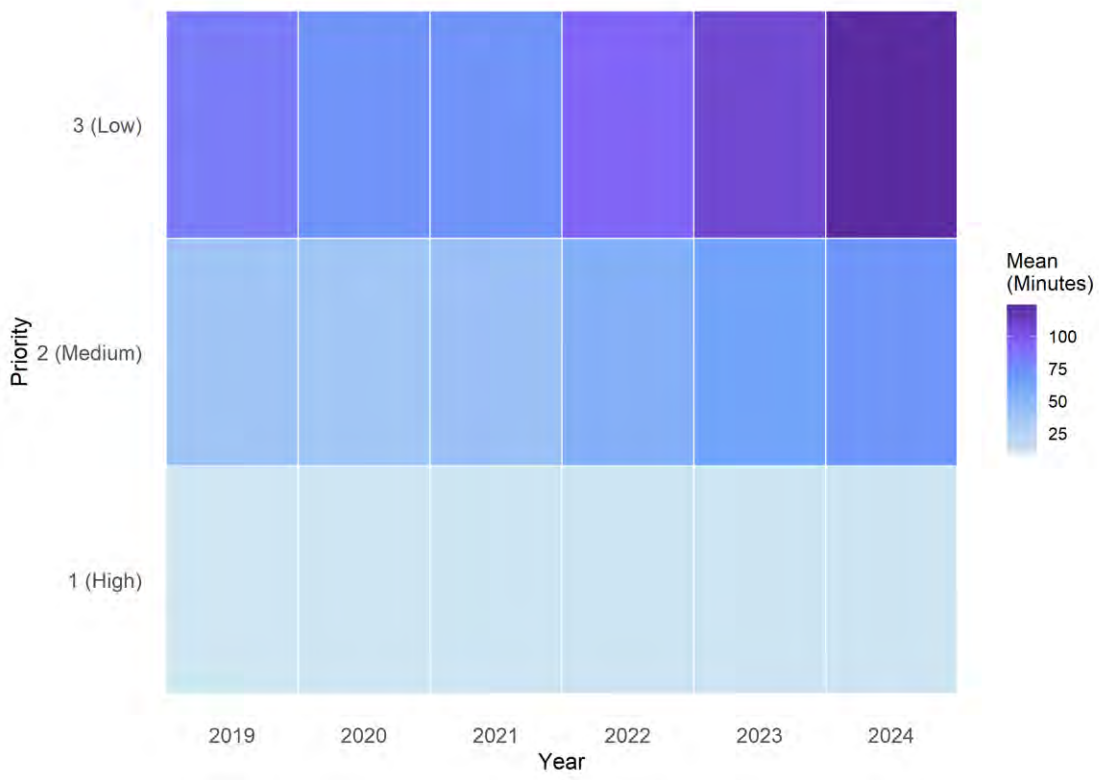
This heatmap displays mean travel time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 114: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year



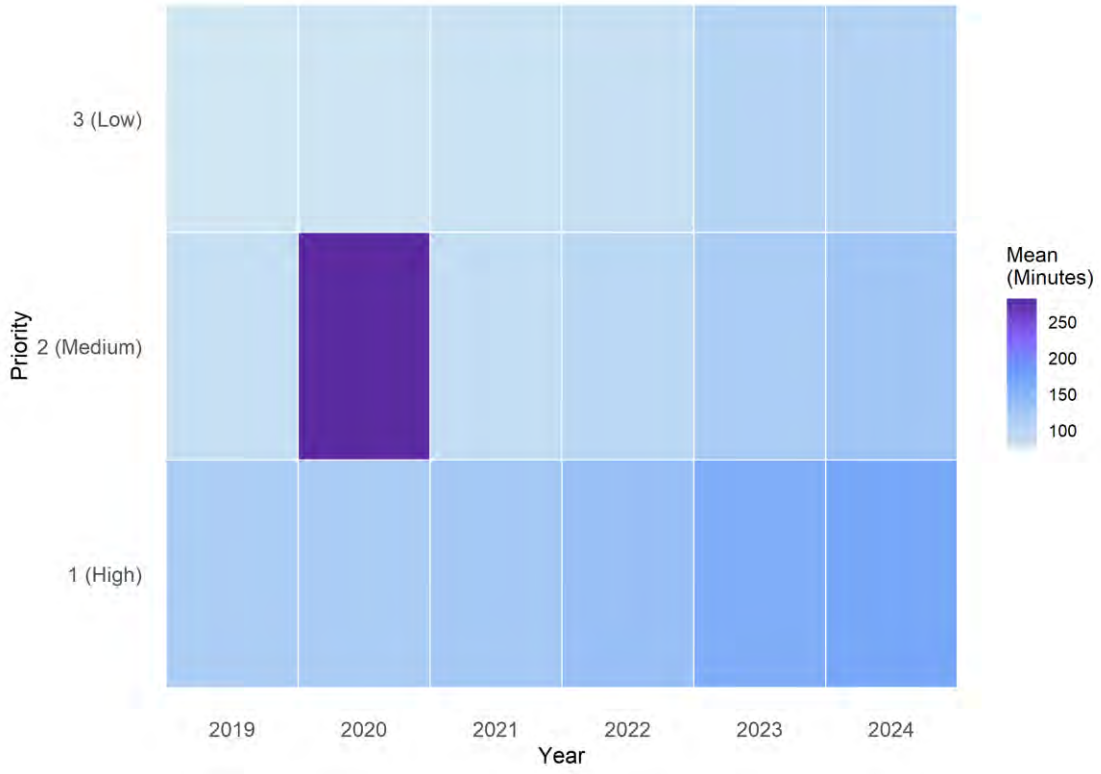
This heatmap displays mean response time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 115: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year



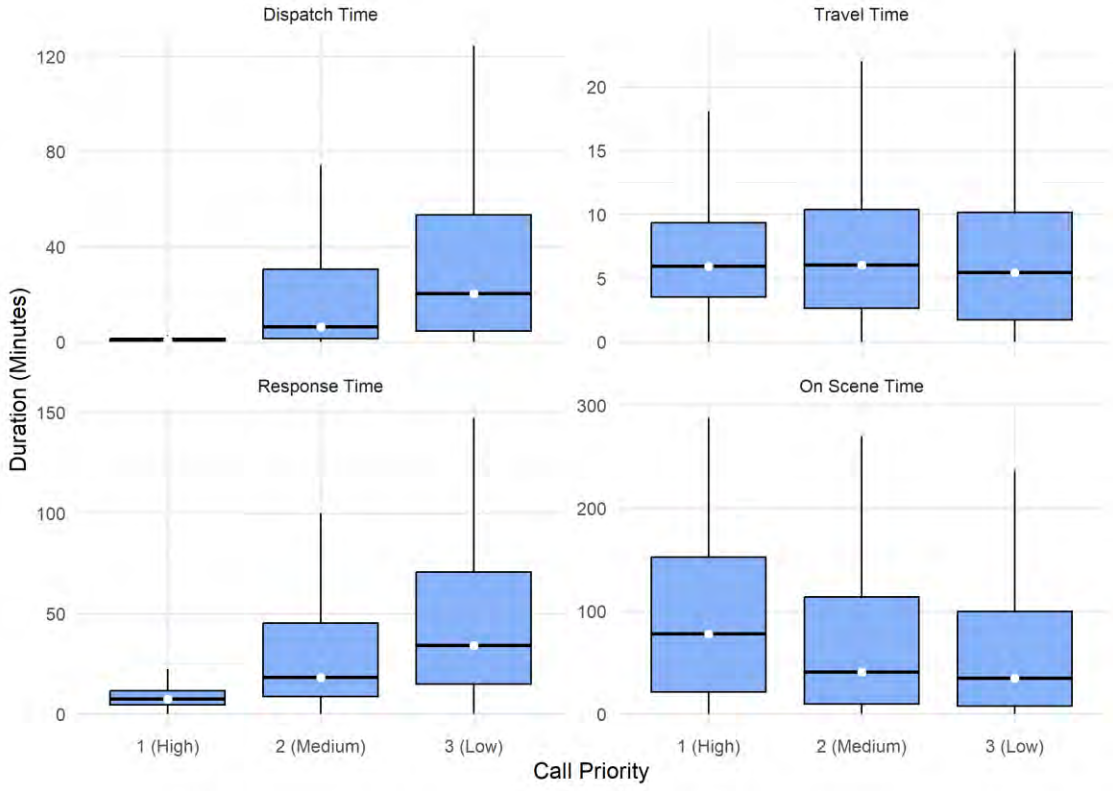
This heatmap displays mean on scene time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 116: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year



These boxplots show dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (one per quadrant) for community initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. The boxes can be read as follows: The middle box (priority 2) for dispatch time suggests that the median dispatch time is quite low (the solid black line in the middle of the box) and that most dispatch times are less than 50 minutes (this is the area between the top and bottom of the box). However, several outliers exist that go up until nearly 100 minutes (this is the vertical line that produces upward from the box). These data are the only data in the report that are capped – the top 10% times are omitted from the analysis as an attempt to mitigate outliers and better view the distribution of common values.

Figure 117: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times



TRAFFIC

This table displays the number of community-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 174: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	14	6	9	9	7	11	56
Parking	579	209	250	213	201	246	1,698
Traffic	413	240	267	362	373	290	1,945
Traffic Accident	2,152	1,344	1,539	1,720	1,720	1,527	10,002
Traffic Enforcement	330	252	339	561	696	677	2,855
Total	3,488	2,051	2,404	2,865	2,997	2,751	16,556

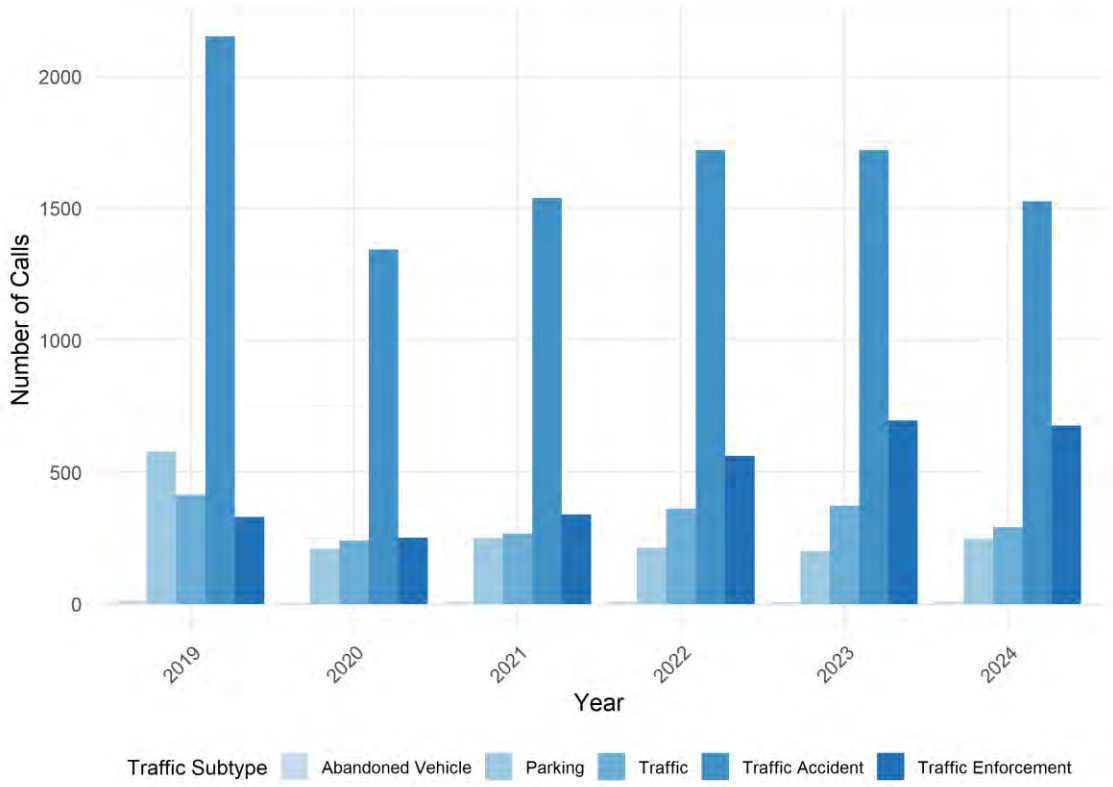
This table displays the number of field-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 175: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	9	21	25	7	7	0	69
Parking	298	111	115	55	66	85	730
Traffic	229	158	160	166	169	134	1,016
Traffic Accident	230	168	166	168	160	148	1,040
Traffic Enforcement	3,890	2,042	1,165	1,209	1,703	1,617	11,626
Total	4,656	2,500	1,631	1,605	2,105	1,984	14,481

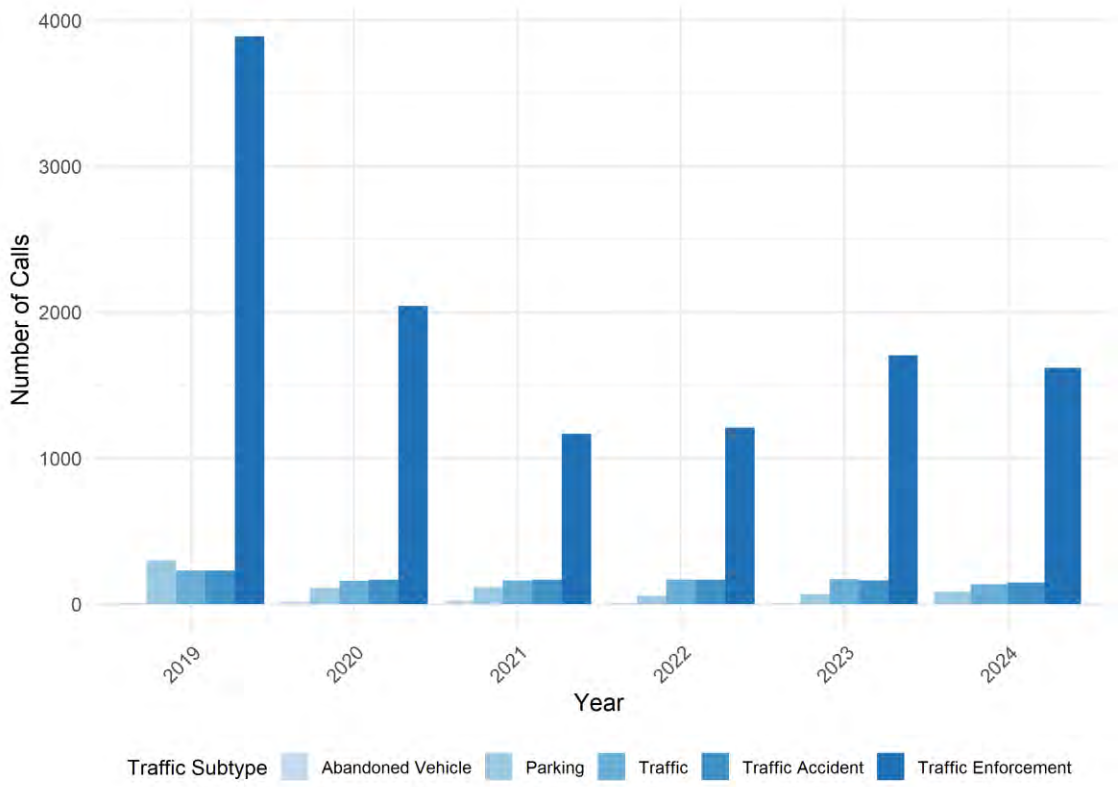
This figure is a visual depiction of trends in community-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 118: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated



This figure is a visual depiction of trends in field-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 119: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated



This heatmap is a side-by-side comparison of community and field-initiated traffic incidents.

Figure 120: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls

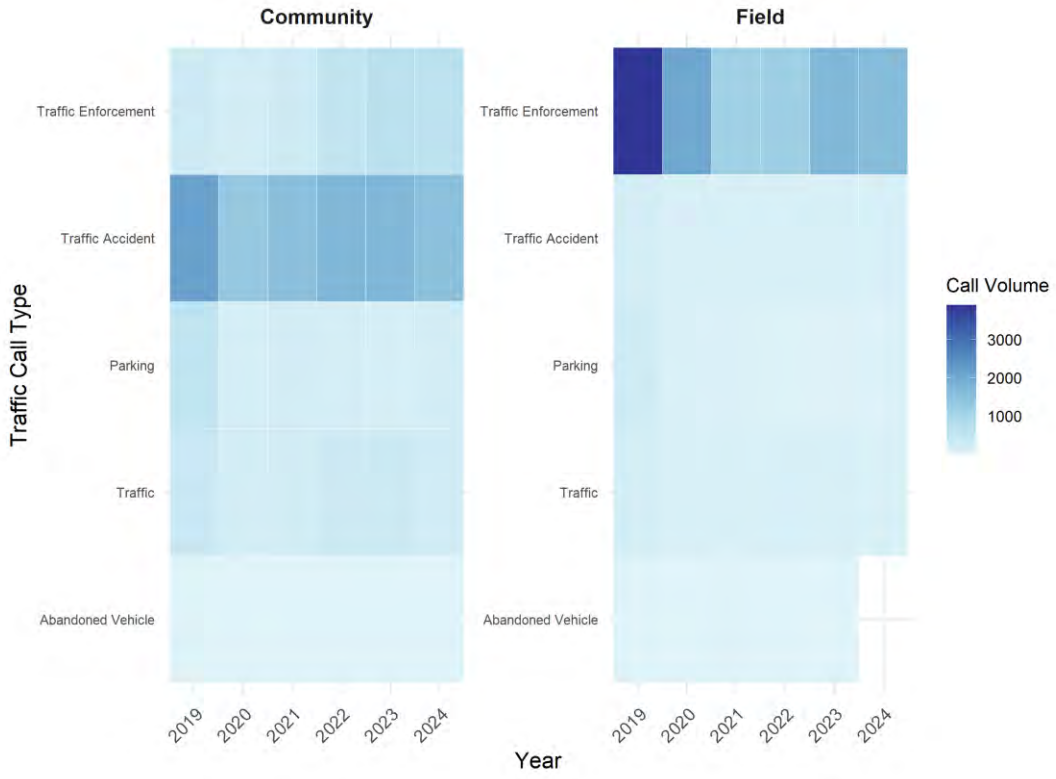


Table 176: Category Descriptions

Category	Subcategory	Case Type Final Description
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - CENTURYLINK STADIUM
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COMMUNITY,SCHOOL,SPECIAL EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COURT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - DETAIL BY SUPERVISOR
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - FOOT BEAT (FROM ASSIGNED CAR)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - HOSPITAL GUARD
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - IN-SERVICE TRAINING
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - MEET W/ SUPERVISOR (OUT OF SVC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - OTHER ESCORT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - REPORTS
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - SEATTLE CENTER EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STAKEOUT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STATION DUTY (CLERK,MAIL,ETC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - TRANSPORT EVIDENCE,EQUIPMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	CCR ONLY - COMMUNITY PRESENCE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	E.R.T./HOSTAGE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL VISIT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	HOSPITAL GUARD ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PREPLANNED EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	STADIUM EVENT ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - 911 HANG UP, OPEN LINE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - NO WELFARE CHK OR DV ORDER SERVICE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - OTHER (NON-SPECIFIED)
Administrative	Assist Public	CCR ONLY - ASSIST THE PUBLIC
Administrative	Assist Public	FOLLOW UP

Administrative	Assist Public	OPEN - BUILDING, DOOR, ETC.
Administrative	Assist Public	REQUEST TO WATCH
Administrative	Assist Public	SERVICE - WELFARE CHECK
Administrative	Assist Public	TRU - FOLLOW UP
Administrative	Down Time	DOWN TIME - OUT OF SERVICE
Administrative	Down Time	GAS/MAINTENANCE/WASH/GARAGE
Administrative	Down Time	NO ANSWER WHEN CALLED
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - SAMPLE / TEST CALL ONLY
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - PAY PHN (INCL OPEN LINE)
Administrative	Down Time	OUT AT RANGE
Administrative	Down Time	OUT OF CAR/NO REASON GIVEN
Administrative	Down Time	OUT TO PRECINCT/STATION
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BROADCAST AND CLEAR BY RADIO
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BULLETIN - SEX OFFENDER
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	INFORMATIONAL BROADCASTS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - ATM MACHINE, FREE STANDING
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - AUDIBLE AUTOMOBILE (UNOCC/ANTI-THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - BANK (HOLD-UP)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, HOLD-UP/PANIC (EXCEPT BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, SILENT/AUD BURG (INCL BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,BUS/TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DV - DURESS/PANIC
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - POLICE FACILITY
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (CITY/STATE/COUNTY)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - BURGLARY, SILENT/AUDIBLE
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - SILENT/AUD PANIC/DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - TRACKING ALARM
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM (INC BANK, ATM, SCHOOLS, BSN)

Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM ROBB (BANK, PANIC, DURESS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-OTHER (VARDA,PDT,FIRE,LOCAL,METRO,ETC))
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL BURG
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL PANIC OR DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-VEHICLE ALARMS
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - CITY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - COUNTY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - EMERGENCY SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - FEDERAL AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - ROUTINE SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - STATE AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON CRITICAL FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Directed Patrol	DIRECTED PATROL ACTIVITY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ABANDONED PROPERTY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ASSIST BOATER (NON EMERG)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOAT ACCIDENT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BODY SEARCH/RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZ
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - HARBOR CODE VIOLATION
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - MARINE FIRE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - PERSON IN WATER
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, ABANDONED
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, RECOVERY (THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT AND RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER EMERGENCIES
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER NON-EMERGENCIES

Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	INFRASTRUCTURE CHECKS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	LICENSE INSPECTIONS (CHECK FOR)
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECK, OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW ONLY
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - BUSINESS CHECK
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - CRIME PREVENTION
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - LICENSE INSPECTIONS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - REQUEST TO WATCH
Person	Assaults	ASLT - CRITICAL (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASLT - PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - REPORT FOR PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - FIREARM INVOLVED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - GANG RELATED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - HARASSMENT, THREATS
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - TELEPHONE, WRITING
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS, OTHER
Person	Assaults	BIAS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - CRITICAL WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	HARAS - NO BIAS OR THREATS
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - IP - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - VERBAL/ORAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - IP/JO - RACIAL, POLITICAL, SEXUAL MOTIVATION
Person	Assaults	THREATS (INCLS IN-PERSON/BY PHONE/IN WRITING)
Person	Assaults	TRU - ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	TRU - HARASSMENT
Person	Assaults	TRU - THREATS
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT

Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABANDONED, ABUSED AND NEGLECTED
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CHILD ENDANGERMENT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CRITICAL ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Custodial Interference	CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE - DV
Person	Custodial Interference	KIDNAP - CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV - NO ASLT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ARGUMENTS, DISTURBANCE (NO ARREST)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ASSIST VICTIM BY COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC THREATS BY PHONE OR WRITING
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOL/ASLT (ARREST MANDATORY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ARREST DISCRETIONARY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ENFORCE COURT ORDER (ARREST MANDATED)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - SERVICE OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - STANDBY TO ASSURE PEACE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, NEGLECT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, PHYSICAL ABUSE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - SERVICE OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - ASSIST DV VIC W/SRVC OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - CRITICAL VIOLATION OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - VIOLATING DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	PEACE-STANDBY TO ASSURE (NO COURT ORDR SVC)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	THREATS - DV - NO ASSAULT
Person	Homicide	HOMICIDE
Person	Human Trafficking	COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS (CSEC)
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC SEX TRAFFICKING

Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - CRITICAL
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - NO KNOWN KIDNAPPING
Person	Kidnap	KIDNAP - GENERAL
Person	Kidnap	KNOWN KIDNAPPNG
Person	Rape	OBS - RAPE - IP/JO
Person	Rape	RAPE
Person	Rape	RAPE - KNOWN SUSPECT (ACQUAINTANCE)
Person	Rape	RAPE - UNKNOWN SUSPECT (STRANGER)
Person	Rape	SEX OFFENSES (RAPE) - MOLESTING
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY (INCL STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - ARMED
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - CRITICAL (INCLUDES STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - STRONG ARM
Person	Shots	DRIVE BY SHOOTING - NO INJURIES
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - DELAY
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - IN PROGRESS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON - REPORT
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - ARSON
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB - THREATS

Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB THREATS - CRITICAL
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BURN - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	EXPLOSION
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	FIREWORKS (NO HAZARD)
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - ARSON - IP/JO
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - EXPLOSION - IP/JO
Property	Burglary	BURG - COMM BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	BURG - OCCUPIED RESD
Property	Burglary	BURG - RESD (INCL UNOCC STRUCTURES ON PROP)
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL OCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL, UNOCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - UNOCC STRUC ON RESN PROP
Property	Burglary	OBS - BURG - IP/JO - COMM BURG (INCLUDES SCHOOLS)
Property	Burglary	TRU - COMMERCIAL BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	TRU - RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FORGERY, BAD CHECKS
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FRAUD, INCLUDING BUNCO
Property	Fraud & Forgery	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Fraud & Forgery	TRU - FRAUD
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND GUN, SHELLCASINGS
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY (NON-SPD SIN)
Property	Property	PROPERTY - LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property	PROPERTY - MISSING PROPERTY
Property	Property	TRU - PROPERTY, LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE (GUN RELATED)

Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG) - GRAFFITI (INCLUDES GANG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	TRU - PROPERTY DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE
Property	Theft	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Theft	SHOPLIFT - THEFT
Property	Theft	THEFT (DOES NOT INCLUDE SHOPLIFT OR SVCS)
Property	Theft	THEFT - ALL OTHER
Property	Theft	THEFT - AUTO ACCESSORIES
Property	Theft	THEFT - BICYCLE
Property	Theft	THEFT - CAR PROWL
Property	Theft	THEFT - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	THEFT OF SERVICES
Property	Theft	TRU - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	TRU - THEFT
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - INJURED, DEAD HAZARD, OTHER
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - INJURED,DEAD,DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - NOISE,STRAY,BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	NOISE - ANIMAL (INCLUDES BARKING DOGS)
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - ASSIST ANIMAL CONTROL OFCR
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - IP/JO - BITE
Society	Assist the Officer	ASSIST SPD
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER - HELP THE OFFICER (EMERGENCY)
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER -ASSIST THE OFFICER (NON EMERG)
Society	Assist the Officer	OBS - ASSIST SPD - URGENT SERVICE
Society	Automobiles	AUTO - THEFT/LOSS OF PLATES
Society	Automobiles	AUTO RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTO THEFT - VEH THEFT OR THEFT AND RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT

Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT & RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - LICENSE PLATE(S) THEFT OR LOSS
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - RECOVERY (THEFT)
Society	Automobiles	OBS - AUTO THEFT-IP/JO - VEHICLE, PLATES, TABS
Society	Automobiles	TRU - AUTO THEFT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY NON-TRAF NON-CRIM - DRUG RELATED (OD)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY,NON-TRAF,NON-CRIM - NON-DRUG RELATED
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - OVERDOSE
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - WELFARE CHK, DOWN PERSON, EXCL OD
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - PICKUP (FIRE / POLICE STANDING BY)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - REQUEST FOR
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOWN - CHECK FOR DOWN PERSON
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	INJURED - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOWN - CHECK FOR PERSON DOWN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - INJURED - IP/JO - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SICK PERSON

Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SLEEPER ABOARD BUS/COMMUTER TRAIN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OVERDOSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - CARE CRISIS RESPONSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - NON-OD SUD CALL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - SUICIDAL PERSON
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - GENERAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - PICK-UP OR TRANSPORT
Society	Crisis Complaint	PERSON IN BEHAVIORAL/EMOTIONAL CRISIS
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - CRITICAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - SUICIDAL PERSON AND ATTEMPTS
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - FIGHT
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - GANG RELATED
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - JUVENILE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE RESIDENTIAL
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - OTHER
Society	Disturbance	NOISE - GENERAL
Society	Disturbance	OBS - NOISE - DISTURBANCE (PARTY, ETC)
Society	Disturbance	TRU - DISTURBANCE
Society	Hazards	HAZ - CRITICAL
Society	Hazards	HAZ - POTENTIAL THRT TO PHYS SAFETY
Society	Hazards	HAZARDS - HAZARDS
Society	Hazards	OBS - HAZ MATERIALS, LEAKS, SPILLS, OR FOUND
Society	Hazards	POWER OUT - POLES AND TRANSFORMERS
Society	Hazards	WIRES DOWN (PHONE, ELECTRICAL,ETC.)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - ADULTS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - INTOXICATED PERSON

Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - MINORS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - ADULT
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - BUSINESS
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - MINOR
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	LITTERING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	PARKS VIOLATIONS/CITES (INCLUDES EXCLUSIONS)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TREES DOWN, OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PROP (NO HAZ)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRESPASS
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRU - ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	URINATING, DEFECATING IN PUBLIC
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	WATER FLOODS (BROKEN MAINS/HYDRANTS, NO HAZ)
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	MISCHIEF OR NUISANCE - GENERAL
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	NUISANCE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PANHANDLING, AGGRESSIVE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PHONE - OBSCENE OR NUISANCE PHONE CALLS
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	TRU - NUISANCE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - DRUG TRAFFIC LOITERING
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND , RECOVERED NARCOTICS
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - MARIJUANA PUBLIC USE(NOT DISPENSARY)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARS REPORT
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - OTHER
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - VIOLATIONS (LOITER, USE, SELL, NARS)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE

Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE - EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Other	ESCAPE - PRISONER
Society	Other	FOOT - ELUDING POLICE
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - LANDLINE (INCLUDES OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - WRLS PHNS (INCL OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - COMPLAINT OF UNKNOWN NATURE
Society	Person Missing/Found	AWOL - ADULT OR JUVENILE
Society	Person Missing/Found	CHILD - HARBORING A MINOR
Society	Person Missing/Found	FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY PICKUP
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - (ALZHEIMER, ENDANGERED, ELDERLY)
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - ADULT
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - CHILD
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - A.W.O.L.
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - LOST PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - MISSING PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - TRUANCY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - MISSING ADULT
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER - IP/JO
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - GENERAL
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS, PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Public Gatherings	CROWD MGMNT (STAND BY ONLY)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMO MGMNT (CONTROL TACTICS USED)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMONSTRATIONS

Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	ASLT - MOLESTED ADULT (GROPED, FONDLED, ETC.)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	CHILD - LURING
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	LEWD - (EXPOSING, FLASHING)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX IN PUBLIC PLACE (INCL MASTURBATION)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENDER - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	TRU - SEX IN PUBLIC
Society	Swatting	SWATTING
Society	Vice	VICE - GAMBLING
Society	Vice	VICE - LIQUOR (BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT)
Society	Vice	VICE - OTHER
Society	Vice	VICE - PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Vice	VICE - PROSTITUTION
Society	Vice	VICE - VIOL. OF SOAP ORDER
Society	Warrant Services/Order	ORDER - VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER (NON DV)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - FELONY PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - MISD PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. CAUTION (EXCL NARCOTICS)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT PICKUP - FROM OTHER AGENCY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - MISDEMEANOR
Society	Weapon, Person with	OBS WEAPN-IP/JO-GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRT/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPN - GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRTS/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON, PERSON WITH - GUN
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON,PERSON WITH - OTHER WEAPON

Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	OBS - SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - BUILDING (OPEN DOOR, ETC)
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE, OR INCIDENT
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	TRU - SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES
Traffic	Traffic	ABANDONED VEHICLE
Traffic	Traffic	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Traffic	Traffic	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
Traffic	Traffic	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
Traffic	Traffic	PURSUIT (FOOT OR VEHICLE)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION

Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - ROAD RAGE

Table 177: Traffic Category Subtypes

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
Abandoned Vehicle	ABANDONED VEHICLE
	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Parking	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic Accident	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
	MVC - HIT AND RUN
	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic Enforcement	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
	TRU - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW



SOUTHWEST PRECINCT

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT PATROL STAFFING ANALYSIS

Overview

The Southwest Precinct is one of five independent police precincts in the City of Seattle. The precinct is the newest of the five SPD precincts, as it was carved out of the previous boundaries of the South Precinct. The precinct is approximately 16.8 square miles in size, with a population of around 105,153 people. The precinct accounts for nearly 19 percent of Seattle's land area (88 square miles) and 14 percent of the City's population (750,197 people).

The precinct boundaries are generally described as being surrounded by the Puget Sound to the north and to the west, the Duwamish River to the east, and the community of Burien to the south. The Southwest Precinct sits across Elliott Bay from the Downtown Seattle skyline and is west of the South Precinct.

The Southwest Precinct building is located at 2300 S.W. Webster in Seattle. The precinct facility in Seattle serves as the base of patrol operations for Southwest Precinct patrol operations. The Seattle neighborhoods served by the Southwest Precinct include: Admiral, Alki, Arbor Heights, Beach Drive, California Junction, Delridge, Morgan Junction, Gatewood, Endolyne, Fauntleroy, Pigeon Point, High Point, Harbor Island, Delridge, Westwood Village, South Park.

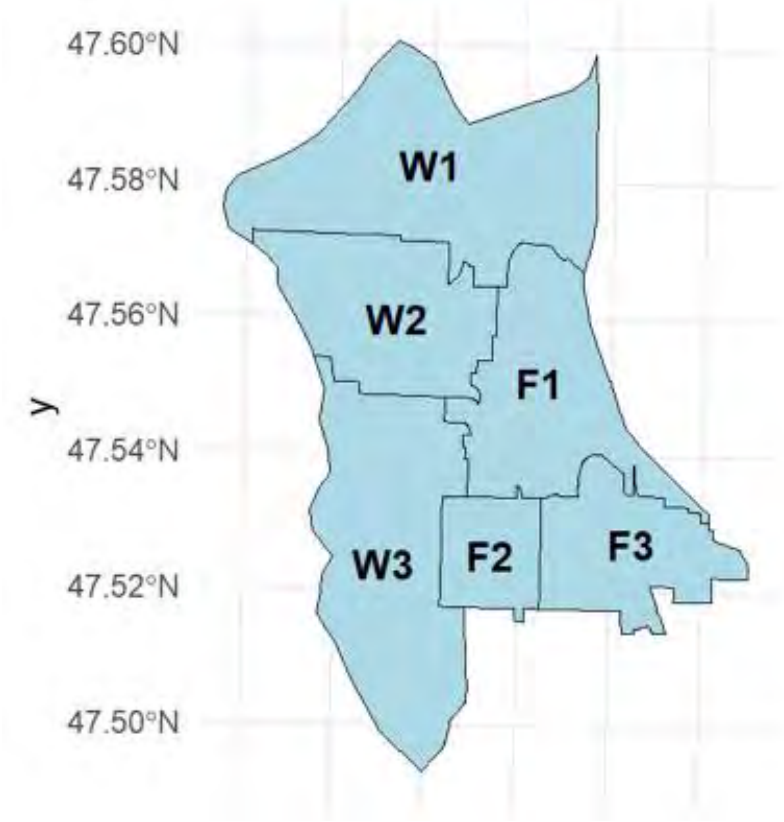
For police officers working for Seattle PD, the Southwest Precinct is often considered the nicest area of Seattle to be assigned to work. The pace of work is slower than in most other areas of the City, and the crime problems are not as prevalent as in other areas of the City. That does not mean that the area does not have its independent policing challenges. For instance, Southwest Precinct has a vibrant waterfront area that the precinct works hard to ensure remains crime-free, thereby protecting the area. Much of the real estate in the precinct is among the higher-priced real estate in the City, bringing increased demand for service. Additionally, moving throughout the boundaries of the patrol area is challenging due to the roadway infrastructure, tourist traffic congestion during peak seasons, and very slow speed limits on most roads.

SPD staff also informed Meliora PSC that the cadre of officers and sergeants assigned to Southwest Precinct tended to be more senior than those in other precincts because of its desirability as a patrol assignment and work area within the department.

SECTORS & BEATS

The map below is the precinct beat map. SPD Southwest is divided into two sectors: F and W, and each sector has three beats.

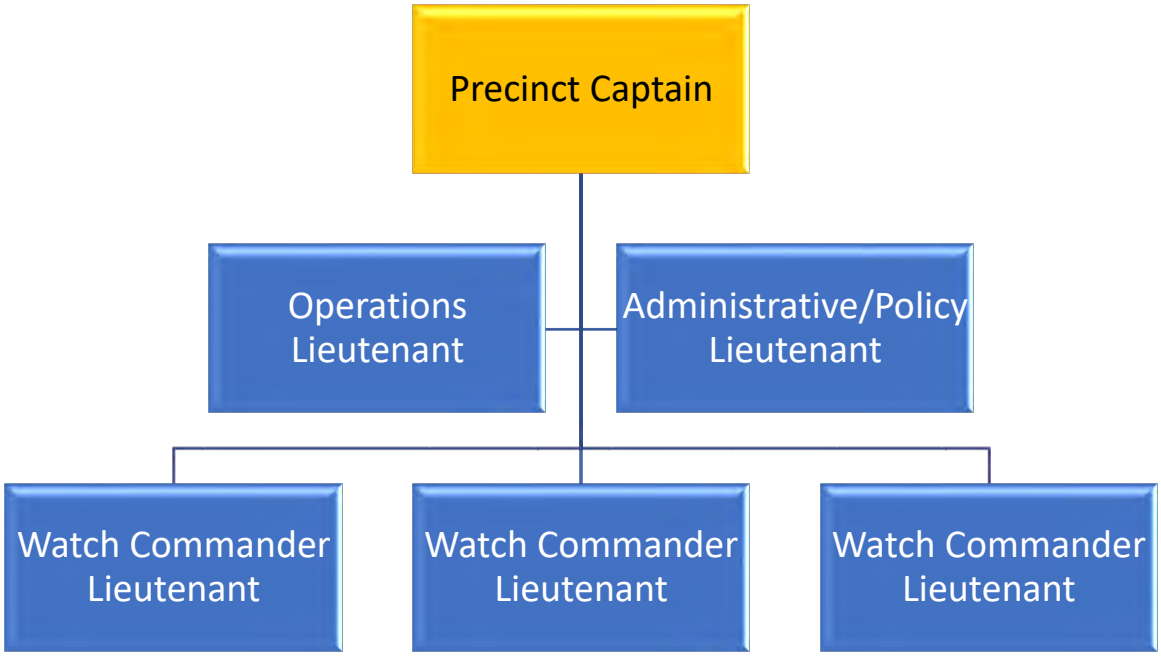
SOUTHWEST FIGURE 1: SPD Southwest Precinct Sector and Beat Map



MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

An SPD Police Captain manages the Southwest Precinct. The captain is assisted by two lieutenants, one who serves as an operations lieutenant focused on overall staffing and patrol management, and a second who serves in a "policy/administrative" role. In addition to those two lieutenants, there are three Watch Commander lieutenants, each managing a shift/watch. The structure is denoted below:

SOUTHWEST FIGURE 2: Southwest Precinct Organizational Chart



STAFFING

Individual staffing for all units/precincts in the Seattle Police Department is fluid and changes regularly. SPD is a large organization, and members are constantly joining the agency and leaving the department. There are interdepartmental transfers between units and precincts, as well as promotions and temporary duty assignments that move people around the organization.

We obtained official staffing data from SPD Administration and agreed on a single month (May 2025) as a point in time to capture official staffing levels at each precinct and within the patrol division.

On that date, SPD was "authorized" for 1,277 sworn officers. There were 235 vacancies, resulting in an actual staffing level of 1,042 sworn positions. Of that total, 71 of the sworn positions were assigned to the Southwest Precinct as denoted in the table below.

SOUTHWEST TABLE 1: Southwest Precinct Staffing, May 2025

Position	Southwest Precinct
Captain	1
Lieutenant	5
Sergeant	12
Police Officer	53
Total Patrol Sworn	**71**

The above staffing levels are a point-in-time count during the Meliora PSC project period. There are aspects to the data analysis portion of these reports that compare and contrast workload and daily patrol staffing between 2019 and 2024. As such, it is appropriate to provide context to the staffing changes within the precinct during those two years:

SOUTHWEST TABLE 2: Southwest Precinct Staffing Levels, by Year

	May 2019		May 2024	
	Sergeant	Officer	Sergeant	Officer
E911 (Patrol)	9	64	11	53
ACT	1	6		
Beats	1	5		
CPT		4		
Total	**11**	**79**	**11**	**53**

As seen in the above data for officers and sergeants, total patrol staffing in 2024 (64) and 2025 (65) is significantly less in than in 2018 (90). This is reflected in the data analysis portion of the report, and is frequently raised as an issue with current personnel assigned to the precinct. In the table above, the E-911 numbers reflect patrol staffing levels. The other officers and sergeants noted in 2019 were additional units and resources that served the precinct. The management positions noted in the 2025 staffing table above were also in place in 2019 and 2024.

MINIMUM STAFFING

Minimum staffing levels are established and set to ensure adequate coverage to provide police services to the community they serve. They serve as a guide for police supervisors and Watch Commanders to manage the day-to-day staffing of a precinct. In effect, they assist the department in distributing officers throughout the City based on existing squad size and vacancy rates and they provide bottom-line staffing numbers in managing time-off requests from employees. Meliora PSC encourages two things to be considered when setting minimum staffing numbers:

1. Base minimum staffing numbers on workload data and officer safety interests of police officers working in the precinct.
2. That full-staffing (above minimums) is adequate to cover the actual relief factor realized by the agency.

The following minimum staffing levels were provided by SPD Southwest Precinct management:

SOUTHWEST TABLE 3: Southwest Precinct Current Minimum Staffing Numbers

WATCH	DEPARTMENT MINIMUM	ACTUAL DEPLOYABLE	20 percent OFF DEPLOYABLE
1ST Watch A-Side 0400-1400	8	8	6
1st Watch B-Side	8	7	6
2nd Watch A-Side 1100-2100	12	13	10
2nd Watch B-Side	12	11	9
3rd Watch A-Side 1900-0500	10	9	7
3rd Watch B-Side	10	19	7

Additionally, each watch must have one sergeant in a supervisor role. The current staff did not have any insight into the methodology used to establish those minimum staffing levels. If they had been based on workload in the past, then they are believed to be dated as the existing levels have been in place for many years.

Meliora PSC also inquired about any relief factor applied to staffing. Precinct management advised using a 20 percent rule, meaning that supervision can allow up to 20 percent of maximum available staffing off for vacation/personal time, etc. For example, if 10 officers are scheduled, then management/supervision can allow up to two people off for pre-scheduled vacation/day off. The 20 percent relief factor provided to the precincts to us differs from the actual SPD calculated relief factor of 30 percent. We will address this later in the report.

The table above also outlines the actual deployed staffing and what is allowed under SPD 20 percent rule. In the workload analysis portion of this report, we will provide updated, minimum staffing recommendations (i.e., “optimal staffing”) based on current workload data and will include proper relief factor calculations for “full-staffing” levels.

Although these staffing numbers are set and in place at the Southwest Precinct, we have discovered that regular staffing is consistently below minimums on most days (except on the patrol overlap day). If the precinct reached minimum staffing levels, it was due to officers who had volunteered to work the shift in an overtime capacity, an organizational practice referred to as “augmentation.” SPD rarely, if ever, forces mandatory overtime for patrol scheduling; therefore, if officers do not volunteer, the shift goes into patrol service below the minimum staffing numbers. This issue is discussed in greater detail in the opening general patrol section of the report.

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT DEPLOYMENT MODEL

The Southwest Precinct has two sectors, each with three beats, for a total of six beats. Executive Leadership expressed that, under ideal circumstances, they would like each beat to be filled with an officer, and if staffing allows, at least one two-officer car to be assigned to each sector to upstaff and increase safety for the public and the officers.

As with all other SPD patrol areas, staffing is down and usually inadequate to meet the desired minimum staffing levels. This means that some beats go without a designated officer assigned. As with other precincts, we extracted data to see the average deployment of one-officer versus two-officer cars. Unlike some of the other precincts, the ratios of one-officer versus two-officer cars have remained much closer over the past six years. This is ideal as it means the precinct has consistently monitored the need for two officer cars against the staffing capabilities of the precinct deployment model.

The table below outlines the ratio of one versus two officer cars between 2019 and 2024.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 19: Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	2.988157	2.600000
2020	2.684065	2.333333
2021	3.019741	2.333333
2022	2.592397	2.166667
2023	3.443497	3.000000
2024	3.396112	2.800000

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS

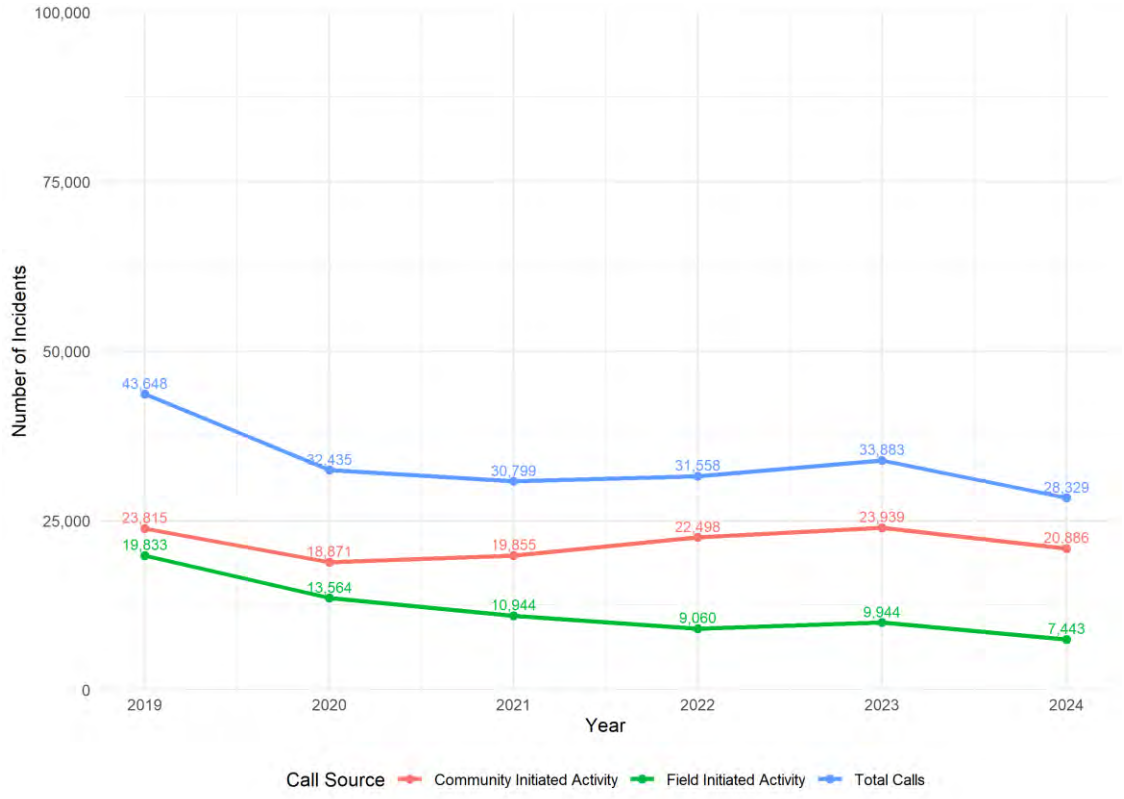
Earlier in this report, we discussed the *Rule of 60* and highlighted the importance of having a staffing model that allowed for a balanced workload approach for patrol officers. The ultimate goal of a balanced workload approach is to ensure that existing patrol resources can provide a service level that extends beyond just emergency call response. Before understanding the workload of the Southwest Precinct patrol officer, it is essential to understand what drives workload and what calls SPD officers are handling within the Southwest Precinct.

The table and figure below provide insight into the total community-initiated calls for service (reactive work) as well as officer-initiated activity (proactive work) that occurred over a six-year period from 2019 to 2024

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	23,815	18,871	19,855	22,498	23,939	20,886	129,864
Field-Initiated Activity	19,833	13,564	10,944	9,060	9,944	7,443	70,788

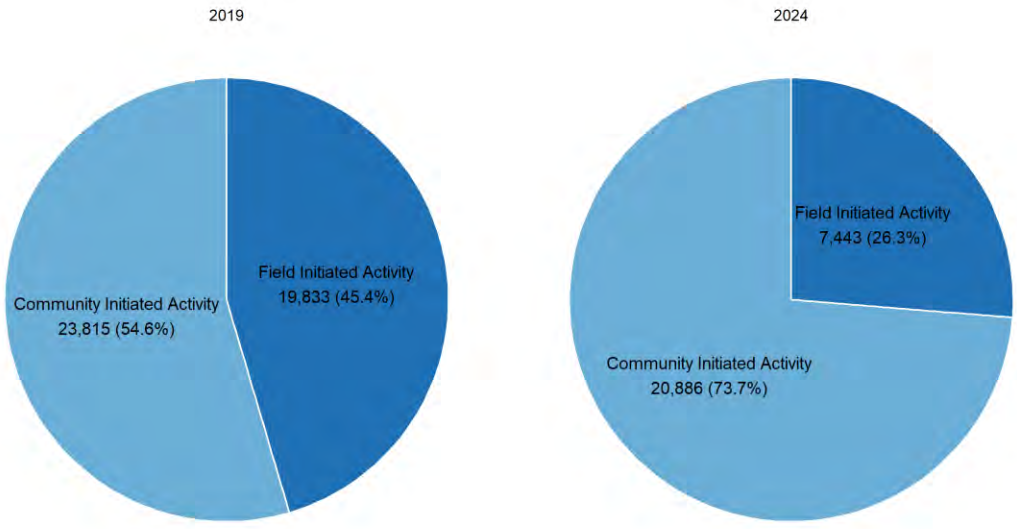
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 1: Southwest Precinct Calls by Type and Total



Overall calls for service fell during the six years of data analysis captured in the project. Community-initiated calls fell during the COVID years, but not as dramatically as in other areas of the City. But, community-initiated calls recovered faster than other areas. Similar to other precincts, field-initiated work fell more dramatically, but not as steep a fall compared to other areas.

Although the overall drop in field-initiated activity was not as dramatic as other precincts, we still see that ratio of proactive work versus community work has fallen significantly, as depicted in Figure 2 below.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 2: Southwest Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2018 and 2024



In 2019, Southwest Precinct officers employed a more balanced workload approach, with 55 percent of all calls originating from the public and 45 percent of all activity initiated by the officers themselves. By 2024, there was a dramatic shift of 74 percent of all activity originating from the public, while SPD-initiated activity accounted for only 26 percent of all entries into the CAD system.

This is important because it indicates a growing imbalance in the department's workload. There is a strategic framework approach used in the industry for balancing police workload called the "30-30-30" model. Although not an academic study, this conceptual framework encourages a balanced workload with 30 percent of all officer workload being community-initiated (response to calls), 30 percent officer-initiated (proactive policing), and 30 percent being the administrative work required of all officers. The remaining 10 percent is simply a flexible buffer for unplanned anomalies that occasionally occur in policing. It is unlikely that any agency maintains this balance at all times; rather, the goal is in place to reduce officer fatigue that comes from constantly responding to calls and to have officers with the capacity to perform proactive work. The figure above does not highlight administrative work (some administrative work is included in both call origins), but as the reader can see, the sheer imbalance between the two call origin categories is not ideal. It is also indicative of a patrol workforce that may feel oversaturated with work and therefore less inclined to engage in proactive work, as noted in the *Rule of 60*.

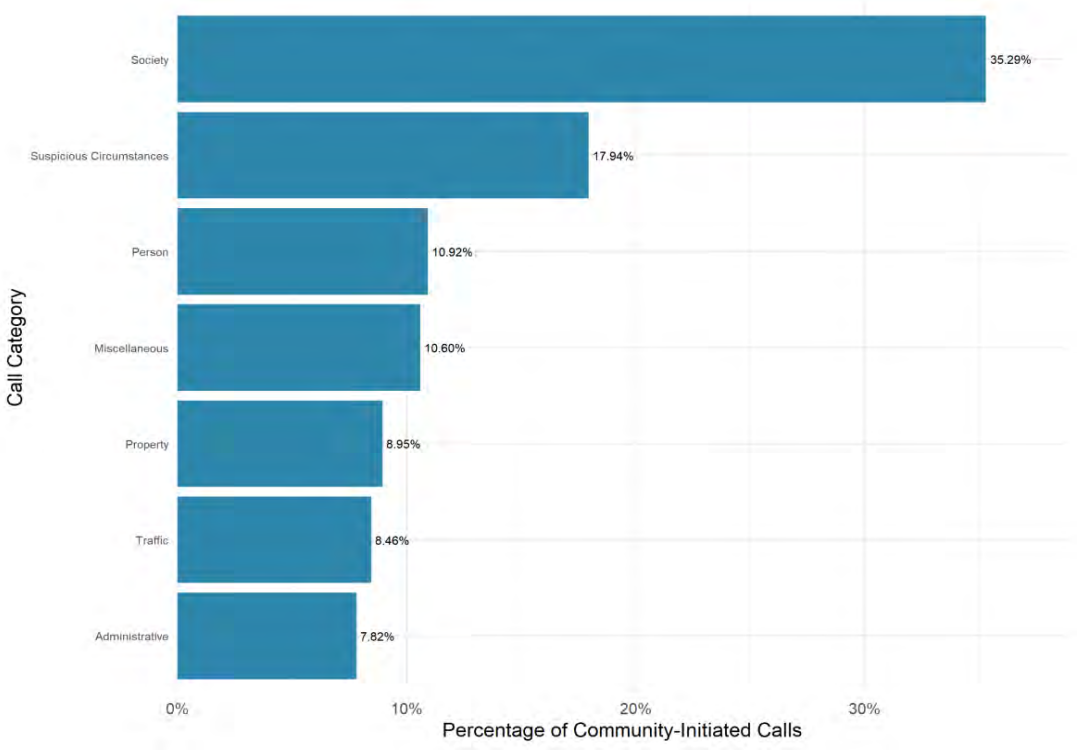
In the Appendix of this report, there is a wealth of detailed data for each call category, as well as an analysis of how the call volume changes year-over-year during the six years of data analyzed for this study. (See Tables 2 through 13).

As noted earlier, the community-initiated work handled by Southwest Precinct officers has remained relatively consistent over the past six years. The following table and figure highlight the number and percentage of calls recorded in the broad categories utilized by SPD.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 7: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,819	1,551	1,455	1,559	1,882	1,892	10,158
Miscellaneous	2,592	2,059	2,013	2,598	2,503	1,997	13,762
Person	2,271	2,200	2,545	2,432	2,610	2,129	14,187
Property	2,674	1,600	1,819	1,866	1,854	1,814	11,627
Society	7,891	6,698	7,101	8,048	8,806	7,290	45,834
Suspicious Circumstances	4,289	3,281	3,402	4,145	4,265	3,922	23,304
Traffic	2,279	1,482	1,520	1,850	2,019	1,842	10,992

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 4: Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



NOTE: See Appendix for call types per category.

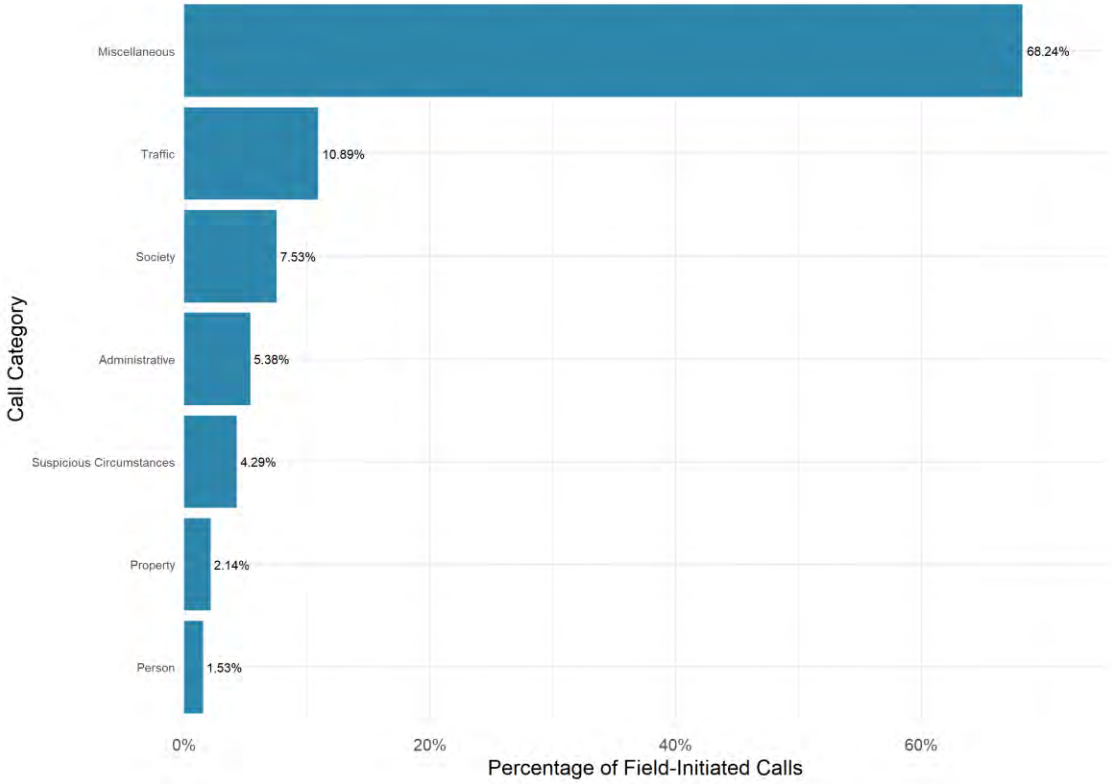
The cross-reference for the types of calls included in the above broad categories illustrated above can be found in the Appendix of the Southwest Precinct Data Analysis report. Some anomalies should be noted. We discovered that SPD data lacked many administrative CAD entries. There are no entries in the department's CAD system for meal breaks, officer rest stops, briefing time or dedicated report writing time in either the officer-initiated category or the community-initiated records noted above. There are administrative duties listed in these records, but some may not always fit within the standard framework of what constitutes administrative responsibilities versus community-initiated or field-initiated workload. For instance, there are CAD records classified as "assisting the public on a 911 hang-up call" or "finding an open building." These are specific calls for service, not administrative responsibilities for an officer. There are recommendations in the general patrol section of this report that recommend changes to the call categorization matrix used by the department to address this issue.

The following table and figure is data for officer-initiated activity performed by Southwest Precinct officers over the past six years.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 11: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	763	654	692	582	681	434	3,806
Miscellaneous	13,498	9,891	7,577	5,563	6,813	4,967	48,309
Person	202	155	180	219	180	148	1,084
Property	337	218	246	274	243	196	1,514
Society	1,167	781	839	1,088	898	556	5,329
Suspicious Circumstances	771	503	493	502	412	358	3,039
Traffic	3,095	1,362	917	832	717	784	7,707

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 5: Field-Initiated Calls by Category



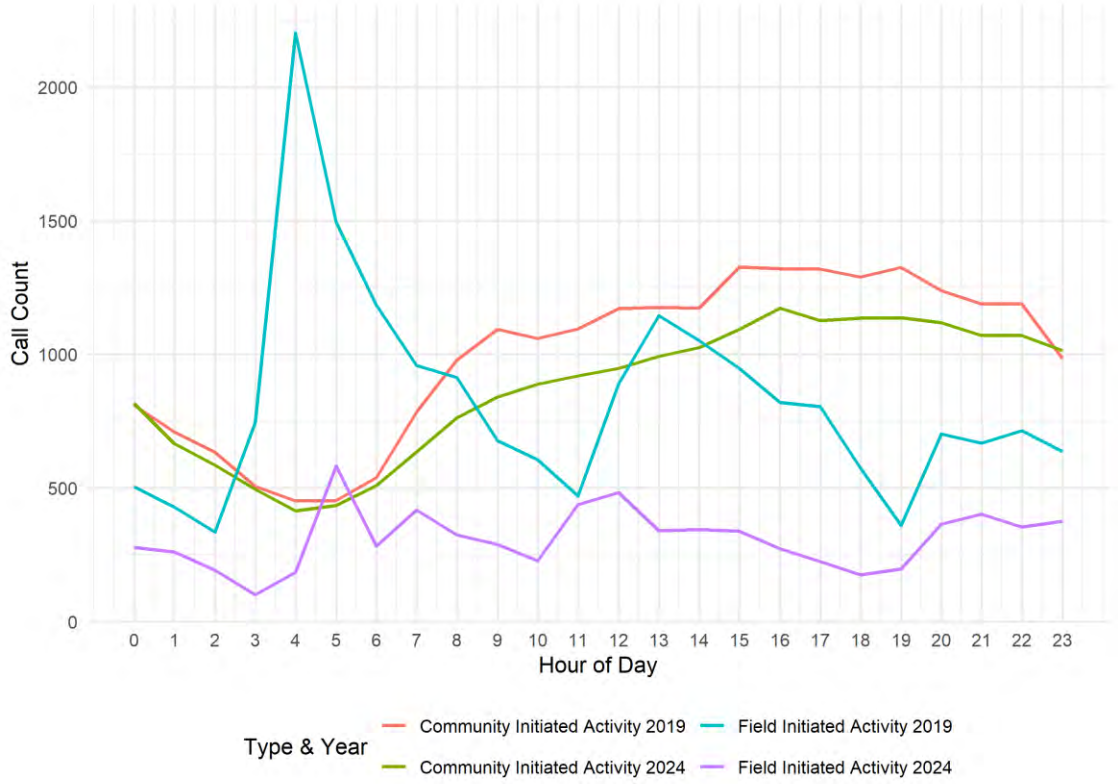
NOTE: See Appendix for call type per category.

The category of "miscellaneous" (observed above) is the most common officer-initiated activity over a six-year period. Upon examining the more detailed data contained in the Appendix data report, we observe that a majority of this miscellaneous activity originates from two specific call types: premise checks and directed patrols, both of which are similar activities. Those two categories alone make up the majority of miscellaneous activity and, standing alone, would still be the single highest activity in this table.

Although the single highest category of work, patrol checks and directed patrols have fallen significantly in the six years of recorded data. Traffic-related officer-initiated work is the second most common call category, but it has also seen a significant decline over the past six years. It should be noted that Southwest Precinct may have some of the most challenging traffic dynamics among all SPD precincts. Yet, current field-initiated traffic activity is one-fourth of 2019 levels.

The following figure shows the average hourly distribution of calls in 2019 and 2014 and by community-initiated versus field-initiated.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 121: Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024



Again, the Appendix of this report provides hourly data with specific figures, but this figure shows two important and recurring themes:

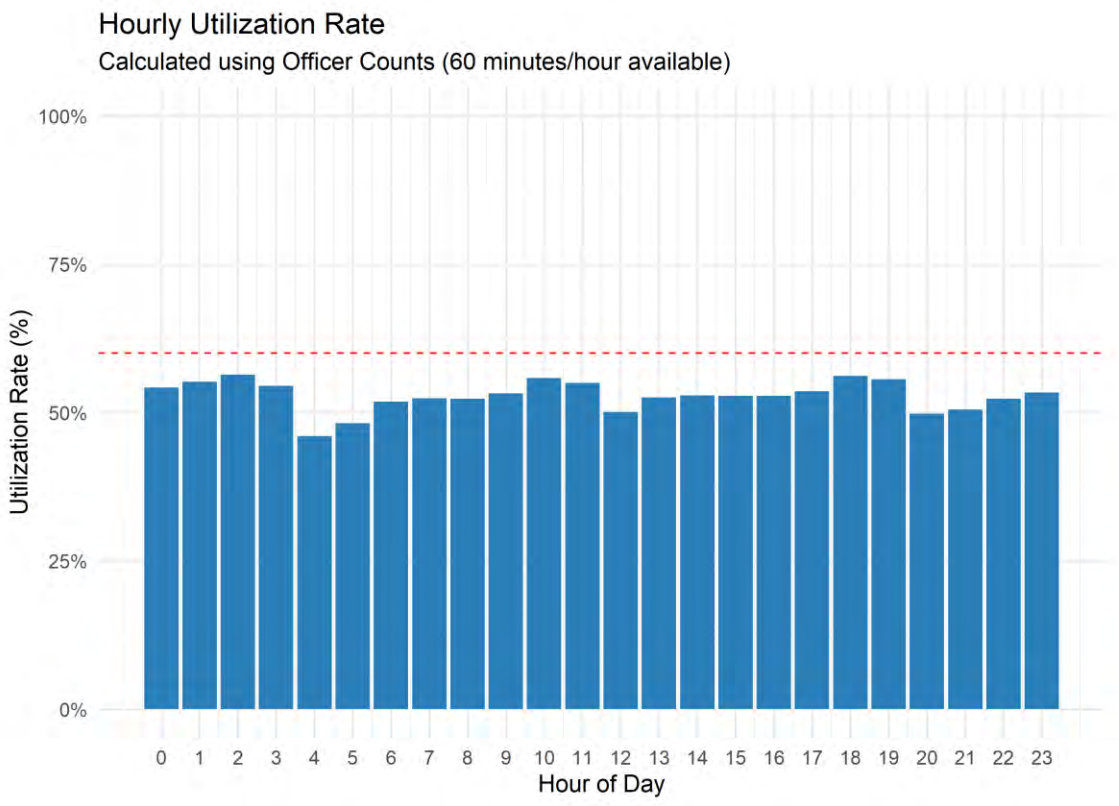
- Community-initiated calls in 2019 and 2024 are relatively consistent.
- Field-initiated work has fallen dramatically over the past six years.

Although not as dramatic as other precincts, this figure also shows that SPD community-initiated call load begins to climb around 6:00 a.m., levels off around 11:00 a.m., and remains steady until 11:00 p.m. This suggests that to the greatest extent possible, SPD needs higher staffing levels at those hours and lower staffing levels between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. This is reasonably consistent with the SPD deployment model and shift hours.

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RULE OF 60 WORKLOAD UTILIZATION

The concept of the *Rule of 60* was outlined earlier in the patrol section of this report. Within this section of the Southwest Precinct workload report, we will look into the data that outlines what the average workload is for Southwest Precinct patrol resources. The following figure is the average hourly "utilization" rate (occupied workload time or "saturation index") for patrol officers and patrol supervisors assigned to the precinct.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 122: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024



The bottom axis of this figure is the hour of the day, while the vertical (left) axis denotes the workload percentage. The goal is to have patrol resources at or below 60 percent throughout the day. The dotted horizontal line is the 60 percent workload level where saturation begins to set in.

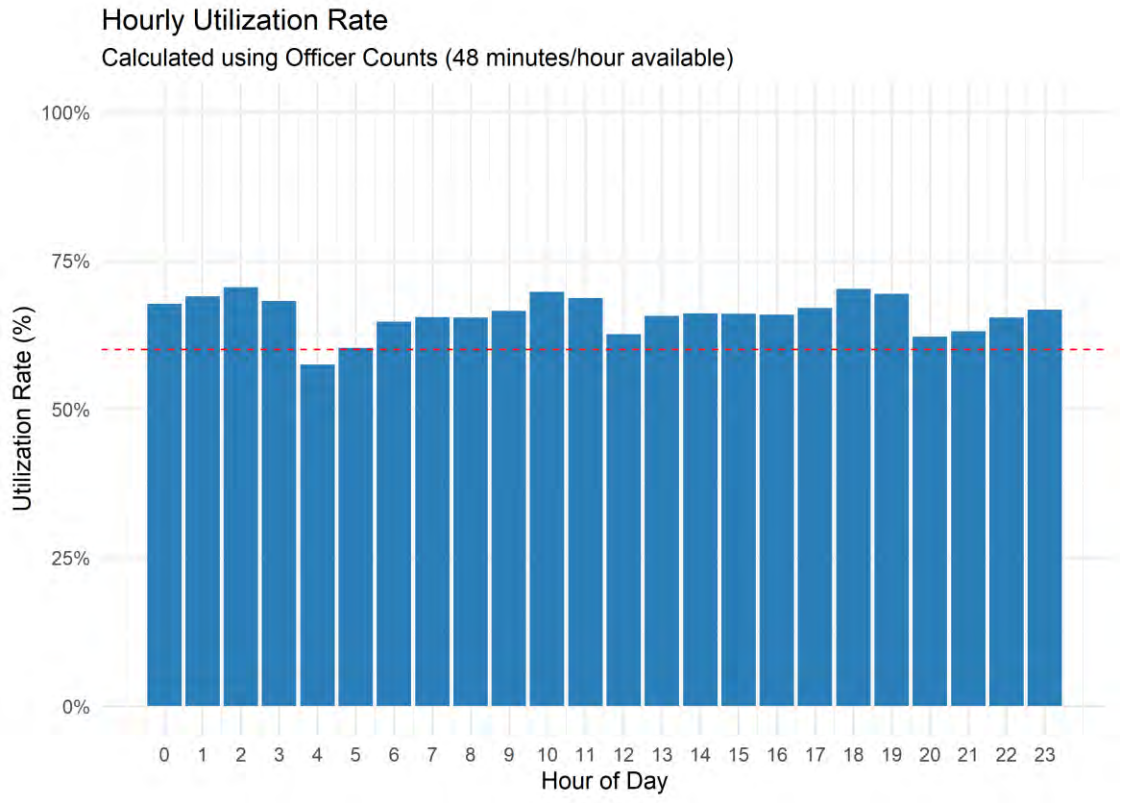
One would assume, based on this figure, that Southwest Precinct is properly staffed to handle the workload. However, as we have pointed out, there are problems within the data provided by SPD:

- Briefing times are not captured in the CAD system. SPD officers do not appear in the CAD records until they have completed briefing, gathered their necessary equipment, and logged into a patrol unit computer. We inquired with SPD and learned that sergeants usually complete the briefing process in an average of 20-30 minutes. An efficient officer would typically be in their unit and going into service within 10 minutes after briefing. However, there are a lack of records to confirm that this is indeed occurring. If officers remain in the station working on a computer writing reports, checking emails, performing maintenance, or handling personal business, that work is not captured.

- Break times were not recorded in the SPD CAD data provided to Meliora PSC. It is common in policing for officers not to record their break in CAD. However, in the case of SPD, we were told that a strong expectation existed in the agency culture to record those breaks in CAD. Additionally, the officers we interacted with stated that they are deliberate in recording their breaks, fearing that they will be dispatched to other calls while taking that break.
    - Contractually, SPD officers are afforded at least one hour every shift (lunch and 2 smaller breaks)
- Administrative and report writing time is not individually captured. It appears that SPD typically remains on a call as they return to the police station and complete the report associated with the call. However, if this did not occur and an officer completed any reports on the in-car computer or performed other required administrative duties, that workload may or may not appear in the CAD system.
- Patrol sergeants are typically in the police station tending to administrative duties but they show available in CAD – the workload they are performing is not captured.

Because of the above concerns with the SPD data, we adjusted the workload scales to capture the average amount of time that an officer would be occupied with other responsibilities. The following figure represents the adjusted hourly utilization rate, which includes uncaptured sergeant administrative time, briefings and contractually obligated breaks.

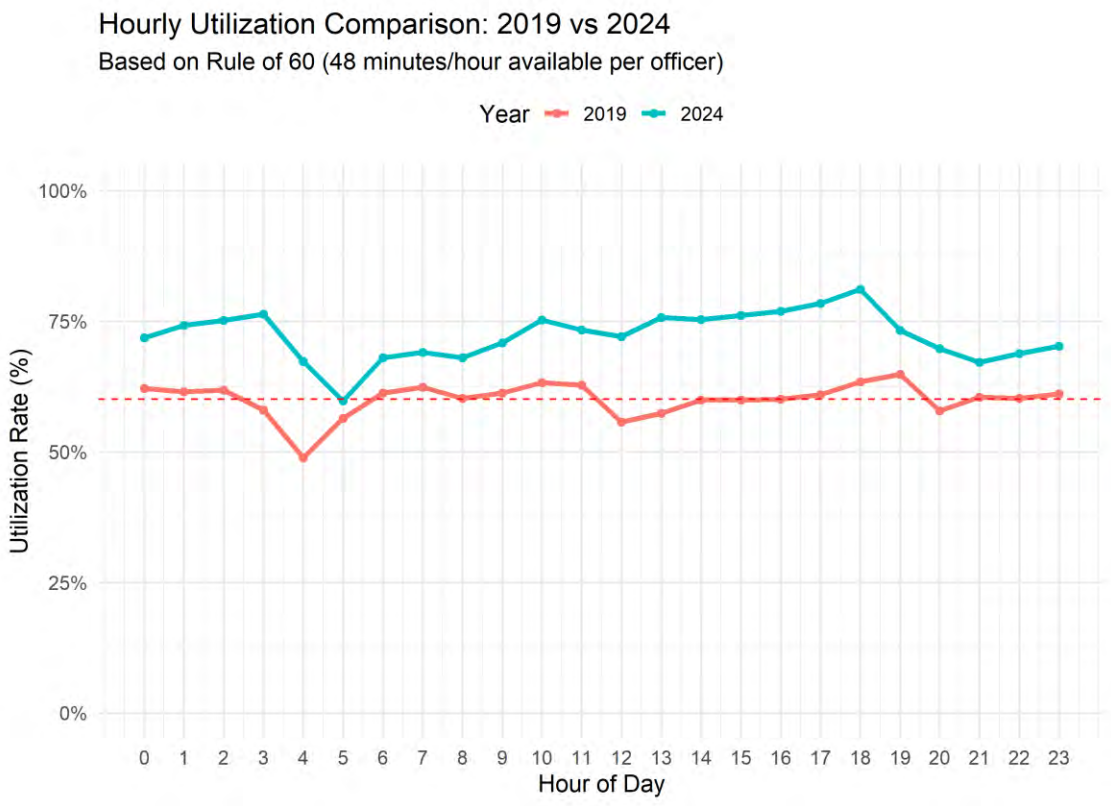
SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 123: Rule of 60 Plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) Aggregated over 2019 to 2024



We now see that Southwest Precinct patrol units are consistently over the 60 percent threshold, which becomes concerning from both a workload balance and a potential fatigue issue for officers. We will see later in this report that response times in the Southwest Precinct for calls other than high-priority calls are slow – workload saturation is a contributor to poor response times, and as noted, proactive work is significantly less in 2024 compared to 2019. It is also important to note that the above figure represents an average workload over a six-year period. As we have seen during that period, community-initiated calls remained static, while field-initiated activity decreased in overall numbers.

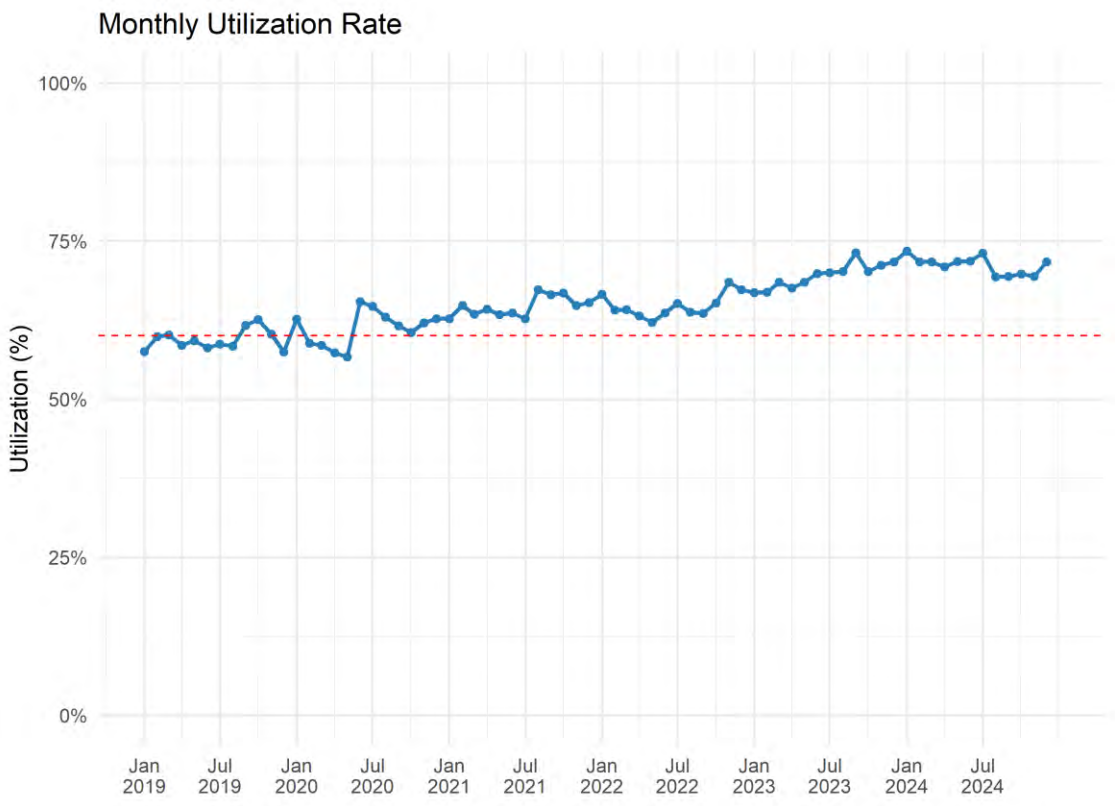
The next figure isolates 2019 and 2024 to show the shift in utilization rate between the two years. In 2019, Southwest Precinct officers were at the 60 percent threshold most of the day. This occurred at a time when SPD was engaged in far more proactive policing and also had higher daily deployment (staffing) numbers. Fast forward to 2024, and the utilization rate is consistently over 60 percent.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 124 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



The following figure provides a broader perspective of how the workload has steadily increased in the Southwest Precinct. At times, the overall workload (averaged throughout the entire day) was very close to the 60 percent mark prior to 2020. However, from mid-2020 through 2024, there has been a steady incline in workload. This has been occurring as staffing levels dropped in SPD.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 125: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 Adjusted for Breaks



Upon reviewing the above data regarding the utilization rate of Southwest Precinct patrol officers, the increase in workload percentage is attributable primarily to the reduced staffing levels within the organization and at the precinct level. However, there are additional data sets that should be evaluated, which may also contribute to the workload increases.

The following table shows the average call duration for community-initiated calls in the Southwest Precinct throughout the day and by year.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 178: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	31.68	38.18	45.94	43.51	63.50	63.02	**46.22**
1	26.63	40.70	48.98	48.29	58.17	67.07	**44.58**
2	35.40	49.35	49.08	48.50	61.18	75.77	**49.50**
3	24.23	30.28	49.55	33.58	47.03	44.88	**37.12**
4	27.90	35.31	43.53	39.85	34.05	33.05	**34.90**
5	29.27	46.08	82.19	58.74	41.63	51.28	**48.50**
6	54.13	72.58	58.97	72.47	73.40	77.03	**68.58**
7	71.13	74.06	82.64	85.85	84.35	82.58	**79.88**
8	60.72	83.48	90.85	88.77	90.47	73.43	**80.18**
9	71.88	82.28	88.40	95.70	100.92	112.73	**89.67**
10	57.79	65.78	70.18	67.22	120.71	114.67	**73.37**
11	64.60	70.02	72.09	64.83	98.97	107.58	**78.82**
12	54.48	59.67	67.86	63.50	97.95	115.35	**71.05**
13	55.17	51.72	75.43	66.00	105.10	112.52	**75.67**
14	54.52	54.37	63.55	58.34	87.20	111.70	**67.75**
15	49.08	54.06	63.47	55.52	84.86	113.80	**66.35**
16	41.73	50.33	58.70	55.88	91.62	105.83	**63.19**
17	40.48	61.63	65.15	67.70	91.82	94.20	**69.25**
18	49.75	57.03	54.42	54.67	85.99	81.62	**60.08**
19	70.40	67.15	75.27	58.75	66.97	56.73	**65.87**
20	51.27	44.90	66.08	45.73	63.48	79.20	**57.29**
21	52.23	48.77	66.98	48.73	76.43	77.43	**61.22**
22	35.77	44.92	62.00	48.28	58.37	71.18	**50.87**
23	31.27	39.33	52.93	45.77	66.12	70.12	**48.38**
Overall Median	**46.94**	**53.73**	**63.47**	**57.82**	**77.25**	**80.26**	**62.37**

We see that the average call length follows the same pattern we saw earlier in Figure 6 where SPD officers start to see call count rising around 6:00 a.m. before dropping later in the evening. Here, we see that the average time on those calls also begins to increase. Although there are anomalies where we observe occasional time spikes at specific times and in certain years, a general trend remains that community-initiated call lengths began rising in 2020 and have continued on an upward trajectory since.

The following table is the same call duration data, but for field-initiated activity. In these data sets, we see that Southwest Precinct officers are also spending more time on field-initiated activity in 2024 than in 2019.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 179: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	29.24	30.62	32.87	40.98	45.72	44.48	**33.68**
1	33.41	30.70	32.97	47.15	50.35	61.77	**39.00**
2	34.02	26.68	36.60	45.07	43.33	44.67	**36.48**
3	32.23	40.77	48.20	32.98	46.48	35.57	**36.86**
4	33.93	43.05	46.83	35.55	23.18	61.01	**38.03**
5	43.13	52.42	56.30	48.68	36.43	59.00	**47.70**
6	50.17	52.30	54.48	45.02	35.93	57.28	**49.50**
7	43.57	52.52	48.51	47.47	17.12	57.72	**46.35**
8	32.47	46.87	45.45	43.80	43.53	53.75	**41.13**
9	28.90	38.20	32.93	33.20	38.17	59.90	**35.22**
10	30.68	39.57	44.27	39.18	59.87	69.80	**40.52**
11	23.23	26.43	31.75	43.15	95.12	92.18	**46.81**
12	24.27	21.98	45.11	60.22	57.33	60.28	**38.58**
13	21.12	25.39	31.50	42.77	65.58	79.27	**30.40**
14	19.78	20.65	27.08	41.73	62.33	73.85	**30.48**
15	17.98	24.32	32.12	39.33	50.77	59.30	**28.66**
16	18.00	23.15	20.77	47.88	50.94	55.84	**26.87**
17	18.92	20.68	26.93	36.70	49.08	64.93	**26.32**
18	21.57	25.23	36.23	43.39	62.23	69.31	**34.88**
19	21.91	27.37	57.96	49.24	44.83	33.89	**36.84**
20	23.60	19.52	48.86	46.48	37.22	46.91	**34.12**
21	25.65	20.48	28.70	48.93	43.93	44.98	**31.37**
22	20.67	23.39	28.37	33.08	48.02	40.20	**29.33**
23	22.93	24.37	31.27	35.47	41.63	50.65	**31.58**
Overall Median	**29.62**	**31.87**	**39.63**	**42.92**	**46.63**	**58.27**	**36.72**

The amount of time spent on calls in both community-initiated and field-initiated situations has increased and should be evaluated by Precinct Command. The increases in the Southwest Precinct are not as dramatic as seen in other precincts, and the reasons highlighted in the other precinct reports may not be as applicable in Southwest Precinct. This precinct is generally slower-paced, and the experience level between officers and supervisors is not as extreme as that of other precincts. Nonetheless, the issue persists in these datasets and should be closely monitored.

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RESPONSE TIMES

The ability for police units to respond quickly to emergency calls for service is an important element of modern police operations. It is an important metric for citizens when they need the police. As such, it becomes a metric that is measured by police departments nationwide and monitored by the communities they serve.

Response times are influenced by several factors:

- Dispatch Center Efficiency – The speed at which a dispatcher can answer a 911 call, ensure that the critical information is recorded in CAD, and get the call dispatched to police units on patrol.
- Other Calls in Queue – Police departments should have an established priority matrix to ensure that the most important and emergent calls are handled first. In contrast, less critical calls are moved to the back of the priority list.
- City Geography and Congestion – Congested traffic areas or long distances can extend travel time for officers responding to calls.
- Availability of Police Units – This is directly tied to the *Rule of 60*, in that, under ideal staffing situations, there are usually officers available to respond to emergencies in the community. This is only accomplished when staffing levels are sufficient to handle the existing workload efficiently. This factor also ties to individual officer efficiency and agency culture.

The Seattle Police Department is a busy organization and receives a large volume of calls from the public every day. As such, SPD has in place a call prioritization matrix to ensure that the calls involving a threat to life/safety and in-progress serious crimes receive the fastest response possible.

The following figure and table is information related to the response times for SPD Southwest Precinct. Figure 16 covers the total duration (average) of calls in each priority category from 2019 to 2024. As one would expect, priority one calls receive the fastest response in both dispatch time and travel time. Because these calls often involve in-progress crimes, they take the longest time to conclude in the CAD system. In other words, the SPD arrives quickly to priority one calls, but those calls occupy far more attention and workload once officers arrive.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 16: Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024

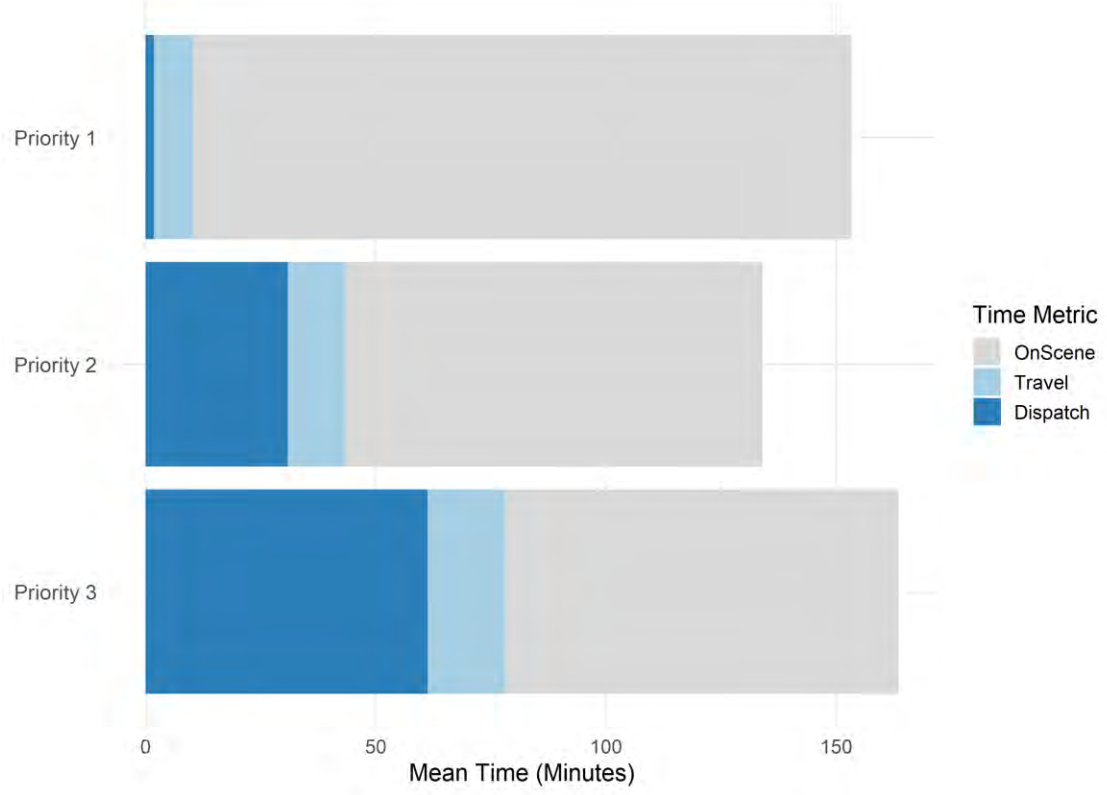


Figure 17 isolates the dispatch processing time and travel time. The combination of these two factors makes up the total response time. Over the six years of data analyzed in this study, Priority 2 response times are significantly higher than Priority 1 response times, and Priority 3 response times are even higher that Priority 2 responses.

The longer response times by priority are expected and show that SPD's priority system is needed to ensure critical calls are treated with the level of importance they warrant.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT FIGURE 126: Mean Time Metrics for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024

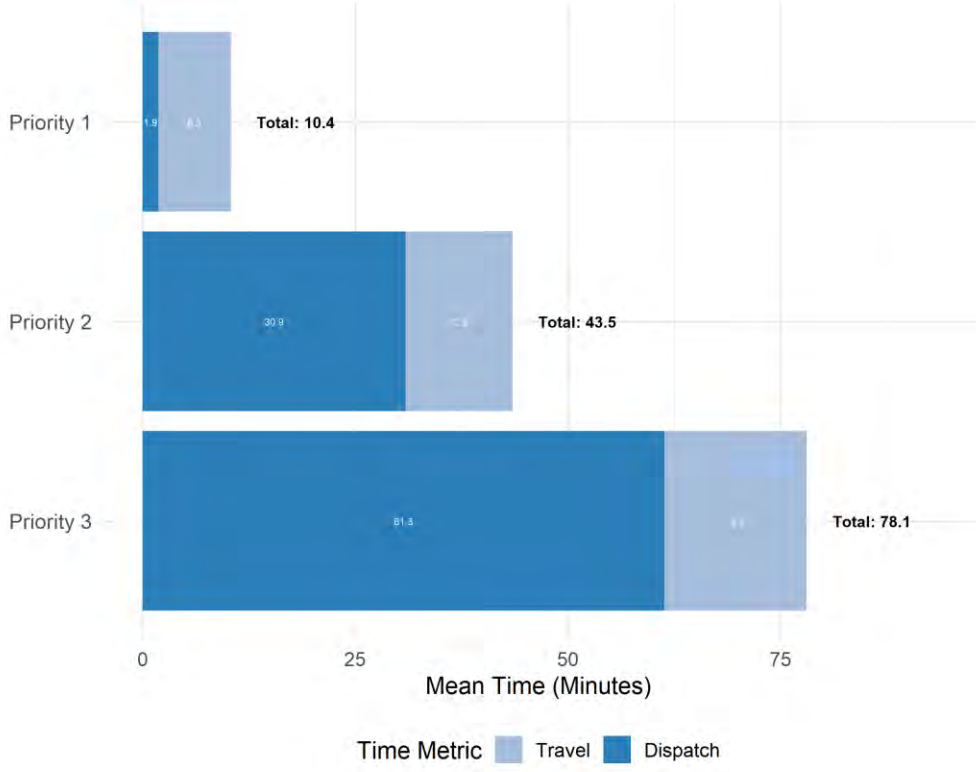


Table 35 provides the response times microdata year-over-year based on priority.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 35: Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	1.6	6.9	8.5	103.9
Priority 1	2020	1.7	8.2	9.9	107.1
Priority 1	2021	2.2	9.1	11.4	116.0
Priority 1	2022	2.0	8.9	10.9	225.9
Priority 1	2023	1.8	9.1	10.9	145.3
Priority 1	2024	1.7	8.7	10.4	155.1
Priority 1	All Years	1.9	8.5	10.4	143.0
Priority 2	2019	20.4	9.6	30.0	75.6
Priority 2	2020	23.4	11.6	35.0	72.8
Priority 2	2021	36.0	12.9	49.0	85.6
Priority 2	2022	32.7	13.1	45.8	84.8
Priority 2	2023	36.8	14.3	51.1	107.8
Priority 2	2024	36.9	14.0	50.9	118.4
Priority 2	All Years	30.9	12.6	43.5	90.6
Priority 3	2019	45.6	14.4	60.0	77.6
Priority 3	2020	45.5	16.1	61.6	74.4
Priority 3	2021	67.0	17.7	84.7	83.3
Priority 3	2022	61.3	17.2	78.6	75.5
Priority 3	2023	71.8	18.4	90.2	96.5
Priority 3	2024	79.9	17.3	97.2	106.0
Priority 3	All Years	61.3	16.8	78.1	85.5

The response times for Priority 1 calls have increased in the past six years. We learned that SPD undertook an exercise in 2024 of revising its priority scale; most notably, some call types that were previously in the Priority 1 category have been moved into the Priority 2 or Priority 3 categories. It is possible that 2025 data related to Priority 1 response may improve due to this change. The year-over-year data in the Priority 1 category is typical and is commonly observed in most agencies. Dispatch processing (911 call received – call creation in CAD and dispatch) appears consistent and efficient. Additionally, the travel time for Priority 1 calls is significantly faster than for other priorities, as many of these calls are emergencies that warrant an expedited response, often involving lights and sirens to avoid traffic gridlock.

We also observe anticipated patterns related to dispatch time for Priority 2 and Priority 3 calls. It is common practice that lower-priority calls will hold if any other higher-priority calls require

attention elsewhere within the precinct boundaries. In some cases, we discovered that SPD would enter an operational mode where only high-priority calls would be handled and receive a response due to the lack of available units and/or a significant call for service draining available resources. In contrast, lower-priority calls would be set aside and may not receive a response.

From a management standpoint, the practice of holding low-priority calls for several hours and, in some cases, not responding at all, is not ideal. It is a necessary and prudent decision to ensure calls that threaten the safety of people receive a response, but at the end of the day, all calls are important to the "caller." Whenever a caller waits several hours for a response, it is likely to be reflected in the community's perception of the quality of police service (or lack thereof) received from SPD.

There is an anomaly in the above data that lacks an obvious explanation. Travel time to Priority 1 calls is expected to be the fastest possible due to expedited response protocols. Calls to lower priority calls (Priority 2s and Priority 3s) should have a standard travel time. It is expected that an officer will drive to the location safely and efficiently, typically following traffic laws (speed limits, signals, etc.). However, the travel time for Priority 3 calls is longer than for Priority 2 calls. SPD could not provide any insight as to why this was occurring.

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT OPERATIONAL AND STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

The data presented in this report indicate that Southwest Precinct patrol operations are understaffed to meet the existing workload incurred by patrol officers and sergeants. The following are recurring themes observed in the data:

- Daily staffing levels in Southwest Precinct have declined in the years this data was compiled (2019-2024).
- Workload percentages (Utilization rates) have steadily increased from 2019 to 2024.
- Community-initiated calls for service have fluctuated, but current levels (2024) are similar to those in 2019, indicating minimal change in workload demand.
- Field-initiated work dropped significantly in the same period of time.
    - A majority of the field-initiated work has been related to premise checks and directed patrols. Proactive enforcement work (i.e. traffic enforcement) has decreased as well.
- The field-initiated work that is still being done is occupying SPD officers for far more time in 2024 versus 2019, indicating an efficiency and/or officer experience issue.
- Response times have increased overall since 2019

All the above factors contribute to SPD staffing concerns in the Southwest Precinct. Table 25 (below) summarizes the workload percentage (utilization) and average officer staffing of SPD Southwest by hour. This data is presented as follows:

- A combination of all years (2019-2024)
- 2019 data indicating a lower workload and higher staffing (with more field-initiated activity recorded)
- 2024 data (most recent year)
- 2024 staffing measured against 2019 workload activity (hypothetical utilization rate)
    - This was calculated because SPD Executive Leadership expressed repeated concerns about the desire for officers to re-engage in more proactive policing. This utilization represents an approximate workload number if they were performing the same number of self-initiated entries and occupying the same amount of time as in 2019, given the current staffing.

SOUTHWEST DATA REPORT TABLE 180: Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	67.7	9.7	62.1	9.8	71.8	9.7	62.8
01	69.0	9.2	61.5	9.1	74.2	9.2	60.9
02	70.5	8.3	61.8	8.5	75.1	8.1	64.9
03	68.2	9.0	58.0	9.6	76.3	7.7	72.3
04	57.5	9.2	48.8	8.6	67.3	10.6	41.0
05	60.3	7.7	56.4	8.0	59.7	7.0	64.5
06	64.7	7.6	61.2	7.7	68.0	6.7	70.3
07	65.5	7.8	62.3	7.9	69.0	7.1	69.3
08	65.4	8.2	60.2	8.1	68.0	7.4	66.0
09	66.5	8.3	61.2	8.2	70.8	7.7	65.1
10	69.7	8.3	63.2	8.2	75.2	7.9	65.6
11	68.7	11.8	62.7	11.6	73.3	12.2	59.6
12	62.6	12.5	55.7	12.3	72.0	14.1	48.6
13	65.7	12.4	57.3	12.7	75.7	13.5	53.9
14	66.1	11.5	59.9	12.5	75.3	11.0	68.0
15	66.0	11.7	59.9	12.8	76.1	11.4	67.2
16	65.9	11.8	60.0	12.8	76.9	11.6	66.2
17	67.0	11.7	60.9	12.6	78.4	11.5	66.7
18	70.2	11.4	63.4	11.9	81.1	11.2	67.4
19	69.4	14.1	64.8	14.9	73.2	15.0	64.4
20	62.2	12.9	57.8	13.0	69.7	14.1	53.4
21	63.1	11.2	60.4	11.7	67.1	10.4	67.9
22	65.4	10.8	60.2	11.2	68.8	10.1	66.7
23	66.7	10.2	61.1	10.6	70.2	10.0	64.8
Overall	66.0	**10.30**	60.0	**10.60**	72.2	**10.22**	62.2

Meliora PSC evaluated the above data in several different ways to compare staffing needs in the Southwest Precinct. The following calculations were made to adjust staffing to meet the 60 percent workload for patrol officers and sergeants.

SOUTHWEST TABLE 4: Calculated Minimum Staffing Level (Table 25 Utilization Data)

	All Years Averaged (2019-2024)	2019	2024	2024 Staffing / 2019 Workload
Recorded Hourly Staffing	10.30 hourly staffing	10.60/hr.	10.22/hr.	10.22/hr.
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60 percent Utilization	11.33 hourly staffing	10.60/hr.	12.29/hr.	10.59/hr.

The above staffing numbers would be the adjusted minimum staffing levels for Southwest Precinct. All of these numbers slightly exceed the current minimum staffing levels employed by the precinct. In addition to the above numbers, SPD needs to consider an appropriate relief factor to account for regularly scheduled time off, such as officer vacation time, sick time, injury time, and training time. A proper relief factor enables reasonable work balances without necessitating excessive overtime.

When Meliora PSC initially extracted Seattle PD data and calculated the utilization rate based on the average of six years, we became concerned about some of the trends we observed and mentioned above. As such, we began separating 2019 and 2024 as distinct years to assess how work had evolved over the six-year period. Additionally, in discussions with both management and field personnel, we know there is far less proactive police work (i.e., crime prevention) taking place in the Southwest Precinct now than in 2019. Management is seeking solutions to return to previous capacities, enabling field personnel to address crime proactively. For this reason, we compared the current 2024 staffing levels to the 2019 workload level, which included higher field-initiated activity. The reader should be reminded that the above data in Table 25 is adjusted to account for some lost workload (i.e., breaks, lunch, briefing, and administrative time).

On the surface, SPD Southwest Precinct had an ideal staffing level in 2019 for its existing workload percentages. When we calculated the 2019 workload against the 2024 staffing, we drew similar staffing numbers to the 2019 deployment numbers. Southwest Precinct appears to have the most stable workload of the precincts assessed in this project, meaning that the workload variance between the year. However, fluctuation was not as dramatic as observed in other areas of the City.

This report includes recommendations designed to address several SPD operations that are expected to yield efficiencies. However, we know there is unaccounted work time not captured in CAD. In addition to the administrative issues identified earlier, we also know that patrol sergeants spend most of their day “available” on the radio/CAD system. Yet, sergeants are often at the police station attending to administrative work.
SPD’s Executive Leadership is developing a plan called “Stratified Policing,” which is designed as a data-driven approach to strategically placing officers in crime hotspots for specified periods to

reduce crime. Because these circumstances exist, we believe the sensible approach for SPD staffing adjustments should be based on the six-year averaging of data contained in this report.

SOUTHWEST TABLE 5: Calculated Minimum Staffing

	All Years Averaged (2019-2924)
Recorded Hourly Staffing	10.30/hr.
Calculated Minimum Staffing at 60 percent Utilization	10.33/hr.

To provide a more detailed breakdown of distributing those staffing numbers across the three watches of SPD Southwest Precinct officers, we analyzed the hourly data and identified periods of time during the day when only one watch was deployed versus those where there was an overlap of two watches of officers deployed on patrol. Once isolated, the minimum staffing per watch is as follows (rounded):

SOUTHWEST TABLE 6: Revised Optimal Staffing per Watch

	Revised Optimal Staffing	Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch 0400-1400	9	8	1
2nd Watch 1100-2100	14	12	2
3rd Watch 1900-0500	11	10	1

RELIEF FACTOR

A relief factor for police staffing is defined as the additional staffing required to account for the normal lost labor due to anticipated reasons, such as officer vacation time, scheduled days off, training time, and sick leave usage. We spoke with SPD Administration and learned that the department has calculated lost labor hours in recent years and determined the relief factor to be 30 percent. Meliora PSC has found that the industry average is closer to 25 percent. Management and supervision oversight should be improved, and with the addition of more staffing and a less fatigued workforce, SPD should be able to attain a 25 percent relief factor. Adding the appropriate 25 percent relief factor to the recommended optimal staffing would make “authorized staffing” for each watch as follows:

SOUTHWEST TABLE 7: Revised Authorized Staffing with Relief Factor per Watch

	Full Staffing w/ Relief Factor	Police Officers	Sergeants
1st Watch	12	10	2
2nd Watch	18	15	3
3rd Watch	14	12	2

The above full staffing figures are only for the watch on one side of the week. SPD has "A Side" and "B Side" to account for seven-day coverage. Total recommended staffing below is double the above watch recommendations.

SOUTHWEST TABLE 8: Revised Southwest Precinct Patrol Staffing

	A Side	B Side	Total
1st Watch	12	12	**24**
2nd Watch	18	18	**36**
3rd Watch	14	14	**28**
Total	44	44	**88**

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT STAFFING RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the calculated workload and recommended adjusted optimal staffing levels, as well as the application to the proper 25 percent relief factor, Meliora PSC recommends that staffing in the Southwest Precinct for Seattle PD be as follows:

SOUTHWEST TABLE 9: Recommended Southwest Precinct Staffing

	Recommended	Net Change (+/-) over May 2025 levels
Captain	1	0
Lieutenant	5	0
Sergeant	16	+4
Police Officer	68	+15
Total	**90**	**+19**

These recommended staffing levels are an increase of 19 sworn officers/sergeants over May 2025 staffing levels. The reader should consider that these staffing recommendations are just for patrol officers and sergeants. Meliora PSC believes this will significantly enhance the ability of SPD Southwest Precinct operations to provide a safer environment for the community in and around the Southwest Precinct. However, we also feel that SPD Precinct Command has the latitude to deploy some of those additional positions into specialized teams to ensure Executive Leadership's Stratified Policing plan receives the proper response.

SOUTHWEST PRECINCT RECOMMENDATION

- Add 19 FTE sworn staff to the East Precinct: four FTE sergeants and 15 FTE police officers, ultimately staffing East Precinct with 16 patrol sergeants and 68 patrol officers. (Recommendation #28)

APPENDIX: SOUTHWEST PRECINCT DATA ANALYSIS REPORT

Table 1: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year 673
Table 2: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory 676
Table 3. Recorded Calls, by Category 679
Table 4: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 680
Table 5. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 684
Table 6: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 685
Table 7. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 688
Table 8: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 689
Table 9. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 693
Table 10: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year 694
Table 11. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year 697
Table 12: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change 698
Table 13. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change 701
Table 14: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year 705
Table 15: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year 706
Table 16: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year 707
Table 17: Average Officers Per Call by Call Source and Year 708
Table 18. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year 709
Table 19. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units 710
Table 20: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 711
Table 21: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses 715
Table 22: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year 719
Table 23: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year 721
Table 24: Total Event Duration 724
Table 25. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data 728
Table 26: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 732
Table 27: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year 734
Table 28: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 737
Table 29: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year 738
Table 30: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages 740
Table 31: Feld-In 741
Table 32: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority 743
Table 33: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated 745
Table 34: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated 748

Table 35. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year 754
Table 36: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated) 760
Table 37: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated) 761
Table 38: Category Descriptions 765
Table 39: Traffic Category Subtypes 780

Figure 1. Southwest Precinct Calls By Type and Total 674
Figure 2. Southwest Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024 675
Figure 3. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024) 702
Figure 4. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024) 703
Figure 5. Field-Initiated Calls by Category 704
Figure 6. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024 723
Figure 8: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024 726
Figure 9: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024. 727
Figure 10 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks 730
Figure 11: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks 731
Figure 12: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year 736
Figure 13: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year 739
Figure 14: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year 742
Figure 15: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year 744
Figure 16. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024 752
Figure 17. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024 753
Figure 18: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year 755
Figure 19: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year 756
Figure 20: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year 757
Figure 21: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year 758
Figure 22: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times 759
Figure 23: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated 762
Figure 24: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated 763
Figure 25: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls 764

DATA CLEANING AND PROCESSING STEPS

Meliora PSC analyzed computer-aided dispatch (CAD) data for the **Seattle Police Department (SPD)** from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2024. Information was gathered from the publicly available Calls for Service data located here: https://data.seattle.gov/Public-Safety/Call-Data/33kz-ixgy/about_data

The following steps are used to prepare the data for analysis.

- First, patrol call signs from Southwest precinct were identified based on files provided by SPD. These were then used to filter calls from the publicly available CAD data so that the analysis focused only on calls handled by officers from that precinct, with additional filtering done to omit off duty employment, test calls, and CARE calls.

- Data were used in three forms. For some analyses, the data were left in their original format in which each row represents a unit and its response to a call. This was done when there was a need to calculate variables that required information from all call signs responding to a single call. For other parts of the analysis, the data were flattened so that each row represented a specific incident. Lastly, data were occasionally used at the officer level, using information provided by SPD to generate data where each row equals an officer from a unit responding to an incident.

- The variables initial and final call type were recoded into new variables following a mapping of variables provided by SPD. In addition, some call types that were not included in the original mapping were recoded and validated by SPD. Lastly, the categorization of traffic variables for the traffic subset analysis was conducted by Meliora PSC.

- Using the record status stages, the following calculations were performed to estimate how long it takes for calls to be dispatched, the travel time for calls, the response time for calls, and the total on scene time for calls. These calculations are as follows:

Metric	Description	Calculation	Units
Dispatch Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit was dispatched	First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
Travel Time	Time from when the first SPD unit was dispatched to when it arrived on scene	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - First.SPD.Call.Sign.Dispatch.Time	Seconds or minutes
Response Time	Time from when the call was queued to when the first SPD unit arrived	First.SPD.Call.at.Scene.Time - CAD.Event.Original.Time.Queued	Seconds or minutes
On Scene Time	Time from when the unit arrived to when it cleared the scene	Last.SPD.Call.Sign.In.Service.Time - CAD.Event.Arrived.Time	Seconds or minutes

In terms of data cleaning for these variables, we focus only on community (dispatch) initiated calls for all response time metrics, as field initiated calls do not have a true response time. In addition, all 0 and negative time points were removed from community-initiated calls. Another consideration is the presence of large outliers. Results are presented uncapped. Normally, these outliers would be filtered out to ensure that normal time variables are not overly skewed by substantial outliers. In this case however, these outlier variables were retained. This decision was made due to the large number of these calls with long duration values. Removing these outliers would dramatically reduce the timing variables for SPD and would also result in patterns and trends that are not reflective of SPD published numbers on SPD's public facing Computer-Aided Dispatch Dashboard: https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/data/computer-aided-dispatch-dashboard

WORKLOAD

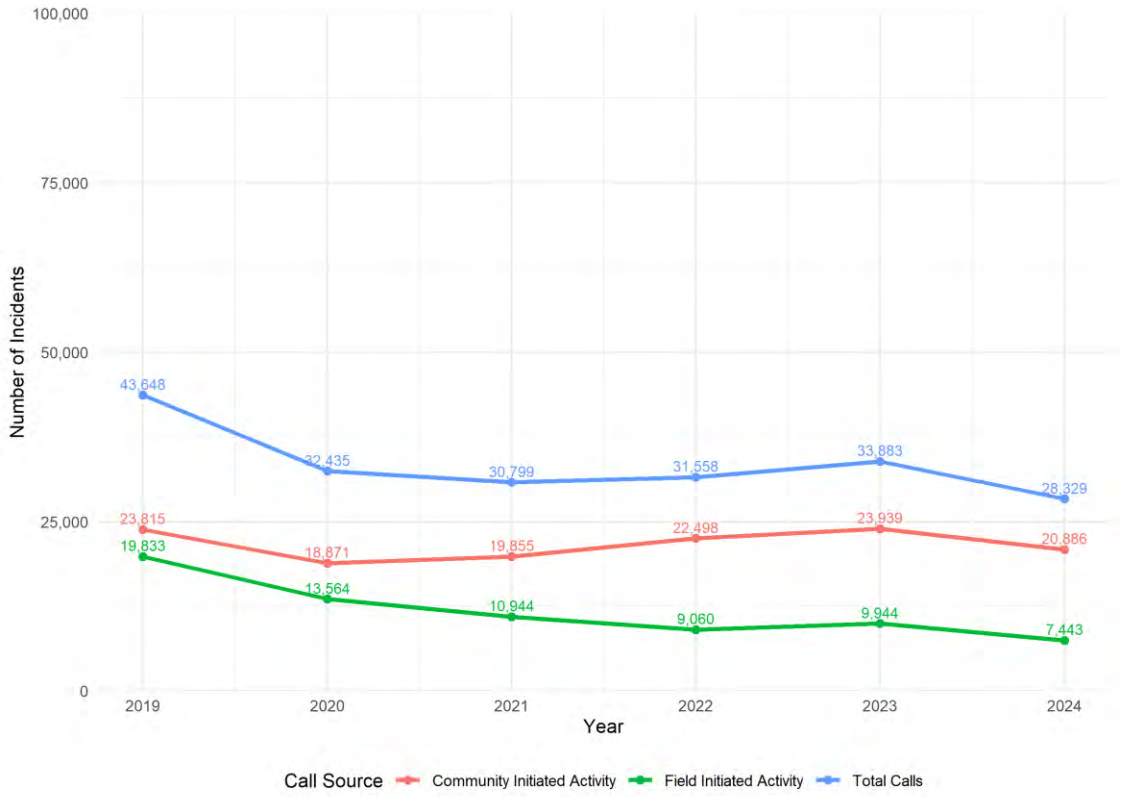
This table represents the intersection of the call source and records associated with patrol, showing 223,513 calls. These calls are only those in which at least one patrol officer or sergeant responded and exclude "CARE" type calls, as well as test calls and off-duty employment.

Table 181: Community-Initiated and Field-Initiated Category Records, by Year

Source of Record	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Community-Initiated Activity	23,815	18,871	19,855	22,498	23,939	20,886	129,864
Field-Initiated Activity	19,833	13,564	10,944	9,060	9,944	7,443	70,788

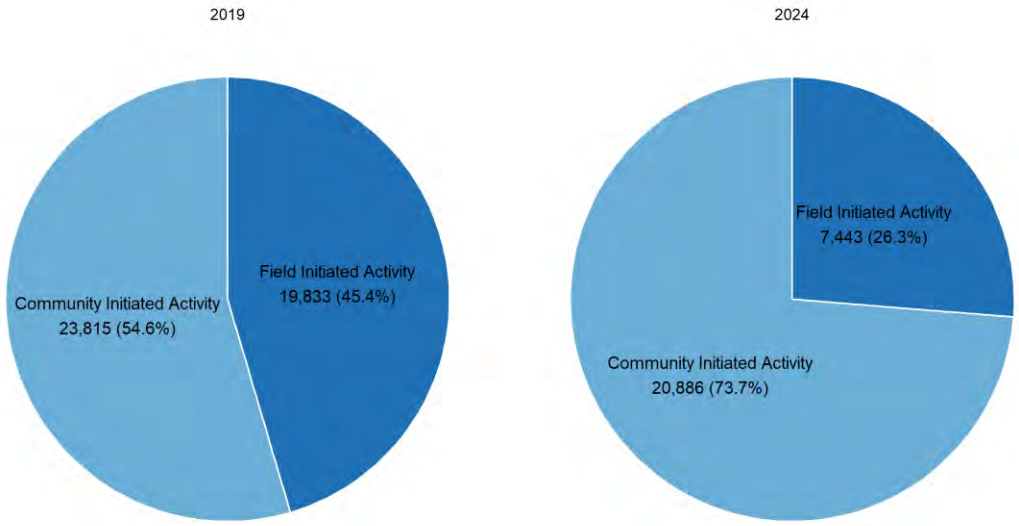
This figure is a line chart visual representation of the prior table, in which the declining pattern of field-initiated calls can be observed.

Figure 127. Southwest Precinct Calls By Type and Total



This pie chart displays the percentage of calls that were classified as community-initiated and field-initiated in 2019 and 2024. These results help demonstrate the marked decline in field-initiated calls.

Figure 128. Southwest Precinct Call Source Percentages in 2019 and 2024



This table displays the overall number of calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 182: Recorded Calls, by Subcategory

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	1,682	1,177	1,174	1,630	1,533	1,218	8,414
Animal Complaint	103	51	69	65	81	58	427
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	55	67	50	65	71	57	365
Assaults	696	635	774	704	718	574	4,101
Assigned Duty	317	303	299	203	223	141	1,486
Assist Other Agency	981	918	885	1,010	997	811	5,602
Assist Public	2,181	1,839	1,807	1,875	2,211	2,138	12,051
Assist the Officer	9	1	2	3	2	5	22
Automobiles	1,224	1,291	1,439	2,131	2,474	1,277	9,836
Burglary	973	454	416	449	412	382	3,086
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	175	136	183	196	207	163	1,060
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	61	26	30	54	47	44	262
Crisis Complaint	1,029	1,006	1,135	1,335	1,432	1,317	7,254
Custodial Interference	3	4	9	1	4	2	23
Directed Patrol	7,779	7,628	6,458	4,732	5,507	3,946	36,050

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	3,954	3,269	3,044	3,386	3,643	3,440	20,736
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,469	1,524	1,676	1,632	1,687	1,380	9,368
Down Time	83	60	39	59	126	44	411
Fraud & Forgery	75	32	48	35	51	45	286
Harbor (Water)	15	18	15	16	7	10	81
Hazards	412	278	476	379	408	388	2,341
Homicide	3	4	1	5	9	6	28
Human Trafficking	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Info & Radio Broadcast	1	3	2	4	3	3	16
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	65	45	23	15	21	9	178
Kidnap	1	1	0	2	4	1	9
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	84	18	16	14	11	16	159
Mischief & Nuisance	609	267	354	284	215	128	1,857
Narcotics	116	76	89	86	104	98	569
Other	30	26	21	15	23	22	137
Person Missing/Found	277	231	197	217	208	140	1,270
Premise Checks	5,633	2,209	1,058	773	1,272	979	11,924

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	217	124	168	135	148	168	960
Property Destruction (Damage)	321	258	301	361	300	266	1,807
Prowler	503	558	707	756	664	618	3,806
Public Gatherings	6	6	7	8	4	3	34
Rape	49	41	51	45	56	53	295
Robbery	159	104	148	151	171	150	883
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	55	35	33	37	41	35	236
Shots	31	16	35	56	94	67	299
Suspicious Circumstances	5,060	3,784	3,895	4,647	4,677	4,280	26,343
Swatting	0	2	1	4	1	0	8
Theft	1,370	883	1,082	1,095	1,115	1,092	6,637
Traffic	5,374	2,844	2,437	2,682	2,736	2,626	18,699
Vice	16	4	0	1	0	2	23
Warrant Services/Order	330	124	95	114	103	66	832
Weapon, Person with	61	55	49	90	62	61	378
Total	**43,648**	**32,435**	**30,799**	**31,558**	**33,883**	**28,329**	**200,652**

This table displays the overall number of calls by broader categories (categories and their associated sub-categories were provided by SPD and are available in the Appendix).

Table 183. Recorded Calls, by Category

Call Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	2,582	2,205	2,147	2,141	2,563	2,326	13,964
Miscellaneous	16,090	11,950	9,590	8,161	9,316	6,964	62,071
Person	2,473	2,355	2,725	2,651	2,790	2,277	15,271
Property	3,011	1,818	2,065	2,140	2,097	2,010	13,141
Society	9,058	7,479	7,940	9,136	9,704	7,846	51,163
Suspicious Circumstances	5,060	3,784	3,895	4,647	4,677	4,280	26,343
Traffic	5,374	2,844	2,437	2,682	2,736	2,626	18,699
Total	**43,648**	**32,435**	**30,799**	**31,558**	**33,883**	**28,329**	**200,652**

This table depicts the percentage change in call volume by call type over time. This table uses color coding and arrows to indicate increases and decreases (blue boxes and down arrows represent year-over-year declines in a given call type, while red boxes and up arrows represent year-over-year increases in call volume. These tables are included for reference in order to better understand trends in the types of calls responded to by the agency.

Table 184: Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 30.02%	▼ 0.25%	▲ 38.84%	▼ 5.95%	▼ 20.55%
Animal Complaint	▼ 50.49%	▲ 35.29%	▼ 5.80%	▲ 24.62%	▼ 28.40%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 21.82%	▼ 25.37%	▲ 30.00%	▲ 9.23%	▼ 19.72%
Assaults	▼ 8.76%	▲ 21.89%	▼ 9.04%	▲ 1.99%	▼ 20.06%
Assigned Duty	▼ 4.42%	▼ 1.32%	▼ 32.11%	▲ 9.85%	▼ 36.77%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 6.42%	▼ 3.59%	▲ 14.12%	▼ 1.29%	▼ 18.66%
Assist Public	▼ 15.68%	▼ 1.74%	▲ 3.76%	▲ 17.92%	▼ 3.30%
Assist the Officer	▼ 88.89%	▲ 100.00%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 33.33%	▲ 150.00%
Automobiles	▲ 5.47%	▲ 11.46%	▲ 48.09%	▲ 16.10%	▼ 48.38%
Burglary	▼ 53.34%	▼ 8.37%	▲ 7.93%	▼ 8.24%	▼ 7.28%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 22.29%	▲ 34.56%	▲ 7.10%	▲ 5.61%	▼ 21.26%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 57.38%	▲ 15.38%	▲ 80.00%	▼ 12.96%	▼ 6.38%
Crisis Complaint	▼ 2.24%	▲ 12.82%	▲ 17.62%	▲ 7.27%	▼ 8.03%
Custodial Interference	▲ 33.33%	▲ 125.00%	▼ 88.89%	▲ 300.00%	▼ 50.00%
Directed Patrol	▼ 1.94%	▼ 15.34%	▼ 26.73%	▲ 16.38%	▼ 28.35%
Disturbance	▼ 17.32%	▼ 6.88%	▲ 11.24%	▲ 7.59%	▼ 5.57%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▲ 3.74%	▲ 9.97%	▼ 2.63%	▲ 3.37%	▼ 18.20%
Down Time	▼ 27.71%	▼ 35.00%	▲ 51.28%	▲ 113.56%	▼ 65.08%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 57.33%	▲ 50.00%	▼ 27.08%	▲ 45.71%	▼ 11.76%
Harbor (Water)	▲ 20.00%	▼ 16.67%	▲ 6.67%	▼ 56.25%	▲ 42.86%
Hazards	▼ 32.52%	▲ 71.22%	▼ 20.38%	▲ 7.65%	▼ 4.90%
Homicide	▲ 33.33%	▼ 75.00%	▲ 400.00%	▲ 80.00%	▼ 33.33%
Human Trafficking	▼ 100.00%		0.00%	▼ 100.00%	
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 200.00%	▼ 33.33%	▲ 100.00%	▼ 25.00%	0.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 30.77%	▼ 48.89%	▼ 34.78%	▲ 40.00%	▼ 57.14%
Kidnap	0.00%	▼ 100.00%		▲ 100.00%	▼ 75.00%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 78.57%	▼ 11.11%	▼ 12.50%	▼ 21.43%	▲ 45.45%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 56.16%	▲ 32.58%	▼ 19.77%	▼ 24.30%	▼ 40.47%
Narcotics	▼ 34.48%	▲ 17.11%	▼ 3.37%	▲ 20.93%	▼ 5.77%
Other	▼ 13.33%	▼ 19.23%	▼ 28.57%	▲ 53.33%	▼ 4.35%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 16.61%	▼ 14.72%	▲ 10.15%	▼ 4.15%	▼ 32.69%
Premise Checks	▼ 60.78%	▼ 52.11%	▼ 26.94%	▲ 64.55%	▼ 23.03%
Property	▼ 42.86%	▲ 35.48%	▼ 19.64%	▲ 9.63%	▲ 13.51%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 19.63%	▲ 16.67%	▲ 19.93%	▼ 16.90%	▼ 11.33%
Prowler	▲ 10.93%	▲ 26.70%	▲ 6.93%	▼ 12.17%	▼ 6.93%
Public Gatherings	0.00%	▲ 16.67%	▲ 14.29%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 25.00%
Rape	▼ 16.33%	▲ 24.39%	▼ 11.76%	▲ 24.44%	▼ 5.36%
Robbery	▼ 34.59%	▲ 42.31%	▲ 2.03%	▲ 13.25%	▼ 12.28%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 36.36%	▼ 5.71%	▲ 12.12%	▲ 10.81%	▼ 14.63%
Shots	▼ 48.39%	▲ 118.75%	▲ 60.00%	▲ 67.86%	▼ 28.72%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 25.22%	▲ 2.93%	▲ 19.31%	▲ 0.65%	▼ 8.49%
Swatting		▼ 50.00%	▲ 300.00%	▼ 75.00%	▼ 100.00%
Theft	▼ 35.55%	▲ 22.54%	▲ 1.20%	▲ 1.83%	▼ 2.06%

Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Traffic	▼ 47.08%	▼ 14.31%	▲ 10.05%	▲ 2.01%	▼ 4.02%
Vice	▼ 75.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%	
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 62.42%	▼ 23.39%	▲ 20.00%	▼ 9.65%	▼ 35.92%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 9.84%	▼ 10.91%	▲ 83.67%	▼ 31.11%	▼ 1.61%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

Like the prior table, this shows trends in call types by broader categories.

Table 185. Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 14.60%	▼ 2.63%	▼ 0.28%	▲ 19.71%	▼ 9.25%
Miscellaneous	▼ 25.73%	▼ 19.75%	▼ 14.90%	▲ 14.15%	▼ 25.25%
Person	▼ 4.77%	▲ 15.71%	▼ 2.72%	▲ 5.24%	▼ 18.39%
Property	▼ 39.62%	▲ 13.59%	▲ 3.63%	▼ 2.01%	▼ 4.15%
Society	▼ 17.43%	▲ 6.16%	▲ 15.06%	▲ 6.22%	▼ 19.15%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 25.22%	▲ 2.93%	▲ 19.31%	▲ 0.65%	▼ 8.49%
Traffic	▼ 47.08%	▼ 14.31%	▲ 10.05%	▲ 2.01%	▼ 4.02%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of community-initiated (dispatch) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 186: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	1,668	1,164	1,161	1,625	1,527	1,211	8,356
Animal Complaint	88	42	60	55	71	53	369
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	47	60	43	53	63	52	318
Assaults	633	590	715	662	674	531	3,805
Assigned Duty	10	4	2	2	3	4	25
Assist Other Agency	880	851	808	938	940	757	5,174
Assist Public	1,807	1,540	1,450	1,554	1,877	1,882	10,110
Assist the Officer	4	1	1	3	1	5	15
Automobiles	889	994	1,064	1,520	1,945	965	7,377
Burglary	924	423	376	415	382	359	2,879
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	164	135	180	192	203	160	1,034
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	59	22	30	49	45	42	247
Crisis Complaint	970	957	1,090	1,278	1,373	1,290	6,958
Custodial Interference	3	4	9	1	4	2	23
Directed Patrol	12	17	18	14	15	12	88

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disturbance	3,731	3,128	2,964	3,300	3,549	3,352	20,024
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	1,375	1,439	1,588	1,482	1,574	1,296	8,754
Down Time	1	4	1	1	0	5	12
Fraud & Forgery	60	29	35	26	40	41	231
Harbor (Water)	14	18	14	15	6	10	77
Hazards	366	246	418	346	385	365	2,126
Homicide	2	2	1	4	5	6	20
Human Trafficking	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Info & Radio Broadcast	1	3	2	2	2	1	11
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	49	31	20	14	19	7	140
Kidnap	1	1	0	2	3	1	8
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	36	15	16	14	11	13	105
Mischief & Nuisance	562	198	228	160	178	123	1,449
Narcotics	87	61	81	79	93	91	492
Other	24	21	17	12	18	20	112
Person Missing/Found	255	211	179	195	186	129	1,155
Premise Checks	18	9	12	6	15	7	67

Community Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Property	137	73	110	85	95	127	627
Property Destruction (Damage)	299	234	283	321	271	247	1,655
Prowler	459	527	658	715	622	595	3,576
Public Gatherings	1	2	3	8	4	1	19
Rape	40	31	42	38	50	47	248
Robbery	129	95	125	139	162	138	788
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	49	35	33	36	40	32	225
Shots	28	16	34	54	93	66	291
Suspicious Circumstances	4,289	3,281	3,402	4,145	4,265	3,922	23,304
Swatting	0	1	1	3	1	0	6
Theft	1,207	781	972	966	1,003	988	5,917
Traffic	2,279	1,482	1,520	1,850	2,019	1,842	10,992
Vice	6	2	0	0	0	2	10
Warrant Services/Order	100	46	44	41	51	33	315
Weapon, Person with	51	45	44	77	56	54	327

This table displays the number of community-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 187. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Call Type Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	1,819	1,551	1,455	1,559	1,882	1,892	10,158
Miscellaneous	2,592	2,059	2,013	2,598	2,503	1,997	13,762
Person	2,271	2,200	2,545	2,432	2,610	2,129	14,187
Property	2,674	1,600	1,819	1,866	1,854	1,814	11,627
Society	7,891	6,698	7,101	8,048	8,806	7,290	45,834
Suspicious Circumstances	4,289	3,281	3,402	4,145	4,265	3,922	23,304
Traffic	2,279	1,482	1,520	1,850	2,019	1,842	10,992

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 188: Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 30.22%	▼ 0.26%	▲ 39.97%	▼ 6.03%	▼ 20.69%
Animal Complaint	▼ 52.27%	▲ 42.86%	▼ 8.33%	▲ 29.09%	▼ 25.35%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▲ 27.66%	▼ 28.33%	▲ 23.26%	▲ 18.87%	▼ 17.46%
Assaults	▼ 6.79%	▲ 21.19%	▼ 7.41%	▲ 1.81%	▼ 21.22%
Assigned Duty	▼ 60.00%	▼ 50.00%	0.00%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 33.33%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 3.30%	▼ 5.05%	▲ 16.09%	▲ 0.21%	▼ 19.47%
Assist Public	▼ 14.78%	▼ 5.84%	▲ 7.17%	▲ 20.79%	▲ 0.27%
Assist the Officer	▼ 75.00%	0.00%	▲ 200.00%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 400.00%
Automobiles	▲ 11.81%	▲ 7.04%	▲ 42.86%	▲ 27.96%	▼ 50.39%
Burglary	▼ 54.22%	▼ 11.11%	▲ 10.37%	▼ 7.95%	▼ 6.02%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 17.68%	▲ 33.33%	▲ 6.67%	▲ 5.73%	▼ 21.18%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▼ 62.71%	▲ 36.36%	▲ 63.33%	▼ 8.16%	▼ 6.67%
Crisis Complaint	▼ 1.34%	▲ 13.90%	▲ 17.25%	▲ 7.43%	▼ 6.05%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Custodial Interference	▲ 33.33%	▲ 125.00%	▼ 88.89%	▲ 300.00%	▼ 50.00%
Directed Patrol	▲ 41.67%	▲ 5.88%	▼ 22.22%	▲ 7.14%	▼ 20.00%
Disturbance	▼ 16.16%	▼ 5.24%	▲ 11.34%	▲ 7.55%	▼ 5.55%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▲ 4.65%	▲ 10.35%	▼ 6.68%	▲ 6.21%	▼ 17.66%
Down Time	▲ 300.00%	▼ 75.00%	0.00%	▼ 100.00%	
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 51.67%	▲ 20.69%	▼ 25.71%	▲ 53.85%	▲ 2.50%
Harbor (Water)	▲ 28.57%	▼ 22.22%	▲ 7.14%	▼ 60.00%	▲ 66.67%
Hazards	▼ 32.79%	▲ 69.92%	▼ 17.22%	▲ 11.27%	▼ 5.19%
Homicide	0.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 300.00%	▲ 25.00%	▲ 20.00%
Human Trafficking	▼ 100.00%		0.00%	▼ 100.00%	
Info & Radio Broadcast	▲ 200.00%	▼ 33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	▼ 50.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 36.73%	▼ 35.48%	▼ 30.00%	▲ 35.71%	▼ 63.16%
Kidnap	0.00%	▼ 100.00%		▲ 50.00%	▼ 66.67%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 58.33%	▲ 6.67%	▼ 12.50%	▼ 21.43%	▲ 18.18%
Mischief & Nuisance	▼ 64.77%	▲ 15.15%	▼ 29.82%	▲ 11.25%	▼ 30.90%
Narcotics	▼ 29.89%	▲ 32.79%	▼ 2.47%	▲ 17.72%	▼ 2.15%

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Other	▼ 12.50%	▼ 19.05%	▼ 29.41%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 11.11%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 17.25%	▼ 15.17%	▲ 8.94%	▼ 4.62%	▼ 30.65%
Premise Checks	▼ 50.00%	▲ 33.33%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 150.00%	▼ 53.33%
Property	▼ 46.72%	▲ 50.68%	▼ 22.73%	▲ 11.76%	▲ 33.68%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▼ 21.74%	▲ 20.94%	▲ 13.43%	▼ 15.58%	▼ 8.86%
Prowler	▲ 14.81%	▲ 24.86%	▲ 8.66%	▼ 13.01%	▼ 4.34%
Public Gatherings	▲ 100.00%	▲ 50.00%	▲ 166.67%	▼ 50.00%	▼ 75.00%
Rape	▼ 22.50%	▲ 35.48%	▼ 9.52%	▲ 31.58%	▼ 6.00%
Robbery	▼ 26.36%	▲ 31.58%	▲ 11.20%	▲ 16.55%	▼ 14.81%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 28.57%	▼ 5.71%	▲ 9.09%	▲ 11.11%	▼ 20.00%
Shots	▼ 42.86%	▲ 112.50%	▲ 58.82%	▲ 72.22%	▼ 29.03%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 23.50%	▲ 3.69%	▲ 21.84%	▲ 2.90%	▼ 8.04%
Swatting		0.00%	▲ 200.00%	▼ 66.67%	▼ 100.00%
Theft	▼ 35.29%	▲ 24.46%	▼ 0.62%	▲ 3.83%	▼ 1.50%
Traffic	▼ 34.97%	▲ 2.56%	▲ 21.71%	▲ 9.14%	▼ 8.77%
Vice	▼ 66.67%	▼ 100.00%			

Community Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 54.00%	▼ 4.35%	▼ 6.82%	▲ 24.39%	▼ 35.29%
Weapon, Person with	▼ 11.76%	▼ 2.22%	▲ 75.00%	▼ 27.27%	▼ 3.57%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table depicts the percentage change in community-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

Table 189. Community-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Community Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 14.73%	▼ 6.19%	▲ 7.15%	▲ 20.72%	▲ 0.53%
Miscellaneous	▼ 20.56%	▼ 2.23%	▲ 29.06%	▼ 3.66%	▼ 20.22%
Person	▼ 3.13%	▲ 15.68%	▼ 4.44%	▲ 7.32%	▼ 18.43%
Property	▼ 40.16%	▲ 13.69%	▲ 2.58%	▼ 0.64%	▼ 2.16%
Society	▼ 15.12%	▲ 6.02%	▲ 13.34%	▲ 9.42%	▼ 17.22%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 23.50%	▲ 3.69%	▲ 21.84%	▲ 2.90%	▼ 8.04%
Traffic	▼ 34.97%	▲ 2.56%	▲ 21.71%	▲ 9.14%	▼ 8.77%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This table displays the number of field-initiated (onview) calls by type from 2019 to 2024.

Table 190: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Subcategory, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Alarms, False	14	13	13	5	6	7	58
Animal Complaint	15	9	9	10	10	5	58
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	8	7	7	12	8	5	47
Assaults	63	45	59	42	44	43	296
Assigned Duty	307	299	297	201	220	137	1,461
Assist Other Agency	101	67	77	72	57	54	428
Assist Public	374	299	357	321	334	256	1,941
Assist the Officer	5	0	1	0	1	0	7
Automobiles	335	297	375	611	529	312	2,459
Burglary	49	31	40	34	30	23	207
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	11	1	3	4	4	3	26
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	2	4	0	5	2	2	15
Crisis Complaint	59	49	45	57	59	27	296
Directed Patrol	7,767	7,611	6,440	4,718	5,492	3,934	35,962
Disturbance	223	141	80	86	94	88	712

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	94	85	88	150	113	84	614
Down Time	82	56	38	58	126	39	399
Fraud & Forgery	15	3	13	9	11	4	55
Harbor (Water)	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
Hazards	46	32	58	33	23	23	215
Homicide	1	2	0	1	4	0	8
Info & Radio Broadcast	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	16	14	3	1	2	2	38
Kidnap	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	48	3	0	0	0	3	54
Mischief & Nuisance	47	69	126	124	37	5	408
Narcotics	29	15	8	7	11	7	77
Other	6	5	4	3	5	2	25
Person Missing/Found	22	20	18	22	22	11	115
Premise Checks	5,615	2,200	1,046	767	1,257	972	11,857
Property	80	51	58	50	53	41	333
Property Destruction (Damage)	22	24	18	40	29	19	152

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Prowler	44	31	49	41	42	23	230
Public Gatherings	5	4	4	0	0	2	15
Rape	9	10	9	7	6	6	47
Robbery	30	9	23	12	9	12	95
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	6	0	0	1	1	3	11
Shots	3	0	1	2	1	1	8
Suspicious Circumstances	771	503	493	502	412	358	3,039
Swatting	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Theft	163	102	110	129	112	104	720
Traffic	3,095	1,362	917	832	717	784	7,707
Vice	10	2	0	1	0	0	13
Warrant Services/Order	230	78	51	73	52	33	517
Weapon, Person with	10	10	5	13	6	7	51

This table displays the number of field-initiated calls by broader categories.

Table 191. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls, by Category, by Year

Field Initiated Events	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Administrative	763	654	692	582	681	434	3,806
Miscellaneous	13,498	9,891	7,577	5,563	6,813	4,967	48,309
Person	202	155	180	219	180	148	1,084
Property	337	218	246	274	243	196	1,514
Society	1,167	781	839	1,088	898	556	5,329
Suspicious Circumstances	771	503	493	502	412	358	3,039
Traffic	3,095	1,362	917	832	717	784	7,707

This table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by call type over time.

Table 192: Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Subcategory, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Alarms, False	▼ 7.14%	0.00%	▼ 61.54%	▲ 20.00%	▲ 16.67%
Animal Complaint	▼ 40.00%	0.00%	▲ 11.11%	0.00%	▼ 50.00%
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	▼ 12.50%	0.00%	▲ 71.43%	▼ 33.33%	▼ 37.50%
Assaults	▼ 28.57%	▲ 31.11%	▼ 28.81%	▲ 4.76%	▼ 2.27%
Assigned Duty	▼ 2.61%	▼ 0.67%	▼ 32.32%	▲ 9.45%	▼ 37.73%
Assist Other Agency	▼ 33.66%	▲ 14.93%	▼ 6.49%	▼ 20.83%	▼ 5.26%
Assist Public	▼ 20.05%	▲ 19.40%	▼ 10.08%	▲ 4.05%	▼ 23.35%
Assist the Officer	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%
Automobiles	▼ 11.34%	▲ 26.26%	▲ 62.93%	▼ 13.42%	▼ 41.02%
Burglary	▼ 36.73%	▲ 29.03%	▼ 15.00%	▼ 11.76%	▼ 23.33%
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	▼ 90.91%	▲ 200.00%	▲ 33.33%	0.00%	▼ 25.00%
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	▲ 100.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 60.00%	0.00%
Crisis Complaint	▼ 16.95%	▼ 8.16%	▲ 26.67%	▲ 3.51%	▼ 54.24%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Directed Patrol	▼ 2.01%	▼ 15.39%	▼ 26.74%	▲ 16.41%	▼ 28.37%
Disturbance	▼ 36.77%	▼ 43.26%	▲ 7.50%	▲ 9.30%	▼ 6.38%
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	▼ 9.57%	▲ 3.53%	▲ 70.45%	▼ 24.67%	▼ 25.66%
Down Time	▼ 31.71%	▼ 32.14%	▲ 52.63%	▲ 117.24%	▼ 69.05%
Fraud & Forgery	▼ 80.00%	▲ 333.33%	▼ 30.77%	▲ 22.22%	▼ 63.64%
Harbor (Water)	▼ 100.00%		0.00%	0.00%	▼ 100.00%
Hazards	▼ 30.43%	▲ 81.25%	▼ 43.10%	▼ 30.30%	0.00%
Homicide	▲ 100.00%	▼ 100.00%		▲ 300.00%	▼ 100.00%
Info & Radio Broadcast				▼ 50.00%	▲ 100.00%
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	▼ 12.50%	▼ 78.57%	▼ 66.67%	▲ 100.00%	0.00%
Kidnap					▼ 100.00%
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	▼ 93.75%	▼ 100.00%			
Mischief & Nuisance	▲ 46.81%	▲ 82.61%	▼ 1.59%	▼ 70.16%	▼ 86.49%
Narcotics	▼ 48.28%	▼ 46.67%	▼ 12.50%	▲ 57.14%	▼ 36.36%
Other	▼ 16.67%	▼ 20.00%	▼ 25.00%	▲ 66.67%	▼ 60.00%
Person Missing/Found	▼ 9.09%	▼ 10.00%	▲ 22.22%	0.00%	▼ 50.00%
Premise Checks	▼ 60.82%	▼ 52.45%	▼ 26.67%	▲ 63.89%	▼ 22.67%

Field Initiated Call Type	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Property	▼ 36.25%	▲ 13.73%	▼ 13.79%	▲ 6.00%	▼ 22.64%
Property Destruction (Damage)	▲ 9.09%	▼ 25.00%	▲ 122.22%	▼ 27.50%	▼ 34.48%
Prowler	▼ 29.55%	▲ 58.06%	▼ 16.33%	▲ 2.44%	▼ 45.24%
Public Gatherings	▼ 20.00%	0.00%	▼ 100.00%		
Rape	▲ 11.11%	▼ 10.00%	▼ 22.22%	▼ 14.29%	0.00%
Robbery	▼ 70.00%	▲ 155.56%	▼ 47.83%	▼ 25.00%	▲ 33.33%
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	▼ 100.00%			0.00%	▲ 200.00%
Shots	▼ 100.00%		▲ 100.00%	▼ 50.00%	0.00%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 34.76%	▼ 1.99%	▲ 1.83%	▼ 17.93%	▼ 13.11%
Swatting		▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%	
Theft	▼ 37.42%	▲ 7.84%	▲ 17.27%	▼ 13.18%	▼ 7.14%
Traffic	▼ 55.99%	▼ 32.67%	▼ 9.27%	▼ 13.82%	▲ 9.34%
Vice	▼ 80.00%	▼ 100.00%		▼ 100.00%	
Warrant Services/Order	▼ 66.09%	▼ 34.62%	▲ 43.14%	▼ 28.77%	▼ 36.54%
Weapon, Person with	0.00%	▼ 50.00%	▲ 160.00%	▼ 53.85%	▲ 16.67%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

The following table depicts the percentage change in field-initiated call volume by broader call type over time.

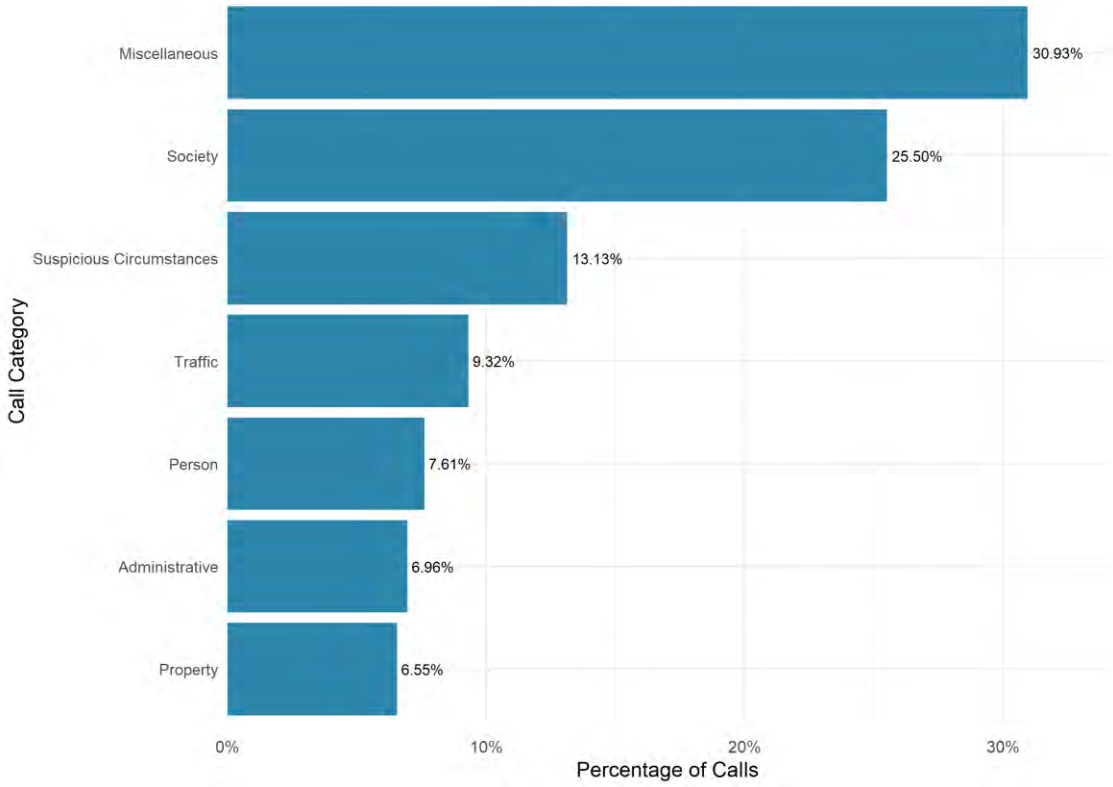
Table 193. Field-Initiated Recorded Calls by Category, Percentage Change

Field Initiated Call Category	% Change from 2019 to 2020	% Change from 2020 to 2021	% Change from 2021 to 2022	% Change from 2022 to 2023	% Change from 2023 to 2024
Administrative	▼ 14.29%	▲ 5.81%	▼ 15.90%	▲ 17.01%	▼ 36.27%
Miscellaneous	▼ 26.72%	▼ 23.40%	▼ 26.58%	▲ 22.47%	▼ 27.10%
Person	▼ 23.27%	▲ 16.13%	▲ 21.67%	▼ 17.81%	▼ 17.78%
Property	▼ 35.31%	▲ 12.84%	▲ 11.38%	▼ 11.31%	▼ 19.34%
Society	▼ 33.08%	▲ 7.43%	▲ 29.68%	▼ 17.46%	▼ 38.08%
Suspicious Circumstances	▼ 34.76%	▼ 1.99%	▲ 1.83%	▼ 17.93%	▼ 13.11%
Traffic	▼ 55.99%	▼ 32.67%	▼ 9.27%	▼ 13.82%	▲ 9.34%

NOTE: The table depicts percentage changes using color coding showing decreases in blue shading and increases in red. Darker shading is associated with the significance of the change.

This figure provides a visual representation of all call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common.

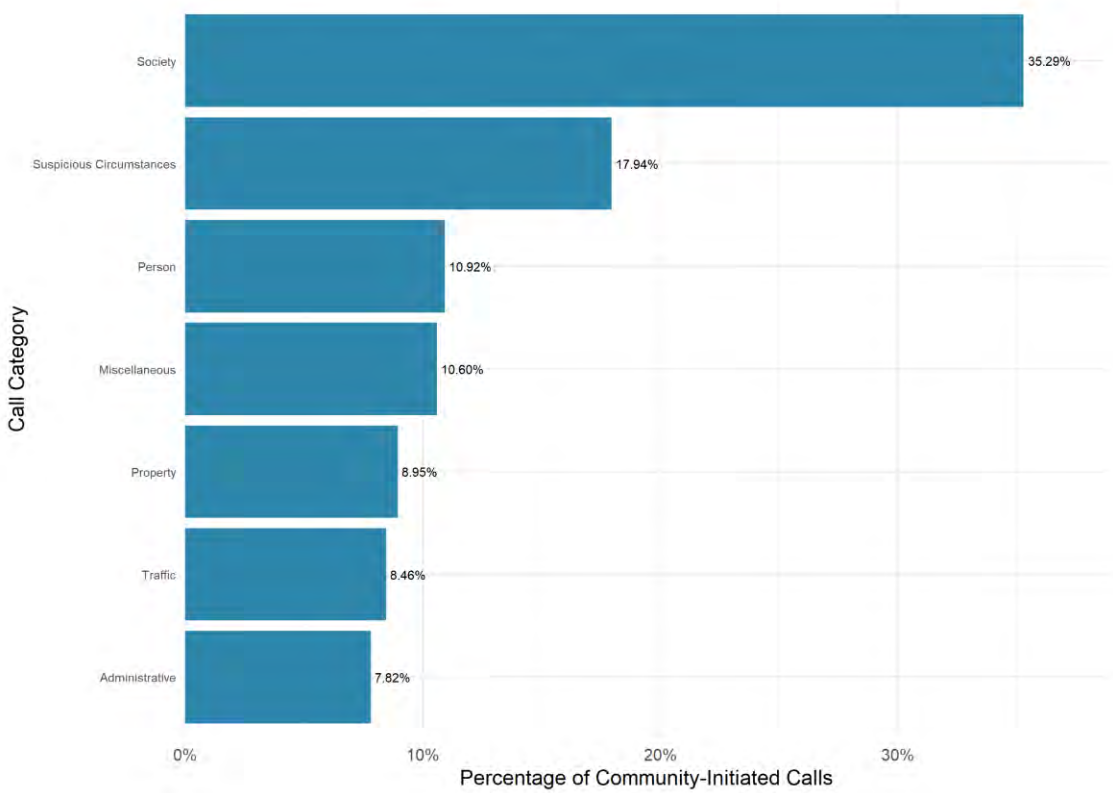
Figure 129. Calls Overall by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all community-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (society crime calls, which are detailed in the appendix).

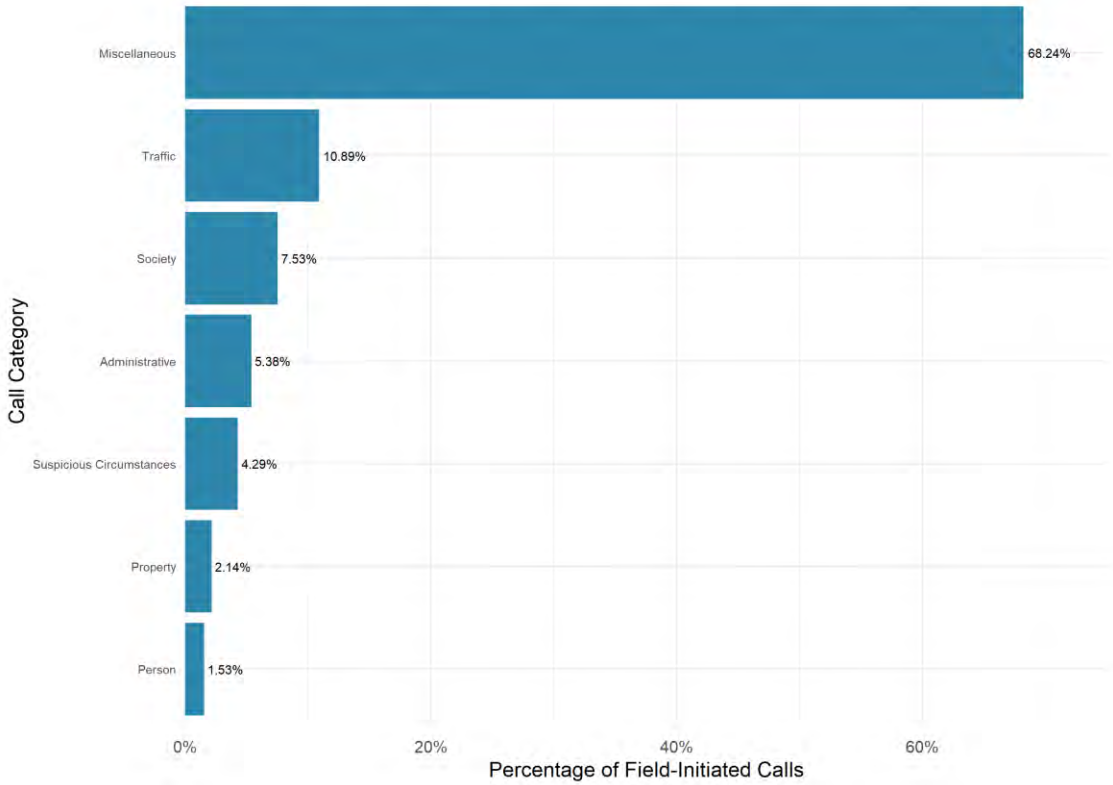
Figure 130. Community-Initiated Calls by Category (2019-2024)



See appendix for call types per category.

This figure provides a visual representation of all field-initiated call types in descending order, showing which call types are most common (miscellaneous, which includes directed patrol activities).

Figure 131. Field-Initiated Calls by Category



See appendix for call type per category.

This table shows the number of field and community-initiated calls over time, disaggregated by month. Community-initiated calls remain relatively constant, while field-initiated activity has declined since June of 2020.

Table 194: Average Calls, by Month and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Month	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Monthly Avg**
Jan	2,717	1,345	933	742	1,021	727	**1,247.5**	1,879	1,877	1,571	1,667	1,664	1,743	**1,733.5**
Feb	1,517	1,311	757	780	959	572	**982.7**	1,621	1,731	1,386	1,628	1,566	1,664	**1,599.3**
Mar	1,663	1,249	906	732	968	725	**1,040.5**	1,987	1,661	1,453	1,782	1,865	1,725	**1,745.5**
Apr	1,971	2,058	1,011	777	970	635	**1,237.0**	1,873	1,508	1,517	1,897	1,891	1,729	**1,735.8**
May	1,856	1,995	1,222	612	968	596	**1,208.2**	2,061	1,620	1,605	1,934	2,192	1,754	**1,861.0**
Jun	1,829	665	993	711	760	602	**926.7**	2,159	1,278	1,809	2,034	2,181	1,748	**1,868.2**
Jul	1,632	664	983	821	732	664	**916.0**	2,269	1,580	1,826	2,140	2,327	1,975	**2,019.5**
Aug	1,650	847	831	717	553	601	**866.5**	2,161	1,574	1,777	2,174	2,300	1,864	**1,975.0**
Sep	989	898	806	728	701	458	**763.3**	2,098	1,497	1,748	1,914	2,257	1,822	**1,889.3**
Oct	1,127	1,016	787	796	973	684	**897.2**	1,949	1,601	1,747	1,965	2,060	1,708	**1,838.3**
Nov	1,362	700	927	835	701	616	**856.8**	1,922	1,445	1,714	1,652	1,748	1,606	**1,681.2**
Dec	1,520	816	789	808	638	563	**855.7**	1,838	1,497	1,704	1,710	1,898	1,537	**1,697.3**

These tables show the breakdown of call volume by field and community initiated calls, divided by seasons and by days of the week.

Table 195: Recorded Average Calls, by Season and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Season	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Seasonal Avg**
Winter	5,754	3,472	2,479	2,330	2,618	1,862	**3,085.8**	5,338	5,108	4,664	5,005	5,127	4,944	**5,031.0**
Spring	5,490	5,302	3,139	2,121	2,906	1,956	**3,485.7**	5,919	4,789	4,575	5,611	5,949	5,204	**5,341.2**
Summer	5,111	2,176	2,807	2,249	2,045	1,867	**2,709.2**	6,591	4,430	5,406	6,348	6,808	5,590	**5,862.2**
Fall	3,478	2,614	2,520	2,359	2,375	1,758	**2,517.3**	5,969	4,542	5,212	5,533	6,065	5,137	**5,409.7**

NOTE: Winter corresponds to December, January, and February; Spring is March, April, and May; Summer is June, July, and August; Fall/Autumn is September, October, and November.

Table 196: Recorded Events, by Day of Week and Initiator, by Year

	Field-Initiated							Community-Initiated						
Day of Week	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Avg by DOW**
Monday	49.2	37.0	28.8	23.1	26.4	22.4	**31.1**	66.9	53.1	51.8	58.7	66.4	58.4	**59.2**
Tuesday	51.4	38.1	27.9	20.6	25.2	19.5	**30.4**	62.9	49.8	51.4	62.1	64.9	54.6	**57.6**
Wednesday	52.0	37.2	25.7	22.9	29.0	20.9	**31.3**	63.6	49.6	55.5	60.3	64.2	55.3	**58.1**
Thursday	50.8	36.3	28.0	28.4	27.6	20.4	**31.9**	63.6	50.8	54.3	61.7	63.1	53.6	**57.9**
Friday	54.6	35.7	32.4	28.0	29.2	20.8	**33.5**	66.5	52.9	55.6	62.3	67.1	59.2	**60.6**
Saturday	62.3	37.8	32.0	25.6	26.6	18.5	**33.8**	66.8	52.3	56.8	62.6	66.8	58.5	**60.6**
Sunday	60.1	37.4	35.1	25.1	26.7	20.2	**34.1**	66.3	52.5	55.2	63.7	66.7	60.6	**60.8**

ASSIGNED UNITS

This table shows the average number of officers who responded to a call by year, disaggregated by community and field initiated calls. The following table displays the same information but by call sign instead of officer.

Table 197: Average Officers Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Officers	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Officer	6,168	3,611	4,224	5,650	7,110	6,604	14,822	10,343	8,323	6,351	7,751	5,624	**86,581**
Two Officers	8,677	7,283	7,056	8,346	8,217	7,000	3,832	2,513	2,002	1,934	1,667	1,343	**59,870**
Three Officers	4,197	3,564	3,861	3,780	3,934	3,249	578	343	308	372	284	245	**24,715**
Four or More Officers	4,775	4,411	4,716	4,721	4,688	4,022	601	365	312	402	242	231	**29,486**
Total	**23,817**	**18,869**	**19,857**	**22,497**	**23,949**	**20,875**	**19,833**	**13,564**	**10,945**	**9,059**	**9,944**	**7,443**	**200,652**

Table 198. Average Call Signs Per Call by Call Source and Year

	Community Initiated Activity						Field Initiated Activity						
Number of Unique Call Signs	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total**
One Call Sign	8,947	6,696	6,567	8,932	10,107	9,525	17,855	12,455	9,936	7,745	8,926	6,646	**114,337**
Two Call Signs	7,895	6,241	6,868	7,180	7,117	5,730	1,184	692	624	804	681	486	**45,502**
Three Call Signs	3,967	3,346	3,650	3,579	3,929	3,184	463	219	211	275	186	167	**23,176**
Four or More Call Signs	3,008	2,586	2,772	2,806	2,796	2,436	331	198	174	235	151	144	**17,637**
Total	**23,817**	**18,869**	**19,857**	**22,497**	**23,949**	**20,875**	**19,833**	**13,564**	**10,945**	**9,059**	**9,944**	**7,443**	**200,652**

This table displays the ratio of 1-to-2 car units. Higher numbers indicate more 1 officer car units relative to 2 officer car units.

Table 199. Ratio of 1 to 2 Officer Units

	Ratios	
Year	**Mean Daily Ratio (1:2)**	**Median Daily Ratio (1:2)**
2019	2.988157	2.600000
2020	2.684065	2.333333
2021	3.019741	2.333333
2022	2.592397	2.166667
2023	3.443497	3.000000
2024	3.396112	2.800000

The following table displays similar information as table 17, but disaggregated by call types and only for field-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 200: Average Officers for Field-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	1.71 (14)	2.08 (13)	1.69 (13)	1.8 (5)	1.5 (6)	1.29 (7)	1.72	58
Animal Complaint	1.33 (15)	1.89 (9)	1.78 (9)	3.1 (10)	1.9 (10)	1.8 (5)	1.93	58
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	2.25 (8)	3.14 (7)	2.86 (7)	2.08 (12)	1.75 (8)	2.6 (5)	2.38	47
Assaults	2.25 (63)	2.49 (45)	2.71 (59)	2.05 (42)	2.55 (44)	1.63 (43)	2.30	296
Assigned Duty	1.26 (307)	1.17 (299)	1.21 (297)	1.25 (201)	1.12 (220)	1.15 (137)	1.20	1,461
Assist Other Agency	1.96 (101)	1.97 (67)	1.75 (77)	1.97 (72)	1.95 (57)	2.09 (54)	1.94	428
Assist Public	1.58 (374)	1.67 (299)	1.59 (357)	1.61 (321)	1.61 (334)	1.57 (256)	1.60	1,941
Assist the Officer	1.2 (5)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	1.57	7
Automobiles	2.62 (335)	2.79 (297)	2.5 (375)	2.45 (611)	1.99 (529)	2.03 (312)	2.37	2,459
Burglary	1.47 (49)	2.19 (31)	2 (40)	2.24 (34)	1.83 (30)	2.39 (23)	1.96	207

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	2.55 (11)	1 (1)	2.67 (3)	1 (4)	1 (4)	1.33 (3)	1.89	26
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	4 (2)	2.5 (4)	0.00 (0)	3.6 (5)	1 (2)	3.5 (2)	3.00	15
Crisis Complaint	2.29 (59)	2.8 (49)	2.36 (45)	2.12 (57)	2.44 (59)	2.37 (27)	2.39	296
Directed Patrol	1.09 (7767)	1.14 (7611)	1.12 (6441)	1.13 (4717)	1.11 (5492)	1.12 (3934)	1.12	35,962
Disturbance	2.19 (223)	1.69 (141)	2.14 (80)	2.24 (86)	2 (94)	2.07 (88)	2.05	712
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	2.11 (94)	2.54 (85)	2.22 (88)	2.26 (150)	2.18 (113)	2.6 (84)	2.30	614
Down Time	1.11 (82)	1.12 (56)	1.08 (38)	1.03 (58)	1.02 (126)	1.13 (39)	1.07	399
Fraud & Forgery	1.4 (15)	2.33 (3)	1.54 (13)	1.44 (9)	1.36 (11)	1.25 (4)	1.47	55
Harbor (Water)	4 (1)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	2.25	4
Hazards	1.5 (46)	1.38 (32)	1.31 (58)	1.3 (33)	1.65 (23)	1.7 (23)	1.44	215
Homicide	1 (1)	1.5 (2)	0.00 (0)	18 (1)	6.75 (4)	0.00 (0)	6.12	8
Info & Radio Broadcast	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.5 (2)	1 (1)	1 (2)	1.20	5
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.5 (16)	2.43 (14)	2.33 (3)	2 (1)	1.5 (2)	1 (2)	2.32	38

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Kidnap	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.00	1
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	1.17 (48)	2 (3)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1 (3)	1.21	54
Mischief & Nuisance	1.51 (47)	1.2 (69)	1.06 (126)	1.02 (124)	1.05 (37)	1.6 (5)	1.13	408
Narcotics	2.45 (29)	2.73 (15)	1.75 (8)	1.43 (7)	1.64 (11)	3.14 (7)	2.29	77
Other	2.33 (6)	4.6 (5)	2 (4)	2 (3)	2 (5)	4 (2)	2.76	25
Person Missing/Found	2.09 (22)	1.9 (20)	2 (18)	2.05 (22)	1.91 (22)	1.45 (11)	1.94	115
Premise Checks	1.29 (5615)	1.24 (2200)	1.26 (1046)	1.2 (767)	1.15 (1257)	1.2 (972)	1.25	11,857
Property	1.29 (80)	1.53 (51)	1.33 (58)	1.4 (50)	1.32 (53)	1.27 (41)	1.35	333
Property Destruction (Damage)	2.14 (22)	1.67 (24)	2.11 (18)	2.02 (40)	1.48 (29)	1.42 (19)	1.81	152
Prowler	2.93 (44)	1.97 (31)	1.63 (49)	1.88 (41)	1.83 (42)	2.43 (23)	2.09	230
Public Gatherings	2.6 (5)	3.75 (4)	1.5 (4)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	6 (2)	3.07	15
Rape	1.56 (9)	1.9 (10)	2 (9)	1.57 (7)	1.33 (6)	1.5 (6)	1.68	47
Robbery	2.73 (30)	3.78 (9)	2.22 (23)	2.67 (12)	1 (9)	2.08 (12)	2.45	95

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	1.33 (6)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	1 (1)	2.33 (3)	1.63	11
Shots	2.33 (3)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	7 (2)	3 (1)	8 (1)	4.12	8
Suspicious Circumstances	2.19 (771)	2.02 (503)	1.93 (493)	2.12 (502)	1.87 (412)	1.99 (358)	2.04	3,039
Swatting	0.00 (0)	6 (1)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	3.50	2
Theft	2.2 (163)	2.29 (102)	1.92 (110)	2.4 (129)	1.86 (112)	2.13 (104)	2.14	720
Traffic	1.52 (3095)	1.63 (1362)	1.76 (917)	1.93 (832)	1.65 (717)	1.75 (784)	1.65	7,707
Vice	2.2 (10)	1.5 (2)	0.00 (0)	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2.00	13
Warrant Services/Order	3.44 (230)	3 (78)	3.88 (51)	3.85 (73)	3.67 (52)	3.27 (33)	3.49	517
Weapon, Person with	3.3 (10)	3.3 (10)	3.6 (5)	3.46 (13)	4 (6)	1.57 (7)	3.22	51
Total								**70,788**

This table displays similar information as table 17 but disaggregated by call types and only for community-initiated calls. The top number in each cell represents the average number of officers who responded to a call type in a particular year, with the bottom number representing the calls of that type.

Table 201: Average Officers for Community-Initiated Calls by Year - With Number of Unique Calls in Parentheses

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Alarms, False	2.25 (1668)	2.28 (1164)	2.24 (1161)	2.11 (1626)	2.01 (1528)	1.98 (1209)	2.14	8,356
Animal Complaint	2.17 (88)	2.79 (42)	2.05 (60)	2.25 (55)	1.92 (71)	1.77 (53)	2.13	369
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	3.21 (47)	2.7 (60)	3.98 (44)	2.73 (52)	2.83 (65)	2.58 (50)	2.97	318
Assaults	3.38 (633)	3.71 (590)	3.68 (715)	3.88 (662)	3.51 (674)	3.56 (531)	3.62	3,805
Assigned Duty	2 (10)	1.25 (4)	2.5 (2)	2.5 (2)	5.67 (3)	1.75 (4)	2.36	25
Assist Other Agency	2.95 (880)	2.89 (851)	2.91 (808)	2.82 (938)	2.89 (940)	2.76 (757)	2.87	5,174
Assist Public	2.42 (1807)	2.56 (1540)	2.49 (1450)	2.42 (1554)	2.26 (1878)	2.22 (1881)	2.38	10,110
Assist the Officer	3.25 (4)	2 (1)	1 (1)	2.33 (3)	2 (1)	4.6 (5)	3.20	15
Automobiles	1.69 (889)	1.87 (994)	1.8 (1064)	1.83 (1520)	1.63 (1945)	1.89 (965)	1.77	7,377
Burglary	2.28 (924)	2.94 (423)	3.66 (376)	3.58 (415)	3.56 (382)	3.86 (359)	3.11	2,879

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	3.33 (164)	3.44 (135)	3.49 (180)	3.45 (192)	3.39 (203)	3.45 (160)	3.42	1,034
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	2.78 (59)	2.82 (22)	3.1 (30)	3.45 (49)	3.11 (45)	3.1 (42)	3.07	247
Crisis Complaint	3.48 (970)	3.6 (957)	3.4 (1090)	3.13 (1278)	2.94 (1374)	2.85 (1289)	3.20	6,958
Custodial Interference	4.33 (3)	1.25 (4)	2.56 (9)	2 (1)	3 (4)	2.5 (2)	2.61	23
Directed Patrol	2.25 (12)	2.47 (17)	2.17 (18)	2.07 (14)	2.13 (15)	1.5 (12)	2.12	88
Disturbance	2.56 (3731)	2.77 (3128)	2.71 (2964)	2.53 (3300)	2.51 (3551)	2.35 (3350)	2.57	20,024
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	3.52 (1375)	3.47 (1439)	3.58 (1588)	3.6 (1482)	3.34 (1574)	3.41 (1296)	3.49	8,754
Down Time	4 (1)	1.5 (4)	2 (1)	3 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.4 (5)	2.67	12
Fraud & Forgery	1.73 (60)	2.07 (29)	1.91 (35)	1.5 (26)	1.48 (40)	1.93 (41)	1.77	231
Harbor (Water)	2.71 (14)	2.56 (18)	2.29 (14)	2.53 (15)	3.17 (6)	2.4 (10)	2.56	77
Hazards	1.83 (366)	2.03 (246)	2.11 (418)	2.03 (346)	1.85 (385)	1.82 (365)	1.94	2,126
Homicide	10.5 (2)	9.5 (2)	15 (1)	13.25 (4)	13.8 (5)	12.83 (6)	12.70	20
Human Trafficking	1 (1)	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	1.67	3

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Info & Radio Broadcast	1 (1)	1.67 (3)	3 (2)	2.5 (2)	2 (2)	3 (1)	2.18	11
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	2.08 (49)	2.35 (31)	2.45 (20)	2.07 (14)	1.84 (19)	1.86 (7)	2.15	140
Kidnap	7 (1)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	7 (2)	6.33 (3)	12 (1)	6.75	8
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	2.86 (36)	2.13 (15)	2.56 (16)	2.21 (14)	2.73 (11)	2.15 (13)	2.52	105
Mischief & Nuisance	2.06 (562)	2.21 (198)	2.25 (228)	1.91 (160)	1.73 (179)	1.73 (122)	2.03	1,449
Narcotics	2.02 (87)	2.62 (61)	1.9 (81)	1.54 (79)	1.6 (93)	1.53 (91)	1.83	492
Other	2.71 (24)	2.76 (21)	3.35 (17)	2.33 (12)	2.44 (18)	3.25 (20)	2.83	112
Person Missing/Found	3.07 (255)	2.79 (211)	3.07 (179)	2.67 (195)	2.51 (186)	2.6 (129)	2.81	1,155
Premise Checks	2.06 (18)	2.22 (9)	2.25 (12)	2.17 (6)	1.6 (15)	2 (7)	2.02	67
Property	1.45 (137)	1.85 (73)	1.62 (110)	1.61 (85)	1.61 (95)	1.43 (127)	1.57	627
Property Destruction (Damage)	2.2 (299)	2.62 (234)	2.74 (283)	2.4 (321)	2.17 (271)	2.16 (247)	2.38	1,655
Prowler	2.99 (459)	2.78 (527)	2.78 (658)	2.64 (715)	2.66 (622)	2.68 (595)	2.74	3,576
Public Gatherings	3 (1)	2.5 (2)	1.67 (3)	1.38 (8)	3.5 (4)	1 (1)	2.06	19

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Avg	N
Rape	2.55 (40)	3.61 (31)	2.86 (42)	3.68 (38)	2.52 (50)	2.4 (47)	2.87	248
Robbery	5.63 (129)	4.49 (95)	5.27 (125)	5.57 (139)	5.26 (162)	5.64 (138)	5.35	788
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	2.22 (49)	2.57 (35)	2.15 (33)	1.92 (36)	2.08 (40)	1.94 (32)	2.15	225
Shots	4.54 (28)	5.44 (16)	4.18 (34)	5.06 (54)	3.95 (93)	4.45 (66)	4.43	291
Suspicious Circumstances	2.35 (4290)	2.46 (3280)	2.46 (3402)	2.3 (4145)	2.25 (4265)	2.19 (3922)	2.33	23,304
Swatting	0.00 (0)	2 (1)	9 (1)	3 (3)	2 (1)	0.00 (0)	3.67	6
Theft	2.23 (1207)	2.44 (781)	2.36 (972)	2.12 (966)	2.08 (1003)	2.09 (988)	2.21	5,917
Traffic	2.25 (2280)	2.58 (1481)	2.53 (1521)	2.35 (1849)	2.26 (2021)	2.23 (1840)	2.35	10,992
Vice	2 (6)	1 (2)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	0.00 (0)	2.5 (2)	1.90	10
Warrant Services/Order	4.45 (100)	4.02 (46)	4.41 (44)	4.44 (41)	4.1 (51)	3.64 (33)	4.24	315
Weapon, Person with	5.8 (51)	4.73 (45)	4.98 (44)	4.57 (77)	4.45 (56)	3.91 (54)	4.71	327
Total								**129,864**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for field-initiated calls.

Table 202: Total Records by Hour for Field-Initiated Activity, by Year

Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	505	385	158	181	374	278	1,881
01	429	299	121	161	323	260	1,593
02	335	171	65	87	224	192	1,074
03	745	309	293	208	143	100	1,798
04	2,202	1,219	1,096	934	410	184	6,045
05	1,495	856	817	571	701	583	5,023
06	1,184	559	684	406	399	283	3,515
07	959	633	606	438	494	417	3,547
08	914	504	581	502	454	324	3,279
09	677	355	421	402	321	289	2,465
10	606	350	379	298	305	228	2,166
11	470	250	167	161	459	438	1,945
12	890	744	527	546	677	482	3,866
13	1,145	807	443	459	424	340	3,618

Field Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
14	1,052	790	429	371	410	344	3,396
15	947	802	540	349	369	338	3,345
16	820	772	564	425	407	273	3,261
17	805	694	495	320	320	225	2,859
18	574	657	423	224	314	175	2,367
19	360	274	297	205	285	196	1,617
20	702	669	641	709	654	364	3,739
21	667	635	523	473	540	402	3,240
22	714	425	385	313	478	353	2,668
23	636	405	290	316	459	375	2,481
Total	**19,833**	**13,564**	**10,945**	**9,059**	**9,944**	**7,443**	**70,788**

This table shows the volume of calls per hour per year for community-initiated calls.

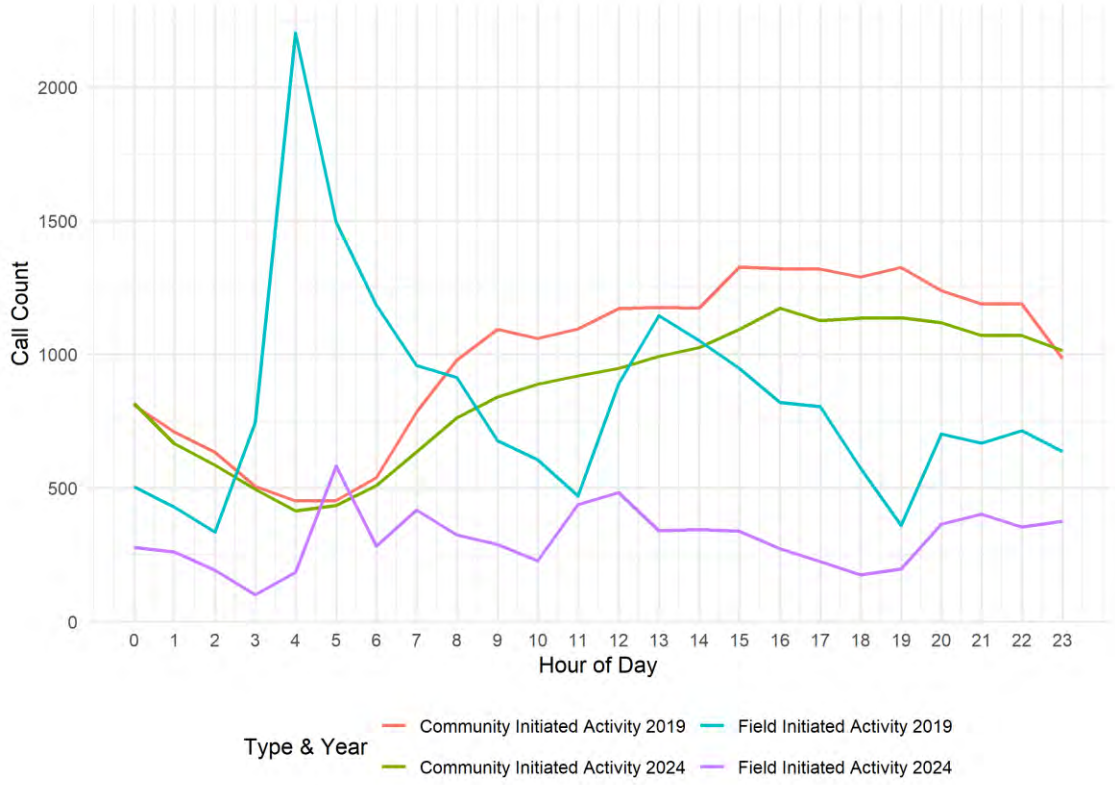
Table 203: Total Records by Hour for Community-Initiated Activity, by Year

Community Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
00	810	709	740	900	887	817	4,863
01	709	581	627	731	709	666	4,023
02	634	467	542	706	615	586	3,550
03	506	435	464	555	612	495	3,067
04	452	376	424	480	499	414	2,645
05	454	323	412	498	523	435	2,645
06	539	438	466	555	558	509	3,065
07	785	548	663	702	785	635	4,118
08	978	727	751	884	878	763	4,981
09	1,094	841	829	920	993	841	5,518
10	1,059	824	892	981	1,003	889	5,648
11	1,095	861	864	975	1,066	919	5,780
12	1,171	906	971	1,110	1,148	948	6,254
13	1,176	973	979	1,102	1,172	992	6,394

Community Initiated Activity							
Hour	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Total Calls**
14	1,173	1,020	1,032	1,032	1,190	1,026	6,473
15	1,327	1,090	1,055	1,177	1,245	1,093	6,987
16	1,321	990	1,107	1,223	1,332	1,173	7,146
17	1,319	1,092	1,161	1,294	1,358	1,126	7,350
18	1,289	990	986	1,179	1,262	1,136	6,842
19	1,325	974	1,005	1,203	1,205	1,137	6,849
20	1,239	1,000	1,099	1,153	1,310	1,119	6,920
21	1,188	999	1,014	1,112	1,327	1,071	6,711
22	1,189	891	918	1,048	1,196	1,070	6,312
23	985	814	856	977	1,076	1,015	5,723
Total	**23,817**	**18,869**	**19,857**	**22,497**	**23,949**	**20,875**	**129,864**

This figure displays the volume of field and community-initiated calls in 2019 and 2024. The biggest trend is that field initiated calls are down considerably in 2019.

Figure 132. Call Count by Type, 2019 and 2024



This table displays the total event duration of different types of calls, using an SPD provided variable (SPD.Call.Sign.Total.Service.Time..s.). This shows that a substantial number of calls use up over 1 hour of time.

Table 204: Total Event Duration

Event Duration Category	Community-Initiated Activity	Field-Initiated Activity	Total
Less than 1 minute	2482 (1.9%)	1590 (2.2%)	4072 (2.0%)
1-5 minutes	4621 (3.6%)	5664 (8.0%)	10285 (5.1%)
6-10 minutes	4832 (3.7%)	6984 (9.9%)	11816 (5.9%)
11-15 minutes	5064 (3.9%)	5641 (8.0%)	10705 (5.3%)
16-20 minutes	4931 (3.8%)	4679 (6.6%)	9610 (4.8%)
21-25 minutes	4982 (3.8%)	3933 (5.6%)	8915 (4.4%)
26-30 minutes	4794 (3.7%)	3682 (5.2%)	8476 (4.2%)
31-40 minutes	8911 (6.9%)	6602 (9.3%)	15513 (7.7%)
41-50 minutes	7662 (5.9%)	5594 (7.9%)	13256 (6.6%)
51-60 minutes	6686 (5.1%)	4429 (6.3%)	11115 (5.5%)
More than 61 minutes	74895 (57.7%)	21989 (31.1%)	96884 (48.3%)
Total	**129860 (100.0%)**	**70787 (100.0%)**	**200647 (100.0%)**

Rule of 60 notes:
To understand how busy officers were at different times of day, we analyzed when each unit (i.e., call sign) was actively working on calls. We used detailed timestamp data to calculate how much time officers were "on the clock" for each hour of the day, then compared that to how much time was theoretically available using two approaches.

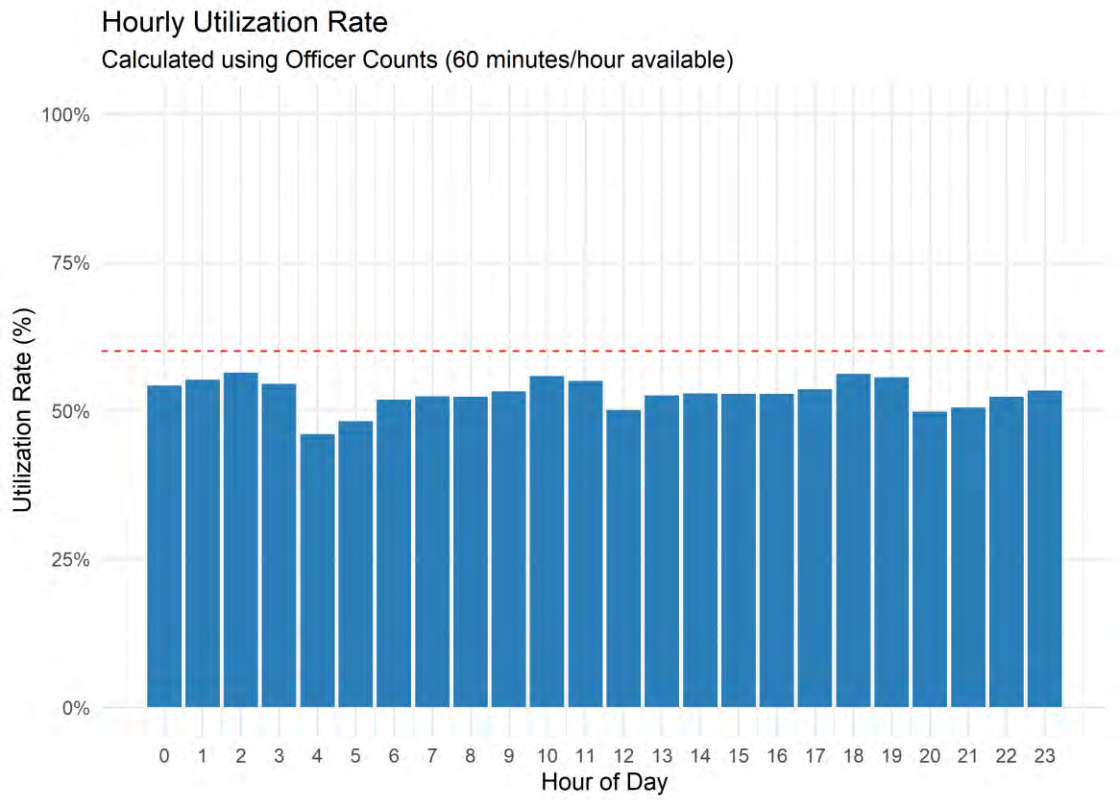
Step-by-Step approach:

25. **Calculated actual working time per officer per call**
    We used dispatch and clear times to calculate how long each officer spent on each call. This was done at the level of individual officer responses (not per incident), using the difference between their dispatch and "back in service" times.
26. **Spread each call across the hours it spanned**
    Some calls started in one hour and ended in another. To account for this, we split each call's total duration evenly across all the hours it touched. For example, a 60-minute call that spanned from 1:30 PM to 2:30 PM would contribute 30 minutes to the 1 PM hour and 30 minutes to the 2 PM hour.
27. **Summed up total working minutes per hour**
    After splitting all call durations across the hours they spanned, we summed how many minutes of officer time were spent working during each hour of the day.
28. **Estimated available minutes per hour**
    We then counted how many officers were actively working during each hour (based on the number of call signs active per hour). We first assumed each available officer could theoretically work 60 minutes per hour (i.e., no breaks or downtime), and multiplied the number of officers by 60 to estimate the total available minutes. It is important to note that some call signs may have only been on shift for part of an hour and in this regard our approach underestimates the total utilization (that is, if an officer's shift ended at the hour but they needed 15 more minutes to handle a call, we would say that they were available for the full hour of the second hour, rather than the 15 minutes). This was necessary as we do not have a mechanism to track shifts per call sign. In the second plot, we assumed that officers had 48 minutes available per hour to work (this was derived based on the officers' available breaks, lunch, and briefing time). The same caveat regarding underestimation of utilization applies.
29. **Calculated utilization rate**
    For each hour, we divided the total minutes worked by the total minutes available and multiplied by 100 to get a utilization percentage. This shows how much of each hour was actively spent responding to calls.
30. **Visualized the results**
    Finally, we plotted the hourly utilization rates alongside a red dashed line at 60%, a common rule-of-thumb threshold in

police operational planning. This helps highlight hours where staffing levels may be nearing capacity. Given that our approach underestimates utilization, any bars close to 60% should be viewed as potentially worrisome signs for workload.

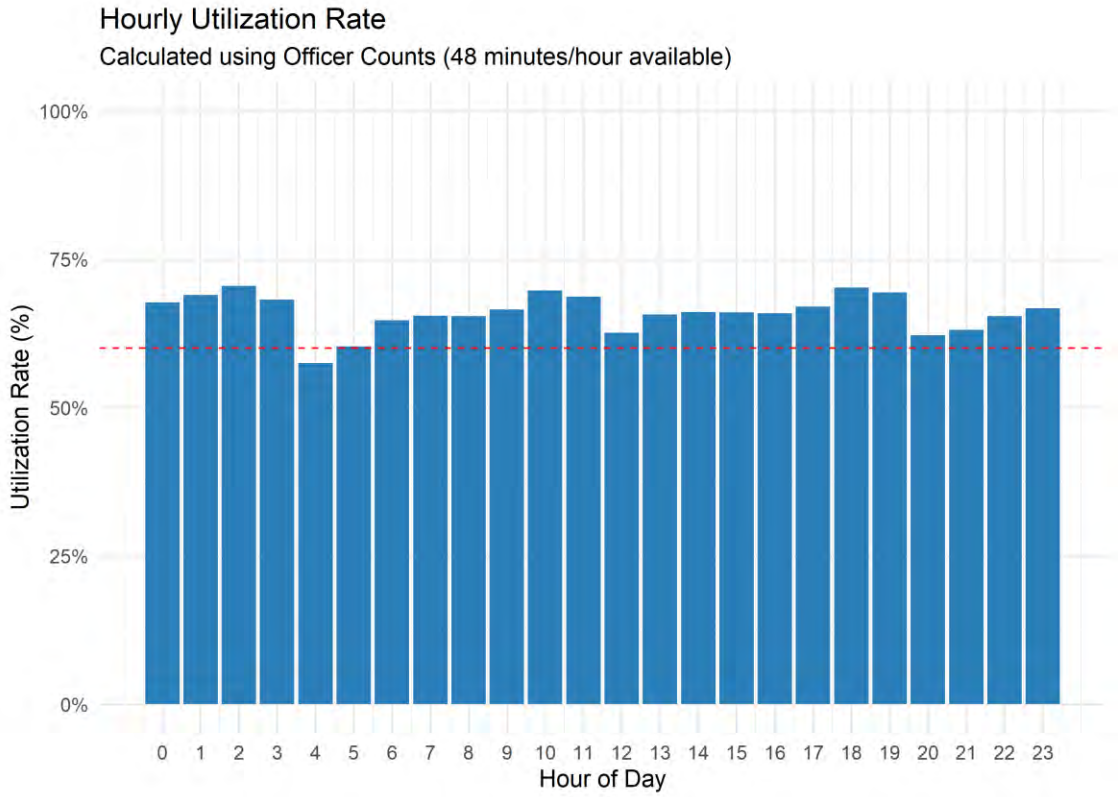
The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. Bars that exceed 60% may be indicative of a workload issue.

Figure 133: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time) aggregated over 2019 to 2024



The following chart shows workload (defined as the amount of time spent on work tasks divided by all available work time) by hour. This analysis attempts to account for periods in which officers are not actively responding to calls. This includes briefing time and breaks (both lunch and 15 minute breaks). Early discussions with SPD suggested that this corresponded to about 2 hours per shift – as such, we divide 120 minutes by 10 hours, coming up with a reduction in available work of 12 minutes per hour. In other words, we assume that officers are available to work 48 minutes per hour.

Figure 134: Rule of 60 plot (amount of time officers spent on calls as a proportion of available time, adjusted for time where they are not available) aggregated over 2019 to 2024.



This table shows the average utilization rate (this is the Rule of 60 number) overall, in 2019, and 2024, as well as the staffing estimates overall, in 2019, and 2024. Utilization is estimated as previously described. Staffing is estimated by identifying each officer who responded to a call in a given hour, summing them up and dividing them equally over the year. So, the 9.8 for 00 in Staffing 2019 indicates that there were 9.8 distinct officers who handled calls, on average, at the midnight hour. This went down to 9.7 in 2024. The final column extrapolates the utilization metric in 2019 if that year had 2024 staffing. In other words, it answers the question – what would workload look like in 2019 if we had 2024 staffing?

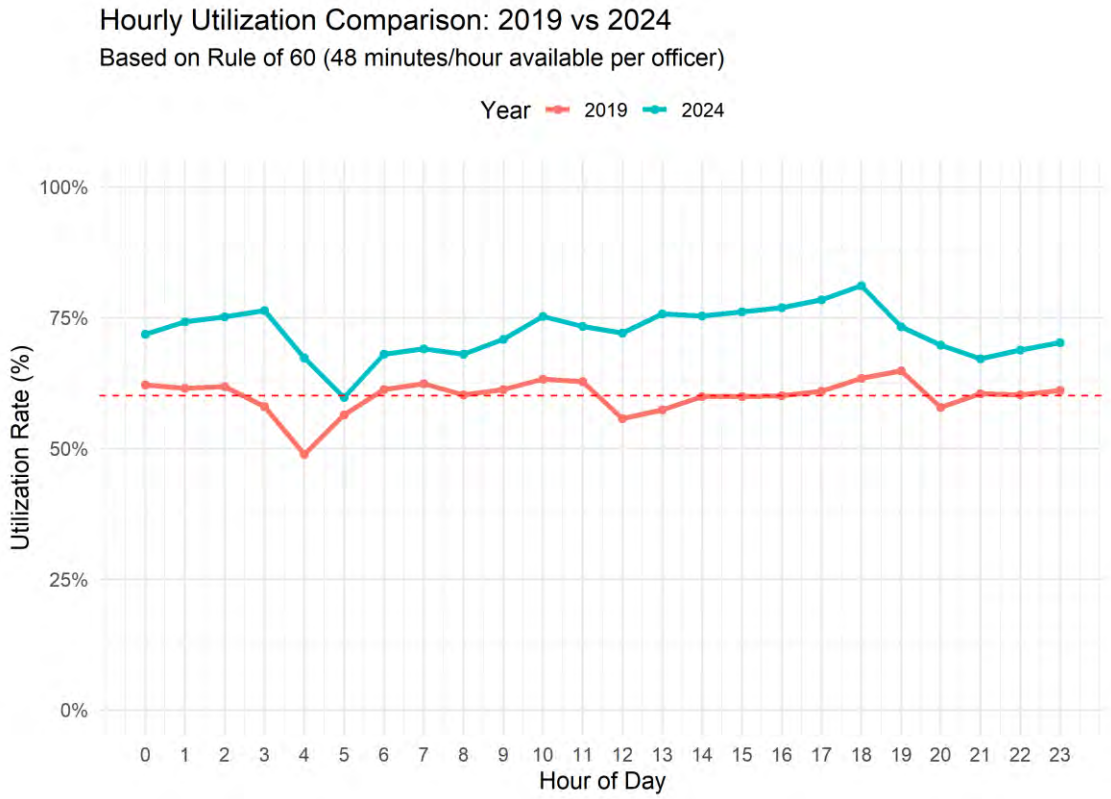
Table 205. Utilization (adjusted for breaks and briefings) and Staffing Data

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
00	67.7	9.7	62.1	9.8	71.8	9.7	62.8
01	69.0	9.2	61.5	9.1	74.2	9.2	60.9
02	70.5	8.3	61.8	8.5	75.1	8.1	64.9
03	68.2	9.0	58.0	9.6	76.3	7.7	72.3
04	57.5	9.2	48.8	8.6	67.3	10.6	41.0
05	60.3	7.7	56.4	8.0	59.7	7.0	64.5
06	64.7	7.6	61.2	7.7	68.0	6.7	70.3
07	65.5	7.8	62.3	7.9	69.0	7.1	69.3
08	65.4	8.2	60.2	8.1	68.0	7.4	66.0
09	66.5	8.3	61.2	8.2	70.8	7.7	65.1
10	69.7	8.3	63.2	8.2	75.2	7.9	65.6
11	68.7	11.8	62.7	11.6	73.3	12.2	59.6
12	62.6	12.5	55.7	12.3	72.0	14.1	48.6
13	65.7	12.4	57.3	12.7	75.7	13.5	53.9

Hour	Utilization	Staffing Overall	Utilization 2019	Staffing 2019	Utilization 2024	Staffing 2024	Utilization Extrapolated (2019 work with 2024 staffing)
14	66.1	11.5	59.9	12.5	75.3	11.0	68.0
15	66.0	11.7	59.9	12.8	76.1	11.4	67.2
16	65.9	11.8	60.0	12.8	76.9	11.6	66.2
17	67.0	11.7	60.9	12.6	78.4	11.5	66.7
18	70.2	11.4	63.4	11.9	81.1	11.2	67.4
19	69.4	14.1	64.8	14.9	73.2	15.0	64.4
20	62.2	12.9	57.8	13.0	69.7	14.1	53.4
21	63.1	11.2	60.4	11.7	67.1	10.4	67.9
22	65.4	10.8	60.2	11.2	68.8	10.1	66.7
23	66.7	10.2	61.1	10.6	70.2	10.0	64.8
Overall	66.0	**10.30**	60.0	**10.60**	72.2	**10.22**	62.2

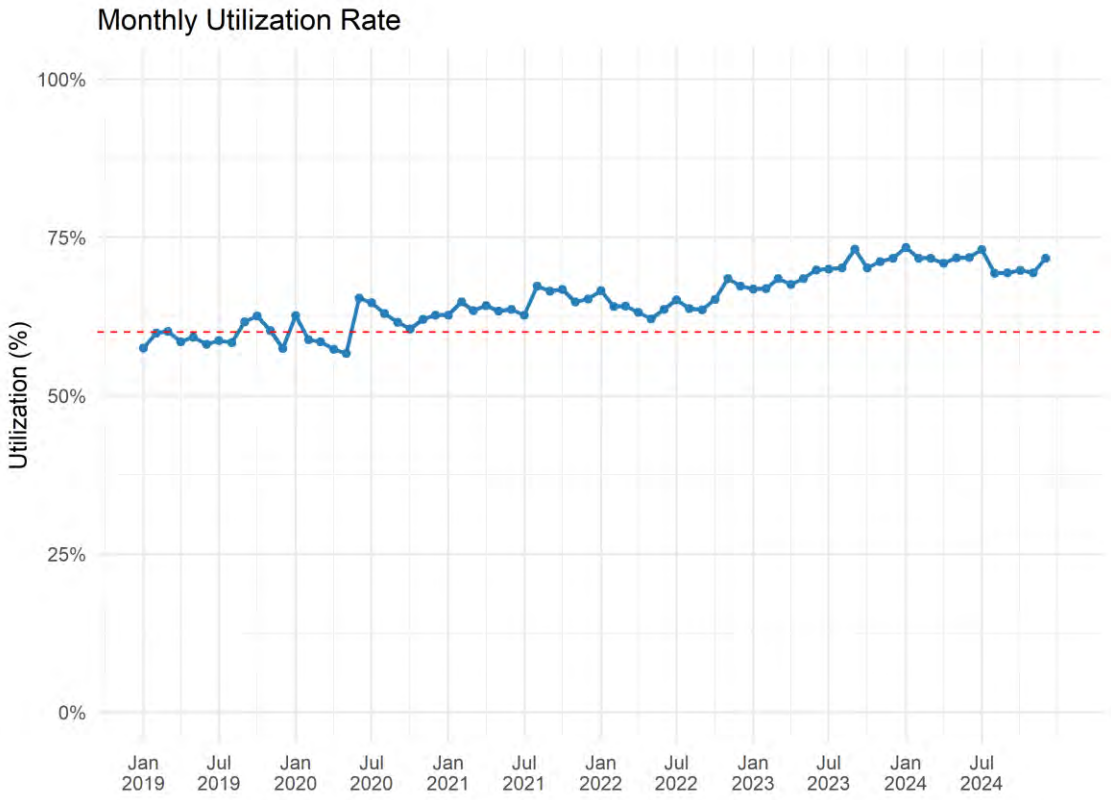
The following figure displays utilization in 2019 and 2024.

Figure 135 Rule of 60 as Line Plots for 2019 and 2024 adjusted for breaks



This figure shows the monthly utilization averages from January 2019 to December 2024.

Figure 136: Rule of 60 2019 to 2024 adjusted for breaks



This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for community initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

Table 206: Community–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	31.68	38.18	45.94	43.51	63.50	63.02	**46.22**
1	26.63	40.70	48.98	48.29	58.17	67.07	**44.58**
2	35.40	49.35	49.08	48.50	61.18	75.77	**49.50**
3	24.23	30.28	49.55	33.58	47.03	44.88	**37.12**
4	27.90	35.31	43.53	39.85	34.05	33.05	**34.90**
5	29.27	46.08	82.19	58.74	41.63	51.28	**48.50**
6	54.13	72.58	58.97	72.47	73.40	77.03	**68.58**
7	71.13	74.06	82.64	85.85	84.35	82.58	**79.88**
8	60.72	83.48	90.85	88.77	90.47	73.43	**80.18**
9	71.88	82.28	88.40	95.70	100.92	112.73	**89.67**
10	57.79	65.78	70.18	67.22	120.71	114.67	**73.37**
11	64.60	70.02	72.09	64.83	98.97	107.58	**78.82**
12	54.48	59.67	67.86	63.50	97.95	115.35	**71.05**
13	55.17	51.72	75.43	66.00	105.10	112.52	**75.67**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	54.52	54.37	63.55	58.34	87.20	111.70	**67.75**
15	49.08	54.06	63.47	55.52	84.86	113.80	**66.35**
16	41.73	50.33	58.70	55.88	91.62	105.83	**63.19**
17	40.48	61.63	65.15	67.70	91.82	94.20	**69.25**
18	49.75	57.03	54.42	54.67	85.99	81.62	**60.08**
19	70.40	67.15	75.27	58.75	66.97	56.73	**65.87**
20	51.27	44.90	66.08	45.73	63.48	79.20	**57.29**
21	52.23	48.77	66.98	48.73	76.43	77.43	**61.22**
22	35.77	44.92	62.00	48.28	58.37	71.18	**50.87**
23	31.27	39.33	52.93	45.77	66.12	70.12	**48.38**
Overall Median	**46.94**	**53.73**	**63.47**	**57.82**	**77.25**	**80.26**	**62.37**

This table displays the median call duration (covering the time period from which a call was first dispatched through the point at which the final officer made themselves available for another call) for field-initiated calls by year and time of day. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or 0000 versus 0900).

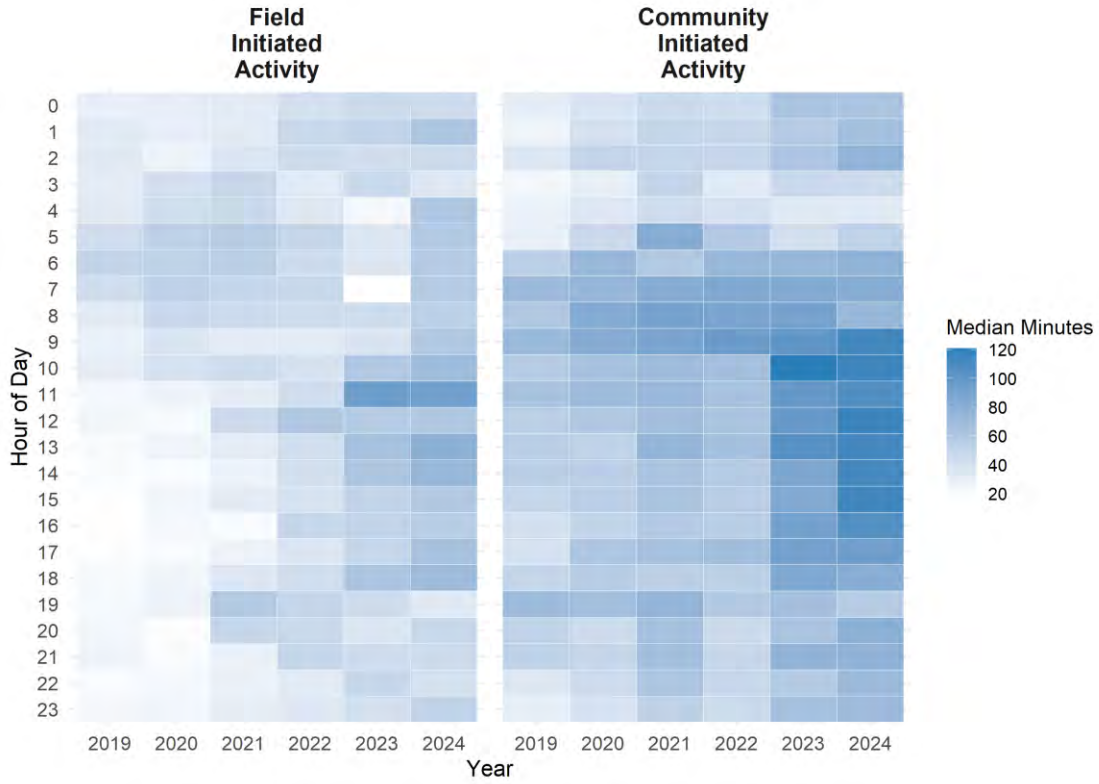
Table 207: Field–Initiated Median Officer Call Duration, by Hour, by Year

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
0	29.24	30.62	32.87	40.98	45.72	44.48	**33.68**
1	33.41	30.70	32.97	47.15	50.35	61.77	**39.00**
2	34.02	26.68	36.60	45.07	43.33	44.67	**36.48**
3	32.23	40.77	48.20	32.98	46.48	35.57	**36.86**
4	33.93	43.05	46.83	35.55	23.18	61.01	**38.03**
5	43.13	52.42	56.30	48.68	36.43	59.00	**47.70**
6	50.17	52.30	54.48	45.02	35.93	57.28	**49.50**
7	43.57	52.52	48.51	47.47	17.12	57.72	**46.35**
8	32.47	46.87	45.45	43.80	43.53	53.75	**41.13**
9	28.90	38.20	32.93	33.20	38.17	59.90	**35.22**
10	30.68	39.57	44.27	39.18	59.87	69.80	**40.52**
11	23.23	26.43	31.75	43.15	95.12	92.18	**46.81**
12	24.27	21.98	45.11	60.22	57.33	60.28	**38.58**
13	21.12	25.39	31.50	42.77	65.58	79.27	**30.40**

Hour of Day	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
14	19.78	20.65	27.08	41.73	62.33	73.85	**30.48**
15	17.98	24.32	32.12	39.33	50.77	59.30	**28.66**
16	18.00	23.15	20.77	47.88	50.94	55.84	**26.87**
17	18.92	20.68	26.93	36.70	49.08	64.93	**26.32**
18	21.57	25.23	36.23	43.39	62.23	69.31	**34.88**
19	21.91	27.37	57.96	49.24	44.83	33.89	**36.84**
20	23.60	19.52	48.86	46.48	37.22	46.91	**34.12**
21	25.65	20.48	28.70	48.93	43.93	44.98	**31.37**
22	20.67	23.39	28.37	33.08	48.02	40.20	**29.33**
23	22.93	24.37	31.27	35.47	41.63	50.65	**31.58**
Overall Median	**29.62**	**31.87**	**39.63**	**42.92**	**46.63**	**58.27**	**36.72**

This is a visual representation of the data presented in the previous two tables. Darker colors indicate longer durations and can be compared left to right (by year) or up and down (by hour of the day). Severe outliers affected these results (see appendix for analysis of outliers).

Figure 137: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Hour of Day by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 208: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	48.93	54.55	66.21	58.95	77.53	80.32	**63.63**
Tuesday	48.03	55.57	64.39	63.17	83.53	82.12	**65.32**
Wednesday	50.57	58.05	67.57	57.60	84.55	81.03	**66.52**
Thursday	48.54	55.80	71.11	60.86	80.83	80.05	**65.43**
Friday	46.34	53.17	64.92	55.70	75.62	87.08	**62.51**
Saturday	43.12	47.99	53.07	51.98	73.43	78.22	**56.72**
Sunday	43.92	51.22	60.72	57.02	69.10	74.00	**58.23**
Overall Median	**46.94**	**53.73**	**63.47**	**57.82**	**77.25**	**80.26**	**62.37**

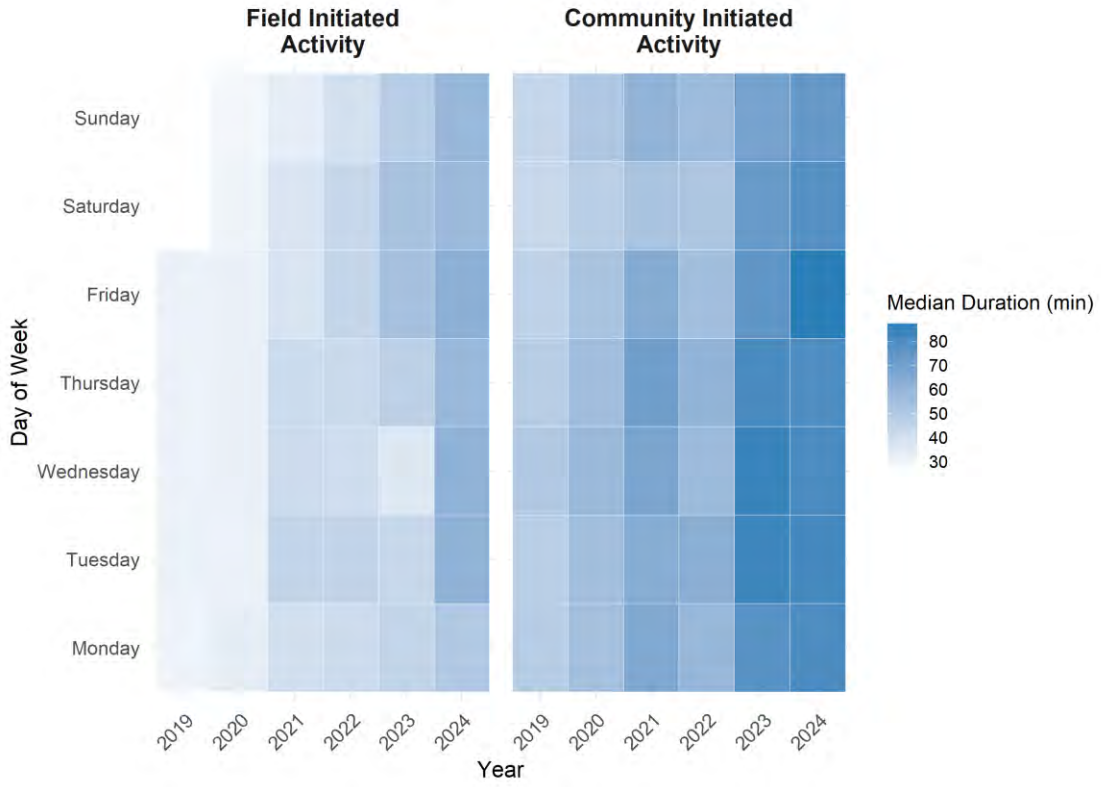
This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and day of the week. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Monday versus Saturday).

Table 209: Field-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Day of Week, by Year

Day of Week	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Monday	30.73	33.64	40.01	41.92	45.17	50.60	**36.40**
Tuesday	31.73	31.82	45.08	45.43	43.72	61.51	**38.57**
Wednesday	31.59	32.63	41.84	41.15	36.35	61.40	**36.65**
Thursday	31.55	32.33	41.98	42.59	47.07	58.43	**38.62**
Friday	31.40	32.23	37.82	44.70	54.57	62.58	**38.78**
Saturday	25.21	30.70	37.50	43.88	53.77	57.73	**35.67**
Sunday	25.62	29.52	33.35	39.35	48.28	58.82	**33.30**
Overall Median	**29.62**	**31.87**	**39.63**	**42.92**	**46.63**	**58.27**	**36.72**

This is a visual representation of the prior two tables in which years and days of the week can be compared using the darkness of the rectangles.

Figure 138: Heatmap Median Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Day of the Week by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

Table 210: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	48.39	51.59	65.13	65.74	79.05	90.30	**65.18**
Spring	48.10	47.27	62.88	55.58	73.58	88.62	**61.30**
Summer	41.13	61.73	62.40	52.58	67.47	69.42	**58.22**
Fall	49.34	56.58	64.33	60.07	89.78	74.37	**65.20**
Overall Median	**46.94**	**53.73**	**63.47**	**57.82**	**77.25**	**80.26**	**62.37**

This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and season. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Winter versus Summer).

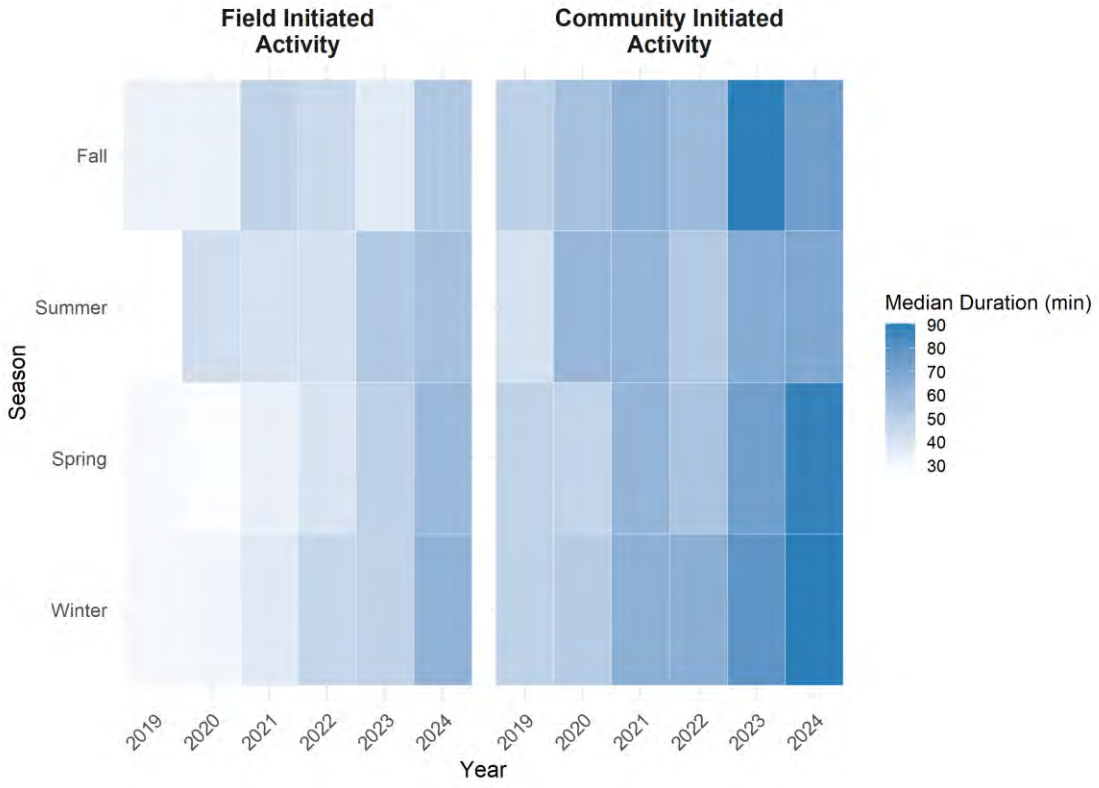
Table 211: Feld-In

Season	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Winter	30.00	31.08	37.27	46.43	47.98	63.84	**36.17**
Spring	29.47	27.90	34.12	39.57	48.60	60.37	**34.17**
Summer	26.82	42.75	41.13	41.55	52.88	56.95	**38.12**
Fall	33.27	33.58	48.23	44.55	36.90	53.63	**39.80**
Overall Median	**29.62**	**31.87**	**39.63**	**42.92**	**46.63**	**58.27**	**36.72**

itiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Season, by Year – with Averages

This is a visual depiction of the information in the prior two tables. This allows for a quick comparison in duration by season and by year.

Figure 139: Heatmap Average Minutes per Officer by Call Source by Season by Year



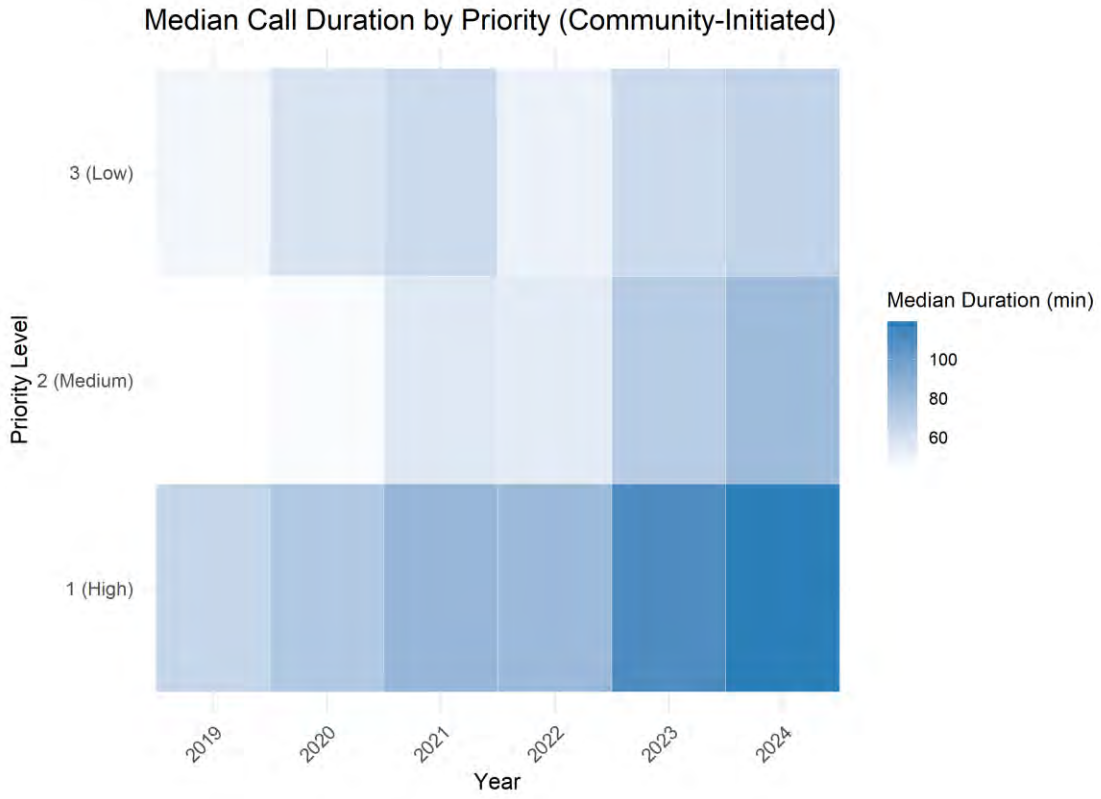
This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and priority. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or Priority 1 versus 3). Importantly, these data are different from other data in the analysis in that they are restricted to just priority 1, 2, and 3. For the other analyses, all priorities are considered.

Table 212: Community-Initiated Primary Unit Median Total Event Duration, by Hour, by Year, by Priority

Priority	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
1	66.10	74.65	85.12	83.25	110.62	119.21	**90.03**
2	43.08	45.03	55.95	54.32	72.45	82.30	**57.44**
3	48.09	59.12	63.98	50.82	63.85	67.92	**58.02**
Overall Median	**48.72**	**54.48**	**64.71**	**59.33**	**79.33**	**83.55**	**64.03**

This figure displays patterns of duration by call priority and year for community-initiated calls.

Figure 140: Heatmap of Community Initiated Total Event Duration, by Priority, by Year



This table displays the median call duration for community-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 213: Median minutes per officer by final call type, community-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	17.97	18.54	21.53	22.53	26.02	32.87	**21.49**
Animal Complaint	35.40	38.32	46.05	53.72	36.48	57.42	**40.98**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	34.47	26.07	108.87	30.52	35.18	29.89	**37.11**
Assaults	145.18	136.48	134.50	135.07	159.47	177.88	**147.01**
Assigned Duty	46.90	54.77	159.52	64.93	75.45	73.12	**66.52**
Assist Other Agency	29.62	35.55	36.62	35.47	48.97	58.55	**37.74**
Assist Public	27.93	33.27	36.51	37.62	44.45	56.02	**37.77**
Assist the Officer	42.27	26.37	36.43	18.20	68.22	63.95	**36.43**
Automobiles	106.32	103.20	110.05	105.49	120.80	130.15	**111.93**
Burglary	138.12	137.20	152.38	148.80	152.60	184.93	**147.92**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	174.48	178.33	202.47	185.54	208.92	212.24	**193.19**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	108.97	55.19	105.25	118.77	93.75	167.19	**117.52**
Crisis Complaint	112.41	116.37	118.46	112.30	123.85	124.83	**117.70**
Custodial Interference	176.63	41.64	79.43	153.35	185.43	134.88	**148.92**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Directed Patrol	81.62	27.20	59.09	34.36	84.35	65.18	**50.55**
Disturbance	25.37	31.86	37.21	33.45	47.10	49.92	**34.88**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	131.60	129.05	134.45	137.07	157.58	164.76	**142.04**
Down Time	17.30	59.69	132.12	81.27		74.45	**77.86**
Fraud & Forgery	112.63	111.83	132.12	99.25	109.24	166.28	**119.52**
Harbor (Water)	27.71	44.71	29.11	36.30	47.54	18.07	**29.98**
Hazards	19.38	26.85	21.82	30.61	33.48	39.62	**25.65**
Homicide	306.71	279.47	563.47	679.44	424.62	516.75	**427.52**
Human Trafficking	117.77		38.27	120.37			**117.77**
Info & Radio Broadcast	2.28	0.27	6.48	28.86	0.13	140.30	**2.28**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	24.08	18.17	28.38	19.69	30.87	27.27	**24.65**
Kidnap	240.88	148.22		176.86	162.90	340.70	**182.40**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	33.88	24.03	21.25	12.89	17.68	21.53	**24.00**
Mischief & Nuisance	20.08	24.02	26.32	21.69	17.12	30.92	**22.23**
Narcotics	25.35	31.05	18.88	17.78	17.70	16.65	**21.19**
Other	18.91	4.90	11.62	4.71	17.54	29.88	**11.89**
Person Missing/Found	74.67	101.82	93.98	117.18	114.71	142.12	**103.67**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Premise Checks	35.46	11.15	58.86	59.17	34.52	68.92	**29.10**
Property	87.83	87.07	106.48	107.68	112.05	109.87	**101.02**
Property Destruction (Damage)	121.55	101.85	109.92	101.83	131.33	126.03	**116.02**
Prowler	53.33	35.60	48.97	43.52	68.86	72.93	**51.49**
Public Gatherings	67.22	85.14	102.25	38.12	199.00	0.00	**92.28**
Rape	207.79	240.32	262.66	222.84	205.97	209.88	**217.26**
Robbery	171.23	147.43	176.12	169.10	197.88	211.72	**177.07**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	26.88	52.00	46.33	42.17	49.82	43.80	**41.57**
Shots	20.49	106.08	102.45	126.26	91.70	118.88	**93.33**
Suspicious Circumstances	25.65	30.97	38.50	32.43	47.92	55.72	**35.50**
Swatting		77.38	272.25	106.98	133.07		**120.03**
Theft	104.53	97.10	81.67	73.88	95.23	89.97	**91.30**
Traffic	69.75	84.38	93.17	80.85	90.42	88.92	**83.43**
Vice	18.02	0.47				150.12	**18.02**
Warrant Services/Order	162.11	163.40	154.44	161.15	220.57	166.80	**172.92**
Weapon, Person with	123.63	88.25	78.57	75.23	130.24	111.74	**93.52**
Overall Median	**46.94**	**53.73**	**63.47**	**57.82**	**77.25**	**80.26**	**62.37**

This table displays the median call duration for field-initiated calls by year and call type. This allows for a comparison of how long officers are spending on calls at different points in time (e.g., 2019 versus 2024 or between different call types).

Table 214: Median minutes per officer by final call type, field-initiated

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Alarms, False	9.88	16.63	17.75	12.20	18.22	28.73	**16.31**
Animal Complaint	19.98	53.73	65.12	76.79	91.47	30.37	**54.64**
Arson, Bombs, Explosion	12.31	54.90	45.37	90.40	30.89	30.22	**35.65**
Assaults	89.80	100.27	101.88	66.24	124.51	189.42	**103.72**
Assigned Duty	64.58	65.18	67.68	57.12	68.39	81.78	**66.83**
Assist Other Agency	26.48	38.48	45.32	50.11	84.45	64.18	**44.04**
Assist Public	19.43	19.73	28.25	28.68	38.88	48.01	**27.45**
Assist the Officer	43.22		101.72		1.62		**43.22**
Automobiles	108.93	86.17	78.13	94.88	97.58	98.42	**93.37**
Burglary	62.58	88.25	103.45	124.32	118.36	164.08	**99.43**
Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	40.85	126.23	284.40	176.04	52.12	51.12	**67.14**
Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	32.11	90.07		127.33	92.65	229.03	**106.00**
Crisis Complaint	74.20	83.22	72.73	93.15	88.22	90.57	**80.72**
Directed Patrol	33.05	34.38	40.83	36.98	40.81	53.58	**37.59**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Disturbance	13.03	17.27	28.87	30.50	53.17	44.90	**21.94**
Domestic Disturbance/Violence	61.04	81.15	59.15	52.68	96.48	101.57	**72.24**
Down Time	14.02	13.88	18.12	24.19	48.69	39.43	**24.07**
Fraud & Forgery	42.85	267.98	87.18	66.48	71.70	99.33	**72.00**
Harbor (Water)	60.27		122.92	158.28	88.23		**105.58**
Hazards	12.71	12.49	22.26	12.80	15.58	105.95	**15.58**
Homicide	88.78	35.17		797.62	291.40		**256.78**
Info & Radio Broadcast				2.74	0.43	0.49	**0.87**
Intoxication & Liquor Violations	23.61	29.45	38.65	75.53	134.35	45.43	**36.08**
Kidnap					231.42		**231.42**
Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	12.72	16.22				6.82	**12.72**
Mischief & Nuisance	21.60	20.15	31.02	29.40	57.25	8.45	**27.35**
Narcotics	113.37	80.83	132.34	41.55	139.48	104.00	**104.00**
Other	2.21	3.52	1.12	1.92	3.53	12.79	**2.03**
Person Missing/Found	83.75	83.35	95.61	97.19	99.24	63.52	**90.17**
Premise Checks	30.88	30.44	33.88	49.93	28.12	59.48	**32.58**
Property	53.80	64.70	85.40	60.08	80.47	59.63	**65.15**

Call Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Overall Median
Property Destruction (Damage)	112.63	78.58	83.83	91.61	109.58	131.35	**94.72**
Prowler	35.04	28.72	28.32	36.50	25.54	52.42	**35.38**
Public Gatherings	65.60	68.43	14.79			145.12	**60.37**
Rape	168.93	121.14	151.13	145.13	203.39	95.10	**151.13**
Robbery	60.64	105.13	99.52	120.60	71.70	110.95	**83.80**
Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	42.13			7.60	92.07	29.10	**33.77**
Shots	31.85		6.13	104.12	72.45	133.32	**47.48**
Suspicious Circumstances	15.77	15.92	20.48	20.78	26.42	31.70	**19.77**
Swatting		57.57		2.15			**29.86**
Theft	77.58	82.82	72.46	65.58	100.56	94.04	**78.34**
Traffic	12.75	11.92	17.60	45.45	63.58	56.58	**17.35**
Vice	15.48	11.91		43.82			**18.83**
Warrant Services/Order	99.20	80.91	68.90	143.25	167.68	201.08	**115.78**
Weapon, Person with	181.70	87.63	261.75	79.77	78.75	108.08	**106.43**
Overall Median	**29.62**	**31.87**	**39.63**	**42.92**	**46.63**	**58.27**	**36.72**

PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSE TIMES AND ON-SCENE TIME

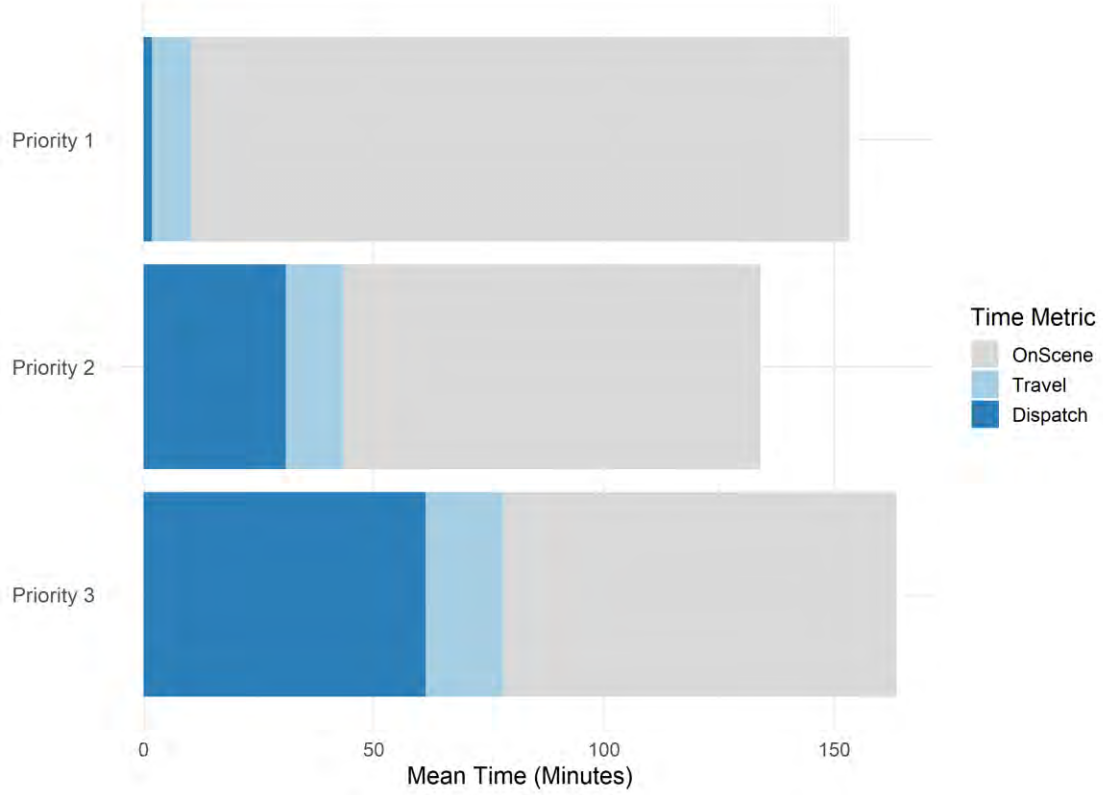
Response Times reflect the agency's time (from receipt of a call for service to arrival). To respond to the community's request for assistance, we focus the Response Time portion of the data analysis on community-initiated calls for service. The CAD export lacks information, preventing the calculation of this field. Of the 233,261 records within the community-initiated designation, 194,456 contain information on all timing variables.

These segments reflect the time between a call being dispatched to a unit, the status of en route, and the duration between the record status of en route and when arriving at the location. In concert, these represent dispatch time and response time – measures for how promptly the department responds to a request for service. As the prior section details Total Service Time, as measured from all record stages, and as such, how much time an officer is allocated to a record, our last measurement for this section includes on-scene time. This operational measurement captures the variation between arrival and when the officer is cleared from the event. This measurement is particularly important when examining how changes in policy or practice influence the time an officer is engaged with the community based on the call type. Given the high proportion of calls with lengthy time amounts, the Median times are generally presented to account for outliers. In some instances, both median and mean values are reported for full informational purposes.

- DISPATCH TIME = CAD CFS data entered/Created to call dispatched
- TRAVEL TIME = Officer indicating En Route until point officer indicates Arrived/On Scene
- RESPONSE TIME = CAD CFS data Entered/Created until first unit Arrived/On Scene
- ON SCENE TIME = CAD CFS first unit Arrived/On Scene to Call Closed

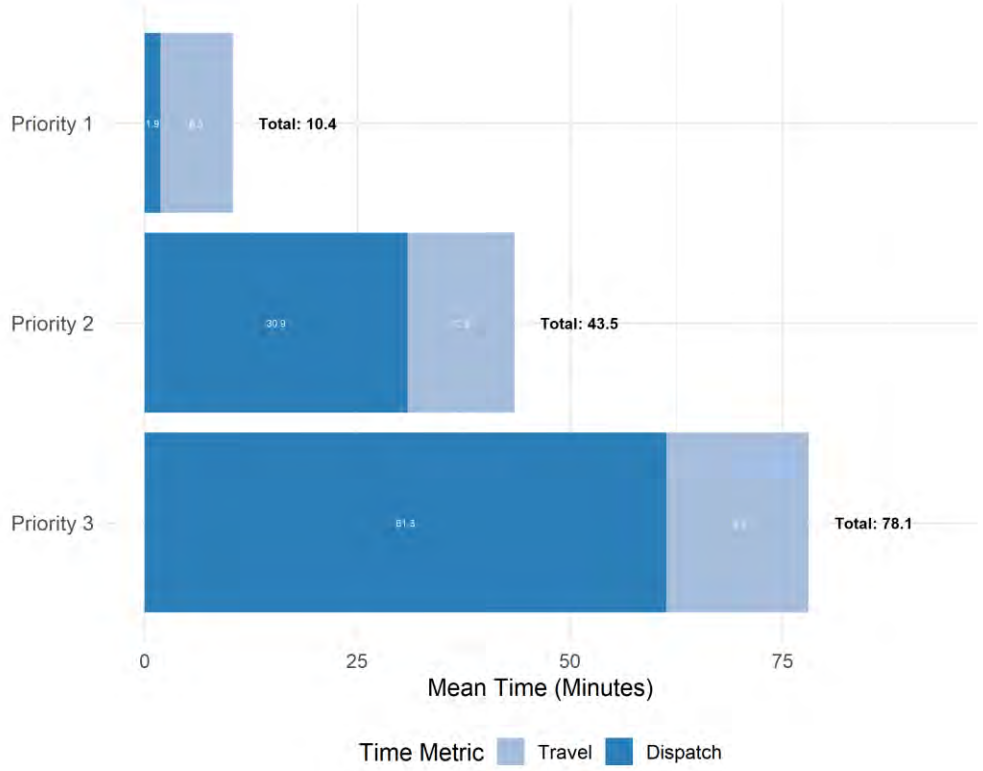
This figure shows the mean dispatch, travel, and on scene times for all community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024.

Figure 141. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes by Priority from 2019 to 2024



This figure shows the response time for community-initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. Response time is defined as the sum of dispatch plus travel time. Total average response time values in minutes are indicated in bold to the right of the bars.

Figure 142. Mean Time Metrics in Minutes for Response Time Only by Priority from 2019 to 2024



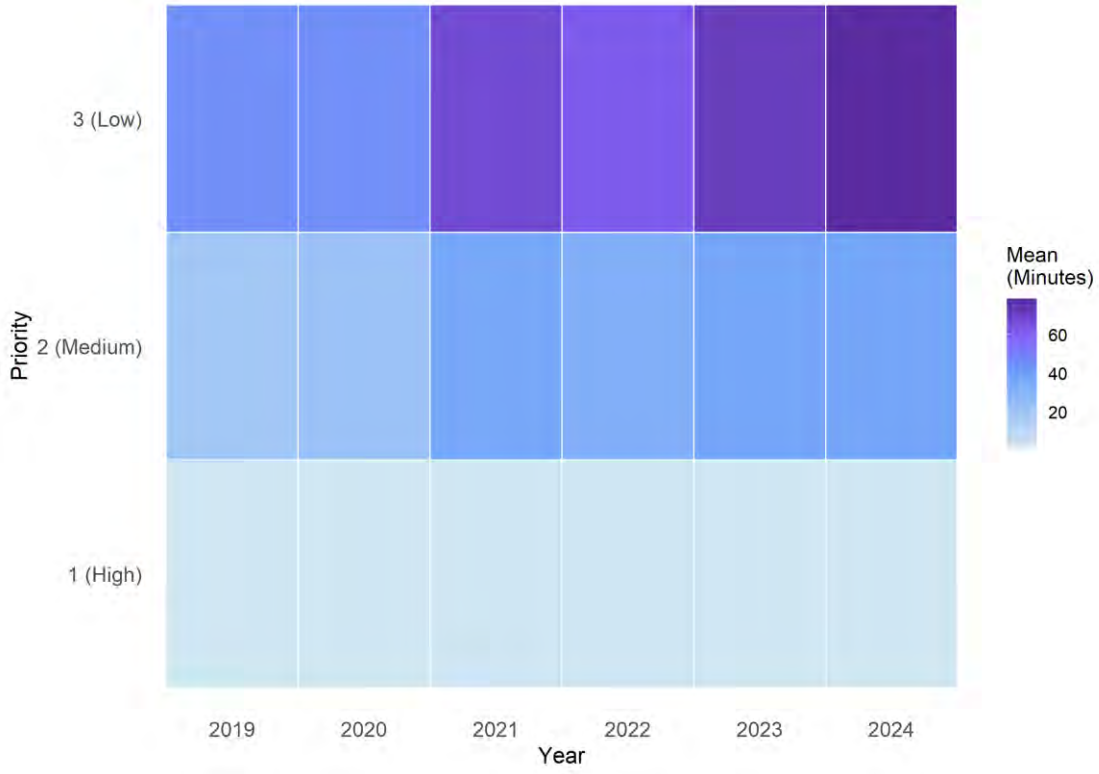
This table shows average dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (in minutes) for community-initiated calls by year from 2019 to 2024. This allows for a comparison of whether trends have changed over time by priority level.

Table 215. Mean Dispatch, Travel, and On-Scene Times by Priority by Year

Priority Level	Year	Dispatch (min)	Travel (min)	Response Time (min): Sum of Dispatch & Travel	On Scene (min)
Priority 1	2019	1.6	6.9	8.5	103.9
Priority 1	2020	1.7	8.2	9.9	107.1
Priority 1	2021	2.2	9.1	11.4	116.0
Priority 1	2022	2.0	8.9	10.9	225.9
Priority 1	2023	1.8	9.1	10.9	145.3
Priority 1	2024	1.7	8.7	10.4	155.1
Priority 1	All Years	1.9	8.5	10.4	143.0
Priority 2	2019	20.4	9.6	30.0	75.6
Priority 2	2020	23.4	11.6	35.0	72.8
Priority 2	2021	36.0	12.9	49.0	85.6
Priority 2	2022	32.7	13.1	45.8	84.8
Priority 2	2023	36.8	14.3	51.1	107.8
Priority 2	2024	36.9	14.0	50.9	118.4
Priority 2	All Years	30.9	12.6	43.5	90.6
Priority 3	2019	45.6	14.4	60.0	77.6
Priority 3	2020	45.5	16.1	61.6	74.4
Priority 3	2021	67.0	17.7	84.7	83.3
Priority 3	2022	61.3	17.2	78.6	75.5
Priority 3	2023	71.8	18.4	90.2	96.5
Priority 3	2024	79.9	17.3	97.2	106.0
Priority 3	All Years	61.3	16.8	78.1	85.5

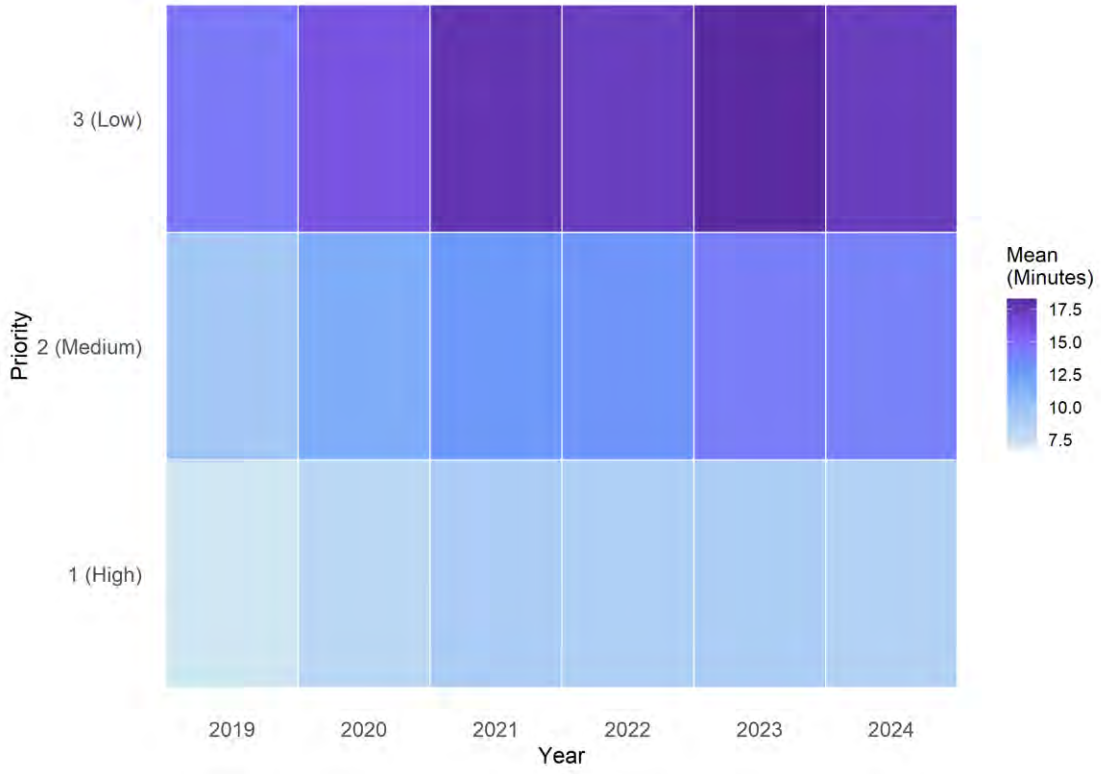
This heatmap displays mean dispatch time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 143: Mean Dispatch Time by Priority, by Year



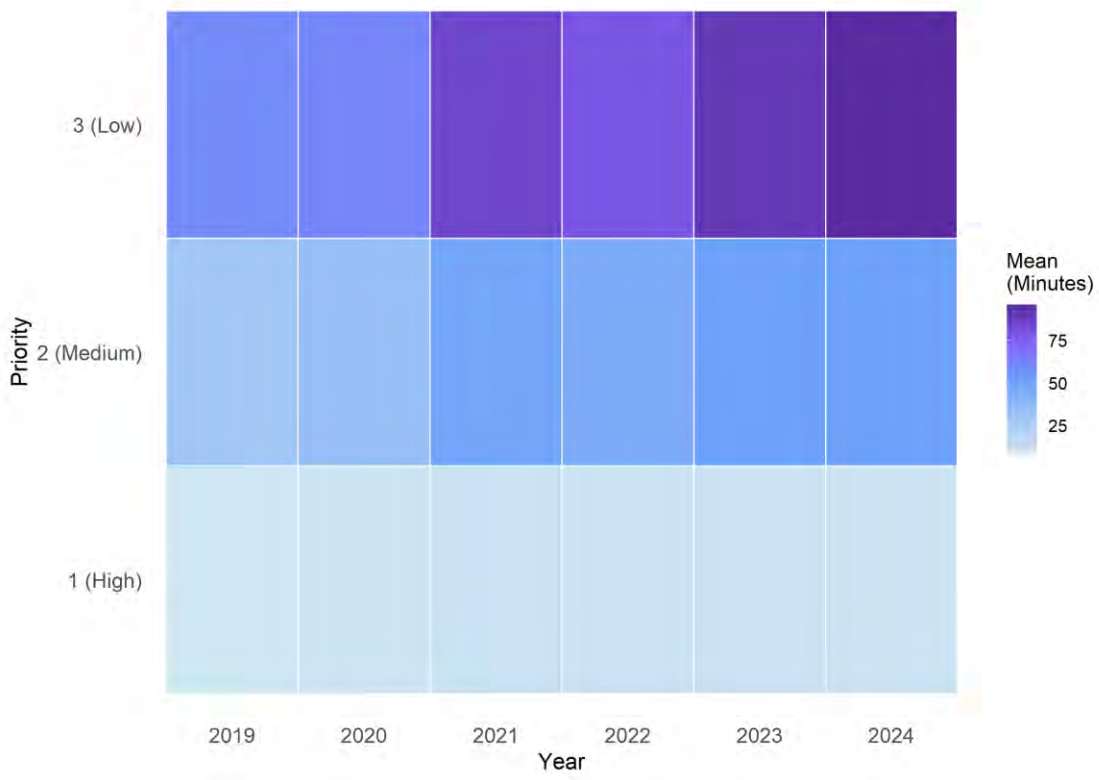
This heatmap displays mean travel time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 144: Mean Travel Time by Priority, by Year



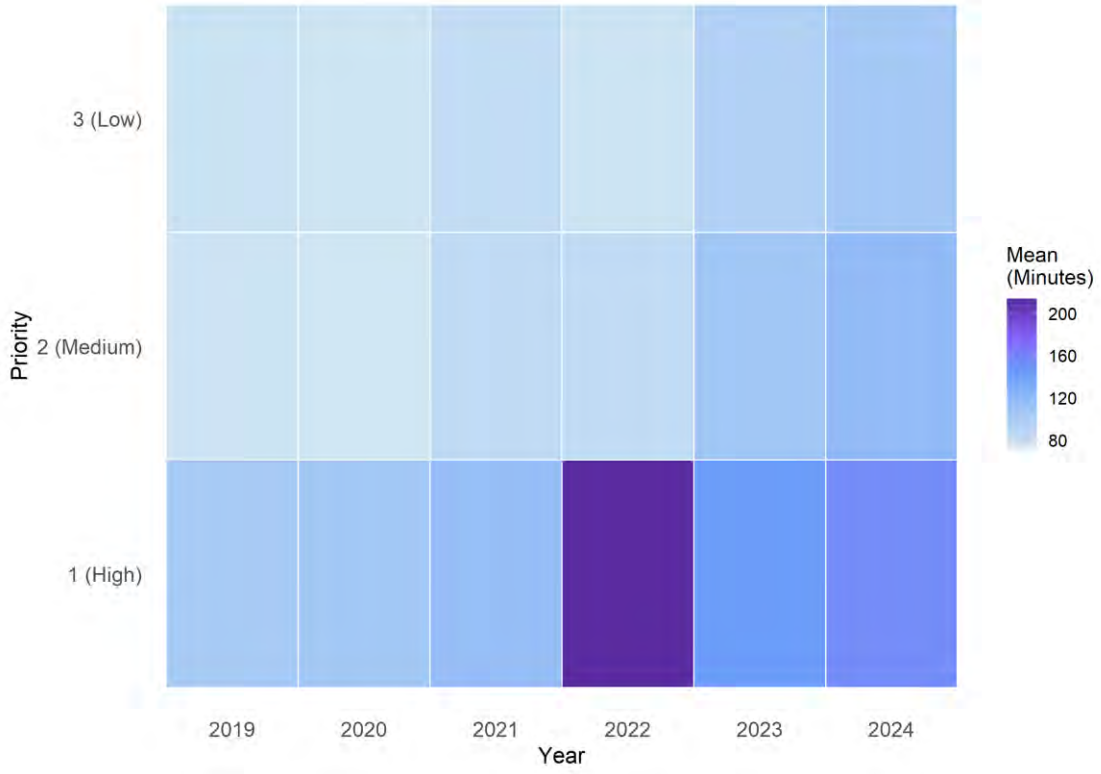
This heatmap displays mean response time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 145: Mean Response Times by Priority, by Year



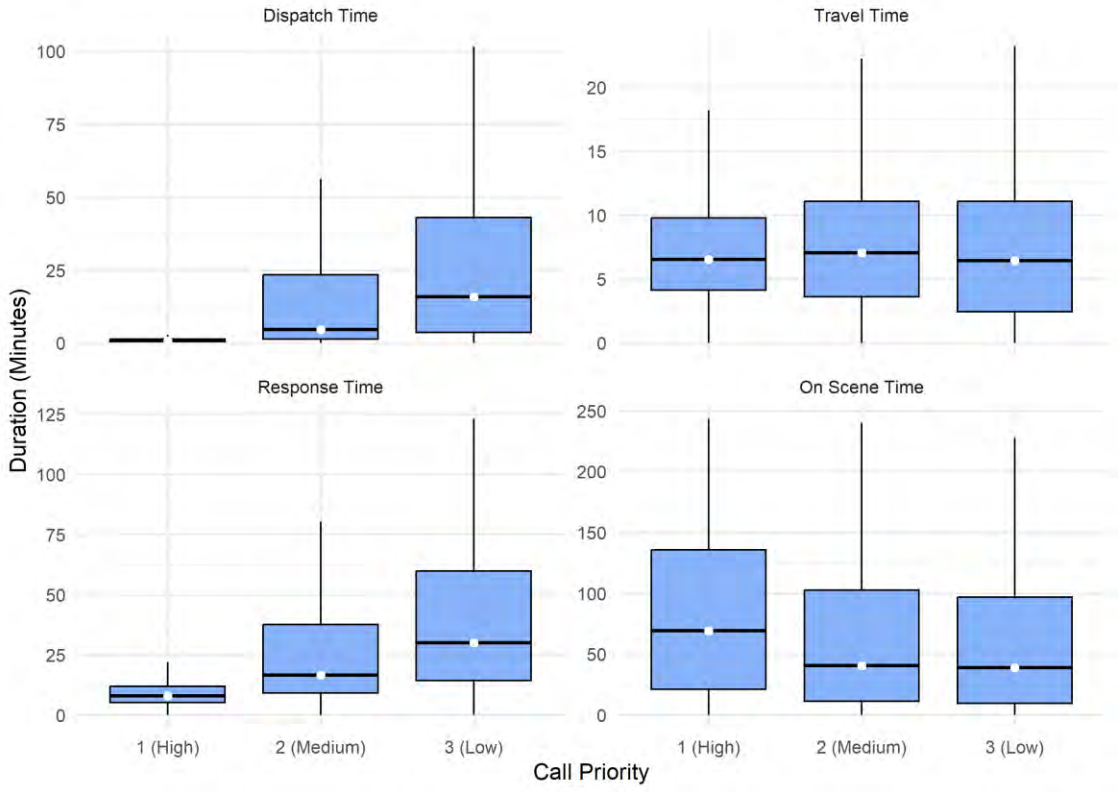
This heatmap displays mean on scene time in minutes for community-initiated calls. Darker colors indicate longer times.

Figure 146: Mean On Scene Time by Priority, by Year



These boxplots show dispatch, travel, response, and on scene time (one per quadrant) for community initiated calls from 2019 to 2024. The boxes can be read as follows: The middle box (priority 2) for dispatch time suggests that the median dispatch time is quite low (the solid black line in the middle of the box) and that most dispatch times are less than 50 minutes (this is the area between the top and bottom of the box). However, several outliers exist that go up until nearly 100 minutes (this is the vertical line that produces upward from the box). These data are the only data in the report that are capped – the top 10% times are omitted from the analysis as an attempt to mitigate outliers and better view the distribution of common values.

Figure 147: Time Metrics by Priority for Community-Initiated Calls, Omitting Top 10% of Times



TRAFFIC

This table displays the number of community-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 216: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Community Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	6	1	8	4	2	3	24
Parking	503	192	222	171	188	197	1,473
Traffic	332	217	189	234	238	172	1,382
Traffic Accident	1,137	810	866	940	884	777	5,414
Traffic Enforcement	303	261	237	500	709	691	2,701
Total	2,281	1,481	1,522	1,849	2,021	1,840	10,994

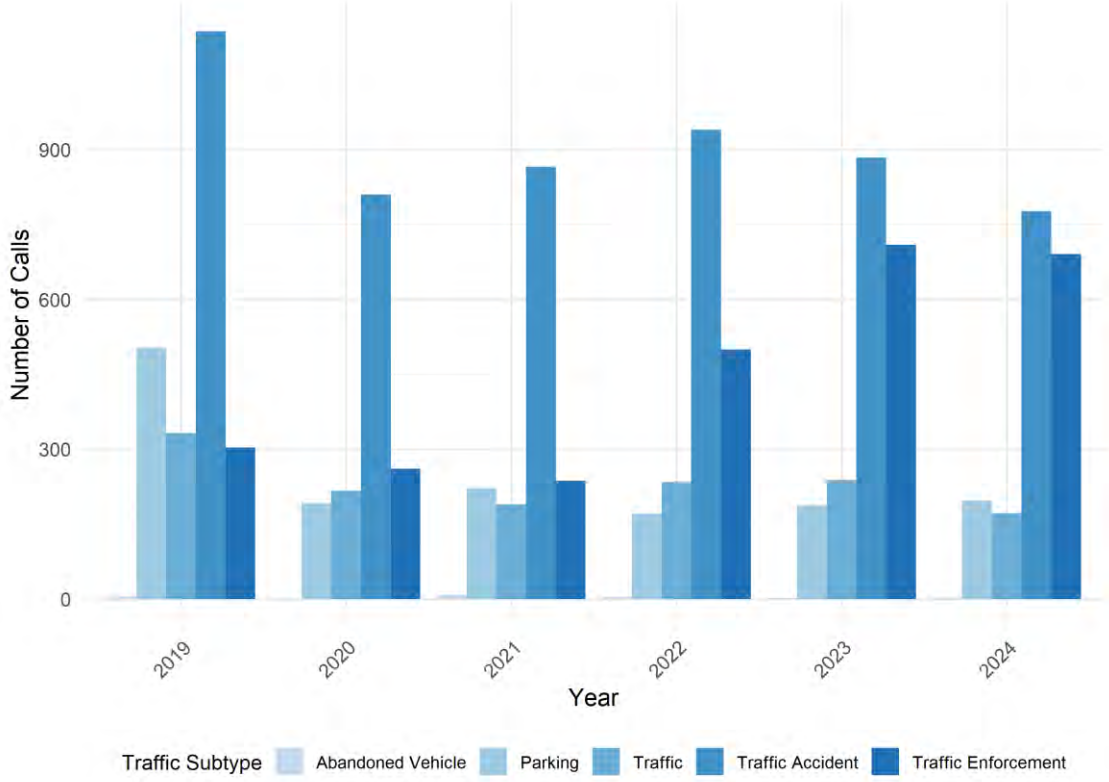
This table displays the number of field-initiated traffic calls, disaggregated by subtype (see the appendix for a mapping of calls to subtypes) over time.

Table 217: Traffic Related Call Volume by Type, by Year (Field-Initiated)

Traffic Subtype	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024	2022	Total
Abandoned Vehicle	4	6	5	3	4	0	22
Parking	435	87	220	76	64	105	987
Traffic	270	114	86	95	62	87	714
Traffic Accident	148	81	87	81	75	99	571
Traffic Enforcement	2,239	1,074	520	462	579	543	5,417
Total	3,096	1,362	918	717	784	834	7,711

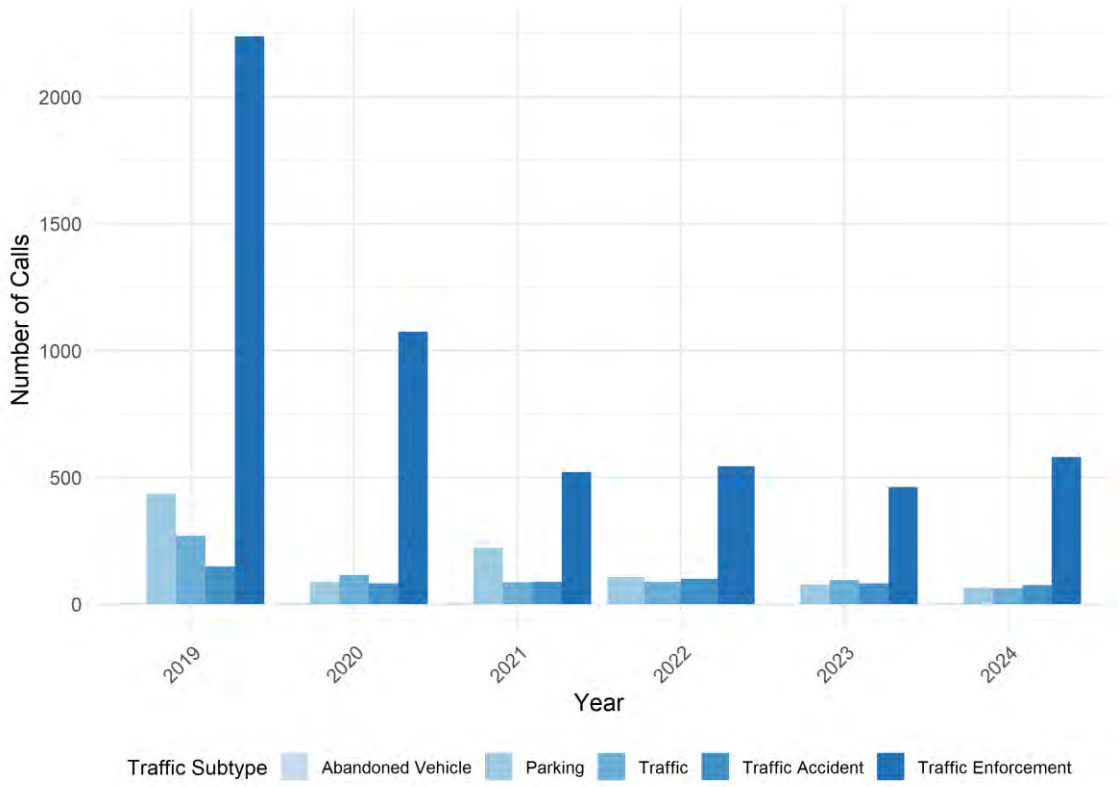
This figure is a visual depiction of trends in community-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 148: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Community-Initiated



This figure is a visual depiction of trends in field-initiated traffic incidents divided by year.

Figure 149: Traffic Related Calls by Year and Type, Field-Initiated



This heatmap is a side-by-side comparison of community and field-initiated traffic incidents.

Figure 150: Side-by-Side Comparison of Call Types by Year for Community and Field Initiated Calls

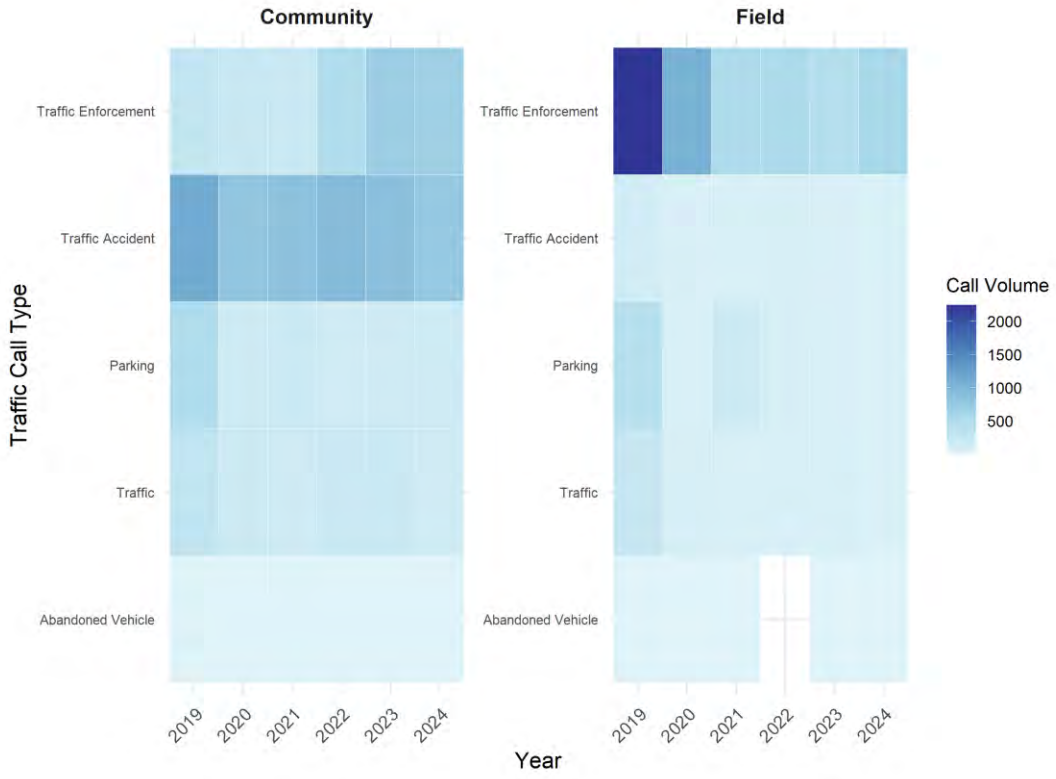


Table 218: Category Descriptions

Category	Subcategory	Case Type Final Description
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - CENTURYLINK STADIUM
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COMMUNITY,SCHOOL,SPECIAL EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - COURT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - DETAIL BY SUPERVISOR
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - FOOT BEAT (FROM ASSIGNED CAR)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - HOSPITAL GUARD
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - IN-SERVICE TRAINING
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - MEET W/ SUPERVISOR (OUT OF SVC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - OTHER ESCORT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - REPORTS
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - SEATTLE CENTER EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STAKEOUT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - STATION DUTY (CLERK,MAIL,ETC)
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ASSIGNED DUTY - TRANSPORT EVIDENCE,EQUIPMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	CCR ONLY - COMMUNITY PRESENCE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	E.R.T./HOSTAGE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL VISIT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	HOSPITAL GUARD ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PREPLANNED EVENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	PRISONER ESCORT - BUSY CODE
Administrative	Assigned Duty	STADIUM EVENT ASSIGNMENT
Administrative	Assigned Duty	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - 911 HANG UP, OPEN LINE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - NO WELFARE CHK OR DV ORDER SERVICE
Administrative	Assist Public	ASSIST PUBLIC - OTHER (NON-SPECIFIED)
Administrative	Assist Public	CCR ONLY - ASSIST THE PUBLIC
Administrative	Assist Public	FOLLOW UP

Administrative	Assist Public	OPEN - BUILDING, DOOR, ETC.
Administrative	Assist Public	REQUEST TO WATCH
Administrative	Assist Public	SERVICE - WELFARE CHECK
Administrative	Assist Public	TRU - FOLLOW UP
Administrative	Down Time	DOWN TIME - OUT OF SERVICE
Administrative	Down Time	GAS/MAINTENANCE/WASH/GARAGE
Administrative	Down Time	NO ANSWER WHEN CALLED
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - SAMPLE / TEST CALL ONLY
Administrative	Down Time	OBS - UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - PAY PHN (INCL OPEN LINE)
Administrative	Down Time	OUT AT RANGE
Administrative	Down Time	OUT OF CAR/NO REASON GIVEN
Administrative	Down Time	OUT TO PRECINCT/STATION
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BROADCAST AND CLEAR BY RADIO
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	BULLETIN - SEX OFFENDER
Administrative	Info & Radio Broadcast	INFORMATIONAL BROADCASTS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - ATM MACHINE, FREE STANDING
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - AUDIBLE AUTOMOBILE (UNOCC/ANTI-THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - BANK (HOLD-UP)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, HOLD-UP/PANIC (EXCEPT BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - COMM, SILENT/AUD BURG (INCL BANKS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,BUS/TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DURESS/PANIC,TAXI/CAR/PRSN - NOT DV
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - DV - DURESS/PANIC
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - POLICE FACILITY
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (CITY/STATE/COUNTY)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - BURGLARY, SILENT/AUDIBLE
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - RESIDENTIAL - SILENT/AUD PANIC/DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM - TRACKING ALARM
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM (INC BANK, ATM, SCHOOLS, BSN)

Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-COMM ROBB (BANK, PANIC, DURESS)
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-OTHER (VARDA,PDT,FIRE,LOCAL,METRO,ETC))
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL BURG
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-RESIDENTIAL PANIC OR DURESS
Miscellaneous	Alarms, False	ALARM-VEHICLE ALARMS
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - CITY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - COUNTY AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - EMERGENCY SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - FEDERAL AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - ROUTINE SERVICE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	ASSIST OTHER AGENCY - STATE AGENCY
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON CRITICAL FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Assist Other Agency	SFD - ASSIST ON FIRE OR MEDIC RESPONSE
Miscellaneous	Directed Patrol	DIRECTED PATROL ACTIVITY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ABANDONED PROPERTY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - ASSIST BOATER (NON EMERG)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOAT ACCIDENT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BOATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - BODY SEARCH/RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZ
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - HARBOR CODE VIOLATION
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - MARINE FIRE
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - PERSON IN WATER
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, ABANDONED
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, RECOVERY (THEFT)
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - VESSEL, THEFT AND RECOVERY
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER DEBRIS, NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER EMERGENCIES
Miscellaneous	Harbor (Water)	HARBOR - WATER NON-EMERGENCIES

Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	INFRASTRUCTURE CHECKS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	LICENSE INSPECTIONS (CHECK FOR)
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECK, OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW ONLY
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - BUSINESS CHECK
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - CRIME PREVENTION
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - HOMELESS ENCAMPMENT
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - LICENSE INSPECTIONS
Miscellaneous	Premise Checks	PREMISE CHECKS - REQUEST TO WATCH
Person	Assaults	ASLT - CRITICAL (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASLT - PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - REPORT FOR PERSON SHOT OR SHOT AT
Person	Assaults	ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - FIREARM INVOLVED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - GANG RELATED
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - HARASSMENT, THREATS
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS - TELEPHONE, WRITING
Person	Assaults	ASSAULTS, OTHER
Person	Assaults	BIAS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - CRITICAL WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	FIGHT - WITH WEAPONS
Person	Assaults	HARAS - NO BIAS OR THREATS
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - IP - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - FIGHT - VERBAL/ORAL (NO WEAPONS)
Person	Assaults	OBS - IP/JO - RACIAL, POLITICAL, SEXUAL MOTIVATION
Person	Assaults	THREATS (INCLS IN-PERSON/BY PHONE/IN WRITING)
Person	Assaults	TRU - ASLT - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)
Person	Assaults	TRU - HARASSMENT
Person	Assaults	TRU - THREATS
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT

Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - ABANDONED, ABUSED AND NEGLECTED
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CHILD ENDANGERMENT
Person	Child (Abandoned, Abused, or Neglected)	CHILD - CRITICAL ABAND, ABUSE, MOLEST, NEGLECT
Person	Custodial Interference	CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE - DV
Person	Custodial Interference	KIDNAP - CUSTODIAL INTERFERENCE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ASLT - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV - NO ASLT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DISTURBANCE - DV CRITICAL
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ARGUMENTS, DISTURBANCE (NO ARREST)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ASSIST VICTIM BY COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC THREATS BY PHONE OR WRITING
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOL/ASLT (ARREST MANDATORY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (ARREST DISCRETIONARY)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - ENFORCE COURT ORDER (ARREST MANDATED)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - SERVICE OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV - STANDBY TO ASSURE PEACE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, NEGLECT
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	DV -VULNERABLE ADULT, PHYSICAL ABUSE
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - SERVICE OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - ASSIST DV VIC W/SRVC OF COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - CRITICAL VIOLATION OF DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	ORDER - VIOLATING DV COURT ORDER
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	PEACE-STANDBY TO ASSURE (NO COURT ORDR SVC)
Person	Domestic Disturbance/Violence	THREATS - DV - NO ASSAULT
Person	Homicide	HOMICIDE
Person	Human Trafficking	COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS (CSEC)
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	DOMESTIC SEX TRAFFICKING

Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN LABOR TRAFFICKING
Person	Human Trafficking	FOREIGN SEX TRAFFICKING
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - CRITICAL
Person	Kidnap	ABDUCTION - NO KNOWN KIDNAPPING
Person	Kidnap	KIDNAP - GENERAL
Person	Kidnap	KNOWN KIDNAPPNG
Person	Rape	OBS - RAPE - IP/JO
Person	Rape	RAPE
Person	Rape	RAPE - KNOWN SUSPECT (ACQUAINTANCE)
Person	Rape	RAPE - UNKNOWN SUSPECT (STRANGER)
Person	Rape	SEX OFFENSES (RAPE) - MOLESTING
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	CARJACKING - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - IP/JO - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	OBS - PURSE SNATCH - ROBBERY
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY (INCL STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - ARMED
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - CRITICAL (INCLUDES STRONG ARM)
Person	Robbery	ROBBERY - STRONG ARM
Person	Shots	DRIVE BY SHOOTING - NO INJURIES
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - DELAY
Person	Shots	SHOTS HEARD - IN PROGRESS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON - REPORT
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - ARSON
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON, BOMBS, EXPLO - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	ARSON,BOMBS,EXPLO - BOMBS, EXPLO,LARGE FIREWORKS
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB - THREATS

Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BOMB THREATS - CRITICAL
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	BURN - RECKLESS BURNING
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	EXPLOSION
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	FIREWORKS (NO HAZARD)
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - ARSON - IP/JO
Property	Arson, Bombs, Explosion	OBS - EXPLOSION - IP/JO
Property	Burglary	BURG - COMM BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	BURG - OCCUPIED RESD
Property	Burglary	BURG - RESD (INCL UNOCC STRUCTURES ON PROP)
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - NON RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL OCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL, UNOCCUPIED
Property	Burglary	BURGLARY - UNOCC STRUC ON RESN PROP
Property	Burglary	OBS - BURG - IP/JO - COMM BURG (INCLUDES SCHOOLS)
Property	Burglary	TRU - COMMERCIAL BURGLARY
Property	Burglary	TRU - RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FORGERY, BAD CHECKS
Property	Fraud & Forgery	FRAUD - FRAUD, INCLUDING BUNCO
Property	Fraud & Forgery	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Fraud & Forgery	TRU - FRAUD
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND GUN, SHELLCASINGS
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY
Property	Property	PROPERTY - FOUND PROPERTY (NON-SPD SIN)
Property	Property	PROPERTY - LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property	PROPERTY - MISSING PROPERTY
Property	Property	TRU - PROPERTY, LOST OR MISSING
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY - DAMAGE (GUN RELATED)

Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	PROPERTY DEST (DAMG) - GRAFFITI (INCLUDES GANG)
Property	Property Destruction (Damage)	TRU - PROPERTY DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE
Property	Theft	OBS - SECONDARY - FORGERY/BUNCO/SCAMS/ID THEFT
Property	Theft	SHOPLIFT - THEFT
Property	Theft	THEFT (DOES NOT INCLUDE SHOPLIFT OR SVCS)
Property	Theft	THEFT - ALL OTHER
Property	Theft	THEFT - AUTO ACCESSORIES
Property	Theft	THEFT - BICYCLE
Property	Theft	THEFT - CAR PROWL
Property	Theft	THEFT - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	THEFT OF SERVICES
Property	Theft	TRU - SHOPLIFT
Property	Theft	TRU - THEFT
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL - INJURED, DEAD HAZARD, OTHER
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - INJURED,DEAD,DANGEROUS
Society	Animal Complaint	ANIMAL COMPLAINT - NOISE,STRAY,BITE
Society	Animal Complaint	NOISE - ANIMAL (INCLUDES BARKING DOGS)
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - ASSIST ANIMAL CONTROL OFCR
Society	Animal Complaint	OBS - ANIMAL - IP/JO - BITE
Society	Assist the Officer	ASSIST SPD
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER - HELP THE OFFICER (EMERGENCY)
Society	Assist the Officer	HELP THE OFFICER -ASSIST THE OFFICER (NON EMERG)
Society	Assist the Officer	OBS - ASSIST SPD - URGENT SERVICE
Society	Automobiles	AUTO - THEFT/LOSS OF PLATES
Society	Automobiles	AUTO RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTO THEFT - VEH THEFT OR THEFT AND RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT

Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - AUTO THEFT & RECOVERY
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - LICENSE PLATE(S) THEFT OR LOSS
Society	Automobiles	AUTOMOBILES - RECOVERY (THEFT)
Society	Automobiles	OBS - AUTO THEFT-IP/JO - VEHICLE, PLATES, TABS
Society	Automobiles	TRU - AUTO THEFT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY NON-TRAF NON-CRIM - DRUG RELATED (OD)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CASUALTY,NON-TRAF,NON-CRIM - NON-DRUG RELATED
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - OVERDOSE
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	CCR ONLY - WELFARE CHK, DOWN PERSON, EXCL OD
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - PICKUP (FIRE / POLICE STANDING BY)
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DETOX - REQUEST FOR
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	DOWN - CHECK FOR DOWN PERSON
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	INJURED - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOA - CASUALTY, DEAD BODY
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - DOWN - CHECK FOR PERSON DOWN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - INJURED - IP/JO - PERSON/INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SICK PERSON

Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OBS - SLEEPER ABOARD BUS/COMMUTER TRAIN
Society	Casualty (Non-Traffic. Non-Criminal, including Man Down, Injured & Sick Person, DOA)	OVERDOSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - CARE CRISIS RESPONSE
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - NON-OD SUD CALL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CCR ONLY - SUICIDAL PERSON
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - GENERAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	CRISIS COMPLAINT - PICK-UP OR TRANSPORT
Society	Crisis Complaint	PERSON IN BEHAVIORAL/EMOTIONAL CRISIS
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - CRITICAL
Society	Crisis Complaint	SUICIDE - SUICIDAL PERSON AND ATTEMPTS
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - FIGHT
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - GANG RELATED
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - JUVENILE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - NOISE RESIDENTIAL
Society	Disturbance	DISTURBANCE - OTHER
Society	Disturbance	NOISE - GENERAL
Society	Disturbance	OBS - NOISE - DISTURBANCE (PARTY, ETC)
Society	Disturbance	TRU - DISTURBANCE
Society	Hazards	HAZ - CRITICAL
Society	Hazards	HAZ - POTENTIAL THRT TO PHYS SAFETY
Society	Hazards	HAZARDS - HAZARDS
Society	Hazards	OBS - HAZ MATERIALS, LEAKS, SPILLS, OR FOUND
Society	Hazards	POWER OUT - POLES AND TRANSFORMERS
Society	Hazards	WIRES DOWN (PHONE, ELECTRICAL,ETC.)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - ADULTS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - INTOXICATED PERSON

Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	INTOX & LIQ VIOLS - MINORS (VIOLATIONS)
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - ADULT
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - BUSINESS
Society	Intoxication & Liquor Violations	LIQUOR VIOLATIONS - MINOR
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	LITTERING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	MISC MISD AND VIOLS - RECKLESS ENDANGERMENT
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	PARKS VIOLATIONS/CITES (INCLUDES EXCLUSIONS)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TREES DOWN, OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC PROP (NO HAZ)
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRESPASS
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	TRU - ILLEGAL DUMPING
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	URINATING, DEFECATING IN PUBLIC
Society	Misc. Misdemeanors & Violations	WATER FLOODS (BROKEN MAINS/HYDRANTS, NO HAZ)
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	MISCHIEF OR NUISANCE - GENERAL
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	NUISANCE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PANHANDLING, AGGRESSIVE
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	PHONE - OBSCENE OR NUISANCE PHONE CALLS
Society	Mischief & Nuisance	TRU - NUISANCE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - DRUG TRAFFIC LOITERING
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - FOUND , RECOVERED NARCOTICS
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - MARIJUANA PUBLIC USE(NOT DISPENSARY)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - NARS REPORT
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - OTHER
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS - VIOLATIONS (LOITER, USE, SELL, NARS)
Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE

Society	Narcotics	NARCOTICS WARRANT SERVICE - EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Other	ESCAPE - PRISONER
Society	Other	FOOT - ELUDING POLICE
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - LANDLINE (INCLUDES OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - ANI/ALI - WRLS PHNS (INCL OPEN LINE)
Society	Other	UNKNOWN - COMPLAINT OF UNKNOWN NATURE
Society	Person Missing/Found	AWOL - ADULT OR JUVENILE
Society	Person Missing/Found	CHILD - HARBORING A MINOR
Society	Person Missing/Found	FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	JUVENILE - RUNAWAY PICKUP
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - (ALZHEIMER, ENDANGERED, ELDERLY)
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - ADULT
Society	Person Missing/Found	MISSING - CHILD
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - A.W.O.L.
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - FOUND PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - LOST PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - MISSING PERSON
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	PERSON - TRUANCY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - JUVENILE - RUNAWAY
Society	Person Missing/Found	TRU - MISSING ADULT
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER
Society	Prowler	OBS - PROWLER - IP/JO
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - GENERAL
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS
Society	Prowler	PROWLER - TRESPASS, PARKS EXCLUSION
Society	Public Gatherings	CROWD MGMNT (STAND BY ONLY)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMO MGMNT (CONTROL TACTICS USED)
Society	Public Gatherings	DEMONSTRATIONS

Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	ASLT - MOLESTED ADULT (GROPED, FONDLED, ETC.)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	CHILD - LURING
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	LEWD - (EXPOSING, FLASHING)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX IN PUBLIC PLACE (INCL MASTURBATION)
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENDER - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - FAILURE TO REGISTER
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	SEX OFFENSES (NON-RAPE) - LEWD CONDUCT
Society	Sex Offenses (Non-Rape)	TRU - SEX IN PUBLIC
Society	Swatting	SWATTING
Society	Vice	VICE - GAMBLING
Society	Vice	VICE - LIQUOR (BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT)
Society	Vice	VICE - OTHER
Society	Vice	VICE - PORNOGRAPHY
Society	Vice	VICE - PROSTITUTION
Society	Vice	VICE - VIOL. OF SOAP ORDER
Society	Warrant Services/Order	ORDER - VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER (NON DV)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - FELONY PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - MISD PICKUP
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. CAUTION (EXCL NARCOTICS)
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT - SEARCH. EXECUTED, SECURED
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT PICKUP - FROM OTHER AGENCY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY
Society	Warrant Services/Order	WARRANT SERVICES - MISDEMEANOR
Society	Weapon, Person with	OBS WEAPN-IP/JO-GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRT/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPN - GUN,DEADLY WPN (NO THRTS/ASLT/DIST)
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON, PERSON WITH - GUN
Society	Weapon, Person with	WEAPON,PERSON WITH - OTHER WEAPON

Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	OBS - SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - BUILDING (OPEN DOOR, ETC)
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE, OR INCIDENT
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	SUSPICIOUS STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Suspicious Circ	Suspicious Circumstances	TRU - SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES
Traffic	Traffic	ABANDONED VEHICLE
Traffic	Traffic	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Traffic	Traffic	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
Traffic	Traffic	MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
Traffic	Traffic	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
Traffic	Traffic	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
Traffic	Traffic	PURSUIT (FOOT OR VEHICLE)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION

Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
Traffic	Traffic	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic	Traffic	TRU - ROAD RAGE

Table 219: Traffic Category Subtypes

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
Abandoned Vehicle	ABANDONED VEHICLE
	AUTOMOBILES - ABANDONED CAR
Parking	TRAFFIC - PARKING VIOL (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
	PARKING VIOLATION (EXCEPT ABANDONED CAR)
Traffic	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING TRAFFIC
	TRAFFIC - ASSIST MOTORIST
	TRAFFIC - TRAFFIC CONTROL (SPECIAL EVENTS)
	TRAFFIC - BLOCKING ROADWAY
	TRAFFIC - BO SIGNALS AND DOWN SIGNS
Traffic Accident	TRAFFIC - MV COLLISION INVESTIGATION
	MVC - COLLISION (ALL)
	MVC - HIT AND RUN
	OBS - MVC - NON INJURY, BLOCKING
	OBS - MVC - UNK INJURIES
	OBS - MVC - WITH INJURIES (INCLUDES HIT AND RUN)
	OBS - REPORT, NON INJ/NON BLKG OR AFTER FACT INJ
	TRU - MVC - HIT AND RUN
Traffic Enforcement	DUI - DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE
	TRAFFIC - D.U.I.
	TRAFFIC - BICYCLE VIOLATION

Traffic Subtype	Traffic Call Description
	TRAFFIC - MOVING VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - PEDESTRIAN VIOLATION
	TRAFFIC - REFUSE TO STOP (PURSUIT)
	TRAFFIC - COMMUNITY TRAFFIC COMPLAINT (CTC)
	PEDESTRIAN VIOLATIONS
	TRAF - ELUDING POLICE
	TRAFFIC - SCHOOL ZONE ENFORCEMENT
	TRU - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC - ROAD RAGE
	TRAFFIC STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW