

Public Safety, Finance, and Strategic Support Committee

San José Police Department Operations & Performance Bi-Monthly Status Report

February 15, 2018
Item: (d) 1

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Bi-Monthly Status Report Operations and Performance

- 1. Citywide Crime Statistics**
- 2. Crime Trends – Juvenile Arrest / Citation Data**
- 3. Emerging Issues – SJPD Use of Force**
Dashboards
- 4. Other Matters of Interest – 9-1-1 in San José**
- 5. Questions**



Citywide Crime Statistics



UCR Crime Statistics

Reported Part I Crimes
Jan – Dec 2016 vs Jan – Dec 2017

OFFENSES	2016 Jan - Dec	2017 Jan - Dec	% Change
Homicide	47	32	-31.9%
Rape	451	571	26.6%
Robbery	1,214	1,376	13.3%
Aggravated Assault	2,175	2,209	1.6%
Total Violent Crimes	3,887	4,188	7.7%
Burglary	4,260	3,926	-7.8%
Larceny	12,786	13,329	4.2%
Vehicle Theft	7,703	8,068	4.7%
Total Property Crimes	24,749	25,323	2.3%
GRAND TOTAL:	28,636	29,511	3.1%



Crime Trends

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Juvenile Arrests/Citations

Calendar Year 2016 vs 2017

	2016	2017	% CHANGE
JAN	164	150	-8.5%
FEB	125	149	19.2%
MAR	176	234	33.0%
APR	138	190	37.7%
MAY	134	152	13.4%
JUN	124	91	-26.6%
JUL	108	84	-22.2%
AUG	101	107	5.9%
SEP	136	150	10.3%
OCT	133	170	27.8%
NOV	131	157	19.8%
DEC	135	119	-11.9%
Total	1605	1753	9.2%

Based on date of reported offense (not arrest date); arrest count based on the number of criminal incidents (if involved in multiple incidents, an Arrest/Citation Juvenile is counted for each incident); slight margin of error due to Bureau of Investigation case entity not being changed from suspect to arrestee.



2017 Juvenile Arrests/Citations

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
JUVENILE ARRESTS/CITES	150	149	234	190	152	91	84	107	150	170	157	119	1753

PART I OFFENSE TYPE

HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2	1	0	1	5	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	14
ROBBERY	7	7	54	13	13	9	8	6	24	10	17	10	178
AGG ASSAULT	6	10	11	4	4	2	5	6	4	14	7	1	74
<i>Total Violent Crimes</i>	15	18	65	18	22	13	13	12	29	25	25	11	266

BURGLARY	10	9	32	74	2	3	1	2	4	7	3	11	158
LARCENY	13	11	14	13	22	7	5	15	18	18	22	11	169
VEHICLE THEFT	25	11	15	10	11	14	13	5	10	12	11	9	146
<i>Total Property Crimes</i>	48	31	61	97	35	24	19	22	32	37	36	31	473

PART I CRIME ARREST/CITE TOTALS	63	49	126	115	57	37	32	34	61	62	61	42	739
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Based on date of reported offense (not arrest date); arrest count based on the number of criminal incidents (if involved in multiple incidents, an Arrest/Citation Juvenile is counted for each incident); slight margin of error due to Bureau of Investigation case entity not being changed from suspect to arrestee.



Juvenile Arrests/Cites – Part 1

Calendar Year 2016 vs 2017

	2016	2017	% CHANGE
JUVENILE ARRESTS	1605	1753	9.2%

PART I OFFENSE TYPE

HOMICIDE	1	0	*
RAPE	7	14	*
ROBBERY	112	178	58.9%
AGG ASSAULT	76	74	-2.6%
<i>Total Violent Crimes</i>	196	266	35.7%

BURGLARY	111	158	42.3%
LARCENY	213	169	-20.7%
VEHICLE THEFT	84	146	73.8%
<i>Total Property Crimes</i>	408	473	15.9%

PART I CRIME ARREST/CITE TOTALS	604	739	22.4%
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*Percentages not calculated for numbers 10 or less.



Total Juvenile Arrests

Total Number of Juvenile Arrests

2016

2017

Total Number of Juvenile Arrests:	1605
Total Juveniles Arrested:	1173

Total Number of Juvenile Arrests:	1753
Total Juveniles Arrested:	1167

Breakdown	Total	%	# of Arrests	% of Arrests
Total Juveniles with a Single Arrest	927	79%	927	58%
Total Juveniles with 2+ Arrests	246	21%	678	42%

# of Arrests	% of Arrests	Breakdown	Total	%
885	50%	Total Juveniles with a Single Arrest	885	76%
868	50%	Total Juveniles with 2+ Arrests	282	24%

Total Juveniles with 5+ Arrests: 18 (107 combined arrests, 7% of total arrests)

Total Juveniles with 5+ Arrests: 32 (244 combined arrests, 14% of total arrests)



SB 395

- October 11, 2017: Governor signed Senate Bill 395
 - Section 625.6 added to Welfare and Institutions Code
 - Changed the way police officers may interview juveniles 15 years of age or younger.
- As of January 1, 2018: Officers must ensure that prior to a custodial interrogation, and before the waiver of any Miranda rights, a juvenile 15 years of age or younger shall consult with legal counsel in person, by telephone, or by video conference; the consultation may not be waived.



Emerging Issues: Use of Force Analysis

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Use of Force Analysis

New online dashboards display the analysis of Use of Force data from 2015-2017. 150 variables extracted and evaluated.

Key findings:

- Approximately 4% of all arrests involve a use of force
- Incidents more commonly associated with force: domestic violence, pedestrian contacts, crimes in progress, suspicious persons.
- Officer is more likely to use a higher level of force when a suspect is involved in a more serious crime, when a suspect flees, or when a suspect is armed.



Use of Force Analysis by Race

- Police Strategies LLC: “When suspects are arrested by SJPD officers, they are no more or less likely to have force used against them based upon their race or ethnicity.”
- Use of Force Racial Disparity Index (RDI) is the percentage of all use of force incidents involving each racial group of suspects compared to their proportion of all arrests (Hispanic 1.07, White 0.82, Black 1.04, Other 0.93)
- Minor variations in UOF by race; less than 1 percentage point
 - Hispanic 4.29%, White 3.29%, Black 4.17%, other 3.51%



Public Use of Force Dashboards

- Located on SJPD.org
- Three public dashboards:
 - Time and location of use of force incidents
 - Types of force tactics used
 - Suspect characteristics and charges





Other Matters of Interest: 9-1-1 in San José

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50th Anniversary of 9-1-1

1968: 9-1-1
designated U.S.
emergency number.

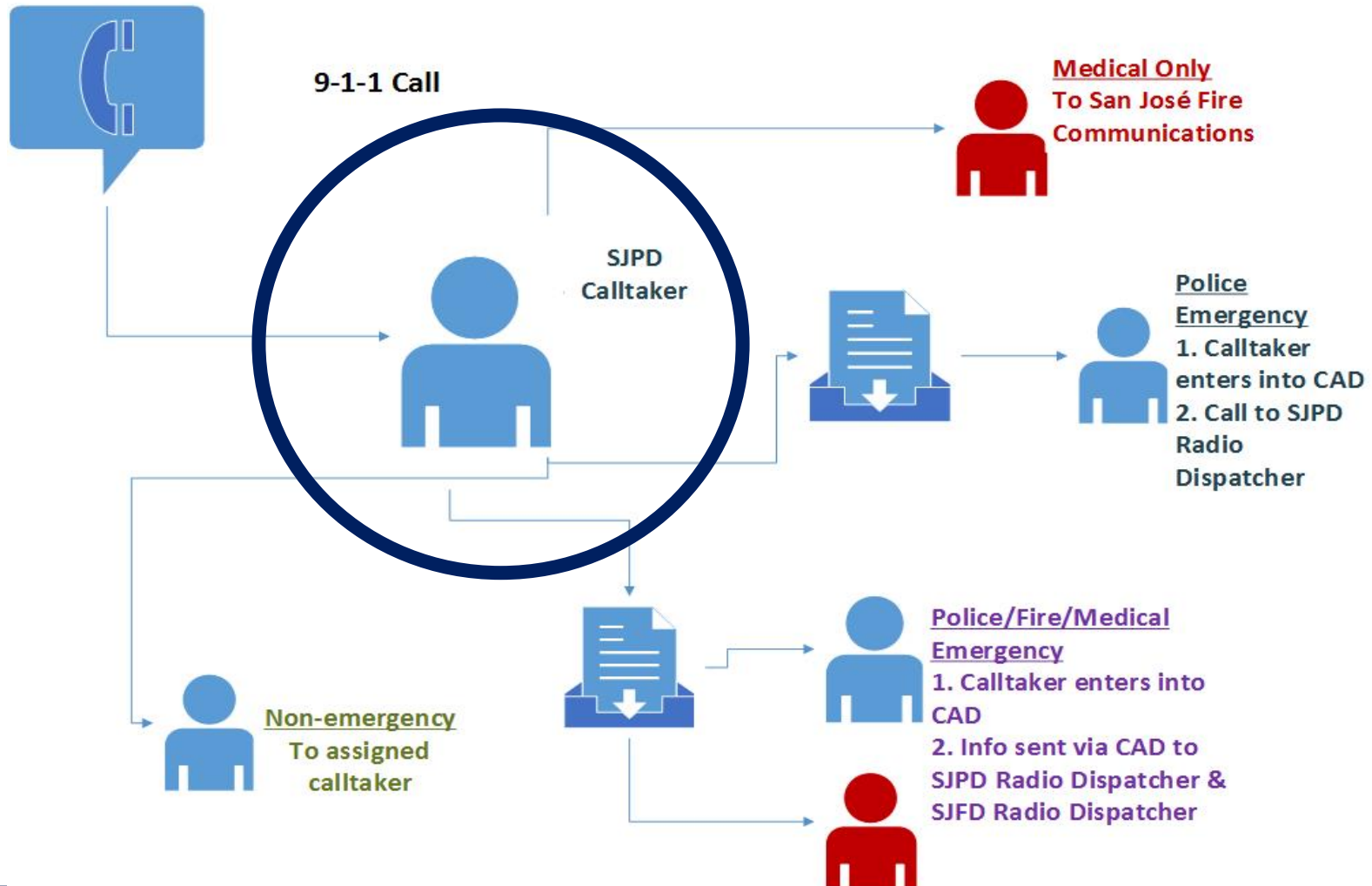
Feb. 16, 1968: First
9-1-1 call in the U.S.
made in Haleyville,
Alabama.



Source: University of Baltimore Online Archives



Dispatch Overview



Standards for Call Answering



Former State Standard/City Adopted Performance Measure (pre-2016)

90 %

of 9-1-1 calls are to be answered in

10 seconds



New State Standard (2016-Present)

95%

of 9-1-1 calls are to be answered in

15 seconds



San José Call Answer Performance



Former State Standard/City Adopted
Performance Measure (pre-2016)
(FY 2015-2016)

76.91%

of 9-1-1 calls answered in **10 seconds**



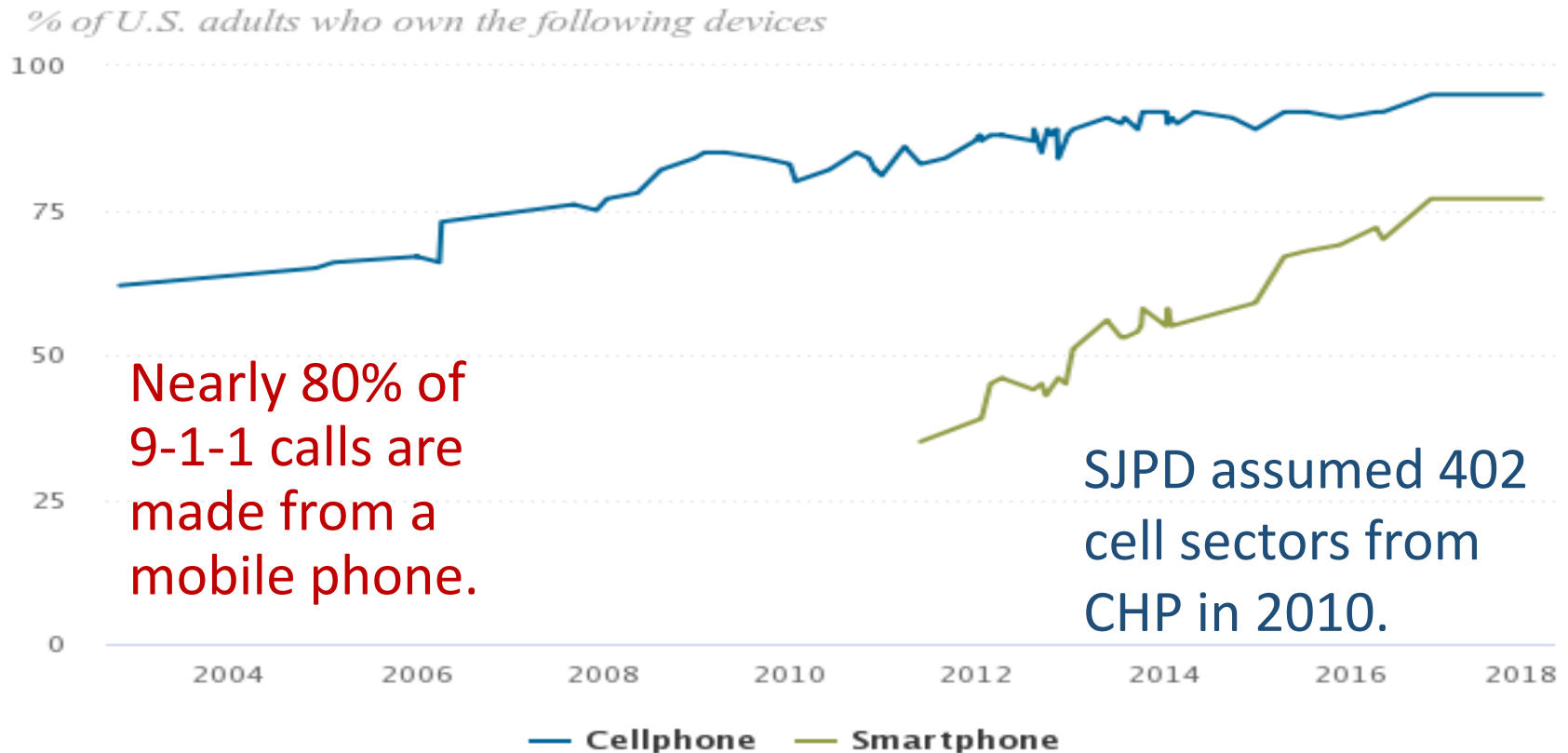
New State Standard (FY 2016-2017)

82.2%

of 9-1-1 calls answered in **15 seconds**



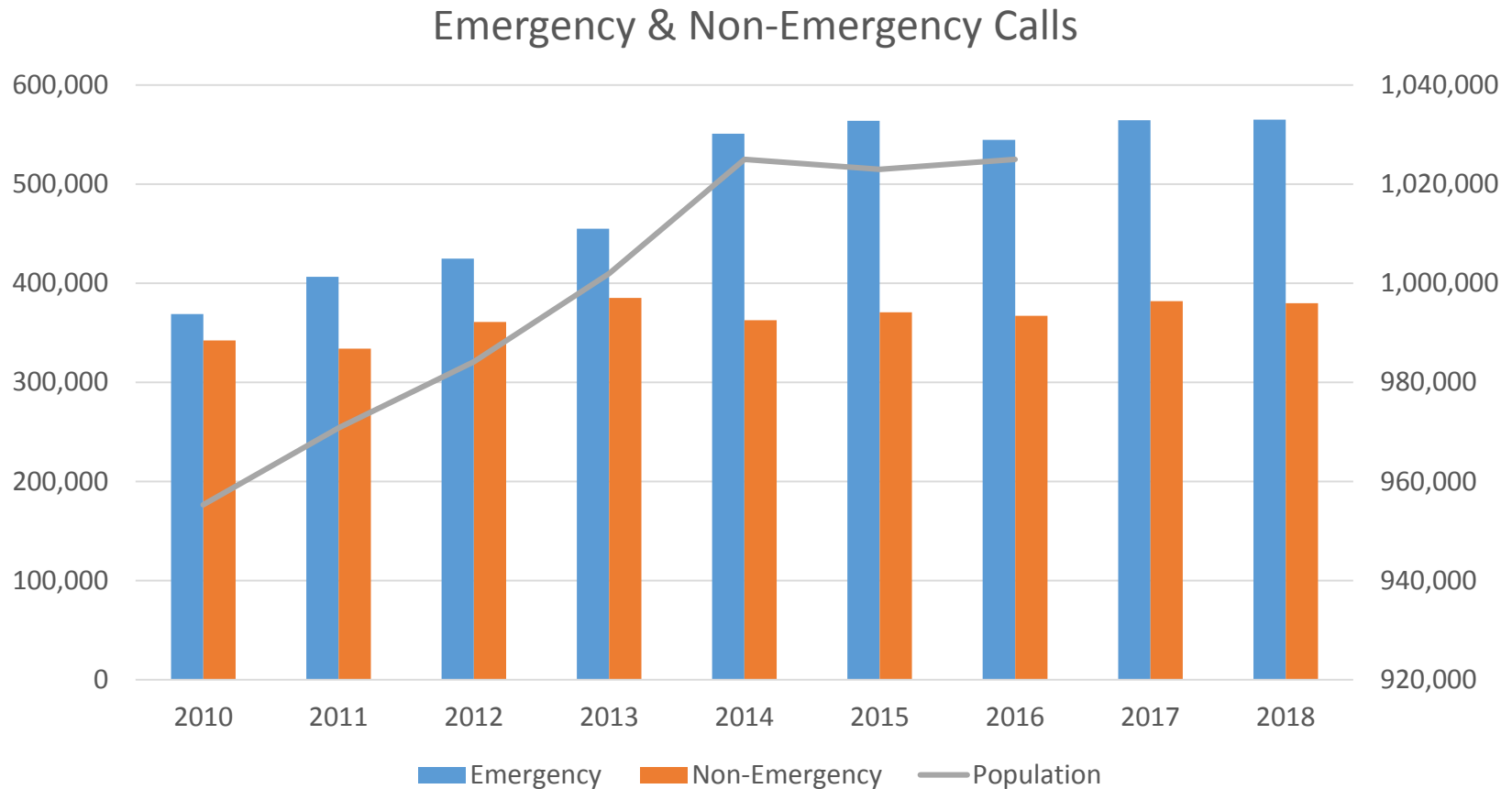
Contributing Factors: More Phones



Source: Surveys conducted 2002–2018.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER



Contributing Factors: More People



Contributing Factors: Staffing

Communications Staffing	2016 – 2017 (as of 2/2/17)	2017 - 2018 (as of 2/2/18)
Authorized Communications Staffing	162.5	162.5
Vacancies	(16.5)	(23.5)
Net Communications Staffing	146	139
Academy/CTO Program/Radio Training	(23)	(15)
Dispatchers on Floor	123	124
Disability/Modified Duty/Other Leaves	(10)	(5)
Actual Full Duty Dispatchers	113	119

Resignations/Retirements/Hires	2017 (as of 2/2/17 & 2017 total)	2018 (as of 2/2/18)
Resignations to date (CY)	3 20	2
Retirements to date (CY)	0 1	0
Pending Resignations	1	1
Pending Retirements	0	1
Hires (CY)	7	0
Rehires (CY)	0	0

Next Steps

In Progress

- Streamlined workflows (9-1-1 VoIP system)
- Reallocated staff from 3-1-1
- Continuous & improved hiring, use of retiree rehires, per diem, extra staff
- Increased minimum staffing and overtime
- Asked CalOES to help with statewide calltaker/dispatcher shortage: recruiting, outreach, education

On the Horizon

- Upcoming City audit of 9-1-1 & 3-1-1
- Staffing evaluation

Future Concerns

- Text to 9-1-1
- Next generation 9-1-1 (video, photos)
- Population growth
- Retirements



Preliminary Results

July 1, 2017-Jan. 23, 2018

89.79%

of 9-1-1 calls answered in **15 seconds**



Oct. 22, 2017-Jan. 23, 2018

92.50%

of 9-1-1 calls answered in **15 seconds**



How Can You Help?

- Spread the word: SJPD Communications is Hiring!
- Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of 9-1-1 on social media (& encourage applicants).
- Share in your newsletters or at events.



www.sjpdyou.com

