

**Seattle Police Department
2009 Performance Report**

Major Performance Dimension	Specific Measure within Dimension	2009 Result	2008 Result	2007 Result	2006 Result	Comments
1. Reducing Crime						
	Part I Violent Crimes reported to police	3861	3447	3667	4146	Reported violent crimes increased 12% in 2009 from the 2008 level, reversing two years of decline.
	Homicides per 100,000 population	3.7	5.1	4.1	6.2	Homicides were down in 2009 by 24%, when compared with 2008.
	Rapes per 100,000 population	17.0	21.2	15.5	21.9	Rapes decreased 19% in 2009 from the level in 2008, registering 27% lower than the ten-year average.
	Robberies per 100,000 population	298.7	271.8	259.9	288.4	Robberies increased 11% in 2009 from the level in 2008.
	Robberies with guns per 100,000 population	58.0	47.4	46.1	47.9	Robberies with firearms were up 24% in 2009 from the level in 2008.
	Aggravated assaults per 100,000 population	324.2	283.3	346.8	401.7	Aggravated assaults in 2009 increased by 16% from the level in 2008, but were below the ten-year avg.
	Aggravated assaults with guns per 100,000	36.7	41.3	46.9	58.3	Assaults with firearms were down 10% in 2009 from the level in 2008 and 20% from the level in 2007.
	Part I Property Crimes reported to police	35,090	32,820	33,960	39,553	Reported property crimes in 2009 increased 7% from the level in 2008, after three years of decline.
	Residential burglaries per 100,000 population	715.0	704.0	742.5	937.2	Residential burglaries increased 3% from the level in 2008, but were down from the level in 2007.
	Commercial burglaries per 100,000 population	403.2	392.6	279.2	361.1	Commercial break-ins were up 4% from the level in 2008.
	Auto thefts per 100,000 population	547.7	619.7	985.0	1407.9	Vehicle thefts in 2009 decreased 11% from 2008 and are down 43% from the level in 2007.
	Larceny/thefts per 100,000 population	4182.5	3818.2	3795.6	4136.9	Larcenies in 2009 were up 11% from the level in 2008.
	Patrol officer time in proactive efforts			N/A		Mechanics and protocols for measure still being refined.

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2. Reducing Fear of Crime and Increasing the Sense of Security						
	% residents feeling safe/very safe walking alone in neighborhood at night	79%	N/A no survey in 2008	77%	62% (2005)	Findings from biennial community telephone survey.
	% residents avoiding certain parts of city because of fear of crime	59%	N/A no survey in 2008	56%	N/A	Findings from biennial community telephone survey.. New question in the 2007 survey, so no prior data available.
	% residents saying crime increased in last two years	26%	N/A no survey in 2008	21%	15% (2005)	Findings from biennial community telephone survey.
3. Increasing Traffic Safety						
	# of pedestrian traffic fatalities	12	10	6	12	Pedestrian fatalities have returned to the level they were in 2006. One fatality was light rail-related.
	# of fatalities from vehicle accidents	16	12	11	36	Data on fatalities from vehicle accidents have been updated to reflect incidents involving bicycles and motorcycles as well as vehicle-to-vehicle accidents.
	# of serious pedestrian injuries	18	25	18	37	Serious pedestrian injuries were reduced from the level in 2008, returning to the 2007 level.
	# of serious injuries from vehicle accidents	46	55	47	69	Data on injuries in vehicle accidents have been updated to reflect incidents involving bicycles and motorcycles.
4. Increasing Safety in Public Places						
	Part I Violent Crimes in major parks	185	150	205	230	Violent crimes in city parks were up in 2009 but not to the level of the previous two years.
	Reported robberies in major parks	40	83	90	106	Robberies in parks were down by 52% from the level in 2008.
	Reported aggravated assaults in major parks	81	60	107	111	Serious assaults in parks were up 35% from the level in 2008, but not to levels in 2006 and 2007.
	Reported drug offenses in major parks	255	233	277	245	Drug offenses in parks were up 9% from the level in 2008.
	Felony drug sales reported in major parks	74	N/A	N/A	N/A	Disaggregated SPD drug data were not available in previous years.

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5. Providing Good Customer Service By Responding to Calls and Attending to Community Needs						
	Response time to priority 0 and 1 calls to 9-1-1.	6.5 minutes	7.2 minutes	7.0 minutes	7.2 minutes	Average response time to the highest priority events was the lowest in four years.
	% responses to 0 and 1 calls within 7 minutes	99.4%	N/A	N/A		Performance level cited is for the period July – December 2009 only.
	% residents that agree or agree strongly that police do a good job preventing crime.	77%	N/A no survey in 2008	74%	72% (2005)	Findings from biennial community telephone survey.
	% those reporting crimes who were satisfied or very satisfied with police handling of situation	66%	N/A no survey in 2008	66%	70% (2005)	Findings from biennial community telephone survey.
	% those reporting non crime emergencies who were satisfied or very satisfied	85%	N/A no survey in 2008	83%	73% (2005)	Findings from biennial community telephone survey.
	% residents satisfied or very satisfied, when stopped while driving	77%	N/A no survey in 2008	74%	60% (2005)	Findings from biennial community telephone survey.
6. Holding Offenders Accountable						
	Clearance rate for robbery	22.5%	11.9%	27.3%	27.9%	The SPD clearance rate is above that of comparably sized cities, ¹ which in 2008 was 21.5%
	Clearance rate for aggravated assault	38.5%	12.3%	45.2%	47.2%	The clearance rate in comparably sized cities for 2008 was 47.0%.

¹ SPD uses the subset of Population Group I in the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) that includes jurisdictions in the population band 500,000 to 999,999, of which there are 23. These jurisdictions [in descending population order] are: San Jose, Honolulu, Detroit, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, San Francisco, Columbus, Austin, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Memphis, Baltimore, Fort Worth, El Paso, Seattle, Washington, DC, Milwaukee, Denver, Boston, Nashville, Portland, Oklahoma City and Albuquerque. It should also be noted that the benchmark data are lagged a year since the comparable year data are not available until the UCR is completed in October of the following year.

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	Clearance rate for residential burglary	7.3%	3.6%	10%	9%	National data do not disaggregate residential burglary clearance rates. The SPD total burglary clearance rate reported here is lower than that in comparable cities, which was 9.1% in 2008.
	Clearance rate for vehicle theft	5.2%	2.9%	9.3%	8.7%	The clearance rate of comparably sized cities in 2008 was 8.7%.
7. Using Authority and Force Fairly and Only as Reasonably Necessary						
	Sustained complaints of unnecessary force	0	0	2	1	In 2009, there were 68 complaints of unnecessary force containing 105 allegations, compared with 69 complaints containing 111 allegations in 2008 and 70 complaints containing 131 allegations in 2007.
	Sustained complaints of standards/duties violations	11	6	8	N/A	In 2009, there were 84 complaints classified as violations of standards and duties, containing 117 allegations, compared with 93 complaints containing 109 allegations in 2008. The comparable figures for 2007 were 14 complaints 19 allegations.
	Sustained complaints of biased policing	0	0	0	0	In 2009, there were four complaints of biased policing containing six allegations, compared with three complaints of biased policing with a total of four allegations in 2008. For 2007 there were three complaints with one allegation each, and in 2006, there were six complaints with 12 allegations.
	% OPA investigations completed within 120 days	94%	93.5%	97.4%	N/A	This statistic computes investigative time only and does not include administrative processing time or time spent in supervisory review. Average investigation time was 68 days in 2009 compared with 71 days in 2008 and 67 days in 2007. Eight (8) cases exceeded the 120-day timeline for investigation. The benchmark that the OPA Director recommended last year includes both investigative and review time to total 180 days. This standard was achieved in 82% of the cases in 2009.
	Number of officer-involved shootings	9	2	4	5	There were 3 fatality shootings in 2009 and one shooting involving an animal.

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8. Strengthening Emergency Prevention and Response						
	Number of preparedness exercises conducted	12	10	7	7	In 2009, OEM was involved in table top exercises concerning winter storms, SDOT operations, Human Services, Logistics, interagency biological remediation, and opioid treatment centers for the Health Department. Preparedness exercises associated with the Tolt River, youth violence and FEMA responses were also conducted.
	Number of officers trained for critical incident response	1,241	1,041	863	N/A	The total represents the full range of response training, including CBRNE, rapid response, ICS, and response to specific scenarios.
9. Using Public Resources Efficiently and Effectively						
	Per capita cost of police department	\$383	\$391	\$364	\$343	Statistic is based on actual expenditures of funds from all sources (including grants). Please note that the 2008 and 2009 figures have been inflation-adjusted to 2007 dollars.
	% time staffing goals are met in precincts			N/A		Measure is deferred until Department implements new shift structure.