Police Department Quarterly Crime Report

Third Quarter
01 January to 30 September, 2021

Presentation to the

Public Safety Committee

December 14, 2021

Outline

- Citywide Trends: Homicide, Robbery, and Shootings
- Brief Overview of Area and Bureau Issues and Statistics
- Gunshot Location Detection System (ShotSpotter) Information
- Ceasefire Overview and Update
- OPD Calls for Service Information
- OPD Sworn Officer Attrition Data

Citywide Crime Stats – Year-to-Date Comparison

Part 1 Crimes *All totals include attempts except homicides*	01-01-2020 through 09-30-2020	01-01-2021 through 09-30-2021	Year-to-Date % Change 2020 vs. 2021	3-Year Year-to-Date Average	YTD 2021 vs. 3-Year YTD Average
Homicide - 187(a)	74	98	32%	76	29%
• Homicide - all other *	5	6	20%	5	29%
Aggravated Assault	2,405	2,713	13%	2,406	13%
• With Firearm	333	465	40%	341	36%
Rape	169	101	-40%	142	-29%
Robbery	1,698	1,972	16%	1,922	3%
Burglary Total	7,187	6,995	-3%	8,157	-14%
• Auto	5,194	5,590	8%	6,370	-12%
• Residential	990	761	-23%	1,033	-26%
• Commercial	814	434	-47%	577	-25%
• Other/Unknown	189	210	11%	177	18%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,722	6,528	-3%	5,027	30%
Larceny	4,746	4,183	-12%	4,809	-13%
Arson	144	134	-7%	129	4%
Total Part 1 Crimes	23,150	22,730	-2%	22,673	0%

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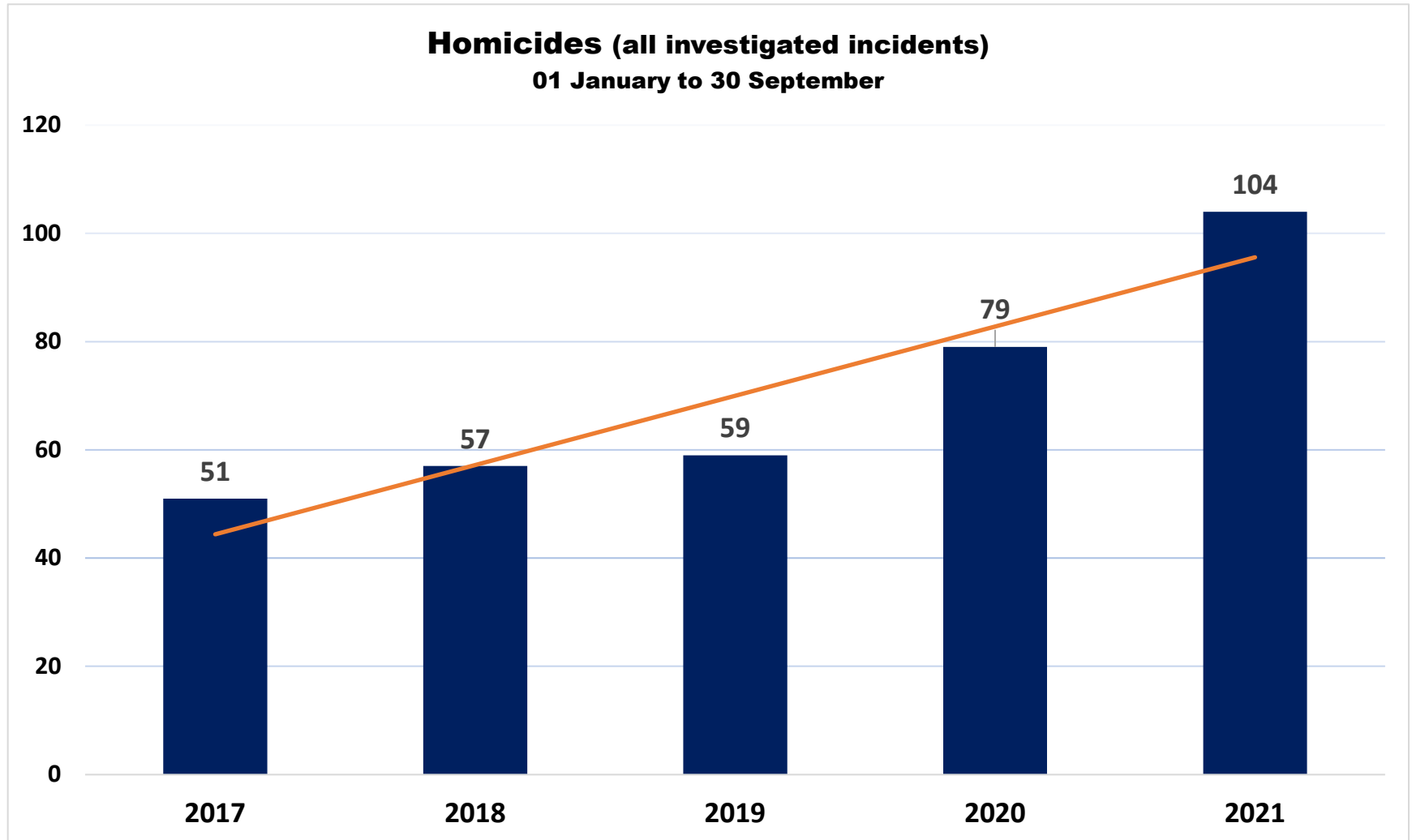
These statistics are drawn from the Oakland Police Dept. database. They are unaudited and not used to figure the crime numbers reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. This report is run by the date the crimes occurred. Statistics can be affected by late reporting, the geocoding process, or the reclassification or unfounding of crimes. Because crime reporting and data entry can run behind, all crimes may not be recorded.

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Homicides sourced from the Crime Analysis Section homicide log. All other data sourced via Coplink Analytics.

Citywide Trend Graphs – Year-to-Date

Homicides (all investigated incidents)
01 January to 30 September

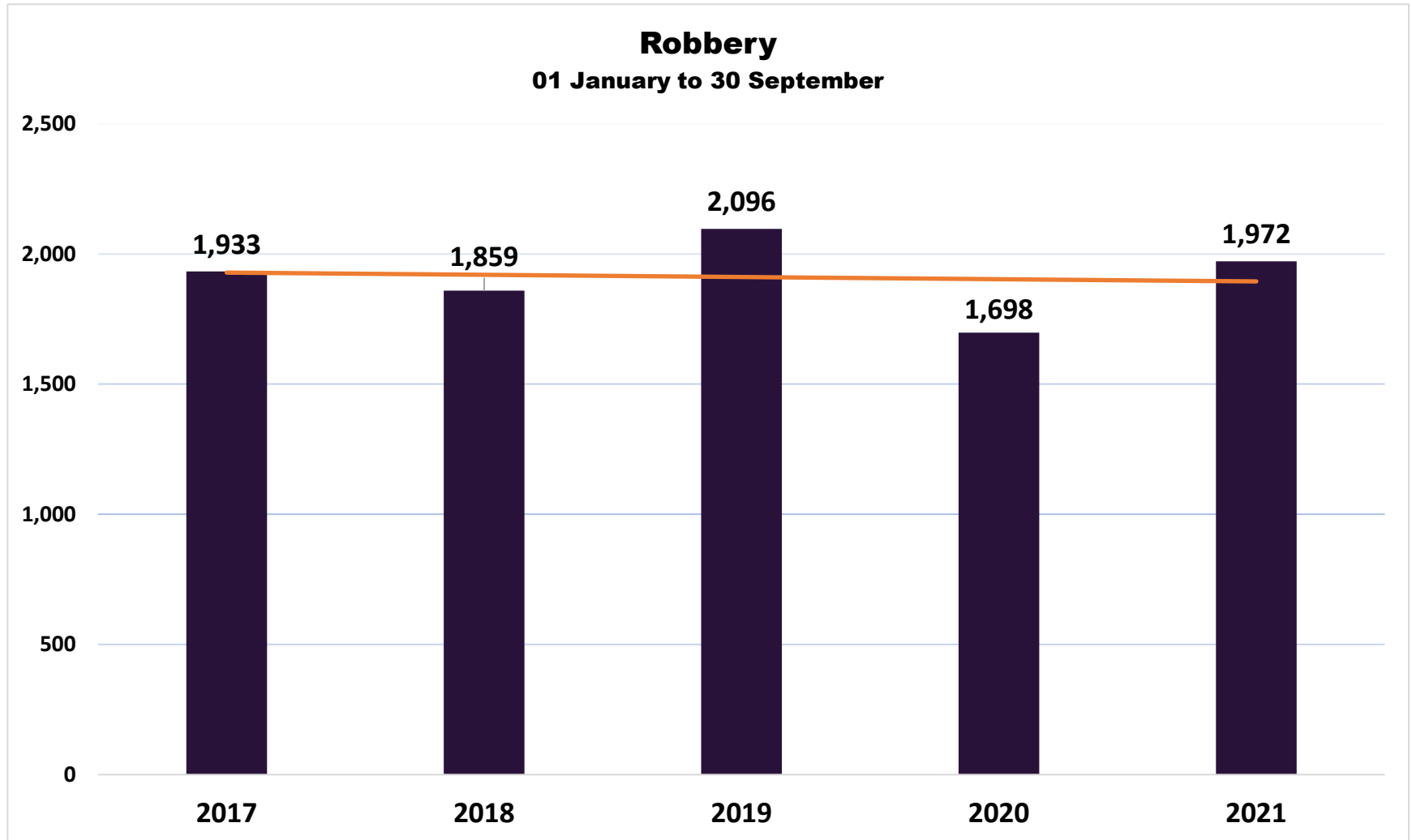|	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Homicides	51	57	59	79	104

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Citywide Trend Graphs – Year-to-Date

Robbery
01 January to 30 September

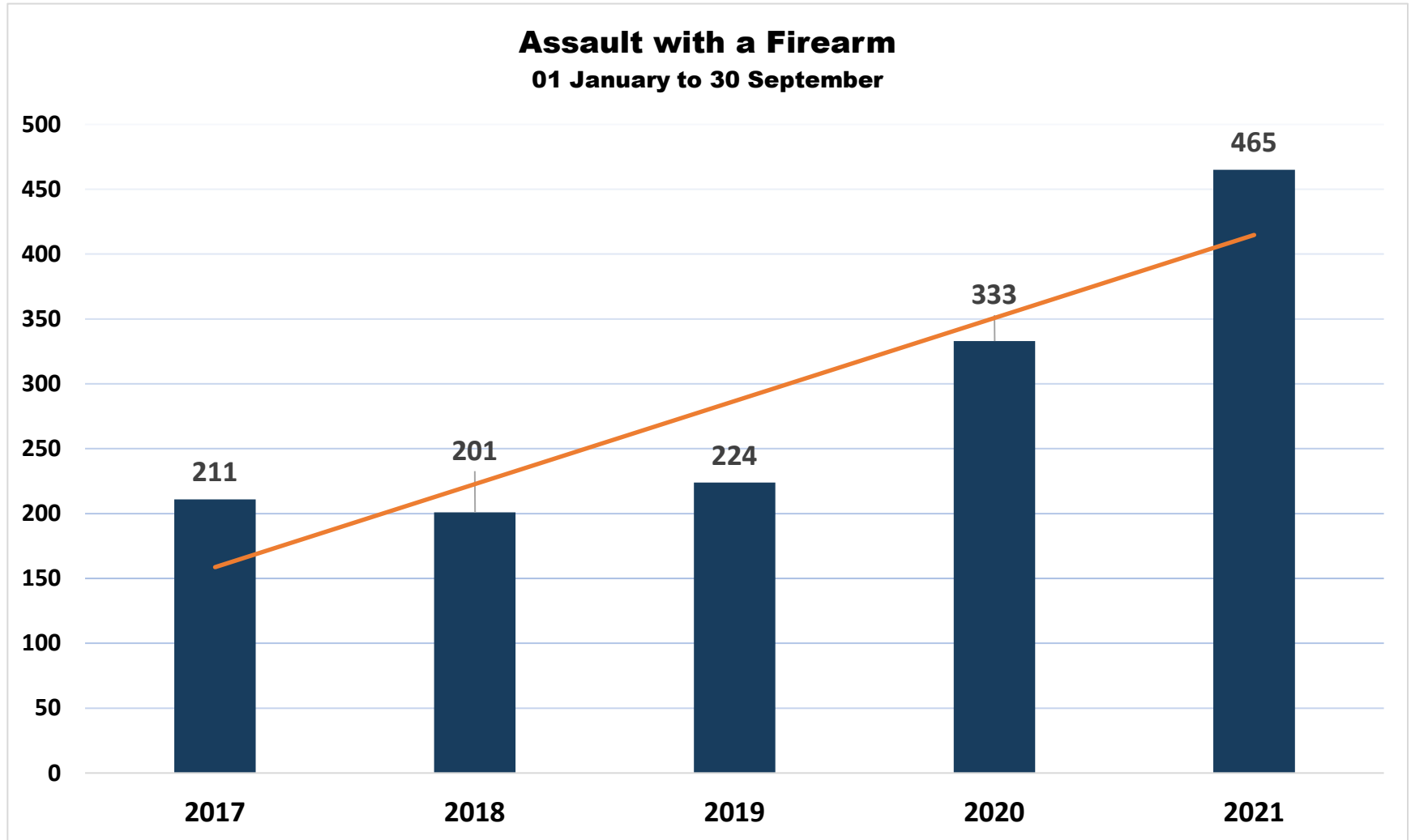|	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Robbery	1,933	1,859	2,096	1,698	1,972

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All data sourced via Coplink Analytics. All totals include attempts except homicides.

Citywide Trend Graphs – Year-to-Date

**Assault with a Firearm**

01 January to 30 September

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Police Areas and Community Policing Beats
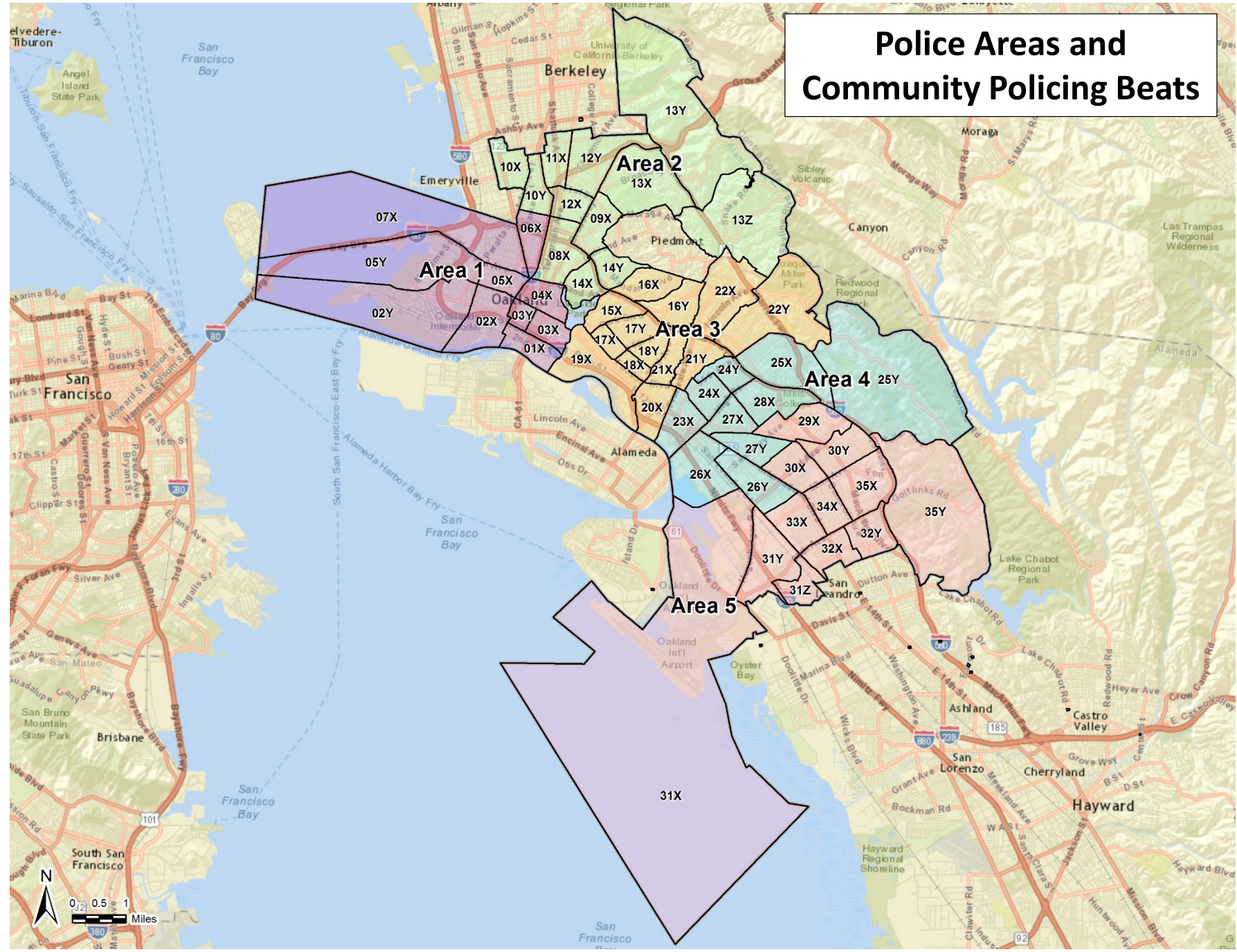
Citywide Crime Stats – Crime by Area

Part 1 Crimes *All totals include attempts except homicides*	Area 1 01 Jan to 30 Sep	Area 2 01 Jan to 30 Sep	Area 3 01 Jan to 30 Sep	Area 4 01 Jan to 30 Sep	Area 5 01 Jan to 30 Sep
Homicide - 187(a)	11	9	22	21	35
• Homicide - all other *	0	0	1	1	4
Aggravated Assault	450	228	494	568	916
• With Firearm	63	37	100	96	156
Rape	27	12	19	12	20
Robbery	273	214	602	433	413
Burglary Total	2,325	1,915	927	431	834
• Auto	2,040	1,490	641	239	652
• Residential	119	256	168	104	95
• Commercial	104	115	89	62	56
• Other/Unknown	62	54	29	26	31
Motor Vehicle Theft	857	982	1,371	1,460	1,766
Larceny	814	970	835	632	751
Arson	23	14	26	27	44
Total Part 1 Crimes	**4,780**	**4,344**	**4,297**	**3,585**	**4,783**

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Citywide Homicides – All Investigated Incidents
01 January to 30 September
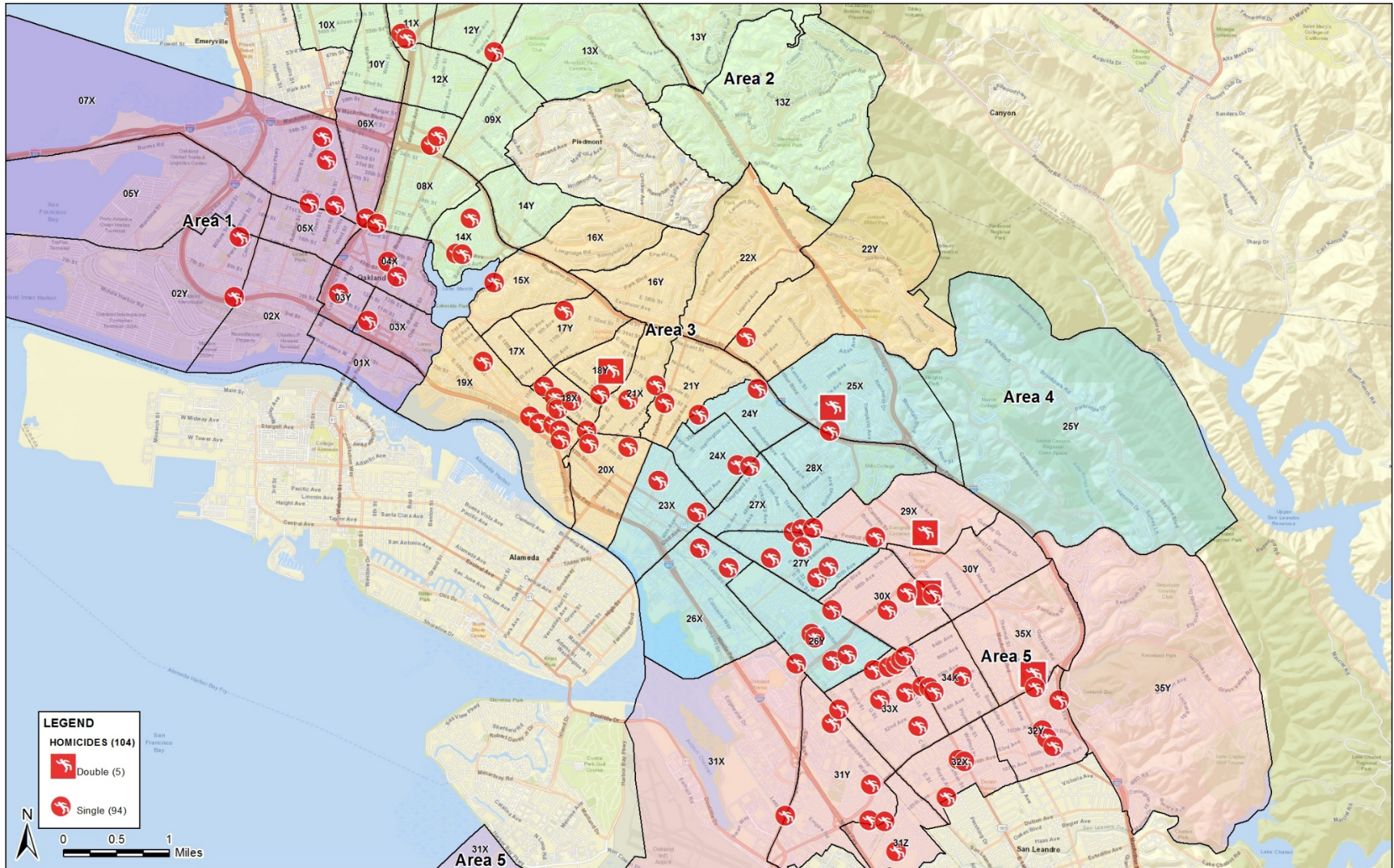
Area 1 — Capt. Bobby Hookfin

Part 1 Crimes *All totals include* *attempts except homicides*	01-01-2020 through 09-30-2020	01-01-2021 through 09-30-2021	Year-to-Date % Change 2020 vs. 2021	3-Year Year-to-Date Average	YTD 2021 vs. 3-Year YTD Average
Homicide - 187(a)	7	11	57%	10	10%
• Homicide - all other *	0	0	PNC	0	PNC
Aggravated Assault	405	450	11%	427	5%
• With Firearm	41	63	54%	48	30%
Rape	41	27	-34%	33	-19%
Robbery	309	273	-12%	342	-20%
Burglary Total	1,639	2,325	42%	2,266	3%
• Auto	1,235	2,040	65%	1,941	5%
• Residential	166	119	-28%	138	-14%
• Commercial	194	104	-46%	139	-25%
• Other/Unknown	44	62	41%	48	30%
Motor Vehicle Theft	806	857	6%	771	11%
Larceny	913	814	-11%	1,012	-20%
Arson	28	23	-18%	27	-14%
Total Part 1 Crimes	4,148	4,780	15%	4,887	-2%

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Police Area 1

- Homicides, shootings, robberies, and burglaries remain priorities of focus.
  - Measurable gang and group violence in West Oakland decreased from Q3 into Q4 in collaboration with preventative patrols and patrol strategies, Ceasefire, Department of Violence Prevention, and OPD's Violent Crime Operations Center (VCOC). Those strategies continue.
  - Robbery increases and trends in and near Police Beat 3 have declined in correlation with continued preventative patrols, collaborative community efforts, and focused enforcement and investigations.
- Problem solving projects have been opened in Q3 to address public safety issues and crimes committed proximate to OUSD schools for which OPD response or extra patrols have been requested. These projects emphasize prevention and conflict resolution through community partnerships.

Area 2 — A/Capt. Robert Rosin

Part 1 Crimes *All totals include attempts except homicides*	01-01-2020 through 09-30-2020	01-01-2021 through 09-30-2021	Year-to-Date % Change 2020 vs. 2021	3-Year Year-to-Date Average	YTD 2021 vs. 3-Year YTD Average
Homicide - 187(a)	2	9	350%	4	108%
• Homicide - all other *	1	0	-100%	0	-100%
Aggravated Assault	222	228	3%	214	6%
• With Firearm	20	37	85%	22	68%
Rape	27	12	-56%	18	-33%
Robbery	243	214	-12%	262	-18%
Burglary Total	2,102	1,915	-9%	2,339	-18%
• Auto	1,521	1,490	-2%	1,851	-19%
• Residential	347	256	-26%	312	-18%
• Commercial	190	115	-39%	137	-16%
• Other/Unknown	44	54	23%	40	35%
Motor Vehicle Theft	919	982	7%	831	18%
Larceny	1,099	970	-12%	1,095	-11%
Arson	15	14	-7%	12	14%
Total Part 1 Crimes	4,630	4,344	-6%	4,776	-9%

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Police Area 2

- Homicides and shootings are a main focus for Police Area 2 given the substantial increases year to date (YTD) in 2021 vs 2020.
- In Q2 and Q3, Community Resource Officer (CRO) and patrol teams were directed to conduct focus on serious and violent crime incidents
  - Thorough preliminary investigation, video canvassing recovery, dissemination, partnering with VCOC, and working with DVP and Ceasefire strategies
  - Shooting rates have been reduced in Q3 and this downward trend continues in Q4. This decrease in violent crime corresponds with key arrests
- CRO Projects:
  - Similar to Area 1, non-enforcement focused problem-solving projects have been opened to address issues, complaints, concerns, and requests for service to respond to public safety concerns proximate to or connected to OUSD campuses.
  - Challenges remain in balancing requests to address less serious issues of public safety and order and the more serious instances of serious crime and violence.

Area 3 — A/Capt. James Beere

Part 1 Crimes *All totals include attempts except homicides*	01-01-2020 through 09-30-2020	01-01-2021 through 09-30-2021	Year-to-Date % Change 2020 vs. 2021	3-Year Year-to-Date Average	YTD 2021 vs. 3-Year YTD Average
Homicide - 187(a)	17	22	29%	17	29%
• Homicide - all other *	1	1	0%	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	448	494	10%	429	15%
• With Firearm	70	100	43%	70	43%
Rape	38	19	-50%	30	-37%
Robbery	439	602	37%	504	19%
Burglary Total	1,321	927	-30%	1,232	-25%
• Auto	921	641	-30%	834	-23%
• Residential	202	168	-17%	260	-35%
• Commercial	158	89	-44%	108	-18%
• Other/Unknown	40	29	-28%	29	-1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,532	1,371	-11%	1,352	1%
Larceny	1,014	835	-18%	937	-11%
Arson	35	26	-26%	25	3%
Total Part 1 Crimes	4,845	4,297	-11%	4,527	-5%

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Police Area 3

- Crime Increases in YTD 2021 vs 2020 YTD
  - Homicides and shootings: although the YTD increase has declined in Q3 compared to 2020, the rate of homicides increased in Q3 compared to Q1 and Q2 in 2021
  - Robberies: The Q3 YTD increase is higher than in Q2. The number of robberies in Area 3 is 2x – 3x higher than in Police Areas 1 and 2.
  - Human trafficking continues to intersect the problems of gun violence and robberies
- Area Focus: Safely reduce gun violence, human trafficking, and robberies through collaborative efforts with OPD Vice Crimes Unit, Violent Crimes Operation Center, and directed patrol for ShotSpotter, preventative patrols, and intelligence-led operations.
  - Problem-solving solutions for properties associated to illegal casino operations
  - BFO1 CROS have dedicated time and resources in Area 3 regardless of primary assignment.

Area 4 — Capt. Jake Bassett

Part 1 Crimes *All totals include attempts except homicides*	01-01-2020 through 09-30-2020	01-01-2021 through 09-30-2021	Year-to-Date % Change 2020 vs. 2021	3-Year Year-to-Date Average	YTD 2021 vs. 3-Year YTD Average
Homicide - 187(a)	18	21	17%	15	37%
• Homicide - all other *	0	1	PNC	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	512	568	11%	509	12%
• With Firearm	69	96	39%	70	37%
Rape	24	12	-50%	19	-36%
Robbery	344	433	26%	406	7%
Burglary Total	709	431	-39%	664	-35%
• Auto	420	239	-43%	394	-39%
• Residential	118	104	-12%	146	-29%
• Commercial	151	62	-59%	101	-39%
• Other/Unknown	20	26	30%	22	16%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,440	1,460	1%	1,326	10%
Larceny	729	632	-13%	727	-13%
Arson	23	27	17%	24	13%
Total Part 1 Crimes	3,799	3,585	-6%	3,692	-3%

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Police Area 4 – Captain Jake Bassett

Aggravated firearm assaults – 39% increase

Robberies – 26% increase

- Area 4 Command initiated the following to address the violent crime increase:

  - Intelligence reports were provided to Patrol Commanders to direct available resources to those areas most affected by violent crime.

  - Prioritized patrol and supplemental presence during times, days and locations where offenses were trending.

  - A ShotSpotter detail was developed focusing on crime analysis of where to direct resources on a bi-weekly basis.

  - Collaboration with Department of Violence Prevention on known victims of violent crime with attention to the mitigation of retaliatory violence.

Police Area 4 – Captain Jake Bassett

- The Violent Crime Operations Center (VCOC) and stakeholders directed resources to those locations and those individuals who were most likely driving the violence.
- Prioritized Ceasefire strategies and referrals/requests to and for assistance, outreach, and prevention.
- Ensured thorough preliminary investigations were being completed and followed up on in partnership with the Criminal Investigation Division.

Area 5 — A/Capt. Casey Johnson

Part 1 Crimes *All totals include attempts except homicides*	01-01-2020 through 09-30-2020	01-01-2021 through 09-30-2021	Year-to-Date % Change 2020 vs. 2021	3-Year Year-to-Date Average	YTD 2021 vs. 3-Year YTD Average
Homicide - 187(a)	30	35	17%	29	19%
• Homicide - all other *	3	4	33%	2	71%
Aggravated Assault	768	916	19%	778	18%
• With Firearm	121	156	29%	120	30%
Rape	24	20	-17%	26	-24%
Robbery	348	413	19%	377	10%
Burglary Total	946	834	-12%	1,141	-27%
• Auto	661	652	-1%	863	-24%
• Residential	134	95	-29%	159	-40%
• Commercial	114	56	-51%	86	-35%
• Other/Unknown	37	31	-16%	33	-5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,939	1,766	-9%	1,662	6%
Larceny	841	751	-11%	864	-13%
Arson	41	44	7%	39	13%
Total Part 1 Crimes	4,940	4,783	-3%	4,918	-3%

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Police Area 5 – Acting Captain Casey Johnson

Part 1 crimes from 2020 to 2021: the two largest increases:

- **Homicides** at an 17% increase

- **Aggravated Assaults** with firearms at a 29% increase.

In response, Area 5 staff deployed the **following measures** in an attempt to continue to reduce this rise in violence:

1. Continued Data intelligence to identify possible groups or gangs escalating violence
2. Increased partnership with DVP (Department of Violence Prevention) who assist with reaching out to involved parties to prevent further violence.
3. Worked closely with the VCOC which has focused on individuals driving the violence.

Police Area 5 – Acting Captain Casey Johnson

4. Conduct weekly meeting with all stakeholders, law enforcement partners and city leaders to include Councilmember's Reid and Taylor.
5. Prioritized Ceasefire strategies and referrals with requests for outreach and prevention.
6. Reviewed ShotSpotter activity while gathering intelligence and deploying available resources to those areas.
7. Run overtime details such as ShotSpotter and Walking details to focus on identified locations with increased firearm-related aggravated assaults.
8. Continue to enforce thorough preliminary investigations (Patrol Officers) while working with our Criminal Investigations Division on follow-up request.

Citywide Trend Graphs – Year-to-Date
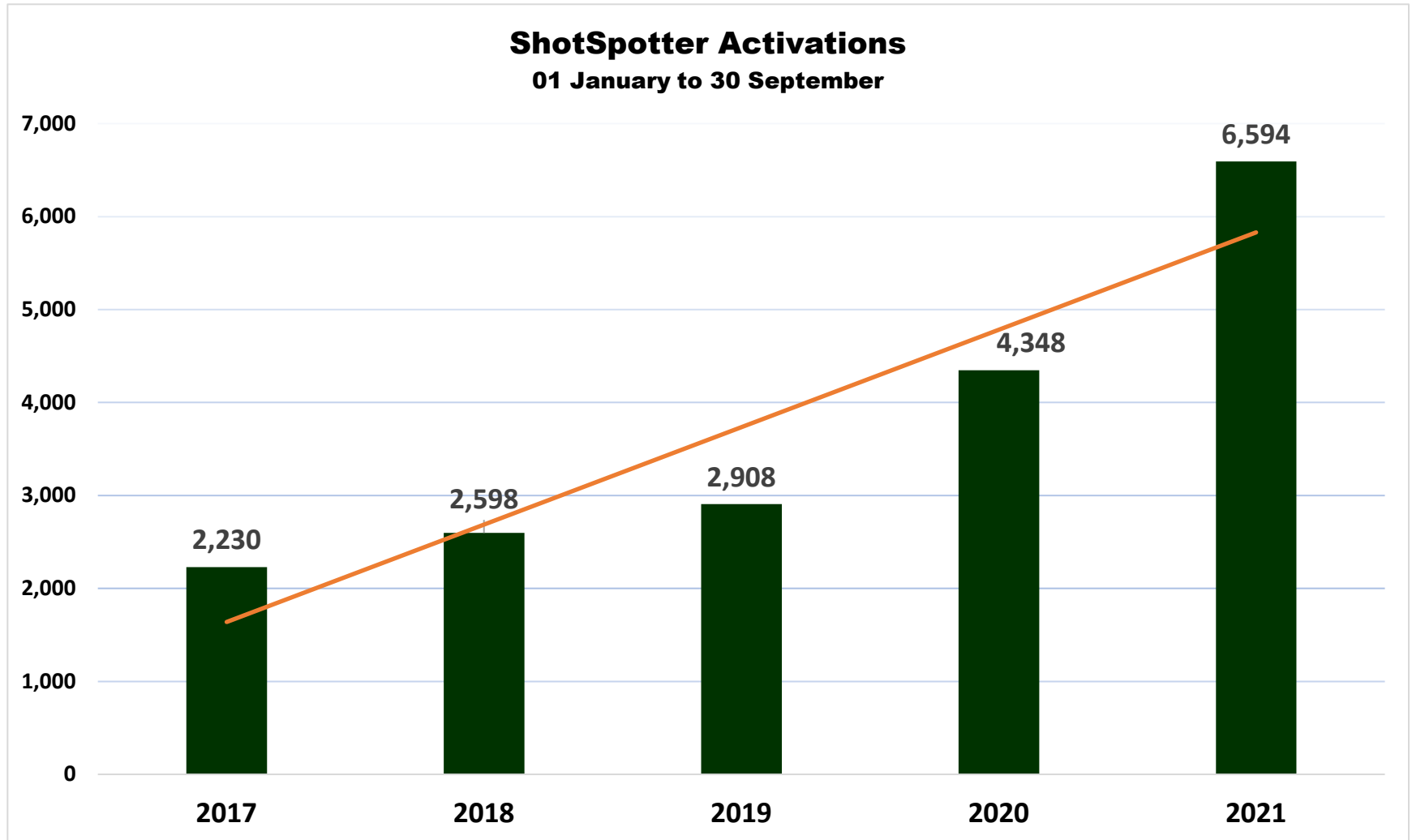
ShotSpotter Activations

01 January to 30 September

Year	Activations
2017	2,230
2018	2,598
2019	2,908
2020	4,348
2021	6,594

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All data sourced via ShotSpotter Insight.

Ceasefire Strategy;
Captain Tony Jones

- Ceasefire is a data driven violence reduction strategy coordinating law enforcement, social services and the community.

- Ceasefire works in partnership with the Department of Violence Prevention, Community Based Organizations and the Faith Community to prevent and reduce gun violence

- Using the Ceasefire strategy, Oakland saw a homicides reduced from 125 in 2012 to a record low 68 in 2018. Shootings went from 553 to 277 over the same time period.

- Individuals most prone to be associated with gun violence, either as an offender or victim, are identified and receive direct communication regarding alternatives from a team of OPD staff and community members.

- Ceasefire actively engages with community partners to build public trust between the community and OPD.

Ceasefire Strategy Challenges

- Staffing challenges temporarily reduced OPD Ceasefire from 4 to 2 teams.

- Covid-19 initially impacted ability to directly communicate with at risk offenders. This was resolved as Covid-19 restrictions loosened.

- Probation and Parole as "levers" to manage gang conflicts subsided as courts implemented emergency bail due to Covid.

- OPD and law enforcement partners were met with significant challenges in holding known and repeated violent offenders in custody.

- Staffing has been reassigned to Ceasefire Teams. The additional team will allow for OPD Ceasefire to focus on multiple gang conflicts simultaneously.

- As of November 5th, 24 officers, 4 sergeants, one lieutenant, and one captain of police are assigned to Ceasefire. Seven of the 24 officer positions are directly funded by Measure Z.

Dispatched Calls for Service

- OPD Communications Division provided data regarding response times for Priority 1, 2, and 3 incidents.
  - There are some "Priority 1 calls" that are coded as priority for reasons other than active or imminent threats to public safety.
  - Accurate response times are dependent on either a responding officer accurately and quickly updating the incident when first arriving on scene or the Police Communications Dispatcher's ability to accurately update and reflect on-scene statuses.
  - Longer response times correlate with staffing challenges, increased call volume, and call types that require more officers than other calls or similar calls in the past.

Dispatched Calls for Service

- Increased rates of attrition, injuries, increased rates of leave usage, and challenges in securing overtime volunteers have impacted response times.

- The manner in which OPD reduces risk such as vehicle pursuits and certain types of force - including lethal discharges of firearms – requires either more personnel or more personnel time per critical incident than in years past and standing calls for service.

- Call volume and required focuses, mandates, policies, and procedures regarding thorough preliminary investigations, and administrative reporting and investigations have correlated with standing calls for service

Average Response Time (in seconds) to **Priority 1 Calls**: 2017-2021 (January-September)

Priority 1 Calls					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jan	22.63	7.97	13.59	11.07	16.24
Feb	12.16	24.79	10.45	12.9	18.87
Mar	12.59	10.13	10.8	11.44	17.25
Apr	10.57	9.43	10.71	11.07	18.11
May	9.01	11.04	11.81	12.9	19.13
Jun	13.76	11.15	12.23	11.44	19.39
Jul	10.58	11.26	8.84	15.10	20.36
Aug	7.62	17.93	13.22	14.86	20.04
Sep	13.09	17.33	10.74	12.56	22.78

Average Response Time (in seconds) to **Priority 2 Calls**: 2017-2021 (January-September)

Priority 2 Calls					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jan	107.35	89.04	155.41	147.63	167.82
Feb	115.21	86.12	115.53	216.65	158.34
Mar	128.78	137.59	135.58	159.67	190.56
Apr	139.7	118.22	135.32	145.32	169.36
May	118.45	129.33	128.27	166.86	226.79
Jun	128.73	154.99	155	299.29	231.22
Jul	145.54	127.59	139.40	240.53	309.43
Aug	116.43	159.77	215.86	250.29	236.98
Sep	129.45	215.90	214.94	212.25	290.53

Average Response Time (in seconds) to **Priority 3 Calls**: 2017-2021 (January-September)

Priority 3 Calls					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jan	261.17	232.59	322.34	382.94	369.34
Feb	250.78	232.59	240.73	475.53	384.8
Mar	295.74	230.4	313.79	414.43	460.74
Apr	295.99	319.16	316.26	461.01	427.29
May	215.37	352.78	359.64	433.33	485.11
Jun	285.63	384.32	465.85	740.46	540.47
July	289.88	321.26	423.31	638.51	678.82
Aug	267.66	353.24	465.07	680.22	542.86
Sep	343.27	436.29	590.20	593.92	634.81

Standing Calls for Service

- During these times of 100+ calls for services queues, OPD takes the following actions:
  - A "no 950" status" notification is sent. A "no 950 status" means that a watch commander has made the determination that available patrol resources are dedicated to answering active and standing calls for service rather than respond to "cold" calls for crime reports where the suspect is no longer on-scene and no immediate or imminent danger exists.
  - Calls are dispatched and answered based on priority.
  - For non-urgent calls, OPD dispatchers may be directed to tell callers to call back when there is greater capacity to respond and/or that online reporting options may be available.
  - When possible, OPD Command redeploys officers from a lower crime and lower call volume Police Beat or Police Area to Police Beats and Areas impacted by a disproportionate number of standing calls for service.

Priority Codes

Priority Code 1:

1. When a situation involves imminent potential for serious injury to persons.
2. In order to prevent a crime of violence.
3. When there is a serious public hazard.
4. When an expedited response will enhance the likelihood of apprehending a felony suspect. This includes felonies in progress or situations where a felony suspect is still on the scene or has returned to the scene.
5. When an expedited response is necessary to protect other public safety, Fire or EMS responders.
6. Missing/runaway juveniles are less than 16 years old or "at risk".

Priority Codes

Priority Code 2:

1. Urgent, but not an immediate emergency. This includes but is not limited to any call involving an in-progress dispute with violence potential; suspect(s) on the scene [whether in or out of custody]; hazard or serious inconvenience to an individual or the general public.
2. In-progress misdemeanors
3. Just-occurred felonies or misdemeanors when expedited response may enhance the likelihood of apprehending a suspect that is no longer on the scene.
4. Stolen vehicle reports [950].
5. When a request for a 914 or a 924 is made by supervisory or command personnel.

Priority Codes

Priority Code 3:

No cover needed. Cold reports. Non-emergencies. No indication of danger to life and/or property.

Priority Code 4:

Non-emergency assignments which are to receive alternative processing such as:

1. Mail, and Phone and FAX reports.
2. Abandoned autos not requiring complainant contact.
3. Filed incidents or incidents created for documentation.

Staffing History and Projections

The table below shows:

- Actual sworn officer staffing as of September 30, 2021
- Projected staffing for October-December 2021

	Actual Staffing									Projected Staffing		
Year	2021											
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Authorized	786	786	786	788	788	788	737	737	737	737	737	737
Filled	724	722	719	714	711	725	715	706	700	695	688	681
Attrition	(2)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(9)	(10)	(9)	(6)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Hires	0	1	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Ending Filled***	722	719	714	711	725	715	706	700	695	688	681	700
Over (Under) Authorized	(64)	(67)	(72)	(77)	(63)	(73)	(31)	(37)	(42)	(49)	(56)	(37)
New POT Hiring Pipeline							186th Academy (Started Jul 2021 and ends Dec 2021)			187th Academy (Starts Nov 2021)		