



**SANDAG**

# **Public Safety Allocations in the San Diego Region: Expenditures and Staffing for FY 2019–20**

March 2021

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Research findings from the Criminal Justice Clearinghouse

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As of March 2021

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## Introduction

This annual Criminal Justice (CJ) Bulletin is part of the “Crime in the San Diego Region” series (made possible through the support of San Diego Association of Governments [SANDAG] member agencies) and focuses on regional public safety allocations over the past ten years. County and municipal public safety expenditures and staffing for FY 2019–20 are compared to FY 2010–11 (ten years ago), FY 2015–16 (five years ago) and FY 2018–19 (one year ago). Actual expenditures, adjusted to current dollars, are used for all years presented in this report to ensure comparability across categories and jurisdictions.<sup>1</sup> The methodology section at the end of this bulletin explains how the data were compiled. Specifically, this bulletin describes:

- how dollars are spent in parts of the criminal justice system regionally over time;
- how jurisdictions have allocated dollars for law enforcement;
- how this information is related to the population served; and
- how staffing figures are related to expenditures.

It should be noted that while this CJ Bulletin has traditionally presented updated information annually, 2020 was different in many ways, from the pandemic and public health crisis to increased focus, discussion, and action related to equality and equity. While it is outside the scope of this report to delve deeply into these issues, regional law enforcement agencies did provide qualitative information on these topics, which is described at the end of this report. As the jurisdictions in the region move forward in the current fiscal year with discussions related to how public safety and health needs can best be met, SANDAG staff will continue to work with them to capture how this is reflected in their annual expenditure data.

### Public safety expenditures

In FY 2019–20, \$2.44 billion was spent for local public safety efforts in the San Diego region. When adjusting previous years for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), these expenditures<sup>2</sup> represent the third consecutive increase since FY 2016–17. Public safety expenditures were 5% higher than one year ago and 10% higher than five years ago (\$2.22 billion) (Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1). This shift is due in large part to increases due to higher labor costs. Based on the currently available estimated population of the San Diego region, the cost for public safety per resident in FY 2019–20 was \$721 (up from \$690 in FY 2018–19) (not shown).

### Highlights

- The region’s public safety expenditures in FY 2019–20 were \$2.44 billion, 5% higher than one year ago. This equates to \$721 per resident.
- Expenditures in FY 2019–20 were higher for all categories except corrections, compared to the prior year.
- Roughly one in every three general fund dollars (34%) for all incorporated cities with individual police departments was dedicated to law enforcement, ranging from 24% to 46% across jurisdictions.
- Regionally, there were 1.27 sworn officers per 1,000 residents (ranging from 0.96 to 1.90), a figure which remains much lower than the most recent national figure (2.90).
- Across the eleven law enforcement agencies, a total of \$96.58 million was budgeted for overtime expenses in FY 2019–20, but a total of \$115.59 million was spent, a difference of \$19.01 million.

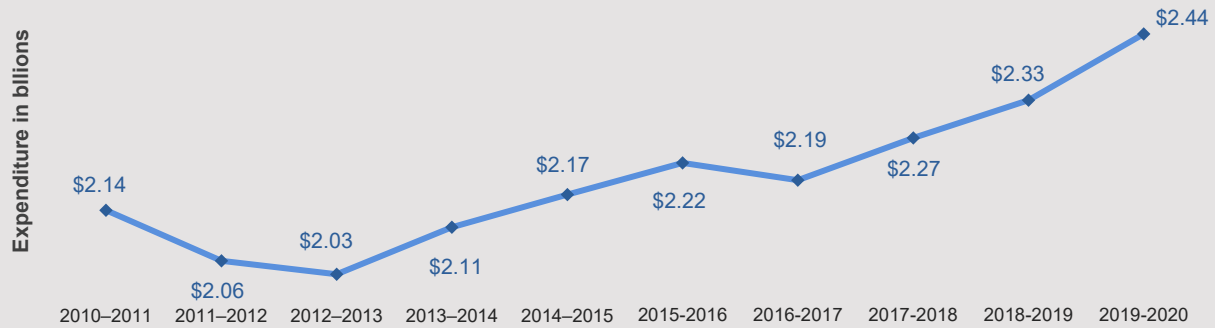
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<sup>1</sup> Please note actual expenditures are updated for prior years annually based on the current CPI and most recent agency data. Dollar amounts presented here may vary from those presented in prior reports. More detail regarding the adjustments made to figures is provided in the methodology section of this bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> As of FY 2011–12, facilities and maintenance costs are excluded from all agencies’ expenditures.

Figure 1

**Public safety spending in the San Diego Region FY 2010–11 through FY 2019–20**



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

To supplement budgets, local public safety agencies rely on grants to fund operations and special programs. Overall, 16 agencies reported spending a total of \$67.88 million in grant funds<sup>3</sup> in FY 2019–20 (4% of total expenditures, which is consistent with the prior year). Grant fund expenditures ranged from 1% to 8% of their actual expenditures (Appendix Table 9).

**Distribution across categories**

As Table 1 shows, half (50%) of the public safety dollars spent in FY 2019–20 were allocated to law enforcement activities, with the other half divided across the six remaining categories.<sup>4</sup> These proportions have been relatively stable over time (not shown).

Table 1

**How public safety expenditures were allocated in FY 2019–20**

Law enforcement	50%
Corrections	19%
Court-related	11%
Prosecution	9%
Probation	6%
Public defense	4%
Other	3%

**Total = \$2,444,839,172**

Note: Percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding.  
Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

<sup>3</sup> The type of additional funding received from grants was at the discretion of the reporting agencies and there may be variability regarding what additional funding was or was not included.

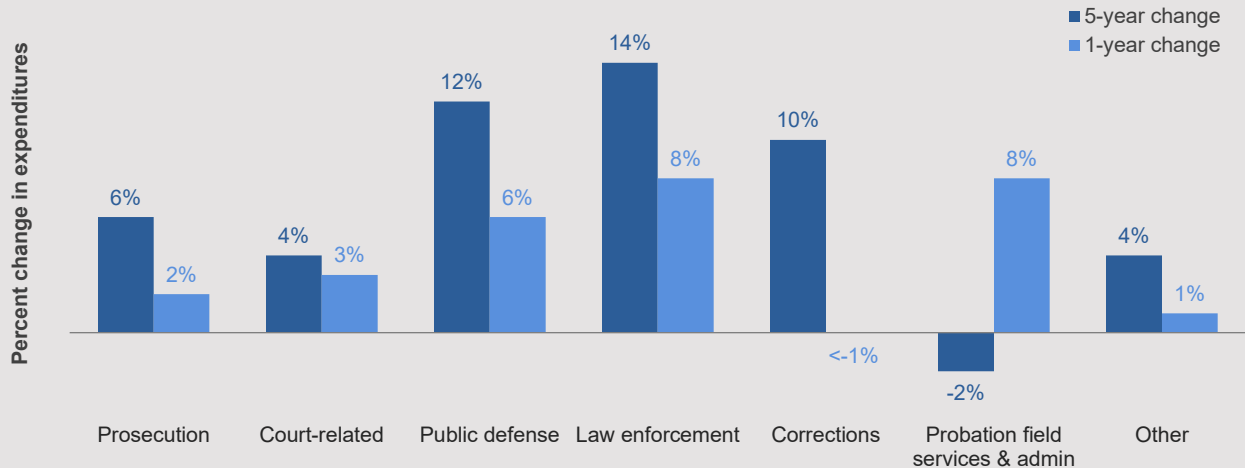
<sup>4</sup> The Other category includes the San Diego County's Public Safety Executive Office, Child Support Services, Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board, and the City of Oceanside Harbor Police.

## Changes across categories

In FY 2019–20, public safety spending increased in six out of seven categories compared to the prior year, ranging from 1% (Other) to 8% (Law Enforcement and Probation), and decreased for just one category (Corrections), by less than 1% (Figure 2 and Appendix Table 1). These changes across categories are explained in more detail in the following sections.

Figure 2

### Five- and one-year public safety expenditure changes



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

## Law enforcement

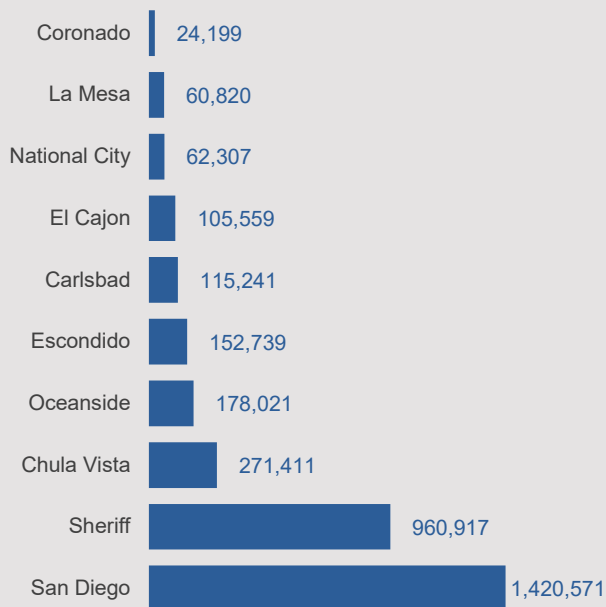
Over \$1.22 billion was spent for regional law enforcement activities in FY 2019-20 (Appendix Tables 1 and 3), the seventh consecutive increase since FY 2012–13 (not shown) and an increase of 8% over the past year. The difference in population size served by the ten reporting agencies (Figure 3) is a likely factor contributing to the significant variation in the annual expenditures across each of the jurisdictions (excluding the Harbor Police<sup>5</sup>), which ranged from \$13.37 million in Coronado to \$534.10 million in the City of San Diego (Figure 4 and Appendix Table 3). The Harbor Police Department's FY 2019–20 expenditures were \$40.10 million.

Across the 11 agencies (including Harbor Police), 10 increased spending over the past year, ranging from 3% (Oceanside and Escondido) to 11% (Carlsbad, Chula Vista, and San Diego) (Figure 5 and Appendix Table 3). The La Mesa Police Department was the only agency to decrease expenditures by less than 1%. Increases in agency expenditures were largely related to equipment and/or staffing costs, either through negotiated salaries, new staff, overtime, or increased costs due to retirement and/or health care benefits. It should also be noted that additional expenditures in some jurisdictions have been a function of new tax measures approved by voters in the past year.

<sup>5</sup> Harbor Police is not shown in Figure 3 because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency.

Figure 3

**2019 population by jurisdiction**

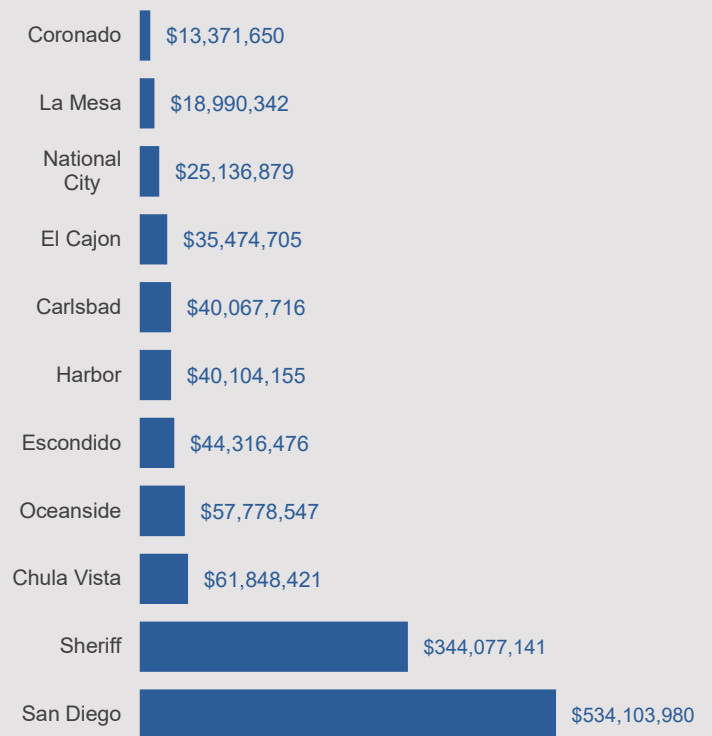


Note: Population information at the city- or county-level reflect the most current California Department of Finance estimates as of the publication of this report.

Sources: California Department of Finance Population Estimates, January 2019; SANDAG Population and Housing Estimates, vintage 2019

Figure 4

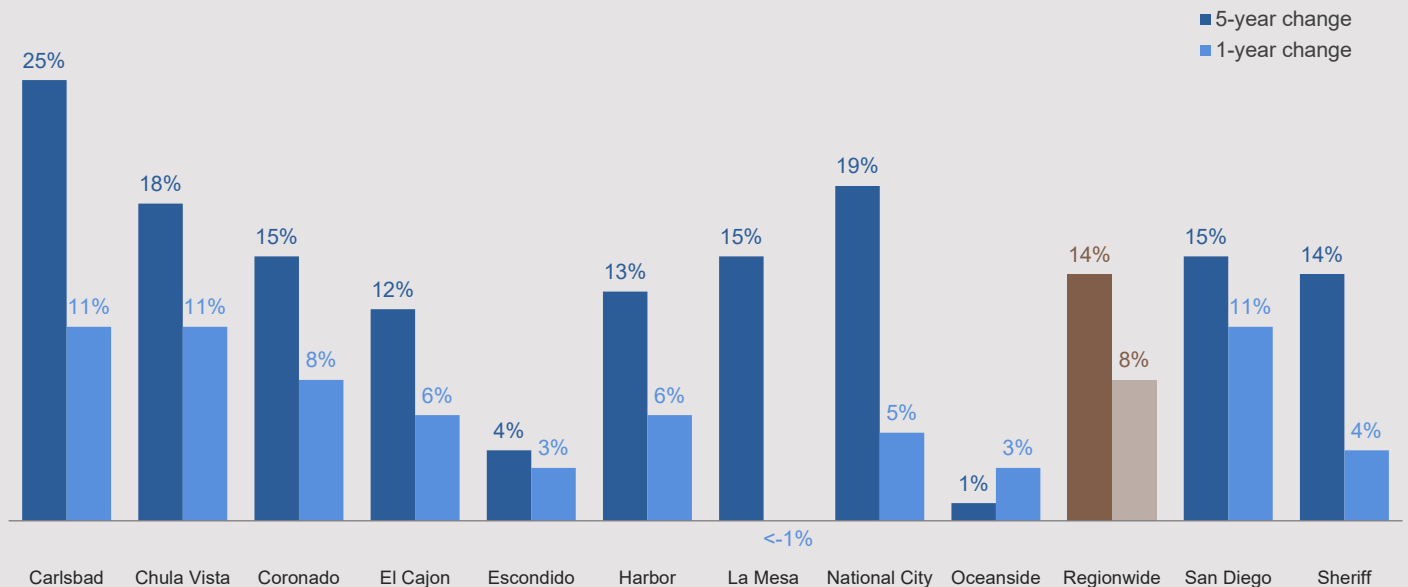
**FY 2019–20 law enforcement expenditures by agencies**



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Figure 5

**Five- and one-year law enforcement expenditure percent changes by agency**

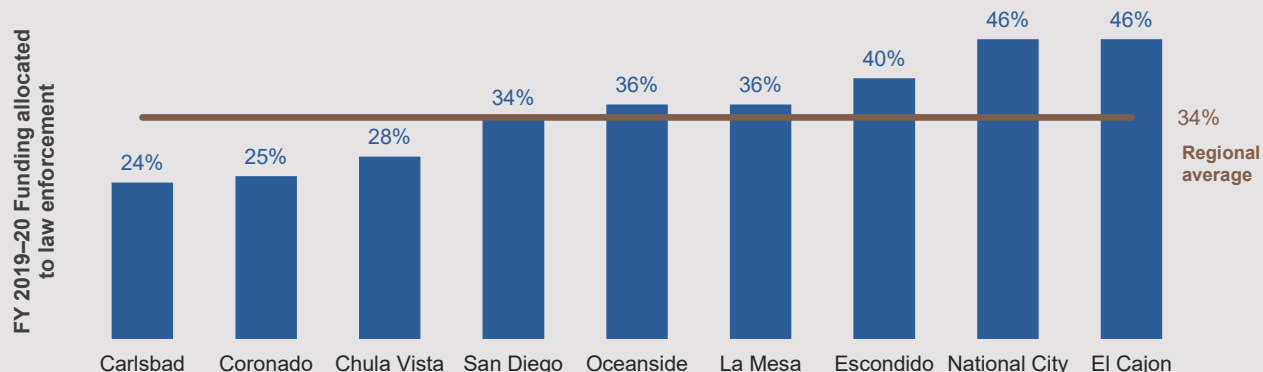


Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Figure 6 shows the proportion of FY 2019–20 general funds allocated to law enforcement for the nine incorporated cities that maintain their own police department. There was considerable variability across jurisdictions, from 24% in Carlsbad to 46% in National City and El Cajon. The regional municipal average for these nine jurisdictions was 34%. Allocations across jurisdictions have been relatively stable over time (not shown).

Figure 6

**Proportion of FY 2019–20 general funds allocated to law enforcement by jurisdiction**



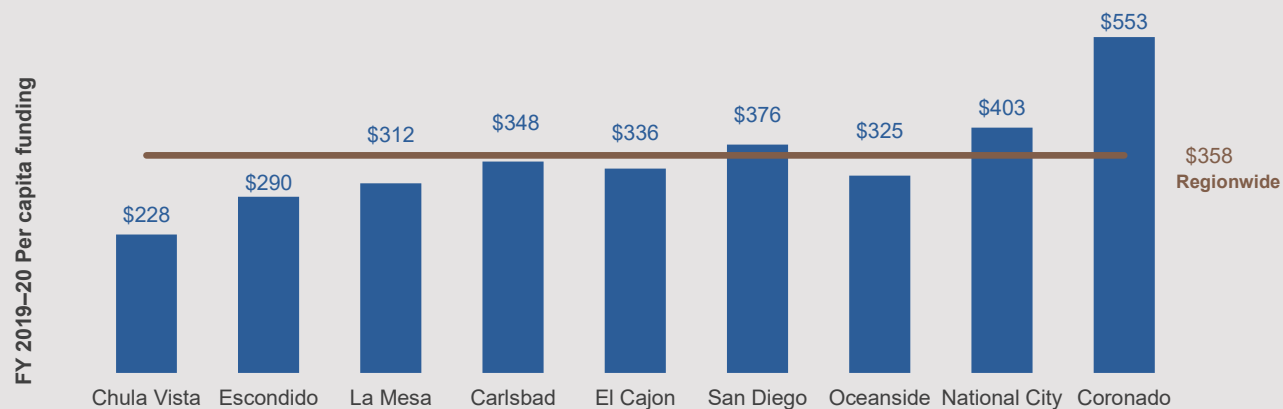
Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

In FY 2019–20, around one-fifth (21%) of the County of San Diego's total actual expenditures were allocated for public safety. This proportion is not included in Figure 6 because it includes functions other than law enforcement (e.g., services provided by prosecution agencies, public defense, Probation, San Diego County Sheriff's Department Detention Services and Court Services Bureau, Public Safety Group Executive Office, Grand Jury, Citizens Law Enforcement Review Board, and Child Support Services).

Per capita funding is another way to examine relative spending on law enforcement across jurisdictions. As Figure 7 shows, the per capita amount spent ranged from \$228 spent per resident in Chula Vista to \$553 in Coronado, with a regionwide average of \$358 (Appendix Table 8 and Figure 7).

Figure 7

**Law enforcement per capita spending across local agencies**



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

## Prosecution

In this section spending for criminal prosecution in FY 2019–20 is described for two local public agencies – the San Diego County District Attorney, which includes victim services, and the San Diego City Attorney’s Criminal Division. Total spending for criminal prosecution in FY 2019–20 was \$209.19 million and included \$189.42 million for the District Attorney’s Office and \$19.77 million for the City Attorney’s Criminal Division. Prosecution staffing included 991 staff positions from the District Attorney’s Office and 177 staff positions from the City Attorney’s Office (Appendix Tables 1 and 2). Over the past year, expenditures increased by 2% for the District Attorney’s Office and decreased by 3% for the City Attorney’s Office (Appendix Table 1). The increase for the District Attorney’s Office can be attributed to negotiated labor agreements and required retirement contributions, as well as operational needs including the expansion of Cold Case and Trial Support Services and the implementation of regional Victim Services Centers and Community Prosecution Programs. The Cold Case Homicide Team works with local law enforcement, including police laboratory criminalists, to resolve unsolved homicides within San Diego County. The Trial Support Services team provides services to assist prosecutors with courtroom exhibits, fingerprints, and discovery for the prosecution of felony cases. The Victim Service Center’s One Safe Place Program co-locates criminal justice, social services, local hospitals, and victim services advocacy stakeholders under one roof.

## Public defense

The County’s public defense system is managed by the Department of the Public Defender, comprising four independent and ethically-walled law offices: the Primary Public Defender, the Alternate Public Defender, the Multiple Conflicts Office, and the Office of Assigned Counsel. The Alternate Public Defender handles felony cases in which the Primary Public Defender has a conflict of interest. The Multiple Conflicts Office accepts only the most serious felony cases which present a conflict of interest for both the Primary Public Defender and the Alternate Public Defender. The Office of Assigned Counsel arranges for legal representation through private panel attorneys for those who cannot be represented by the Primary Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, or Multiple Conflicts Office.

Public defense spending in FY 2019–20 totaled \$89.07 million (Appendix Table 1). Spending for public defense (which includes 400 staff positions) increased 6% over the past year and 12% over five years (Figure 2 and Appendix Tables 1 and 2). The one-year increase was associated with labor costs as a result of additional staffing to address growing case responsibilities and activities due to legislative reforms such as Penal Code (PC) 3051, and Senate Bill (SB) 1437,<sup>6</sup> and programs such as the Collaborative Courts, the Fresh Start programs, and the Defense Transition Unit. These programs work towards the successful rehabilitation and judicial supervision of clients and their reintegration into to society after engagement with the court system. Increases in public defense also occurred due to negotiated labor agreements, required County retirement contributions, and growing information technology costs.

<sup>6</sup> Penal Code 3051 increased the number of youth parole hearings for all those who committed crimes under the age of 25 and Senate Bill 1437 amended California’s felony murder rule, both of which increased workload and the complexity of cases handled by the Public Defender’s Office.

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### Prosecution

*\$209.19 million in expenditures in FY 2019–20*

*The one-year increase in prosecution was driven by operational expenditures related to program expansion and negotiated labor costs for the San Diego County District Attorney’s Office*

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### Public defense

*\$89.07 million in expenditures in FY 2019–20.*

*The one-year increase in public defense was driven by negotiated labor costs, additional staffing to address requirements in state legislation, and information technology costs.*



## Court-related services

In FY 2019–20, the court-related services expenditures totaled \$271.40 million and included the Superior Court, Sheriff's Court Services Bureau, and Grand Jury<sup>7</sup> (Appendix Table 1). Additional information regarding these different functions is provided below.

- The Superior Court, one of the State's 58 trial courts, handles all San Diego County judicial matters related to felonies, misdemeanors, civil cases, small claims, traffic, property titles, divorce, probate, conservatorship, mental health, and juvenile proceedings. Judges' salaries and benefits are paid by the State and are not included in the Court's actual expenditures presented in this bulletin.<sup>8</sup>
- The Sheriff's Court Services Bureau staff provides weapon screening and court facility security around the county and also executes, serves, and returns all writs, warrants, and other processes (e.g., subpoenas, eviction notices, and restraining orders) issued by the Court.
- The Grand Jury is a group of 19 citizens who investigate civil matters, as well as issue criminal indictments.

The expenditures for the overall court-related services category increased by 3% in the past year, driven by increases in the expenditures for the Superior Court and the Sheriff's Court Services Bureau. These increases were mostly driven by rising technology costs, the enhancement of the Self-Help program and the processing of cases related to recent cannabis legislation.<sup>9</sup> The Grand Jury experienced a notable decrease in cost (26%) compared to FY 2018–19 (Appendix Table 1). The decrease for the Grand Jury was related to the suspension of Grand Jury activities due to COVID-19 health guidelines.

## Probation field services and administration

Probation spent \$143.42 million in FY 2019–20 (Appendix Table 1) for field services and administration, an 8% increase from one year ago and a 2% decrease from five years ago. The one-year increase is attributed to a shift of units to field services as part of the bifurcation process (that separated adult and youth services), as well as rising salaries and benefits costs due to negotiated labor agreements and required retirement contributions. Changes in juvenile corrections and field services staff is partially attributed to a reduction of youth on probation supervision and in custody, in line with national best practices.

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### Court-related services

*\$271.40 million  
in expenditures  
in FY 2019–20.*

*The Superior Court and  
Sheriff's Court Services  
Bureau experienced  
one-year increases  
in expenditures,  
but expenditures  
decreased for the  
Grand Jury.*

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### Probation field services and administration

*\$143.42 million  
in expenditures  
in FY 2019–20.*

<sup>7</sup> For fiscal years prior to FY 2016–17, the court-related total also included pretrial services. Pretrial services staff provided the judiciary with information regarding offender risk, which is used for custody release and bail decisions. The Superior Court's unit was closed in August 2015 due to insufficient funding for the program. Since then, a Pretrial unit at the Sheriff's Department was established that includes staff from the Sheriff's Inmate Processing Division, Jail Population Management Unit, and Reentry Services Division. This unit assesses and provides risk information to the court.

<sup>8</sup> Expenditures for the Superior Court have been adjusted in this report to include costs of court security directly incurred by the Court and not related to trial court security services provided by the Sheriff's Department. These expenditures are included for FY 2011-12 and each subsequent year.

<sup>9</sup> In 2019, the Court received Cannabis Convictions Resentencing Funding to process cases related to AB 1793 (Chapter 993, Statutes of 2018) which requires sentence modification of past cannabis conviction cases pursuant to the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016. Additionally, The Self-Help Program guides individuals without a lawyer through court processes.

## Corrections facilities

The corrections category includes spending related to adult correctional institutions operated by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, juvenile facilities managed by the Probation Department, Institutional Services provided by Probation, and the Chula Vista City Jail.<sup>10</sup> A total of \$454.78 million (Appendix Table 1) was spent on corrections in FY 2019–20. The total expenditures for this category decreased by less than 1% over one year and increased by 10% over the past five years (Figure 2 and Appendix Table 1), largely driven by changes in Sheriff's Detention Services and Probation Institutional Services. While Probation Institutional Services' expenditures were down compared to the prior year (-15%), Sheriff's Detention Services and Chula Vista City Jail were up (3% and 1%, respectively). Increases in Sheriff expenditures were related to costs associated with the housing of County inmates participating in State operated fire camps and for healthcare enrollment services to connect inmates in custody to Medi-Cal Outreach and Enrollment Assistance programs, as well as costs related to COVID-19. The decreases in Probation's Institutional Services were related to a decrease in staffing as a result of streamlining several programs. A total of 2,773 correctional staff positions were funded in FY 2019–20 compared to 2,815 in FY 2018-19 (Appendix Table 2).

## Other public safety

In FY 2019–20, spending for Other areas of public safety totaled \$61.71 million (Appendix Table 1). Four groups are included in this category: (1) San Diego County Public Safety Executive Office, which provides administrative oversight to ten County public safety departments; (2) Child Support Services, which establishes and enforces child support orders and oversees and manages the Bureau of Public Assistance Investigations; (3) Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board, which receives and investigates complaints of misconduct by peace officers and custodial officers employed by the Sheriff's and Probation Departments; and (4) Oceanside Harbor Police.

Expenditures for the Other category were 1% higher compared to one year ago and 4% higher compared to five years ago; however, there was considerable variation across the categories. Child Support Services had a 1% increase over the past year and a 3% increase over five years, due to an increase in retirement costs. The Public Safety Executive Office saw an increase of 8% over the past year and a 25% increase in the last 5 years, due to labor agreements, additional staffing, and information technology costs. The Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board had an increase of 14% in the past year, related to an increase in staffing and 36% over the past five years, which is associated with the expansion of existing programs. Lastly, the Oceanside Harbor Police decreased from one year ago (-1%), but increased compared to five years ago (1%) (Appendix Table 1).

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### Corrections facilities

*\$454.78 million in expenditures in FY 2019–20.*

*Expenditures for the Sheriff and Chula Vista City Jail increased over the past year, but decreased for Probation Institutional Services.*

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### Other public safety

*The Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board, Child Support Services and Public Safety Executive Office had one-year expenditure increases, while Oceanside Harbor Police had one-year expenditure decreases.*

<sup>10</sup> Chula Vista City Jail operations are sustained by revenues from United States Marshals Service (USMS). Through an Intergovernmental Agreement, USMS inmates are housed at the Chula Vista jail facility at a per diem rate.

## Staffing

In addition to expenditures, this bulletin describes staffing levels as another way to examine resources dedicated to public safety. Staffing represents one type of expenditure, and salaries may vary from the number of positions. Therefore, change over time between staffing and spending may not always trend in the same direction or to the same degree. As Table 2 illustrates, the Other category had a 1% increase in expenditures, but a 3% decrease in staff.

### Law enforcement sworn and non-sworn staff

Across the eleven agencies (including Harbor Police), there were 5,939.61 law enforcement-funded staff positions in FY 2019–20 (Appendix Tables 2 and 6), including 4,319 sworn officers and 1,620.61 non-sworn staff (Appendix Tables 2, 4, and 5). Of the 11 agencies, five had one-year increases in sworn staffing ranging from 1% (Oceanside and Sheriff) to 8% (Carlsbad) and six had no change (Appendix Table 4). Although these comparisons generally reflect an upward trend, staffing in FY 2019-20 remained slightly lower than the previous peak in FY 2007–08 (4,400.75 sworn and 1,927.70 non-sworn staff) (not shown), indicating that law enforcement staffing is close to, but has not yet recovered from the recession.

Table 2

#### FY 2019–20 one-year changes in expenditures and staffing by category

	One-year change	
	Expenditures	Staffing
Law enforcement	8%	1%
Corrections facilities	<-1%	-2%
Court-related	3%	0%
Prosecution	2%	1%
Probation (field services and administration)	8%	1%
Public defense	6%	3%
Other	1%	-3%

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures and Authorized Staffing

Out of the nine agencies with sufficient staffing for a robust comparison (e.g., greater than 30), three had non-sworn staffing rise over the past fiscal year with increases between 2% (Carlsbad) and 11% (Harbor), four saw decreases between <-1% (Sheriff) and -4% (Oceanside), and two agencies had no change (Escondido and National City) (Appendix Table 5). Sworn staff comprised 73% of all law enforcement staffing throughout the region in FY 2019–20, ranging from 65% (Sheriff) to 78% (San Diego) (not shown).

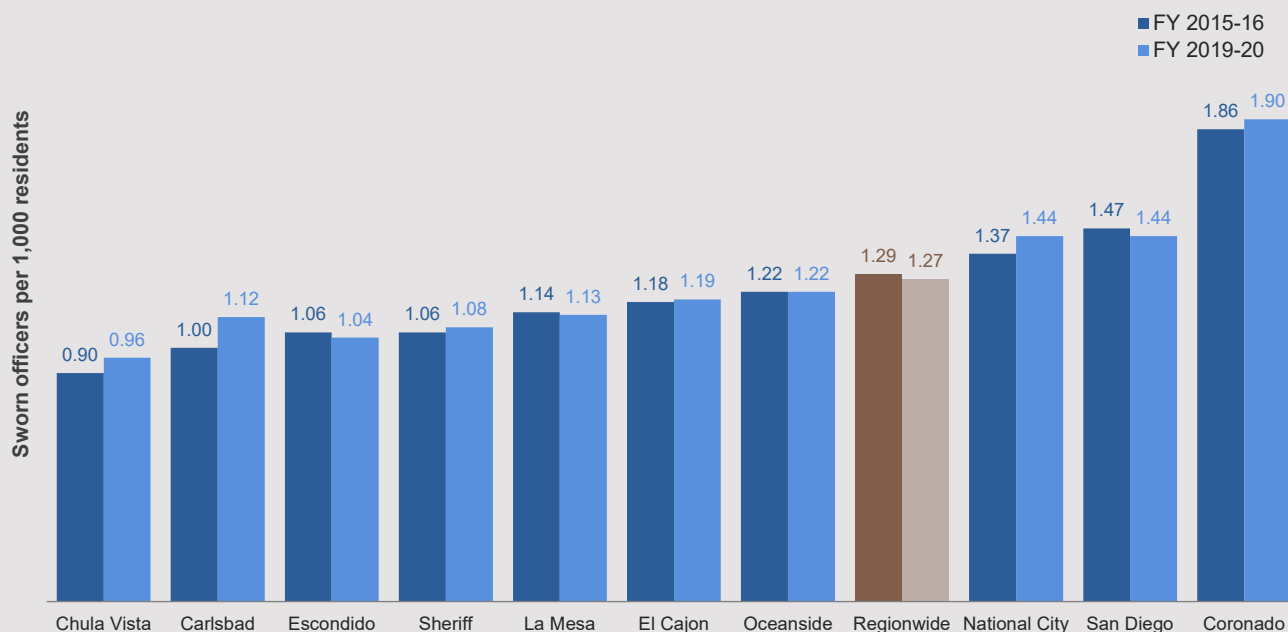
The regional average of budgeted sworn officers per 1,000 residents in FY 2019–20 was 1.27. This figure has remained roughly consistent over the past five years (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). The FY 2019–20 regional figure for San Diego County is less than half of the 2019 national average (the most recent rate available) of 2.90 per 1,000 population (not shown).<sup>11</sup>

The number of budgeted sworn law enforcement officers per 1,000 population in FY 2019–20 varied across the jurisdictions (from 0.96 in Chula Vista to 1.90 in Coronado) (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). Although five-year spending increased for all ten agencies shown below in Figure 8, the per capita rate (per 1,000 residents) of sworn officers decreased for three agencies (Escondido, La Mesa, San Diego), stayed the same for one agency (Oceanside), and increased for six agencies (Figure 8 and Appendix Tables 3 and 7).

Since the Great Recession when budgets significant decreased, a table has been included that summarizes the number of frozen positions across the region. A frozen position is one that has been budgeted for, but has not been filled, and may or may not be filled in the future. This status is used if there is a hiring freeze, or if a position is deliberately left vacant to utilize savings from forgone salaries. This year the Chula Vista Police Department and the National City Police Departments were the only agencies to report frozen positions that have not been filled (7 sworn officer positions out of 261 sworn officer positions for Chula Vista and 4 sworn positions out of 90 for National City).

Figure 8

**Region’s sworn officer-to-population ratio in FY 2015–16 and FY 2019–20**



Note: Chula Vista sworn officer total includes 7 frozen positions and National City sworn officer total includes 4 frozen positions.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities’ Authorized Staffing

<sup>11</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation (2020). *Crime in the United States 2019*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice. Available at: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/topic-pages/tables/table-70>

## Supplemental Questions to Public Safety Agencies in FY 2019-20

Several events in the second half of FY 2019-20 significantly impacted our region and public safety agencies. In order to shed light on the unique effects of these events, agencies were asked for additional qualitative input when their budget data were compiled. The goal of these questions was to provide context for how agencies altered their budgets and resources to meet the demands of the pandemic, as well as how agencies' budgets could be affected by public safety reform and overtime expenditures.

### How COVID-19 Affected the Agencies

San Diego County public safety agencies had to pivot to meet the demands of the pandemic. This included redirecting funding and resources to allow some staff to work remotely, as well as purchasing safety supplies and equipment for essential work with the community. Staffing levels were also affected, which sometimes required overtime. In some instances, staff were unable to work because of childcare or family responsibilities, exposure to COVID-19, or illness as a result of the pandemic. While some cost savings were realized with cancelled trainings, travel, and special events that would normally be staffed by the police, jurisdictions were aware of the effect of COVID-19 on future sales tax revenue and budgets and described taking precautionary budgeting steps that included holding off on staff hiring and reducing or eliminating expenses wherever possible. Some of the agencies noted they had received stimulus funding, which had helped to cover unexpected costs.

### Equity and Discussions Around Public Safety Reform

When asked if their FY 2020-21 budgets had been affected by the increased attention and discussion regarding reallocation of public safety funding and criminal justice reform, most agencies noted that their budgets for the next fiscal year had already been finalized prior to these discussions. However, the City of San Diego noted that Measure B had qualified as a ballot initiative. This measure did pass on November 3, 2020, and will create an independent police oversight board. Similarly, the County of San Diego noted that an Office of Equity and Racial Justice had been created to help shape policy and inform budget processes. In addition, the Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board will be moved in FY 2020-21 from the Public Safety Group Executive Office to the Finance and General Government Group and that its budget will be increased. There was a common theme across the agencies that additional focus was going to be placed on addressing racial and social equity, expanding de-escalation training, and working with the community to strengthen trust.

### Use of Overtime

Budgeting for law enforcement overtime is a standard practice to guarantee that unexpected events can still be handled to ensure public safety without increasing the number of an agency's sworn staff. Of the eleven law enforcement agencies in the region, all but two (Coronado and Harbor Police) reported that their use of overtime had exceeded what they had budgeted in FY 2019-20. Across the eleven agencies, a total of \$96.58 million was budgeted for overtime expenses in FY 2019-20, but a total of \$115.59 million was spent, a difference of \$19.01 million. When asked to describe the reasons for spending more overtime than expected, responses included the need to direct resources to different demonstrations and protests around the County, as well as the effects of the pandemic.

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## Summary

As described in this annual CJ Bulletin, regional public safety spending increased 5% in FY 2019–20 to \$2.44 billion, compared to one year ago. This increase was primarily driven by a rise in personnel and operational costs. In FY 2019–20, approximately \$721 were expended for public safety per person living in San Diego County. The number of sworn law enforcement staff per 1,000 residents in FY 2019–20 (1.27) was slightly lower than last year and remained considerably lower than the national average (2.90).

If you are interested in learning more about the data presented here, please contact the SANDAG Criminal Justice Clearinghouse at (619) 699–1900 or [sandag.org/cj](https://sandag.org/cj).

# Methodology

The methods used in the preparation of the data presented in this bulletin, as well as other factors to consider when interpreting the information, are outlined below.

- All figures for all years, including FY 2019–20 are based on actual expenditures rather than budgeted figures.
- Data presented in this bulletin include figures for departments funded by the County and municipal governments. Other entities, such as state and federal justice agencies (e.g., California Highway Patrol, Department of Homeland Security), are not included because they are not part of the local decision-making process.
- Minor revisions in methodology, regarding specific categories of expenditures to be included or excluded, may result in differences between the current bulletin and earlier versions of this report. Every year, each agency revises data for every one, five, and ten years previous to the current fiscal year. SANDAG updates the report with the revised expenditures for those selected years and maintains the same figures from the previous report for the additional years reported.
- To adjust for inflation, expenditures for prior years have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars, based on the CPI for San Diego metro area, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prior to FY 2016-17 reports, the annual CPI rate for the first half of the year was solely used. However, due to the change in the timing of this report to allow for the reporting of actual expenditures (rather than budgeted), updated CPI figures are available. Therefore, beginning with this report, the CPI that is applied is based on the average of the CPI for the second half of one year (2019 for this report) and the first half of the next year (2020 for this report) to align with the FY 2019-20 dollars reported here.
- While fire departments and emergency medical services provide essential first-responder services in cases of public safety emergencies, their funding traditionally has not been included in the public safety figures compiled by SANDAG because they are not directly related to law enforcement and offender accountability.
- Dollar amounts represent employee salaries and benefits plus department services and supplies, unless noted otherwise. Capital expenditures are not included because these one-time costs could artificially skew comparisons.
- Each staff year represents the equivalent of one full-time position. Part-time staff may be represented by decimal units. Staffing numbers reflect all authorized positions whether filled or vacant.
- Information presented is for fiscal years (July 1 through June 30). Population and crime data are presented for calendar years (January 1 through December 31).
- For comparability across jurisdictions, some line items have been included or excluded as discussed in this bulletin. Local departments have approved all numbers presented in this bulletin prior to publication.
- Law enforcement expenditures may vary with respect to whether or not parking enforcement, recruits, and animal control are included. However, the data presented in this bulletin are consistent: parking enforcement and recruits are included (with the exception of the Sheriff's jurisdiction where parking enforcement is provided and regulated by each city) and costs for animal control are excluded.
- As of FY 2011–12, facilities and maintenance costs are excluded from all agencies' expenditures.
- Expenditures for some, but not all, law enforcement agencies include school crossing guards in FY 2012–13 and prior years. This budget item was consistently excluded from FY 2014–15 on and will continue to be excluded in future years to strengthen comparison across jurisdictions.
- There are nine incorporated cities in the region that operate their own police departments. The Sheriff's Department contracts to provide services to the remaining nine incorporated cities and the unincorporated areas of the county. These groups and the Harbor Police provided information regarding law enforcement for this report.
- Sheriff's figures for law enforcement do not include expenditures or staffing for their detention facilities or court services. However, it is important to note that the Sheriff's Department provides certain resources and services to the entire San Diego region, including search and rescue, emergency planning, aerial services, crime lab, specialized response (e.g., bomb, SWAT), and mutual aid coordination.
- The Criminal Division of the San Diego City Attorney's Office prosecutes misdemeanors for the cities of San Diego and Poway, as well as the unincorporated area of 4S Ranch.
- Adult correctional facilities include the Central Jail, East Mesa, Facility 8, George Bailey, Las Colinas, South Bay, and Vista operated by the San Diego County Sheriff's Department, as well as the Chula Vista City Jail operated by the City of Chula Vista. Juvenile facilities operated by the Probation Department include Kearny Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility, Girls' Rehabilitation Facility, and East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility.

## Appendix Table 1

### Public safety expenditures by category

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-year	5-year	1-year
<b>Law enforcement</b>	\$1,024,394,395	\$1,067,328,310	\$1,129,825,496	\$1,215,270,012	19%	14%	8%
<b>Prosecution - Total</b>	\$177,244,381	\$196,485,203	\$205,638,623	\$209,185,437	18%	6%	2%
District Attorney	\$158,109,274	\$177,962,705	\$185,299,344	\$189,418,279	20%	6%	2%
City Attorney	\$19,135,107	\$18,522,498	\$20,339,279	\$19,767,158	3%	7%	-3%
<b>Public defense</b>	\$70,650,397	\$79,360,502	\$84,231,199	\$89,070,466	26%	12%	6%
<b>Court-related - Total</b>	\$300,553,530	\$261,970,300	\$262,733,060	\$271,399,197	-10%	4%	3%
Superior Court	\$230,207,393	\$191,073,532	\$183,478,164	\$188,768,506	-18%	-1%	3%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	\$67,928,001	\$69,550,017	\$78,738,971	\$82,248,908	21%	18%	4%
Grand Jury	\$818,900	\$874,054	\$515,925	\$381,783	-53%	-56%	-26%
Pretrial Services	\$1,599,236	\$472,697	\$0	\$0	--	--	--
<b>Probation field services and administration - Total</b>	\$116,885,023	\$147,031,245	\$132,556,103	\$143,420,544	23%	-2%	8%
Adult Field Services	\$43,780,689	\$76,538,181	\$74,304,068	\$79,696,578	82%	4%	7%
Juvenile Field Services	\$60,348,987	\$52,454,138	\$35,742,755	\$44,332,958	-27%	-15%	24%
Department Administration	\$12,755,347	\$18,038,926	\$22,509,280	\$19,391,008	52%	7%	-14%
<b>Corrections facilities - Total</b>	\$380,966,470	\$412,557,593	\$455,478,603	\$454,781,364	19%	10%	<-1%
Probation Institutional Services	\$82,016,468	\$63,809,889	\$71,695,870	\$60,684,320	-26%	-5%	-15%
Sheriff Detention Services	\$297,246,202	\$346,621,633	\$381,930,767	\$392,220,316	32%	13%	3%
Chula Vista City Jail	\$1,703,800	\$2,126,071	\$1,851,966	\$1,876,728	10%	-12%	1%
<b>Other - Total</b>	\$71,417,551	\$59,138,491	\$60,884,891	\$61,712,152	-14%	4%	1%
Public Safety Executive Office	\$5,971,898	\$3,858,848	\$4,485,801	\$4,823,266	-19%	25%	8%
Child Support Services	\$62,280,204	\$52,351,245	\$53,277,604	\$53,672,603	-14%	3%	1%
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	\$608,361	\$703,626	\$841,706	\$958,509	58%	36%	14%
Oceanside Harbor Police	\$2,557,088	\$2,224,772	\$2,279,780	\$2,257,774	-12%	1%	-1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,142,111,747</b>	<b>\$2,223,871,644</b>	<b>\$2,331,347,975</b>	<b>\$2,444,839,172</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>

Note: All expenditures are based on salaries and benefits plus services and supplies, except Superior Court, which is based on all operational and support expenditures excluding capital outlay and security. Salaries for the Superior Court judges are not included because they are paid directly by the State. The Law Enforcement category includes parking enforcement for all agencies, except Sheriff total and contract cities (i.e., Del Mar, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, Solana Beach, and Vista), regardless of whether that agency usually includes parking enforcement in their expenditures. Funding for the Family Justice Center (FJC), which was previously under the San Diego Police Department, was transferred to the City Attorney's Office in FY 2018-19. Beginning in FY 2010–11, Oceanside Harbor Police expenditures were removed from the Oceanside Police Department figures and included in the "Other" category. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars now based upon the average of the 2019 Second Half and 2020 First Half CPI for the San Diego metro area as described in the methodology section of the report.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures



## Appendix Table 2

### Public safety staffing by category

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-year	5-year	1-year
<b>Law enforcement - Total</b>	5,582.45	5,750.70	5,903.55	5,939.61	6%	3%	1%
Sworn	4,111.00	4,207.00	4,285.00	4,319.00	5%	3%	1%
Non-sworn	1,471.45	1,543.70	1,618.55	1,620.61	10%	5%	<1%
<b>Prosecution – Total</b>	1,213.50	1,173.00	1,159.00	1,168.00	-4%	<-1%	1%
District Attorney - Total	1,053.00	1,003.00	982.00	991.00	-6%	-1%	1%
Attorneys	329.50	321.00	332.00	335.00	2%	4%	1%
Investigators	193.00	175.00	134.00	135.00	-30%	-23%	1%
Other	530.50	507.00	516.00	521.00	-2%	3%	1%
City Attorney - Total	160.50	170.00	177.00	177.00	10%	4%	0%
Attorneys	60.25	70.00	73.00	73.00	21%	4%	0%
Investigators	8.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	--	--	--
Other	92.25	87.00	90.00	90.00	-2%	3%	0%
<b>Public defense - Total</b>	399.00	362.00	388.00	400.00	<1%	11%	3%
Attorneys	241.00	224.00	234.00	237.00	-2%	6%	1%
Investigators	56.00	48.00	53.00	57.00	2%	19%	8%
Other	102.00	90.00	101.00	106.00	4%	18%	5%
<b>Court-related - Total</b>	1,957.76	1,691.64	1,689.25	1,688.60	-14%	<-1%	0%
Commissioners/referees	25.00	23.00	20.00	16.00	--	--	--
Other	1,493.76	1,238.64	1,204.25	1,207.60	-19%	-3%	<1%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	416.00	429.00	464.00	464.00	12%	8%	0%
Grand Jury	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	--	--	--
Pretrial services	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
<b>Probation - Total</b>	718.00	844.00	657.00	665.00	-7%	-21%	1%
Probation Officers	506.00	608.00	441.00	449.00	-11%	-26%	2%
Other	212.00	236.00	216.00	216.00	2%	-9%	0%
<b>Corrections facilities - Total</b>	2,458.00	2,695.00	2,815.00	2,773.00	13%	3%	-2%
Sheriff Sworn	1,033.00	1,255.00	1,269.00	1,270.00	23%	1%	<1%
Probation Officers	472.00	378.00	407.00	364.00	-23%	-4%	-11%
Chula Vista City Jail Sworn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Non-sworn corrections	953.00	1,062.00	1,139.00	1,139.00	20%	7%	0%
<b>Other - Total</b>	496.00	489.00	540.00	525.00	6%	7%	-3%
Public Safety Executive Office	10.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	--	--	--
Child Support Services	473.00	466.00	512.00	497.00	5%	7%	-3%
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	--	--	--
Oceanside Harbor Police	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,825</b>	<b>13,005</b>	<b>13,152</b>	<b>13,159</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

Note: All staffing numbers include positions authorized (budgeted) to be filled. Percent changes are not presented for comparison numbers equaling 30 or less. The Law Enforcement category includes parking enforcement for all agencies except Sheriff. Funding for the Family Justice Center (FJC), which was previously under the San Diego Police Department, was transferred to the City Attorney's Office in FY 2018-19. Non-Sworn Corrections includes non-sworn staff who work in corrections facilities run by the Sheriff's and Probation Departments and, for FY 2003–04 and later, Chula Vista Jail. As of FY 2010–11, Oceanside Harbor Police staffing is included in the "Other" category.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Authorized Staffing

### Appendix Table 3

#### Law enforcement agency expenditures by jurisdiction

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-year	5-year	1-year
Carlsbad	\$32,142,661	\$31,998,406	\$35,951,412	\$40,067,716	25%	25%	11%
Chula Vista	\$50,343,739	\$52,323,894	\$55,940,002	\$61,848,421	23%	18%	11%
Coronado	\$15,848,998	\$11,665,614	\$12,381,702	\$13,371,650	-16%	15%	8%
El Cajon	\$28,430,348	\$31,586,682	\$33,544,708	\$35,474,705	25%	12%	6%
Escondido	\$38,473,542	\$42,522,497	\$43,146,891	\$44,316,476	15%	4%	3%
La Mesa	\$16,421,067	\$16,445,486	\$19,076,608	\$18,990,342	16%	15%	<-1%
National City	\$19,850,195	\$21,044,366	\$23,933,489	\$25,136,879	27%	19%	5%
Oceanside	\$55,578,994	\$57,442,251	\$56,068,003	\$57,778,547	4%	1%	3%
San Diego	\$439,812,320	\$464,210,037	\$482,122,681	\$534,103,980	21%	15%	11%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>\$287,542,080</b>	<b>\$302,490,644</b>	<b>\$329,764,520</b>	<b>\$344,077,141</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Del Mar	\$1,976,242	\$2,177,103	\$2,335,418	\$2,430,115	23%	12%	4%
Encinitas	\$13,247,830	\$13,837,968	\$14,939,021	\$15,538,672	17%	12%	4%
Imperial Beach	\$6,559,637	\$6,979,299	\$7,213,081	\$7,451,352	14%	7%	3%
Lemon Grove	\$5,075,312	\$5,384,626	\$5,834,795	\$6,026,937	19%	12%	3%
Poway	\$10,944,836	\$11,398,437	\$12,168,869	\$12,729,730	16%	12%	5%
San Marcos	\$16,514,788	\$17,570,882	\$19,210,093	\$20,277,451	23%	15%	6%
Santee	\$13,743,827	\$13,652,677	\$14,341,910	\$14,905,834	8%	9%	4%
Solana Beach	\$3,609,499	\$3,852,363	\$4,158,325	\$4,324,589	20%	12%	4%
Vista	\$19,894,756	\$21,070,492	\$22,591,215	\$23,747,393	19%	13%	5%
Harbor Police	\$39,950,451	\$35,598,433	\$37,895,480	\$40,104,155	<1%	13%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,024,394,395</b>	<b>\$1,067,328,310</b>	<b>\$1,129,825,496</b>	<b>\$1,215,270,012</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>8%</b>

Note: All expenditures are based on salaries and benefits plus services and supplies. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars now based upon the average of the 2019 Second Half and 2020 First Half CPI for the San Diego metro area as described in the methodology section of the report. In order to increase comparability, parking enforcement is included in the expenditures for all agencies, except Sheriff total and contract cities (i.e., Del Mar, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, Solana Beach, and Vista), regardless of whether that agency usually includes parking enforcement in their expenditures. Funding for the Family Justice Center (FJC), which was previously under the San Diego Police Department, was transferred to the City Attorney's Office in FY 2018-19. Sheriff total and contract cities do not include Court or Detention Services. Data for the Sheriff's contract cities were obtained from the Sheriff's Department and include only Sheriff contract amounts. Sheriff total and contract cities do not include Court or Detention Services, but the total does include services provided to the entire region, as described in the methodology.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Actual Expenditures

## Appendix Table 4

### Sworn law enforcement agency personnel by jurisdiction

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-year	5-year	1-year
Carlsbad	115.00	112.00	119.00	129.00	12%	15%	8%
Chula Vista*	240.00	237.00	249.00	*261.00	9%	10%	5%
Coronado	44.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	5%	5%	2%
El Cajon	120.00	122.00	126.00	126.00	5%	3%	0%
Escondido	156.00	159.00	159.00	159.00	2%	0%	0%
La Mesa	68.00	68.00	69.00	69.00	1%	1%	0%
National City*	82.00	83.00	90.00	*90.00	10%	8%	0%
Oceanside	203.00	213.00	216.00	218.00	7%	2%	1%
San Diego	1,991.00	2,036.00	2,043.00	2,043.00	3%	<1%	0%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>951.00</b>	<b>1,003.00</b>	<b>1,029.00</b>	<b>1,038.00</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Del Mar	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	--	--	--
Encinitas	61.00	60.00	61.00	61.00	0%	2%	0%
Imperial Beach	29.00	29.00	28.00	28.00	--	--	--
Lemon Grove	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	--	--	--
Poway	50.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	-2%	-2%	0%
San Marcos	78.00	79.00	79.00	81.00	4%	3%	3%
Santee	61.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	-2%	0%	0%
Solana Beach	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	--	--	--
Vista	92.00	92.00	93.00	94.00	2%	2%	1%
Harbor Police	141.00	130.00	140.00	140.00	-1%	8%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,111.00</b>	<b>4,207.00</b>	<b>4,285.00</b>	<b>4,319.00</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\* Chula Vista sworn officer total includes 7 frozen positions and National City sworn officer total includes 4 frozen positions. A frozen position is one that has been budgeted for, but has not been filled, and may be filled in the future. This status is used if there is a hiring freeze, or if a position is deliberately left vacant to utilize salary savings and indicates that an agency is operating without all necessary sworn officers.

Note: All staffing numbers reflect positions authorized (budgeted) to be filled. As of FY 2009–10, staffing numbers include unfilled staff positions. Percent changes are not presented for comparison numbers equaling 30 or less. Sheriff total and contract cities do not include Court or Detention Services, but the total does include services provided to the entire region, as described in the methodology.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Authorized Staffing

## Appendix Table 5

### Non-sworn law enforcement agency personnel by jurisdiction

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-Year	5-Year	1-Year
Carlsbad	47.00	53.00	54.00	55.00	17%	4%	2%
Chula Vista	81.00	85.00	90.50	99.50	23%	17%	10%
Coronado	19.25	19.25	23.75	23.75	--	--	--
El Cajon	66.70	64.20	63.20	62.00	-7%	-3%	-2%
Escondido	54.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	7%	0%	0%
La Mesa	29.50	27.50	29.50	29.50	--	--	--
National City	35.00	41.00	39.00	39.00	11%	-5%	0%
Oceanside	98.00	94.00	96.85	92.86	-5%	-1%	-4%
San Diego	505.00	548.75	566.75	562.00	11%	2%	-1%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>505.00</b>	<b>521.00</b>	<b>560.00</b>	<b>558.00</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>&lt;-1%</b>
Harbor Police	31.00	32.00	37.00	41.00	32%	28%	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,471.45</b>	<b>1,543.70</b>	<b>1,618.55</b>	<b>1,620.61</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

*Note: All staffing numbers reflect positions authorized (budgeted) to be filled. Percent changes are not presented for comparison numbers equaling 30 or less. In order to increase comparability, parking enforcement personnel are included for all agencies, except Sheriff, regardless of whether that agency usually includes parking enforcement in their budget. For Escondido, non-sworn staff are based on full-time positions only. Funding for the Family Justice Center (FJC), which was previously under the San Diego Police Department, was transferred to the City Attorney's Office in FY 2018-19. Sheriff total and contract cities do not include Court or Detention Services, but the total does include services provided to the entire region, as described in the methodology.*

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Authorized Staffing

## Appendix Table 6

### Total law enforcement agency personnel by jurisdiction

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-year	5-year	1-year
Carlsbad	162.00	165.00	173.00	184.00	14%	12%	6%
Chula Vista*	321.00	322.00	339.50	*360.50	12%	12%	6%
Coronado	63.25	63.25	68.75	69.75	10%	10%	1%
El Cajon	186.70	186.20	189.20	188.00	1%	1%	-1%
Escondido	210.00	217.00	217.00	217.00	3%	0%	0%
La Mesa	97.50	95.50	98.50	98.50	1%	3%	0%
National City*	117.00	124.00	129.00	*129.00	10%	4%	0%
Oceanside	301.00	307.00	312.85	310.86	3%	1%	-1%
San Diego	2,496.00	2,584.75	2,609.75	2,605.00	4%	1%	<-1%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>1,456.00</b>	<b>1,524.00</b>	<b>1,589.00</b>	<b>1,596.00</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
Harbor Police	172.00	162.00	177.00	181.00	5%	12%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,582.45</b>	<b>5,750.70</b>	<b>5,903.55</b>	<b>5,939.61</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\* Chula Vista sworn officer total includes 7 frozen positions and National City sworn officer total includes 4 frozen positions. A frozen position is one that has been budgeted for, but has not been filled, and may be filled in the future. This status is used if there is a hiring freeze, or if a position is deliberately left vacant to utilize salary savings and indicates that an agency is operating without all necessary sworn officers.

Note: All staffing numbers reflect positions authorized (budgeted) to be filled. In order to increase comparability, Parking enforcement personnel are included for all agencies, except Sheriff, regardless of whether that agency usually includes parking enforcement in their budget. Funding for the Family Justice Center (FJC), which was previously under the San Diego Police Department, was transferred to the City Attorney's Office in FY 2018-19. Sheriff total and contract cities do not include Court or Detention Services, but the total does include services provided to the entire region, as described in the methodology.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Authorized Staffing

## Appendix Table 7

### Sworn officers per 1,000 population by jurisdiction

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-year	5-year	1-year
Carlsbad	1.09	1.00	1.03	1.12	3%	12%	9%
Chula Vista*	0.98	0.90	0.93	*0.96	-2%	7%	3%
Coronado	1.78	1.86	2.07	1.90	7%	2%	-8%
El Cajon	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.19	-2%	1%	-1%
Escondido	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.04	-4%	-2%	0%
La Mesa	1.19	1.14	1.14	1.13	-5%	-1%	-1%
National City*	1.40	1.37	1.45	*1.44	3%	5%	-1%
Oceanside	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1%	0%	0%
San Diego	1.53	1.47	1.44	1.44	-6%	-2%	0%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.08	2%	2%	0%
Del Mar	2.40	2.30	2.25	2.25	-6%	-2%	0%
Encinitas	1.02	0.97	0.96	0.96	-6%	-1%	0%
Imperial Beach	1.10	1.08	1.03	1.02	-7%	-6%	-1%
Lemon Grove	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.88	-3%	-2%	-1%
Poway	1.05	1.01	0.98	0.97	-8%	-4%	-1%
San Marcos	0.93	0.85	0.82	0.82	-12%	-4%	0%
Santee	1.14	1.06	1.05	1.03	-10%	-3%	-2%
Solana Beach	1.32	1.25	1.22	1.22	-8%	-2%	0%
Vista	0.98	0.94	0.91	0.92	-6%	-2%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>-1%</b>

\* Chula Vista sworn officer total includes 7 frozen positions and National City sworn officer total includes 4 frozen positions. A frozen position is one that has been budgeted for, but has not been filled, and may be filled in the future. This status is used if there is a hiring freeze, or if a position is deliberately left vacant to utilize salary savings and indicates that an agency is operating without all necessary sworn officers.

Note: All staffing numbers reflect positions authorized (budgeted) to be filled. As of FY 2009–10, staffing numbers include unfilled staff positions. Sheriff total and contract cities do not include Court or Detention Services, but the total does include services provided to the entire region, as described in the methodology.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Authorized Staffing

## Appendix Table 8

### Law enforcement expenditures per capita

San Diego region, FY 2010–11, FY 2015–16, FY 2018–19, and FY 2019–20

	FY 2010-11	FY 2015-16	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	Change		
					10-year	5-year	1-year
Carlsbad	\$305.17	\$285.15	\$312.36	\$347.69	14%	22%	11%
Chula Vista	\$206.40	\$199.72	\$208.68	\$227.88	10%	14%	9%
Coronado	\$641.74	\$491.89	\$570.38	\$552.57	-14%	12%	-3%
El Cajon	\$285.80	\$306.70	\$318.69	\$336.07	18%	10%	5%
Escondido	\$267.34	\$284.05	\$282.97	\$290.15	9%	2%	3%
La Mesa	\$287.76	\$275.42	\$314.24	\$312.24	9%	13%	-1%
National City	\$338.84	\$347.03	\$384.36	\$403.44	19%	16%	5%
Oceanside	\$332.64	\$329.87	\$316.28	\$324.56	-2%	-2%	3%
San Diego	\$337.90	\$336.17	\$340.87	\$375.98	11%	12%	10%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>\$321.77</b>	<b>\$321.11</b>	<b>\$344.98</b>	<b>\$358.07</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Del Mar	\$474.94	\$501.75	\$525.76	\$545.97	15%	9%	4%
Encinitas	\$222.59	\$222.65	\$235.72	\$245.13	10%	10%	4%
Imperial Beach	\$249.19	\$259.41	\$265.17	\$271.47	9%	5%	2%
Lemon Grove	\$200.45	\$202.64	\$215.56	\$221.51	11%	9%	3%
Poway	\$228.92	\$229.15	\$242.36	\$252.98	11%	10%	4%
San Marcos	\$197.12	\$189.12	\$199.41	\$206.14	5%	9%	3%
Santee	\$257.31	\$241.19	\$249.82	\$255.20	-1%	6%	2%
Solana Beach	\$280.52	\$284.08	\$299.27	\$310.38	11%	9%	4%
Vista	\$212.02	\$215.30	\$221.98	\$232.85	10%	8%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$331</b>	<b>\$327</b>	<b>\$339</b>	<b>\$358</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>

Note: All expenditures are based on salaries and benefits plus services and supplies. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars now based upon the average of the 2019 Second Half and 2020 First Half CPI for the San Diego metro area as described in the methodology section of the report. In order to increase comparability, parking enforcement is included in the expenditures for all agencies, except Sheriff total and contract cities (i.e., Del Mar, Encinitas, Imperial Beach, Lemon Grove, Poway, San Marcos, Santee, Solana Beach, and Vista), regardless of whether that agency usually includes parking enforcement in their budget. Funding for the Family Justice Center (FJC), which was previously under the San Diego Police Department, was transferred to the City Attorney's Office in FY 2018-19. Sheriff total and contract cities do not include Court or Detention Services, but the total does include services provided to the entire region, as described in the methodology.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

## Appendix Table 9

### Percentage of public safety expenditures from grant funds

San Diego region, FY 2019–20

	Expenditures from grant funding	Total expenditures	Percent of expenditures from grants
Carlsbad	\$371,362	\$40,067,716	1%
Chula Vista	\$486,064	\$61,848,421	1%
Coronado	\$223,615	\$13,371,650	2%
El Cajon	\$769,693	\$35,474,705	2%
Escondido	\$1,698,378	\$44,316,476	4%
Harbor	\$478,795	\$40,104,155	1%
La Mesa	\$530,459	\$18,990,342	3%
National City	\$566,111	\$25,136,879	2%
Oceanside	\$2,736,051	\$60,036,321	5%
San Diego	\$3,099,162	\$534,103,980	1%
Sheriff (Law Enforcement Services)	\$22,128,631	\$344,077,141	6%
District Attorney	\$15,370,617	\$189,418,279	8%
City Attorney	\$427,642	\$19,767,158	2%
Superior Court	\$1,402,355	\$189,867,206	1%
Probation	\$17,285,174	\$204,104,864	8%
Child Support Services (CSS)	\$303,657	\$53,672,603	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$67,877,766</b>	<b>\$1,874,357,896</b>	<b>4%</b>

Note: Agencies reporting no grant funds used for FY 2019–20 expenditures are not included. Probation's total expenditures include Probation Total as well as Probation Institutional Services.

Source: San Diego Cities and County and Cities' Expenditures