

Public Safety Allocations in the San Diego Region: Expenditures and Staffing for FY 2024–25

July 2026

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Introduction

This annual Criminal Justice (CJ) Bulletin is part of the “Crime in the San Diego Region” series and focuses on regional public safety allocations over the past ten years. County and municipal public safety staffing and expenditures for FY 2024–25 are compared to FY 2015–16 (ten years), FY 2020–21 (five years), and FY 2023–24 (one year).¹

Due to inflation and to ensure comparability over time, expenditures prior to FY 2024–25 have been adjusted to FY 2024–25 dollars.² As such, changes in expenditures refer to changes in inflation adjusted spending and may not necessarily reflect variance in the nominal (non-adjusted) expenditure. Spending patterns should thus be interpreted with caution.

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 CJ 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.

Highlights

- The region’s public safety expenditures totaled \$3.18 billion in FY 2024–25, the highest level in the past decade. This equates to approximately \$960 per resident.
- Public safety expenditures reflect a 3% increase from the previous fiscal year, a 6% increase from FY 2020–21, and a 14% increase from FY 2015–16.
- Almost half (48%) of public safety dollars—around \$1.54 billion—were allocated to law enforcement activities.
- On average, jurisdictions dedicated 30% of their general fund dollars to law enforcement, with allocations ranging from 20% to 51%.
- The per capita amount spent on law enforcement ranged from \$274 to \$797 per resident, with a regionwide average of \$449.
- Regionally, there were 1.28 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.
- Nearly all law enforcement agencies reported staffing-related challenges and difficulties during FY 2024–25.
- Across the eleven law enforcement agencies, a total of \$182.00 million was spent for overtime expenses—exceeding the budgeted amount by approximately \$70.09 million.

¹ It is important to note that the public health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic began to impact law enforcement starting in FY 2020–21, influencing crime trends and creating ongoing challenges with budgeting and staffing. Thus, any comparisons and analyses related to the years affected by the pandemic must take into consideration its effects on annual expenditure data.

² Accounting for inflation, expenditures for prior years have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars, based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the San Diego metro area, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Therefore, dollar amounts presented may vary from those presented in prior reports. More details are provided in the methodology section.

Public safety expenditures

In FY 2024–25, the San Diego region spent \$3.18 billion on local public safety efforts—the highest level in a decade. After adjusting for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), these expenditures represent an 3% increase from the prior fiscal year (\$3.09 billion) and marks the second consecutive increase since FY 2022–23 (Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1). Expenditures had steadily decreased from FY 2020 to FY 2023, due to reduced staffing and lower operational activity during the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the last two fiscal years, however, increased staffing and overhead costs resulted in higher expenditures, surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Based on the region’s 2024 population estimates, the cost for public safety per resident was \$960 in FY 2024–25, an 11% increase from FY 2015–16.

Figure 1: Public Safety Spending in the San Diego Region FY 2015–16 to FY 2024–25



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, 15 agencies (including all 11 law enforcement agencies, the District Attorney, City Attorney, Probation, and Superior Court) reported spending a total of \$77.31 million in grant funds in FY 2024–25 (3% of total expenditures).³ Grant fund expenditures ranged from less than 1% (Harbor, San Diego, Probation, Coronado) to 8% (District Attorney and City Attorney) of actual expenditures (Appendix Table 9).

Distribution across categories

About half (48%) of public safety dollars spent in FY 2024–25 were allocated to law enforcement activities (approximately \$1.54 billion), while the other half was divided across six other categories, a proportion that has been relatively stable over time (Table 1).

³ The classification of additional grant funding was determined at the discretion of each reporting agency, resulting in variability in what types of funding were included. Total expenditure was calculated only for those agencies with grant funding.

Table 1: Allocation of Public Safety Expenditures in FY 2024–25

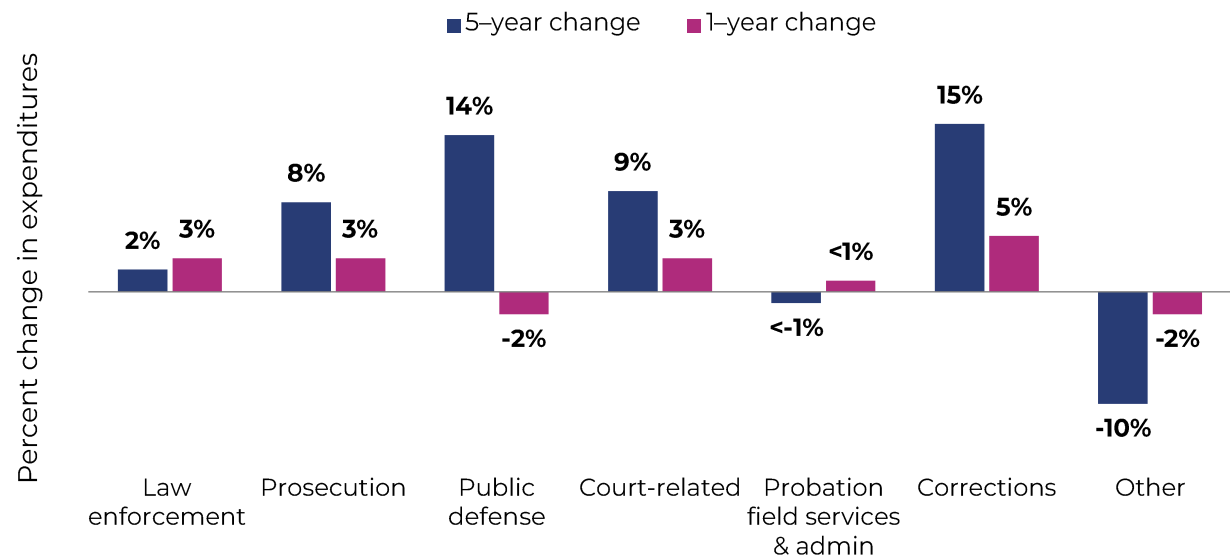
Category	Allocated Expenditures
Law enforcement	48%
Corrections	21%
Court-related	11%
Prosecution	9%
Probation	5%
Public defense	4%
Other ⁴	2%
Total	\$3,183,405,318

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Change across categories

In FY 2024–25, public safety spending increased across most expenditure categories compared with the prior fiscal year. The only exceptions were public defense and “Other,” which each declined by 2% (Figure 2 and Appendix Table 1). These changes are explained in further detail in the following sections.

Figure 2: Five- and One-Year Public Safety Expenditure Changes



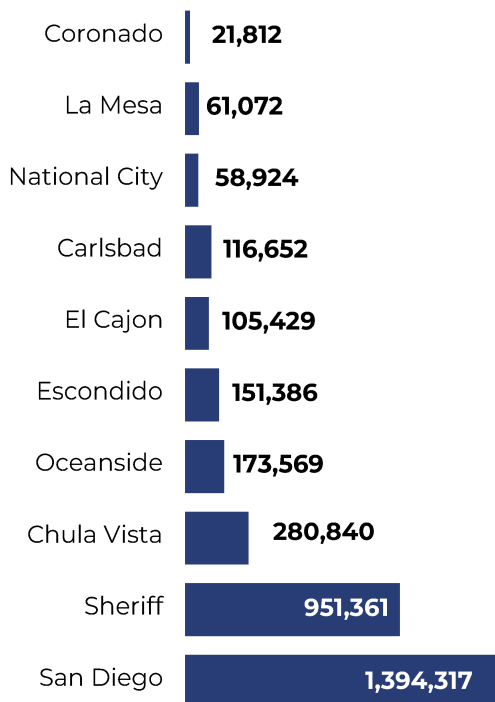
Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

⁴ The “Other” category includes San Diego County’s Public Safety Executive Office, Child Support Services, and the City of Oceanside Harbor Police. The Oceanside Police Department left the Harbor in FY23–24 but the Oceanside Harbor Police is still included for historical staffing and expenditures.

Law enforcement

In FY 2024–25, regional law enforcement activities saw a total expenditure of about \$1.54 billion (Appendix Tables 1 and 3), reflecting a 3% increase compared to the previous fiscal year. The variation in annual expenditures across the reporting agencies (excluding Harbor)⁵ is likely influenced by the differing population sizes served by each jurisdiction (Figure 3). Expenditures ranged from \$17.37 million in Coronado to \$658.35 million in the City of San Diego (Figure 4 and Appendix Table 3).

Figure 3: Population Estimates by Jurisdiction in 2024



Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-8 Historical Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2010-2020. Sacramento, California, May 2026

Figure 4: Law Enforcement Expenditures by Agency in FY 2024–25



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

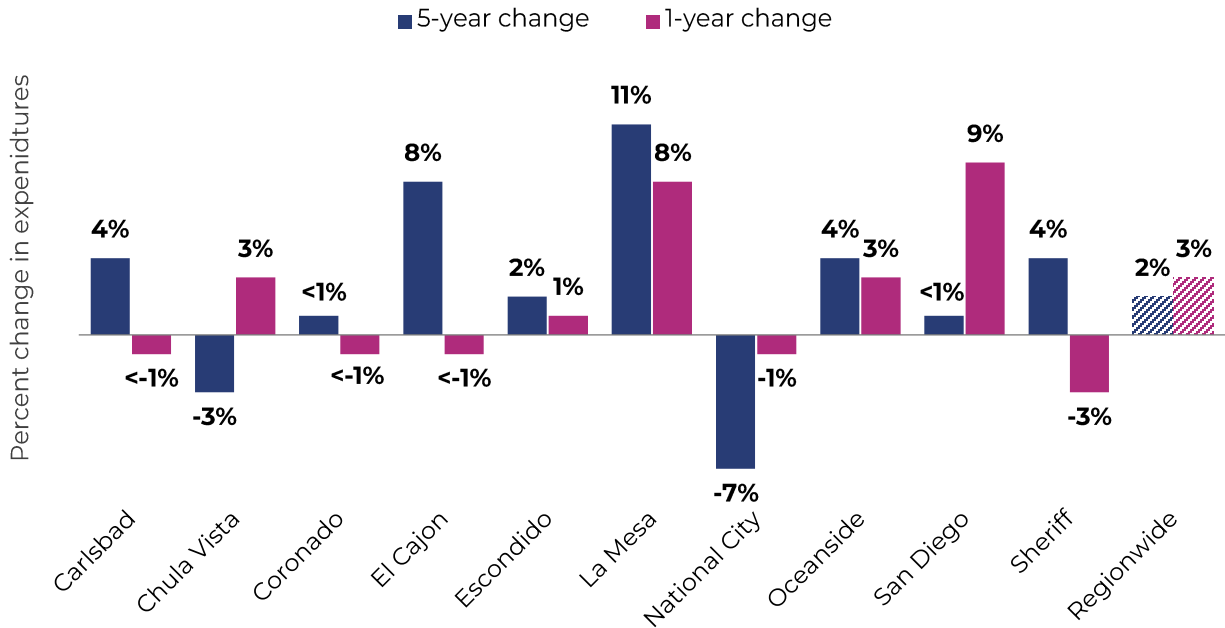
Across the eleven law enforcement agencies (including Harbor), six increased their spending compared with the previous fiscal year, with growth ranging from 1% in Escondido to 9% in San Diego (Figure 5 and Appendix Table 3). These increases were primarily driven by higher staffing costs, including salary increases, overtime, and higher retirement and/or healthcare benefits.

In contrast, five agencies reported decreased spending after adjusting for inflation, ranging from <-1% in Carlsbad, Coronado and El Cajon, to -3% in the Sheriff's Office. While their nominal budgets increased, those increases did not translate into inflation-adjusted higher

⁵ Harbor Police is not shown in Figures 3 and 4 because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency.

spending. These declines may result from inflation outpacing budget growth, changes in spending patterns, or a combination of both.

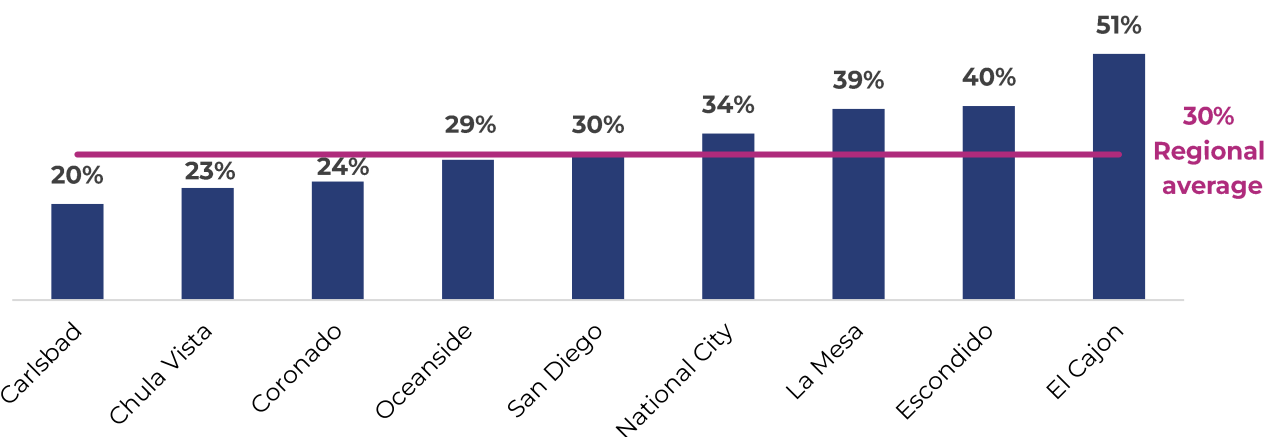
Figure 5: One- and Five-Year Percent Changes in Law Enforcement Expenditures by Agency



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

A city's general fund is its primary operating budget for everyday services. Among the nine incorporated cities that operate their own police departments, the proportion of general funds allocated to law enforcement varied widely across jurisdictions, ranging from 20% in Carlsbad to 51% in El Cajon. On average, these cities allocated 30% of their general funds to policing (Figure 6).

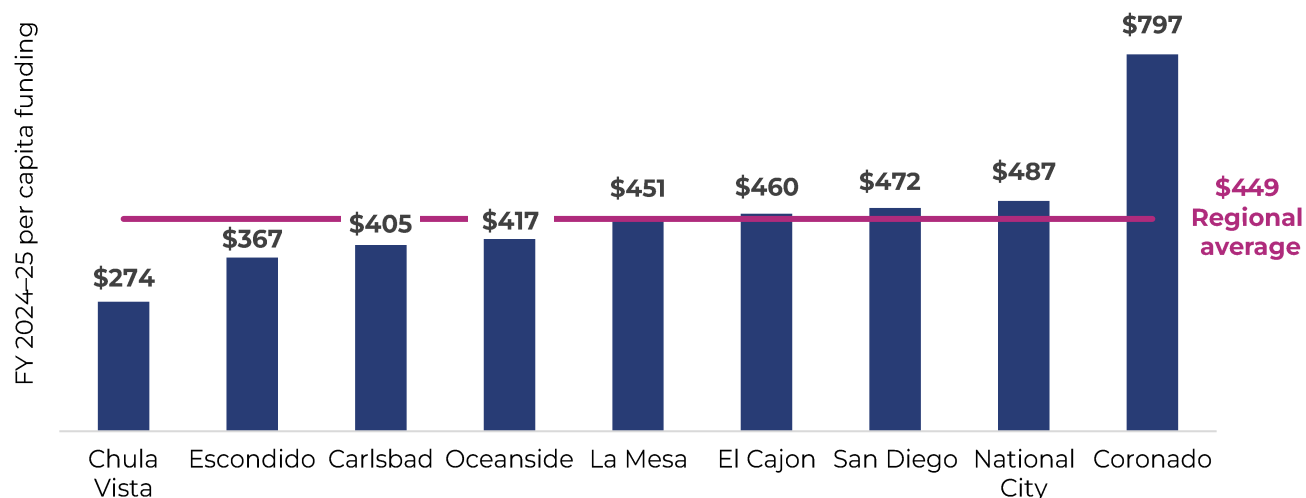
Figure 6: Proportion of FY 2024–25 General Funds Allocated to Law Enforcement by Agency



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Per capita spending, which reflects how much each jurisdiction spends on law enforcement for every resident, provides another way to examine relative spending across jurisdictions. This measure helps account for differences in population size. In FY 2024–25, the per capita amount spent on law enforcement ranged from \$274 per resident in Chula Vista to \$797 in Coronado, with a regionwide average of \$449 (Appendix Table 8 and Figure 7).

Figure 7: Per Capita Law Enforcement Spending Across Agencies in FY 2024–25



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Prosecution

This section describes spending for criminal prosecution in FY 2024–25 for two local public agencies, the San Diego County District Attorney and the San Diego City Attorney's Criminal Division, both of which include victim services. In FY 2024–25, a total of \$284.49 million was spent on criminal prosecution, the majority of which came from the District Attorney's Office (\$256.43 million), and the rest from the City Attorney's Criminal Division (\$28.05 million) (Appendix Table 1). This reflects a 3% increase in expenditure from FY2023–24 after adjusting for inflation (Appendix Table 1). Prosecution staffing included 1,052 staff positions from the District Attorney's Office and 167 staff positions from the City Attorney's Office (Appendix Table 2).

Salaries and benefits increased for the District Attorney's Office and the City Attorney's Office due to an increase in costs related to negotiated labor agreements and salary compensation schedules.

\$284.49 million spent by prosecution in FY 2024–25.
The increase from the prior year was driven by labor agreement changes.

Public defense

The Department of the Public Defender comprises four divisions: Primary Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Multiple Conflicts Office and Office of Assigned Counsel—each separated by strict ethical barriers to avoid potential conflicts. The department provides constitutionally mandated legal representation to indigent defendants, all persons at arraignment (unless privately represented), and in some civil cases, such as mental health

matters, civil contempt, probate conservatorships and detained immigrants facing removal proceedings. It is also a California State Bar–approved provider of mandatory continuing legal education (MCLE) credits.

Public defense spending in FY 2024–25 totaled \$131.27 million (Appendix Table 1). Spending for public defense (which includes 547 staff positions) decreased by 2% from the previous year but reflected a 14% increase from FY 2020–21 (Figure 2; Appendix Tables 1 and 2). Public defense staffing remained consistent from FY 2023–24 and while nominal expenditures increased due to negotiated labor agreements, after adjusting for inflation, a slight decrease was noted.

\$131.27 million spent by public defense in FY 2024–25.

Nominal salary and benefit increases were due to negotiated labor agreements.

Court-related services

In FY 2024–25, court-related service expenditures totaled \$341.89 million and included the Superior Court, Sheriff’s Court Services Bureau and the Grand Jury (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.
- The Sheriff’s Court Services Bureau staff provides weapon screening and court facility security around the County and 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.

Expenditures for the court-related services category rose 3% since FY2023–24. Just over two-thirds of these expenditures were used by the Superior Courts (68%), which saw a 3% increase from the year prior, mainly due to a branch-wide restoration of funds and authorized funds associated with information technology projects (Appendix Table 1). The Sheriff’s Court Services Bureau made up almost one-third of expenditure (32%) within this category and saw a 5% increase from last fiscal year, predominately due to changes in staffing. Grand Jury showed a large decrease in spending (-25%) however, this was due to a one-time payout issued the prior year.

\$341.89 million spent by court-related services in FY 2024–25.

The Superior Court and the Sheriff’s Court Services spent more than the previous year.

Probation field services and administration

Probation spent \$164.24 million in FY 2024–25 on field services and administration, reflecting a slight increase of <1% from the previous year but a marginal decrease of <-1% compared to five years prior (Appendix Table 1). Notably, departmental administrative costs have experienced a 246% increase from five years ago, rising from \$7.54 million to \$26.09 million. This sharp increase was due to a departmental reorganization that consolidated the administration and training units, which were previously distributed across other divisions.⁶

\$164.24 million spent by Probation for field services and administration in FY 2024–25.

Both Adult Field Services and Department Administration had slight increases compared to the year prior.

Corrections facilities

The corrections category includes spending related to adult correctional institutions operated by the San Diego Sheriff’s Office, juvenile facilities managed by the Probation Department, institutional services provided by Probation, and the Chula Vista City Jail. In FY 2024–25, a total of \$657.83 million was spent on corrections (Appendix Table 1), representing a 5% increase from the previous year and a 15% increase over the past five years (Figure 2)

Among the three correctional facilities, Probation’s institutional services saw the largest increase from the year prior (35%) due to staffing increases, while spending by the Chula Vista City Jail fell 32% due to staff vacancies. The Sheriff’s detention services saw an increase of less than 1%.

\$657.83 million spent on corrections in FY 2024–25.

The Sheriff’s Detention Services and the Probation Institutional Services spent more than the previous year.

A total of 3,041 correctional staff positions were funded in FY 2024–25, representing 38 less positions (-1%) compared to the previous fiscal year (Appendix Table 2).

Other agencies

In FY 2024–25, spending on “Other” areas related to public safety totaled \$67.55 million (Appendix Table 1). This category includes the San Diego County Public Safety Executive Office, which provides administrative oversight for nine County public safety departments, as well as Child Support Services, which establishes and enforces child support orders and oversees the Bureau of Public Assistance Investigations. The Oceanside Police Department withdrew from enforcement at the Harbor on FY 2022-23, resulting in no funding for FY 2024-25.

⁶ The Probation Adult Field Services division also operates the Pretrial Services Program, which provides the judiciary with information regarding offender risk, later used for custody release and bail decisions.

Staffing

In addition to expenditures, staffing levels provide another key measure of resources allocated to public safety. While staffing is one component of total expenditures—alongside factors such as salaries, benefits, services, and supplies—it does not always follow the same trends as spending. In some cases, staffing and expenditures show an inverse relationship, moving in different directions or at varying rates. In FY 2024-25, for example, both law enforcement and corrections showed an increase in expenditures compared to the previous fiscal year, yet their staffing levels decreased (Table 2). In contrast, court-related services and probation showed aligned increases in both spending and staffing.

Table 2: One-Year Changes in Expenditures and Staffing by Category in FY 2024–25

Category	One-Year Change in Expenditures	One-Year Change in Staffing
Law enforcement	3%	<-1%
Prosecution	3%	<-1%
Public defense	-2%	0%
Court-related	3%	3%
Probation (field services and administration)	<1%	1%
Corrections facilities	5%	-1%
Other	-2%	-8%

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

Law enforcement sworn and non-sworn staff

In FY 2024–25, there were a total of 6,082 law enforcement-funded staff positions across the eleven agencies in the region (Appendix Tables 2 and 6). This included 4,392 sworn officers and 1,690 non-sworn staff (Appendix Tables 2, 4, and 5).

Staffing trends varied across agencies, though overall levels remained relatively stable. Four jurisdictions increased their total staffing, with growth ranging from 2% (Chula Vista and Escondido) to 6% (La Mesa) (Appendix Table 6). Three jurisdictions, including the Sheriff's Office, experienced decreases, ranging from -1% (El Cajon) to -6% (Oceanside), while the remaining agencies saw no staffing changes compared to the previous fiscal year.

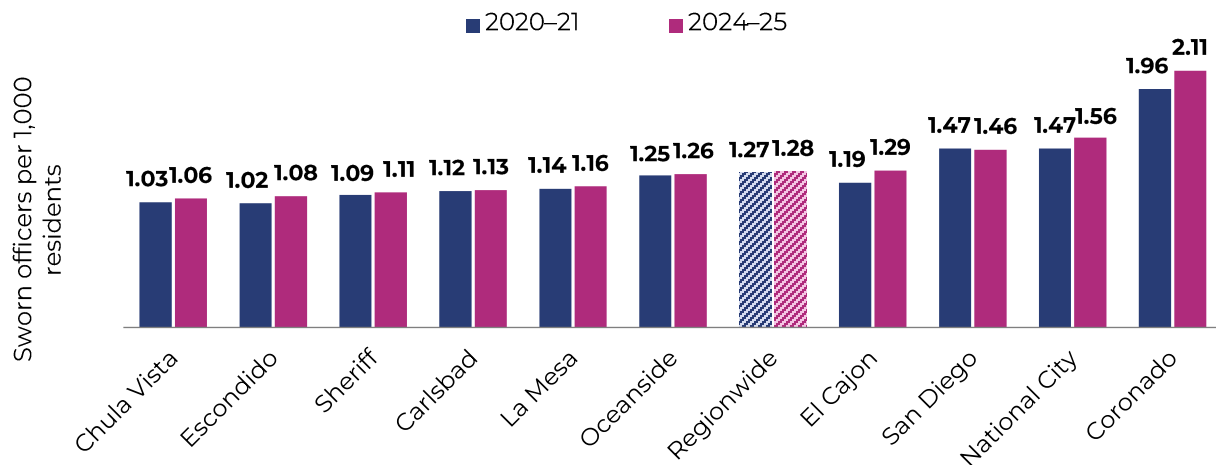
When examining sworn and non-sworn staff separately, similar patterns of stability emerge. Sworn personnel accounted for 72% of all law enforcement staffing. Among the eleven agencies, six reported no change in sworn staffing, four experienced increases, and one reported a decrease (Appendix Table 4). Non-sworn staff comprised the remaining 28% of law enforcement staffing. Among the 10 agencies with sufficient non-sworn staff for comparison (more than 30 personnel in both years), five maintained the same staffing levels, three saw decreases, and two reported increases (Appendix Table 5).

Regionwide, the average number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents was 1.28, a figure that has remained relatively consistent over the years (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). This rate

remains notably lower than the national average of 2.4 sworn officers per 1,000 residents last reported in 2020.⁷

Across jurisdictions, the number of budgeted sworn law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents varied, ranging from 1.06 in Chula Vista to 2.11 in Coronado (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). Compared to FY 2020–21, nearly all jurisdictions experienced increases in their per capita rate of sworn officers. The only exception was the city of San Diego, which had a marginal decline (<-1%) over this five-year period due to changes in population size, despite unchanged staffing levels.⁸

Figure 8: Region’s Sworn Officer-to-Population Ratio in FY 2020–21 and FY 2024–25⁹



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

Supplemental Questions to Public Safety Agencies in FY 2024–25

Each year, this analysis incorporates supplementary questions to highlight specific events unique to the year under review, as well as other relevant topics of special interest, in order to gauge the effects they had on the region’s public safety agencies. In FY2024–25, agencies were specifically requested to offer additional qualitative insights into their budget data to provide context on how they adjusted their budgets and allocated resources to navigate challenges related to staffing and overtime expenditures.

⁷ The most recently available nationwide data on sworn officers per 1,000 people (2.4) is available from the [FBI’s 2019 Crime in the United States](#). More recent data from the [FBI’s Crime Data Explorer \(2025\)](#) reports a rate of 3.6 per 1,000 people, but this figure includes both sworn officers and civilian employees.

⁸ In some instances, a change in the ratio per 1,000 inhabitants may reflect changes in population estimates rather than a change in the actual number of personnel. Variations in estimated population figures can influence the ratio even when the total personnel count remains constant. For detailed figures, please refer to Appendix Table 4 showing the actual sworn personnel numbers.

⁹ Harbor Police is not included in Figure 8 because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency.

Challenges related to staffing levels

Over the last five years, the workforce has seen severe disruptions. Across the nation, employers continue to navigate uneven hiring conditions and staffing challenges. Factors such as increased retirements and an aging workforce are reducing the number of available workers, while the rise of flexible careers have drawn younger generations away from traditional employment options.¹⁰ This strain has impacted all areas of employment, including San Diego County's public safety agencies. In addition to the prolonged operational impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and shifting public sentiment toward policing, law enforcement agencies also report staffing shortages driven by retirements and resignations.

While there is no data available on the subject for the region, anecdotal information points to additional challenges affecting staffing among law enforcement agencies. Recent social movements related to the reallocation of public safety funding and criminal justice reforms may have effects on the general public's perception of law enforcement which could affect the number of new applicants interested in working in local law enforcement agencies.¹¹ Additionally, generational changes and the approach of younger generations to work and work-life balance might be affecting staffing among law enforcement agencies, as younger generations often seek greater flexibility, career advancement opportunities, and a workplace culture that may clash with the traditional hierarchical structures within law enforcement organizations. As agencies grapple with these shifting dynamics, adapting their strategies to attract and retain talent from diverse generational backgrounds becomes imperative for ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of law enforcement efforts.

To address shortages, many departments intensified recruitment efforts by attending job fairs (including military and college events), boosting social media outreach, and streamlining hiring processes to accelerate onboarding. Simultaneously, agencies implemented retention strategies such as hiring incentives, salary adjustments, flexible schedules, and employee recognition programs. Some departments formed retention committees to develop long-term solutions for staffing.¹² Notably, these challenges were largely confined to law enforcement, with other public safety agencies reporting fewer staffing concerns.

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 Carlsbad and Coronado—who were under budget (8% and 15%, respectively)—reported exceeding their overtime budgets in FY 2024–25; however, the gap between budgeted and actual overtime varied considerably across agencies, ranging from El Cajon's \$505,190 (19% variation) to the Sheriff's \$52.39 million (124% variation) (Figure 9 and Appendix Table 10).

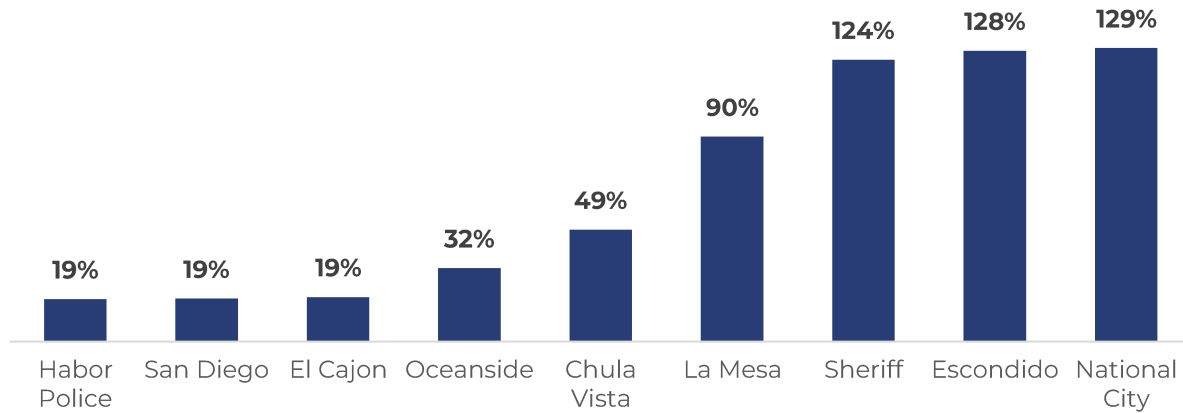
¹⁰ Melhorn, Stephanie Ferguson. 2023. "Understanding America's Labor Shortage." Uschamber.com. November 21, 2023. <https://www.uschamber.com/workforce/understanding-americas-labor-shortage?state=ny>.

¹¹ "Public Perceptions of the Police." 2020. Council on Criminal Justice. October 7, 2020. <https://counciloncj.org/public-perceptions-of-the-police/>.

¹² In prior years, agencies have reported utilizing frozen positions: positions that have been budgeted for but have not been filled and may or may not be filled in the future. This practice is used if there is a hiring freeze, or if a position is deliberately left vacant to utilize savings from forgone salaries. In FY 2024–25, no agencies reported any frozen positions.

The variation in actuals spent on overtime is likely due to the different degree of challenges with higher-than-average attrition and retirement rates, and a steadily decreasing candidate pool, as discussed previously. In addition, several agencies reported that while they had proposed fully funding overtime, budget constraints led them to underfund that line item or deliberately budget less for overtime, with the expectation that savings would be realized in other personnel services. Across the eleven agencies, a total of \$111.91 million was budgeted for overtime expenses in FY 2024–25 and \$182.00 million was spent (Appendix Table 10).

Figure 9: Percentage Variation Between Budgeted and Actual Overtime by Law Enforcement Agency in FY 2024–25¹³



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

¹³ Carlsbad and Coronado are not included in Figure 9 because their actual use of overtime did not exceed what they had originally budgeted. The Sheriff's Office overtime totals include expenditures in Detention Services, Court Services, and Law Enforcement.

Summary

In FY 2024–25, local public safety spending in the San Diego region increased by 3% from the previous year, reaching \$3.18 billion—the highest level recorded in the past decade. This equates to roughly \$960 per San Diego County resident, based on 2024 population estimates. Nearly half of the public safety budget (48%) was allocated to law enforcement, with spending in this area increasing by 3% from the previous year. The per capita amount spent on law enforcement ranged from \$274 per resident in Chula Vista to \$797 in Coronado, with a regionwide average of \$449.

In addition to the increase in overall spending, staffing levels and overtime expenditures continue to present challenges. The region had 1.28 sworn law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents, a figure that has remained relatively consistent over the years, and many law enforcement agencies noted experiencing challenges related to filling and maintaining staffing due to high attrition rates, recruitment challenges, and increases in retirements. Overtime expenditures also posed a challenge, with all but two agencies exceeding their overtime budgets. This higher-than-expected spending was largely driven by ongoing staffing shortages, with agencies budgeting \$111.91 million for overtime, but ultimately spending \$182.00 million, highlighting the strain on resources.

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 2024–25, are based on actual expenditures rather than budgeted figures, unless otherwise noted.
- 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 one, five, and ten years prior 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 the San Diego metro area, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prior to FY 2016–17, reports used the annual CPI rate for the first half of the year. To allow for the reporting of actual expenditures rather than the budgeted amount, the CPI used since then is based on the average of the CPI for the second half of one year (2024 for this report) and the first half of the following year (2025 for this report).
- 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 position represents the equivalent of one full-time role. Part-time staff may be represented by decimal units. Staffing numbers reflect all authorized positions whether filled or vacant.
- Information is presented by fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). Population data are presented for calendar years (January 1 through December 31).
- Population data do not include Camp Pendleton in regional totals.
- 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 parking enforcement, recruits, and animal control are included. However, the data presented in this bulletin are consistent: parking enforcement and recruits are included (except for the Sheriff's jurisdiction where parking enforcement is provided and

regulated by each city) and costs for animal control are excluded.

- There are nine incorporated cities in the region that operate their own police departments. The Sheriff's Office 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.
- The San Diego Sheriff's Office 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 Office 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, Poway, and the unincorporated area of 4S Ranch.
- Adult correctional facilities include the Central Jail, East Mesa, Rock Mountain, George Bailey, Las Colinas, South Bay, and Vista, all operated by the San Diego Sheriff's Office, as well as the Chula Vista operated Chula Vista City Jail. Juvenile facilities operated by the Probation Department include Youth Transition Campus and East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility.

If you are interested in learning more about the data presented here, please contact the SANDAG Criminal Justice Clearinghouse at (619) 699-1900 or visit [SANDAG.org/CJ](https://sandag.org/CJ). You can also access criminal justice data through SANDAG's open data portal (opendata.sandag.org).

Appendix Table 1
Criminal justice expenditures by category
San Diego region, FY 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Category	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Law enforcement	\$1,347,298,399	\$1,505,675,220	\$1,491,040,810	\$1,536,133,764	14%	2%	3%
Prosecution – Total	\$248,025,090	\$264,396,397	\$275,905,443	\$284,486,853	15%	8%	3%
District Attorney	\$224,643,969	\$236,572,826	\$248,714,823	\$256,433,435	14%	8%	3%
City Attorney	\$23,381,121	\$27,823,571	\$27,190,620	\$28,053,418	20%	<1%	3%
Public defense	\$94,368,289	\$115,293,868	\$133,659,301	\$131,273,273	39%	14%	-2%
Court-related	\$331,807,331	\$313,269,071	\$330,802,135	\$341,888,391	3%	9%	3%
Superior Court	\$243,126,843	\$216,767,837	\$225,047,844	\$231,434,424	-5%	7%	3%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	\$87,793,629	\$96,220,452	\$105,186,898	\$110,025,979	25%	14%	5%
Grand Jury	\$886,860	\$280,781	\$567,393	\$427,988	-52%	52%	-25%
Probation	\$185,598,901	\$165,651,458	\$163,220,151	\$164,241,233	-12%	<-1%	<-1%
Adult Field Services	\$96,614,854	\$106,115,185	\$94,834,975	\$96,282,891	<-1%	-9%	2%
Juvenile Field Services	\$66,213,343	\$51,996,154	\$42,630,179	\$41,868,985	-37%	-19%	-2%
Department Administration	\$22,770,703	\$7,540,119	\$25,754,996	\$26,089,357	15%	246%	1%
Corrections facilities	\$520,775,266	\$571,072,611	\$628,345,841	\$657,829,989	26%	15%	5%
Probation Institutional Services	\$80,547,813	\$78,503,827	\$81,893,027	\$110,194,184	37%	40%	35%
Sheriff Detention Services	\$437,543,694	\$490,067,131	\$545,412,328	\$546,932,213	25%	12%	<1%
Chula Vista City Jail	\$2,683,759	\$2,501,654	\$1,040,486	\$703,591	-74%	-72%	-32%
Other	\$73,762,870	\$75,004,241	\$68,862,596	\$67,551,815	-8%	-10%	-2%
Public Safety Executive Office	\$4,871,059	\$6,088,235	\$6,611,170	\$6,528,485	34%	7%	-1%
Child Support Services	\$66,083,461	\$66,134,089	\$62,251,426	\$61,023,330	-8%	-8%	-2%
Oceanside Harbor Police	\$2,808,350	\$2,781,917	\$0	\$0	—	—	—
Total	\$2,801,636,147	\$3,010,362,865	\$3,091,836,276	\$3,183,405,318	14%	6%	3%

Notes: 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 the Sheriff's Office. 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 2024 Second Half and 2025 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' Actual Expenditures

Appendix Table 2
Criminal justice staffing by category
San Diego region, FY 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Category	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Law enforcement - Total	5,754.00	5,928.00	6,125.00	6,082.00	6%	3%	<-1%
Sworn	4,210.00	4,328.00	4,387.00	4,392.00	4%	1%	<1%
Non-sworn	1,544.00	1,600.00	1,738.00	1,690.00	9%	6%	-3%
Prosecution - Total	1,173.00	1,167.00	1,220.00	1,219.00	4%	4%	<-1%
District Attorney - Total	1,003.00	991.00	1,052.00	1,052.00	5%	6%	0%
Attorneys	321.00	335.00	350.00	350.00	9%	4%	0%
Investigators	175.00	135.00	137.00	137.00	-22%	1%	0%
Other	507.00	521.00	565.00	565.00	11%	8%	0%
City Attorney - Total	170.00	176.00	168.00	167.00	-2%	-5%	<-1%
Attorneys	70.00	73.00	70.00	70.00	0%	-4%	0%
Investigators	13.00	14.00	12.00	11.00	—	—	—
Other	87.00	89.00	86.00	86.00	-1%	-3%	0%
Public defense - Total	362.00	414.00	547.00	547.00	51%	32%	0%
Attorneys	224.00	241.00	285.00	286.00	28%	19%	<1%
Investigators	48.00	62.00	85.00	85.00	77%	37%	0%
Other	90.00	111.00	177.00	176.00	96%	59%	<-1%
Court-related - Total	1,692.00	1,603.00	1,556.00	1,607.00	-5%	<1%	3%
Commissioners/referees	23.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	—	—	—
Other	1239.00	1,121.00	1,119.00	1,098.00	-11%	-2%	-2%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	429.00	467.00	422.00	497.00	16%	6%	18%
Grand Jury	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Probation - Total	844.00	627.00	653.00	661.00	-22%	5%	1%
Probation Officers	608.00	417.00	423.00	426.00	-30%	2%	<1%
Other	236.00	210.00	230.00	235.00	<-1%	12%	2%
Corrections facilities - Total	2,695.00	2,711.00	3,079.00	3,041.00	13%	12%	-1%
Sheriff Sworn	1,255.00	1,266.00	1,403.00	1,394.00	11%	10%	<-1%
Probation Officers	378.00	347.00	343.00	380.00	<1%	10%	11%
Non-sworn corrections	1,062.00	1,098.00	1,333.00	1,267.00	19%	15%	-5%
Other - Total	485.00	484.00	475.00	438.00	-10%	-10%	-8%
Public Safety Executive Office	10.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	—	—	—
Child Support Services	466.00	461.00	461.00	424.00	-9%	-8%	-8%
Oceanside Harbor Police	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Total	13,004.00	12,934.00	13,655.00	13,595.00	5%	5%	<-1%

Notes: 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. Non-Sworn Corrections includes non-sworn staff who work in corrections facilities run by the Sheriff's Office, Probation Department, and Chula Vista Jail.

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

Appendix Table 3
Law enforcement agency expenditures by jurisdiction
San Diego region, FY 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	\$40,391,885	\$45,625,737	\$47,370,129	\$47,282,714	17%	4%	<-1%
Chula Vista	\$66,048,935	\$79,327,373	\$74,532,245	\$77,018,943	17%	-3%	3%
Coronado	\$14,725,612	\$17,260,086	\$17,408,536	\$17,373,530	18%	<1%	<-1%
El Cajon	\$39,872,161	\$44,805,479	\$48,905,373	\$48,532,474	22%	8%	<-1%
Escondido	\$53,676,541	\$54,443,405	\$54,959,839	\$55,510,246	3%	2%	1%
La Mesa	\$20,759,289	\$24,840,512	\$25,430,247	\$27,537,226	33%	11%	8%
National City	\$26,564,498	\$30,989,759	\$29,098,849	\$28,720,471	8%	-7%	-1%
Oceanside	\$72,509,885	\$69,833,607	\$70,534,593	\$72,323,499	<-1%	4%	3%
San Diego	\$585,976,625	\$654,360,948	\$606,347,136	\$658,350,340	12%	<1%	9%
Sheriff - Total	\$381,836,738	\$437,404,781	\$469,882,570	\$455,495,882	19%	4%	-3%
Del Mar	\$2,748,177	\$3,117,198	\$2,699,017	\$2,698,779	-2%	-13%	<-1%
Encinitas	\$17,467,795	\$19,866,615	\$17,920,948	\$18,625,823	7%	-6%	4%
Imperial Beach	\$8,810,034	\$9,240,375	\$8,597,853	\$8,508,459	-3%	-8%	-1%
Lemon Grove	\$6,797,063	\$7,428,065	\$6,915,681	\$6,922,426	2%	-7%	<-1%
Poway	\$14,388,353	\$16,299,540	\$14,651,843	\$14,717,351	2%	-10%	<-1%
San Marcos	\$22,179,887	\$25,697,889	\$23,300,467	\$23,425,438	6%	-9%	<-1%
Santee	\$17,233,900	\$19,103,476	\$17,076,359	\$17,184,220	<-1%	-10%	<-1%
Solana Beach	\$4,862,873	\$5,532,281	\$5,035,227	\$5,041,032	4%	-9%	<-1%
Vista	\$26,597,476	\$29,969,932	\$27,794,300	\$27,906,051	5%	-7%	<-1%
Harbor Police	\$44,936,231	\$46,783,532	\$46,571,294	\$47,988,439	7%	3%	3%
Total	\$1,347,298,399	\$1,505,675,220	\$1,491,040,810	\$1,536,133,764	14%	2%	3%

Notes: 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 2024 Second Half and 2025 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. Data for the Sheriff's contract cities were obtained from the Sheriff's Office and include only Sheriff contract amounts. The Sheriff's total includes actual expenditures for the contract cities and unincorporated areas, as well as for services, such as search and rescue, which are 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 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	115.00	129.00	132.00	132.00	15%	2%	0%
Chula Vista	237.00	283.00	290.00	297.00	25%	5%	2%
Coronado	44.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	5%	0%	0%
El Cajon	122.00	126.00	136.00	136.00	11%	8%	0%
Escondido	159.00	154.00	159.00	163.00	3%	6%	3%
La Mesa	68.00	69.00	70.00	71.00	4%	3%	1%
National City	83.00	86.00	90.00	92.00	11%	7%	2%
Oceanside	213.00	217.00	219.00	219.00	3%	<1%	0%
San Diego	2,036.00	2,036.00	2,038.00	2,038.00	<1%	<1%	0%
Sheriff - Total	1,003.00	1,042.00	1,065.00	1,056.00	5%	1%	<-1%
Del Mar	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	—	—	—
Encinitas	60.00	61.00	61.00	63.00	5%	3%	3%
Imperial Beach	29.00	27.00	28.00	28.00	—	—	—
Lemon Grove	24.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	—	—	—
Poway	50.00	50.00	51.00	51.00	2%	2%	0%
San Marcos	79.00	81.00	82.00	81.00	3%	0%	-1%
Santee	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	0%	0%	0%
Solana Beach	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	—	—	—
Vista	92.00	93.00	97.00	97.00	5%	4%	0%
Harbor Police	130.00	140.00	142.00	142.00	9%	1%	0%
Total	4,210.00	4,328.00	4,387.00	4,392.00	4%	1%	<1%

Notes: All staffing numbers reflect positions authorized (budgeted) to be filled. Percent changes are not presented for comparison numbers equaling 30 or less.

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

Appendix Table 5
Non-sworn law enforcement agency personnel by jurisdiction
San Diego region, FY 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	53.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	4%	0%	0%
Chula Vista	85.00	103.00	121.00	121.00	43%	18%	0%
Coronado	19.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	—	—	—
El Cajon	64.00	62.00	63.00	61.00	-5%	-2%	-3%
Escondido	58.00	56.00	59.00	59.00	2%	5%	0%
La Mesa	28.00	30.00	31.00	36.00	—	—	16%
National City	41.00	37.00	41.00	45.00	10%	22%	10%
Oceanside	94.00	93.00	123.00	103.00	10%	11%	-16%
San Diego	549.00	546.00	599.00	599.00	9%	10%	0%
Sheriff - Total	521.00	556.00	578.00	542.00	4%	-3%	-6%
Del Mar	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	—	—	—
Encinitas	22.00	22.00	22.00	20.00	—	—	—
Imperial Beach	14.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	—	—	—
Lemon Grove	11.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	—	—	—
Poway	18.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	—	—	—
San Marcos	24.00	24.00	23.00	22.00	—	—	—
Santee	22.00	19.00	19.00	18.00	—	—	—
Solana Beach	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	—	—	—
Vista	35.00	34.00	33.00	31.00	-11%	-9%	-6%
Harbor Police	32.00	39.00	43.00	43.00	34%	10%	0%
Total	1,544.00	1,600.00	1,738.00	1,690.00	9%	6%	-3%

Notes: 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.

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

Appendix Table 6
Total law enforcement agency personnel by jurisdiction
San Diego region, FY 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	168.00	184.00	187.00	187.00	11%	2%	0%
Chula Vista	322.00	386.00	411.00	418.00	30%	8%	2%
Coronado	63.00	70.00	71.00	71.00	12%	2%	0%
El Cajon	186.00	188.00	199.00	197.00	6%	5%	-1%
Escondido	217.00	210.00	218.00	222.00	2%	6%	2%
La Mesa	96.00	99.00	101.00	107.00	12%	9%	6%
National City	124.00	123.00	131.00	137.00	10%	11%	5%
Oceanside	307.00	310.00	342.00	322.00	5%	4%	-6%
San Diego	2,585.00	2,582.00	2,637.00	2,637.00	2%	2%	0%
Sheriff - Total	1,524.00	1,598.00	1,643.00	1,598.00	5%	0%	-3%
Del Mar	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	—	—	—
Encinitas	82.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	1%	0%	0%
Imperial Beach	43.00	39.00	40.00	40.00	-7%	3%	0%
Lemon Grove	35.00	33.00	34.00	33.00	-6%	0%	-3%
Poway	68.00	66.00	67.00	66.00	-3%	0%	-1%
San Marcos	103.00	105.00	105.00	103.00	0%	-2%	-2%
Santee	82.00	79.00	79.00	78.00	-5%	-1%	-1%
Solana Beach	23.00	23.00	23.00	22.00	—	—	—
Vista	127.00	127.00	130.00	128.00	<1%	<1%	-2%
Harbor Police	162.00	179.00	185.00	185.00	14%	3%	0%
Total	5,754.00	5,928.00	6,125.00	6,082.00	6%	3%	<-1%

Notes: 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.

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

Appendix Table 7
Sworn officers per 1,000 population by jurisdiction
San Diego region, FY 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	1.03	1.12	1.13	1.13	10%	<1%	0%
Chula Vista	0.90	1.03	1.04	1.06	18%	3%	2%
Coronado	1.85	1.96	2.05	2.11	14%	8%	3%
El Cajon	1.17	1.19	1.29	1.29	10%	9%	0%
Escondido	1.06	1.02	1.05	1.08	2%	6%	2%
La Mesa	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.16	2%	2%	1%
National City	1.41	1.47	1.54	1.56	11%	6%	1%
Oceanside	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.26	3%	<1%	0%
San Diego	1.49	1.47	1.47	1.46	-2%	<-1%	<-1%
Sheriff - Total	1.07	1.09	1.13	1.11	4%	1%	-1%
Del Mar	2.43	2.53	2.54	2.53	4%	0%	<-1%
Encinitas	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.02	5%	3%	3%
Imperial Beach	1.08	1.02	1.06	1.06	-2%	4%	0%
Lemon Grove	0.90	0.84	0.87	0.86	-4%	2%	<-1%
Poway	1.02	1.02	1.04	1.02	0%	0%	-2%
San Marcos	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.83	-4%	-3%	-3%
Santee	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.00	-4%	<-1%	0%
Solana Beach	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.30	0%	<-1%	-1%
Vista	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.95	<-1%	1%	<-1%
Total	1.26	1.27	1.29	1.28	2%	<1%	<-1%

Notes: All staffing numbers reflect positions authorized (budgeted) to be filled. Harbor Police is not included in the Table because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency.

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

Appendix Table 8
Law enforcement expenditures per capita
San Diego region, FY 2015–16, FY 2020–21, FY 2023–24, and FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	FY 2015–16	FY 2020–21	FY 2023–24	FY 2024–25	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	\$360.26	\$396.65	\$406.77	\$405.33	13%	2%	<-1%
Chula Vista	\$250.33	\$288.33	\$267.13	\$274.24	10%	-5%	3%
Coronado	\$619.09	\$734.35	\$777.41	\$796.51	29%	8%	2%
El Cajon	\$382.76	\$421.42	\$463.80	\$460.33	20%	9%	<-1%
Escondido	\$357.70	\$359.86	\$363.36	\$366.68	3%	2%	<-1%
La Mesa	\$348.10	\$409.66	\$417.17	\$450.90	30%	10%	8%
National City	\$449.71	\$528.45	\$498.00	\$487.42	8%	-8%	-2%
Oceanside	\$417.97	\$403.00	\$407.12	\$416.68	<-1%	3%	2%
San Diego	\$430.26	\$473.14	\$437.16	\$472.17	10%	<-1%	8%
Sheriff - Total	\$406.17	\$459.56	\$496.51	\$478.78	18%	4%	-4%
Del Mar	\$667.68	\$788.96	\$685.20	\$683.58	2%	-13%	<-1%
Encinitas	\$283.54	\$323.00	\$290.38	\$301.14	6%	-7%	4%
Imperial Beach	\$329.51	\$347.68	\$326.65	\$321.53	-2%	-8%	-2%
Lemon Grove	\$254.13	\$271.24	\$249.68	\$248.09	-2%	-9%	<-1%
Poway	\$293.29	\$334.14	\$299.05	\$294.65	<-1%	-12%	-1%
San Marcos	\$243.07	\$272.55	\$243.95	\$240.85	<-1%	-12%	-1%
Santee	\$299.90	\$320.24	\$284.80	\$286.75	-4%	-10%	<-1%
Solana Beach	\$371.52	\$427.83	\$389.75	\$386.17	4%	-10%	<-1%
Vista	\$277.44	\$303.68	\$274.86	\$274.29	-1%	-10%	<-1%
Total	\$400.95	\$442.27	\$437.64	\$448.86	12%	1%	3%

Notes: All expenditures are based on salaries and benefits, as well as services and supplies. To reduce the impact of inflation on comparisons over time, data have been adjusted to be consistent with current dollars based upon the average of the 2024 Second Half and 2025 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. 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 9
Percentage of public safety expenditures from grant funds
San Diego region, FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	Expenditures from grant funding	Total expenditures	% of expenditures from grants
Carlsbad	\$497,504	\$47,282,714	1.1%
Chula Vista	\$945,756	\$77,018,943	1.2%
Coronado	\$97,019	\$17,373,530	0.6%
El Cajon	\$802,148	\$48,532,474	1.7%
Escondido	\$1,185,250	\$55,510,246	2.1%
Harbor Police	\$233,900	\$47,988,439	0.5%
La Mesa	\$757,859	\$27,537,226	2.8%
National City	\$662,309	\$28,720,471	2.3%
Oceanside	\$1,244,978	\$72,323,499	1.7%
San Diego	\$4,050,885	\$658,350,340	0.6%
Sheriff	\$26,956,407	\$455,495,882	5.9%
District Attorney	\$20,137,790	\$256,433,435	7.9%
City Attorney	\$2,170,188	\$28,053,418	7.7%
Superior Court	\$15,710,872	\$231,434,424	6.8%
Probation	\$1,862,022	\$274,435,418	0.7%
Total	\$77,314,887	\$2,326,490,458	3.3%

Notes: Agencies reporting no grant funds used for FY 2024–25 expenditures are not included. The Sheriff's Office grant total includes expenditures in Detention Services and Law Enforcement. The Probation total expenditure includes expenditure from the Institutional Services Division.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Appendix Table 10
Law enforcement agencies' variation between budgeted and actual overtime
San Diego region, FY 2024–25

Jurisdiction	Budgeted	Actual	Variance
Carlsbad	\$3,303,110	\$3,039,545	-\$263,565
Chula Vista	\$3,743,995	\$5,587,538	\$1,843,543
Coronado	\$1,127,000	\$959,605	-\$167,395
El Cajon	\$2,593,437	\$3,098,627	\$505,190
Escondido	\$1,711,780	\$3,902,977	\$2,191,197
Harbor Police	\$3,640,400	\$4,321,938	\$681,538
La Mesa	\$1,384,000	\$2,632,572	\$1,248,572
National City	\$999,062	\$2,290,453	\$1,291,391
Oceanside	\$4,892,396	\$6,476,538	\$1,584,142
San Diego	\$46,373,409	\$55,155,063	\$8,781,653
Sheriff	\$42,143,225	\$94,537,025	\$52,393,800
Total	\$111,911,814	\$182,001,881	\$70,090,066

Note: The Sheriff's Office overtime totals include expenditures in Detention Services, Court Services, and Law Enforcement.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures