

# Public Safety Allocations in the San Diego Region: Expenditures and Staffing for FY 2022-23

May 2024

Free Language Assistance | Ayuda gratuita con el idioma | Librang Tulong sa Wika  
Hỗ trợ ngôn ngữ miễn phí | 免费语言协助 | 免費語言協助 | مساعدة لغوية مجانية | 무료 언어 지원 | کمک زبان رایگان  
無料の言語支援 | Бесплатная языковая помощь | Assistência linguística gratuita | मुफ्त भाषा सहायता  
Assistance linguistique gratuite | ជំនួយភាសាឥតគិតថ្លៃ | ఉచిత భాషా సహాయం | ການຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອດ້ານພາສາຟຣີ  
Kaalmada Luqadda ee Bilaashka ah | Безкоштовна мовна допомога



# 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 2022–23 are compared to FY 2013–14 (ten years), FY 2018–19 (five years), and FY 2021–22 (one year).<sup>1</sup> Actual expenditures, adjusted to current dollars, are used for all years presented in this report to ensure comparability across categories and jurisdictions.<sup>2</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 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 in FY 2022–23 were \$2.72 billion, 2% lower than the previous year and the third consecutive decline when adjusted for inflation. This equates to \$817 per resident.
- Almost half (49%) of the public safety dollars spent in FY 2022–23 (around \$1.3 billion) were allocated to law enforcement activities.
- Expenditures in FY 2022–23 were lower for all categories except prosecution and public defense, compared to the prior year.
- Over one in every four (29%) general fund dollars was dedicated to law enforcement by cities with individual police departments, ranging from 21% to 47%.
- Regionally, there were 1.32 sworn officers per 1,000 residents in FY 2022–23 (ranging from 0.88 to 2.55), lower than the 2022 national figure (2.4).
- Almost all law enforcement agencies noted experiencing staffing-related challenges and difficulties in FY 2022–23.
- Across the eleven law enforcement agencies, a total of \$163.61 million was spent for overtime expenses in FY 2022–23; about \$65.12 million more than was budgeted.

---

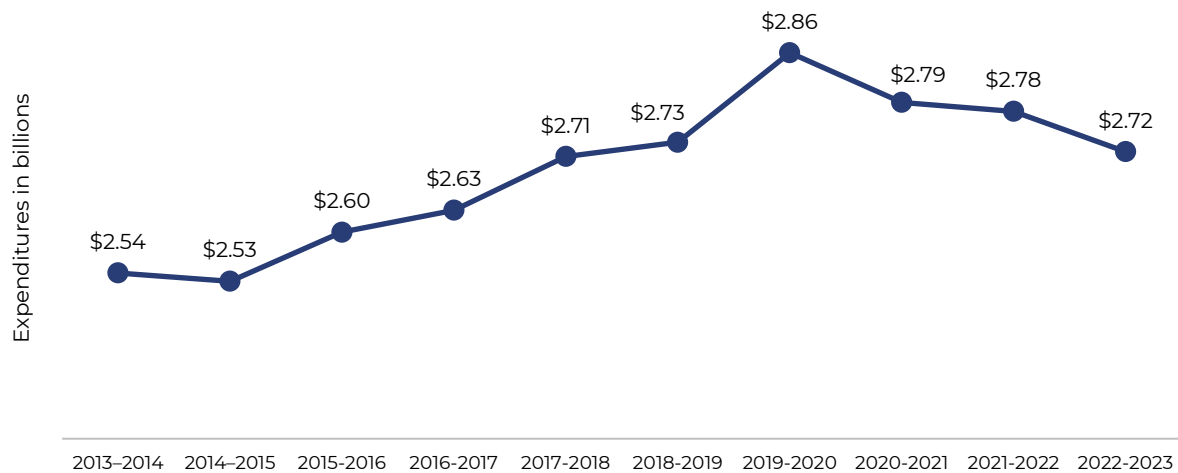
<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the public health crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic still had ongoing effects through FY 2022–23, affecting law enforcement efforts in many ways due to changes in crime trends and challenges with budgeting and staffing. Thus, any comparisons and analyses related to the years affected by the pandemic must take into consideration its effects on annual expenditure data.

<sup>2</sup> Actual expenditures are updated annually for prior years based on the current CPI and most recent agency data. Therefore, dollar amounts presented here may vary from those presented in prior reports. More detail regarding the adjustments made to the figures is provided in the methodology section.

## Public safety expenditures

In FY 2022–23, \$2.72 billion were spent on local public safety efforts in the San Diego region. When adjusting for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), these expenditures represent a slight decrease of 2% from the previous year (\$2.78 billion), and the third consecutive decline (Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1). This one-year decrease was due in part to lower operating expenditures, such as staffing and overhead costs. Conversely, the five-year decrease was partially due to decreases in salaries and benefits and services and supplies. Based on the 2022 population estimate for the San Diego region, the cost for public safety per resident in FY 2022–23 was \$817 (not shown).

**Figure 1**  
**Public safety spending in the San Diego Region FY 2013–14 through FY 2022–23**



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 eleven law enforcement agencies, the District Attorney, City Attorney, Probation, and Superior Court) reported spending a total of \$59.34 million in grant funds in FY 2022–23 (3% of total expenditures).<sup>3</sup> Grant fund expenditures ranged from <1% (Probation, Coronado Police Department, and San Diego Police Department) to 10% (La Mesa Police Department) of actual expenditures (Appendix Table 9).<sup>4</sup>

### Distribution across categories

About half (49%) of the public safety dollars spent in FY 2022–23 was allocated to law enforcement activities, while the other half was divided across six other categories, a proportion that has been relatively stable over time (Table 1).<sup>5</sup>

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

<sup>4</sup> Child Support Services did not receive expenditures from grant funding the previous year, and thus it was not included in this comparison.

<sup>5</sup> The "Other" category includes San Diego County's Public Safety Executive Office, Child Support Services, Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board, and the City of Oceanside Harbor Police.

**Table 1**  
**Allocation of public safety expenditures in FY 2022–23**

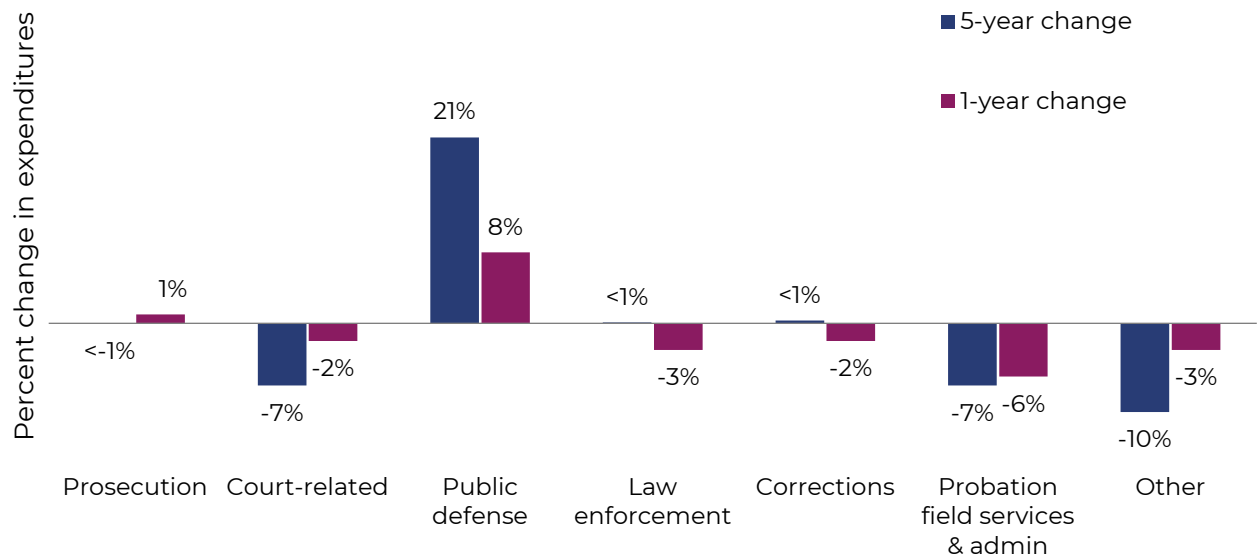
Category	Allocated expenditures
Law enforcement	49%
Corrections	20%
Court-related	11%
Prosecution	9%
Probation	5%
Public defense	4%
Other	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,717,678,005</b>

SOURCES: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

**Change across categories**

In FY 2022–23, public safety spending increased in two categories (Prosecution and Public Defense) by 1% and 8%, respectively, and decreased in the other five, compared to the prior year. Decreases ranged from -2% (Courts and Corrections) to -6% (Probation) (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

Just over \$1.33 billion was spent on regional law enforcement activities in FY 2022-23 (Appendix Tables 1 and 3). Law enforcement expenditures decreased by 3% over the prior year, which was the third consecutive decrease for this category (not shown). The difference in population size served by the ten reporting agencies (Figure 3) is a likely factor contributing to the substantial variation in annual expenditures across each of the jurisdictions (excluding the Harbor Police),<sup>6</sup> which ranged from \$16.21 million in Coronado to \$553.87 million in the City of San Diego (Figure 4 and Appendix Table 3).

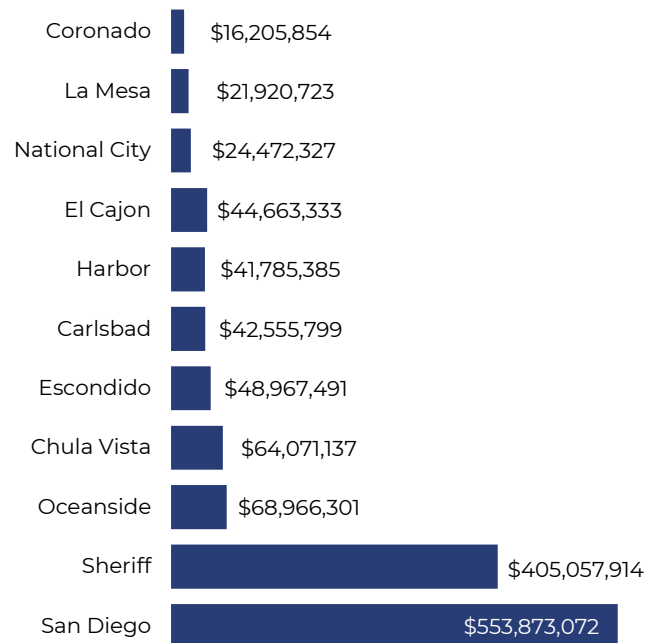
Across the eleven agencies (including Harbor Police), six agencies (Sheriff, Harbor, Chula Vista, Coronado, Oceanside, and El Cajon) had increased spending over the past year (1% to 9%, respectively) (Figure 5 and Appendix Table 3). The other five agencies decreased their spending, ranging from <-1% (Carlsbad) to -9% (National City). Increases in agency expenditures were largely related to increases in staffing costs, either through rising salaries, overtime, or increased retirement and/or health care benefits. Additionally, the resumption of in-person events/activities that were postponed and/or paused due to COVID-19 (e.g., award ceremonies) also contributed to increases. Decreases in agency expenditures were primarily caused by difficulties in maintaining staffing levels, project cuts, and refining pension contributions.

**Figure 3**  
Population estimates by jurisdiction in 2022



SOURCE: SANDAG Population and Housing Estimates, 2022

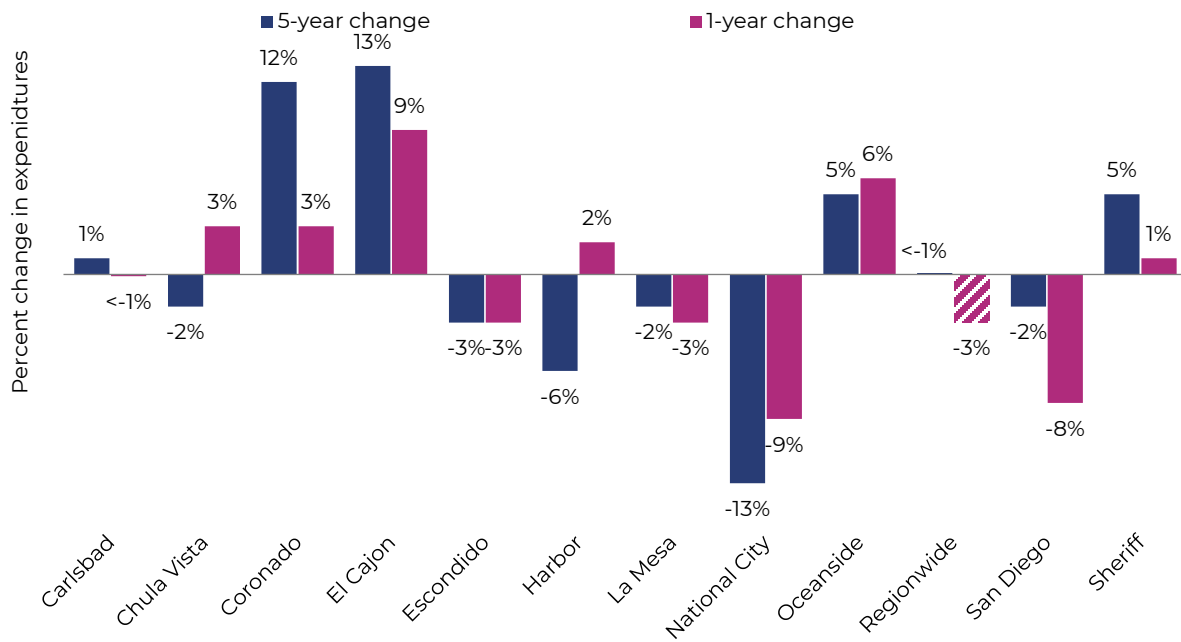
**Figure 4**  
Law enforcement expenditures by agencies in FY 2022-23



SOURCES: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

<sup>6</sup> Harbor Police is not shown in Figure 3 because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency.

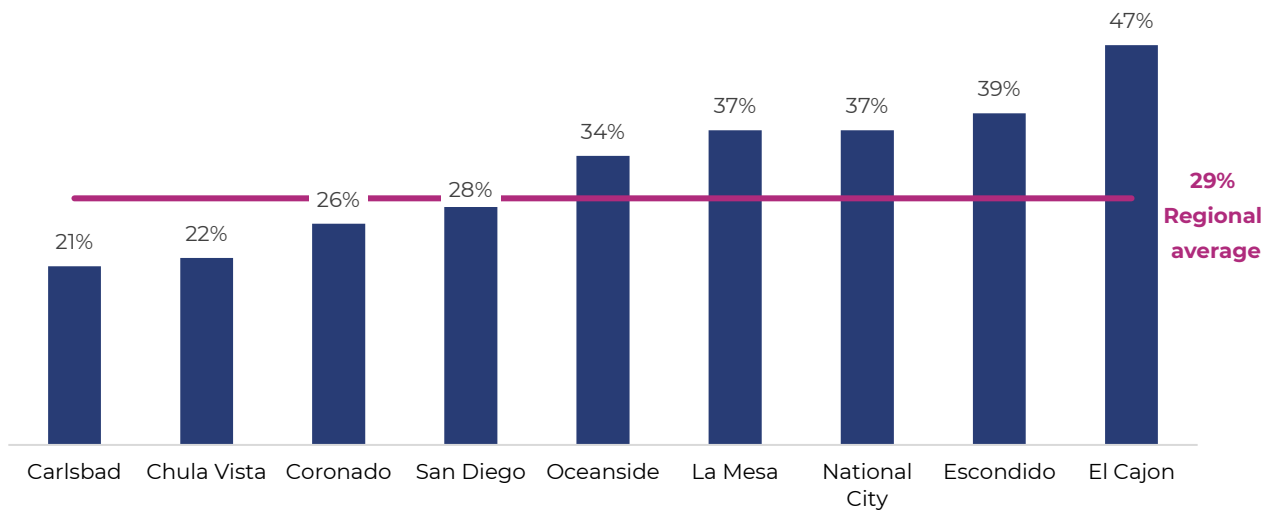
**Figure 5**  
**Five- and one-year law enforcement expenditure percent changes by agency**



SOURCES: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

The proportion of FY 2022–23 general funds allocated to law enforcement for the nine incorporated cities that maintain their own police department varied considerably across jurisdictions, ranging from 21% in Carlsbad to 47% in El Cajon. The regional municipal average for these nine jurisdictions was 29% (Figure 6).

**Figure 6**  
**Proportion of FY 2022–23 general funds allocated to law enforcement by jurisdiction**

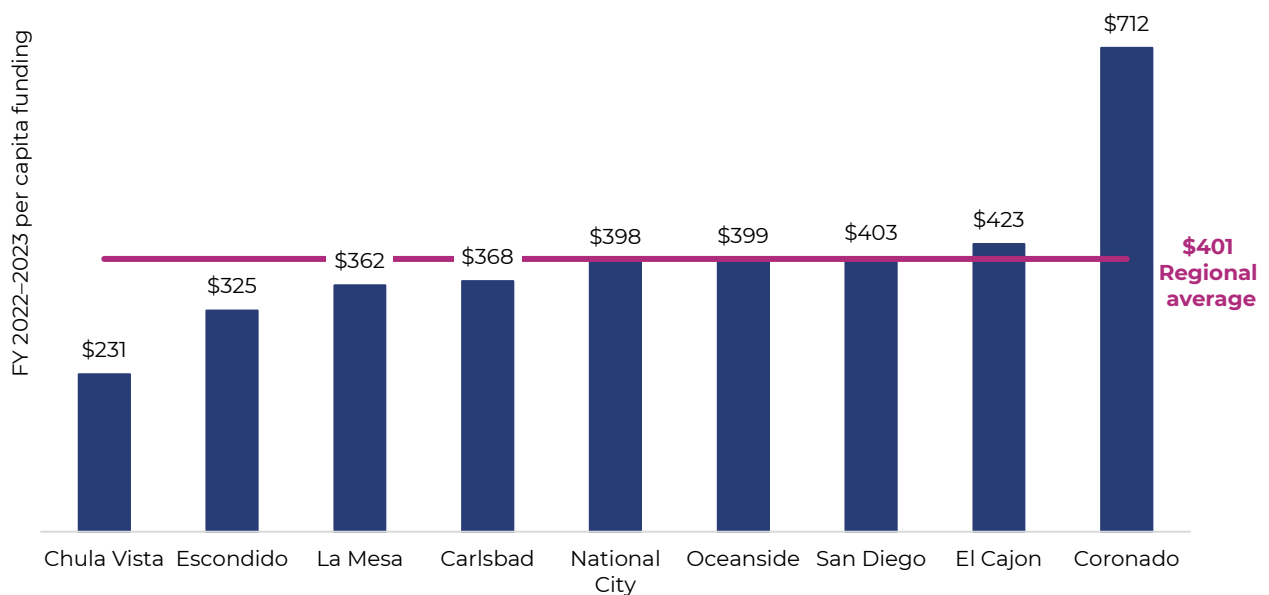


SOURCES: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

In FY 2022–23, just over one-fifth (22%) 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, and Child Support Services).

Per capita funding is an additional way to examine relative spending on law enforcement across jurisdictions. In this regard, the per capita amount spent ranged from \$231 per resident in Chula Vista to \$712 in Coronado, with a regionwide average of \$401 (Appendix Table 8 and Figure 7).

**Figure 7**  
**Law enforcement per capita spending across local agencies in FY 2022-23**



SOURCES: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities’ Expenditures

## Prosecution

This section describes spending for criminal prosecution in FY 2022–23 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. Total spending for criminal prosecution in FY 2022–23 was \$241.22 million, which included \$216.07 million for the District Attorney’s Office and \$25.15 million for the City Attorney’s Criminal Division (Appendix Table 1). Prosecution staffing included 1,026 staff positions from the District Attorney’s Office and 181 staff positions from the City Attorney’s Office (Appendix Table 2). When adjusted for inflation, expenditures over the previous year increased 2% for the District Attorney’s Office and <1% for the City Attorney’s Office (Appendix Table 1).

Salaries and benefits increased for the District and City Attorney's Office, due at least in part to the addition of new staff and an increase in costs related to negotiated labor agreements and required retirement contributions.

**\$241.22 million spent by prosecution in FY 2022–23.**

**The increase from the prior year was driven by new staff and labor agreement changes.**

## Public defense

The Department of the Public Defender consists of four separate divisions: the Primary Public Defender, the Alternate Public Defender, the Multiple Conflicts Office and the Office of Assigned Counsel, all ethically walled to avoid conflicts. The Public Defender's diverse staff provides constitutionally required legal representation to indigent persons charged with a crime, all persons at arraignment except those who have retained private counsel, and in some civil cases such as mental health matters, civil contempt, probate conservatorships and immigration law removal proceedings. The Public Defender is a California State Bar approved provider of mandatory continuing legal education (MCLE) credits for attorneys throughout the state.

Public defense spending in FY 2022–23 totaled \$114.67 million (Appendix Table 1). Spending for public defense (which includes 532 staff positions) increased 8% over the past year and 21% over the past five years (Figure 2 and Appendix Tables 1 and 2).

The changes in expenditures were associated with personnel costs from the addition of 90 new staff positions to manage growing case responsibilities and post-conviction relief activities for the Public Defense Pilot Program, Clerical Support, Trial and Investigative Support, Fresh Start Program, Collaborative Courts, Mental Health Unit, Indigent Defense, and Administrative and Clerical Support. Increases in public defense staffing costs were also due to negotiated labor agreements.

**\$114.67 million spent by public defense in FY 2022–23.**

**An important driver of the increase compared to prior years was the added staffing to address the growing number of cases and newly created units.**

## Court-related services

In FY 2022–23, court-related service expenditures totaled \$285.55 million and included the Superior Court, Sheriff's Court Services Bureau, Grand Jury, and Pretrial Services (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.



- Pretrial Services staff provides the judiciary with information regarding offender risk, which is used for custody release and bail decisions.<sup>7</sup>

Expenditures for the court-related services category decreased by 2% in the past year, marked by less expenditures by the Grand Jury (-8%), Sheriff's Court Services Bureau (-5%), and the Superior Courts (-2%) (Appendix Table 1). These decreases are due to lower contracted costs associated with information technology projects and staff that performed Grand Jury coordination functions. Lower Superior Court expenditures could be explained by the fixed firmed pricing on the Court's contracts.

**\$285.55 million spent by court-related services in FY 2022–23.**

**The Grand Jury, Superior Court, and the Sheriff's Court Services spent less than the previous year.**

### Probation field services and administration

Probation spent \$144.12 million in FY 2022–23 for field services and administration, a 6% decrease compared to the previous year and a 7% decrease from five years prior (Appendix Table 1). This decrease in expenditures is partially due to the absence of a one-time hazard and telework payment that was included in FY 2021-22. Furthermore, probation experienced a notable 35% reduction in departmental administrative expenditures compared to the previous year.<sup>8</sup>

**\$144.12 million spent by Probation in FY 2022-23.**

**The decrease in probation expenditures is due to the absence of a one-time hazard and telework payment included in the prior year.**

### 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>9</sup> A total of \$536.17 million (Appendix Table 1) was spent on corrections in FY 2022–23. The total expenditure for this category decreased by 2% over one year and increased by less than 1% compared to five years prior (Figure 2 and Appendix Table 1). All three facilities had decreases compared to the prior year (-1%, -10%, -46%, respectively). Decreases in expenditures were a result of expiring contracts, decreased costs in projects, and reclassification of expenses.

<sup>7</sup> For fiscal years prior to FY 2016–17, pretrial services were a Superior Court unit, however, due to insufficient funding in August 2015, a Pretrial unit was established at the Sheriff's Department that includes staff from the Sheriff's Detentions Processing Division, Jail Population Management Unit, and Reentry Services Division.

<sup>8</sup> While this decrease appears impactful and presumably indicates some sort of operational change, the decrease actually stemmed from Probation reclassifying the type of expenditures that are considered eligible administrative expenditures.

<sup>9</sup> Chula Vista City Jail operations are sustained by revenues from U.S. Marshals Service (USMS). Through an Intergovernmental Agreement, USMS inmates are housed at the Chula Vista jail facility at a per diem rate.

Across all three institutions, a total of 3,076 correctional staff positions were funded in FY 2022-23, an increase of 12 positions compared to the 3,064 positions funded in FY 2021-22 (Appendix Table 2). This change was likely driven by the slight increase of <1% in non-sworn positions.

**\$536.17 million spent on corrections in FY 2022-23.**

**The Sheriff's Detention Services, the Probation Department, and Chula Vista City Jail spent less than the previous year.**

## Other agencies

In FY 2022-23, spending for "Other" areas related to public safety totaled \$63.41 million (Appendix Table 1). The two groups in this category include: (1) San Diego County Public Safety Executive Office, which provides administrative oversight to nine County public safety departments including Child Support Services, which establishes and enforces child support orders and oversees and manages the Bureau of Public Assistance Investigations; and (2) Oceanside Harbor Police, which oversees emergency response for maritime law enforcement in Oceanside.

Expenditures for the "Other" category were 3% lower compared to the previous year and 10% lower compared to five years prior; however, there was considerable variation across the groups. Child Support Services and Oceanside Harbor Police have both experienced decreases over the past five years, while the Public Safety Executive Office experienced increases (Appendix Table 1). Child Support Services' expenditures decreased due to vacancy levels and underfilling of positions. Oceanside Harbor Police's decreases are due to the restructuring of Oceanside Police's responsibilities at the harbor. While Oceanside Police continue to provide land-based law enforcement at the harbor, beginning February 2023, firefighter and lifeguard personnel now handle safety services and rescue operations as part of a new safety plan. Lastly, the Public Safety Executive Office expenditure increases are attributed to the addition of one staff to support programs and initiatives for justice integration, technology costs and increases in salaries and benefits.

**\$63.41 million in expenditures in FY 2022-23.**

**The Public Safety Executive Office had a one-year expenditure increase, while Child Support Services and Oceanside Harbor Police had one-year decreases.**

## Staffing

In addition to expenditures, this bulletin describes staffing levels as another way to examine resources dedicated to public safety. Staffing constitutes one aspect of total expenditures, which among other factors (such as salaries, benefits, services, and supplies) may influence expenditure changes. Therefore, staffing and spending may not always trend in the same direction or to the same degree. Specifically, three of the seven categories (law enforcement, probation, and corrections) had an inverse relationship between expenditures and staffing, with the three categories experiencing decreases in expenditures, but increases in staffing. Two out of seven categories (prosecution and public defense) experienced an increase in both expenditure and staffing. The remaining two categories (court and other) experienced a decrease in both expenditure and staffing (Table 2).

**Table 2**  
**One-year changes in expenditures and staffing by category in FY 2022–23**

Category	One-year change Expenditures	One-year change Staffing
Law enforcement	-3%	2%
Corrections facilities	-2%	<1%
Court-related	-2%	-1%
Prosecution	1%	2%
Probation (field services and administration)	-6%	3%
Public defense	8%	20%
Other	-3%	-2%

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

### Law enforcement sworn and non-sworn staff

Across the eleven agencies (including Harbor Police), there were 6,064 law enforcement-funded staff positions in FY 2022–23 (Appendix Tables 2 and 6), including 4,376 sworn officers and 1,688 non-sworn staff (Appendix Tables 2, 4, and 5). Of the eleven local law enforcement agencies, eight had a one-year increase in total staffing ranging from 1% (Carlsbad, Escondido, Sheriff, and the San Diego Police Department) to 11% (Oceanside), and three experienced no changes (Coronado, La Mesa, and Harbor) (Appendix Table 6).

Sworn staff comprised 72% of all law enforcement staffing throughout the region in FY 2022–23, ranging from 64% (Oceanside) to 82% (Harbor) (not shown). Of the eleven agencies, five saw increases in their sworn staff numbers and six agencies saw no change (Appendix Table 4).

Non-sworn staff comprised 28% of all law enforcement staffing throughout the region in FY 2022–23, ranging from 18% (Harbor) to 36% (Oceanside) (not shown). The notably high proportion of non-sworn staff in Oceanside is due to the 2022 expansion of the Community Service Officer Program, funded by Measure X. Out of the ten agencies with sufficient non-sworn staffing for a robust comparison (e.g., greater than 30), eight saw their number of non-sworn staff increase over the past fiscal year and two agencies experienced no changes (Appendix Table 5).

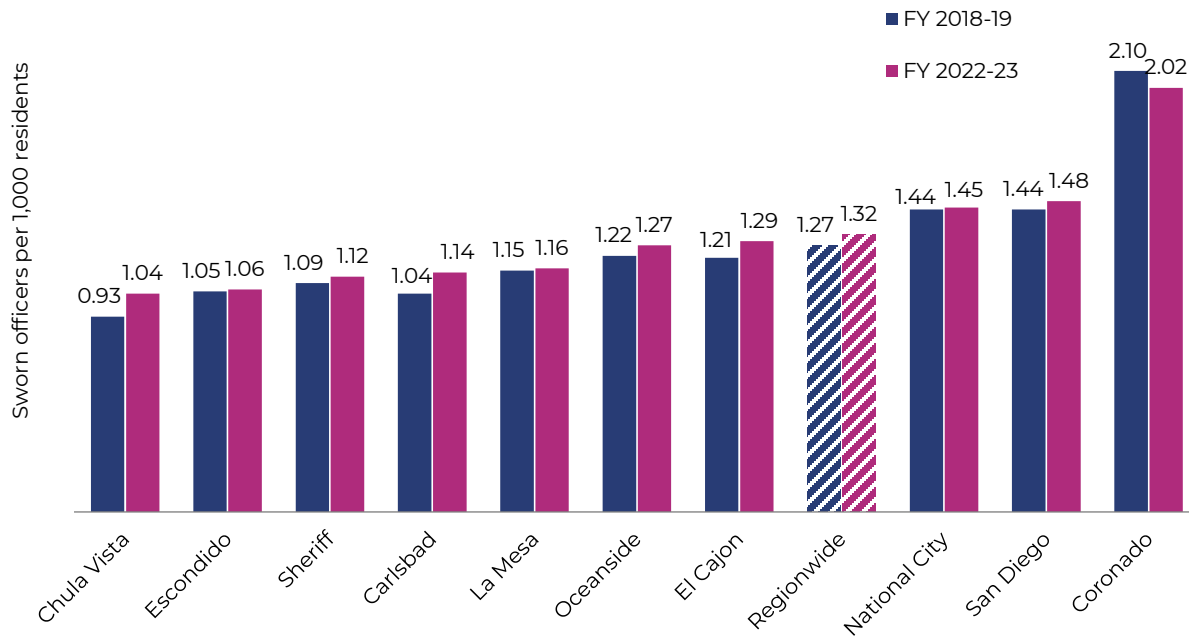
The regional average of budgeted sworn officers per 1,000 residents in FY 2022–23 was 1.32.<sup>10</sup> This figure has remained relatively consistent over the past five years (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). The FY 2022–23 regional figure for San Diego County remains significantly lower than the 2022 national average of 2.4 per 1,000 population (not shown).<sup>11</sup>

The number of budgeted sworn law enforcement officers per 1,000 population in FY 2022–23 varied across the jurisdictions (from 1.04 in Chula Vista to 2.02 in Coronado) (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). Compared to FY 2021–22, the per capita rate (per 1,000 residents) of sworn officers decreased for three agencies (Chula Vista, Coronado, and La Mesa), increased for five (El Cajon, Escondido, National City, Oceanside, and the San Diego Police Department), and stayed the same for two (Carlsbad and the Sheriff's Department) (Appendix Table 7).

<sup>10</sup> Harbor Police is not included in Figure 8 because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency. However, they had 140 sworn officers in FY 2021–22, which informed the regionwide ratio.

<sup>11</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation (2022). Crime Data Explorer. Clarksburg, West Virginia.: U.S. Department of Justice. Available at: <https://cde.ucr.cjis.gov/LATEST/webapp/#/pages/le/pe>. Note: this is the most up to date data on the national average of sworn officers.

**Figure 8**  
**Region’s sworn officer-to-population ratio in FY 2018–19 and FY 2022–23**



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

Since the Great Recession in 2008, when budgets significantly decreased, this publication has collected information on 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 practice is used if there is a hiring freeze, or if a position is deliberately left vacant to utilize savings from forgone salaries. Due to staffing vacancies caused by residual effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the nationwide law enforcement staffing crisis,<sup>12</sup> and increased retirements and resignations, two agencies reported having frozen positions in FY 2022-23; Chula Vista Police Department reported 6 frozen sworn positions and the Sheriff’s Department reported 14 sworn positions.

<sup>12</sup> Young, R, Sayers, D., & Sanchez, R. (2022). ‘We need them desperately’: US police departments struggle with critical staffing shortages. CNN. Available at: <https://www.cnn.com/2022/07/19/us/police-staffing-shortages-recruitment/index.html>

## Supplemental Questions to Public Safety Agencies in FY 2022-23

Each year, this analysis incorporates several supplementary questions aimed at highlighting specific events unique to the year under review to gauge the effects they had on the region's public safety agencies. In FY2022-23, 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.

### Challenges Related to Staffing Levels

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the workforce has seen severe disruptions. Across the nation, the number of vacancies and unfilled positions has remained at an extremely high rate, resulting in record breaking staffing shortages.<sup>13</sup> The pandemic's effects on staffing levels have impacted all areas of employment, including San Diego County's public safety agencies.

In addition to the pandemic, anecdotal information pointed 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 had effects on the general public's perception of law enforcement which could have affected the number of new applicants interested in working in local law enforcement agencies. 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 supportive 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.

When asked whether they faced challenges filling or maintaining sworn staffing levels, all law enforcement agencies, apart from Coronado, responded affirmatively. Law enforcement agencies reported having difficulties related to higher-than-average attrition rates, challenges in recruitment efforts, and increases in unfilled positions. To further understand the impact that staffing challenges have had on law enforcement agencies' operations and expenditures, an additional question was asked to better understand how agencies have handled these challenges. Law enforcement agency responses included exploring new recruitment strategies (e.g., contracting public relations companies, producing social media content), offering hiring incentives (i.e., lateral incentives to attract applicants with prior experience), increasing recruitment frequency, and making salaries more competitive. Many agencies also noted that these challenges have caused them to incur increased overtime costs. The use of law enforcement's overtime is further discussed below.

Outside of law enforcement agencies, staffing challenges were less pertinent in other public safety agencies.

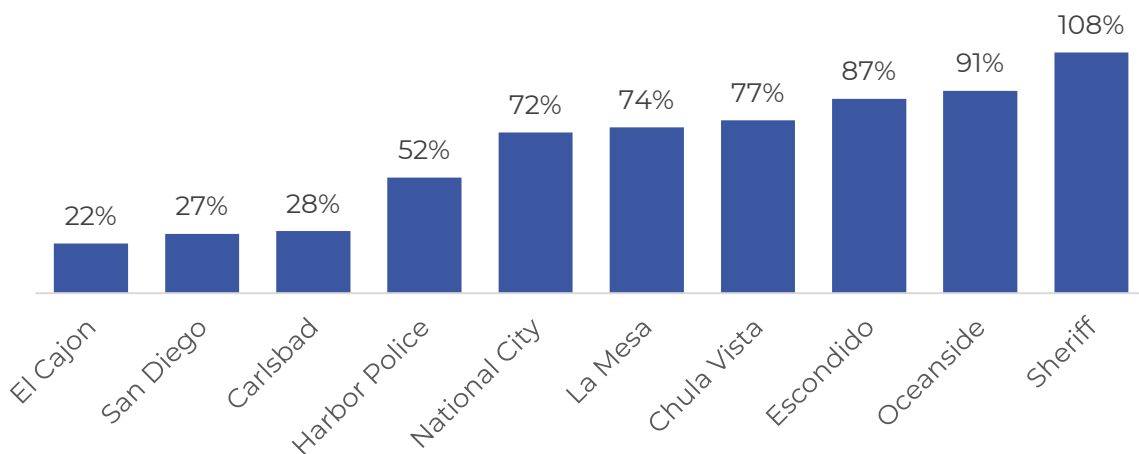
---

<sup>13</sup> Ferguson, S. (2023). Understanding America's Labor Shortage. U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Available at: <https://www.uschamber.com/workforce/understanding-americas-labor-shortage>

## 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 Coronado reported that their use of overtime had exceeded what they had budgeted in FY 2022-23; however, the variation between budgeted amount and actual overtime across the law enforcement agencies varied drastically, ranging from El Cajon's \$370,548 to the Sheriff's \$44.3 million (Figure 9 and Appendix Table 10).<sup>14</sup> 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. Across the eleven agencies, a total of \$98.49 million was budgeted for overtime expenses in FY 2022-23 and \$163.61 million was spent (not shown).

**Figure 9**  
**Percentage of variation between budgeted and actual overtime by law enforcement agencies in FY 2022–23**



SOURCES: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

<sup>14</sup> Coronado is not included in Figure 9 because their actual use overtime did not exceed what they had originally budgeted

# Summary

As described in this annual CJ Bulletin, compared to the prior year, regional public safety spending fell 2% in FY 2022–23 to \$2.72 billion, when adjusted for inflation. In FY 2022–23, approximately \$817 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 2022-23 (1.32) was consistent with the prior year and remained considerably lower than the national average (2.4). While the staffing rate has remained relatively consistent over the years, many law enforcement agencies noted experiencing challenges related to filling and maintaining staffing due to high attrition rates, recruitment challenges, and increases in retirements.

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](https://opendata.sandag.org)).

# 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 2022–23, 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 (2022 for this report) and the first half of the following year (2023 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 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 is presented by fiscal year (July 1 through June 30). Population 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 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.
- As of FY 2011–12, facilities and maintenance costs are excluded from all agencies' expenditures.
- 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.

- The San Diego County Sheriff's Department 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, 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 County Sheriff's Department, 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.



**Appendix Table 1**  
**Criminal justice expenditures by category**  
**San Diego region, FY 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Category	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
<b>Law enforcement</b>	<b>\$1,214,642,578</b>	<b>\$1,326,081,685</b>	<b>\$1,373,605,744</b>	<b>\$1,332,539,336</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>Prosecution – Total</b>	<b>\$222,223,548</b>	<b>\$241,359,053</b>	<b>\$237,750,400</b>	<b>\$241,218,473</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>&lt;-1%</b>	<b>1%</b>
District Attorney	\$200,922,630	\$217,486,742	\$212,635,590	\$216,070,361	8%	-1%	2%
City Attorney	\$21,300,918	\$23,872,311	\$25,114,810	\$25,148,112	18%	5%	<1%
<b>Public defense</b>	<b>\$92,536,901</b>	<b>\$95,041,108</b>	<b>\$106,280,945</b>	<b>\$114,673,345</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Court-related</b>	<b>\$303,574,984</b>	<b>\$308,371,072</b>	<b>\$291,166,814</b>	<b>\$285,549,924</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Superior Court	\$222,978,095	\$215,349,215	\$203,769,672	\$200,044,730	-10%	-7%	-2%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	\$77,980,404	\$92,416,313	\$86,642,033	\$82,478,684	6%	-11%	-5%
Grand Jury	\$685,510	\$605,544	\$496,287	\$455,285	-34%	-25%	-8%
Pretrial Services*	\$1,930,975	\$0	\$258,822	\$2,571,225	33%	--	893%
<b>Probation</b>	<b>\$169,653,747</b>	<b>\$155,581,745</b>	<b>\$152,669,679</b>	<b>\$144,116,125</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Adult Field Services	\$93,380,241	\$87,211,047	\$101,008,527	\$96,724,646	4%	11%	-4%
Juvenile Field Services	\$56,493,174	\$41,951,446	\$47,037,027	\$44,407,063	-21%	6%	-6%
Department Administration	\$19,780,332	\$26,419,252	\$4,624,125	\$2,984,416	-85%	-89%	-35%
<b>Corrections facilities</b>	<b>\$470,946,730</b>	<b>\$534,597,455</b>	<b>\$549,680,896</b>	<b>\$536,169,135</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Probation Institutional Services	\$83,321,918	\$84,149,792	\$66,654,004	\$60,055,899	-28%	-29%	-10%
Sheriff Detention Services	\$385,202,549	\$448,274,001	\$480,673,699	\$474,835,029	23%	6%	-1%
Chula Vista City Jail	\$2,422,263	\$2,173,662	\$2,353,193	\$1,278,207	-47%	-41%	-46%
<b>Other</b>	<b>\$67,799,609</b>	<b>\$70,472,981</b>	<b>\$65,377,829</b>	<b>\$63,411,667</b>	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Public Safety Executive Office	\$4,239,825	\$5,265,007	\$6,551,565	\$6,841,811	61%	30%	4%
Child Support Services	\$61,055,651	\$62,532,184	\$56,266,975	\$55,178,825	-10%	-12%	-2%
Oceanside Harbor Police	\$2,504,133	\$2,675,790	\$2,559,289	\$1,391,031	-44%	-48%	-46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,541,378,097</b>	<b>\$2,731,505,099</b>	<b>\$2,776,532,307</b>	<b>\$2,717,678,005</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>-2%</b>

\* The large increase in expenditures in Pretrial Services is due to more funding via the 2021-2022 Budget Act in Senate Bill 129 that created the Pretrial Supervised Own Recognizance (SOR) Monitoring and Community Support Services.

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 Department. 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 2022 Second Half and 2023 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 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Category	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
<b>Law enforcement - Total</b>	<b>5,607.00</b>	<b>5,905.00</b>	<b>5,948.0</b>	<b>6,064.00</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Sworn	4,122.00	4,285.00	4,350.00	4,376.00	6%	2%	1%
Non-sworn	1,485.00	1,620.00	1,598.00	1,688.00	14%	4%	6%
<b>Prosecution – Total</b>	<b>1,146.50</b>	<b>1,159.00</b>	<b>1,186.00</b>	<b>1,207.00</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>
District Attorney - Total	985.00	982.00	1,006.00	1,026.00	4%	5%	2%
Attorneys	318.00	332.00	341.00	346.00	9%	4%	2%
Investigators	173.00	134.00	135.00	135.00	-22%	1%	0%
Other	494.00	516.00	530.00	545.00	10%	6%	3%
City Attorney - Total	161.50	177.00	180.00	181.00	12%	2%	1%
Attorneys	60.25	73.00	75.00	75.00	25%	3%	0%
Investigators	9.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	--	--	--
Other	92.25	90.00	91.00	93.00	1%	3%	2%
<b>Public defense - Total</b>	<b>357.00</b>	<b>388.00</b>	<b>442.00</b>	<b>532.00</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>20%</b>
Attorneys	221.00	234.00	254.00	278.00	26%	19%	9%
Investigators	48.00	53.00	71.00	84.00	75%	59%	18%
Other	88.00	101.00	117.00	170.00	93%	68%	45%
<b>Court-related - Total</b>	<b>1,693.00</b>	<b>1,688.00</b>	<b>1,583.00</b>	<b>1,572.00</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Commissioners/referees	24.00	20.00	16.00	16.00	--	--	--
Other	1,230.00	1,204.00	1,145.00	1,133.00	-8%	-6%	-1%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	419.00	464.00	421.00	423.00	1%	-9%	1%
Grand Jury	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Pretrial services	19.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	--	--	--
<b>Probation - Total</b>	<b>846.00</b>	<b>657.00</b>	<b>633.00</b>	<b>649.00</b>	<b>-23%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Probation Officers	607.00	441.00	426.00	425.00	-30%	-4%	<-1%
Other	239.00	216.00	207.00	224.00	-6%	4%	8%
<b>Corrections facilities - Total</b>	<b>2,767.00</b>	<b>2,815.00</b>	<b>3,064.00</b>	<b>3,076.00</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>
Sheriff Sworn	1,250.00	1,269.00	1,396.00	1,396.00	12%	10%	0%
Probation Officers	455.00	407.00	338.00	342.00	-25%	-16%	1%
Chula Vista City Jail Sworn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	--	--
Non-sworn corrections	1,062.00	1,139.00	1,330.00	1,338.00	26%	18%	1%
<b>Other - Total</b>	<b>491.00</b>	<b>535.00</b>	<b>484.00</b>	<b>475.00</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Public Safety Executive Office	11.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	--	--	--
Child Support Services	471.00	512.00	461.00	461.00	-2%	-10%	0%
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oceanside Harbor Police	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,908</b>	<b>13,147</b>	<b>13,340</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>

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 and Probation Departments 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 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Jurisdiction	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	\$36,979,860	\$42,196,347	\$42,609,551	\$42,555,799	15%	1%	<-1%
Chula Vista	\$56,779,019	\$65,657,053	\$62,214,756	\$64,071,137	13%	-2%	3%
Coronado	\$12,752,887	\$14,532,464	\$15,753,232	\$16,205,854	27%	12%	3%
El Cajon	\$33,885,775	\$39,371,587	\$40,877,451	\$44,663,333	32%	13%	9%
Escondido	\$46,890,228	\$50,641,715	\$50,487,757	\$48,967,491	4%	-3%	-3%
La Mesa	\$19,409,908	\$22,390,307	\$22,653,603	\$21,920,723	13%	-2%	-3%
National City	\$22,736,177	\$28,090,852	\$26,838,320	\$24,472,327	8%	-13%	-9%
Oceanside	\$61,694,028	\$65,807,288	\$65,361,142	\$68,966,301	12%	5%	6%
San Diego	\$527,933,174	\$565,869,739	\$603,620,769	\$553,873,072	5%	-2%	-8%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>\$356,267,048</b>	<b>\$387,046,223</b>	<b>\$402,164,645</b>	<b>\$405,057,914</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Del Mar	\$2,454,616	\$2,741,091	\$2,676,903	\$2,560,787	4%	-7%	-4%
Encinitas	\$15,675,767	\$17,534,001	\$17,785,501	\$17,154,927	9%	-2%	-4%
Imperial Beach	\$7,747,759	\$8,466,028	\$8,428,078	\$8,181,959	6%	-3%	-3%
Lemon Grove	\$6,113,461	\$6,848,327	\$6,750,104	\$6,678,907	9%	-2%	-1%
Poway	\$13,007,074	\$14,282,661	\$14,440,366	\$14,047,870	8%	-2%	-3%
San Marcos	\$20,049,530	\$22,546,980	\$23,324,936	\$22,350,095	11%	-1%	-4%
Santee	\$16,079,297	\$16,833,170	\$17,081,755	\$16,250,452	1%	-3%	-5%
Solana Beach	\$4,390,297	\$4,880,647	\$4,953,566	\$4,800,167	9%	-2%	-3%
Vista	\$24,042,675	\$26,515,419	\$27,082,089	\$26,210,501	9%	-1%	-3%
Harbor Police	\$39,314,474	\$44,478,110	\$41,024,518	\$41,785,385	6%	-6%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,214,642,578</b>	<b>\$1,326,081,685</b>	<b>\$1,373,605,744</b>	<b>\$1,332,539,336</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>-3%</b>

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 2022 Second Half and 2023 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 Department 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 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Jurisdiction	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	114.00	119.00	132.00	132.00	16%	11%	0%
Chula Vista*	237.00	249.00	287.00	289.00	22%	16%	1%
Coronado	44.00	45.00	46.00	46.00	5%	2%	0%
El Cajon	122.00	126.00	126.00	136.00	11%	8%	8%
Escondido	168.00	159.00	159.00	159.00	-5%	0%	0%
La Mesa	68.00	69.00	70.00	70.00	3%	1%	0%
National City	84.00	90.00	86.00	89.00	6%	-1%	3%
Oceanside	202.00	216.00	217.00	219.00	8%	1%	1%
San Diego	1,978.00	2,043.00	2,036.00	2,036.00	3%	<-1%	0%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>980.00</b>	<b>1,029.00</b>	<b>1,051.00</b>	<b>1,060.00</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Del Mar	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	--	--	--
Encinitas	60.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	2%	0%	0%
Imperial Beach	28.00	28.00	27.00	28.00	--	--	--
Lemon Grove	24.00	24.00	23.00	24.00	--	--	--
Poway	50.00	49.00	51.00	51.00	2%	4%	0%
San Marcos	79.00	79.00	82.00	82.00	4%	4%	0%
Santee	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	0%	0%	0%
Solana Beach	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	--	--	--
Vista	93.00	93.00	93.00	96.00	3%	3%	3%
Harbor Police	125.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	12%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,122.00</b>	<b>4,285.00</b>	<b>4,350.00</b>	<b>4,376.00</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>

\*Chula Vista's sworn officer total includes six 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.

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 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Jurisdiction	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	48.00	54.00	54.00	55.00	15%	2%	2%
Chula Vista	82.00	91.00	111.00	121.00	48%	33%	9%
Coronado	20.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	--	--	--
El Cajon	67.00	63.00	62.00	63.00	-6%	0%	2%
Escondido	59.00	58.00	57.00	59.00	0%	2%	4%
La Mesa	30.00	30.00	31.00	31.00	--	--	0%
National City	38.00	39.00	37.00	39.00	3%	0%	5%
Oceanside	81.00	97.00	92.00	124.00	53%	28%	35%
San Diego	512.00	567.00	548.00	578.00	13%	2%	5%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>519.00</b>	<b>560.00</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>562.00</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Del Mar	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	--	--	--
Encinitas	23.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	--	--	--
Imperial Beach	15.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	--	--	--
Lemon Grove	9.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	--	--	--
Poway	18.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	--	--	--
San Marcos	25.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	--	--	--
Santee	22.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	--	--	--
Solana Beach	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	--	--	--
Vista	36.00	33.00	34.00	34.00	-6%	3%	0%
Harbor Police	29.00	37.00	31.00	31.00	--	-16%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,485.00</b>	<b>1,620.00</b>	<b>1,598.00</b>	<b>1,688.00</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>

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 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Jurisdiction	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	162.00	173.00	186.00	187.00	15%	8%	1%
Chula Vista*	319.00	340.00	398.00	410.00	29%	21%	3%
Coronado	64.00	69.00	71.00	71.00	11%	3%	0%
El Cajon	189.00	189.00	188.00	199.00	5%	5%	6%
Escondido	227.00	217.00	216.00	218.00	-4%	<1%	1%
La Mesa	98.00	99.00	101.00	101.00	3%	2%	0%
National City	122.00	129.00	123.00	128.00	5%	-1%	4%
Oceanside	283.00	313.00	309.00	343.00	21%	10%	11%
San Diego	2,490.00	2,610.00	2,584.00	2,614.00	5%	<1%	1%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>1,499.00</b>	<b>1,589.00</b>	<b>1,601.00</b>	<b>1,622.00</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Del Mar	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	--	--	--
Encinitas	83.00	83.00	83.00	83.00	0%	0%	0%
Imperial Beach	43.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	-7%	0%	3%
Lemon Grove	33.00	35.00	33.00	34.00	3%	-3%	3%
Poway	68.00	66.00	67.00	67.00	-1%	2%	0%
San Marcos	104.00	102.00	106.00	106.00	2%	4%	0%
Santee	82.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	-4%	0%	0%
Solana Beach	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	--	--	--
Vista	129.00	126.00	127.00	130.00	1%	3%	2%
Harbor Police	154.00	177.00	171.00	171.00	11%	-3%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,607.00</b>	<b>5,905.00</b>	<b>5,948.00</b>	<b>6,064.00</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>

\*Chula Vista's sworn officer total includes six 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.

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 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Jurisdiction	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	1.04	1.04	1.14	1.14	10%	10%	0%
Chula Vista	0.92	0.93	1.05	1.04	13%	12%	-1%
Coronado	1.88	2.10	2.06	2.02	7%	-4%	-2%
El Cajon	1.19	1.21	1.22	1.29	8%	7%	6%
Escondido	1.13	1.05	1.05	1.06	-6%	1%	1%
La Mesa	1.15	1.15	1.17	1.16	1%	1%	-1%
National City	1.40	1.44	1.37	1.45	4%	1%	6%
Oceanside	1.17	1.22	1.23	1.27	9%	4%	3%
San Diego	1.47	1.44	1.44	1.48	1%	3%	3%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>
Del Mar	2.36	2.33	2.35	2.55	8%	9%	9%
Encinitas	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	1%	1%	1%
Imperial Beach	1.03	1.01	0.97	1.07	4%	6%	10%
Lemon Grove	0.93	0.90	0.87	0.88	-5%	-2%	1%
Poway	1.02	0.99	1.04	1.05	3%	6%	1%
San Marcos	0.90	0.83	0.85	0.88	-2%	6%	4%
Santee	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.02	-6%	-4%	-4%
Solana Beach	1.27	1.23	1.23	1.33	5%	8%	8%
Vista	0.96	0.91	0.90	0.96	0%	5%	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>

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; however, they had 140 sworn officers in FY 2022-23 that informed the regionwide ratio.

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

**Appendix Table 8**  
**Law enforcement expenditures per capita**  
**San Diego region, FY 2013-14, FY 2018-19, FY 2021-22, and FY 2022-23**

Jurisdiction	FY 2013-14	FY 2018-19	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	\$336.62	\$370.16	\$368.91	\$368.18	9%	-1%	<-1%
Chula Vista	\$221.43	\$244.45	\$226.69	\$231.48	5%	-5%	2%
Coronado	\$544.81	\$678.58	\$704.62	\$711.50	31%	5%	1%
El Cajon	\$331.54	\$378.74	\$395.93	\$422.80	28%	12%	7%
Escondido	\$314.87	\$335.22	\$489.02	\$324.98	3%	-3%	-34%
La Mesa	\$329.17	\$372.82	\$380.23	\$362.49	10%	-3%	-5%
National City	\$379.44	\$448.21	\$427.71	\$398.11	5%	-11%	-7%
Oceanside	\$356.32	\$372.70	\$369.79	\$398.54	12%	7%	8%
San Diego	\$391.98	\$399.36	\$427.79	\$402.88	3%	1%	-6%
<b>Sheriff - Total</b>	<b>\$387.15</b>	<b>\$409.21</b>	<b>\$428.72</b>	<b>\$427.93</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>&lt;-1%</b>
Del Mar	\$578.51	\$639.10	\$628.68	\$651.77	13%	2%	4%
Encinitas	\$256.43	\$281.02	\$285.53	\$278.87	9%	-1%	-2%
Imperial Beach	\$285.54	\$306.75	\$303.45	\$311.78	9%	2%	3%
Lemon Grove	\$236.54	\$257.70	\$256.22	\$245.17	4%	-5%	-4%
Poway	\$265.03	\$288.43	\$295.09	\$288.11	9%	<-1%	-2%
San Marcos	\$227.56	\$237.26	\$242.21	\$238.82	5%	1%	-1%
Santee	\$289.23	\$298.20	\$300.74	\$275.36	-5%	-8%	-8%
Solana Beach	\$327.17	\$351.99	\$358.25	\$374.66	15%	6%	5%
Vista	\$247.84	\$258.69	\$262.25	\$261.34	5%	1%	<-1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$375</b>	<b>\$394</b>	<b>\$409</b>	<b>\$401</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>-2%</b>

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 2022 Second Half and 2023 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 2022-23**

Jurisdiction	Expenditures from grant funding	Total expenditures	% of expenditures from grants
Carlsbad	\$481,729	\$42,555,799	1%
Chula Vista	\$873,988	\$64,071,137	1%
Coronado	\$63,686	\$16,205,854	<1%
El Cajon	\$801,217	\$44,663,333	2%
Escondido	\$1,568,170	\$48,967,491	3%
Harbor	\$447,639	\$41,785,385	1%
La Mesa	\$2,254,067	\$21,920,723	10%
National City	\$342,601	\$24,472,327	1%
Oceanside	\$2,248,871	\$68,966,301	3%
San Diego	\$2,223,306	\$553,873,072	<1%
Sheriff	\$28,746,483	\$405,057,914	7%
District Attorney	\$16,578,767	\$216,070,361	8%
City Attorney	\$559,792	\$25,148,112	2%
Superior Court	\$2,032,769	\$205,656,373	1%
Probation	\$404,610	\$204,172,024	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59,627,695</b>	<b>\$1,983,586,206</b>	<b>3%</b>

NOTES: Agencies reporting no grant funds used for FY 2022-23 expenditures are not included. The Sheriff's Department's grant total includes expenditures in Detention Services and Law Enforcement.

SOURCE: SANDAG; San Diego Cities and County Expenditures

**Appendix Table 10**  
**Law enforcement agencies' variation between budgeted and actual overtime**  
**San Diego region, FY 2022-23**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Budgeted</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Carlsbad	\$2,535,186	\$3,240,021	-\$704,835
Chula Vista	\$2,979,964	\$5,288,670	-\$2,308,706
Coronado	\$997,000	\$996,168	\$832
El Cajon	\$1,661,974	\$2,032,522	-\$370,548
Escondido	\$1,777,280	\$3,324,928	-\$1,547,648
Harbor Police	\$2,700,000	\$4,100,000	-\$1,400,000
La Mesa	\$1,059,000	\$1,846,728	-\$787,728
National City	\$931,351	\$1,601,841	-\$670,490
Oceanside	\$2,630,927	\$5,015,883	-\$2,384,956
San Diego	\$40,162,474	\$50,818,779	-\$10,656,305
Sheriff	\$41,057,635	\$85,349,374	-\$44,291,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$98,492,791</b>	<b>\$163,614,914</b>	<b>-\$65,122,123</b>

SOURCE: SANDAG; San Diego Cities and County Expenditures