San Diego Violent Crime Victims and Suspects in 2019

July 2020

Background and Overview

• Clearinghouse report completed every few years

• Only 45% of violent and 34% of property crimes reported to law enforcement

• About 1 in 10 serious violent crime victims received needed services

• Violent crime victim and suspect characteristics, deeper dive into homicides, property crime victim characteristics

• Part I crimes
#1: Overrepresentation as a Violent Crime Victim

Black and Hispanic Individuals Overrepresented as Violent Crime Victims
Racial/Ethnic Differences by Violent Crime Type

Hispanic Individuals
- Population: 33%
- Homicide: 40%
- Rape: 34%
- Robbery: 44%
- Aggravated Assault: 39%

Black Individuals
- Population: 5%
- Homicide: 17%
- Rape: 11%
- Robbery: 10%
- Aggravated Assault: 15%

Other Individuals
- Population: 17%
- Homicide: 13%
- Rape: 8%
- Robbery: 14%
- Aggravated Assault: 10%

White Individuals
- Population: 45%
- Homicide: 30%
- Rape: 48%
- Robbery: 32%
- Aggravated Assault: 37%

Individuals between 18 and 39 Overrepresented as Violent Crime Victims

- Under 18: Violent Crime Victims 12% | Population 23%
- 18-24: Violent Crime Victims 12% | Population 20%
- 25-39: Violent Crime Victims 22% | Population 35%
- 40-59: Violent Crime Victims 25% | Population 24%
- 60+: Violent Crime Victims 8% | Population 20%
Age Differences by Violent Crime Type

Males Overrepresented as Violent Crime Victims
Gender Differences by Violent Crime Type

How Percentages Have Changed Since 2015
#2 Similar Pattern of Overrepresentation Exist with Violent Crime Suspect Data

Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Suspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50%
Proportion of Population:
Violent Crime Victims and Suspects by Age

Proportion of Population:
Violent Crime Victims and Suspects by Gender
#3 Homicide Characteristics by Victim, Motive, and Weapon Used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Motive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>24% of male victims were Black, compared to 4% of female victims</td>
<td>67% of female victims had a domestic violence motive, compared to 16% of males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>27% of White victims were 60+, compared to no Hispanic and Black victims</td>
<td>44% of Black victims had a gang motive, compared to 5% to 21% for other ethnic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>19% of female victims were 60+, compared to 5% of male victims</td>
<td>Domestic violence was most common motive for victims 40-59 and argument was for those 18-39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Weapon Use in Homicides and by Motive

Weapon Use in Homicides

- 55% firearm
- 21% knife/sharp object
- 9% personal weapon
- 8% blunt object
- 6% other

Firearm Use by Homicide Motive

- 100% gang involved
- 52% domestic violence
- 44% argument
- 38% other motives

Summary and Potential Takeaways

- As our communities discuss law enforcement interactions with suspects, victims should not be forgotten
- The overrepresentation shown here are provided to further the discussion regarding equality and equity across multiple systems
- Domestic violence remains a significant crime
- Engaging in community dialogue regarding the lethality of firearms remains essential
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July 2020
Countywide Crisis Management Philosophy-Considerations for De-Escalation

July 17, 2020

Background

- AB 392
- SB 230 (effective 1.1.21)
- June 5, 2019, direction from Chiefs’ & Sheriff
- Countywide committee (including City Attorney)
- March 2020, presented to Chiefs’ & Sheriff Assn.
- April 2020, on agenda for conference (COVID19)
- Adopted countywide on June 10, 2020
Goals

• Prevent lawful but avoidable UOF incidents
• Provide all officers/deputies with the considerations of our best employees
• Provide guide for incident debriefing and supervisor UOF review
• Establish best practices for crisis management
• Bridge the DA’s de-escalation training with field tactics
• Establish countywide philosophy (avoid interagency variance)

Countywide Philosophy

• Will use de-escalation best practices to safely and peacefully resolve crisis incidents
• Best practices tri-fold should be used in training, debriefing, and evaluation of incidents
• Provides clear definitions
  – Pre-engagement considerations
  – De-escalation
  – Disengagement (special relationship concerns)
Best Practices Tri-fold

• Refer to Item 6 in PSC July Agenda

Carlsbad PD Implementation

• Created stand alone department policy
• Incorporating crisis management best practices into:
  – Incident debriefs
  – Supervisor review of UOF (not just policy and law)
• Training program change
  – Train crisis management, blending the different strategies (tactical communications, de-escalation techniques, arrest and control, and range) to provide peaceful resolutions
Questions?