



ANNUAL CRIME REPORT
2022

Berkeley Police Department

March 14, 2023

AGENDA

TIMEFRAME:
JANUARY 1 –
DECEMBER 31, 2022

Calls for Service

Crime Data

Collisions

Stop Data

Use of Force

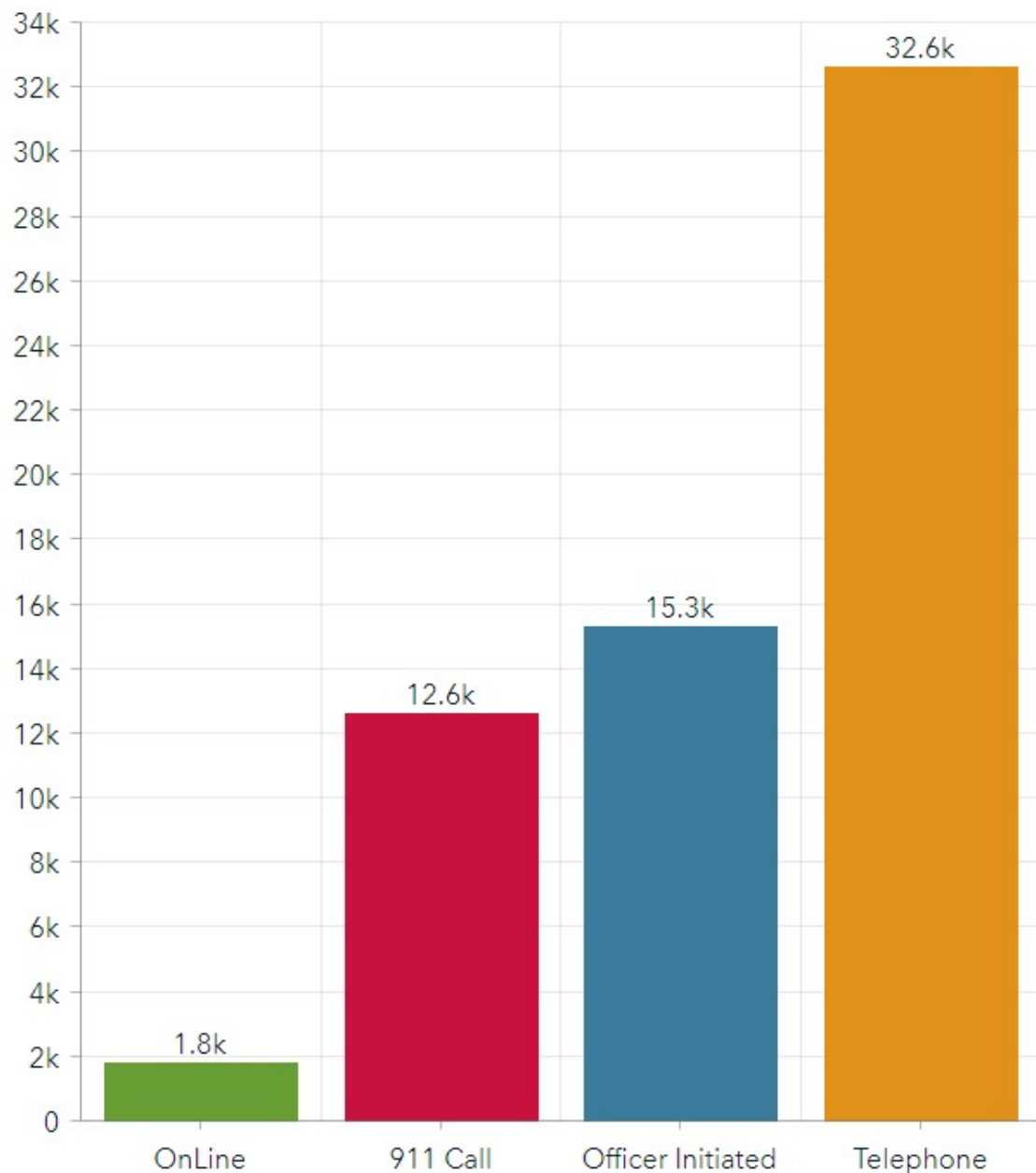
Department Personnel

City Auditor Reports

Fair and Impartial Policing Update

Department Initiatives

Total Calls

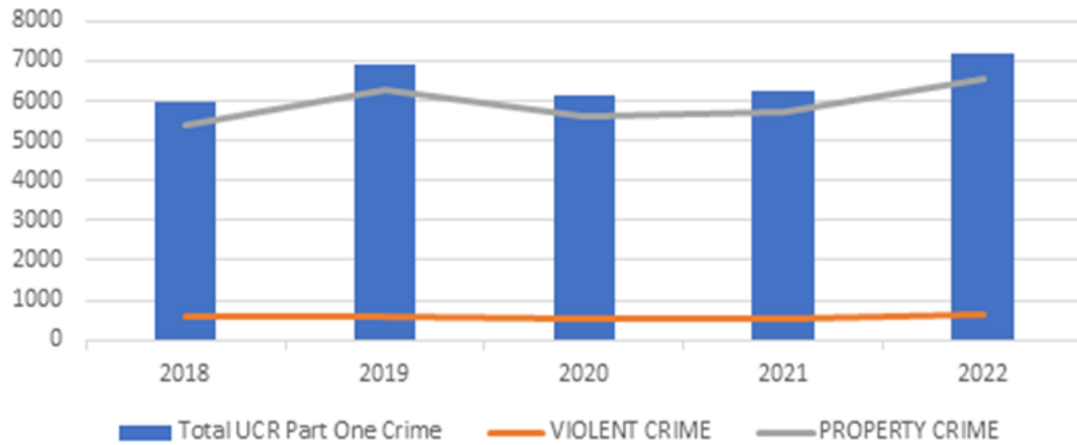


CALLS FOR SERVICE

Calls for service follow recent trends

- In **2022** Berkeley Police received a total of **62,245 calls for service**.
- This closely mirrors the call volume reported for **2021 (60,393 total)**
- BPD has received an average **71,113 CFS** per year for the **past 7 years**.

UCR Part One Crimes
Five Year Trend



CRIME SUMMARY

Both Property Crime and Violent Crime increased in 2022

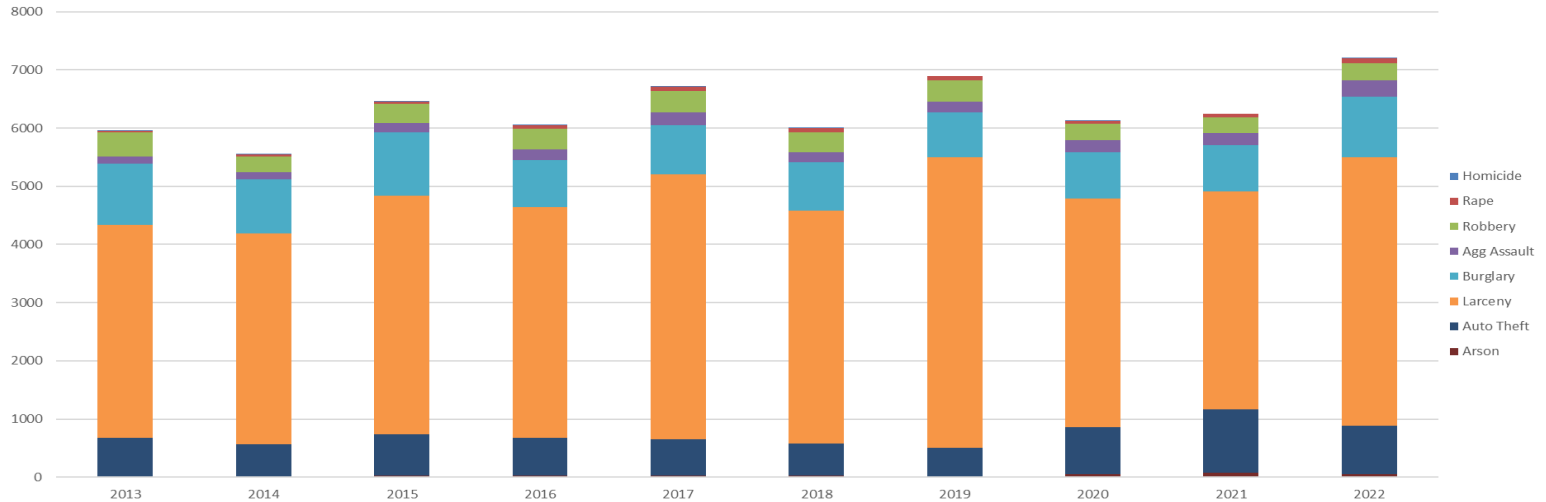
- * Crime rate refers to crimes reported per 10,000 residents.

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UCR Part One Crimes 2021 Comparison

<u>2021</u>	Population	Total Violent	Total Property	Total Part One	Crime Rate*
Berkeley	117,145	542	5,771	6,313	539
Fremont	227,514	469	5,694	6,163	271
Hayward	159,827	529	4,629	5,158	323
Oakland	433,823	6,300	25,482	31,782	733
Richmond	115,639	888	2472	3,360	291
San Leandro	88,868	498	3400	3,898	439

Total Part One Crimes
2013-2022



Part One Crimes

	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Agg Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Arson	Total
2013	4	26	410	122	1055	3685	664	16	5955
2014	3	35	263	130	932	3615	555	15	5548
2015	1	44	330	155	1090	4099	717	22	6458
2016	2	54	361	185	805	3965	650	24	6046
2017	1	83	364	218	843	4556	621	30	6716
2018	1	65	353	167	829	4004	548	31	5998
2019	0	74	369	175	771	4993	492	17	6891
2020	5	47	274	210	797	3933	805	52	6123
2021	0	57	265	210	803	3736	1095	72	6241
2022	3	89	292	282	1036	4611	836	52	7201

CRIME SUMMARY

Shootings

	Total	Homicides	Closed	Charged
2018	20	0	11	6
2019	28	0	9	6
2020	40	4	23	15
2021	52	0	24	15
2022	53	3	20	17

Firearm Recoveries

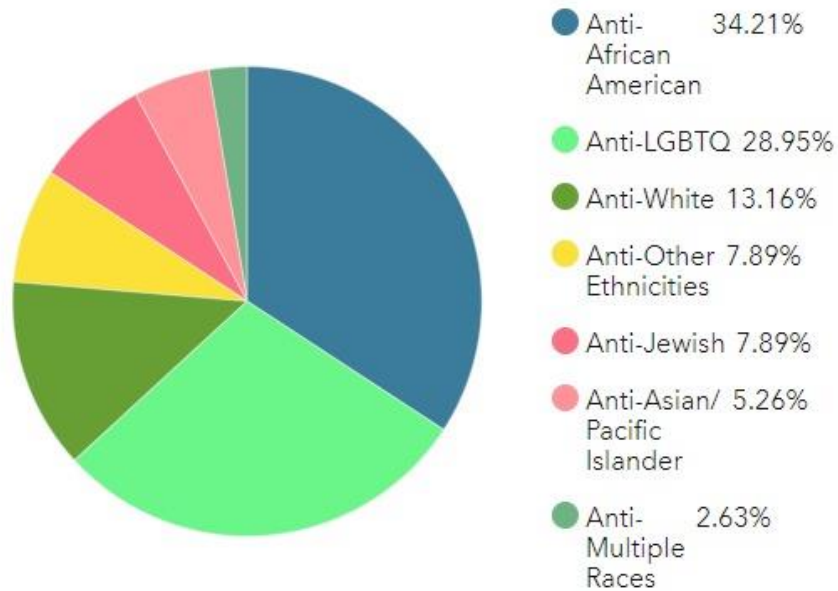
	Patrol- call for service	Patrol- proactive	Detective- Investigation
2019	33	25	29
2020	36	17	32
2021	51	24	43
2022	64	12	43

Shootings & Firearm Recoveries

- Guns are being recovered in all types of cases
- Most of the guns recovered by BPD are not legally possessed



Hate Bias Motivation



CRIME SUMMARY

Hate Crimes

- The **2022** numbers reported reflect a continued heightened awareness.
- Most Hate Crimes reported remain crimes of intimidation (using slurs, leaving graffiti).
- There were no "Profiling by Proxy" calls for service.

Hate Crimes

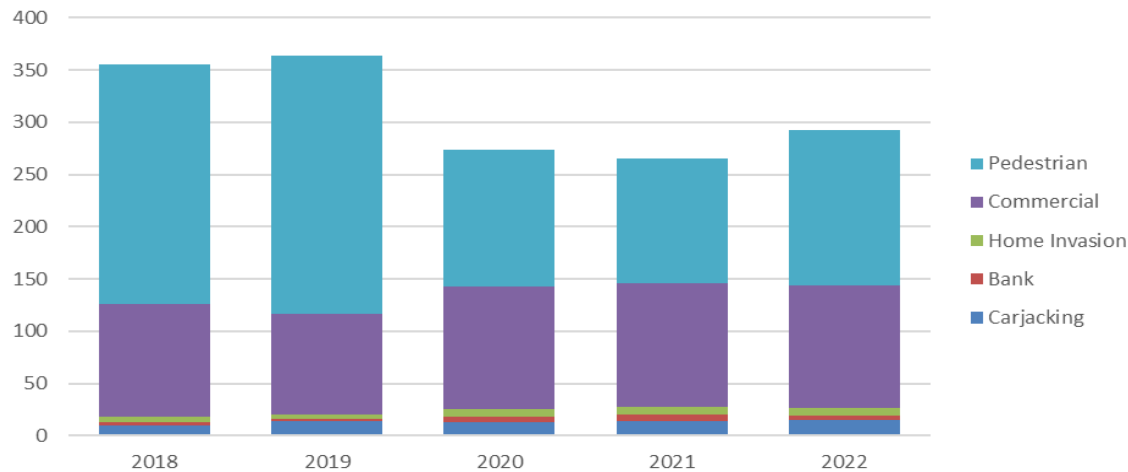
Year	Race/Ethnicity	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Total
2018	11	3	3	1	0	18
2019	5	1	2	0	0	8
2020	7	2	1	2	0	12
2021	29	11	2	0	0	42
2022	24	3	11	0	0	38

CRIME SUMMARY

Robbery

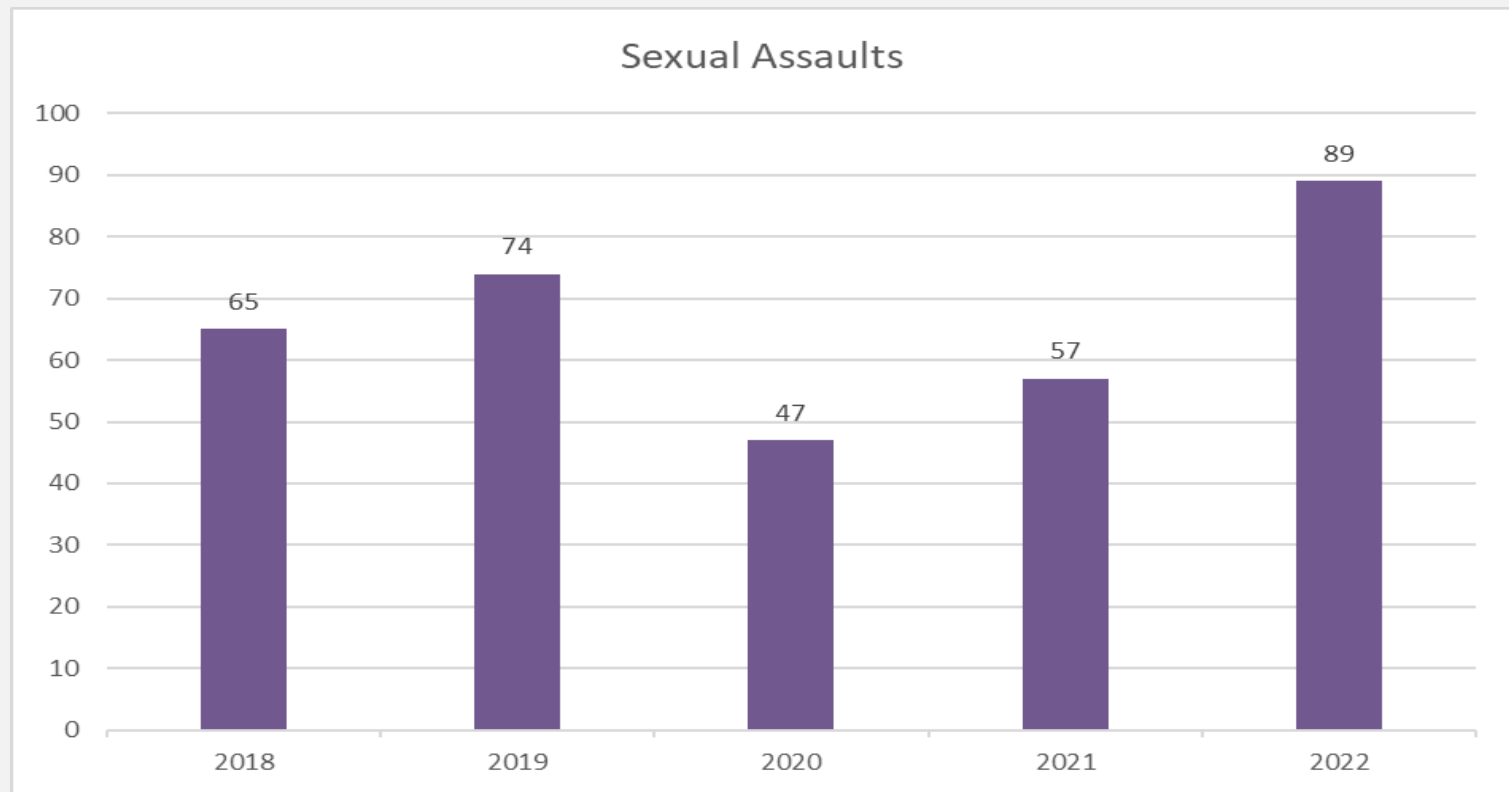
- In **2022** there were only **nineteen** takeover robberies. The remaining **ninety-eight** were Estes robberies.
- Pedestrian robberies increased in **2022**, but are still almost **one hundred** less than reported in **2019**.

Robbery Five Year Comparison



Robbery

Year	Pedestrian	Commercial	Home Invasion	Bank	Carjacking
2018	229	108	5	3	10
2019	247	97	4	2	14
2020	131	117	8	5	13
2021	119	118	8	6	14
2022	148	117	8	4	15

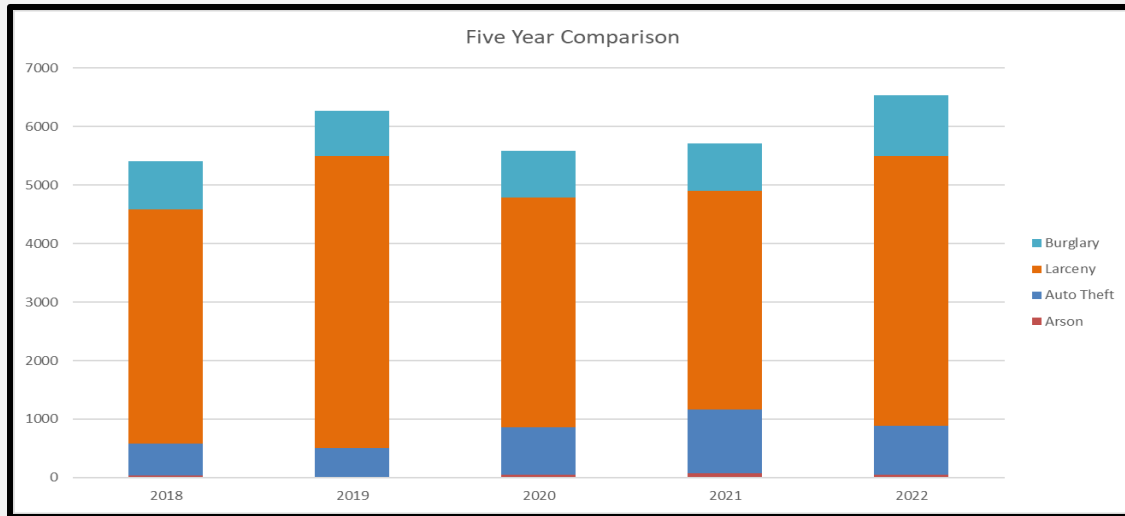


The higher number in 2022 continues a trend that began pre-pandemic.

Higher reporting may be due to increased comfort in reporting sexual assaults.

The totals for each year include reports made in that year which may also include events that actually occurred in prior years.

CRIME SUMMARY



Property Crime					Larcenies of Interest	
Year	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft	Arson	Auto Burglary	Catalytic Converter
2018	829	4004	548	31	1739	-
2019	771	4993	492	17	2473	150
2020	797	3933	805	52	1042	523
2021	803	3763	1098	72	1021	477
2022	1036	4611	836	52	1288	995*

Property Crime

- There were eight hundred **twenty-six** more property crimes reported in **2022**.
- The only categories that decreased were Auto Theft and Arson.

TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

TRAFFIC COLLISIONS TOTALS

Collision increases:

- Traffic collisions by 13.6%,
- Injury collisions by 27.2%, and
- DUI collisions by 35.9%.

Collision decreases:

- Fatal collisions by 71.4%, and
- Non-injury collisions by 1.4%.

Overview

	2021	2022
Total Collisions	789	896
Injury Collisions	431	548
Fatal Collisions	7	2
DUI Involved	39	53

Primary Collision Factors

2021		2022	
Unsafe Speed	97	Failure to yield ROW	127
Failure to yield ROW	92	Unsafe Speed	101
Unsafe turn	45	Unsafe turn	65
Red light	40	Red light	49
Failure to yield to pedestrian	39	Failure to yield to pedestrian	47

Top Intersections

2021		2022	
Ashby Ave / San Pablo Ave	9	Shattuck Ave / Haste St	12
MLK Jr Way / Ashby Ave	6	Ashby Ave / Shattuck Ave	12
Ashby Ave / Shattuck Ave	5	Ashby Ave / San Pablo Ave	11
Eastshore Hwy / Gilman St	5	Ashby Ave / Sacramento St	11
Sacramento St / Cedar St	5	University Ave / 6th St	10

PRIMARY CAUSES AND LOCATIONS

Top primary collision factors have remained consistently the same hazardous driving behaviors.

Ashby Ave has remained a high collision roadway.

Injury Bike Collisions and PCF

2021		2022	
All	94	All	114
Bicyclist Not at Fault PCF			
2021	37	2022	60
Failure to yield ROW	10	Unsafe Turn	16
Unsafe Speed	5	Failure to yield ROW	13
Unsafe Turn & Stop Sign	4	Stop Sign & Doored	5

Injury Pedestrian Collisions and PCF (Ped not at fault)

2021		2022	
All	62	All	83
Failure to yield to pedestrian	45	Failure to yield to pedestrian	46
Unsafe backing	5	Unsafe Turn	8
Unsafe turn & DUI	4	Unsafe Backing	6

BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS

Total Bicycle and Pedestrian injury collisions increased

The leading cause of bicycle crashes (not at fault) were unsafe turning

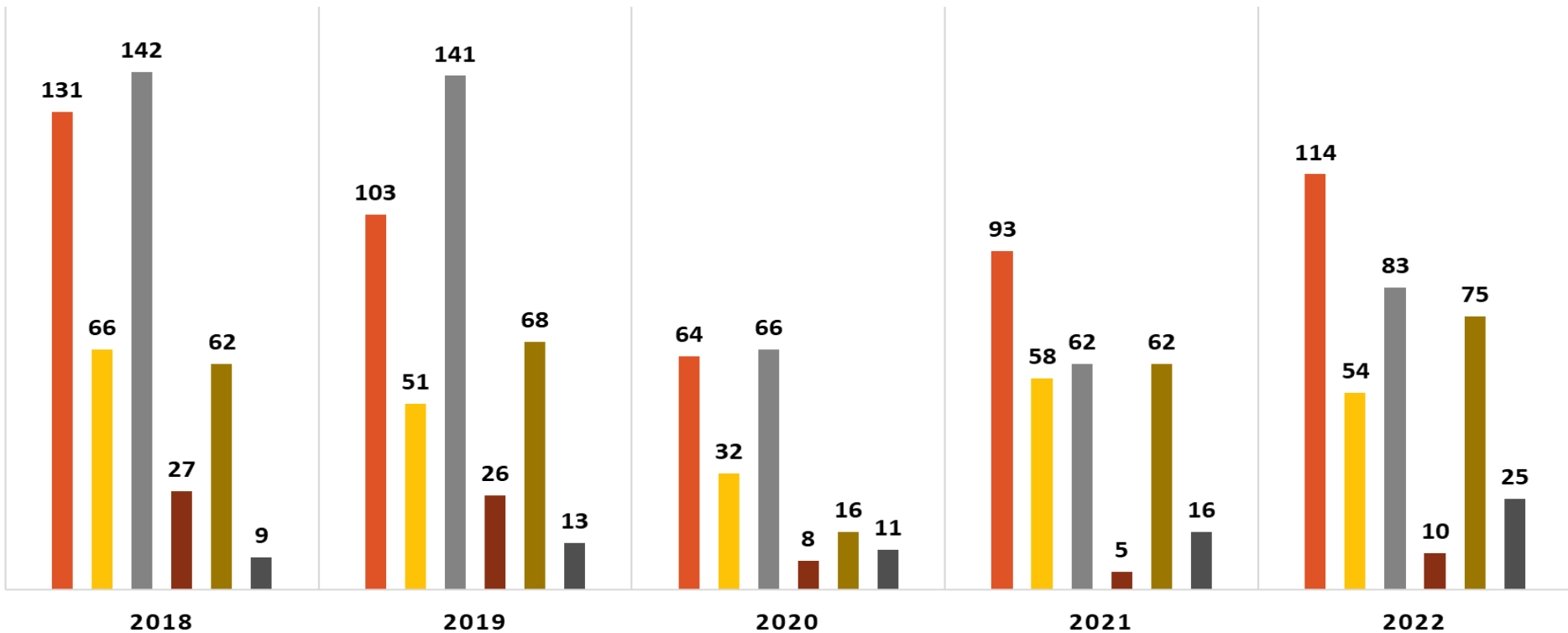
The leading cause of ped crashes (not at fault) was failure to yield at crosswalks

TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

■ Bicyclist Involved
■ Pedestrian at Fault

■ Bicyclist at Fault
■ Hit and Run with Injury

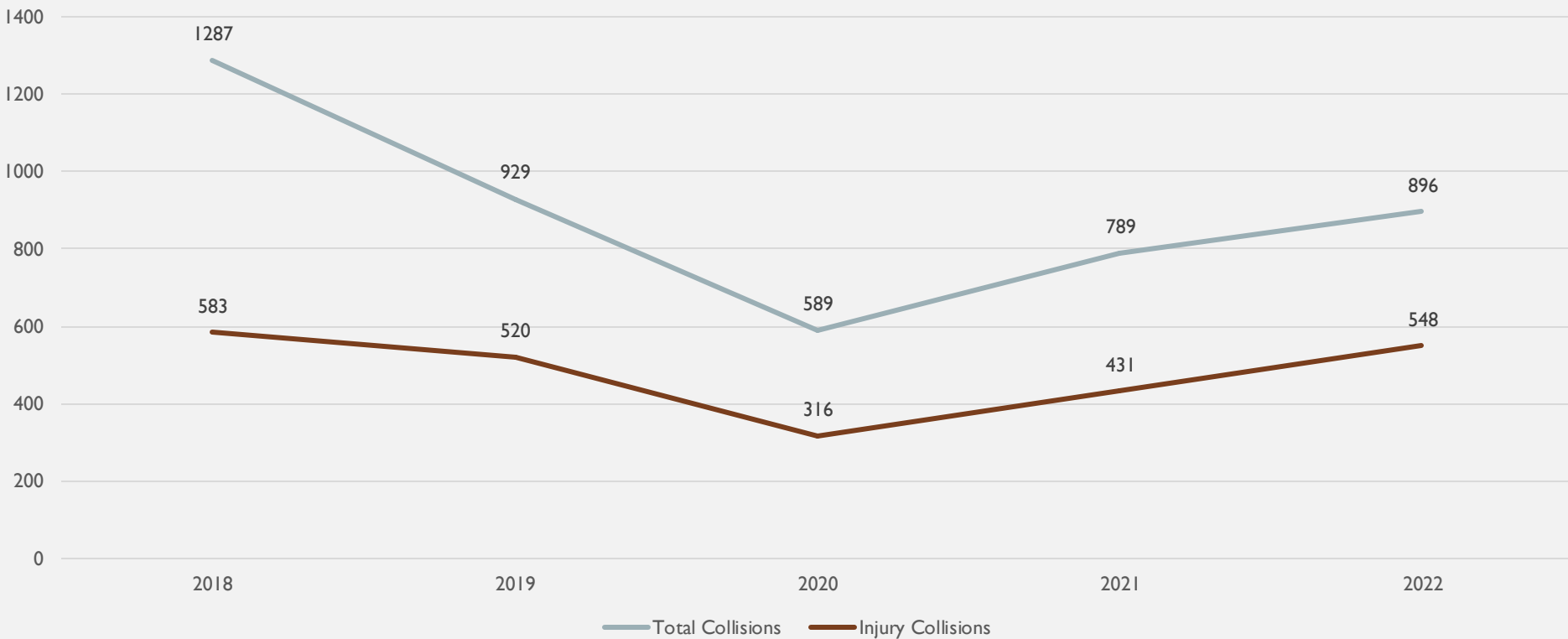
■ Pedestrian Involved
■ DUI (Felony w/Injury)



Yearly totals indicate

- Injury collisions were up in all areas
- We use this data to inform our enforcement efforts

Total Annual Collisions



While yearly totals indicate our collisions have increased, we have seen a reduction in fatal and non-injury collisions.

- BPD is using this data to create traffic safety strategies and address community concerns.

DEPT. INITIATIVES

1

Office of Traffic
Safety (OTS)
grants

2

Public
education
programs

3

Supporting
Vision Zero
Goals

Traffic Bureau

Programs

- BPD is using collision data to create traffic safety strategies and address community concerns.

STOP DATA

THREE-PRONGED APPROACH

1

Be data-driven and focused on violations associated with the collisions in our city.

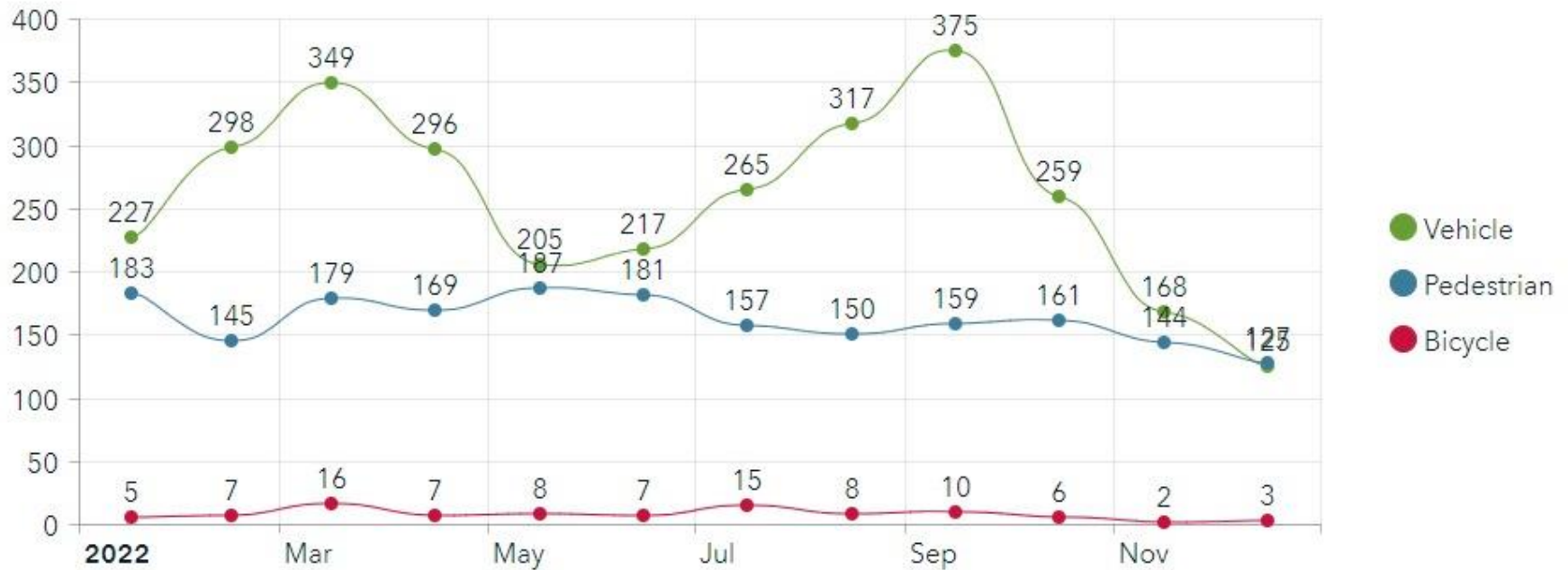
2

Respond to and address traffic violations that are brought to us by the community.

3

Focus on observed violations that relate to vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian safety

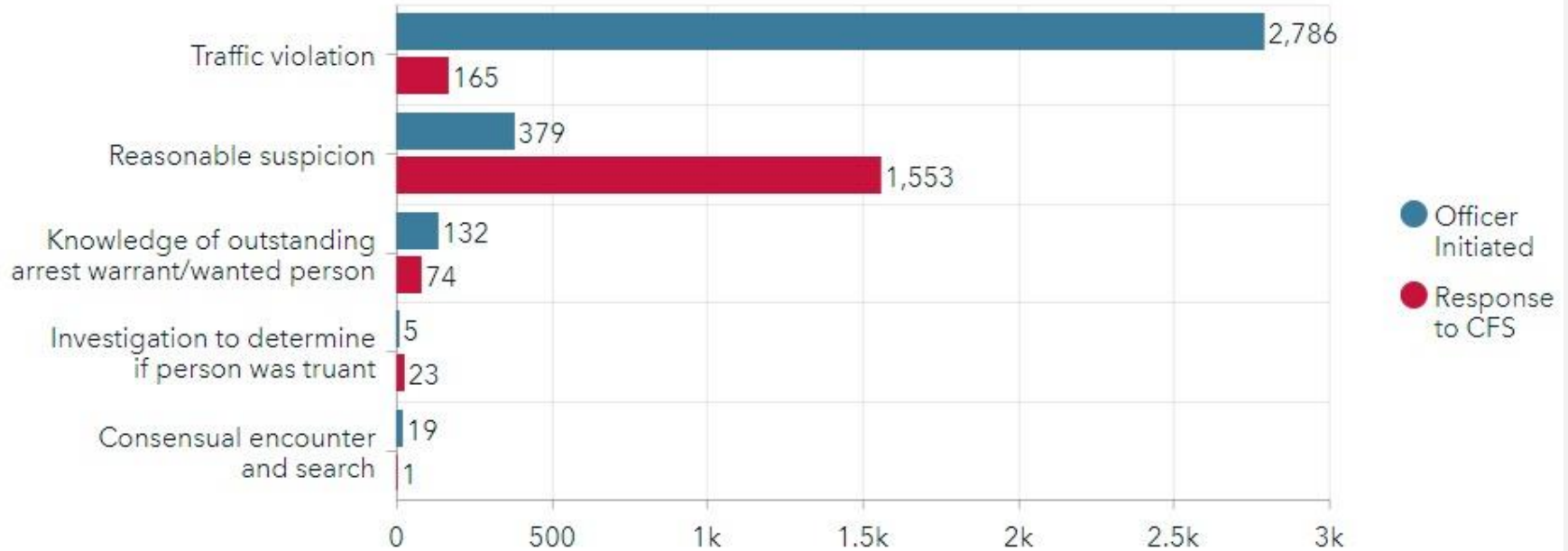
Type of Stop



Stop volume continues to be low

- In 2022 BPD averaged 258 vehicle stops, 162 pedestrian stops, and 9 bicycle stops a month.

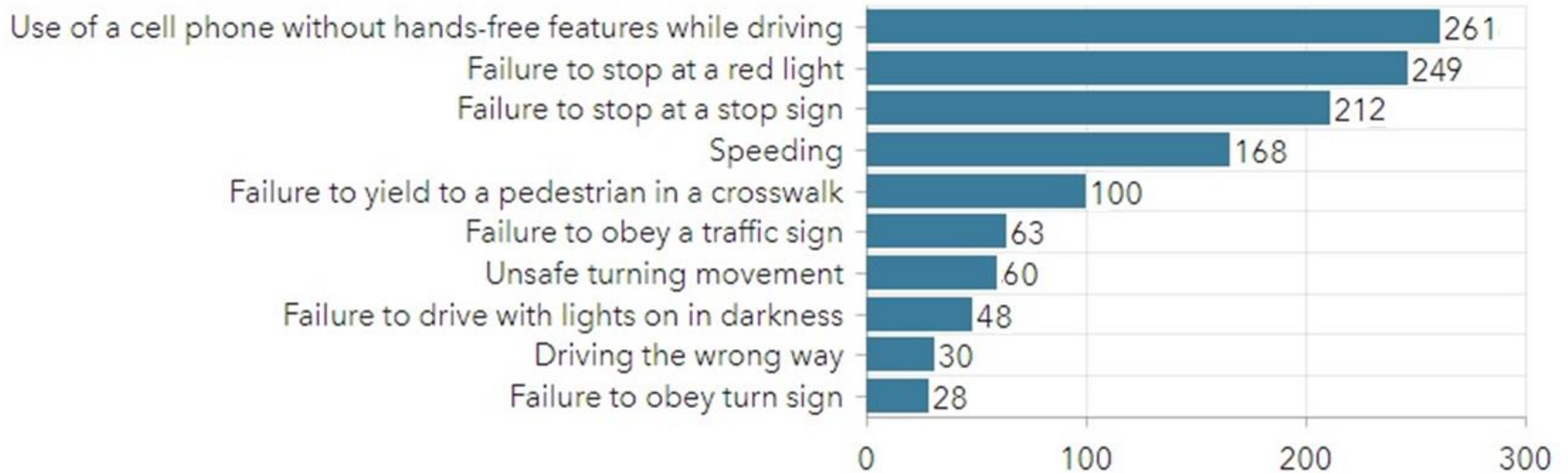
Reason for Stop



Traffic violations drive stops

- 64.67% Officer-initiated stops were for traffic violations
- 80% reasonable suspicion stops were due to a call.

Most frequent moving violations*

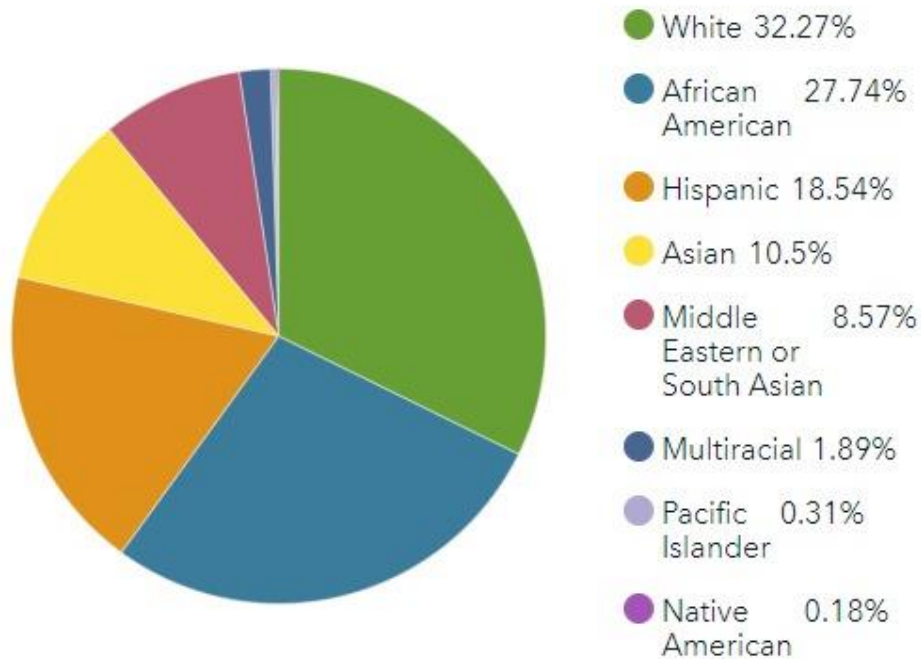


*Excludes stops made in response to calls for service and information-based stops

Traffic stops focus on dangerous driving

- 20% relate to stopping at controlled intersections.
- 76% were for moving violations.

Race*



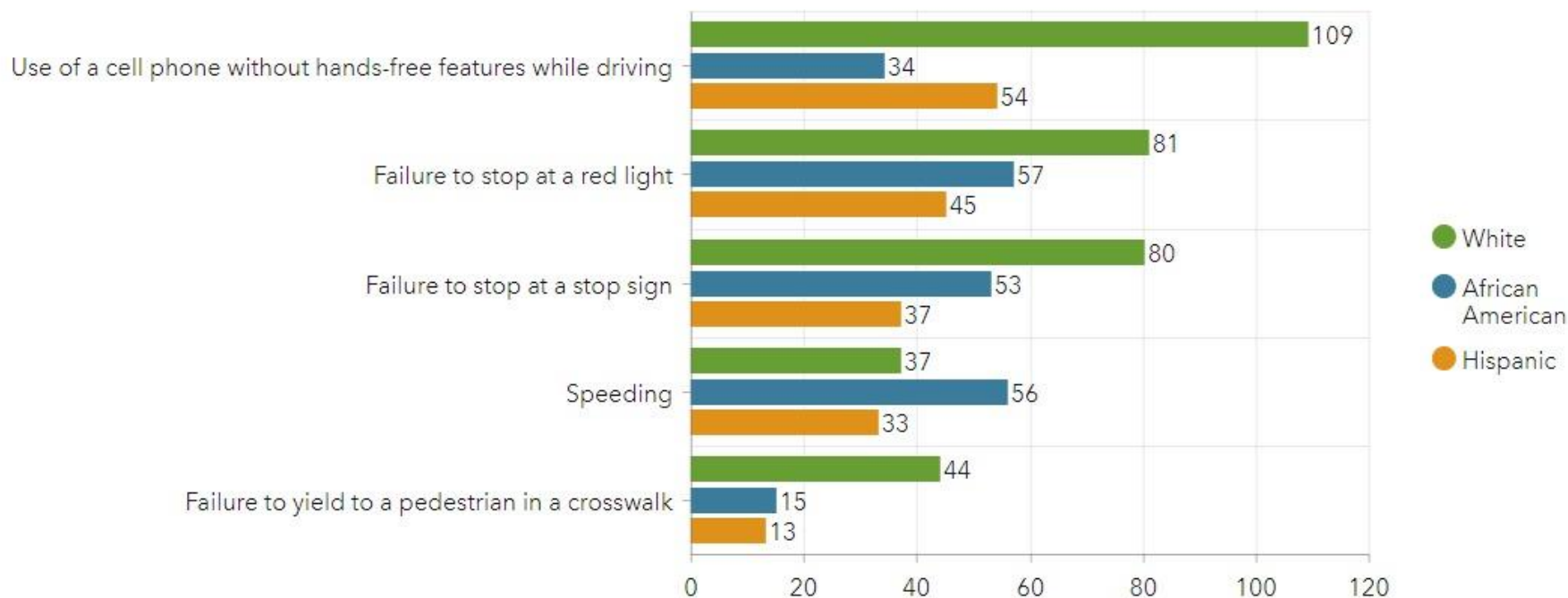
*Excludes stops made in response to calls for service and information-based stops

OFFICER INITIATED STOP DATA

Evaluating Stop Data Demographics

- BPD monitors stop data to ensure enforcement activities are driven by our three-prong approach.
- Excluding those stops, **51%** of those stopped were not Berkeley residents.

Most frequent moving violations*



*Excludes stops made in response to calls for service and information-based stops

Stops focus on dangerous driving

- Of stops excluding stops made in response to calls for service or information-based stops, **71% (1,581 of 2,228)** were moving violations.
- Those moving violations map to top primary collision factors and other serious traffic safety violations.

STOP DATA

Stops focus on dangerous driving

- Red dots represent traffic stops for moving violations.
- Blue lines get thicker for road segments with high volumes of traffic-related calls for service.
- Enforcement is focused around the most dangerous roads and intersections.

STOP DATA

Overall Search Rate	20%
Overall Yield Rate	51%
Weapons Recovered	92
Firearms Recovered	16

Search Rate (African American)	28%	Yield Rate (African American)	51%
Search Rate (White)	20%	Yield Rate (White)	50%
Search Rate (Hispanic)	17%	Yield Rate (Hispanic)	59%

Yield rates signal race-neutral factors drive decision to search

- Yield rate analysis tests whether an officer's decision to search is subject to a lower threshold of suspicion for African American and Hispanic people as compared to for White people.
- The method assumes that race-neutral indicators observable by an officer will accurately predict the probability that a search will turn up contraband.

USE OF FORCE DATA

REPORTING STANDARDS

Level 1

- Grab, control hold, leverage, body weight.

Level 2

- Drawing or pointing a firearm to compel action, more than momentary discomfort.

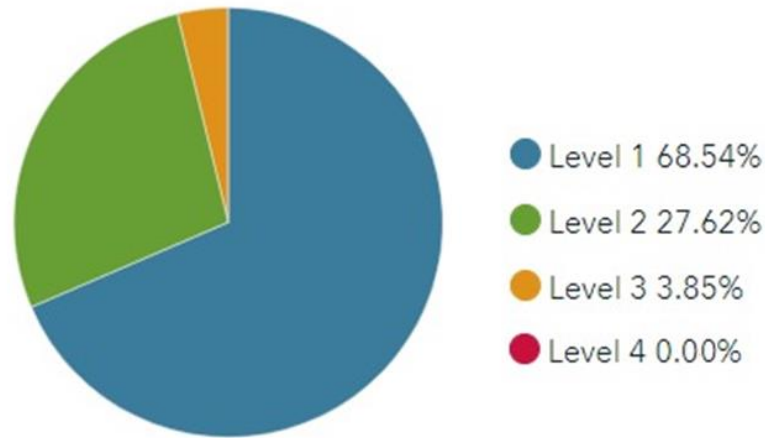
Level 3

- Level 2 without BWC, use of a weapon, injury, complaint of pain.

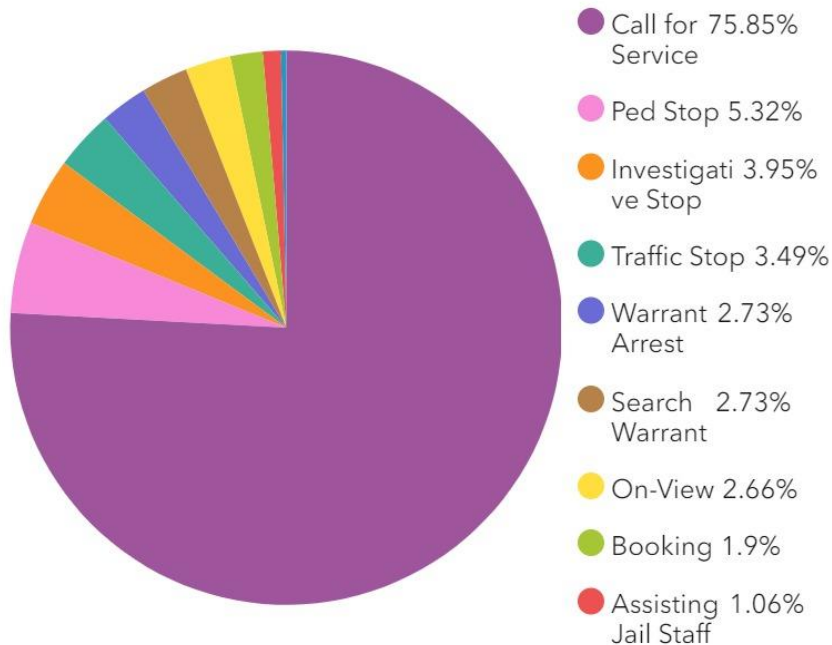
Level 4

- Use of firearm, in custody death

Use of Force Level (by Uses)



Incident Types (by Uses)

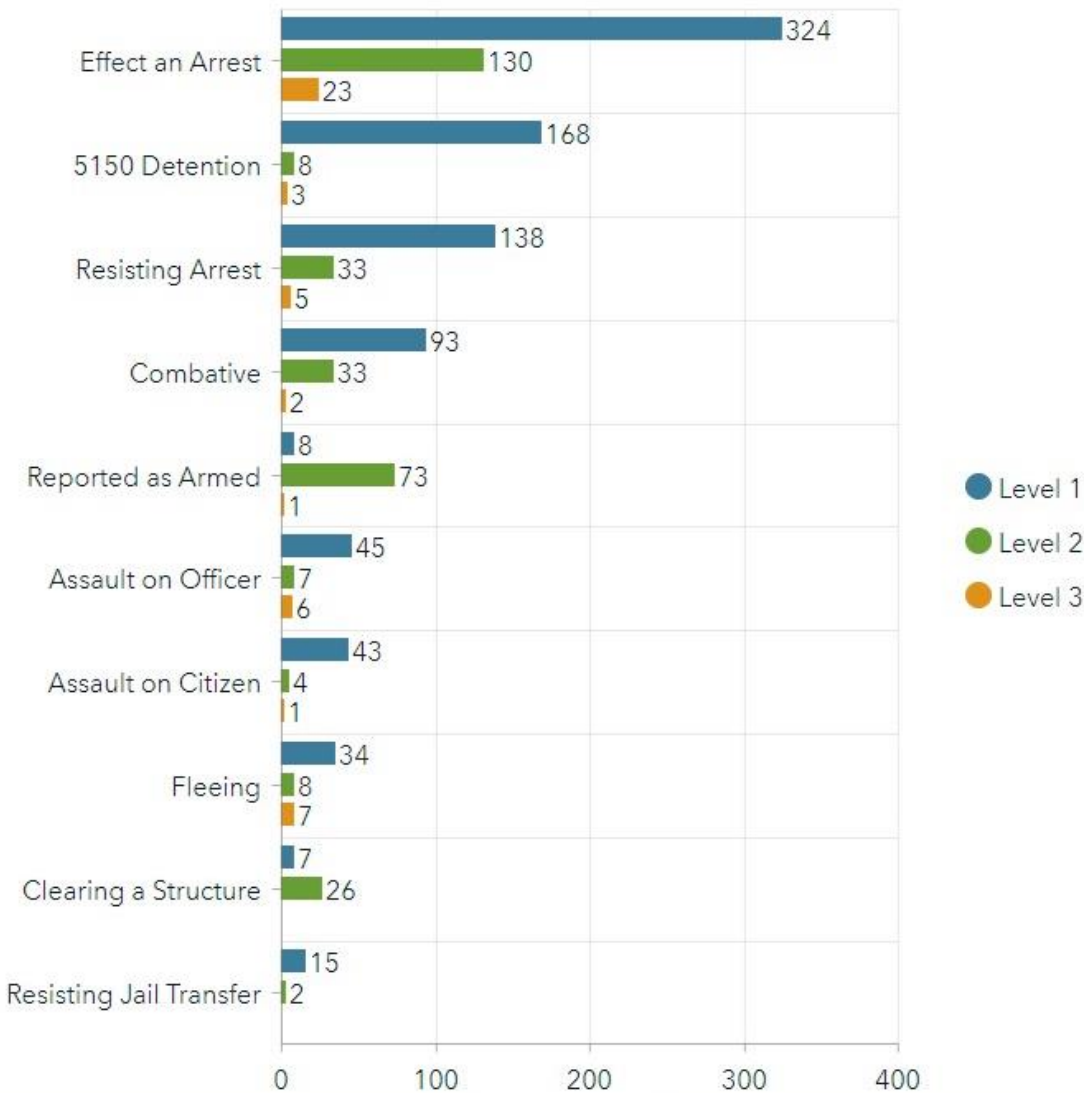


USE OF FORCE

Type of force used

- 96% of BPD's use of force incidents were Level One and Two.
- Calls for service account for 2/3's of this year's force incidents.

Most Frequent Use of Force Reasons (by Uses)

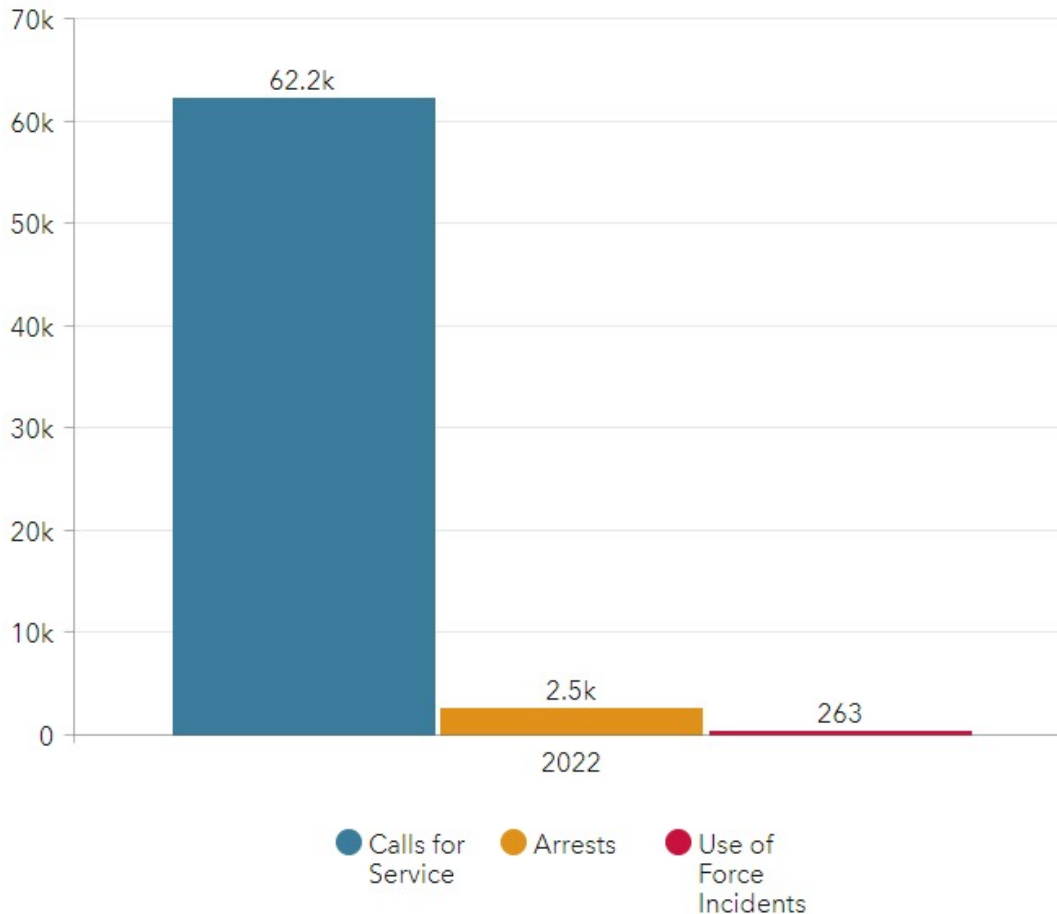


USE OF FORCE

Why was force used?

- The highest category was "Effect an Arrest" which accounted for 37% of our total uses of force.

Calls for Service, Arrests, and Use of Force Incidents*



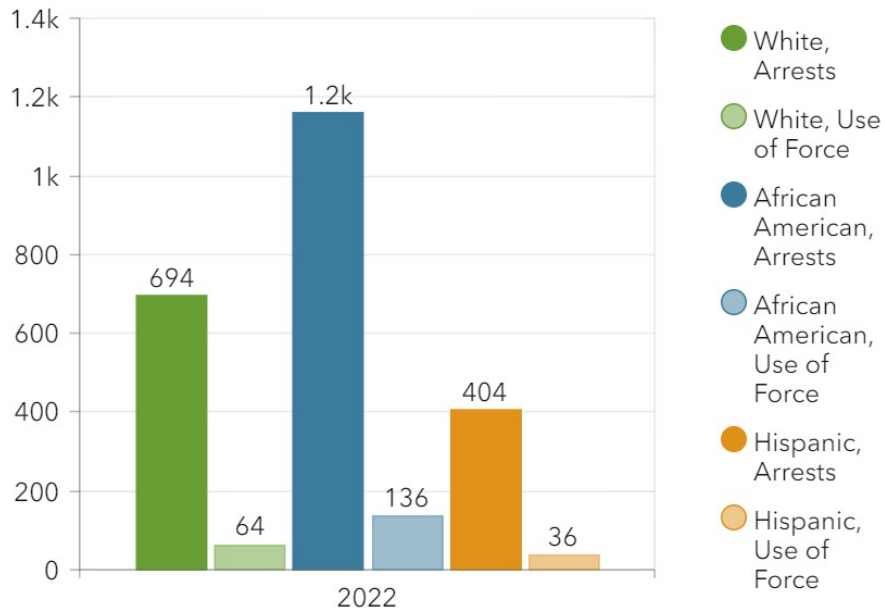
*Use of Force Incidents involving an arrested subject

USE OF FORCE

Use of force incidents continue to be rare

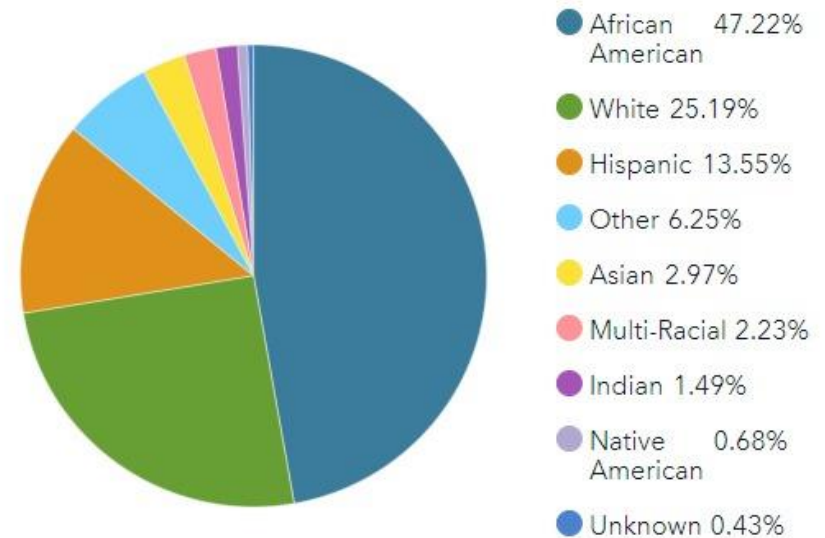
- A very small number of our contacts result in an arrest or use of force.

Arrests and Use of Force Incidents*



*Use of Force Incidents involving an arrested subject

Subject Race (by Uses)



Demographic breakdown of use of force incidents

- Comparing force incidents and arrest data.

Complaints

- **5** total complaints
- Involving **19** uses of force

Evaluation

- **2** of the **5** complaints are currently being evaluated

Findings

- **3** of the **5** complaints have been fully reviewed
- **2** of the **3** completed reviews were also assessed by the DPA and PAB
- **0** of the **3** completed reviews resulted in findings of improper use of force

BPD received no complaints regarding use of force that were sustained

- Each use of force was reviewed and evaluated by a Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain.
- If a complaint was received a second review and evaluation was done through Internal Affairs, an internal Board of Review and the Chief.

REINFORCING BEST PRACTICES

RECOVERY OFFICER

- Closely observe condition of subject.
- Request Berkeley Fire Paramedics respond.
- Coach involved officers in transitioning from custody to care.

DUTY TO INTERCEDE

- BPD has had a “Duty to Intercede” policy for over a decade.
- Fundamental training element in our use of force training scenarios.

**COUNCIL REFERRAL ITEMS
& DEPARTMENT INITIATIVES**

CITY AUDITOR REPORTS

1

911 Dispatchers:
Understaffing Leads to
Excessive Overtime and
Low Morale

Nearing Completion

2

**Data Analysis of
Berkeley's Police
Response**

Nearing Completion

3

Berkeley Police:
Improvements Needed
to **Manage Overtime**
and Security Work for
Outside Entities

Ongoing

FAIR AND IMPARTIAL POLICING

Special Order

Procedural Justice
Reforms & Early
Warning System
(EWS)

Staffing / Capacity
Study of police calls
and responses

SWORN STAFFING ANALYSIS

Support recommendations from the
**Re-Imagining
Public Safety** process.

Fair and Impartial Policing
recommendation re: Staffing and
Capacity study

Inform decision-making as we
rebound from a low point expected
in the next year to 18 months.

DEPARTMENT PRIORITIES

1

Personnel:
Recruitment and
Retention

2

Proactive public
safety and problem
solving

3

Communication:
Accountability and
transparency through
internal and external
communication

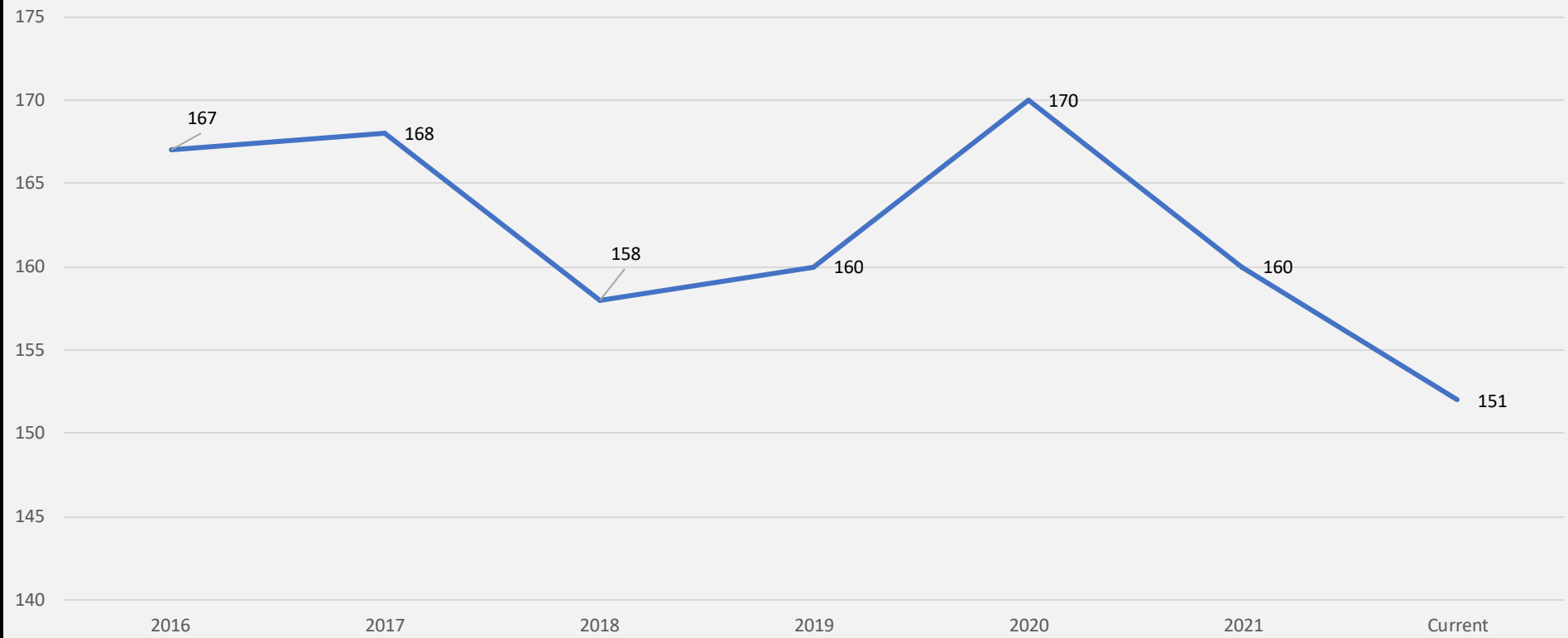
DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

Current
Staffing Levels

Challenges

Recruitment
Efforts

NUMBER OF OFFICERS



Current staffing levels are at historic lows for sworn positions and dispatchers

- BPD is authorized 181 sworn officers and, currently staffed at 151
- BPD is authorized 36 dispatch positions, currently staffed with 20 dispatchers and 4 dispatch supervisors.
- Overall departmental vacancy rate is 25%



RECRUITMENT CHALLENGES

- The hiring process takes time
- Candidate pools are shrinking
- Competition high with other agencies



RECRUITMENT EFFORTS

Recruitment efforts are going strong

- Locally focused
- Job postings, on-campus job fairs, special events, community presentations, referrals and social media.



DEPT. INITIATIVES

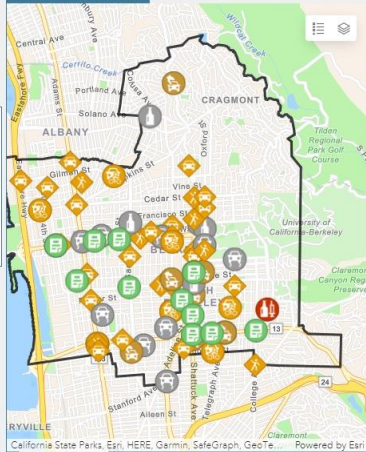
Strategic Analysis:

Accomplishments

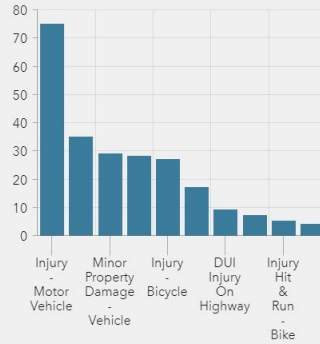
- Opened process for community members to request Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) consulting from our CPTED certified officers.

Traffic Collisions Snap... Use tabs below to switch between Last Quarter and the Previous Year's Q...

Total Collisions	Injury Collisions	Bike Collisions	DUI Collisions	Fatal Collisions
238	80	32	26	1
+1% from last Quarter	+13% from last Quarter	-14% from last Quarter	+30% from last Quarter	-50% from last Quarter



Most Common Collision Types - Last Quarter



Last Quarter | Previous Quarter Last Year

DEPT. INITIATIVES

Strategic Analysis:

Next Steps

- University partnerships
- Traffic page on the Transparency Hub
- Operationalize data into problem-oriented projects





THANK YOU. QUESTIONS?