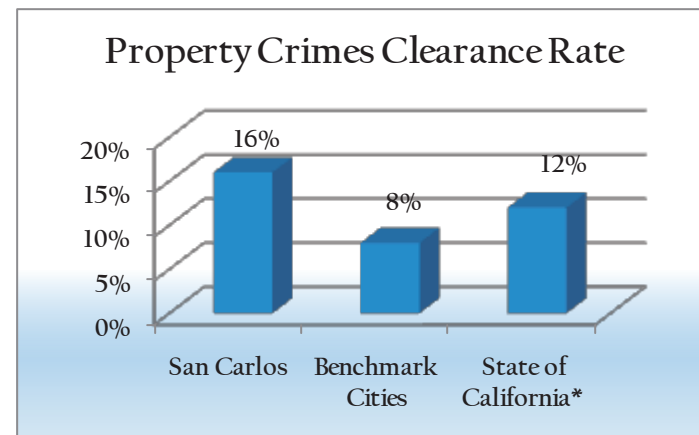
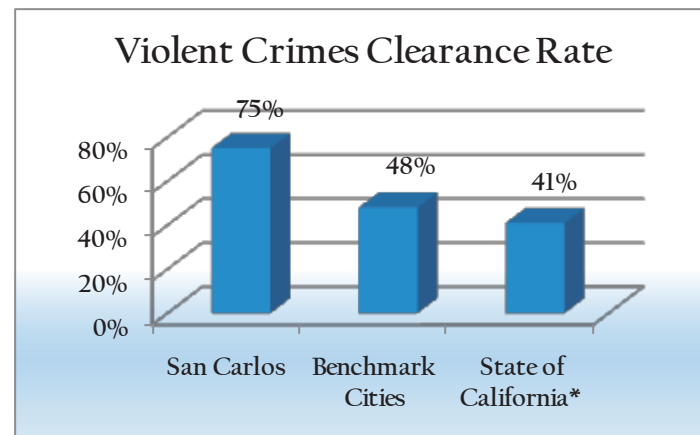
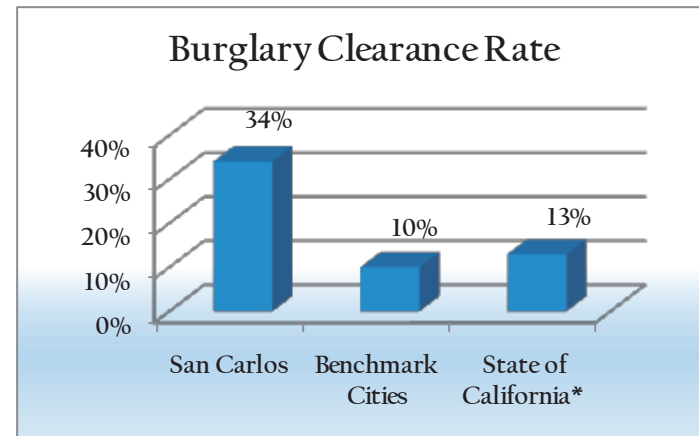




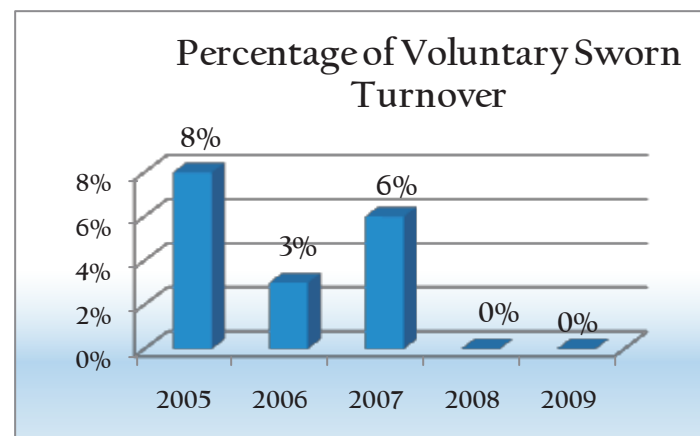
Clearance Rates

Our responsibility as a Police Department isn't just to respond to crime; it's to solve it. Clearance rates are the way law enforcement agencies measure their ability to solve crime. For example, if in one year we had 100 burglaries and we solved 25 burglaries during that same year, our burglary clearance rate would be 25%. Our crime clearance rates are a source of pride for the San Carlos Police Department. The graphs in this report show that our clearance rates are high when compared to our benchmark cities, other cities in the area, and the state as a whole. This is particularly impressive when viewed in conjunction with our relatively low staffing rates.



* State of California statistics from 2007

Voluntary Turnover Rate



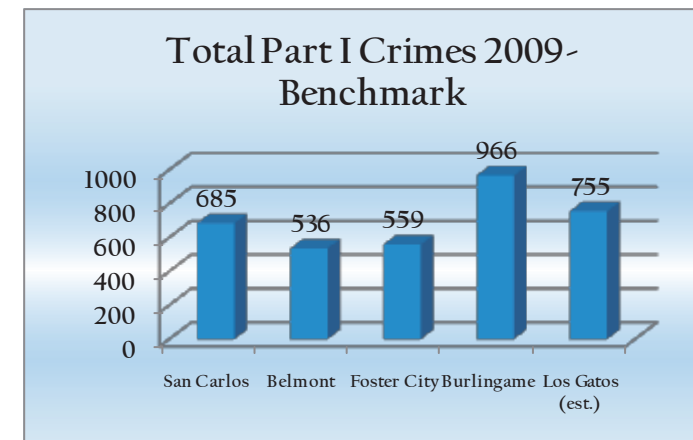
Recruiting and training new police officers is expensive and losing good officers to other Departments is a loss of valuable experience. A recent statewide study of Police Officer retention showed that officers will leave their agency for two primary reasons; ineffective supervision and/or low pay and benefits when compared to neighboring departments. It is important to keep the turnover rate low and we will continue to endeavor to do so.



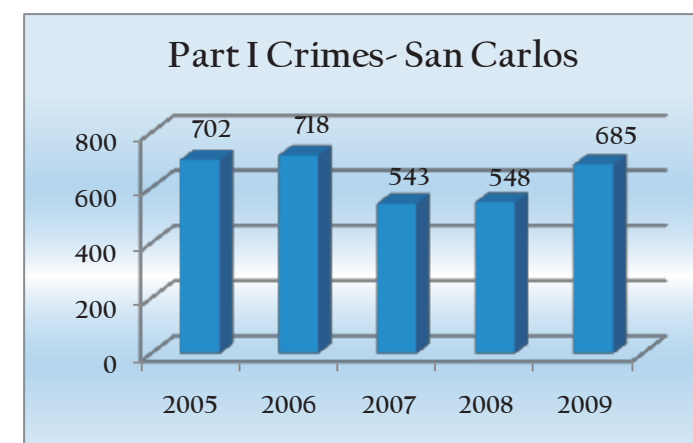
"Just like the dashboard in your car, the San Carlos Police Department Dashboard is designed to provide you with quick and important information at a glance. The report contains information about crime trends, crimes solved, benchmark reports, accident rates and causes, the budget, and more. The intent of the report is to increase awareness of public safety in San Carlos and to help people in our community become educated consumers of police services.

-Chief Rothaus

Crime Rates



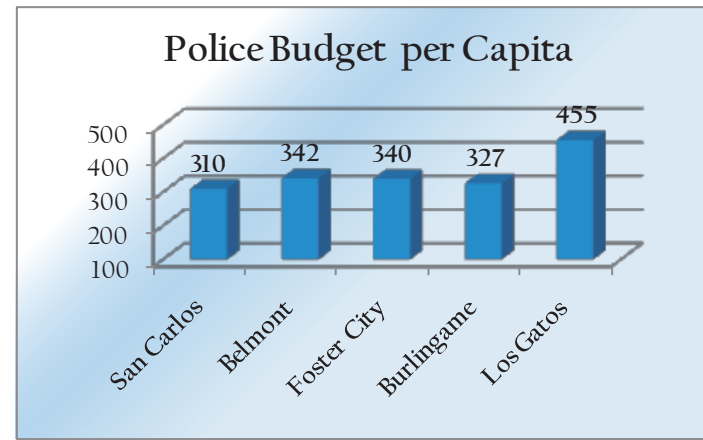
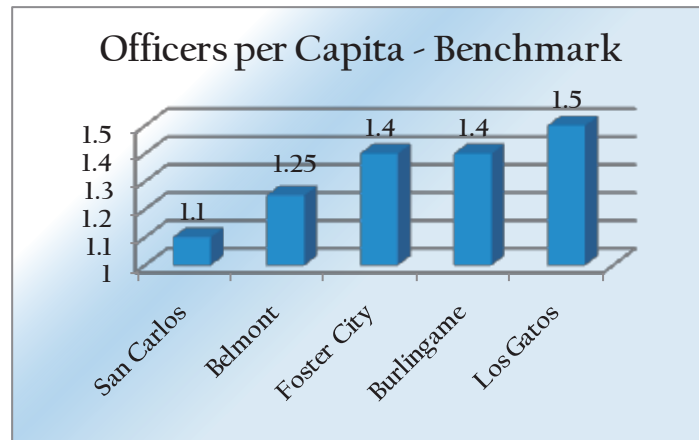
Cities measure their crime rates by keeping track of all their annual Part I crimes. Part I crimes include murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In order to provide context for our crime rate and other important statistics, we have chosen to compare ourselves to four other cities in the area that are very similar in many ways to San Carlos. We refer to the following four cities as our benchmark cities: Belmont, Los Gatos, Burlingame, and Foster City. As you can see from the graph to the left, San Carlos has a higher crime rate than Belmont and Foster City but a lower crime rate than Burlingame and Los Gatos.



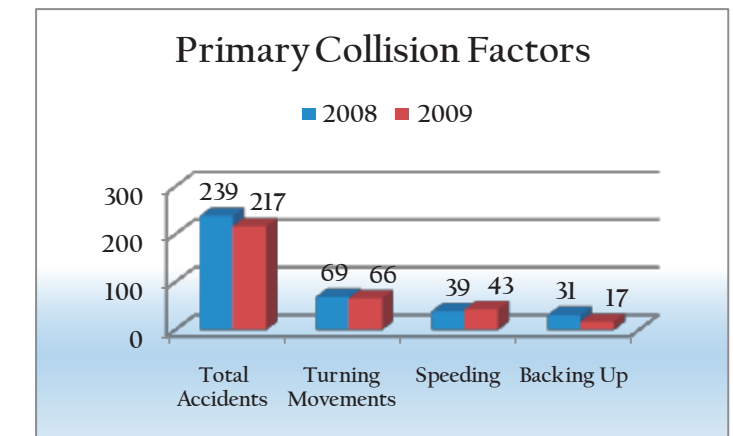
Part I Crimes	2006	2007	2008	2009
Homicide	1	0	0	0
Rape	3	1	3	2
Robbery	7	7	5	12
Aggravated Assault	11	27	8	11
Burglary	150	87	71	113
Larceny	401	327	369	435
MV Theft	48	37	37	30
Simple Assault	97	57	55	82
Total	718	543	548	685

Part I crimes in San Carlos increased by 25% in 2009. This increase is significant and gives us some cause for concern. The primary drivers of this increase are the crimes of burglary and larceny. Our analysis of the increase showed that this was a generalized increase with no specific or discernable pattern. Although we experienced a 25% increase in Part I crimes over last year, our 2009 crime rate was lower than it was in 2005 and 2006.

For the last several years, the City of San Carlos has experienced significant budget deficits and has had to make cuts to all departments; including Police. Our staffing levels for sworn officers are lower than our benchmark cities as is our budget per capita. We have acquired some of our economic efficiencies by outsourcing our dispatch operations and by adopting more cost effective policing models. One example is our use of highly trained, non-sworn personnel to handle incidents such as non-emergency calls, cold crime reports, and community outreach.

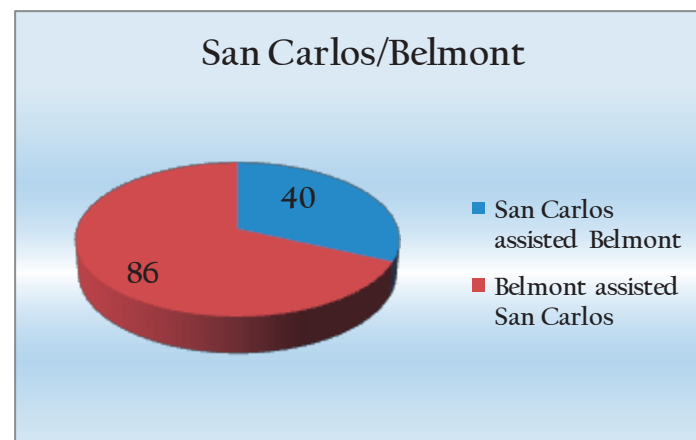
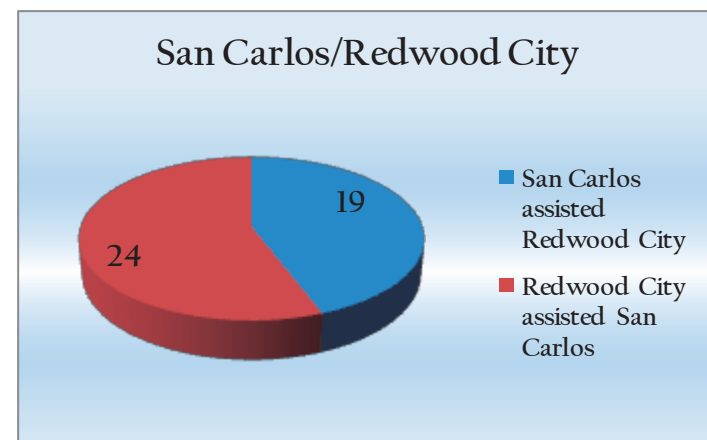
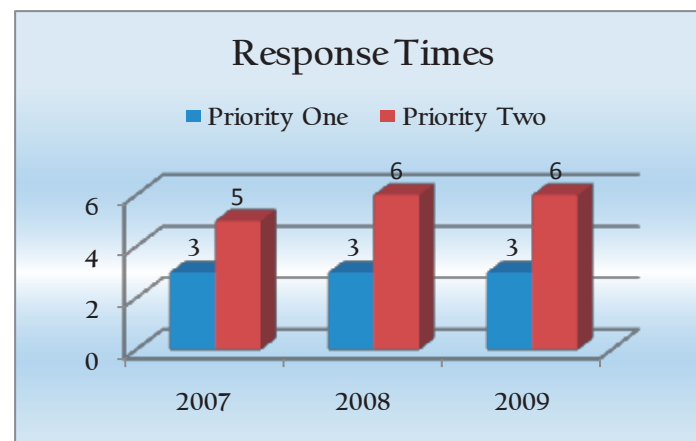


In addition to our response to crime, the Police Department responds to hundreds of accidents each year. Approximately 30% of our accidents result in some sort of injury or complaint of pain. The vast majority of our total accidents are caused by three primary violations: unsafe turning movements, speeding, and unsafe backing. Our traffic enforcement efforts focus on these violations in order to help prevent these types of collisions.



Operations

Despite our relatively low staffing levels, our response times to emergency calls remains below four minutes. In policing, this is considered a very good response time. However, at times we may be required to delay our response to routine calls in order to be able to manage our quick response to emergencies. We can also call on our neighboring agencies (Belmont PD and Redwood City PD) to assist us during emergencies. Unfortunately, our review of our outside assist ratios show that we receive significantly more outside assists from our neighbors than we provide them. We believe this is driven in large part by activity at our bars and downtown on weekend evenings. Police Department Staff is conducting a more in depth review of the drivers for these outside assists so that we can look for ways to restore balance to the ratio.



Enforcement

Our Police Department made over 1,000 arrests in 2009 which is more than we made in the prior four years. One reason for this is that our downtown area is thriving and vibrant, especially at night and on weekends. Our new restaurants and bars are becoming popular and are regional draws. While the vast majority of our visitors are mindful of their alcohol consumption and conduct, some are not. As a result, when compared with our benchmark cities, we arrest a disproportionately high number of people for driving under the influence and public intoxication. The proactive nature of our police officers, our ability to effectively clear our crimes, and our overall crime rate are also factors that contribute to our comparatively high number of arrests.

