Crime in Santa Clara County - 2017

Prepared by:
The Crime Strategies Unit
Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office

Overview

In late 2016, the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office formed a Crime Strategies Unit. The objective of this unit was to engage in Intelligence-led Prosecution and Policing, as part of a nationwide movement toward smarter, data-driven solutions in Criminal Justice. This is the second Annual Report from the Crime Strategies Unit, highlighting countywide crime trends and unique lessons learned from a year of studying crime.



Executive Summary

Santa Clara County is a safe, diverse community with a large population and generally low crime rates. For a second year in a row in 2017 the county experienced a year of generally increasing violent crime. Some of this is attributable to increases in juvenile crime, some is attributable to increased gun crime, and much of the increase is due to increasing reports of sexual assault across every jurisdiction in the County.

In its first full year, the Crime Strategies Unit determined that the optimal use of an intelligence-driven prosecution unit was to target Gun Crime and Burglaries. To this end, the unit focused on large-scale projects related to these two fields. The work of the Crime Strategies Unit is highlighted in this report, and showcases the lessons learned from this targeted work.

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OUR COUNTY

Santa Clara County is the largest county in Northern California, spanning from Palo Alto in the north to Gilroy in the South. The county seat is in San Jose, the country's 10th most populous city, and the 3rd largest in California. According to the US Census Bureau, the County's estimated 2015 population is 1,918,044 residents. It is the sixth largest county in California.



There are 15 cities in the county: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, Saratoga, and Sunnyvale. The County is very diverse, with its city populations ranging in ethnic composition. The County residents are highly educated and have the highest median income among all counties in the state. These factors are analyzed in this report and compared to crime trends to see if there are any correlations between demographics and crime.

Demographics of Santa Clara County

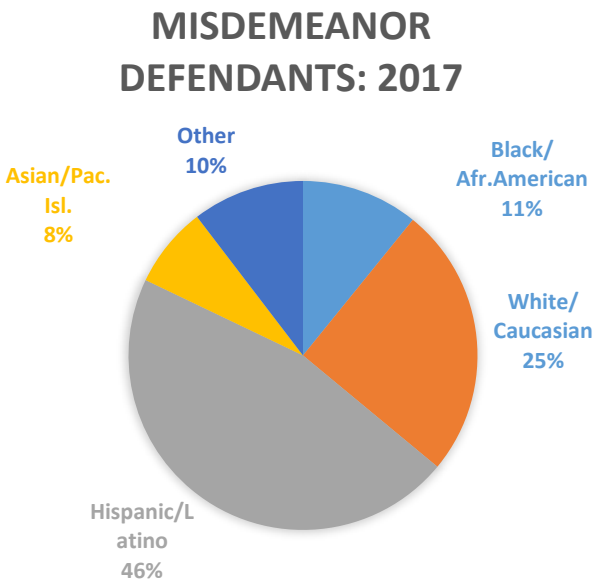
The Crime Strategies Unit has produced multiple reports studying racial disparity in the prosecution process, including an annual in-depth study called "Race and Prosecutions". This report examines disparity in filed criminal cases and whether the source of the racial disparity coexisted with other demographic indicators. While there are likely multiple causal factors at play, communities of color are clearly over-represented in the criminal justice system in Santa Clara County, and the defendant population overall hails from the poorest, least-educated and least healthy parts of our community.

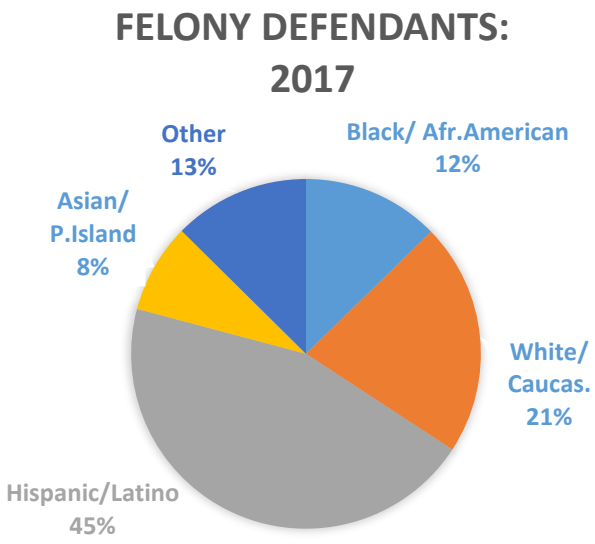
Race of Charged Defendants:

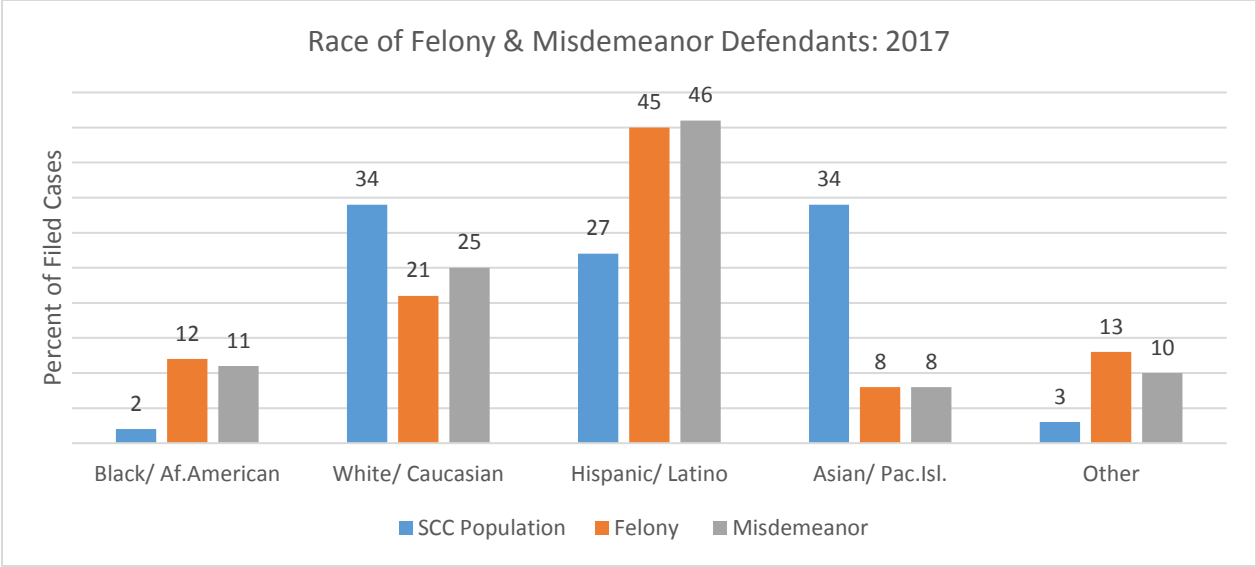
The "Race and Prosecutions" report examined percentages of our total prosecutions for adult felonies and misdemeanors against people of different racial or ethnic groups. As discussed here, race and ethnicity are based on the defendant's self-identification at booking or arrest. "Unknown" does not mean that a person does not know their racial or ethnic identification, but rather that that information was not entered into the electronic database to tabulate these totals.

When compared to the racial composition of our County, we prosecute a higher percentage of Hispanic/Latino and Black/ African-American defendants compared to their representation in our community. We prosecute a lower percentage of Asian/ Pacific Islander defendants compared to their representation in the community. White/ Caucasian defendants are prosecuted in a percentage that is closest to their representation in our County.

As with prior years, the racial disparities that exist in felony cases are even more pronounced, with 12% of felony cases involving Black/African American defendants, and only 21% of felony cases involving White defendants.

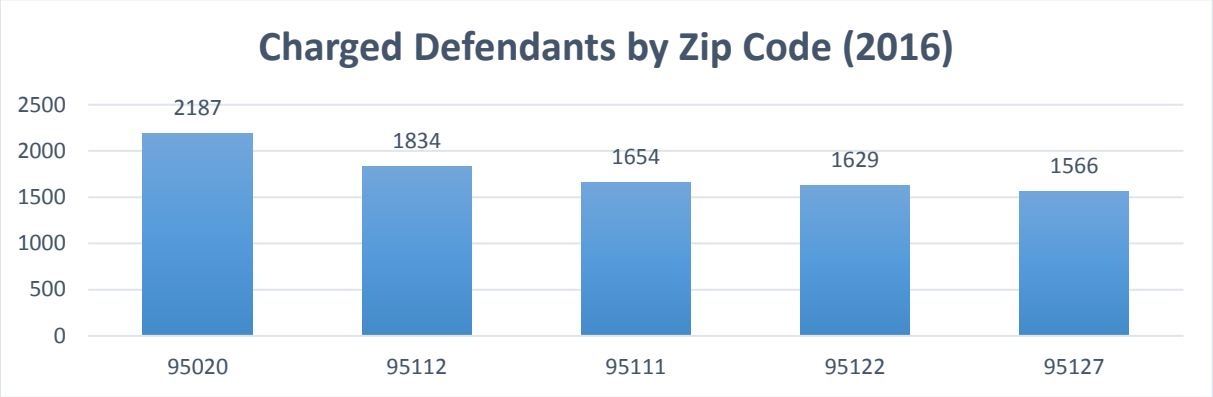






Zip Code Analysis

Another necessary component for understanding prosecution disparity is understanding where the charged defendants are coming from. Examining 2016 charged cases, we see that the lions' share of the county's criminal defendants live in five zip codes: 95020 (Gilroy), 95112 (Downtown San Jose), 95111 (Southeast San Jose), 95122 (East San Jose) and 95127 (East San Jose/Foothills).



[1]

The Santa Clara County Public Health Department compiles robust data about education, employment, health and safety for each of the zip codes in the County. Looking more closely at our defendant zip codes, we find that defendants most commonly reside in poorer, more dangerous, and less healthy neighborhoods. As seen in the table below, these disparities are pronounced across all categories in the most defendant-rich zip codes. In particular, the vast majority of residents in these neighborhoods report that crime is somewhat or a major problem, whereas the rest of the county feels mostly safe. [2]

	County Overall	95020 (Gilroy)	95112 (Downtown San Jose)	95111 (Southeast San Jose)	95122 (East San Jose)	95127 (East Foothills)
Median household income	$93,854	$82,748	$49,454	$57,047	$57,470	$70,692
Unemployed	9%	11%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Families below Poverty Line	16%	25%	37%	38%	39%	26%
Children below Poverty Line	25%	42%	50%	49%	53%	40%
Overcrowded households	8%	10%	13%	19%	25%	16%
Average # of violent crimes within 1 mile	16.04	12.4	72.73	23.09	39.25	29.9
Adults reporting neighborhood crime is somewhat or a major problem	42%	63%	66%	75%	81%	63%
Adults with fair or poor self-rated health	19%	85%	74%	69%	62%	72%

[1] Where possible, data from 2017 was used in this report, but where that data was not yet available, the report cites to the most currently available data.

[2] Santa Clara County Department of Public Health, Zip Code Profiles, available at: https://www.sccgov.org/sites/phd/hi/hd/Pages/zipcodes.aspx

GUNS

California has some of the most robust gun and ammunition regulations in the country. The gun laws are numerous and ever-changing, making it challenging for law enforcement to keep up on the laws. In 2018 the Crime Strategies Unit began an education campaign to spread the word to law enforcement and the community about gun regulations. The goal is to encourage the police and public to tackle gun violence using existing laws and renewed partnerships. This has taken on renewed urgency in a time when handgun sales are near all-time highs, gun-related crime is increasing, and gun-related deaths are increasing.

We know that in California, guns are involved in a staggering number of violent crimes. Between 2011 and 2016: [3]

71% of homicides involved a firearm

29% of robberies involved a firearm

19% of aggravated assaults involved a firearm

Gun violence impacts children in a profound way. The National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence indicates that 4.2% of children aged 0 to 17 in the United States have witnessed a shooting in the past year. Gun-related injuries are the third leading cause of death among US Children, more than heart disease, influenza and congenital anomalies.[4]

According to the Gifford's Law Center, gun violence is costly for Californians, not just in terms of the lives lost and injuries suffered, but the financial impact of hospitalizations. The direct costs of gun-related hospitalizations in California is estimated at $87.4 million dollars in 2010, 65% of which was said to be shouldered by taxpayers.[5]

GUN VIOLENCE Archive 2014-2018

CA STATS

Total Number of Incidents	16,492
Number of Deaths[1]	5,578
Number of Injuries[1]	7,586
Number of Children (age 0-11) Killed or Injured[1]	161
Number of Teens (age 12-17) Killed or Injured[1]	765
Mass Shooting[2]	158
Officer Involved Incident Officer Shot or Killed[2]	112
Officer Involved Incident Subject-Suspect Shot or Killed[2]	1,165
Home Invasion[2]	492
Defensive Use[2]	404
Unintentional Shooting[2]	431

Gun violence and crime incidents are collected/validated from 2,500 sources daily – incidents and their source data are found at the gunviolencearchive.org website.

1: Actual number of deaths and injuries
2: Number of INCIDENTS reported and verified

22,000 Annual Suicides not included on Daily Summary Ledger

Numbers on this table reflect a subset of all information collected and will not add to 100% of incidents.

www.gunviolencearchive.org www.facebook.com/gunviolencearchive

Data Validated: April 20, 2018

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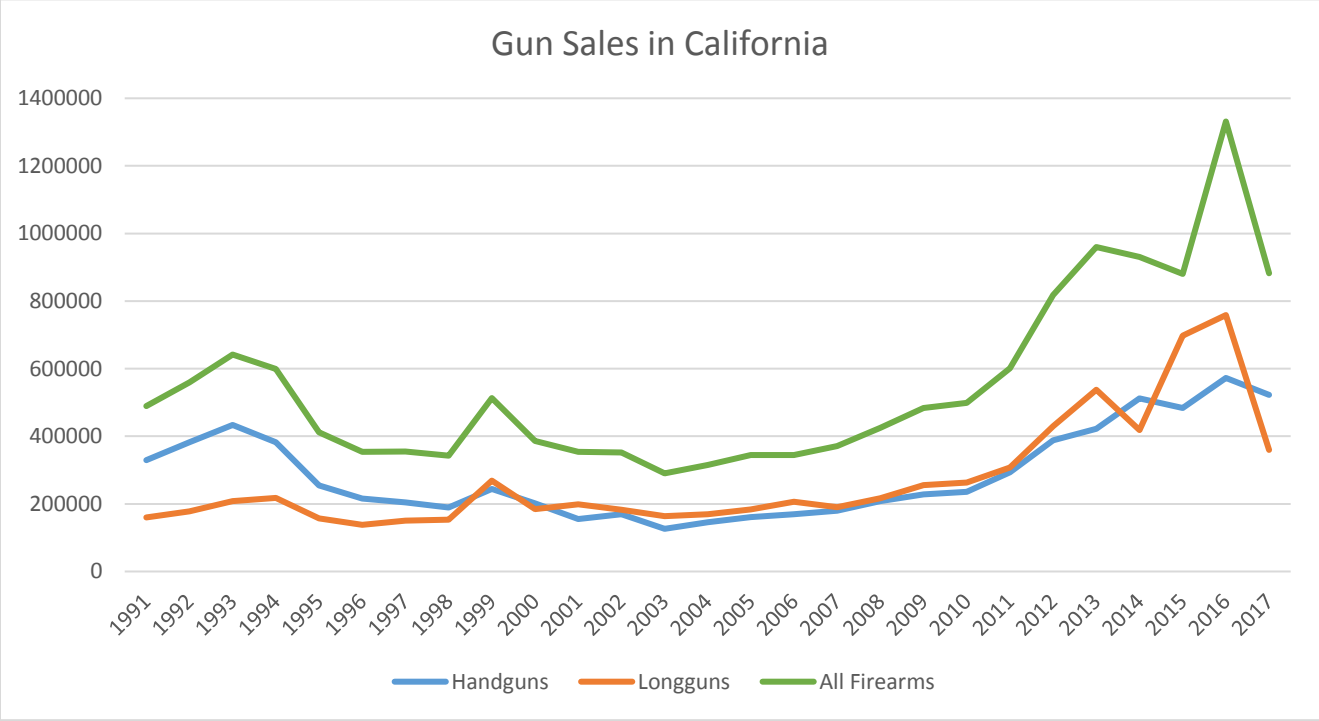
[3] California DOJ, 2016 Crime Report, available at: https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/

[4] *Fowler, Dahlberg, Haileyesus, Gutierrez* "Childhood Firearm Injuries In the United States" (Pediatrics, Vol. 140, July 2017)

[5] Embry M. Howell et al., *State Variation in Hospital Use and Cost of Firearm Assault Injury, 2010,* 1 (2014), available at http://www.urban.org/research/publication/state-variation-hospital-use-and-cost-firearm-assault-injury-2010 [found online at: Giffords Law Center website: http://lawcenter.giffords.org/facts/statistics/]

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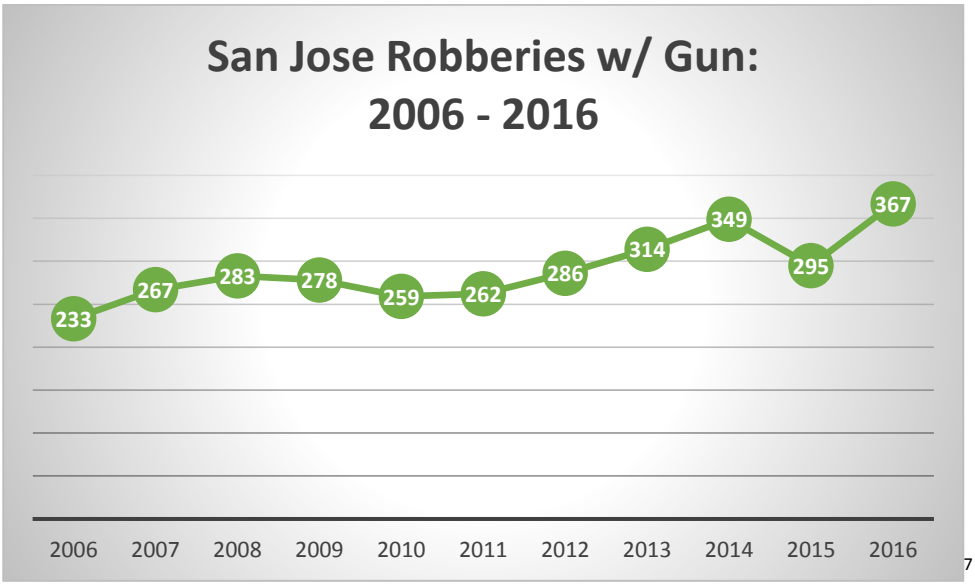
We know that California continues to sell firearms at an increasing rate, with 2016 showing a record number of sales, and 2017 the second highest number of handgun sales ever recorded. During 2016 there were 1.3 million guns legally sold in California, dipping to 882,585 in 2017 mostly because of a drop in long gun sales. [6]



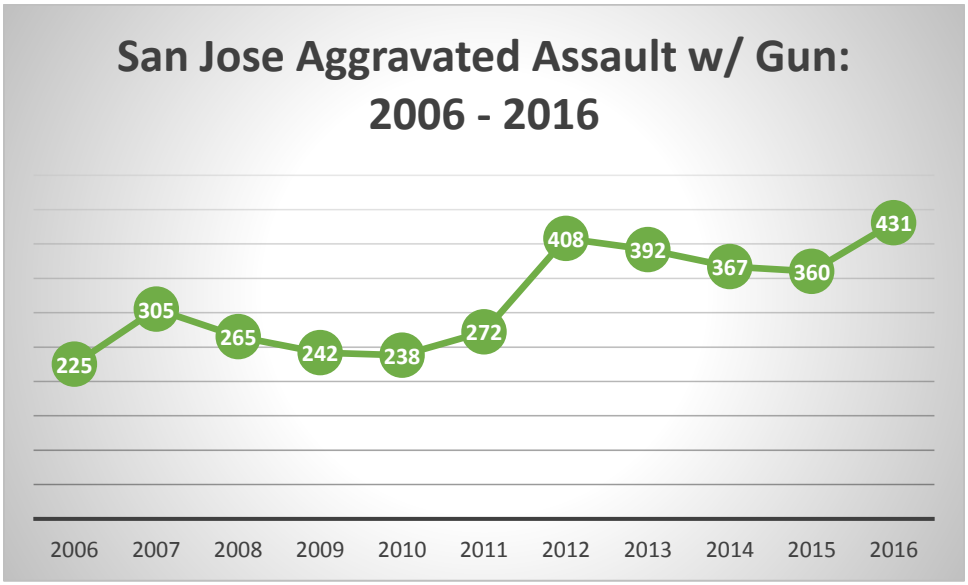
Year	Handguns	Handgun Denials	Long guns	Long gun Denials	All Guns	Total Denials
2013	422,030	3,813	538,149	3,680	960,179	7,493
2014	512,174	4,272	418,863	4,297	931,037	8,569
2015	483,372	5,417	697,231	4,252	880,603	9,669
2016	572,644	6,172	758,678	6,149	1,331,322	12,321
2017	522,984	4,264	359,601	2,570	882,585	6,834

[6] California DOJ, Office of the Attorney General https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/firearms/forms/dros_chart.pdf

In San Jose, Robberies and Assaults with a gun have increased in recent years:



[7]



What Are We Doing About It?

The Crime Strategies Unit placed Gun Violence reduction as one of its primary missions for 2018. In collaboration with multiple County partners including the Department of Public Health, the City of San

[7] California DOJ OpenJustice Portal statistics

Jose and the County Board of Supervisors, the Crime Strategies Unit has three missions to help reduce gun violence and spread awareness about gun crimes:

(1) Gun Law Education Campaign
CSU drafted a gun law reference guide to educate police and prosecutors about California Gun Laws. The attorneys at CSU will be touring the County in 2018 to spread the word about ever-changing gun laws to assist in better enforcement in the County. This includes educating about Gun Violence Restraining Orders, described below.

(2) Gun Related Intelligence Program
This program harnesses the power of existing ballistic testing to solve gun crimes and analyze linked shooting cases. The intelligence analysts at CSU will help investigators put together the common pieces from shooting scenes to solve crime and then provide these linkages and leads to police agencies.

(3) "Trigger Lock" Initiative
Through ongoing collaboration with county and federal prosecutors, CSU works to identify crime-drivers who are better suited for prosecution by the US Attorney's Office in instances where federal law more appropriately holds the offender accountable.

Ballistic Testing and Crime Gun Intelligence

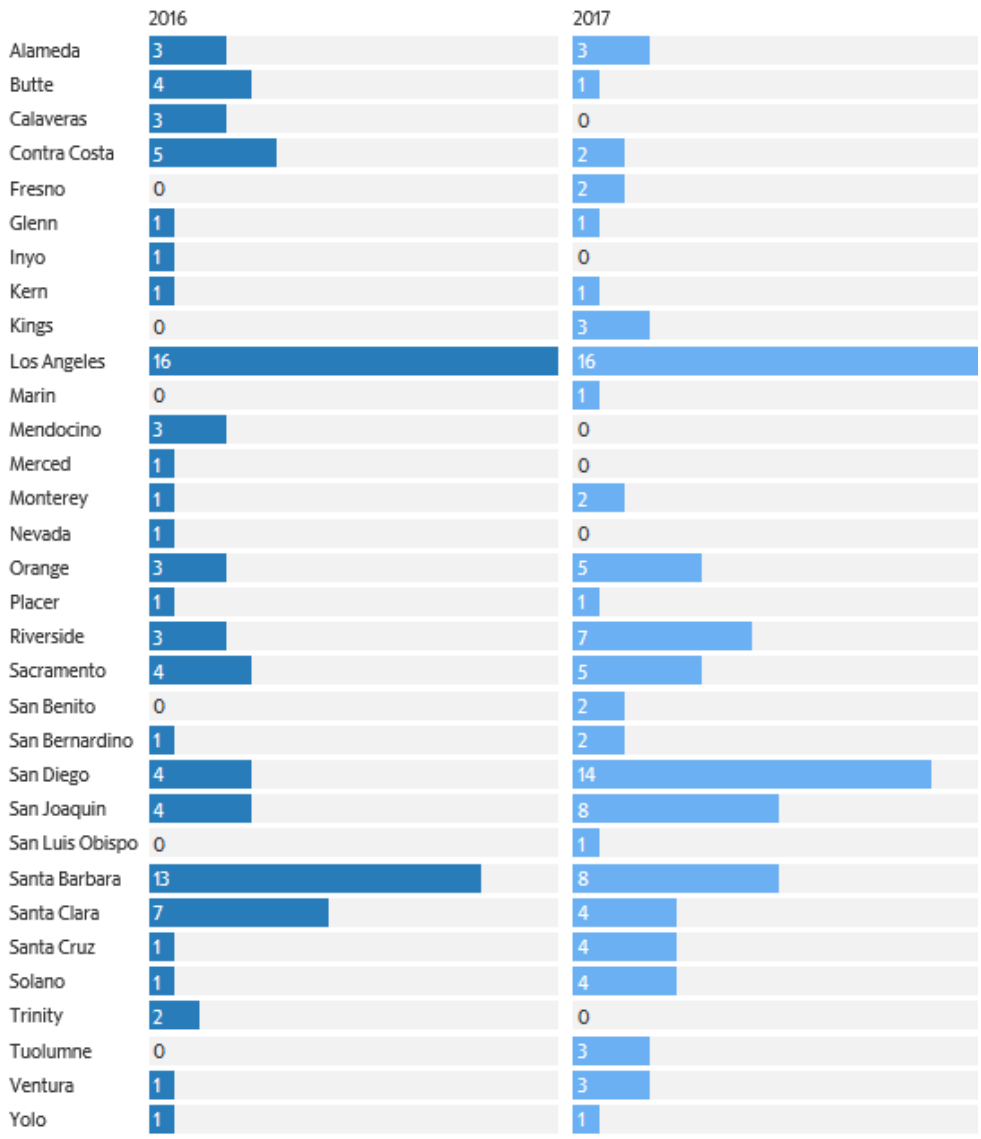
Existing technology allows police to solve shootings by rapidly submitting and processing ballistic evidence. Using a database called NIBIN (National Integrated Ballistic Information Network), police submit spent shell casings from shooting scenes and recovered crime guns to compare unique markings on each. This allows investigators to quickly link shootings to one another, providing quick and invaluable leads in the most serious kinds of crimes. The Crime Strategies Unit spent the last year building a Crime Gun Intelligence program, to help police investigators, crime lab technicians, federal partners and intelligence analysts quickly and collaboratively solve gun crimes. During the last year over 100 crimes have been linked using NIBIN, and the program is on track to increase its capacity with several new criminalists being trained and onboarded in 2018.

Gun Violence Restraining Orders

Another under-utilized tool for combatting gun violence is the Gun Violence Restraining Order (GVRO). This law was passed in response to a mass shooting in Isla Vista, near UC Santa Barbara. It allows police to apply for a court order from a judge to remove guns and ammunition from individuals who pose a risk of harm to themselves or others. According to a survey done by the Sacramento Bee, GVROs were used only a handful of times across the state from its inception in 2016 to the present (86 times in 2016, and 104 times in 2017).[8] So far in 2018, CSU attorneys have trained all on-call prosecutors, hundreds of police officers and plan to visit every police agency by the end of the year to keep the community safer.

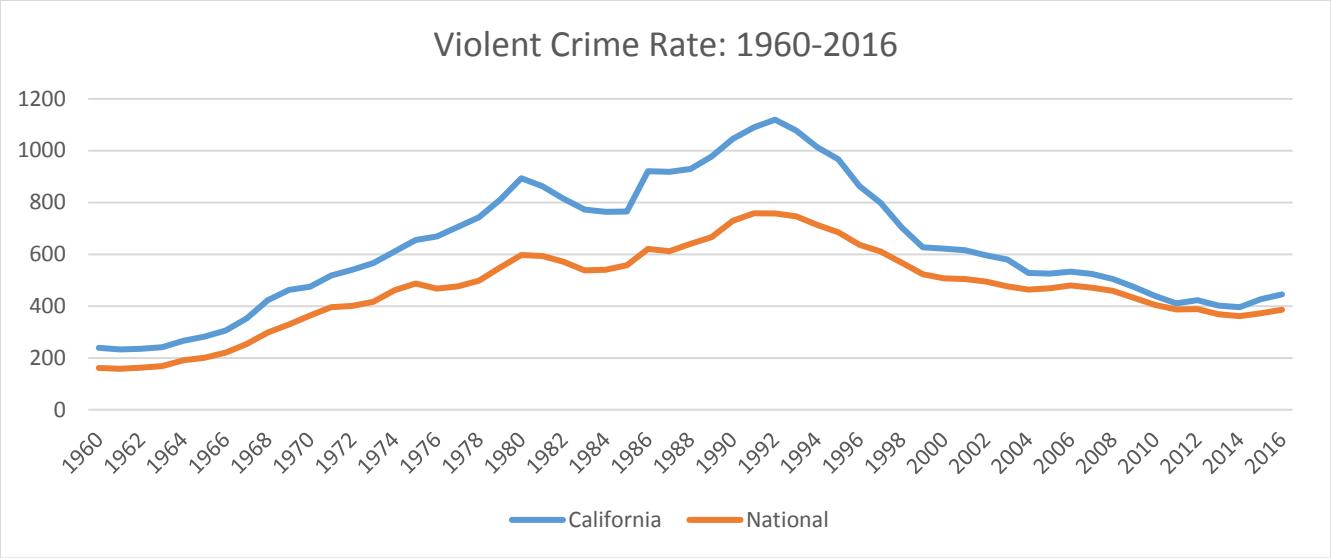
[8] "Best Tool To Prevent Gun Violence is Rarely Used" by Alexei Kosoff (*Sacramento Bee,* March 29, 2018) http://www.sacbee.com/latest-news/article206994229.html

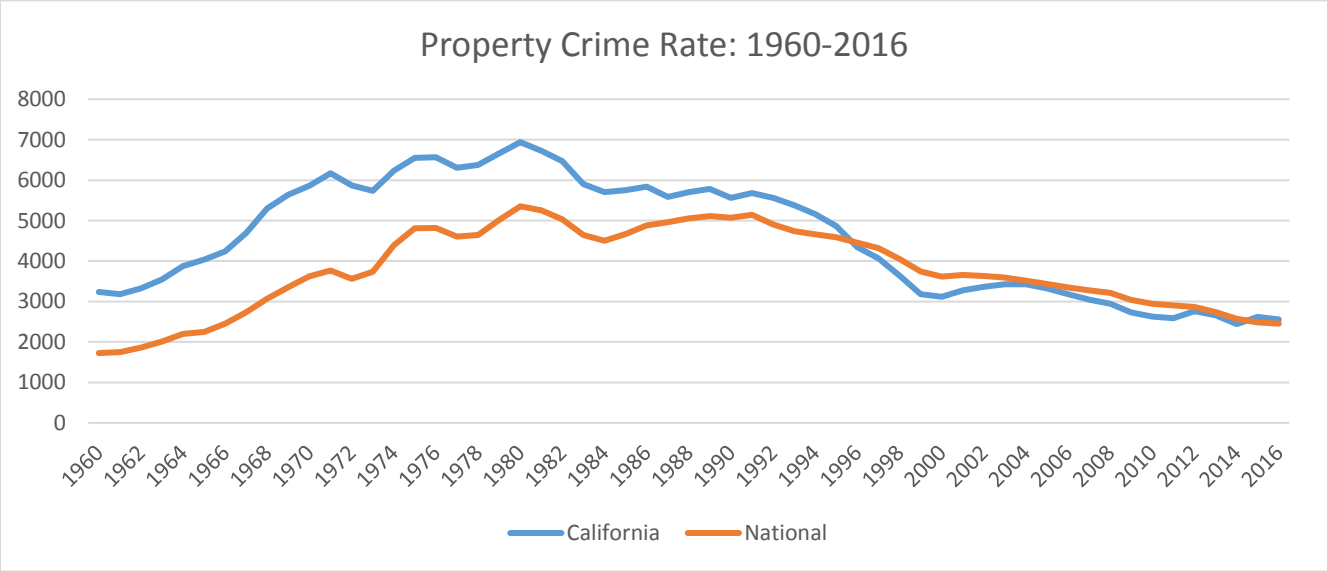
Gun Violence Restraining Orders By County



CRIME STATISTICS

In the last year Santa Clara County experienced an increase in both violent and property crime. Crime trends tend to overall move in corresponding patterns across the country, meaning that as crime rates rise and drop in various regions, so do the total state and national rates. From the 1960s to the early 1990s both violent and property crime rates dramatically climbed. Then in the early 1990s crime rates across the country began a decades long decline. As we can see, despite the increase in violent crime in 2016, crime has remained far below its peak from the 1990s.





California implemented several major criminal justice reforms in recent years that may cause crime rates to fluctuate differently from the national averages. The largest reform measure was Proposition 47, passed in 2014, which recategorized several felony crimes as misdemeanors. It is too soon to fully gauge the impact of Proposition 47, but the Crime Strategies Unit will explore this issue in 2018.

Santa Clara County Crime

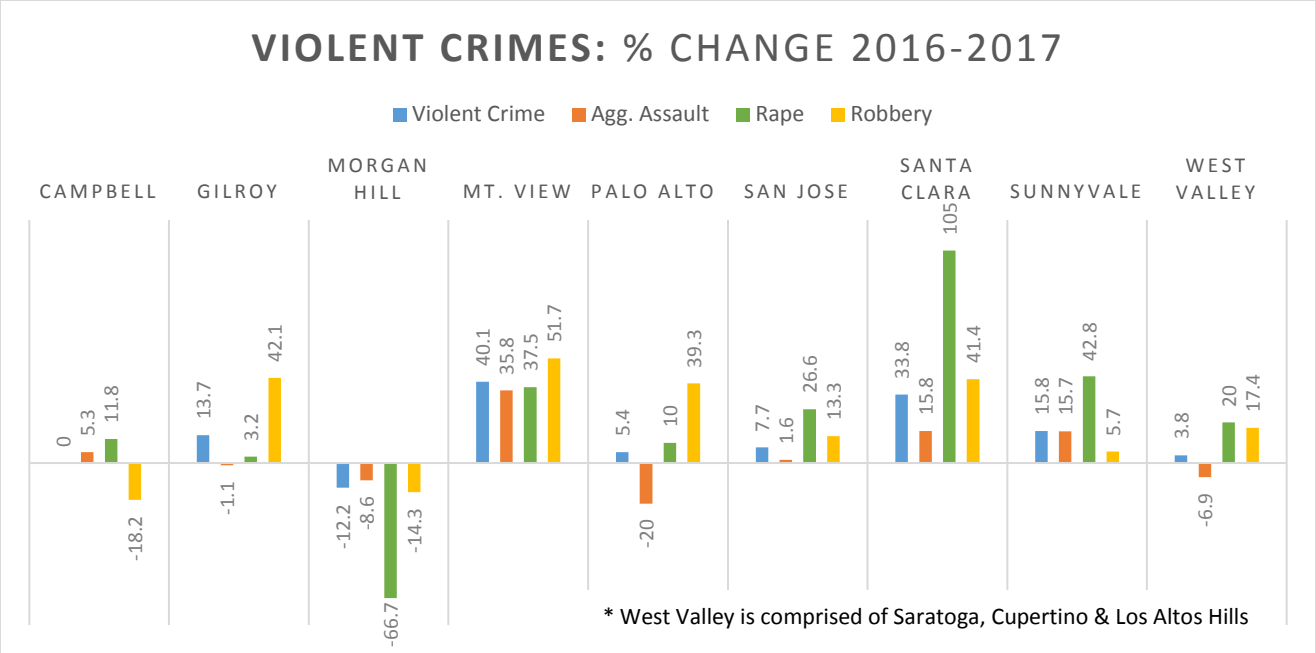
In 2017 Santa Clara County experienced an increase in both property and violent crime from 2016. The data charted below show the difference in crime between the different cities in the county. The total crimes examined, based on the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting definitions, are in the following table: [9]

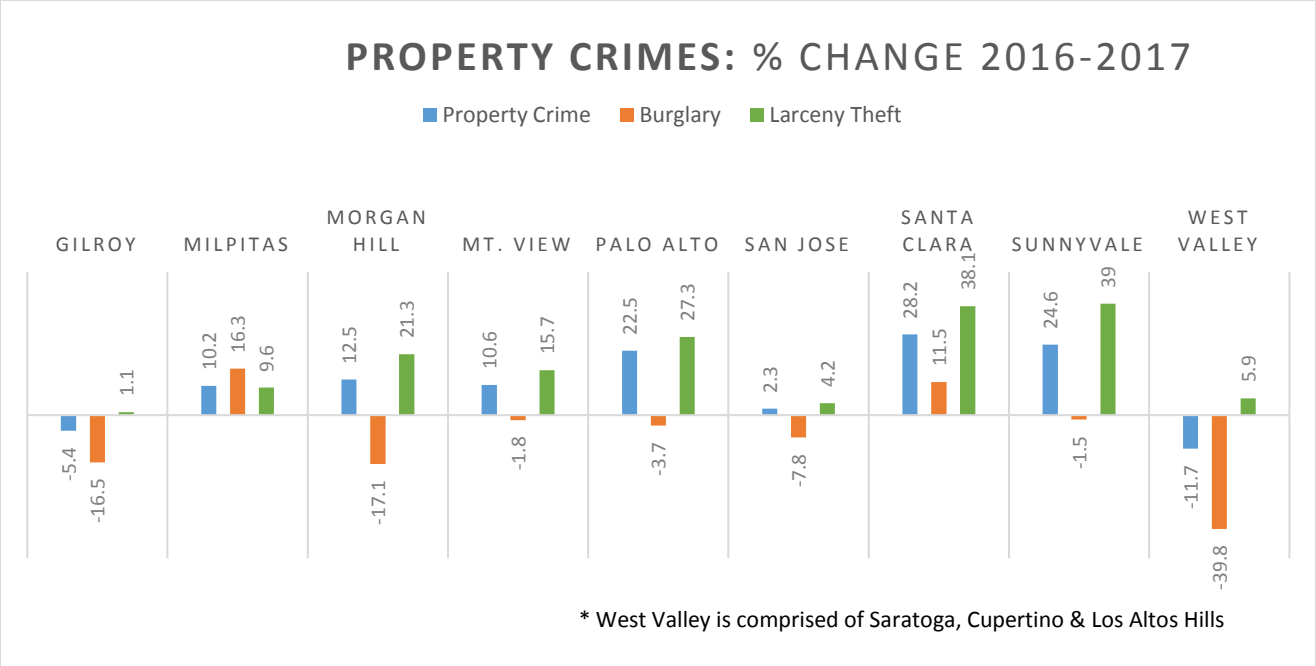
City	Population	Violent Crime	Homic.	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Car Theft
Campbell	40,939	106	1	19	27	59	1334	246	913	175
Cupertino	58,302	77	2	9	21	45	967	164	754	49
Gilroy	55,936	208	1	32	81	94	1648	213	1144	291
Milpitas	66,790	113	1	12	58	42	1978	235	1447	296
Morgan Hill	44,155	72	0	1	18	53	722	92	507	123
Mt. View	74,066	185	1	11	44	129	1970	275	1593	102
San Jose	1,046,079	4188	32	571	1376	2209	25323	3926	13329	8068
Santa Clara	118,830	214	2	35	82	95	3618	408	2810	400
Saratoga	29,926	33	2	3	6	22	191	93	81	17
Sunnyvale	149,831	183	1	30	56	96	2687	512	1873	302
Los Gatos	29,413	14	0	3	4	7	579	97	430	52
Palo Alto	58,598	78	0	11	39	28	1783	214	1478	91

The above statistics conform with FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR), a method that groups crime into two main categories: Violent Crime and Property Crime. "Violent Crime" in the UCR method is a total of all reported rape, murder, aggravated assault (meaning injury or weapon involved), and robbery. "Property Crime" is a total of all reported burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft (meaning the car was stolen) and arson. Each year all agencies in the country report their crime totals using these broad categories, allowing a uniform metric by which crime levels can be compared around the country.

The category "burglary" under the UCR definition applies to commercial and residential burglary, however, auto break-in burglaries are counted under larceny. One of the major stories in the Bay Area in 2017 was rampant auto break-ins. These are reflected in rising larceny rates around the County. While overall burglary rates seemed to go down, auto burglaries did not.

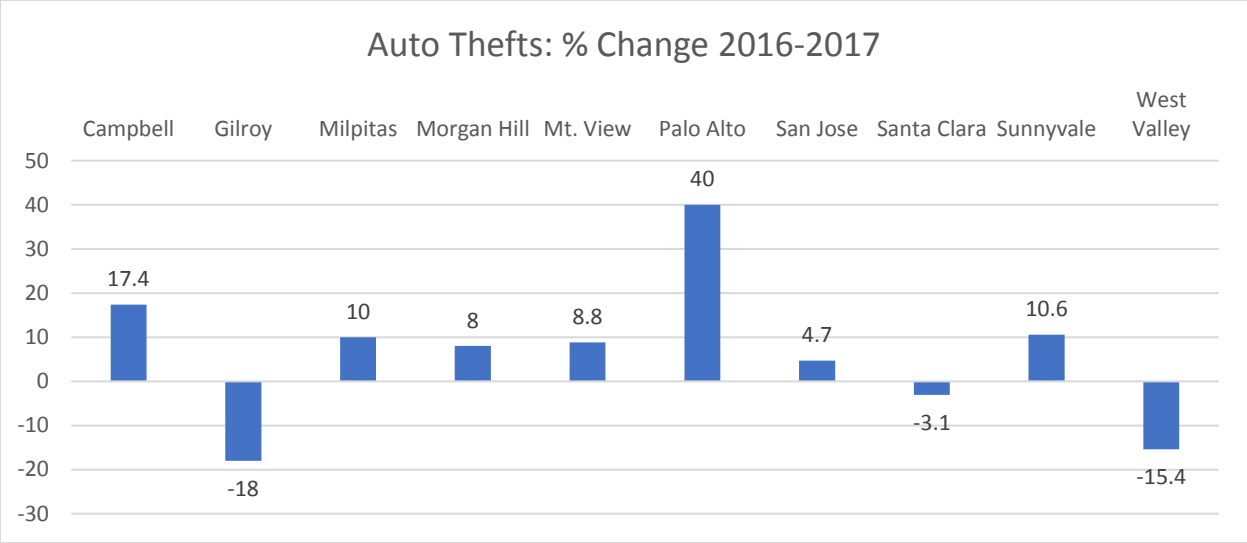
[9] All data were provided directly by records departments at the listed police agencies





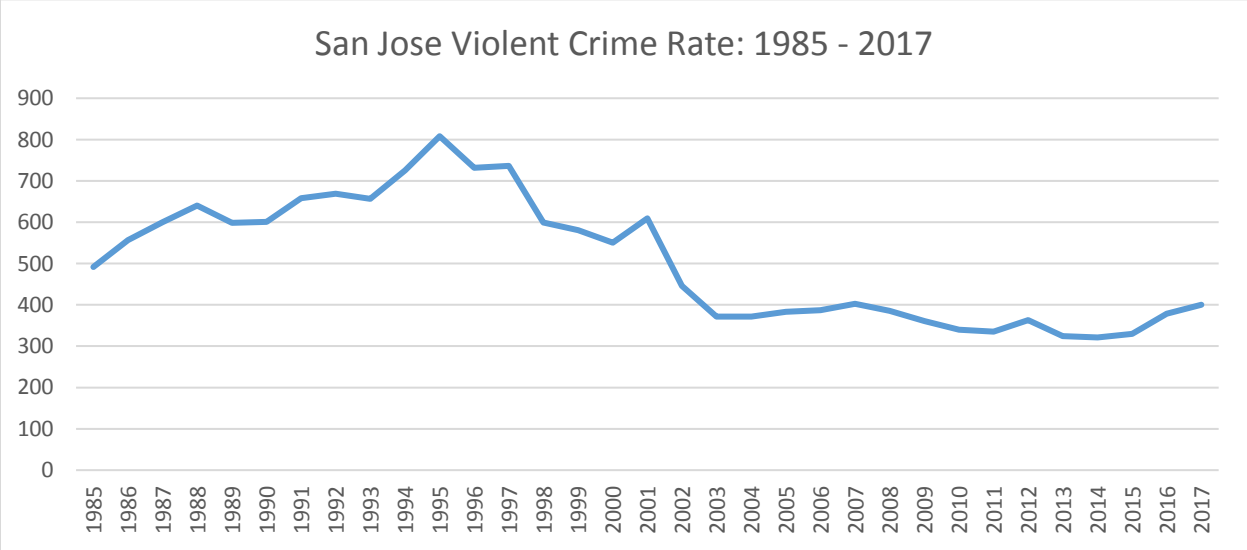
Auto Thefts Continue to Rise:

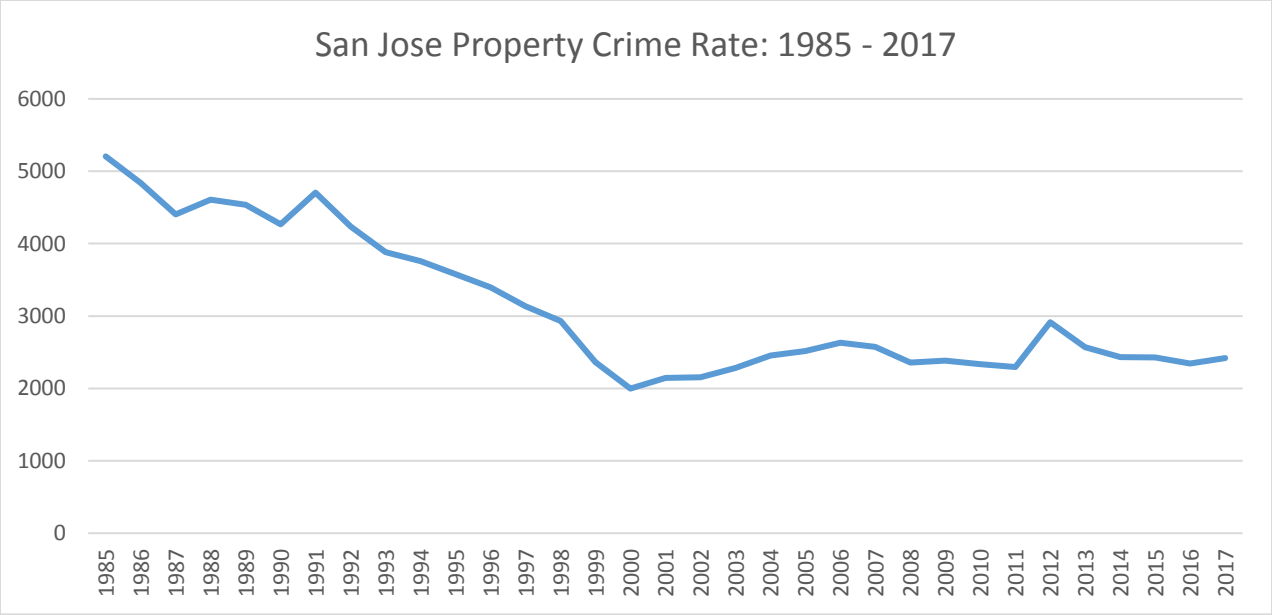
For another year, auto thefts have continued to rise around the County. Auto thefts refers to stolen vehicles, as opposed to auto burglaries, which refers to breaking into a vehicle without stealing the car. Palo Alto saw a 40 percent increase in stolen cars last year, and the county overall auto thefts increased by 8.3 percent. Burglaries, by contrast, fell in most County jurisdictions. However, burglary of a vehicle rose in most jurisdictions in Santa Clara County.



San Jose Crime

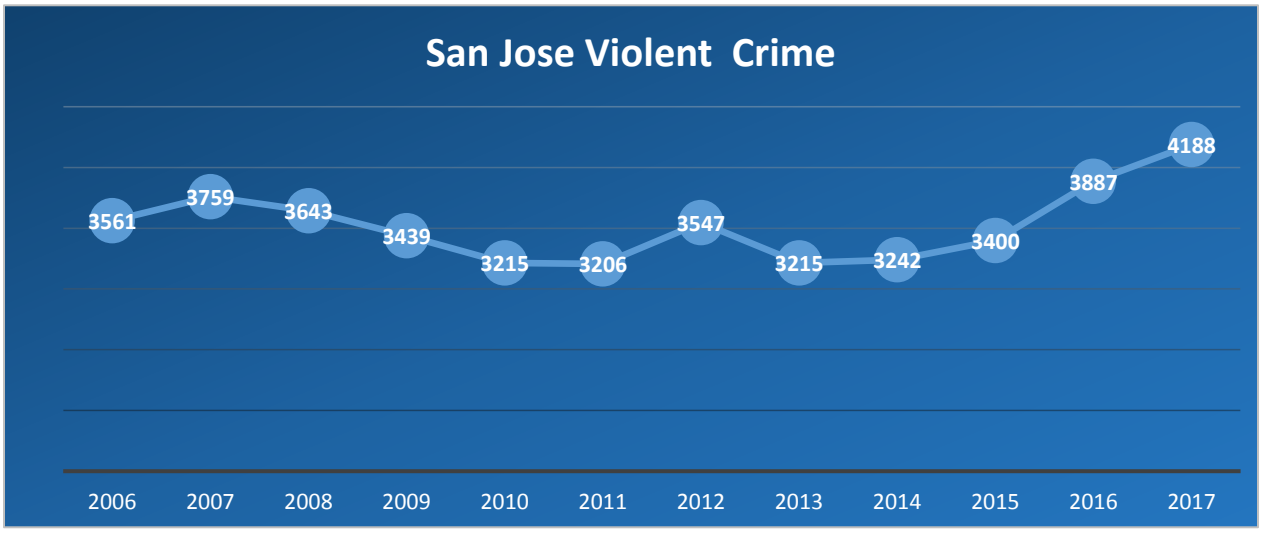
San Jose is by far Santa Clara County's largest jurisdiction, with over a million residents residing in the large city. In 2017 San Jose Police department started to increase officer staffing. Between 2011 and 2016 the San Jose Police department had a continuous decrease in officers and in those years an increase in crime rates. Despite increases to the police force, the year-end data demonstrate that violent crime and property crime rose. Compared with other regions and around the county, San Jose's increase was not as large as other jurisdictions. In the chart below, we can see the violent and property crime rates per 100,000 residents. These numbers adjust for increases in population.





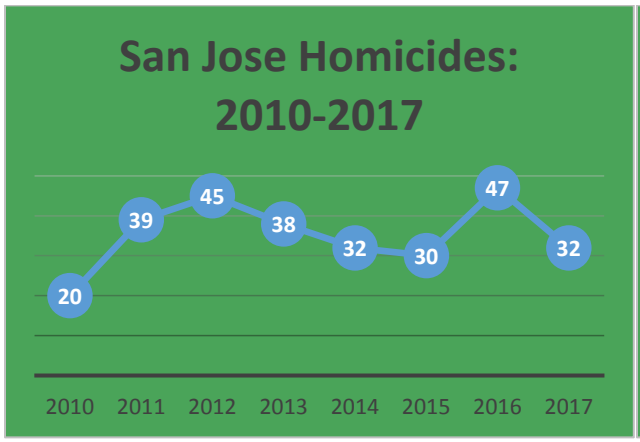
Violent Crime

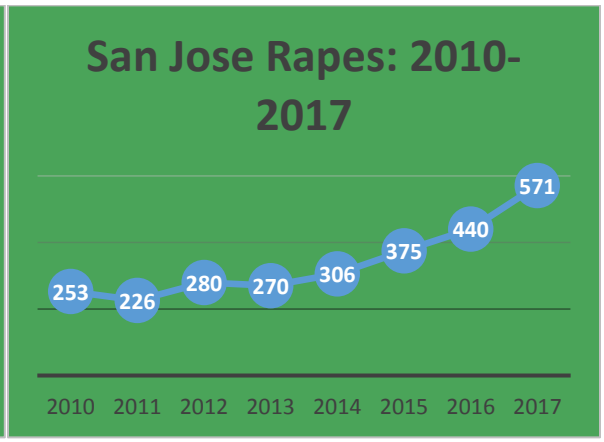
In 2017, San Jose experienced an overall increase in violent crime. Reported violent crimes increased by 7.7% from 2016 to 2017, reaching the highest number in the last decade. While violent crime has gradually trended downward since its peak in 1995, the number of reported violent crimes continues its five-year climb. This year there were 571 reported rapes, the highest number of rapes ever reported in a single year, and an increase of 29.7%.[10] San Jose's population has increased over time, but as seen in the crime rate charts above, violent crime rates still increased as adjusted for population.



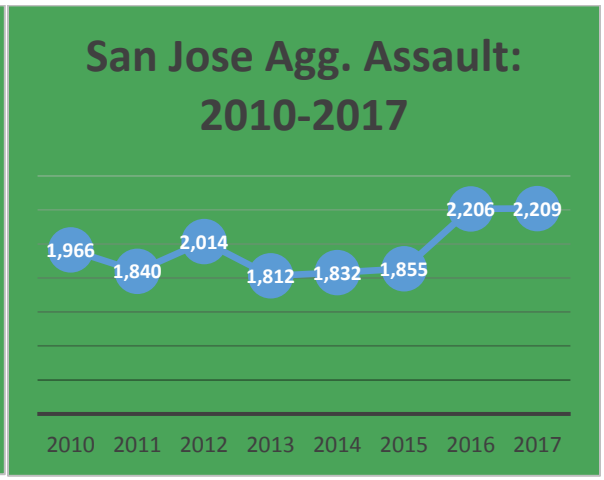
[10] The FBI UCR definition of Rape is: "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

As robbery and rape crimes increased, homicides returned to the typical annual levels seen over the last decade. Robberies saw an increase of 14 percent and rape increased by nearly 30 percent. The last time the city saw a comparable spike in violent crime was in 2012. However, 2012 had far fewer rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults than 2017.

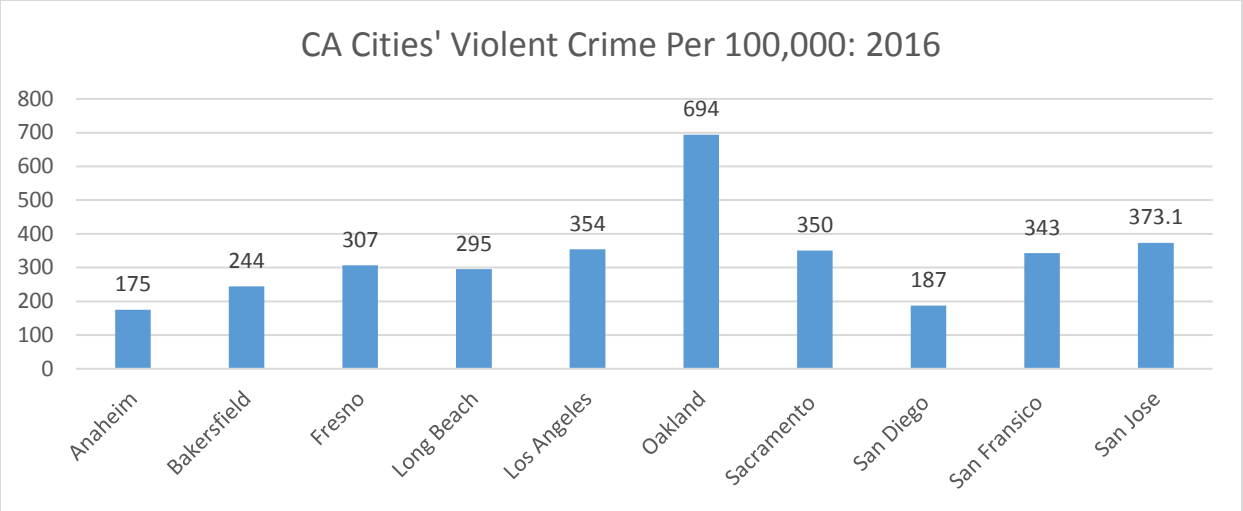








In 2015 San Jose showed the lowest violent crime rate per 100,000 to similarly sized California cities. The following year San Jose's large upward trend in violent crime brought the city to the second highest violent crime rate per 100,000 of large CA cities, with the highest being Oakland. The year-end data for 2017 in California is not yet available, but the Crime Strategies Unit will monitor how San Jose compares to other cities later this year.



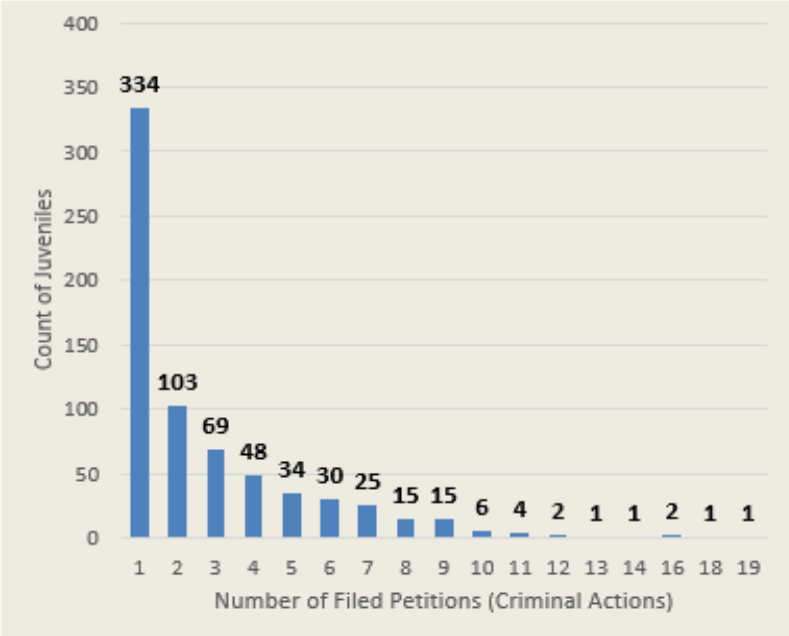
Juvenile Crime on the Rise

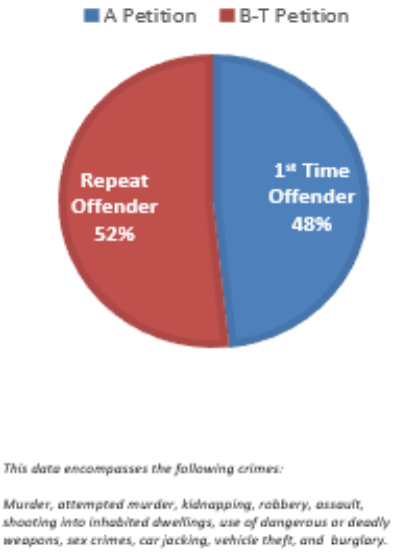
The County experienced an increase in juvenile crime in 2017 which may be partly responsible for the overall increase in violent crime. In reviewing DA office filed cases, there is a clear increase across the board in 2017 for burglaries, stolen cars, robberies and carjackings.

2015 – 2017 JUVENILE OFFENSE STATS

OFFENSE	2015	2016	2017	% Change
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY	126	81	185	+ 128%
AUTO THEFTS	112	138	208	+ 51%
ROBBERIES	84	99	120	+ 21%
CARJACKING	1	8	28	+ 250%
ASSAULT (245(a)(4))	34	32	51	+ 59%

In analyzing this data the Crime Strategies Unit was asked to determine whether the minors charged with *violent* offenses were facing their first offense, or were repeat offenders facing a second (or subsequent) offense. Over half of the juveniles (52%) who faced a violent filed offense in 2017 had a prior filed case in the juvenile delinquency system. A first juvenile filing in our county is called an "A" petition, with subsequent filings receiving consecutive letter (B, C, etc). The chart below depicts the distribution of filed cases showing how many of the offenders were on the 3rd, 4th or even 10th filed case when they had their violent juvenile case filed in 2017:



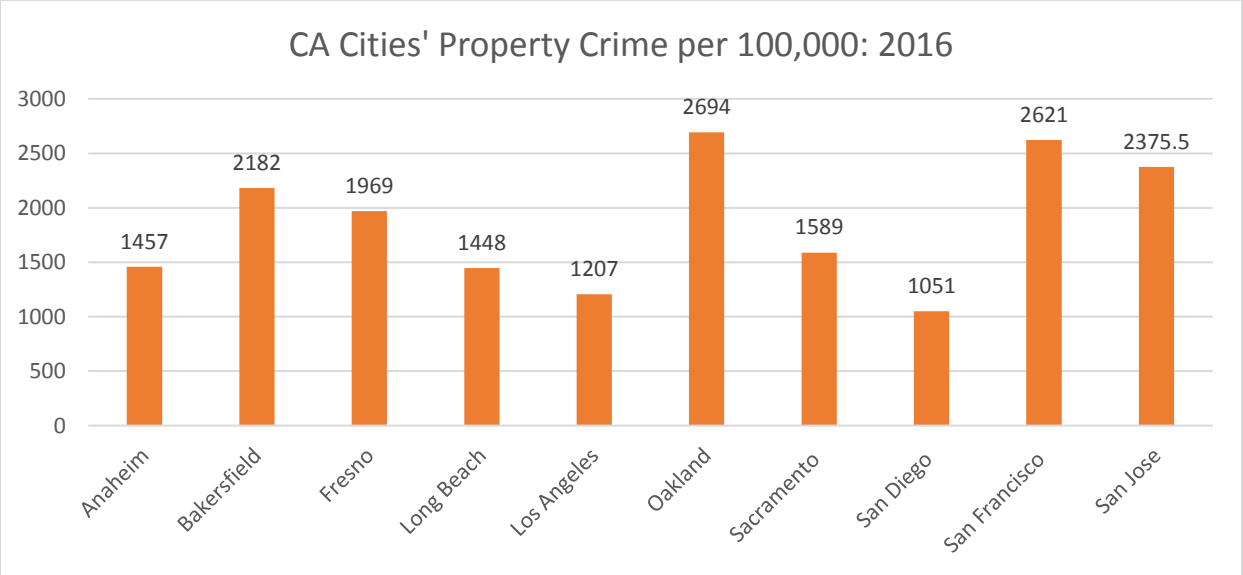


This data encompasses the following crimes:

Murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, robbery, assault, shooting into inhabited dwellings, use of dangerous or deadly weapons, sex crimes, car jacking, vehicle theft, and burglary.

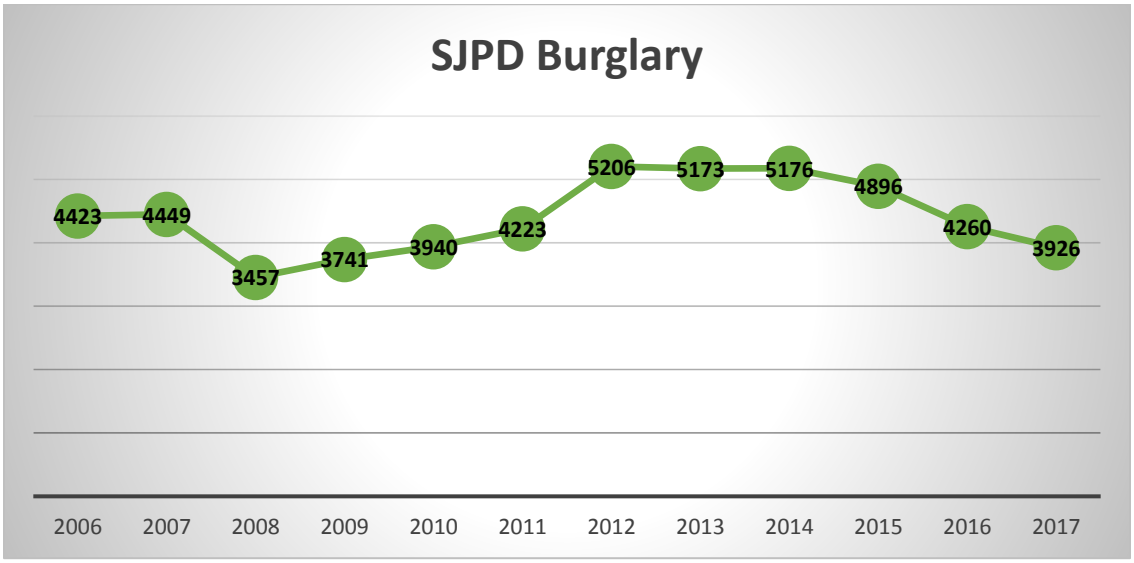
Property Crime

In opposition with national trends, San Jose saw a 2016 increase in most property crime. Property crime has been on the decline in the city since 1991. From 2000 to 2007 the city experienced a gradual increase in property crime, and a noticeable spike in 2012 and another in 2017. However, from 2012 to 2016 the city had seen a slow decrease in property crimes and has never neared the crime levels of 1991. When compared to other large California cities, San Jose's property crime rate is third highest, behind only San Francisco and Oakland in 2016, as seen below.



Burglary in San Jose has been declining since it's last peak in 2012 in which the city had 5206 burglaries, its highest number in 17 years. In 2017 that number had decreased by nearly 25 percent. This decline

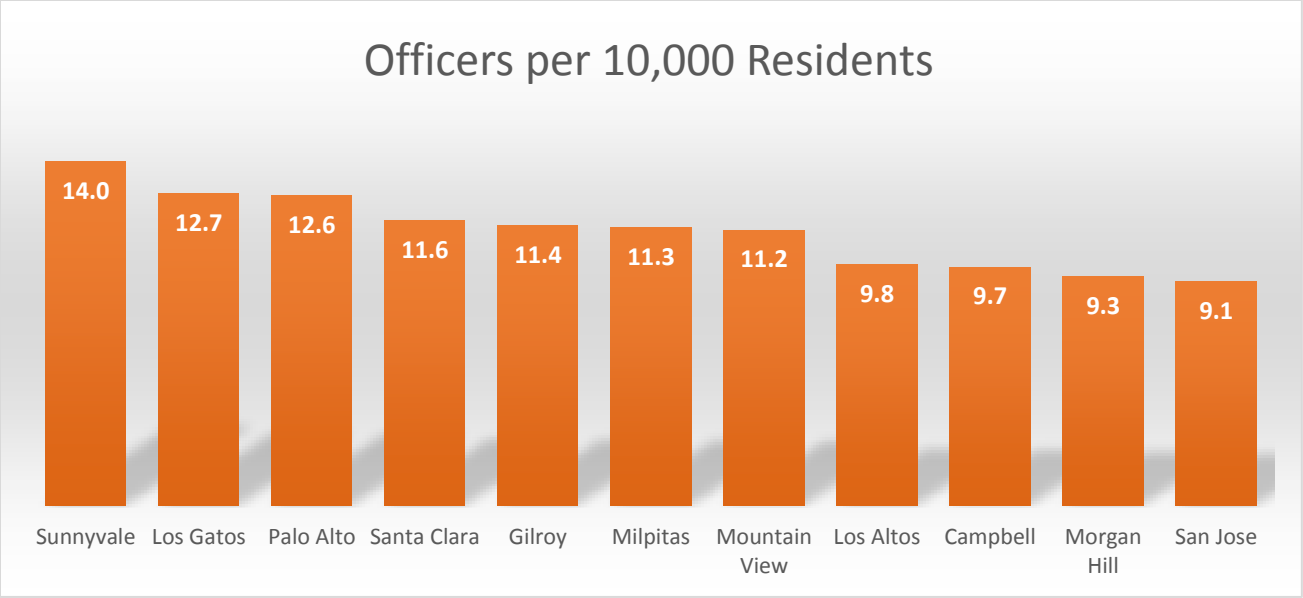
occurred in a year when staffing had increased, the violent crime rate increased. When looking at the January – June data from the FBI UCR website there was an actual increase in the burglary rate during that period, however the year end totals were down because of low numbers in from July to December.



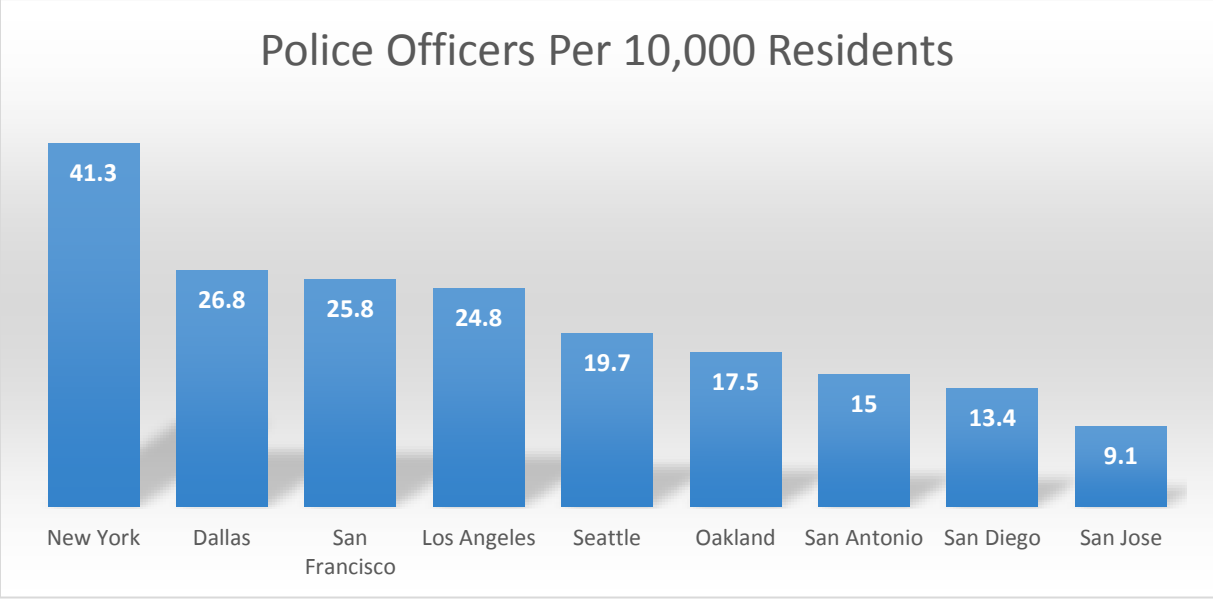
One possible explanation for this decline in reported residential burglaries is that people are simply not reporting crimes. This theory is undercut by the fact that many insurance companies require proof of a report to the police to make a claim for losses related to a burglary. It is therefore unlikely that many burglary victims would not report the crime. Further analysis is needed to understand this decline.

Police Staffing:

To understand and evaluate the crime trends in San Jose, one must examine the impact of police staffing. San Jose Police Department experienced a dramatic decrease in the number of sworn personnel over the last five years, resulting in a declared state of emergency in 2016. Beginning in June of 2011, a series of layoffs and then a high rate of police officer retirements and acceptance of jobs at other police agencies has dramatically reduced the police force in San Jose compared to what it was and compared to other cities in the County. In 2017 the department started to increase staffing, but remains one of the leanest police forces in the country and the lowest per capita staffing in the County.



When compared to other large metropolitan areas in the United States the staffing levels for San Jose police and the police agencies in Santa Clara County are remarkably low. For example, San Francisco with a smaller population than San Jose employs 2,236 police officers – 25.9 officers per 10,000 residents. San Antonio, Texas, which is often compared to San Jose as a city with a similar population, crime rate and demographics employs 2,191 police officers – 15 per 10,000 residents. The national average for cities with more than 500,000 residents is 23.7 officers per 10,000 residents.[11]



[11] http://www.governing.com/gov-data/safety-justice/police-officers-per-capita-rates-employment-for-city-departments.html

PROSECUTION DATA

Thousands of cases are brought to the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office every year for review. They are submitted by the investigating agencies after an arrest or investigation, and attorneys make a decision about whether to file criminal charges. If the prosecutor decides there is sufficient evidence to charge someone with a crime, a criminal case is "issued" against the suspect. The Crime Strategies Unit examined the issuing practices in Santa Clara County to see the trends in prosecution practices.

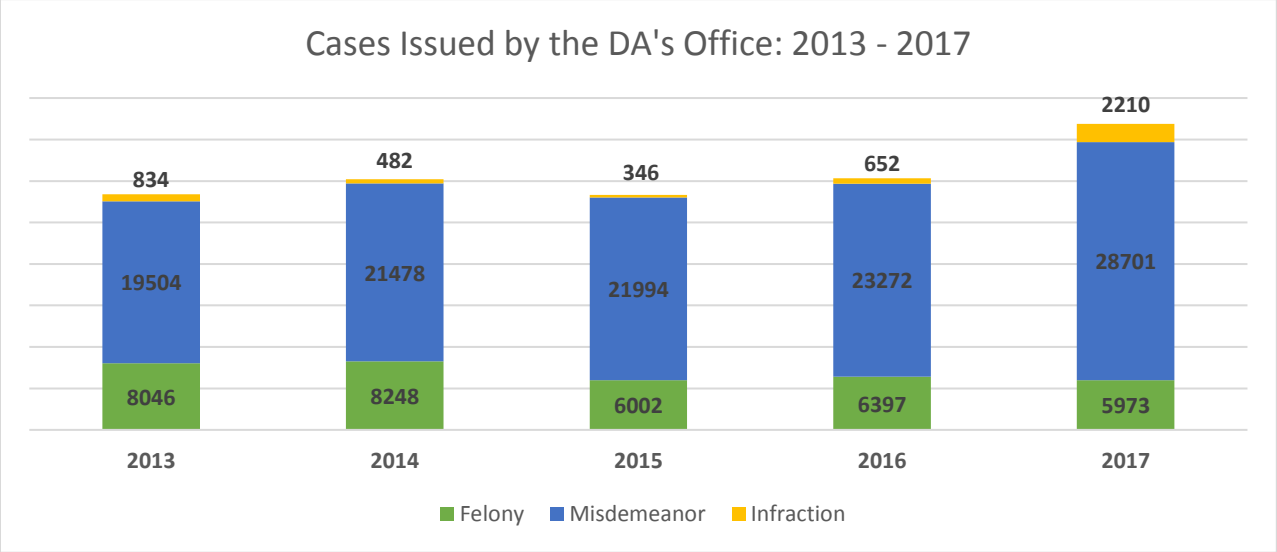
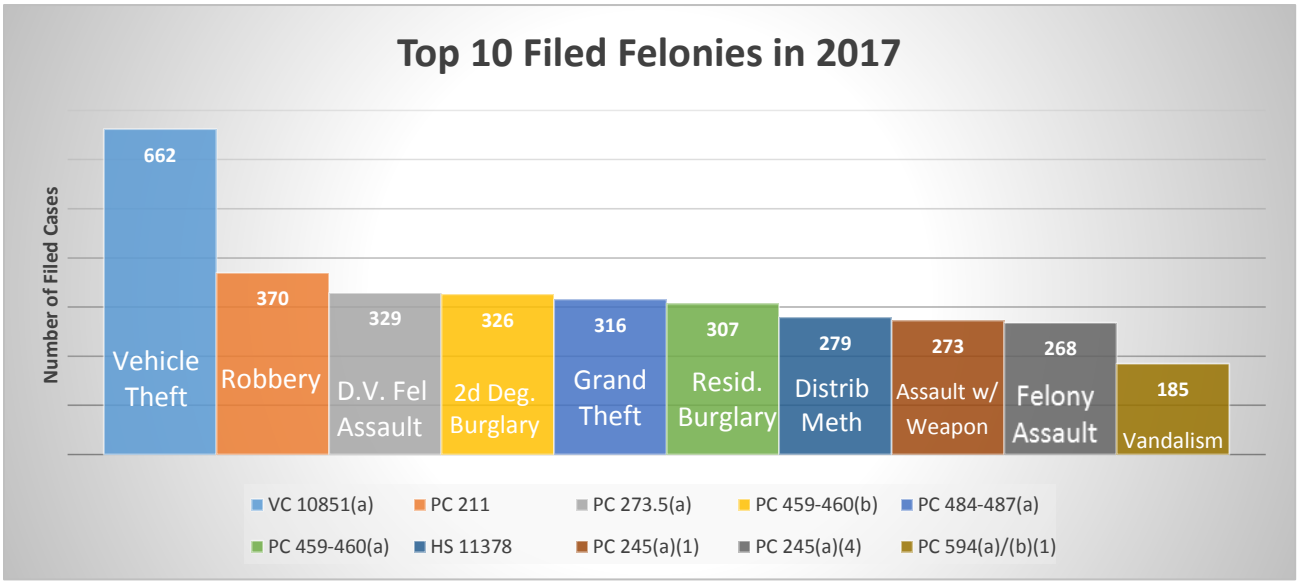


Figure 1 As part of its move toward paperless prosecution, the DA's Office started counting misdemeanor/infraction cases issued by citation in 2017, allowing for a more precise measurement of misdemeanor cases prosecuted in the office. These cases were previously handled by the DA's office but not counted in the records management system, making the 2017 misdemeanor total seem much higher than in prior years.

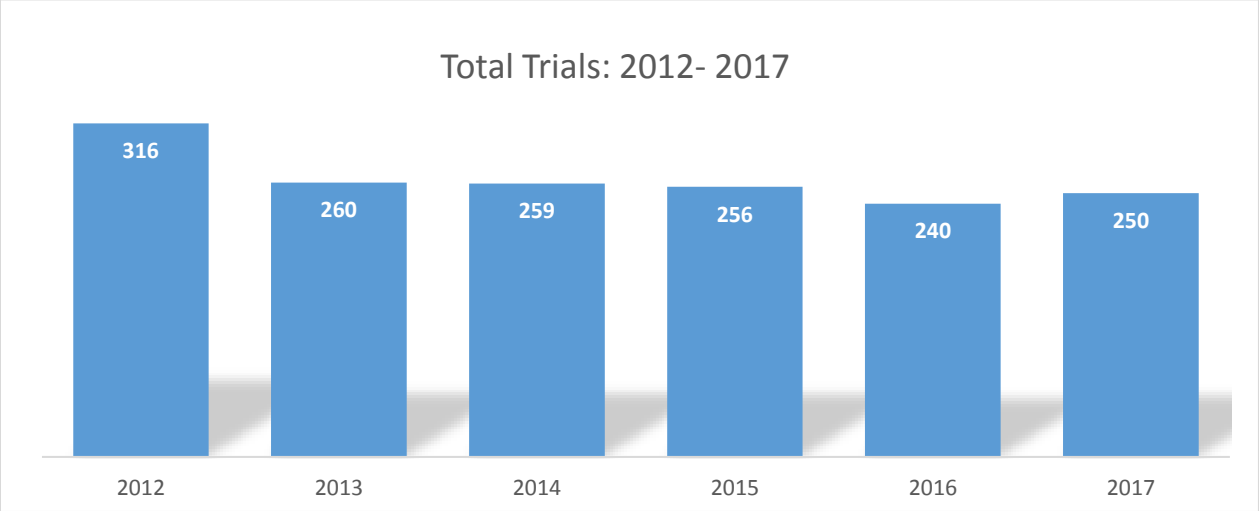


In the following chart, the top five most common defendant zip codes for selected charges are displayed. Most defendants came from San Jose zip codes: 95116 (East of Downtown), 95127 (East Foothills), 95112 (Downtown), 95122 (Southeast). However, no single zip code represented the most defendants across categories. These are also the zip codes where the DA Office Community Prosecutors are based, to help prevent crime in those neighborhoods.

Zip Code Rank	Drug Sales: HS 11378	Residential Burglary: 460 (a)	Felony Assault: PC 245(a)(1)	Auto Theft: VC 10851(a)
1	95112	95116	95127	95116
2	95035	95122	95122	95112
3	95127	95127	95020	95127
4	95123	95125	95111	95110
5	95116	94303 (E.Palo Alto)	95116	95111

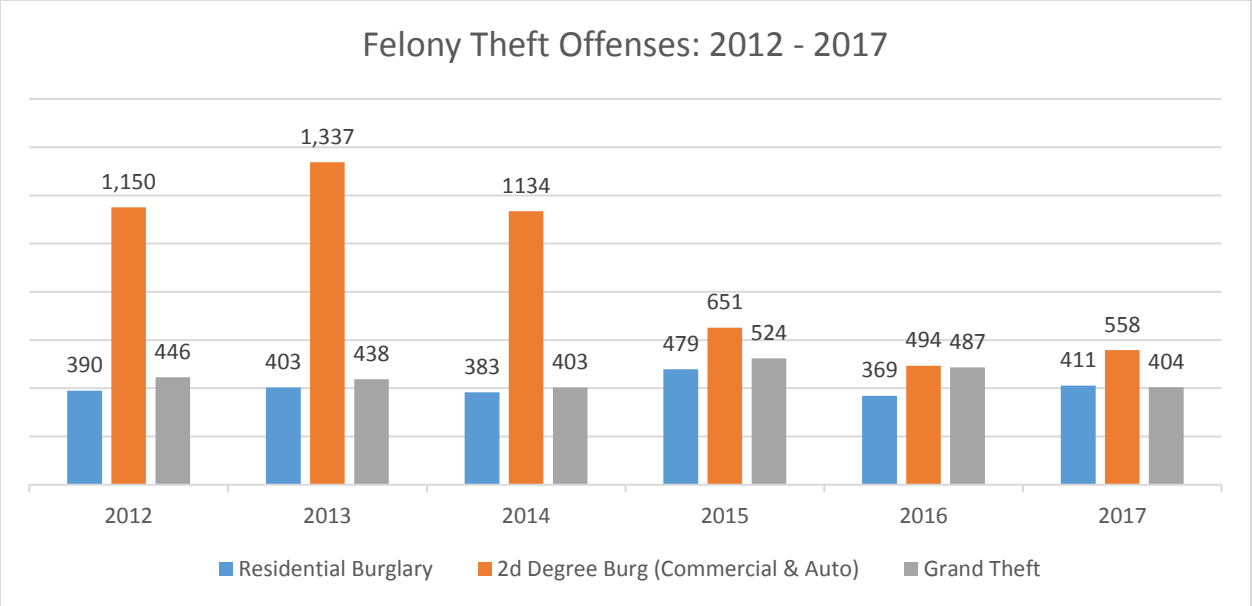
Trials

The District Attorney's Office handles thousands of cases a year, trying approximately 250 cases a year.

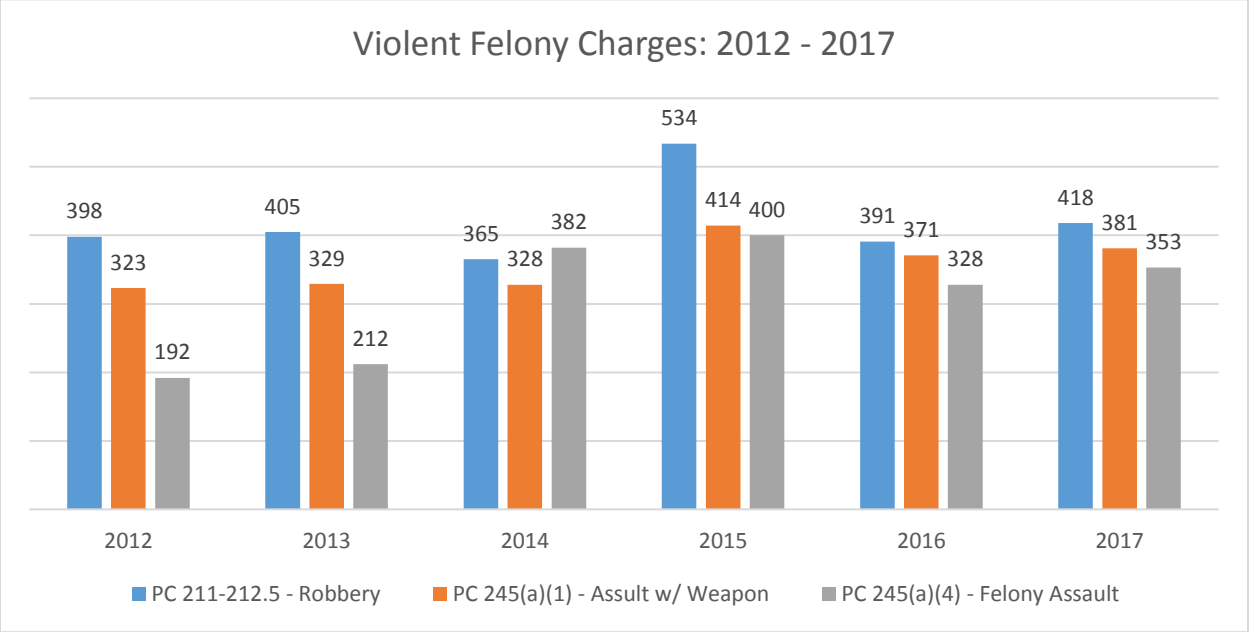


Issuing Practices By Case Type:

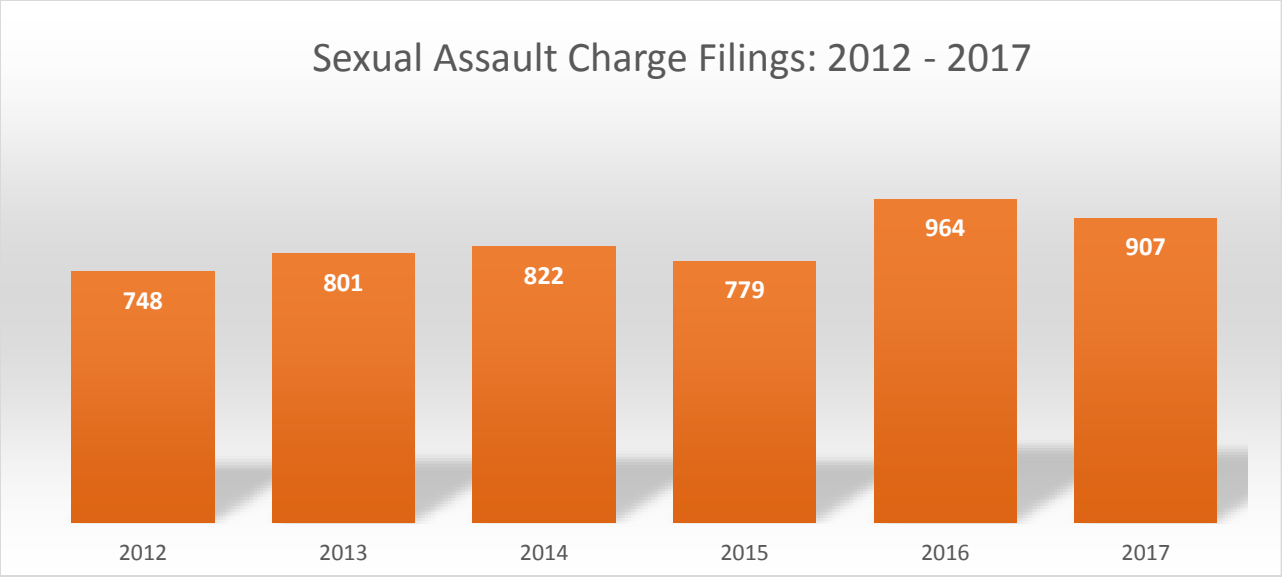
In this section we measured the number of times that a particular crime was charged in that year. Meaning, if a defendant was charged with three counts of robbery, this report reflects it as 3 robbery charges, not 3 separate cases against 3 different people. This provides a precise count of the number of proven individual crimes that we have charged, instead of overall cases filed.



Second degree burglary filings declined after Prop 47 in 2014 though there was a slight increase in 2017. The law changed commercial burglary so that if you steal from a business during working hours, the crime is a misdemeanor. However, if you steal from a business when it is closed (meaning you broke in and stole), it is a felony. Residential burglary filings have been relatively static over the last five years.

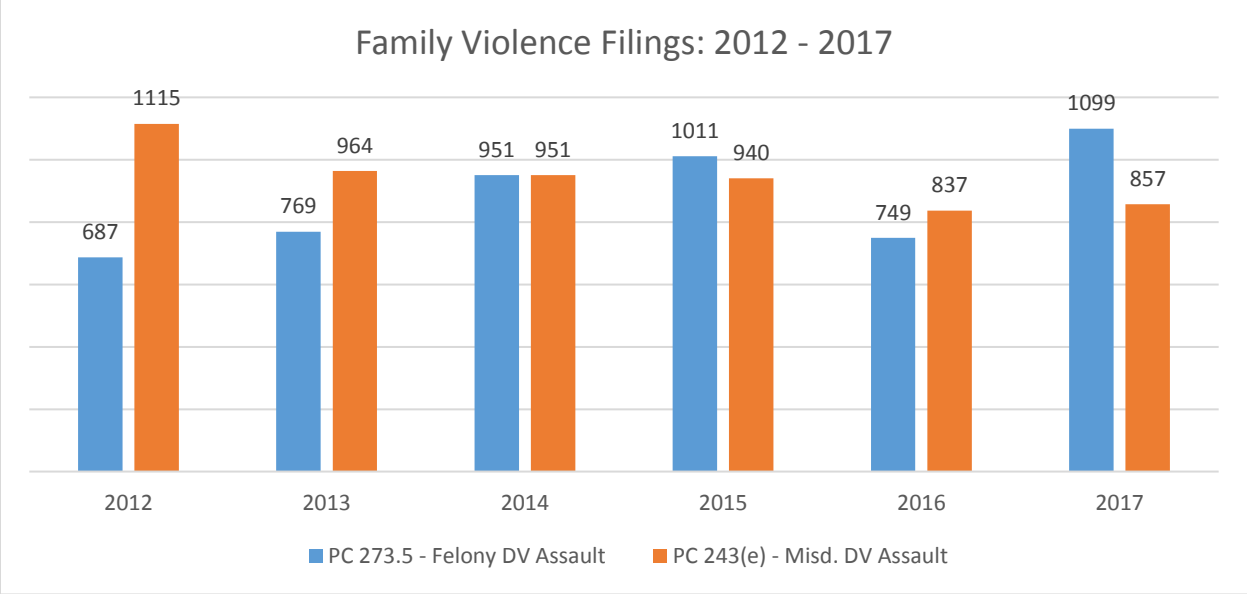


Just as reports of violent felonies increased from 2016 to 2017, so did the DA's Office's filing of criminal complaints for violent felonies.



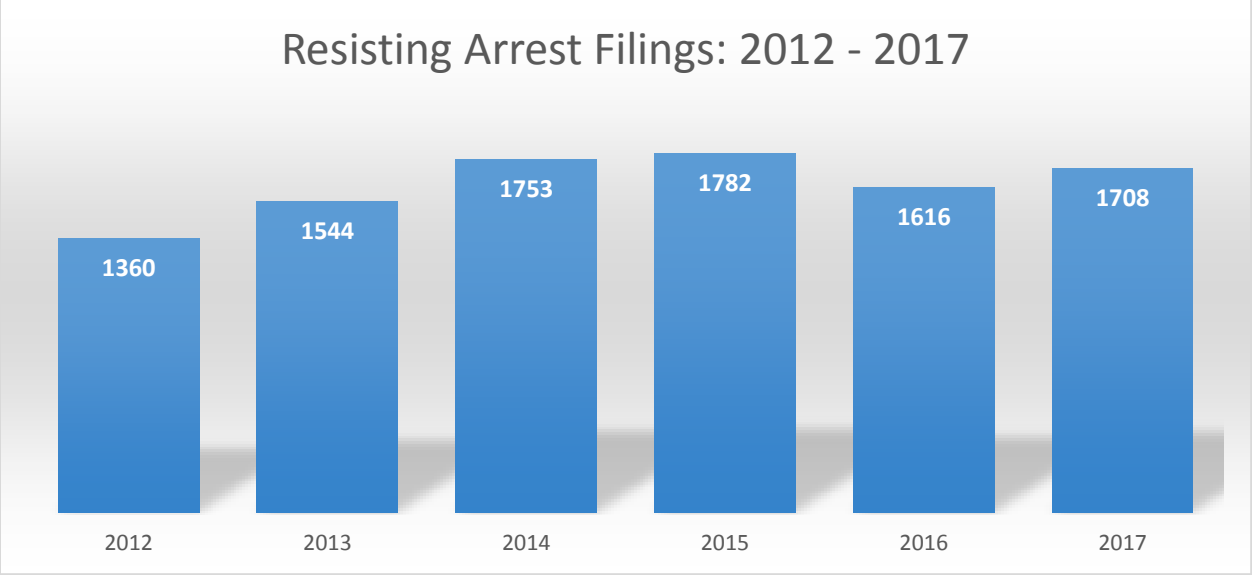
[12]

As discussed in this report, reported sexual assaults increased dramatically in 2017. As seen here, filed sexual assault charges saw significant increases in 2016 and 2017. While difficult to gauge, these crimes may be reported more than before in part due to nationwide efforts like the "Me Too" movement which have encouraged victims to come forward.

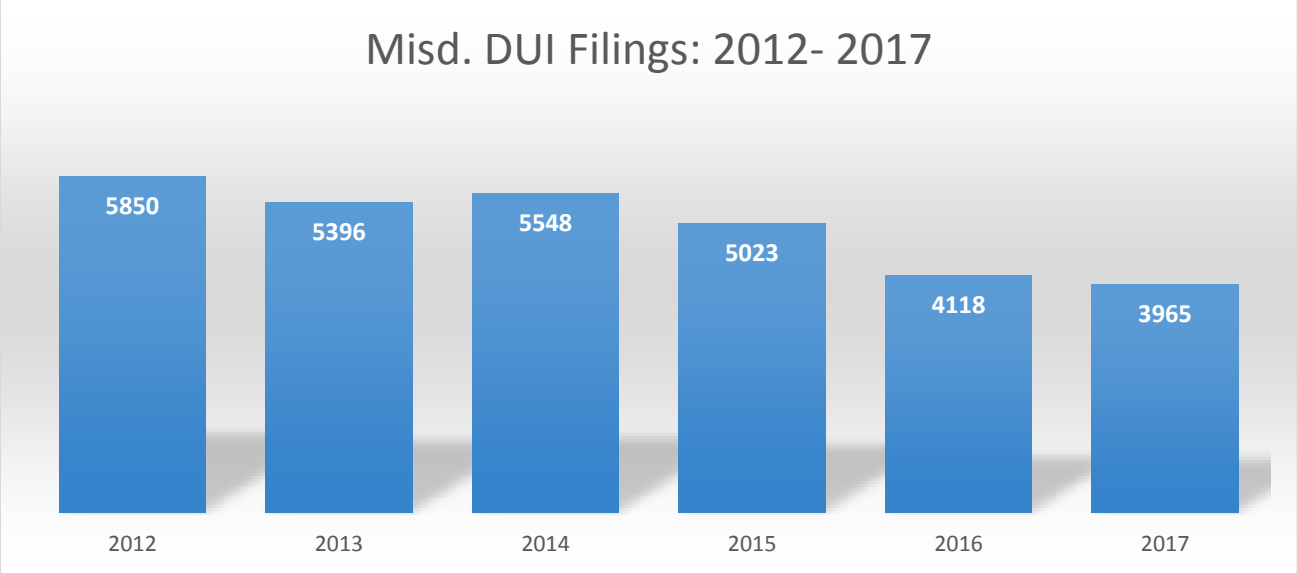


[12] Included in these figures are all instances where the DA's office issued the following charges: Penal Code Sections 220, 261, 261.5, 266h, 266i, 269, 288, 288.5, 288.7, 288a, 289, 311.11

Family violence includes assault on a spouse, family member or cohabitant. Felony assault usually involves more than a minor injury. In 2016 filings were down for felonies and misdemeanors, both increasing in 2017.



In 2016 San Jose Police department provided body worn cameras to all patrol officers. In the coming years we will evaluate what impact, if any, this has on the number of resisting arrest case filings, with a look at the initial numbers showing little change.



13

[13] For the Misdemeanor DUI Filing Chart, we displayed the total number of charged counts of VC23152(a), the standard charged offense for Driving Under the Influence of alcohol or drugs.

Driving under the influence is the most commonly filed charge in the DA's office. DUI filings were down slightly again in 2017. There is a steady and noticeable downward trend in filed DUI cases over the last 5 years.

CONCLUSION

This report shows that Santa Clara County remains a low-crime community but faces challenges of violent crime, juvenile crime and gun violence. More work is needed to analyze the cause of two years of increasing violent crime levels. San Jose still compares well against its historic long-term crime levels, remaining well below the high-water crime mark in the 1990s. The District Attorney's Office is proud to partner with local agencies to combat the crime challenges in our most impacted neighborhoods and keep this County safe. Our Community Prosecution Unit is specifically deployed in our most affected zip codes working on targeted Crime Prevention efforts every day.

To acknowledge and address the rising violent crime in Santa Clara County, the Crime Strategies Unit will conduct regular crime trend monitoring and intelligence analysis to assist police officers in combatting crime. To address gun violence, the Unit is working with the Crime Lab to expedite gun evidence processing and solve more gun crimes. The goal is to bring shooters to justice and keep them from further victimizing vulnerable neighborhoods. Our continued attention to burglary strings and burglary crews will enable us to control further spread of crime in our County using a focused approach in collaboration with all of our County law enforcement partners.