

Public Safety Allocations in the San Diego Region: Expenditures and Staffing for FY 2023-24

April 2025

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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 2023–24 are compared to FY 2014–15 (ten years), FY 2019–20 (five years), and FY 2022–23 (one year).¹ Actual expenditures, adjusted to current dollars, are used for all years presented in this report to ensure comparability across categories and jurisdictions.² 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 2023–24 totaled \$2.99 billion, an increase of 6% from the previous year and the first inflation-adjusted increase since FY 2019–20. This equates to approximately \$900 per resident.
- Almost half (48%) of public safety dollars spent in FY 2023–24—around \$1.44 billion—was allocated to law enforcement activities.
- Expenditures increased across all public safety categories compared to the prior year.
- On average, jurisdictions dedicated 29% of their general fund dollars to law enforcement, with allocations ranging from 21% to 50%.
- Regionally, there were 1.32 sworn officers per 1,000 residents, with jurisdictional rates ranging from 1.05 to 2.55.
- Nearly all law enforcement agencies reported staffing-related challenges and difficulties during FY 2023–24.
- Across the eleven law enforcement agencies, a total of \$180.87 million was spent for overtime expenses in FY 2023–24—exceeding the budgeted amount by approximately \$68.43 million.

¹ It is important to note that the public health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact law enforcement through FY 2023–24, influencing crime trends and creating ongoing 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.

² Actual expenditures are updated annually for prior years based on the current Consumer Price Index (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 2023–24, \$2.99 billion were spent on local public safety efforts in the San Diego region—the highest in a decade. When adjusting for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), these expenditures represent an increase of 6% from the previous year (\$2.83 billion) and is the first increase since FY 2019–20 (Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1). This one-year increase was due in part to higher operating expenditures, such as staffing and overhead costs. The slight five-year increase was partially due to increases in salaries and benefits and services and supplies. Based on the 2023 population estimate for the San Diego region, the cost for public safety per resident in FY 2023–24 was \$900 (not shown).

Figure 1: Public Safety Spending in the San Diego Region FY 2014–15 through FY 2023–24



Note: Differences between FY 2019–20 and FY 2023–24 are not visible due to rounding. The highest level of spending was recorded in FY 2023–24.

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 \$76.52 million in grant funds in FY 2023–24 (3% of total expenditures).³ Grant fund expenditures ranged from <1% (Probation, Coronado, Harbor and San Diego) to 10% (La Mesa) of actual expenditures (Appendix Table 9).

Distribution across categories

About half (48%) of public safety dollars spent in FY 2023–24 were 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).

³ 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.

Table 1: Allocation of Public Safety Expenditures in FY 2023–24

Category	Allocated Expenditures
Law enforcement	48%
Corrections	20%
Court-related	11%
Prosecution	9%
Probation	5%
Public defense	4%
Other ⁴	2%
Total	\$2,993,842,426

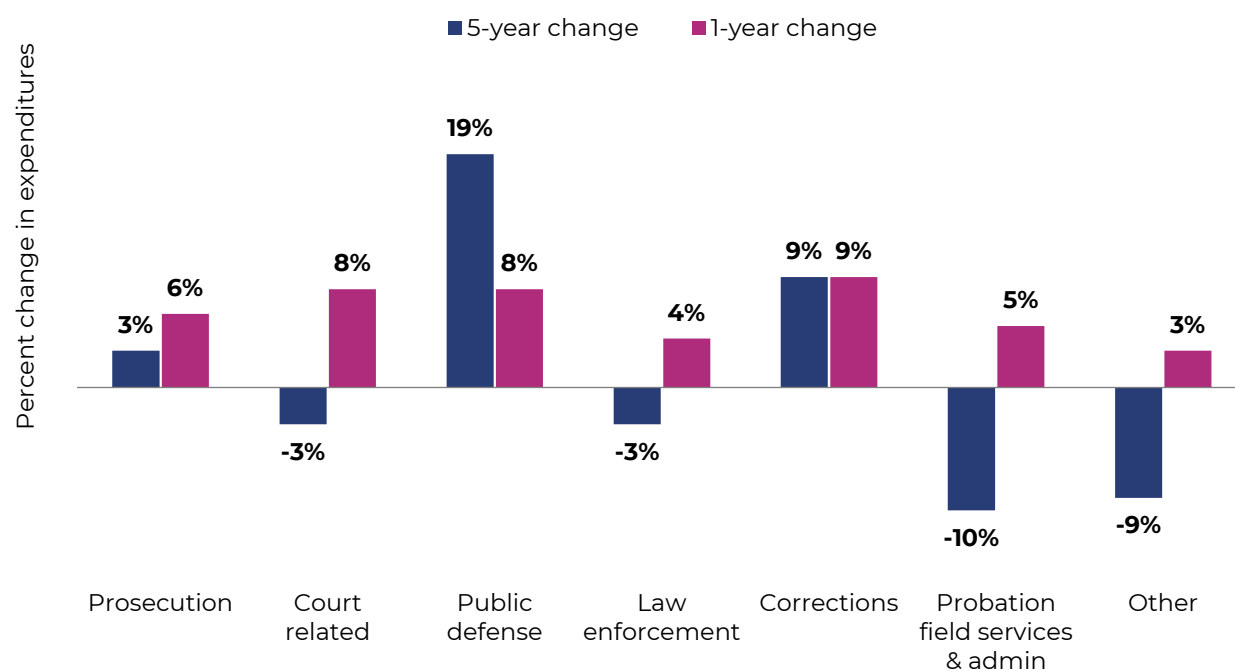
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Change across categories

In FY 2023–24, public safety spending increased across all public safety expenditures categories (Figure 2 and Appendix Table 1). These changes 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

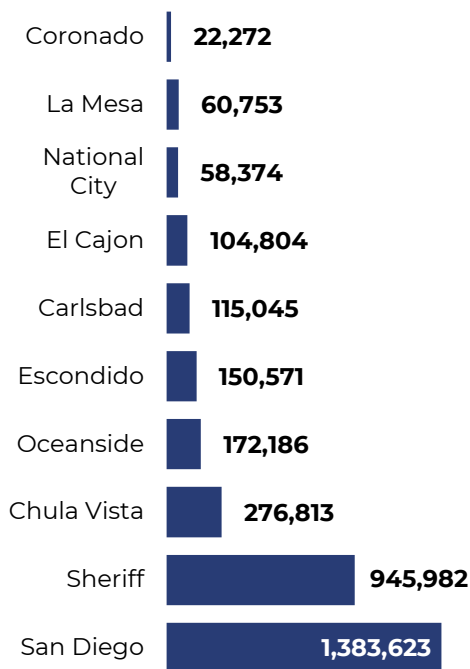
⁴ The “Other” category includes San Diego County’s Public Safety Executive Office, Child Support Services, Citizens’ Law Enforcement Review Board, and the City of Oceanside Harbor Police.

Law enforcement

In FY 2023–24, regional law enforcement activities saw a total expenditure of just over \$1.44 billion (Appendix Tables 1 and 3). This marked a 4% increase compared to the previous year, which was the first increase for this category since FY 2019–20 (not shown). The substantial variation in annual expenditures across the reporting agencies (excluding Harbor)⁵ is likely influenced by the differing population sizes served by each jurisdiction (Figure 3). Expenditures ranged from \$16.85 million in Coronado to \$586.94 million in the City of San Diego (Figure 4 and Appendix Table 3).

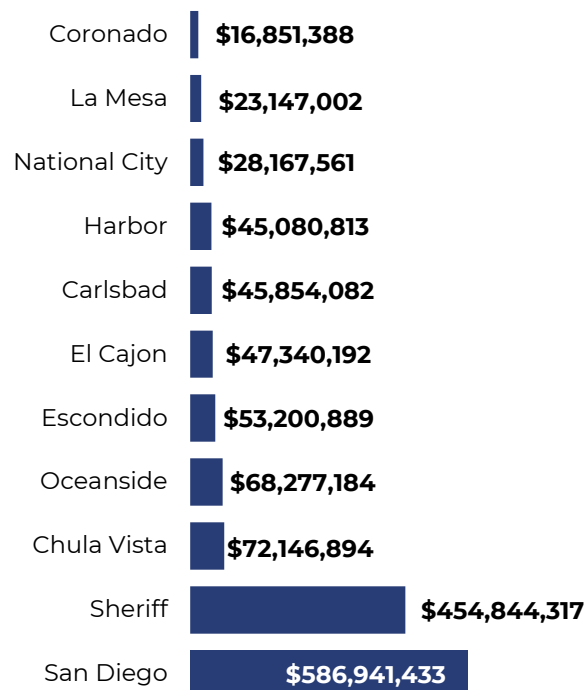
Across the eleven agencies (including Harbor), ten had increased spending over the previous fiscal year (ranging from 1% in Coronado and La Mesa, to 11% in National City) (Figure 5 and Appendix Table 3). Oceanside was the only agency to report a decrease, with a 5% reduction in spending. The increases in expenditures were primarily driven by rising staffing costs, including salary increases, overtime, and higher retirement and/or healthcare benefits. Conversely, Oceanside's decreased spending is due to factors such as their withdrawal from enforcement at the Harbor and their continued officer vacancies.

Figure 3: Population Estimates by Jurisdiction in 2023



Source: SANDAG's Population and Housing Estimates, 2023

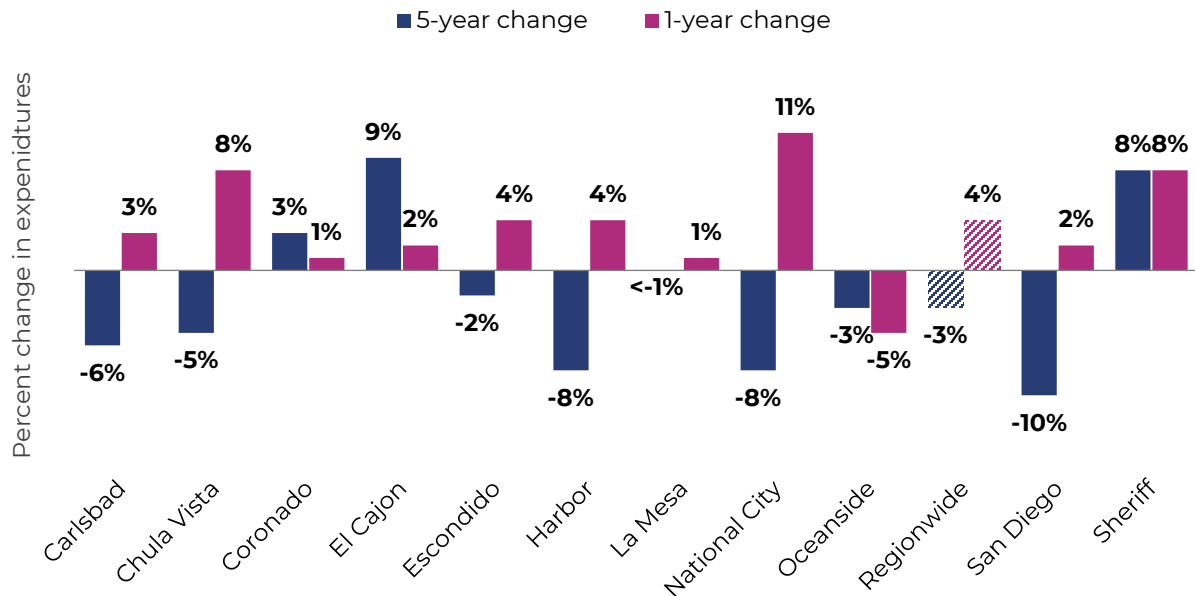
Figure 4: Law Enforcement Expenditures by Agency in FY 2023–24



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

⁵ Harbor Police is not shown in Figure 3 because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency.

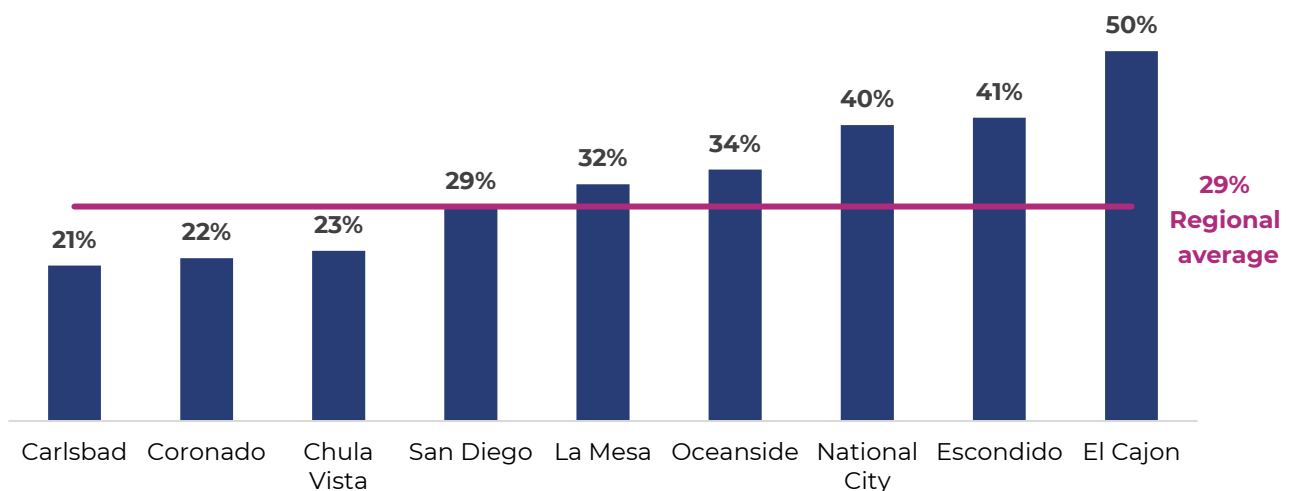
Figure 5: One- and Five-Year Percent Changes in Law Enforcement Expenditures by Agency



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

The proportion of FY 2023–24 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 50% in El Cajon. The regional municipal average for these nine jurisdictions was 29% (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Proportion of FY 2023–24 General Funds Allocated to Law Enforcement by Agency

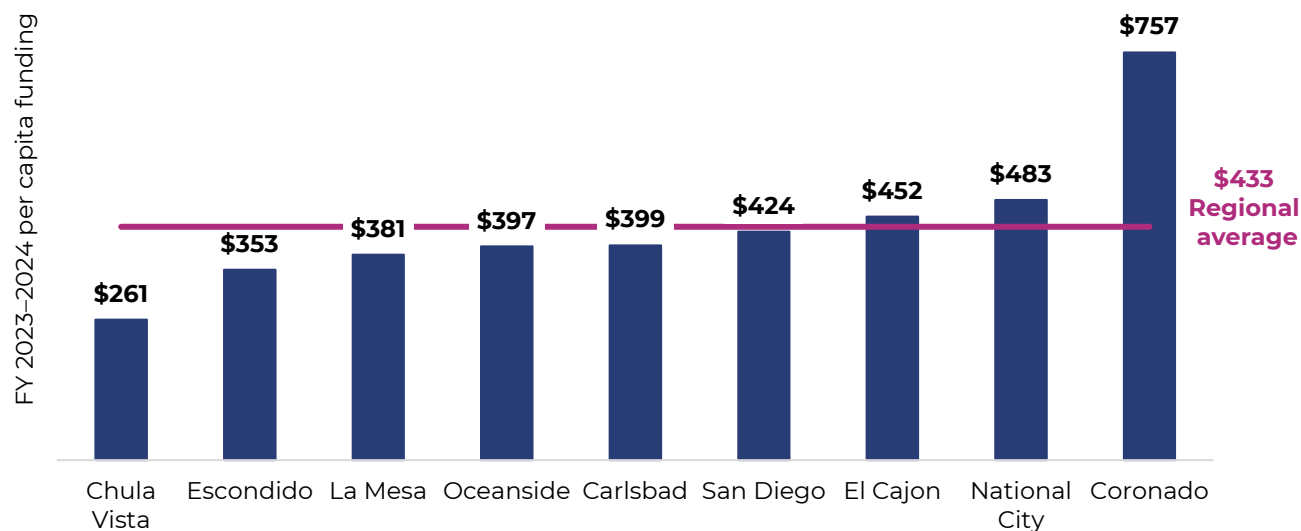


Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

In FY 2023–24, about 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 Sheriff’s Office 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 \$261 per resident in Chula Vista to \$757 in Coronado, with a regionwide average of \$433 (Appendix Table 8 and Figure 7).

Figure 7: Per Capita Law Enforcement Spending Across Agencies in FY 2023–24



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities’ Expenditures

Prosecution

This section describes spending for criminal prosecution in FY 2023–24 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 2023–24 was \$267.08 million, which included \$240.75 million for the District Attorney’s Office and \$26.32 million for the City Attorney’s Criminal Division (Appendix Table 1). When adjusted for inflation, expenditures over the previous year increased 3% for the District Attorney’s Office and increased 1% for the City Attorney’s Office (Appendix Table 1). Prosecution staffing included 1,052 staff positions from the District Attorney’s Office and 168 staff positions from the City Attorney’s Office (Appendix Table 2).

Salaries and benefits increased for the District Attorney's Office and the 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, required retirement contributions, and goods and services.

\$267.08 million spent by prosecution in FY 2023–24.

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

Public defense

The Department of the Public Defender comprises four divisions: Primary Public Defender, Alternate Public Defender, Multiple Conflicts Office and Office of Assigned Counsel—each separated by strict ethical barriers to avoid potential conflicts. The department provides constitutionally mandated legal representation to indigent defendants, all persons at arraignment (unless privately represented), and in some civil cases, such as mental health matters, civil contempt, probate conservatorships and immigration removal proceedings. It is also a California State Bar–approved provider of mandatory continuing legal education (MCLE) credits.

Public defense spending in FY 2023–24 totaled \$129.38 million (Appendix Table 1). Spending for public defense (which includes 547 staff positions) increased 8% over the previous year and 19% over FY 2019–20 (Figure 2 and Appendix Tables 1 and 2).

The increase stems from added personnel—including 15 new positions—to meet rising caseloads, support the Immigrant Legal Defense Program's first full year, expand Community Corrections services, and implement the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act. Higher labor costs also reflect negotiated agreements and increased County retirement contributions.

\$129.38 million spent by public defense in FY 2023–24.

An important driver of the increase compared to prior years was the added staffing to address the growing number of cases and additional activities.

Court-related services

In FY 2023–24, court-related service expenditures totaled \$321.48 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.⁶

⁶ 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 Office that includes staff from the Sheriff's Detentions Processing Division, Jail Population Management Unit, and Reentry Services Division.

Expenditures for the court-related services category rose 8% over the previous year, marked by increased spending by the Grand Jury (16%), Sheriff's Court Services Bureau (19%), the Superior Courts (3%), and the notable (91%) increase by Pretrial Services (Appendix Table 1). These increases are due to additional authorized funds associated with information technology projects and staff for Superior Courts, higher expenditures for Grand Jury, and changes in staffing for Sheriff's Court Services Bureau.

\$321.48 million spent by court-related services in FY 2023–24.

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

Probation field services and administration

Probation spent \$158 million in FY 2023–24 on field services and administration, reflecting a 5% increase from the previous year but a 10% decrease compared to five years prior (Appendix Table 1). Notably, departmental administrative expenditures saw a dramatic 702% increase from the previous year, rising from \$3.1 million to \$24.9 million. This sharp increase was due to a departmental reorganization that consolidated the administration and training units, which were previously distributed across other divisions.⁷

\$158 million spent by Probation in FY 2023–24.

Administrative costs saw a notable 702% increase due to a departmental reorganization consolidating administration and training units.

Corrections facilities

The corrections category includes spending related to adult correctional institutions operated by the San Diego Sheriff's Office, juvenile facilities managed by the Probation Department, institutional services provided by Probation, and the Chula Vista City Jail.⁸ A total of \$608.24 million was spent on corrections in FY 2023–24 (Appendix Table 1). The total expenditure for this category increased by 9% compared to one and five years prior (Figure 2 and Appendix Table 1). Of all three facilities, Probation institutional services experienced the largest increase from the year before (27%), while the Chula Vista City Jail decreased by 24%.

Across all three institutions, a total of 3,079 correctional staff positions were funded in FY 2023–24, representing three additional positions compared to the previous year (Appendix Table 2).

\$608.24 million spent on corrections in FY 2023–24. The Sheriff's Detention Services and the Probation Department spent more than the previous year.

Other agencies

In FY 2023–24, spending for "Other" areas related to public safety totaled \$67.82 million (Appendix Table 1). The group in this category includes the 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. The Oceanside Police Department withdrew from enforcement at the Harbor on FY 2022–23, resulting in no funding for FY 2023–24.

⁷ The increase reflects salaries and benefits for staff hired for the consolidated administrative and training units.

Expenditures for the “Other” category were 3% higher compared to the previous year and 9% lower compared to five years prior. Both Child Support Services and the Public Safety Executive Office experienced increases over the past year (Appendix Table 1). Child Support Services’ expenditures increased due to an increase in salaries and benefits due to negotiated labor agreements and costs for retirement.

\$67.82 million in expenditures in FY 2023–24. The Public Safety Executive Office and Child Support Services had a one-year expenditure increase.

The Public Safety Executive Office expenditure increases are attributed to the addition of six staff and consultant services to support programs and initiatives for justice integration.

Staffing

In addition to expenditures, staffing levels provide another key measure of resources allocated to public safety. While staffing is one component of total expenditures—alongside factors such as salaries, benefits, services, and supplies—it does not always follow the same trends as spending. In some cases, staffing and expenditures may move in different directions or at varying rates. Notably, the court-related category exhibited an inverse relationship, with expenditures increasing while staffing declined. In contrast, the remaining six categories—law enforcement, prosecution, public defense, probation, correctional facilities, and other—experienced growth in both expenditures and staffing (Table 2).

Table 2: One-Year Changes in Expenditures and Staffing by Category in FY 2023–24

Category	One-Year Change in Expenditures	One-Year Change in Staffing
Law enforcement	4%	1%
Corrections facilities	9%	<1%
Court-related	8%	-1%
Prosecution	6%	1%
Probation (field services and administration)	5%	1%
Public defense	8%	3%
Other	3%	1%

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 6,125 law enforcement-funded staff positions in FY 2023–24 (Appendix Tables 2 and 6), including 4,387 sworn officers and 1,738 non-sworn staff (Appendix Tables 2, 4, and 5). Of the eleven local law enforcement agencies, five had a one-year increase in total staffing ranging from <1% (Chula Vista) to 8% (Harbor), one experienced a one-year decrease of <1% (Oceanside) and five experienced no changes (Carlsbad, Coronado, El Cajon, Escondido, and La Mesa) (Appendix Table 6).

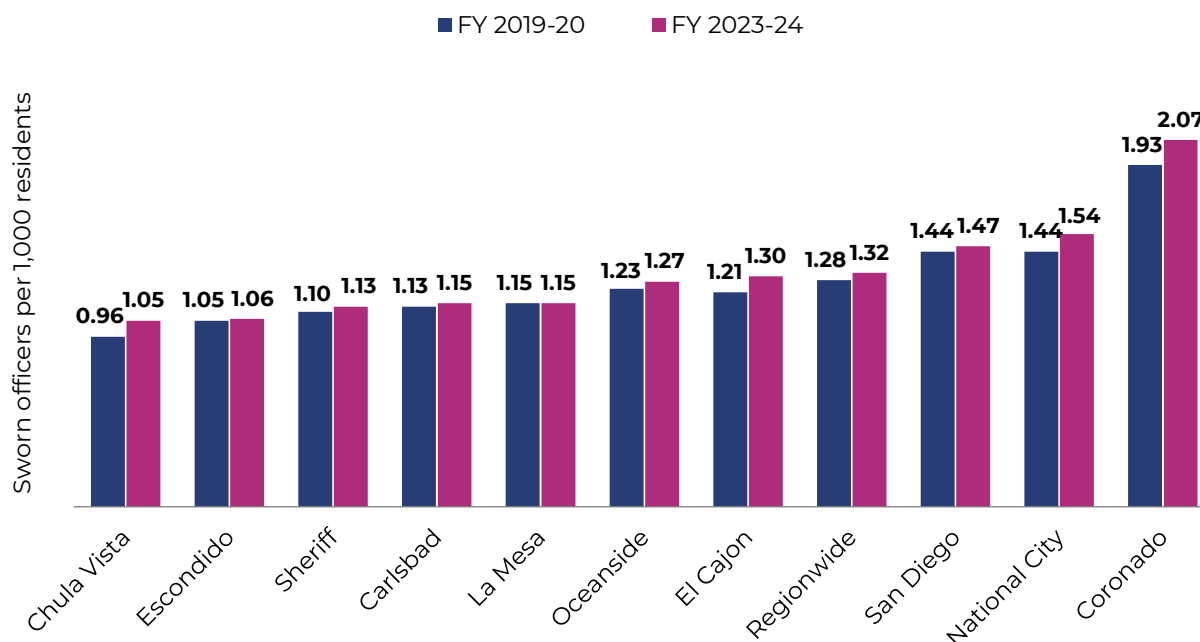
Sworn staff comprised 72% of all law enforcement staffing throughout the region in FY 2023–24, ranging from 64% (Oceanside) to 77% (Harbor and San Diego) (not shown). Of the eleven agencies, five saw increases in their sworn staff numbers and six agencies saw no change (Appendix Table 4).

Non-sworn staff comprised 28% of all law enforcement staffing throughout the region in FY 2023–24, ranging from 23% (Harbor and San Diego) to 36% (Oceanside) (not shown). Out of the ten agencies with sufficient non-sworn staffing for a robust comparison (e.g., greater than 30), four saw their number of non-sworn staff increase over the past fiscal year, with Harbor Police experiencing a 39% increase from the previous year. Additionally, five agencies experienced no changes, and one agency (Oceanside) experienced a decrease in staff (Appendix Table 5).

The regional average of budgeted sworn officers per 1,000 residents in FY 2023–24 was 1.32, a figure that has remained relatively consistent over the years (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). This regionwide figure remains notably lower than the national average of 2.4 sworn officers per 1,000 population reported in 2019 (not shown).⁹

The number of budgeted sworn law enforcement officers per 1,000 population in FY 2023–24 varied across the jurisdictions (from 1.05 in Chula Vista to 2.07 in Coronado) (Figure 8 and Appendix Table 7). Compared to FY 2022–23, the per capita rate (per 1,000 residents) of sworn officers decreased for two agencies (La Mesa and San Diego), increased for six (Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, El Cajon, National City, and the Sheriff's Office), and stayed the same for two (Escondido and Oceanside) (Appendix Table 7).¹⁰

Figure 8: Region's Sworn Officer-to-Population Ratio in FY 2019–20 and FY 2023–24¹¹



⁹ The most recently available nationwide data on sworn officers per 1,000 people (2.4) is available from the [FBI's 2019 Crime in the United States](#). More recent data from the [FBI's Crime Data Explorer \(2023\)](#) reports a rate of 3.51 per 1,000 people, but this figure includes both sworn officers and civilian employees.

¹⁰ In some instances, a change in the ratio per 1,000 inhabitants may reflect changes in population estimates rather than a change in the actual number of personnel. Variations in estimated population figures can influence the ratio even when the total personnel count remains constant. For detailed figures, please refer to Appendix Table 4 showing the actual sworn personnel numbers.

¹¹ Harbor Police is not included in Figure 8 because there is no population base related to the area served by this agency.

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,¹² and increased retirements and resignations, one agency reported having frozen positions in FY 2023–24; the Sheriff's Office reported 14 frozen positions.

Supplemental Questions to Public Safety Agencies in FY 2023-24

Each year, this analysis incorporates supplementary questions to highlight specific events unique to the year under review to gauge the effects they had on the region's public safety agencies. In FY2023-24, 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

Over the last five years, 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. This phenomena has impacted all areas of employment, including San Diego County's public safety agencies. In addition to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and negative sentiments towards police nationwide, law enforcement agencies also reported facing staffing shortages due to retirements, resignations, and challenges in retention.

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 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.

To address shortages, many departments intensified recruitment efforts by attending job fairs (including military and college events), boosting social media outreach, and streamlining hiring processes to accelerate onboarding. Simultaneously, agencies implemented retention strategies such as hiring incentives, salary adjustments, flexible schedules, and employee recognition programs. Some departments formed retention committees to develop long-term solutions, while others froze specialized assignments to prioritize patrol staffing.

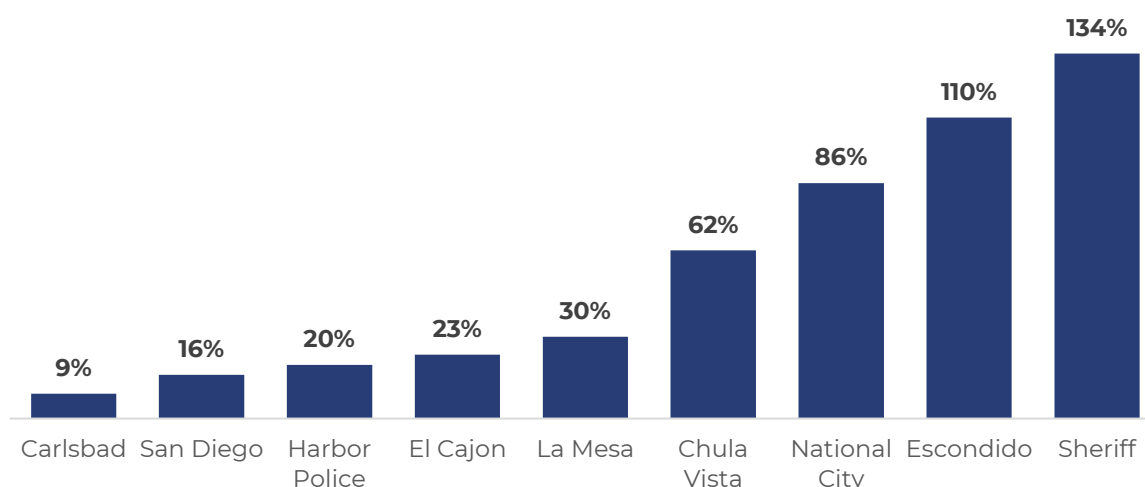
¹² Daniels, C., Nejman, A., Johnson T. (2025). 'Police shortages persist throughout the US as departments weigh solutions'. ABC news. Available at: <https://abc3340.com/news/spotlight-on-america/police-shortages-persist-throughout-the-us-as-law-enforcement-departments-weigh-solutions>; Tietzietz, K. (2023). 'Police shortages reported nationwide amid record-low morale and recruitment'.

Notably, these challenges were largely confined to law enforcement, with other public safety agencies reporting fewer staffing concerns.

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 and Oceanside who were under budget (1% and 8%, respectively), reported that their use of overtime had exceeded what they had budgeted in FY 2023–24; however, the variation between budgeted amount and actual overtime across the law enforcement agencies varied drastically, ranging from Carlsbad's \$269,325 to the Sheriff's \$53.61 million (Figure 9 and Appendix Table 10). 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 \$112.44 million was budgeted for overtime expenses in FY 2023–24 and \$180.87 million was spent (not shown).

Figure 9: Percentage Variation Between Budgeted and Actual Overtime by Law Enforcement Agency in FY 2023–24¹³



Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

¹³ Oceanside and Coronado are not included in Figure 9 because their actual use of overtime did not exceed what they had originally budgeted.

Summary

In FY 2023–24, local public safety spending in the San Diego region increased by 6% from the previous year, reaching \$2.99 billion—the highest in a decade. This equates to roughly \$900 per San Diego County resident, based on 2023 population estimates. Nearly half of the public safety budget (48%) was allocated to law enforcement, with spending in this area increasing by 4% from the previous year. While most of the eleven agencies saw increased expenditures, Oceanside was the only one to report a decrease.

In addition to the increase in overall spending, staffing levels and overtime expenditures continue to present challenges. The region had 1.32 sworn law enforcement officers per 1,000 residents, a figure that has remained relatively consistent over the years, and many law enforcement agencies noted experiencing challenges related to filling and maintaining staffing due to high attrition rates, recruitment challenges, and increases in retirements. Overtime expenditures also posed a challenge, with all but two agencies exceeding their overtime budgets. This higher-than-expected spending was largely driven by ongoing staffing shortages, with agencies budgeting \$112.44 million for overtime, but ultimately spending \$180.87 million, highlighting the strain on resources.

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 2023–24, 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 (2023 for this report) and the first half of the following year (2024 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 position represents the equivalent of one full-time role. 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.
- There are nine incorporated cities in the region that operate their own police

departments. The Sheriff's Office 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 Sheriff's Office 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 Office 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 Sheriff's Office, 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.

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).

Appendix Table 1
Criminal justice expenditures by category
San Diego region, FY 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Category	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Law enforcement	\$1,288,714,451	\$1,485,119,996	\$1,387,388,540	\$1,441,851,755	12%	-3%	4%
Prosecution – Total	\$242,622,526	\$258,359,629	\$251,175,469	\$267,075,288	10%	3%	6%
District Attorney	\$220,960,619	\$231,478,478	\$224,989,296	\$240,754,884	9%	4%	7%
City Attorney	\$21,661,907	\$26,881,151	\$26,186,173	\$26,320,404	22%	-2%	1%
Public defense	\$91,762,521	\$108,848,502	\$119,406,822	\$129,381,631	41%	19%	8%
Court-related	\$321,402,018	\$331,663,202	\$297,336,830	\$321,478,154	<1%	-3%	8%
Superior Court	\$232,820,925	\$230,684,423	\$208,302,160	\$214,004,362	-8%	-7%	3%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	\$86,055,020	\$100,512,221	\$85,883,232	\$101,820,467	18%	1%	19%
Grand Jury	\$664,685	\$466,558	\$474,078	\$551,168	-17%	18%	16%
Pretrial Services*	\$1,861,388	\$0	\$2,677,360	\$5,102,157	174%	—	91%
Probation	\$179,862,511	\$175,266,977	\$150,064,939	\$157,996,407	-12%	-10%	5%
Adult Field Services	\$97,774,210	\$97,393,148	\$100,717,238	\$91,799,850	-6%	-6%	-9%
Juvenile Field Services	\$60,826,998	\$54,177,061	\$46,240,094	\$41,265,831	-32%	-24%	-11%
Department Administration	\$21,261,303	\$23,696,768	\$3,107,607	\$24,930,726	17%	5%	702%
Corrections facilities	\$510,419,406	\$555,765,253	\$558,301,081	\$608,236,085	19%	9%	9%
Probation Institutional Services	\$81,242,665	\$74,159,232	\$62,534,882	\$79,272,100	-2%	7%	27%
Sheriff Detention Services	\$426,595,205	\$479,312,567	\$494,435,231	\$527,956,799	24%	10%	7%
Chula Vista City Jail	\$2,581,536	\$2,293,454	\$1,330,968	\$1,007,186	-61%	-56%	-24%
Other	\$73,107,314	\$74,243,949	\$66,029,169	\$67,823,106	-7%	-9%	3%
Public Safety Executive Office	\$4,996,339	\$5,894,269	\$7,124,227	\$7,563,992	51%	28%	6%
Child Support Services	\$65,616,291	\$65,590,568	\$57,456,492	\$60,259,114	-8%	-8%	5%
Oceanside Harbor Police	\$2,494,684	\$2,759,112	\$1,448,450	\$0	—	—	—
Total	\$2,707,890,747	\$2,989,267,508	\$2,829,702,850	\$2,993,842,426	11%	<1%	6%

* 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 Office. 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 2023 Second Half and 2024 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 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Category	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Law enforcement - Total	5,718.00	5,941.00	6,064.00	6,125.00	7%	3%	1%
Sworn	4,198.00	4,319.00	4,376.00	4,387.00	5%	2%	<1%
Non-sworn	1,520.00	1,622.00	1,688.00	1,738.00	14%	7%	3%
Prosecution – Total	1,157.00	1,168.00	1,207.00	1,220.00	5%	5%	1%
District Attorney - Total	996.00	991.00	1,026.00	1,052.00	6%	6%	3%
Attorneys	320.00	335.00	346.00	350.00	9%	5%	1%
Investigators	174.00	135.00	135.00	137.00	-21%	2%	2%
Other	502.00	521.00	545.00	565.00	13%	8%	4%
City Attorney - Total	161.00	177.00	181.00	168.00	4%	-5%	-7%
Attorneys	60.00	73.00	75.00	70.00	17%	-4%	-7%
Investigators	11.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	—	—	—
Other	90.00	90.00	93.00	86.00	-4%	-4%	-8%
Public defense - Total	357.00	400.00	532.00	547.00	53%	37%	3%
Attorneys	221.00	237.00	278.00	285.00	29%	20%	3%
Investigators	48.00	57.00	84.00	85.00	77%	49%	1%
Other	88.00	106.00	170.00	177.00	101%	67%	4%
Court-related - Total	1,668.63	1,672.60	1,571.58	1,555.62	-7%	-7%	-1%
Commissioners/referees	23.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	—	—	—
Other	1,205.63	1,191.60	1,132.58	1,118.62	-7%	-6%	-1%
Sheriff's Court Services Bureau	420.00	464.00	423.00	422.00	1%	-9%	<-1%
Grand Jury	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Pretrial services	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Probation - Total	839.00	665.00	649.00	653.00	-22%	-2%	1%
Probation Officers	603.00	449.00	425.00	423.00	-30%	-6%	-1%
Other	236.00	216.00	224.00	230.00	-3%	7%	3%
Corrections facilities - Total	2,757.00	2,773.00	3,076.00	3,079.00	12%	11%	<1%
Sheriff Sworn	1,254.00	1,270.00	1,396.00	1,403.00	12%	11%	1%
Probation Officers	440.00	364.00	342.00	343.00	-22%	-6%	<-1%
Chula Vista City Jail Sworn	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Non-sworn corrections	1,063.00	1,139.00	1,338.00	1,333.00	25%	17%	<-1%
Other - Total	486.00	520.00	475.00	481.00	-1%	-8%	1%
Public Safety Executive Office	11.00	14.00	14.00	20.00	—	—	—
Child Support Services	466.00	497.00	461.00	461.00	-1%	-7%	0%
Citizens' Law Enforcement Review Board	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—
Oceanside Harbor Police	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Total	12,983.00	13,140.00	13,575.00	13,661.00	5%	4%	1%

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 Office, Probation Department, 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 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Jurisdiction	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	\$38,782,659	\$48,964,725	\$44,312,414	\$45,854,082	18%	-6%	3%
Chula Vista	\$61,720,448	\$75,581,932	\$66,715,860	\$72,146,894	17%	-5%	8%
Coronado	\$14,175,861	\$16,340,816	\$16,719,550	\$16,851,388	19%	3%	1%
El Cajon	\$37,599,379	\$43,351,839	\$46,506,942	\$47,340,192	26%	9%	2%
Escondido	\$51,546,733	\$54,156,919	\$50,988,767	\$53,200,889	3%	-2%	4%
La Mesa	\$19,981,127	\$23,207,134	\$22,825,565	\$23,147,002	16%	<-1%	1%
National City	\$24,067,157	\$30,718,506	\$25,482,494	\$28,167,561	17%	-8%	11%
Oceanside	\$66,952,866	\$70,608,234	\$71,813,087	\$68,277,184	2%	-3%	-5%
San Diego	\$543,434,888	\$652,701,402	\$576,735,800	\$586,941,433	8%	-10%	2%
Sheriff - Total	\$386,108,521	\$420,479,234	\$421,777,862	\$454,844,317	18%	8%	8%
Del Mar	\$2,618,906	\$2,969,720	\$2,666,491	\$2,612,637	<-1%	-12%	-2%
Encinitas	\$16,746,500	\$18,989,024	\$17,863,047	\$17,347,401	4%	-9%	-3%
Imperial Beach	\$8,352,623	\$9,105,919	\$8,519,694	\$8,322,685	<-1%	-9%	-2%
Lemon Grove	\$6,380,621	\$7,365,214	\$6,954,598	\$6,694,350	5%	-9%	-4%
Poway	\$13,820,380	\$15,556,358	\$14,627,737	\$14,182,921	3%	-9%	-3%
San Marcos	\$21,301,882	\$24,780,045	\$23,272,661	\$22,554,753	6%	-9%	-3%
Santee	\$16,524,762	\$18,215,664	\$16,921,237	\$16,529,842	<1%	-9%	-2%
Solana Beach	\$4,687,170	\$5,284,862	\$4,998,307	\$4,874,078	4%	-8%	-2%
Vista	\$25,730,366	\$29,020,485	\$27,292,416	\$26,904,763	5%	-7%	-1%
Harbor Police	\$44,344,812	\$49,009,255	\$43,510,199	\$45,080,813	2%	-8%	4%
Total	\$1,288,714,451	\$1,485,119,996	\$1,387,388,540	\$1,441,851,755	12%	-3%	4%

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 2023 Second Half and 2024 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 Office 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 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Jurisdiction	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	114.00	129.00	132.00	132.00	16%	2%	0%
Chula Vista*	237.00	261.00	289.00	290.00	22%	11%	<1%
Coronado	44.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	5%	0%	0%
El Cajon	122.00	126.00	136.00	136.00	11%	8%	0%
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	89.00	90.00	8%	0%	1%
Oceanside	218.00	218.00	219.00	219.00	<1%	<1%	0%
San Diego	2,013.00	2,043.00	2,036.00	2,038.00	1%	<-1%	<1%
Sheriff - Total	1,003.00	1,038.00	1,060.00	1,065.00	6%	3%	<1%
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	28.00	28.00	—	—	—
Lemon Grove	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	—	—	—
Poway	50.00	49.00	51.00	51.00	2%	4%	0%
San Marcos	79.00	81.00	82.00	82.00	4%	1%	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	94.00	96.00	97.00	4%	3%	1%
Harbor Police	127.00	140.00	140.00	142.00	12%	1%	1%
Total	4,198.00	4,319.00	4,376.00	4,387.00	5%	2%	<1%

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 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Jurisdiction	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	48.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	15%	0%	0%
Chula Vista	83.00	100.00	121.00	121.00	46%	21%	0%
Coronado	19.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	—	—	—
El Cajon	68.00	62.00	63.00	63.00	-7%	2%	0%
Escondido	59.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	0%	2%	0%
La Mesa	28.00	30.00	31.00	31.00	—	—	0%
National City	41.00	39.00	39.00	41.00	0%	5%	5%
Oceanside	94.00	93.00	124.00	123.00	31%	32%	-1%
San Diego	527.00	562.00	578.00	599.00	14%	7%	4%
Sheriff - Total	522.00	558.00	562.00	578.00	11%	4%	3%
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	12.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	—	—	—
Poway	18.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	—	—	—
San Marcos	24.00	23.00	24.00	23.00	—	—	—
Santee	22.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	—	—	—
Solana Beach	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	—	—	—
Vista	36.00	34.00	34.00	33.00	-8%	-3%	-3%
Harbor Police	31.00	140.00	31.00	43.00	39%	-69%	39%
Total	1,520.00	1,622.00	1,688.00	1,738.00	14%	7%	3%

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 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Jurisdiction	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	162.00	184.00	187.00	187.00	15%	2%	0%
Chula Vista*	320.00	361.00	410.00	411.00	28%	14%	<1%
Coronado	63.00	70.00	71.00	71.00	13%	1%	0%
El Cajon	190.00	188.00	199.00	199.00	5%	6%	0%
Escondido	227.00	217.00	218.00	218.00	-4%	<1%	0%
La Mesa	96.00	99.00	101.00	101.00	5%	2%	0%
National City	125.00	129.00	128.00	131.00	5%	2%	2%
Oceanside	312.00	311.00	343.00	342.00	10%	10%	<-1%
San Diego	2,540.00	2,605.00	2,614.00	2,637.00	4%	1%	1%
Sheriff - Total	1,525.00	1,596.00	1,622.00	1,643.00	8%	3%	1%
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	40.00	40.00	-7%	0%	0%
Lemon Grove	36.00	35.00	34.00	34.00	-6%	-3%	0%
Poway	68.00	66.00	67.00	67.00	-1%	2%	0%
San Marcos	103.00	104.00	106.00	105.00	2%	1%	-1%
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	128.00	130.00	130.00	1%	2%	0%
Harbor Police	158.00	181.00	171.00	185.00	17%	2%	8%
Total	5,718.00	5,941.00	6,064.00	6,125.00	7%	3%	1%

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 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Jurisdiction	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	1.02	1.13	1.14	1.15	13%	2%	1%
Chula Vista	0.91	0.96	1.04	1.05	15%	9%	1%
Coronado	1.87	1.93	2.02	2.07	11%	7%	2%
El Cajon	1.19	1.21	1.29	1.30	9%	7%	1%
Escondido	1.12	1.05	1.06	1.06	-5%	1%	0%
La Mesa	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.15	0%	0%	-1%
National City	1.38	1.44	1.45	1.54	12%	7%	6%
Oceanside	1.25	1.23	1.27	1.27	2%	3%	0%
San Diego	1.48	1.44	1.48	1.47	-1%	2%	-1%
Sheriff - Total	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.13	5%	3%	1%
Del Mar	2.35	2.33	2.55	2.55	9%	9%	0%
Encinitas	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.00	2%	2%	1%
Imperial Beach	1.03	1.00	1.07	1.07	4%	7%	0%
Lemon Grove	0.92	0.91	0.88	0.87	-5%	-4%	-1%
Poway	1.01	0.99	1.05	1.05	4%	6%	0%
San Marcos	0.87	0.84	0.88	0.86	-1%	2%	-2%
Santee	1.07	1.05	1.02	1.01	-6%	-4%	-1%
Solana Beach	1.26	1.23	1.33	1.32	5%	7%	-1%
Vista	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.97	2%	5%	1%
Total	1.28	1.28	1.32	1.32	3%	3%	0%

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 142 sworn officers in FY 2023-24 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 2014-15, FY 2019-20, FY 2022-23, and FY 2023-24

Jurisdiction	FY 2014-15	FY 2019-20	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Change 10-year	Change 5-year	Change 1-year
Carlsbad	\$348.27	\$429.57	\$383.38	\$398.58	14%	-7%	4%
Chula Vista	\$237.22	\$278.53	\$241.04	\$260.63	10%	-6%	8%
Coronado	\$601.26	\$684.29	\$734.05	\$756.62	26%	11%	3%
El Cajon	\$366.22	\$417.89	\$440.25	\$451.70	23%	8%	3%
Escondido	\$344.32	\$357.92	\$338.39	\$353.33	3%	-1%	4%
La Mesa	\$337.33	\$387.87	\$377.46	\$381.00	13%	-2%	1%
National City	\$399.06	\$489.92	\$414.54	\$482.54	21%	-2%	16%
Oceanside	\$383.54	\$398.10	\$414.99	\$396.53	3%	<-1%	-4%
San Diego	\$399.08	\$459.11	\$419.51	\$424.21	6%	-8%	1%
Sheriff - Total	\$415.42	\$443.79	\$445.59	\$480.82	16%	8%	8%
Del Mar	\$615.06	\$692.57	\$678.67	\$666.83	8%	-4%	-2%
Encinitas	\$272.26	\$304.82	\$290.39	\$283.20	4%	-7%	-2%
Imperial Beach	\$306.37	\$326.74	\$324.65	\$318.77	4%	-2%	-2%
Lemon Grove	\$244.44	\$277.78	\$255.29	\$243.28	<-1%	-12%	-5%
Poway	\$280.50	\$315.27	\$300.00	\$291.71	4%	-7%	-3%
San Marcos	\$234.38	\$255.82	\$248.68	\$237.86	1%	-7%	-4%
Santee	\$294.51	\$317.86	\$286.73	\$277.47	-6%	-13%	-3%
Solana Beach	\$346.58	\$380.86	\$390.13	\$379.87	10%	<-1%	-3%
Vista	\$263.72	\$283.74	\$272.13	\$268.74	2%	-5%	-1%
Total	\$394	\$440	\$417	\$433	10%	-2%	4%

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 2023 Second Half and 2024 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 2023-24

Jurisdiction	Expenditures from grant funding	Total expenditures	% of expenditures from grants
Carlsbad	\$521,845	\$45,854,082	1.1%
Chula Vista	\$1,115,494	\$72,146,894	1.5%
Coronado	\$74,013	\$16,851,388	0.4%
El Cajon	\$942,604	\$47,340,192	2.0%
Escondido	\$1,532,430	\$53,200,889	2.9%
Harbor Police	\$188,252	\$45,080,813	0.4%
La Mesa	\$2,322,276	\$23,147,002	10.0%
National City	\$342,601	\$28,167,561	1.2%
Oceanside	\$3,042,509	\$68,277,184	4.5%
San Diego	\$3,317,065	\$586,941,433	0.6%
Sheriff	\$26,288,665	\$454,844,317	5.8%
District Attorney	\$19,440,644	\$240,754,884	8.1%
City Attorney	\$511,697	\$26,320,404	1.9%
Superior Court	\$16,398,230	\$221,295,814	7.4%
Probation	\$485,184	\$237,268,507	0.2%
Total	\$76,523,509	\$2,222,670,189	3.4%

Notes: Agencies reporting no grant funds used for FY 2023-24 expenditures are not included. The Sheriff's Office grant total includes expenditures in Detention Services and Law Enforcement.

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures

Appendix Table 10

Law enforcement agencies' variation between budgeted and actual overtime San Diego region, FY 2023-24

Jurisdiction	Budgeted	Actual	Variance
Carlsbad	\$2,943,000	\$3,212,325	\$269,325
Chula Vista	\$3,951,487	\$6,384,475	\$2,432,988
Coronado	\$1,127,000	\$1,037,087	-\$89,913
El Cajon	\$2,536,799	\$3,131,014	\$594,215
Escondido	\$1,777,280	\$3,737,118	\$1,959,838
Harbor Police	\$3,534,400	\$4,229,237	\$694,837
La Mesa	\$1,380,000	\$1,792,955	\$412,955
National City	\$800,000	\$1,489,479	\$689,479
Oceanside	\$4,958,184	\$4,889,815	-\$68,369
San Diego	\$49,337,051	\$57,260,763	\$7,923,712
Sheriff	\$40,095,328	\$93,708,467	\$53,613,139
Total	\$112,440,529	\$180,872,735	\$68,432,206

Sources: SANDAG; San Diego County and Cities' Expenditures