

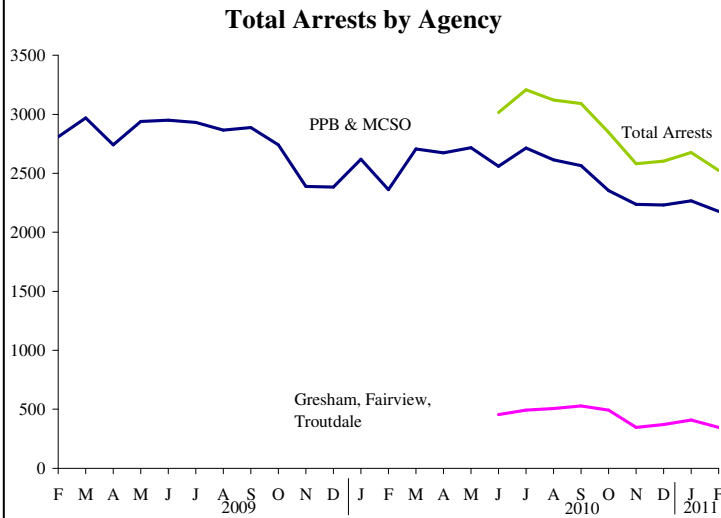


LPSCC PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEF

JAN/FEB 2011



Arrests by Agency



Arrests by Type and Agency Comparison

February 2011

Arrest Type	East	Portland	Difference
Fugitive	26%	26%	0%
Other	24%	19%	(5%)
Property	19%	23%	4%
Person	15%	9%	(6%)
Alcohol & Drugs	9%	8%	(1%)
DUII	8%	6%	(2%)
Municipal Alcohol Charges	0%	9%	9%

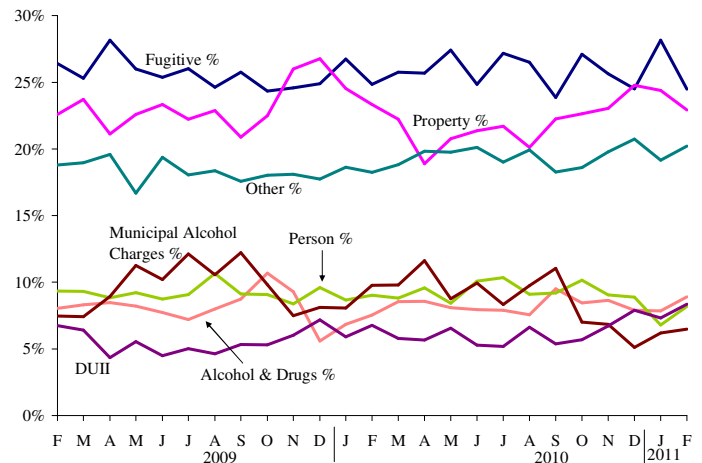
Analysis: Fugitive (warrant) arrests compose a quarter of all arrests uniformly throughout the county. The large number of arrests categorized as “Fugitive” may indicate that many people arrested for less serious charges have outstanding warrants. On the other hand, it suggests that reducing the number of outstanding warrants (through lower court FTA rates, for example) could significantly reduce the demand on county police agencies to service those warrants.

Municipal Alcohol Charges compose about a tenth of all arrests made by the PPB, but practically no one is arrested on those charges in East County. While the PPB has a denser urban core to patrol, this difference may also indicate variations in city codes, enforcement policies, or police patrol resources.

Arrests by Type

Portland (PPB & MCSO)

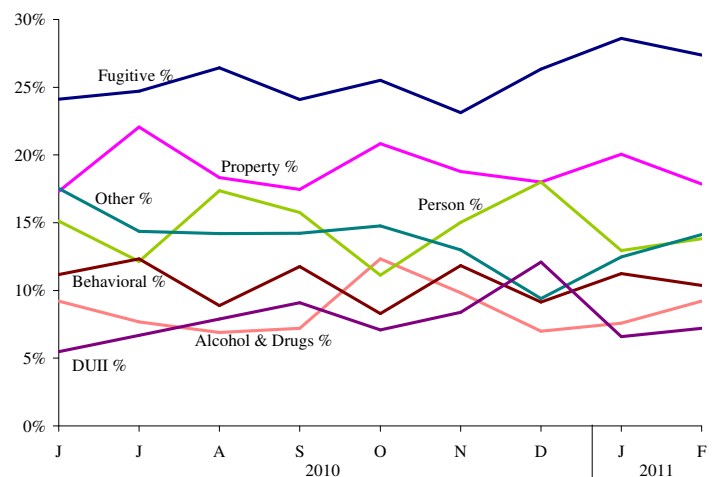
Type based on primary charge. Other category includes local, vehicle, and behavioral charges.



Analysis: This chart shows relative percents of seven crime categories. Seasonal trends are apparent for a number of crime types: Municipal Alcohol Charges peak in summer months and Property crime peaks in winter months.

East County (Gresham, Troutdale, Fairview)

Type based on primary charge. Other category includes local, vehicle, and behavioral charges.



Arrest data for East County police agencies is only available from 6/2010 onward and so is displayed separate from PPB and MCSO data.

Analysis: All county police agencies experience a peak in DUII arrests in December, likely due to holiday season. The chart above shows relative percents, this has the effect of decreasing the percent of other arrest types.

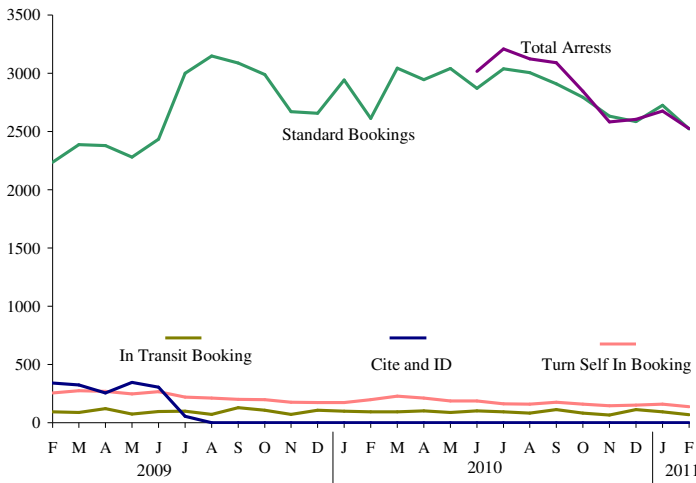


LPSCC PUBLIC SAFETY BRIEF

JAN/FEB 2011



Multnomah County Jail: Booking

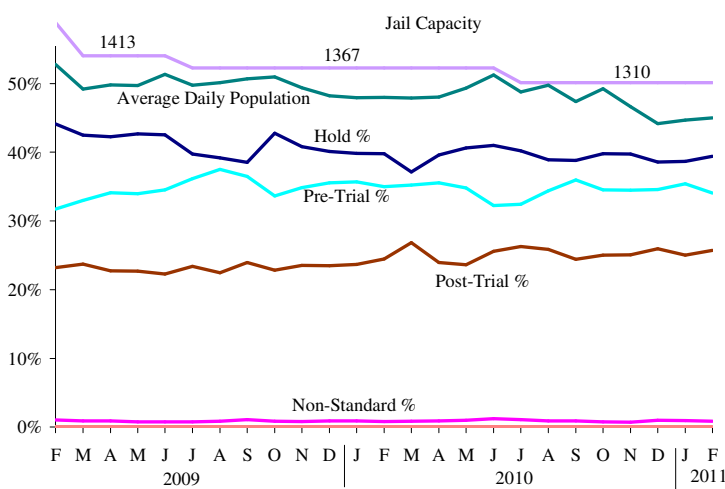


Analysis: A line representing total county arrests has been added to this chart. Over the eight month period from 6/2010 (when total arrest data became available) Standard Bookings have ranged from 94% to 102% of arrests. Arrests are the main source of jail bookings, but a person may also be booked by court order or by a Parole/Probation Officer.

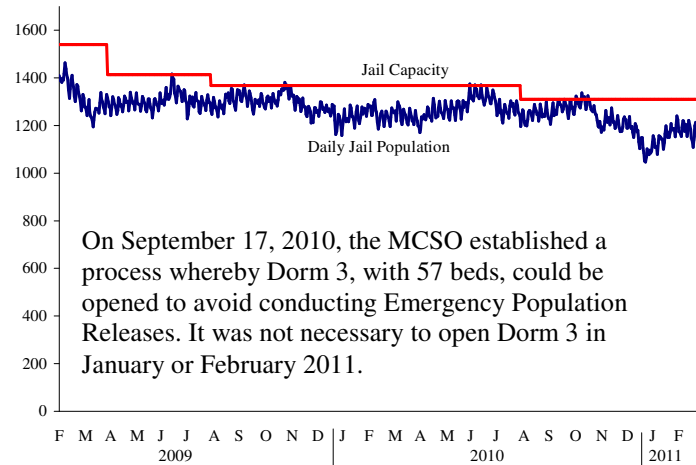
In Transit bookings refer to inmates who are temporarily housed at a M.C. facility on their way to another jurisdiction. **Turn Self In** bookings occur when an offender has been sentenced and ordered to return to jail at a later date, and is the coding used for the TSI weekender program in which inmates serve out their sentences on the weekends.

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Jail Population

Inmate Custody Types



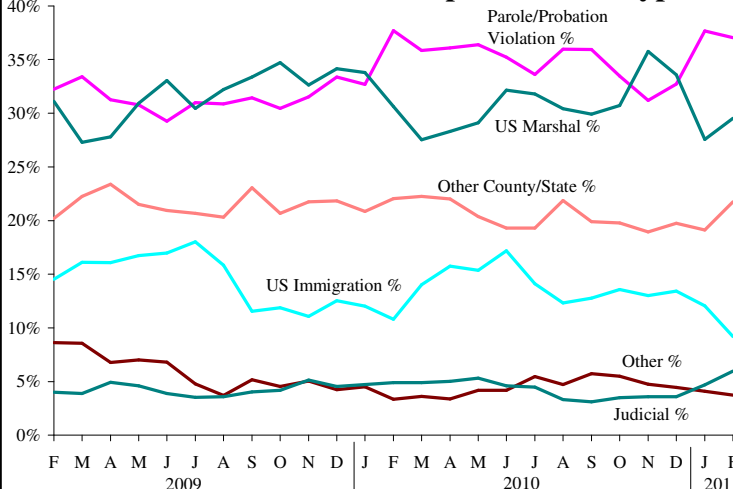
Daily Jail Population



February 2011 Average Daily Jail Population

All inmates		1176
Pre-Trial	34%	401
Post-Trial	26%	302
Non-Standard	1%	10
Holds	39%	464

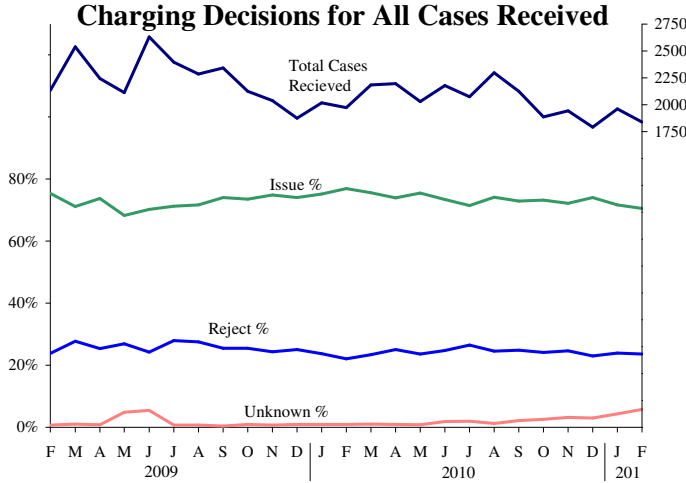
Percent of Inmates with Specific Hold Types



Notes: Inmates can have zero, one, or two holds. The percent total for "Percent of Inmates with Specific Hold Types" chart is greater than 100% because some inmates have two holds. The chart shows only the holds for inmates listed with custody type Hold. Inmates with custody type Pre-Trial, Post-Trial or Non Standard may have holds listed, but they are excluded from the chart. The number of US Marshal holds differs from the count reported to the federal government for the purposes of reimbursement.

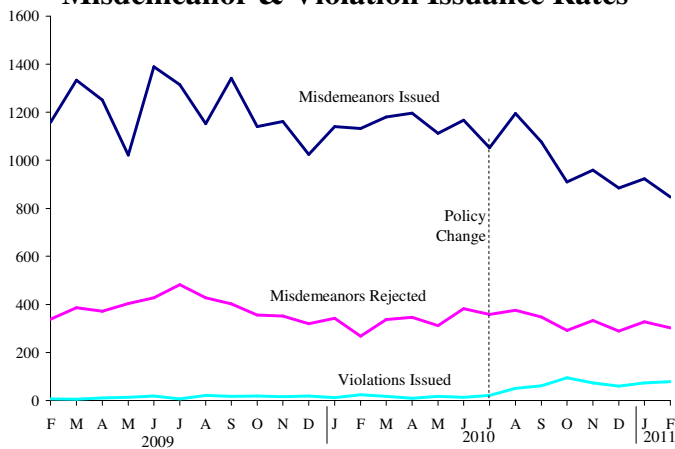
Charging and Disposition of Cases

Multnomah County DA's Office Charging Decisions for All Cases Received



The most recent months show an increase in Unknown cases because these cases are pending review by the DA's office.

Misdemeanor & Violation Issuance Rates

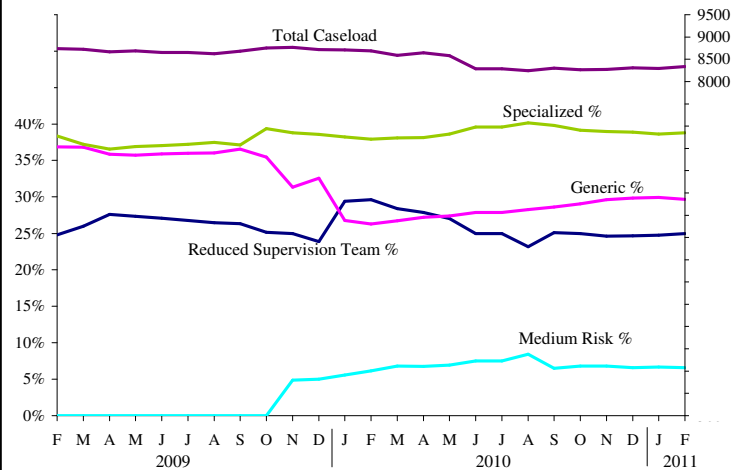


Analysis: In July 2010, the District Attorney's Office made a policy change in response to budget conditions and shifted its prosecution of several lower-level charges from misdemeanor to violations. The chart above shows the decline in issuance rates of misdemeanors and the corresponding increase in issued violations. The chart shows the average number of cases issued for the eight months before and the eight months after the policy change.

Average Cases Issued

	Misdemeanors	Violations
Before	1139	16
After	981	64
Change	-158	48
Percent	-14%	295%

Adult Community Supervision Caseloads



The **Specialized Caseloads** focus on specific populations of high-risk offenders, such as domestic violence and sex offenders.

The **Generic Caseload** consists of high-risk high-need clients who are not part of a specialized caseload.

The **Reduced Supervision Caseload** focuses on the lowest-risk offenders and involves minimal contact between PO and client.

The **Medium Risk Caseload**, created in November 2009, is for medium-risk clients who receive fewer client visits and less treatment and DCJ services than generic caseload clients.

Specialized Caseload Snapshot December 2010

All Specialized Caseloads		3232
Sex Offender	29%	941
Domestic Violence	28%	902
High Risk Drug Unit	15%	479
Gang	8%	270
Mental Health	6%	195
Gender Specific	6%	180
Specialized Supervision Team	3%	106
African American Program	3%	102
DUII	2%	57

*Data for Adult Community Supervision Caseloads are provided by the DCJ

Disclaimer: Agency data reproduced in this report is selected to display Multnomah County criminal justice system patterns and not individual agency workloads or performance. Unless otherwise noted, the data in this document was collected from DSS-Justice, Multnomah County's public safety data warehouse. This report is produced by staff to Multnomah County's Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC). Questions or suggestions can be directed to Matthew.g.okeefe@multco.us and Thomas.Bode@multco.us.



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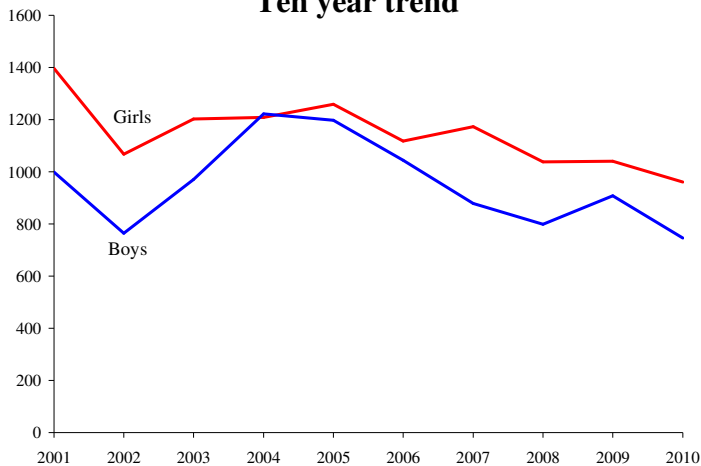
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Supplemental Page



Reported Incidents: Child Abuse & Reported Runaways

**Runaways: Yearly Totals
Ten year trend**



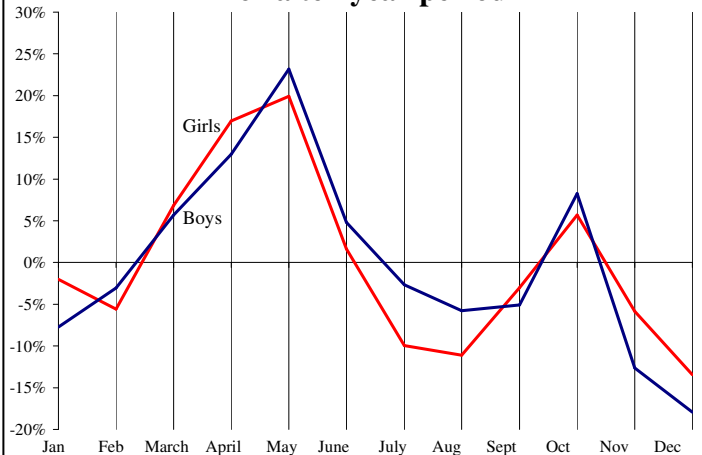
Reported Runaway Incidents

Analysis: The chart to the left describes trends in reported Runaways, broken out by gender. The data suggest that overall reported incidents of runaway have declined since 2004. This overall trend appears to be mainly driven by a decline in runaway incidents for males between 2004 and 2008. While overall annual runaway reports for females have declined modestly since 2005, there were observed year-to-year increases in 2007 and 2009.

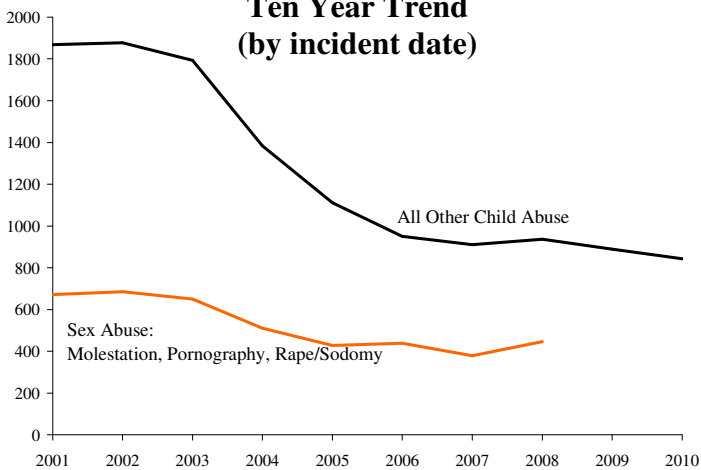
Reported Runaway Incidents

Analysis: The Chart to the right describes the average annual variation in reported Runaways broken out by gender. This “Average Monthly Variation” chart suggests that there are consistent times of year when more runaways occur: the spring and fall. This trend is likely related to weather patterns and school calendars.

**Runaways: Average Monthly Variation (percent)
For a ten year period**



**Reported Child Abuse
Ten Year Trend
(by incident date)**



Reported Child Abuse Incidents

Analysis: The chart to the left describes trends in reported Child abuse, broken out by Sex abuse and all other abuse types. While reported incidents of child abuse are down significantly over the past ten years, it is unclear if this trend represents a decline in Abuse or is a reflection of declining resources allocated to track and investigate incidents of reported abuse.

There is a measurable lag in the reporting of child sex abuse; 90% of incidents are reported in 20 months. From 2001 to 2010, Sex Abuse incidents fell by 33%; Other Abuse incidents fell by 54%.