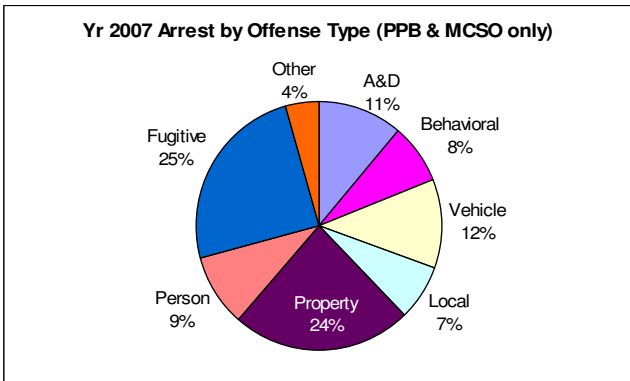
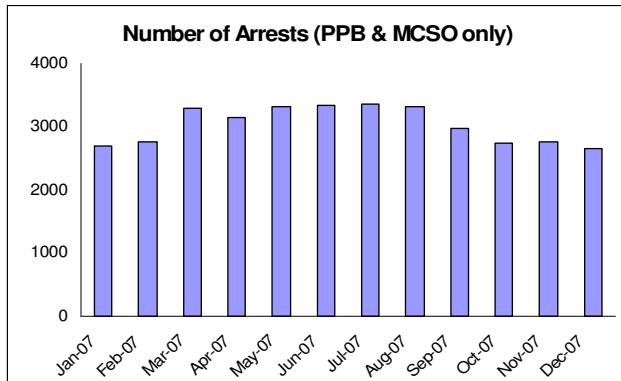


# Yr 2007: Selected Multnomah County Public Safety Statistics

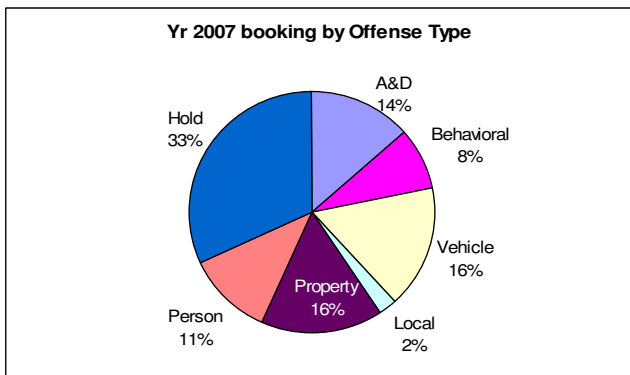
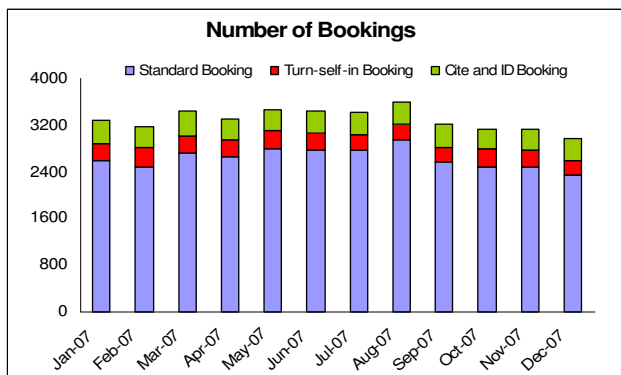
## --A Supplement to the Monthly Public Safety Briefs

Liang Wu, Budget Office

**Arrest** The number of arrests dropped noticeably since September. The average monthly arrests made by Portland Police and the County Sheriff Office were 3,027, with an annual total of 36,321. Yr 2007 saw a substantial increase in number of fugitive or warrant arrests (25% of total arrests). Arrests made by Gresham, Fairview, and Troutdale were not reported in DSS-J data system at this time therefore were not included in the following charts.

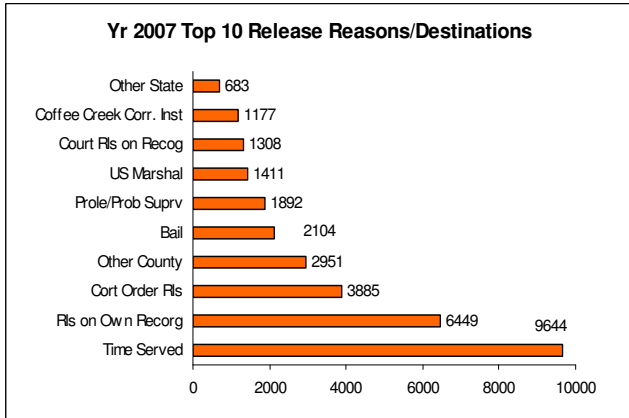
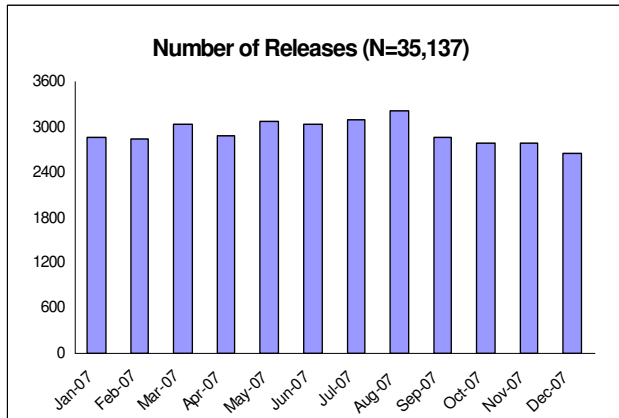


**Booking** The monthly booking volume generally followed the arrest pattern: fewer bookings were documented in the last quarter than in the first three quarters when higher arrest numbers were recorded. Of all bookings, 24% were booked for charges related to property crimes and 11% were person crimes. About one third of bookings were not triggered from new criminal charges. These inmates were booked mostly for various hold reasons. Of all 39,580 bookings occurred in 2007, 80% were standard bookings (n=31,650) and 8.5% were Turn-Self-In bookings (n=3,386). The rest 11% were Cite and Release bookings (n=4,544).

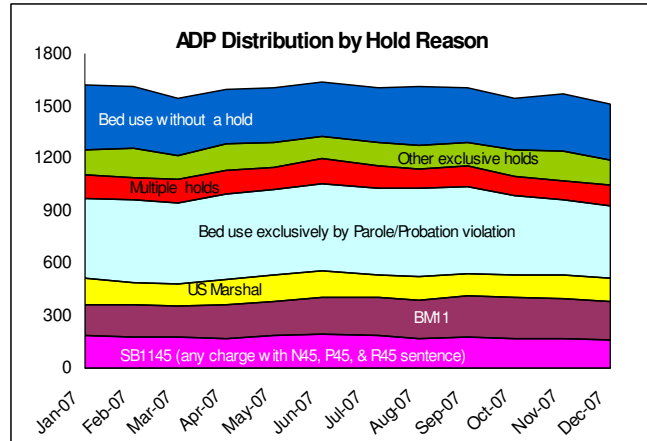
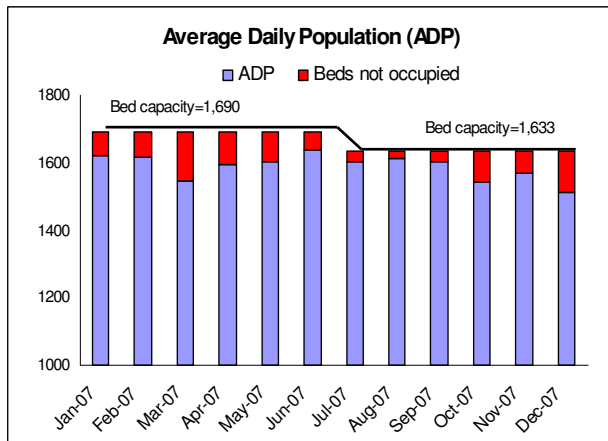


**Release** This section only examines released inmates brought in by Standard and Turn-Self-In bookings. In 2007, Multnomah County Sheriff handled a total of 35,137 releases, not including releases occurred on spot for the Cite and Release bookings. The monthly release data shown in the following chart indicate that August had the highest volume of releases, with December the lowest. The top five individual release reasons were: SENT (Time Served on A sentence), ROR (Release on Own Recog), CORT (Court Ordered Release), released to Other County, and BAIL

releases. See the charts below for the monthly release number as well as the top 10 release reasons. The top 10 releases account for 90% of total releases occurred in 2007.

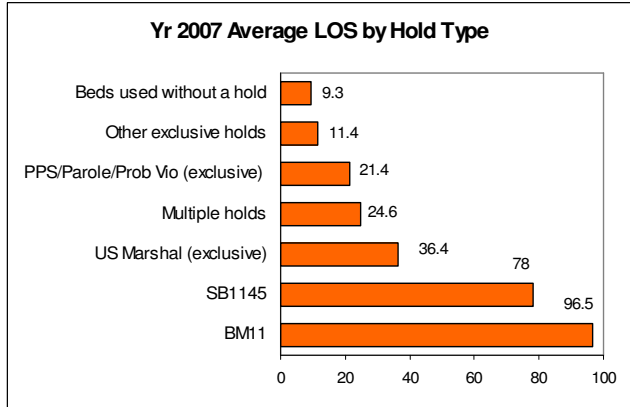
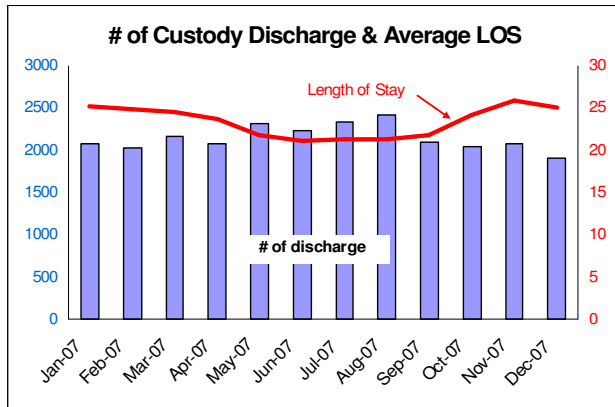


**Custody** The average daily population (ADP) in custody was 1,589 in 2007, averaged at 95.6% of budgeted jail capacity. The number of unused beds was higher in March and December, reflecting a relatively lower ADP. On the other hand, the ADP during summer (July, August, and September) were very high, almost near budgeted capacity. Per ORS 169.044, capacity at 97% or higher is considered a Population Emergency. Population Emergency Release would be expected in the event of jail population exceeding 97% of budgeted bed capacity. In terms of jail bed distribution, on average about 32% ADP were pre-trial and 31% were post-trial. If breakdown by primary and secondary hold reasons, 29% of all ADP were exclusively held for PPS/Parole or Probation violations, followed by 13% for BM11, 11% for Local Control, and 8.5% for US Marshal. Overall, about 20% of ADP were inmates without a documented hold reason. Inmates without a hold were brought in mostly for new criminal charges.

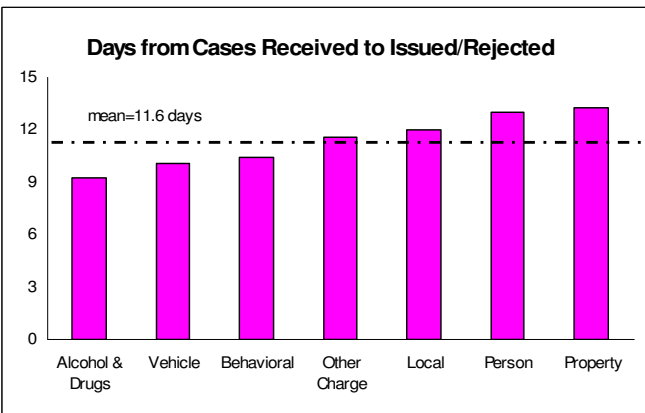
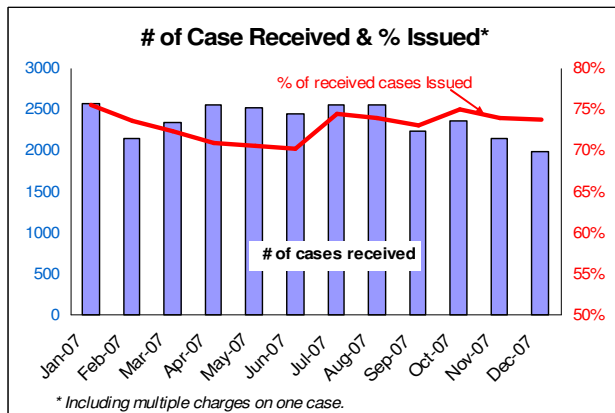


**Length of Jail Stay** Only Standard or Turn-Self-In booked inmates who were released in 2007 were included in the calculation of length of jail stay. For a total 25,776 custodies released or discharged in 2007, the average length of stay (LOS) was 23.3 days. Monthly variation in LOS was evident in the following chart. The data indicate that in the months with higher discharge numbers (May through August), the average length of stay tended to be shorter. LOS was longer during the winter season when discharge counts were lower. Length of Stay also varies by type of custody reasons: BM11 had the longest LOS (n=96.5 days) and inmates without a hold had the shortest LOS (n=9.3 days). Please note the hold type classification does not take the

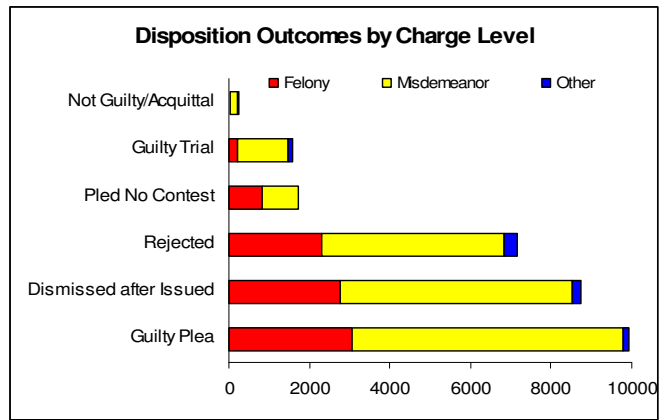
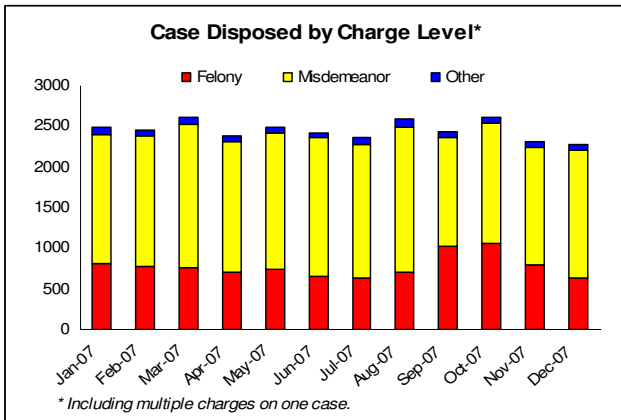
segment change into considerations. For some inmates, hold reason could change during the same episode of custody. BM11 and SB1145, based on the primary charge and sentence type respectively, were assigned first regardless of other hold reason an inmate might have simultaneously.



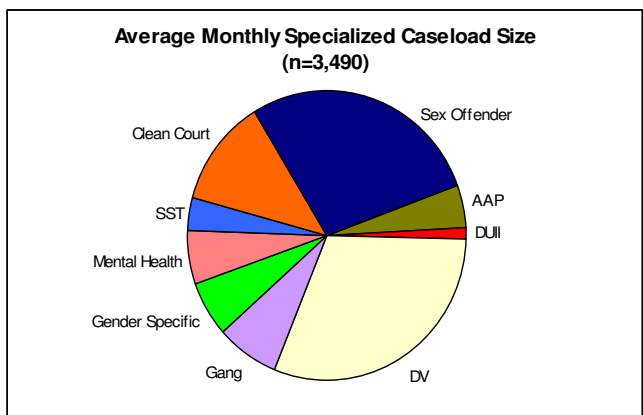
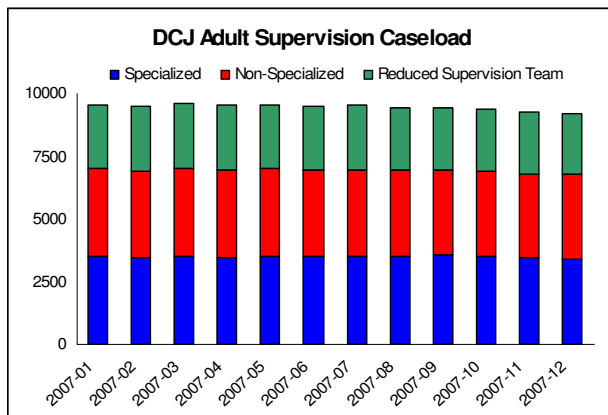
**DA Case Received** A total of 28,428 cases were submitted to DA for review in 2007, averaging 2,369 cases per month. Of all cases received, approximately 73% were issued and 25% were rejected. Case handling time was calculated for cases with both receiving and reviewing dates available. The average number of days from case received to case reviewed was 11.6. The number of days taking to review a case varies by type of crime charged, with A&D cases taking the shortest time (mean=9.3 days) and property cases taking the longest time to get reviewed (mean=13.2 days). It was also noticed that the average number of days to have a case reviewed was significantly less for issued case (mean=8.9) than for rejected case (mean=19.5). In another word, it took fewer days to make decisions on cases ultimately issued than on cases rejected.



**DA Case Disposed** The data indicate that 29,437 cases/charges were disposed in 2007. Some cases included multiple dispositions due to multiple charges. The number of cases disposed varied by month, with March, August, and October showing relatively higher volumes. Of all cases/charges disposed, 31.5% were felony and 65.5% were misdemeanor. Property (31.1%), Alcohol & Drug (17.4%), and Vehicle (15.5%) were the top three types of case that were disposed in 2007. The following chart also displays the disposition outcomes by charge level. As shown by the data, Guilty Plea was the #1 disposition outcome, followed by Dismissed after Issued, and Rejected. Overall, about 5.4% (n=1,598) of cases were ended up with Guilty Trial and 0.8% (n=248) of cases resulted in Judgment of Acquittal or Not Guilty.



**Adult Supervision** In 2007, the Department of Community Justice (DCJ) had an average of 9,448 offenders on the adult monthly supervision caseload. Of all parolees and probationers served by DCJ, 37% were under various specialized supervisions and 26% were placed on the reduced supervision team. Sex and domestic violence offenders accounted for 59% of all specialized supervision caseload.



**Juvenile Supervision** Each month, an average of 517 youth were served by the Community-Based supervision programs. Youth assessed at high-risk level account for 47% of the total youth under supervision. More than half of youth were assigned to specialized supervision units, such as gender specific, sex offender treatment, gang intervention, and family services.

