

ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM. REPORT #002-04

To respond to Matrix release which began occurring in 1986, several release programs were developed by the MCSO.¹ One program was the Electronic Monitoring (EM), which was run by MCSO and is now a self-pay program contracted to Sentinel.² It was designed to release offenders with relatively low levels of risk into the community (house arrest) with electronic monitoring hardware, restrictions and supervision. An analysis of the 2002 EM data was performed by the Budget Office with results highlighted below.

- There were 13,298 bed days with an average daily population of 36.4
- There were 174 new referrals, an average of 14.5 per month of which 98% were placed
- 50% of the referrals came from MCRC, 27% were referred by the court, with the remaining from CSS and FSP
- Of those who completed the program in 2002, an estimated 85% successfully completed (140)
- Of those who failed, 78% of these were disciplinary returns with the remainder AWOL or other reasons; few were rearrested
- MCSO data from June 2001 through January 2003 indicates an average EM length of stay of 97.8 days; those serving jail sanctions were somewhat lower at 80.2 days
- One correction counselor performed both EM and Furlough Supervision Program duties, of which 90% of the time was estimated for EM³
- EM episodes cost approximately \$415 per episode in personnel costs or approximately \$4.24 per day per person.⁴

Month 2002	Begin Total	Number Placed	Number Failures	Number Completed	End Total	Bed Days/Mo	ADP/ Month
January	40	8	5	14	29	1,048	33.8
February	29	9	0	10	28	715	25.5
March	28	26	4	9	41	1,191	38.4
April	41	18	3	18	38	1,256	41.9
May	38	19	3	19	35	1,192	38.5
June	35	12	1	14	32	1,005	33.5
July	32	16	1	10	37	1,003	32.4
August	37	16	1	12	40	1,181	38.1
September	40	11	4	7	40	1,219	40.6
October	40	15	4	13	38	1,158	37.4
November	38	11	1	11	37	1,150	38.3
December	37	9	0	11	35	1,180	38.1
Totals		170	27	148		13,298	
Averages		14.2	2.3	12.3		1,108	36.4

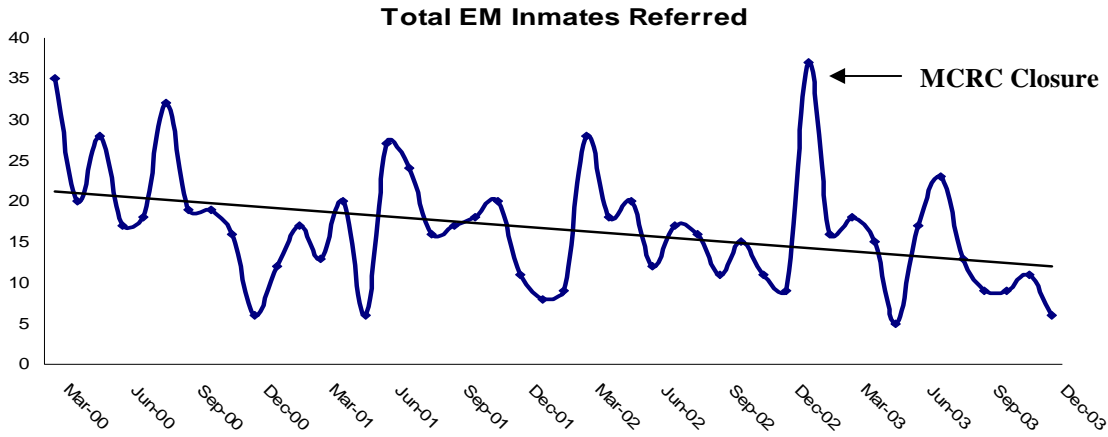
¹ Nykerk, C. (2003). Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Programs Unit. Pg 20.

² Not all eligible offenders can partake in the program because they are unable to afford the sliding scale provider fee.

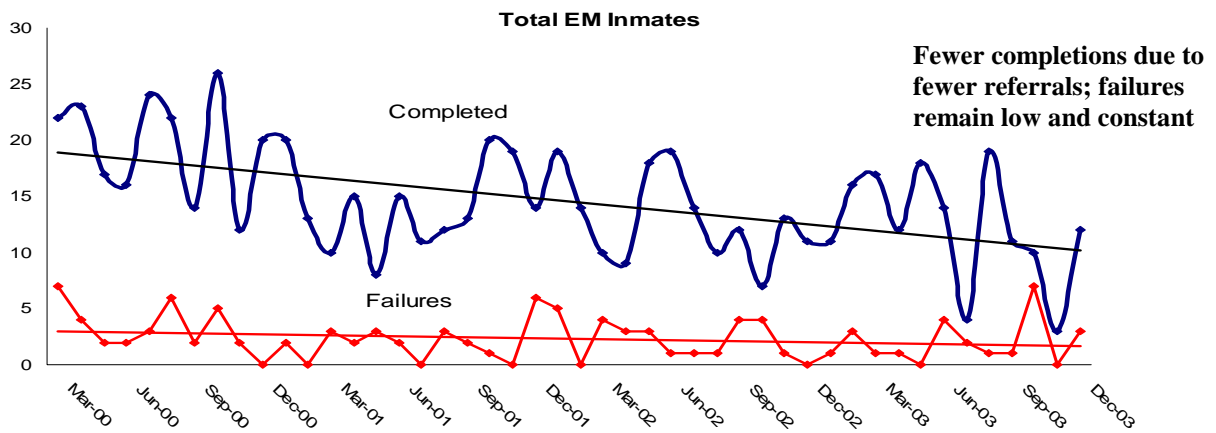
³ In anticipation to more volume an additional correction technician was added in 2003. Based on average daily population, 89.7% were for EM and 10.3% of the caseload was for FSP clients.

⁴ The average loaded personnel expense for correction counselors in 2002 was \$68,427; multiplied by .897 for the amount of time in EM (\$61,379). Divided by 148 episodes equals \$415 per episode (excludes overhead costs). Note that EM is a client self-pay program based on a sliding scale. Minimum payment ranged from \$6 - \$13/day, plus a \$120 initial fee. Other options additional (breathalyzer \$3/day, polygraph \$250/each, UA tests \$22/each). Clients must have an address and phone.

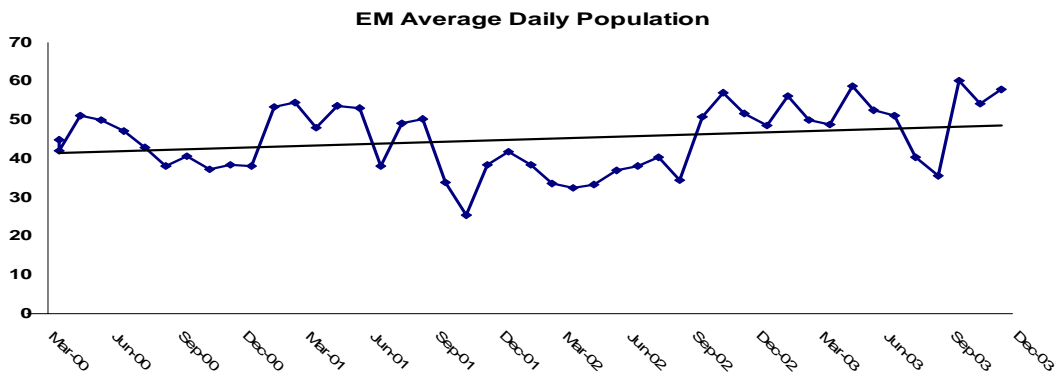
The following graphs include data from March 2000 to December 2003.



Source: MCSO Electronic Monitoring Program. * Data not collected until March 2000.



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Note that fewer referrals and an increase in ADP suggests that ALS is increasing over 2003. These longer stays did not appear to change the average monthly failures.