The Public Safety Monthly Brief Definitions

The Monthly Brief reviews public safety trends over the past three years and summarizes the monthly activities of local public safety entities. The current report includes multiyear trends and monthly snapshot detailing reported offenses, arrests, bookings, custody, District Attorney caseloads, court processes, and adult and juvenile supervision caseloads. The majority of the data is provided by DSS Justice (Decision Support System) which currently sources data from the Oregon Judicial Information Network (OJIN), the Sheriff's Warrant and Inmate Tracking System (SWIS), Multnomah County District Attorney Case Tracking System (DACTS), the Portland Police Data System (PPDS), and the Department of Corrections (DOC)[1].

Portland Police: Reported Offenses
The data included in the reported offenses section of the Monthly Brief includes only Part I Index Crimes reported to the Portland Police and is provided by PPB's Planning & Support Division via weekly reports. Part I Index Crimes are violent (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property (burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson) crimes. These statistics are collected for the FBI's Uniform Crime Report. Part I Index Crimes consistently account for approximately half of all reported crime. This section of the brief only includes Part I offenses reported to PPB (approximately 85% of all reported Part I crimes in Multnomah County) and does not include offenses reported to other crime agencies in Multnomah County (Fairview, Gresham, Portland Airport, Troutdale, MCSO, OLCC, and Oregon State Police operating in Multnomah County)[2]. The data on the line chart is presented as the average daily number of crimes reported since 2001. The data in the pie chart breaks out the daily average into the types of crimes reported and is based on the most recent 4-week moving average. Not all crime is reported, not all reports lead to arrests.

Multnomah County: Arrests
The data included in the arrest section of the Monthly Brief is downloaded from the DSS Justice. This data captures all arrest categories: person, property, behavioral (i.e. fraud, weapons violations, prostitution, sex crimes), drug and alcohol crimes, and other ORS and non-ORS crimes (which include DUII, local ordinances, and fugitive/warrant charges). The arrest data is composed of arrests made by PPB, MCSO, and Fairview which accounts for ~87% of all arrests in Multnomah County[3]. The data on the line chart is presented as the average daily number of arrests since 2001. The data in the pie chart breaks out the daily average into the types arrest charges. Not all arrests lead to a booking.

Sheriff: Bookings
The data included in the booking section of the Monthly Brief is downloaded from DSS Justice. This data captures all bookings into Multnomah County correctional facilities and includes in-transit bookings which account for ~4% of all standard, TSI (turned self in), and other bookings[4]. The data on the line chart is presented as the average daily number of bookings and cite and ID bookings since 2001. The data in the pie chart breaks out the daily average into the types of

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[1] See description of DSS Justice in http://www.lpscc.org/docs/overview_dss-j.pdf
[2] See information in Oregon Law Enforcement Data System website:
http://www.leds.state.or.us/oucr/offense_report/2001/annual_report_01.pdf
[3] Ibid., para 2.
[4] Although in-transit bookings do not impact jail custody beds, they are included in the briefing to reflect the increase in workload.

primary charges related to bookings (excludes cite and ID). Not all bookings lead to a custody jail bed.

Sheriff: Adult Custody Jail Beds
The data included in the custody section of the Monthly Brief is downloaded from DSS Justice via custody snapshot. This data captures utilization and the bed availability based on the capacity of adult jail facilities in Multnomah County (data does not include in-transit custody classifications). The bar chart represents the average daily population for each month since 2001; the blue line represents the total capacity. Overcapacity is illustrated when the blue line crosses the yellow bar, likely resulting in matrix releases. The data in the pie chart breaks out the daily average bed use into the types of custody holds (i.e. pre- or post-trial misdemeanors or felonies, other holds, or vacancies).

District Attorney: Adult Caseload
The data included in the custody section of the Monthly Brief is downloaded from DSS Justice[5]. This data captures the number of cases that are received by the District Attorney's office, including information about cases that are issued. Although this is the adult caseload, less than 1% of all cases received are juveniles who are facing adult charges. The data on the line chart is presented as the number of cases received and issued since 2001. The data in the pie chart breaks out the number of received cases by types of primary charges. The number of issued cases changes as received cases are reviewed, and as many as 35% of received cases are pending review for the current month reviewed in the brief. Not all received cases are issued.

Court Processes: Sentencing Outcomes <TEST MODE ONLY>
The data for court processes outcomes is downloaded from DSS Justice from OJIN source data. The trend data examines conviction (guilty plea, guilty trial, etc.) versus non-conviction (dismissed, acquitted, etc.) cases closed per day. The detail examines the primary convicted charge, the most serious charge where a conviction was issued. This often differs from the primary charge of the arrest or prosecution due to issues such as plea bargaining and the dismissal of certain charges throughout proceedings. The detail is organized by convicted charge category and highest mutually exclusive sentence (prison over jail, jail over probation, etc.). As of this writing the data is still being examined in test mode and should not be used in decision making processes.

Adult Community Supervision: Caseloads
The data for adult community supervision caseloads is received monthly from Multnomah County's Department of Community Justice Research and Evaluation Unit.
The data includes specialized supervision (primarily sex offender and domestic violence which comprise ~50% of specialized cases), non-specialized (general field supervision), and Reduced Supervision Team (RST), formerly known as Casebank, low and limited risk offenders.[6] The data on the line chart is presented as the number of specialized and non-specialized cases and the number of RST cases supervised since 2001. The data in the pie chart breaks out the supervision categories into types with a detail breakout of the specialized caseload. While there is a specialized caseload for women, female offenders are represented throughout all the supervision caseloads.

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[5] Due to a changeover in MIS systems, DA data is no longer available from DSS Justice. Any data added after 9/2003 comes from the DA's Office.
[6] National Institute of Justice (2002). Low-risk offenders: Is it a good investment? Pg 1. RST provides minimal face-to-face supervision and compliance reviews, thereby conserving Departmental resources for offenders who demonstrate a higher risk to re-offend.

Juvenile Community Supervision: Caseloads

The data for Juvenile community supervision caseloads is received monthly based on the Multnomah County's Department of Community Justice's Research and Evaluation Unit's Juvenile Counseling Services Monthly Activity Report. It includes juvenile probation supervision information by risk level (high, medium, and low) and services and diversion cases. The data on the line chart is presented as the number of diversion cases, the number of high and medium risk cases and the number of low, limited, and other risk cases supervised since 2001. The data in the pie chart breaks out the supervision by service providers and does not include diversion cases.