

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM			
ADULT			
REPORT CARD			
2006	2008	2009	2010
CRIME AND SAFETY			
B-	B-	C	B-
RESOURCE AND CAPACITY			
F	F	F	F
EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS			
A	B	B	C
JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY			
F	D	C-	C-



Criminal Justice System in Lane County, Oregon
JANUARY 2010

CRIME AND SAFETY

GRADE B-

- The reported serious violent crime rate dropped from 1997 to 2002. In 2005, the rate began to increase and has exceeded Oregon's for the past two years.
- Arrest rates for drug abuse continue to decline but are still higher than Oregon and the US. A variety of factors contribute to arrest rate, however, including system capacity to arrest, try, and hold offenders accountable.
- The reported property crime rate rose in 2008 and continues to exceed Oregon and the US.
- The rate of traffic injury accidents remains substantially lower than Oregon or the US and dropped from 2007 to 2008.

RESOURCE AND CAPACITY

GRADE F

- Sworn officers per 1,000 population decreased in Lane County and increased in Oregon and the US.
- 286 jail beds (38% of total beds) are closed due to lack of operational funding. This is an improvement over 2008.
- Releases due to jail overcrowding have increased.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

GRADE C

- The rate of arrests to reports continues to drop for violent crimes in Lane County. The rate increased slightly for property crimes. The rates for Lane County are higher than Oregon and the US.
- The percentage of felony and misdemeanor cases prosecuted in a timely fashion continues to exceed Oregon's average.

JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GRADE C-

- The failure rate for offenders on Probation continues to increase and is considerably higher than Oregon's.
- The failure rate for felony offenders on Parole dropped and is close to Oregon's rate.
- Failure to Appear (FTA) events are up.

Report Card Highlights

- Unlike in the US and Oregon, violent and property crime continue to increase in Lane County.
- Funded jail beds dropped from 631 in 2002 to a low of 349 in 2008. By October 2009 they increased by 119 beds to 468 with 215 available for local offenders.
- Criminal Prosecutors in the DA's Office dropped from 26 in 2001 to 24 in 2009.
- The percentage of inmates released due to jail overcrowding continues to rise.
- Increasingly inmates are released on signed agreements with conditions including court appearances, day reporting, random drug tests, and victim protection orders.

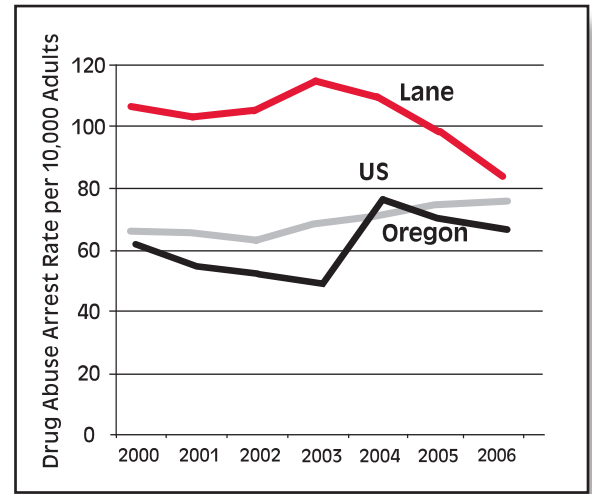
ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INDICATORS

CRIME AND SAFETY

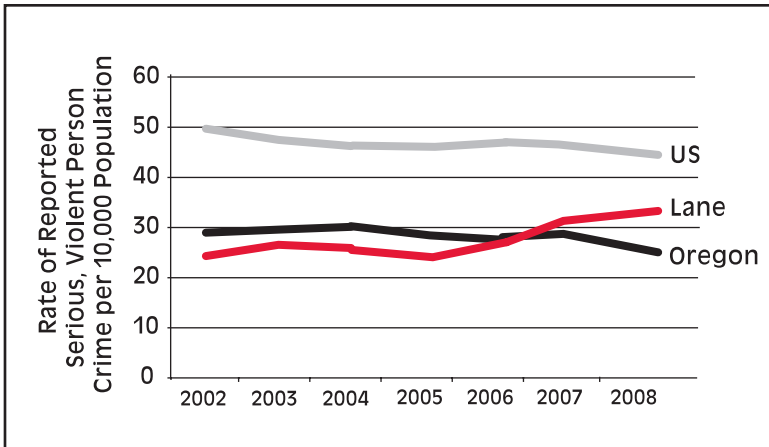
GRADE: B-

Serious violent reported crime continues to increase and now exceeds Oregon's rate which is declining. Reported property crime continues to increase, and the gap between the county and Oregon and the US has widened. Lane County's drug abuse arrest rate has dropped but continues to exceed that of Oregon and the US.

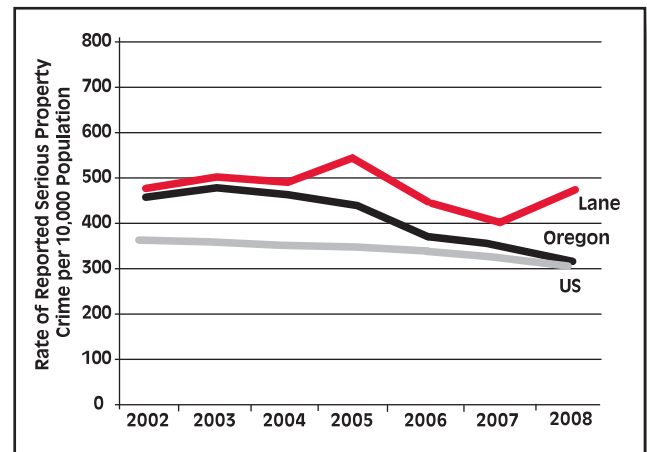
Drug Abuse Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults



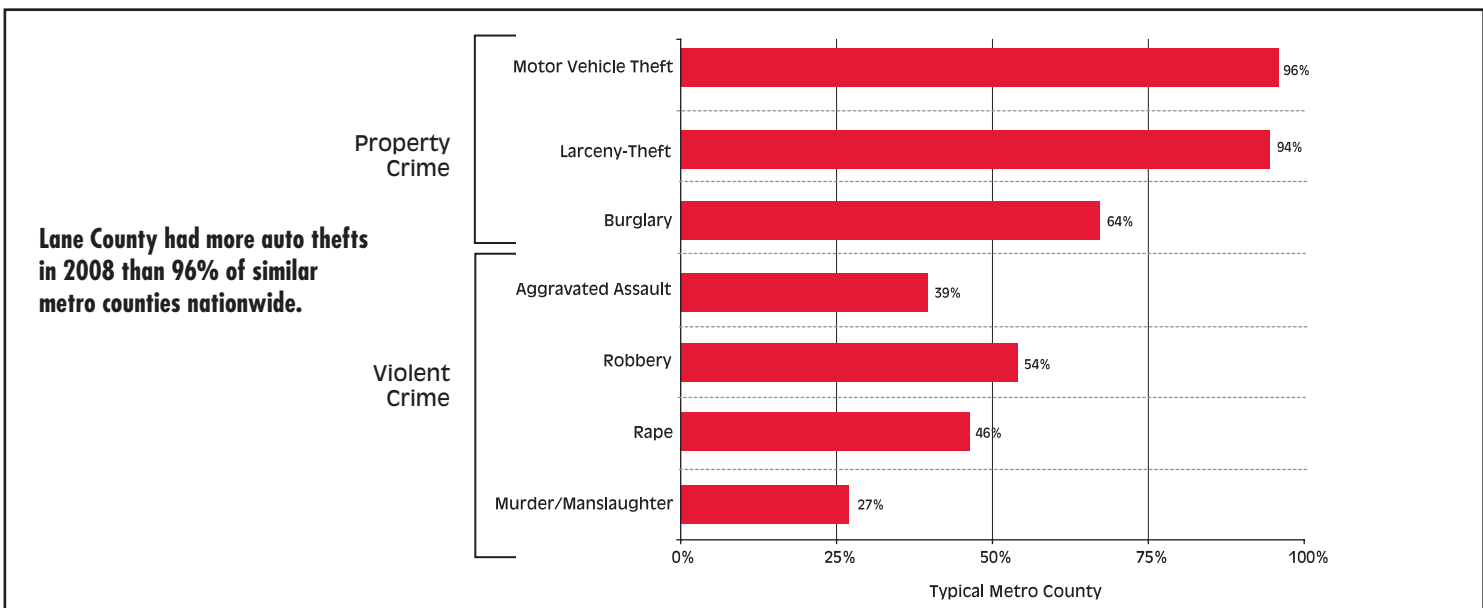
Rate of Reported Serious, Violent Crime per 10,000 Population



Rate of Reported Property Crime per 10,000 Population



Serious Reported Crime in 2008 per 100,000 Population

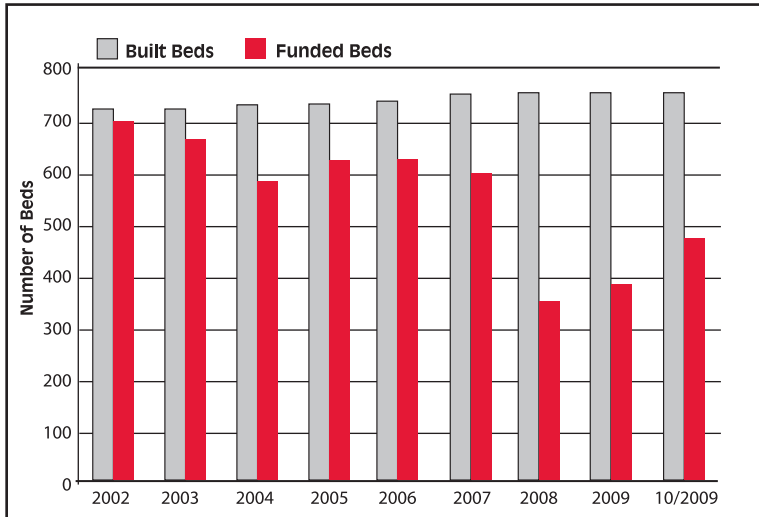


RESOURCE AND CAPACITY

GRADE: F

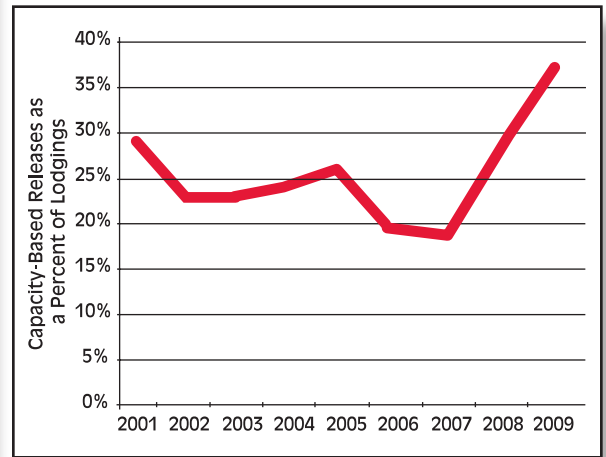
Comparatively, the Lane County criminal justice system has fewer law enforcement officers and funded jail beds per capita. Releases triggered by jail overcrowding increased considerably.

Built vs. Funded Beds



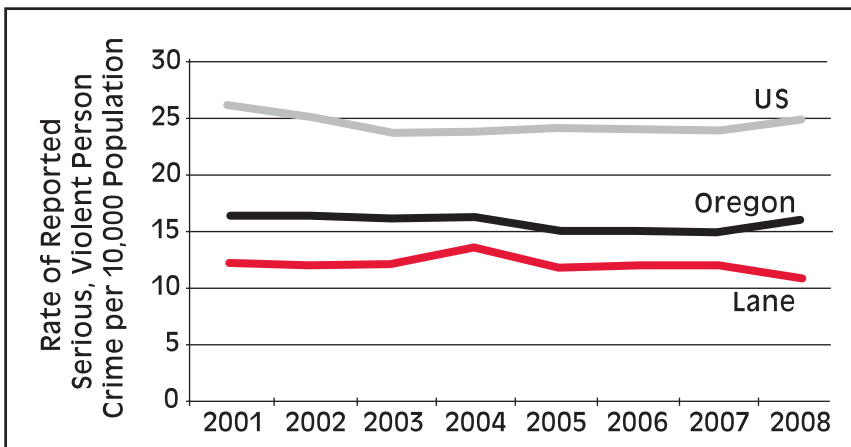
While some additional jail beds were funded in 2009, the jail continues to operate significantly under capacity.

Releases Triggered By Overcrowding as Percent of Lodgings



Releases due to overcrowding continue to increase.

Number of Law Enforcement Officers



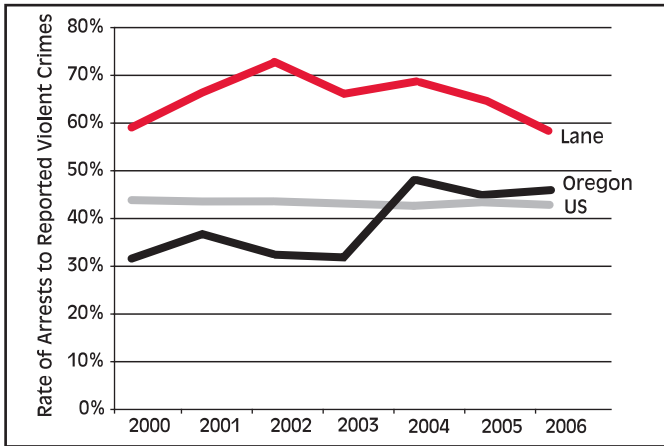
The number of law enforcement officers per capita in Lane County remains lower than the Oregon rate and substantially below the US rate. The Lane County rate is decreasing while the Oregon and US rates are both increasing.

ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INDICATORS

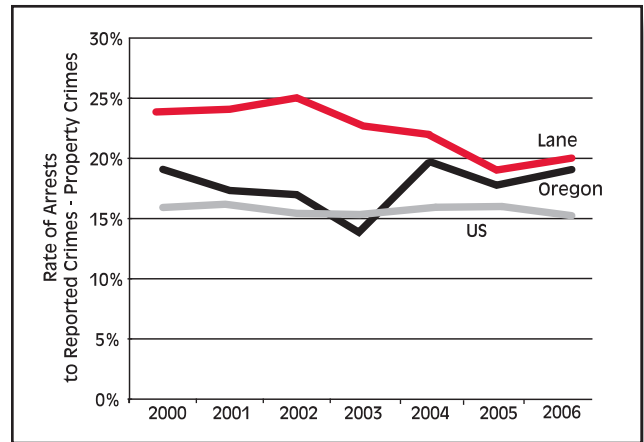
EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES

GRADE: C Arrest rates per reported crime in Lane County remain higher than in Oregon and the US although this rate continues to decline for violent crime.

Rate of Arrests to Reports for VIOLENT Crimes



Rate of Arrests to Reports for PROPERTY Crimes

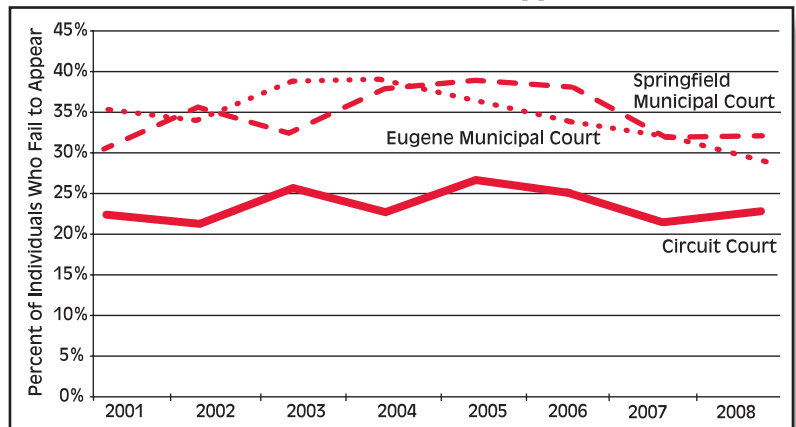


JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

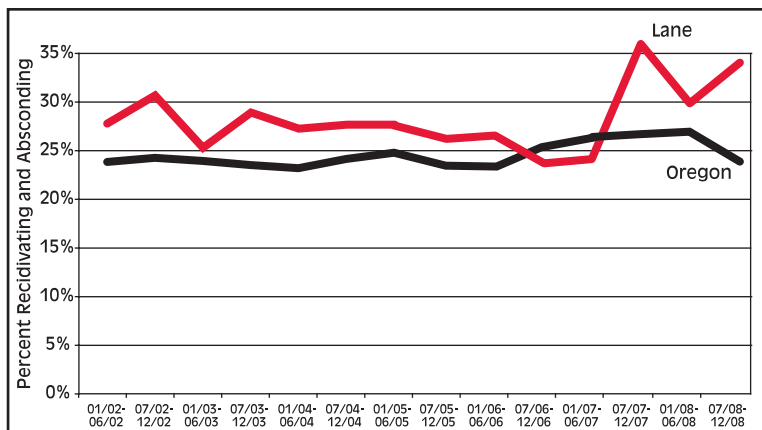
GRADE: C-

A high number of individuals fail to appear for court events. The re-offense rate for offenders on probation has risen and is considerably higher than Oregon's.

Percent of Individuals Who Fail to Appear for Court

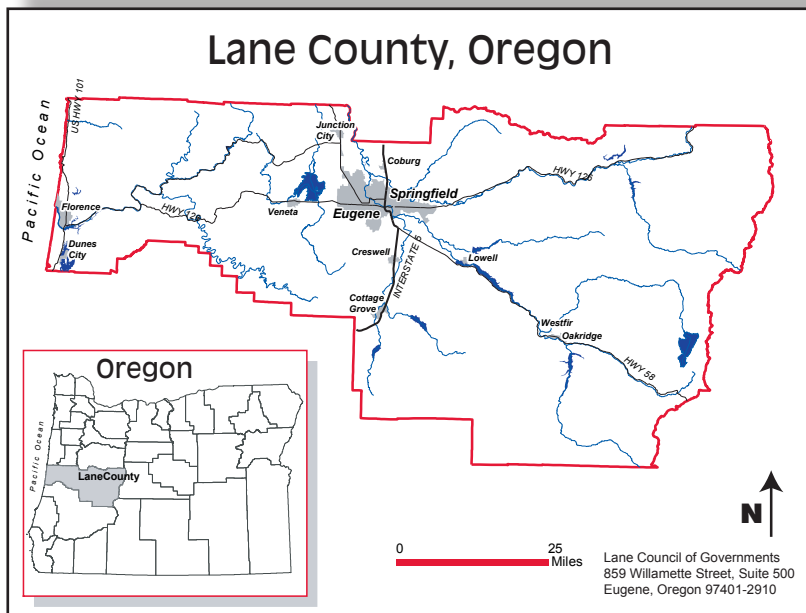


3-Year Re-offense Rate for Felony Offenders on Probation Supervision



This Report Card was prepared by the **Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC)** to inform the citizens on the status of their public safety system. Local public safety coordinating councils are charged by the Oregon Legislature and the Governor with developing county-wide comprehensive plans for the safety and justice system, including use of local and state resources. The PSCC Public Information Task Force, staffed by Lane Council of Governments, prepared this Report Card. The Task Force determined measures and collected longitudinal and baseline data for comparison. The Report Card will be periodically updated so the community can track system progress.

The local **criminal justice system** in Lane County includes: nine law enforcement agencies; four primary public safety answering points (9-1-1 and dispatch centers); the county jail in Eugene; the city jail in Springfield; three small city jails; district attorney; public defender; probation and post-prison supervision; State Circuit Court and Eugene and Springfield municipal courts; treatment; juvenile services; juvenile court; shelter; juvenile educational and treatment services; and services to help offenders transition back into the community.



Grading System for the Report Card

The report card grades were calculated using an unbiased, consistent mathematical formula based solely on the data. Each category and the indicators included in each category were assigned grades. Grades were determined by comparing Lane County's trend and its current rate over the last seven years of available data to the trend and current rate of other geographic areas with comparable data.

- A** Trend and current rate substantially better than comparison geographic areas
- B** Trend and current rate better than comparison geographic areas
- C** Trend and current rate roughly equal to comparison geographic areas
- D** Trend and current rate worse than comparison geographic areas
- F** Trend and current rates substantially worse than comparison geographic areas

A plus (+) is added to the grade if the trend and current rate have improved over the last three years of available data compared to the last seven years. A minus (-) is added to the grade if the trend and current rate have worsened over the last three years of available data compared to the last seven years. Grades of "F" are not eligible for either a plus or a minus. The trend for each category is also noted as Getting Better, Getting Worse, or Stable.

For more information on the Report Card, please contact Lane Council of Governments at (541) 682-4283 or visit www.lcog.org/safety.cfm

Lane County has a population of 347,690 people living in a geographic area of 4,618 square miles — roughly the size of the state of Connecticut. The county stretches from the summit of the 10,000 foot Cascade Mountains, through the tree-covered Willamette Valley prairie and wetlands, over the 6,000 foot Coast Range to the Pacific Ocean. Lane is an urban/rural county with more than half the residents (61%) living in Eugene and Springfield, the second largest urban area in the state. Approximately 12% live in small cities and the remaining 27% live in unincorporated areas scattered around the county. A total of 1,433 miles of county roads, 918 miles of city roads, and 484 miles of state maintained roads wind along rivers, lakes, and the two mountain ranges, connecting widely separated small cities and the urban core.