

PSCC OFFICERS

CHAIR, TIM LAUE

Citizen Member

VICE CHAIR, PAUL SOLOMON

Citizen Member

VOTING MEMBERS

DOUGLAS BAKKE

Citizen Member

STEPHEN DAVIS

Citizen Member

DONOVAN DUMIRE

Community Corrections Manager

TOM ENGLISH

Citizen Member

GREG EVANS

Eugene City Councilor

ALEX GARDNER

District Attorney

KAREN GAFFNEY

Health & Human Services

Acting Director (Mental Health)

KAREN GILLETTE

Public Health Manager

LOUIS GOMEZ

Oakridge City Manager

GREG HAZARABEDIAN

Public Defender

PETE KERNS

Chief of Police

AL LEVINE

Youth Services Representative

DAVE RALSTON

Springfield City Councilor

KARSTEN RASMUSSEN

Circuit Court Presiding Judge

FAYE STEWART

County Commissioner

TOM TURNER

Sheriff

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

ROBERT EDWARDS

Oregon State Police Representative

DEBORAH MARTIN

Oregon Youth Authority

ALICIA HAYS

Interim County Administrator



The Public Safety Coordinating Council's

Criminal Justice System Data Book

January 2014

Please Note:

When a new chart was added which includes updated data, a ★ was placed by the Figure title.

The full Data Book is posted on the LCOG website at www.lcog.org/safety.cfm

Follow the link to Community Safety Data/Publications.

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Public Safety Coordinating Council Vision and Guiding Principles

Vision Statement

We will live in a safe community supported by a safety and justice system that works together to focus on prevention and restoration, while balancing intervention and enforcement. The system will be built on a solid foundation of constitutional principles, statutory laws and community values which honor and promote personal responsibility, family and neighborhood involvement, and trust among people and institutions.

Guiding Principles

- *We will prevent crime by promoting conditions, behaviors, and individual and community attitudes that result in a safe community.*
- *We will hold youth and adult offenders accountable and employ sanctions which fit the circumstances of the crime and the offender.*
- *We will promote the rights of victims and the community to be compensated and restored.*
- *We will provide opportunities for skill training, rehabilitation, and reintegration of offenders into the community.*
- *We will assist community members to understand and accept their responsibility to contribute to and maintain a safe and just society.*
- *We will coordinate the programs and activities of governmental and private agencies that affect community safety and justice, and will ensure agencies work in partnership with the business community and citizens.*
- *We will make effective community safety decisions based on research data from a comprehensive information management system.*
- *We will support the rights of all individuals to a fair and non-discriminatory legal process.*

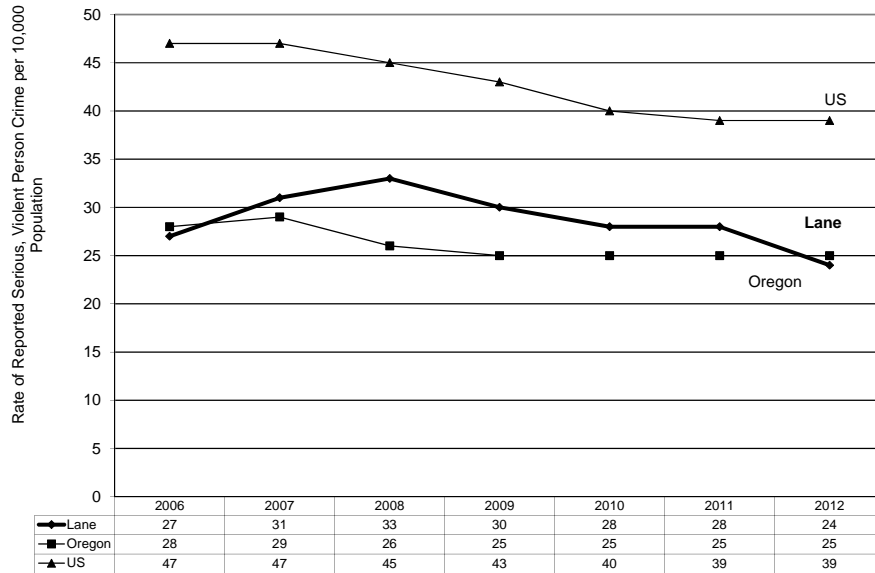
Report Card Data: Part A – Adult and Combined Criminal Justice Data

Category I: Crime and Safety

Crime and Safety includes: reported crime; adult assault; drug, and alcohol arrests; domestic violence; child abuse; traffic accidents; and victimization.

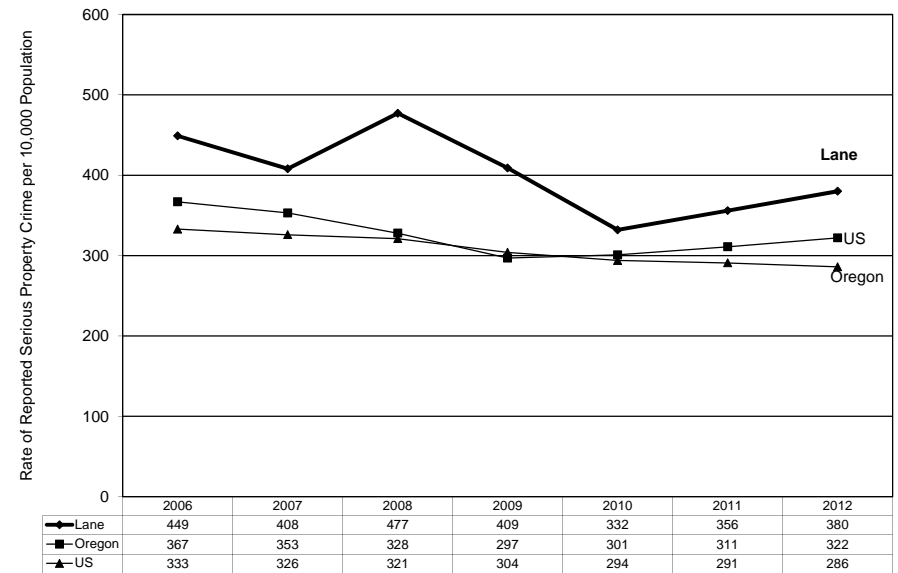
- Reported Crime.

★ Figure 1.1 Rate of Reported Serious Violent Crime per 10,000 Population



Source: FBI, *Crime in the United States*

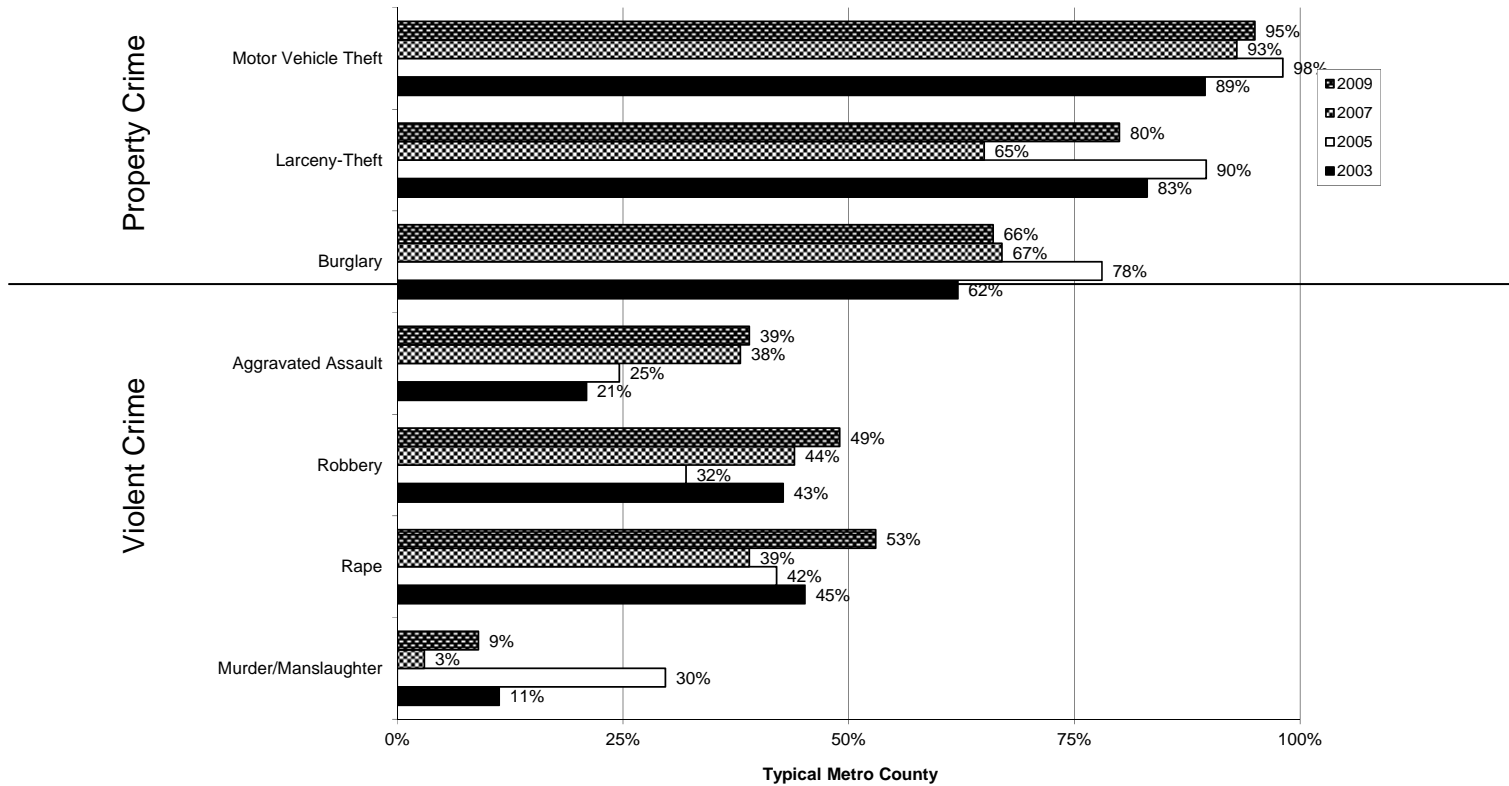
★ Figure 1.2 Rate of Reported Property Crime per 10,000 Population



Source: FBI, *Crime in the United States*

The figure below shows Lane County’s ranking for serious crimes when measured against other metropolitan counties in the United States. For instance, Lane County is in the 95th percentile in Motor Vehicle Theft, meaning only 5% of the counties had a motor vehicle theft rate higher than Lane County’s.

**Figure 1.3 Serious Reported Crime in 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009 per 100,000 Population
Lane County’s Rank Among 259 Metropolitan Counties of 100,000 to 1,000,000 Population**

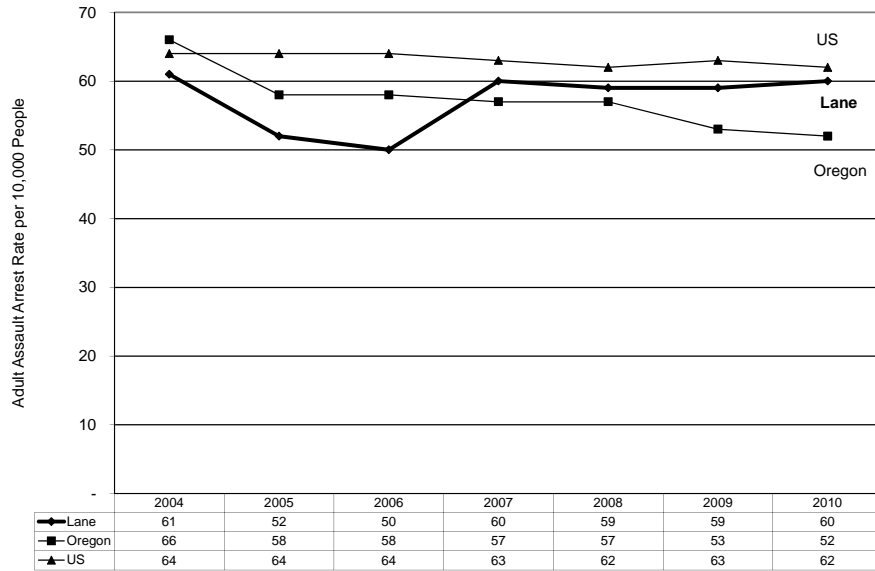


Source: FBI, *Crime in the United States*

○ Assault, Drug, and Alcohol Crimes.

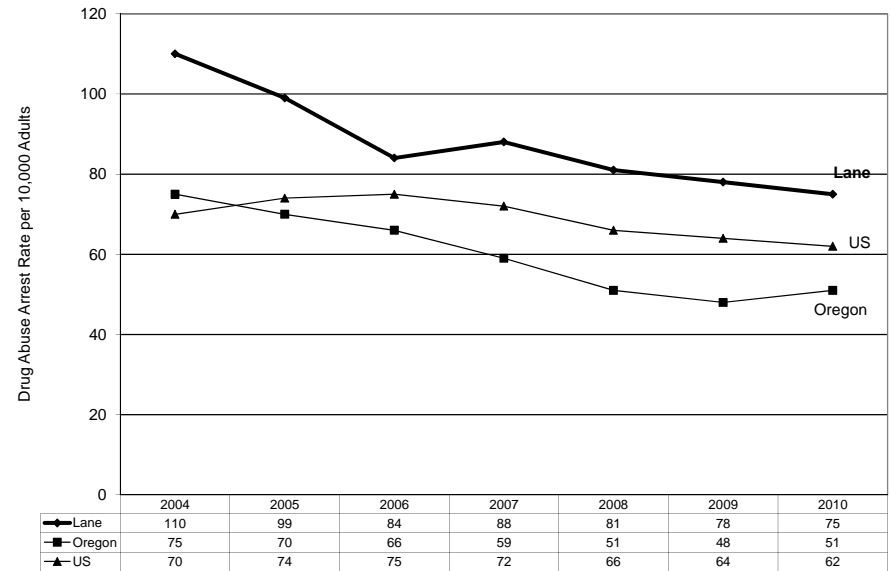
Note: Several factors influence arrest rates such as system capacity to arrest, prosecute, and hold offenders.

★ Figure 1.4 Adult Assault Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults



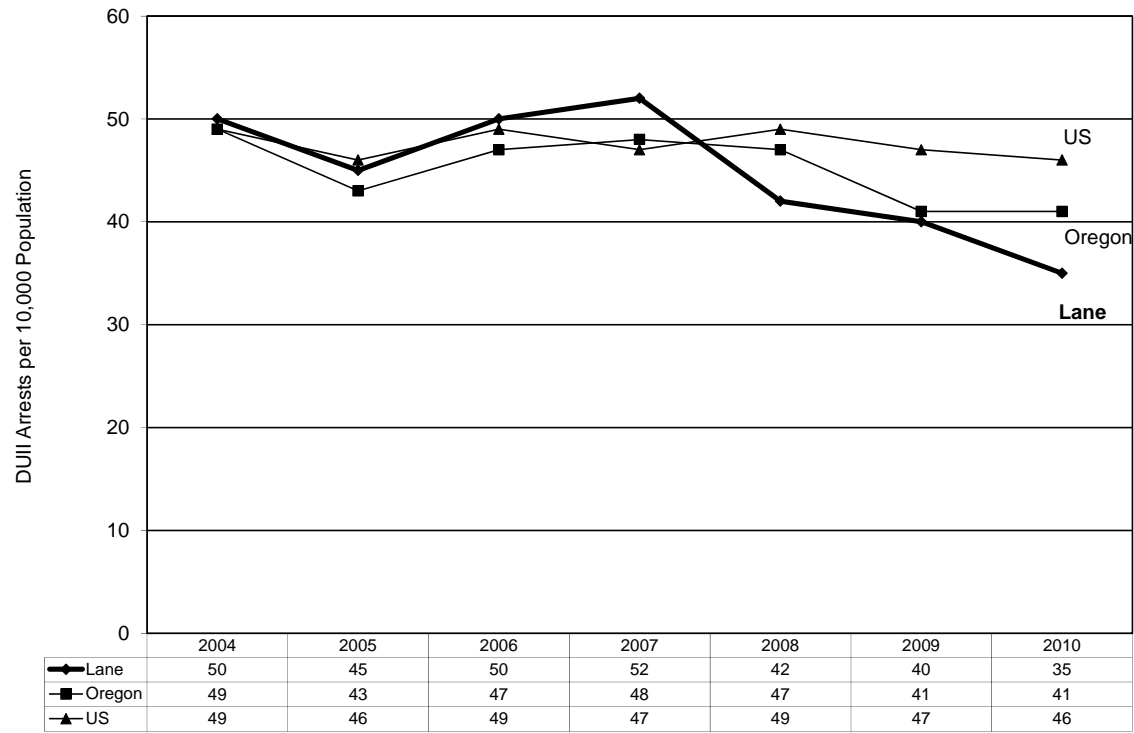
Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

★ Figure 1.5 Adult Drug Abuse Arrest Rate per 10,000 Adults



Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

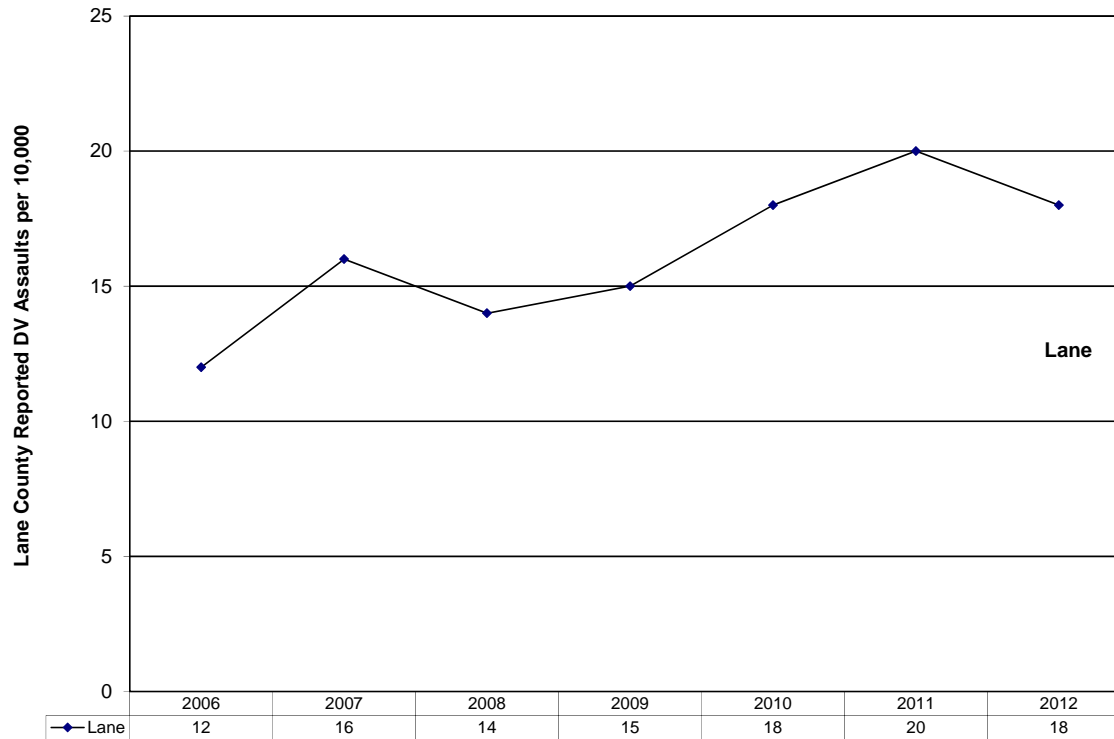
★ Figure 1.6 DUII Arrests per 10,000 Population



Source: Easy Access to FBI Statistics

○ Domestic Violence.

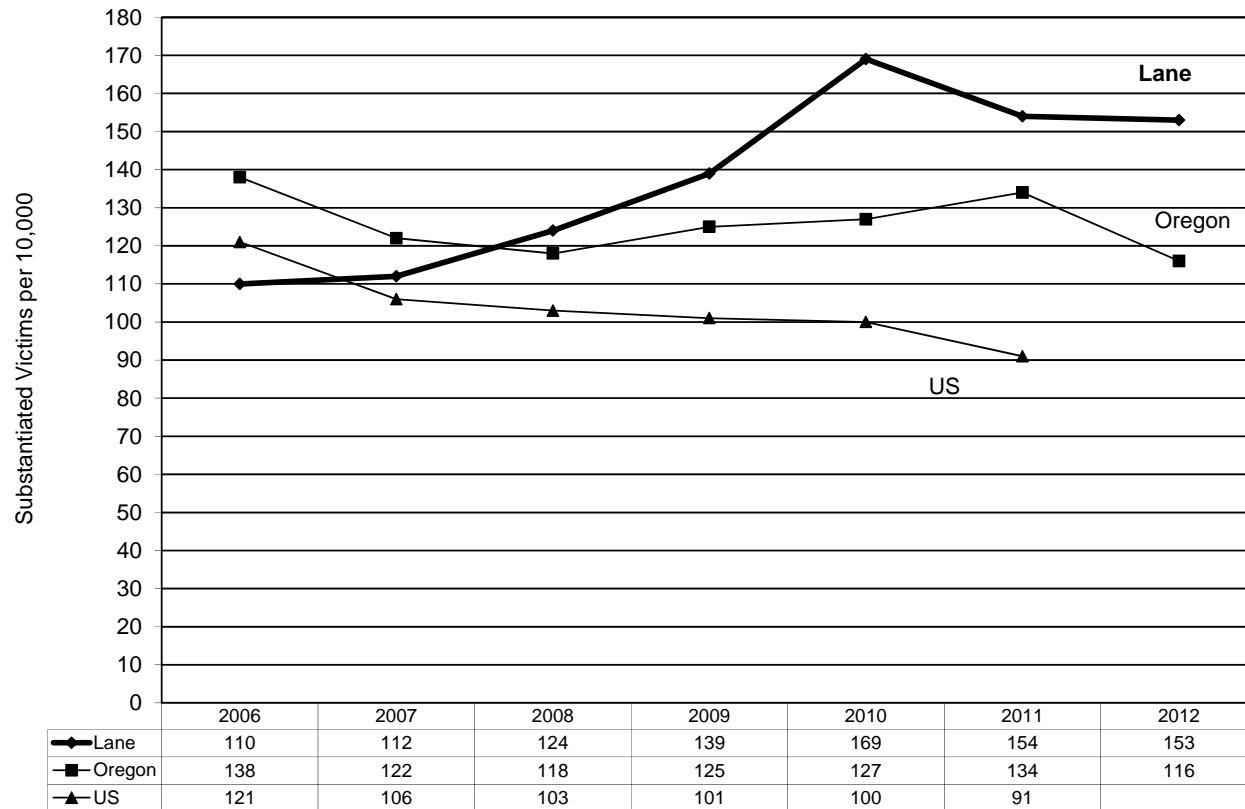
★ Figure 1.7 Lane County Reported DV Assaults per 10,000 Population



Source: Area Information Records System

○ Child Abuse.

★ Figure 1.8 Child Abuse Victimization Rate per 10,000 Children Under Age 18



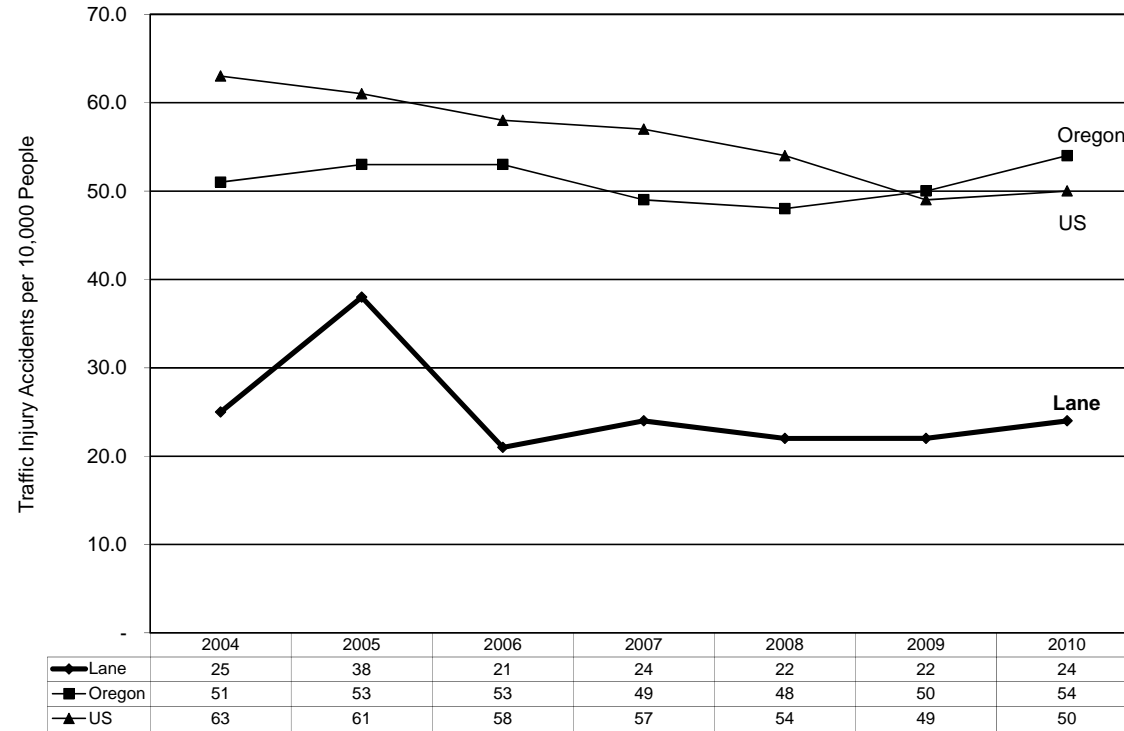
Note: Reporting period changed to Federal Fiscal Year in 2003 to conform to federal reporting requirements.

Source: Lane and Oregon – DHS: *The Status of Children in Oregon’s Child Protection System 2004*

Source: US – National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information: *Child Maltreatment 1996-2003*

○ Traffic Accidents.

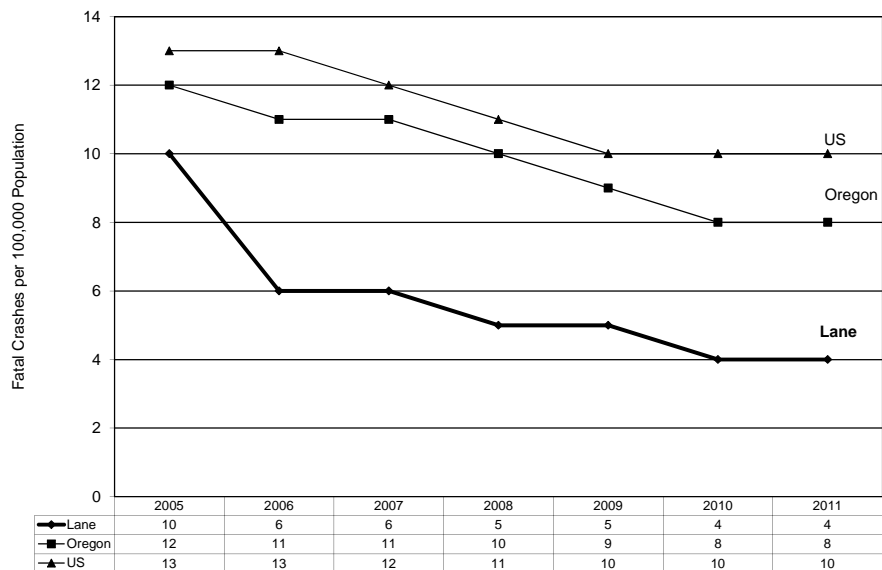
★ Figure 1.9 Traffic Injury Accidents (Excluding Fatal Crashes) per 10,000 Population



Source: Lane and Oregon - Oregon Department of Transportation

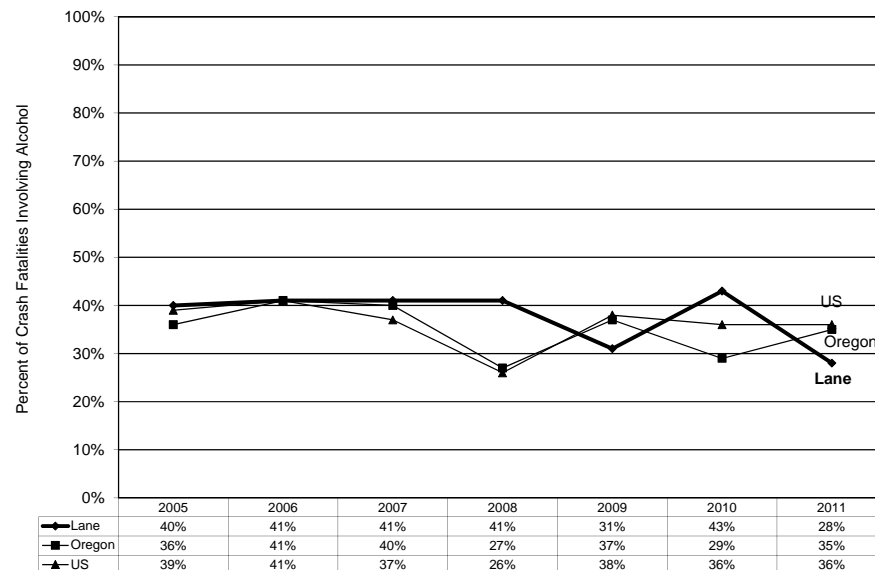
Source: US - US DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Traffic Safety Facts Annual Reports

★ Figure 1.10 Fatal Crashes per 100,000 Population



Source: Lane and Oregon – Oregon Department of Transportation
 Source: US – US DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System

★ Figure 1.11 Percent of Alcohol Involved Crash Fatalities



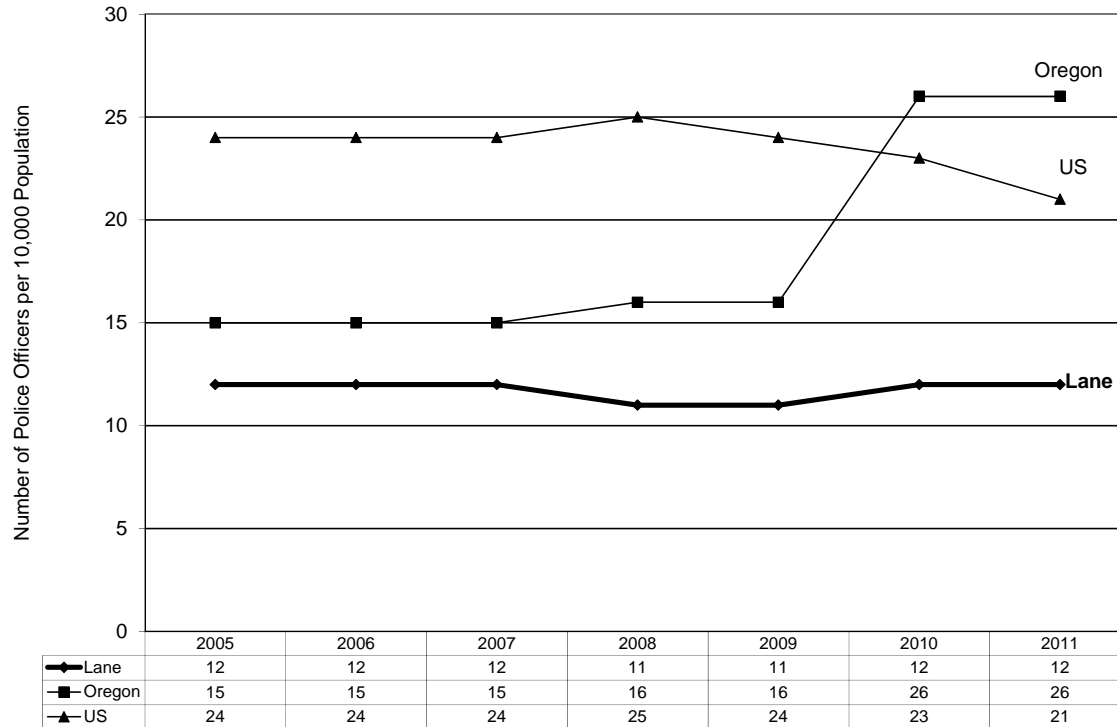
Source: US DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System

Category II: Resource and Capacity

Resource and Capacity includes: number of officers; jail capacity; custody and overcrowding releases from Lane County Adult Corrections; District Attorney intakes per lawyer; District Attorney prosecution rates; and Probation Officer caseloads.

o Number of Officers.

★ Figure 2.1 Number of Officers per 10,000 Population



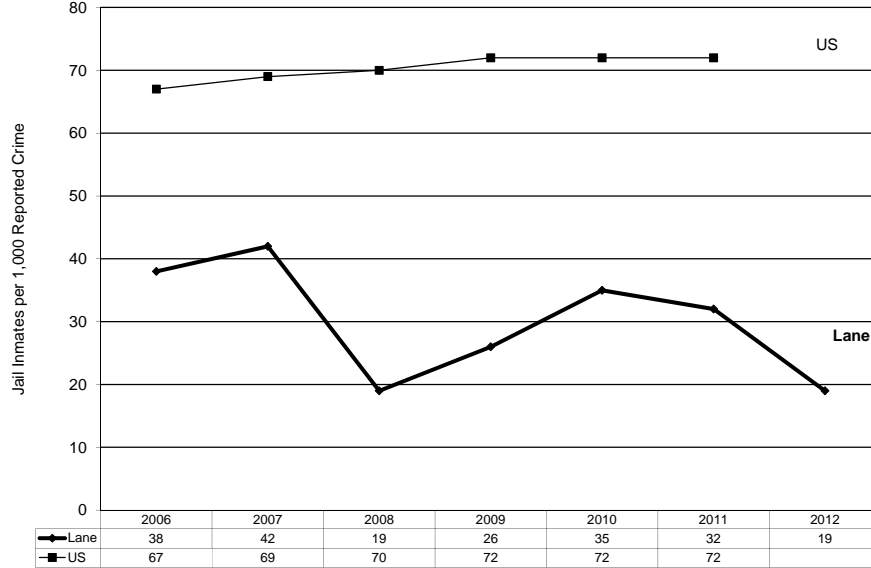
Note: Number of Officers includes all law enforcement officers in the county including State Police stationed in Lane County

Source: Lane and Oregon - Law Enforcement Data System, Uniform Crime Report

Source: US – FBI, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted

○ Jail Capacity.

★ Figure 2.2 Jail Beds Occupied per 1,000 Reported Crimes

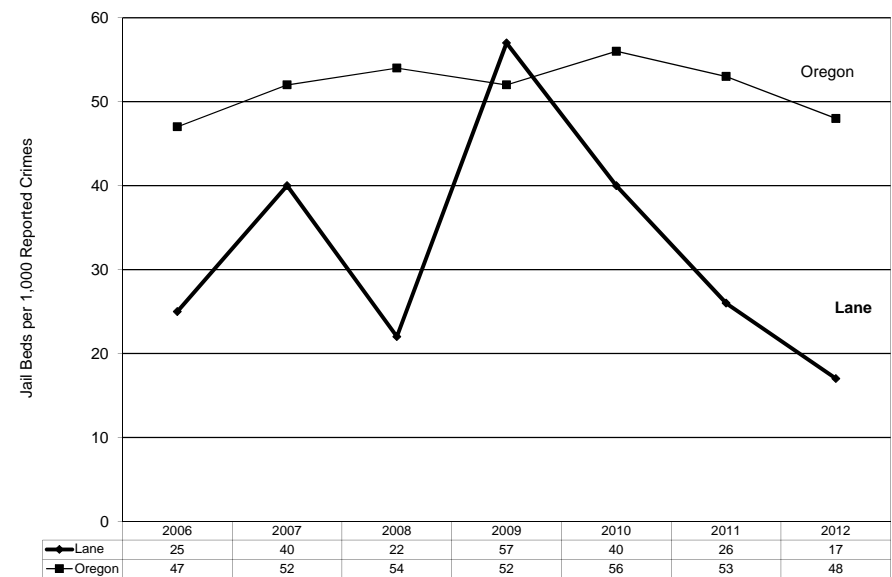


Note: The number of jail beds occupied used in this calculation is a one-day snapshot of beds occupied at the Lane County Jail, Forest Work Camp, and Community Corrections Center.

Source: Lane County Sheriff's Office

Source: US – Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoner and Jail Inmates at Midyear

★ Figure 2.3 Funded Jail Beds per 1,000 Reported Crimes

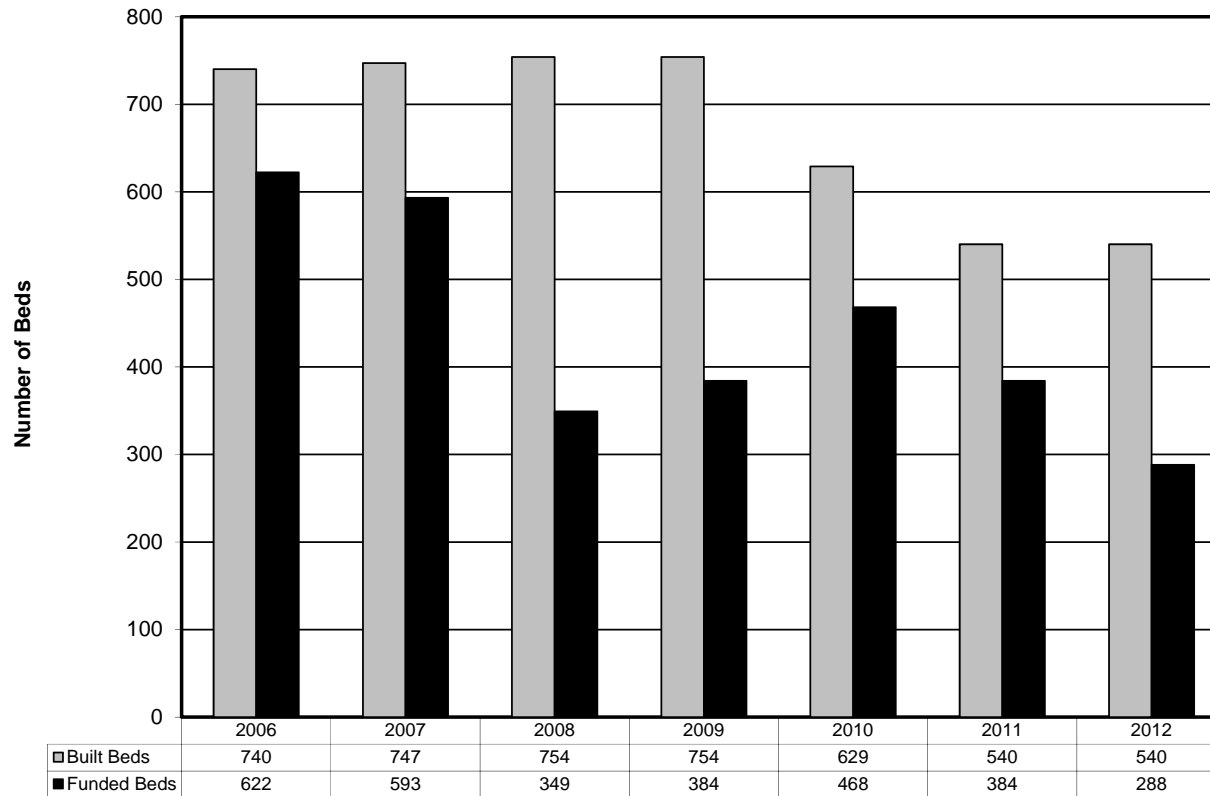


Note: The number of funded jail beds does not include Community Corrections Center beds in order to utilize data comparable with the state data.

Source: Lane County Sheriff's Office

Source: Oregon - Oregon Jail Managers Association, Washington County Sheriff

★Figure 2.4 Built vs. Funded Bed



Source: Lane County Sheriff's Office

★Figure 2.5 Built vs. Funded Beds By Facility

2011	Jail	CCC
Funded Beds	351	33
Built Beds	507	33
% Operated	69%	100%

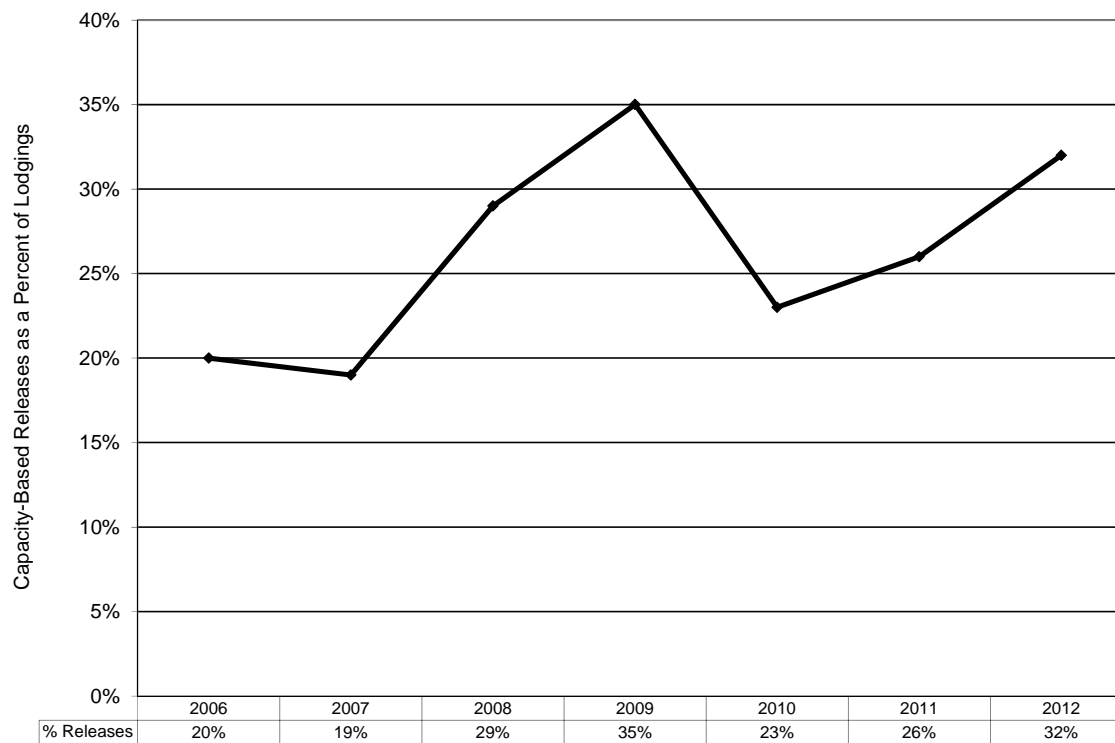
Source: Lane County Sheriff's Office

2012	Jail	CCC
Funded Beds	255	33
Built Beds	507	33
% Operated	50%	100%

Source: Lane County Sheriff's Office

○ Custody and Overcrowding Releases.

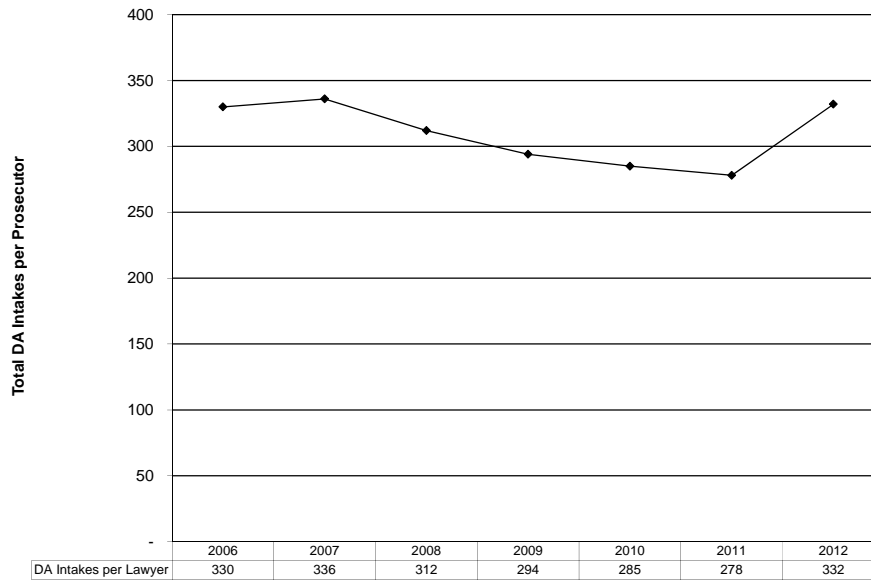
★ Figure 2.6 Releases Triggered By Overcrowding as a Percent of Lodgings



Note: “Percent of Lodgings” is the number of inmates released as a percent of all inmates housed at that time in the Lane County Jail.
 Source: Lane County Sheriff’s Office

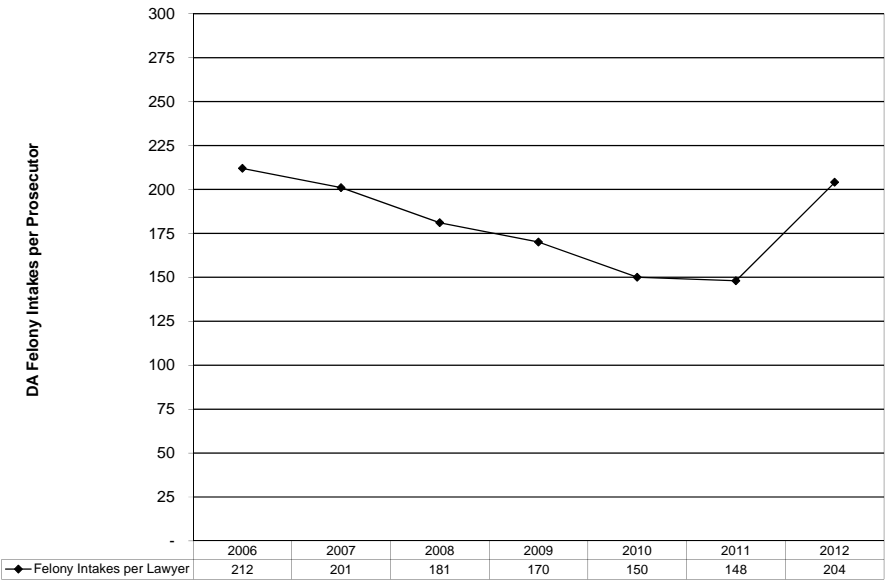
○ District Attorney Intakes per Lawyer.

★Figure 2.7 Total DA Intakes per Lawyer



Source: DA's office; DACMS

★Figure 2.8 DA Felony Intakes per Lawyer



Source: DA's office; DACMS

Figure 2.9 Number of Lawyers Needed in DA's Criminal Division

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Lawyers in DA's office	23	22	22	22	22	22	24
FTE Needed	33	32	31	28	27	26	27
% Staffed (Lawyers/FTE Needed)	70%	69%	71%	79%	81%	85%	89%

Source: APRI study, DACM; LCOG using same methodology

○ Probation Officer Caseloads.

Figure 2.10 Average PO Caseload Size

	2003 Average Caseload Size	2008 Average Caseload Size	2010 Average Caseload Size
Lane	100	100	100
Oregon	75	75	Data not available

Source 2003: Multnomah County Community Justice Department Survey of Community Corrections Directors in August 2003

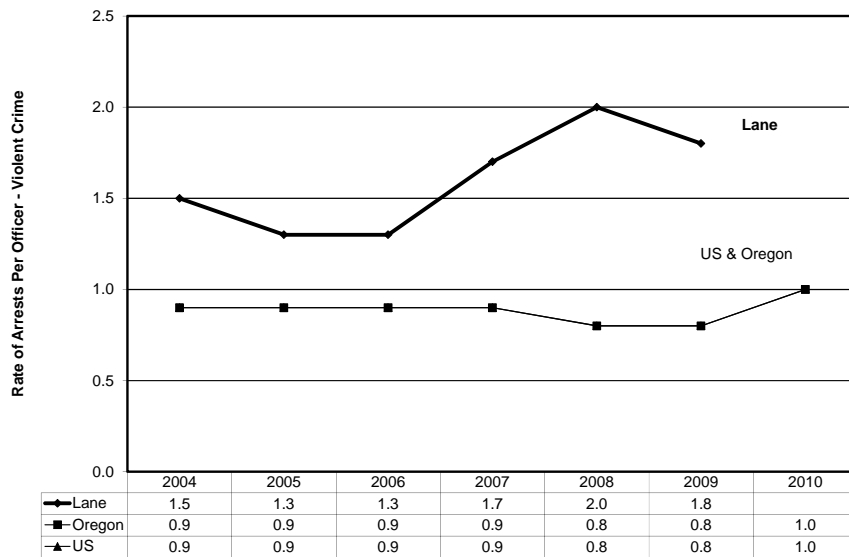
Source 2008: LCOG Survey of Oregon Community Corrections Programs

Category III: Efficient and Effective Use of Resources

Efficient and Effective Use of Resources includes: arrests per officer; rate of reports to arrests; successful prosecutions; speedy trials; and alternatives to incarceration. Data is not collected or reported to measure the number of criminal cases not being investigated or filed due to lack of resources.

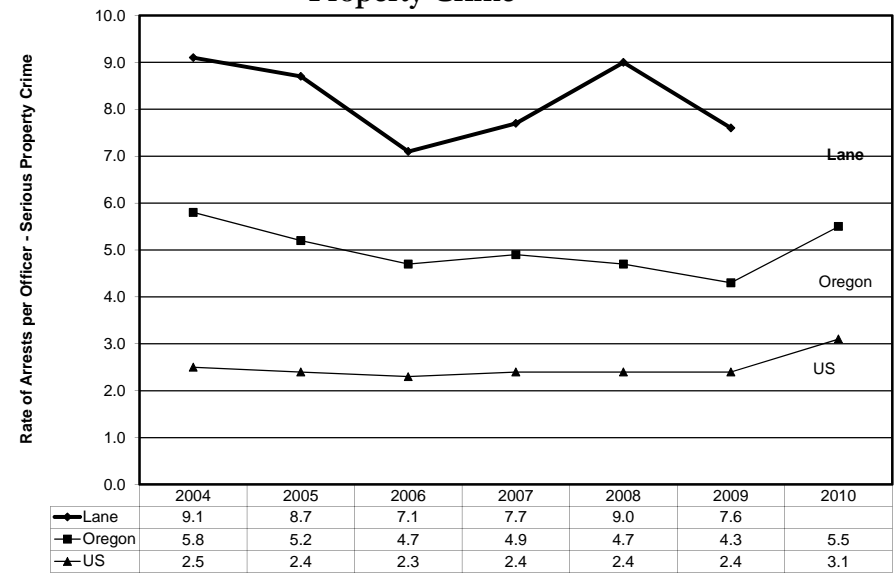
○ Arrests per Officer.

★ Figure 3.1 Rate of Arrests per Officer
Violent Crime



Source: Lane and Oregon – Law Enforcement Data System, Uniform Crime Report
Source: US – FBI, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted;
Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

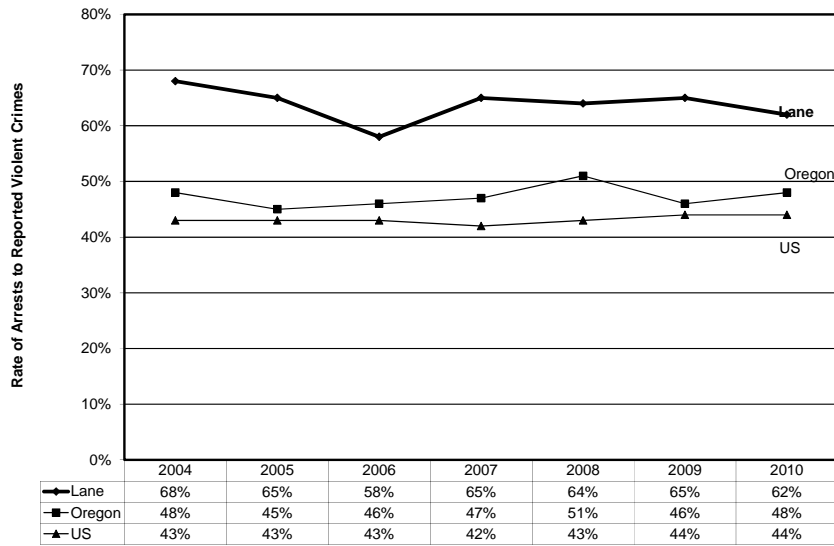
★ Figure 3.2 Rate of Arrests per Officer
Property Crime



Source: Lane and Oregon – Law Enforcement Data System, Uniform Crime Report
Source: US – FBI, Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted;
Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

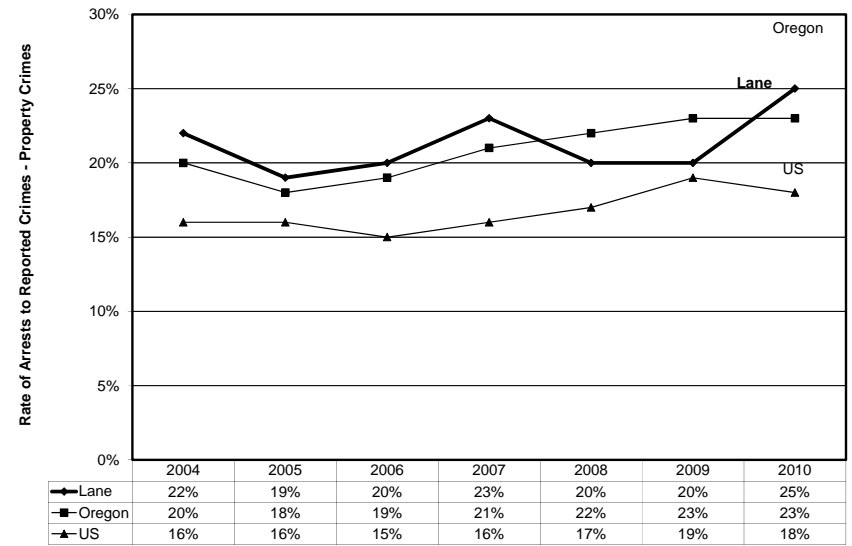
○ Arrests to Reports.

★ Figure 3.3 Rate of Arrests to Reports for Violent Crimes



Sources: FBI, *Crime in the United States, 2003*; *Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics*

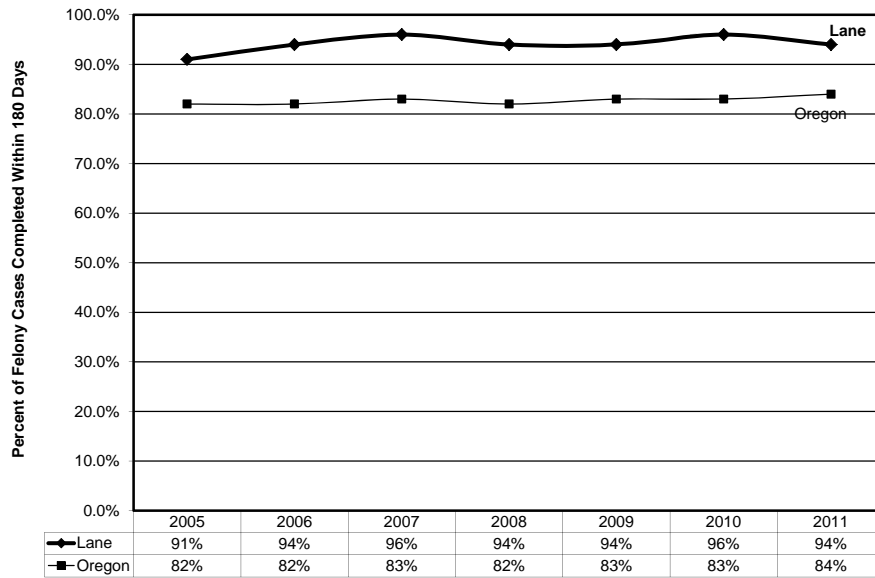
★ Figure 3.4 Rate of Arrests to Reports for Property Crimes



Sources: FBI, *Crime in the United States, 2003*; *Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics*

○ Speedy Trials.

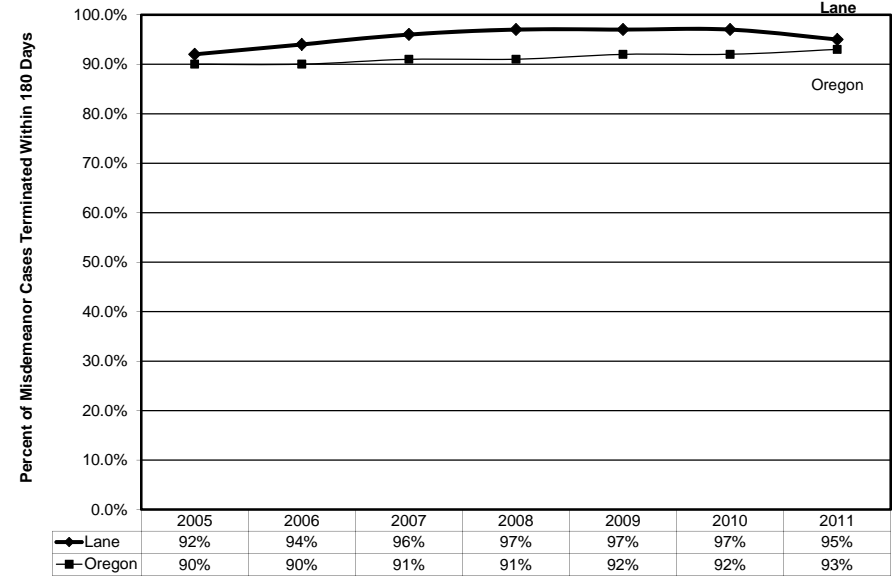
★ Figure 3.5 Percent of State Court Felony Cases Completed Within 180 Days



Note: Oregon goal is 98%.

Source: Oregon Circuit Court

★ Figure 3.6 Percent of State Court Misdemeanor Cases Completed Within 180 Days



Note: Oregon goal is 98%.

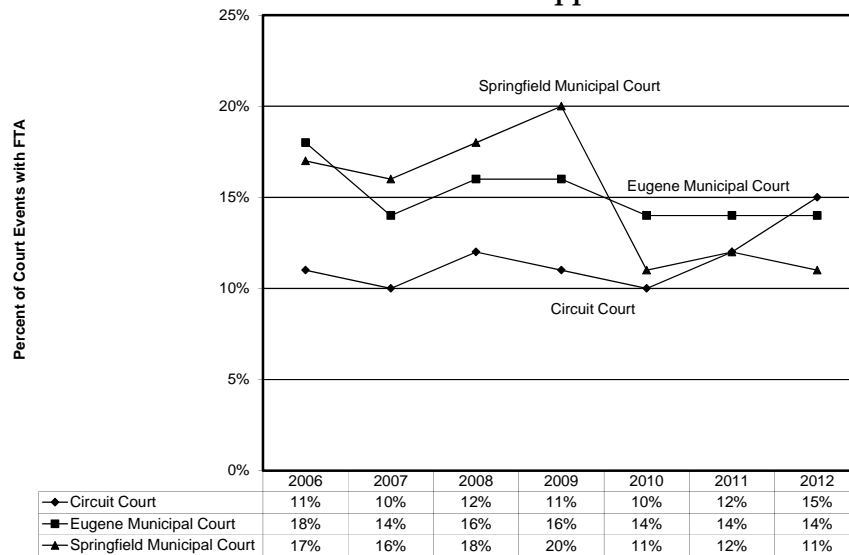
Source: Oregon Circuit Court

Category IV: Justice and Accountability

Justice and Accountability includes: failure to appear; failures on supervision; Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants enforcement; and average sentence and supervision length.

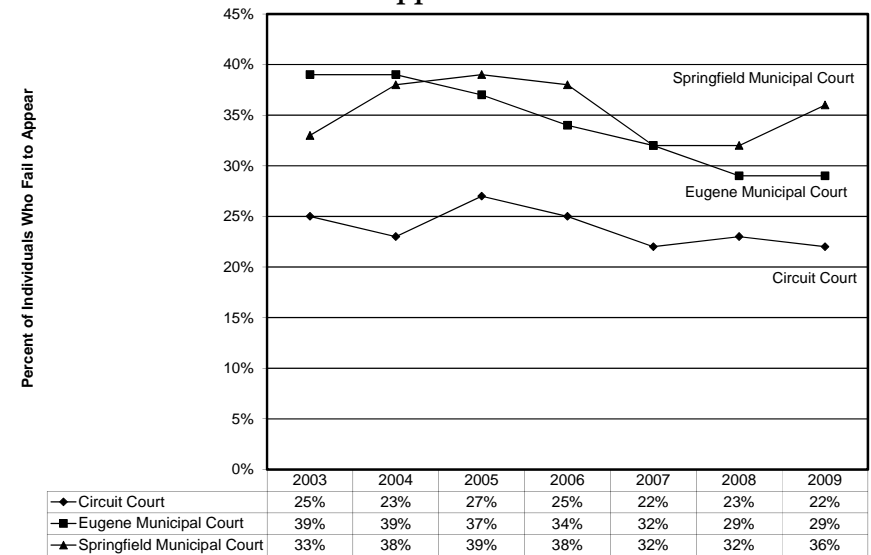
- Failure to Appear (FTA).

★ Figure 4.1 Percent of Court Events Where Defendant Fail To Appear



Source: PCAIRS

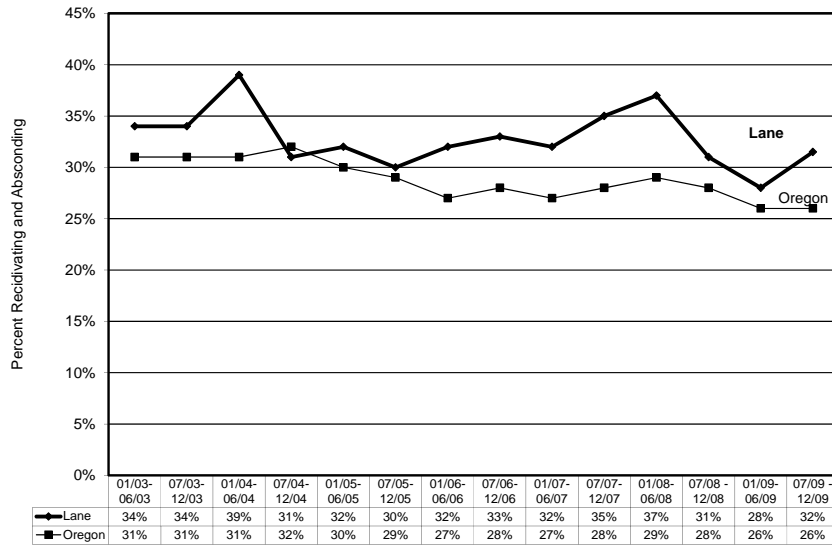
Figure 4.2 Percent of Individuals Who Fail To Appear



Source: PCAIRS

○ Failures on Supervision.

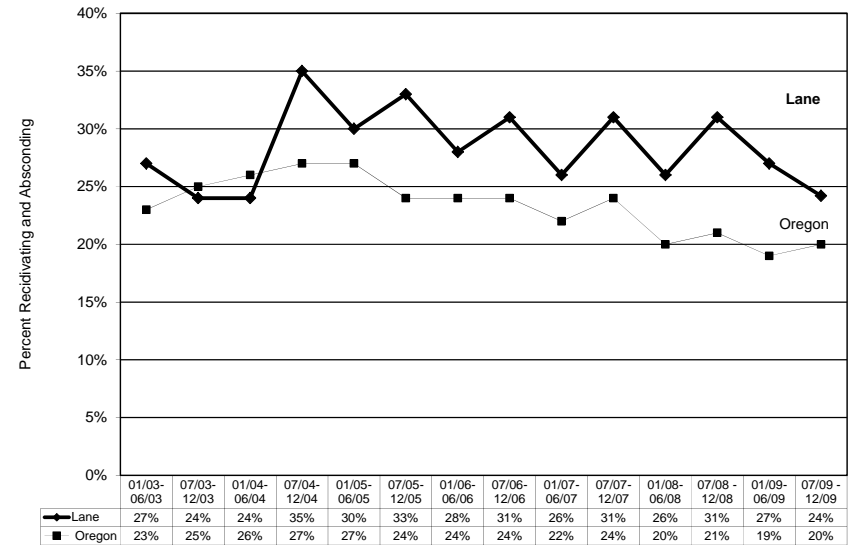
★ Figure 4.3 Three Year Re-offense Rate for Felony Offenders on Parole/Post-Prison Supervision



Note: The Oregon goal is no more than 31%.

Source: Oregon Department of Corrections

★ Figure 4.4 Three Year Re-offense Rate for Felony Offenders on Probation Supervision

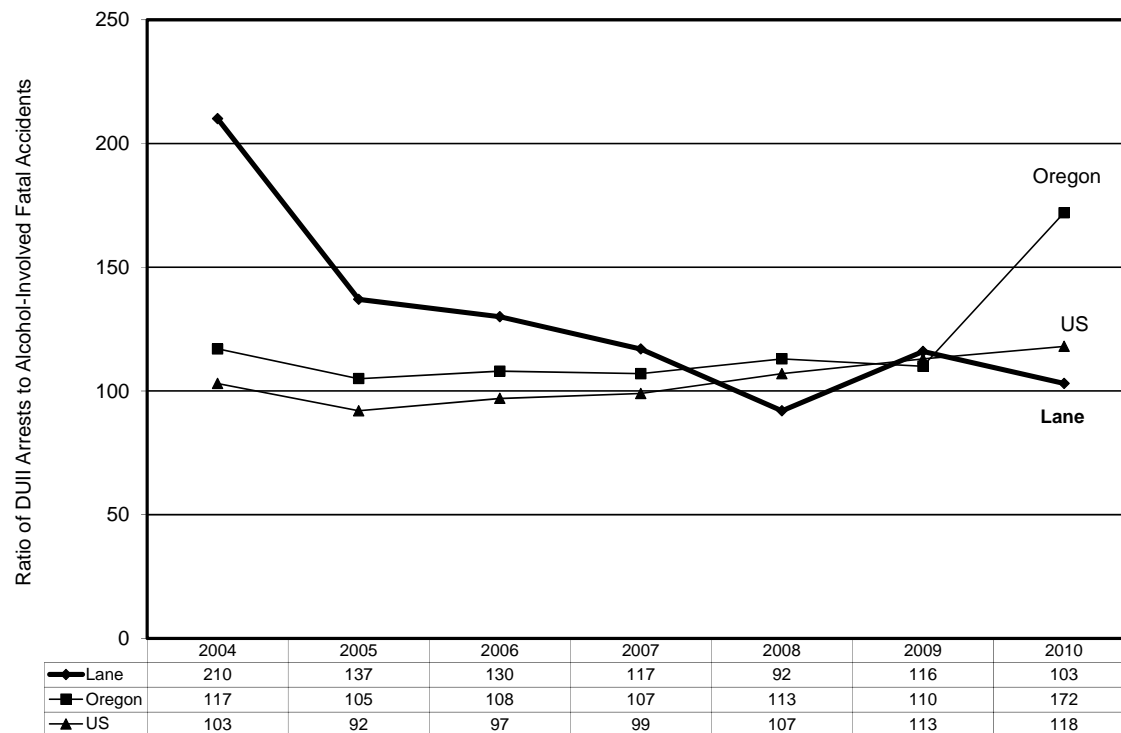


Note: The Oregon goal is no more than 23%.

Source: Oregon Department of Correction

- **Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII) Enforcement.** The DUII Enforcement Index is the ratio of the number of DUII arrests to the number of drivers in fatal crashes with any level of blood-alcohol concentration.

★Figure 4.5 DUII Enforcement Index



Source: DUII Arrests: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

Source: Drivers with any BAC in Fatal Accidents: US DOT, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System

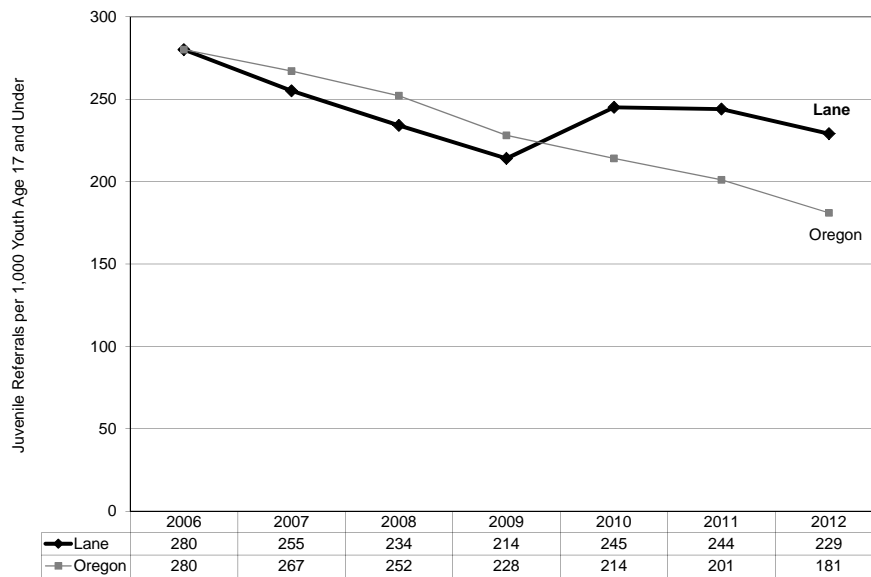
Report Card Data: Part B – Juvenile Data

Category I: Crime and Safety

Crime and Safety includes: juvenile referrals and arrests; dropouts; and drug and alcohol abuse.

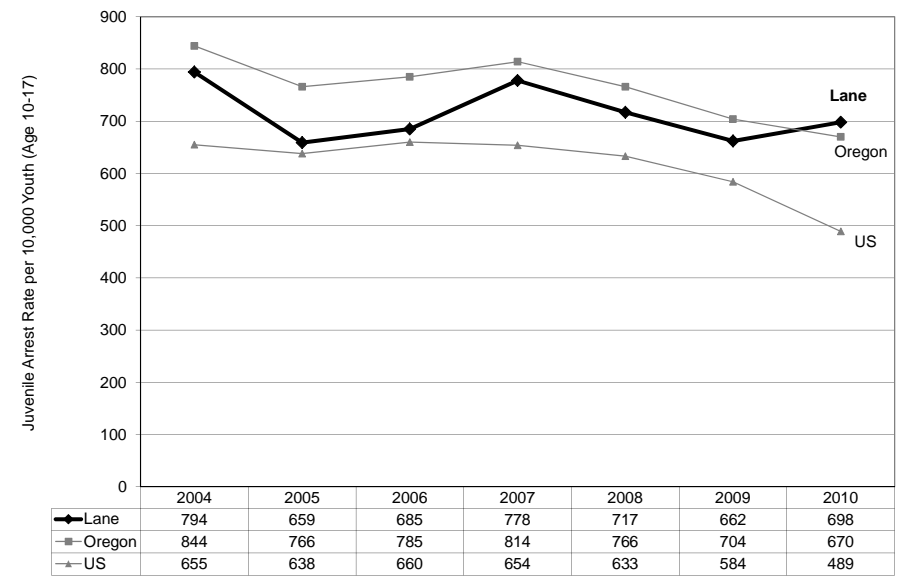
o Juvenile Referrals and Arrests.

★ Figure 1.1 Juvenile Rate of Criminal Referral to Juvenile Services per 1,000 Youth Age 17 and Under



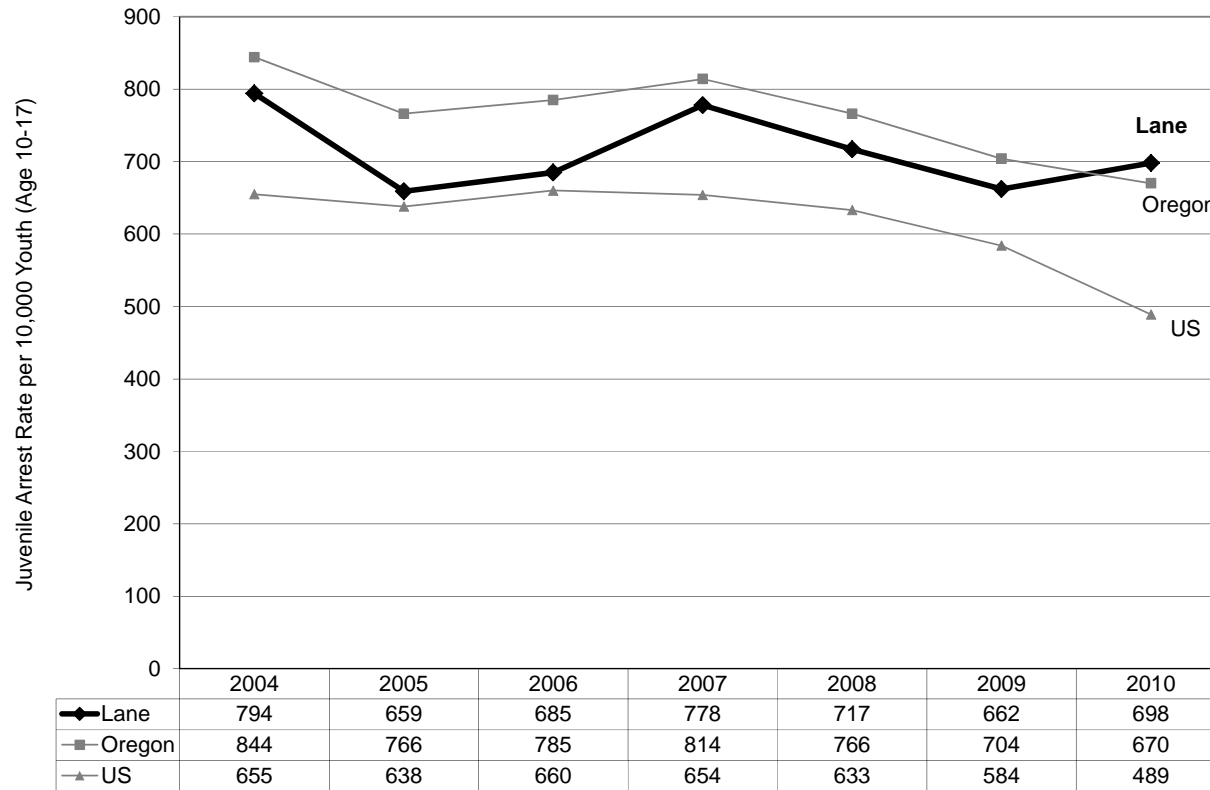
Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services, Juvenile Justice Data

★ Figure 1.2 Juvenile Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth Age 10-17



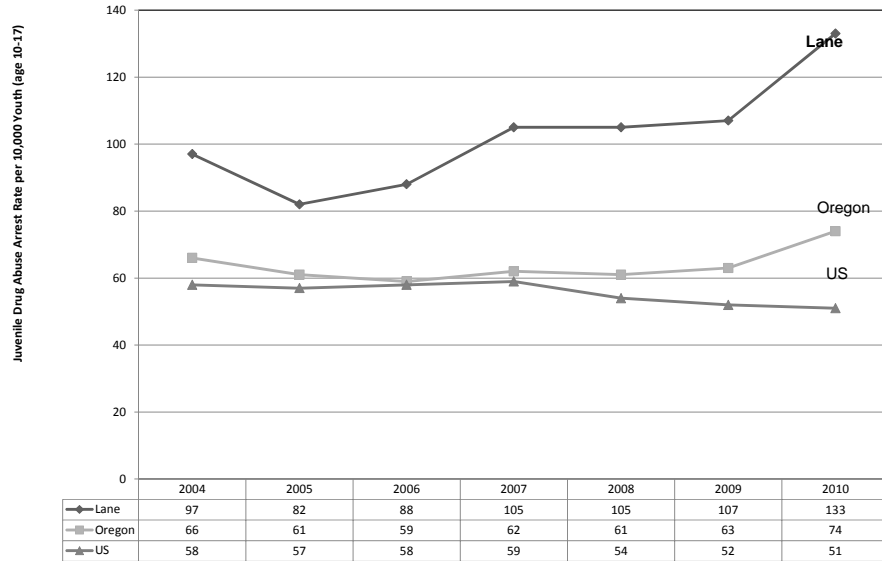
Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

★Figure 1.3 Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth



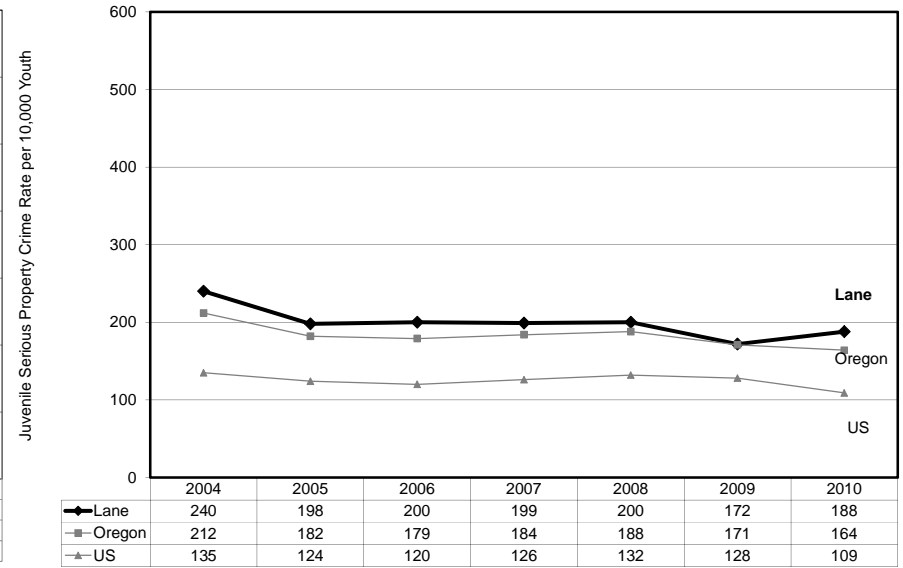
Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

★Figure 1.4 Juvenile Drug Abuse Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth



Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

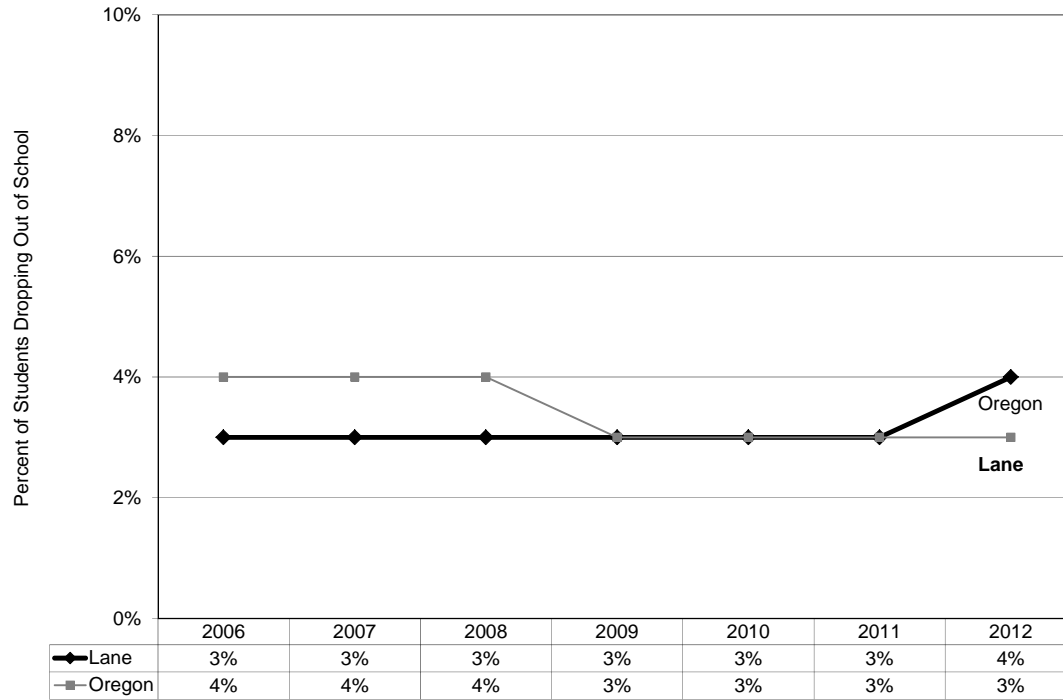
★Figure 1.5 Juvenile Property Crime Arrest Rate per 10,000 Youth



Source: Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics

- **Dropouts.** Lane County's Dropout rate is lower than the state's and the nation's.

★ **Figure 1.6 Percent of Students Dropping Out of School**

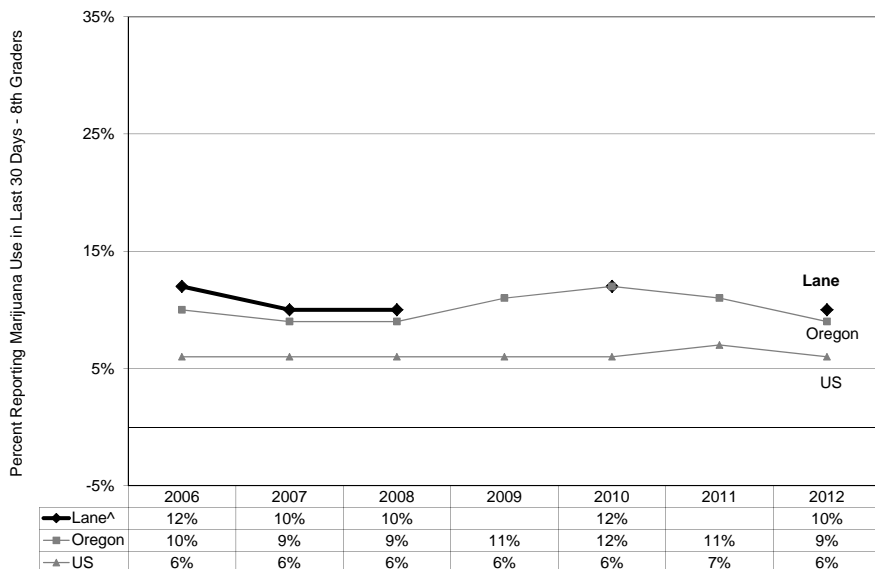


Note: Prior to 1997, students receiving a GED were counted as drop-outs

Source: Lane and Oregon - Oregon Department of Education, Early Leave Report. As cited by Oregon Progress Board, Oregon Benchmarks 2003 County Data Book

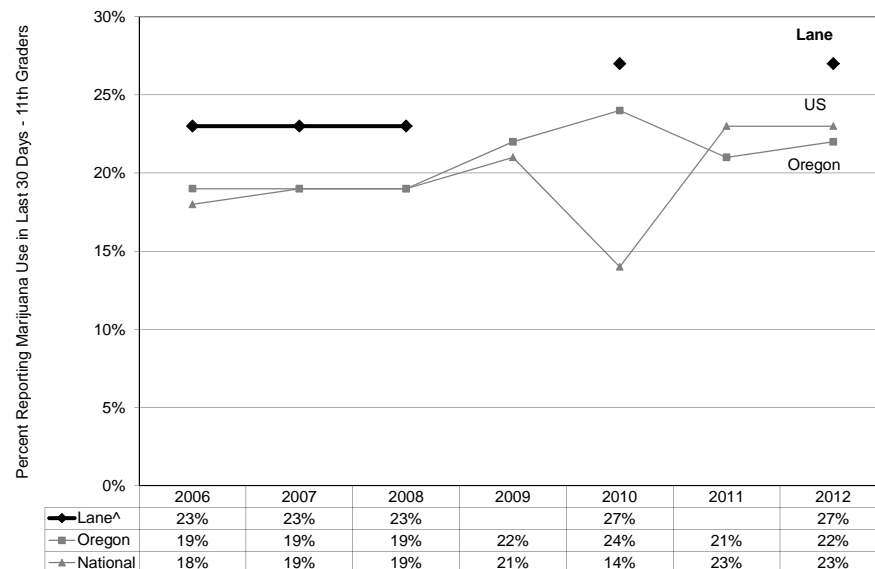
○ **Drug and Alcohol Abuse.** This is self report data from the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. In 2009 county-level data began to be reported biennially, rather than annually.

★ **Figure 1.7 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Marijuana Use in Last 30 Days – 8th Grade**



Source: Lane and Oregon – Oregon Healthy Teens Survey
 Source: US – Monitoring the Future

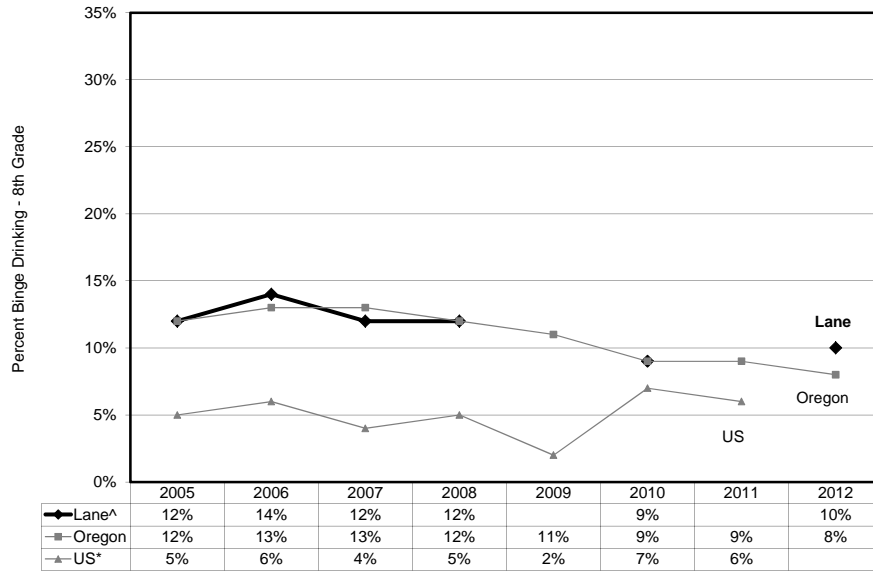
★ **Figure 1.8 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Marijuana Use in Last 30 Days – 11th Grade (12th Grade US Data)**



Source: Lane and Oregon – Oregon Healthy Teens Survey
 Source: US – Monitoring the Future

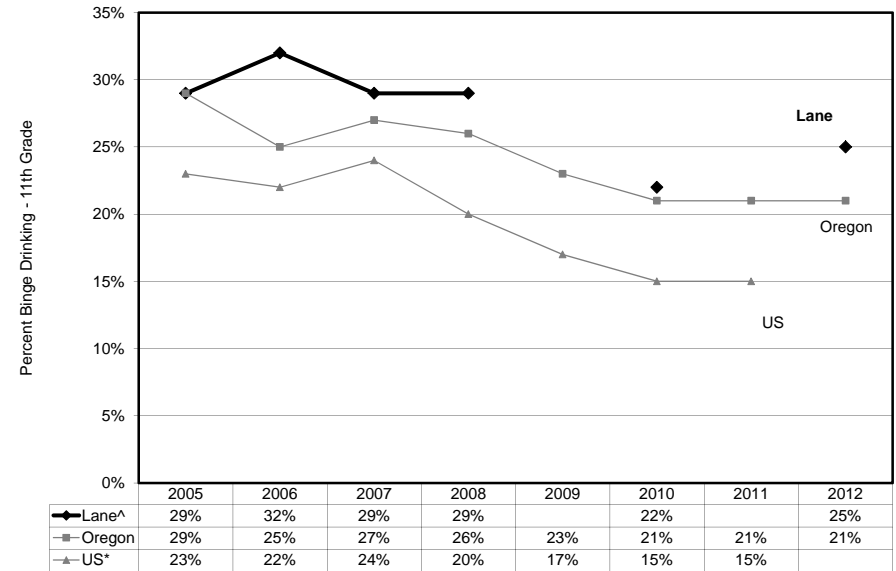
Binge drinking is defined as having five or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours one or more times in the last 30 days.

★ Figure 1.9 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Binge Drinking in the Last 30 Days – 8th Grade



Source: Lane and Oregon – Oregon Healthy Teens Survey
 Source: US – US Survey on Drug Use and Health

★ Figure 1.10 Percent of Juveniles Who Report Binge Drinking in the Last 30 Days – 11th Grade



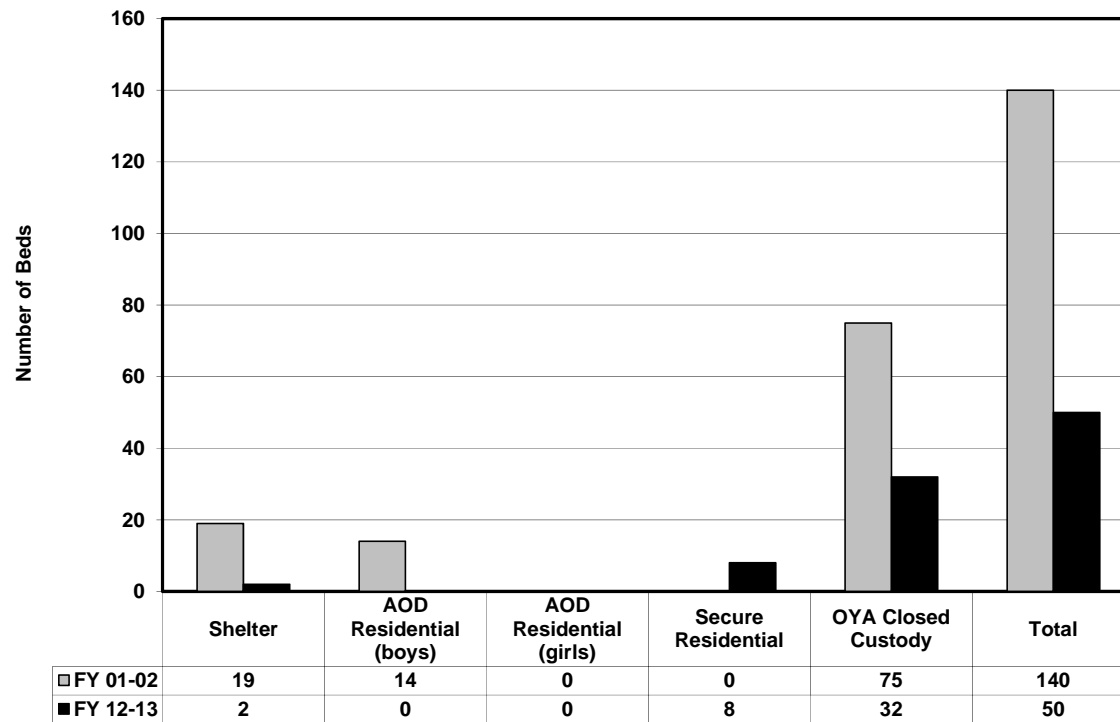
Source: Lane and Oregon – Oregon Healthy Teens Survey
 Source: US – US Survey on Drug Use and Health

Category II: Resource and Capacity

Resource and Capacity includes juvenile detention capacity.

- Juvenile Detention Capacity.

★Figure 2.1 Lane County Department of Youth Services Funded Juvenile Bed Resources
Local Beds and State Beds Allocated to Lane County



***Note:** In 2005-06, 16 detention beds were designated as long-term treatment beds. While this increased treatment options, it reduced available beds for short-term detention.

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services

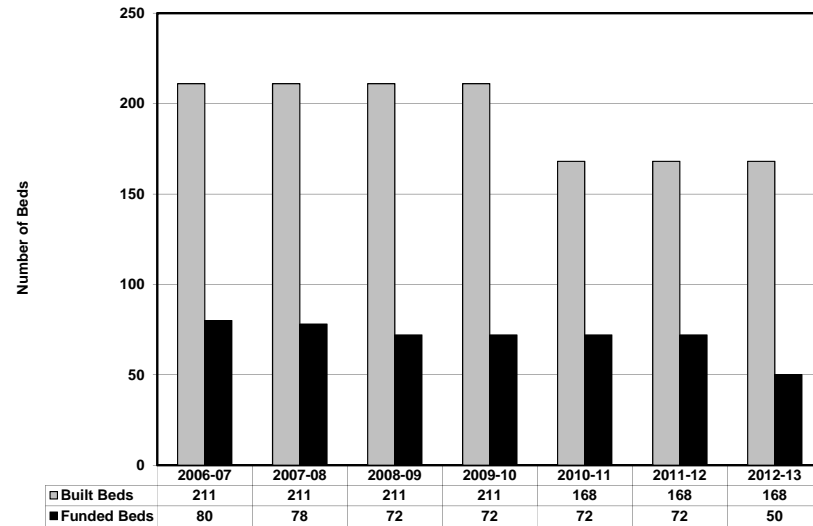
The juvenile justice system differs in how youth are committed to state secure custody. Unlike the adult criminal justice system that can sentence offenders to prison with no cap/matrix issues, the juvenile justice system is limited to a discretionary bed allowance that the Oregon Youth Authority calculates using a county’s youth population count and crime rate. It should be noted that the total number of secure custody youth beds available for the entire state of Oregon is not driven by any scientific method or demand forecast formula. The bed allowance has always been a product of what resources were available instead of actual need.

★Figure 2.2 Built vs. Funded Beds by Facility

Built vs. Funded Beds by Facility	2001-02			20012-13		
	Built Beds	Funded Beds	% Funded	Built Beds	Funded Beds	% Funded
Lane County Resources						
Detention	96	32	33%	80	8	10%
Shelter	19	19	100%	19	2	11%
AOD Residential (boys)	14	14	100%	21	0	0%
AOD Residential (girls)	7	0	0%	0	0	0%
Secure Residential	0	0		16	8	50%
State Resources Available to Lane County						
Oregon Youth Authority Close Custody	75	75	100%	32	32	100%

Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services

★Figure 2.3 Built vs. Funded Beds



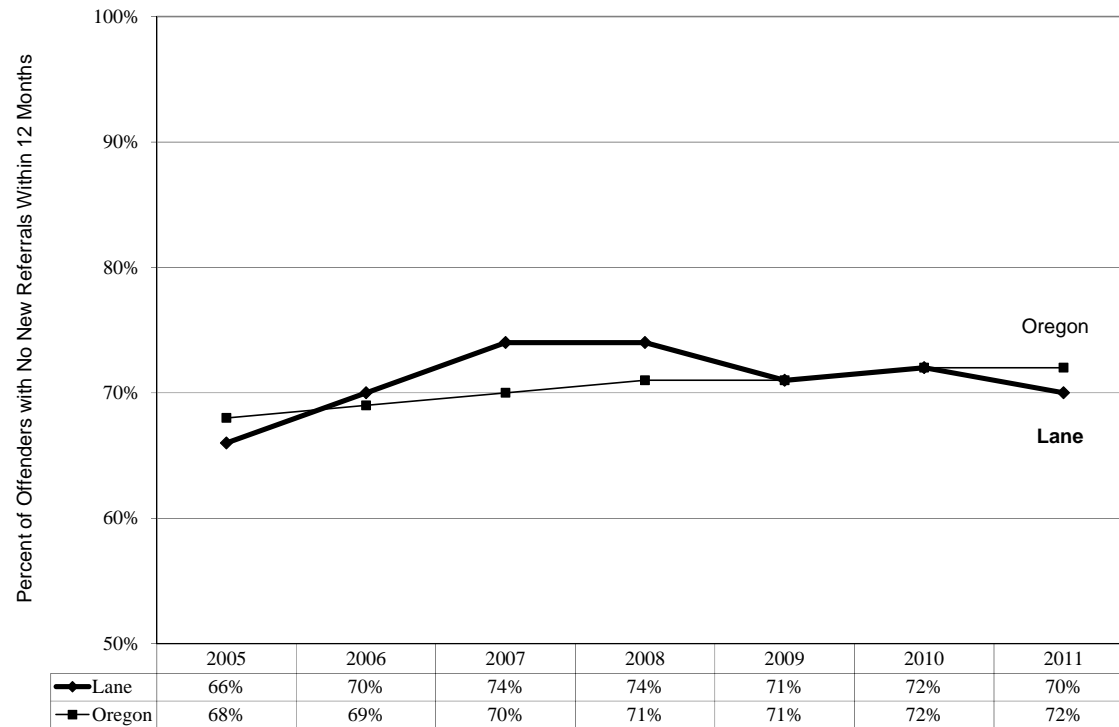
Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services

Category III: Efficient and Effective Use of Resources

Efficient and Effective Use of Resources includes: juvenile re-offenses; chronic juvenile offenders; and re-offenses and tracking time.

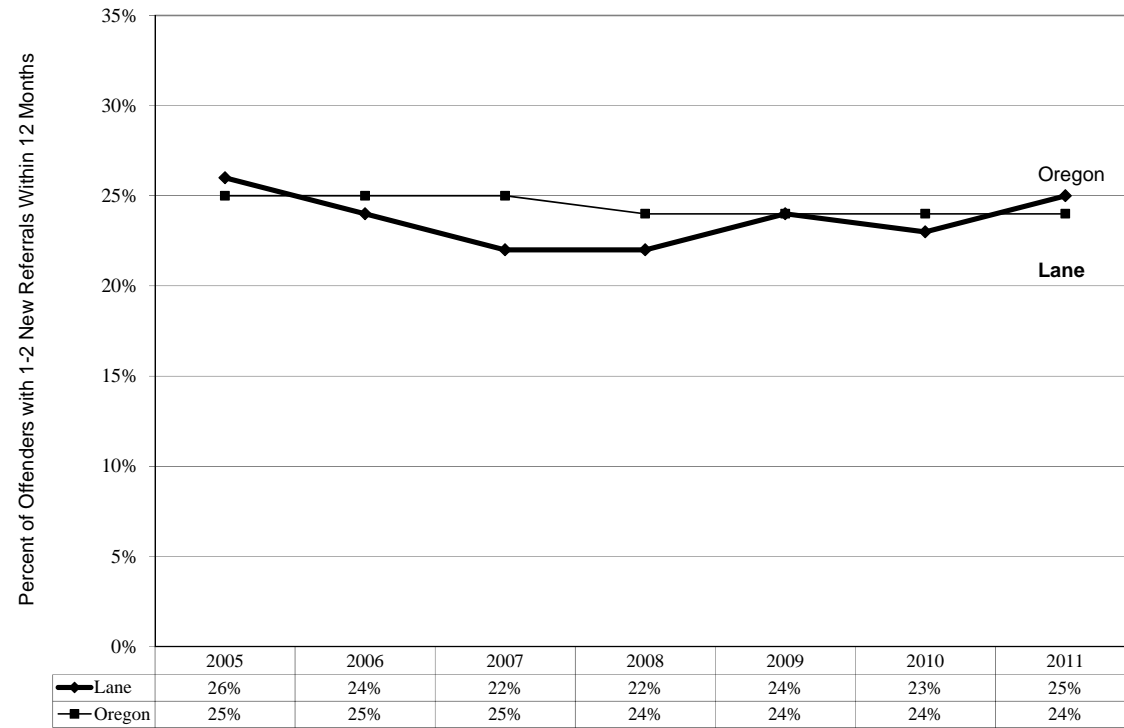
- Juvenile Re-offenses.

★ Figure 3.1 Percent of Juvenile Offenders Who Did Not Re-offend Within 12 Months



Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services

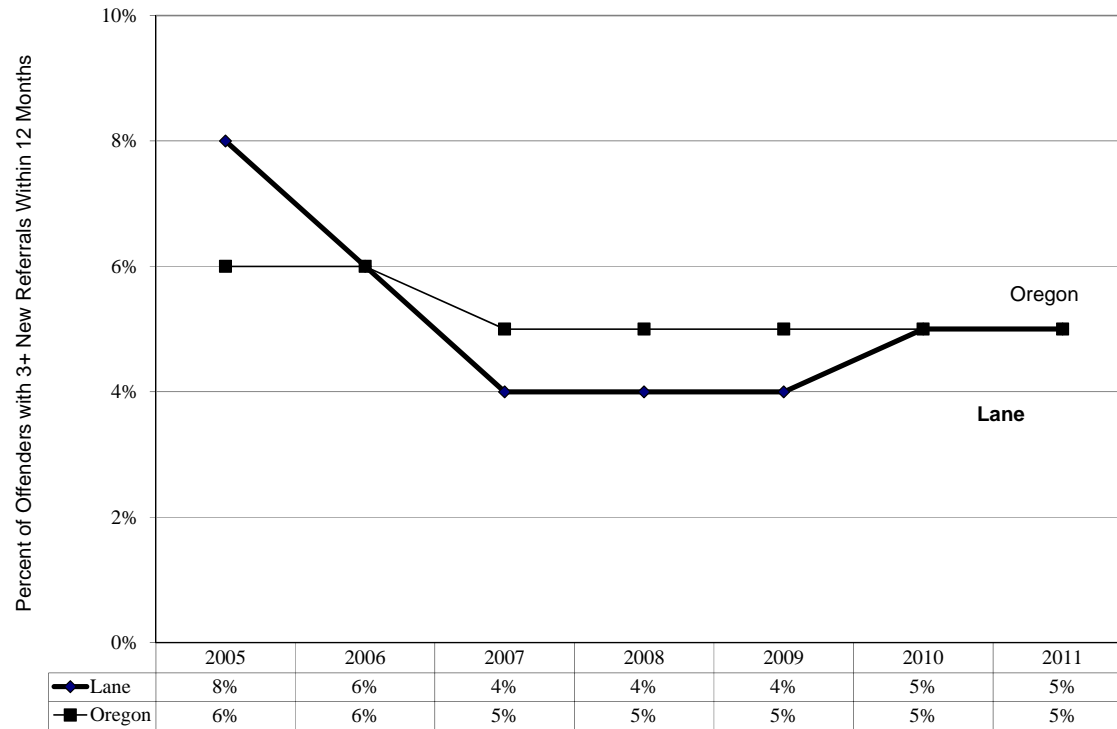
★ Figure 3.2 Percent of Juvenile Offenders With 1-2 New Referrals Within 12 Months



Source:: Lane County Department of Youth Services

○ **Chronic Juvenile Offenders.** A small group of juvenile offenders become chronic delinquents and commit a majority of new offenses. Chronic offenders commit three or more new crimes over a 12-month period.

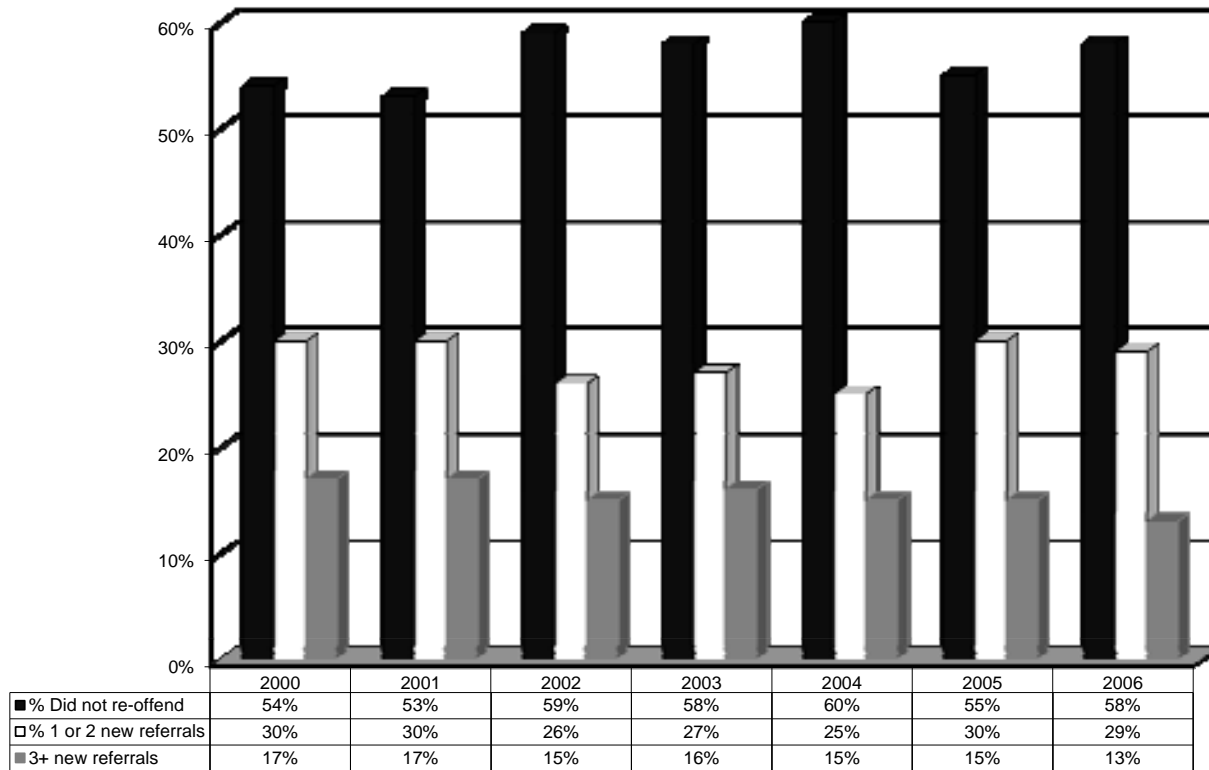
★ **Figure 3.3 Chronic Juvenile Offenders – Those With Three Or More Referrals Within 12 Months**



Source: Lane County Department of Youth Services

○ Re-offenses and Tracking Time

Figure 3.4 Juvenile Re-offenses At 36 Months By Year

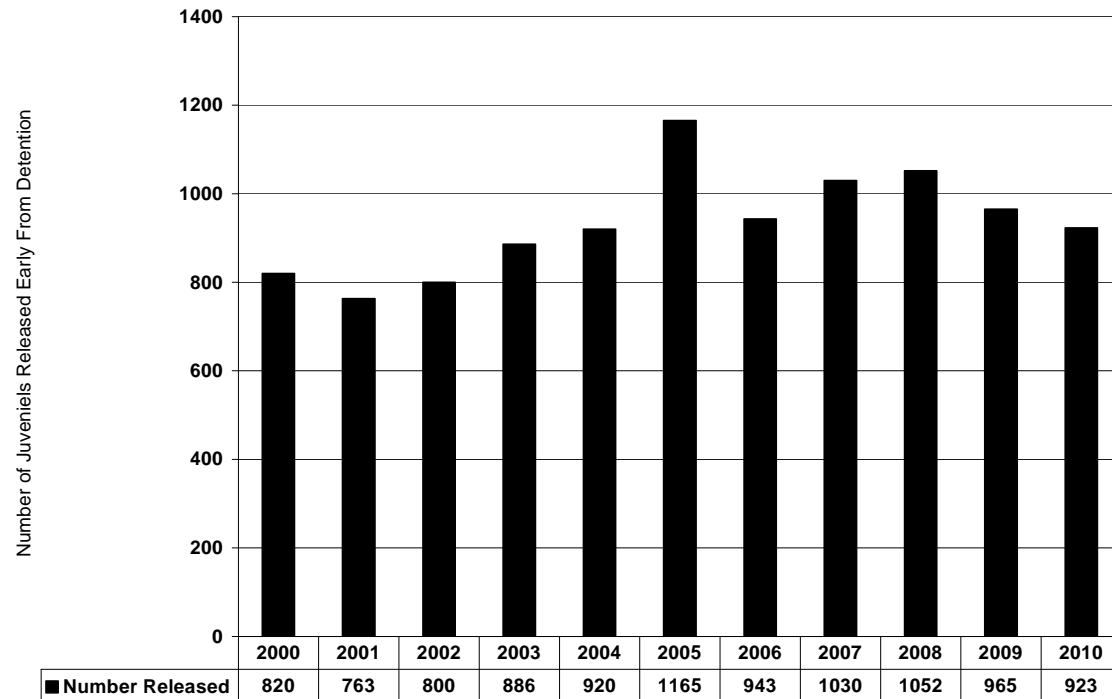


Source:: Lane County Department of Youth Services

IV. Justice and Accountability

- System Capacity

Figure 4.1 Lane County Juveniles Released From Detention Early



Source:: Lane County Department of Youth Services