

Lane County Criminal Justice Report

May 2009



Criminal Justice Commission

State of Oregon

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Executive Summary

The Criminal Justice Commission convened a study group to look at county level data and develop quantitative measures of public safety services. This group has looked at offense, arrest, jail bed, prison intake, and sworn officer data. We focused on conditions in Lane County.

We present a snapshot of recent data that are currently available. Due to time lags in data collection, we do not have data generated during the deepening economic recession.

Although we look at time trends and report national data for comparisons, we do not determined benchmarks for the various metrics: neither levels that would indicate an adequate criminal justice system, nor threshold values below which a system could be said to be in crisis. Such research is beyond the scope of this group's efforts. Nonetheless, there is broad consensus that swift and certain sanctions are effective at deterring crime and reducing recidivism. Thus, if a justice system were to lack the resources to provide timely and consistent responses, we would expect public safety outcomes to be degraded.

With respect to Lane County data we found:

- Lane County consistently has crime rates higher than 50 % of Oregon's counties, though never the highest.
- Both property and violent crime rates in Lane County have risen in recent years, contrary to the trends in most counties.
- In 2008, Lane County had the second lowest rate of prosecutors to population among Oregon's counties.
- In recent years, Lane County has ranked in the bottom 25 % of Oregon counties in jail beds per offense, jail beds per population, and jail beds per arrest. In 2008, it had the lowest rate of jail beds per capita in the State.
- In 2007, Lane County had the second lowest rate of sworn officers per population, and the highest ratio of Index offense to officer.
- Lane County has an arrest-to-offense ratio higher than 75 % of all counties.
- Lane County contributes a disproportionately high number of new intakes to Department of Corrections' prisons.

Why We Formed the Study Group

The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), in its role as the State’s “impartial forum for statewide policy development and planning”,¹ monitors statewide measures of crime and public safety resources. A statewide average hides county-level variability, the range of conditions among Oregon’s 36 counties. In response to Lane County officials’ concern that their community is not following the state and national trend of decreasing crime rates, CJC organized a study group² to examine county level data, with a focus on Lane.

What We Did

The study group looked at state and county level data in an effort to assess crime and the resources to combat crime locally in Oregon counties. Here is a description of the data sources. A complete detailed list can be found in Appendix F.

Offenses – UCR and OUCR

One way we track crime is by using an annual rate based on population and “offenses known to law enforcement”. Offense data are collected by local law enforcement agencies and entered into the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) maintained by the Oregon State Police (OSP). OSP reviews the submissions for data quality, makes corrections as appropriate in coordination with the agencies, and aggregates the data by type of offense, to produce Oregon Uniform Crime Report (OUCR) data. We used the OUCR county level data from the “Section 8” reports.

“Index” crimes are categories used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in the Uniform Crime Report (UCR).

UCR Part I Index Crimes

<u>Index</u>	<u>Crime</u>
Violent	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
	Forcible rape
	Robbery
	Aggravated assault
Property	Burglary
	Larceny - theft
	Motor vehicle theft
	Arson ³

OSP processes data according to FBI guidelines for the UCR. It maps ORS offenses to FBI Index crime categories and applies a “hierarchy rule”⁴, identifying the

¹ ORS 137.656 (1)

² Study group members listed in Appendix G.

³ Arson data are collected as a Part I property crime, but are not a part of the Property Index.

⁴ The FBI’s “Crime in the US 2007” describes the Hierarchy Rule: “In descending order of severity, the violent crimes are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated

most serious offense per incident. The OUCR is offense-based; but the national UCR is incident based. That is, the UCR counts one offense per incident. Thus, UCR numbers can be lower than OUCR numbers. For example, if in a single incident there were a burglary where the offender assaulted a person outside the house and then stole the neighbor's car, the OUCR would record three offenses (burglary, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft) while the UCR would record only the aggravated assault – the most serious offense of this incident.

The FBI has been collecting crime data since 1930 and currently compiles data from over 17,000 jurisdictions. The UCR index crime rates are a robust and consistent method of measuring crime in America. UCR rates allow comparisons among states and comparisons over time, which is useful in tracking trends.

Sworn Officers

We compiled sworn officer data from the State's Law Enforcement Employee Reports. To arrive at a county's sworn officer total, we summed the sworn officer counts from the police departments, sheriff's offices, state police and Oregon Liquor Control Commission. National data come from tables 71 and 74 of the FBI's Crime in the United States data series.

Jail Beds

Jail bed data is compiled by the Oregon Sheriff's Jail Command Council. For 2005, we used the "Funded Jail Beds" count; for 2006, the "Beds in Use" count; for 2007 and 2008 we calculated "Beds in Use" + "Beds Contracted in Other County" – "Beds Contracted by Other Agency"⁵. For Northern Oregon Regional Corrections Facility (NORCOR) counties, and other county-shared facilities, we prorated the available beds by the number of bookings to arrive at a county count.

Arrests

Arrest data is collected in LEDS. We used county-level arrest data from the Section 8 reports. National data come from table 30 of the FBI's Crime in the United States data series.

DOC Intakes

Department of Corrections prison intake data come from the DOC database.

assault, followed by the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The Hierarchy Rule does not apply to the offense of arson."

⁵ From the Instructions for Compiling Annual Jail Statistics for 2007 OSJCC Reporting:

- **Beds in Use.** (AKA: "operational capacity.") Total number of beds in all jail and work release facilities that are available for inmate lodging on any day. Exclude beds in your facilities that are closed for budgetary or imposed-cap reasons and portable beds used for temporary overflow. Do not include beds you contract for in other counties.
- **Additional Beds Contracted in Other County.** Number of beds used you contract (rent) for use in any other county. Please specify the county.
- **Beds Contracted for Use by Other County or Agency.** Number of beds in use in your county that are contracted (rented) for use by another county or agency.

Rates

The denominators for our rates are the July 1st population estimates from Portland State University’s Population Research Center (PRC). We computed rates per 1,000, per 10,000 or per 100,000 as appropriate.

Time frames

We attempted to collect and analyze as much data as were available, subject to the time constraints on our efforts. For most data sets, 2007 data were the most recent available. Many 2008 datasets are considered preliminary, as data collection and processing have not yet been completed.

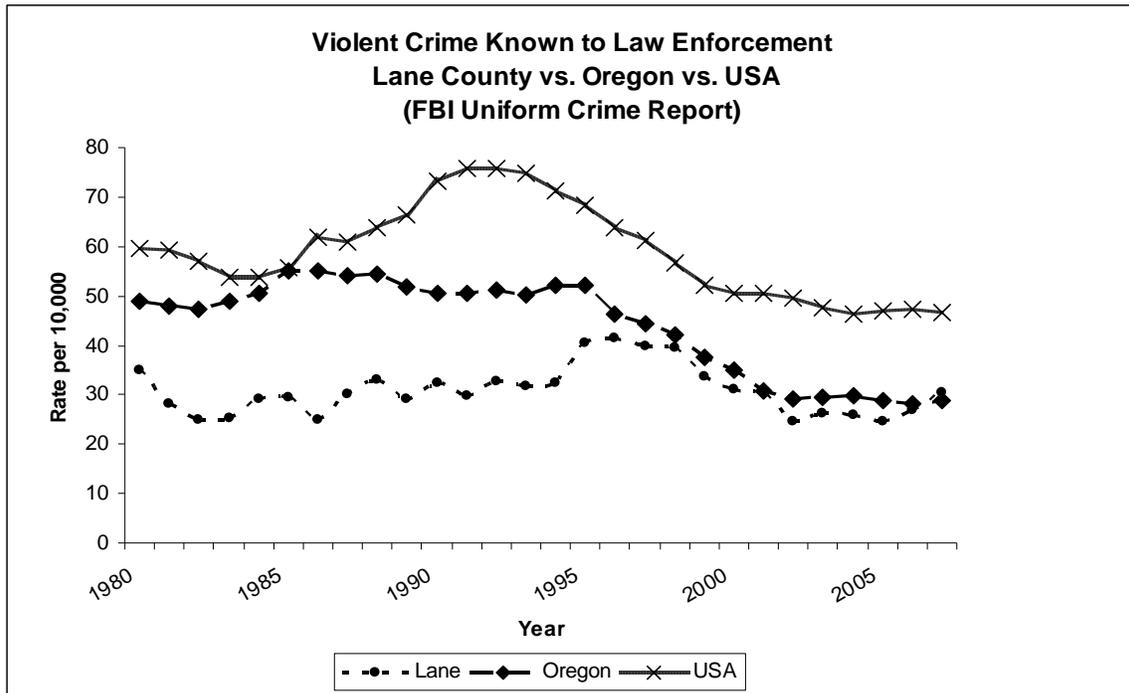
What We Found

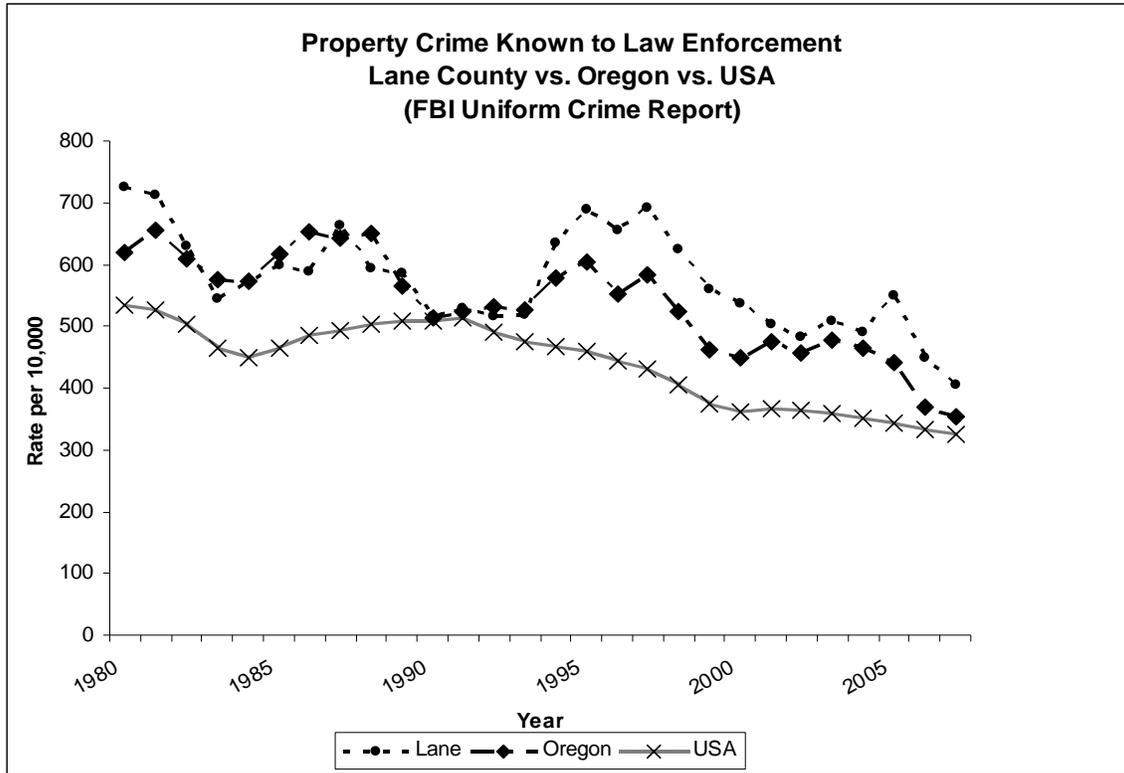
Crime Rates

Overall, crime in Oregon, as measured by the OUCR and UCR, has been on the wane as it has nationally. That said, Oregon saw a slight increase in UCR violent crime rates between 2006 and 2007. Till recently, Lane County’s crime rates followed this pattern.

Percent Change in UCR Crime Rates 2006 to 2007

	Violent Index	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravate d Assault	Property Index	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Oregon	2.4%	-16.4%	3.5%	4.9%	1.4%	-4.2%	-5.8%	-4.3%	-0.9%
West	-2.1	-6.6	-2.9	-1.4	-2.3	-5.4	-5.1	-3.7	-11.8
USA	-1.4	-1.3	-3.2	-1.2	-1.3	-2.1	-0.9	-1.3	-8.8





A comparison of the UCR violent and property crime counts between the first six months of 2007 and the first six months of 2008 shows an increase for Eugene of 4.1% and 2.4% respectively. In this time period Portland, Salem, the US West, and the nation as a whole, experienced decreases.

UCR Crime Count Percentage Change Jan-Jun 2007-2008		
	% Violent Change	% Property Change
Eugene	4.1%	2.4%
Salem	-9.9%	-14.1%
Portland	-6.6%	-8.4%
3 Cities	-6.0%	-7.6%
West	-5.0%	-6.1%
U.S.	-3.5%	-2.5%

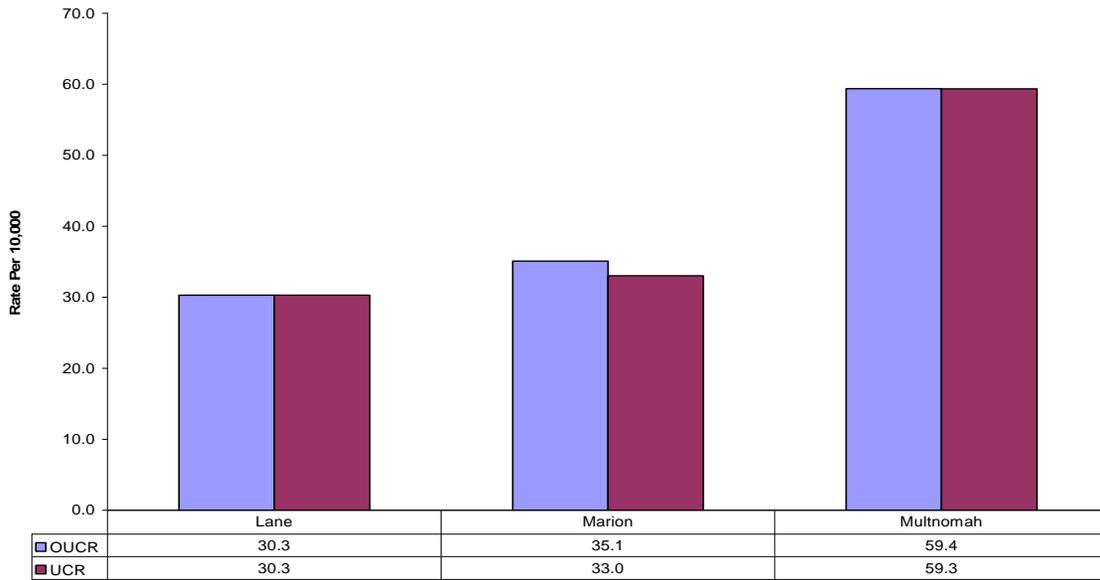
Concerns have been voiced about using the FBI's UCR crime rates, since they count only one offense per incident. But when considering Part I Index Offenses, an examination of the UCR and the OUCR data shows that the numbers can be very close, making the rates virtually identical. Thus, we are comfortable using UCR rates when discussing Index offenses at the State or national level. However, OUCR data have the advantages of being more complete at the county level, and of containing data for crimes other than Part I offenses. The charts below illustrate the

similarities and differences between UCR and OUCR offense data for Part I Index crimes.

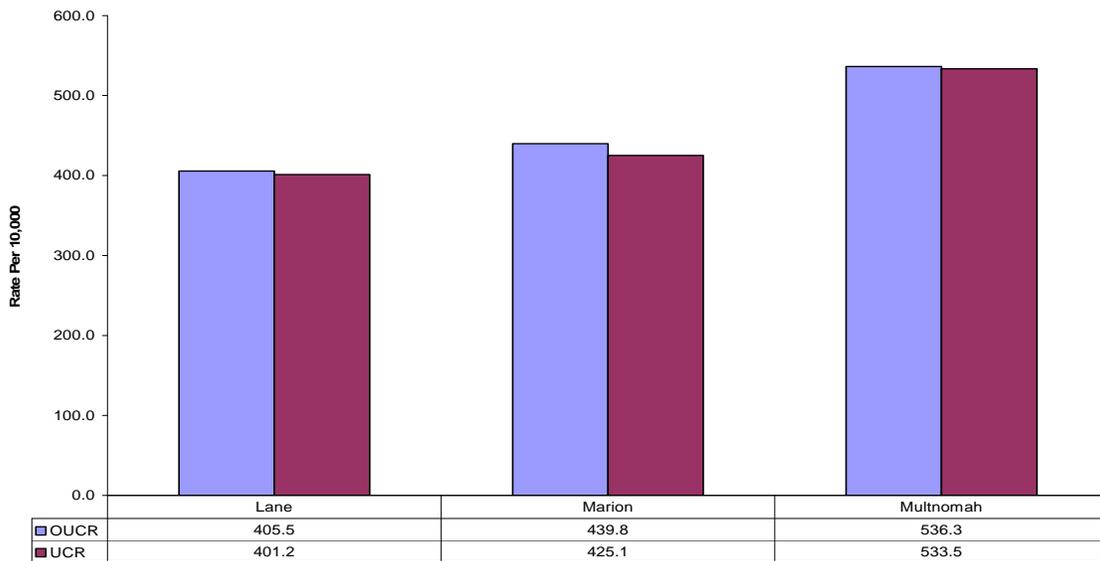
Comparison of OUCR and UCR Index Crime Counts for Selected Counties - 2007

COUNTY	VIOLENT		PROPERTY (excluding arson)	
	OUCR	UCR	OUCR	UCR
Lane	1048	1048	14027	13876
Marion	1105	1040	13848	13385
Multnomah	4262	4260	38502	38302

Comparison of OUCR and UCR Violent Index Crimes - 2007

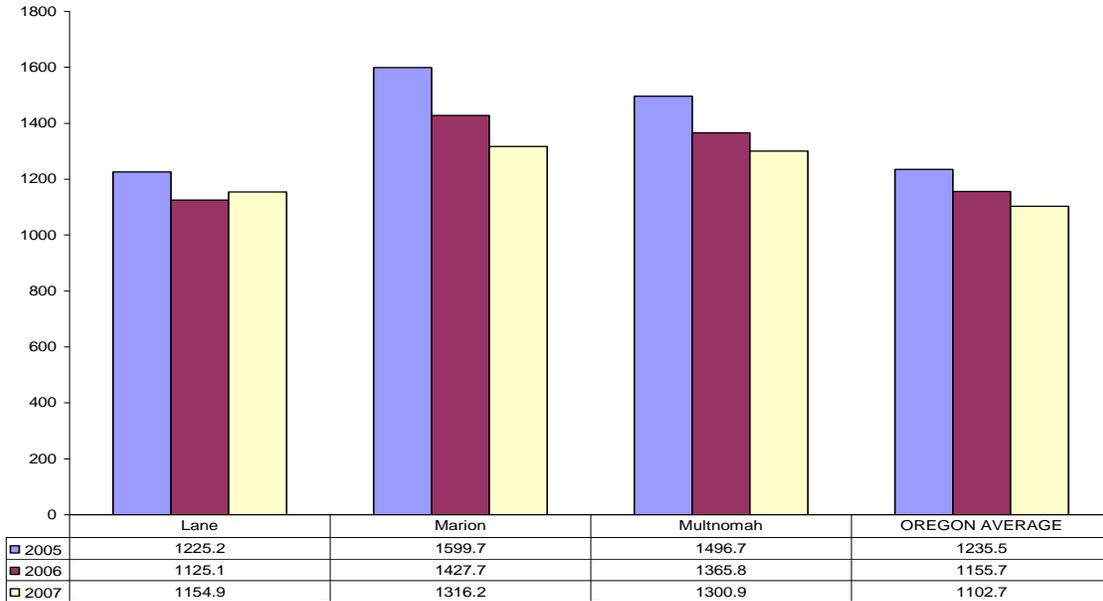


Comparison of OUCR and UCR Property Index Crimes - 2007

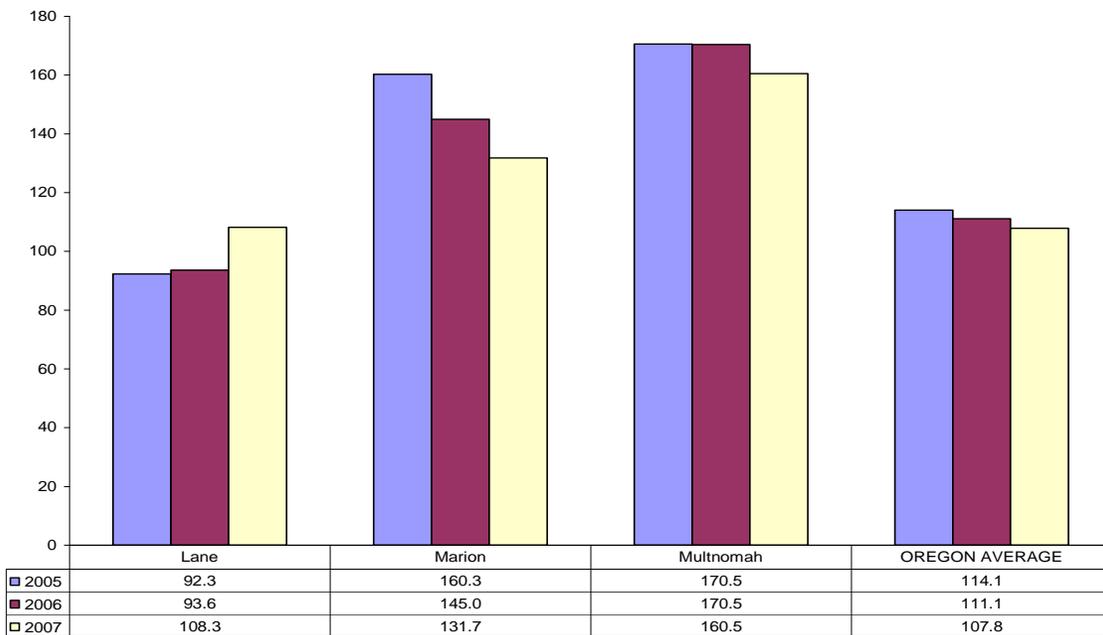


OUCR data include all offenses and are tracked by agency and aggregated by county. We use OUCR data to see that Lane County's recent crime rate increases do not reflect the trend that is seen elsewhere in the state. We compare Lane to the three Oregon counties with large cities: Eugene / Lane (2008 populations 154,620 / 345,880), Salem / Marion (154,510 / 314,865), and Portland / Multnomah (575,930 / 717,880). [Data for all counties are in Appendix A.]

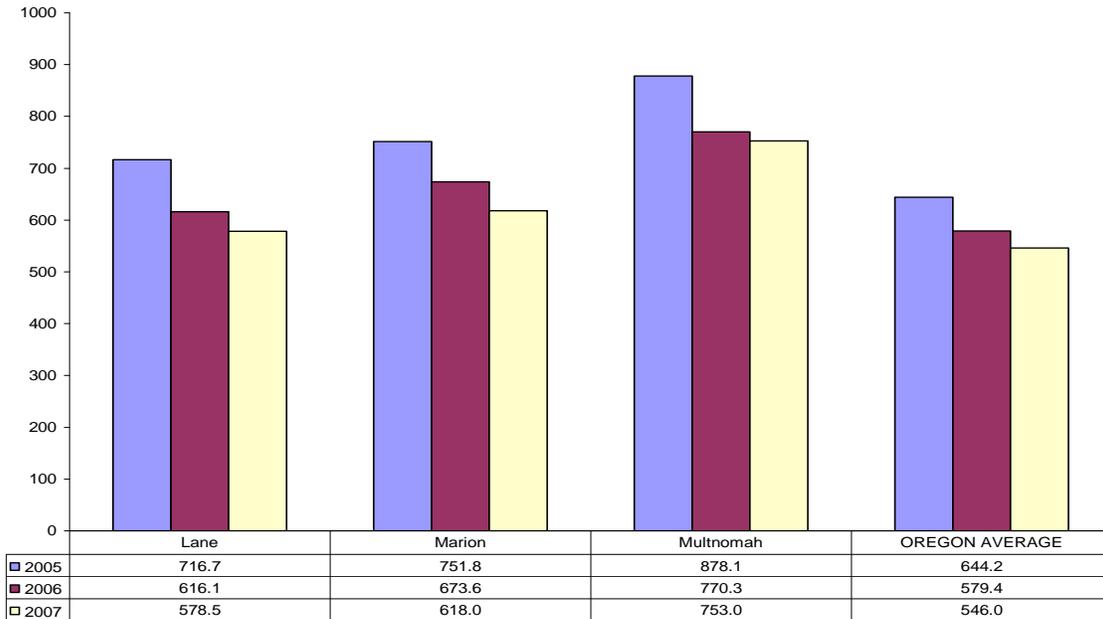
**OUCR: All offenses 2005 – 2007 for Selected Counties and Oregon statewide average
Rate per 10,000**



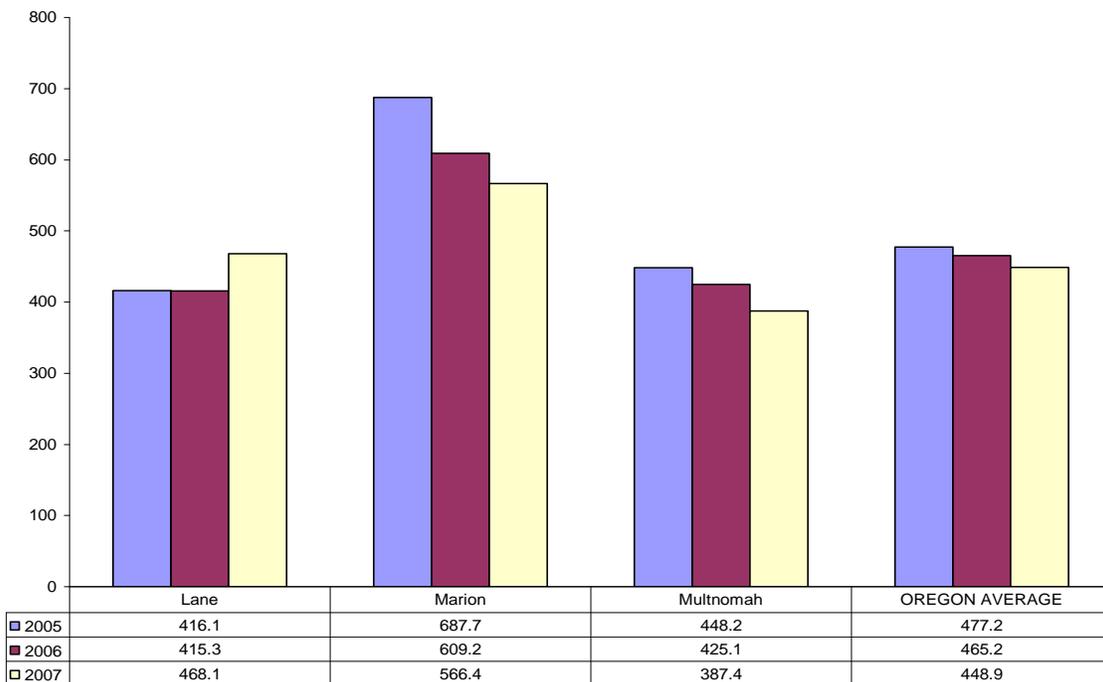
**OUCR: Person crimes 2005 – 2007 for Selected Counties and Oregon statewide average
Rate per 10,000**



**OUCR: Property crimes 2005 – 2007 for Selected Counties and Oregon statewide average
Rate per 10,000**



**OUCR: Behavior crimes 2005 – 2007 for Selected Counties and Oregon statewide average
Rate per 10,000**



Capacity to Control Crime

In an effort to figure out what makes Lane County's crime rate trends different from other Oregon counties', we tried to quantify a county's capacity to control crime. We computed sworn officer rates, rates involving the availability of jail beds, and the ratio of prosecutors to population.

Officers

Statewide, the numbers of police officers and sheriff's deputies have increased in the past few years, while the numbers of Oregon State Patrol and Oregon Liquor Control Commission officers have declined slightly.

Sworn Officer Counts, Statewide, By Type

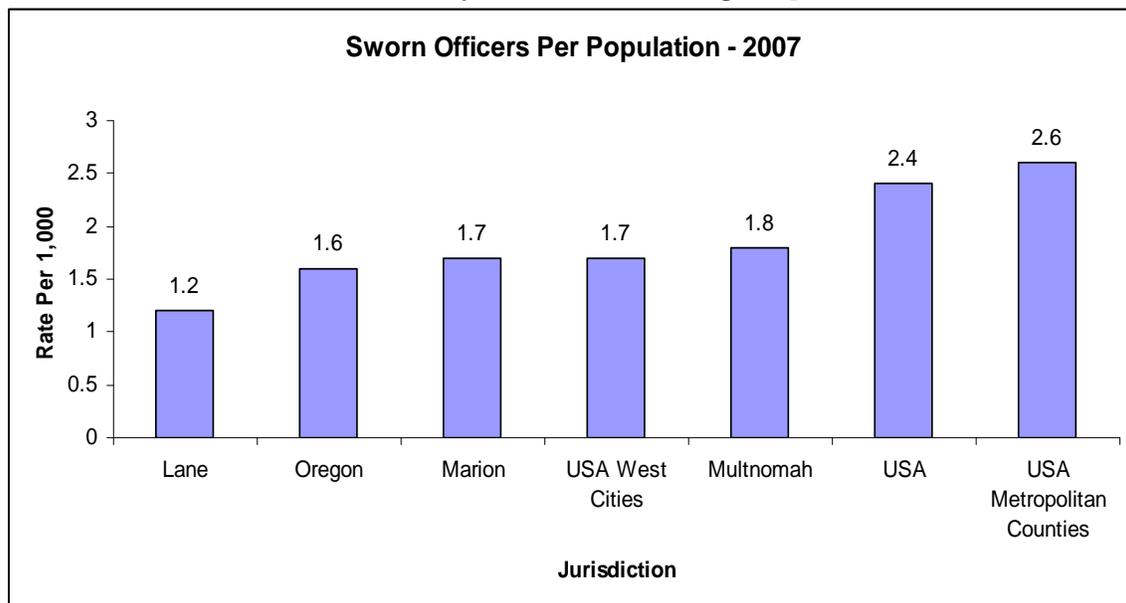
OFFICER TYPE	2004	2005	2006	2007
OLCC	48	48	49	47
OSP	586	582	524	530
Police Department	3524	3584	3621	3698
Sheriff	1329	1350	1456	1700
Total	5487	5564	5650	5975

This picture varies county by county. For Lane, Marion and Multnomah counties we see that the staffing levels have not been consistently increasing.

Sworn Officer Counts for Selected Counties

COUNTY	2004	2005	2006	2007
Lane	426	413	421	416
Marion	458	504	445	515
Multnomah	1356	1348	1351	1302

In light of Oregon's growing population, the *rate* of sworn officers per 1,000 citizens has not kept pace uniformly in all counties. And Oregon, as is characteristic of the US West, has rates that are well below the national. In 2007, Oregon was the 2nd lowest state in the nation, virtually tied with Washington [County data are in Appendix B.]



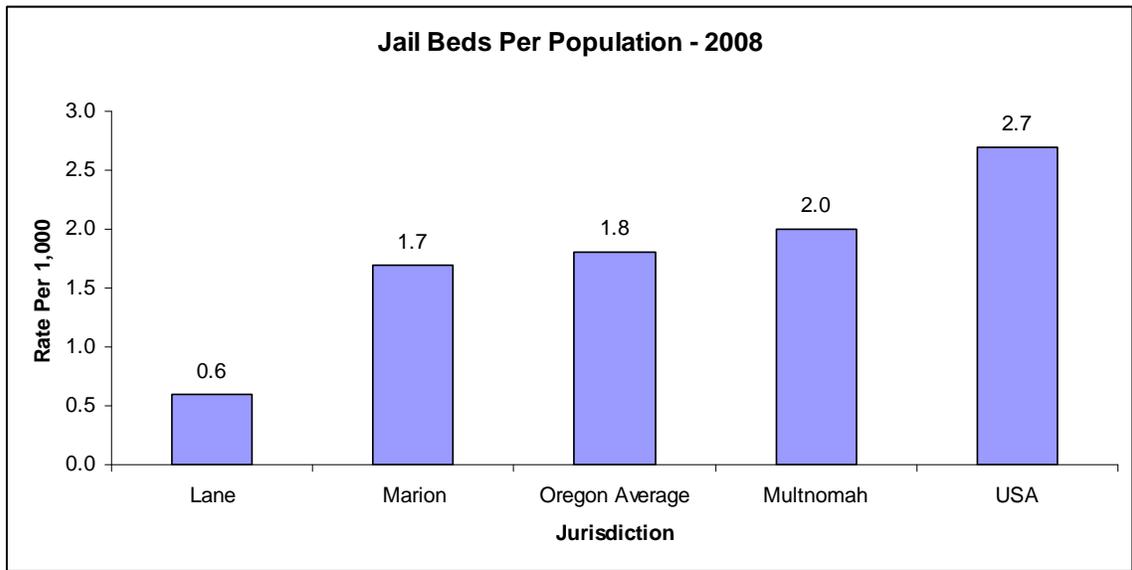
Another measure of the adequacy of law enforcement staffing levels is the ratio of the number of offenses to the number of officers. When we look at OUCR offense counts and sworn officer numbers, we see that there is a higher burden on the officer in Lane County than in Marion, Multnomah, or in Oregon overall. In 2007, the “average” Oregon officer would have been responsible for about 25 Index offenses, while the Lane County officer would face approximately 50% more, the highest in the state.

OUCR Offenses per Sworn Officer for Selected Jurisdictions - 2007

COUNTY	All Offenses Per Officer	Index Offenses Per Officer
Lane	95.3	36.6
Marion	79.5	26.9
Multnomah	70.9	33.2
All Oregon	69.1	24.7

Jail Beds

In a similar vein, we looked at the number of jail beds available to a county relative to (1) the county’s population and (2) to the number of offenses. By both measures, even though Lane County’s rates were higher in 2007 than in 2006, they were lower than 75% of all Oregon counties. In 2008, Lane County’s rate of jail beds per 1,000 population dropped to 0.6 – the lowest in the state. [Data for all counties can be found in Appendix C.] By comparison, the national rate for 2008 is 2.7.⁶



⁶ The US national rate of jail beds per 1,000 population is computed using the Bureau of Justice Statistic's (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/jails.htm>) report of 828,413 jail beds and the US Census Bureau's 2008 estimated US population of 304,059,724. The BJS defines a jail as "... locally-operated correctional facilities that confine persons before or after adjudication. Inmates sentenced to jail usually have a sentence of a year or less, but jails also incarcerate persons in a wide variety of other categories"

Jail Beds per 1000 Population for Selected Counties

COUNTY	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lane	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.6
Marion	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7
Multnomah	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0
OREGON AVERAGE	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8

Jail Beds per 100 OUCR Offenses for Selected Counties

COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Lane	1.4	1.1	1.1
Marion	1.1	1.2	1.6
Multnomah	1.5	1.8	1.8
OREGON AVERAGE	1.6	1.6	1.7

We also considered Forced Releases. Starting in 2007, the Oregon Sheriff's Jail Command Council began compiling "the total number of inmate forced released during the calendar year due to overcrowding and other limiting bed-capacity issues"⁷. The counties use a variety of risk assessment methods to determine which persons could be released. Additionally, Oregon statute defines releasable offenses.⁸

Intuitively, forced releases should result from a lack of jail bed capacity. But the existence of counties with high jail bed and high forced release rates (e.g. Lake, Lincoln, Clackamas) and similarly low rates for both jail beds and forced releases (e.g. Benton, Deschutes) indicates that there are additional factors involved. We computed statistics to measure the relationship between (a) jail beds per population and forced releases per population; and (b) jail beds per OUCR offenses and forced releases per population.⁹ The results point to the inability of these measures to completely paint the jail resource picture. One factor not captured by these measures is the physical structure of the jail facility, which determines whether direct or indirect supervision is used, and thus the staffing ratio (officer to inmate) required.

Forced Releases per 1000 Population for Selected Counties

COUNTY	2007	2008
Lane	7.9	10.9
Marion	9.6	7.5
Multnomah	0.8	0.0
OREGON	4.8	3.3

⁷Instructions for Compiling Annual Jail Statistics for 2007 OSJCC Reporting

⁸ORS 135.240 (2), (4), (5)

⁹ The correlation coefficient between jail beds per 1,000 population and forced releases per 1,000 population is -0.3. Data from 2007 and 2008 for the counties reporting forced releases (even if zero) were used. The weak relationship is due to several counties with both relatively high forced releases per capita and jail beds per capita. The correlation coefficient is also -0.3 for jail beds per 100 OUCR offenses and forced releases per 1,000 population for 2007 data.

Prosecutors

In 2008, Lane County's prosecutorial resources were below the statewide average; its ratio of prosecutors to population was one of the lowest in the state. [County data are given in Appendix D.]

Oregon Prosecutors for Selected Counties - 2008

COUNTY	Rate Per 10,000 Population	Population Per Prosecutor
Lane	0.8	12353
Marion	1.1	8996
Multnomah	1.3	7889
OREGON AVERAGE	1.1	9048

Applying Resources

We looked at two measures resulting from the *application* of public safety resources: arrests per offense and DOC intakes. In both these measures, we found that Lane County rates were higher than might be expected considering their resource constraints. [Arrest data for all counties can be found in Appendix E.]

Arrests

Officers make more arrests per reported crime in Lane County than in most Oregon counties. Members of the Study Group made several observations by way of explanation for Lane County's high arrest rate. They noted that agencies vary in a number of policies, for example: required overtime; protocol for responding to 911 calls; and officer initiated actions. A resource constrained jurisdiction might take the less expensive option of required overtime in lieu of hiring additional officers, inflating the number of hours worked per full-time-equivalent (FTE). Officers might not be required to respond to all 911 calls. And, an agency might be more or less supportive of officer initiated actions. Thus, the high arrest per reported offense rate in Lane County could be explained by officers working more hours, responding to only the most serious calls, and initiating a large number of the arrests in a target rich environment.

Arrests per 100 OUCR Offenses for Selected Counties

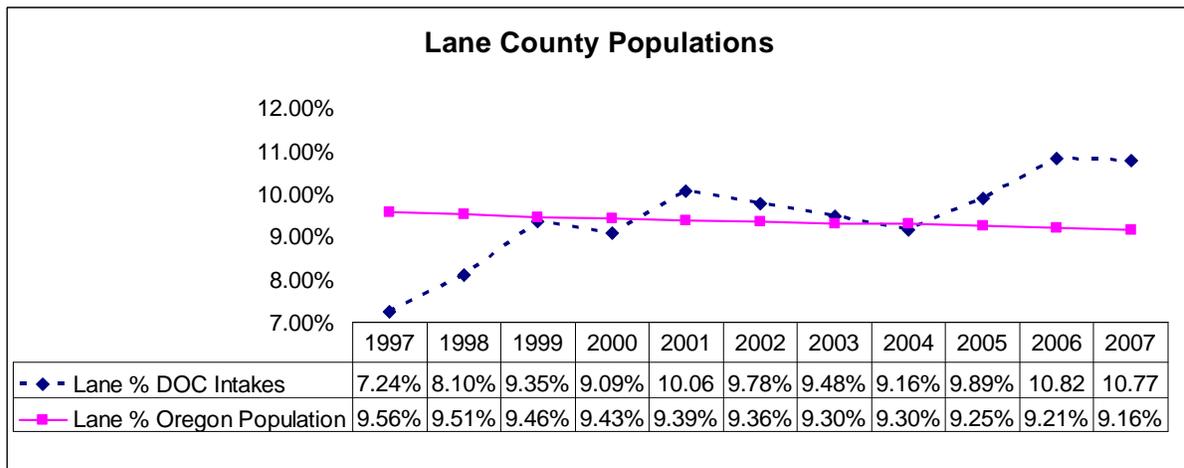
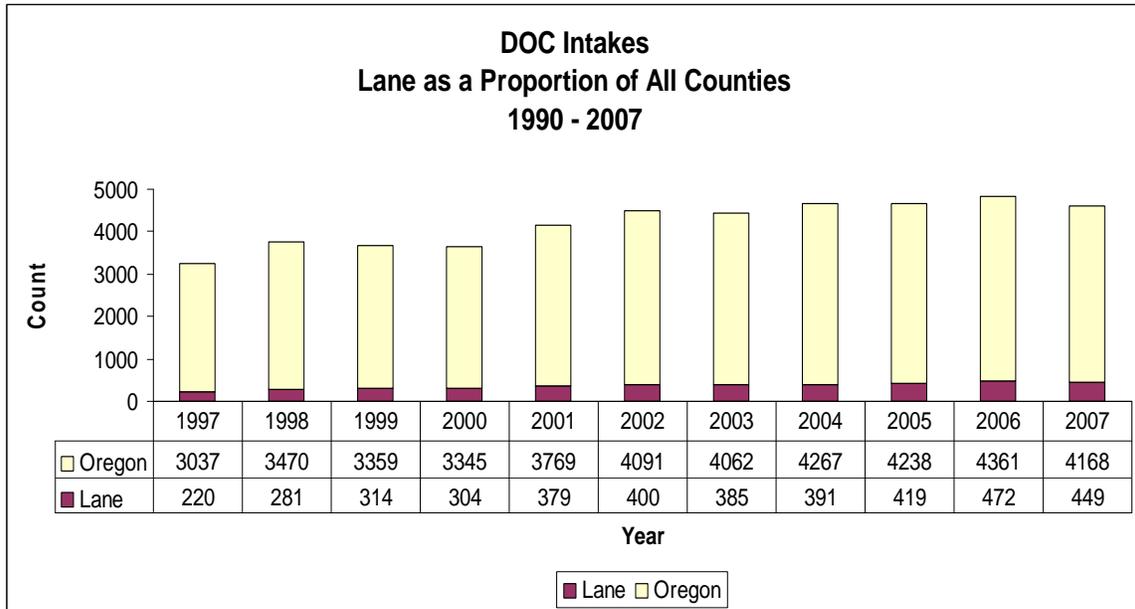
COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Lane	46.0	48.2	50.1
Marion	29.2	38.2	39.9
Multnomah	33.1	34.7	34.0
OREGON AVERAGE	37.0	39.0	40.1

Prison Intakes

The proportion of DOC intakes¹⁰ from Lane County has risen since 1997. But, at the same time, the county's percentage of Oregon's overall population has declined.

¹⁰ These counts are DOC prison intakes only, and do not include parolees or probationers who, since 1997, would be under local control per SB1145.

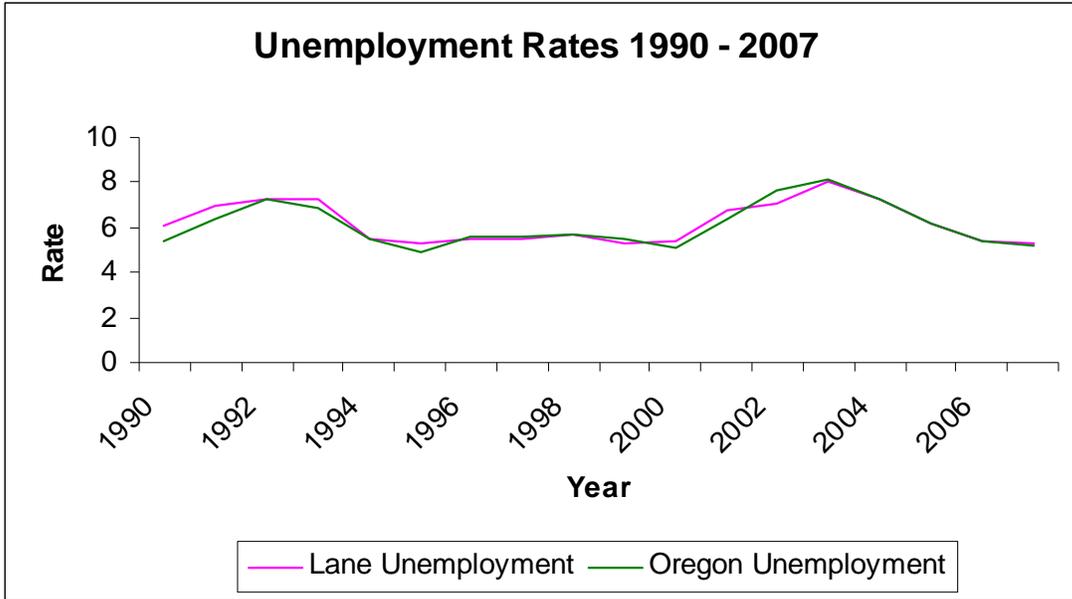
The net effect is that relative to its proportion of Oregon's population, Lane's contribution to the DOC intakes is disproportionately high¹¹.



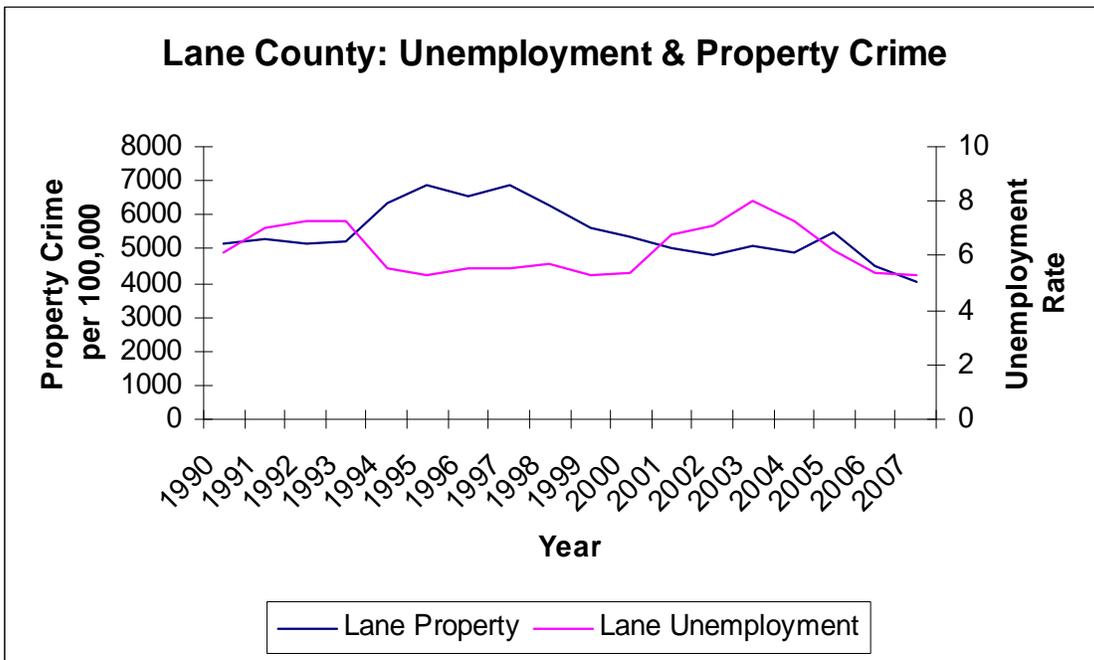
What About the Economy?

It is commonly thought that as unemployment rates rise, so do crime rates. Even though economic factors play a part in criminal activity, research has not shown that the unemployment rate is a determinant of crime rates. To validate this research with Oregon data, we looked at Oregon and Lane County's unemployment rates. We found that Lane County's long term unemployment picture has mirrored the State's.

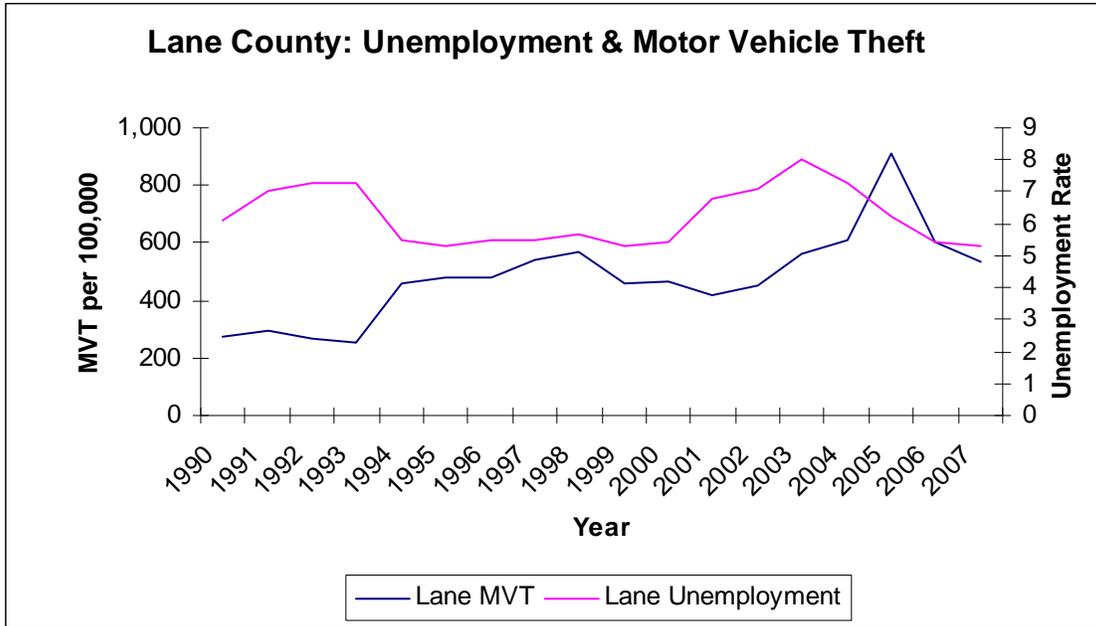
¹¹ The correlation coefficient is -0.8 between Lane's percent of Oregon population and Lane's percent of DOC intakes.



We then graphed Lane County's unemployment rate against its UCR property crime rate and UCR motor vehicle theft rate. We saw no relationship. To be sure, we computed a standard statistic¹² looking for a correlation between unemployment and UCR Part I Index crime rates, and concluded that statistically, there is none. However, if the unemployment rate were to attain record highs that persisted for an extended period of time, our historical data would lose predictive value.



¹² Pearson correlation coefficients were essentially zero.



Next Steps

Our investigations are by no means comprehensive. We have not looked at public safety services in the areas of:

- Community corrections
- Juvenile justice
- Court operations

Nor have we developed a method for determining the threshold values of the various rates that would indicate minimally adequate levels of service. We suggest continuing our efforts in these directions.

Finally, CJC thanks OSP and DOC for their continuing collaboration and data sharing, without which an analysis of this type would not be possible.

Appendix A
OUCR Data for Oregon Counties and Statewide Average, by Offense Type
Rates per 10,000

Offense Type	All Offenses		
COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Baker	861.2	1000.0	836.0
Benton	1358.0	1300.4	860.6
Clackamas	795.4	740.5	716.8
Clatsop	1829.0	1763.5	1578.3
Columbia	792.5	707.1	737.7
Coos	1373.2	1193.2	1307.1
Crook	1301.8	1048.3	1149.3
Curry	665.8	732.5	540.2
Deschutes	1159.4	1091.0	1091.5
Douglas	1184.3	1299.5	1199.4
Gilliam	1449.0	1119.4	1151.2
Grant	803.1	749.7	909.0
Harney	729.6	855.3	867.2
Hood River	863.0	1040.1	1009.3
Jackson	1264.0	1197.7	1110.3
Jefferson	1295.1	1253.2	1199.7
Josephine	928.9	801.7	815.5
Klamath	984.9	889.8	871.8
Lake	823.2	958.9	943.8
Lane	1225.2	1125.1	1154.9
Lincoln	1777.6	1849.1	1671.3
Linn	1697.1	1655.1	1496.2
Malheur	1434.3	1383.1	1615.4
Marion	1599.7	1427.7	1316.2
Morrow	1038.9	1248.7	994.7
Multnomah	1496.7	1365.8	1300.9
OREGON AVERAGE	1235.5	1155.7	1102.7
Polk	1541.5	1496.0	1437.8
Sherman	845.7	943.7	1326.1
Tillamook	1227.9	1179.0	1095.0
Umatilla	1899.2	1998.1	1815.9
Union	989.5	925.5	995.2
Wallowa	761.7	577.0	568.0
Wasco	1215.9	1150.0	1162.3
Washington	814.7	751.2	749.4
Wheeler	652.0	837.1	885.4
Yamhill	1327.9	1222.8	1131.1

Offense Type	Person		
COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Baker	75.2	52.8	59.0
Benton	80.0	72.4	57.2
Clackamas	58.9	59.4	55.4
Clatsop	118.5	120.9	117.3
Columbia	62.3	62.6	55.5
Coos	116.0	112.6	109.8
Crook	121.2	93.0	89.6
Curry	58.0	78.6	53.1
Deschutes	93.7	92.7	107.0
Douglas	73.2	75.6	65.2
Gilliam	47.6	31.8	58.4
Grant	65.1	72.1	68.6
Harney	80.9	106.9	100.3
Hood River	63.7	67.0	58.2
Jackson	115.3	113.1	105.3
Jefferson	91.3	100.0	84.9
Josephine	76.7	63.1	69.4
Klamath	144.3	130.5	132.3
Lake	82.6	84.9	76.7
Lane	92.3	93.6	108.3
Lincoln	203.1	198.3	176.6
Linn	123.0	116.0	110.0
Malheur	97.8	84.8	103.4
Marion	160.3	145.0	131.7
Morrow	123.1	138.6	145.1
Multnomah	170.5	170.5	160.5
OREGON AVERAGE	114.1	111.1	107.8
Polk	161.1	167.5	152.0
Sherman	63.8	80.4	59.3
Tillamook	64.7	68.5	44.9
Umatilla	146.3	160.5	184.1
Union	106.6	84.0	82.4
Wallowa	63.1	40.6	33.7
Wasco	89.4	70.2	74.2
Washington	79.0	76.8	75.9
Wheeler	71.0	25.6	82.8
Yamhill	125.1	110.8	108.8

Offense Type	Property		
COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Baker	383.0	330.9	242.2
Benton	572.1	515.9	306.4
Clackamas	504.7	454.3	423.1
Clatsop	681.3	615.7	537.1
Columbia	265.5	250.2	274.8
Coos	472.9	427.9	483.9
Crook	408.8	297.2	347.7
Curry	286.9	330.9	227.2
Deschutes	617.2	565.6	572.0
Douglas	551.9	551.9	459.3
Gilliam	232.7	265.3	286.5
Grant	299.4	258.2	282.3
Harney	298.9	336.4	285.2
Hood River	310.7	368.4	408.0
Jackson	677.1	616.7	535.1
Jefferson	383.5	387.7	466.6
Josephine	501.3	482.1	485.7
Klamath	460.2	381.9	386.1
Lake	329.0	302.4	305.4
Lane	716.7	616.1	578.5
Lincoln	828.5	806.8	732.2
Linn	821.1	746.8	605.6
Malheur	512.0	453.9	571.8
Marion	751.8	673.6	618.0
Morrow	456.3	626.0	447.5
Multnomah	878.1	770.3	753.0
OREGON AVERAGE	644.2	579.4	546.0
Polk	677.6	633.9	575.7
Sherman	361.7	402.1	361.2
Tillamook	507.8	452.8	410.5
Umatilla	691.9	746.4	731.0
Union	386.8	406.2	463.4
Wallowa	244.1	228.3	185.1
Wasco	612.5	569.2	546.3
Washington	482.3	425.0	421.2
Wheeler	180.8	255.6	280.3
Yamhill	649.4	555.0	505.1

Offense Type	Behavior		
COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Baker	403.0	616.3	534.8
Benton	705.9	712.2	497.0
Clackamas	231.8	226.9	238.3
Clatsop	1029.3	1026.9	923.9
Columbia	464.7	394.3	407.4
Coos	784.3	652.7	713.4
Crook	771.9	658.1	712.0
Curry	320.9	323.0	259.8
Deschutes	448.5	432.7	412.5
Douglas	559.3	672.0	674.9
Gilliam	1168.7	822.3	806.4
Grant	438.6	419.4	558.0
Harney	349.8	412.0	481.8
Hood River	488.6	604.6	543.1
Jackson	471.6	468.0	469.8
Jefferson	820.4	765.5	648.2
Josephine	350.8	256.5	260.3
Klamath	380.3	377.4	353.4
Lake	411.6	571.6	561.8
Lane	416.1	415.3	468.1
Lincoln	746.1	843.9	762.5
Linn	753.0	792.2	780.6
Malheur	824.6	844.4	940.2
Marion	687.7	609.2	566.4
Morrow	459.6	484.1	402.1
Multnomah	448.2	425.1	387.4
OREGON AVERAGE	477.2	465.2	448.9
Polk	702.8	694.6	710.2
Sherman	420.2	461.1	905.7
Tillamook	655.4	657.7	639.6
Umatilla	1061.0	1091.1	900.8
Union	496.2	435.3	449.5
Wallowa	454.5	308.1	349.2
Wasco	513.9	510.6	541.8
Washington	253.5	249.4	252.3
Wheeler	400.3	555.9	522.3
Yamhill	553.3	557.0	517.2

Appendix B Sworn Officers

Sworn Officers Rate Per 1,000

COUNTY	2004	2005	2006	2007
ALL OREGON	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
US West Cities	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
USA Metropolitan Counties	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
USA	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Baker	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Benton	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8
Clackamas	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Clatsop	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Columbia	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Coos	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
Crook	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
Curry	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7
Deschutes	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
Douglas	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0
Gilliam	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8
Grant	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0
Harney	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Hood River	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8
Jackson	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Jefferson	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Josephine	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Klamath	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lake	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2
Lane	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lincoln	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Linn	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Malheur	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Marion	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Morrow	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.8
Multnomah	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Polk	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Sherman	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Tillamook	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.1
Umatilla	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2
Union	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Wallowa	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2
Wasco	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Washington	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Wheeler	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.2
Yamhill	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3

OUCR Offenses per Sworn Officer – 2007

COUNTY	All Offenses Per Officer	Index Offenses Per Officer
ALL OREGON	69.1	24.7
Baker	31.2	6.4
Benton	48.0	13.1
Clackamas	63.7	26.3
Clatsop	60.9	14.4
Columbia	49.4	12.2
Coos	85.0	19.8
Crook	70.8	14.9
Curry	32.2	10.1
Deschutes	70.5	24.6
Douglas	59.2	15.0
Gilliam	24.1	3.7
Grant	45.9	9.0
Harney	39.2	9.6
Hood River	57.0	14.5
Jackson	63.6	19.8
Jefferson	77.7	21.9
Josephine	76.4	30.5
Klamath	58.0	19.9
Lake	42.0	10.9
Lane	95.3	36.6
Lincoln	80.2	25.9
Linn	84.8	25.2
Malheur	77.4	17.7
Marion	79.5	26.9
Morrow	36.1	10.8
Multnomah	70.9	33.2
Polk	99.0	25.9
Sherman	49.2	8.2
Tillamook	34.9	9.2
Umatilla	84.1	22.4
Union	59.8	20.1
Wallowa	25.3	5.3
Wasco	51.9	17.3
Washington	55.4	19.6
Wheeler	27.8	5.2
Yamhill	89.2	25.6

Appendix C Jail Beds by County

Jail Beds per 1,000 Population

COUNTY	2005	2006	2007	2008
OREGON	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Baker	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7
Benton	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
Clackamas	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5
Clatsop	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
Columbia	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Coos	4.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Crook	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.7
Curry	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Deschutes	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9
Douglas	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.7
Gilliam	3.7	6.4	2.7	7.9
Grant	6.1	5.5	2.6	3.7
Harney	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Hood River	4.0	3.2	1.9	4.9
Jackson	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Jefferson	6.6	7.5	5.7	5.8
Josephine	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.7
Klamath	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.6
Lake	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.6
Lane	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.6
Lincoln	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.2
Linn	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5
Malheur	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Marion	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7
Morrow	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6
Multnomah	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0
Polk	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Sherman	3.7	7.0	3.8	10.7
Tillamook	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.0
Umatilla	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.4
Union	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.9
Wallowa	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Wasco	3.2	4.9	2.9	7.1
Washington	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Wheeler	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yamhill	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6

- Zero listed where data not available
- NORCOR counties (Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, Wasco) beds pro-rated per bookings.
- Wheeler County contracts with NORCOR on an as-needed basis.
- No adjustments made for SB1145 (local control for sentences less than one year) inmates. Polk and Douglas counties have opted out of SB1145.

Jail Beds per 100 OUCR Offenses

COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Baker	2.5	2.2	2.6
Benton	0.4	0.4	1.1
Clackamas	1.2	1.3	1.8
Clatsop	1.0	0.9	1.2
Columbia	5.3	5.9	5.6
Coos	3.0	1.3	1.2
Crook	0.5	0.5	1.7
Curry	3.8	3.3	4.4
Deschutes	1.4	1.4	1.3
Douglas	2.1	2.1	1.8
Gilliam	2.6	5.7	2.3
Grant	7.6	7.3	2.9
Harney	4.1	3.5	3.5
Hood River	4.6	3.1	1.8
Jackson	0.9	1.0	1.0
Jefferson	5.1	6.0	4.7
Josephine	1.9	2.2	1.3
Klamath	2.2	2.5	2.3
Lake	2.1	1.8	2.5
Lane	1.4	1.1	1.1
Lincoln	1.9	1.7	1.6
Linn	1.3	1.3	1.0
Malheur	2.3	2.4	2.0
Marion	1.1	1.2	1.6
Morrow	0.0	0.0	0.9
Multnomah	1.5	1.8	1.8
OREGON AVERAGE	1.6	1.6	1.7
Polk	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sherman	4.4	7.4	2.8
Tillamook	3.2	4.0	4.2
Umatilla	0.6	0.9	0.3
Union	1.5	1.5	1.1
Wallowa	0.0	0.0	2.0
Wasco	2.6	4.3	2.5
Washington	1.9	2.1	2.1
Wheeler	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yamhill	2.2	2.2	2.3

- Zero listed where data not available
- NORCOR counties (Gilliam, Hood River, Sherman, Wasco) beds pro-rated per bookings.
- Wheeler County contracts with NORCOR on an as-needed basis.
- No adjustments made for SB1145 (local control for sentences less than one year) inmates. Polk and Douglas counties have opted out of SB1145.

Forced Releases per 1,000 Population for Reporting Counties

COUNTY	2007	2008
Baker	1.9	0.6
Benton	1.4	1.1
Clackamas	13.9	8.9
Clatsop	3.3	4.4
Coos	4.3	1.2
Crook	3.9	1.1
Curry	0.6	0.3
Deschutes	2.6	0.0
Douglas	0.0	0.0
Grant	0.0	0.0
Harney	0.9	1.0
Jackson	4.9	1.2
Jefferson	0.0	0.0
Josephine	9.6	3.7
Klamath	2.8	0.8
Lake	18.8	9.9
Lane	7.9	10.9
Lincoln	17.2	4.2
Malheur	0.1	0.0
Marion	9.6	7.5
Multnomah	0.8	0.0
OREGON	4.8	3.3
Polk	0.0	0.0
Tillamook	0.0	0.0
Union	1.7	2.6
Washington	0.5	0.2
Yamhill	0.0	0.0

- According to the Instructions for Compiling Annual Jail Statistics for 2007 OSJCC Reporting, the number of forced releases (AKA: “matrix releases.”) is the total number of inmate forced released during the calendar year due to overcrowding and other limiting bed-capacity issues.
- Counties not listed in the table did not report forced releases, or their forced release numbers could not be calculated.

Appendix D Oregon Prosecutors - 2008

COUNTY	Rate Per 10,000 Population	Population Per Prosecutor
ALL OREGON	1.1	9048
Wheeler	6.3	1575
Sherman	5.4	1845
Gilliam	5.3	1885
Grant	2.7	3765
Harney	2.6	3853
Lincoln	2.2	4472
Clatsop	1.9	5212
Crook	1.9	5369
Tillamook	1.9	5385
Baker	1.8	5485
Jefferson	1.8	5613
Malheur	1.6	6335
Hood River	1.4	7115
Klamath	1.4	7208
Wallowa	1.4	7353
Lake	1.3	7585
Multnomah	1.3	7889
Columbia	1.2	8016
Douglas	1.2	8042
Linn	1.2	8095
Umatilla	1.2	8453
Union	1.2	8476
Yamhill	1.2	8575
Deschutes	1.1	8790
Marion	1.1	8996
Josephine	1.1	9254
Polk	1.0	9748
Coos	0.9	10535
Curry	0.9	10755
Jackson	0.9	10806
Benton	0.8	12085
Clackamas	0.8	12303
Lane	0.8	12353
Morrow	0.8	12485
Wasco	0.8	12988
Washington	0.7	14052

- The ALL OREGON rate includes 407 county plus 12 DOJ prosecutors.
- High rates in low population counties are due to the fact that we don't have less than one prosecutor per county. For example, Wheeler County has 1 prosecutor for 1,575 people for a rate of 6.3 prosecutors per 10,000 persons.
- Population numbers from PSU's PRC for July 1, 2008

Appendix E OUCR Arrest Data

Arrests per 100 OUCR Offenses

COUNTY	2005	2006	2007
Baker	45.7	42.9	40.8
Benton	42.7	43.8	48.4
Clackamas	30.6	27.3	33.7
Clatsop	37.4	38.5	41.9
Columbia	52.7	49.8	49.7
Coos	30.5	34.5	32.0
Crook	35.9	36.5	39.7
Curry	51.7	49.1	55.5
Deschutes	41.7	41.9	45.4
Douglas	55.4	51.7	55.4
Gilliam	77.0	63.0	58.5
Grant	38.4	38.1	43.3
Harney	65.3	52.6	43.4
Hood River	41.9	40.5	40.2
Jackson	44.9	49.1	50.4
Jefferson	42.7	39.7	33.7
Josephine	35.5	30.5	30.0
Klamath	40.1	44.3	47.8
Lake	37.1	36.9	49.9
Lane	46.0	48.2	50.1
Lincoln	34.6	37.1	36.1
Linn	30.3	28.9	35.1
Malheur	45.0	41.6	47.5
Marion	29.2	38.2	39.9
Morrow	44.4	32.8	37.0
Multnomah	33.1	34.7	34.0
OREGON AVERAGE	37.0	39.0	40.1
Polk	39.0	46.0	50.7
Sherman	47.8	47.2	72.4
Tillamook	34.6	45.1	48.0
Umatilla	27.7	31.7	36.9
Union	65.6	56.7	45.6
Wallowa	61.5	58.0	60.5
Wasco	43.0	43.5	48.6
Washington	38.2	40.1	40.7
Wheeler	20.8	25.2	28.8
Yamhill	36.9	38.9	35.5

Appendix F
Data sources used in preparing this report

DATA SET	DATA MEASURE	DATA SOURCE	DATE RANGE	JURISDICTION
Uniform Crime Report (UCR)	Offenses	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	1977 -2007	Oregon, Lane, USA
UCR	Offenses	FBI	2007	US Regions, USA
UCR	Offenses	FBI	2004 – 2007	County
UCR	Offenses	FBI	Jan-Jun 2008	Portland, Eugene, Salem
Eugene - UCR	Offenses	Eugene Police Department (EPD)	1960 – 2007	Eugene
OUCR – Section 8 Reports	Offenses	Oregon State Police (OSP)	2005 – 2007	County
OUCR – 100 Report	Offenses	OSP	1998 – 2007	Lane
Eugene - OUCR	Offenses	EPD	2001 – 2008	Eugene
OUCR – Section 8 Reports	Arrests	OSP	2005 – 2007	County
Crime in the US: Table 30	Arrests	FBI	2007	US Regions
Jail Statistics By County	Jail Beds	Oregon Sheriff's Jail Command Council (OSJCC)	2005 – 2008	County
Unemployment	Unemployment Rates	Oregon Employment Department	1990 – 2007	Oregon, Lane
Law Enforcement Employee Report	Sworn Officers	OSP	2004 – 2007	County
Crime in the US: Table 74	Sworn Officers	FBI	2004 – 2007	USA, Metropolitan Counties
Crime in the US: Table 71, 77	Sworn Officers	FBI	2004 – 2007	US Regions, States
DOC data	Prison Intakes	Department of Corrections (DOC)	1990 – 2007	County
Prosecutor statistics	Prosecutor counts	Oregon District Attorneys Association's "The Verdict"	2008	County
July 1 estimate of population	Population counts	Portland State University's Population Research Center (PSU PRC)	1994 – 2008	County

Appendix G
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