

Washington County Sheriff's Office



2010 Performance Report
Services provided by the Sheriff's Office
Rob Gordon, Sheriff

Contents

Executive Summary	ii
Introduction	1
Mission, Vision & Accreditation	2
Service Area Map	3
Organization Chart	4
Staffing	5
Budget	6
Division Reports	
<u>Enforcement</u>	7
Patrol Division	9
Enhanced Service Patrol District	10
Investigations Division	13
<u>Services Division</u>	17
Criminal Records Unit	18
Civil Unit	20
Alarm Permit Unit	21
Concealed Handgun Unit	22
Professional Standards Unit	22
Background Investigations Unit	23
Elder Safe	24
Crime Prevention Unit	25
Training Unit	25
<u>Jail Division</u>	26
Intake, Release, Housing, and Court Security	28
Housing	31
Court Security / Transportation	33
Programs	37
Appendix	
County Demographics	39
Interjurisdictional Data	40

Executive Summary

Washington County is safer than last year and remains the safest urban county in Oregon, according to the latest FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Enforcement Division received more calls for service from citizens and made more arrests in 2010 than in 2009. But fewer inmates were booked into the jail than in 2009. Overall, the Sheriff's office remains busy, but is achieving its mission of conserving the peace in Washington County.

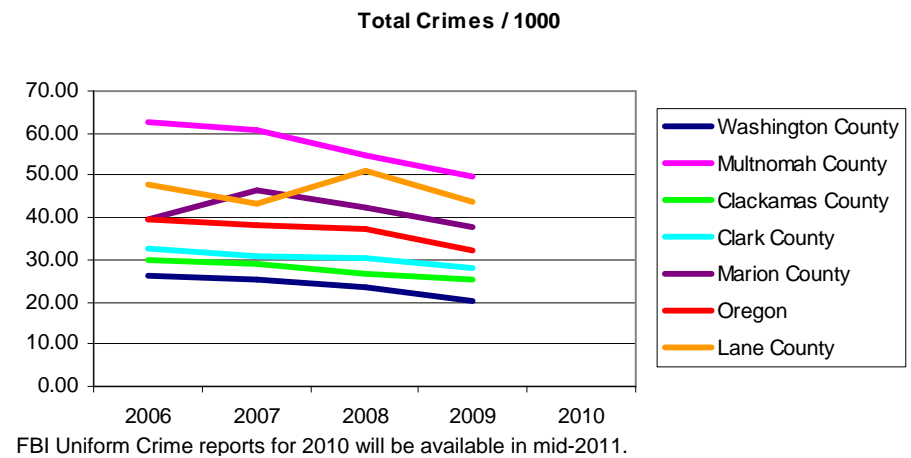
Your Sheriff's Office continues to address and improve critical issues facing law enforcement in Washington County. Ongoing efforts to reduce the number of Failure to Appear (FTA) warrants have helped reduce the number of repeat bookings. That effort is complimented by joint efforts with the court system to emphasize Early Case Resolution for appropriate inmates, as well as alternative sanctions such as Electronic Home Detention and work release efforts. Criminals in Washington County are unlikely to avoid justice and the risk of reoffending is minimized.

The Sheriff's Office has sustained a high level of service without expanding the number of employees, without significant budget increases. Sheriff's Office certified staff are trained to an elite level and are ready for the work they are assigned. We responded to almost 50,000 citizen calls for service in 2010. The Sheriff's office was named Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII) Agency of the year for the sixth time in eight years with almost 1,200 DUII arrests. And our Narcotics team served 84 warrants, resulting in 101 arrests and seizure of \$3.3 million in illegal narcotics. We remain committed to providing responsive, competent service which is valued by the citizens of Washington County.

Our Jail continues to operate at full capacity. Yet we have avoided significant forced releases of inmates through innovative and cooperative programs with our justice partners. Our cost per individual booked increased slightly due to the reduced number of bookings and the static nature of staffing and operations costs. The Jail continues to focus on efficiency, while providing secure and effective incarceration.

This year, the Sheriff's Office has renewed its focus on anticipating the number of secure beds required by the County in coming years. In order to identify when jail expansion will be necessary, we have developed a new conceptual tool – *Jail Bed Days* – to identify the needs for each specific category of inmate; male, female, high-risk, mental health, etc... This effort allows easy focus on the factors influencing jail capacity and permits us to project our needs as our inmate population changes.

We are committed to continuing our excellent service and keeping Washington County a safe community for all our citizens.



Rob Gordon, Sheriff

Introduction

This report contains information on the performance of the Washington County Sheriff's Office. The report is intended to assist the public in understanding how we fulfill our responsibilities, to help Sheriff's Office managers and division commanders make decisions and to improve our public service.

The scope of this performance report is limited by its ongoing development and our desire to provide significant highlights. Most activities are more extensive than we can detail in this summary format. In addition, the WCSO updated its strategic plan in 2010, strengthening our focus on continuing public safety in Washington County. We are entering the first year of that four year plan with significant activities under way to address public safety now and in the foreseeable future. The strategic plan and the annual strategic goals are separately published on the Sheriff's web page:

<http://www.co.washington.or.us/sheriff/>.

Overall, the WCSO saw a modest increase in service population and proportional budget growth. The number of major crimes has fallen slightly, but the calls for service have increased. Bookings at the jail have decreased and the number of patrol arrests have increased over the last year. The increase in patrol arrests is a result of CAT team activities and may also reflect efforts to reduce the number of failure to appear warrants issued.

Sheriff's Office services are organized into four primary divisions; Patrol, Investigations, Jail and Services. Enforcement, comprised of the Patrol and Investigations Divisions, makes up 53.6% of the budget and 49.1% of the staff of the WCSO. The Patrol Division is responsible for responding to calls for service and enforcement. The Investigation Division is responsible for detective work and investigating felony crimes. Investigations division also includes specialized response teams and task forces, forensics, and property and evidence control. The Jail Division represents 29.1% of the budget and 34.8% of the staff of the WCSO. The other major division, Services, provides community education, criminal records management, civil deputies, training, professional standards and public information. Along with Executive Administration, Services makes up 16.1% staff and 17.3% of budget.

This report reflects results accomplished and the effort and resources used to achieve them, for the primary public programs by the Sheriff's Office. They are one level of measure and reflect the results of decisions made by managers based on a variety of service reporting tools in response to our legal obligations and activities in our community. Much of the information presented in this report is summarized trends or composite information constructed from the day-to-day management information routinely collected in the normal course of business.

Mission, Vision and Accreditation

Mission Statement

*Our agency exists to **Conserve the Peace** in Washington County.*

Service Vision

*We provide **law enforcement, corrections, and civil process services** that consistently meet the highest professional standards.*

*We are recognized for **superior and innovative services**, and a tradition of fairness.
The Sheriff's Office leads through accountability, planning, and example.*

*We provide **reliable, competent, attentive service** that is responsive to citizen needs.
Our community service reputation makes the Sheriff's Office the public's choice of primary law enforcement service providers.*

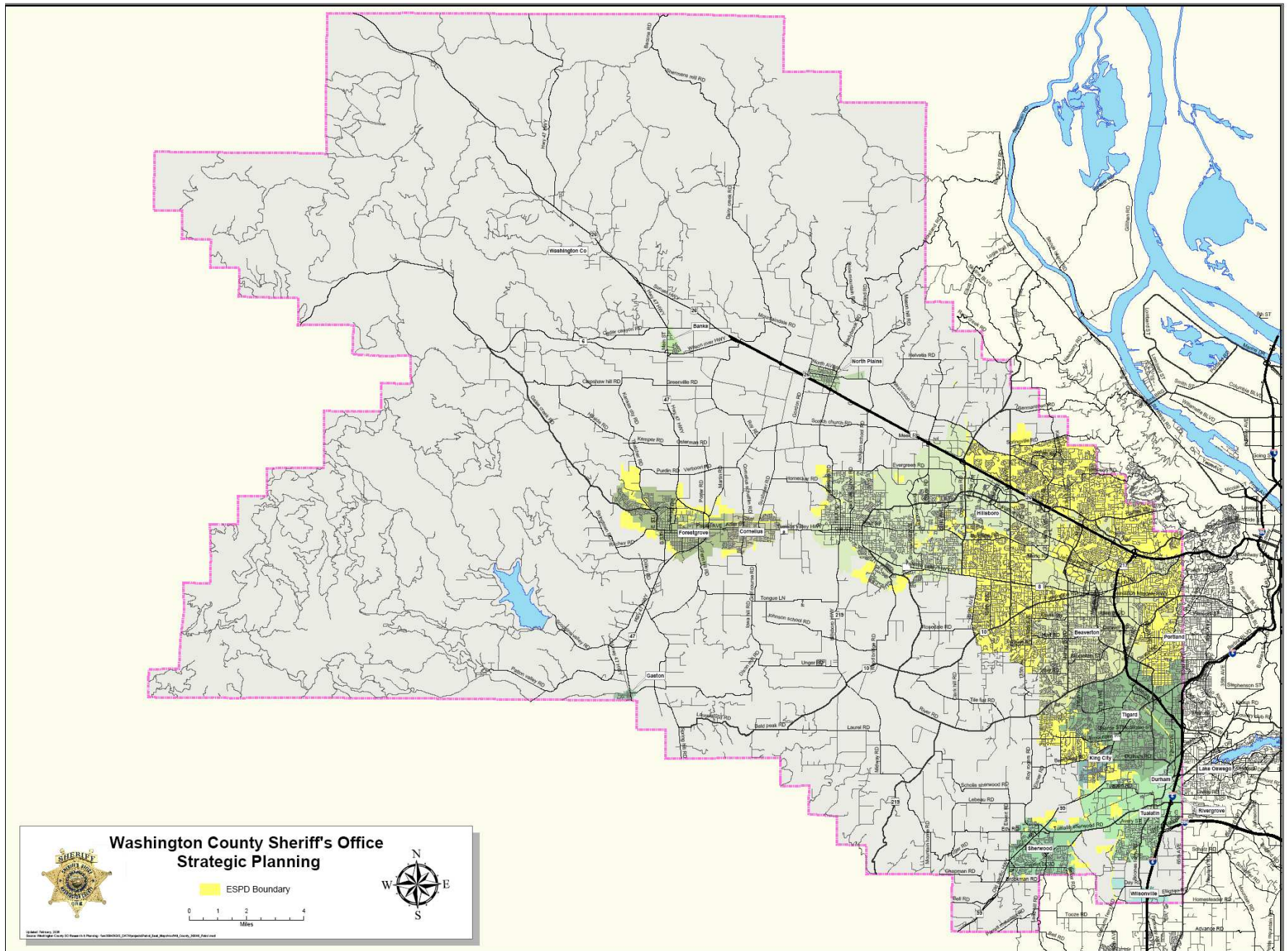
*We **value the public trust** given to us as we enforce the laws and conserve the peace in this community.*

The Washington County Sheriff's Office is vested with responsibility under the Oregon Constitution, Washington County Charter and state law.

The Washington County Sheriff's Office is nationally accredited by CALEA.
Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Accredited since 2004

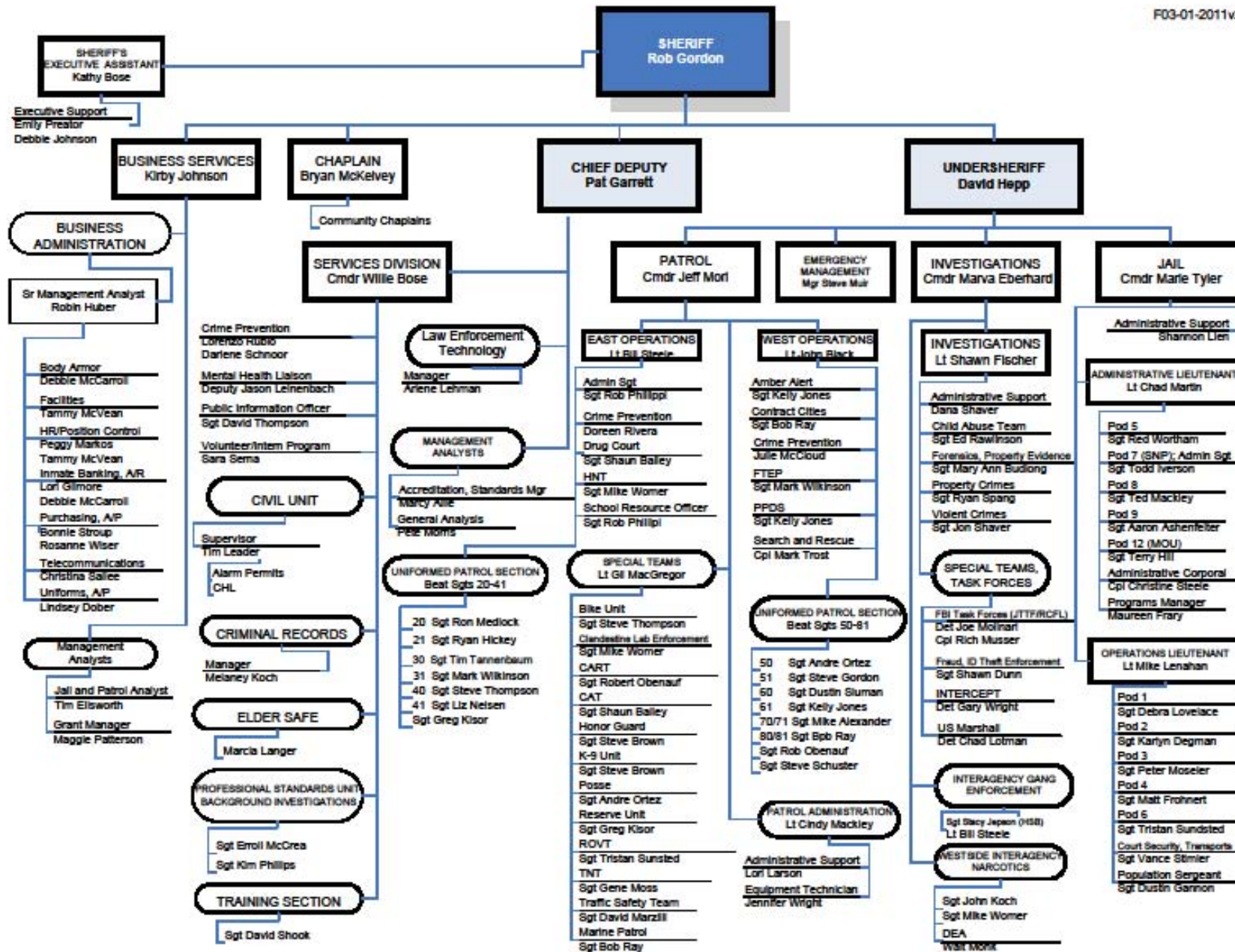
The Washington County Jail is nationally accredited by NCCHC
National Commission on Correctional Health Care, 2006

The Washington County Jail is inspected by OSSA: Compliant with Oregon Jail Standards
Oregon State Sheriff's Association – Oregon Jail Standard, 2007



Organizational Chart

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Washington County Sheriff's Office Staffing

The Washington County Sheriff's Office is composed of 4 primary organizational units; Administration, Enforcement, Jail and Services. Enforcement is composed of the traditional policing activities of patrol and investigations. Under Oregon law the Sheriff is also responsible for providing a jail. Policy, personnel and financial activities are primarily conducted by the Administrative division. The services section is responsible for civil process service, records management, training, crime prevention, elder abuse prevention, alarms and handgun permits.

Personnel are categorized as Certified or Non-Certified. Certified personnel are the officers who are authorized to carry weapons and engage in traditional policing and jail activities. Non-certified personnel are support and professional staff whose duties do not include law enforcement authority. The staffing summary presents the authorized positions for the fiscal year. Expanding development, growing population and developing businesses place demands on the Sheriff's Office to increase the number of officers serving in Washington County. Projection and analysis in support of the strategic goals for the Sheriff's Office have identified staffing and facilities needs for the foreseeable future. Some of the staffing requirements have been filled through local option levy funding, approved by voters.

Staffing Summary (FTEs)		FY 2006/07	FY 2007/08	FY 2008/09	FY 2009/10	FY 2010/11
Administration	Certified	5	5	5	5	5
	Non-Certified	21	21	24	24	23
Enforcement	Certified	207	212.25	229	231	231
	Non-Certified	33	23	34.85	34.85	34.85
Services	Certified	7	5	5	5	5
	Non-Certified	49.5	65.15	50.65	52.65	53.65
Jail	Certified	133	134	134	135	135
	Non-Certified	46.5	54.5	54	52	52
		502	519.9	536.5	539.5	539.5

Budget

Budget Summary / Sheriff's Office

Fiscal year - Adopted Budget

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
General Fund					
Administration					
- Executive Administration	\$ 800,152	\$ 840,766	\$ 868,536	\$ 869,877	\$ 875,554
- Business Support	\$ 640,846	\$ 682,222	\$ 787,431	\$ 804,085	\$ 823,016
- Training	\$ 557,257	\$ 608,001	\$ 764,319	\$ 787,552	\$ 797,789
- LE Technology	\$ 204,023	\$ 212,986	\$ 241,235	\$ 236,771	\$ 313,009
- Professional Standards	\$ 431,877	\$ 456,878	\$ 481,032	\$ 570,065	\$ 490,542
Law Enforcement					
- Patrol	\$ 5,065,998	\$ 5,971,768	\$ 6,201,630	\$ 6,209,733	\$ 6,349,841
- Investigations	\$ 5,002,946	\$ 5,311,902	\$ 5,683,983	\$ 5,683,971	\$ 5,841,891
- Records	\$ 1,224,443	\$ 1,306,917	\$ 1,381,376	\$ 1,400,060	\$ 1,478,428
- Crime Prevention	\$ 724,638	\$ 583,746	\$ 641,513	\$ 891,345	\$ 860,372
- Emergency Mgmt	\$ 471,447	\$ 496,917	\$ 513,673	\$ 519,351	\$ 535,519
- Civil	\$ 801,737	\$ 814,492	\$ 896,621	\$ 918,036	\$ 936,220
- Permits	\$ 355,158	\$ 360,325	\$ 383,434	\$ 392,377	\$ 393,545
Jail					
- Administration	\$ 815,581	\$ 752,859	\$ 736,933	\$ 649,980	\$ 692,723
- Housing	\$ 8,195,160	\$ 10,811,753	\$ 11,539,218	\$ 11,408,951	\$ 11,492,642
- Intake and Release	\$ 5,857,191	\$ 6,983,583	\$ 7,079,065	\$ 7,431,271	\$ 7,551,807
- Court Security					
- Support	\$ 1,279,834				
- Programs	\$ 571,536				
- Inmate Services	\$ 306,414				
Enhanced Sheriff's Patrol Districts	\$ 14,457,934	\$ 15,511,448	\$ 16,923,199	\$ 17,549,728	\$ 19,019,952
Contract Services	\$ 759,807	\$ 761,378	\$ 830,340	\$ 754,724	\$ 842,859
Local Option Levy					
Administration					
- Executive Administration	\$ 402,879	\$ 465,121	\$ 501,335	\$ 501,128	\$ 510,300
- Training	\$ 67,103	\$ 68,919	\$ 86,004	\$ 123,995	\$ 123,318
- LE Technology	\$ 203,668	\$ 208,485	\$ 236,457	\$ 235,831	\$ 233,725
LE					
- Patrol	\$ 4,266,687	\$ 4,742,389	\$ 5,291,238	\$ 5,460,612	\$ 5,765,768
- Invest.	\$ 1,397,011	\$ 1,725,968	\$ 1,825,772	\$ 1,826,268	\$ 1,909,331
- Records	\$ 245,514	\$ 259,683	\$ 277,001	\$ 263,369	\$ 290,899
- Crime Prevent	\$ 96,672	\$ 100,496	\$ 101,783	\$ 106,568	\$ 106,559
- Civil	\$ 199,340	\$ 214,037	\$ 228,278	\$ 227,560	\$ 241,329
Jail					
- Housing	\$ 1,645,983	\$ 1,681,121	\$ 1,650,205	\$ 1,666,003	\$ 1,792,242
Other Funds					
Jail Comm	\$ 435,966	\$ 435,966	\$ 417,001	\$ 335,440	\$ 356,801
Court Sec	\$ 517,898	\$ 517,898	\$ 555,605	\$ 520,593	\$ 420,912
Grant/Don	\$ 1,685,229	\$ 1,383,949	\$ 1,454,481	\$ 1,906,401	\$ 1,927,265
Forfeitures	\$ 375,342	\$ 547,296	\$ 562,240	\$ 481,295	\$ 1,117,968
ADMIN	\$ 1,843,877	\$ 1,988,109	\$ 2,157,302	\$ 2,175,090	\$ 2,208,870
PATROL	\$ 24,550,426	\$ 26,986,983	\$ 29,246,407	\$ 29,974,797	\$ 31,978,420
INVESTIG	\$ 6,399,957	\$ 7,037,870	\$ 7,509,755	\$ 7,510,239	\$ 7,751,222
JAIL	\$ 18,671,699	\$ 20,229,316	\$ 21,005,421	\$ 21,156,205	\$ 21,529,414
SERVICES	\$ 5,582,877	\$ 5,691,882	\$ 6,232,726	\$ 6,672,880	\$ 6,801,254
OTHER FUNDS	\$ 3,014,435	\$ 2,885,109	\$ 2,989,327	\$ 3,243,729	\$ 3,822,946
TOTAL BUDGET	\$ 60,063,271	\$ 64,819,269	\$ 69,140,938	\$ 70,732,940	\$ 74,092,126

The Sheriff's Office is largely funded through a General Fund budget allocation, service contracts for Enhanced Patrol in unincorporated, urbanized areas within the Urban Growth Boundary, and a Local Option Levy. 43.2% of the budget is committed to Patrol activities. 10.5% is committed to Investigations. 29.1% of the budget funds the Jail. 9.2% is committed to Services and 2.9% of the budget goes to Administration.

The Local Option Levy also supports operations and the District Attorney's Office, the Parole and Probation Office and other county wide public safety organizations.

Enforcement services are delivered county-wide to over one half million people including approximately 219,800 people in unincorporated areas. Providing effective law enforcement and jail services to both rural and urban areas requires several funding strategies. Approximately 191,000 people live in the urbanized, unincorporated areas served by the Enhanced Sheriff's Patrol District.

Note that Jail Support, Programs and Inmate Services are now budgeted in the Housing program.

Enforcement

Provides services to protect life and property in Washington County.

We create and maintain a safe and livable community through presence, enforcement and education.

Enforcement includes the Patrol and Investigations Divisions. The Patrol Division is responsible for patrol activities, responding to calls for service from the public, self-directed enforcement, follow up investigations on misdemeanors and felonies, and sustained partnerships with neighborhoods and community groups. The Investigations Division focuses on specific felony criminal activity identified by the public, patrol deputies, specialty unit investigations, and outside agencies. Areas of specialty have been separated into the following units: Child Abuse Unit (CAU), Violent Crimes Unit (VCU) (assault, robbery, sex offenses, and death investigations); Property Crimes (burglary, theft, and arson); Fraud; Narcotics (all illicit drugs and clandestine laboratory investigations); Gang Enforcement; and Forensics.

Since June 2001, the Washington County Sheriff's Office has been employing a Geographic-Policing strategy.

Geo-policing is a strategy utilizing Problem-Oriented Policing practices, a Community Policing philosophy and accountability at the supervisor level. Geo-policing techniques address the cause of repeat criminal activities and quality of life issues in a specific geographical area, utilizing community input and interaction as a resource. Studies have shown that a collaborative effort between law enforcement and the community reduces repeat activity.

While officers routinely respond to calls for services, we emphasize a high level of self-initiated activity and contacts. By cultivating and maintaining community contacts within their area of responsibility, officers are able to detect and monitor situations and areas of concern before issues escalate into chronic problems. Under Geo-policing, citizens benefit by having a team of law enforcement personnel dedicated to a particular geographic region.

Authorized FTE					
	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11
Certified					
Patrol – General Fund/LOL	65.25	71.25	74	74	74
District Patrol	95	98	107	108	108
Investigations	42	44	45	43	43
Total	202.25	213.25	226	225	225
Non Certified					
Patrol – General Fund/LOL	4	4	4	4	4
District Patrol	4	4	4	4	4
Investigations	13	14	13	15	15
Total	21	22	21	23	23

Enforcement Staff, Budget and Workload Trends

Deputy staffing has remained relatively constant over the last 5 years, with minor, incremental increases scheduled to match population growth. Positions are funded through the general fund, service contracts and the Local Option Levy. In 2008 the Patrol Division increased the number of Enhanced Sheriff's Patrol District deputies stationed at East Precinct in order to locate them more centrally where they work and maximize their daily time in service.

Deployment of enforcement personnel does not mirror authorized FTE directly. Budgeted positions are not always filled and deployment may vary due to assignments to special teams or task forces. Deployment is also affected by contractual obligations for the Enhanced Service Patrol District (ESPD) obligations and contract service agreements with smaller cities. Patrol deployment seeks to provide a level of service of 1.0 deputies per 1,000 citizens in our urban service areas.

Enforcement Deployment ^a	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
East Patrol	69	67	79	75	75
West Patrol	86	80	66	65	65
Person Crimes	12	13	16	17	17
Property Crimes	8	8	10	10	10
Evidence	4	3	3	3	3
Forensics	9	7	10	10	10
Fraud Team (FITE)*	5	4	5	5	5
Narcotics (WIN)*	7	6	7	7	7
Gang Team (GET)*	4	3	4	4	4
Federal Task Forces*	4	4	4	4	4

The adopted budget allows Law Enforcement services to remain stable, in part due to the successful passage of the Local Option Levy in 2010 and the ESPD levy in 2008. The budget display does not adjust for inflation.

*Interagency Team ^aDoes not include recruits training with a coach, vacancies, deputies on leave or assigned outside the Enforcement Branch (Training, Emer Mgt, etc).

Enforcement Adopted Budget						
	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	% Change (1 year)
Enforcement						
Patrol*	\$ 10,092,492	\$ 11,475,535	\$ 12,323,208	\$ 12,425,069	\$ 12,958,468	4.29%
District Patrol (ESPD)	\$ 14,457,934	\$ 15,511,448	\$ 16,923,199	\$ 17,512,688	\$ 19,019,952	8.38%
Investigations	\$ 6,399,957	\$ 7,037,870	\$ 7,509,755	\$ 7,510,209	\$ 7,751,222	3.21%
Total Budget	\$ 30,950,383	\$ 34,024,853	\$ 36,756,162	\$ 37,447,966	\$ 39,729,642	5.99%

*Includes General Fund, Local Option Levy, Contract and District Patrol Funds
Source: Budget Summaries

Patrol Division

The Patrol Division is responsible for responding to calls for service from the public, self-directed enforcement, follow up investigations on misdemeanors and felonies, and sustained partnerships with neighborhoods and community groups

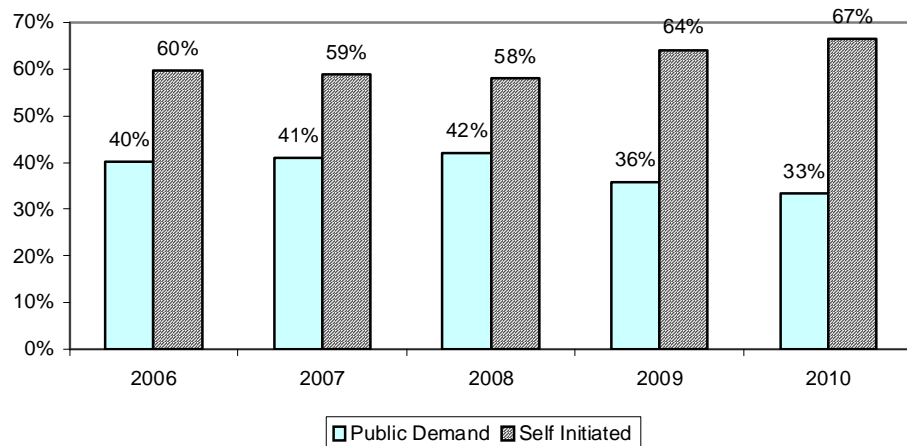
Over the past four years, there have been operational changes as enforcement strives for increased efficiency and effectiveness. Examining activity throughout Washington County, resources are directed to respond to current needs. In 2010, patrol created a dedicated team for the purpose of focused enforcement towards wanted individuals. Deputies were redeployed to this new special team – the Criminal Apprehension Team (CAT). There has also been a shift in staffing trends to increase resources in the East as part of the strategic plan to move resources to East County and the Bethany area.

Dispatched Incidents

Dispatched incidents are recorded by the computer system used by emergency communications referred to as Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD). They represent a major part of the work load of patrol deputies, showing an estimate of demand for service and self-initiated activity for unincorporated areas of Washington County. This measure influences deployment decisions and resource allocation.

CALLS FOR SERVICE							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change (1 year)
Public Demand	52,394	51,631	52,151	52,442	49,488	48,343	-2.3%
Self Initiated	70,004	76,595	75,023	72,413	88,423	96,182	8.8%
Total	122,398	128,226	127,174	124,855	137,911	144,525	4.8%
UNITS RESPONDING							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change
Public Demand	81,174	80,634	79,960	81,762	76,750	78,223	1.9%
Self-Initiated	84,054	89,809	87,349	83,673	100,899	110,038	9.1%
Total	165,228	170,443	167,309	165,435	177,649	188,261	6.0%

Type of Patrol Calls for Service



Incidents generated from 911 Dispatch Center capture the activities during the time an officer is radio controlled and responsive to calls. This includes both Emergency 911 and non-emergency 911 public calls for service and self-initiated activities. Overall there has been an increase in CAD incidents over the past year. The most dramatic change over the past years is the increase in self-initiated activity, which we believe is related to the decrease in Public Demand for service.

Under the geo-policing philosophy, the Sheriff's Office encourages self-initiated enforcement activity as that is one area where deputies have some control. We believed that by being proactive, especially with livability problems, issues can be solved before they escalate into higher priority calls for service.

Enhanced Service Patrol District

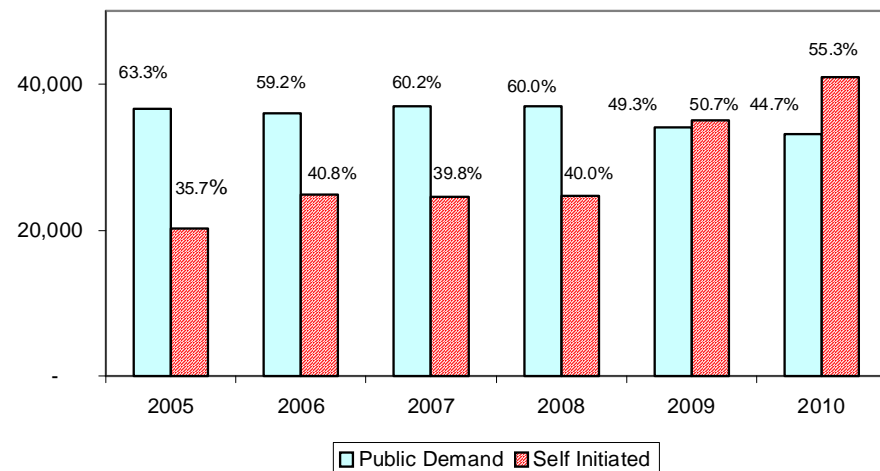
The Enhanced Sheriff's Patrol District (ESPD) was formed in 1987. The District's main purpose is to provide the residents of urban incorporated Washington County a mechanism to increase their law enforcement service levels from the traditional base level of .50 officers per 1,000 residents to one officer per 1,000 residents. At the time of ESPD creation, one officer per 1,000 residents was generally recognized as a minimum service standard for law enforcement services in the urban unincorporated area. The District's purpose is to provide residents of the urban unincorporated area a mechanism to increase law enforcement service levels. ESPD was established to matching the funding of service with those who benefit from it. There has been an increase in the public demand and self-initiated calls for service in the Enhanced Service Patrol District (ESPD), the rapidly growing unincorporated portion of Washington County with urban levels of population. As discussed above, there has been a shift in assignment of patrol officers from the west division to the east division, which is where ESPD officers are deployed.

The cost per capita of the ESPD show an increase over the last 3 years, though these figures do not adjust for inflation.

ESPD Calls for Service						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change (1 year)
Public Demand	36,082	37,030	37,007	34,152	33,170	-2.96%
Self Initiated	24,893	24,488	24,678	35,080	40,962	14.36%
Total	60,975	61,518	61,685	69,232	74,132	6.61%

Units Responding						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change
Public Demand	57,769	57,519	59,061	54,482	55,239	1.37%
Self Initiated	30,766	29,813	29,963	40,877	47,639	14.19%
Total	88,535	87,332	89,024	95,359	102,878	7.31%

ESPD Calls for Service



Enhanced Sheriff's Patrol District

	FY07-08 Budget	FY08-09 Budget	FY09-10 Budget	% Change (1 year)
Expenditures	\$ 15,511,448	\$ 16,923,199	\$ 17,549,728	3.70%
Cost Per FTE	\$ 136,845.59	\$ 137,754.98	\$ 141,701.48	2.86%
Cost Per Capita	\$ 86.26	\$ 91.88	\$ 93.44	1.69%

Reported Offenses

This measure provides an annual indicator of criminal activity in unincorporated Washington County based on incidents reported to the Oregon Law Enforcement Data System from the Portland Police Data System (PPDS). This information is eventually reported to the FBI for use in the Uniform Crime Reports.

Overall, there is an increase in Assaults, Larceny, Forcible Rape and Willful Murder. Assault, Arson, Vandalism, Motor Vehicle Theft, Forgery, Robbery, Burglary and Fraud crime reports show a decrease over 2009.

Part I Crimes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	% change (1 Year)
Willful Murder	3	3	1	4	5	25.0%
Forcible Rape	46	50	73	74	84	13.5%
Robbery	63	59	68	65	42	-35.45%
Assault	111	133	128	125	168	34.4%
Burglary	833	644	699	585	530	-9.4%
Larceny	2,497	2,418	2,369	1,901	1,961	3.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	305	371	273	214	191	-10.8%
Arson	44	36	31	40	29	-27.5%
Part II Crimes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change (1 Year)
Assault/Simple	1,253	1,293	1,268	1,144	1,223	6.9%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	281	205	162	137	169	23.4%
Fraud	731	709	634	770	623	-19.1%
Vandalism	1,570	1,651	1,455	1,560	1,128	-27.7%

Oregon Uniform Crime Reports *2010 PPDS Preliminary Report

Traffic Citations

Traffic citations are one measure of deputy self-initiated activity, designed to improve traffic safety. We track the number of traffic stops, citations, and warnings by patrol officers as one measure of performance about remaining highly self-initiated with our enforcement activities. This indicator separates out the Traffic Safety Unit (TSU) and presents TSU following the patrol measures. There has been an increase in Patrol generated activities since 2009. Generally, traffic enforcement has increased over the past 4 years.

Patrol Traffic Citations						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change (1 Year)
Stops	32,288	32,419	27,350	36,248	38,396	5.6%
Warnings	19,923	19,972	18,195	22,590	28,105	19.6%
Citations	12,365	12,947	9,155	11,323	10,291	-10.0%

Traffic Safety Unit

The Traffic Safety Unit's mission is to help ensure compliance with traffic laws and regulations to provide a safer community for citizens and visitors in Washington County. Much of this team's work targets the most hazardous streets and intersections based on citizen complaints and traffic crashes.

Traffic Safety Unit Activity						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	%Change (1 year)
Stops	16,080	15,595	14,428	19,607	18,134	-8.1%
Warnings	5,865	6,039	8,066	9,856	8,679	-13.6%
Citations	10,215	9,559	6,309	9,523	9,426	-1.0%

Patrol Arrests

Patrol Arrests provide an indicator of workload and an estimate of patrol activity. These include arrests made by detectives and non-patrol special teams, but do not include arrests made by jail personnel that occur when individuals turn themselves in. Aggressive traffic patrol and enforcement reduces the number of accidents and

Patrol Arrests	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change (1 year)
Probable Cause	2,957	2,654	2,426	2,629	2673	1.7%
Warrants	1,265	1,107	519	519	812	56.5%
Other	342	512	697	849	909	7.1%
Total	4,564	4,273	3,642	3,997	4,394	9.9%

increases the probability of encountering wanted individuals. Criminals use vehicles for criminal activity, as well as for transportation to and from crime scenes. Additionally, this aggressive traffic enforcement is a vital component in drug eradication, as contraband is usually transported in vehicles. Of the 17,967 bookings in 2010, 24.5% resulted from Patrol arrests.

Driving Under the Influence

The Sheriff's Office has a long history of commitment to DUII enforcement and receives grant funding to increase directed patrols to reduce the number of intoxicated drivers on the road. Intoxicated drivers are responsible for considerable societal expense, both human and financial. The Sheriff's office has been recognized as the DUII Agency of the year in Oregon each year for the last 7 years. As is well documented, intoxicated drivers are responsible for considerable societal expense, both human and financial. The Sheriff's Office also tracks the programs that are implemented to reduce the numbers of intoxicated drivers on our roadways.

Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	%Change (1 year)
DUII	1,007	1036	874	1,219	1,179	-3.3%

Investigations Division

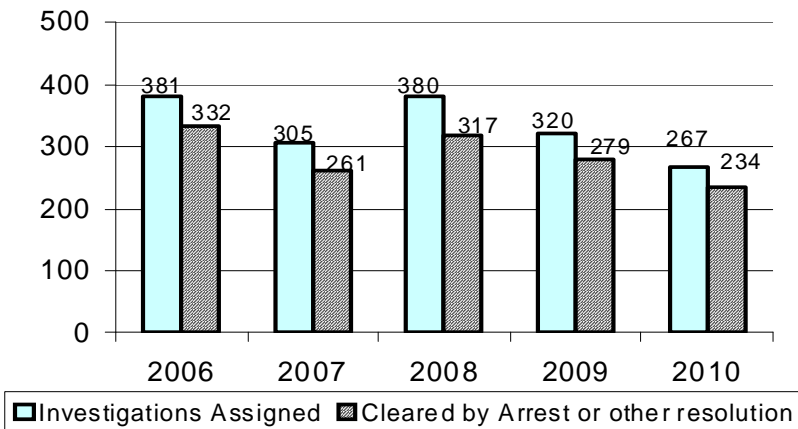
Investigates serious criminal acts within the County and prepares cases for prosecution by the District Attorney. This division works with victims of crime, the District Attorney's Office, and investigators from other agencies to see that those responsible for committing crimes are prosecuted to the extent of the law.

The Investigations Division of the Enforcement Branch is responsible for specialized enforcement activities which may require additional planning or detailed research to identify, locate and apprehend offenders. The Division consists of several specialized work groups, including property crimes, violent crimes, child abuse crimes, fraud crimes, internet-based predator crimes and county-wide support for forensics and property evidence and narcotics enforcement.

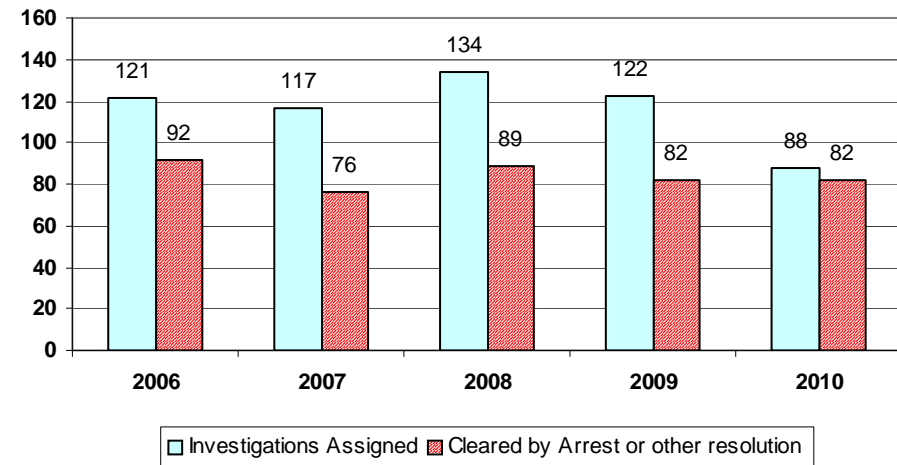
Person Crimes Clearance

The number of person crimes completed (cleared) is an indicator of efficiency. Two large categories of persons crimes provide an indication of work done by the persons crimes unit. The total number of cases worked by the Violent Crimes Unit decreased in 2010.

Child Abuse Cases



Violent Crime Investigations



Not all cases are completed in the same year that they are assigned. This is one reason more cases are completed than assigned during a given calendar year. There is wide variation in the complexity and difficulty of investigations. The time and energy required can be significant. Some cases are never solved. Following investigation, cases can be cleared by arrest, charge, or turned over to the courts for grand jury consideration or prosecution. Additionally, some cases are cleared by "exception" when an offender dies or a witness or victim refuses to cooperate with prosecution. Cases may also be cleared as unfounded, following investigation.

Property Crimes Clearance

The number of felony cases assigned to property crimes investigators in the categories of burglary, auto theft and larceny provides a measure of work load. The number of property crimes cleared is a measure of completed investigations.

Mirroring the national and local trends for Property Crimes, the number of cases assigned to PCU detectives has decreased again in 2010. This is the third straight year of declines. Case clearances also decreased in 2010. Since 2005, the Property Crimes Unit has had an arrest rate for assigned cases of about two in three (63%). In 2010, this rate was almost 70 percent.

Prop. Crime Clearances	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cases Assigned	251	224	258	198	176
Cases Cleared	108	162	159	149	122

The Property Crimes Unit continues to use various technological aides and the internet to assist investigations. Tools like surveillance cameras and portable alarms assist in catching offenders in the act. Internet sites such as Ebay and Craig's List are monitored for the selling of illegally obtained goods. Social internet sites such as Facebook and MySpace provide intelligence information and investigative leads. Local databases such as RAPID (pawned merchandise tracking software) provide evidentiary value in investigations. Additionally, internally created websites such as the Can You ID Me webpage assist by increasing efficiencies and maximizing resources.

Major Crimes Team and Major Cases

Major crimes and major cases is a measure of major crimes—primarily homicides—against persons in Washington County. Recognizing that the first 72-96 hours of a major crime investigation is critical, agencies pool their collective investigative expertise and resources to accomplish the numerous tasks that are vital and time sensitive.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MCT Call-outs (Interagency)	14	13	15	16	15

This unit is activated through the District Attorney's Office and may be requested by any on-duty supervisor. MCT cases include homicide, suspicious deaths, serious assaults, and similar serious crimes against persons. This team is also deployed on all officer involved shootings. Maintaining this interagency team ensures that an adequate number of trained investigators are ready to respond to major crimes. In the case of officer involved shootings, the interagency nature of the team helps to dispel concerns of bias.

Sheriff's Office investigators have been active members of the MCT since its inception in 1993. Currently, the MCT roster includes seven Sheriff's Office detectives and one Sheriff's Office sergeant.

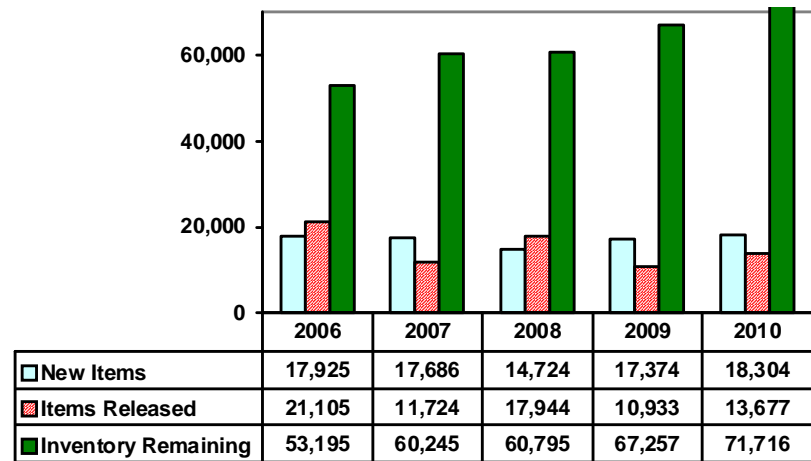
Property Evidence

The Property Evidence Unit is responsible for the safe and accurate storage of all seized property stored by the Sheriff's Office. The number of items submitted, stored and released during the calendar year allows evaluation of storage capabilities and personnel needed to maintain the integrity of seized evidence and to identify owners of seized property.

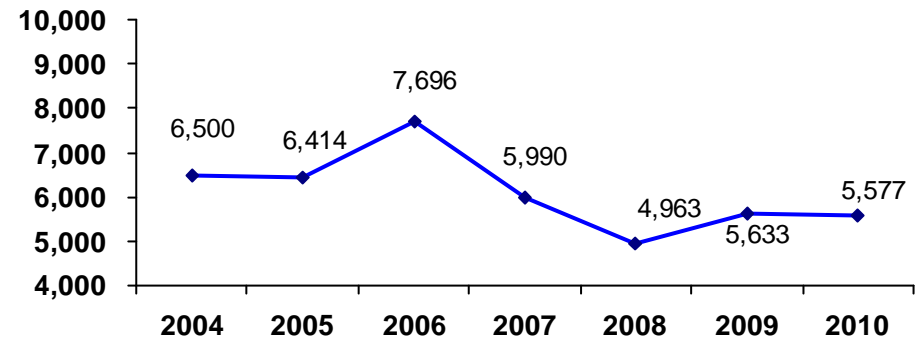
Inventory levels are a concern because building new space is expensive. The one contributing factor over which we have some control is the number of items released, whether by auctioning, releasing to owner, or destruction. Releases are dependant upon the amount of uncommitted time that staff have available to engage in these activities. Additionally, recent laws that have increased the length of time that evidence must be stored will continue to adversely impact available storage space. The year 2010 ended with the highest inventory ever, 71,716 items. During this year, we received 18,304 items in and released 13,677 items.

The number of evidentiary items submitted to the Forensic Unit for processing represents a significant portion of the unit's workload. Processing includes activities such as latent print development, DNA collection, and video processing. These numbers are related to the number of calls for service that the Unit responds to, the number of evidentiary items seized by deputies, and outside agency submissions to the Property Evidence Unit.

Property Evidence Inventory



Evidence Items Processed



Forensics

Latent Print Comparisons

The number of latent fingerprint comparisons we conduct each year is directly affected by the types of evidence seized during that year, and the quality of prints we are able to retrieve from those items.

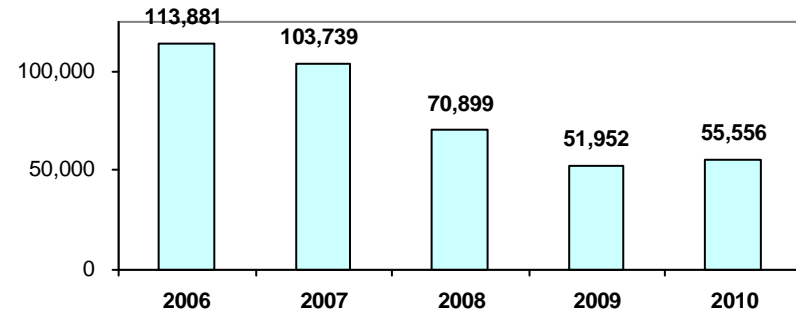
Several very large cases in 2006 and 2007 generated latent print comparisons unusually high for the number of cases worked. Since then, print comparisons have dropped to a level commensurate with cases worked. Comparisons in 2010 saw an increase of 7% over comparisons for 2009.

Calls for Service

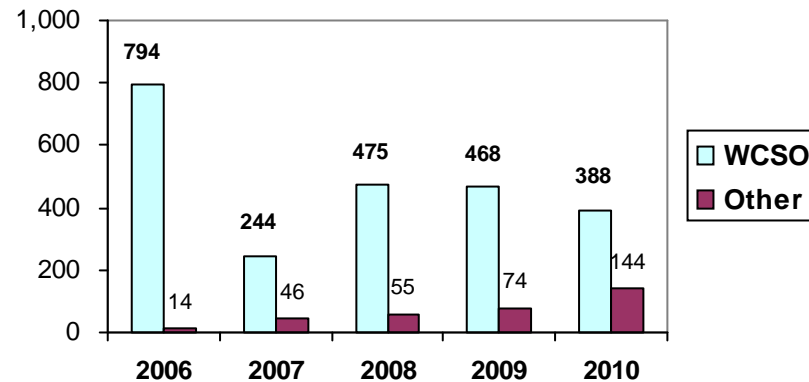
Crime Scene Technicians are normally available to service calls for 8-12 hours per day, seven days per week. The number of calls serviced is highly dependant upon the number of fully trained Crime Scene Technicians (CSTs) available for duty. In 2010, we averaged 2.5 full time CSTs (out of an authorized strength of 4 FTE). Currently, the unit has three fully trained CSTs and is in the process of filling our remaining vacancy.

Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the city utilization of the Crime Scene Technician services. While there appears to be some trending towards stabilization for the Sheriff's Office utilization. 2006 appears to be an anomaly, while the 2007 reduction was largely due to staffing shortages. The Sheriff's Office will continue to monitor these trends to facilitate resource management and availability.

Latent Fingerprint Comparisons



CST Calls for Service



Services Division

The Services Division is responsible for providing a variety of non-law enforcement services to the citizens of Washington County. In addition, the Services Division is responsible for supporting the overall mission of the Sheriff's Office and the specific missions of the Jail, Patrol and Investigation Divisions. Our goal is to continue to provide the most effective and efficient law enforcement services by connecting and partnering with all divisions of the Sheriff Office and the citizens. The Services Division is composed of the following work groups; Criminal Records, Crime Prevention, Civil, Training, Public Information, Alarms and Permits, Professional Standards, Elder Safe and Background Investigations. The Division operates with a budget of \$6,801,254 and is assigned 69.5 staff. The Criminal Records Unit issues case numbers, traffic citations, warrants and processes. The Civil Unit ensures that

Authorized FTE	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11
Criminal Records	33	33	33	33	33
Crime Prevention	4	4	5	5	5
Civil Unit	12.5	12.5	13	13	13
Training	6	7	7	7	6.5
Public Information Officer	1	1	1	1	1
Alarm/Permits	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
PSU	3	3	3	3	3
Eldersafe	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Background	2	2	2	2	2
Total	68	68.5	70	70	69.5

court orders are carried out, serves notices from the courts, responds to abandoned vehicles and collects civil fees. The Alarm Permit Unit manages alarm permits, alarm renewals, tracks responses to alarms. The Concealed Handgun Unit issues and renews handgun permits and provides fingerprinting services to the county and public. The Professional Standards Unit manages citizen complaints and compliments, internal affairs and Sheriff's Office hiring programs. The Background Investigation unit performs background research on all individuals who must have access to Sheriff's Office facilities or information. The Training Unit provides instruction and maintains records to ensure that all Sheriff's Office employees comply with policy and accreditation requirements. The Elder Safe program assists elderly individuals with ensuring ongoing safety. The Crime Prevention Unit creates educational and training opportunities for the public to help minimize or eliminate crime and the fear of crime in our community. The Public Information Office coordinates timely information distribution to the public and media resources. The Mental Health Liaison coordinates resource options for county citizens, and coordinates ongoing Sheriff's Office training related to the mentally ill.

Services Budget	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change (1 Year)
Records	\$ 1,469,957	\$ 1,566,600	\$ 1,658,377	\$ 1,663,429	\$ 1,769,327	6.0%
Crime Prevention	\$ 821,310	\$ 684,242	\$ 743,296	\$ 997,913	\$ 966,931	-3.2%
Training	\$ 624,360	\$ 676,920	\$ 850,323	\$ 863,367	\$ 921,107	6.27%
Prof. Stds/Backgrnd	\$ 431,877	\$ 456,878	\$ 481,032	\$ 570,065	\$ 490,542	-16.2%
Elder Safe	\$ 133,225	\$ 133,908	\$ 135,661			
Civil	\$ 1,001,077	\$ 1,028,529	\$ 1,124,899	\$ 1,145,596	\$ 1,177,549	2.7%
Alarm/Permits	\$ 355,158	\$ 360,325	\$ 383,434	\$ 392,377	\$ 393,545	0.3%

Criminal Records Unit

The Records Unit is the main telephone and walk-in contact for public access to the Sheriff's Office. It is staffed 24-hours a day, seven days a week. The unit's primary function is to maintain all criminal records and out-of-custody jail inmate records. In addition, the unit maintains all out-of-custody jail booking files and all annual jail inmate records. The unit maintains all warrants issued by the Washington County Circuit and Justice courts. The unit serves as a "front desk" location for receipt of bail and inmate commissary money. Two administrative specialists maintain jail inmate files and provide cashier services. Cashiers receive money for a variety of other services provided by the Sheriff's Office such as fingerprinting, issuing concealed handgun licenses, and providing copies of police reports to the public.

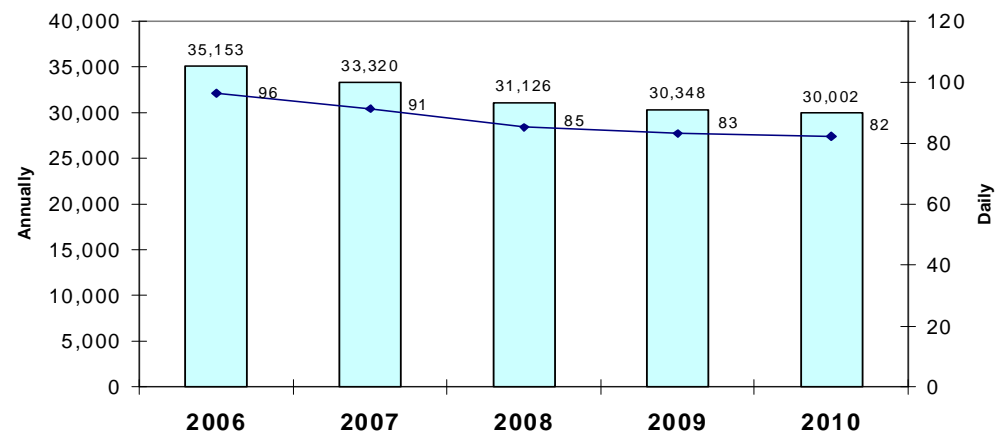
Reports Written

Reports Written indicates the number of crime events in the community that are serious enough for a report to be written. Approximately 70% of staff time is devoted to processing and maintaining these records. Case numbers are issued for all law enforcement actions documented in a written report. Report information is entered into PPDS when a file is created. Data from reported crimes are categorized and forwarded to the Oregon State Police for entry into the Uniform Crime Reporting System.

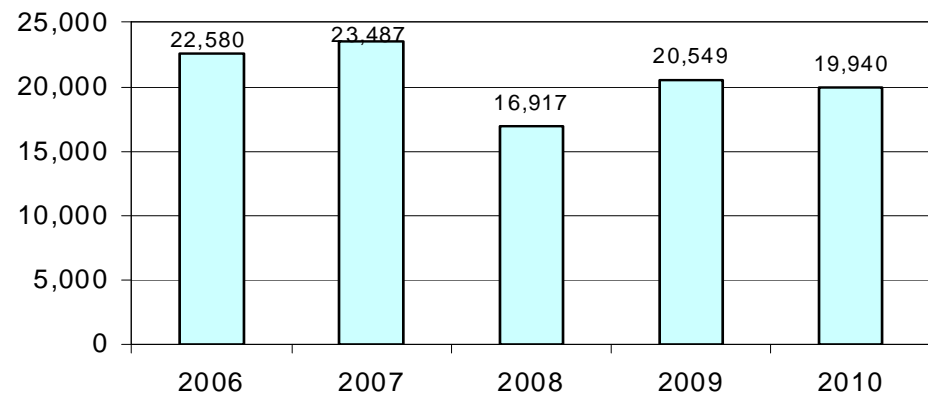
Citations Processed

Citations Processed impacts staffing levels. Each citation takes Records personnel approximately 4.5 minutes to process. Biographical information (such as names, addresses and physical descriptors for each citation issued) is entered into the Sheriff's Office Records System (SOREC). Driving records are obtained and attached to each citation before they are forwarded to appropriate state and local courts for further action.

Reports Written



Citations Processed

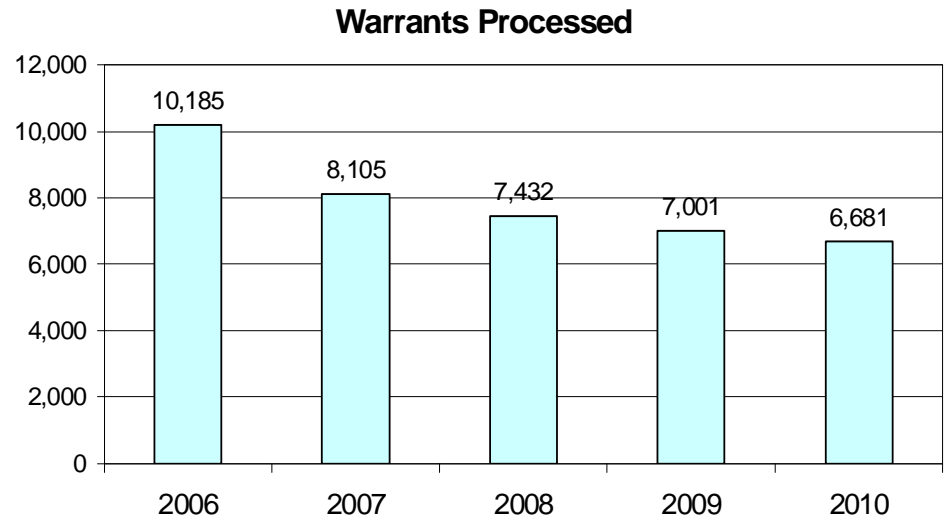


Warrants Processed

Warrants are received from the Washington County Circuit Court and Community Corrections. The number of warrants determines the staffing requirements for this unit. Four full-time employees are assigned to this unit.

When a warrant is received, staff enter it into the computerized records management system and create individual file folders. It takes approximately 50 minutes to process each warrant. Personal descriptors (height, weight, physical attributes, hair/eye color) on each wanted individual are obtained through computerized criminal histories and various records management systems. Misdemeanor warrants are then entered into the Oregon State Law Enforcement Data System and felony warrants are entered into both LEDS and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases.

This unit processed 6,681 warrants in 2010, 320 fewer than 2009. The overall numbers stayed fairly consistent with the previous year. The largest decrease of 8.1% was with misdemeanor warrants followed by fail to appear warrants with 8%. Probation violation warrants also saw a decrease of 4%. The smallest change came in the category of felony warrants with an increase of less than 1%.



Civil Unit

The Civil Unit carries out the Sheriff's county-wide duties under ORS 206.010 requiring execution of the processes and orders of the courts. This unit also responds to abandoned vehicle complaints.

Court Enforcement Orders

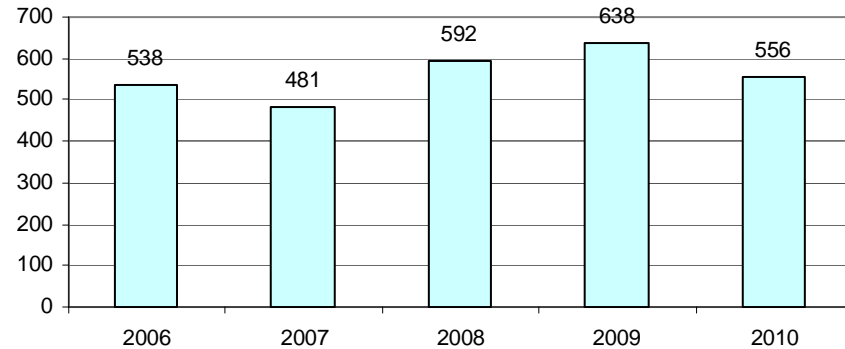
Courts issue various types of orders that direct the Sheriff to perform specific actions. As the sole provider for Washington County for these services, the Sheriff's Office acts as the court's enforcement arm – ensuring that court orders are carried out. Examples include orders to seize and sell a debtor's property, transferring physical custody of a child, conducting forcible evictions and the enforcement of certain provisions of a Restraining Order.

State law requires the Sheriff to enforce the writs and orders of the court and does not allow private citizens to take this action. This is a high liability area and may require the use of force to execute the writs and orders. A certified Enforcement Deputy normally accomplishes the enforcement of these orders, with backup from Civil Deputies. The largest single enforcement category is Restraining Order enforcement 291 performed in 2010.

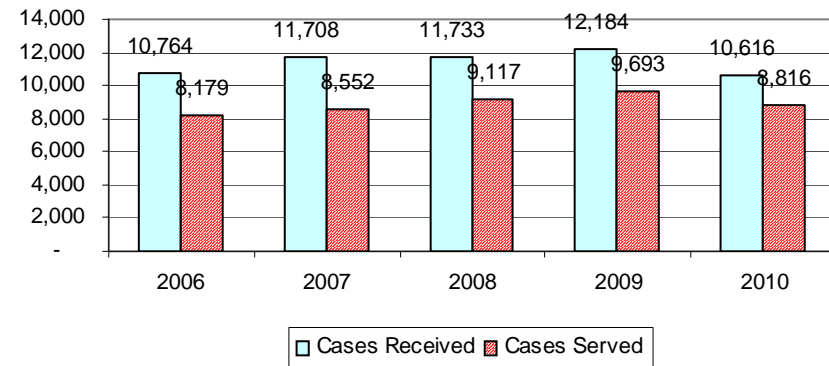
Notice Process

The Sheriff's Office is required to serve Notice Process and execute Orders from the courts. Notice process is a document served on a party giving notice of ongoing legal proceedings, which are processed and prepared by the Civil Deputies. They totaled over 18,000 in 2010 and generally do not fluctuate much from year to year. In 2010 these orders served were down slightly (9%), simply because fewer plaintiffs made requests of the court for civil notices. Each case may have multiple different legal documents.

Code Enforcement Orders

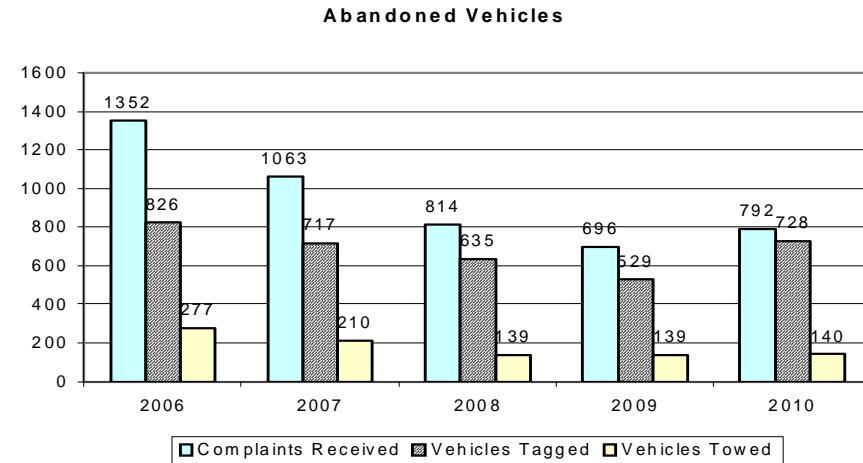


Notice Process



Abandoned Vehicles

Oregon authorizes the Sheriff to remove abandoned vehicles from public roads within the county. The Sheriff receives abandoned vehicle complaints from citizens, a livability issue for neighborhoods. Civil Unit personnel attempt to determine vehicle ownership and whether the complaint is valid according to law and WCSO policy. If the owner is found, they are advised about the law to encourage voluntary removal of the vehicle. Abandoned vehicles are tagged, and if not removed within the statutory time frame, a Civil Deputy can have the vehicle towed. Most vehicles involved in abandoned complaints are subsequently moved by the owners and do not require tagging or towing. The numbers of “abandoned vehicle” complaints, and resulting tows, have been relatively flat for several years. Several prohibited parking categories were added to Washington County Ordinance 8.16 which became effective in October of 2010. These should deal with many neighborhood parking issues such as vehicles stored indefinitely on the public street with expired tags, vehicles blocking mailboxes, and people living in cars on the street.



Alarm Permit Unit

The Washington County Alarm Ordinance requires all alarm users to obtain an alarm permit from the Sheriff’s Office. Alarm users in unincorporated areas of Washington County are required by ordinance to obtain an annual permit. The

Alarm Permits	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hillsboro	3,118	2,979	2,885	2,849	2,966
Permits Held-County	9,506	10,105	8,924	8,862	8,777
Total Permits Held	12,624	13,084	11,899	11,711	11,743

The cities of Hillsboro and Gaston also contract with and rely on the WCSO to administer their alarm permit programs. This unit processes all applications for new and renewal alarm permits, updates the Alarm Permit Database, and process payments received. Alarm Unit staff perform a daily review of all alarm activity that is reported to dispatch. During those daily reviews, un-permitted alarm users are identified and instructed to obtain an alarm permit. In 2010, there were 800 new permit accounts created. Approximately 2700 alarm permit accounts were closed in 2008, with 1776 closed due to a change in the county’s alarm ordinance. Since that time, the number of alarm permits remained fairly constant.

In 2010 Sheriff’s Deputies and City police responded to 1,633 alarms - 98% were false alarms. There has been a 22% drop in false alarm calls between 2006 & 2010 which is largely due to alarm ordinance amendments in 2003, and in early 2008, which included revocations, citations, and an increased false alarm fine structure – as well as continual efforts by Alarm Unit staff to educate alarm users with false alarm prevention strategies. False alarm fines also generate revenue. For 2010, combined fees and fines totaled \$284,967, down from \$307,922 in 2009.

Concealed Handguns Unit

This unit issues and maintains all concealed handgun licenses (CHL) in Washington County. CHL staff fingerprint, photograph and run criminal background checks on all CHL applicants and are responsible for determining the eligibility of CHL applicants pursuant to Oregon and Federal Law. The CHL unit is responsible for photographing Sheriff's office employees, county employees, volunteers and prospective employees. Additionally, the CHL unit offers fingerprinting services to the general public and provides county employees with ID cards.

CHL Issued and Renewed

This indicator shows staffing and resource allocation needs. In 2010, 1,583 new and 2,578 renewal licenses were issued. This unit performs the necessary background checks and processes applications for all Washington County residents wishing to obtain a CHL. In 1995 the Oregon Legislature changed the CHL law extending the licensing period from two years to four. This effectively created a cycle whereby CHL Renewals show a significant increase every four years. The renewal cycle increase was seen in the calendar years: 1998/1999, 2002/2003, 2006/2007, and 2010/2011. New CHL licenses have almost tripled since 2005, making Washington County the second highest issuing county in the state. Washington County currently has 13,253 CHL holders.

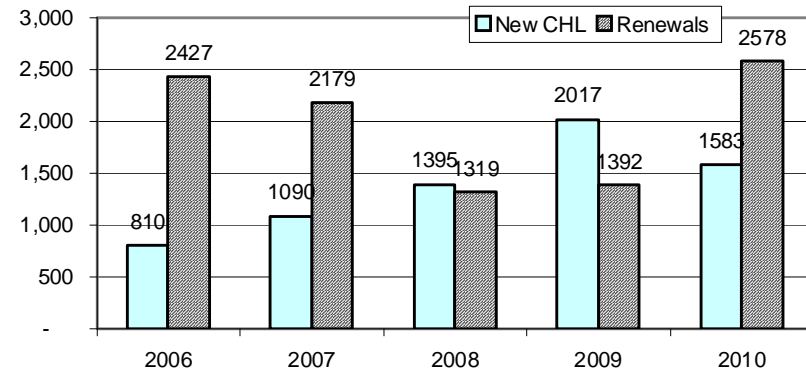
Professional Standards Unit (PSU)

The Professional Standards Unit (PSU) serves as the WCSO liaison with the County Human Resources Department, and handles all recruiting, hiring, testing, and similar related issues for the Sheriff's Office. PSU also reviews all Citizen Complaints and Internal Affairs cases involving employees of the Sheriff's Office.

Compliments and Complaints Received

This indicator tracks complaints and compliments to help determine the effectiveness of training, service delivery, leadership, policy, resources and hiring practices. Line-level supervisors investigate complaints received from citizens, and record written compliments with PSU. Results from complaint investigations are forwarded to PSU, where they are monitored and tracked. The Sheriff's Office investigated 143 total complaints in 2010, eight more than in 2009.

Concealed Handgun Licenses



The WCSO had 244,977¹ documented contacts in 2010 with 70 citizen-initiated complaints, which equates to one complaint per 3,500 contacts. Comparatively, in 2009 there were 61 citizen-initiated complaints and 237,435² documented contacts, which equates to one complaint per 3,892 contacts. 2010 showed a slight increase of 11% in citizen generated complaints per contact, but also a 3% increase in contacts with citizens.

Although complaints per citizen contact were up in 2010, the percentage of sustained complaints decreased.

Each year, PSU prepares a summary report of all complaints and internal affairs investigations from the proceeding calendar year and delivers this report to the Sheriff. This report is available for citizen review upon request

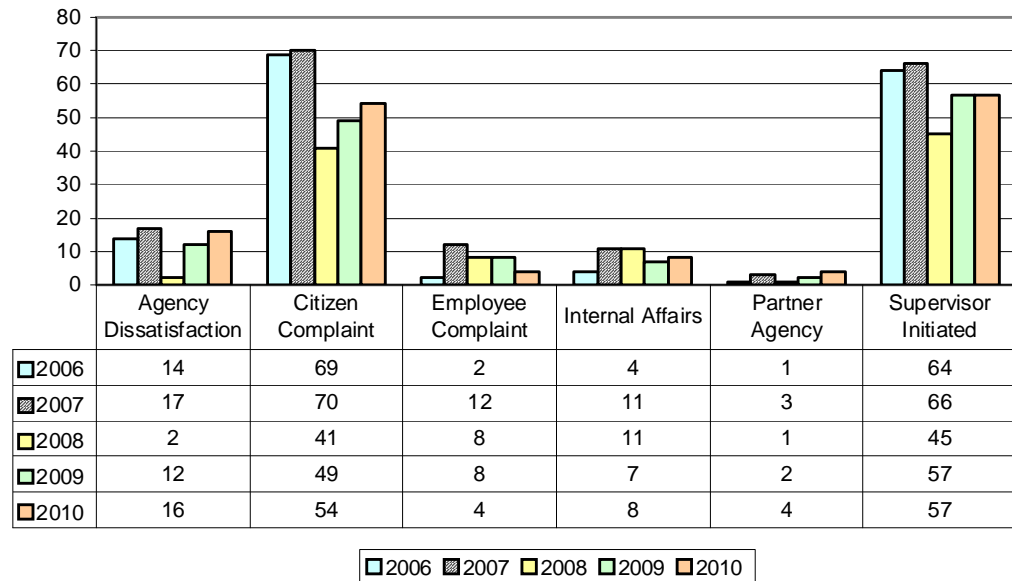
Background Investigation Unit

The background investigative staff conducted 585 backgrounds in 2010; an increase of 17% over 2009. Background investigations for patrol and corrections are usually done in two stages. Once the applicant passes the initial tests, the background investigator will review the available records and the applicant's Statement of Personal History. If the applicant is found to be suitable, they go on to an assessment interview. Applicants that successfully complete the interview, go back to the Background Investigation Unit for a full background investigation. On average, it takes approximately 16 hours to complete a level four or full background.

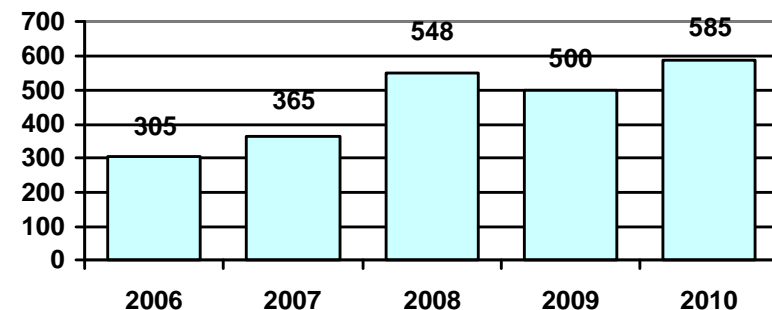
¹ CFS w/unit totals + total bookings + jail visits (jpv's & vper).

² The method of capturing number of citizen contacts changed in 2010 from the prior years.

Complaints Received



Background Investigations



The Background Investigation Unit conducted abbreviated background checks (level 1 check) on 609 tow drivers and individuals that have access to the Law Enforcement Center and East Precinct. The Background Investigation Unit also conducts tri-annual background investigation updates on all employees, reserves, explorers, and posse members. The Background Unit invested approximately 5,710 hours conducting background investigations in 2010, a 5% decrease from 2009.

Elder Safe

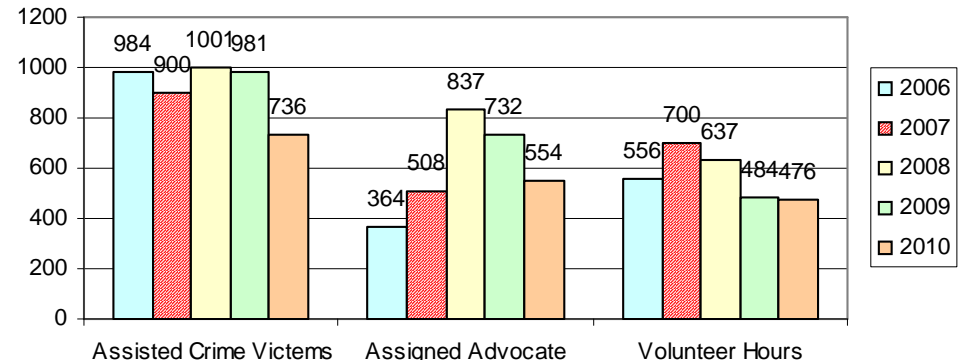
Elder Safe is an assistance program for crime victims 65 and older in Washington County. Elder Safe is coordinated by the Sheriff's Office in collaboration with the District Attorney's Office and the Disabilities, Aging and Veterans Services. In addition to providing direct services, staff and volunteers present community education programs on elder crime issues and coordinate the county-wide elder abuse multidisciplinary team.

Of the 736 crime victims served by Elder Safe, 48% were initiated through reports generated by the Sheriff's Office and the remainder by other local police agencies. Volunteer victim advocates donated 476 hours. In addition, Elder Safe referred 16 cases to Mental Health and 1,010 cases to Washington County Disability, Aging and Veteran Services.

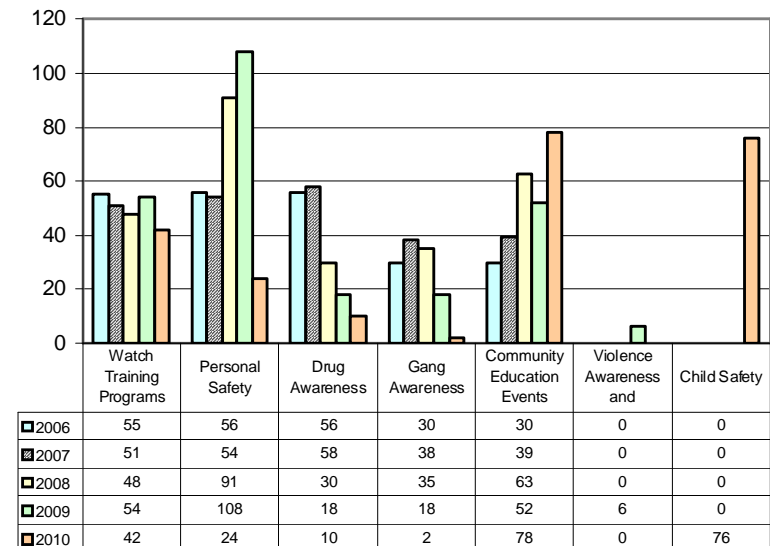
Crime Prevention Unit

The Crime Prevention Unit has many activities. It creates educational and training opportunities for community members, including individuals, schools, businesses, and public and private organizations. The goal is to minimize and/or eliminate crime and the fear of crime within our residential, work and recreational environments. These training opportunities include seminars offered to landlords, property managers, homeowners, and businesses in securing their properties and keeping illegal activity and other crimes out of their properties. Two other programs added: Child Sexual Abuse Awareness and Hotel/Motel Crime Prevention.

Elder Safe Five Year Glance



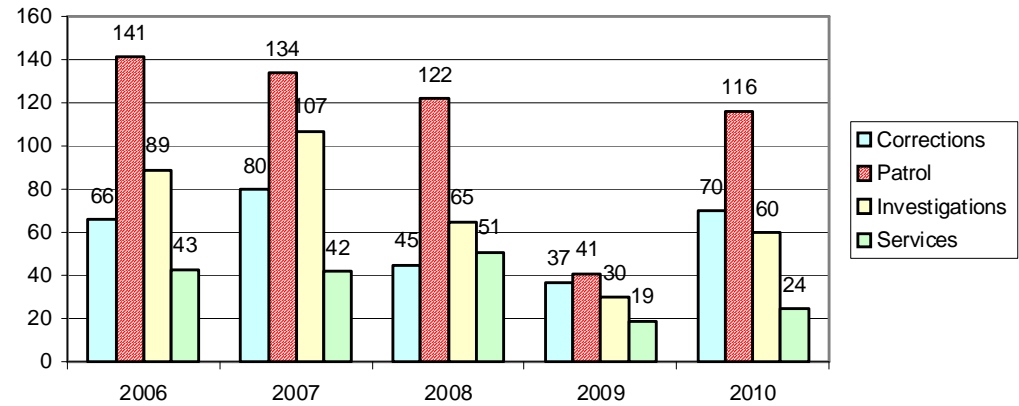
Crime Prevention Programs



Training Unit

The Training Unit provides instruction to all WCSO staff, including interagency training. Courses include mandatory and non-mandatory curriculum in compliance with WCSO Policy, the Commission for Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the Oregon Jail Standards (OJS), and the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST). Training unit staff develop, implement, and train civilian and certified staff, maintain staff training records and process all travel/training requests. Overall, the Sheriff's Office provides a level of training that exceeds state standards. The Washington County Sheriff's Office was one of the few agencies in Oregon to comply with the new DPSST in-service requirements.

Training hours per Individual



Jail Division

The Washington County Jail serves as a county-wide intake and detention center for pretrial and sentenced offenders. The facility is designed and operated to comply with Oregon state laws, Oregon Jail Standards, and constitutional requirements as defined by the courts. Jail staff operate the jail in a manner that ensures safety and security for the general public, jail staff, visitors to the facility, and inmates.

Jail staff use an objective classification system to separate inmates by needs and risks, such as being violence-prone, suicidal, or in need of protective custody. Housing units operate using the facility design and philosophy of direct supervision of inmates. Jail deputies work inside the housing units and interacting with inmates throughout the day. This interaction allows immediate intervention when problems occur and discourages common inmate behaviors that include vandalism and intimidation of others.

Inmates lodged in the Washington County jail are fed nutritionally adequate meals, receive necessary and appropriate medical and mental health treatment, are housed in clean and sanitary units and have access to programs or services to meet religious, educational or rehabilitative needs or requirements.

The jail division is one partner in a larger criminal justice system that includes other law enforcement agencies, the court system, parole and probation, and the citizens of Washington County. Jail staff are committed to efficiently managing resources dedicated to operating the jail and providing excellent service to our partners.

Jail Administration

Jail administration oversees all aspects of Jail operations, including budgeting and staffing for the jail. Planning to ensure sufficient, qualified staff and adequate facilities and services for an expanding population is an ongoing challenge. The measures reported here provide a basic view of some of the management tools used to address those challenges.

Jail Adopted Budget						
	FY 05/06	FY 06/07	FY 07/08	FY 08/09	FY 10/11	% Change (1 year)
Administration	\$ 815,581	\$ 752,859	\$ 736,933	\$ 649,980	\$ 692,723	6.6%
Housing	\$ 9,717,090	\$ 10,525,876	\$ 13,189.23*	\$ 12,951,244	\$ 13,284,884	2.6%
Intake and Release	\$ 5,857,191	\$ 6,650,538	\$ 7,079,065	\$ 7,324,271	\$ 7,551,807	3.1%
Support	\$ 1,279,834	\$ 1,314,060	*	*	*	
Programs	\$ 571,536	\$ 667,938	*	*	*	
Inmate Services	\$ 306,414	\$ 333,045	*	*	*	
TOTAL	\$ 18,547,646	\$ 20,244,316	\$ 21,005,421	\$ 20,925,495	\$ 21,529,414	2.9%

* Support, Programs and Inmate Services included in Housing

Budget

The Jail adopted budget for fiscal year 2010/11 increased 2.9% to \$21,529,414. The budget includes funding from the county General Fund and the Local Option Levy. In addition, medical expenses are budgeted through the county Health and Human Services Department. The Jail also realizes some revenue from state grants other sources.

Jail Staffing

Tracking staffing levels allows management to make informed decisions when making staff assignments, determining future staffing needs, and assessing scheduling options. About 62 percent of jail staffing is devoted to ensuring safe custody and adequate care for inmates lodged in the jail. Another 28 percent of jail staffing supports the intake and release functions. The remaining 10 percent is for administration and support services. Jail-wide average daily population includes inmates in intake and release areas and those that are lodged. The jail division continues to effectively manage operations with a relatively flat staffing level over the last four years. Anticipating and planning for vacancies utilizing an over hire strategy has assisted us in maintaining effective strength levels.

Authorized FTE					
	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10	FY 10-11
Administration	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.5
Housing	102	106	110.5*	104.5*	104.5*
Intake and Release	45	49	49	53	53
Court Security	16	16	16	18	18
Support	1	1			
Programs	6	6	6	6	6
Inmate Services	4	4			
Total	180.5	188.5	188	187	187

* Support and Inmate Services included in Housing.

Intake, Release, Housing, and Court Security

Unlike a prison, which is primarily a holding facility for long term sentences, a jail processes numerous arrestees who are never lodged. Following the booking process, some individuals are released on their own recognizance, post bail, or are released to the custody of another person. More than 25% of jail staff and about 32% of the entire budget are dedicated to this function along with the court security and escort functions.

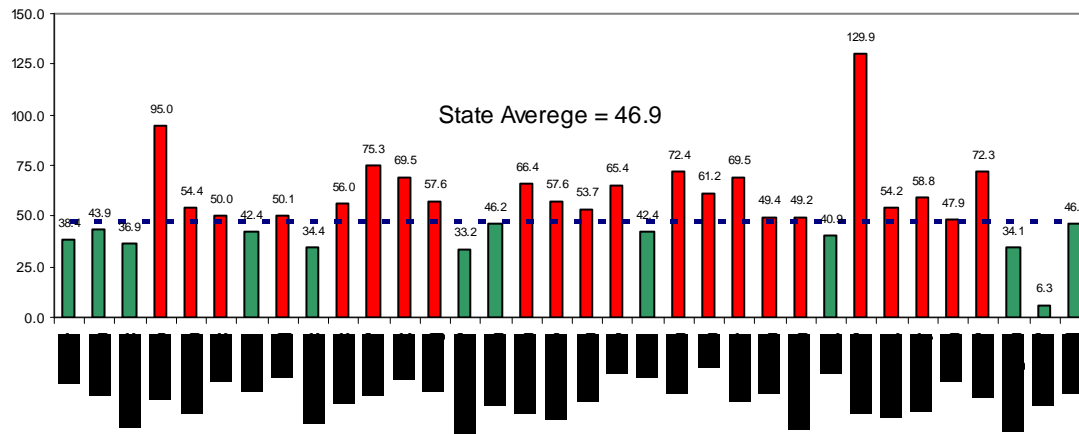
Bookings

The process of formalizing the custody event when a subject is arrested is referred to as *booking*. Bookings reflect the workload of the Intake and Release staff. “Booking Costs” includes costs for prisoner intake and release, court security and transports. Accordingly, “Costs per Booking” is the cost of these services for each individual booking in calendar year 2010 – that cost was \$370.74.

Washington County Jail’s booking rate per 1,000 residents fell slightly in 2010. Our booking rate in 2010, 34.1 per 1000 residents remains one of the lowest in the state. In the last several years, Washington County’s overall bookings per 1,000 have been significantly lower than the state average of 46.9. In 2001, the booking rate in Washington County was 43.9. Our 2010 booking rate of 34.1 per 1,000 citizens is the lowest in 6 years, down from 34.8 in 2009.

BOOKINGS	Total	Average per day
2010	17,967	49
2009	18,691	51
2008	18,560	51
2007	19,181	53
2006	19,329	53
2005	20,600	56
2004	19,015	52
2003	18,149	50
2002	19,235	53
2001	19,998	55
2000	19,991	55
1999	18,008	49
1998	17,051	47
1997	15,848	43
1996	14,272	39
1995	13,140	36
1994	11,307	31
1993	10,676	29
1992	11,074	30
1991	10,974	31
1990	11,744	32

2010 Booking Rates per 1,000 for Oregon Counties

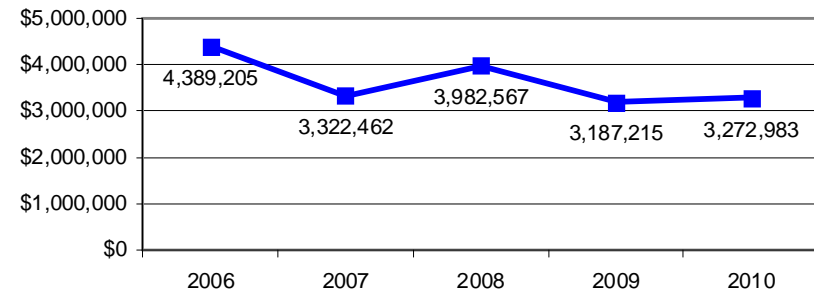


*Morrow, NORCOR, Wallowa and Warm Springs not represented in chart

Bail / Security

The number of inmates posting security (bail) is an indicator of how well we manage available custody beds and avoid forced releases. The amount posted is an indicator of the incentive to appear at scheduled court appearances. Most inmates who are ineligible for recognizance release have the option to post bail for most criminal offenses. When jail overcrowding requires force releases to occur, the number of inmates posting bail decreases. Having inmates post bail before being released from custody helps ensure they attend their court hearings, which reduces the cost to the entire criminal justice system due to failure-to-appears. Total bail collected in 2010 is 2 percent higher than in 2009.

Security (Bail) Revenue



Forced Releases

The management of criminal justice system beds is imperative to decreasing the number of forced releases. Currently, there are two systems in place that manage the available number of beds; the Washington County Jail and the Community Corrections Center (CCC.) In 2010, the Washington County Jail forced released male inmates in January and November for a total of 98 inmates. During these months, the CCC had beds available which the jail was unable to use, resulting in forced releases.

Beds and Force Releases	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Avg # of Jail Beds Available	572	572	572	572	572	572	572
Avg # of CCC Beds Available	†176	‡178	193	193*	193	193	200 ^a
Avg # System Beds Available	748	750	765	765	765	765	772
Average Force Releases/Week	69	81	17	5	1.9	11.38	1.9
Total Force Releases Per Year	3,570	4,217	864	276	99	592	98

* CCC converted one dorm to inpatient treatment in October 2007

†CCC 24-bed dorm opened in October of that year

‡CCC closed one 24-bed dorm from February–October 2005

^aT-lodger beds converted to sentenced beds.

There are several factors that influence the use of criminal justice system beds at the CCC. Policy decisions limiting who can be sent to the CCC influenced the use of these beds which resulted in forced releases. These policies are currently being addressed by the Sheriff and his executive team, but ultimately the decision rests with the County Board of Commissioners.

In an effort to create system efficiencies in managing criminal justice system beds, the Sheriff's Law Enforcement Technology Team (LET) has completed a tool that captures real time data on system populations in both the Washington County Jail and the CCC. This tool, called the EKG report, will help supervisors in the jail anticipate periods when the jail will reach capacity and direct eligible inmates to be housed at the CCC. This tool will most likely have a direct impact in reducing the number of forced releases. Once efficiencies are identified and created, future forced releases will be influenced by the number of sentenced inmates in the system, the Bed Impact Days (BID) of sentencing decisions, and the number of available system beds. History shows that as the county population increases, the need for criminal justice system beds will also increase. This will require future planning for expanding available system beds.

Failure to Appear (FTA) Warrants

Failure to appear warrants add costs throughout the criminal justice system. Tracking the number issued, gauges whether our policies and procedures are having a positive impact on system efficiencies. In September 2003, the Sheriff instituted a policy of holding inmates until they have been arraigned. Policy change made a positive impact on the number of failure-to-appear warrants issued by the courts since that time. This, along with the courts now doing more early case resolution and court releases at arraignment, is keeping the number of failure-to-appear warrants down. This results in resource savings for the entire system.

FTA Warrants	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	493	331	358	294	273	225	248	184
February	357	301	382	276	242	266	151	271
March	313	381	440	266	256	208	185	206
April	297	421	435	216	222	238	201	214
May	237	383	418	263	250	235	268	214
June	211	441	414	264	225	231	230	214
July	769	355	471	246	226	229	219	168
August	594	385	397	370	257	161	249	192
September	331	353	368	267	195	209	208	191
October	410	455	354	275	246	242	209	171
November	329	377	357	304	262	185	206	162
December	312	345	327	248	212	167	183	166
Totals	4,653	4,528	4,721	3,226	2,864	2,596	2,557	2,353
Monthly Average	388	377	393	269	224	216	213	196

The courts reset 863 cases in early 2003 to after the start of the next fiscal year because of cutbacks in the state indigent defense fund. These cases are included in the numbers for July and August 2003. The hold-until-arraignment policy came into effect in September 2003. The bold line separates time periods this policy was in effect.

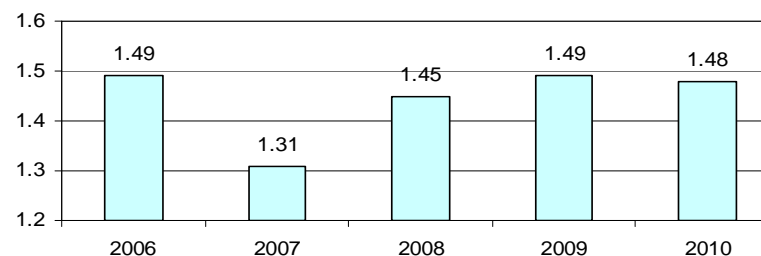
Housing

The capacity to house an inmate in jail is referred to as a “bed”. The number of individuals who can be housed in a jail is the number of beds. In addition, the number of various types of inmates the system can house also presents restrictions. Male and female inmates are housed separately, as are inmates with medical conditions requiring special attention. Ensuring security for the community, the inmates and the staff creates the staffing need for the jail. Housing has the largest budget and staff in the Washington County jail. The jail receives new inmates at all hours, seven days a week. To keep the community safe, a prudent reserve of available beds is necessary at all times. The cost per day to house an inmate rose by \$3.26 to \$69.88 in 2010. This is in part due to the static nature of the fixed costs of operating the jail, but also reflects procedural changes to reduce Failure to Appear violations.

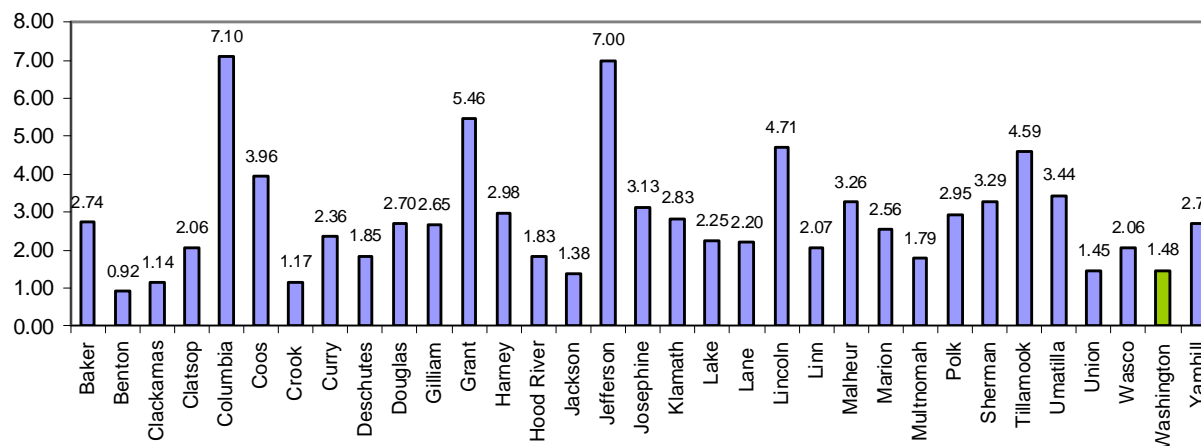
Jail Beds per 1000 Population

Washington County has 787 beds in correctional facilities, but only 765 beds were available for use by the Washington County Criminal Justice System. Washington County currently has 787 beds total between the Jail and CCC, however 12 beds at the CCC are utilized for Transitional Lodgers and 3 are isolation cells used as discipline beds.

**Custody Beds per 1,000 Population
(Washington County)**



Custody Beds per 1000 Citizens

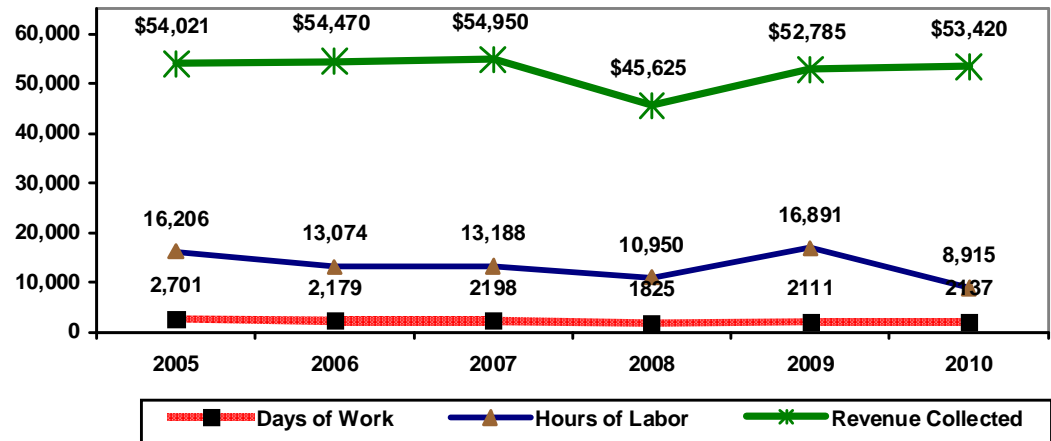


Note: Morrow County lodges its inmates in Umatilla; Willowa County in Union County. Not shown, Sherman

Alternative Incarceration Programs

Work in Lieu of Jail (WILOJ) provides some relief for jail over-crowding while providing inexpensive labor for a variety of public service projects that benefit the community. Tracking WILOJ statistics helps leaders evaluate the cost effectiveness of the program and ensure program objectives are being met. Tracking also helps to determine if the program should expand due to increased demand for jail bed space. WILOJ participants currently pay \$25.00 per day to participate in the program to cover the cost of its operation. The fee has changed over time, explaining the disparity between hours worked and revenue generated. In 2009, the estimated value of labor provided to the taxpayer was \$268,752 based on the 2009 *Oregon Wage Information* rate calculated at the average rate of \$15.91 an hour for a landscape laborer

WILOJ Revenue, Hours, and Workdays



Electronic Home Detention (EHD)

Electronic home detention (EHD) is a custodial alternative program designed to successfully transition inmates close to release into the community. It allows participants to live and move about in the community in approved geographic locations. They are issued devices equipped with global position technology that enables their tracking. A jail deputy supervises and manages all inmates on EHD, which includes in-home checks. Participants pay a sliding-scale daily fee to be in the program. The fees go to the contractor that monitors their movement and maintains the equipment. For 2010, \$1,952.00 dollars in fees were collected.

More important than the dollars the program brings in is the concept that for every inmate on the EHD program, a jail bed is available for use by another, more dangerous or appropriate inmate. In 2010, there were 130 participants on the program for a total of 4,349 days with an average of 37 days each. This equates to 12 jail beds per day saved by having these inmates serving time through EHD rather than in jail. Those 12 EHD beds per day could easily have translated to 12 force releases per day without the EHD program.

Court Security and Transport Unit

In 2010, the CSTU unit reported an increase in number of days one or more deputies spent in court in jury trials. The number of inmates escorted to a court appearance trended slightly down; the number of warrants served increased. The transport team reported a slight decrease in all measured categories.

This is a Jail Division unit with 18 employees responsible for transporting inmates to and from this facility and for getting inmates to their docketed court appearances.

In June of 2009, Court Security policy changed to require deputies to be in uniform for all in-custody trials. Previously, deputies in jury trials had to be in plain clothes, which limited their access to radio's and defensive tools. This has been a positive change over the last year and a half and has been welcomed by all staff who work in the courthouse. Having a uniformed deputy in the court room during trial not only gives deputies access to all their defensive tools, but also gives those in the courtroom a sense of security. In October, CSTU had a three-defendant high-risk high profile trial. There was significant planning for the trial that included additional security for the judge. The trial lasted about one month and everything went according to plan.

Court Security	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Court Escorts (# of Inmates)	16,633	15,560	15,991	16,477	15,323
Out of Custody Bookings	3,332	3,210	2,603	2,572	2,649
Warrants Served	343	150	238	230	281
Jury Trials (by # of days)	182	320	405	342	446
Inmate Transports to WCJ	2,307	2,151	1,994	2,010	2,074
Inmate Transports out of WCJ	2,273	2,117	1,986	1,926	2,030
Total Transports	4,580	4,268	3,930	4,522	4,104
Transport Miles Driven	43,774	42,162	40,640	43,929	43,073
Extraditions	261	214	272	282	280
Unit Staffing Level	16	16	16	18	18

Food Services

Food service is tracked by cost per meal for inmates and residents at the jail, Community Corrections Center, and Harkins House juvenile facility; total number of meals served; and by a comparison to other correctional facility operations in the Portland metropolitan area and the entire Oregon Department of Corrections system. In August of 2003, the Sheriff's Office contracted with Consolidated Food Management (CFM) as an effort to reduce the total costs of food service. Inmate workers assist the contractor in kitchen operations. Food service provided by County employees cost \$1.55 per meal. Since contracting for food service the savings are 43 to 45 percent each year achieved through decreased food and labor costs. The contractor uses different food items to make up meal menus, such as ground turkey and bakery goods made on-site, to meet the required nutritional standards and inspections scored kitchen cleanliness very highly.

Total # of Meals	FY 05-06	FY 06-07	FY 07-08	FY 08-09	FY 09-10
Jail	670,991	659,309	641,939	708,358	611,729
CCC	215,948	213,640	198,525	214,286	186,166
Harkins House	12,334	16,033	9,869	12,442	14,693
Total Number of Meals	899,273	888,982	850,333	935,086	812,588
Avg Servings per Meal	821	812	779	854	742
Avg Cost per Meal	\$1.01	\$1.07	\$0.96	\$1.04	\$1.11

Health Services

Washington County contracts with a private provider to serve the health care needs of county inmates. Lifestyle choices among persons lodged in jails, including frequent and heavy use of drugs and alcohol creates many challenges for managing inmate healthcare.

2010 has seen an increase in several tracked categories relating to inmate health care, though the census for the year has decreased. Cardiac related issues have more than tripled since 2005. This increase is surprising since

the vast majority of inmates who are processed in the jail are not elderly and tend to get better when they are removed from substance abuse and other negative life style influences. The sharp increase in this number could be due to it being tracked with anxiety attacks as they are often described by the inmate as cardiac related.

The number of inmates diagnosed and treated for diabetes has steadily increased since 2005. This is most likely due to better testing and awareness for the disease.

2010 saw a dramatic increase in the number of days inmates were admitted to the hospital. The number for 2010 has more than doubled the trend since 2006. There were likely several contributing factors that lead to this increase. There were two inmates who were hospitalized towards the end of 2010 at the same time. Both of these inmates were admitted to the hospital for a couple of weeks each, which is highly unusual. Another influencing factor is the increase in the number of Emergency Room (ER) visits. The more inmates sent to the ER will more than likely result in more days admitted to the hospital.

The number of inmates requiring care for mental illness is also increasing. Beginning in 2008, the jail medical contractor, Prison Health Services (PHS), expanded its mental health team in order to provide coverage seven days a week. The additional staffing has resulted in more inmates receiving treatment services while in custody and allows for partnership with other criminal justice system partners to develop discharge plans that will follow some of the more difficult inmate/patients as they transition into the community.

In planning for future jail bed needs, the number and type of beds best suited to manage a higher number of high risk medical and mental health inmates should be given careful consideration.

Health Services	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Pregnancy Related	77	44	69	45	38
Orthopedic Related	11	5	15	12	41
Urology/Oncology/GI/Orthodontic/Ophthalmic	12	35	29	7	35
Chronic Care – HTN/Cardiac	81	122	210	206	271
Chronic Care – Diabetes	57	128	114	137	135
Inmates visits to Mental Health Staff (staffing increased in 2008)	1,244	3,890	10,006	11,039	10,041
Inmates on Medications	1,989	2,078	4,609	7,221	7,593
Inmates on Psych Medications	803	684	954	1,705	2,071
Deputy Medical Transports	180	228	183	145	182
Inmates on Dialysis	0	0	26	41	58

Inmate Assaults

Assaults by inmates in custody is one indicator of the personal safety level of all people within the facility whether they are other inmates, staff, or visitors. It also is an indicator of the perceived safety of the jail environment, the level of perceived danger of inmates, the adequacy of staff supervision, the adequacy of staffing levels, and the accuracy of classifications. Of the 19 assaults involving inmates only, the jail Security Threat Group team was able to identify 8 incidents as being gang related. The jail's Security Threat Group (STG) team interviews all inmates exhibiting behaviors identified with gang affiliation. The team is a key player in making sure inmates are strategically housed in order to minimize the threat or risk of violence.

Assaults	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Inmate-on-Inmate Assaults	30	17	22	18	19
Rate per 100 Inmates Booked	0.16	0.89	1.19	0.96	1.05
Inmate-on-Staff Assaults	10	8	4	8	4
Rate per 100 Inmates Booked	0.05	0.42	0.22	0.43	0.22

It is evident that gang-related behaviors currently on display in the community are coming into the jail. Jail staff discipline inmates who use gang gestures or terminology when communicating with others, for defacing county property with gang-influenced symbols, and they are watchful for posturing that could lead to an assault. Four of the 19 assaults occurred in the Special Needs Pod (SNP) where we house inmates with intellectual or emotional disabilities that tend to make them vulnerable to attack by other, more predatory inmates. 16 inmates received minor injuries. Though assaults in this living area are rare, many inmates lodged there are taking medications for mental health issues or illness. They sometimes stop their medications and erratic behavior is a common result.

With respect to inmate assaults on staff, the majority (this year 3 of 4) were inmates who spit on a deputy. In the other incident an inmate was being moved to our disciplinary pod and while being moved they lashed out at a deputy during escort. None of the inmate on staff assaults resulted in injury to staff members.

Grievances

Tracking the number and type of inmate grievances about conditions of confinement is one way to evaluate jail operations and complaint resolution by jail staff, and identify patterns that indicate potential problems that staff should address. Inmate response to unsatisfactory confinement conditions can affect the safety of those in the facility or lead to litigation in the courts. The process should resolve complaints at the lowest level possible.

Grievances	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Formal Grievances	421	401	391	565	621
Level 1 Appeals	44	32	18	26	56
Level 2 Appeals	15	6	4	8	11
Level 3 Appeals	3	6	2	5	2

For the last two years, the most significant increases in grievances filed occurred in the category of health care. More inmates are coming to jail on prescribed medications. Providers evaluate patient/prisoners' medical conditions and may prescribe generic medications in place of more expensive versions a private provider has scripted. Also, there are several medications that are prescribed outside of the jail that are not allowed or are severely restricted in a jail setting. The number of inmates receiving prescribed medications nearly doubled from 2008 to 2010. With the sharp increase and the restrictions in place on several types of medications, inmates are more likely to grieve this aspect of their incarceration.

Discipline

The number of disciplinary problems in a jail environment can be a measure of staff effectiveness in carrying out policy and enforcing rules. It may indicate a shortcoming in providing

inmates with meaningful program activities, or point to problems with the adequacy of health care or food services provided. Disciplinary problems may result from insufficient staffing to monitor inmate activities or be a symptom of over-crowding. When you consider that close to 18,000 inmates came through the jail last year, 434 misconduct reports (many generated by the same inmates) means 98% or more of our inmates never have disciplinary issues.

Formal Discipline Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Misconduct Reports	604	723	464	467	434

In 2009, we finished two “quiet cells” that are used to remove very disruptive inmates from living areas where they instigated bad behavior in others. Separating inmates who are unable or unwilling to control disruptive behaviors--such as striking cell doors or continuously yelling from inside their cells--has had positive impact on the behaviors of inmates who no longer escalate their own behaviors to mirror what is happening around them. Equally important is the impact quiet cells have on modifying behavior in inmates who, without an audience, are able to regain or choose to take control over their actions. The quiet cells have contributed to a decrease in the number of misconduct reports originating in our maximum security unit.

Programs Unit

The goal of Programs Unit courses is to help inmates make a smooth transition to society with success during parole and probation. Inmates may be mandated or voluntarily choose to participate in many jail programs at the same time. There were about 200 inmates participating in at least one activity at any given time during 2010. One of our goals is to have half of the jail population involved in some type of programming at all times. Of these programs, we focus on those that have the most impact. So far, that has been the cognitive skill building programs. We have also found various educational and knowledge-building programs effective, and staff members concentrate on those.

Number of Inmates in...	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Recommended Programs and Activities (Cognitive Skill Building, Alcohol and Other Drugs, Individual Transition, and Assessment)	750	810	782	965	870
GED's Earned by Inmates	81	81	80	96	80
Education and Employment	870	820	1,032	974	960
Program Hours	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cognitive skill building, Alcohol and Other Drugs, Individual Transition, and Assessment	13,861	14,827	14,964	17,422	14,575
Education and Employment	13,013	10,764	10,910	12,050	10,349
Other	19,202	17,363	17,907	12,418	12,314
Total	46,076	42,954	43,781	41,890	37,337

In addition to 80 General Educational Development certificates (GED's) earned in 2010, some younger inmates have been able to earn credit and complete the work needed for a high school diploma while incarcerated. This process is facilitated though the part time instructor provided by the Hillsboro School District.

The data reflects the structure of programming in the jail. To provide meaningful activity to a large portion of the jail population, all general population inmates may take part in most of the activities. However, to be effective, our more intensive, staff facilitated, cognitive programming requires that inmates be assessed before placement. Only inmates that have been assessed and determined to be at higher risk to re-offend and who have relatively longer lengths of stay are allowed or required to participate.

Due to extended leave, beyond the control of WCSO, of some keys staff members from the Programs department total hours saw a decline in 2010. We expect that this number will increase back to the previous year's levels in 2011.

Jail Programs is continuing the use of a mentor for female inmates. The program began in July 2008 with a small number of carefully selected inmates. The female inmates assigned a mentor have difficulty establishing positive social networks, difficulty finding employment and suitable housing, and are usually involved with DHS on child custody issues. These inmates have significant legal and social problems and represent some of the highest costs to the criminal justice system.

The mentor's role is to model appropriate behaviors and provide coaching and support for the former inmate while she works to develop responsible patterns of behavior. When relapse incidents occur, the mentor communicates with the probation officer, who appropriately deals with those behaviors. Mentoring has proven to be an effective way to facilitate a transition from criminal behaviors to positive and productive citizenship.

Appendix

Washington County Population						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Change (1 Year)
Total County Population*	500,585	511,075	519,925	527,140	532,620	1.04%
Total Unincorporated Population**	207,968	212,206	215,031	216,494	219,801	1.53%
Urban Unincorporated Population** (ESPD)	179,390	183,190	185,786	187,828	191,000	1.69%

* Portland State University—Certified Population Estimates

** Washington County Land Use and Transportation modified forecast

Selected Population Categories in Washington County					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male Population 15–25	32,114	32,477	31,313	31,507	32,836
Elderly Population	42,997	43,900	46,068	47,318	47,528

U. S. Census—2009 Update

^a 2010 U. S. Census information not available at time of this publication

	Washington County			Oregon			United States		
	2000	2008	2009	2000	2008	2009	2000	2008	2009
% over 18	73.1%	73.8%	74.0%	75.3%	76.9%	77.2%	74.3%	75.5%	75.4%
Unemployment Rate*	3.9%	5.1%	8.9%*	5.1%	6.4%	10.6%*	4.0%	5.8%	9.6%*
Per Capita Income	\$24,696	\$30,850	\$30,020	\$20,940	\$23,326	\$25,117	\$21,587	\$27,466	\$26,409
Median HH Income	\$52,122	\$64,202	\$62,218	\$40,916	\$49,863	\$48,457	\$41,994	\$52,175	\$50,221
% in Poverty									
Families	4.9%	6.6%	6.9%	7.9%	9.3%	9.8%	9.2%	9.6%	10.5%
Individuals	7.4%	9.4%	9.8%	11.6%	13.4%	14.3%	12.4%	13.2%	14.3%
% without HS diploma	11.1%	10.1%	9.9%	14.9%	11.9%	10.9%	19.6%	15.5%	14.7%

U. S. Census Updates—2000, 2008, 2009

*2010 Bureau of Labor Statistics

^a 2010 U. S. Census information not available at time of this publication

Interjurisdictional Comparative Data

Comparative County Sheriff's Data

Data is COUNTY WIDE - not specific to SO

Officer / 1000	Washington County	Multnomah County	Clackamas County	Clark County	Marion County	Lane County	Oregon
2006	1.21	1.88		1.01	1.29	1.12	1.23
2007	1.21	1.85	1.11	1.04	1.40	1.10	1.59
2008	1.20	1.84	1.05	1.03	1.35	1.06	1.55
2009	1.26	1.75	1.13	1.00	1.34	1.09	1.58
2010							

FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 2010 will be available in late 2011

Crimes / 1000 UCR Dat	Washington County	Multnomah County	Clackamas County	Clark County	Marion County	Lane County	Oregon
2006	26.33	62.57	29.99	32.66	39.72	47.94	39.52
2007	25.29	60.63	28.85	30.85	46.32	43.44	38.14
2008	23.47	54.65	26.84	30.44	42.29	50.89	37.44
2009	20.13	49.57	25.50	27.93	37.79	43.56	32.22
2010							

FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 2010 will be available in late 2011

Violent Crimes / 1000	Washington County	Multnomah County	Clackamas County	Clark County	Marion County	Lane County	Oregon
2006	1.52	6.60	1.29	2.24	2.61	2.69	2.80
2007	1.66	6.07	1.22	2.37	3.34	3.05	2.88
2008	1.56	5.61	1.16	2.31	2.79	3.27	2.57
2009	1.48	4.90	1.18	2.39	2.63	3.01	2.55
2010							

FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 2010 will be available in late 2011

Jail Bookings	Washington County	Multnomah County	Clackamas County	Clark County	Marion County	Lane County	Oregon *
2006	19,335	43,196	15,499	15,922	19,165	14,517	195,108
2007	19,197	40,785	14,757	16,119	18,694	13,709	185,491
2008	18,610	38,750	13,830	16,359	16,500	15,551	182,190
2009	18,689	37,676	13,232	16,591	16,637	14,226	177,443
2010	17,983	37,743	14,099	15,485	15,849	14,777	180,325

* Statewide county jail bookings

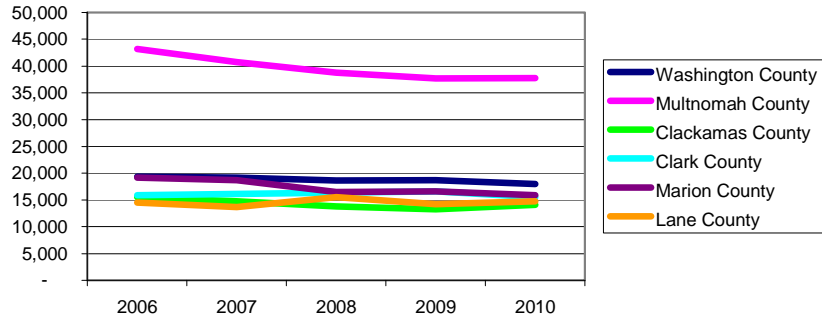
Jail Bookings / 1000	Washington County	Multnomah County	Clackamas County	Clark County	Marion County	Lane County	Oregon *
2006	38.62	61.57	42.23	51.15	62.49	42.73	53.20
2007	37.56	57.44	39.64	51.75	60.10	39.95	49.52
2008	35.79	53.98	36.72	52.00	52.40	44.96	48.00
2009	35.45	51.99	34.84	52.15	52.29	40.92	46.41
2010	33.76	51.69	36.93	48.29	49.43	42.40	46.91

* Statewide county jail bookings

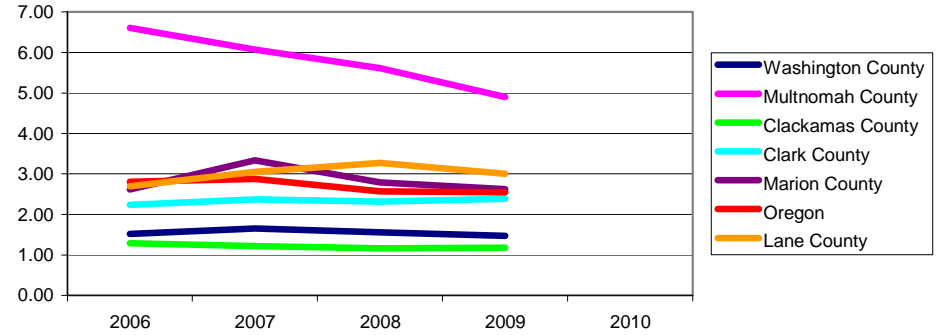
Oregon population data from Portland State University School of Urban and Public Affairs Population Research Center
2009 FBI Uniform Crime Reports

Comparative Graphics

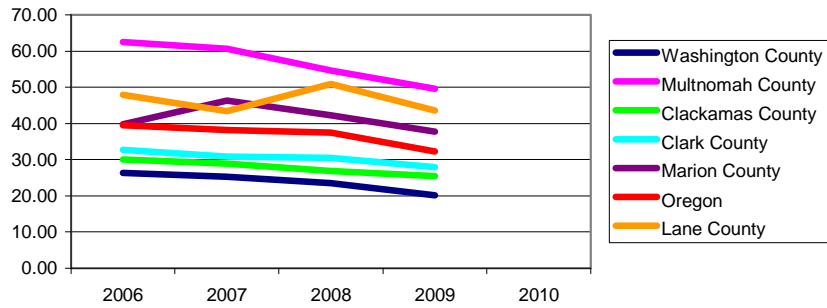
Total County Bookings



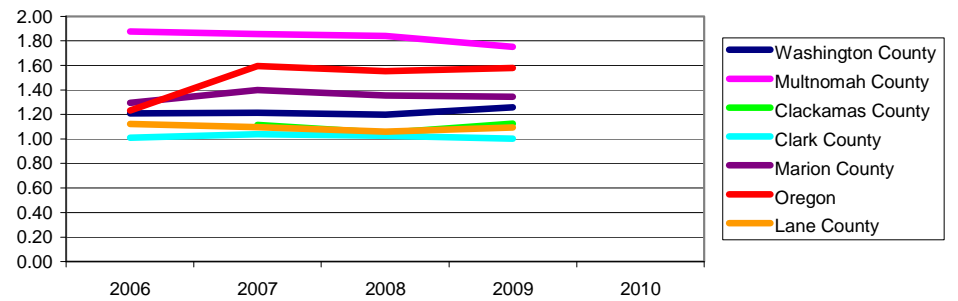
Violent Crimes / 1000



Total Crimes / 1000



Officers / 1000



Jail Bookings per 1000

