



Criminal Division Quarter I, 2022 Report

SEATTLE CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
ANN DAVISON



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Letter from City Attorney Ann Davison

Dear Councilmember Herbold,

When I took office in January, I was intent on transforming this corner of the criminal justice system and delivering on reforms. As I have attempted to refresh systems and improve processes in the City Attorney's Office, I have established a data and transparency team to share information on the effectiveness of these changes and to pinpoint areas of improvement for this office.

This report offers unprecedented transparency into the operation of the City Attorney's Criminal Division and our municipal criminal justice system. From January 1 to March 31, 2022, the Seattle Police Department referred over 2,800 misdemeanor cases to the City Attorney's Office, including domestic violence, DUIs, assaults, thefts, animal cruelty cases, and dozens of other case types. With our new 'close in time' 5-business day filing decision deadline, our prosecutors have significantly improved the case filing rate while also beginning to address the backlog of nearly 5,000 criminal cases left by my predecessor.

The public has asked us, as their elected officials, to make our laws matter again. Business owners are pleading with us to address the consistent and pervasive commercial theft preventing them from operation. Victims want to know that in the eyes of the public safety system, what happened to them matters. Those trapped in a cycle of crime need meaningful intervention from us to break them out of that pattern. Only through data analysis can we truly deliver these results.

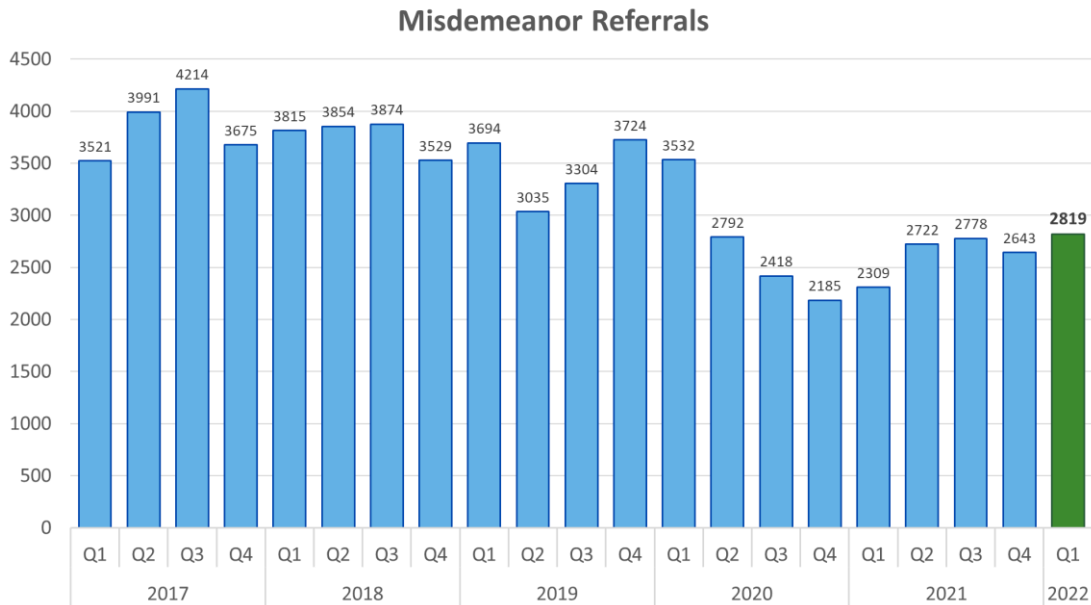
I am committed to expanding transparency around our municipal criminal justice system. Unfortunately, the City Attorney's Office inherited weak data systems and little analytical capability when I took over. This quarterly report is the first step to addressing those data gaps. But much more remains to be done. In particular, we have identified that many past reports on outcomes included flawed data, which is why my team will be working to improve that data so we can provide expanded outcome information for the next quarterly report.

I am hopeful, with the partnership of City Council, we may continue to invest in this important transparency tool. Please share any feedback on what additional data might be helpful to include in future reports, as we hope this can be a collaborative and iterative process.

Sincerely,

Ann Davison

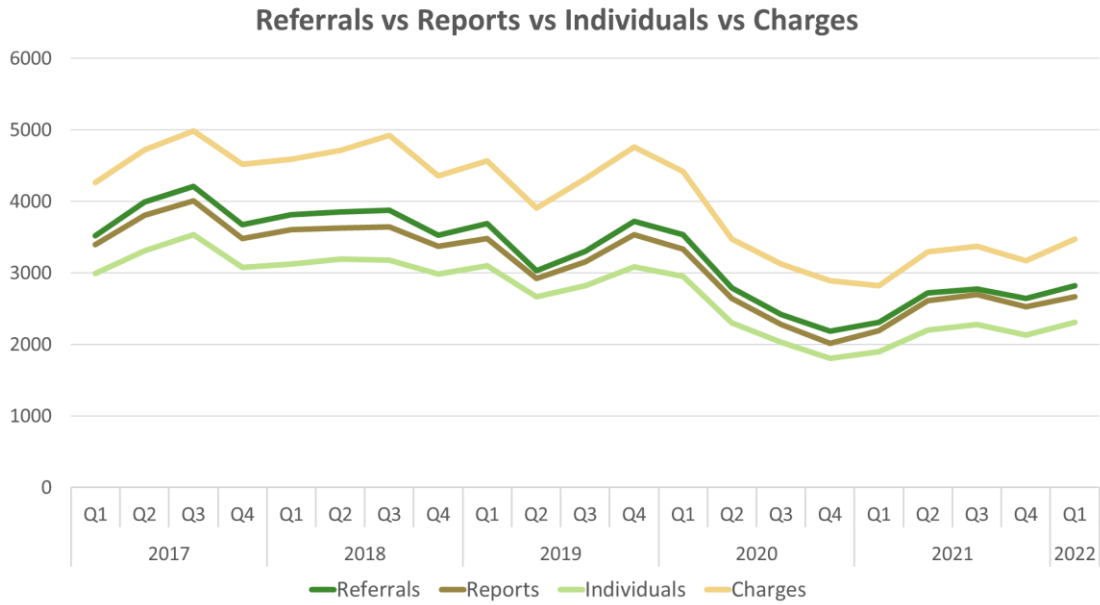
Police Referrals



In Q1 of 2022, the City Attorney’s Office received 2,819 referrals from the Seattle Police Department. This represents a 7% increase over Q4 of 2021 and a 22% increase over Q1 of 2021. The number of current referrals is below pre-COVID levels and lower than before the loss of a significant number of SPD officers.

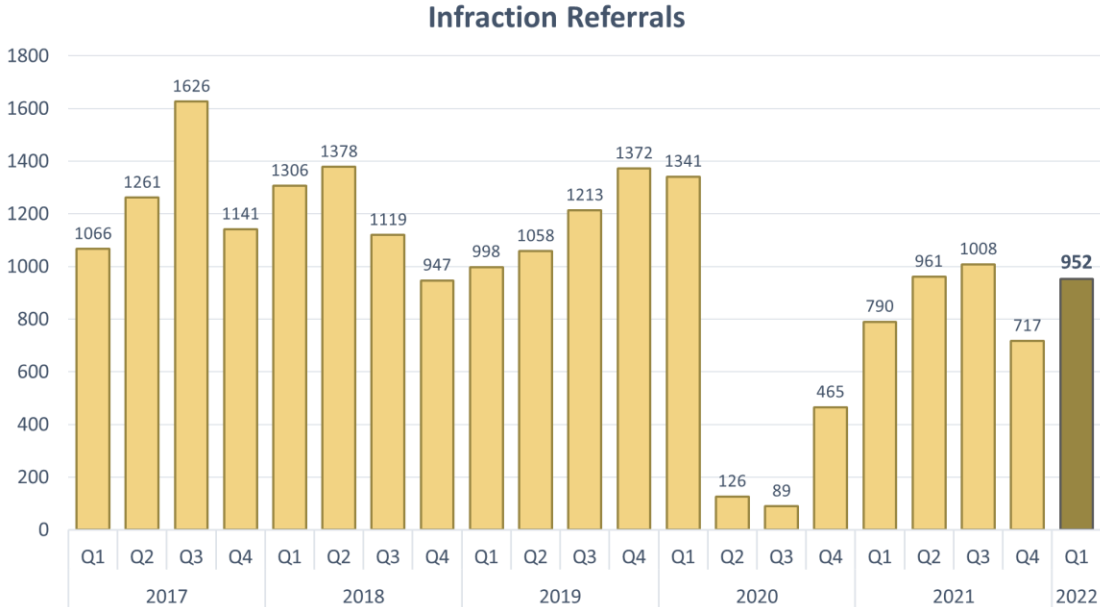
Potential cases coming into the City Attorney’s Office can be measured in multiple different ways. The terms often used are:

- **Referral:** represents a unique person from an SPD report; a single report with two suspects would be two referrals. This reflects the best measure of law department workload and is used in this analysis.
- **Report:** a single document sent from the Seattle Police Department.
- **Individual:** one, unique person referred to CAO; most individuals will only have a single referral, but some can have dozens like the criteria for the High Utilizer Initiative.
- **Charges:** are the actual criminal offenses. Each report and each individual can have many.



Infractions

When an individual receives a citation for an infraction, it does not go to the City Attorney’s Office. If the citation is challenged, also called “contested,” then it is referred to the City Attorney’s Office by the court. Contested citations are almost always filed the same day they are received at the CAO. Contested citations are not part of the misdemeanor system and therefore are measured separately in the graph below.

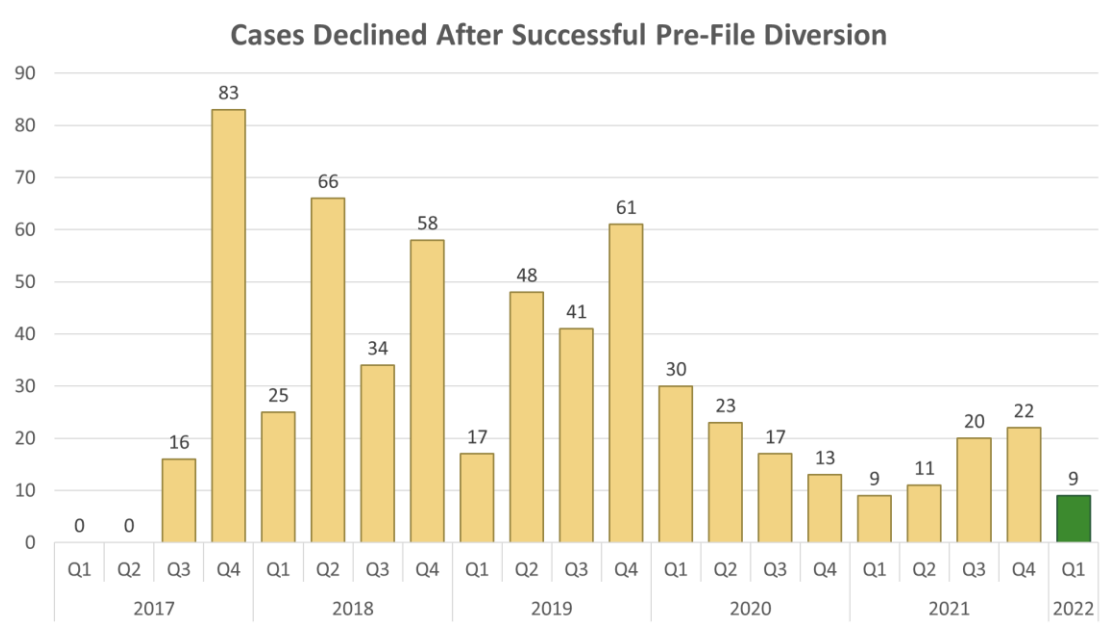


In Q1 of 2022, the City Attorney’s Office received 952 infractions that were sent from the Seattle Municipal Court. This represents a 33% increase over Q4 of 2021 and a 21% increase over Q1 of 2021.

Diversion

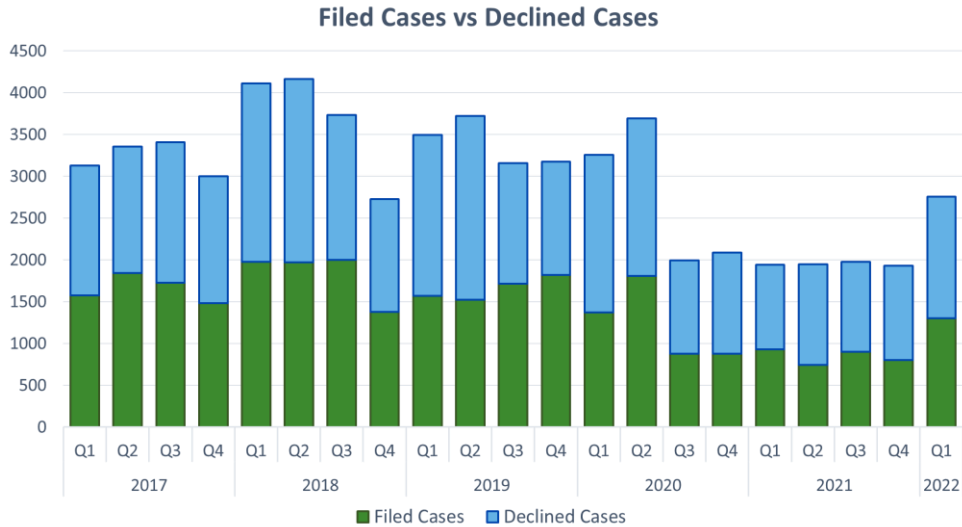
Diversion programs are meant to divert individuals from the traditional criminal justice system. In Q1, there were two cases that were diverted to LEAD. Those clients have not yet completed intake with LEAD and a filing decision has not been made. In addition, the City Attorney’s Office has a pre-filing diversion program. Q1 of 2022 had 9 referrals declined after successful completion of a pre-file diversion program, down from 22 in Q4 of 2022 and equal to Q1 of 2021.

NOTE: Data shown here may vary from other sources based on the method of extraction. Consistency will improve in subsequent reports as data is mined and analyzed in an ongoing basis. Some declines are post-file and will not show up in this data.

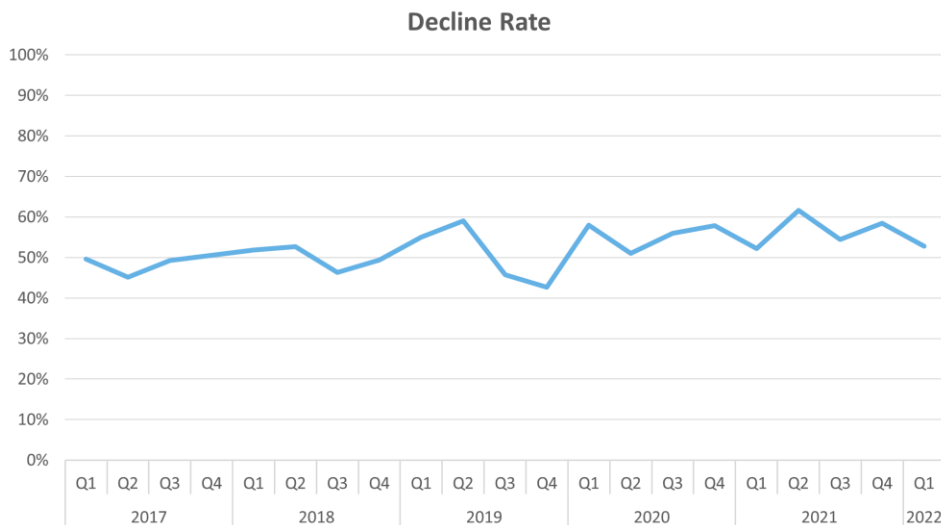


Case Filing

Referrals can either be filed cases with the Seattle Municipal Court or declined. Diverted referrals turn into declines after successful completion of requirements.



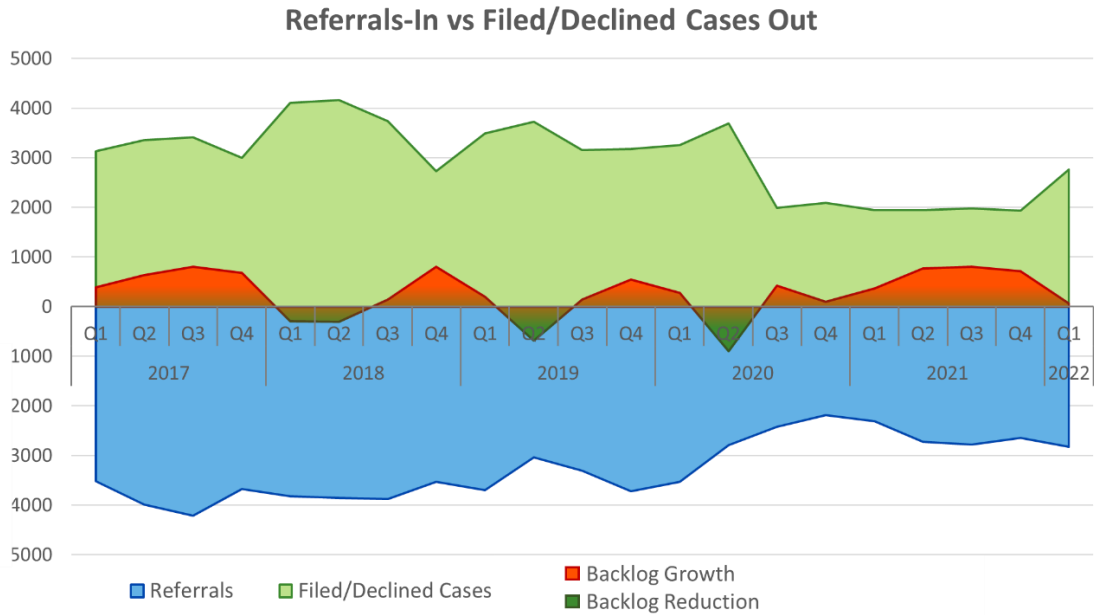
This chart shows the output of filing decisions from the City Attorney’s Office. In Q1 of 2022, the City Attorney’s Office filed 1,303 cases (an increase of 62% over Q4 2021 and 40% more than Q1, 2021) and declined 1,455 (up 29% from Q4 2021 and 43% from Q1 2021). Many of the declined cases in Q1 2022 come from the backlog of nearly 5,000 cases that existed at the end of 2021.



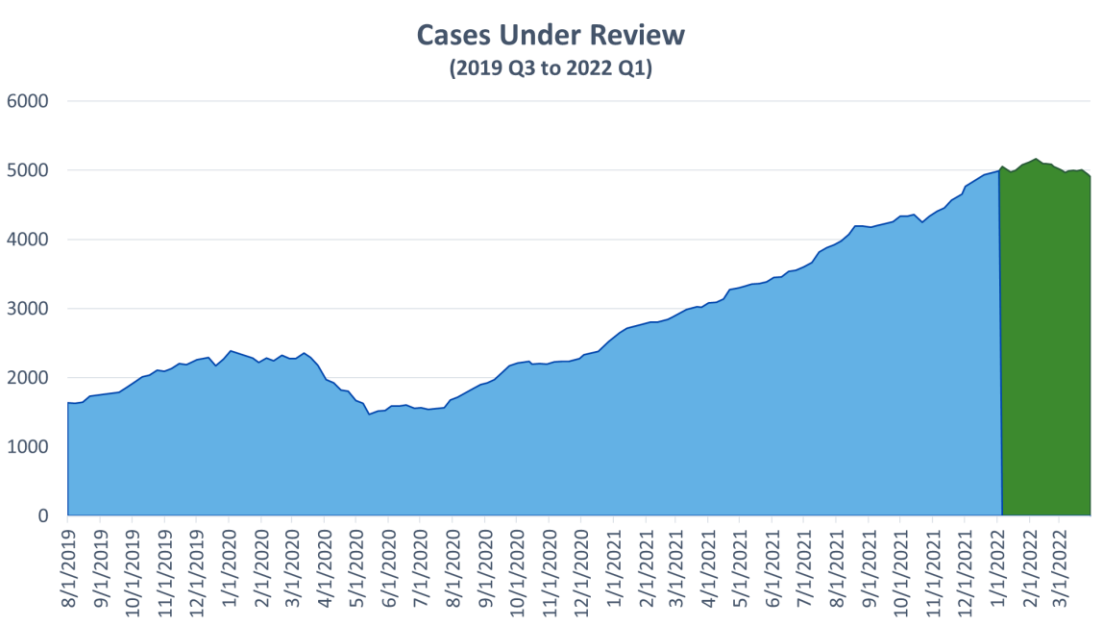
Decline rates as measured by $\frac{\text{declines}}{\text{files} + \text{declines}}$ were mostly constant with a slight upward trend through the end of 2021. The decline rate for filing decisions made in Q1 2022 was 53%, down slightly from Q4 2021’s 58% and up slightly from Q1 2021’s 52%. The Q1 2022 decline rate includes declined referrals in the backlog from before 2022. This decline rate should increase as many referrals in the backlog will be declined. Referrals received in Q1 of 2022 have a decline rate of 46%.

Backlog

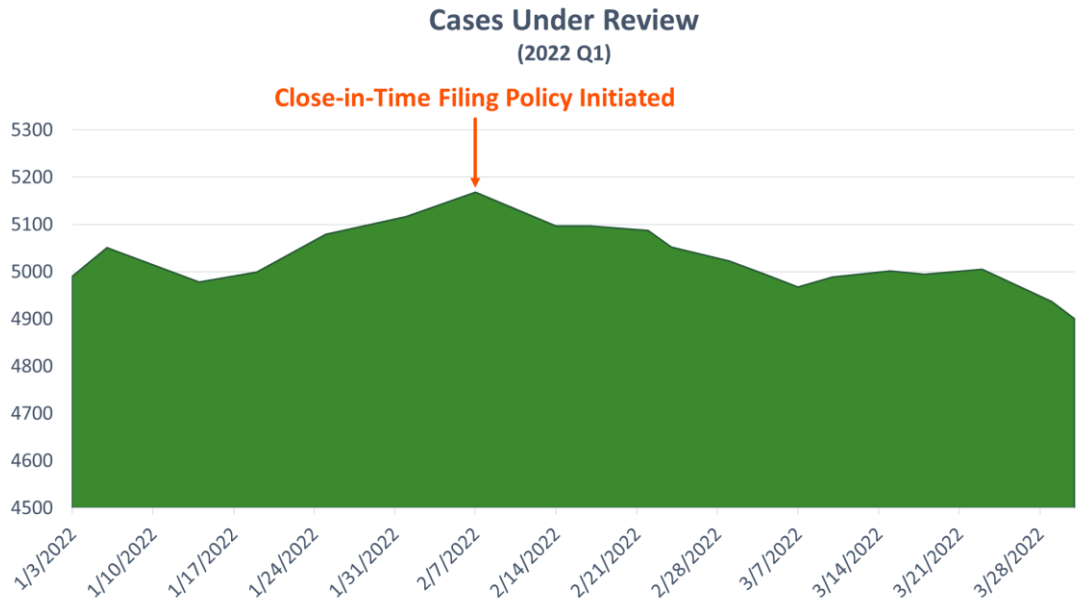
Referrals awaiting a response are considered to be in the backlog.



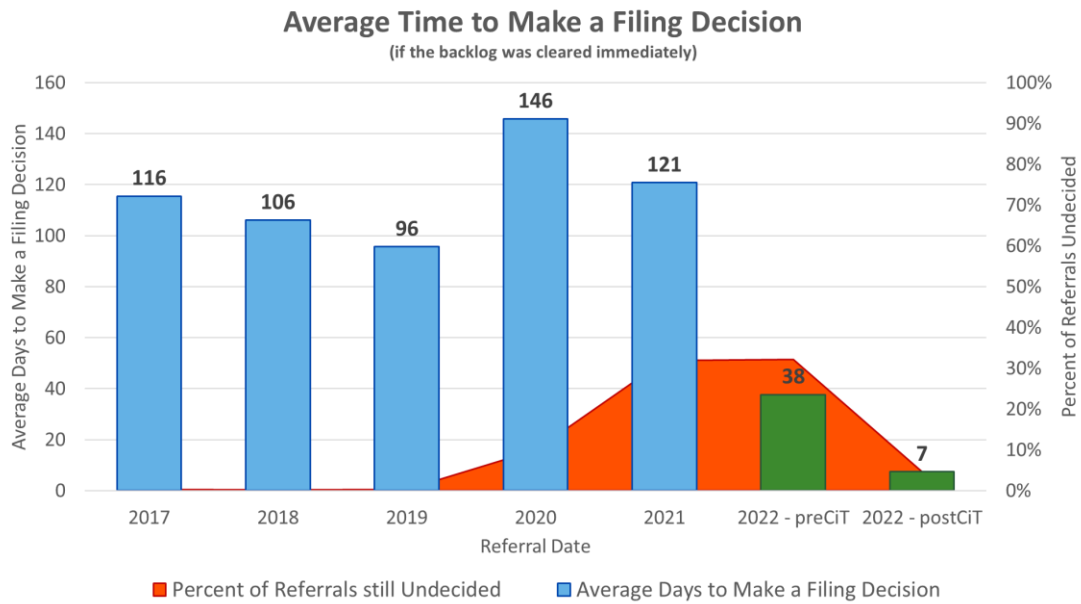
Responses to incoming referrals lagged for years and resulted in a substantial backlog within the Criminal Division.



The backlog reached nearly 2400 referrals prior to the onset of COVID which temporarily closed the courts allowing for trial attorneys to assist with the backlog. It then steadily grew to 4990 referrals at the onset of Q1 2022.



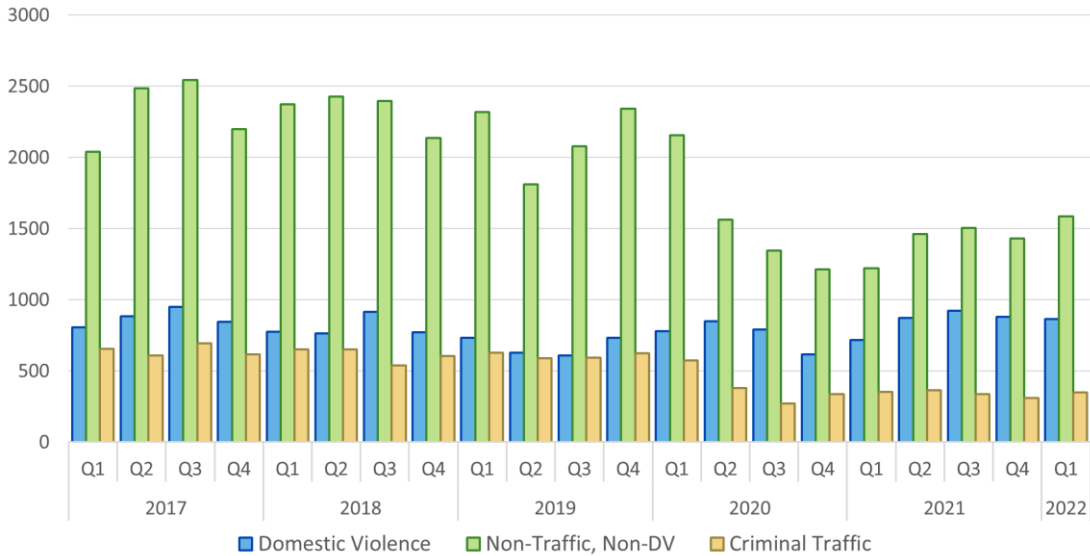
The growth in the backlog slowed by 20% in the beginning of Q1 2022 and it saw a significant reduction after the initiation of the Close-in-Time filing policy that set a goal of a filing decision within five business (seven calendar) days. The chart below shows calendar days.



Prior to Q1 2022, the average time to make a filing decision was over 100 calendar days. Since the Close-in-Time policy, that number has dropped to 7 calendar days. The area in orange represents referrals in the backlog that have yet to be filed so the average time to file will increase proportional to the percentage in the backlog until a decision is made.

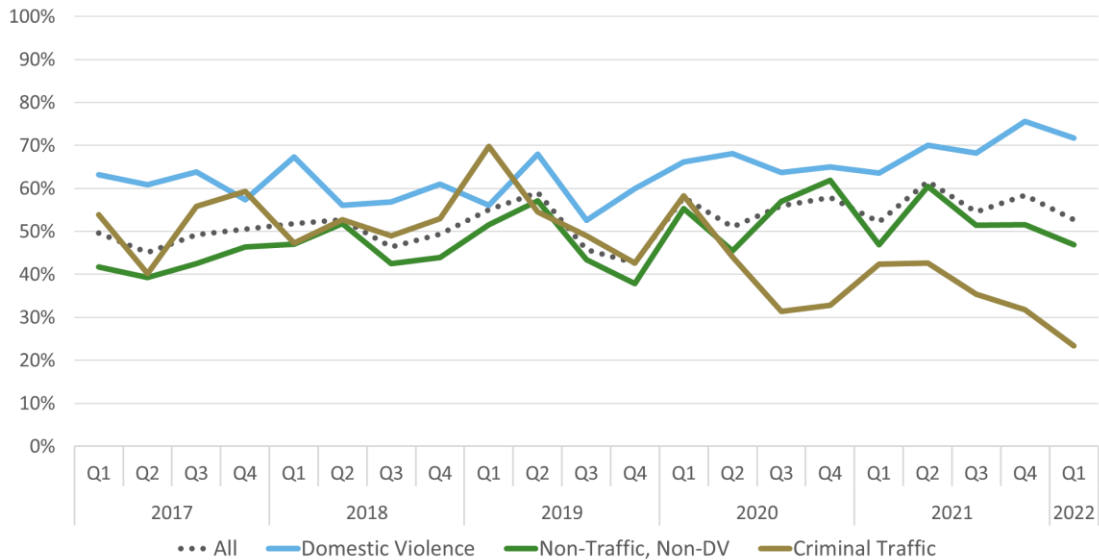
Case Type Specifics

Referrals by Case Type



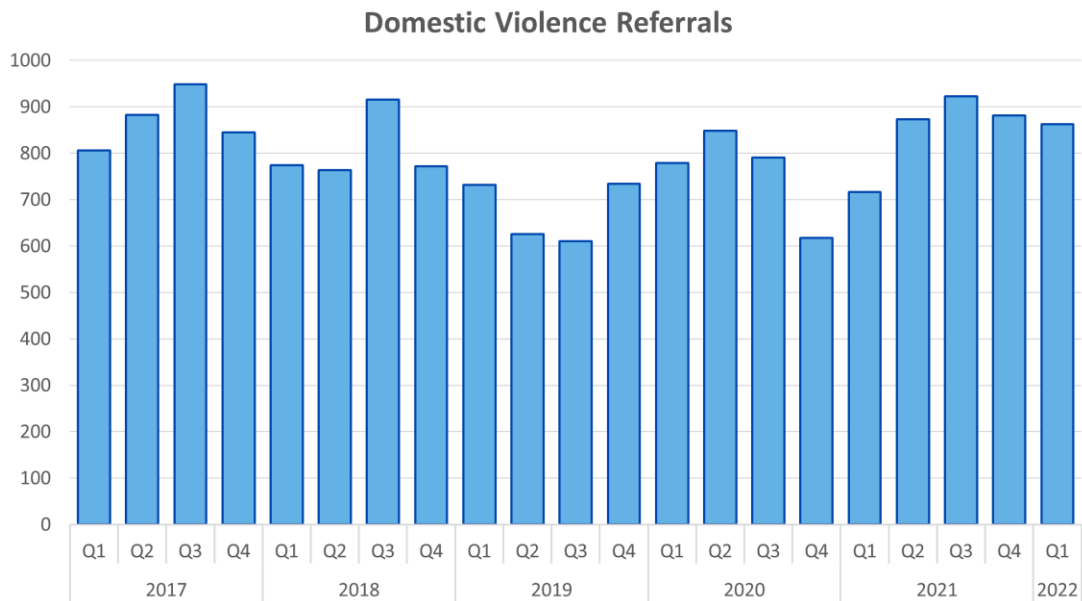
Referrals have been lower for the last few years. Compared to other referrals, domestic violence referrals increased over the last few years.

Decline Rates by Type

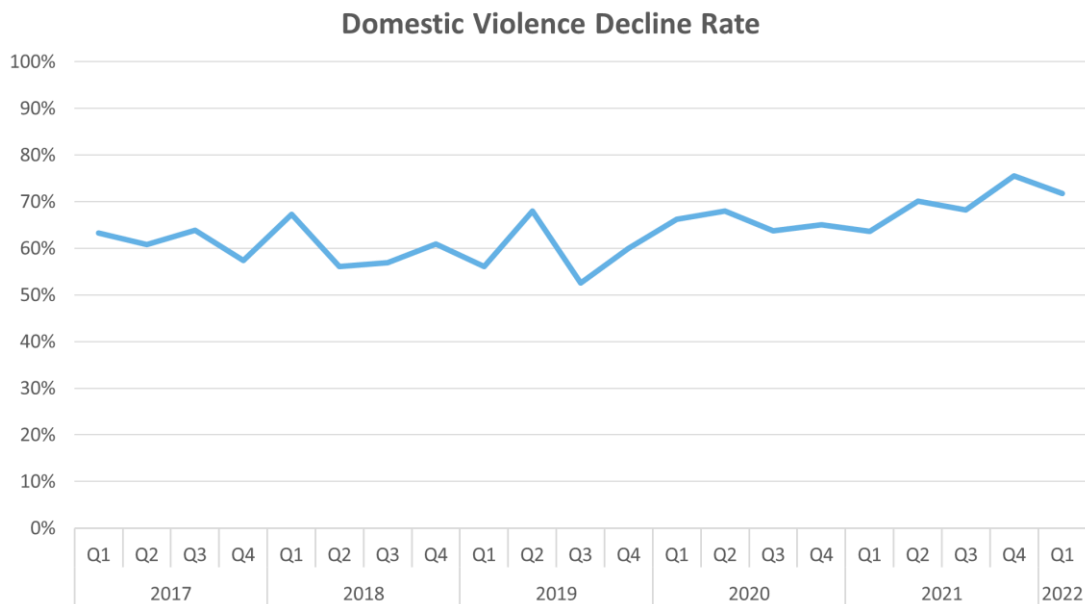


Domestic violence referrals historically have higher decline rates for a variety of reasons. While prosecutors can pursue a case without a victim’s cooperation, those cases become much more difficult to pursue. The reduction in the decline rate for criminal traffic referrals is because a higher percentage of them now include DUIs.

Domestic Violence

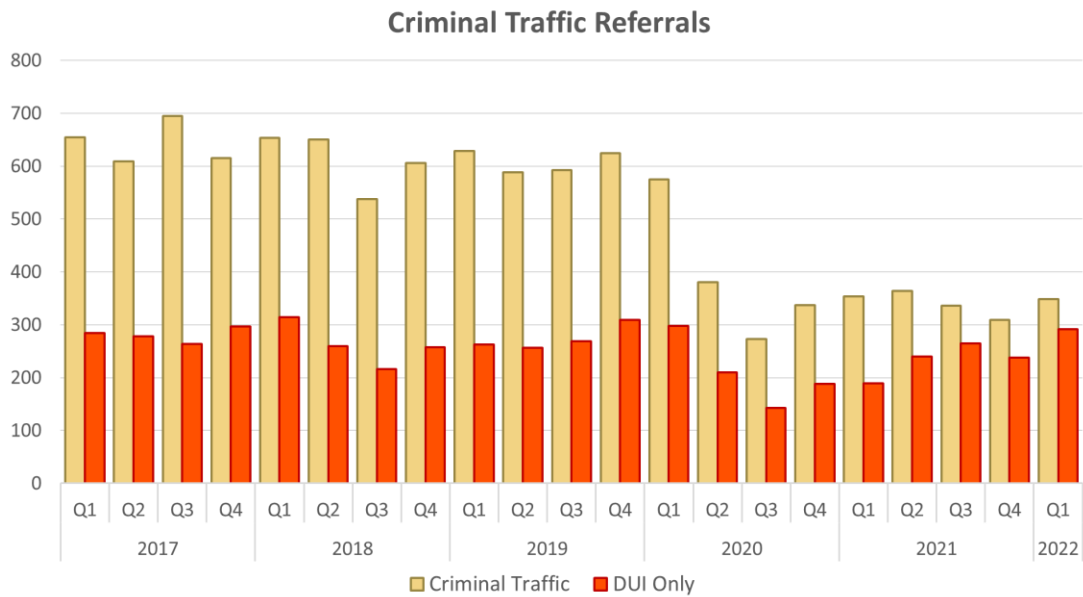


Domestic violence referrals did not see a sharp decrease during the pandemic, unlike other referrals. If Seattle followed the national trend of increased incidents of domestic violence during the pandemic, then these numbers could be under-reported due to SPD under-staffing.

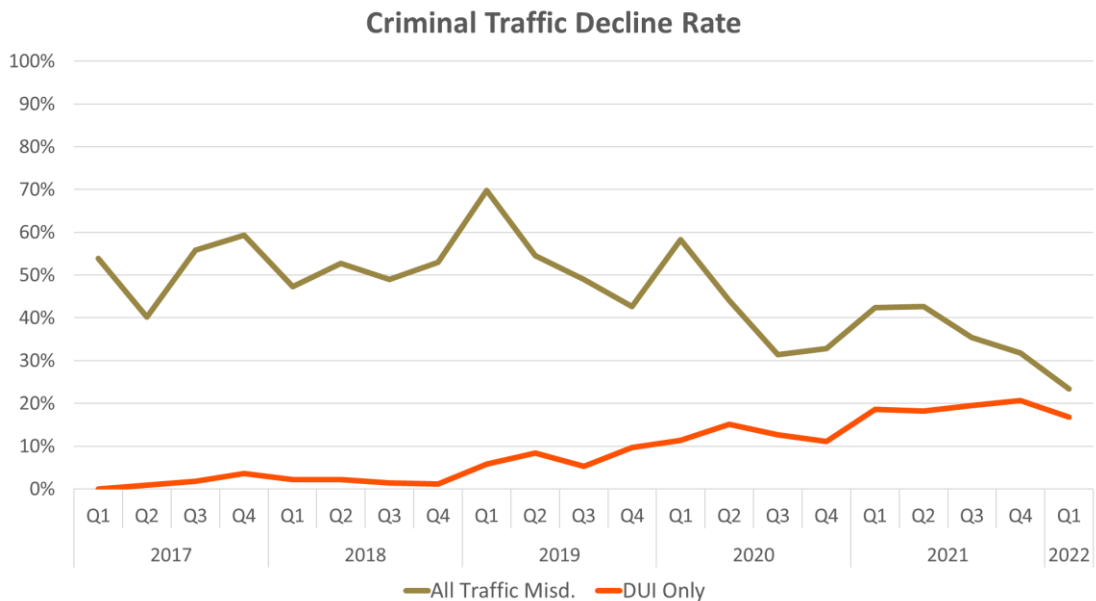


Domestic violence referrals differ because some victims decide they do not wish to pursue charges which leads to a higher decline rate. These rates reflect when the filing decision was made. The decline rate only for referrals that were received in Q1 2022 was 67%.

Criminal Traffic

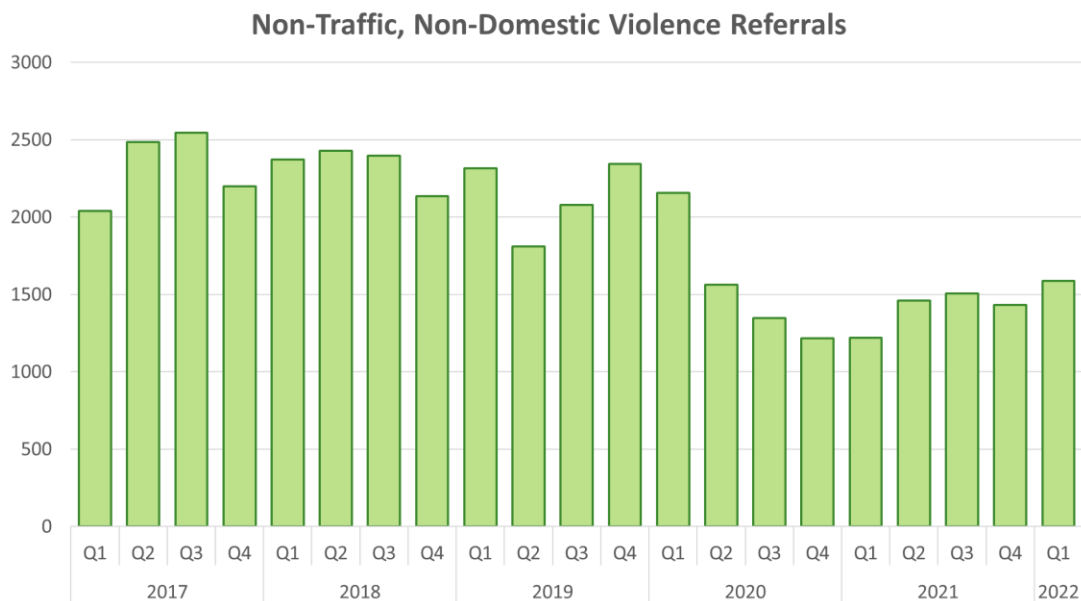


Non-DUI traffic referrals have slowed substantially since Q1 2020. DUIs dropped likely because the bars closed for the pandemic but have steadily increased since.

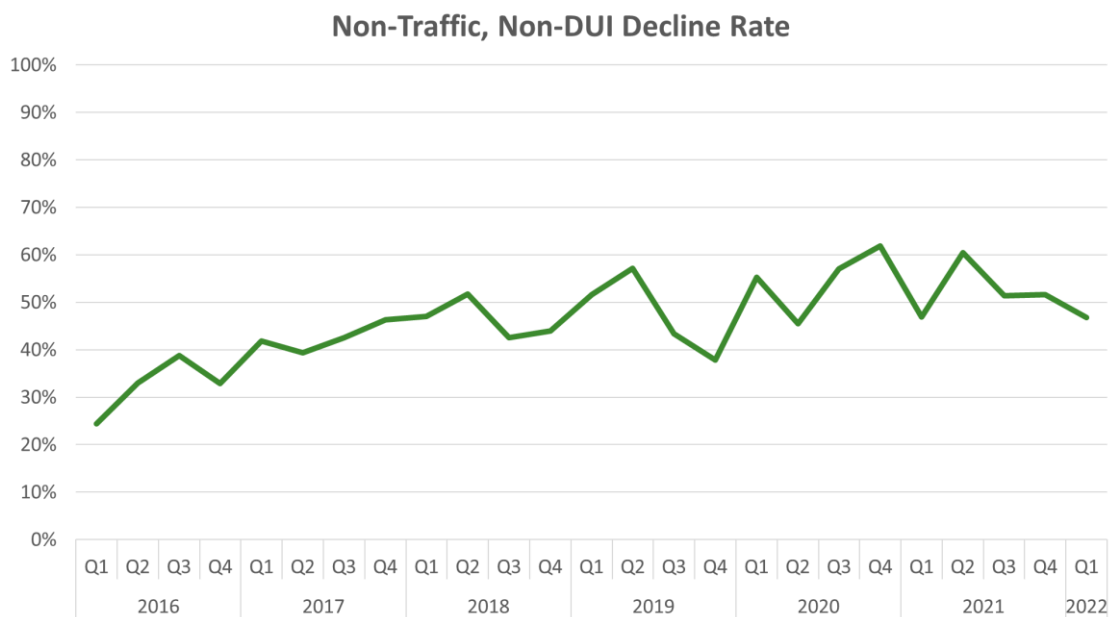


Historically DUIs have had very low decline rates but have been rising lately. This is potentially because of large delays at the state toxicology laboratory that has forced some declines. The overall traffic decline rate has dropped as DUIs have become an increasingly more dominant proportion of all traffic misdemeanors.

Criminal Non-Traffic, Non-Domestic Violence



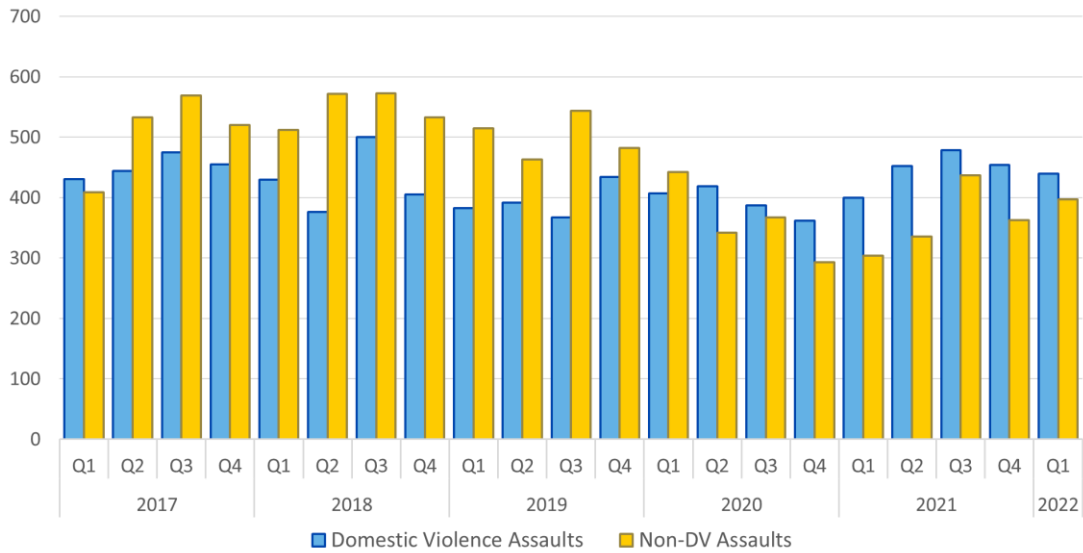
Criminal non-traffic, non-domestic violence referrals include many dozens of offenses and have a large proportion of thefts, trespasses, harassment, and assaults. They also include weapons charges and a myriad of less common offenses like reckless burning or false reporting.



Decline rates for these misdemeanors had been rising more than any other category through 2021. Part of this can be explained by the backlog in referrals that was increasing until early 2022. These rates reflect when the filing decision was made. The decline rate only for referrals that were received in Q1 2022 was 35%.

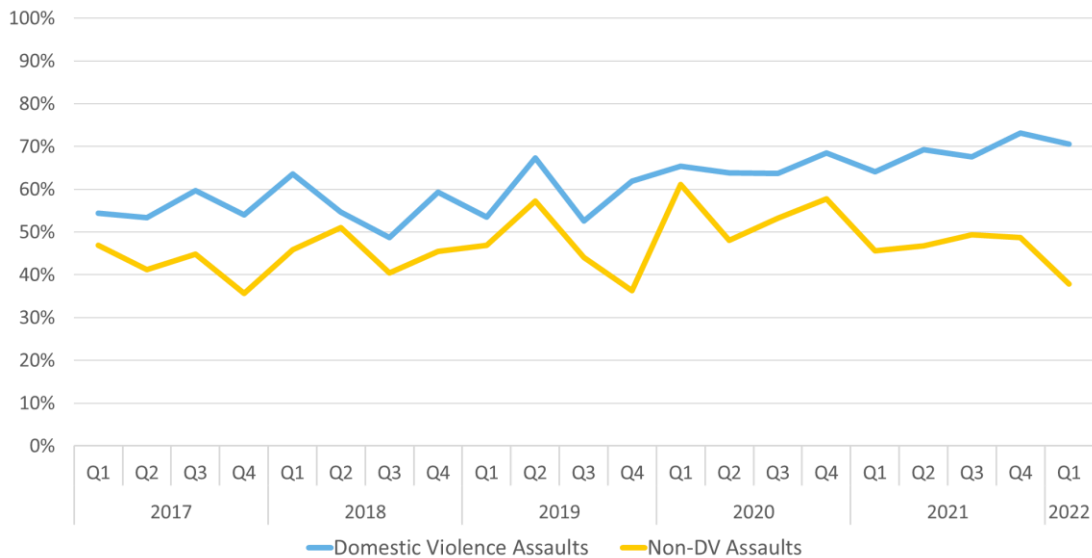
Assaults

Referrals that Included at least One Assault Charge



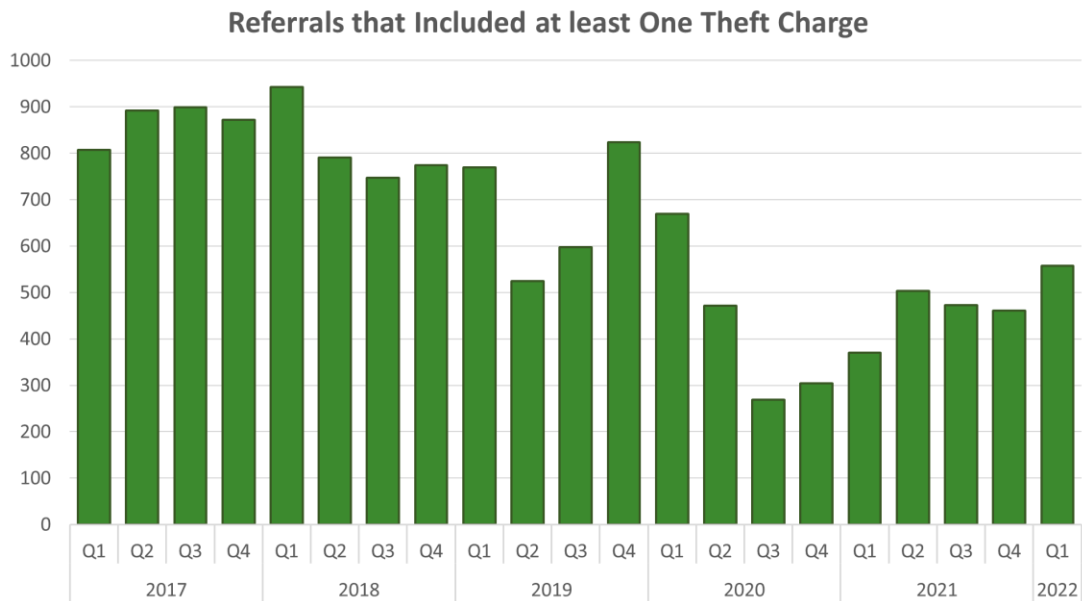
Assaults are historically the highest in Q3. This is correlated with the increase in people outside during the summer months.

Decline Rate for Referrals Containing Assault Charges

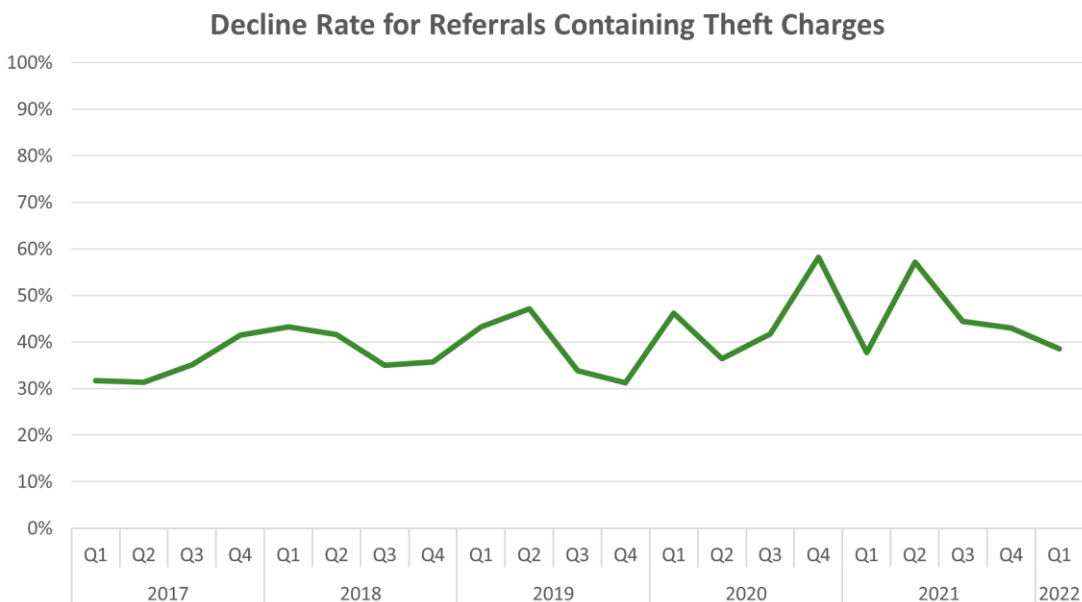


Domestic violence referrals differ because some victims do not pursue charges which leads to a higher decline rate. These rates reflect when the filing decision was made. The decline rate only for referrals that were received in Q1 2022 was 67% for DV assaults and 31% for other assaults.

Thefts

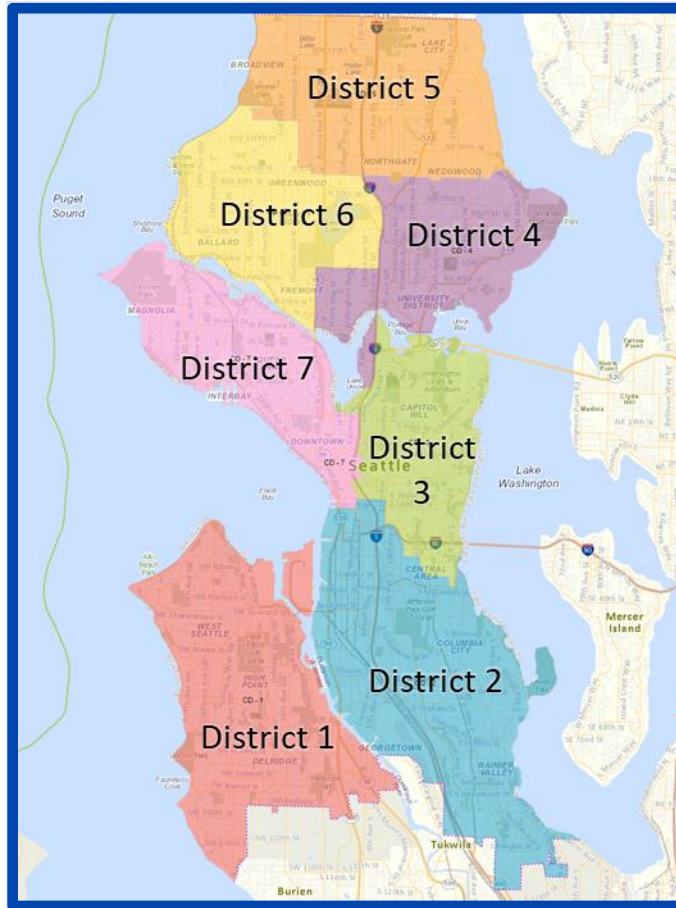


Theft referrals have been dropping since 2018. This correlates closely with the decline in adequate staffing from the Seattle Police Department and their inability to respond to crimes that are not life-threatening. Many businesses have stopped reporting thefts and the City Attorney’s Office is working with them to restore their confidence in the system.



Decline Rates for referrals including thefts had increased significantly through 2021. This could be explained by a combination of policy changes within the City Attorney’s Office and the difficulty of prosecuting older referrals that have waited in the backlog. These rates reflect when the filing decision was made. The decline rate only for referrals that were received in Q1 2022 was 28%.

District Specifics



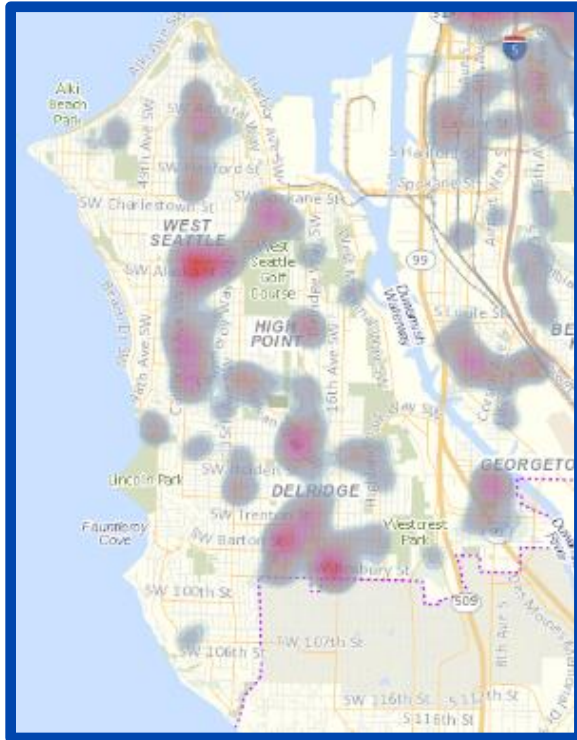
The first quarter of 2022 had a typical distribution of police referrals with the bulk being centered around the downtown core and with hotspots around Northgate/Aurora, The U District, and the Central District.

Mapping Accuracy

Mapping a police referral relies on the accuracy of the information on a report. Even after manually correcting addresses, some either do not have enough information or are not tied to a physical address in the city’s GIS database. This is mostly only an issue for DUI stops and to a lesser extent weapons charges as they often result from a DUI. For instance, it is difficult to map an exit ramp off of I-5.

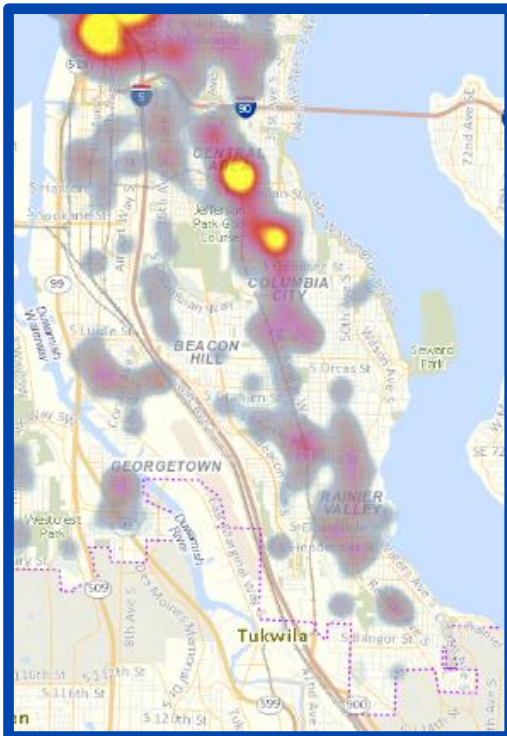
	Domestic Violence	Assault	Harassment	Theft	Trespassing	Weapons Charges*	DUI*	Total Referrals
Mapped	810	760	254	557	270	89	140	2405
UnMapped	55	76	18	29	5	26	150	408
Mapped %	94%	91%	93%	95%	98%	77%	48%	85%

District 1



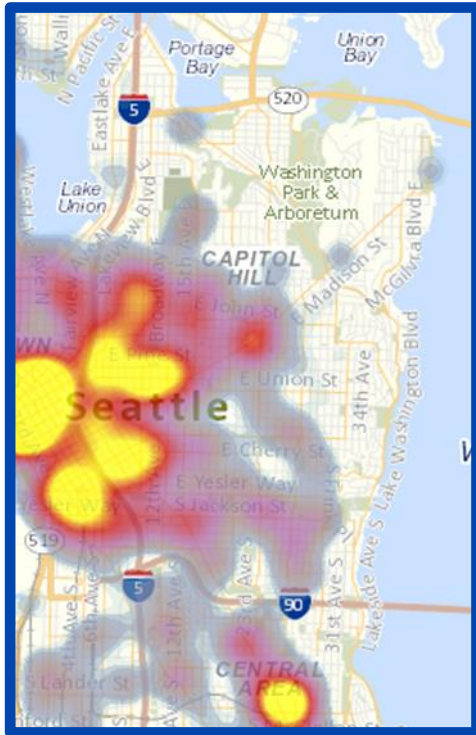
District 1, Q1-2022		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	129	16%
Assault	87	11%
Weapons Charges*	5	6%
Harassment	21	8%
Theft	36	6%
Trespassing	24	9%
DUI*	18	13%
Total Referrals	237	10%

District 2



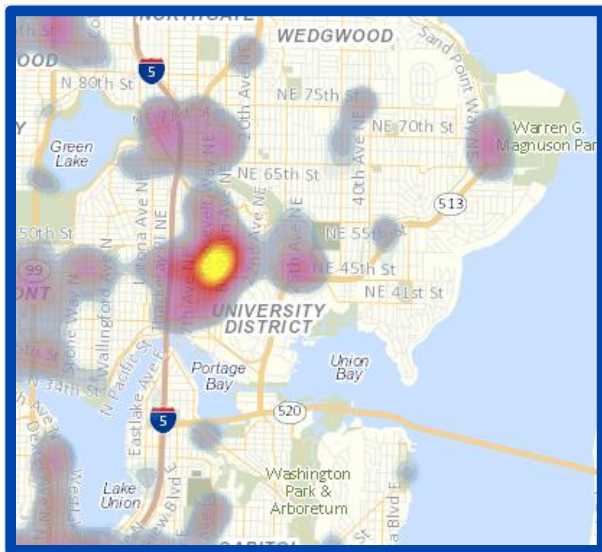
District 2, Q1-2022		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	155	19%
Assault	130	17%
Weapons Charges*	19	21%
Harassment	44	17%
Theft	92	17%
Trespassing	36	13%
DUI*	28	20%
Total Referrals	407	17%

District 3



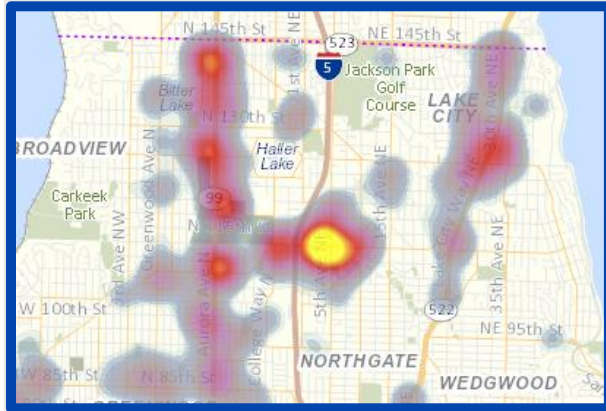
District 3, Q1-2022		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	141	17%
Assault	162	21%
Weapons Charges*	20	22%
Harassment	49	19%
Theft	53	10%
Trespassing	54	20%
DUI*	33	24%
Total Referrals	416	17%

District 4



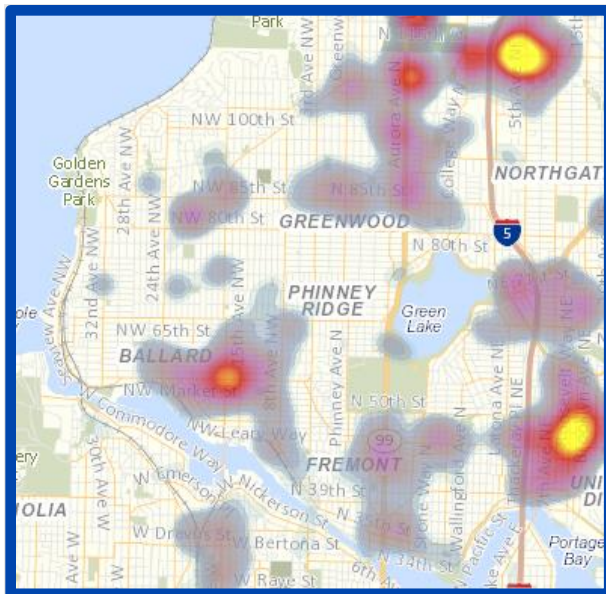
District 4, Q1-2022		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	71	9%
Assault	69	9%
Weapons Charges*	3	3%
Harassment	23	9%
Theft	33	6%
Trespassing	23	9%
DUI*	13	9%
Total Referrals	192	8%

District 5



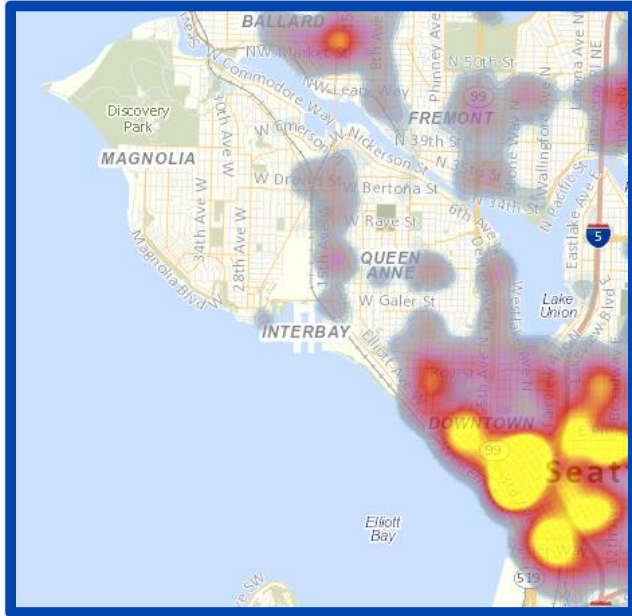
District 5, Q1-2022		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	121	15%
Assault	82	11%
Weapons Charges*	9	10%
Harassment	39	15%
Theft	61	11%
Trespassing	24	9%
DUI*	20	14%
Total Referrals	335	14%

District 6



District 6, Q1-2022		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	60	7%
Assault	55	7%
Weapons Charges*	4	4%
Harassment	20	8%
Theft	26	5%
Trespassing	22	8%
DUI*	10	7%
Total Referrals	160	7%

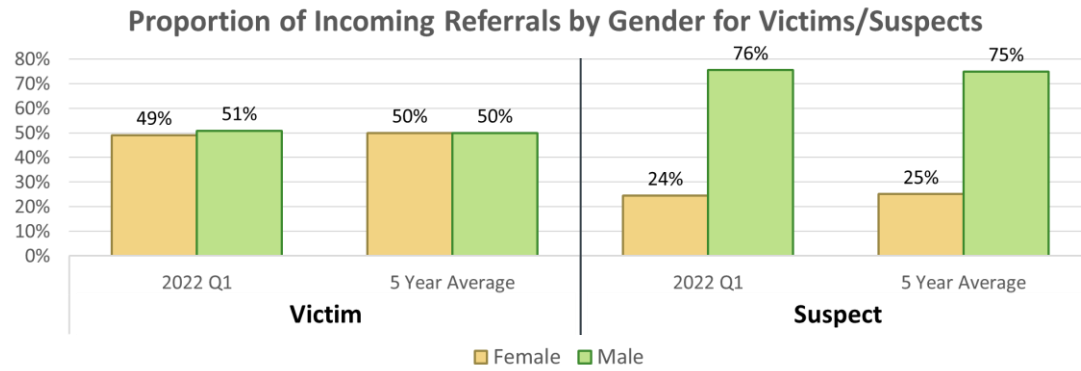
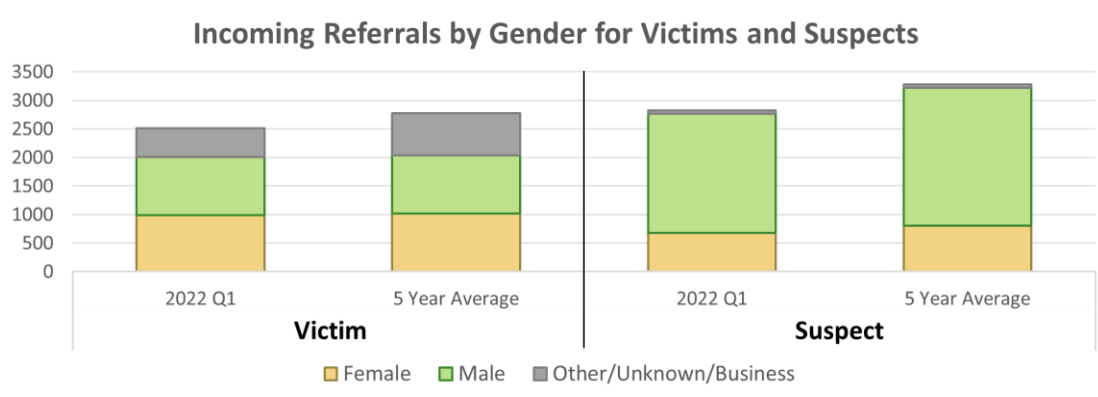
District 7



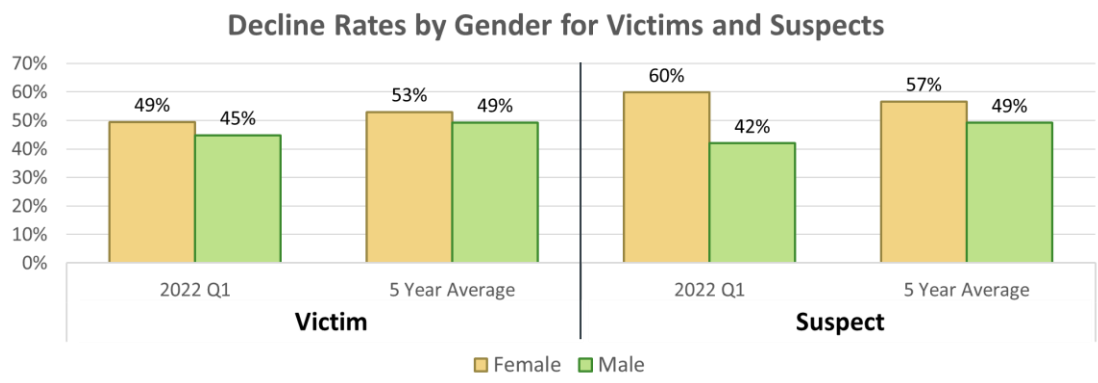
District 7, Q1-2022		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	133	16%
Assault	175	23%
Weapons Charges*	29	33%
Harassment	58	23%
Theft	256	46%
Trespassing	87	32%
DUI*	18	13%
Total Referrals	658	27%

Gender Specifics

Demographic information originates with police reports and are updated by SCAO staff.



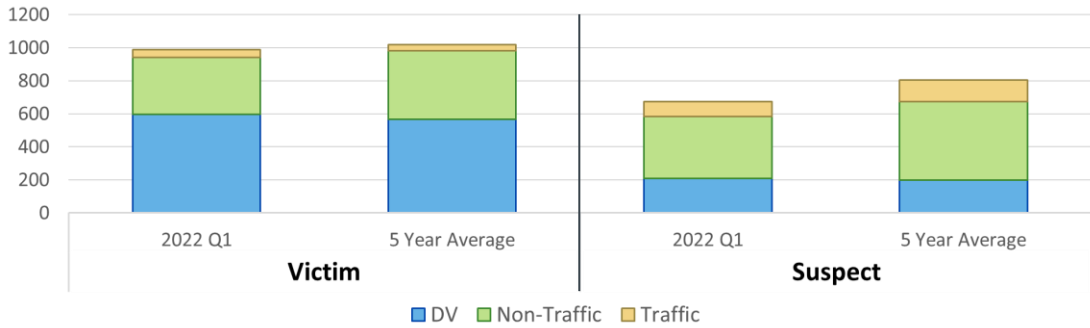
While males make up about three quarters of police referrals, crime victims are more proportional to the population with businesses making up a large proportion of the “other/unknown/business” category. Gender diverse individuals are less than one percent of victims and of suspects.



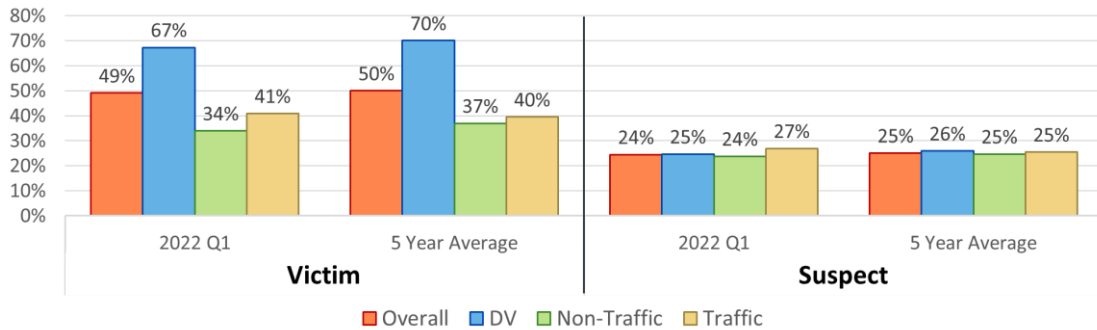
Decline Rates for referrals with a female victim are slightly higher than for males and much higher for female suspects vs male suspects. While overall decline rates fell in Q1, decline rates for female suspects increased slightly.

Female

Referrals by Category Involving Female Victims and Suspects

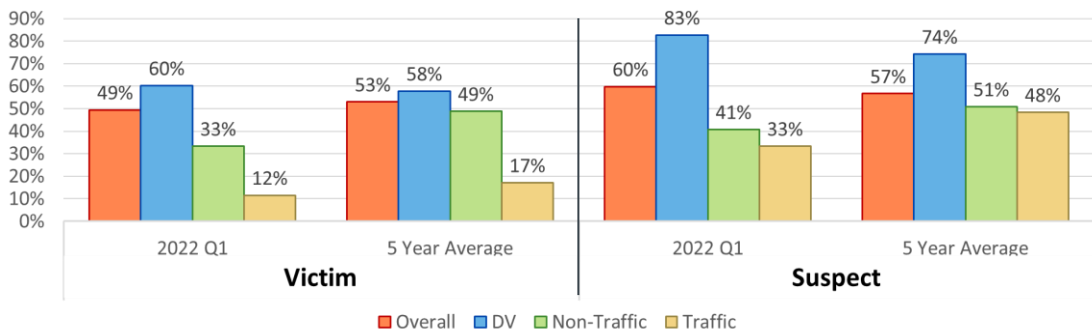


Proportion of Referrals Involving Female Victims and Suspects



Females are about three times as likely to be the victim of domestic violence in a police referral than males and are slightly less likely to be the victim on a non-dv, non-traffic referral.

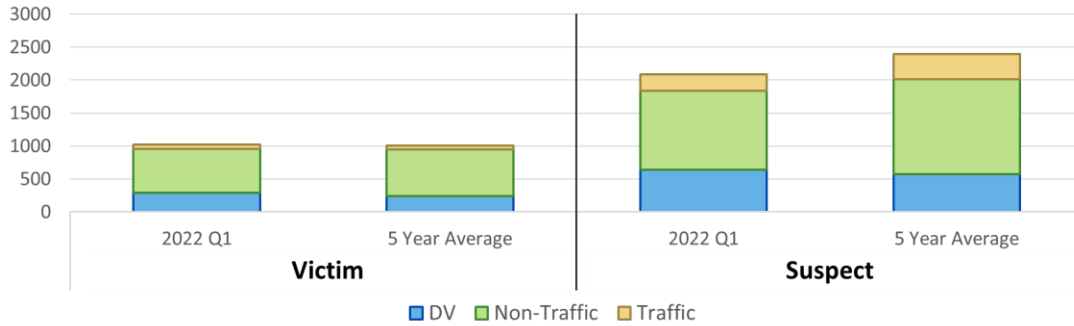
Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Female Victims and Suspects



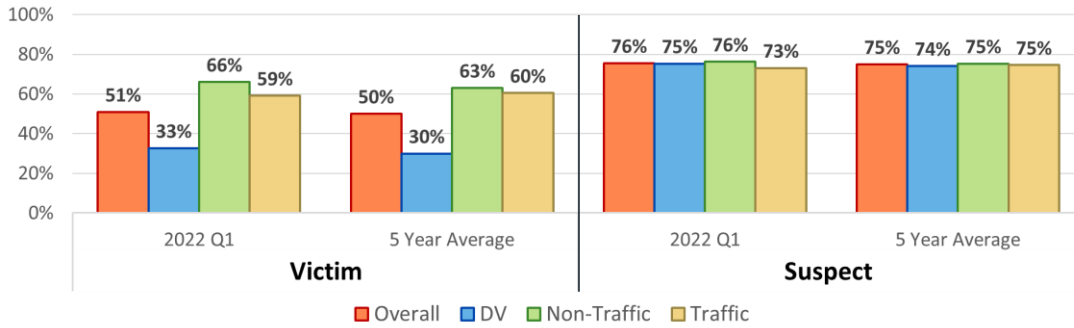
While females are twice as likely to be a victim of DV in a police referral, their associated referrals are declined at a lower rate.

Male

Referrals by Category Involving Male Victims and Suspects

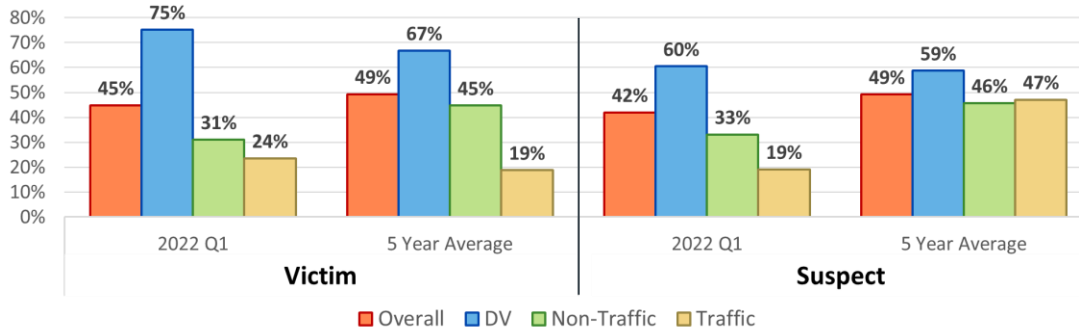


Proportion of Referrals Involving Male Victims and Suspects



Males are much less likely to be victims of domestic violence than females and most likely to be involved with non-DV, not traffic referrals for both victims and suspects.

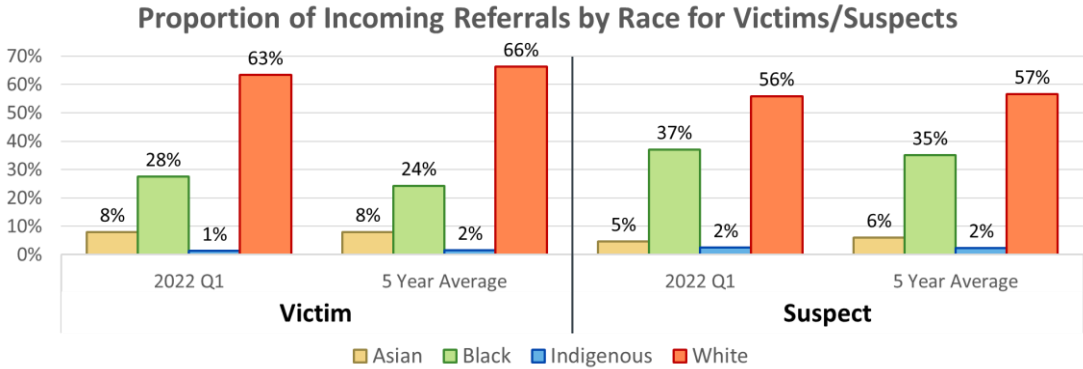
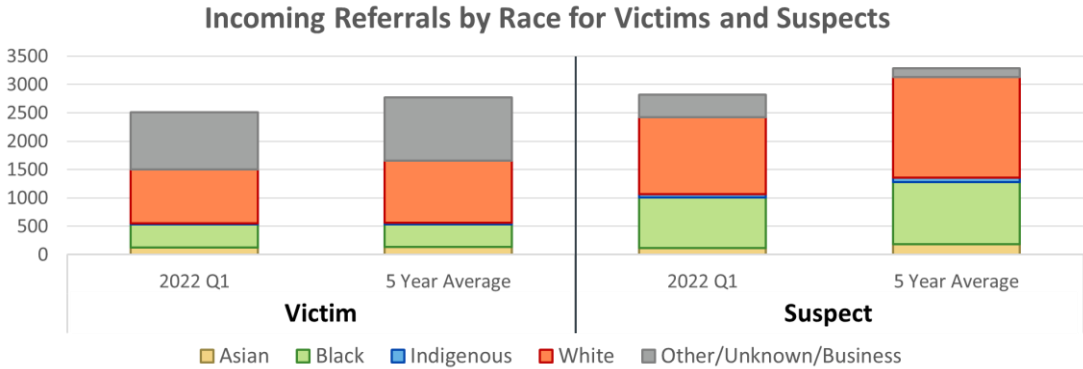
Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Male Victims and Suspects



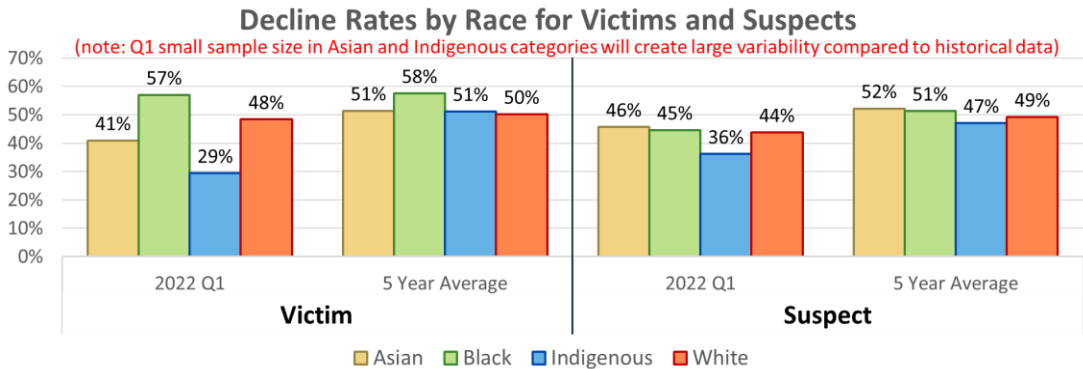
While males are half as likely to be a victim of DV in a police referral, their associated referrals are declined at a higher rate.

Race Specifics

Demographic information originates with police reports and are updated by SCAO staff.

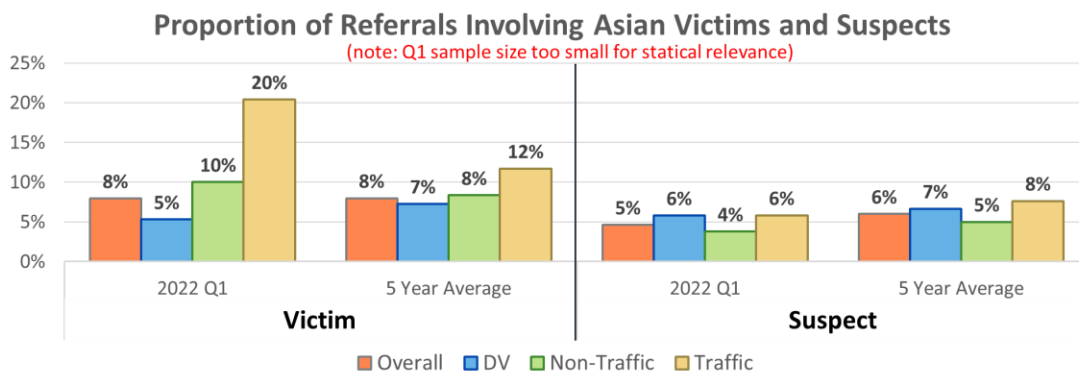
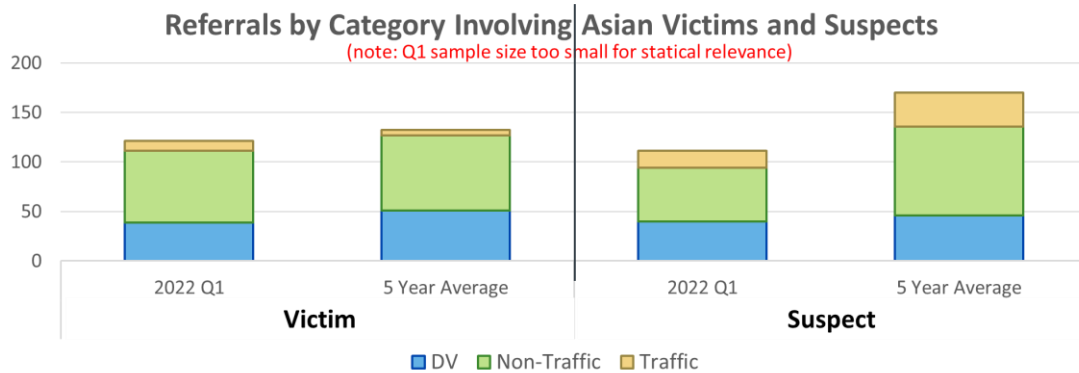


Racial trends in Q1 are consistent with previous trends. The proportion of both black suspects and victims has been rising slowly in recent years and the higher values in Q1 reflect this trend.

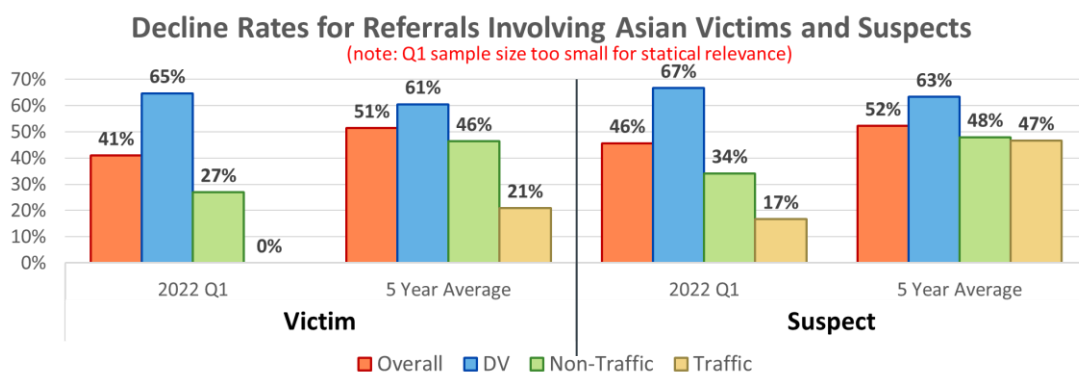


Decline rates dropped in Q1, but the drop was proportional across all races. Decline rates for referrals including black victims are higher because of their larger proportion of DV referrals which have high decline rates. The decline rate for DV referrals is consistent across all races.

Asian



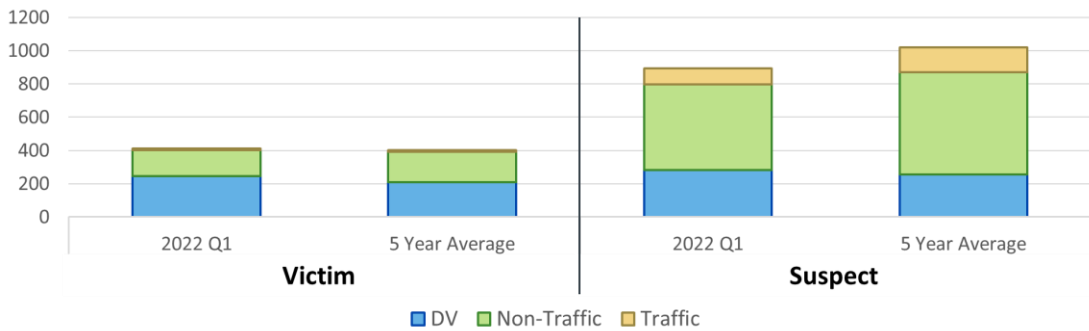
Individuals identified as Asian make up twice the proportion of victims as suspects both recently and historically, but at rates below their overall population proportion. It is also important to note that while Asian victims accounted for 20% of the victims in all criminal traffic referrals, this represents 10 total victims.



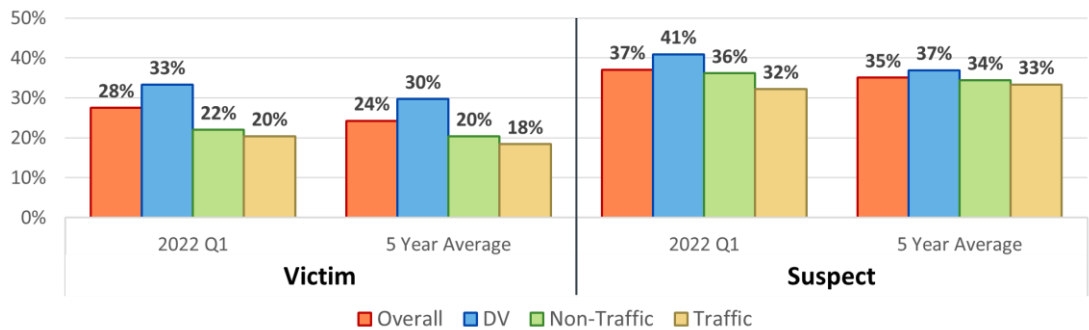
Lower decline rates for criminal traffic suspects are due to the increased proportion of DUI referrals and is seen across all races. See the above section on [Criminal Traffic](#) for more details. The decrease in decline rate for non-traffic, non-DV misdemeanors is consistent across all races.

Black

Referrals by Category Involving Black Victims and Suspects

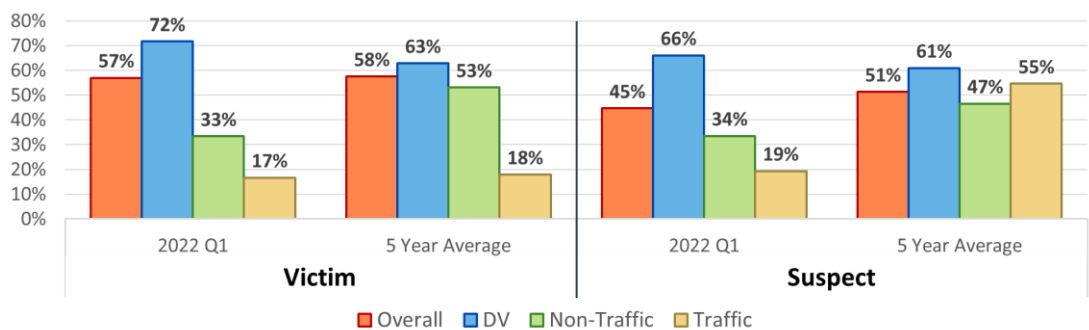


Proportion of Referrals Involving Black Victims and Suspects



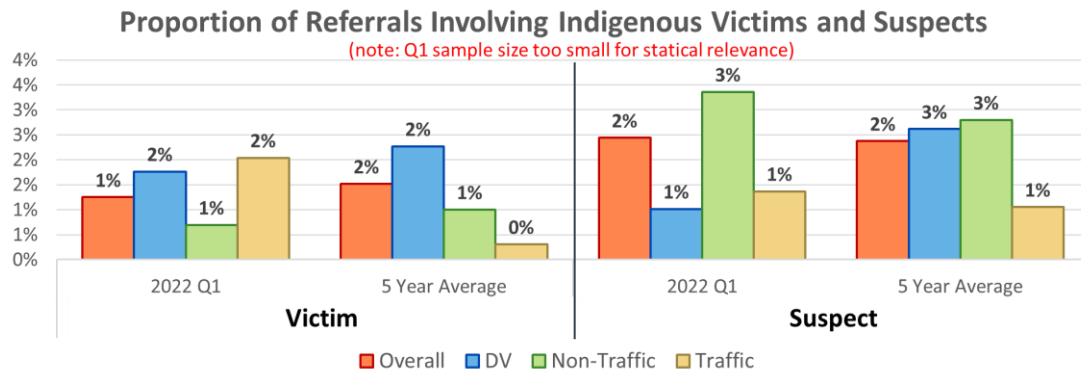
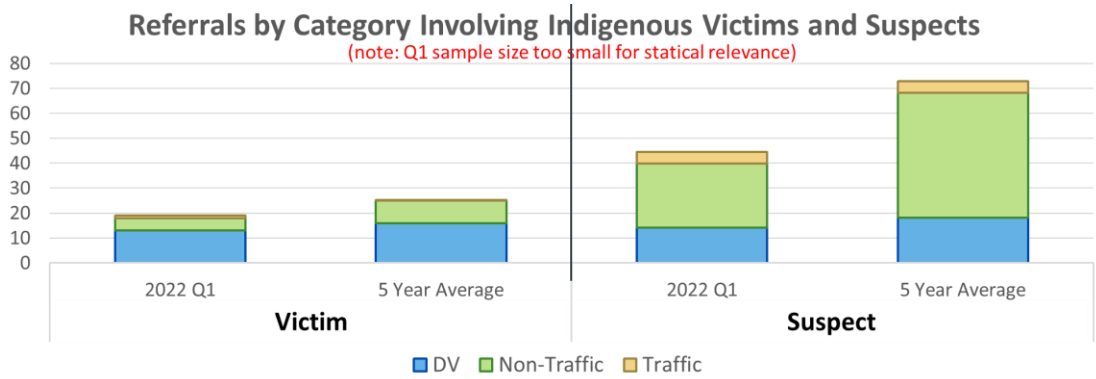
While 1/15th of the population of Seattle is black, they represent 1/4th of all misdemeanor victims and 1/3rd of all misdemeanor domestic violence victims. This proportion increased in Q1 2022 compared to the average of the previous 5 years.

Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Black Victims and Suspects

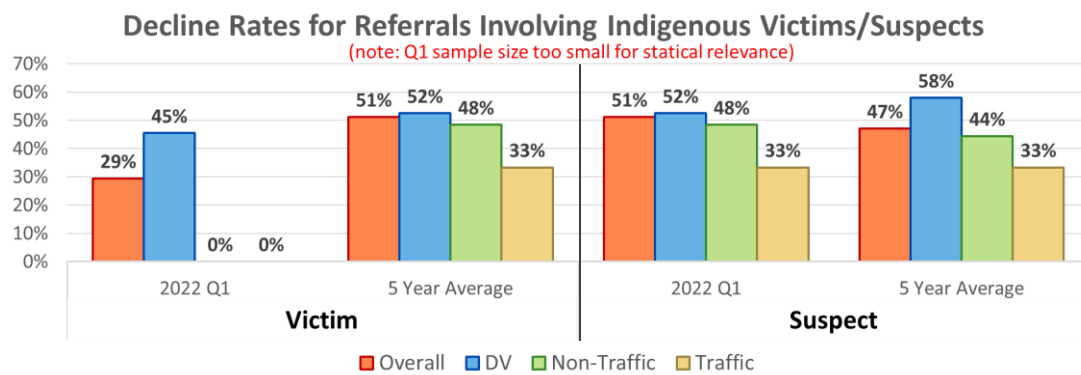


Lower decline rates for criminal traffic suspects are due to the increased proportion of DUI referrals and is seen across all races. See the above section on [Criminal Traffic](#) for more details. The decrease in decline rate for non-traffic, non-DV misdemeanors is consistent across all races.

Indigenous



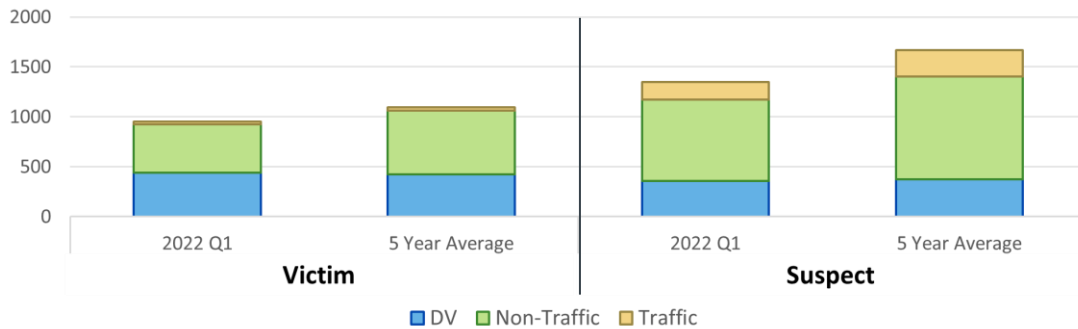
Indigenous victims and suspects are the smallest racial group in Seattle, both in referrals and in overall population. This makes it difficult to discover trends or to perform meaningful statistical analysis.



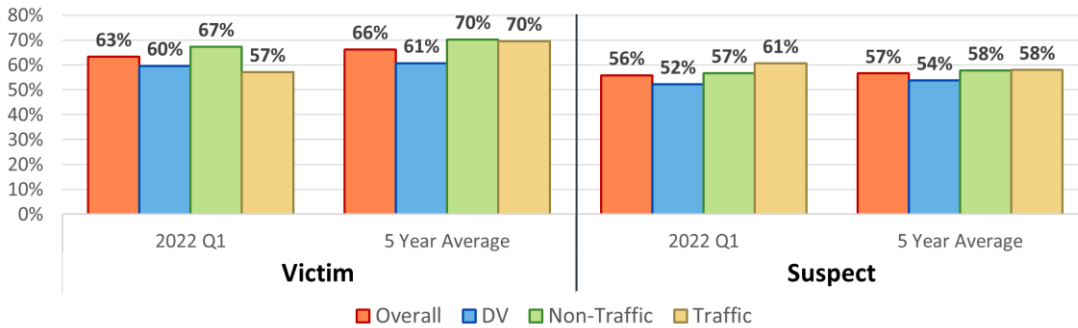
Lower decline rates for criminal traffic suspects are due to the increased proportion of DUI referrals and is seen across all races. See the above section on [Criminal Traffic](#) for more details.

White

Referrals by Category Involving White Victims and Suspects

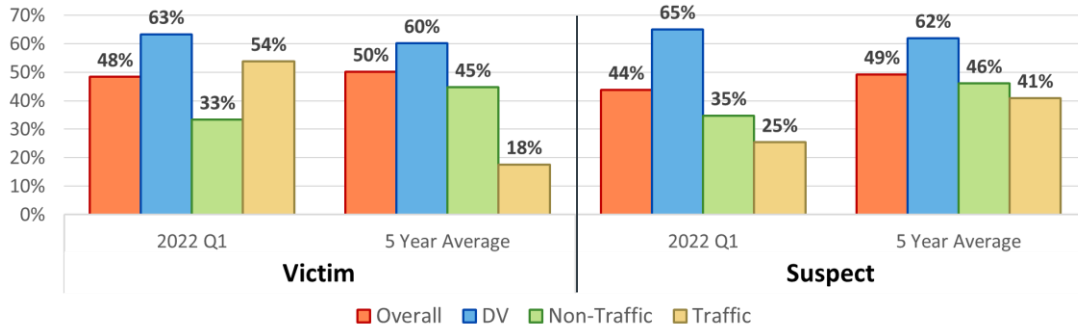


Proportion of Referrals Involving White Victims and Suspects



White individuals are by far the largest groups for both victims and suspects and they have the least variability between their proportional representation in different referral types. They make up a larger proportion of victims than a suspects for all referral types, though the victim proportions are in line with the Seattle population as a whole.

Decline Rates for Referrals Involving White Victims and Suspects



Lower decline rates for criminal traffic suspects are due to the increased proportion of DUI referrals and is seen across all races. See the above section on [Criminal Traffic](#) for more details. The decrease in decline rate for non-traffic, non-DV misdemeanors is consistent across all races.

Business Specifics

The large proportion of victims in both the gender and racial breakdowns listed as “other/unknown/businesses” include many businesses. It is very difficult to pull out specifics as the “person type” field used by the City Attorney’s Office’s criminal case management system (DAMION) for well over 20 years only contains information for approximately 1/5th of the data. It is further complicated by the distinction of a crime committed at a business vs against a person at that business.

Criminal Division Workload and Outcomes

Prior quarterly reports from the City Attorney's Office included information on workload such as how many pre-trial hearings were held or outcomes of trials. The data from those prior reports contains a great deal of inconsistency. For instance, one past report states that there were both zero jury trials and yet then also lists findings from those non-existent jury trials. Work now needs to be done by the City Attorney's Office to make sure that the data presented is accurate and consistent. This information will be included in future reports.

Policy Changes

There were two major policy changes in the Criminal Division in Q1 of 2022:

Close-in-Time Filing

In February, City Attorney Davison decided to stop the practice of putting new out-of-custody cases at the back of the queue of the nearly 5,000 criminal case backlog and instead to make a filing decision within 5 business (7 calendar) days. This has led to much higher internal efficiencies and has started to immediately reduce the backlog.

Exceptions for Standard Time for Review

For all referrals for individuals involved in any of the LEAD (includes arrest diversion referrals)/Vital/LINC and Mental Health Court programs, the time for review is extended to 30 days, unless there is a specific community or victim safety concern.

The rationale to extend is to allow coordination with our community partners and avoid the potential disruption for clients actively engaging in services and to honor LEAD protocols related to arrest diversions.

Review may be extended up to 90 days for any individual who is pending a competency determination while out of custody, unless there is a community or public safety concern

The rationale to extend is to allow competency to be determined prior to filing. The length of time is necessary due to Western State Hospital out-of-custody evaluation scheduling wait times.

Review may be extended up to 30 days for individuals who have opted into CC and are currently in compliance, unless there is a community or victim safety concern.

High Utilizer Initiative

In March 2022, City Attorney Davison launched the High Utilizer Initiative, creating improved accountability for individuals involved in frequent, repeat criminal activity. This also allows for increased priority for referrals from the backlog meeting the criteria. It has also been an area of newly established partnership working directly with the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office on these referrals based on the criteria.

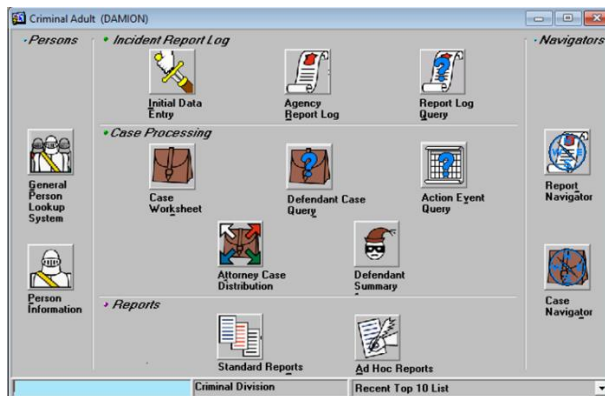
Other Policy Changes

There were no policy changes to diversion programs.

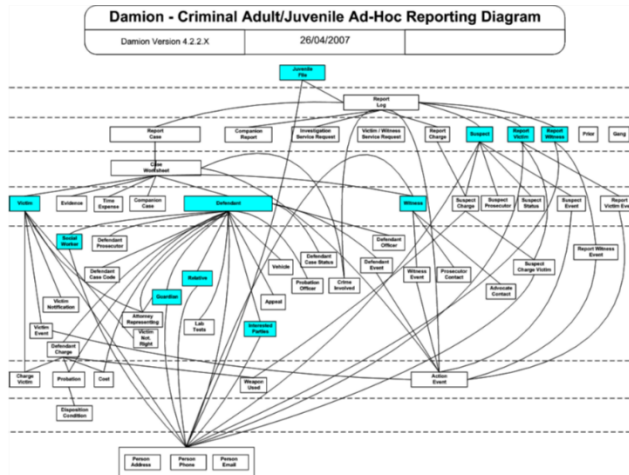
Reporting Challenges

DAMION

The criminal case management system currently used by the City Attorney’s Office is the District Attorney Management Information Office Network (DAMION.) It is very complex and archaic. It was introduced at a similar time to the idea of Windows, and it still reflects its time origination by using icons from contemporary video games. Below is what the program looks like.



The database that is housed within DAMION uses a hierarchical relationship model which means that data from different sections can only be viewed together if they have a direct link and are not on the same level. For instance, it is not possible to view information from the Victim and Suspect sections at the same time. Extracting any sort of aggregate data from the database requires writing a custom “Ad Hoc Report.” Below is a visual map of the data within the DAMION database that was created by this CAO Administration.



The City Attorney’s Office has been aware of data issues with DAMION and has been trying to replace it for 5 years. After a lengthy RFP process, the city settled on Justice Nexus and has spent millions of dollars over the past three years working on a new system. That process may enter the build phase in the next quarter.

Prior Versions of the SPAR

The Statistics of Prosecution & Analysis Report (SPAR) was coded decades ago to query the DAMION database and return a digital “ticker tape” of values. It was not created to handle any form of demographics that are now required by council ordinance, nor does it look at historical context. Prior reports relied on copying this information into an excel sheet to display that period’s data alongside the previous period’s data. Below is an example of this report as it was delivered in years past.

Criminal Division Overall: 1st Qtr. 2021**	Q1 2021 compared to same period 2020
2020 Reports Recd	3,314
2021 Reports Recd	2,718
DIFF 2021-2020	(596)
% Change	-18%
2020 Cases Filed	1,471
2021 Cases Filed	888
DIFF 2021-2020	(583)
% Change	-40%
2020 Reports Declined	1,887
2021 Reports Declined	1,017
DIFF 2021-2020	(870)
% Change	-46%
2020 % Reports Received were Declined	57%
2021 % Reports Received were Declined	37%
2020 Avg. # Days From Date Recd to Dispo	399
2021 Avg. # Days From Date Recd to Dispo	352
2020 In Custody Arrg.	1,573
2021 In Custody Arrg.	996
DIFF 2021-2020	(577)
% Change	-37%
2020 Total # Bookings	2,517
2021 Total # Bookings	709
DIFF 2021-2020	(1,808)
% Change	-65%
2020 Total Booked w/Case Declined at ICA	338
2021 Total Booked w/Case Declined at ICA	201
DIFF 2020-2019	(137)
% Change	-41%
2020 % of Total Booked W/Case Declined	17%
2021 % of Total Booked W/Case Declined	28%
2020 Intake	848
2021 Intake	429
DIFF 2021-2020	(419)
% Change	-49%
2020 Motion Setting	178
2021 Motion Setting	77
DIFF 2021-2020	(101)
% Change	-57%
2020 PTH Setting	3,497
2021 PTH Setting	2,712
DIFF 2021-2020	(785)
% Change	-22%
2020 Jury Trial Settings	288
2021 Jury Trial Settings	0
DIFF 2021-2020	(288)
% Change	-100%
2020 Jury Trials with Finding	22
2021 Jury Trials with Finding	0
DIFF 2020-2019	(22)
% Change	-100%

	2020	2021
Reports	3314	2718
Cases	1471	888
Decline	1887	1017
ICA	1573	996
Intake	848	429
PTH	3497	2712
Motions	178	77
Jury Sets	288	0
JT Findings	22	0

	2020	2021
Completed	448	321
Pending*	399	352

*Pending dispo = start date of PTD, DP, SOC and DC

**Effective 3/16/20 SMC began limited operations in response to COVID-19. SCAO also operated with some reduced capacity late Q1 2020 as a result of office di

Because the data in the department contains relatively high variability between quarters, a comparison to just one other period does not provide contextually accurate information to policy makers. It also lacked analysis to describe potential causes for high variance from previous periods in most instances or descriptions that would benefit readers from the general public.

The reports also contained information on outcomes provided by a companion query program. This was also copied into a spreadsheet most quarters and it showed count of 20 “favorable” outcomes, 7 “unfavorable” and 2 others. An example is shown at the start of the following page.

OUTCOME MEASURES SUMMARY REPORT					
2019		2019		2018	
JANUARY - SEPT (FAVORABLE)		JANUARY - SEPT (FAVORABLE)		JANUARY - DECEMBER (FAVORABLE)	
Count	Description	Count	Description	Count	Description
122	Deferred Prosecution	116	Deferred Prosecution	158	Deferred Prosecution
10	Dismiss - Prison	21	Dismiss - Prison	25	Dismiss - Prison
126	Dismiss DP - Successful	136	Dismiss DP - Successful	176	Dismiss DP - Successful
46	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion	40	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion	76	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion
481	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful	437	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful	583	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful
171	Dismiss-SOC successful	151	Dismiss-SOC successful	193	Dismiss-SOC successful
1,590	Dismissed - Negotiated Plea	1,680	Dismissed - Negotiated Plea	2,146	Dismissed - Negotiated Plea
40	First Time Offender DWLS*	1	First Time Offender DWLS*	2	First Time Offender DWLS*
56	Dispositional Continuance - Red.	67	Dispositional Continuance - Red.	94	Dispositional Continuance - Red.
415	Dispositional Continuance	478	Dispositional Continuance	547	Dispositional Continuance
28	FG - Unsuccessful DP	16	FG - Unsuccessful DP	28	FG - Unsuccessful DP
2	FG - Unsuccessful DC	6	FG - Unsuccessful DC	8	FG - Unsuccessful DC
6	FG - Unsuccessful PTD	9	FG - Unsuccessful PTD	12	FG - Unsuccessful PTD
171	FG - Unsuccessful SOC	24	FG - Unsuccessful SOC	26	FG - Unsuccessful SOC
120	Found Guilty	89	Found Guilty	107	Found Guilty
2,282	Plead Guilty	2,579	Plead Guilty	3,173	Plead Guilty
437	Plead Guilty Reduced	312	Plead Guilty Reduced	388	Plead Guilty Reduced
21	Pre-Trial Diversion	38	Pre-Trial Diversion	31	Pre-Trial Diversion
181	Stipulated Order of Cont.	189	Stipulated Order of Cont.	258	Stipulated Order of Cont.
41	Dismissed - Felony Filing	47	Dismissed - Felony Filing	66	Dismissed - Felony Filing
6,325	Total Favorable	6,456	Total Favorable	8,091	Total Favorable
JANUARY - SEPT 2019 Unfavorable		JANUARY - SEPT 2018 Unfavorable		JANUARY - DECEMBER 2018 Unfavorable	
58	Dismissed Proof Problem	63	Dismissed Proof Problem	771	Dismissed Proof Problem
888	Dismissed - No Civilian Witness	731	Dismissed - No Civilian Witness	866	Dismissed - No Civilian Witness
6	Dismissed - No Non-Civilian	2	Dismissed - No Non-Civilian	2	Dismissed - No Non-Civilian
0	Hung Jury	0	Hung Jury	0	Hung Jury
130	Not Guilty	95	Not Guilty	68	Not Guilty
0	Stricken	0	Stricken	0	Stricken
0	Reduced Charge - No Officer	0	Reduced Charge - No Officer	0	Reduced Charge - No Officer
1,604	Total Unfavorable	1,427	Total Unfavorable	1,807	Total Unfavorable
3	Dismissed - Court Error	3	Dismissed - Court Error	3	Dismissed - Court Error
420	Dismissed - Age	11	Dismissed - Age	11	Dismissed - Age
Summary JANUARY - SEPT 2019		Summary JANUARY - SEPT 2018		Summary JANUARY - DECEMBER 2018	
7,929	Total Dispositions	7,885	Total Dispositions	9,898	Total Dispositions
80%	Favorable Dispositions	82%	Favorable Dispositions	82%	Favorable Dispositions
20%	Unfavorable Dispositions	18%	Unfavorable Dispositions	18%	Unfavorable Dispositions

While this example provides context of the entire previous year, it is for a different timeframe, so it is difficult to use the data for comparison. The graphic below also points out that sometimes the data can vary wildly from report to report. The two examples side by side are from Q2 and Q3 of 2021. One states that 2020 had zero cases dismissed due to no civilian witness and the other has over 1000 listed.

2021 Q2 Report		2021 Q3 Report	
2020		2020	
JANUARY - DECEMBER (FAVORABLE)		JANUARY - DECEMBER (FAVORABLE)	
Count	Description	Count	Description
73	Deferred Prosecution	137	Deferred Prosecution
12	Dismiss - Prison	13	Dismiss - Prison
101	Dismiss DP - Successful	144	Dismiss DP - Successful
5	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion	53	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion
204	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful	576	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful
127	Dismiss-SOC successful	199	Dismiss-SOC successful
786	Dismissed - Negotiated Plea	1,970	Dismissed - Negotiated Plea
81	First Time Offender DWLS	53	First Time Offender DWLS
22	Dispositional Continuance - Red.	69	Dispositional Continuance - Red.
169	Dispositional Continuance	449	Dispositional Continuance
8	FG - Unsuccessful DP	32	FG - Unsuccessful DP
4	FG - Unsuccessful DC	2	FG - Unsuccessful DC
1	FG - Unsuccessful PTD	6	FG - Unsuccessful PTD
15	FG - Unsuccessful SOC	42	FG - Unsuccessful SOC
48	Found Guilty	140	Found Guilty
1016	Plead Guilty	2,753	Plead Guilty
171	Plead Guilty Reduced	622	Plead Guilty Reduced
5	Pre-Trial Diversion	25	Pre-Trial Diversion
132	Stipulated Order of Cont.	216	Stipulated Order of Cont.
57	Dismissed - Felony Filing	47	Dismissed - Felony Filing
3,037	Total Favorable	7,548	Total Favorable
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020 Unfavorable		JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020 Unfavorable	
518	Dismissed Proof Problem	690	Dismissed Proof Problem
0	Dismissed - No Civilian Witness	1022	Dismissed - No Civilian Witness
0	Dismissed - No Non-Civilian	10	Dismissed - No Non-Civilian
0	Hung Jury	0	Hung Jury
14	Not Guilty	138	Not Guilty
0	Stricken	0	Stricken
0	Reduced Charge - No Officer	0	Reduced Charge - No Officer
532	Total Unfavorable	1,860	Total Unfavorable
0	Dismissed - Court Error	3	Dismissed - Court Error
40	Dismissed - Age	432	Dismissed - Age
Summary JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020		Summary JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020	
3,569	Total Dispositions	9,408	Total Dispositions
85%	Favorable Dispositions	80%	Favorable Dispositions
15%	Unfavorable Dispositions	20%	Unfavorable Dispositions

Data Caveats

DAMION

Running the same report on different days can yield slightly different results as an automatic process can update a field. While specific values might change on the margins, overall data is consistent with itself and none of the marginal changes are enough to influence important trends or statistics.

Decline Rates

The decline rate used in the overview and the breakdown of case types is based on filing decisions made in the report quarter. Demographic breakdowns, however, use decline rates for referrals that came in during the quarter. This was done to maintain consistency with the rest of the section that focuses on incoming referrals. Referrals from past quarters with a filing decision from the current quarter will have higher decline rates, but they should be consistent across gender and racial categories.

Small Sample Sizes

Many categories, especially within demographic breakdowns represent very small quantities of data and are not useful for comparison or statistical analysis. For example, if there is one person that fits a set of criteria, then a decline rate can only be 0% or 100%. Similarly, a single event can have an unusably strong effect on the data. Even a sample of 20 that adds another data point will sway the aggregate by nearly 5%.

Coding

Much of the data behind this report requires complex coding to stitch together different aspects of the DAMION database and to data mine. Meticulous review of the logic and formulas was performed, but as this is the first version of this report, there may still be some bugs to be worked out. There was no prior standardized method for aggregating demographic information or presenting it in a timeline format.