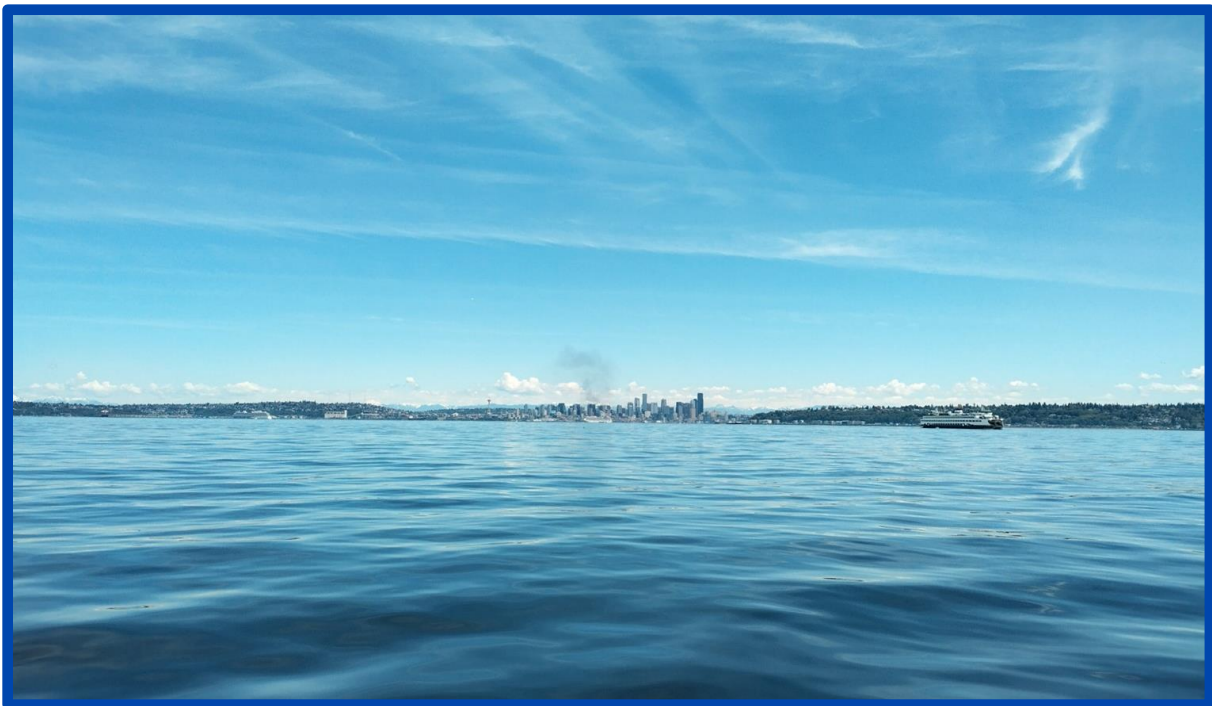




# Criminal Division Quarter II, 2023 Report

SEATTLE CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
ANN DAVISON



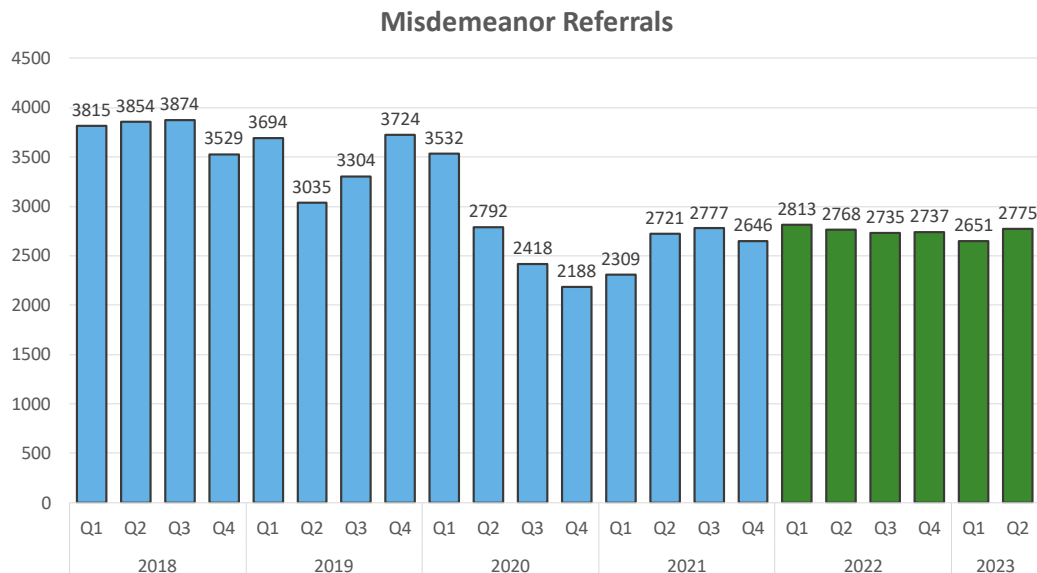
Report Compiled by Per-Olaf Swanson. Please address inquiries to:

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Data Analytics Manager  
Seattle City Attorney's Office  
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## Table of Contents

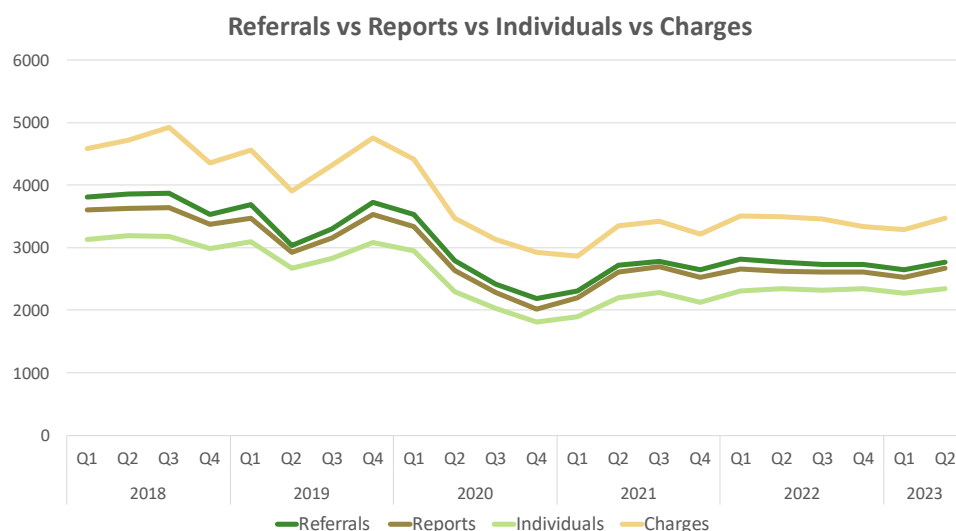
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
POLICE REFERRALS .....	3
CASE FILING .....	5
BACKLOG .....	6
CLOSE-IN-TIME FILING.....	7
TIME TO RESOLUTION .....	9
CASE TYPE SPECIFICS.....	11
ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL PROSECUTION .....	19
DECLINE REASONS .....	29
FINAL DISPOSITIONS .....	31
DISTRICT SPECIFICS .....	33
GENDER SPECIFICS .....	39
RACE SPECIFICS .....	43
POLICY CHANGES .....	49
REPORTING CHALLENGES.....	50
CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM LIMITATIONS .....	53
DATA CAVEATS .....	54

# Police Referrals



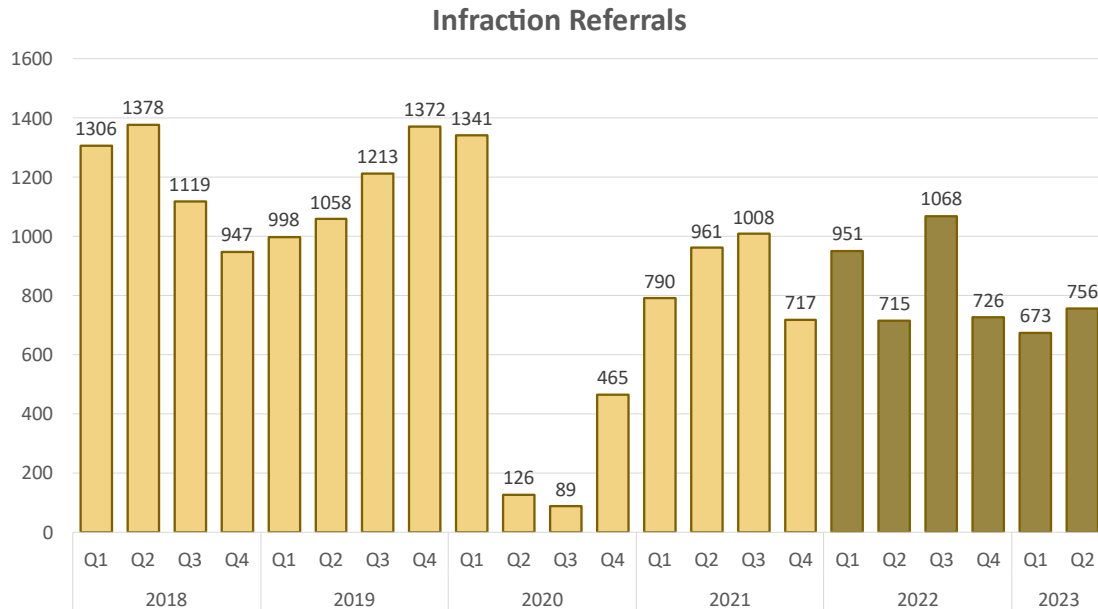
In the second quarter of 2023, the City Attorney's Office received 2,775 referrals from the Seattle Police Department. This represents a 5% increase from Q1 of 2023 and a less than 1% increase from Q2 of 2022. The number of current referrals is below pre-COVID levels and lower than before the loss of a significant number of SPD officers.

- **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

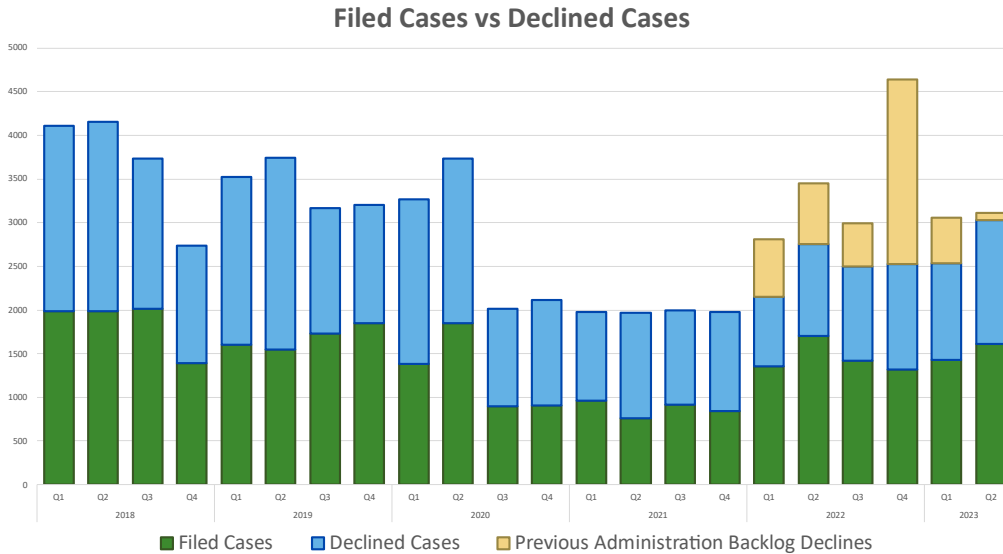
When an individual receives a citation for an infraction, it does not go to the City Attorney's Office. If the citation is challenged, also called "contested," then it is referred to the City Attorney's Office by the court. Contested citations are almost always filed the same day they are received at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



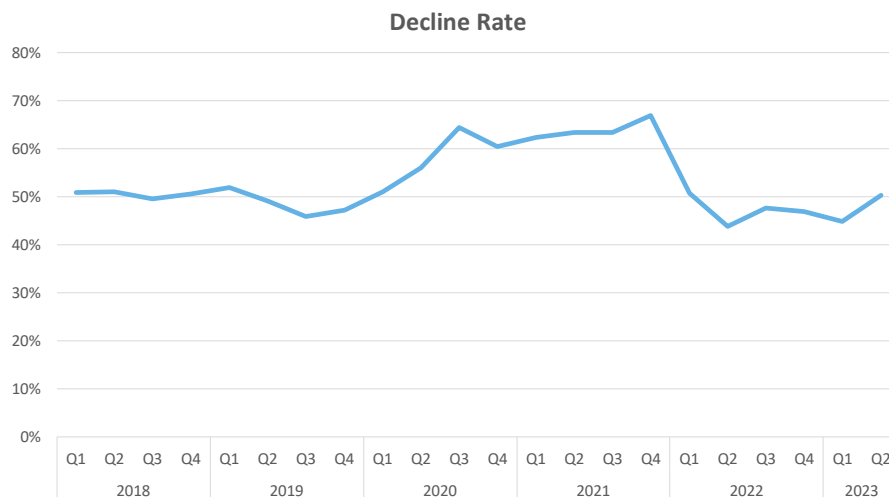
In Q2 of 2023, the City Attorney's Office received 756 infractions that were sent from the Seattle Municipal Court. This represents a 12% increase from Q1 of 2023 and a 6% increase from Q2 of 2022.

## 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.



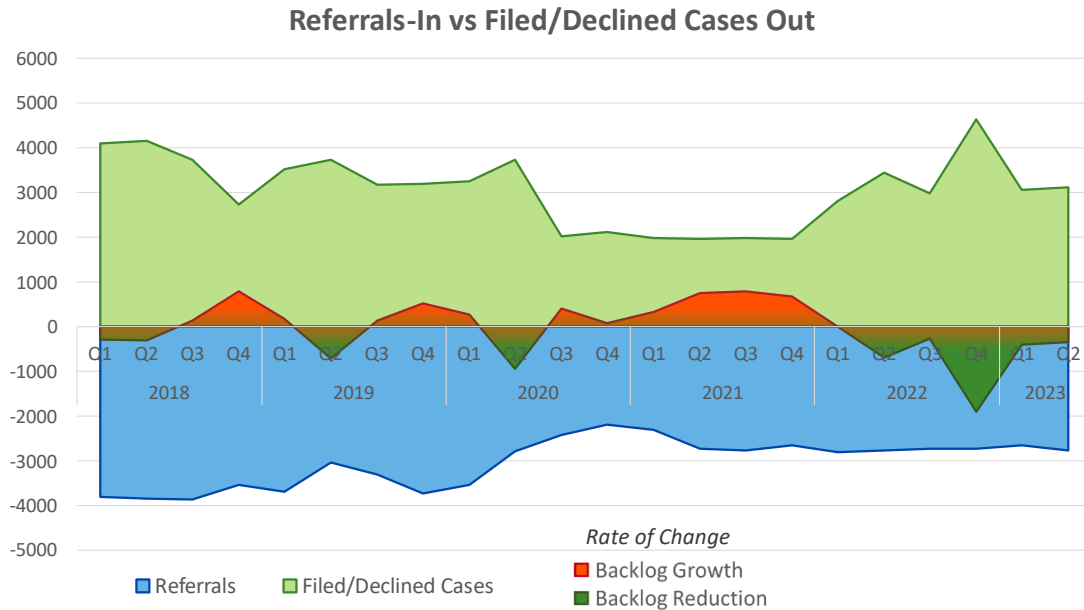
This chart shows the output of filing decisions from the City Attorney's Office. In Q2 of 2023, the City Attorney's Office filed 1473 cases (an increase of 13% from Q1 2023 and 6% fewer than Q2, 2023) and declined a total of 1,502 (down 8% from Q2 2023 and down 14% from Q2 2022). Some of the declined cases come from a special project that reviewed the backlog to find referrals that were un-fileable due to their age or other factors.



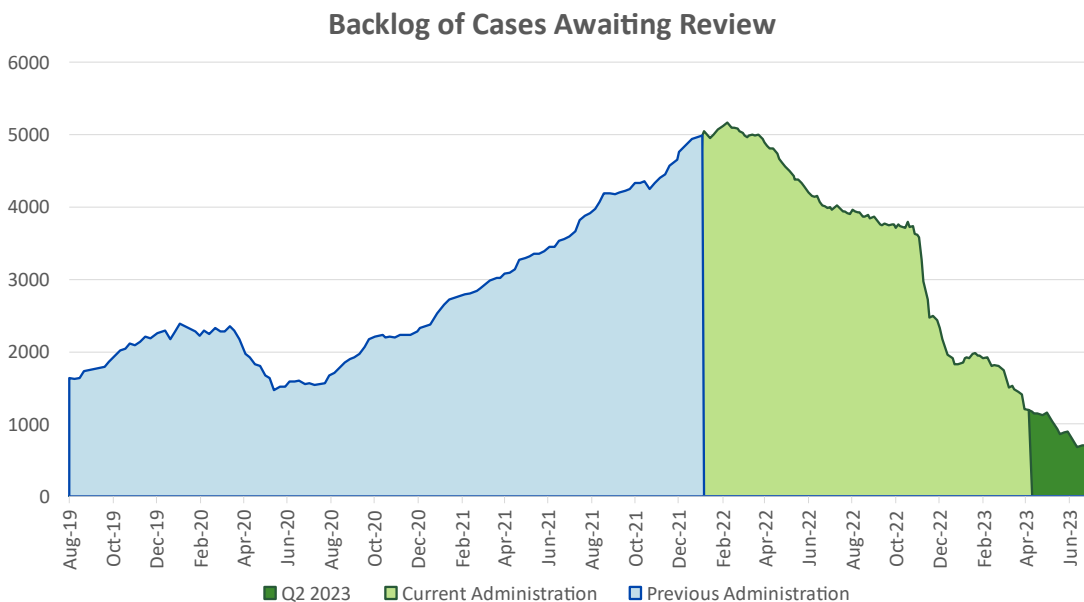
Decline rates as measured by  $\frac{\text{declines}}{\text{files} + \text{declines}}$  rose in the second quarter of 2023. The decline rate for filing decisions on referrals during Q2 2023 was 50%, up from Q1 2023's 45% and down from Q2 2022's 44%. The Q1 2023 decline rate does not include declined referrals in the backlog from before 2022.

# Backlog

Referrals awaiting a response are considered part of the backlog.



Responses to incoming referrals lagged for years and resulted in a substantial backlog within the Criminal Division. Areas in orange represent times when the backlog grew and areas in green represent times when it was addressed and reduced. The backlog was at 4990 referrals at the start of 2022.

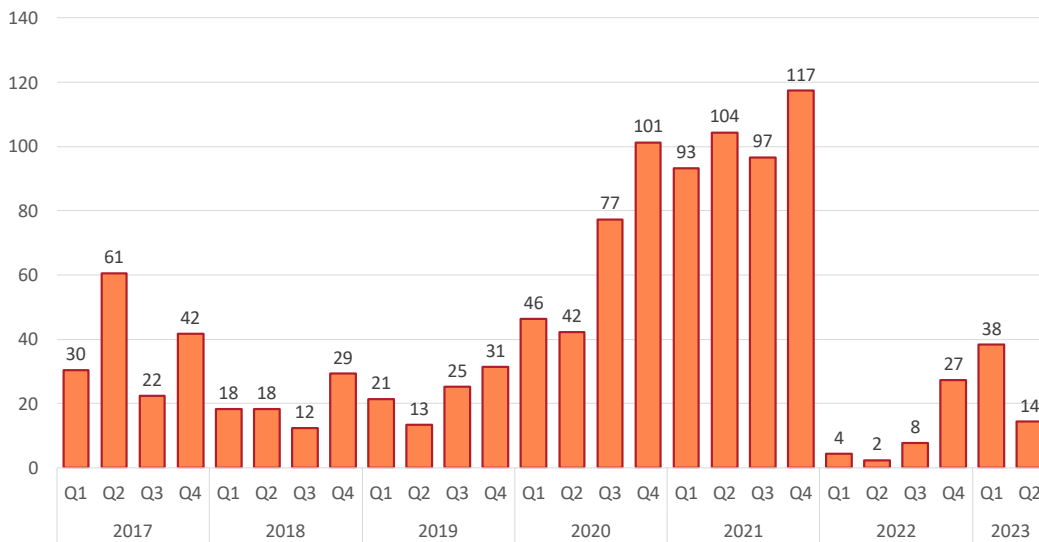


The Review and Filing Unit mostly recovered from its significant staff shortages by the end of Q1 though some of the effects lasted into Q2. The special project initiated in Q4 combining prosecutors with technological efficiency was focused on DV backlog referrals essentially clearing the domestic violence backlog.

## Close-in-Time Filing

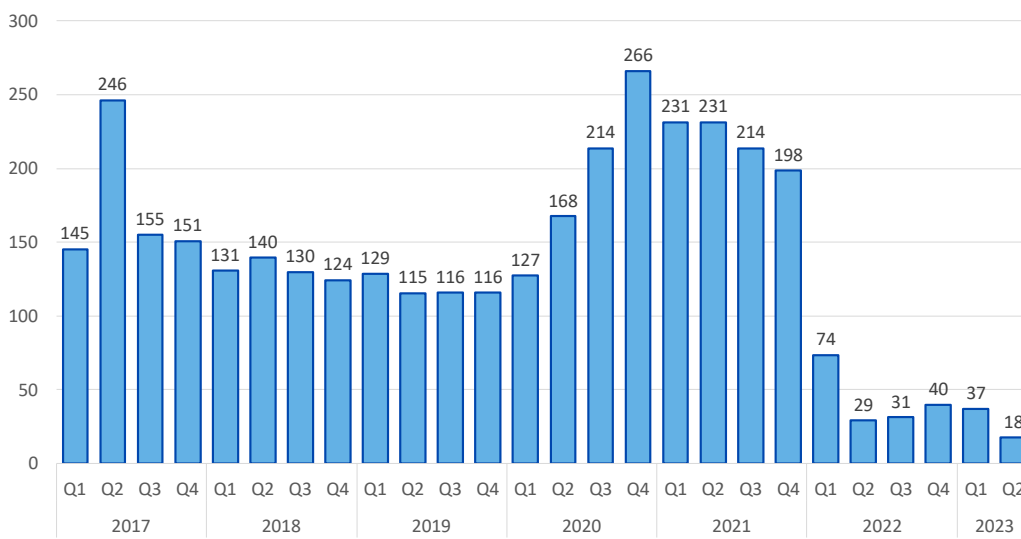
The Close-in-Time filing policy set by City Attorney Davison created the goal of making a filing decision within five business days (seven calendar days). Domestic violence referrals are afforded an additional week to engage in a trauma informed approach, which considers input from the victim on their safety concerns. Referrals involving LEAD clients get 30 days for clients to engage in services.

**Median Time to Make a Filing Decision**

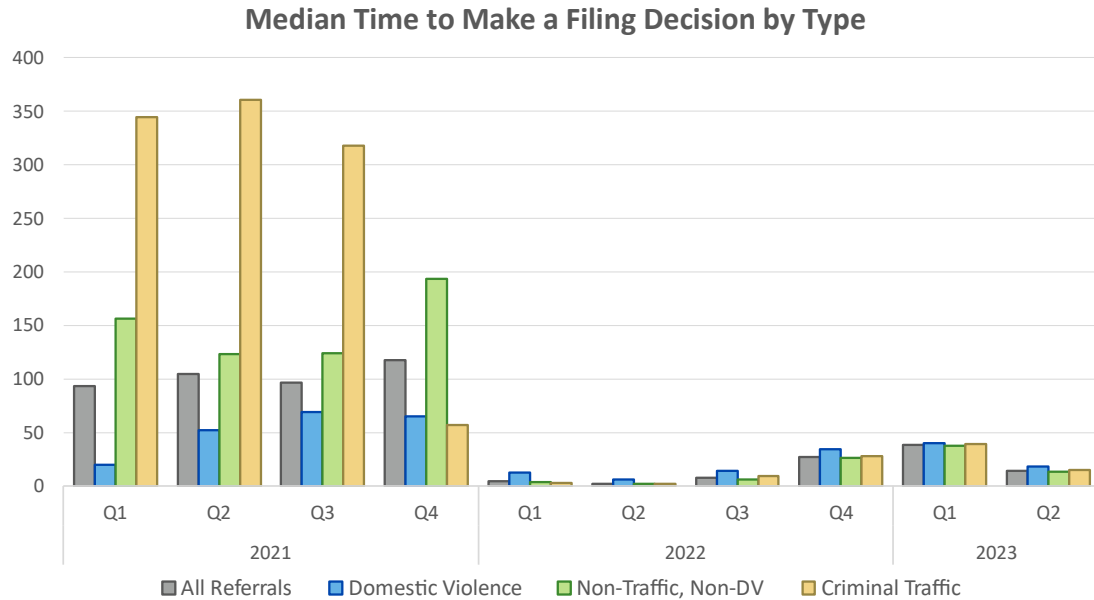


The reduced Review and Filing Unit staffing lowered the effectiveness of Close-in-Time filing in Q4. These issues were mostly fixed by the end of Q1, but it will take some time to get back to close-in-time goals. Close-in-Time Filing was much lower at the end of Q2 than the beginning of Q2.

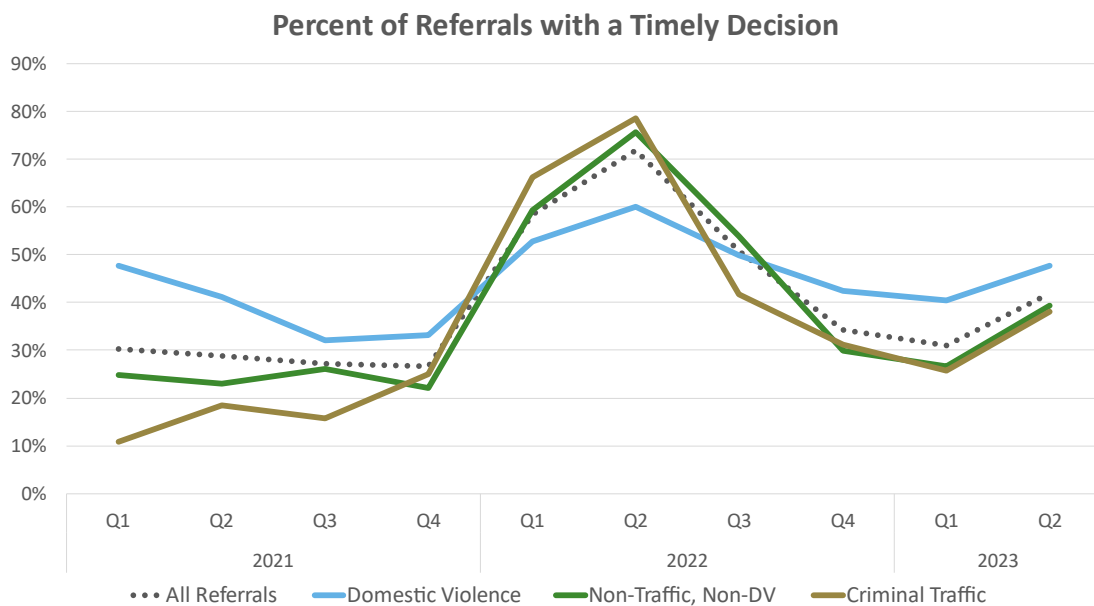
**Mean Time to Make a Filing Decision**



Median filing time is a more accurate description of the data due to its skewed nature.



Median time to make a filing decision is still lower than historical levels, but it has increased beyond desired goals. While the median times are still under a month, the number that meet policy goals has dropped to pre-policy levels.

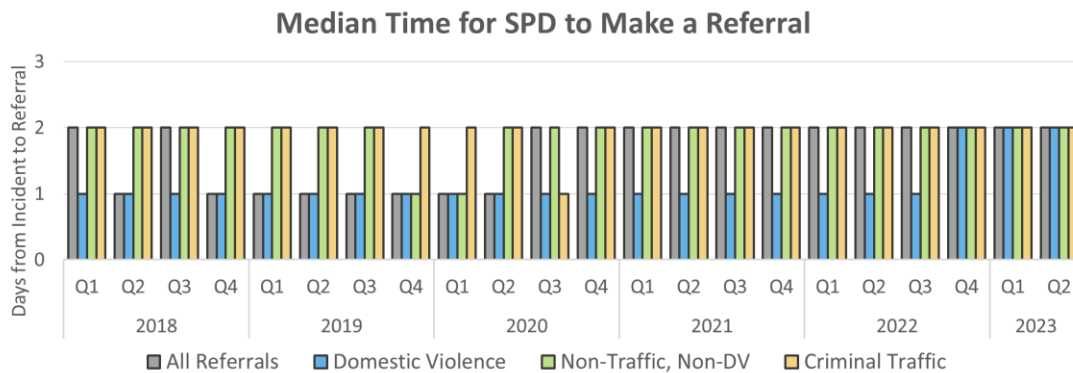




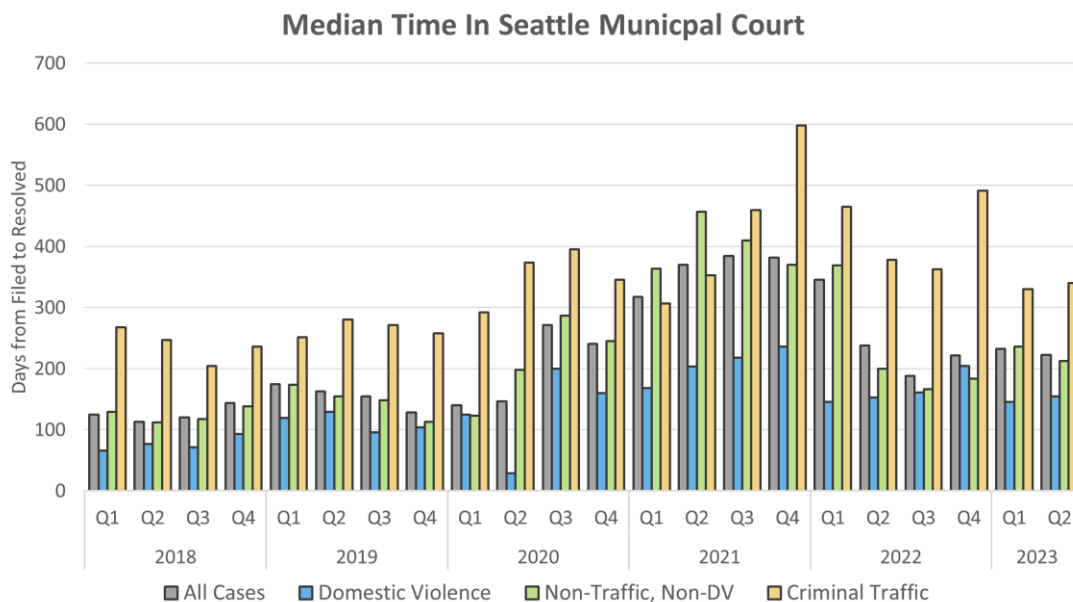
## Time to Resolution

After a crime occurs, if the police have sufficient evidence and a suspect, they refer them to the City Attorney's Office where prosecutorial discretion is used to make a filing decision. Filed cases then go to the Seattle Municipal Court where they are heard before a final outcome is reached.

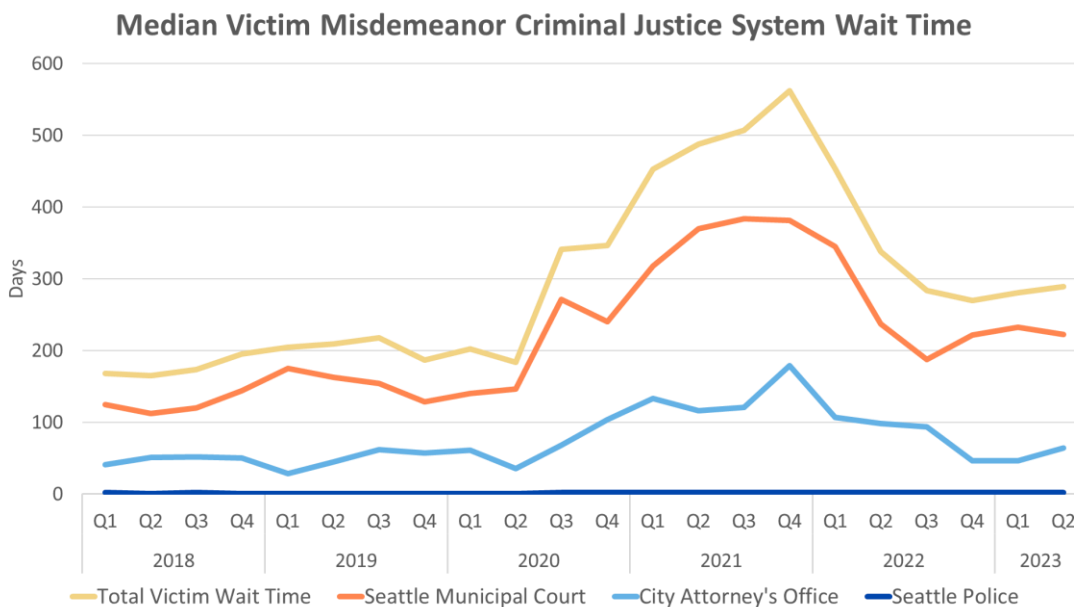
This data looks at cases that have resolved in a given quarter and look back to see how long they took to resolve instead of the quarter in which they were received or when the filing decision was made. This allows for more accurate data but makes it less comparable with data in the rest of the report. While the Close-in-Time Policy created a major reduction in the time before a case is filed, more than a third of the cases that resolved in the first half of 2023 were referred prior to 2022 and bring up the filing time in this data considerably for 2022 and 2023. Additionally, complex resolutions like deferred prosecution were not included as they are not applicable.



Prior to the staffing challenges it took the Seattle Police Department an average of one day to transmit referrals and it currently averages two days.

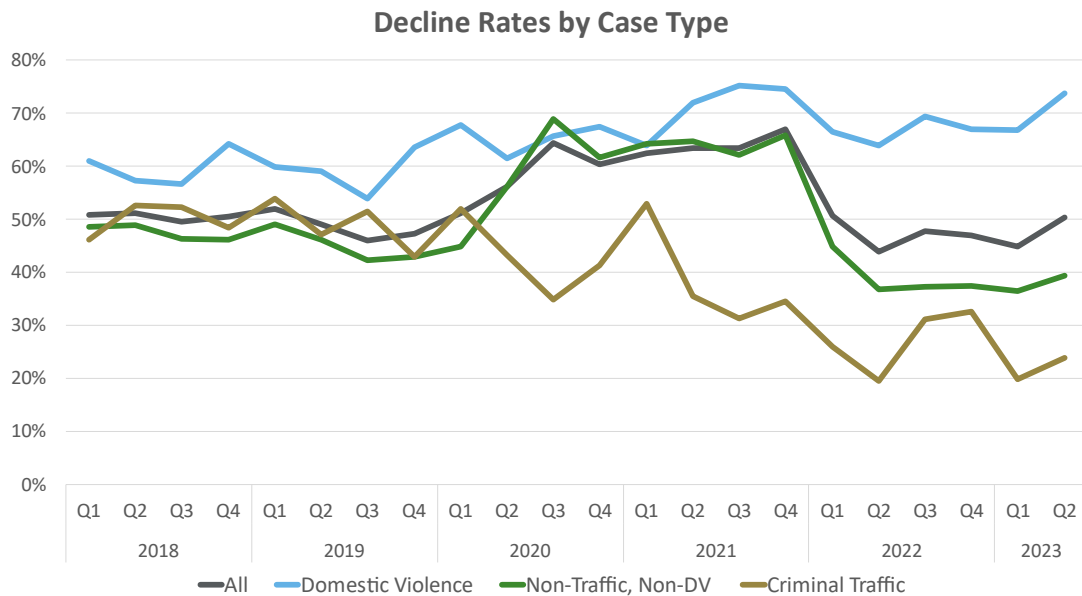
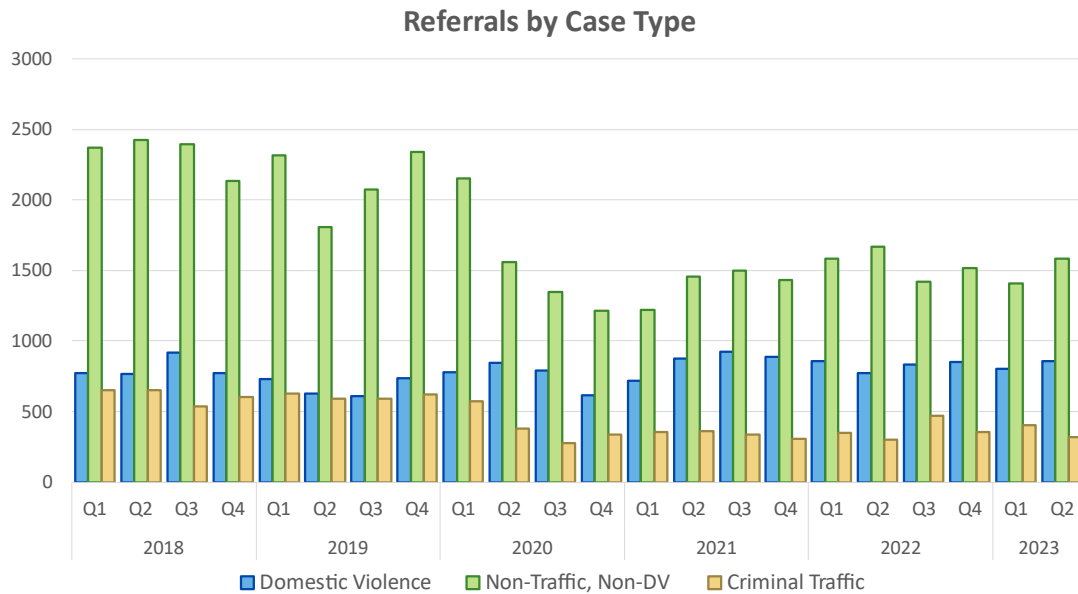


The Seattle Municipal Court occupies the majority of the time within the misdemeanor criminal justice system. Cases pre-pandemic averaged over 100 days and increased to a median of close to a year as the court reacted to the pandemic. While that time has improved, it has yet to recover. Criminal traffic cases take the longest and domestic violence cases tend to be resolved the fastest.

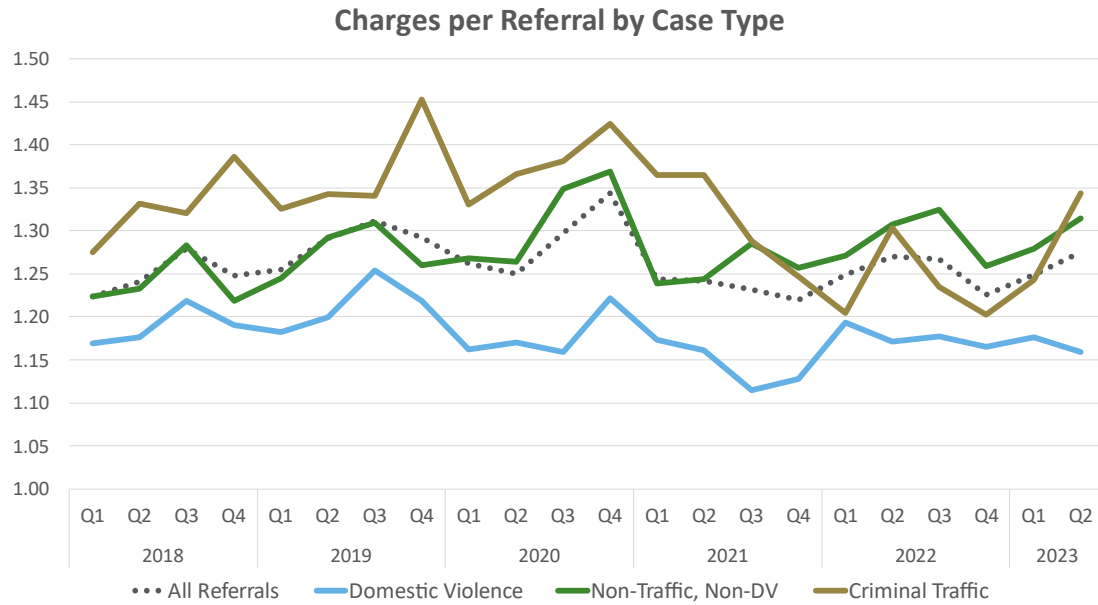


This chart combines the median time spent with each agency before being handed off to the next. As many pre-Close-in-Time Policy cases are still working their way through the system, it may take some time for the improved filing time to show up in this data. In Q2 of 2023, the average case that resolved spent 2 days with the Seattle Police Department, 64 days with the City Attorney's Office, and 223 days within the Seattle Municipal Court for a total resolution time of 289 days. The 64 days spent in the City Attorney's Office is heavily affected by incidents that occurred prior to 2022. That time averaged 29 days for the 2022 and 2023 cases that resolved in Q2 compared to 173 days for the cases that originated before 2022. On average, resolved cases that originated in 2022 or 2023 spent 14 days with the City Attorney's Office.

## Case Type Specifics

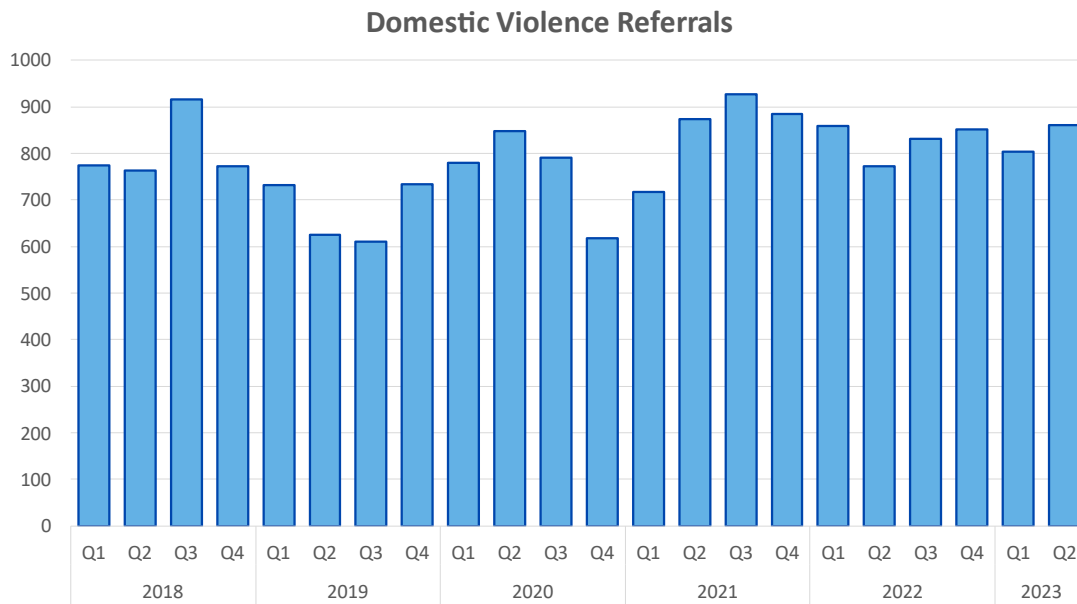


The number of charges on each police referral averages about 5 charges for every 4 referrals (1.25) and does not vary much between quarters. The decrease for Criminal Traffic is likely due to far fewer referrals including driving with a suspended license.

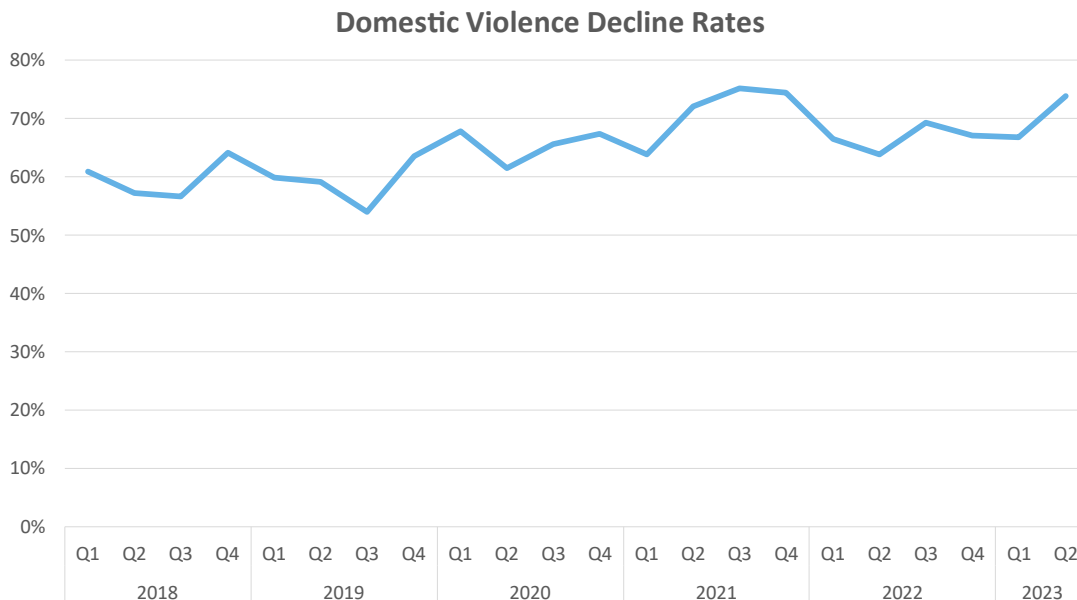


Domestic violence referrals historically have higher decline rates for a variety of reasons. Prosecutors carefully weigh the impact to the victim, the victim's desired outcome, lethality factors, and the nature of past referrals in addition to the evidence. Some referrals are declined as part of a consolidation of cases between other jurisdictions. The reduction in the decline rate for criminal traffic referrals is because a higher percentage of them now include DUIs.

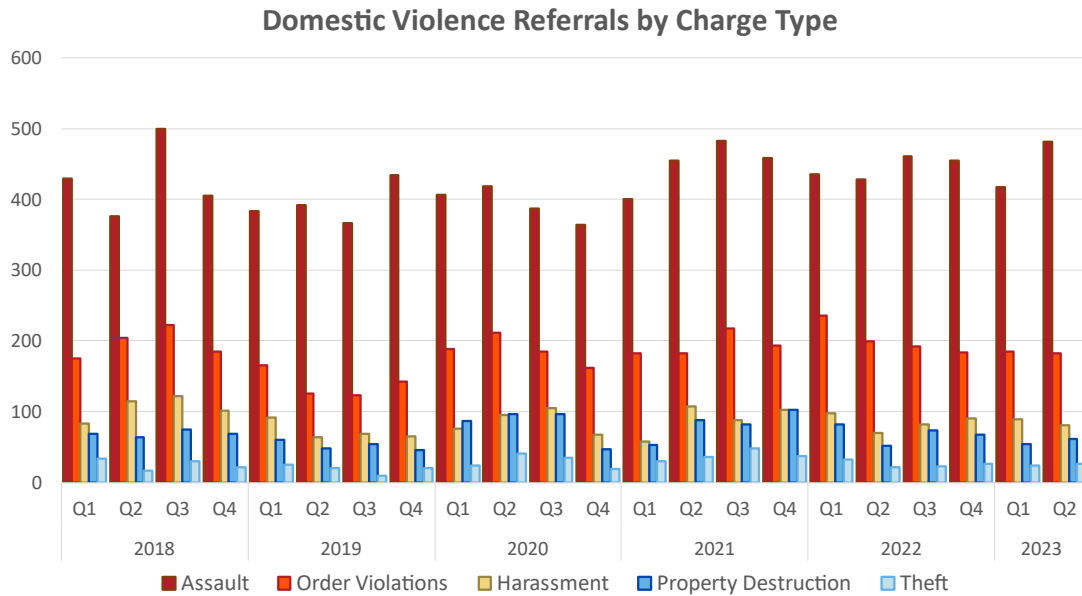
## Domestic Violence



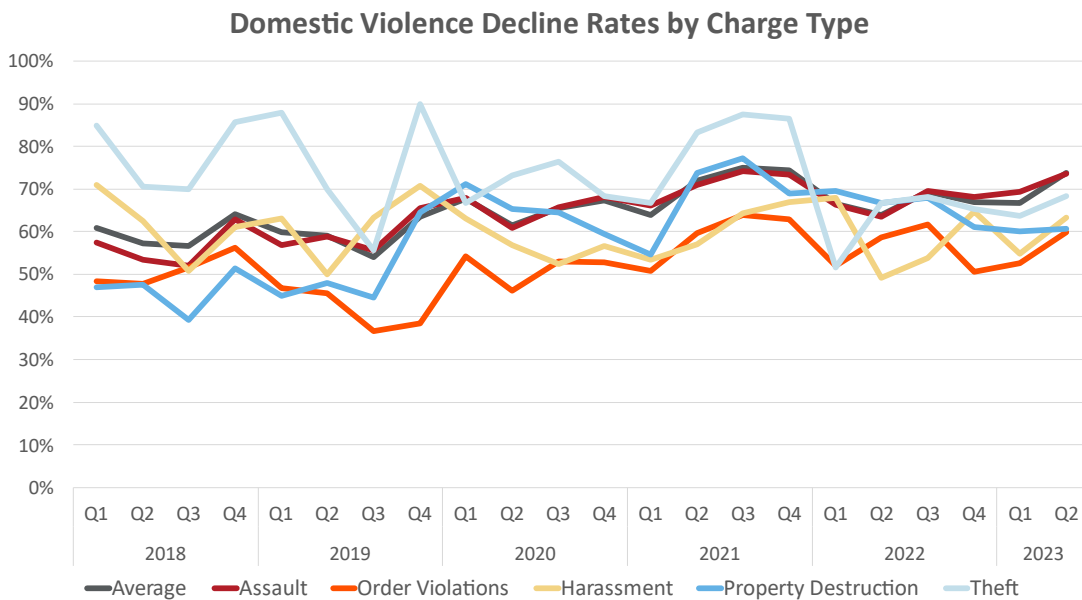
Domestic violence referrals did not see a sharp decrease during the pandemic, unlike other referrals. If Seattle followed the national trend of increased incidents of domestic violence during the pandemic, then these numbers could be under-reported due to SPD under-staffing. They were up slightly in Q2 2023 compared with Q1 2023 and similar to previous years.



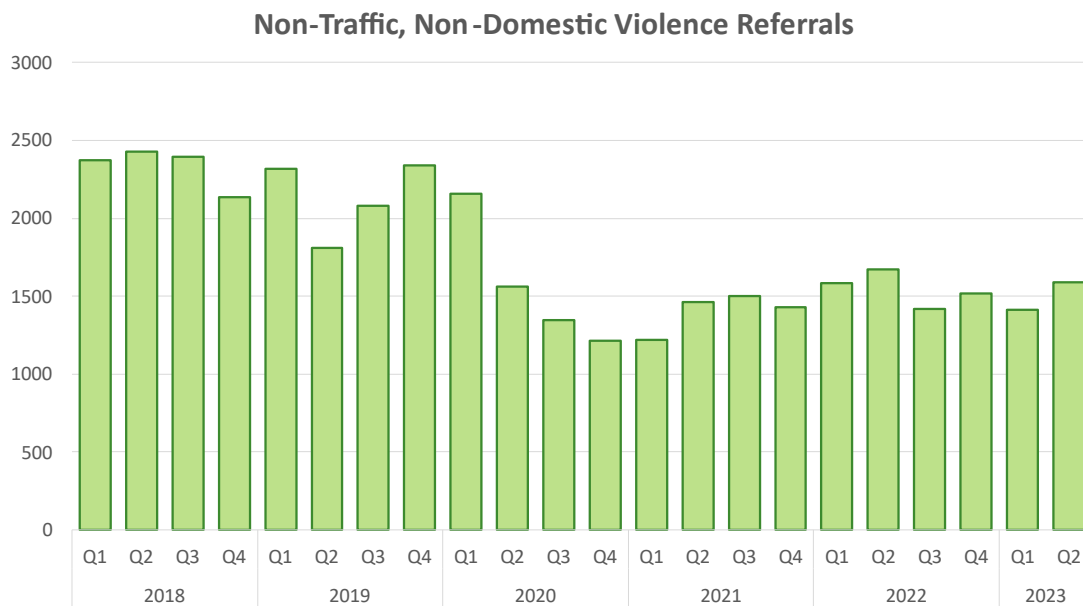
Domestic violence referrals differ because of the impact charges may have on a survivor of intimate partner or family violence. Their ability to assist prosecution varies based on many factors, leading to a higher decline rate. These rates do not reflect backlog filing and the Q2 2023 rate was 74%.



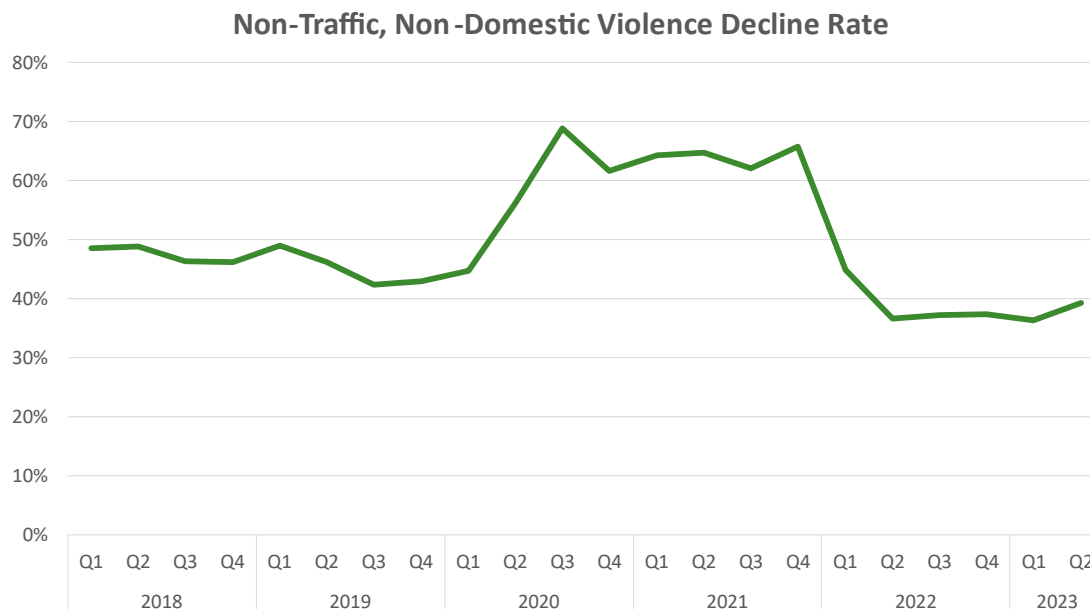
Assaults and protection/no contact order violations are the most common types of domestic violence charges. This is not an exhaustive list of domestic violence charges but represents the most common types.



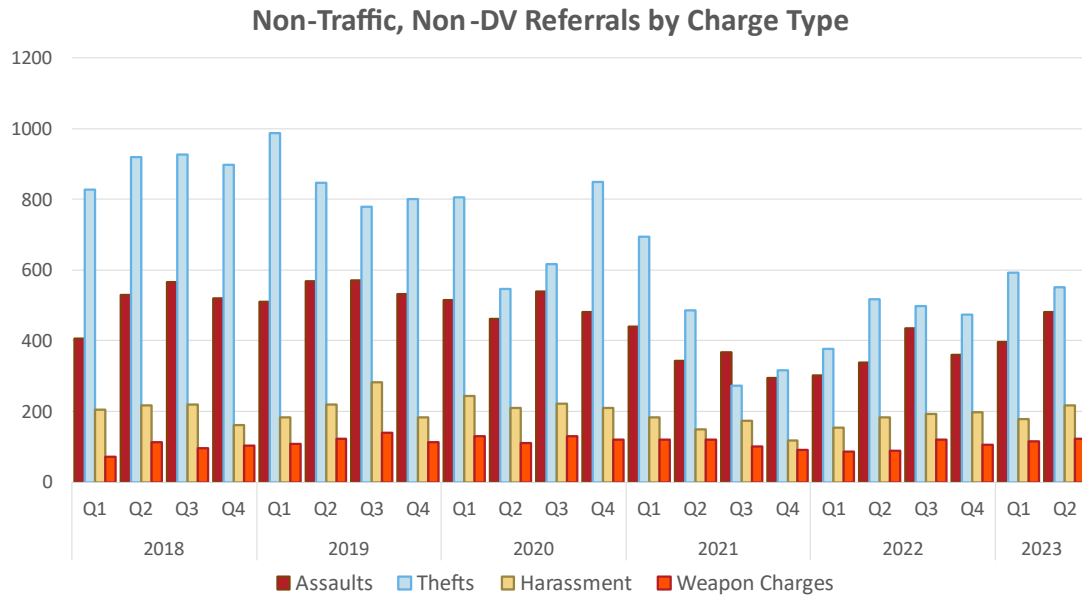
## Criminal Non-Traffic, Non-Domestic Violence



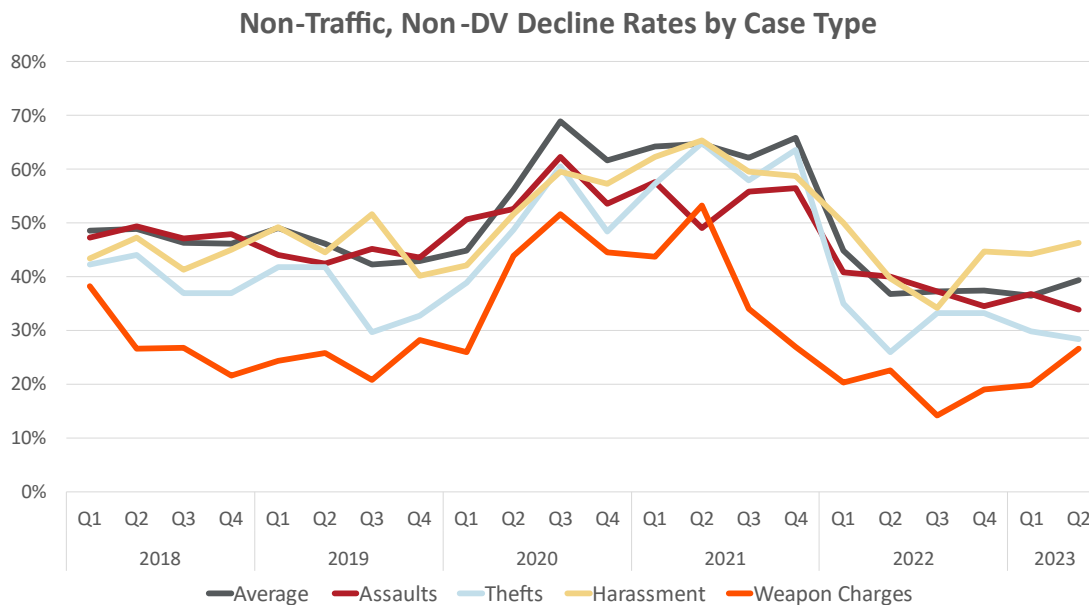
Criminal non-traffic, non-domestic violence referrals include many dozens of offenses and have a large proportion of thefts, trespasses, harassment, and assaults. They also include weapons charges and a myriad of less common offenses like reckless burning or false reporting.



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. The decline rate not including backlog filing was 39% in Q2 2023.



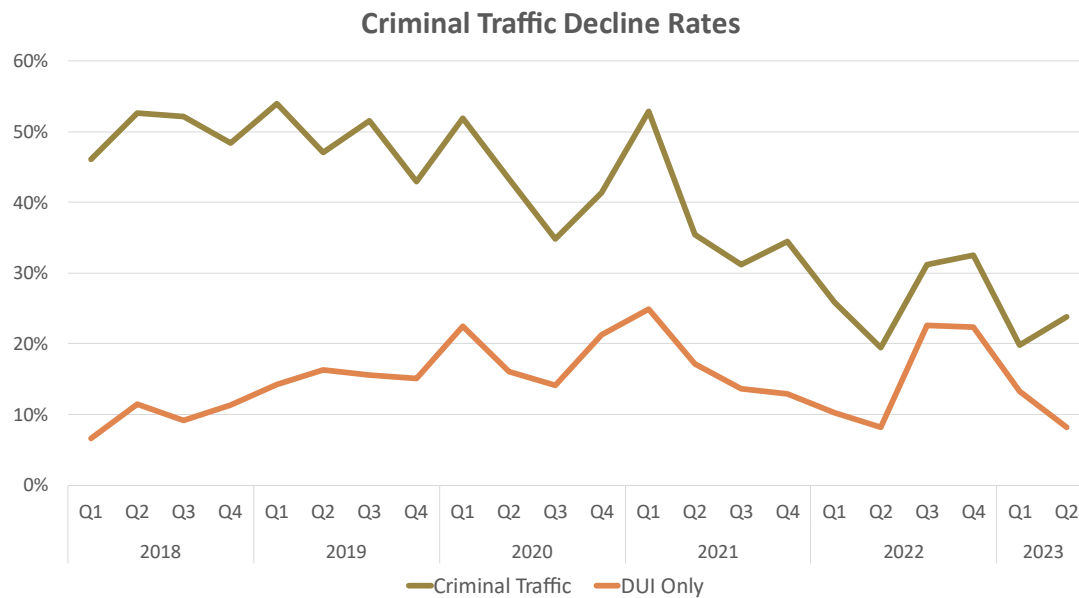
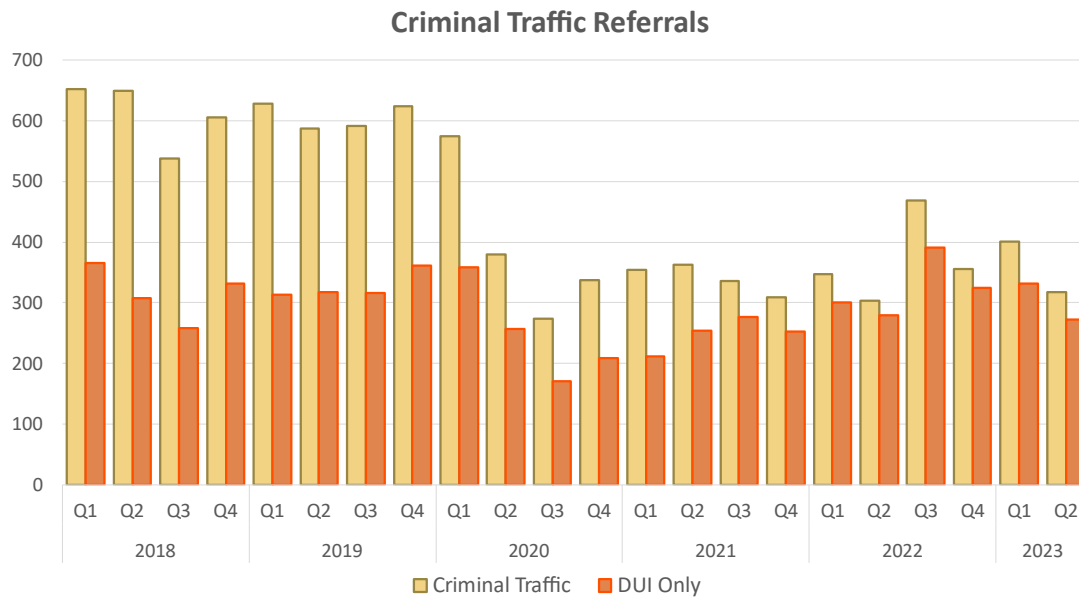
Assault and Theft are the most common non-traffic, non-domestic violence charges. Thefts are likely heavily under reported compared to assaults given the staffing challenges at SPD. Assaults rose in Q2, but that is consistent with more people being outside during the warmer months.



Weapons charges have the lowest decline rates, though their relatively smaller sample sizes lead to more variation.

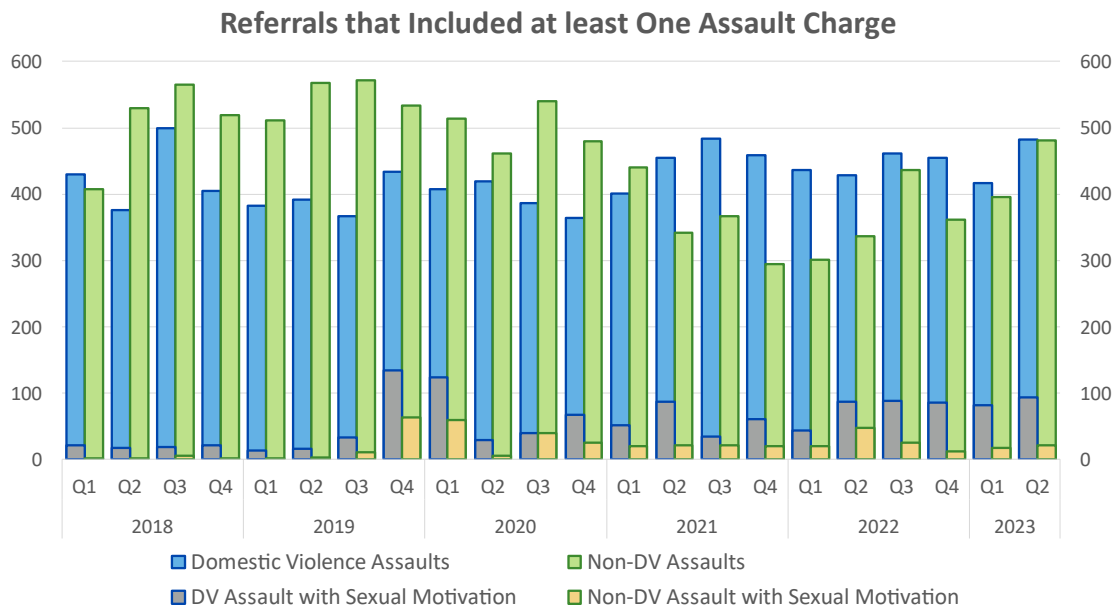


## Criminal Traffic

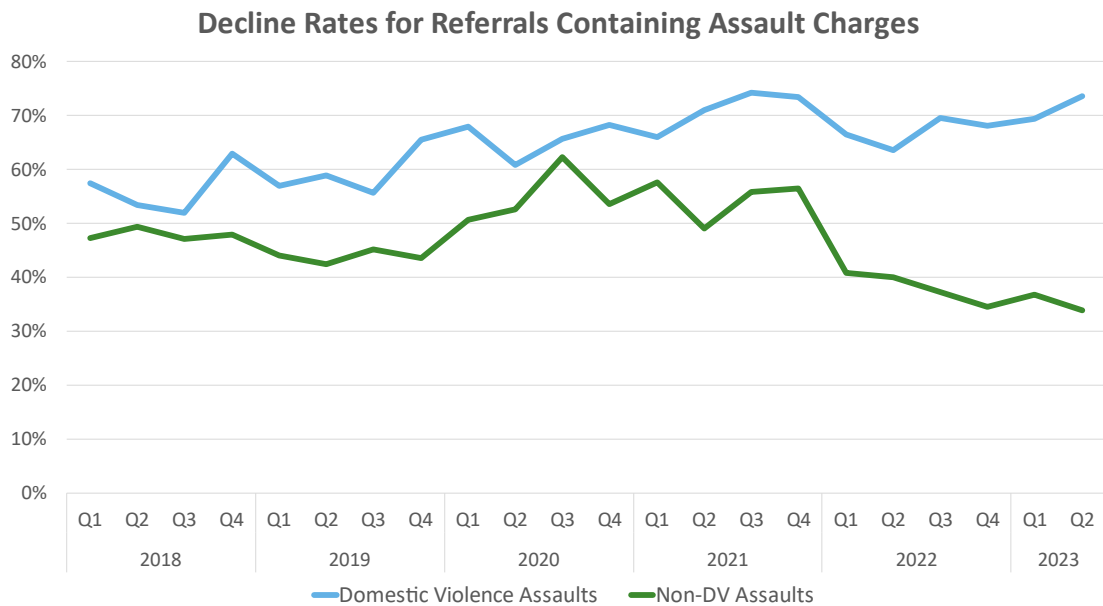


Historically DUIs have had very low decline rates but have been rising lately. This is potentially because of large delays at the state toxicology laboratory that has forced some declines. The overall traffic decline rate has dropped as DUIs have become an increasingly more dominant proportion of all traffic misdemeanors. Non-backlog filing saw a decline rate of 24% in Q2 2023.

## Assault

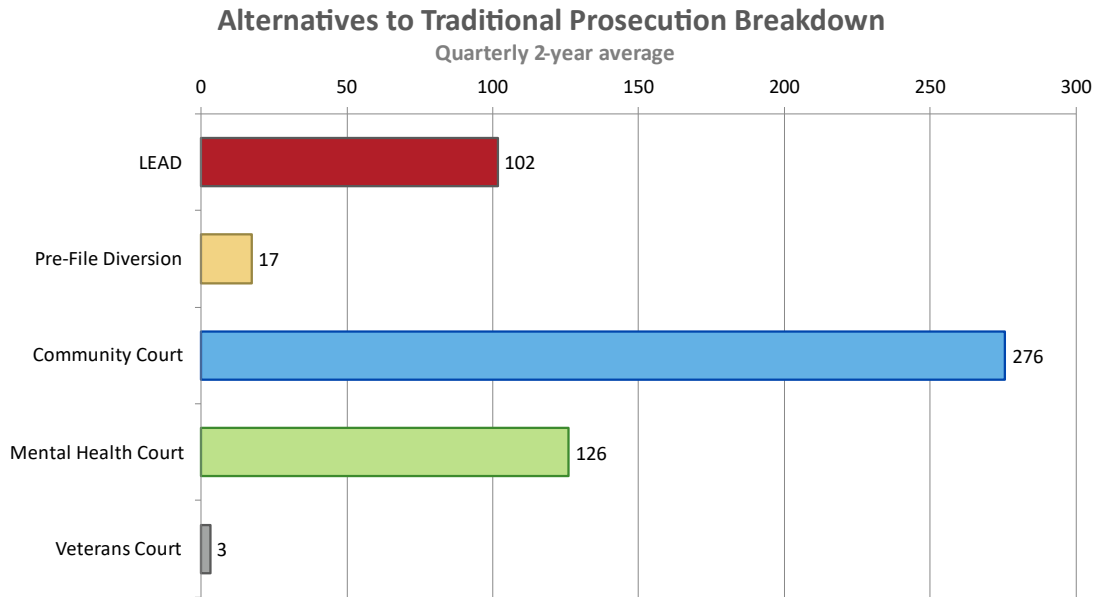


Assaults of all kinds raised slightly in Q2 2023.

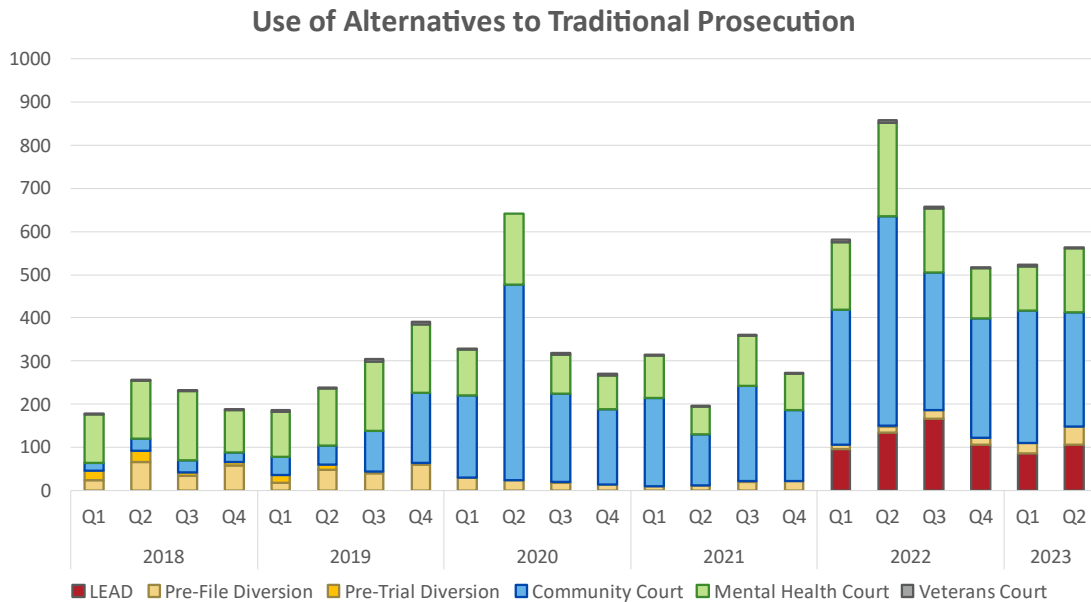


The decline rates for current non-DV assault referrals continue to fall.

## Alternatives to Traditional Prosecution



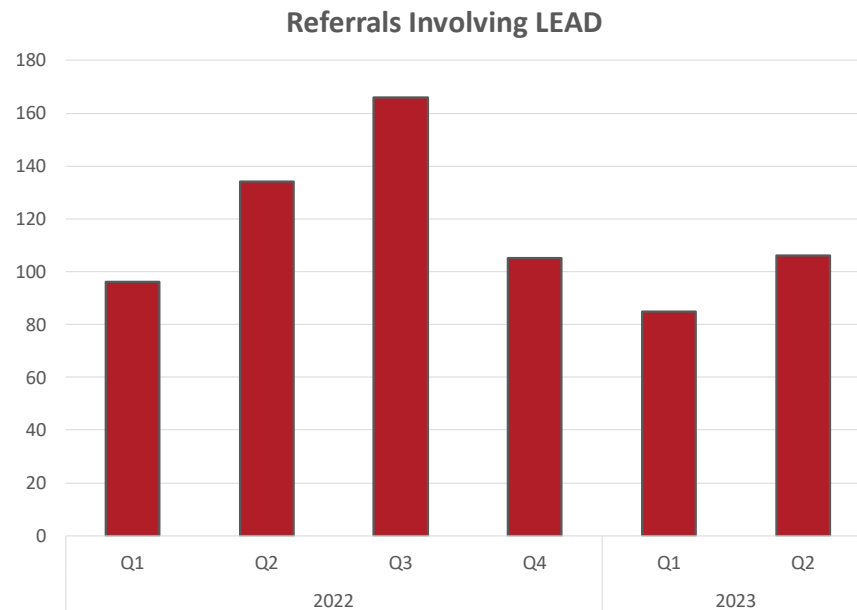
Alternatives to traditional prosecution take many forms that can overlap. Most of the data is shown by the final disposition date to compare each category on equal terms, but it is not a perfect comparison. LEAD interacts with clients throughout the process, Pre-File Diversion ends with a decline to file whereas the others take place after a case has been filed.



Alternatives have proportionally tracked with overall filing activity since 2022. LEAD data is only accurate starting in 2022 and previous quarters are not represented here.

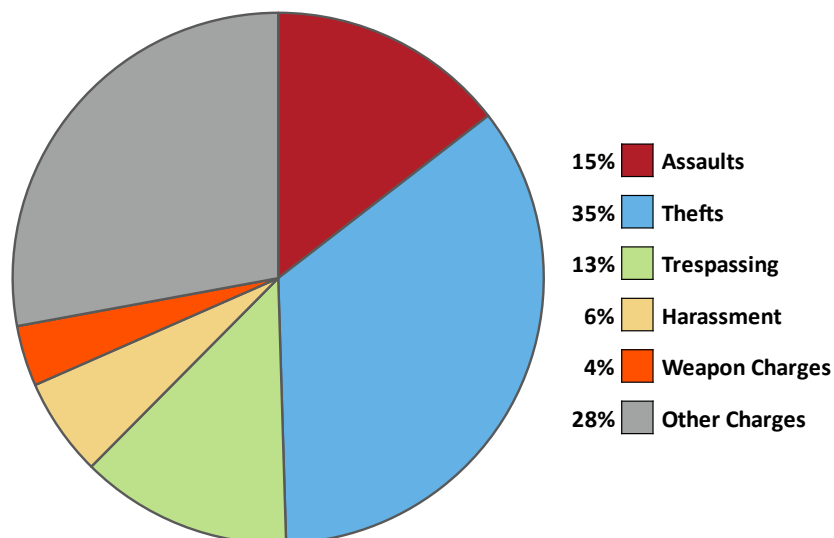
## LEAD, CoLEAD, and Vital Clients

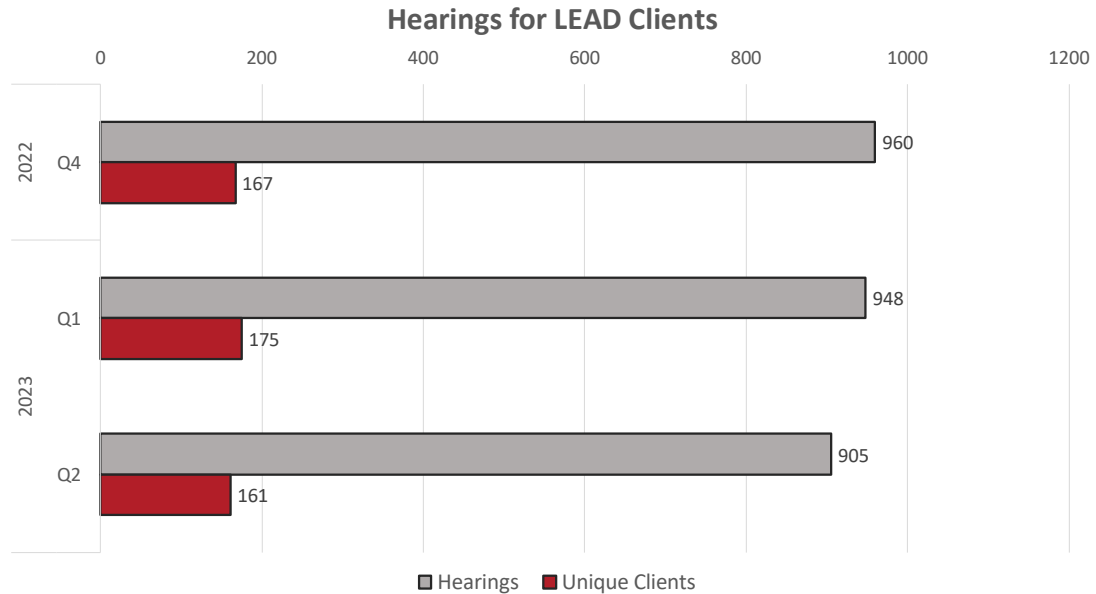
The Seattle City Attorney's Office LEAD prosecutors work with LEAD's almost 900 enrolled clients as well as 150 clients in CoLEAD and 60 in Vital.



The City Attorney's Office has started to track these clients with much greater detail. The department has integrated better client tracking as to overcome shortcomings in the current criminal case management system (DAMION). We are working on putting in past clients, but currently only have clients from 2022 onward.

### Breakdown of Charges on Referrals Involving LEAD

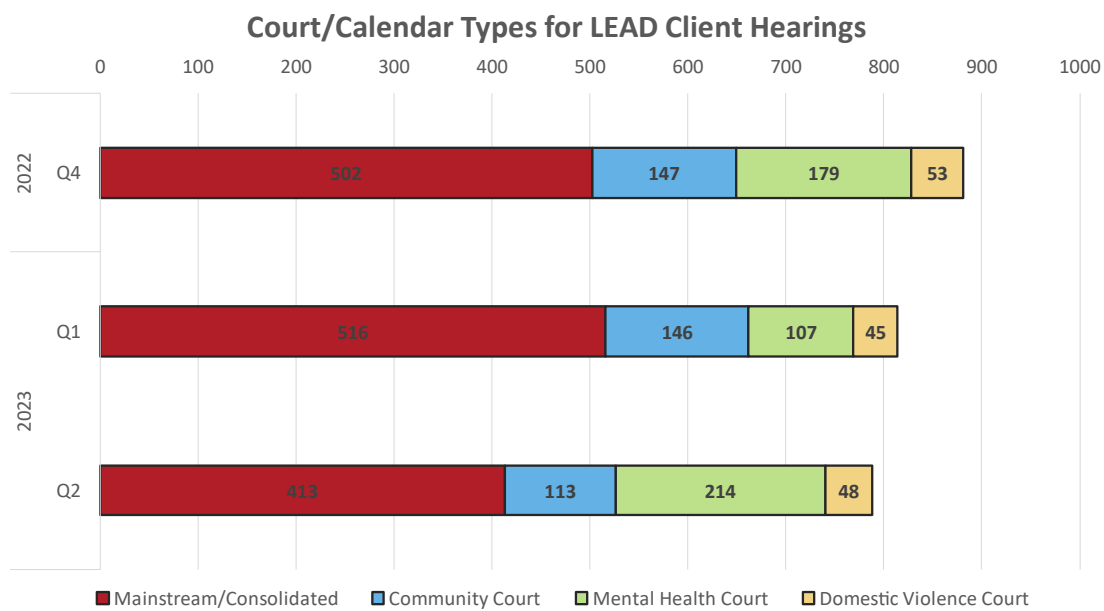




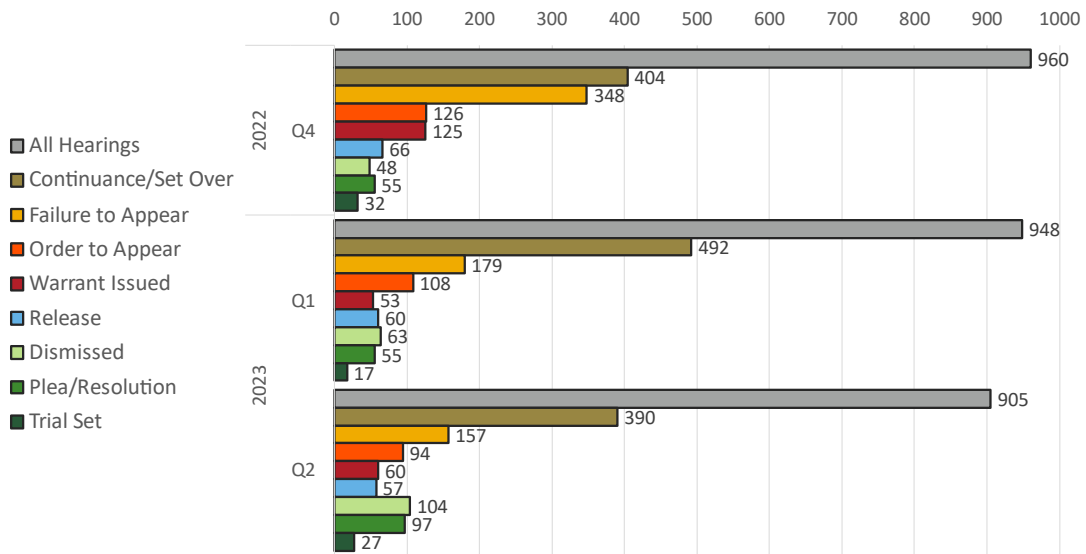
The Seattle City Attorney’s Office has a specialized team to work with program clients. A new data tracking system was put in place starting in Q4 2022. In Q2 2023 the team was part of 905 hearings covering 161 clients. One person can have multiple hearings on the same day if they have multiple active cases. Clients with multiple hearings require more work and coordination from the City Attorney’s Office. The average number of hearings per client in Q1 2023 was 5.6.

There are 4 main hearing types:

- **Mainstream/Consolidated:** This category covers cases that are not part of the below categories
- **Community Court:** Many program clients utilize the Community Court described on page 25
- **Mental Health Court:** This references the court described on page 26
- **Domestic Violence Court:** For clients suspected of committing domestic violence



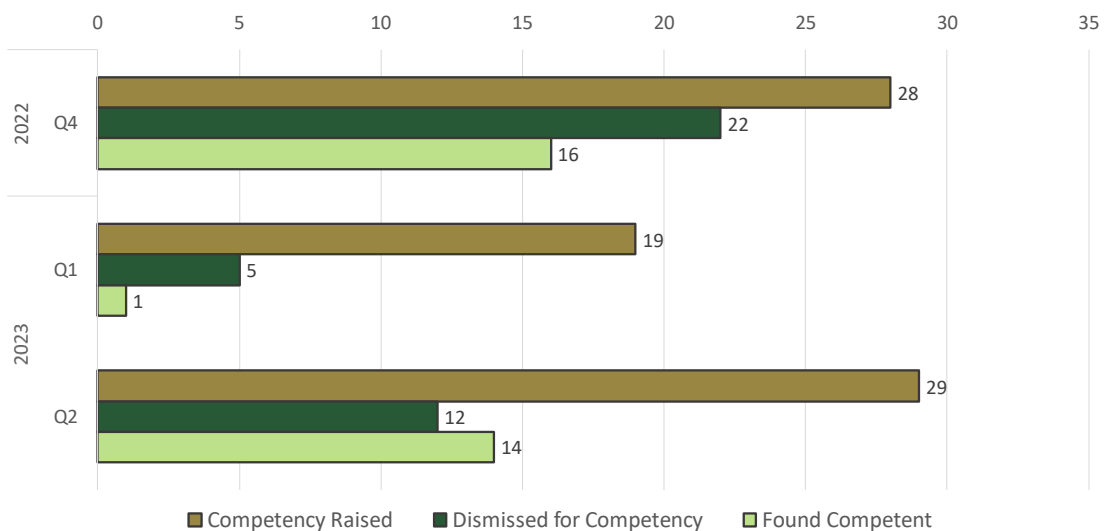
### Common Hearing Outcomes for LEAD Clients



The above are common hearing outcomes for program clients. Each hearing can have multiple outcomes. A continuance or set-over is when a hearing is delayed and set for a later date. A failure to appear often results in either an order to appear the next time or a warrant to do so. A Release refers to being released from custody either on their own recognizance, released with an electronic monitoring device, or a temporary release for something like treatment. Hearings can also have an outcome like a dismissal, plea or the setting of a trial date.

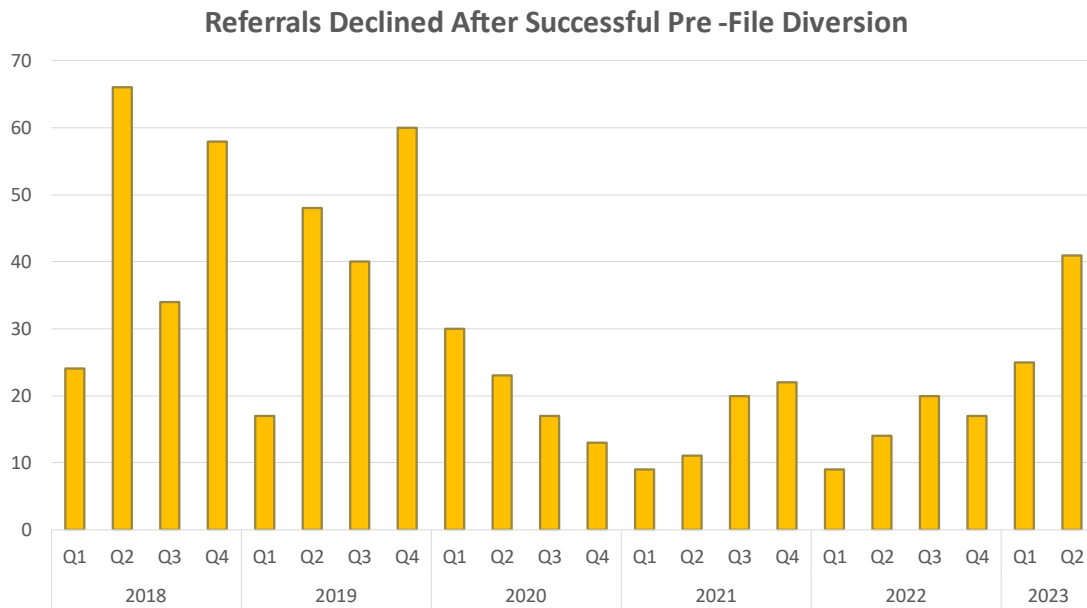
### Competency Hearings for LEAD Clients

Q1 2023

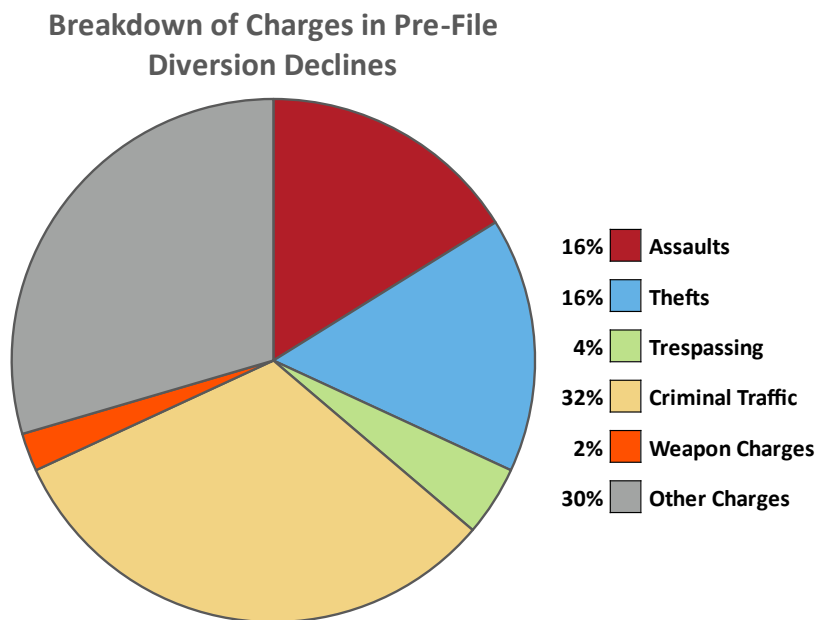


Hearings can also have an outcome of asking whether a defendant is mentally competent to stand trial as well as a dismissal because they are not found competent or they can be found competent. A competency finding does not always occur in the same quarter that it was raised.

## Pre-File Diversion

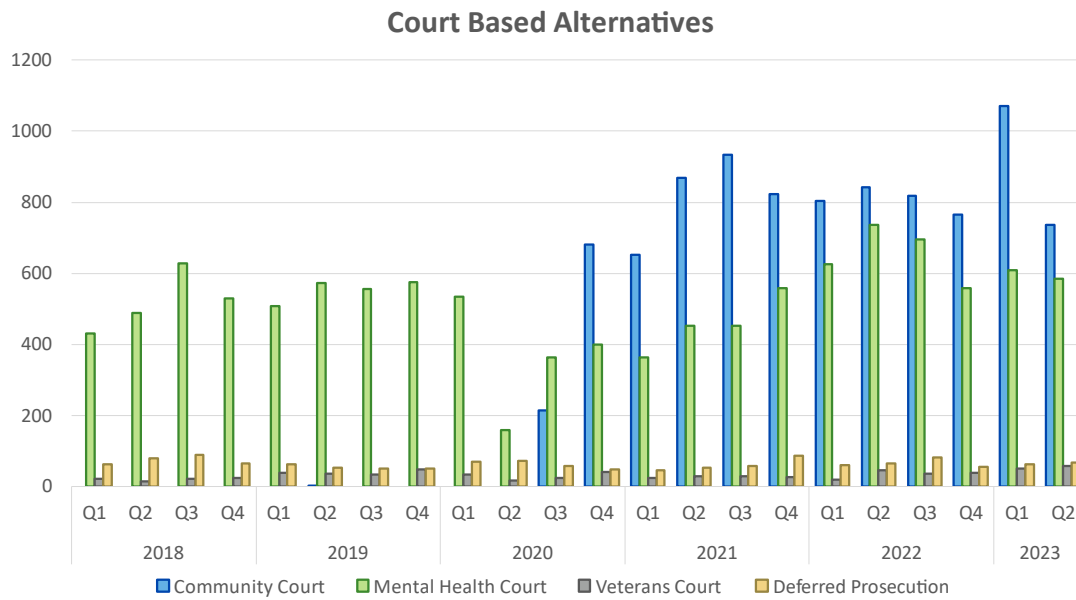


Pre-File Diversion numbers are continuing to rise from pandemic lows.





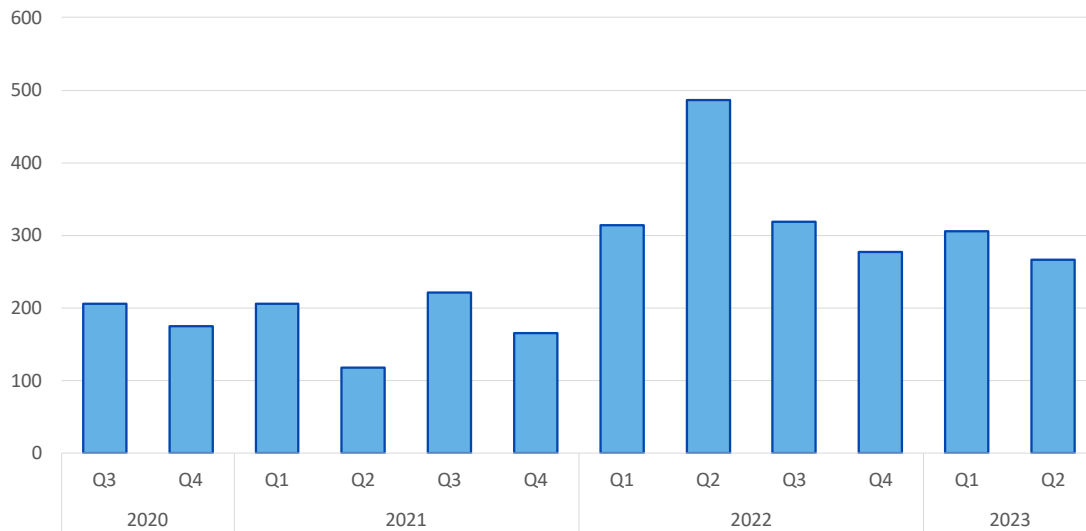
## Court Based Alternatives



To compare between alternatives, the rest of the charts use the disposition date, but this one uses the date of court hearings. The gap in community court represents the time in which it was closed between its second and third iterations.

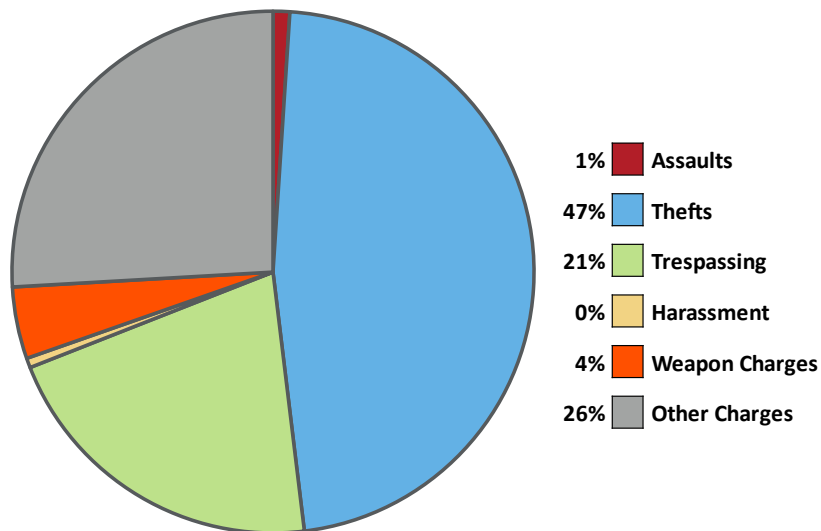
## Community Court

Referrals Involving Community Court  
(by filing date)



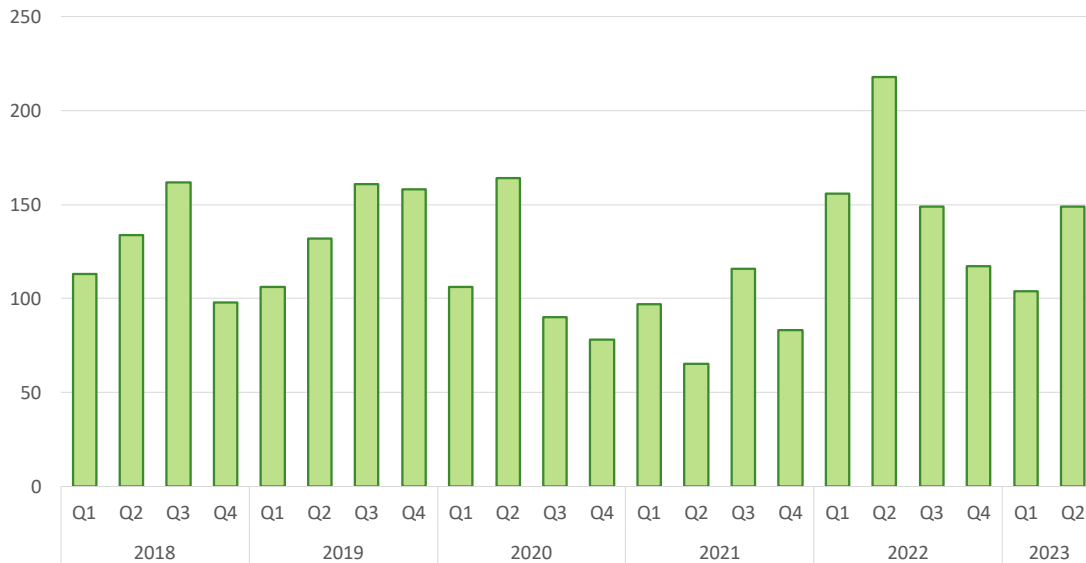
Community Court activity has remained proportional to overall filing activity, however a wind down of the court in favor of increased pre-file diversion began in Q2 of 2023.

Breakdown of Charges in Community Court

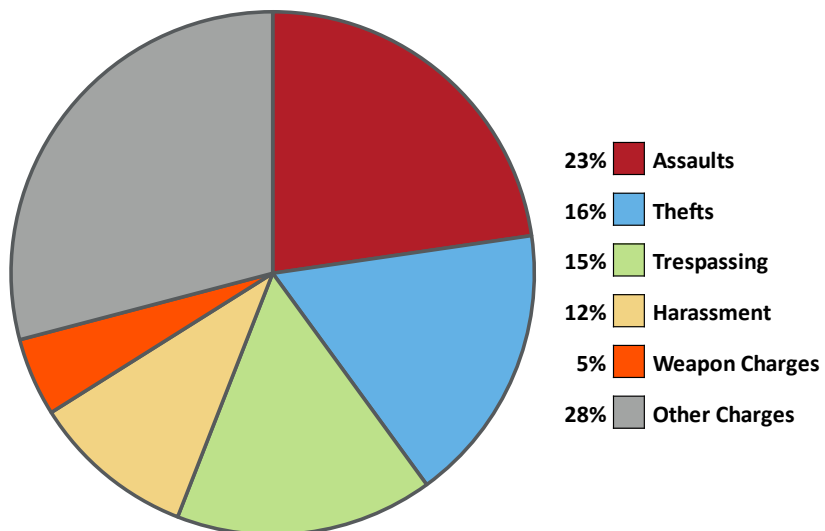


## Mental Health Court

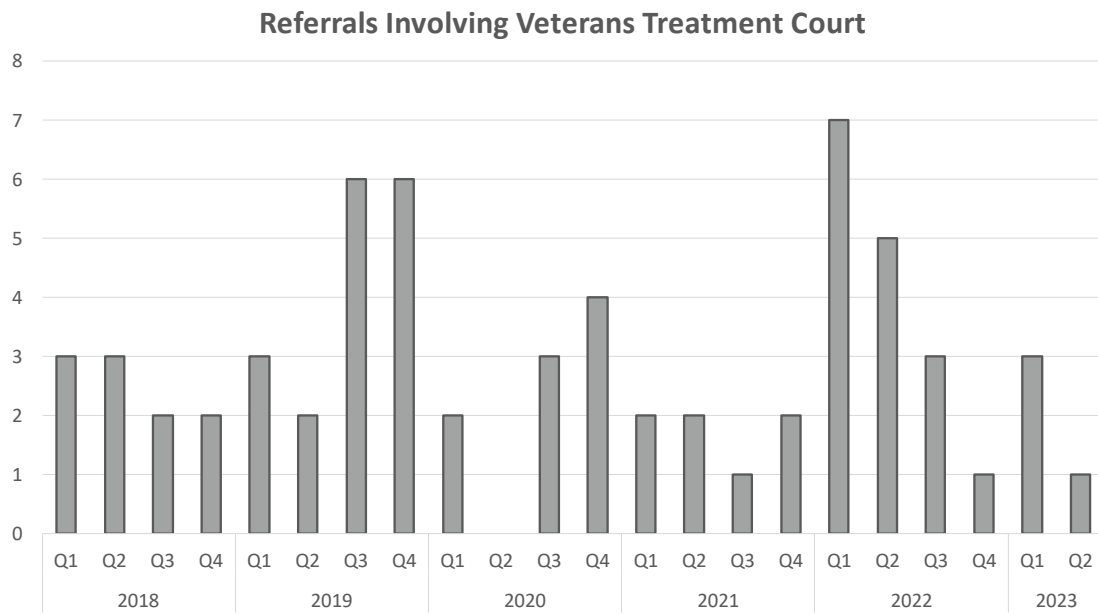
Referrals Involving Mental Health Court



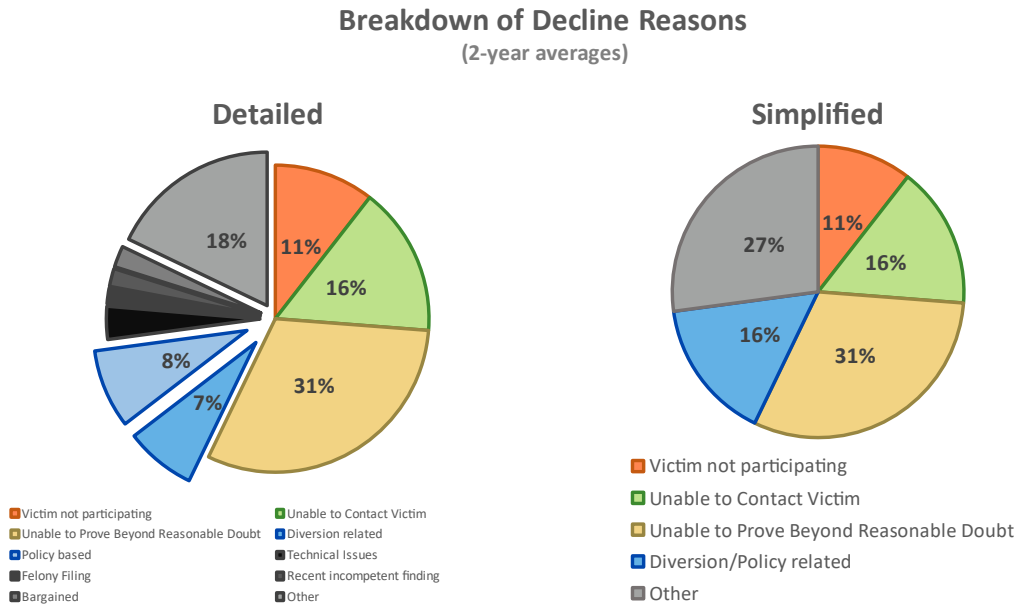
Breakdown of Charges in Mental Health Court



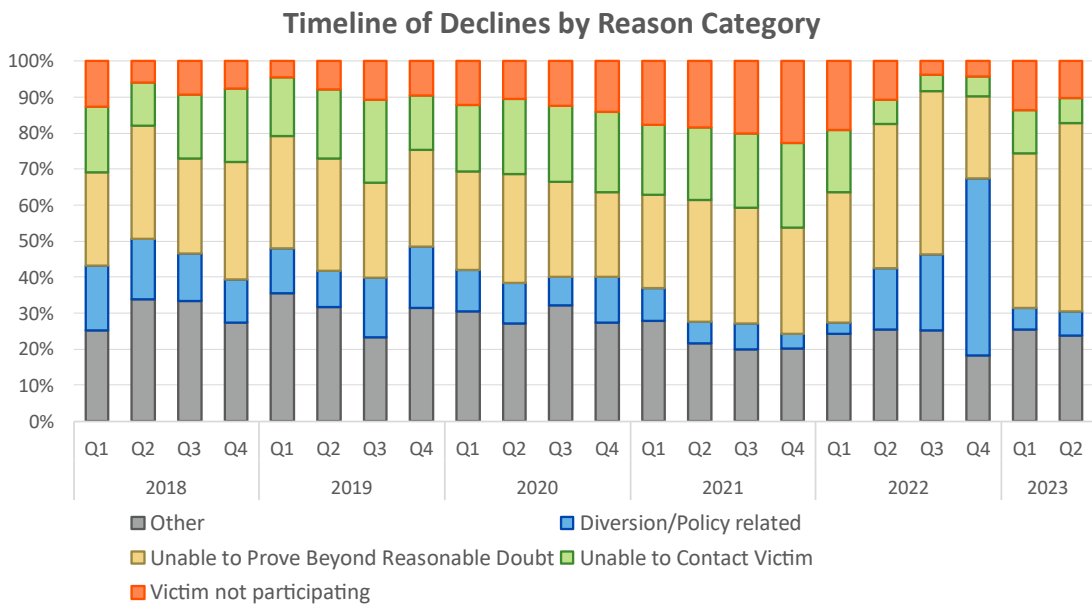
## Veterans Treatment Court



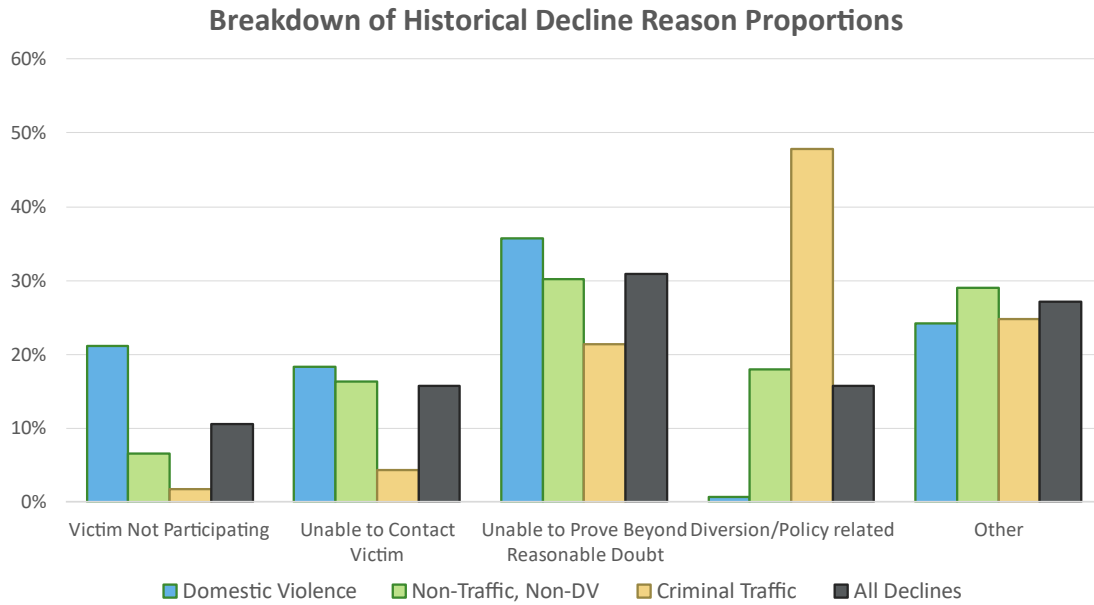
# Decline Reasons



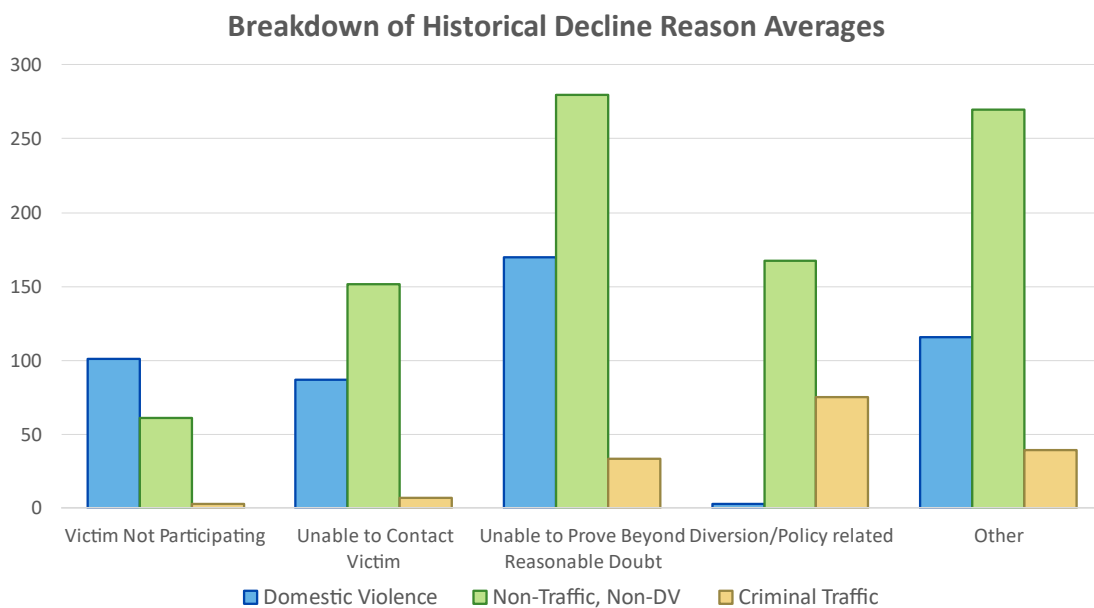
There are many reasons that the City Attorney’s office may decline to file a case. The major ones are listed above. The simplified one is used for reporting ease. These are based on 5-year averages.



Victim related issues have continued to decline and have become a very small barrier to filing. This is partly due to better contact outcomes from the Close-In-Time policy as well as a concerted effort to look at the merits of cases beyond relying only on victim participation. Policy based declines in Q4 2022 are primarily due to the backlog filing project and skew the other proportions in that quarter.

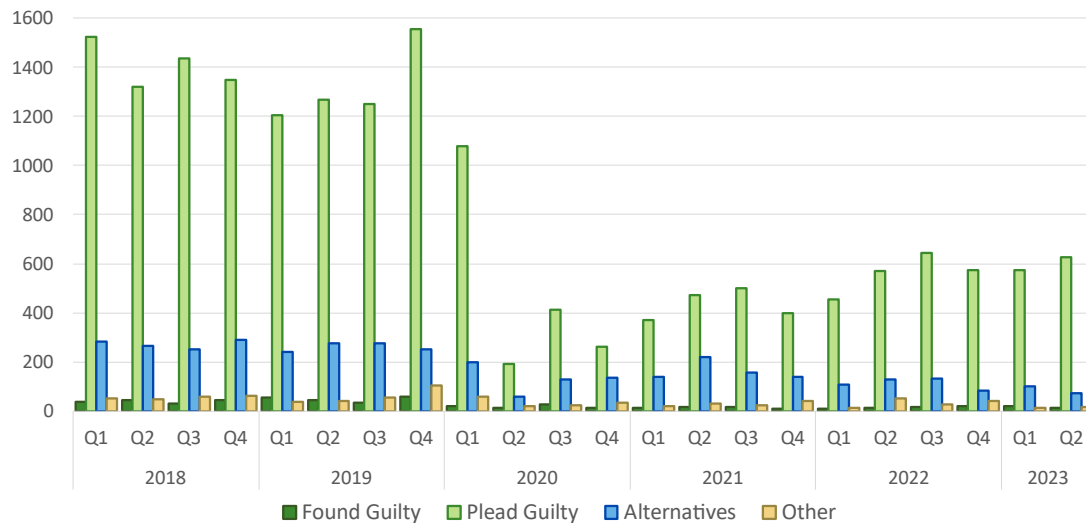


Over the past five years, a large proportion of domestic violence declines are related to the victim not wanting or being able to assist the prosecution. This is the primary reason that domestic violence decline rates are higher than for other crime types. The large percent of declines in criminal traffic referrals come from the policy of not pursuing charges on driving while license suspended charges. As these referrals are currently rare, this does not reflect the current state in 2023. The chart above shows the relative proportions of each type of decline for each crime type. The chart below shows the five-year average number of quarterly declines.

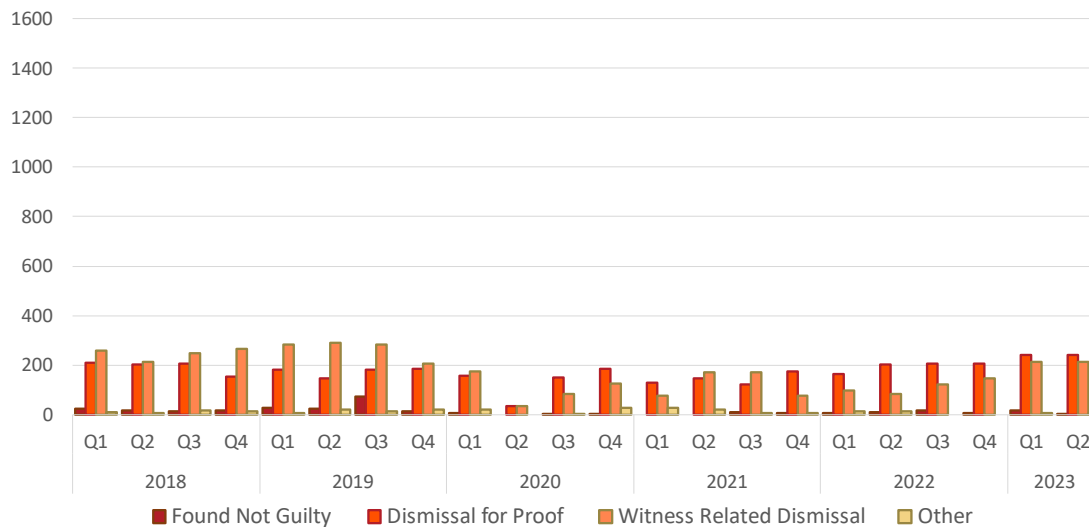


# Final Dispositions

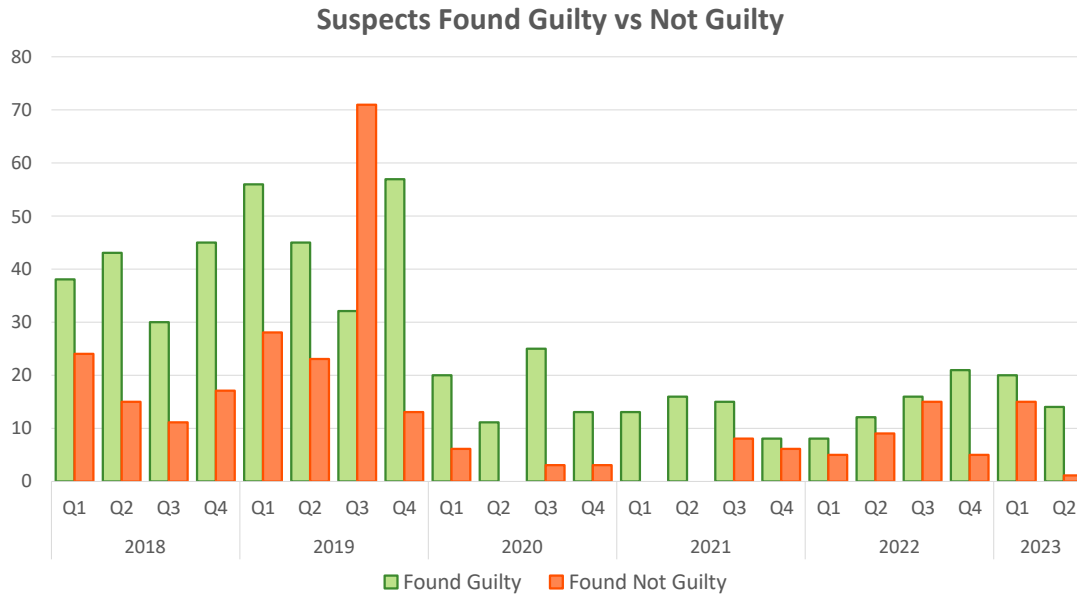
**Select Final Dispositions  
(part 1)**



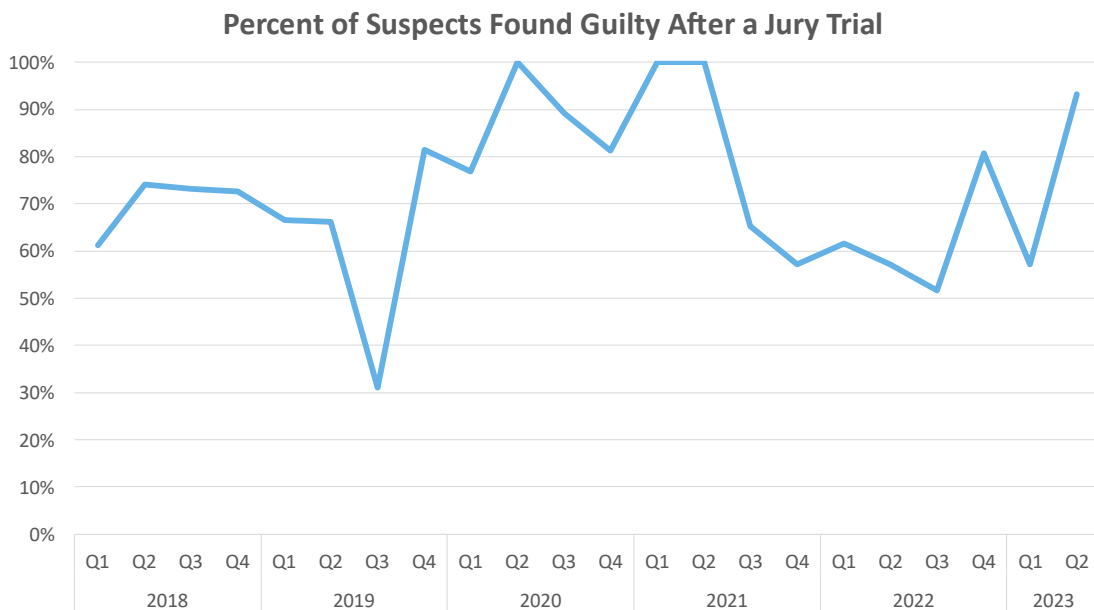
**Select Final Dispositions  
(part 2)**



The most common final dispositions are guilty pleas, typically as part of a negotiated plea deal. Dismissals related to successful completion of alternatives to traditional prosecution, proof issues, and victim or witness related dismissals are also common. Guilty and not guilty findings via jury verdict are rare due to the decreased number of jury trials. Major capacity issues that originated during the pandemic still exist within the Seattle Municipal Court resulting in decreased levels of all final dispositions.

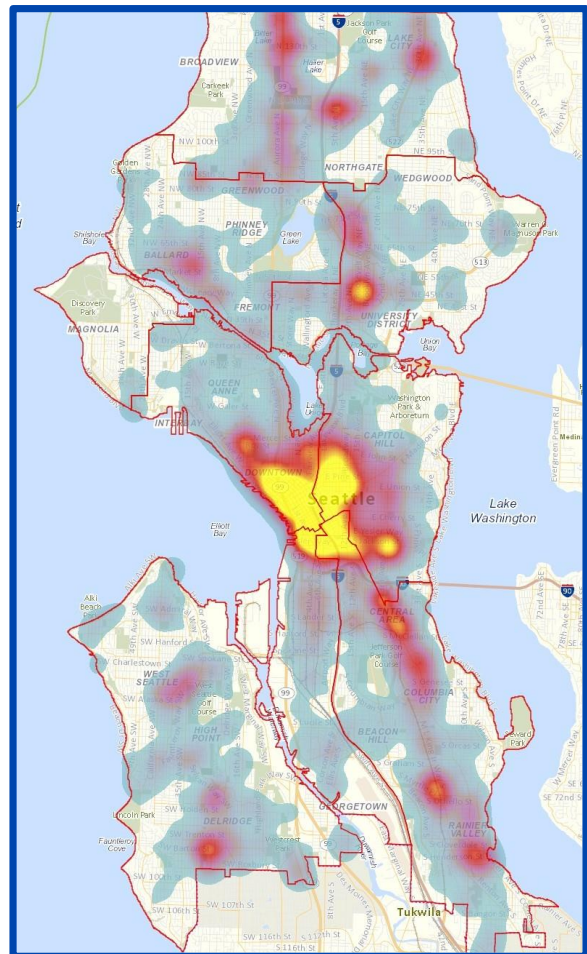
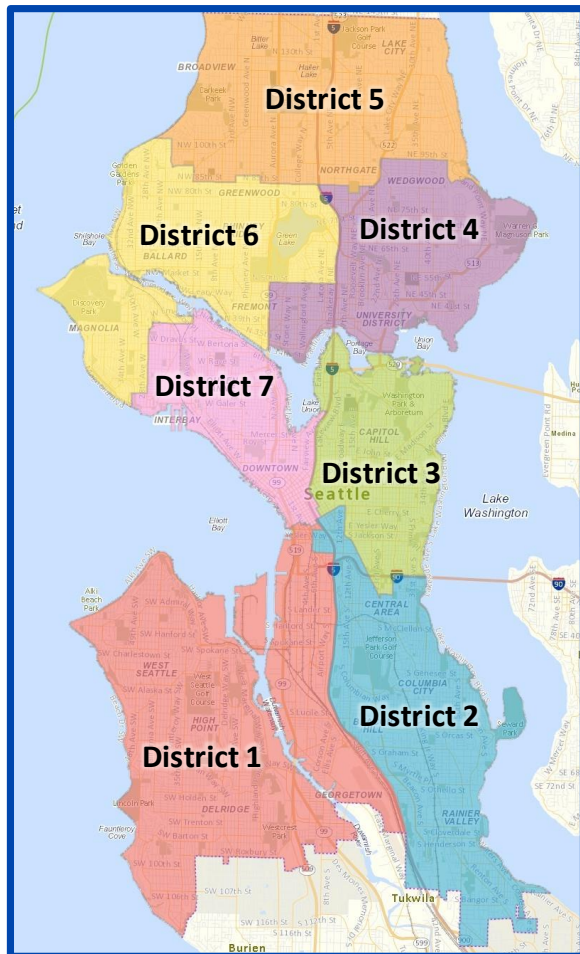


Findings of guilty and not guilty after a jury trial make up a very small proportion of outcomes. Findings of either kind have been rare since the courts shut down for the COVID-19 Pandemic. As a result, the found guilty vs not guilty rate is not reliable.





## District Specifics



Council Districts were redrawn effective Q1 2023. The largest changes were District 1 absorbing the land between the Duwamish and I-5 and District 6 absorbing Magnolia.

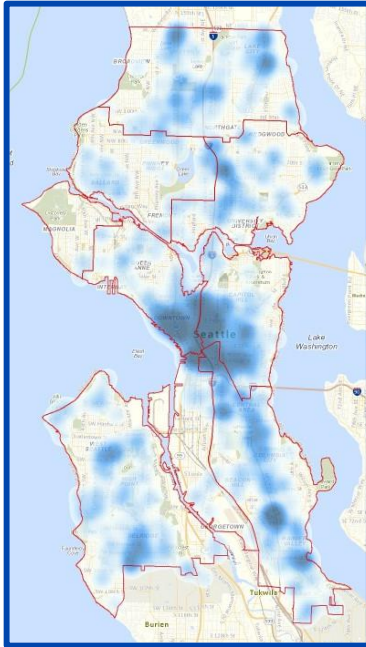
### Mapping Accuracy

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. The most common of these are DUIs that occur on grade-separated roads.

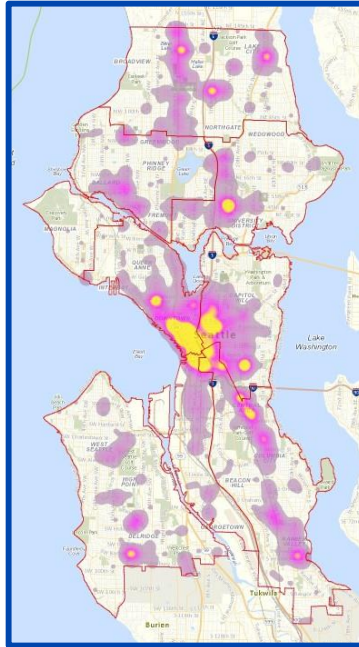
	Domestic Violence	Court Order Violations	Assault	Weapons Charges	Harassment	Theft	DUI	Total Referrals
Mapped	845	198	920	107	330	495	263	2735
UnMapped	15	2	9	0	2	0	9	40
Mapped %	98%	99%	99%	100%	99%	100%	97%	99%

## Maps

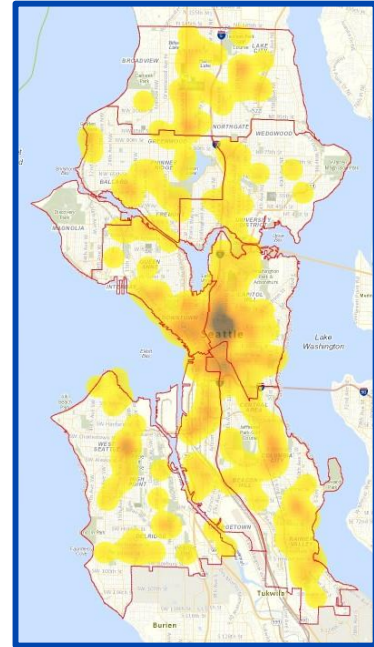
**Domestic Violence**



**Non-Traffic, Non-DV**



**Criminal Traffic**



### Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence Referrals concentrate in any part of the city that has a higher density of housing. In addition to the city's core, higher rates of domestic violence follow the light rail down the rainier valley and the denser portions of the Lake City Way and Aurora corridors. It can also be found in higher levels in West Seattle and Wallingford.

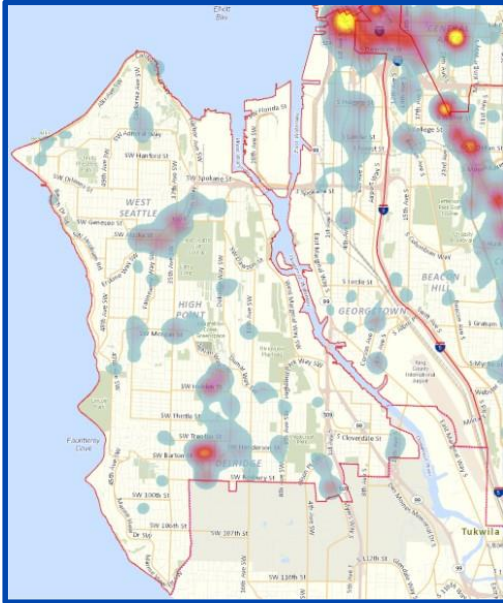
### Criminal Non-Traffic, Non-Domestic Violence

Misdemeanors that are neither traffic nor domestic violence related concentrate around commercial areas like Downtown, Capitol Hill, Northgate, The U District, Mount Baker, and Ballard.

### Criminal Traffic

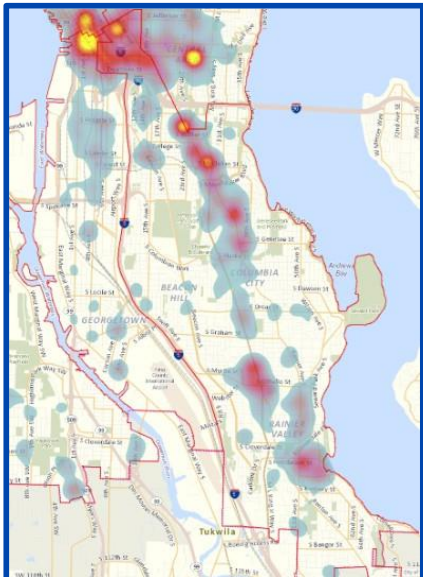
Unlike the other categories, criminal traffic misdemeanors do not have the highest concentration downtown. Rather they have the highest concentration in Capitol Hill. The downtown areas with the most are Pioneer Square and Belltown and are likely related to bar activity. North Aurora, Fremont, Ballard, Georgetown, and South Park also have higher incidents of criminal traffic referrals.

## District 1



District 1, Q2-2023		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	145	17%
Court Order Violations	33	17%
Assault	158	17%
Weapons Charges	22	21%
Harassment	44	13%
Theft	66	13%
DUI	51	19%
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>16%</b>

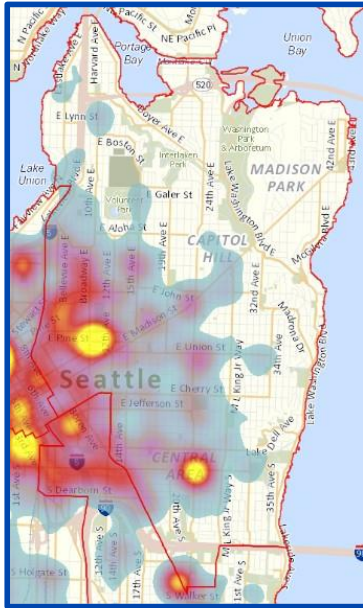
## District 2



District 2, Q2-2023		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	200	24%
Court Order Violations	54	27%
Assault	187	20%
Weapons Charges	16	15%
Harassment	71	22%
Theft	98	20%
DUI	53	20%
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>21%</b>

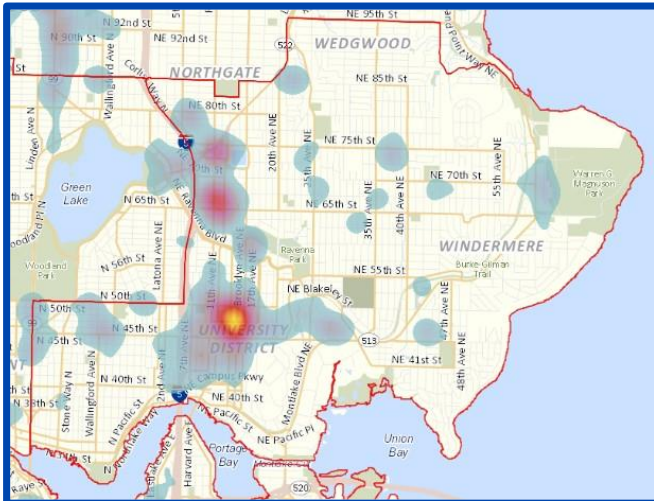


## District 3



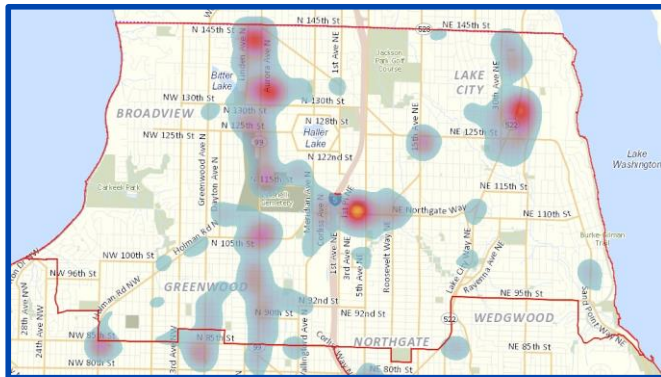
District 3, Q2-2023		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	152	18%
Court Order Violations	27	14%
Assault	155	17%
Weapons Charges	11	10%
Harassment	71	22%
Theft	72	15%
DUI	71	27%
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>18%</b>

## District 4



District 4, Q2-2023		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	73	9%
Court Order Violations	21	11%
Assault	62	7%
Weapons Charges	6	6%
Harassment	38	12%
Theft	32	6%
DUI	14	5%
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>7%</b>

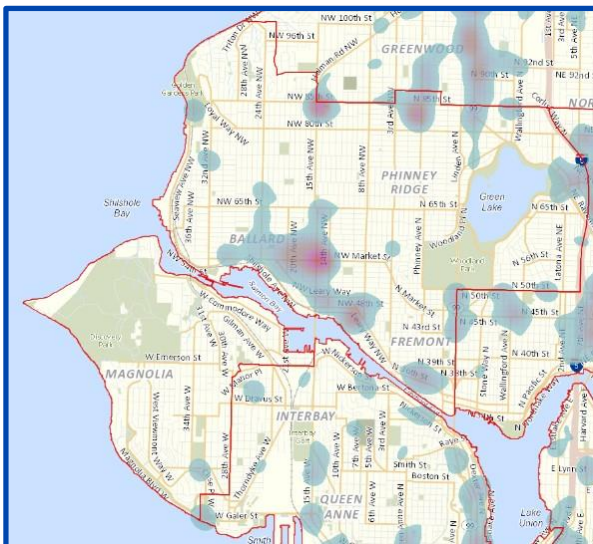
## District 5



### District 5, Q2-2023

	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	112	13%
Court Order Violations	34	17%
Assault	85	9%
Weapons Charges	14	13%
Harassment	30	9%
Theft	69	14%
DUI	26	10%
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>12%</b>

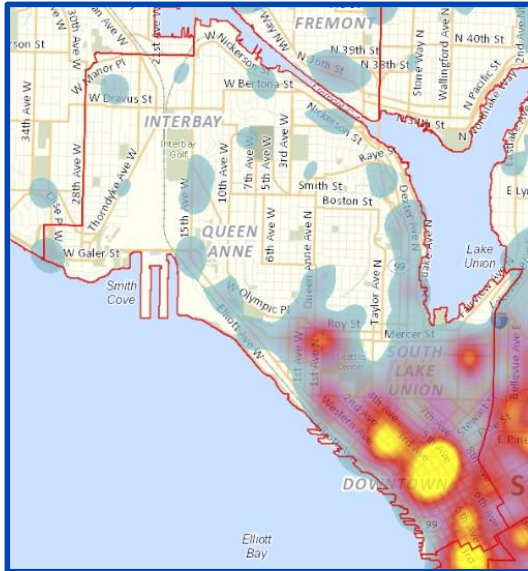
## District 6



### District 6, Q2-2023

	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	40	5%
Court Order Violations	10	5%
Assault	52	6%
Weapons Charges	6	6%
Harassment	21	6%
Theft	35	7%
DUI	14	5%
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>6%</b>

## District 7

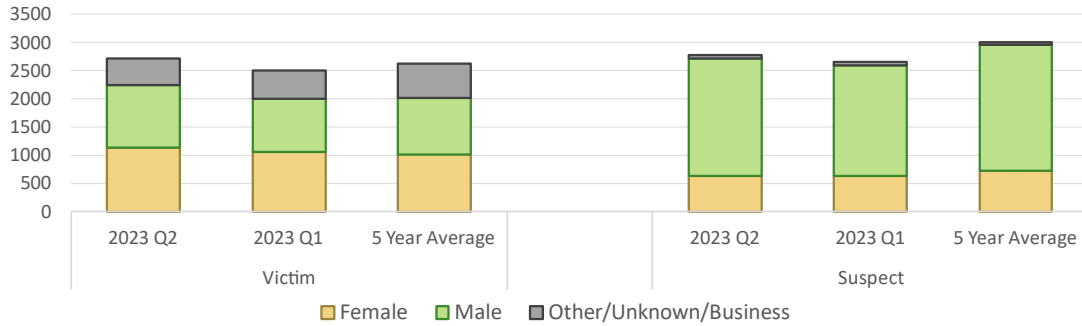


District 7, Q2-2023		
	Count	% of Seattle
Domestic Violence	123	15%
Court Order Violations	19	10%
Assault	221	24%
Weapons Charges	32	30%
Harassment	55	17%
Theft	123	25%
DUI	34	13%
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>20%</b>

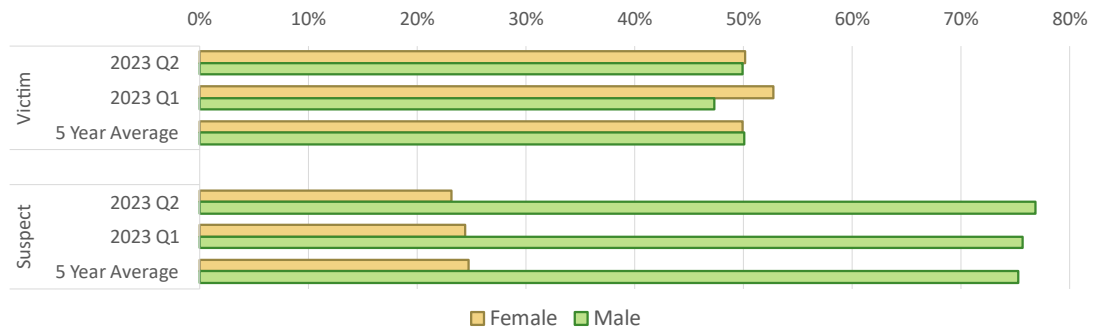
## Gender Specifics

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

**Incoming Referrals by Gender for Victims and Suspects**

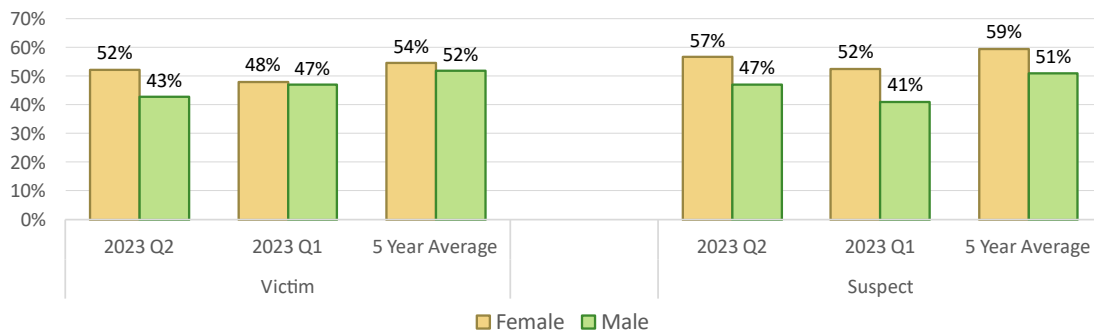


**Proportion of Incoming Referrals by Gender for Victims/Suspects**



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 by Gender for Victims and Suspects**



## Tables

These tables provide the information on the next several pages in a condensed form. Blank sections refer to data that has too small of a sample size to be relevant.

Referrals by Gender													
		Q2 2023				5-year Average				Change			
		Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Female	Victims	1126	589	496	41	1005	557	407	41	12%	6%	22%	1%
	Suspects	629	207	348	73	730	199	414	112	-14%	4%	-16%	-35%
Male	Victims	1121	292	779	50	1009	257	688	64	11%	14%	13%	-21%
	Suspects	2089	636	1208	241	2222	575	1307	335	-6%	11%	-8%	-28%

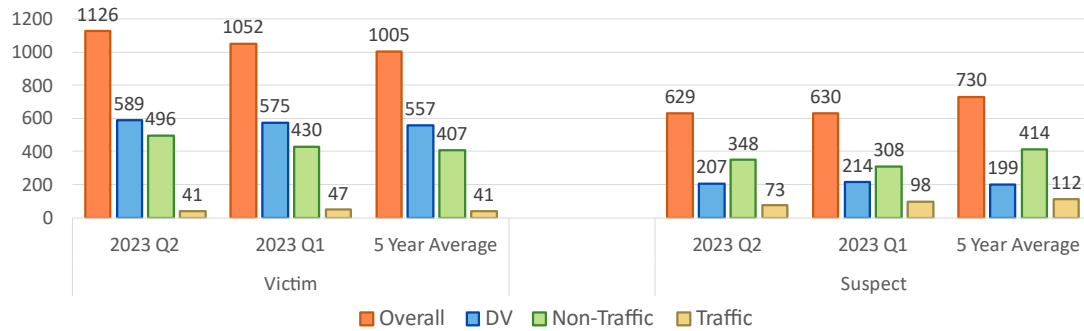
Decline Rates by Gender													
		Q2 2023				5-year Average				Change			
		Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Female	Victims	52%	68%	35%	-	54%	60%	50%	18%	-2%	8%	-15%	-
	Suspects	57%	83%	42%	-	59%	77%	55%	45%	-3%	6%	-12%	-
Male	Victims	43%	75%	32%	-	52%	70%	47%	20%	-9%	5%	-15%	-
	Suspects	47%	70%	37%	22%	51%	60%	49%	44%	-4%	9%	-12%	-22%

Final Dispositions by Gender											
		Q2 2023			5 Year Average			Change			
		% Guilty Pleas	% Jury Trials w/ Findings	% Found Guilty	% Guilty Pleas	% Jury Trials w/ Findings	% Found Guilty	% Guilty Pleas	% Jury Trials w/ Findings	% Found Guilty	
Female	Victims	54%	0%	-	48%	3%	69%	6%	-3%	-	
	Suspects	48%	5%	-	54%	6%	75%	-6%	-2%	-	
Male	Victims	62%	0%	-	57%	2%	45%	5%	-2%	-	
	Suspects	54%	3%	91%	59%	6%	65%	-5%	-3%	26%	

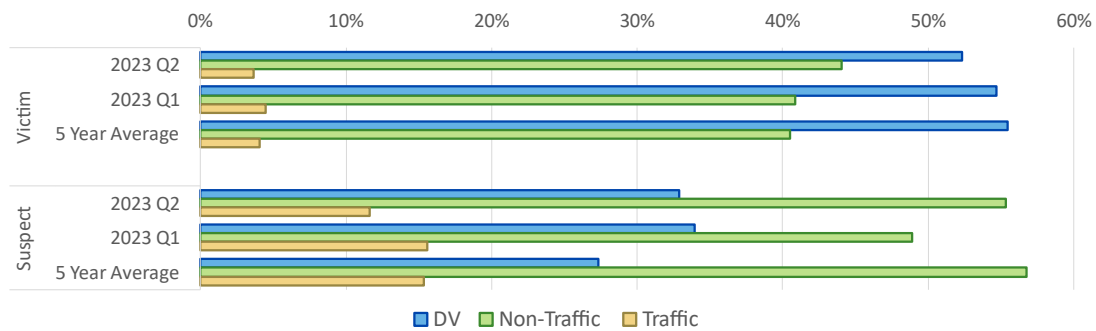


## Female

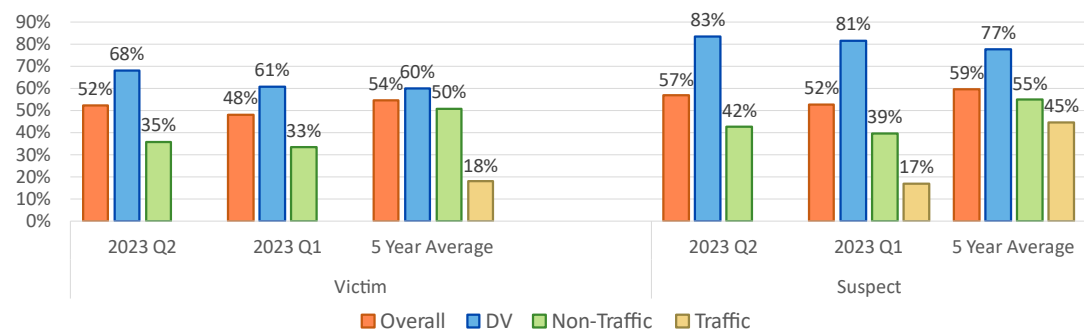
### Referrals by Category Involving Female Victims and Suspects



### Crime Type Proportions for Female Victims and Suspects

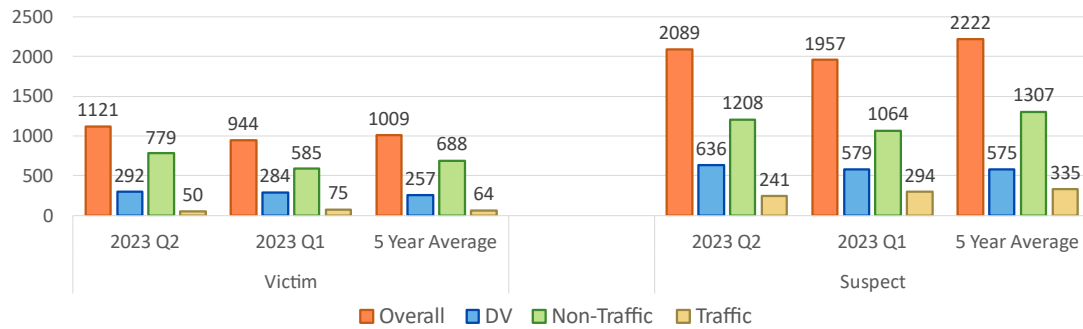


### Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Female Victims and Suspects

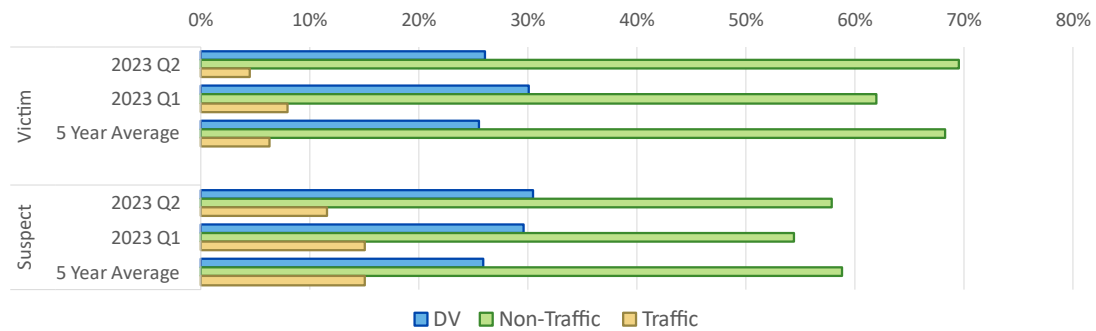


## Male

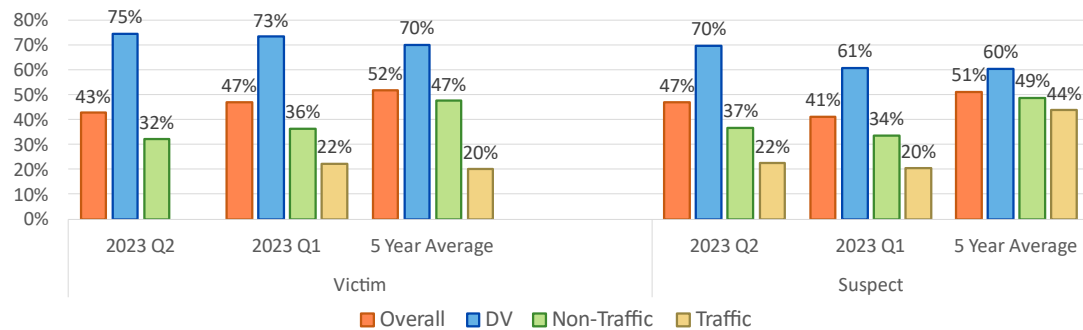
### Referrals by Category Involving Male Victims and Suspects



### Crime Type Proportions for Male Victims and Suspects



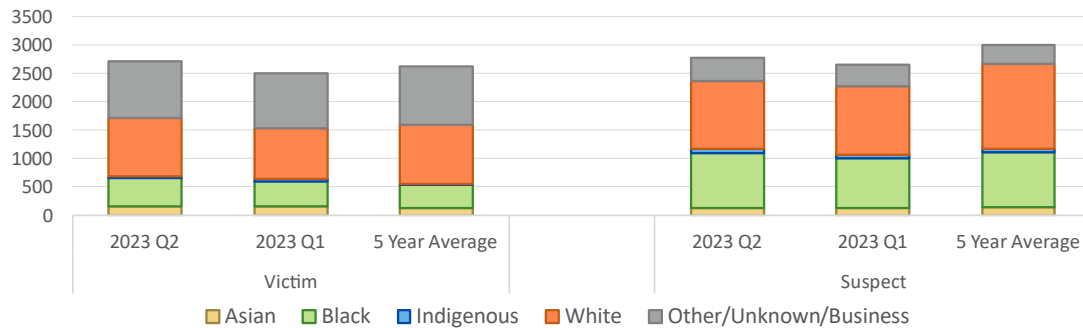
### Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Male Victims and Suspects



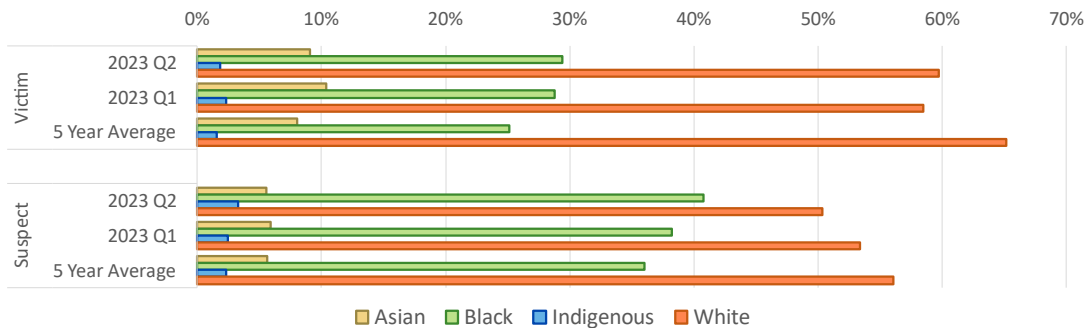
## Race Specifics

Demographic information originates with police reports and are updated by SCAO staff. **Small sample sizes for Asian and Indigenous peoples may reduce statistical relevance.**

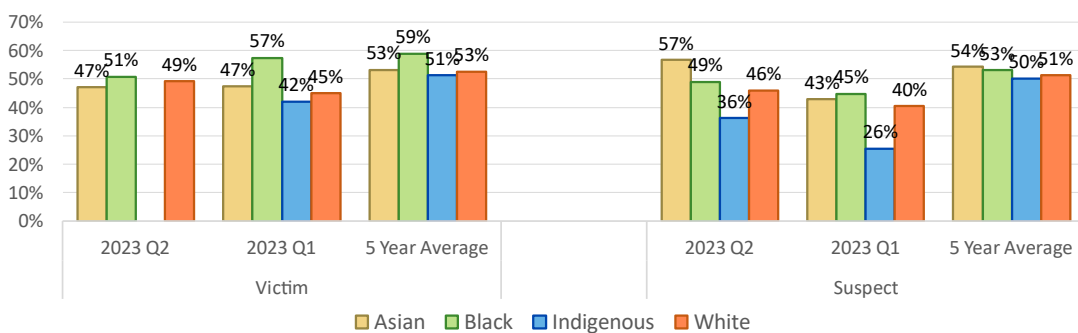
### Incoming Referrals by Race for Victims and Suspects



### Proportion of Incoming Referrals by Race for Victims/Suspects



### Decline Rates by Race for Victims and Suspects



## Tables

These tables provide the information on the next several pages in a condensed form. Blank sections refer to data that has too small of a sample size to be relevant.

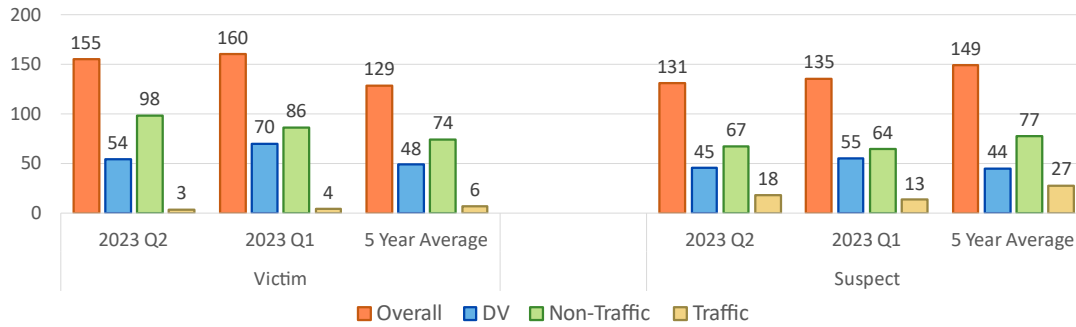
Referrals by Race													
		Q2 2023				5-year Average				Change			
		Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Asian	Victims	155	54	98	3	129	48	74	6	20%	11%	33%	-
	Suspects	131	45	67	18	149	44	77	27	-12%	1%	-13%	-
Black	Victims	504	237	252	15	401	211	180	11	26%	13%	40%	-
	Suspects	966	301	570	94	960	259	569	131	1%	16%	0%	-28%
Indigenous	Victims	31	19	12	0	26	16	10	0	-	-	-	-
	Suspects	131	45	67	18	149	44	77	27	-12%	1%	-13%	-
White	Victims	1024	411	584	29	1040	409	597	34	-2%	0%	-2%	-
	Suspects	1193	319	716	156	1496	354	906	230	-20%	-10%	-21%	-32%

Decline Rates by Race													
		Q2 2023				5-year Average				Change			
		Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic	Overall	DV	Non-Traffic	Traffic
Asian	Victims	47%	72%	33%	-	53%	62%	49%	-	-6%	10%	-16%	-
	Suspects	57%	79%	42%	-	54%	64%	51%	46%	2%	16%	-9%	-
Black	Victims	51%	74%	30%	-	59%	65%	54%	21%	-8%	9%	-24%	-
	Suspects	49%	74%	38%	26%	53%	63%	49%	51%	-4%	11%	-12%	-25%
Indigenous	Victims	-	-	-	-	51%	55%	47%	-	-	-	-	-
	Suspects	36%	-	30%	-	50%	65%	46%	-	-14%	-	-17%	-
White	Victims	49%	68%	37%	-	53%	62%	47%	21%	-3%	6%	-11%	-
	Suspects	46%	71%	37%	18%	51%	64%	49%	38%	-5%	7%	-13%	-20%

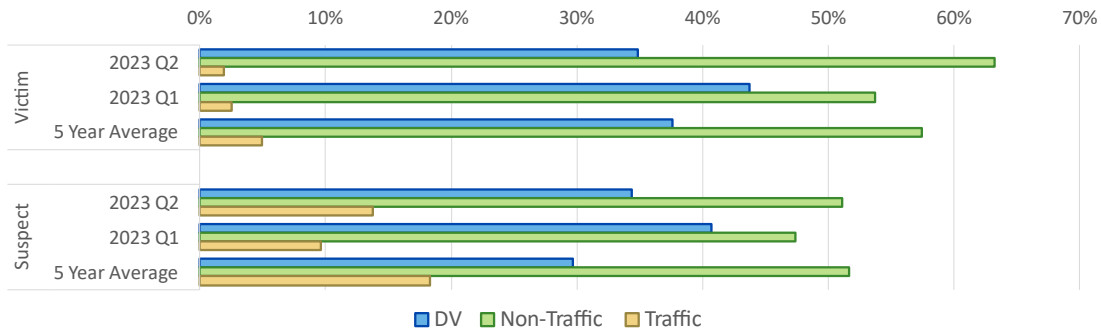
Final Dispositions by Race										
		Q2 2023			5 Year Average			Change		
		% Guilty Pleas	% Jury Trials w/ Findings	% Found Guilty	% Guilty Pleas	% Jury Trials w/ Findings	% Found Guilty	% Guilty Pleas	% Jury Trials w/ Findings	% Found Guilty
Asian	Victims	-	0%	-	-	2%	-	-	-2%	-
	Suspects	43%	6%	-	54%	6%	-	-11%	0%	-
Black	Victims	-	0%	-	37%	3%	56%	-	-3%	-
	Suspects	52%	1%	-	58%	6%	53%	-6%	-5%	-
Indigenous	Victims	-	0%	-	-	4%	-	-	-4%	-
	Suspects	77%	13%	-	-	6%	-	-	7%	-
White	Victims	-	0%	-	45%	3%	59%	-	-3%	-
	Suspects	56%	5%	89%	59%	6%	74%	-3%	-2%	15%

## Asian

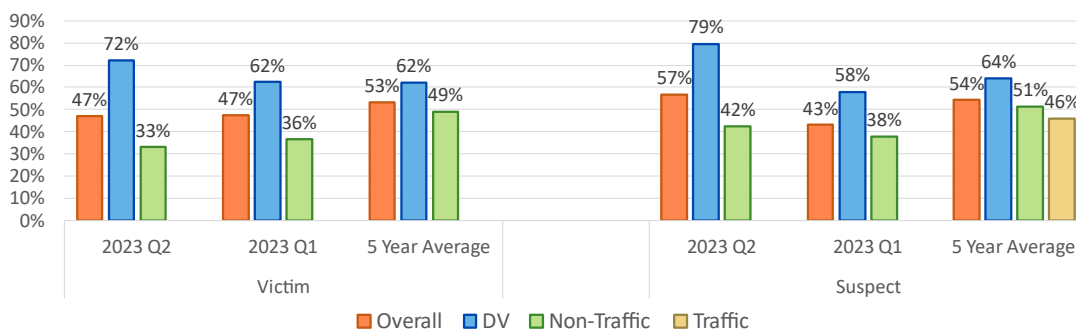
### Referrals by Category Involving Asian Victims and Suspects



### Crime Type Proportions for Asian Victims and Suspects

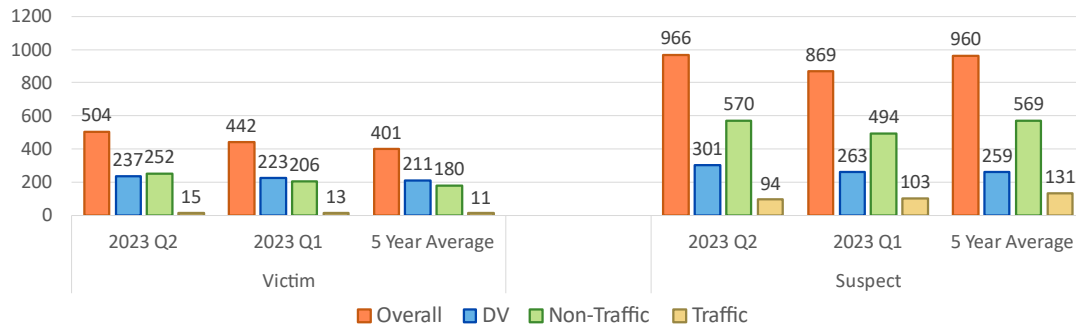


### Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Asian Victims and Suspects

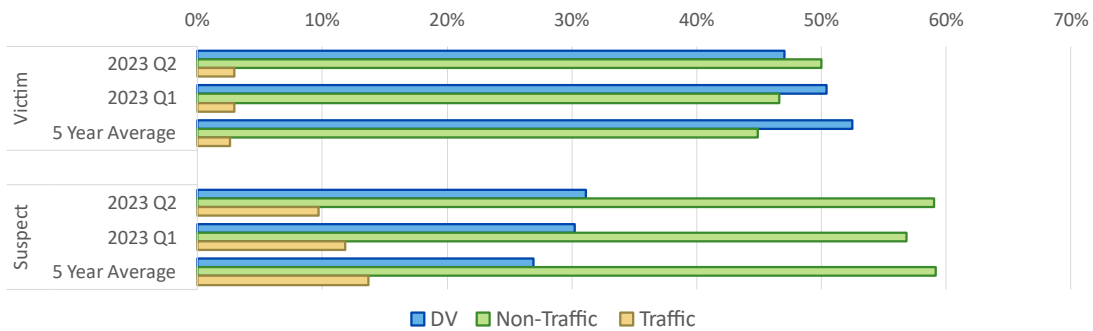


## Black

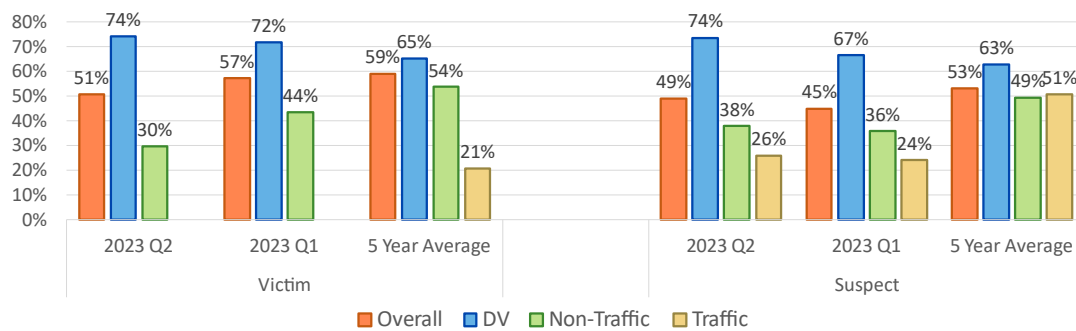
### Referrals by Category Involving Black Victims and Suspects



### Crime Type Proportions for Black Victims and Suspects

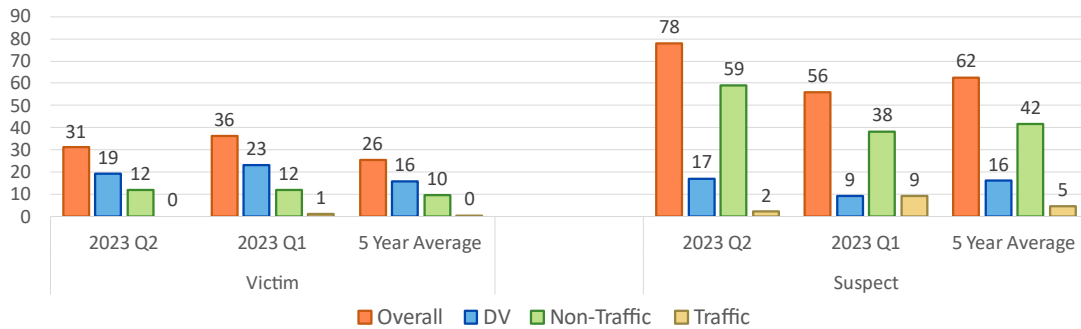


### Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Black Victims and Suspects

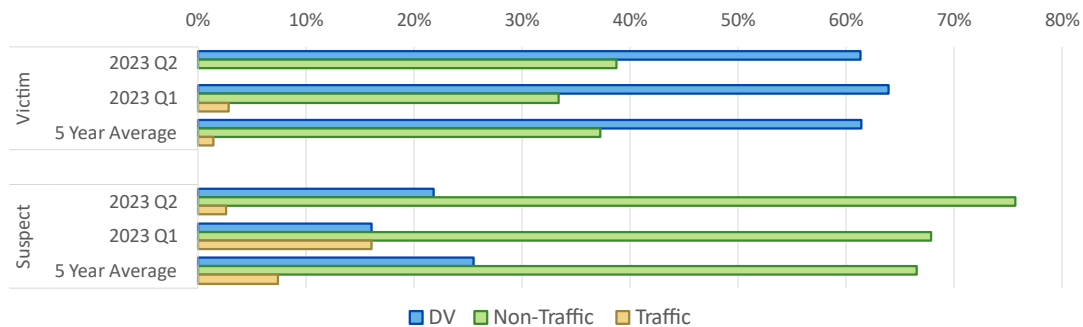


## Indigenous

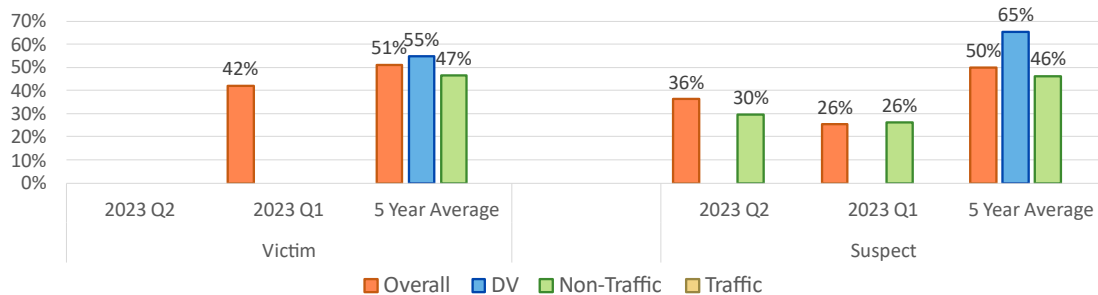
Referrals by Category Involving Indigenous Victims and Suspects



Crime Type Proportions for Indigenous Victims and Suspects



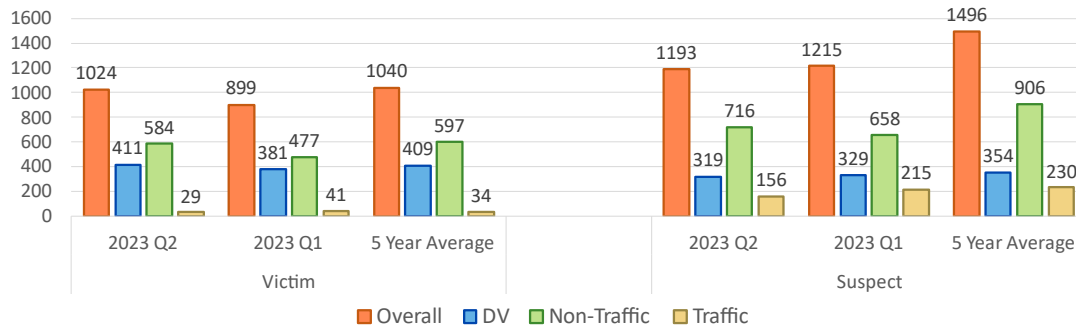
Decline Rates for Referrals Involving Indigenous Victims and Suspects



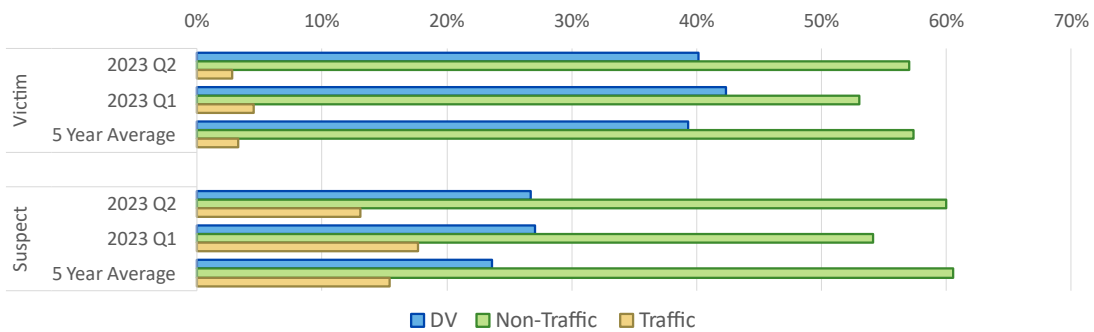
Other than overall rates, there were too few Indigenous victims and suspects that had filed or declined referrals for any meaningful decline rates in Q4 2022 or Q1 2023.

## White

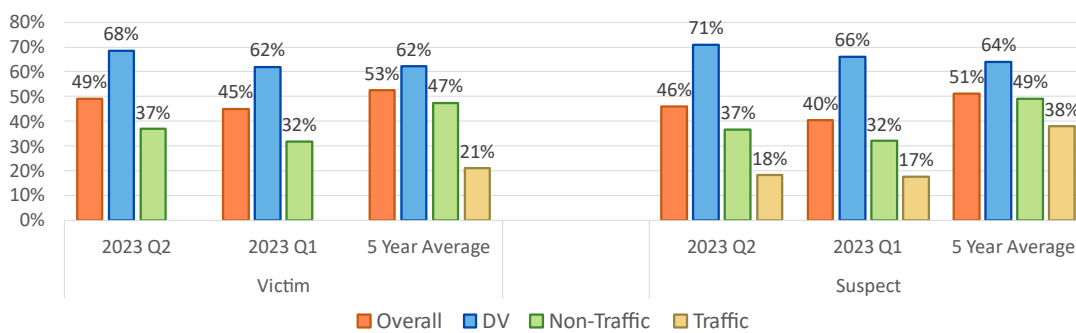
### Referrals by Category Involving White Victims and Suspects



### Crime Type Proportions for White Victims and Suspects



### Decline Rates for Referrals Involving White Victims and Suspects



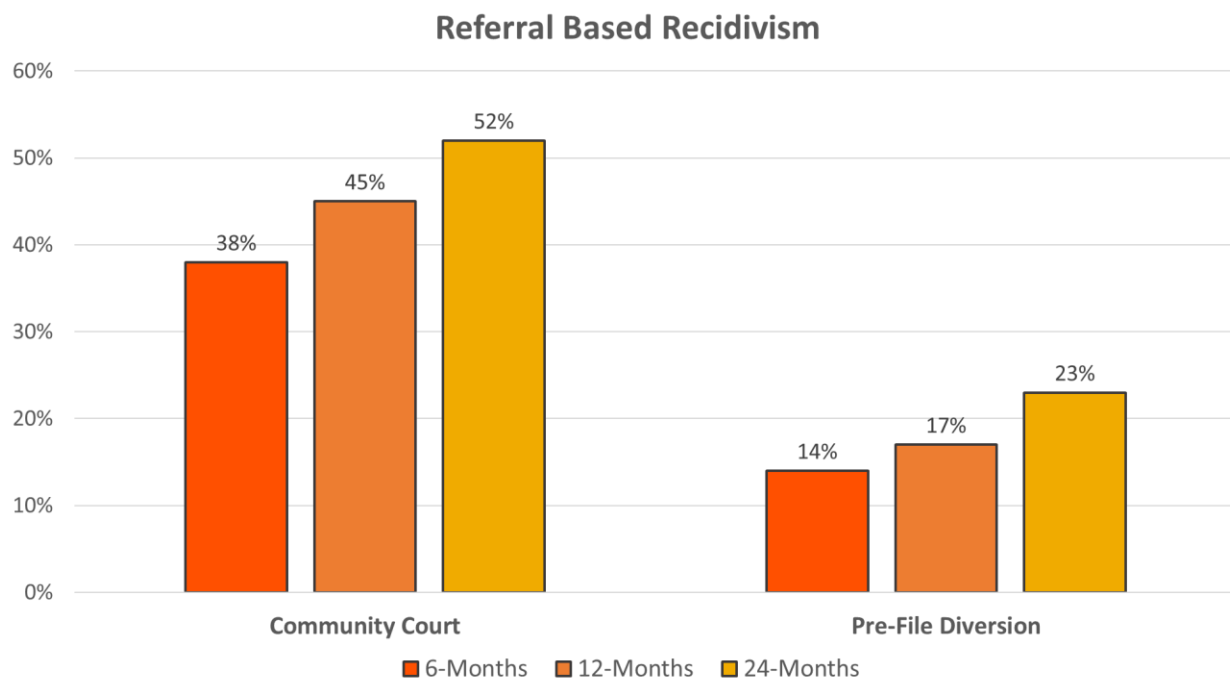


## Policy Changes

City Attorney Ann Davison announced she will scale up the City Attorney's Office's use of pre-filing diversion services. This announcement follows a decision to end the office's participation in Community Court.

Pre-filing diversion operates by rapidly engaging with an individual who has had a police referral to the City Attorney's Office. By contrast, many cases in Community Court lingered for over a year without any meaningful intervention with defendants.

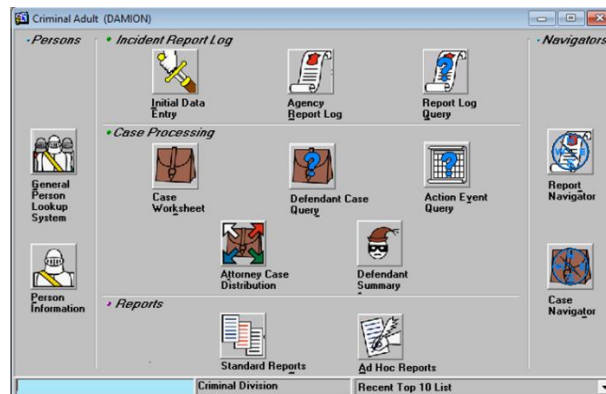
- Only 22% of participants ever graduated from Community Court or engaged with services.
- Defendants did not show for court hearings.
- Defendants with compounding criminal cases like felonies were still eligible to participate in Community Court with their misdemeanor cases.
- The recidivism rate of Community Court for two years after engagement was 52% compared to a recidivism rate with Pre-filing Diversion of 23% over the same span of time.



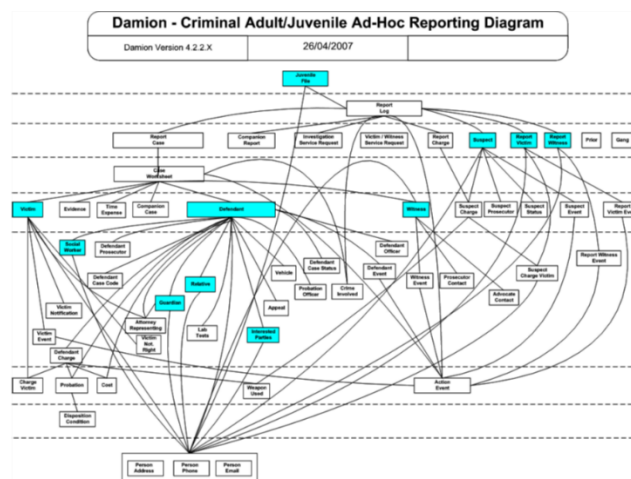
# Reporting Challenges

## 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.



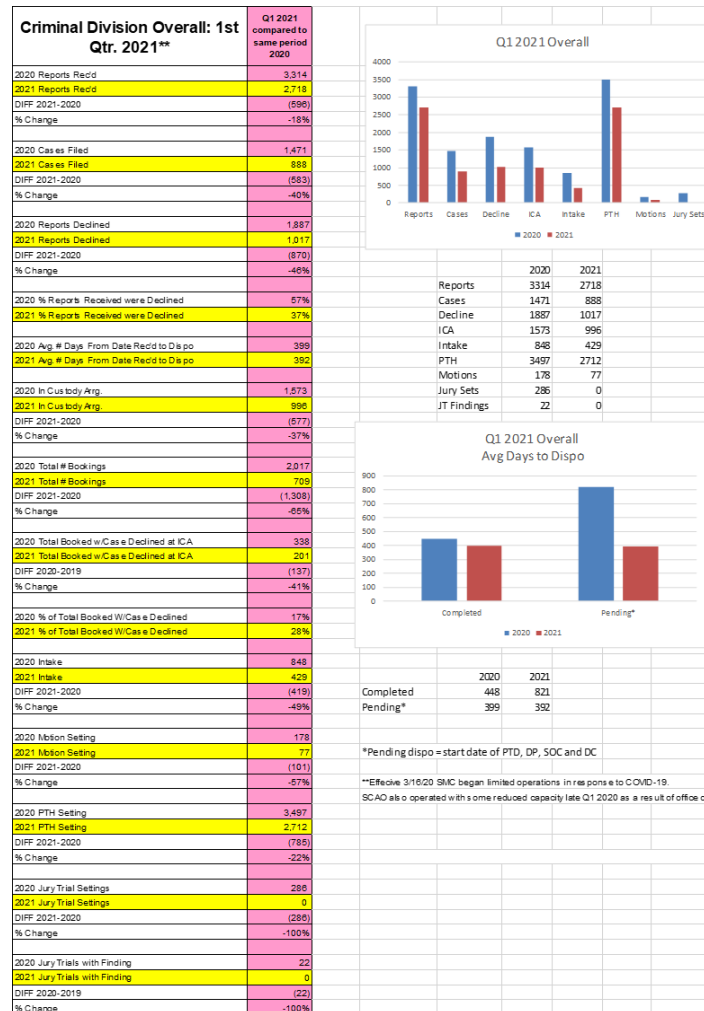
The database that is housed within DAMION uses a hierarchical relationship model which means that data from different sections can only be viewed together if they have a direct link and are not on the same level. For instance, it is not possible to view information from the Victim and Suspect sections 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.



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 is still ongoing.

## 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.



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 counts of 20 “favorable” outcomes, 7 “unfavorable” and 2 others. An example is shown at the start of the following page.

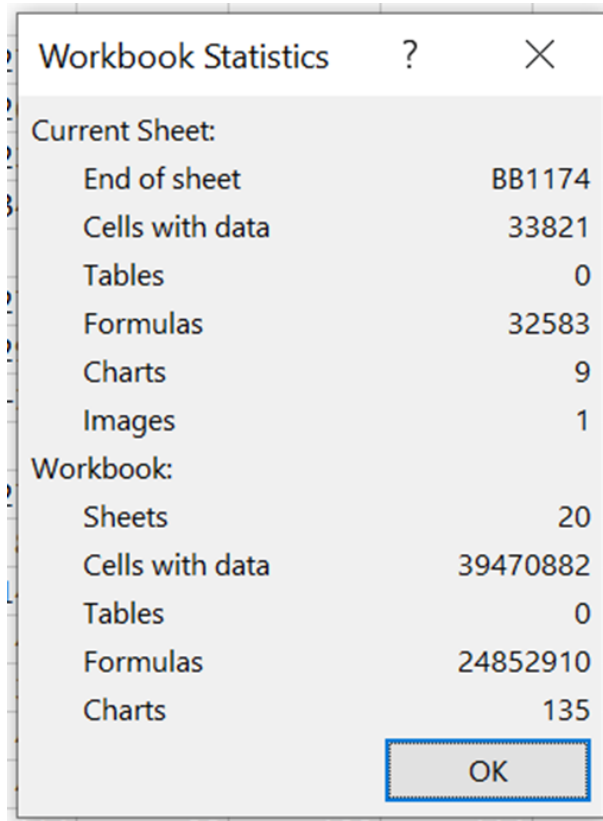
OUTCOME MEASURES SUMMARY REPORT					
2019		2019		2018	
JANUARY - SEPT (FAVORABLE)		JANUARY - SEPT (FAVORABLE)		JANUARY - DECEMBER (FAVORABLE)	
Count	Description	Count	Description	Count	Description
122	Deferred Prosecution	116	Deferred Prosecution	158	Deferred Prosecution
10	Dismiss - Prison	21	Dismiss - Prison	25	Dismiss - Prison
126	Dismiss DP - Successful	138	Dismiss DP - Successful	176	Dismiss DP - Successful
40	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion	40	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion	78	Dismiss Pre-Trial Diversion
481	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful	437	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful	583	Dismiss- Dispo. Cont. Successful
171	Dismiss-SOC successful	191	Dismiss-SOC successful	193	Dismiss-SOC successful
1,586	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	9	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
2,262	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	60	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	
580	Dismissed Proof Problem	639	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
136	Not Guilty	55	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		Summary		Summary	
JANUARY - SEPT 2019		JANUARY - SEPT 2018		JANUARY - DECEMBER 2018	
7,925	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		Summary	
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020		JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020	
3,569	Total Dispositions	9,408	Total Dispositions
85%	Favorable Dispositions	80%	Favorable Dispositions
15%	Unfavorable Dispositions	20%	Unfavorable Dispositions

## Case Management System Limitations

To overcome the limitations of the DAMION criminal case management system, the City Attorney's Office's Data and Transparency Team built a program that recreates the relevant sections of the DAMION database then runs analysis on that data. This should expedite the release of future reports while DAMION is still in use. This program continues to evolve to include additional functionality and now has over 24 million formulas spread across 20 sheets. Below is a screenshot of the number of calculations it requires to stitch the disparate sections of the DAMION database together and pull-out useful information:



Current Sheet:	
End of sheet	BB1174
Cells with data	33821
Tables	0
Formulas	32583
Charts	9
Images	1
Workbook:	
Sheets	20
Cells with data	39470882
Tables	0
Formulas	24852910
Charts	135
OK	

## 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

Decline Rates in this report are generally based on the quarter in which the referral was received.

### 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%. Often, areas of data with too low of a sample size are not included.

### Alternatives to Traditional Prosecution

The nature of alternatives is that they are very individualized and come in many forms. For this reason, it is difficult to compare one to the other and one person can be involved in many or none. In general, the information in this report refers to individuals who have successfully completed alternatives and not people who have not been successful.