

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

*Joint Ways and Means Public Safety Subcommittee
Data and Dashboards Presentation*



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Background

DATA AS AN ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF OUR MISSION

Mission Statement

To improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

How do we accomplish this mission?

CJC provides an impartial forum for policy development and planning.

CJC analyzes the capacity and use of corrections resources.

CJC conducts research and releases reports examining the Oregon criminal justice system.

CJC acts as a clearinghouse for criminal justice data and statistical analyses.

A key component to all of our efforts is *data*.

CJC Data Sources

CJC Data Sources

WHAT DATA DOES CJC HAVE CONSISTENT ACCESS TO?

Stops Data

Via the Statistical Transparency of Policing data system, CJC has information on all officer-initiated traffic and pedestrian stops in the state.

Circuit Court Data

Via the Odyssey data system, CJC has information on all circuit court cases, which includes hearing level information.

Corrections Data

CJC receives data extracts from the Doc 400, which contains information on individuals sentenced to DOC custody and Community Corrections supervision.

Arrest Data

Via LEDS, the Law Enforcement Data System, CJC has access to information for all arrests where the arrested individual was fingerprinted.

Specialty Court Data

Via the Specialty Court Case Management data system, CJC has de-identified data on specialty court cases and participants.

Grantee Reported Data

Through various grant programs, including JRI, Restorative Justice, Illegal Marijuana, and others, the CJC receives data and information provided by grantees.

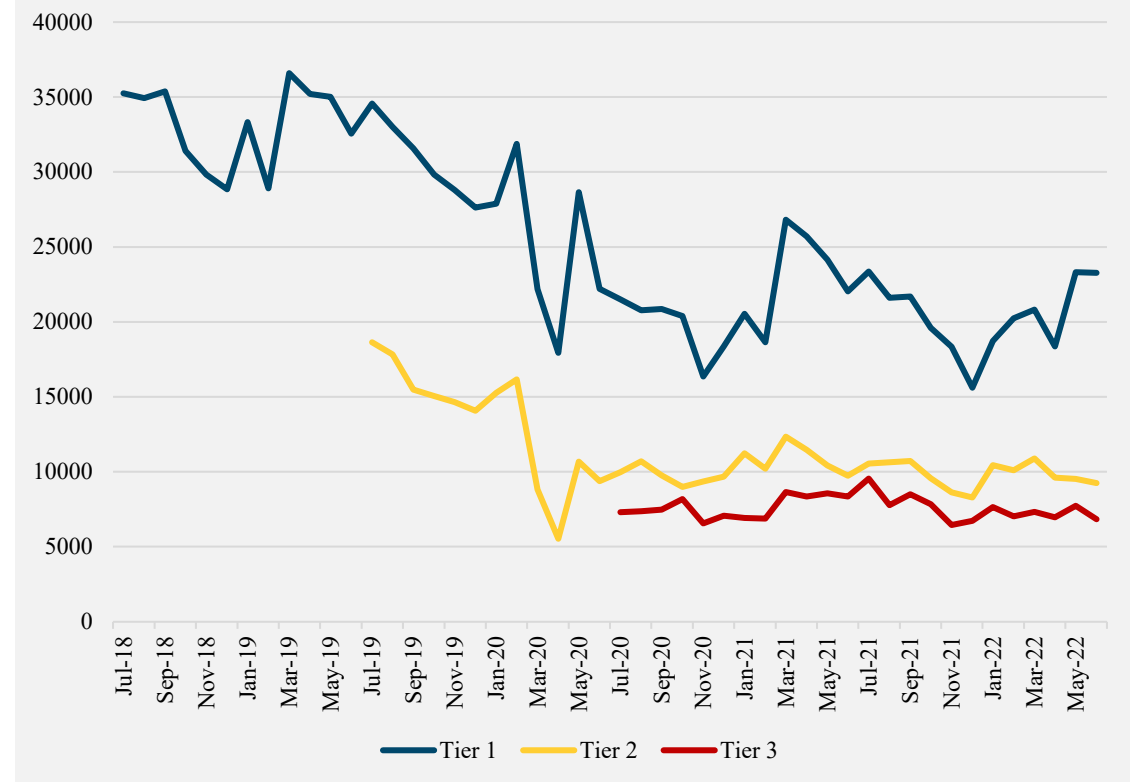
CJC Data

COVID-19 IMPACTS: STOPS DATA

Discretionary Stops Data Trends

- COVID-19 waves had direct impacts on stops.
 - March 2020: Tier 1 stop volume decreased by 30% and Tier 2 stop volume decreased by 45%.
 - Other COVID-19 waves in May 2020 and November 2020 led to decreases in stop volume.
- After a peak in March 2021, overall stop volume continued to fall for the remainder of the year.
- Although incomplete, data for 2022 indicates that another rebound may be occurring. Stop volume, however, has not returned to pre-pandemic levels.
- COVID-19, however, likely only accelerated longer term downward stop trends.

Discretionary Stops by Month of Year, by Tier



CJC Data

COVID-19 IMPACTS: CRIME RATE DATA

Crime Rate Data

- National data and research indicate that COVID led to:
 - Overall reductions in property crime at the residential level along with smaller increases in property crime against non-residential entities.
 - Rising violent crime due to the breakdown in social controls and routine activities.
- Oregon experienced a surge in violent crime, particularly murder and aggravated assault, although this trend seems to be attenuating somewhat.
- Recent increases in property crime will be something to watch when full 2022 UCR data are available.

UCR Crime Data for Oregon and the United States

Yearly Change	Violent Crime		Property Crime	
	OR	US	OR	US
2019 to 2020	-0.6%	4.6%	-4.6%	-8.1%
2020 to 2021	11.8%	-1.7%	-0.2%	-4.5%
2021 to 2022 [†]	3.0%	--	23.2%	--

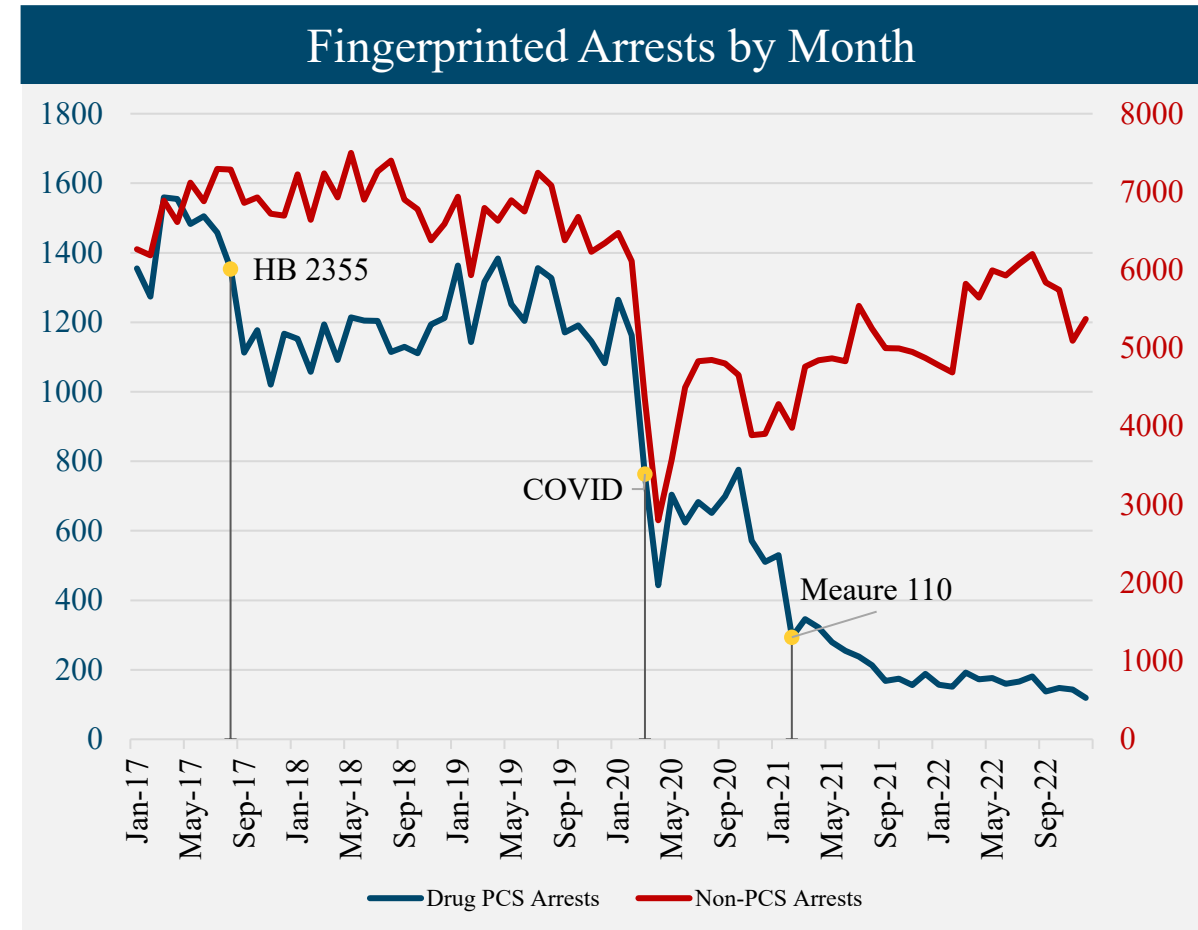
[†] Comparing only the first six months of 2021 to the first six months of 2022 for Oregon cities with 100K+ population.

CJC Data

COVID-19 IMPACTS: ARREST DATA TRENDS

Arrest Patterns

- Trends in arrest patterns can be tied to the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of Ballot Measure 110.
- Non-Possession of Controlled Substances (PCS) arrests fell by over 50% at the onset of COVID. While overall arrest numbers have rebounded, they have not reached pre-pandemic levels, likely due to the fall in PCS arrests.
- PCS arrests fell by nearly 90% at the onset of COVID. After a slight rebound, BM 110 led to further reductions.

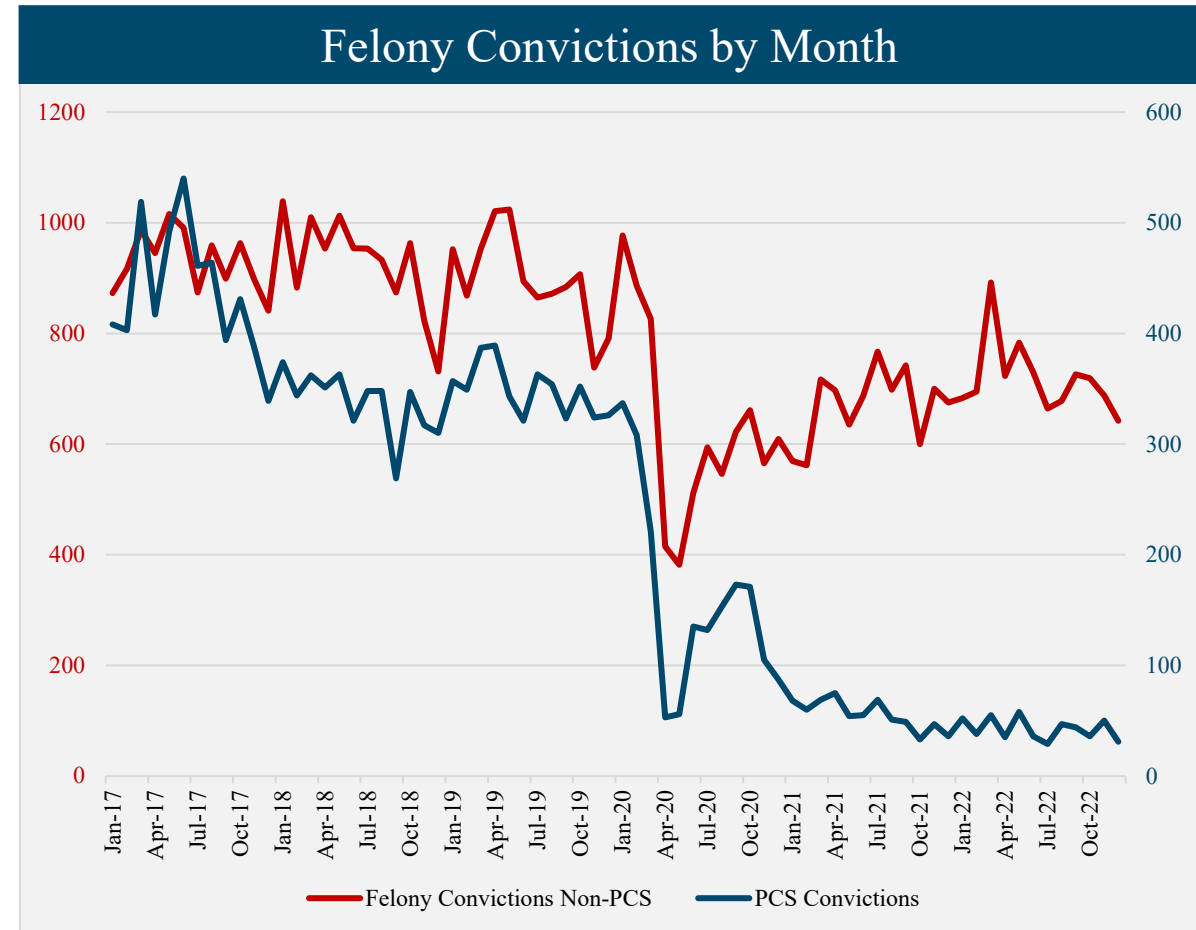


CJC Data

COVID-19 IMPACTS: CONVICTION TRENDS

Conviction Trends

- Trends in conviction patterns can be tied to the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of Ballot Measure 110.
- Non-Possession of Controlled Substances (PCS) convictions have fallen by ~30% since the onset of COVID.
- PCS convictions fell sharply at the onset of COVID. After a slight rebound, BM 110 led to further reductions.

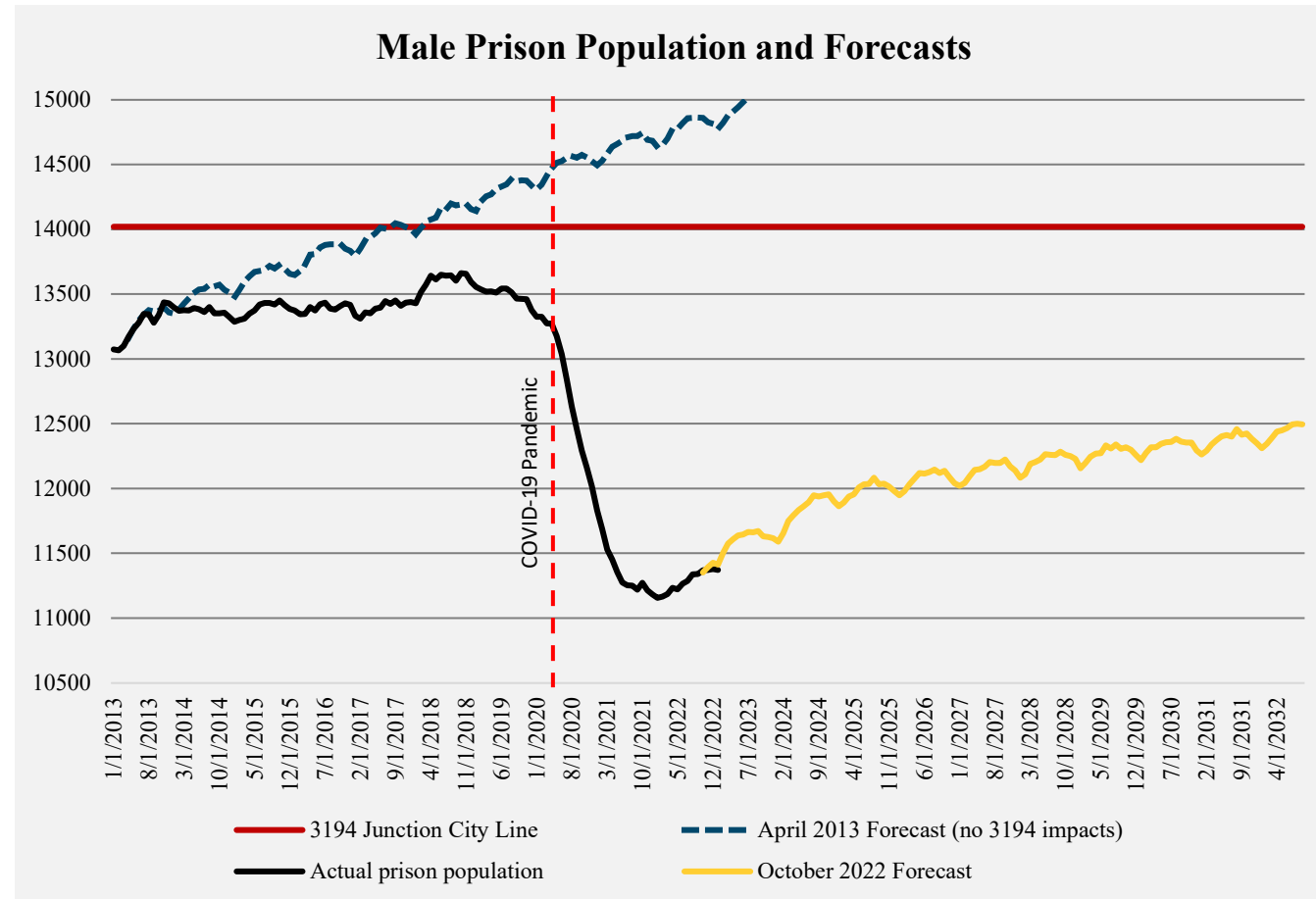


CJC Data

COVID-19 IMPACTS: PRISON FORECAST IMPACTS

Forecast Impacts

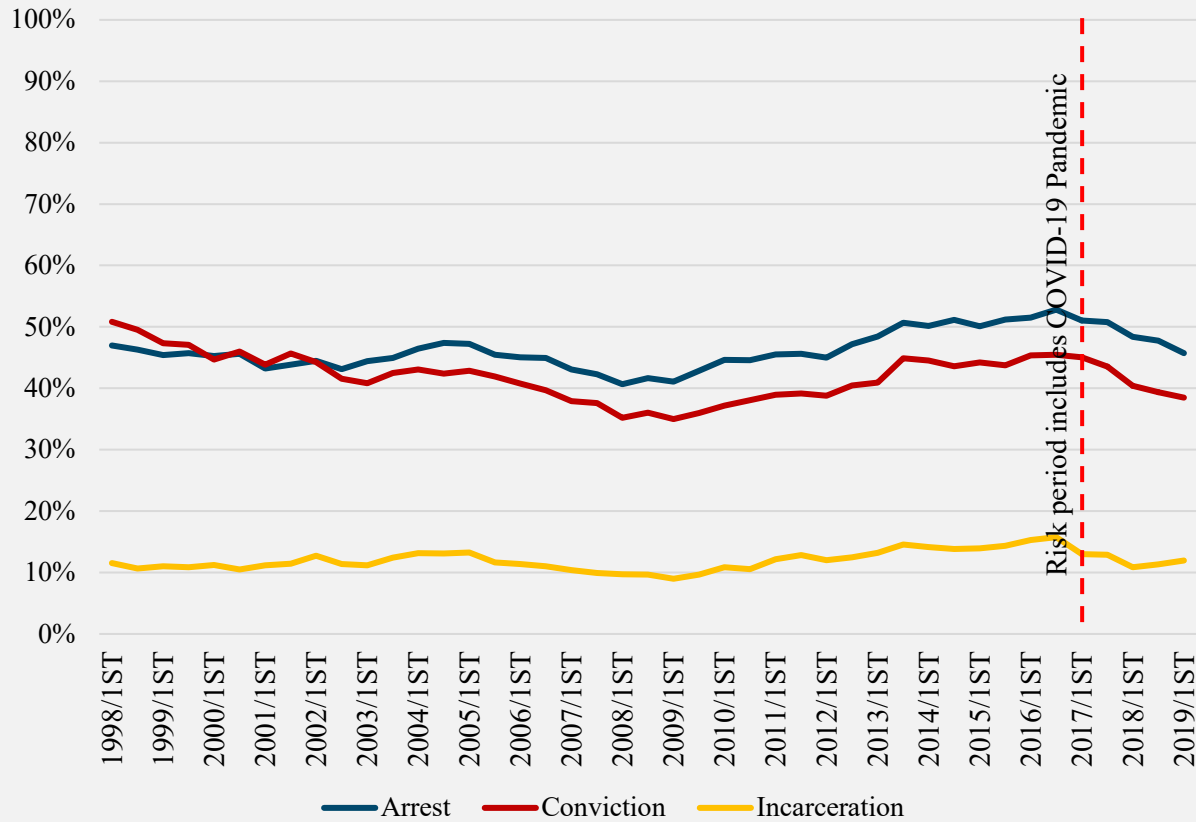
- Substantial prison intake reductions during the pandemic impacted the prison forecast.
- The primary discussion point at this time is whether/when things will return to normal or whether we are entering a “new” normal.
- A modest rebound is expected to occur over the coming years.



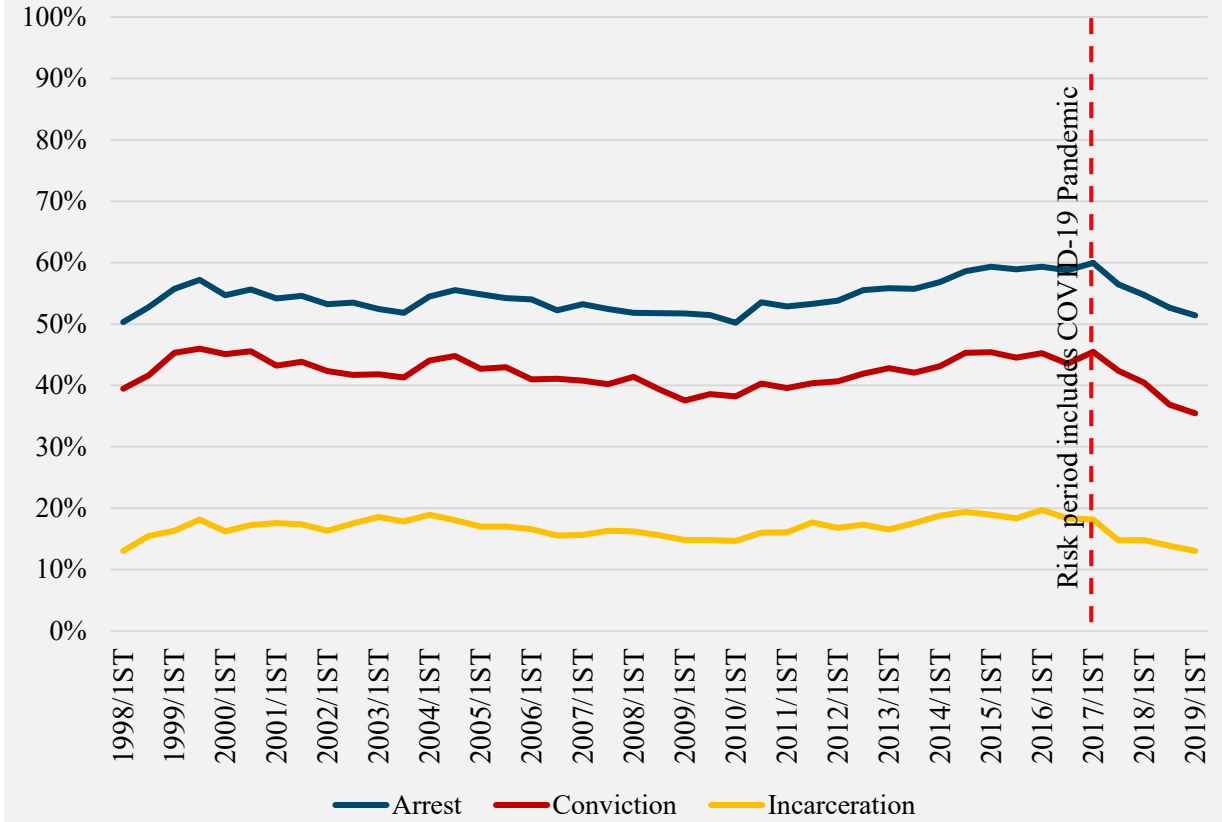
CJC Data

COVID-19 IMPACTS: PRISON FORECAST IMPACTS

Probation Recidivism



Parole-PPS Recidivism



CJC Data Dashboards

Background

THE NEED FOR DATA



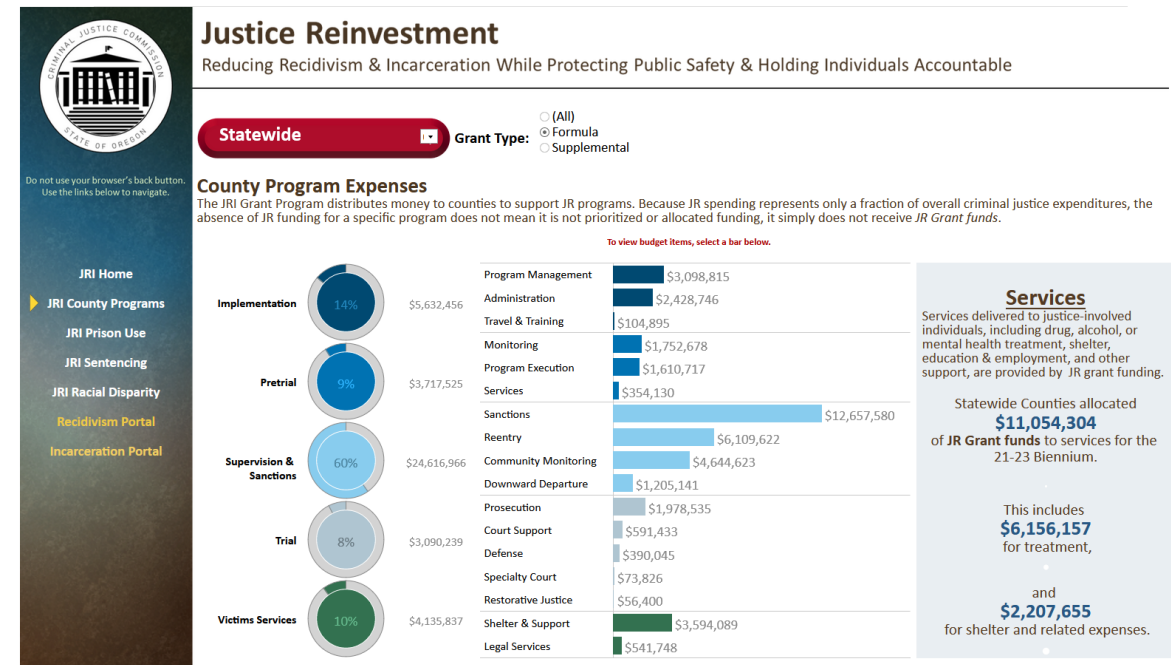
- Starting with the implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative in 2013, the CJC needed to develop ways to bridge the data gap between the agency and its stakeholder, grant recipients, and the public.
- Initially, this meant touring the state making in person presentations to stakeholders using an ever-growing PowerPoint presentation.
- But, PowerPoints, like reports and other means of communicating data, were static, inaccessible, and had a very limited reach.

Background

DASHBOARDS AS A MEANS FOR COMMUNICATING DATA

So, the CJC began to use dashboards to fill in the gaps.

- Dashboards can be updated as often as data is received.
- Dashboards utilize graphics to communicate complex ideas, trends, and associations.
- Dashboards can supplement reports, allowing the user to get additional information.
- Dashboards are available to anyone, anytime, anywhere there is an internet connection.



Background

DASHBOARD DEVELOPMENT AT CJC

What has dashboard development looked like recently at CJC?

- Prioritizing updating and revitalizing older dashboards.
- Providing more focus and simplicity to existing dashboards.
- Working to combine siloed dashboards examining similar topics.
- Adding and refining newly mandated program dashboards (e.g., STOP, bias crimes).



Background

CURRENT CJC DASHBOARDS

Current CJC Dashboards

- **Justice Reinvestment:**
 - Designed to be a one-stop landing spot for all things JRI, this dashboard includes grant award and programming information along with prison usage and sentencing breakdowns.
 - Our recidivism dashboard is slated to be upgraded soon and will be woven into the JRI dashboard.
- **Crime and Incarceration:**
 - Designed to take a wider view of the whole criminal justice system and to provide stakeholders and the public with up-to-date data on historical as well as recent trends. Currently, this includes information on our state prison forecast, prison use for all crimes, sentencing for all crimes, and demographic information for adults in custody.
 - A revamped crime rates dashboard is under development.
- **Other Dashboards**
 - Statistical Transparency of Policing (STOP) dashboard, Short-term Transitional Leave (STTL) dashboard, Bias Crimes dashboard, Recidivism standalone dashboard.

Dashboard Examples

Dashboard Examples

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT GRANT PROGRAM

Basic Background and Justification

- The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is rooted in the use of evidence-based programming and data driven decision making.
- Dashboards are used to provide our applicants and grantees with local data that can be used to shape JRI programming and to assess progress toward local JRI goals.
- Dashboards also provide data on state and local metrics, resulting in increased transparency and accountability.
- CJC recently revamped our suite of JRI dashboards with more on the way.



Justice Reinvestment

Reducing Recidivism & Incarceration While Protecting Public Safety & Holding Individuals Accountable

Overview

Justice Reinvestment (JRI) is a grant program targeting people convicted of non-violent crimes. It is designed to financially support Oregon counties in planning, implementing and expanding initiatives that reduce recidivism and prison population while improving public safety and holding individuals accountable. JRI Grant funding is a small fraction of the amount of funding spent by the state and counties in the criminal justice system. As a result, the information provided in the JRI portal is specific *only* to the JRI Grant funding and does not reflect overall criminal justice spending.

JRI was created by the 2013 passage of HB 3194, the Justice Reinvestment Act. The act made several modest sentencing changes and created the Justice Reinvestment Grant Program.

Grant Awards

Grants are awarded to each county on a biennial basis. In the 2021 - 2023 biennium, a total of **\$51.3 Million** was awarded to counties.

Formula Grants

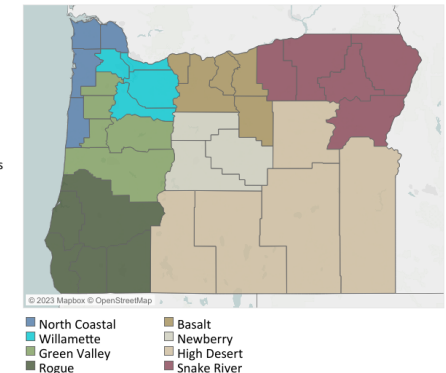
Awards are calculated based on the population of each county.

Supplemental Grants

Awards are competitive and used to support downward departure prison diversion programs

Victim Services Fund

10% of each grant award is set aside to support local nonprofit victim service providers



For more information, please visit the [Justice Reinvestment Initiative Web Page](#)

Dashboard Examples

CRIME AND INCARCERATION

Basic Background and Justification

- This dashboard is designed to provide information regarding crime and incarceration to stakeholders, Legislators, and members of the public.
- The dashboard currently provides county-by-county information on who goes to prison and for how long.
- CJC is undergoing a rebuild of this suite of offerings. So far, the incarceration portion is complete, with crime and recidivism to follow.



Crime & Incarceration

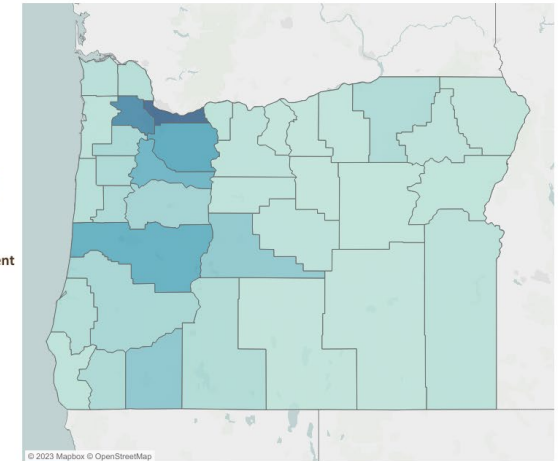
Crime, Sentencing, Prison Use & Recidivism

Welcome to the Criminal Justice Commission's Crime & Incarceration data portal.

The goal of this portal is to connect residents, lawmakers and public safety officials with useful and timely data. We hope this interactive look at criminal justice trends informs both statewide and local discussions about public safety.

Using the page links on the left, you may explore **prison use**, **crime and sentencing trends**, and **recidivism** for the state of Oregon and each of our counties.

You may also view data related to one of Oregon's biggest investments in prison population reduction, the **Justice Reinvestment Program**.



Dashboard Examples

STATISTICAL TRANSPARENCY OF POLICING

Basic Background and Justification

- At its core, the STOP project is designed to provide information to the public regarding discretionary stops and accountability to law enforcement.
- The STOP dashboards are designed to do two things:
 - Provide a more easily digestible alternative to our more technical annual report.
 - Provide additional levels of detail, particularly at the agency level, for interested parties so they can gain a deeper understanding of the trends in their own communities.

Statistical Transparency of Policing
S.T.O.P.



In December 2022, the Criminal Justice Commission issued its fourth STOP report as required by House Bill 2355 (2017). The report analyzes over one million officer-initiated traffic and pedestrian stops made by law-enforcement agencies across the state from July 1, 2018, to June 30, 2022. The report breaks down the data by race, ethnicity and other demographic factors, and sets thresholds for determining whether there are discrepancies with individual law-enforcement agencies or the state as a whole.

The data contained in this report are intended to be used as a tool for law enforcement, citizens and community members, researchers, policy makers, and other stakeholders to focus training and technical assistance on those agencies found to have disparities in outcomes for minority individuals.

To create and implement the STOP program, researchers utilized three rigorous statistical analyses, consistent with best practices, to identify disparities in Oregon. The use of these three tests both allow the STOP Program researchers to evaluate numerous decision points before and during a stop, while also providing meaningful thresholds for identifying disparate outcomes.

The four tabs that follow on this dashboard report summary data by agency as well as the results for the three statistical analyses used to identify disparities. Each analysis is described on the relevant page. Detailed information on the analysis, as well as technical documentation, can be found in the full report on the Commission's website.

Questions



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