

# Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

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*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

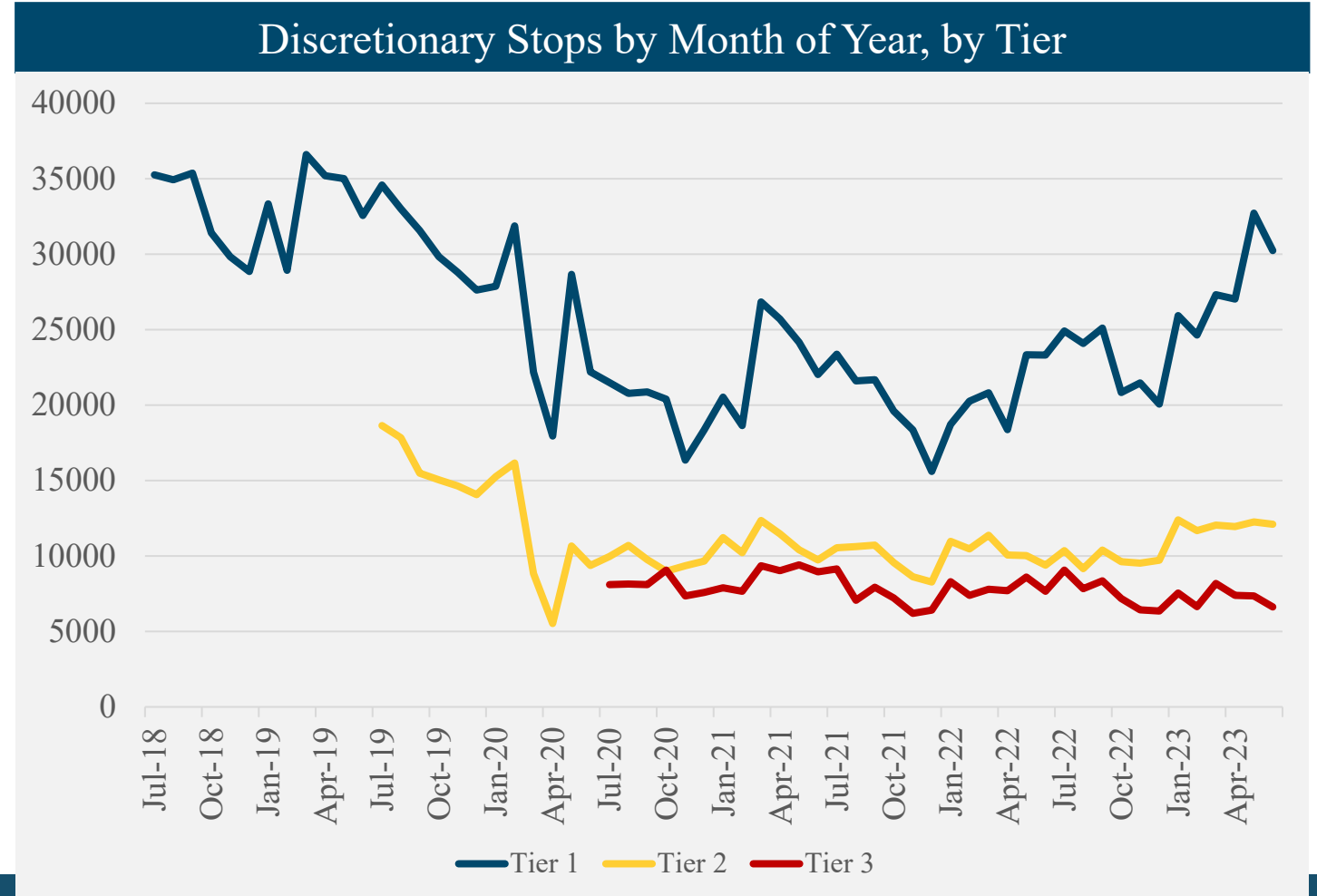
Through various grant programs, including Justice Reinvestment, IMPACTs, Illegal Marijuana, and others, the CJC receives data and information provided by grantees.

# CJC Data

## DISCRETIONARY STOPS

### Discretionary Stops Data Trends

- COVID-19 waves had direct impacts on stops. After a peak in March 2021, overall stop volume continued to fall for the remainder of the year
  - Tier 1 stop volume decreased by 42% and Tier 2 and stop volume decreased by 32%.
- Stop volume shows a subsequent increase from December 2021 to June 2023
  - Tier 1 stop volume increased 92 percent
  - Tier 2 increased 45 percent
  - Tier 3 shows a more modest 5 percent increase



# CJC Data

## CRIME RATE DATA

### Crime Rate Data

- National data and research indicate that COVID led to:
  - Rising violent crime due to the breakdown in social controls and routine activities.
- Oregon experienced an increase in violent crime, particularly murder and aggravated assault, although this trend seems to be attenuating somewhat.

UCR Crime Data for Oregon and the United States						
	Oregon			US Total		
Crime	2021	2022	% Chg	2021	2022	% Chg
Homicide	4.8	4.5	-6.7%	6.8	6.3	-7.4%
Rape	44.1	40.6	-8.6%	42.4	40.0	-5.7%
Robbery	60.6	68.6	13.2%	65.5	66.1	0.9%
Agg Assault	231.8	228.7	-1.3%	272.2	268.2	-1.5%
Total	341.3	342.4	0.3%	386.9	380.6	-1.6%

# CJC Data

## 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.
- Oregon experienced an increase in property crime in 2022, particularly motor vehicle theft, although this trend seems to be attenuating somewhat from early 2023 trends.

### UCR Crime Data for Oregon and the United States

Crime	Oregon			US Total		
	2021	2022	% Chg	2021	2022	% Chg
Burglary	338.2	360.7	6.7%	270.9	269.8	-0.4%
Theft	1,880.2	2,023.0	7.6%	1,305.5	1,401.9	7.4%
Vehicle Theft	472.5	551.5	16.7%	255.9	282.7	10.5%
Total	2,690.9	2,935.2	9.1%	1,832.3	1,954.4	6.7%

# Crime Rate Data

## Uniform Crime Reporting

### Statewide Data

- Due to the lag in data processing, 2022 represents the most recent statewide data available.
- As Oregon exited the initial waves of the COVID pandemic, violent crime increased and property crime decreased statewide.
- These statewide annual trends, however, mask important nuances in crime trends over the past few years.

2020 and 2021 UCR Index Crime Data for Western US States

State	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	2021	2022	Pct Chg	2021	2022	Pct Chg
Oregon	341.3	342.4	0.3%	2,690.9	2,935.3	9.1%
Arizona	425.6	431.5	1.4%	2,114.8	2,057.6	-2.7%
California	481.2	499.5	3.8%	2,165.3	2,343.2	8.2%
Colorado	480.4	492.5	2.5%	3,146.5	3,147.6	0.0%
Idaho	240.8	241.4	0.2%	964.7	926.9	-3.9%
Montana	469.8	417.9	-11.0%	2,029.3	1,918.6	-5.5%
Nevada	432.0	454.0	5.1%	2,232.3	2,380.1	6.6%
New Mexico	820.8	780.5	-4.9%	2,772.4	2,984.0	7.6%
Utah	259.1	241.8	-6.7%	2,099.2	1,865.1	-9.7%
Washington	335.7	375.6	11.9%	3,035.5	3,356.4	10.6%
US Total	386.9	308.6	-1.6%	1,832.3	1,954.4	6.7%



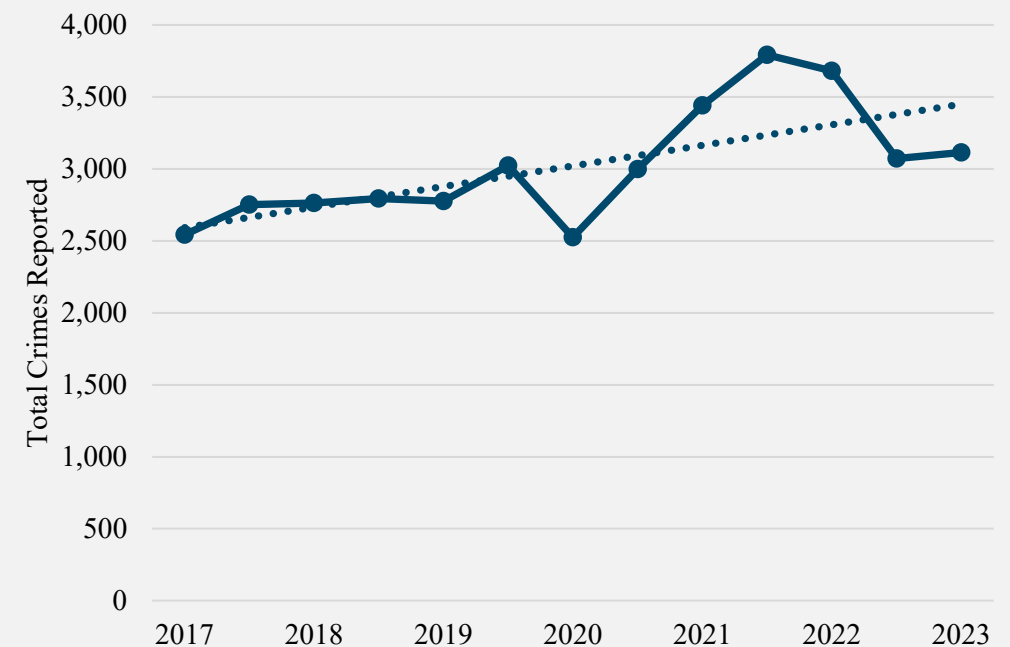
# Crime Rate Data

## Uniform Crime Reporting

### Large City Data

- In Oregon, Eugene, Gresham, Hillsboro, Portland, and Salem are included. Bend was added in 2019.
- Pre-pandemic, violent crime increased in Oregon's largest cities by 9.5% between 2017 to 2019.
- During the first 6 mos of the pandemic, violent crime dropped by 16.5%. Starting in July-Dec 2020, however, violent crime increased for three straight 6-month periods.
- During the most recent three 6-month periods, violent crime has decreased and returned more closely to previous trends.

Oregon Large City† Violent Crime (Jan 2017 – June 2023)



†Bend is excluded from this trend line.

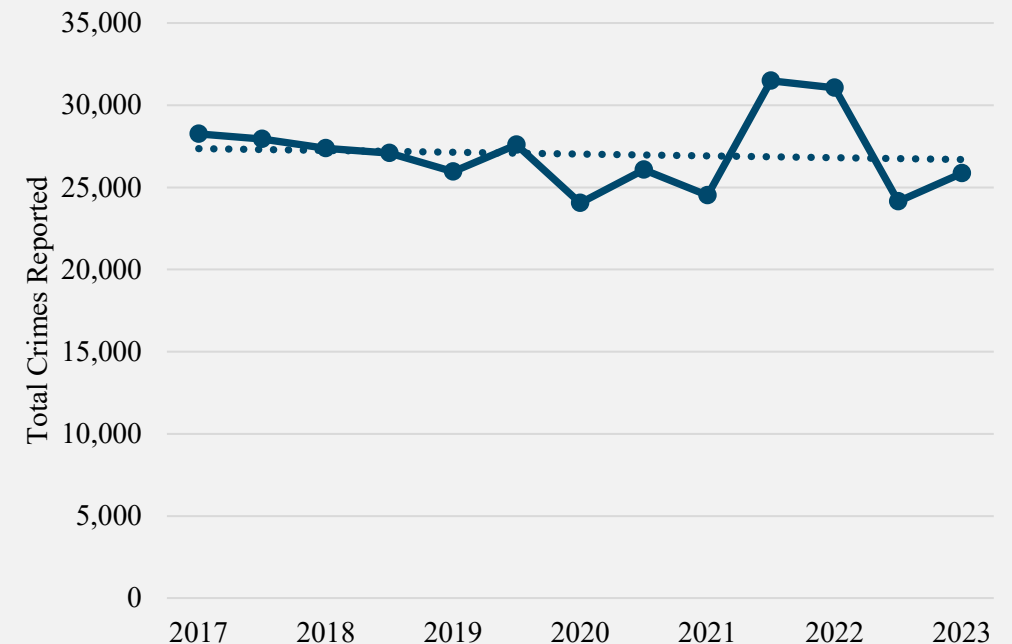
# Crime Rate Data

## Uniform Crime Reporting

### Large City Data

- Consistent with long-term trends, property crime was falling pre-pandemic in Oregon's largest cities.
- In late 2021 and early 2022, there was a spike in property crime of around 28.5%.
- The spike subsided in late 2022. Currently, the overall property crime trend is consistent with the prior downward trends seen over the last few decades.

Oregon Large City† Property Crime (Jan 2017 – June 2023)



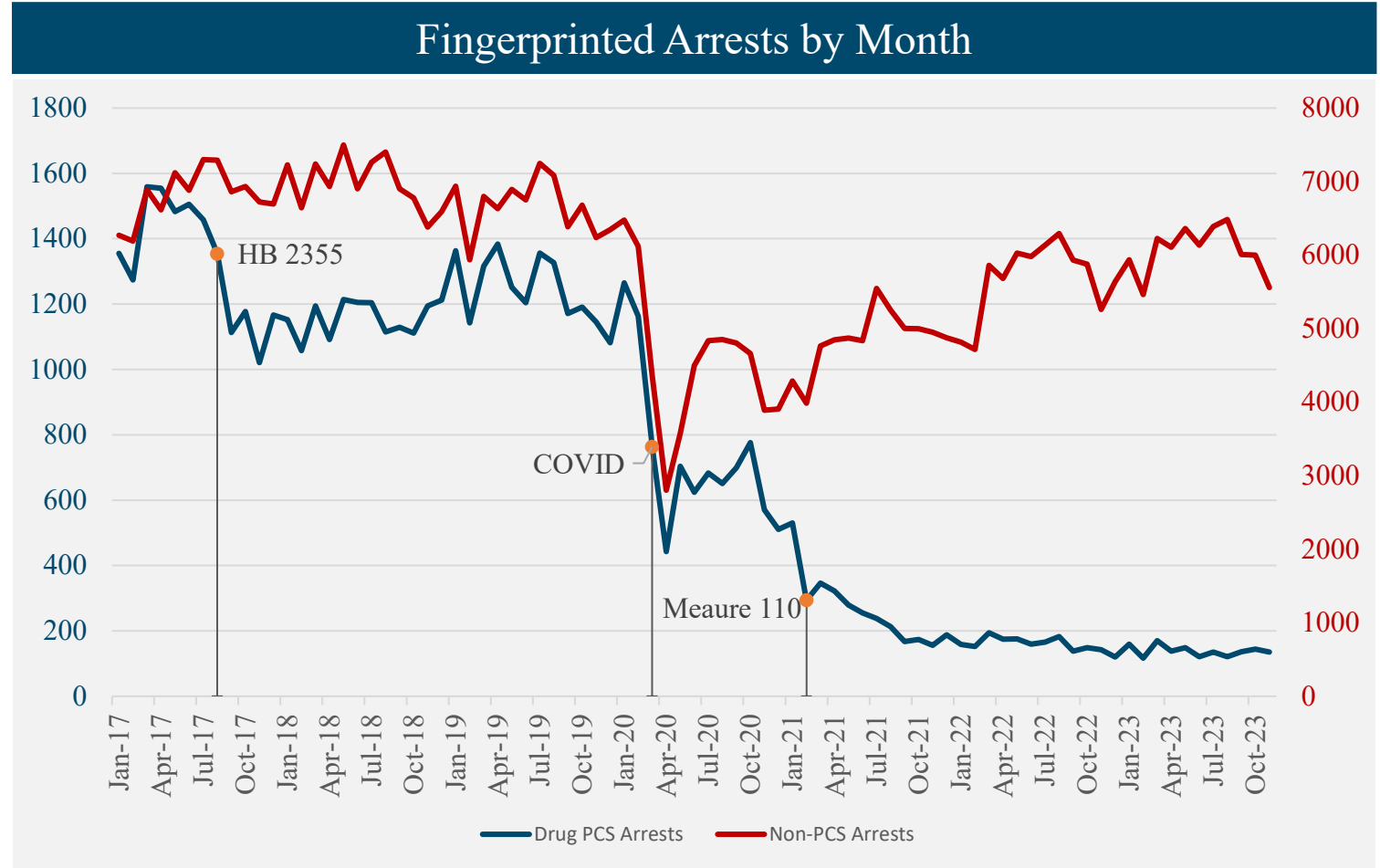
†Bend is excluded from this trend line.

# CJC Data

## 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.
- PCS arrests fell by nearly 90% at the onset of COVID. After a slight rebound, BM 110 led to further reductions.

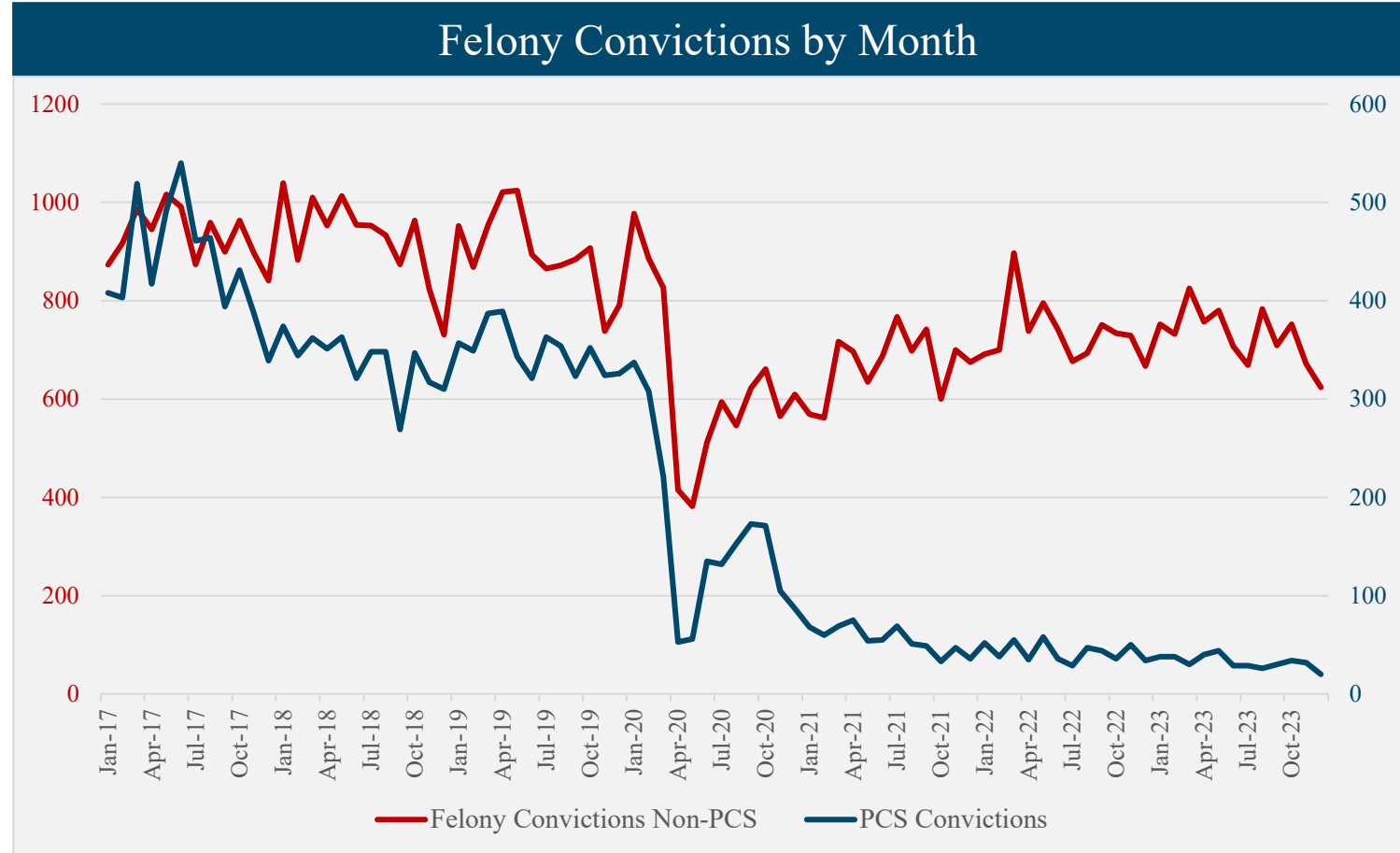


# CJC Data

## 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.

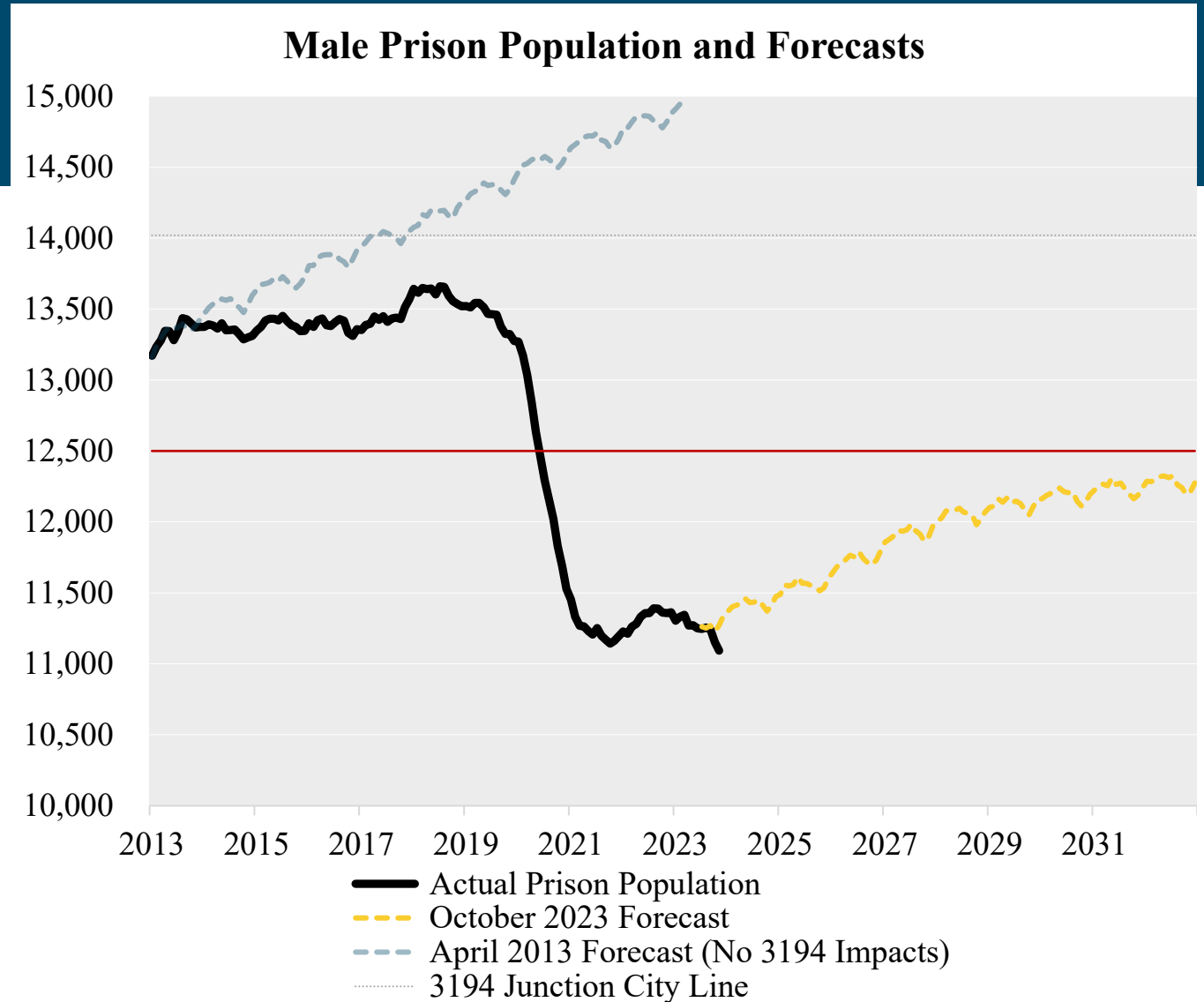


# CJC Data

## PRISON FORECAST IMPACTS

### Forecast Impacts

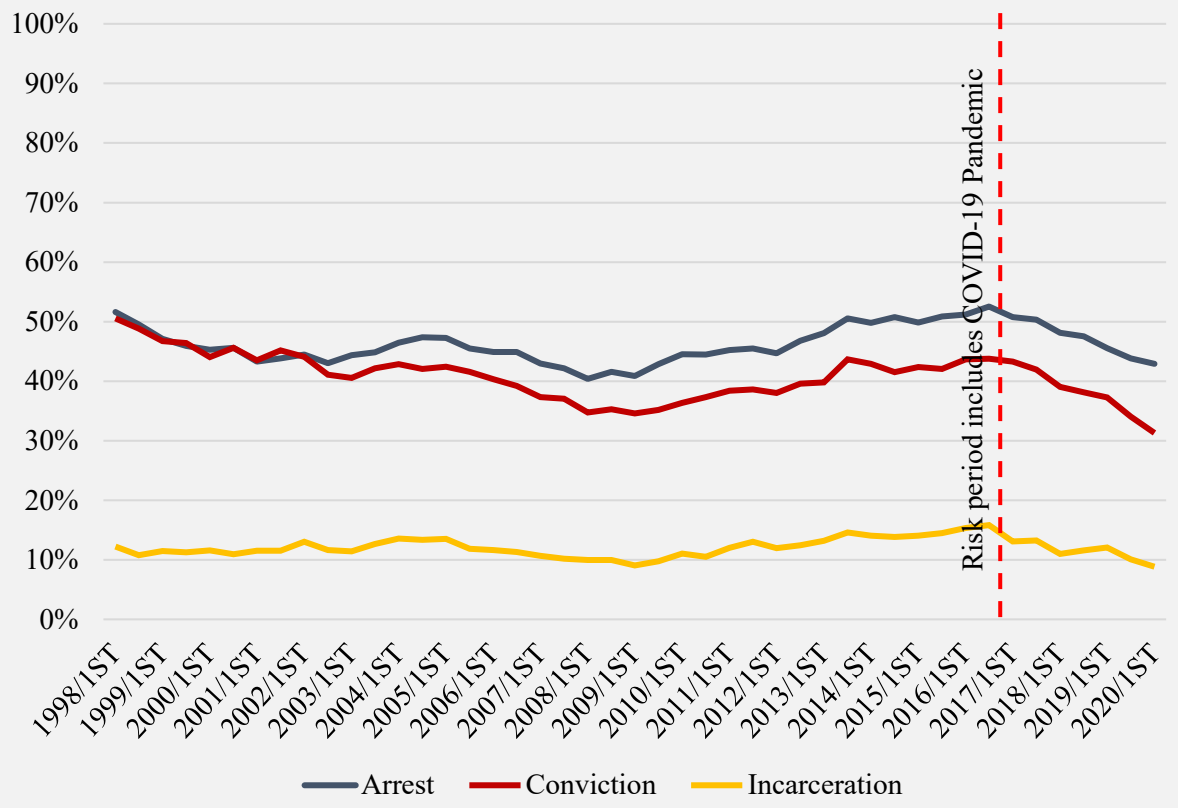
- Substantial prison intake reductions during the pandemic impacted the prison forecast.
- The primary discussion point at this time is the estimated volume of prison intakes.
- A modest rebound is expected to occur over the coming years.



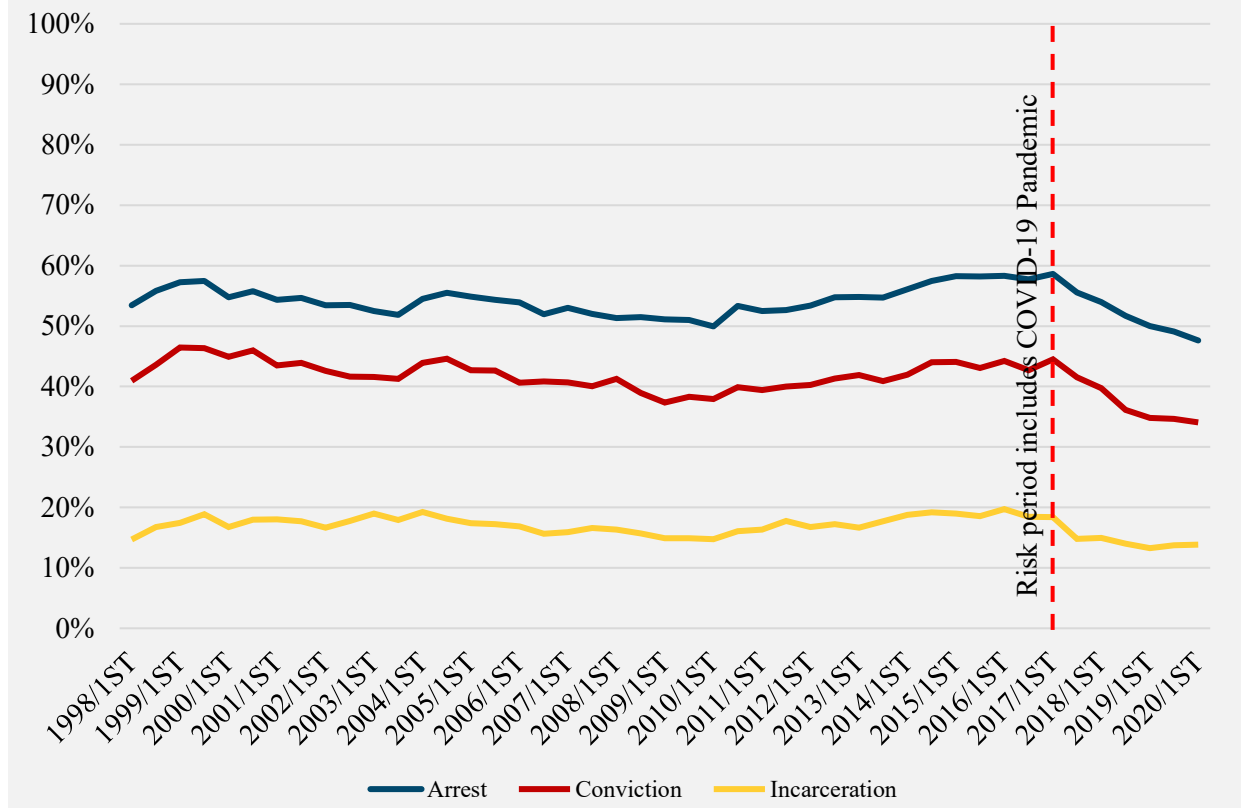
# CJC Data

## RECIDIVISM TRENDS

### 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.

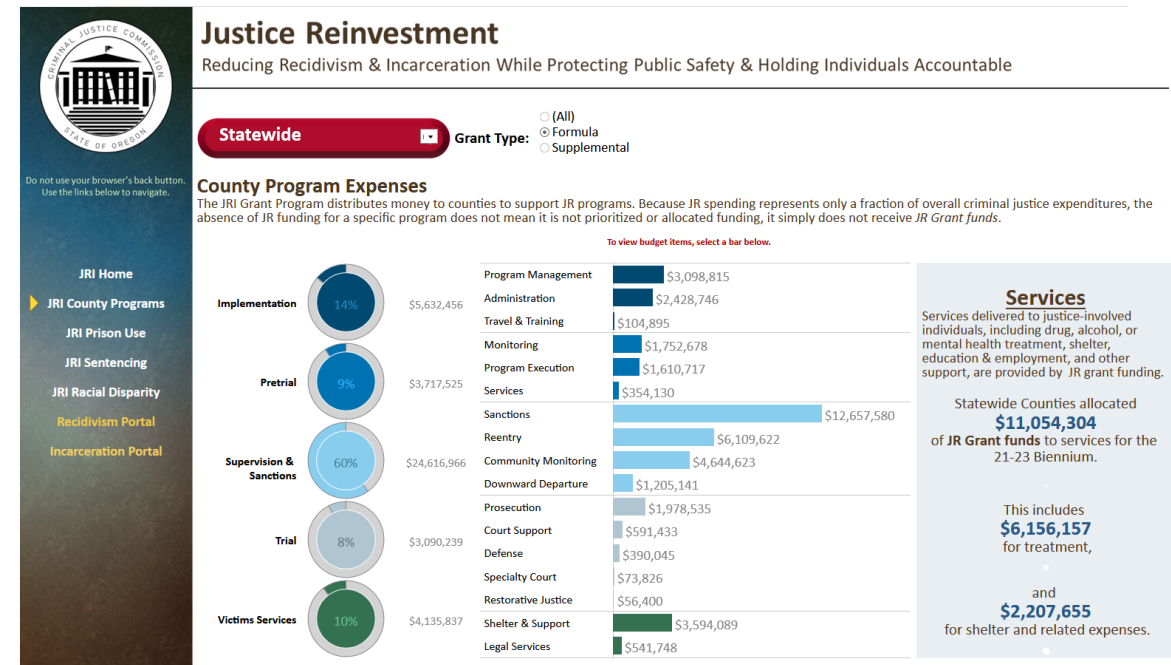


# Background

## 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.

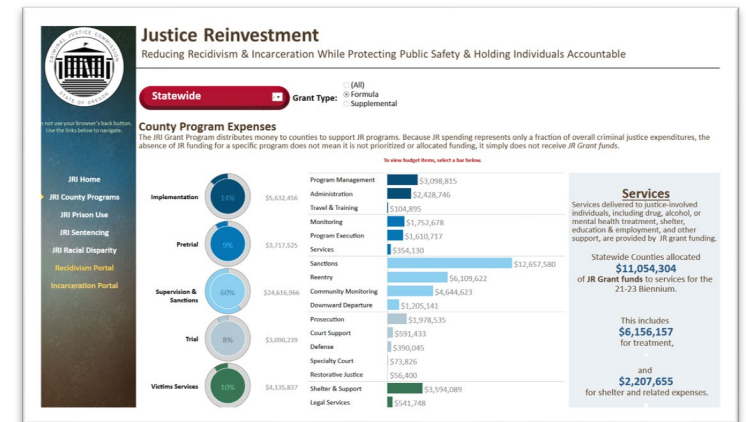
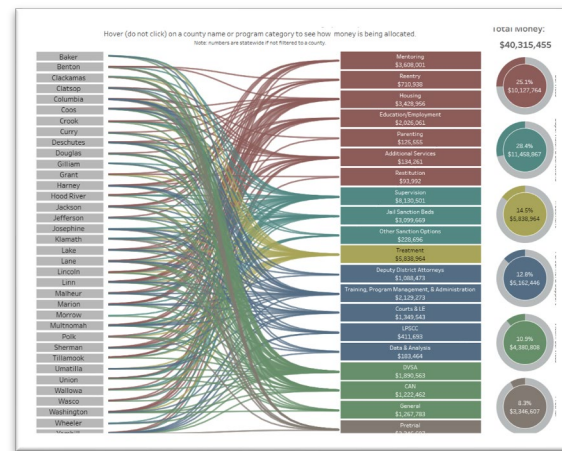
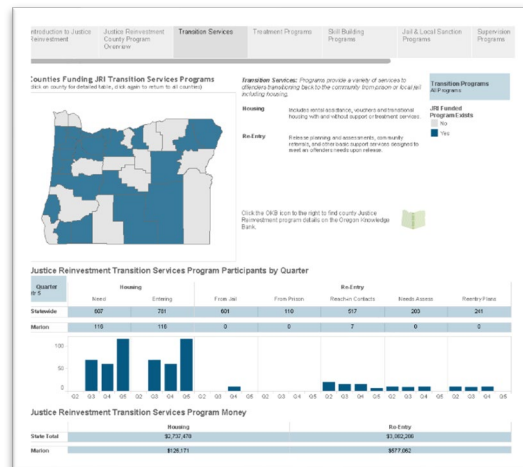


# Background

## DASHBOARD DEVELOPMENT AT CJC

Since building our first dashboard, we have invested significant resources and staff time into refining and improving them.

- Federal Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) funding.
- Research Analyst IV with visualization and dashboard building skills.
- Purposeful discussions at all levels during the design, redesign, and building phases of dashboard construction.

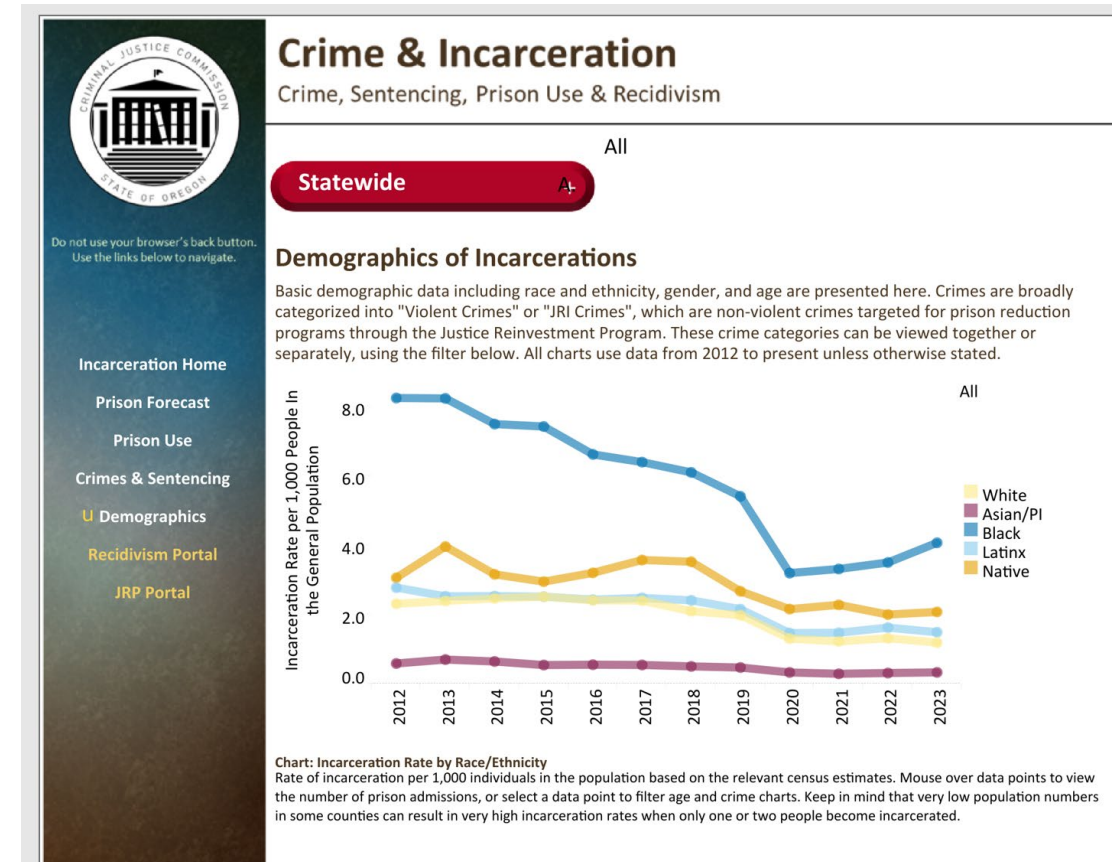


# Background

## 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.
- **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.
- **Other Dashboards**
  - Statistical Transparency of Policing (STOP) dashboard, Bias Crimes dashboard, and 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

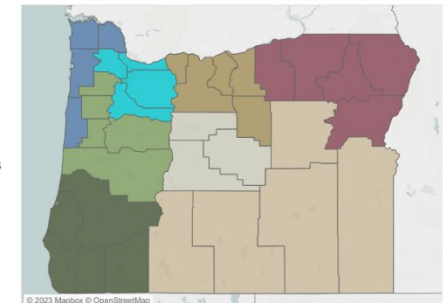
Awards are calculated based on the population of each county.

#### 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 local partners, 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

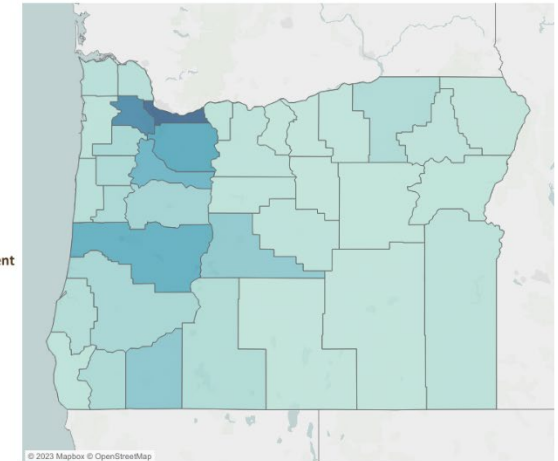
Crime, Sentencing, Prison Use & Recidivism

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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