

The background of the slide features a large, faint, circular seal of the Criminal Justice Commission, State of Oregon. The seal contains a central emblem of a classical building with columns and a pediment, topped with a flag. The words "CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION" are arched across the top, and "STATE OF OREGON" is arched across the bottom.

A Stroll Through the Criminal Justice Data Landscape

with CJC's System Equity Tool

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Introduction

Carrie Glaser

Senior Research Analyst

Geology, petrophysics, data analytics

CJC Dashboards

Data processing

DOC (Prison Data)

LEDS (Arrest Data)

Odyssey (Circuit Court Data)

Katherine Tallan

Senior Research Analyst

Mathematics/Statistics

Justice Reinvestment

Statistical Transparency of Policing

Asset Forfeiture

DOC (Prison Data)

Objective:

Improve criminal justice data literacy by engaging in a discussion of Oregon's CJ datasets using a tool designed to walk sequentially through the system.

Data Literacy

- What is data literacy?
- Why is data literacy important to you in your line of work?
- How does (or can) data affect criminal justice policy and practice?
- How does criminal justice policy or practice affect criminal justice data?

LEDS

Arrest

Included Data

SID
First & Last Name
DOB
Demographics
Arrest date
Arrest ORS Code(s)
*Fingerprinted individuals only
*No Hispanic or Latinx marker

Connecting LEDS

SID
Name & DOB
Arrest Date?

Special Considerations:

While there is no Hispanic or Latinx marker in the LEDS system, CJC uses data from Odyssey and DOC, as well as a race correction method, to create a Latinx group for LEDS data.

Odyssey

Circuit Court

Included Data

SID
First & Last Name
DOB
Demographics
Crime Commit Date
Charge Date
Charge ORS Code(s)
Case outcome

Connecting Odyssey

SID
Name & DOB
Charge and Crime Commit Date?

Special Considerations:

This is a live dataset! Information changes regularly. Expungements, charges being changed/dropped, etc., all occur in the Odyssey dataset in real time.

DOC

Prison

Included Data

SID
First & Last Name
DOB
Demographics
Intake Date
Sentence Type/Custody Status
Conviction ORS Code(s)
Sentence Length/LOS

Connecting DOC

SID
Name & DOB
Intake Date?

Special Considerations:

Even prior to the race correction for Latinx individuals, Native individuals are most likely to be misidentified of all the race groups.

Background - System Equity Tool



Is there a gender disparity in who orders the unlimited soup and salad?

Yes!

There is a disparity in the ordering of S&S!

Comparison Groups	Outcome: Ordered S & S	Population: Dined at OG	Rate of S & S Orders
Men	300	1000	300/1000
Women	800	1000	800/1000

500 more men would have to order S&S for rates to be equal.

RDR = 500

* These numbers are 100% made up

Background - System Equity Tool



Is there a racial disparity in who is arrested, charged, convicted, or incarcerated for Burglary I?

Comparison Groups	Outcome:	Population:	Rate:
Racial minority groups compared to majority (white)	# of people with outcome of interest	# of people in population of Interest	

The *relationships between data sets* and the *nuances of the data* have a strong influence on the results of the analyses performed using the data.

LEDS

By the Numbers



9,868,283

(Records)



February 10, 1935

(Earliest Record)



330

(Aliases)

LEDS – System Equity Tool, Arrest

Is there a racial disparity in who gets arrested for Burglary I?

What we know from LEDS:

- Who was arrested, taken into custody, and fingerprinted
- What crime or crimes are alleged
- Gender, age, and race*

What we don't know:

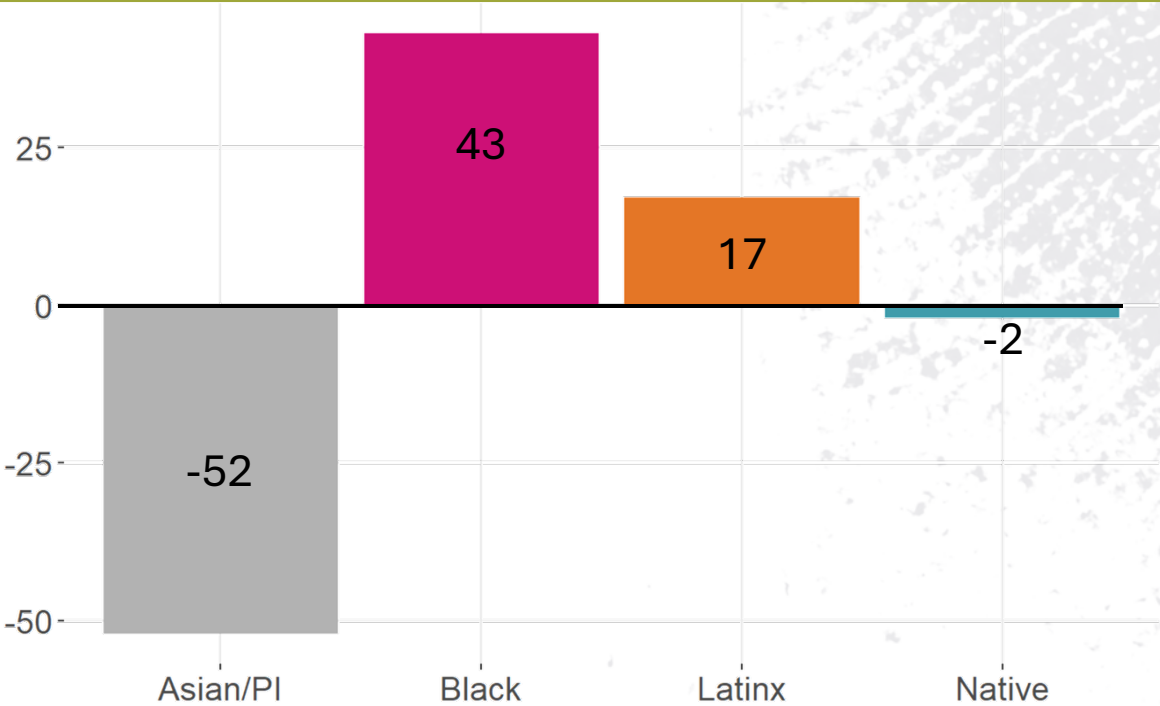
- All the people who committed Burg I
- Guilt of person arrested
- # of people LE contacted but did not arrest and fingerprint
- Prior contacts known to LE officer
- Resistance, attempts to flee
- Mental state
- Economic or housing status
- Language spoken or immigration status

Comparison Groups	Outcome:	Population:	Rate:
Racial minority groups compared to majority	# of people arrested for Burg I	Census population	

LEDS – System Equity Tool, Arrest

2024 Example (in thousands of people, rounded)

Comparison Groups	Outcome: Arrested for Burg I	Population: Census	Rate: Arrest	RDR
White	620	3,100	20%	
Black	70	130	54%	43



LEDS – System Equity Tool, Arrest

What does the data tell us?

There is a consistent disparity in arrests of Black people for Burglary I over 10 years.

What does the data not tell us?

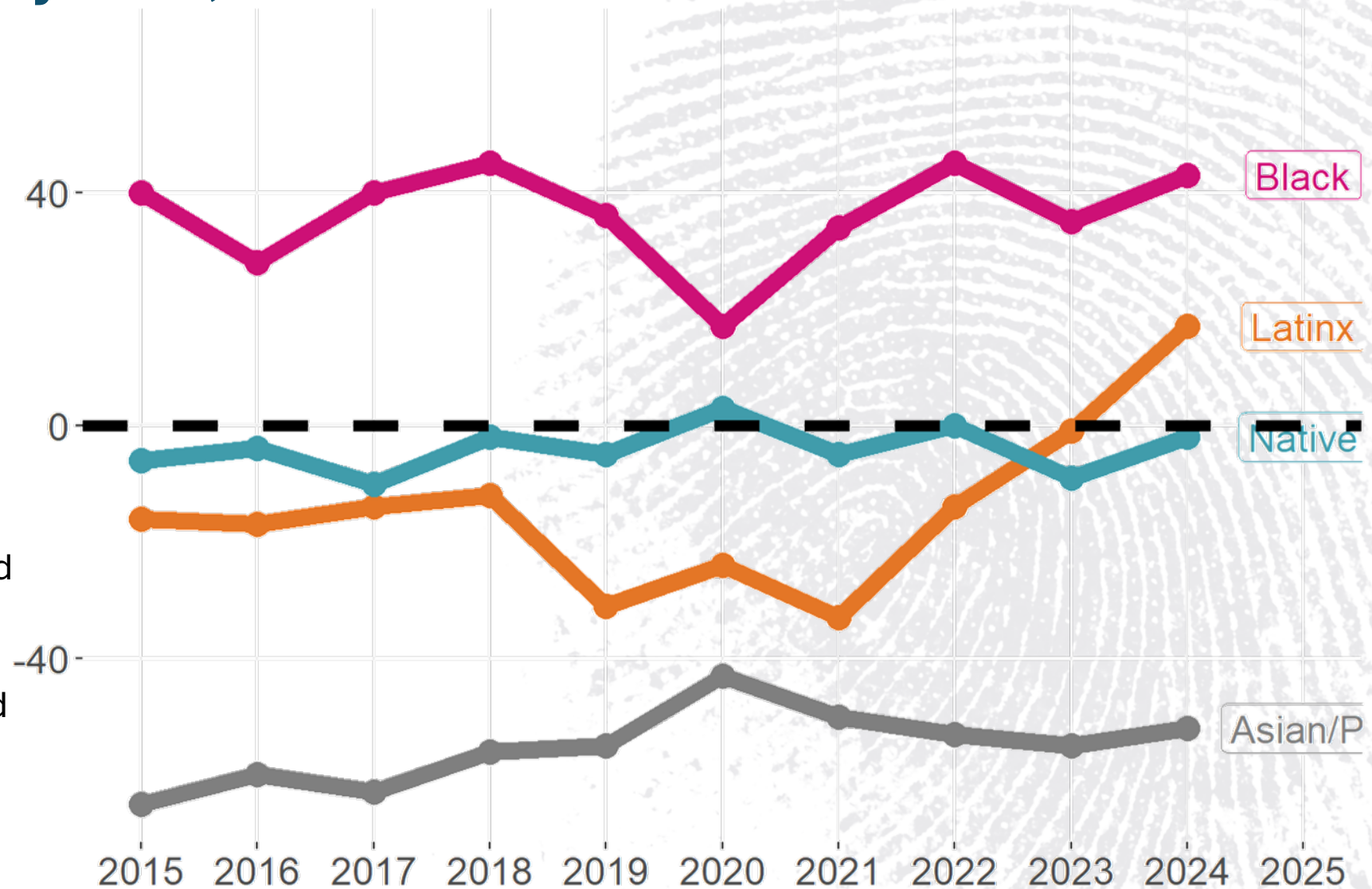
Why.

How the disparity can be reduced.

What do we do?

Incorporate additional knowledge and data to form and test hypotheses.

- Burg I crime details
- Comparison to similar (Burg II) and differing (Trespassing II) charges
- Crime reporting statistics
- Policy changes, external factors
- Consider previous steps in system



Odyssey

By the Numbers



68,415
(2024 Cases)



February 4, 1896
(Earliest Record)



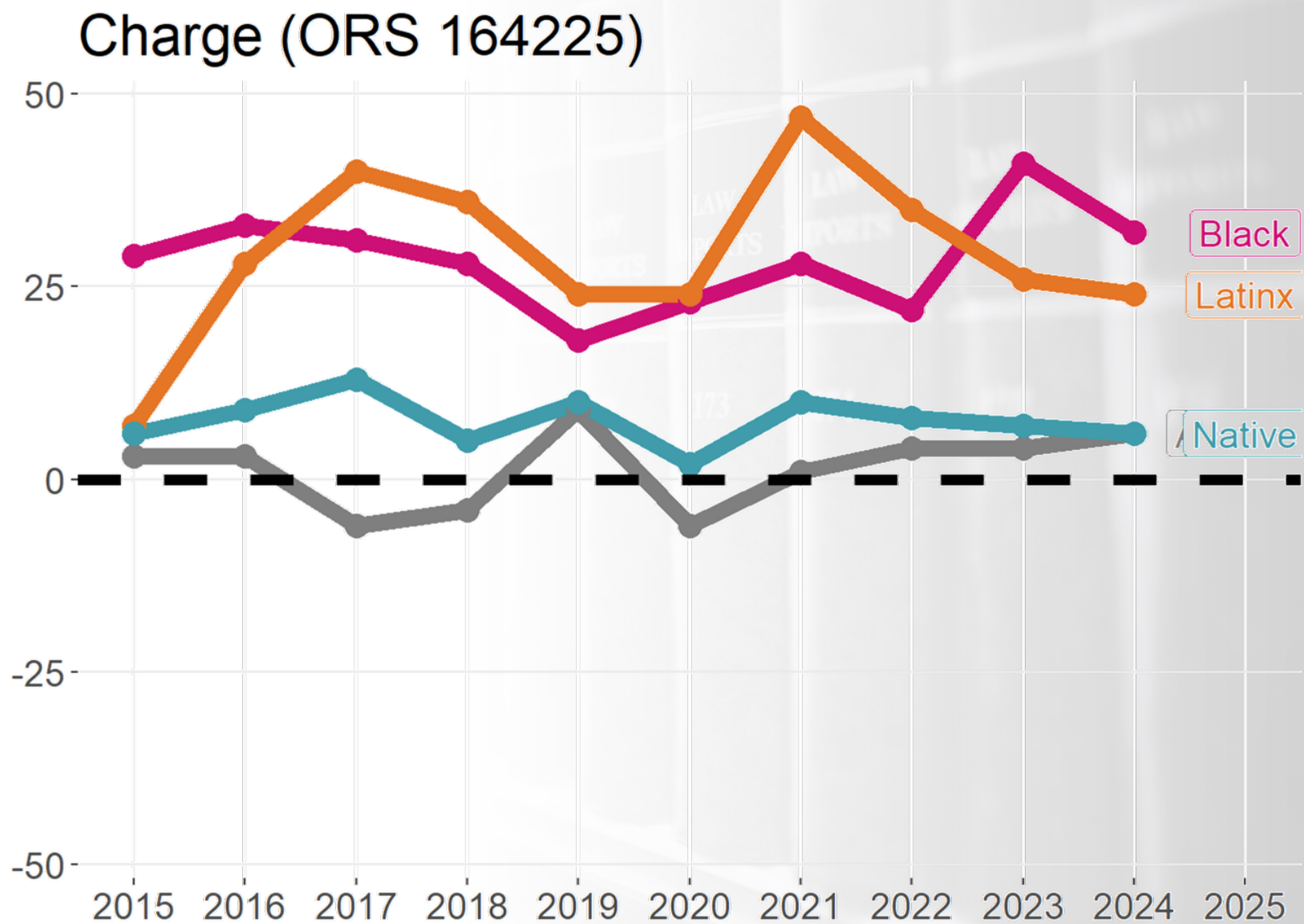
25%
(Missing SID in 2024)

Odyssey – System Equity Tool, Charge (Burg I)

Is there a racial disparity in who is charged for Burglary I?

Outcome: People charged with Burg I

Population: People arrested for Burg I

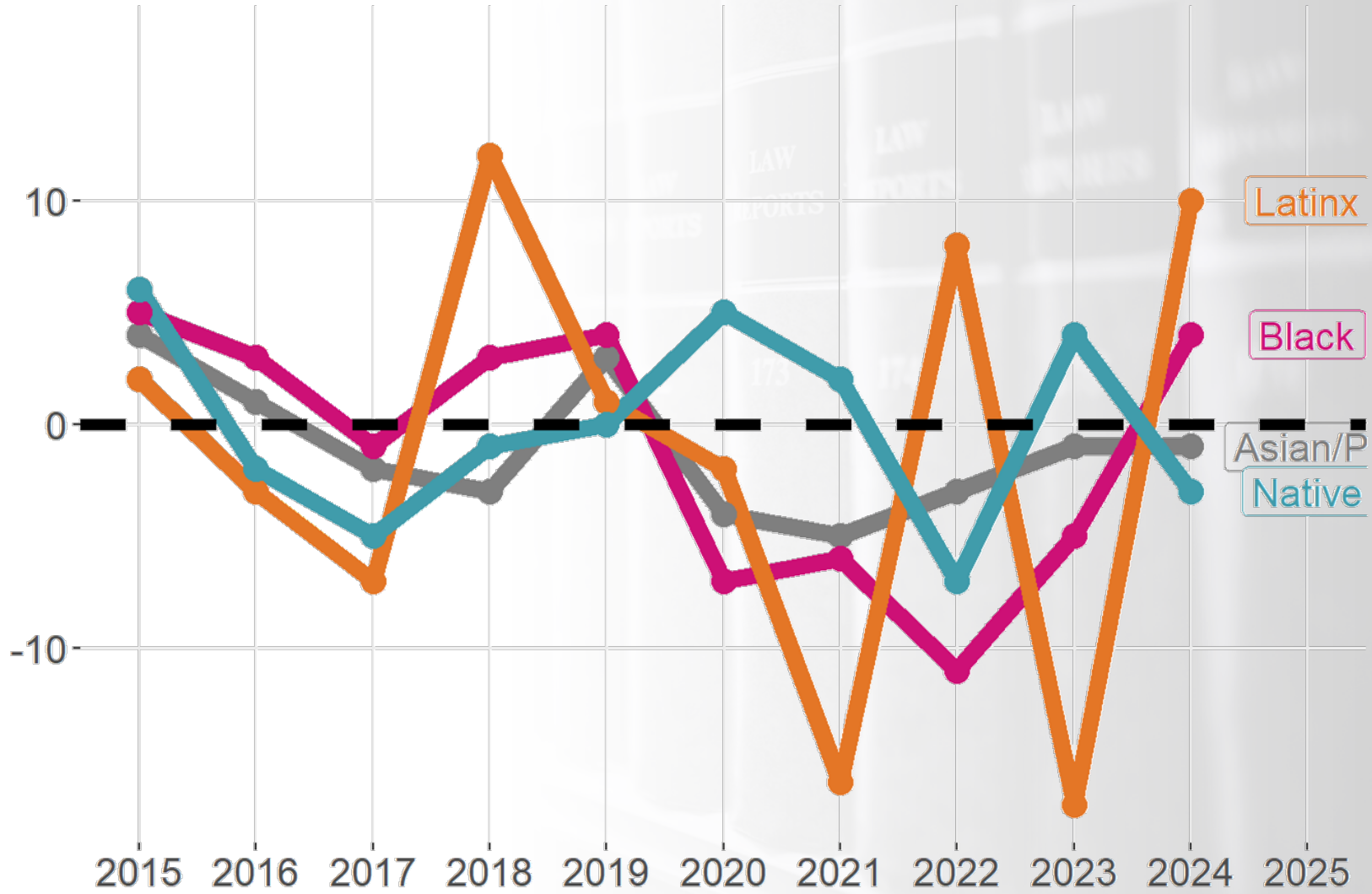


Odyssey – System Equity Tool, Charge (Burg II)

Charge (ORS 164215)

A number of individuals who are charged with Burg I were originally arrested for Burg II.

Is the racial disparity in Burg I related to the more common arrest for Burg II?

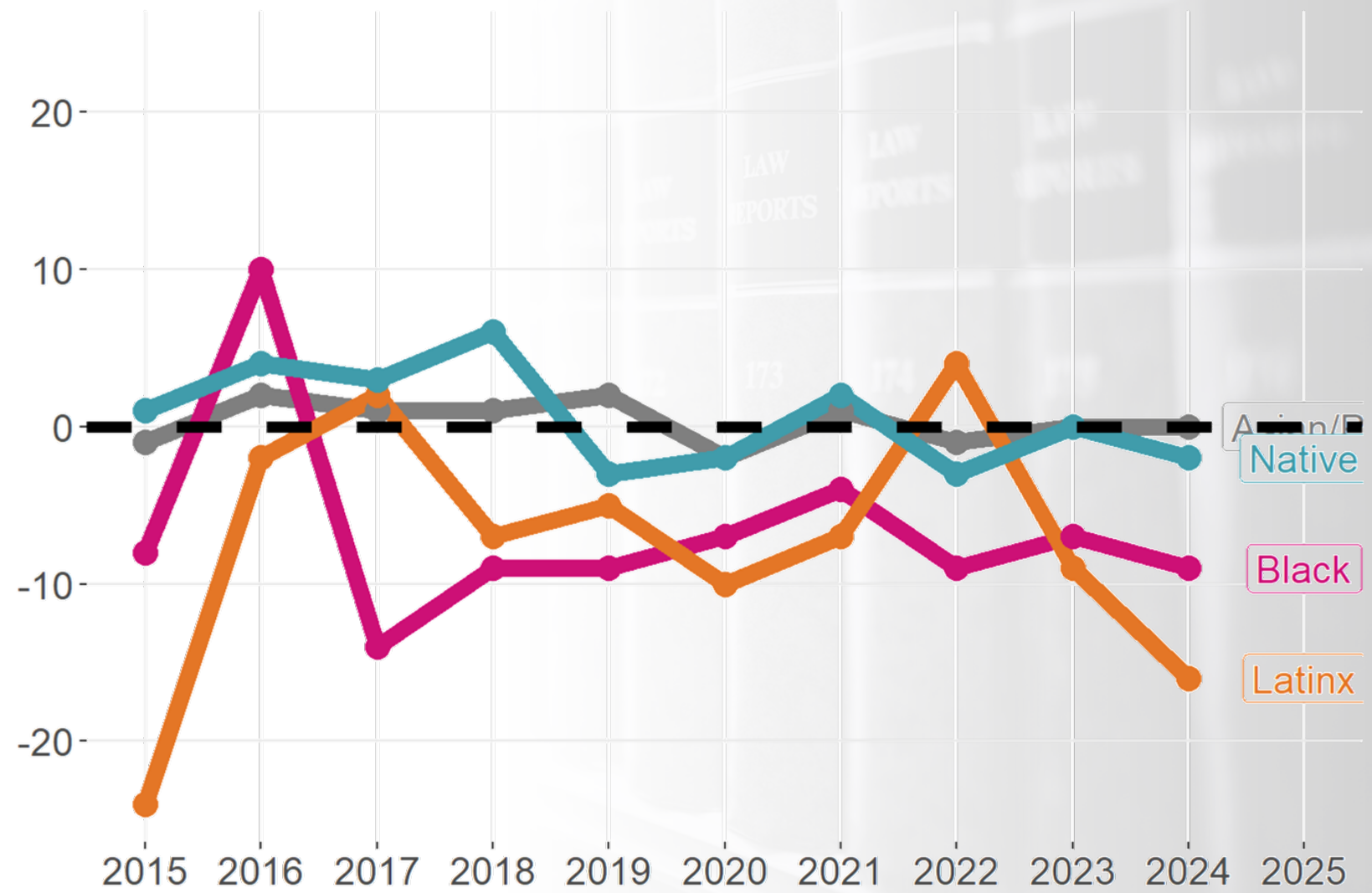


Odyssey – System Equity Tool, Convict (Burg I)

Convict (ORS 164225)

Is there a racial disparity in who is convicted for Burglary I?

Outcome: People convicted of Burg I
Population: People charged with Burg I





January 21, 1960

(Earliest record)



75%

(Prison use for
person crimes)



29 – 43

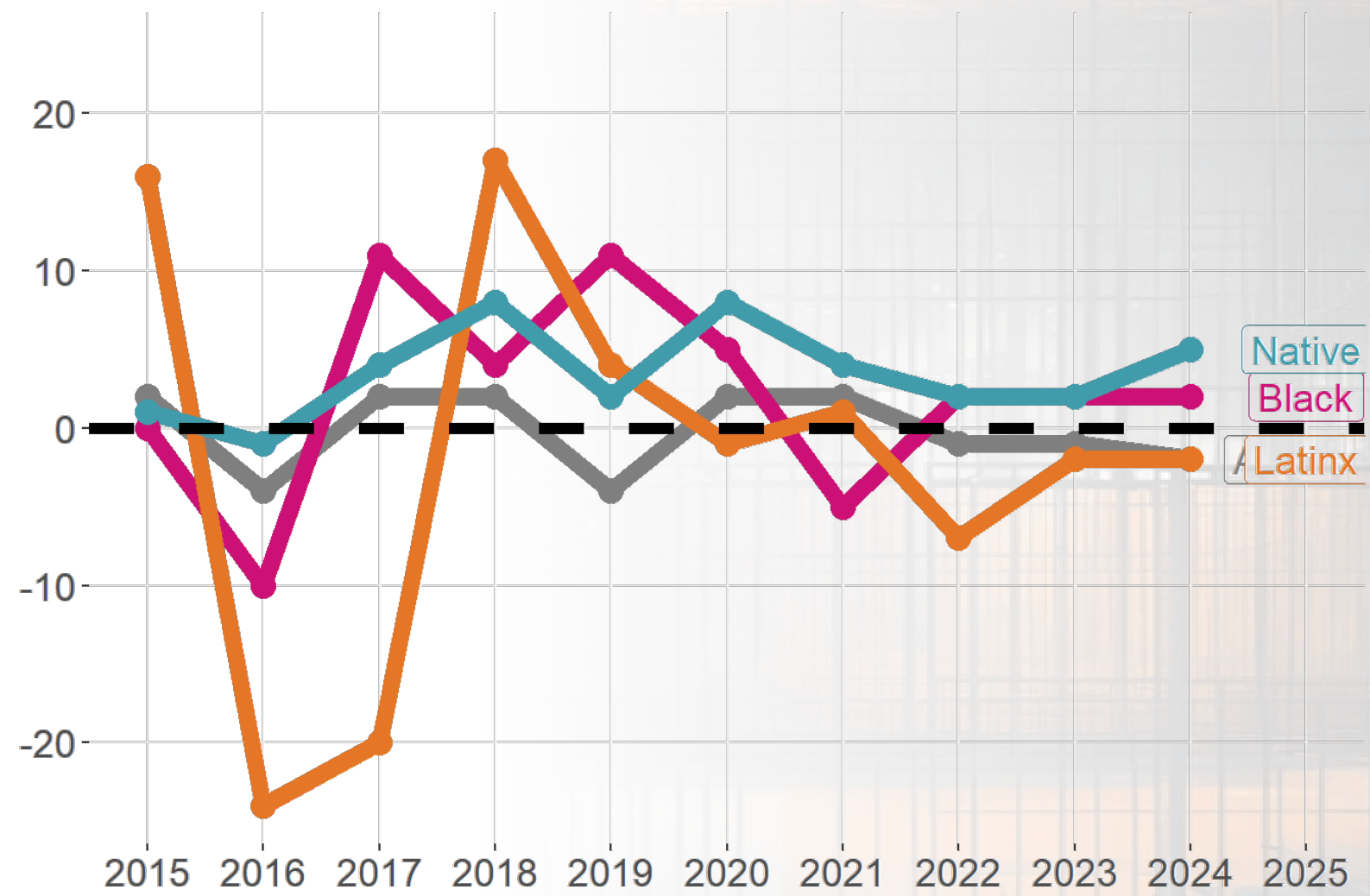
(Average age, 1980 – 2024)

DOC – System Equity Tool, Incarceration

Incarcerate (ORS 164225)

Is there a racial disparity in who is incarcerated for Burglary I?

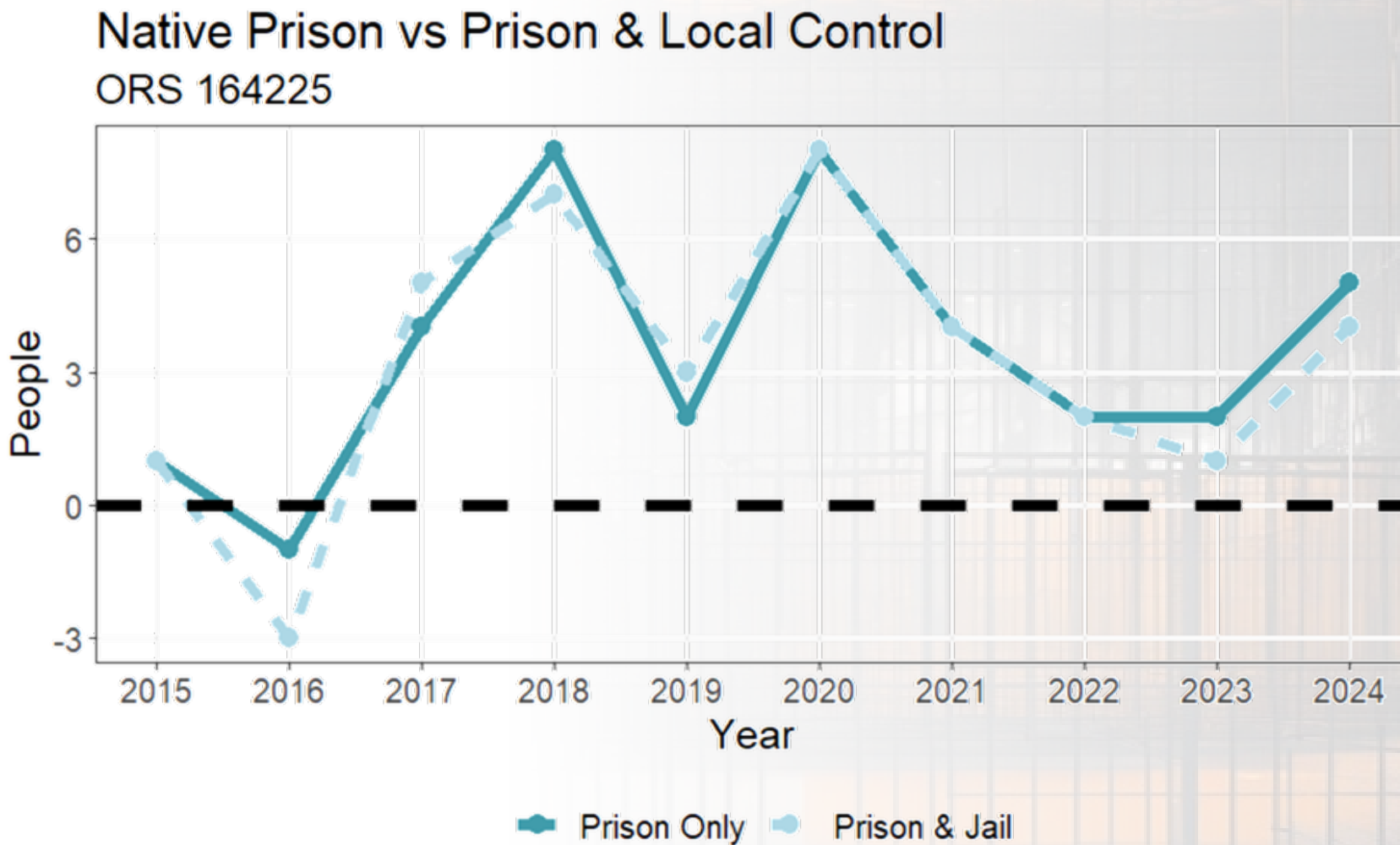
Outcome: People incarcerated for Burglary I
Population: People convicted of Burglary I



DOC – System Equity Tool, Incarceration

The Native community may be more associated with rural counties with restricted jail capacity.

Is the disparity in Burg I incarceration due to geography?



Discussion

Whether you're a consumer of data, you enter data, or you perform data analyses, your knowledge about the dataset, the decisions and assumptions you make, and the accuracy of the data itself will *always* impact your interpretation of the dataset.

Data literacy is a critical component of communicating the realities on the ground in the criminal justice system to policymakers, stakeholders, and the public.

Questions?

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Thank you!

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