



# Updated Measure 11 Data Trends

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Testimony Presented to the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Measure 110 Implementation

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23 March 2021

# Measure 11 Report Update

## Background and Goals

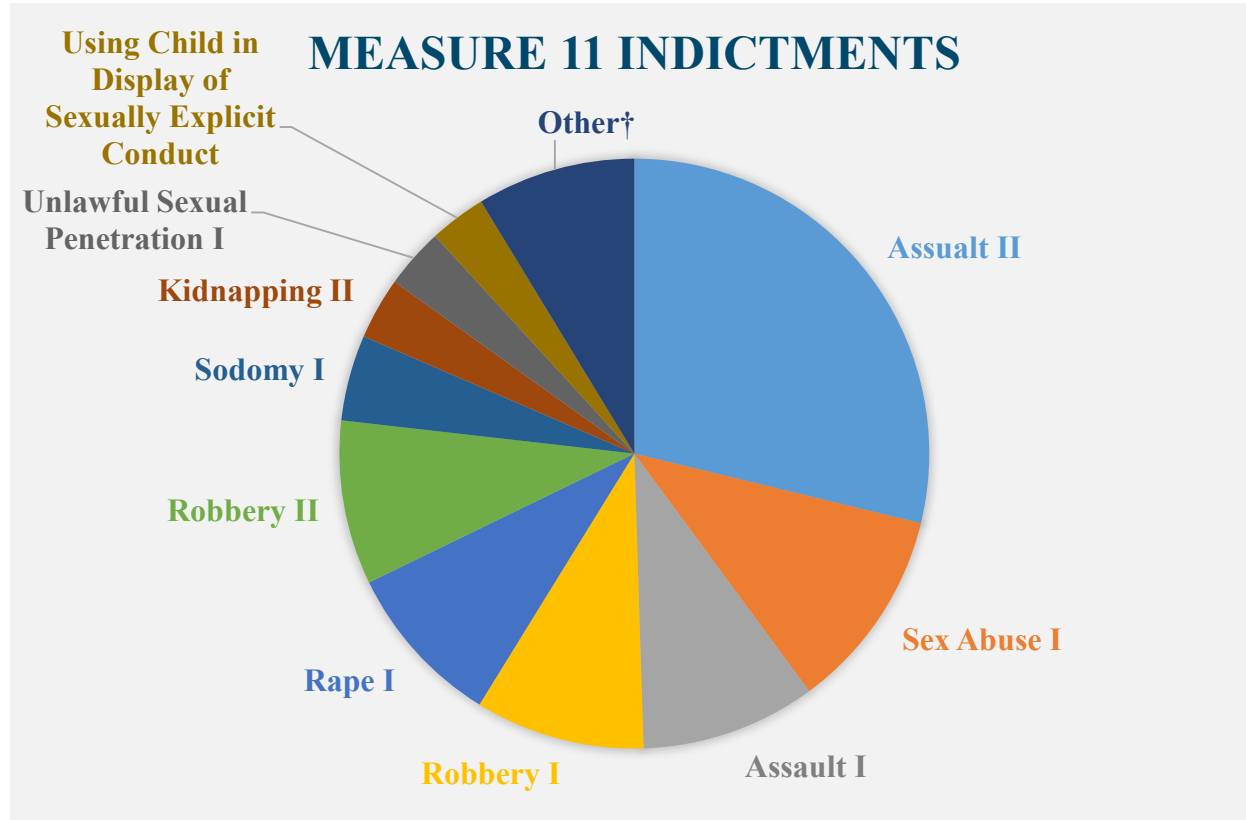
- CJC recently released an update to its 2011 report examining Measure 11 indictment patterns. We also anticipate releasing other short research briefs on Measure 11 relevant topics.
- Goals for this Report:
  - Goal 1: Provide Legislators and policy makers with updated data; and
  - Goal 2: Provide new data where needed that was not in the previous 2011 report.
- Goal 1: Updated Data
  - Many of the basic statistics about Measure 11 offenders have not changed in the last ten years.

### Demographic Characteristics (2013-2018)

Demographic Categories	Count	Percent
Race/Ethnicity		
Asian/PI	194	1.7%
Black	1,250	10.7%
Latinx	2,180	18.7%
Native American	396	3.4%
White	7,616	65.5%
Gender		
Women	1,214	10.4%
Men	10,419	89.6%
Criminal History		
No Felony Criminal History	7,849	66.8%
Prior Felony Conviction	1,709	14.5%
Prior Incarceration	2,194	18.7%

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## Goal 1: Updated Measure 11 Data



### ■ Goal 1: Updated Data

- Similarly, many of the basic statistics about Measure 11 trends have changed little.
- Overall, the number of Measure 11 indictments has remained relatively stable during the entire period M11 has been in effect.
- Similar to what was found in 2011, six Measure 11 offenses account for over 75% of all Measure 11 indictments (Assault I & II, Robbery I & II, Sex Abuse I, and Rape I).

† "Other" includes Kidnapping I, Manslaughter I & II, Rape II, Compelling Prostitution, Attempted Murder I, Sodomy II, Unlawful Sexual Penetration II, Attempted Aggravated Murder.

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## Goal 2: New Data and Analyses

- CJC focused on examining the intersection of gender, race, age, and geography.
- We used this lens to focus on sentence type and length by the top six M11 crimes.
  - Black men were consistently more likely have prison sentences than white men and more likely to have mandatory minimum sentences.
  - Latino men were more likely to have prison sentences than white men for all but one offense.
  - Sentence length varied substantially for many Measure 11 sentences.

### Measure 11 Assault I (Men) Case Disposition Data (2013-2018)

Sentence	Black		Latino		White	
	Percent	LOS	Percent	LOS	Percent	LOS
Prison (M11 Sentence)	41.2%	95.25	37.7%	130.4	31.9%	123.61
Prison (Non-M11 Sentence)	46.6%	44.40	43.8%	45.19	38.5%	40.23
Probation	10.8%		16.7%		22.4%	
Other	1.4%		1.9%		7.2%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	

# Measure 11

## Additional Resources

- At this time, CJC has two additional research briefs in development.
- One examines the connection between Measure 11 and crimes rates.
  - Research suggests that mandatory minimum sentences likely had an impact on crime rates through incapacitation, but that the effect was likely small, diminishing close to zero by the late 2000s, and was conditional on other societal patterns/trends.
  - Other factors likely had an impact on crime rates, including:
    - Aging Populations
    - Expanded health care access
    - Expanded non-profit activity focused on reducing violence
    - Expanded use of security technology and data driven policing
    - Increased immigration and diversity
    - Changes in gun laws
    - Reductions in concentrated poverty
    - Reductions in teenage fertility

