

# 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

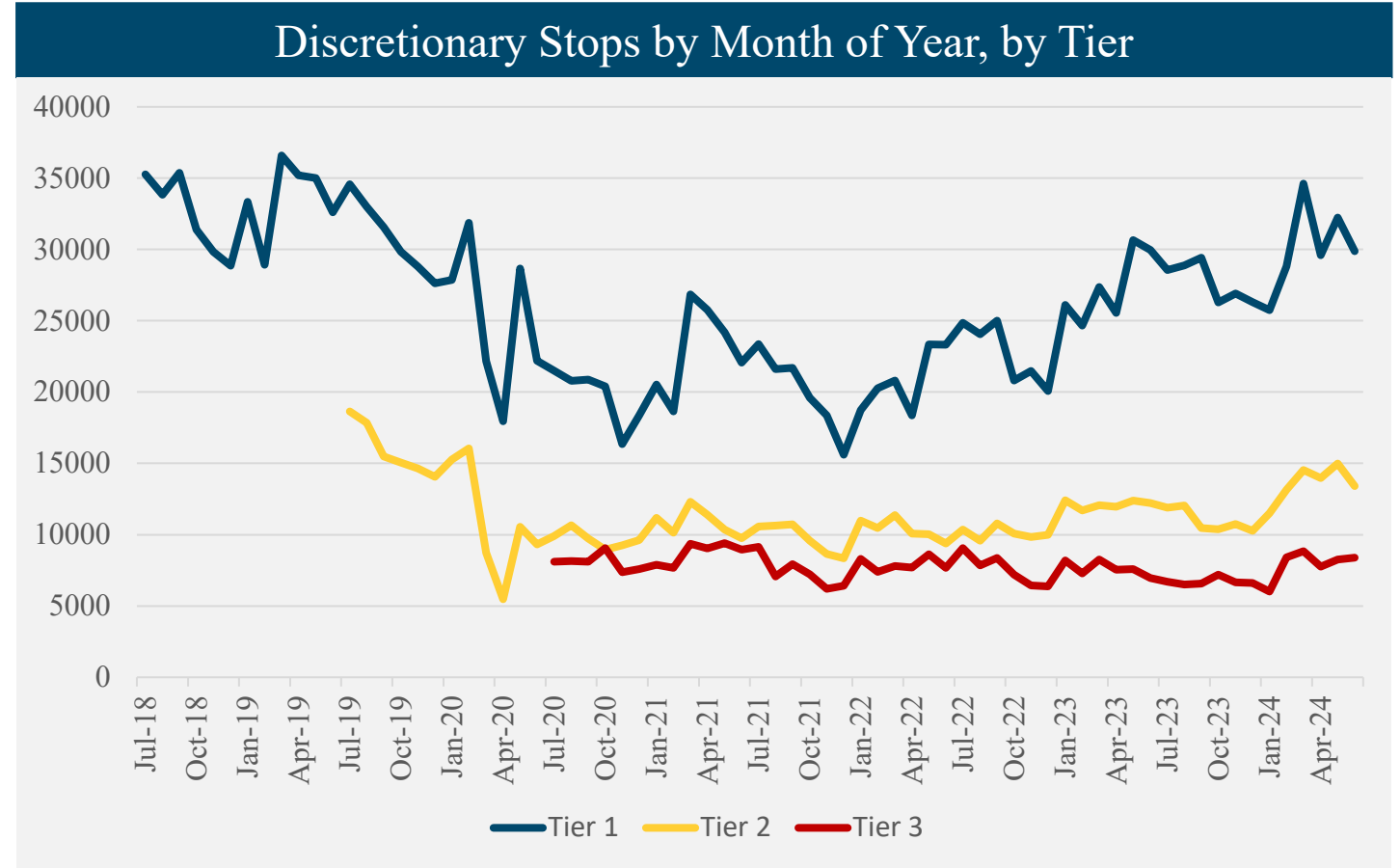
Through various grant programs, including Justice Reinvestment, IMPACTs, Illegal Marijuana, and others, the CJC receives data and information provided by grantees.

# 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 2022 to June 2024
  - Tier 1 stop volume increased 49%
  - Tier 2 increased 34%
  - Tier 3 increased 32%



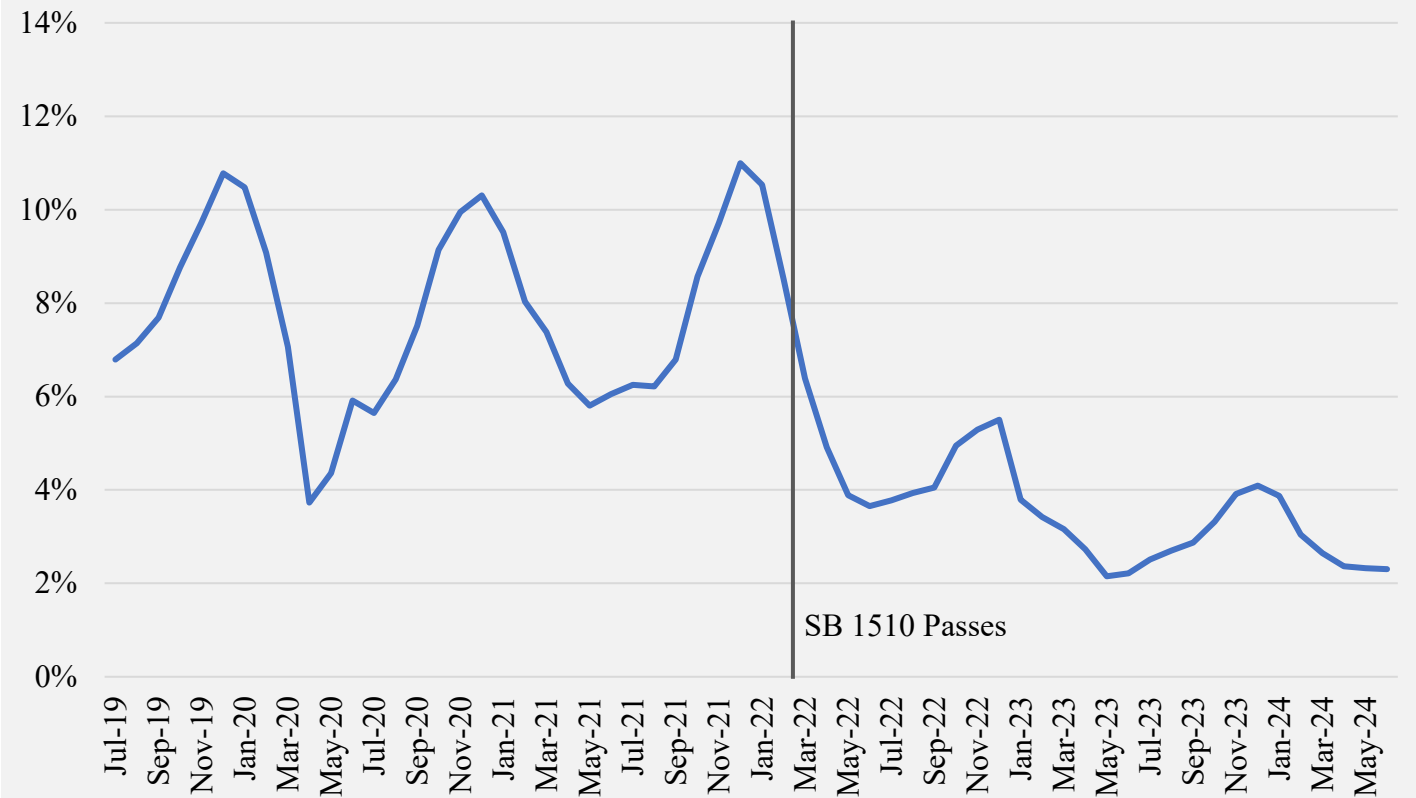
# CJC Data

## DISCRETIONARY STOPS

### Stops for Lighting Violations

- SB 1510 (2022) modifies vehicle lighting violations such that an officer may not initiate a traffic stop if certain criteria are met
  - Seasonal peak in December 2021 shows 11% of stops for lighting violations
  - Seasonal peak in December 2023 is 4.1%
  - Seasonal low in June 2024 shows historic low of just over 2%

Percent of Monthly Stops for Lighting Violations

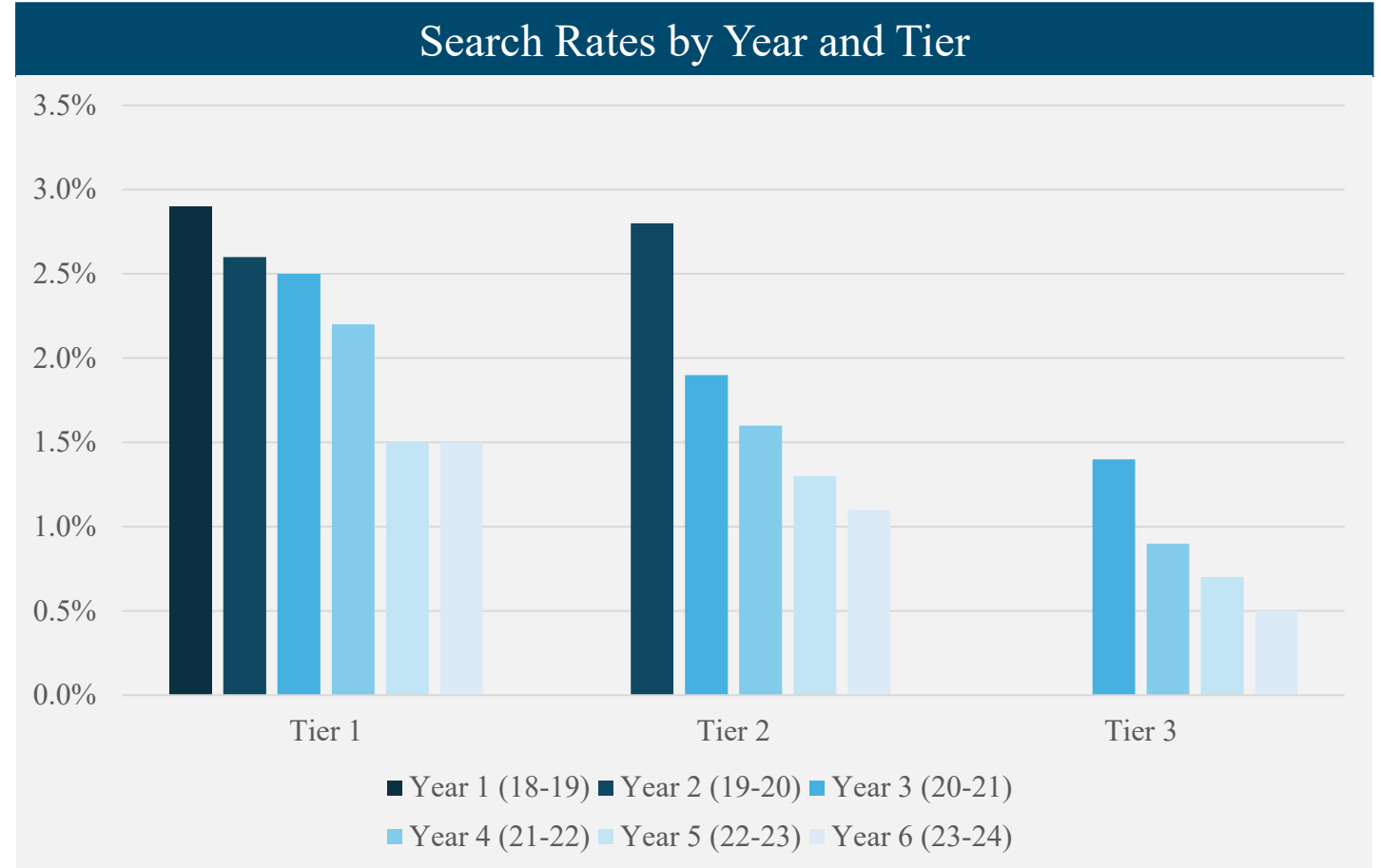


# CJC Data

## DISCRETIONARY STOPS

### Search Rates

- SB 1510 (2022) requires officers to inform a person that they have the right to refuse a consent search request
  - Tier 1 search rates dropped from 2.9% in year 1 to 1.5% in year 6
  - Tier 2 dropped from 2.8% in year 2 to 1.1% in year 6
  - Tier 3 dropped from 1.4% in year 3 to 0.5% in year 6



# Crime Rate Data

## Uniform Crime Reporting

- The primary method of tracking and comparing crime rates is the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
  - The UCR Program collects crime *incident* data from law enforcement agencies across the United States. The data includes *all crimes known to law enforcement*.
  - Violent Index Crimes: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault
  - Property Index Crimes: burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft
- Many crimes are not reported to law enforcement. Oregon Crime Victimization Survey (2020) shows of all Oregonians, over the prior year:
  - 14% report experiencing a person crime
  - 24% report experiencing a property crime

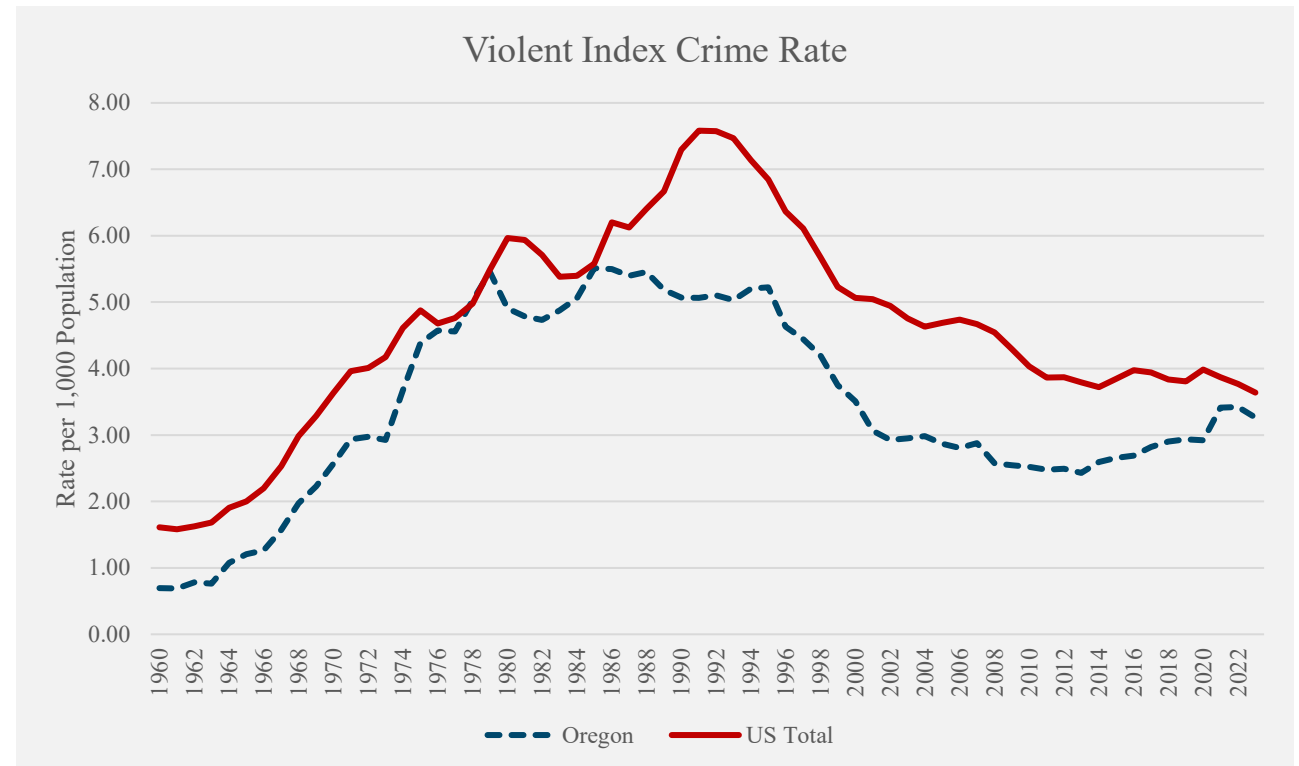


# Crime Rate Data

## Uniform Crime Reporting

- The use of the UCR to measure crime rates and trends comes with both strengths and weaknesses.
  - The primary strength of the UCR program is its consistency as a measure of relatively serious crime (for most states)
  - The primary weakness is the lag in the data, as it takes the FBI and Bureau of Justice Statistics a long time to process the data at a national level

## Historic Trends 1960 - 2023

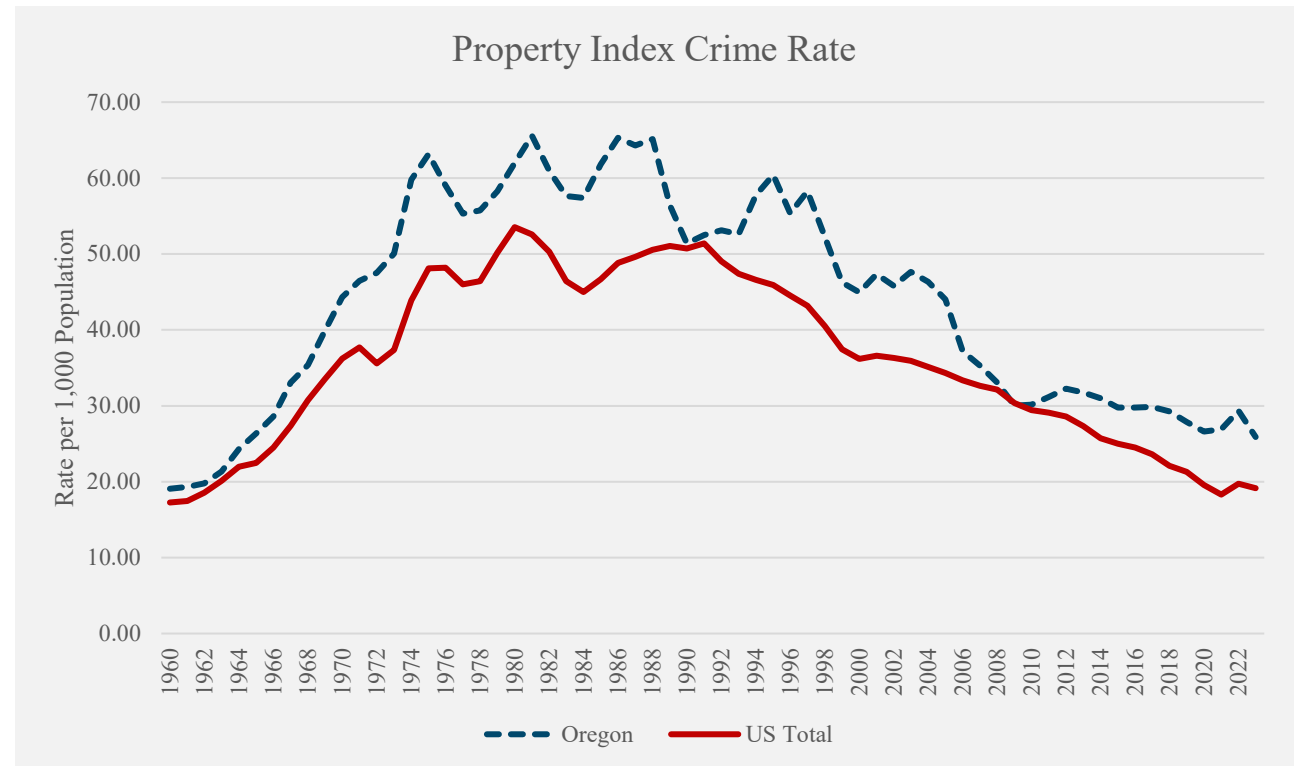


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## Historic Trends 1960 - 2023



# Crime Rate Data

## Uniform Crime Reporting

### Statewide Data

- Due to the lag in data processing, 2023 represents the most recent statewide data available.
- As Oregon exited the initial waves of the COVID pandemic, violent and property crime displayed differing trends.
- These statewide annual trends, however, mask important nuances in crime trends over the past few years.

2022 and 2023 UCR Index Crime Data for Western US States

State	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	2022	2023	Pct Chg	2022	2023	Pct Chg
Oregon	342.4	326.3	-4.7%	2,935.3	2,590.7	-11.7%
Arizona	431.5	408.8	-5.3%	2,057.6	1,796.9	-12.7%
California	499.5	508.2	1.7%	2,343.2	2,325.6	-0.8%
Colorado	492.5	474.0	-3.8%	3,147.6	2,878.9	-8.5%
Idaho	241.4	234.0	-3.1%	926.9	809.5	-12.7%
Montana	417.9	442.0	5.8%	1,918.6	1,833.7	-4.4%
Nevada	454.0	416.8	-8.2%	2,380.1	2,517.0	5.8%
New Mexico	780.5	749.3	-4.0%	2,984.0	2,888.0	-3.2%
Utah	241.8	232.2	-4.0%	1,865.1	1,631.4	-13.9%
Washington	375.6	357.2	-7.9%	3,356.4	2,886.7	-14.0%
US Total	377.1	363.8	-3.5%	1,973.8	1,916.7	-2.9%

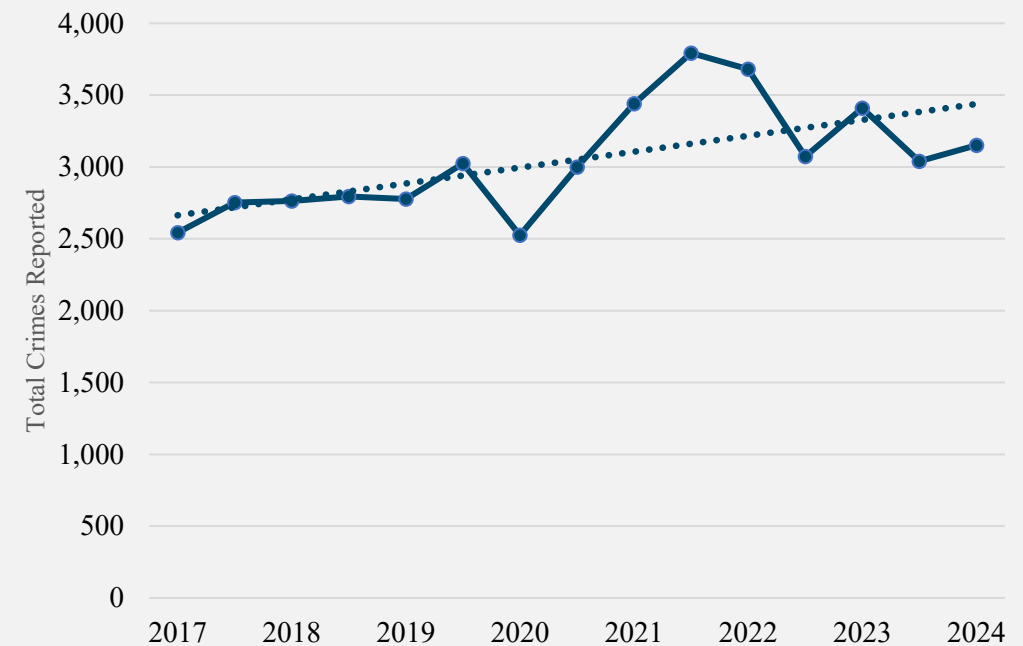
# Crime Rate Data

## 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.
- Following the peak in July-Dec 2021 violent crime has decreased, however the most recent 6 months shows an increase consistent with pre-pandemic trends.

Oregon Large City† Violent Crime (Jan 2017 – June 2024)



†Bend is excluded from this trend line.

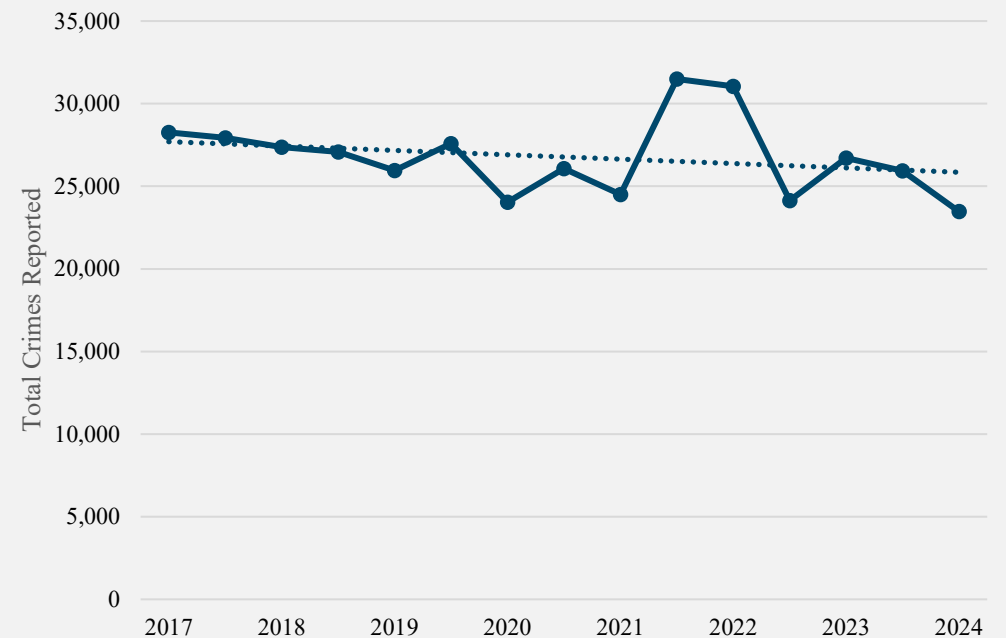
# Crime Rate Data

## 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. The most recent 6-month period shows a 9% drop from the previous 6 months.

Oregon Large City† Property Crime (Jan 2017 – June 2024)



†Bend is excluded from this trend line.

# CJC Data Dashboards

# Background

## THE NEED FOR DATA



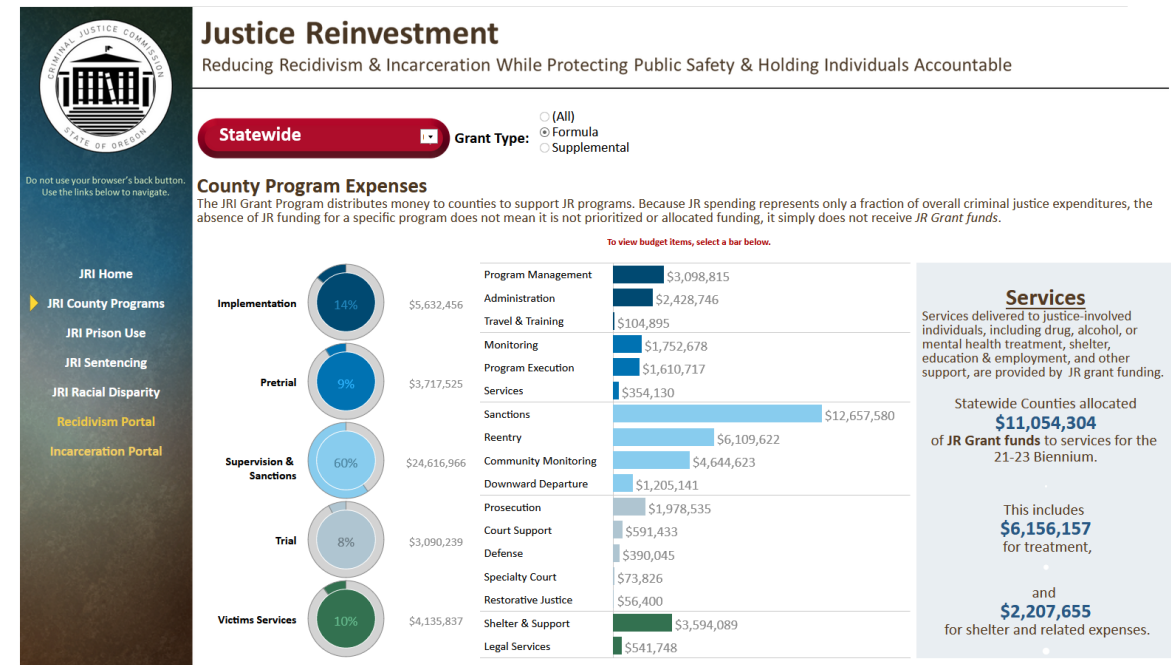
- Starting with the implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative in 2013, the CJC needed to develop ways to bridge the data gap between the agency and its stakeholder, grant recipients, and the public.
- Initially, this meant touring the state making in person presentations to stakeholders using 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.



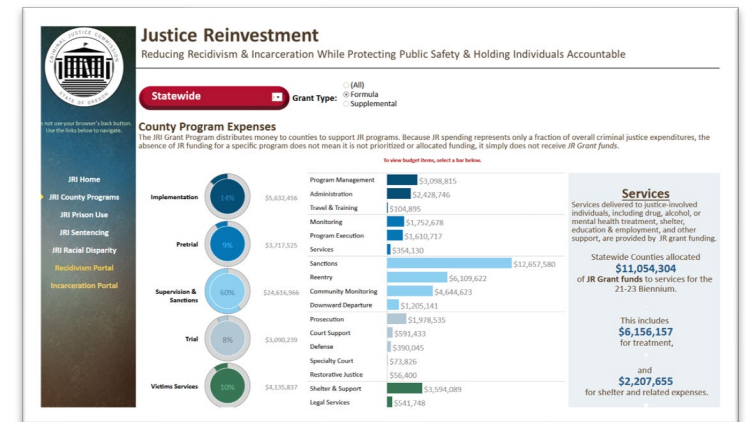
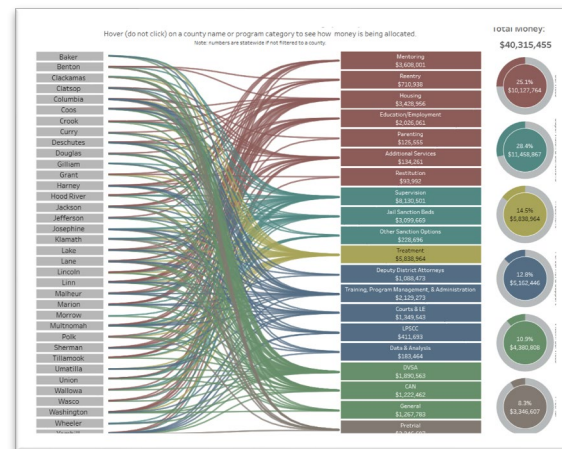
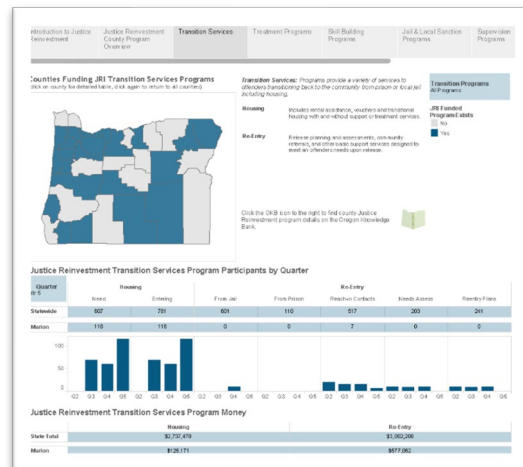


# Background

## 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.

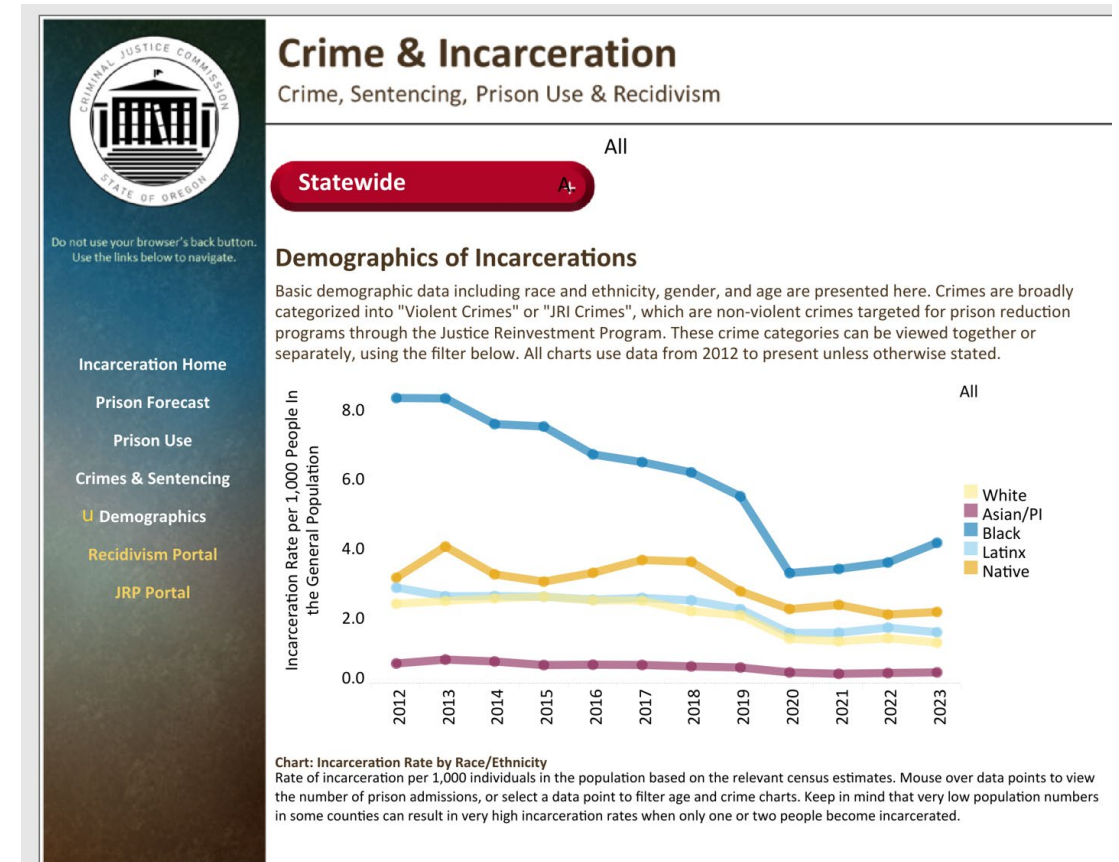


# Background

## 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

- Behavioral Health Deflection Program:
  - Designed to be a one-stop landing spot for deflection programs, this dashboard includes grant award and programming information with additional updates coming soon.
- PCS Data:
  - Designed to take a wider view of PCS data trends and to provide stakeholders and the public with up-to-date data on historical as well as recent trends. Currently, this includes information on arrests and cases filed, with additional updates coming soon.
- Other Dashboards
  - Statistical Transparency of Policing (STOP) dashboard, Bias Crimes dashboard, and Prison Population and Forecast dashboard.

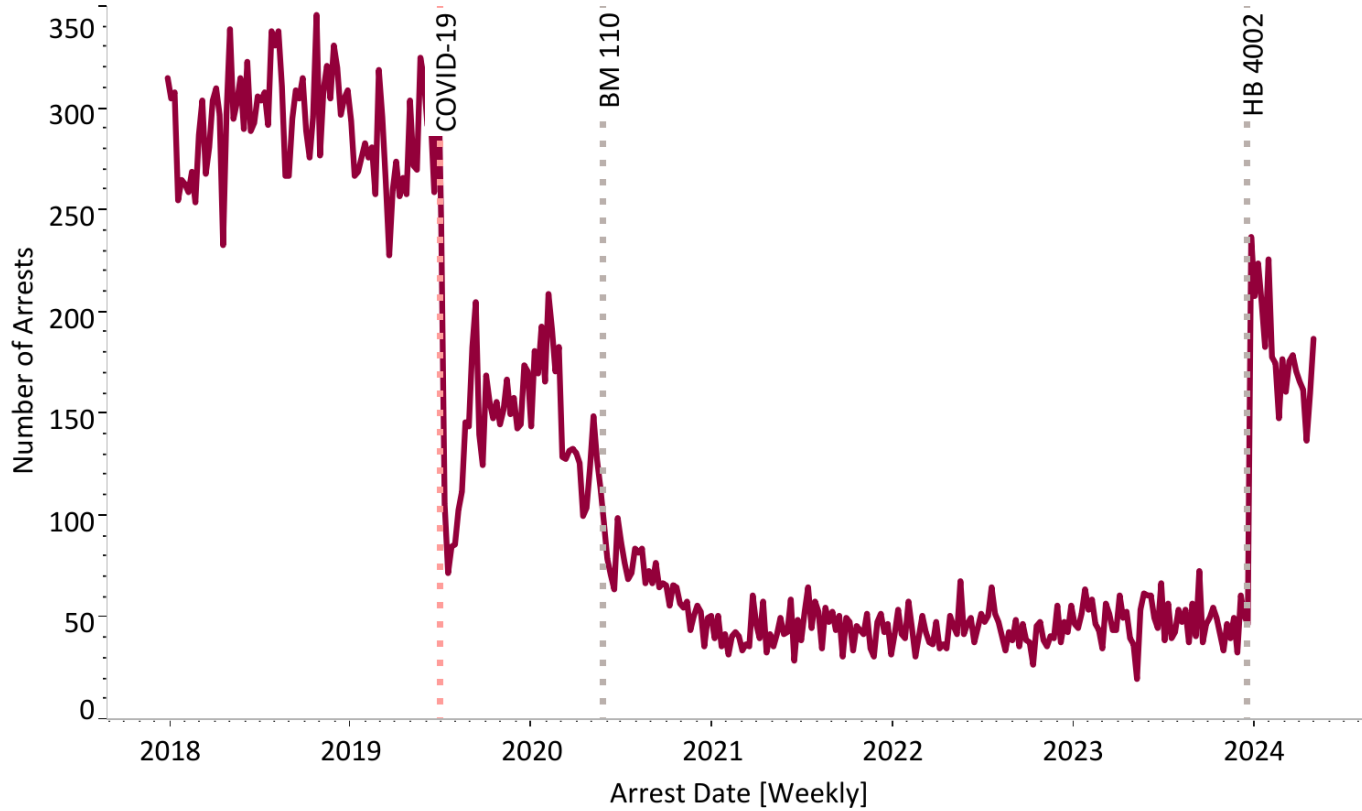
# Dashboard Examples

# Dashboard Examples

## PCS DATA DASHBOARD

### Weekly Fingerprinted Arrests for Possession of Controlled Substance

Different types of drug possession cannot always be differentiated in the data; this chart includes *all* instances of an arrest for PCS (user amount, substantial quantity, and commercial drug offenses). For more information, please see the 'About' tab above.



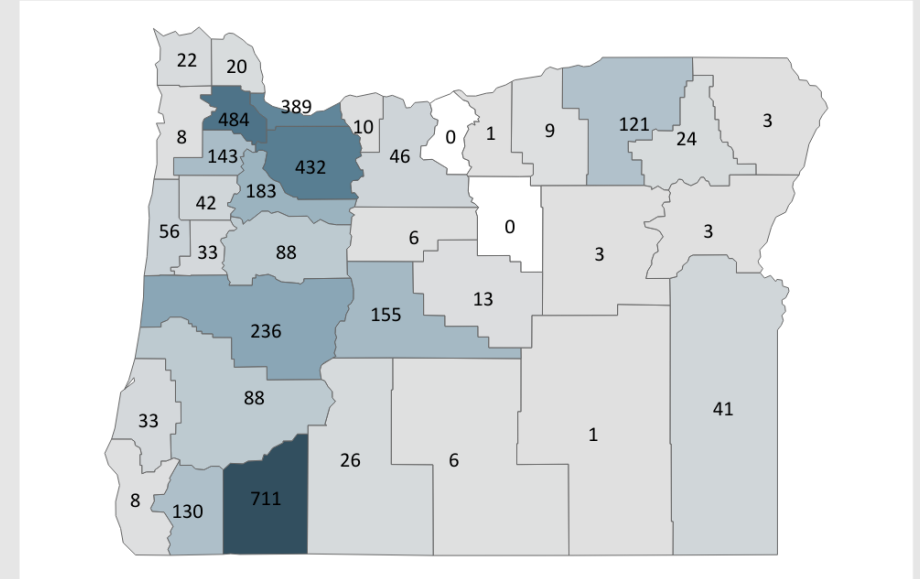
To view arrests with only PCS or arrests that include other charges, toggle the options below.  
 All

### Since September 1, 2024

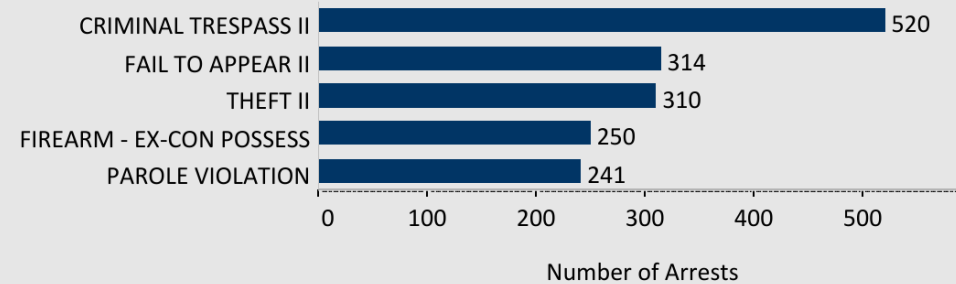
**3,575 Total PCS Arrests**

#### PCS Arrests by County

Mouse over counties to view agency counts

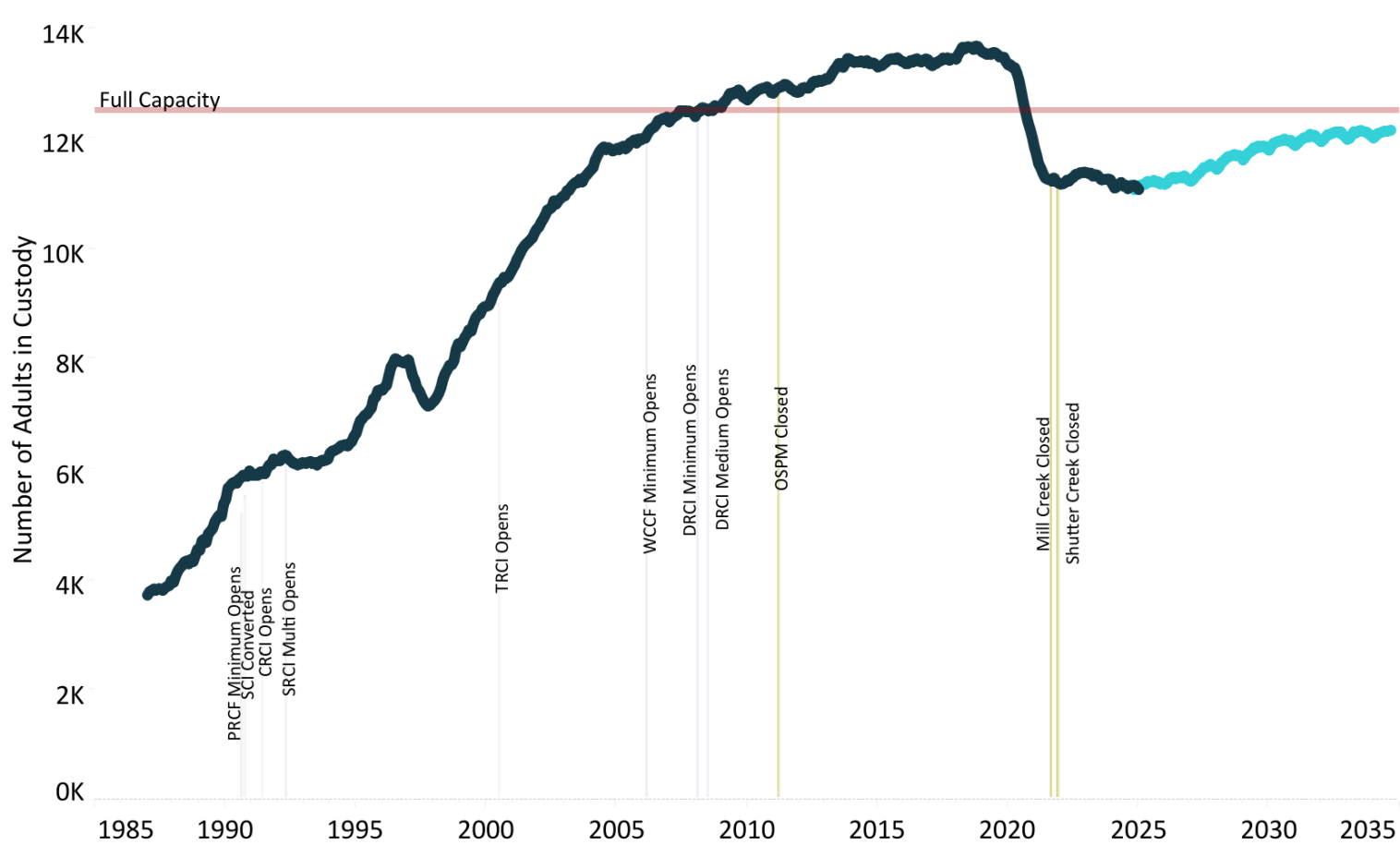


#### Most Common Additional Charges on PCS Arrests



# Dashboard Examples

## MALE PRISON POPULATION AND CAPACITY



■ Forecast
 ○ Female  
■ Population
 ● Male

Prison capacity for men has three thresholds; the first two (DRCI & DRCM) involve opening unused space at existing facilities. The full capacity line for both men and women is the point at which no additional beds are available without new construction.

Several events have impacted the size of the prison population and capacity.

These events may be legislative - changes to law or policy impacting prison admissions or sentence length; or capacity - opening or closing facilities.

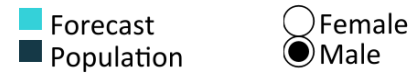
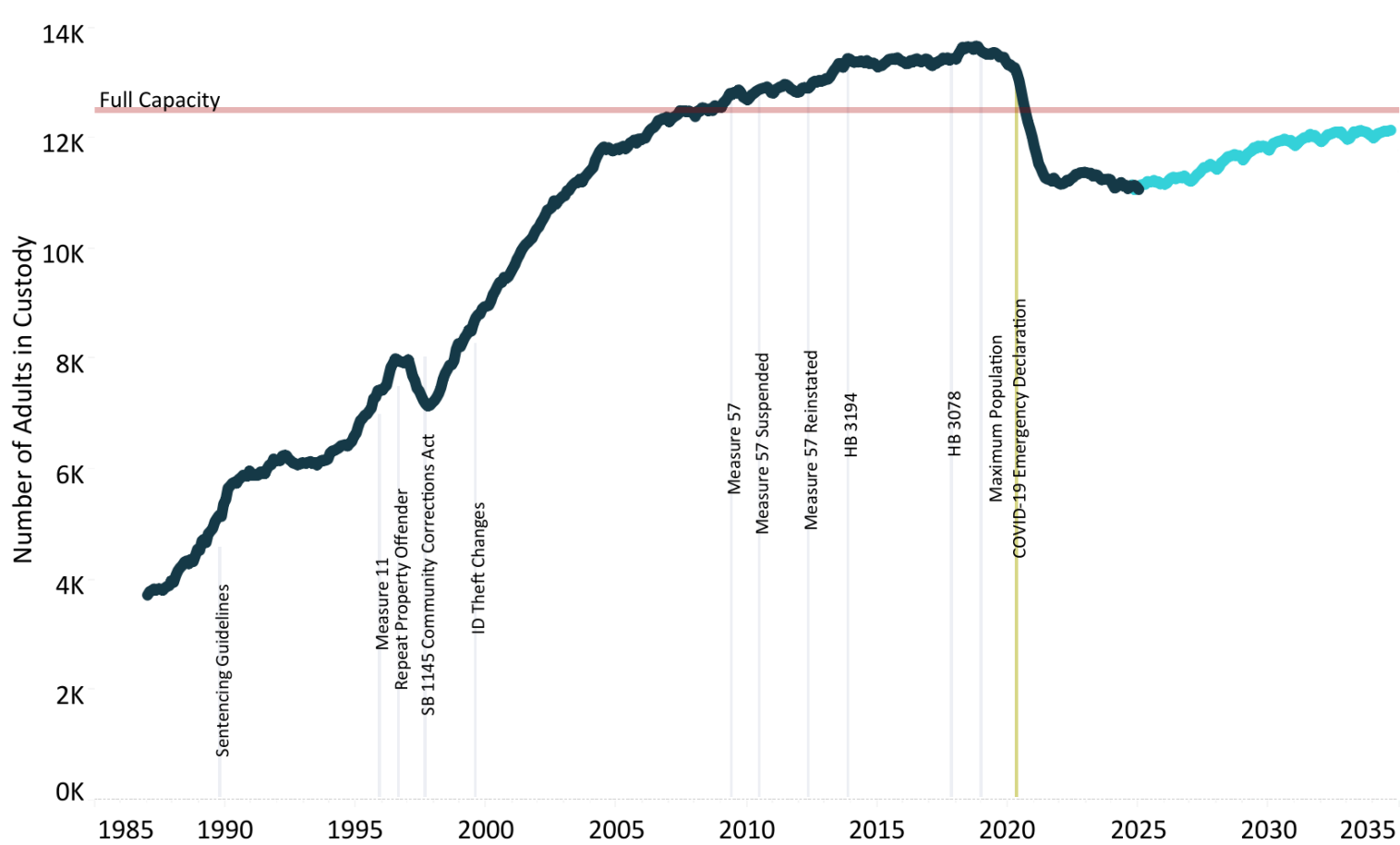
**To view key events, select a category:**

- None
- Capacity
- Legislative



# Dashboard Examples

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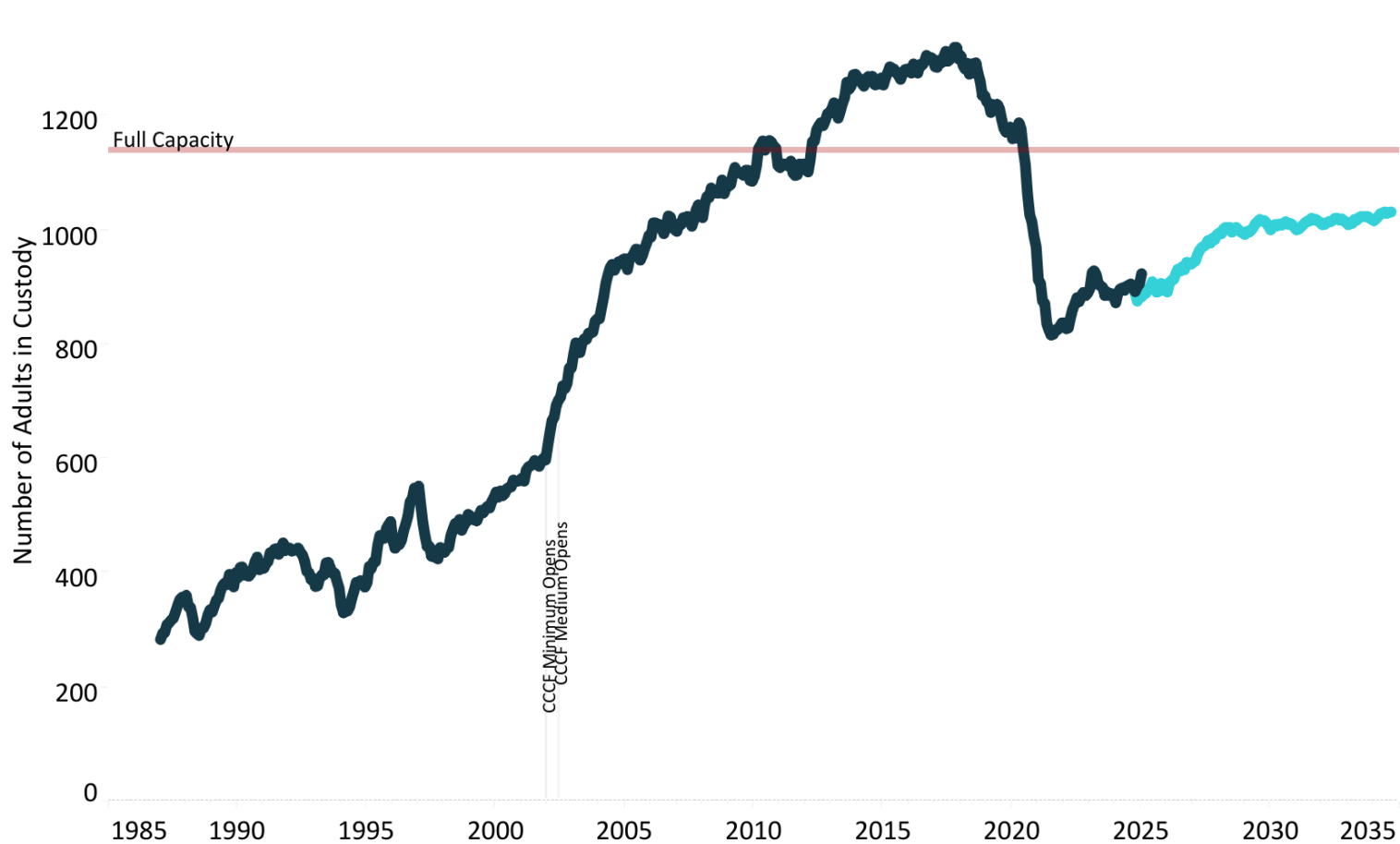
To view key events, select a category:

- None
- Capacity
- Legislative



# Dashboard Examples

## FEMALE PRISON POPULATION AND CAPACITY



■ Forecast
 ● Female
 ○ Male
 ■ Population

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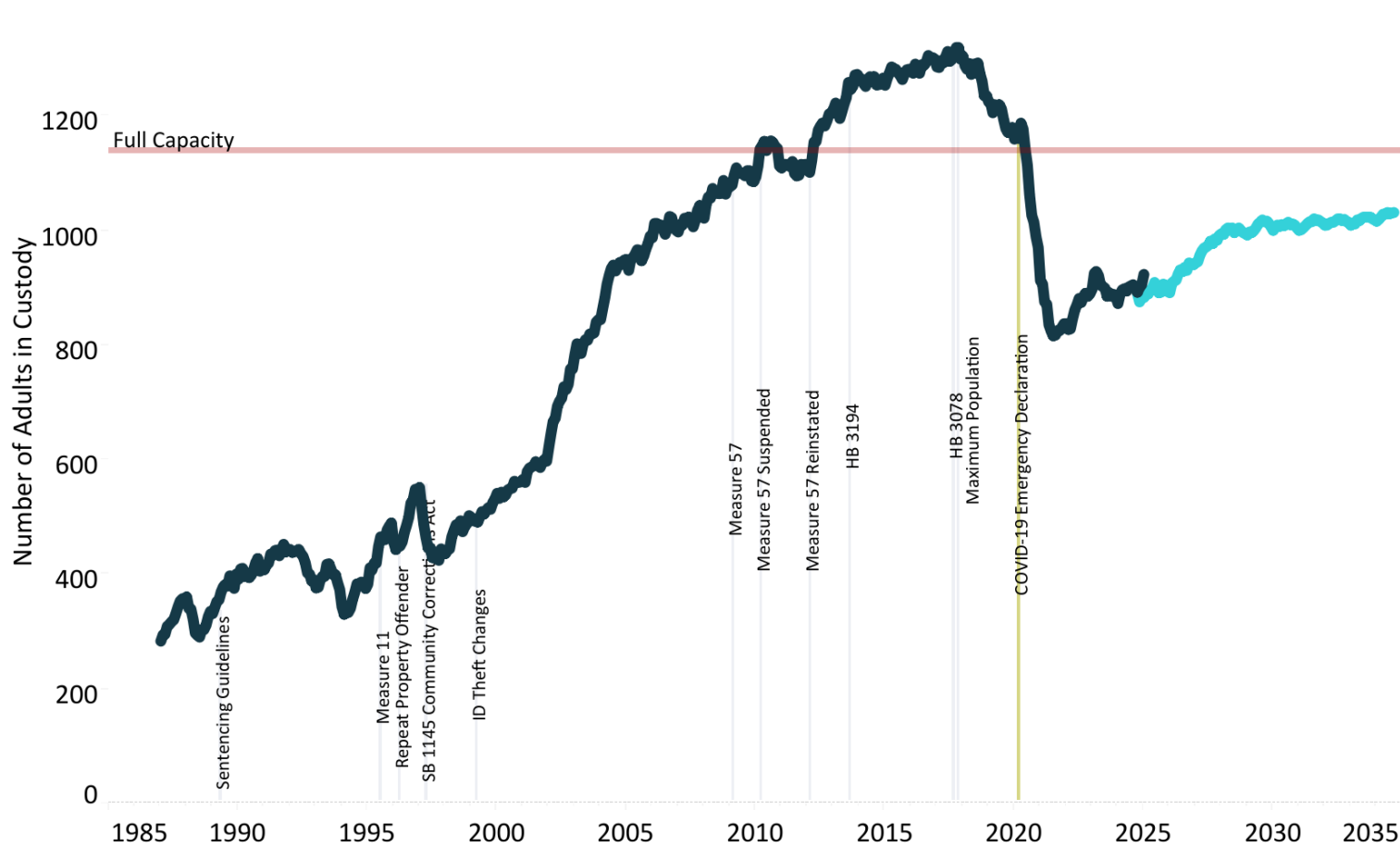
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- Legislative





# Dashboard Examples

## FEMALE PRISON POPULATION AND CAPACITY



■ Forecast
 ● Female
 ○ Male
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# Questions



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