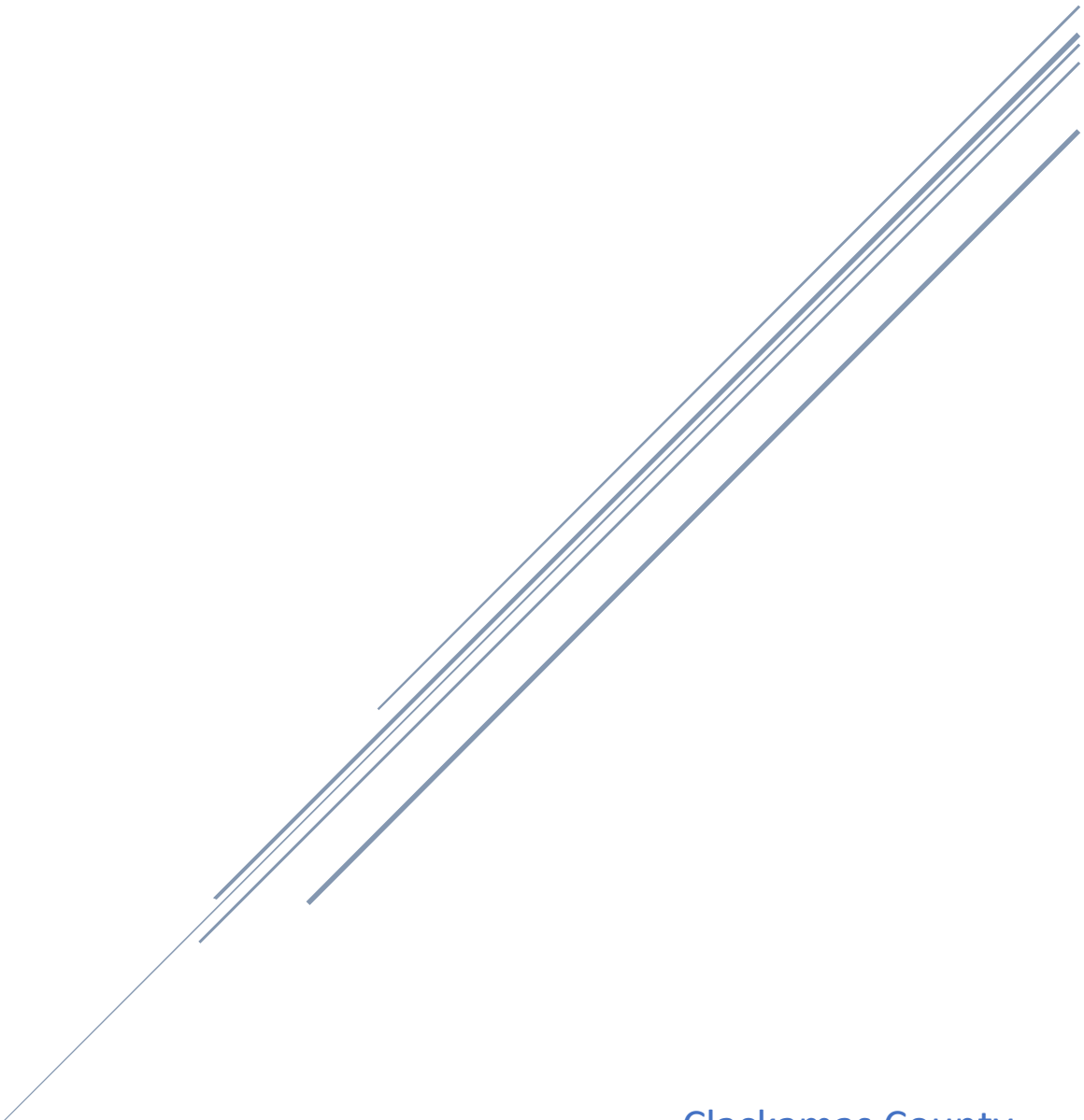


JRI PROGRESS REPORT

July-Dec 2023



Clackamas County
Parole and Probation

PART I: Program Implementation

Is program implementation progressing as expected?

Identify implementation challenges. Note if there have been any changes from what was proposed in your original application that significantly impacts program functioning.

Clackamas County Justice Reinvestment Grant was awarded to Community Corrections to create a pretrial diversion program, and enhance Clackamas Substance Abuse Program (CSAP) and the Short-Term Transitional Leave Program (STTL). As illustrated in Part II, each of these programs have been designed to help Clackamas County meet the four goals of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative: reduce recidivism, decrease prison use, protect the public, and hold offenders accountable.

Pretrial

In the Fall of 2023 pretrial programs around the state were informed that the Oregon Judicial Department had received funding for Pretrial Release Assistance Officers (RAOs) in many of the Circuit Courts around the state. Early indications were that Clackamas County would be funded for 2-3 positions which would supplement the current Pretrial Program being run through the Sheriff's Office and provide for expanded coverage in the evenings and on weekends. After initial collaboration discussions on how to best utilize OJD RAOs within the current Pretrial Services program, it was announced that OJD had actually received funding for 10 RAO positions in Clackamas County and that the Courts would be taking over many, if not most of the Pretrial functions. It became apparent that it was not feasible and/or practical to have two Pretrial Services programs running concurrently within Clackamas County and staff is in the process of phasing out our program while OJD ramps up theirs.

Clackamas Substance Abuse Program

During the past 6 months CSAP has continued to experience staffing shortages for frontline staff. CSAP has continued to run recruitments, but are unable to fill positions for a variety of reasons.

The low CSAP enrollment numbers correspond to low custody numbers in the Clackamas County Jail.

In September, CSAP began tracking referrals. Between 09/01 and 12/31, they made 82 referrals, which had the following outcomes:

- 27 accepted
- 8 sent to DOC
- 12 refused to take part in CSAP
- 3 were released from jail prior to the screening date
- 15 needed dual diagnosis treatment (MH)
- 6 are supervised in other counties
- 11 awaiting court or pending matters in other counties

Short-Term Transitional Leave

During Jul-Dec 2023 the STTL program has continued to run as planned. Clients are transitioning through the program and they are engaged in services through Bridges to Change.

Highlight program successes or promising practices

Include any lessons-learned, accomplishments, or individual program outcome measures.

Pretrial

Lessons learned

Although there was early optimism regarding the implementation of the Pretrial Intensive Supervision with Electronic Monitoring program (PRISEM), at the end of this reporting period the decision was made to end the program. This was solely due to the low number of eligible defendants that met program criteria. Early expectations were that the program would largely target defendants arrested for Domestic Violence crimes due to the ability to create “geo-fences” around victim-sensitive

areas and have 24-hour monitoring. However, prior to implementation, a final review was conducted when concern was raised about two domestic-violence related murders that were committed in neighboring counties. In each case, the defendants were on electronic when the crimes were committed. Following the review, the decision was made to implement more stringent criteria that excluded most defendants accused of DV crimes.

Pretrial accomplishments

During this reporting period Pretrial staff have continued to work closely and collaborate with the Clackamas County Transition Center and Corrections Substance Abuse Program (CSAP) to provide services, treatment, and referrals for individuals releasing from custody. Both the Transition Center and CSAP partner closely with other county departments and community providers to address addiction, mental health, homelessness, criminality, and other barriers that Justice-Involved individuals face that often leads to re-arrest and incarceration.

Individual program outcome measures

While the Clackamas County Jail's Intake, Force-Release, and Average Daily Population numbers have decreased slightly but steadily during this reporting period, Pretrial check-in, safety, appearance, and success rates have remained fairly stable at 94%, 99%, 55%, and 52% respectively.

Decisions

From July-December 2023, 1118 pretrial decisions were entered, compared to 1270 decisions between January and June 2023. The judicial decision includes whether the defendant is released or not, and if they are released, what their level of supervision and conditions will be. Of the 1118 decisions, 701 were not released (See Table 1). There were 417 cases released to Pretrial. Standard release with no conditions was the most common, at 145 cases. Enhanced release with no conditions was the next most common at 107. There were 2 releases to intensive monitoring with no additional conditions. There were 89 total domestic violence conditions and 34 DUII conditions entered for various monitoring levels. The number of defendants who were released on their own recognizance grew from 22 in the first half of the year to 40 in the second.

Judicial Decisions

| Supervision Levels | N |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Standard | 145 |
| Standard + DUII Conditions | 9 |
| Standard + DV Conditions | 20 |
| Enhanced | 107 |
| Enhanced + DUII Conditions | 25 |
| Enhanced + DV Conditions | 60 |
| Intensive | 2 |
| Intensive + DV Conditions | 9 |
| ROR | 40 |
| No Release | 701 |
| Grand Total | 1118 |

Table 1 Supervision Levels-All New Cases Jul-Dec 2023

When reporting on release decisions, defendants are considered as a pretrial client if they have such a decision. While most cases, are straightforward, some defendants move in and out of arraignment multiple times in one reporting cycle. This defendant's activity is a good example of the complexity of the pretrial decision-making process. The defendant was arrested in June and the judge denied release. The defendant was arrested again in September and the judge denied release. The defendant was arrested again in October and the judge denied release. In November, another arrest yielded a pretrial release decision. When the client was arrested again in December while on pretrial release, the judge denied release for that crime. However, the pretrial release case was not closed. In January, 2024, the defendant was arrested yet again. This time, no charges were filed, but the defendant is still on pretrial for the November arrest.

Pretrial Outcomes

All Pretrial Outcomes

| Outcomes | July-December 2023 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Successful | 244 |
| Acquittal | 3 |
| Charges Dismissed | 26 |
| Diversion | 65 |
| Sentenced | 150 |
| Unsuccessful | 212 |
| Failure to Appear | 196 |
| Felony Arrest | 1 |
| Misdemeanor Arrest | 3 |
| Technical Violation | 12 |
| Other | 51 |
| Other | 13 |
| Bond Posted | 4 |
| DA Reduced to Violation | 1 |
| Dismissed | 31 |
| Death | 2 |
| Grand Total | 507 |

Table 2 Disposition Reasons by Supervision Levels-All Defendants July-December 2023

There were a total of 507 pretrial dispositions from July-December 2023 (See Table 2). This is fewer than the 650 pretrial cases closed between January and June 2023.

Forty-four percent (n=244) of the pretrial case outcomes were successful and forty-two percent (n=212) were unsuccessful. Another 10 percent were categorized as “other.” For instance, they may have had their case dismissed after a pretrial placement or posted a bond.

Of the 244 successful cases, 150 (61% of all successful dispositions) ended with sentencing, 65 cases (27%) defendants were given diversion, and 26 (11%) had their charges dismissed. Three defendants were acquitted.

For unsuccessful dispositions (212 unsuccessful closures), failure to appear was the most common cause, at 196 cases (92%). In addition, there were 4 arrests, 1 was a felony and 3 were misdemeanors. Finally, there were 12 closures (6%) due to technical violations.

DV Outcomes

| Outcomes | July-December 2023 |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Successful | 25 |
| Acquittal | 0 |
| Charges Dismissed | 5 |
| Diversion | 13 |
| Sentenced | 7 |
| Unsuccessful | 11 |
| Failure to Appear | 4 |
| Misdemeanor Arrest | 1 |
| Technical Violation | 6 |
| Other | 3 |
| Dismissed | 2 |
| Other | 1 |
| Grand Total | 39 |

Table 3 Disposition reasons by supervision levels-defendants with DV conditions-July-December 2023

There was a dramatic drop in the number of domestic violence dispositions, from 112 in the first half of 2023, down to 39 in the second half.

Most domestic violence-related cases had successful closures (See Table 3). Of those that were unsuccessful, the majority were due to defendant technical violations (n=6), but there was 1 misdemeanor arrest and 4 cases of failure to appear.

DV Outcomes by Supervision Level

| Outcomes | July-December 2023 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Standard | 3 |
| Successful | 3 |
| Enhanced | 31 |
| Successful | 21 |
| Unsuccessful | 10 |
| Intensive | 5 |
| Successful | 1 |
| Unsuccessful | 1 |
| Other | 3 |
| Grand Total | 39 |

Table 4 DV-related Dispositions by Supervision Level July-December 2023

Standard and enhanced monitoring levels for domestic violence charges saw more successful closures than unsuccessful closures (See Table 4). Defendants on intensive monitoring with a domestic violence-related charge were more variable.

FTA numbers

Failure to appear is the most common reason for an unsuccessful completion of pretrial monitoring. Clients who failed to appear to court were most likely to be on enhanced monitoring (n=101), followed by those on standard monitoring at 79 defendants. Fourteen clients on intensive monitoring failed to appear. Finally, two clients who were on enhanced monitoring for DUII failed to appear (See Table 5).

Failure to Appear-Supervision Levels

| Disposition Reason | Failure to Appear |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Supervision Levels | July-December 2023 |
| Standard | 79 |
| Enhanced | 101 |
| Intensive | 14 |
| DUII- Enhanced | 2 |
| Grand Total | 196 |

Table 5 Number of Unsuccessful Dispositions That Were FTAs Jul-Dec 2023

Clackamas Substance Abuse Program

During this reporting period CSAP has tried to work with some higher risk clients that might have been denied in the past. Although there have been successes, this new strategy has led to a higher percentage of unsuccessful exits compared to other reporting cycles.

CSAP has started a pre-treatment block in the jail, the Clackamas County Jail Program (CCJP). There is a dedicated 10-bed unit where clients work on identifying their thoughts, feelings and beliefs through an objective lens to gain an understanding of why they make the choices they do. In addition, clients work on identifying interests and abilities for future employment. Clients are able to see that there are different options for their life should they choose and have a plan set up before release to start their journey. CSAP utilizes this dorm to get a further look at clients in custody and to start their treatment process while in custody.

CCJP is not only for potential CSAP clients, but if an Adult in Custody (AIC) has been identified as a candidate for CSAP, they will be placed in the program. The program targets high risk individuals who are motivated towards change, willing to follow rules and respect the program and participants. It is a basic cognitive intervention that prepares AIC's for the intensive cognitive intervention model at CSAP.

CCJP can be a tool for prison diversion as AIC’s gain skills and attitudinal shifts that allow them to be better candidates for a treatment program. There are several CSAP clients who were prison-bound and were successfully diverted to CSAP due to the growth they experienced in CCJP.

CSAP currently has a 40-bed capacity in the men’s dorm and a 20-bed capacity in the women’s dorm. Men used 21 beds on average in the second half of 2023 and women 11 used beds on average. This is a decrease from 28 beds used by men in the first half of 2023 and an increase compared to the 10 beds used by women at that time.

The average stay in the residential program is 253 days for men and 355 days for women of in-house time (See Table 6). The in-housing stay has decreased for men compared to the first half of the year, which was 300 days. Women’s in-house stay lengths have also increased, from 268 days Jan-Jun 2023 to 355 days Jul-Dec 2023.

Of the men who stayed in CSAP at least 30 days, there were 15 clients who completed CSAP between July and December 2023, and 8 were successful completions. However, 11 men left CSAP before they had completed 30 days of treatment.

Of the women who stayed in CSAP at least 30 days, there were 9 clients who completed CSAP between July and December 2023, and 7 were successful completions. However, 3 women left CSAP before they had completed 30 days of treatment.

CSAP Length of Stay in Housing

| | Jan-Jun, 2023 | Jul-Dec, 2023 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| MEN | 300 | 253 |
| WOMEN | 268 | 355 |

Table 6 Comparison of length of stay in housing-2023

The average program stay was 454 days for men and 811 days for women spanning the time from program entrance to graduation (See Table 7). Although the average length of stay decreased for men, women’s stays increased substantially. The women’s length of stay is skewed long because the number of women in the program has been low and there were 2 women who stayed a very long time.

CSAP Length of Stay in the Program

| | Jan-Jun, 2023 | Jul-Dec, 2023 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| MEN | 652 | 454 |
| WOMEN | 558 | 811 |

Table 7 Comparison of length of stay in program-2023

Downward Departures

From July-December 2023, 10 of the 24 new male CSAP admissions were downward departure cases, representing 42% of new admissions. In this same time period, 8 of the 15 women who were admitted to the program were downward departures, representing 53%.

Although downward departures are not the right solution for every defendant, CSAP has had some very good successes in this realm. For instance, a client had pending charges when he entered CSAP and was facing 42 months DOC when he was given the opportunity to go to CSAP instead. He was an unemployed 19-year-old expectant father when he started the program. He spent 411 days in house and 227 days in Phase IV. He is currently working in the trades and making a living wage. Due to her own addiction struggles, his significant other is no longer actively involved in their children's lives. He is now parenting their 2 children. He has completed a Batters Intervention Program and has maintained his employment through a challenging time in his life. In addition, he has continued to have an active connection to CSAP and the recovery community.

Jail MAT Program

The jail MAT program has continued to greatly help our CSAP population. Clients who need MAT in custody are placed on their medication before entry into CSAP. When clients enter CSAP from CCJ, they have not only their medication, but an appointment for follow up with a provider in the community. CSAP has further partnered with Health Centers and has therapist on site 1 day per week to assist with all MAT services (including PCP appointments, counseling, medication/dose changes). During this time period, there have been any clients needing bridge services.

Sublocade

The JRI-funded Sublocade program is up and running in the Clackamas County jail. The program manager ordered 32 Injections between 1/30/23 & 9/14/23. Of those, 23 were given, 10 of those were given between 11/6/23 and 12/11/23. At the time of reporting, there were 4 people awaiting evaluations, and 4 awaiting injections.

In addition, 4 people ordered injections, but released, bailed, or transferred prior to their injection.

Of the 23 who received injections, the program could only locate 6 people in the state prescription drug monitoring site (OR PDMP) who had continued care in the community in some form. However, this is somewhat unreliable, as there are a number of factors that affect reporting. For

instance, if they are in treatment (other than CSAP), utilizing OTP services, OR are in a state other than OR, WA, ID, UT, those are not reported to OR PDMP.

Below is a quick break down of the 23 injections given.

Gender:

- Female 6
- Male 17

Incarcerated:

- Jail vs DOC 5
- CCJ 2

Released to:

- Treatment 5
- CSAP 2

Returned:

- To oral buprenorphine dosing in the community 2
- To custody 2
- More than once 1
 - They were re-incarcerated 3 times and were on buprenorphine for two of those events

Unknown follow ups:

- 3 of those has active warrants
- 1 may be in inpatient treatment
- 2 are not on supervision

The interest in Sublocade is increasing in the AIC's, especial in the JSAP program clients, and with time and attention to Sublocade prescribing in the community. There are still AIC's skeptical of the location of the injections, though the manufacturer is quick to allow alternative injection sites given the client condition at injection time. Unplanned releases have prevented 4 injections, per federal guidelines, the jail program cannot administer injections after they are released from custody.

Short-Term Transitional Leave

Allowing clients to transition back into the community with fewer restrictions tends to be beneficial to short- and long-term success. Covid-19 appeared to add a level of stress that was counterproductive to their return to the community. Due to the restrictions lifting, the process has been smoother.

Bridges to Change (BTC) is a community nonprofit that works closely with Community Corrections to house and mentor clients. Historically, STTL has had 10 dedicated STTL beds. However, the number of CSAP participants has been lower since the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic

capacity. Until enrollment at CSAP increases, 10 additional beds have been allocated for STTL use, bringing the number of available beds up to 20 for the reporting period.

There were 20 new clients accepted. This represents 2209 days that the clients were not in prison, also known as bed days saved. During this time, the client is receiving critical resources and services needed to successfully transition back into the community post-prison, and the prison's capacity is less strained.

There were 10 client who completed STTL between July and December 2022. In the year since their release from the program, they have a 100 percent success rate: all of them remained have remained out of prison and out of jail.

PART II: Four Goals of Justice Reinvestment

Reduce recidivism through evidence-based practices while increasing public safety and holding offenders accountable

Describe the program's progress toward reducing recidivism through evidence-based practices while increasing public safety and holding offenders accountable during the reporting period. Please respond utilizing the most up to date data available on the [CJC dashboards](#), in addition to local quantitative and qualitative data.

The [CJC recidivism dashboards](#) are updated every 6 months.

The Pretrial program helps lay the foundation to break the cycle of incarceration and reduce recidivism. The program allows defendants the opportunity to remain in the community while awaiting trial. While in the community, defendants can maintain employment and attend therapeutic programs that can uncover the root causes of anti-social behaviors.

Pretrial defendants are pre-adjudication and are not entered into the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) systems. Therefore, they cannot be tracked through the DOC data found on the CJC dashboards. However, the program boasts short-term successes with regards to new arrests. Most pretrial clients are not arrested for new crimes while they are enrolled in the pretrial program, as less than 1 percent of the 507 cases ended in a new arrest (1 felony, 3 misdemeanor, 0.79% of all outcomes) and 2.4 percent ended in a technical violation. The failure to report closures have continued to fall this reporting periods, from 43 percent in the last half of 2022 to 38 percent (n=248) in the first half of 2023 to a new low of 38.66% (n=196) of the total dispositions in the last half of 2023.

As mentioned earlier, STTL has returned to its pre-pandemic operations. According to a report from The Criminal Justice Policy Research Institute at Portland State University, recidivism rates for Oregon STTL participants are the same as those who do not participate, and early release helps to reduce overcrowding, which results in cost savings with no decrease in public safety (Leymon, Campbell, & Henning, 2023).

When formerly incarcerated people successfully transition back to a community with prosocial skills, they have a greater likelihood of not recidivating.

CSAP and STTL are highly effective for the vulnerable populations they serve, but they are intensive programs that are appropriate for a small percentage of our population who are on community supervision.

While these programs are each successful, it is difficult to tie them specifically to the CJC dashboard findings. Those findings have a better fit in the following questions, and we will explore them there.

Reduce prison utilization for property, drug and driving offenses while increasing public safety and holding offenders accountable

Describe the program's progress toward reducing county prison usage for property, drug and driving offenses while increasing public safety and holding offenders accountable during the reporting period. Please respond using the most up to date data on the [CJC dashboards](#) to analyze trends in usage. Responses should incorporate data specific to prison intakes, revocations, length of stay, and relationship to the statewide rates as appropriate.

The [CJC prison usage dashboards](#) are updated regularly.

The pretrial program is not reflected in the dashboard data. Most Pretrial participants are not prison eligible. The likelihood of Pretrial having a significant effect on the immediate use of prison beds may be low. Pretrial is more likely to have an impact on the long-term use of prison beds as lower-level offenders are being diverted from lengthy jail incarceration and provided services as needed.

CSAP continues to prioritize offenders with the highest risk of re-offense as assessed by the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) and the Women's Risk Needs Assessment(WRNA). CSAP is also prioritizing offenders that are either sentenced to a downward departure sentence or at highest risk of prison incarceration based on history. Throughout its history, CSAP graduates tend to have low 1-year recidivism rates as the program teaches skills and provides support for clients to make lifelong changes in their behaviors and habits.

Clackamas County's outcomes has consistently paralleled statewide trends. Prison populations have experienced fluctuations and then declined significantly during the pandemic. Between 2013 and 2017, Clackamas County's prison usage was well below the state average, and from 2017 through the end of 2022, the county remained just below the state average. However, in 2023, Clackamas County's intakes have ticked back up to nearly pre-pandemic levels, while intakes in similar counties and on a statewide level have remained relatively flat. This has led to

our overall prison usage rate to rise above both our baseline¹ and the statewide average. Clackamas County Parole and Probation is working with the CJC and the Clackamas County District Attorney to understand what might be contributing to this recent trend.

Prison intake numbers for JRP crimes rose after the pandemic pause in admissions and seem to have leveled off at a level that is lower than previous highs. Clackamas County had 193 intakes in the 12 months prior to January 2012, which is the first month of reporting. The highest period of intakes was between 2017 and the beginning of 2019. There were several months where the 1-year total hovered around 210-215 intakes. In May 2019, those intake numbers began to drop. In June 2022, the intake numbers began to rise again before leveling. For the reporting period of July-December 2023, the 12-month intake numbers averaged between 186 and 193.

JRP-Eligible Prison Intakes from Clackamas County

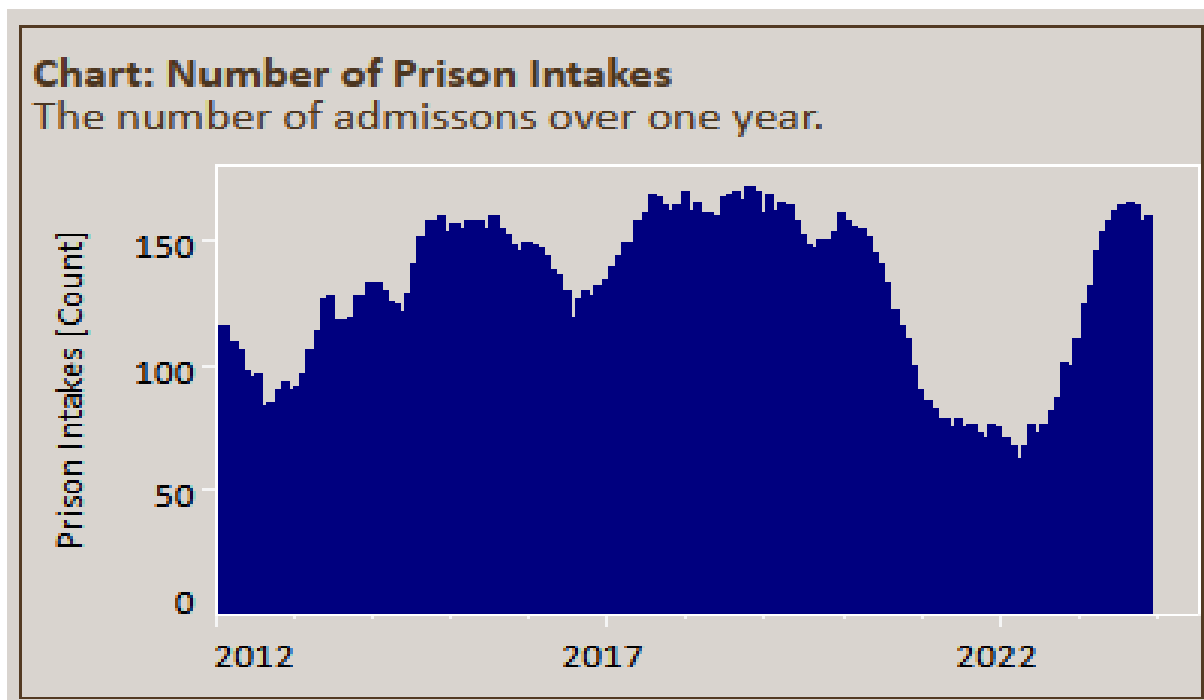


Figure 1 Clackamas County Prison Intakes-JRP-eligible crimes

Parole and Probation is currently working with CJC and the Clackamas County District Attorney to gain a comprehensive understanding of Clackamas County's prospective prison population. Only then can Parole and Probation consider significant policy changes

¹ The baseline represents the average prison usage from 2012-2015, which is the 3 years prior to the introduction of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative grant funding.

to address further prison population reduction that also ensures public safety.

The Appellate Court redefinition of DCS resulted in a sharp decline in incarceration and sentence lengths for drug-related crimes (See Figure 2). Lengths of prison stays for property and driving crimes has remained somewhat level.

Clackamas County prison lengths for drug charges were at their highest in October 2021, when the average length of stay 44.2 months. The most recent data point is December 2023, when the average length of a prison stay for a drug crime committed in Clackamas County was 26.17 months. Clackamas County's length of stay for drug crimes is shorter than the state's average length of 29.78 months in December 2023.

Average Length of Sentence by Crime Type-Clackamas County Sentences

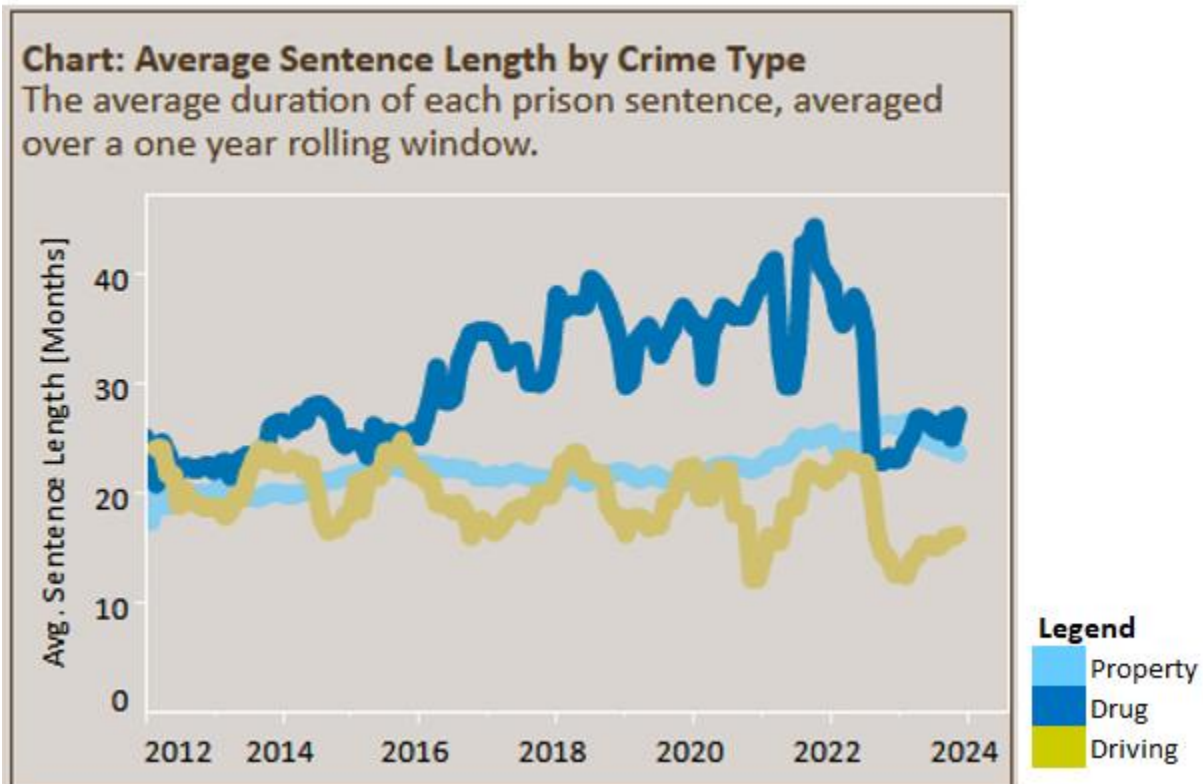


Figure 2 Clackamas County's Avg Sentence Length by Crime Type-CJC dashboard graphic

In December 2023, the average length of stay was 23.23 months for property charges and 17.65 months for driving charges. The length of stay for property crimes is higher than the state average of 22.95 months and lower than the state average for driving crime stays, which is 18.36 months.

Clackamas County Prison Intakes by Crime Type

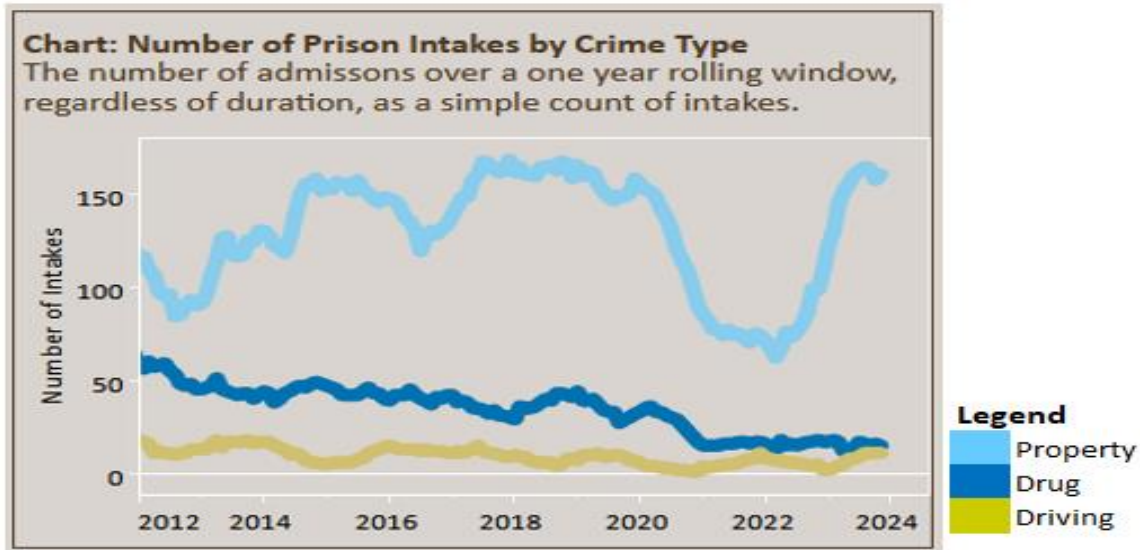


Figure 3: Clackamas County Prison Intakes by Crime Type

JRI-related prison intakes continue to be dominated by property crimes (See Figure 3). Property crime intakes were at a 12-month average of 165 in the fall of 2023, which is nearly as high as they were at their peak in 2017. Since then, the numbers have begun to fall, with 12-month average in December of 163 intakes.

Percent of Prison Use by Sentence Type: 01/01/2023-12/31/2023

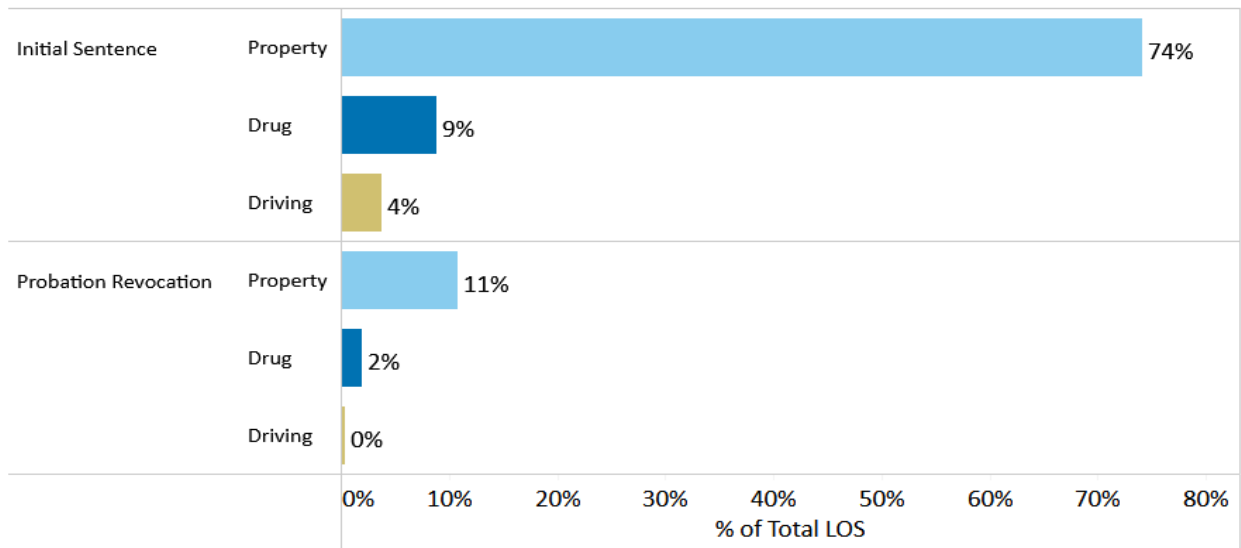
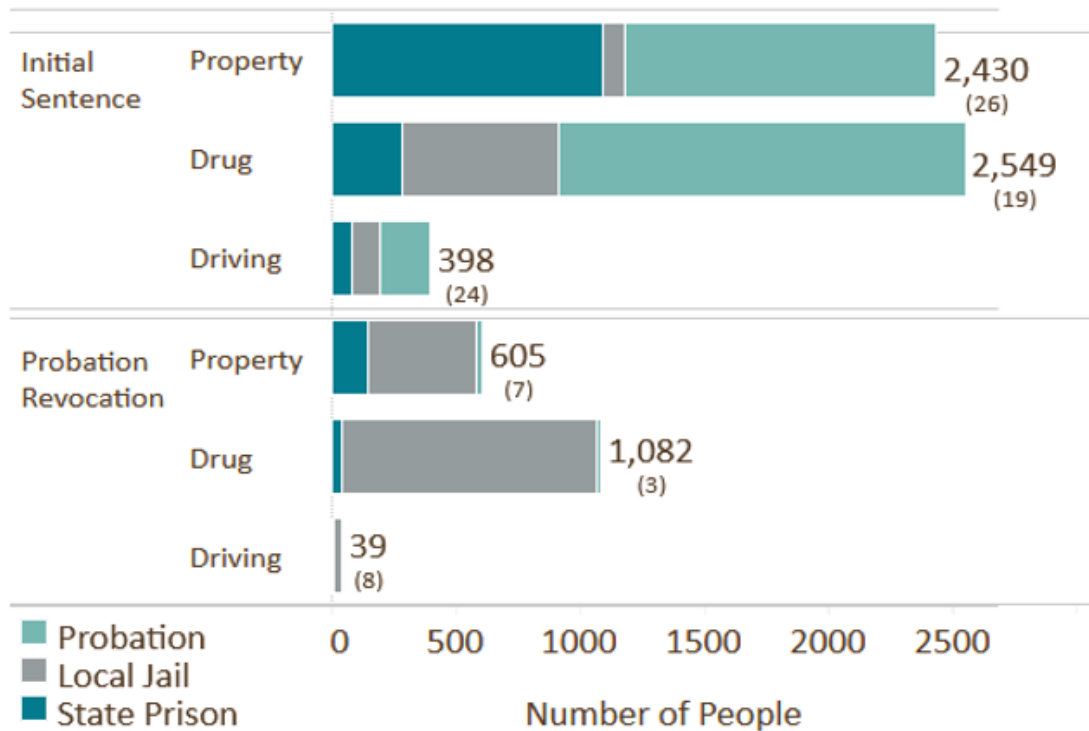


Figure 4 JRI-Crime-related Prison use by Sentence Type-CJC Dashboard Graphic

When looking at the JRP-related crimes, property crimes are the bulk of prison time used, with 85 percent of JRP-related prison time used for property crimes (See Figure 4). This is higher than the 74 percent used at the state level.

Length of Prison and Jail Admissions for Clackamas County Men, 2012-Present-in Months



Clackamas County is more likely to place defendants who committed property crimes on probation than place them in prison, and the length of sentencing is longer for probation (30 months) than prison (22 months). Of the 1260 people placed on probation for property crimes during that time, 612 had their probation revoked.

Demographics of Incarcerations

Basic demographic data including race and ethnicity, gender, and age are presented here. Crimes are broadly categorized into "Violent Crimes" or "JRI Crimes", which are non-violent crimes targeted for prison reduction programs through the Justice Reinvestment Program. These crime categories can be viewed together or separately, using the filter below. All charts use data from 2012 to present unless otherwise stated.

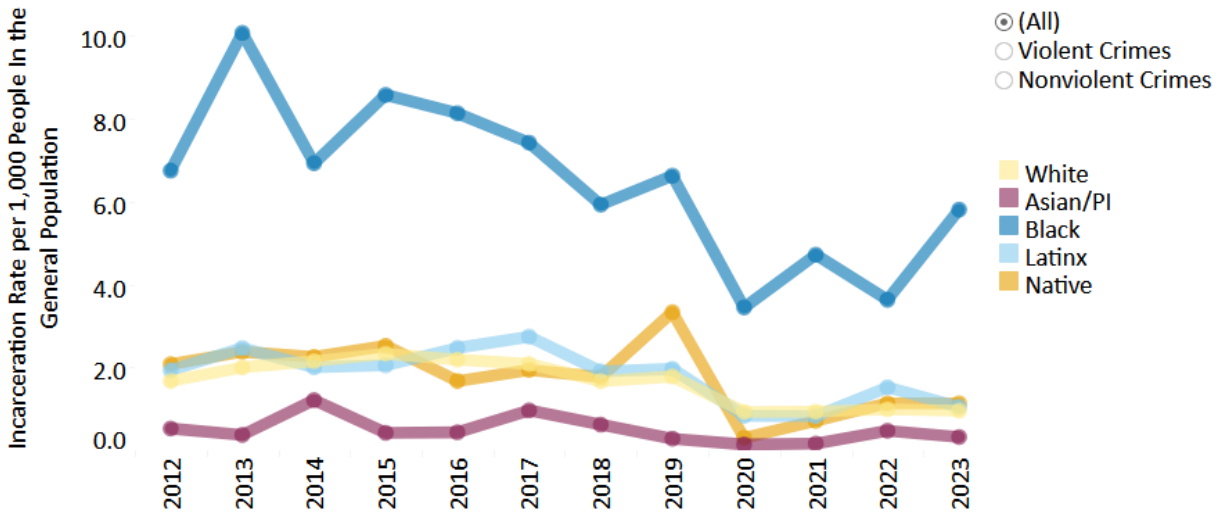


Chart: Incarceration Rate by Race/Ethnicity

Rate of incarceration per 1,000 individuals in the population based on the relevant census estimates. Mouse over data points to view the number of prison admissions, or select a data point to filter age and crime charts. Keep in mind that very low population numbers in some counties can result in very high incarceration rates when only one or two people become incarcerated.

Table 8 Clackamas County Prison Population Demographics for All Crimes-2012-2023

The rate of incarceration for Black defendants in Clackamas County is significantly higher than defendants of other races or ethnicities, and is higher than the state average (See Table 10)². This is true for all crimes and for non-violent crimes only. In 2023, Black defendants who committed any crime in Clackamas County were admitted to prison at a rate of 5.9 admissions per 1,000 Black individuals living in the county. At the state level, the rate is 4.1 admissions per 1,000 in 2023. In 2023, these rates represented 437 white AICs from Clackamas County and 49 Black AICs from the county.

² 2023 prison admissions (all crimes): Black-49, Latinx-47, Native-9, White-347, Asian/PI-11

Racial Demographics of Clackamas County Prison Population for Non-Violent Crimes

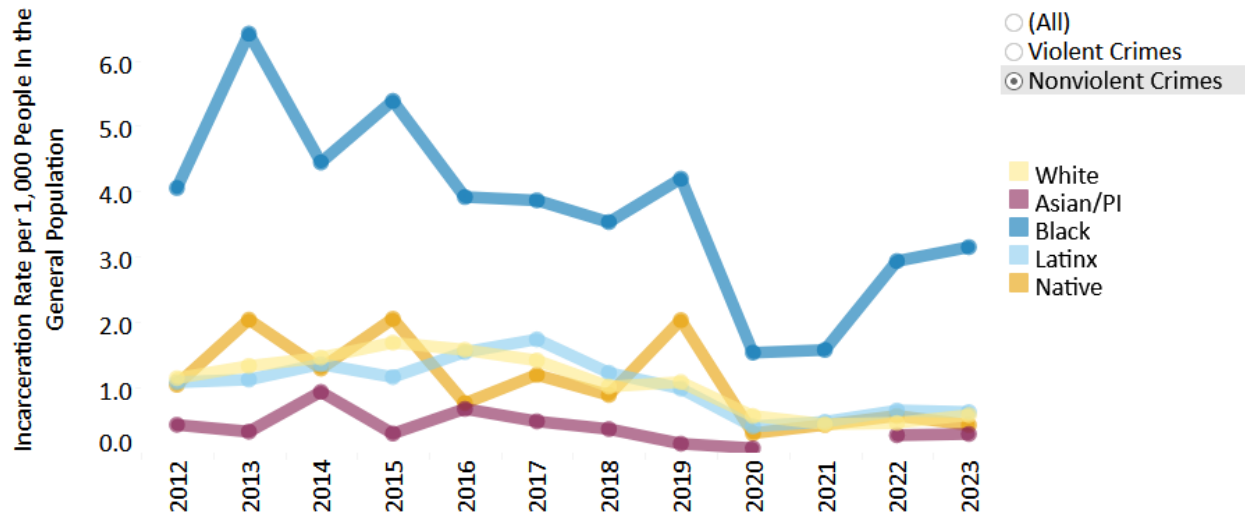


Table 9 Clackamas County Prison Population Demographics for Non-Violent Crimes-2012-2023

In 2023, Black defendants who committed non-violent crimes in Clackamas County were admitted to prison at a rate of 3.1 per 1,000 Black individuals living in the county³. At the state level, the rate is 1.3 admissions per 1,000 for the same year. In 2023, these rates represented 195 white AICs from Clackamas County and 26 Black AICs from the county.

³ 2023 prison admissions (non-violent crimes): Black-26, Latinx-25, Native-3, White-195, Asian/PI-9

Probation Diversion Racial Disparity-Clackamas County Men

Probation Racial Disparity Tool

Compares the rate of probation use for people convicted of JRP-eligible crimes.

Values indicate how many more members of a minority group, convicted of a nonviolent crime, would have been sentenced to or remain in probation (as opposed to prison or jail) if there were parity between the minority and majority groups' probation use rates.

Select a data point to view crime details to the right and to view cases.

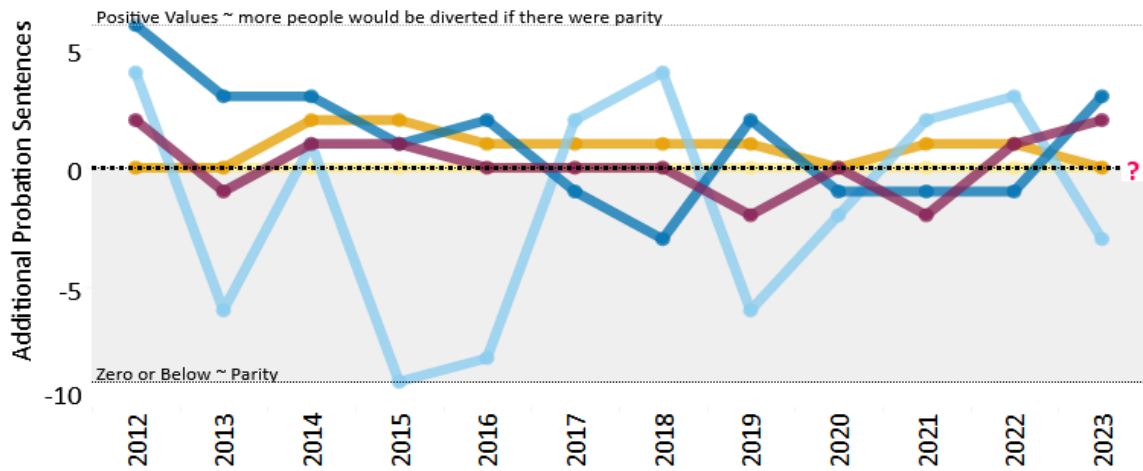


Table 10 Clackamas County Male Probation Diversion Demographics for Non-Violent Crimes Only-2012-2023

The diversion from prison is most often probation. There were 288 white men convicted of a JRP crime in 2023. Of those convicted, 42 percent (120) were placed on probation. If the probation sentencing rates were at racial parity, defendants of all races would be placed on probation at a similar rate. However, 14 of the 39 Black men convicted of a JRP crime in Clackamas County were given probation. That is 36 percent, and represents 2 fewer Black men on probation compared to white men.

Asian/Pacific Islander and Native men were close to parity and also had very low numbers overall, which makes comparisons less reliable. There was a total of 12 Asian/Pacific Islander men and 3 Native men convicted of a JRP crime in 2023.

Clackamas County is more likely to place Latinx men on probation compare to white men. Of the 38 Latinx men who were convicted of a JRP crime, 19 were placed on probation, which is a 50 percent probation use rate.

Probation Racial Disparity Tool

Compares the rate of probation use for people convicted of JRP-eligible crimes.

Values indicate how many more members of a minority group, convicted of a nonviolent crime, would have been sentenced to or remain in probation (as opposed to prison or jail) if there were parity between the minority and majority groups' probation use rates.

Select a data point to view crime details to the right and to view cases.

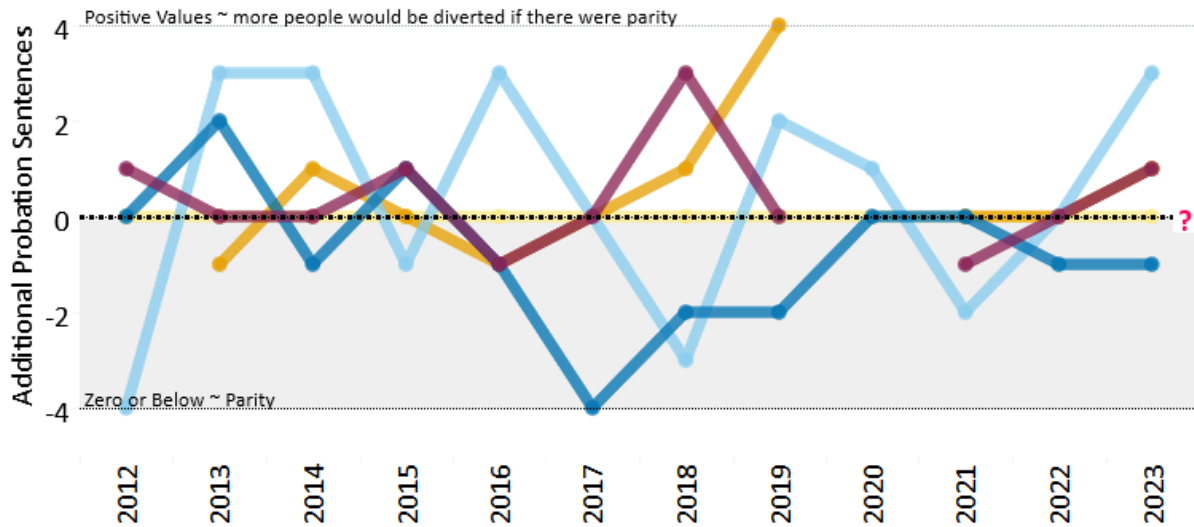


Table 11 Clackamas County Female Probation Diversion Demographics for Non-Violent Crimes Only-2012-2023

Latinx women had the same rate of probation use as white women, but because white women have a higher rate of probation than the white male comparison group above, there is sentencing disparity for Latinx women. There were 105 white women convicted of a JRP crime in 2023. Of those charged, 69 percent (72) were placed on probation. Of the 16 Latinx women convicted of a JRP crime, 8 were placed on probation.

There was only 1 Asian/Pacific Islander woman convicted of a JRI crime, and she was not placed on probation. While that is a 0 percent probation use rate, it is a very small sample. There were no Native women convicted of a JRP crime in Clackamas County in 2023.

Clackamas County is more likely to place a Black woman on probation compare to white women. Of the 10 Black women who were convicted of a JRP crime, 8 were placed on probation, which is an 80 percent probation use rate. Black women have consistently had parity in probation sentencing starting in 2016.

Does the LPSCC have any questions regarding your county's data dashboard? Is there any specialized analysis CJC can provide specifically related to your county's recidivism and prison usage data?

None at this time

References

Leymon, M., Campbell, C., & Henning, K. (2023). *The Impact of Short-Term Transitional Leave (STTL) on Recidivism in Oregon*. Portland, OR.