



Racial and Ethnic Impact Statement

Historical Data

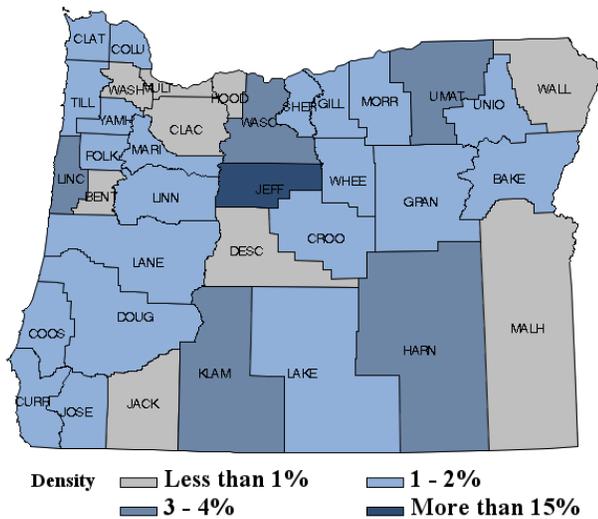
Criminal Justice Commission

Senate Bill 463 (2013) requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to prepare a racial and ethnic impact statement that describes the effects of proposed legislation on the racial and ethnic composition of the criminal offender population or recipients of human services. To obtain a racial and ethnic impact statement, one member of the Legislative Assembly from each major political party must sign a written request. Oregon, along with all states in the nation, has an overrepresentation of minority groups in the criminal justice system. This report highlights Oregon specific data that displays this overrepresentation. This report does not attempt to explain why racial and ethnic disparity exists in the Oregon criminal justice system, but simply displays the extent of the disparity at different points within the system. Racial and ethnic impacts on decisions made in the criminal justice system are highly correlated with other factors such as geography, income, education, employment, health care, and a myriad of other factors; see appendix for details.

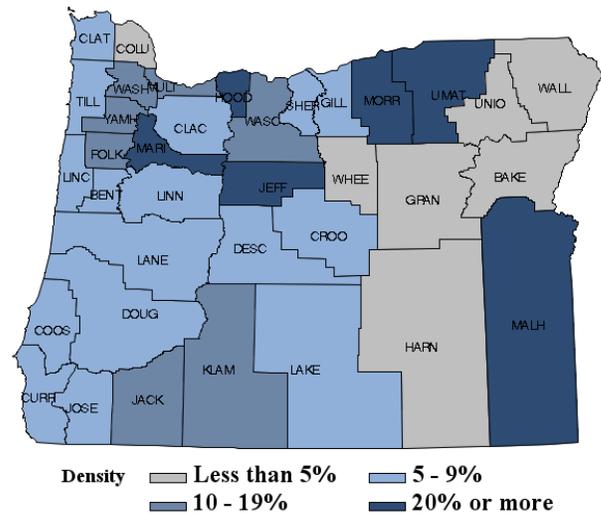
Oregon is less diverse than the nation as a whole, but minority groups in Oregon are growing at a faster pace than nationwide.¹ As of July 2013 Oregon's population was just above 3.9 million and the largest minority group in Oregon is the Hispanic population at 12.3% of all Oregonians. The next largest minority group in Oregon is the Asian/Pacific Islander population at 4.0% of the total population. African Americans comprise 1.8% of Oregon's total population. The majority of African Americans in the state reside in Multnomah County, with 60% of this minority group's population. Washington County contains nearly 15% of the state's African American population, with the remainder residing in the rest of the state. Native American/Alaska Natives make up 1.1% of Oregon's population. This group is concentrated in urban areas, as well as more sparsely populated rural counties that contain existing or planned Indian reservations. Female Oregonians comprised 50.6% of the total population as of July 2013.

¹ http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OEA/docs/demographic/OR_pop_trend2012.pdf

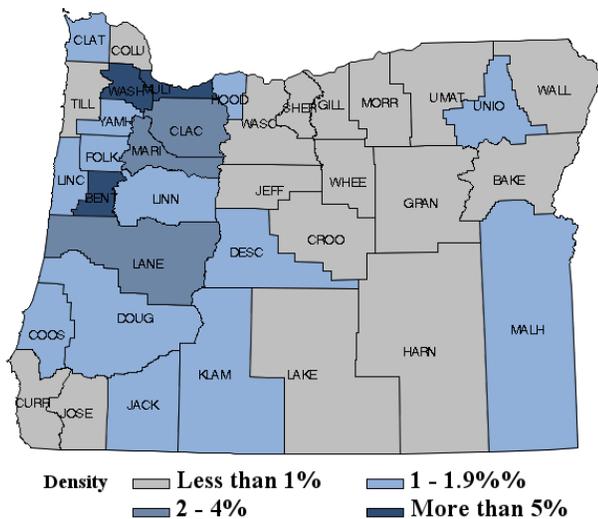
Native American/Alaska Native Population Density



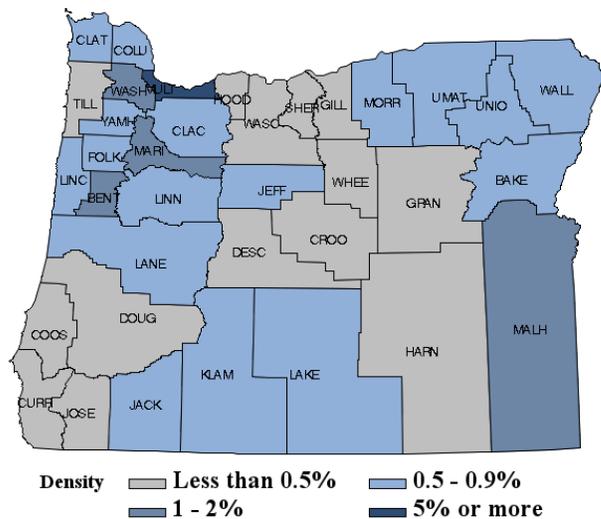
Hispanic Population Density



Asian/Pacific Islander Population Density



African American Population Density



Note: Due to differences in the relative size of racial and ethnic minorities, the scales on each map are different. Take care when making comparisons across racial/ethnic categories.

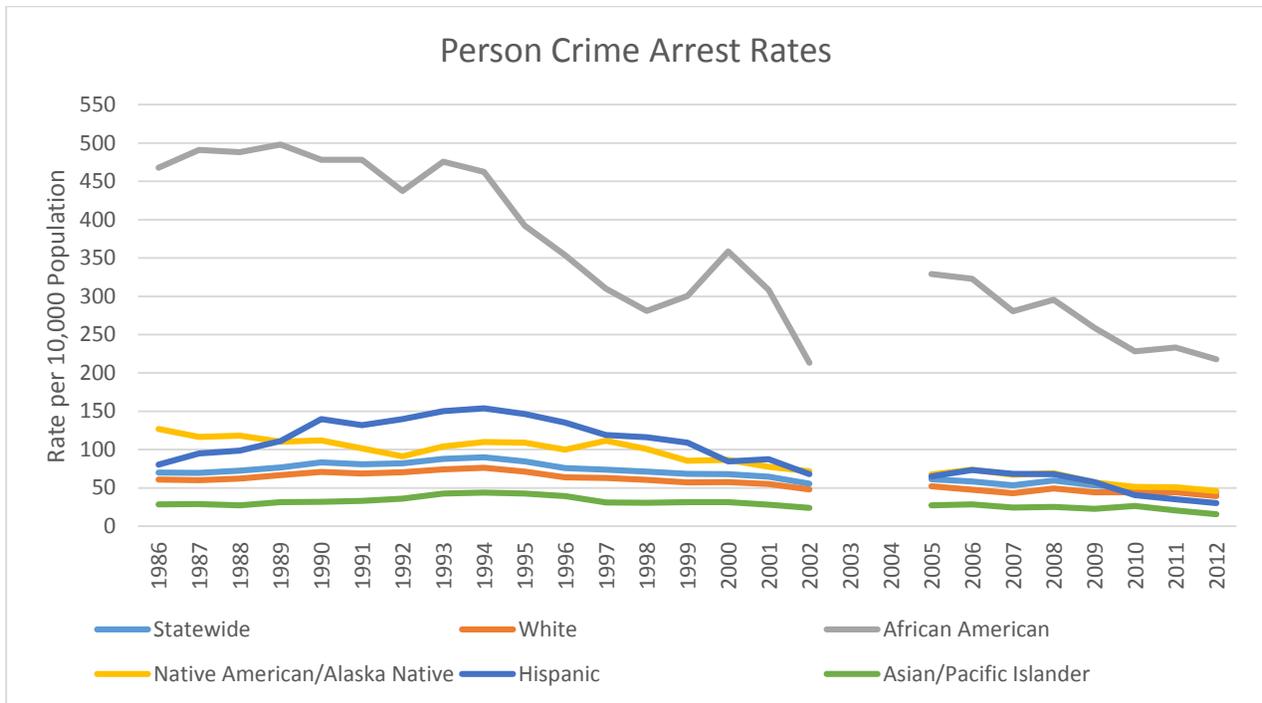
Arrest Rates

The first point of contact with the criminal justice system where race and ethnicity data is available is at arrest. Arrest data by race and ethnicity is available from the Oregon Uniform Crime Reports (OUCR) Program, which is a division within Oregon State Police. Section 6 of the Annual Crime Report provides arrest data by race and crime type². The Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) has compiled this data from 1986 to 2012, and calculated arrest rates for each crime type by race. The OUCR Program was temporarily closed in 2003 due to budget issues, and the data from 2003 and 2004 is highly skewed. Those years have been removed from the graphs below.

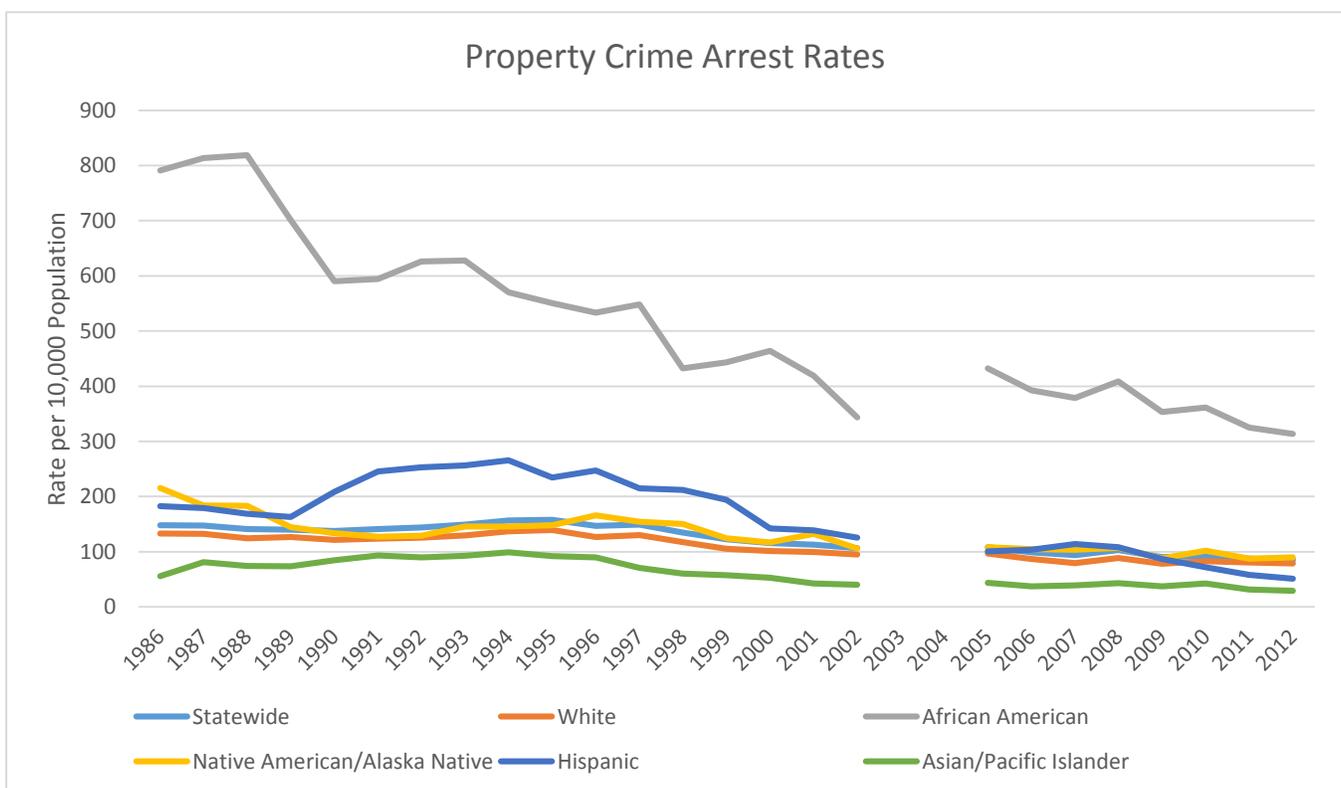
The graph below shows arrest rates by race for person crimes. The OUCR program defines person crimes as willful murder, negligent homicide, forcible rape, other sex crime, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. In 1986

² http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/CJIS/pages/annual_reports.aspx

the statewide arrest rate for person crimes was 70 per 10,000 population. In 2012 the rate dropped to 44 per 10,000, which is a 37% drop. All racial and ethnic groups in Oregon have shown a drop in the person crime arrest rate from 1986 to 2012. In 2012 the person crime arrest rate for African Americans 490% higher than the statewide rate, Native American/Alaska Natives were 4% higher, Hispanics were 31.5% lower, and for the Asian/Pacific Islander population was 64.5% lower than the statewide rate.

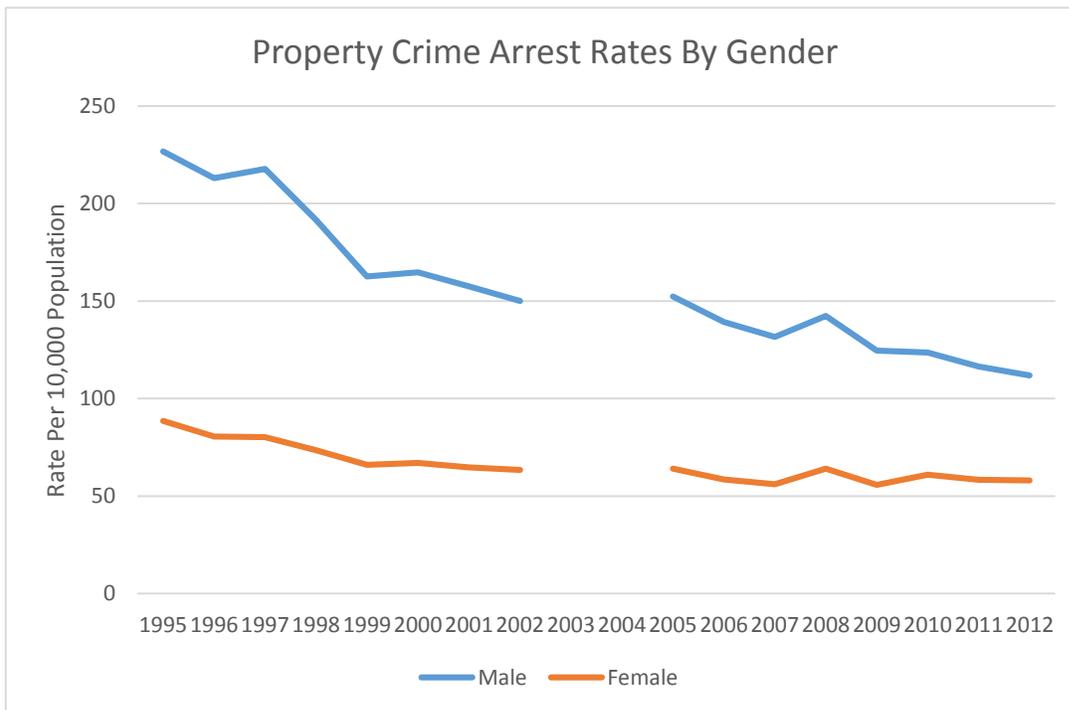
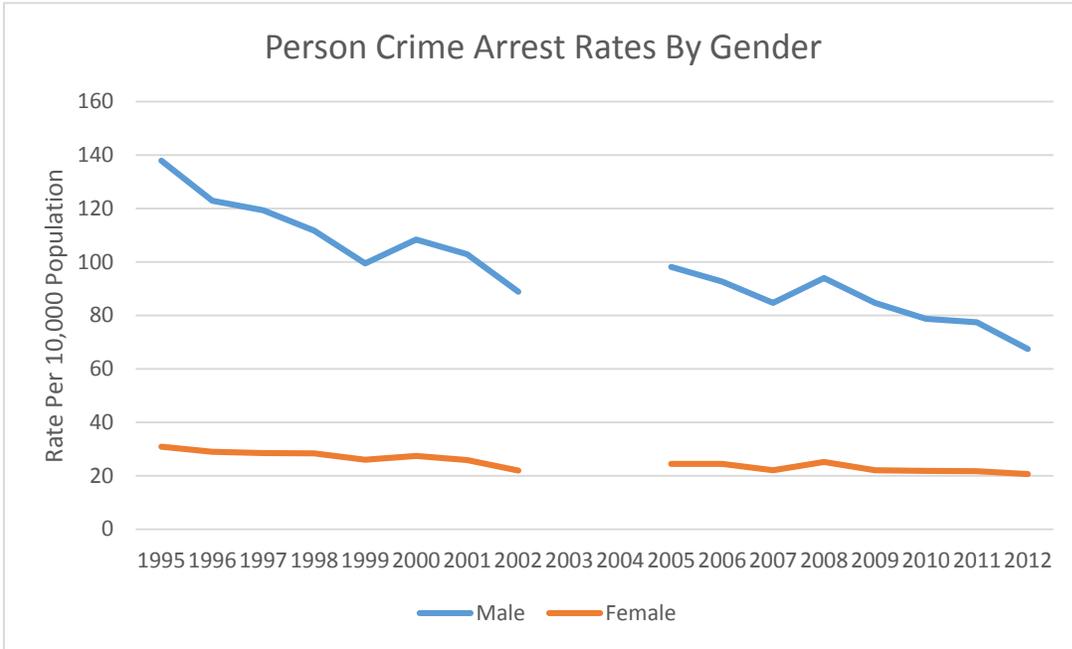


The graph below shows arrest rates by race for property crimes from 1986 to 2012. The OUCR Program defines property crimes as burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, forgery/counterfeit, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, and vandalism. The statewide property crime arrest rate dropped 42.6% from 1986 to 2012. The property crime arrest rate



in 2012 for African Americans was 370% higher than the statewide rate, Native American/Alaska Natives were 6% higher, Hispanics were nearly 40% lower, and for the Asian/Pacific Islander population was nearly 66% lower than the statewide rate.

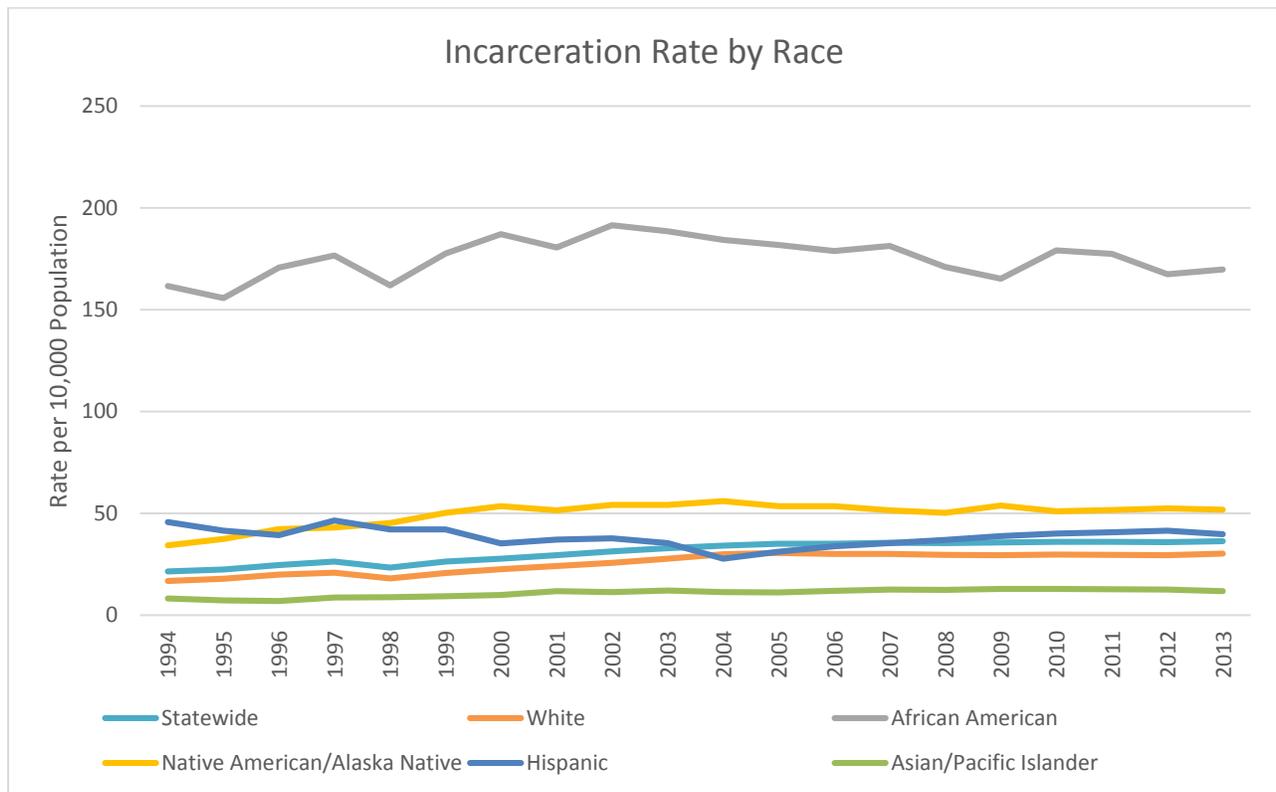
The graphs below show person and property crime arrest rates by gender from 1995 to 2012. The arrest rate for males for person crimes dropped 51%, while the person crime arrest rate for females dropped 33%. In the same time period the property crime arrest rate for males dropped nearly 51%, while the property crime arrest rate for females dropped 34%.



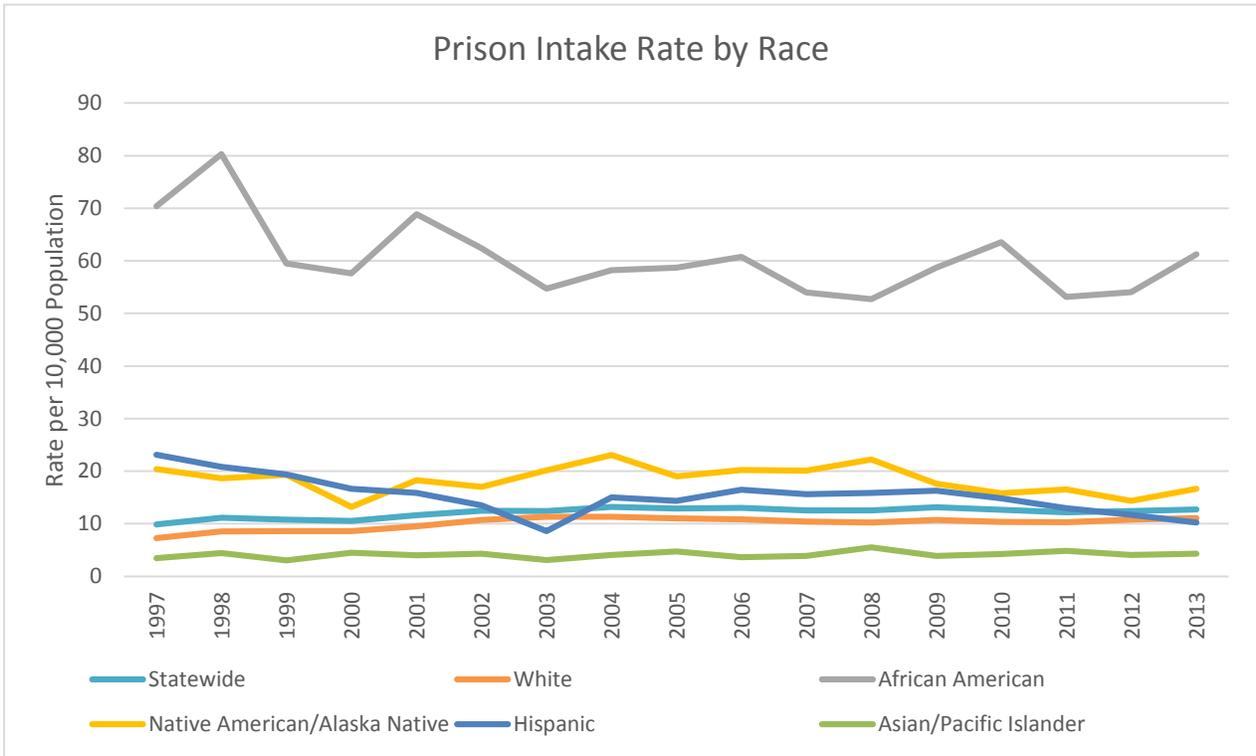
Prison Incarceration and Intake Rates

Oregon's prison population both historically and currently shows an overrepresentation of Oregon's minority groups. The CJC has compiled both prison population and prison intake data by race from the Department of Corrections. The graphs below show both incarceration rates and prison intake rates, and do not include local county jail populations. The prison population has steadily risen from 1994 to 2013, and thus the overall incarceration rate has continued to increase. Total intakes have also shown an upward trend, and the graph below shows intake rates from 1997 to 2013.

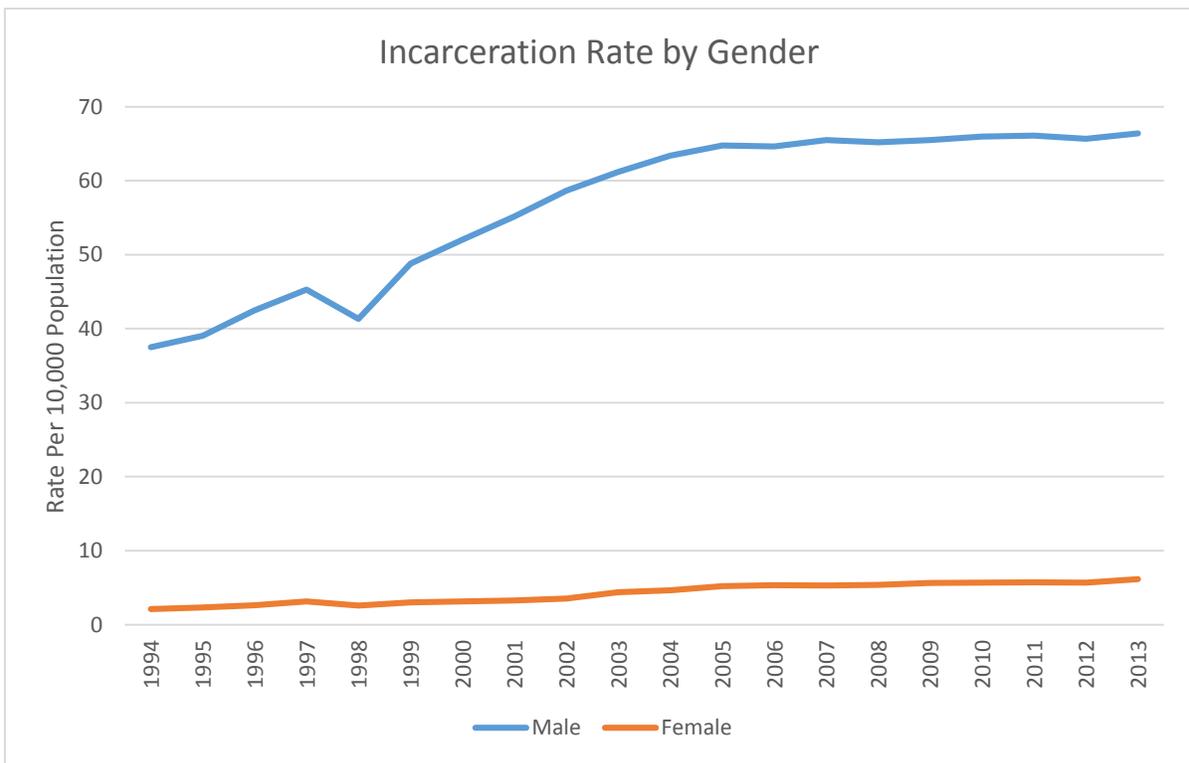
The incarceration rate shows a proportion of the state population that is incarcerated at a Department of Corrections facility. In 1994 the incarceration rate was 21.5 people per 10,000 population. In 2013 the incarceration rate was 36.3 per 10,000 population, which is a 69% increase in the state incarceration rate. The incarceration rate for African Americans in 2013 was 470% higher than the statewide rate, Native American/Alaska Natives were 42.5% higher than the statewide rate, while the Hispanic population incarceration rate was 9.4% higher. The incarceration rate for the Asian/Pacific Islander population was 67.5% lower than the statewide rate in 2013.

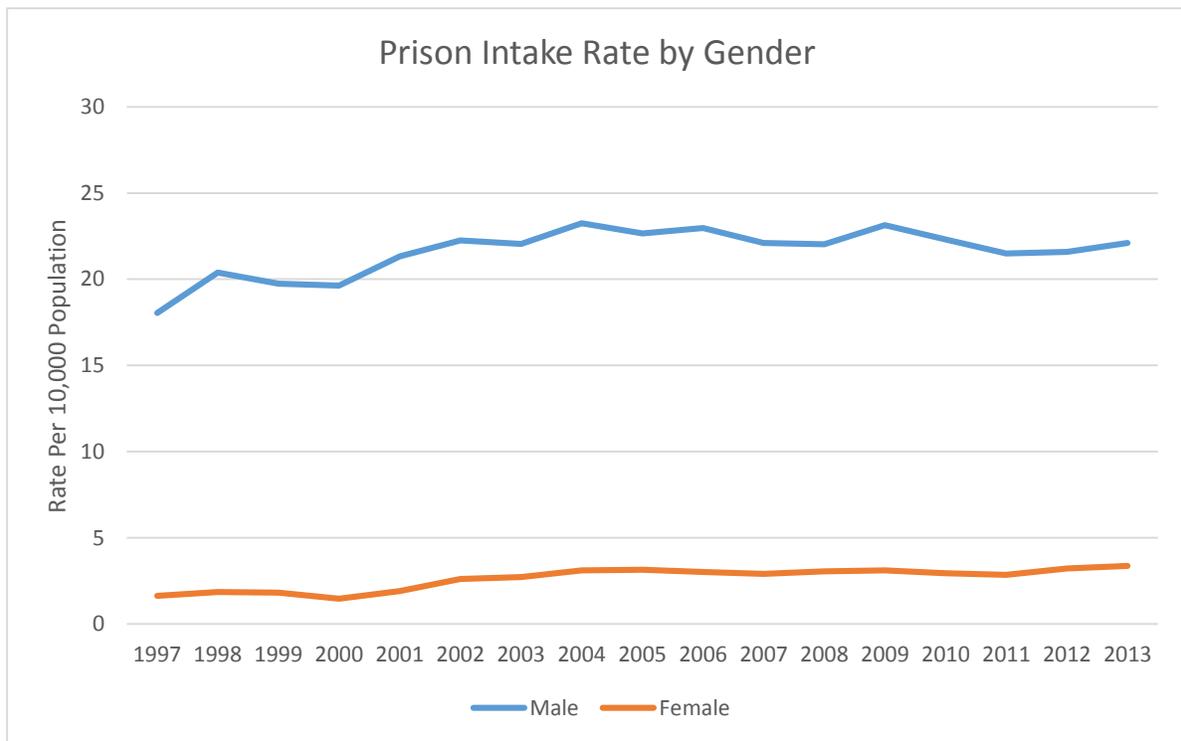


The prison intake rate shows the proportion of Oregon's population that was admitted to a Department of Corrections facility in that year. The incarceration rates shown above are dependent on the length of stay of each inmate, and for that reason can take much longer to show any changing trends in prison admissions. The prison intake rate is not dependent on the length of stay, and will help to show changing trends in prison admissions. The statewide prison intake rate increased 29.4% from 1997 to 2013. The prison admission rate for African Americans in 2013 was 480% higher than the statewide rate, while Native American/Alaska Natives were 30% higher than the statewide rate. For the Hispanic population, the prison admission rate was nearly 20% lower than the statewide rate, while the Asian/Pacific Islander population had a prison admission rate that was 66% lower than the statewide rate.



The graphs below show both the incarceration rate and prison intake rate by gender. From 1994 to 2013 the incarceration rate for males increased 77%, while the incarceration rate for females increased 193%, or nearly tripled. From 1997 to 2013 the prison intake rate for males increased nearly 23%, while the prison intake for females increased 104%, or doubled.





Overrepresentation of minority groups is present in many points of Oregon’s criminal justice system. In general, African Americans show the highest rate of overrepresentation. Over time the magnitude of this overrepresentation has dropped, however minority populations continue to show higher rates of involvement with the criminal justice system than the state as a whole.

Appendix

Further Resources: A large body of analysis and research has been conducted on the racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system. The Sentencing Project has compiled a race and justice clearinghouse, which contains over 500 books, articles, and reports on racial and ethnic disparity in the criminal justice system³. The Sentencing Project also released a report in 2007 that compared state rates of incarceration by race and ethnicity⁴. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency released a report in 2009 that compares state rates of several different types of involvement within the criminal justice system by race and ethnicity⁵. In depth research has also been done for Oregon specifically, and one example is an analysis of disproportionate minority contact within Oregon’s juvenile justice system⁶. The Urban Institute released a report of an in depth look at racial disparity in Multnomah County’s probation revocations in April 2014⁷.

³ <http://www.sentencingproject.org/clearinghouse/>

⁴ http://www.sentencingproject.org/doc/publications/rd_stateratesofincbyraceandethnicity.pdf

⁵ http://nccdglobal.org/sites/default/files/publication_pdf/created-equal.pdf

⁶ <http://www.oregon.gov/oia/dmcs/2012/OregonDMCReport2012FINAL.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/413175-Responding-to-Racial-Disparities-in-Multnomah-County-Probation-Revocations.pdf>