Racial and Ethnic Disparities and the Relative Rate Index (RRI)

Summary of Data in Multnomah County

As part of the MacArthur Foundation, Safety and Justice Challenge, participating sites were asked to collect data about the population of individuals within the local jail system and at various decision points throughout the system. This document provides a summary of data collected in Multnomah County specific to race and ethnicity, through various points in the criminal justice system.

The primary framework for presenting this data is the Relative Rate Index (RRI). The RRI provides a comparison of each racial and ethnic group to a reference group. In this case, the reference group is Whites. To calculate the RRI, a rate is calculated for each racial/ethnic group at a particular point in the system. The rates for each group are then divided by the rate for Whites. This allows comparisons to be made to assess the extent to which disproportionality, or disparities exist.

Why look at this data? As Multnomah County begins to look at this data, it is important to talk about how this data can be meaningful and what it brings to the conversation. A look at the RRI within the criminal justice system is the first step in the process of identifying disparities that exist. It provides a context to begin to look at how the experiences of different groups of people in the criminal justice system may differ when compared to Whites. The analysis will not provide all of the answers, and looking at the data does not mean that a policy solution has been identified. What the analysis will do is allow questions to be asked about what Multnomah County wants to do next and how to prioritize a potential response.

Sources of data. The majority of the data used in this analysis is data that were collected by agencies participating in the Safety and Justice Challenge. The data collected represent the best available data the participating agencies felt they could provide to address the data elements and decision points presented in the aggregate data collection template. The only data that were not provided by participating agencies is the census data used to determine the population of Multnomah County.

Additional considerations about the data. As stated above, the data presented are the data that agencies participating in the Safety and Justice Challenge felt confident providing.

__Available data on Race and Ethnicity__. Within the data, data were provided for the following racial and ethnic categories:

- Whites
- Blacks
- Hispanics
- Asians
- Native Americans

These categories align with the categories in the census data.   However, there is variation in how these data are collected across agencies. As the data is reviewed, consideration should be given to how Multnomah County collects data on race and ethnicity. The currently available data is a good way to start the conversation. However, it is also important to ensure that accurate data are collected to fully understand any disparities that may exist.

__Data on key variables throughout the criminal justice system.__ There are certain data elements that are not available in the data that were collected. As the discussion proceeds, it may be valuable to fill in gaps that are identified in the currently available data. It is also important to recognize that Multnomah County has a significant amount of data available that begins to help identify disparities within the criminal justice system. Throughout the process there will be opportunities to improve how data are collected and what data are collected. However, it is not necessary to wait for "perfect" data.

The next sections will highlight what the data on race and ethnicity indicate about the criminal justice system in Multnomah County.

How to interpret the RRI

Before presenting data that walks through the criminal justice system, it will be helpful to present an illustration of what the Relative Rate Index is and how it is calculated.

The aggregate data collection template included a snapshot of the jail population on one day each year, June 30th. The most recent year that data was provided for, by race and ethnicity was June 30, 2014. The jail snapshot, which represents who is in jail on a given day, can be used to paint a picture of who is in jail. Using the snapshot for June 30, 2014, the rate of adults in jail per 1,000 adults in the Multnomah County population is presented for each racial/ethnic group.

Figure 1 indicates the following:

- For every 1,000 White adults in Multnomah County, there are 1.5 White adults in jail.
- For every 1,000 Black adults in Multnomah County, there are 9.2 Black adults in jail.
- For every 1,000 Hispanic adults in Multnomah County, there are 1.8 Hispanic adults in jail.
- For every 1,000 Asian/Pacific Islander adults in Mulnomah County, there are .4 Asian/Pacific Islander adults in jail.
- For every 1,000 Native American adults in Multnomah County, there are 2.8 Native American adults in jail.

Figure 1: Rate of incarceration in jail per 1,000 individuals, June 30, 2014
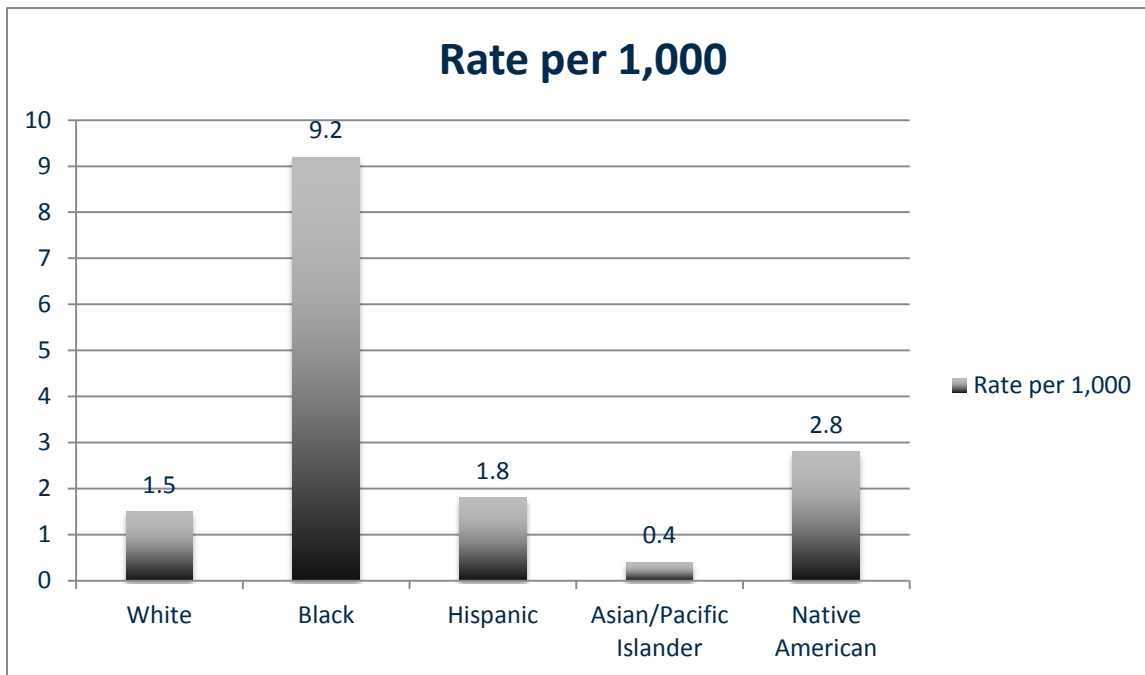
With these rates we can begin to see there are differences in the rates of people in jail across different racial and ethnic groups. Once a rate for each group is calculated, the Relative Rate Index (RRI) can be calculated as well. The rate for each group is compared to Whites. As Whites are the reference group, if an RRI was presented for Whites, it would be 1. An RRI value of 1 indicates that a racial/ethnic group is represented at the same rate as Whites. Values greater than 1 indicate greater representation than Whites, and values less than 1 indicate representation less than Whites.

Using the data above, we can ask the question, on any given day, how does the distribution of the jail population by each racial/ethnic category compare to Whites? The calculations for the rates and for the RRI are presented in Table 1. In addition to presenting the rates, the RRI indicates the following:

- Blacks are 6.0 times more likely than Whites to be in jail (9.2/1.5 = 6.0).
- Native Americans are 1.8 times more likely than Whites to be in jail.
- Hispanics are 1.2 times more likely than Whites to be in jail.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders are less likely to be in jail than Whites.

When looking at the RRI of the jail population, we can see that there is a disparity in the system. The experiences of other racial and ethnic groups differ compared to Whites.

Table 1: RRI calculations for the Multnomah County jail population, 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County[1]	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number of people in jail on June 30, 2014[2]	730	313	102	19	17
Rate of people in jail, per 1000	1.5	9.2	1.8	.4	2.8
RRI		6.0	1.2	.2	1.8

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[1] The total adult population in Multnomah County for 2014 was taken from the United States Census. The data were accessed online at http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/
[2] Data on the jail population were provided by the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office.

Figure 2: Relative Rate Index (RRI) of the Multnomah County Jail Population, 2014
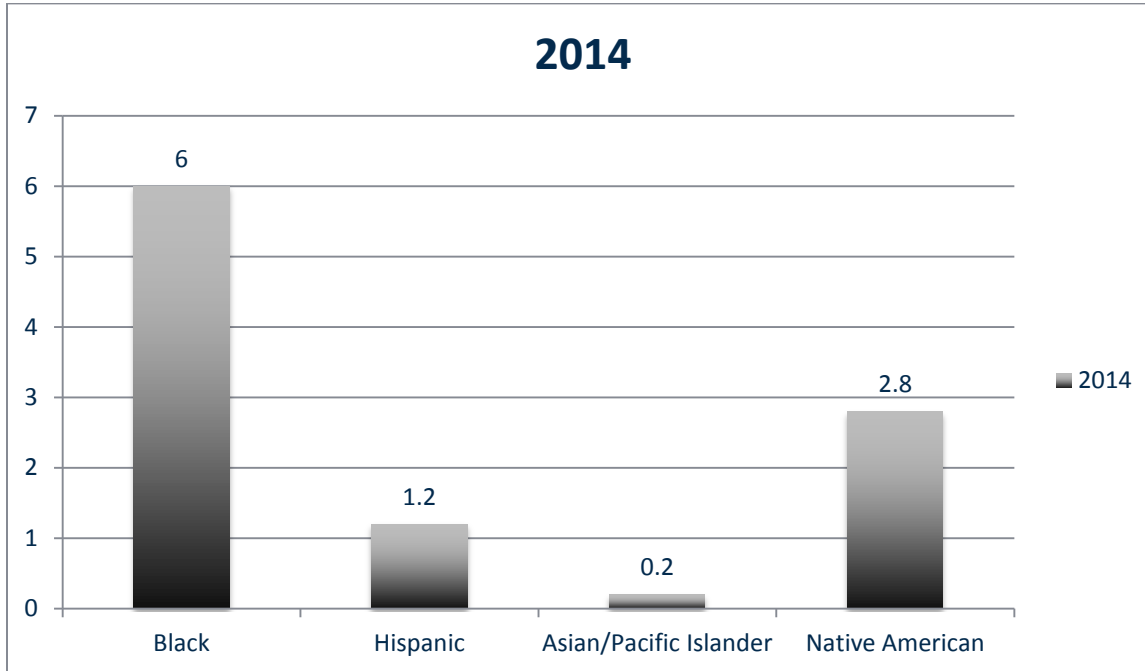
Relative Rate Index Throughout the Multnomah County Criminal Justice System

The RRI analysis can be used to look at racial and ethnic data throughout the criminal justice system. As part of the Safety and Justice Challenge, Multnomah County collected data at various decision points throughout the criminal justice system. Multnomah County has used two different decision point models throughout the Safety and Justice Challenge. One is the seven decision points that were presented by the MacArthur Foundation. These seven decision points include:

1. Arrest
2. Prosecutorial Charging
3. Assignment of Counsel
4. Pretrial Release
5. Case Processing
6. Disposition and Sentencing
7. Post-Conviction Supervision

The seven decision points presented, guided the data collection that took place as part of the Safety and Justice Challenge.

The second decision point framework used in Multnomah County is an intercept model that was used by the policy and operations teams to develop the system map. The decision points, or intercepts, used in the map include:

1. Intercept 0: Community/ Pre-Arrest
2. Intercept 1: Pre-Booking
3. Intercept 2a: Booking
4. Intercept 2b: Arraignment
5. Intercept 3: Jail/Courts
6. Intercept 4: Re-Entry
7. Intercept 5a: Community Corrections/Support: Probation
8. Intercept 5b: Community Corrections/Support: Parole

The data collected, along with these decision point frameworks, will be used to calculate the Relative Rate Index. Comparisons will be made between the data collected at each decision point to the overall Multnomah County Population in 2014 and to the prior decision point to determine the extent to which disparities exist throughout the criminal justice system. Attempts will be made to align the two decision point frameworks where possible.

Decision Point 1: Arrest/ Intercept 1: Pre-Booking

The first decision point in either model focuses on the initial contact with law enforcement and the decision to arrest. Data on actual arrests was not available for the template. A proxy for arrest was used which represented the number of referrals received and reviewed by the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office (MCDA). By reviewing the referrals received, the means by which the referral was received could be identified, such as citation in lieu of arrest and probable cause. The RRI for these categories is presented in Table 2.

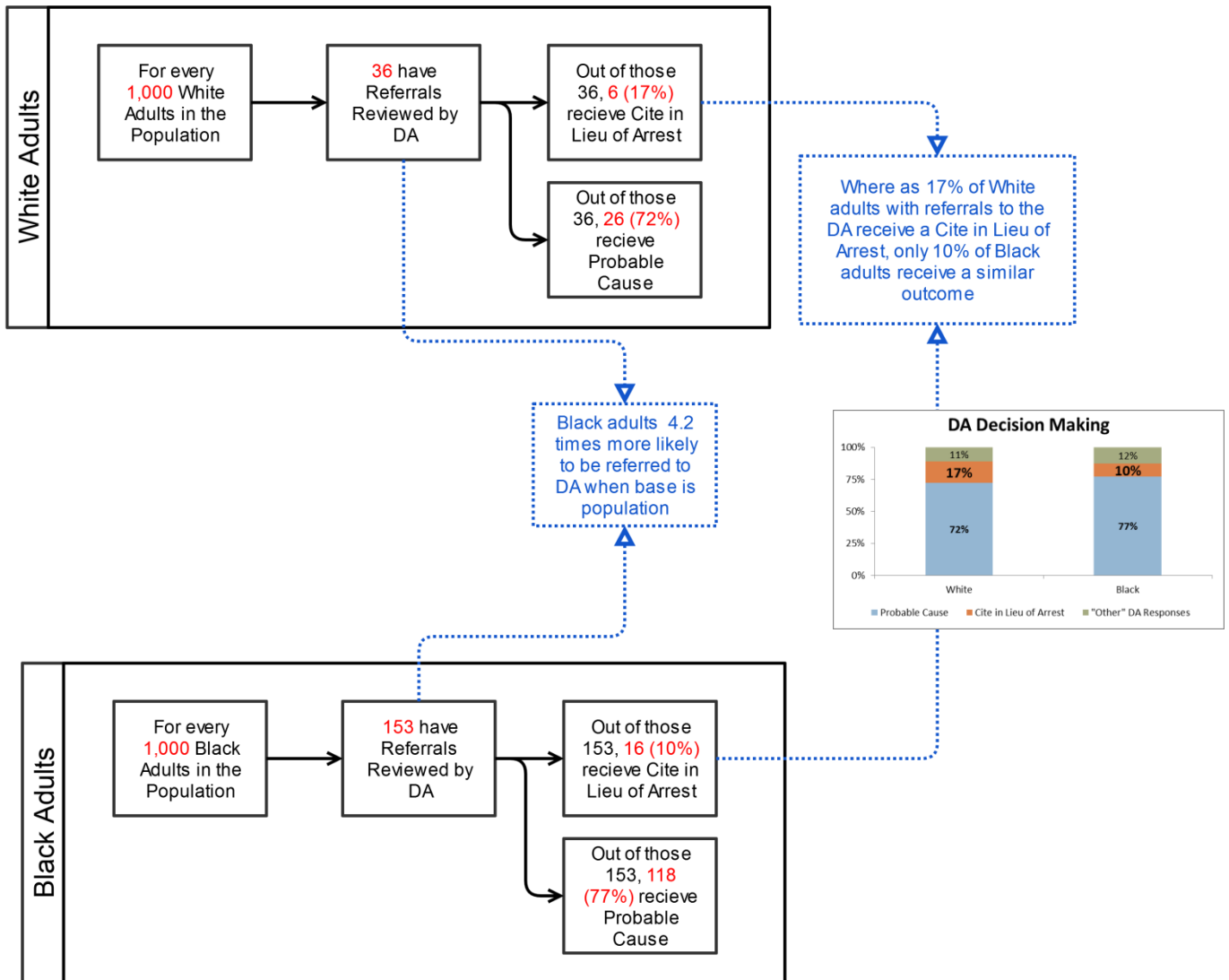Table 2: RRI calculations for Referrals Received and Reviewed by the MCDA, 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number Referrals Received and Reviewed by the MCDA[3]	17,160	5,231	2,208	1,003	36
Rate of referrals per 1000	36.1	153.1	38.9	19.7	6.0
RRI		4.2	1.1	.5	.2
Number of citations in lieu of arrest	2,707	545	281	166	2
Rate of citations per 1000	5.7	16.0	5.0	3.3	.3
RRI		2.8	.9	.6	.1
Probable Cause	12,576	4,020	1,686	750	27
Rate of probable cause per 1000	26.5	117.7	29.7	14.7	4.5
RRI		4.4	1.1	.6	.2

The data illustrate that the experiences of Blacks differ significantly from the experiences of Whites at this point in the criminal justice system. Figure 3 indicates that for every 1,000 Whites in the population, 36 have referrals received and reviewed by the Multnomah County District Attorney. Out of those 36, 6 (17%) receive a citation in lieu of arrest and 26 (72%) are identified as having probable cause. However, for every 1,000 Blacks in the population, 153 have referrals received and reviewed by the MCDA. Out of those, 16 (10%) have a citation in lieu of arrest and 118 (77%) are identified as having probable cause. Overall, Blacks are 4.2 times more likely to be referred to the DA and they are less likely to receive a cite in lieu of arrest.

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[3] Data on the number of referrals received and reviewed were provided by the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office.

Figure 3: Comparison of the Experiences of White Adults to Black Adults at the Front End of the System

White Adults

For every 1,000 White Adults in the Population → 36 have Referrals Reviewed by DA

Out of those 36, 6 (17%) recieve Cite in Lieu of Arrest

Out of those 36, 26 (72%) recieve Probable Cause

Where as 17% of White adults with referrals to the DA receive a Cite in Lieu of Arrest, only 10% of Black adults receive a similar outcome

Black adults 4.2 times more likely to be referred to DA when base is population

DA Decision Making

Black Adults

For every 1,000 Black Adults in the Population → 153 have Referrals Reviewed by DA

Out of those 153, 16 (10%) recieve Cite in Lieu of Arrest

Out of those 153, 118 (77%) recieve Probable Cause

Decision Points 2 and 3: Prosecutorial Charging and Assignment of Counsel/ Intercept 2: Booking and Arraignment

The next decision point reflects prosecutorial charging, or arraignment. Data were collected on the number of cases accepted for prosecution and on the assignment of court appointed counsel. The data can be approached two different ways. First, the data can be compared to the prior decision point. Of the total number of referrals received by the MCDA, how many cases were accepted for prosecution? Does that rate of cases accepted for prosecution differ for other racial and ethnic groups compared to Whites?
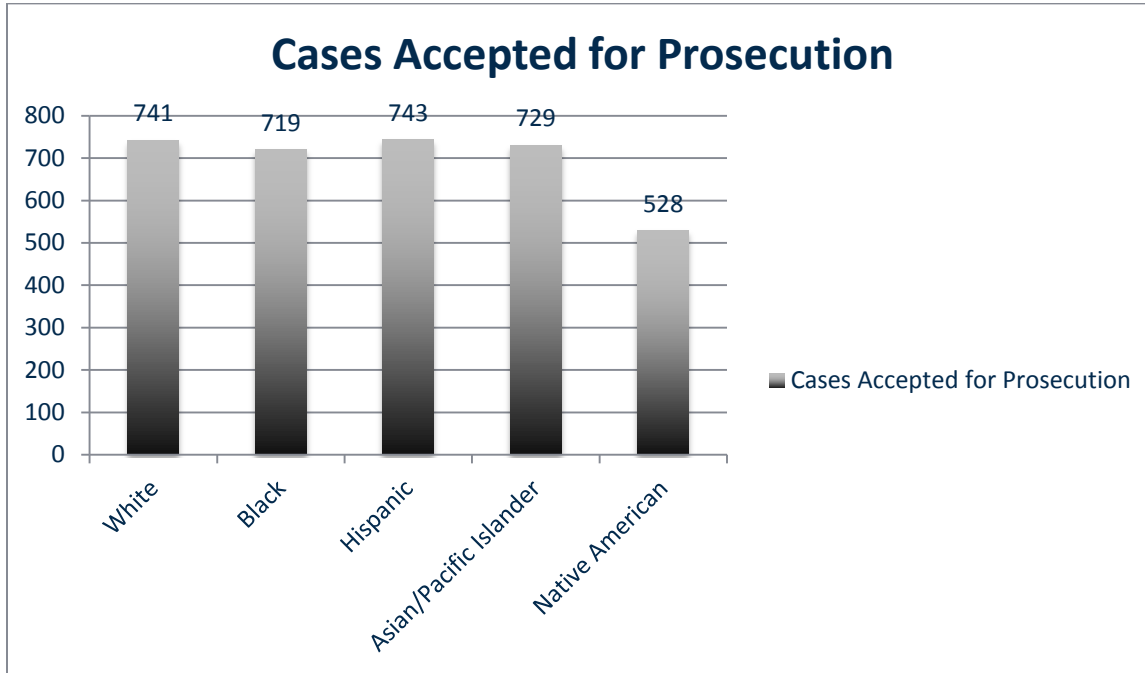
The data in Table 3 indicate that for every 1,000 Whites with a referral to the MCDA, 741 are accepted for prosecution. The rate is similar for Hispanics (743). The number is slightly lower for Blacks (719) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (729) and much lower for Native Americans (528). This is also presented in Figure 4.

Table 3: RRI Calculations for Cases Accepted for Prosecution Compared to Referrals

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Referrals	17,160	5,231	2,208	1003	36
Number cases accepted for prosecution	12,713	3,761	1,641	731	19
Rate of cases accepted, per 1000 referrals	740.9	719.0	743.2	728.8	527.8
RRI		.97	1.0	.98	.71

Figure 4: Number of cases accepted for prosecution per 1000 referrals, by racial/ethnic group

Cases Accepted for Prosecution

White	741		
Black	719		
Hispanic	743		
Asian/Pacific Islander	729		
Native American	528		

■ Cases Accepted for Prosecution

When looking at the RRI for cases accepted for prosecution compared to the number of referrals received, it appears as though there are minimal disparities. Blacks do not have their cases accepted for prosecution at a much higher rate than Whites. However, the second way to look at the data is to compare the number of cases accepted for prosecution to the overall population for each group. This data is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: RRI Calculations for Cases Accepted for Prosecution compared to Multnomah County Population

|	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number cases accepted for prosecution	12,713	3,761	1,641	731	19
Rate of cases accepted, per 1000	26.7	110.1	28.9	14.4	3.1
RRI		4.1	1.1	.5	.1

When compared to the overall population, the data indicate that for every 1,000 White adults in the population, 27 have a case accepted for prosecution. For every 1,000 Black adults in the population, 110 have a case accepted for prosecution. The RRI indicates that Black adults are 4.1 times more likely to have a case accepted for prosecution than Whites, when compared to the population. While the disparity does not appear to be exacerbated at this decision point, it also does not appear to have been diminished.

Data were also collected on the assignment of court appointed counsel. This number can be compared to the number of cases accepted for prosecution. The data in Table 5 indicates that for every 1,000 Whites that have a case accepted for prosecution, 706 are assigned court appointed counsel. This number is higher for Blacks (750) and for Native Americans (842) but lower for Hispanics (661) and Asian/Pacific Islanders (695).

Table 5: RRI Calculations for Cases Assigned Court Appointed Counsel Compared to Cases Accepted for Prosecution

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total cases accepted for prosecution	12,713	3,761	1,641	731	19
Number of cases assigned court appointed counsel	8.972	2,847	1,084	508	16
Rate of cases assigned court appointed counsel, per 1000 cases accepted for prosecution	705.7	750.0	660.6	694.9	842.1
RRI		1.1	.93	.98	1.2

Figure 5: Number of individuals assigned court appointed counsel, per 1000 cases accepted for prosecution
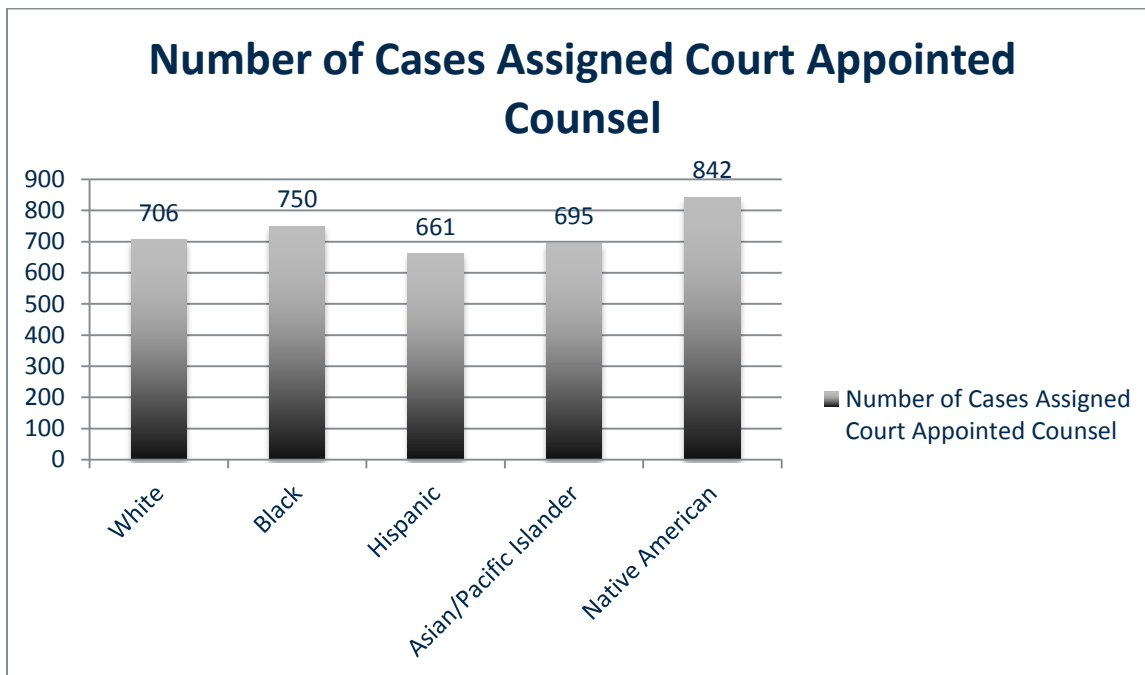
When compared to the overall population, the data in Table 6 indicate that for every 1,000 White adults in Multnomah County, 19 have a case assigned court appointed counsel. This number is the

same for Hispanics (19), lower for Asian/Pacific Islanders (10) and Native Americans (2.6) but higher for Blacks (83). While there does not appear to be a large disparity in the number assigned court appointed counsel when compared to the cases accepted for prosecution, there is still a large disparity between Blacks and Whites at this point in the system when compared to the overall population.

Table 6: RRI Calculations for Cases Assigned Court Appointed Counsel Compared to Multnomah County Population

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number of cases assigned court appointed counsel	8,972	2,847	1,084	508	16
Rate of cases assigned count appointed counsel, per 1000	18.9	83.3	19.1	10.0	2.6
RRI		4.4	1.0	.5	.1

**Decision Point 4: Pretrial Release/ Intercept 2b: Arraignment**

Data were captured on all individuals released, along with how they were released. This data included the number released on their own recognizance (OR) and those released to pretrial supervision. The release type can be compared to the total number of releases to determine whether any disparity exists across release types. Ideally, release types would be compared to total number of bookings. However, the aggregate data collection template did not ask for booking data to be provided for each racial and ethnic group. Table 7 provides the RRI calculations for individuals released OR and those released to pretrial supervision compared to the total number of releases.

Table 7: RRI Calculations for Individuals Released OR and to Pretrial Supervision Compared to Total Releases, 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Releases	25,077	7,273	2,881	857	709
Number of people released ROR	10,188	2,713	1,108	337	260
Rate released ROR per 1000 releases	406.3	373.0	384.6	393.2	366.7
RRI		.92	.95	.97	.90
Number of people released to pretrial supervision	1,400	495	165	53	35
Rate released to pretrial supervision per 1000 releases	55.8	68.1	57.3	61.8	49.4
RRI		1.2	1.03	1.1	.9

The data indicate that all racial/ethnic groups were somewhat less likely to be released on their own recognizance compared to Whites.

- For every 1,000 White adults released, 406 were released OR.
- For every 1,000 Black adults released, 373 were released OR.
- For every 1,000 Hispanic adults released, 385 were released OR.
- For every 1,000 Asian/Pacific Islanders released, 393 were released OR.
- For every 1,000 Native American adults released, 367 were released OR.

Number of Individuals Released OR
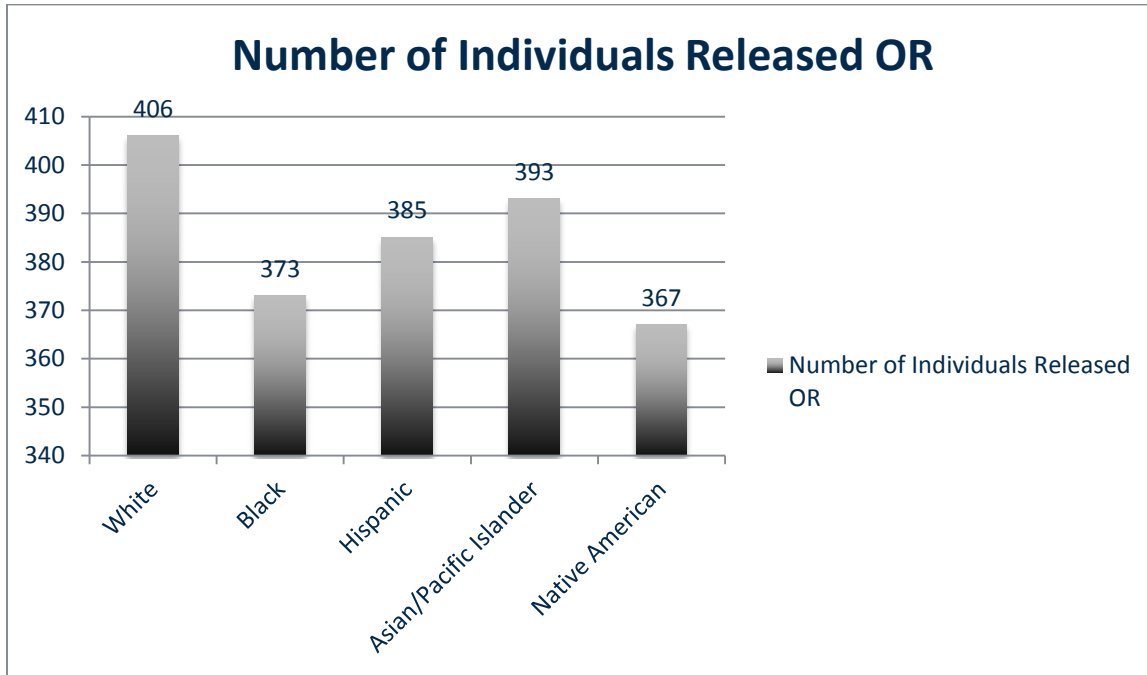
With the exception of Native Americans, each group is more likely to be released to pretrial supervision than Whites. The number of individuals released to pretrial supervision per 1,000 released is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Number of Individuals Released to Pretrial Supervision per 1,000 Releases
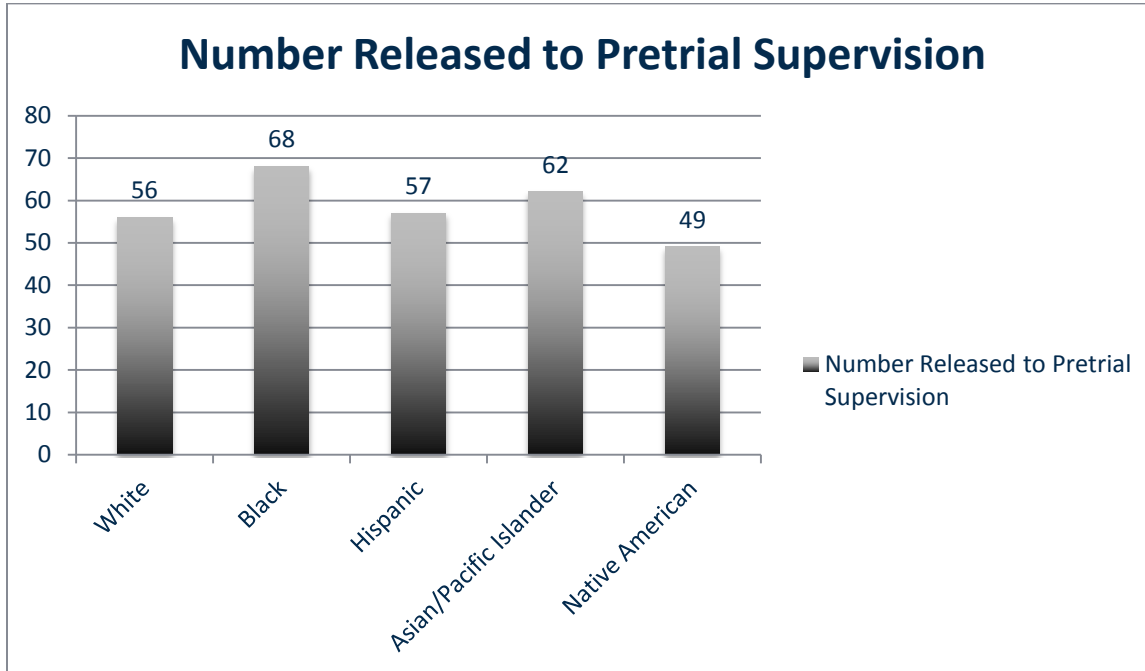
Decision Point 5: Case Processing/ Intercept 2b: Arraignment

Data were collected on the number of individuals diverted and on the number of cases continued. As cases progress through the system, these data can be compared to the total number of cases arraigned to assess the disparity that exists at this point in the system compared to the prior decision point.

There is virtually no disparity in the number of cases continued across racial/ethnic groups compared to Whites when compared to the number of cases arraigned. For every 1,000 White adults arraigned 983 have their case continued. The number with their case continued for each other racial/ethnic group is: Blacks (983), Hispanics (980), Asian/Pacific Islander (990), and Native American (1000).

Table 8: RRI Calculations for Individuals Diverted and Cases Continued Compared to Cases Arraigned, 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total cases arraigned	10,002	2,983	1,324	574	10
Number of cases continued	9,835	2,931	1,298	568	10
Rate of cases continued per 1000 cases arraigned	983.3	982.6	980.4	989.5	1000
RRI		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Number of people diverted	3,644	774	439	221	2
Rate diverted per 1000 cases arraigned	354.3	259.5	331.6	385.0	200
RRI		.71	.91	1.06	.55

There is disparity when looking at the number of cases diverted compared to the number of cases arraigned. With the exception of Asian/Pacific Islanders, all groups are less likely to be diverted than Whites.

- For every 1,000 White adults arraigned, 354 have their case diverted.
- For every 1,000 Black adults arraigned, 259 have their case diverted.
- For every 1,000 Hispanic adults arraigned, 332 have their case diverted.
- For every 1,000 Asian/Pacific Islander adults arraigned, 385 have their case diverted.
- For every 1,000 Native Americans, 200 have their case diverted.

Figure 8: Number of Individuals with Cases Diverted per 1,000 Cases Arraigned
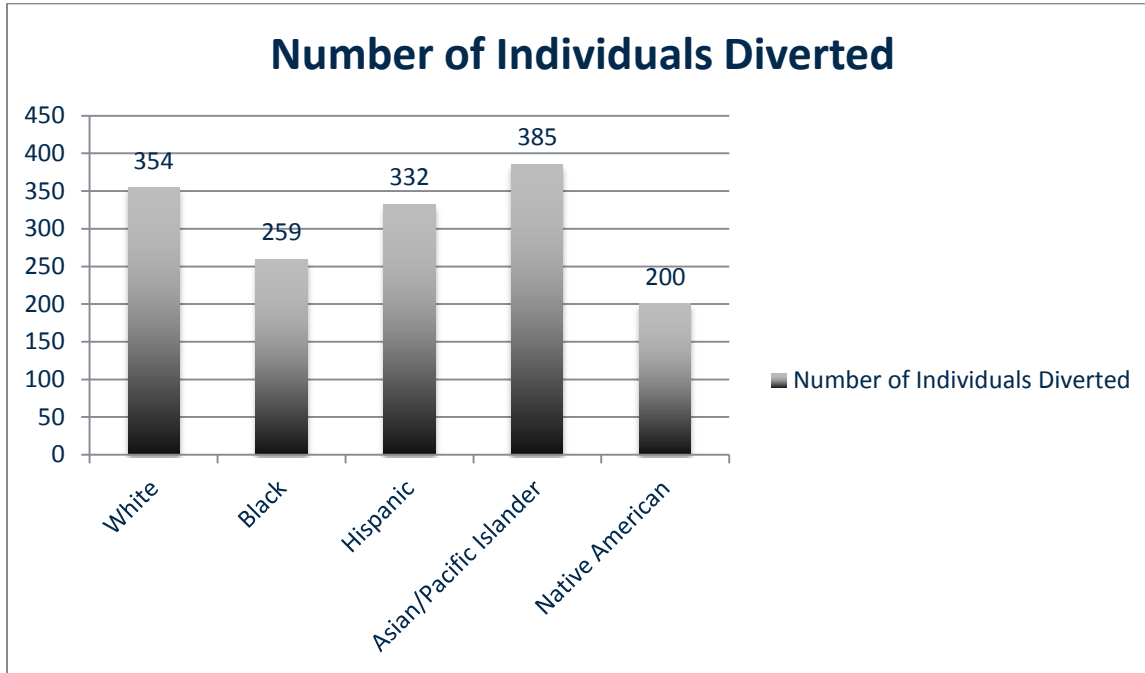
While it may appear that there is no disparity in the number of cases continued, since the RRI is 1.0 for each racial or ethnic group, we can also look at the number of cases continued compared to the overall population of Multnomah County. For every 1,000 White adults in Multnomah County, 21 have their case continued. For every 1,000 Black adults in Multnomah County, 86 have their case continued. When comparing the rate of Blacks to Whites, Blacks are 4.1 times more likely to have their case continued when the Multnomah County Population is the base for comparison. While the disparity does not appear to be exacerbated at this decision point, the disparity still exits.

Table 9: RRI Calculations for Cases Continued Compared to Multnomah County Population

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number of cases continued	9,835	2,931	1,298	568	10
Rate of cases continued per 1000	20.7	85.8	22.9	11.1	1.7
RRI		4.1	1.1	.5	.08

Decision Point 6: Disposition and Sentencing/ Intercept 3: Jail/Courts

Data were collected on the number of cases dismissed and the number of cases convicted. This data can be compared to the total number of cases with dispositions. Blacks and Native Americans are less likely to have their case dismissed than Whites. The difference for Native Americans appears significant. However, the number of Native Americans with cases arraigned in 2014 was very small. Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders are less likely to receive a conviction on their case compared to Whites. Blacks are slightly more likely to receive a conviction and Native Americans are 1.4 times more likely to be convicted than Whites. The RRI calculations are presented in Table 10. The rate of individuals receiving each court option are illustrated in Figures 9 and 10.

Table 10: RRI Calculations for Cases Dismissed and Cases Convicted Compared to Cases Disposed 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total cases with dispositions	11,439	3,508	1,436	651	18
Number of cases dismissed	4,155	1,225	524	250	2
Rate of cases dismissed per 1000 cases disposed	363.2	349.2	364.9	384.0	111.1
RRI		.96	1.0	1.05	.3
Number of cases convicted	7,284	2,283	912	401	16
Rate of cases convicted per 1000 cases disposed	636.8	650.8	635.1	616.0	888.0
RRI		1.02	.99	.97	1.4

Figure 9: Number of Individuals with Cases Dismissed per 1,000 Cases Disposed

Number of Individuals with Cases Dismissed

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Individuals with Cases Dismissed
White	363
Black	349
Hispanic	365
Asian/Pacific Islander	384
Native American	111
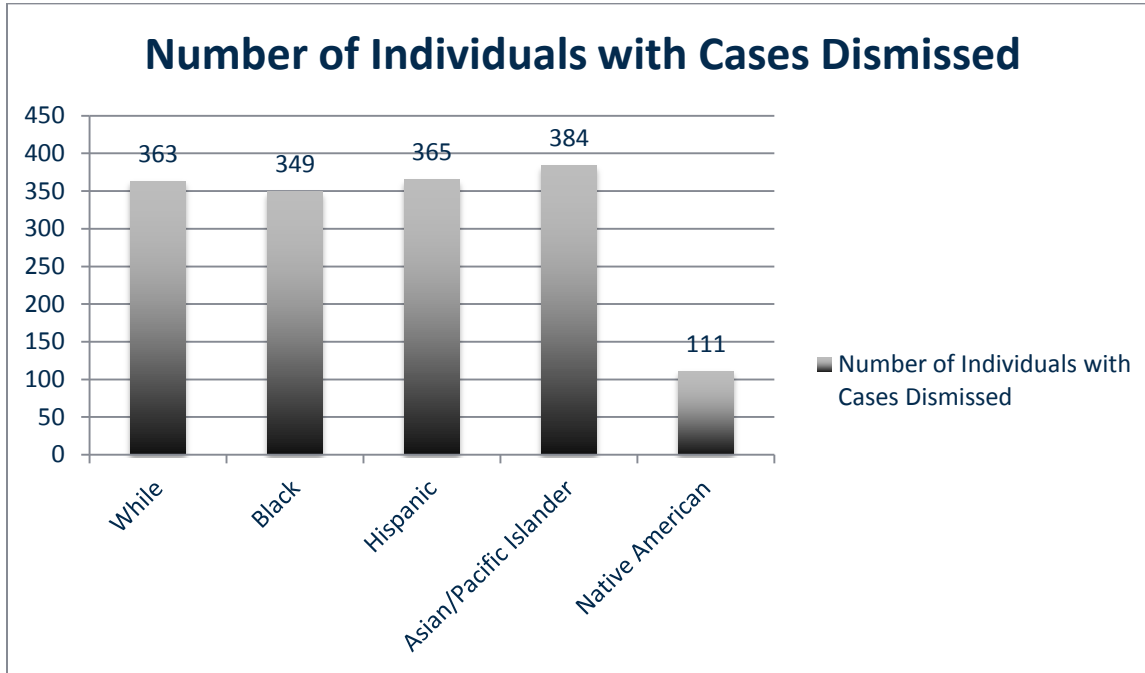
Figure 10: Number of Individuals with Cases Convicted per 1,000 Cases Disposed

Number of Individuals with Convictions

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Individuals with Convictions
White	637
Black	651
Hispanic	635
Asian/Pacific Islander	616
Native American	888
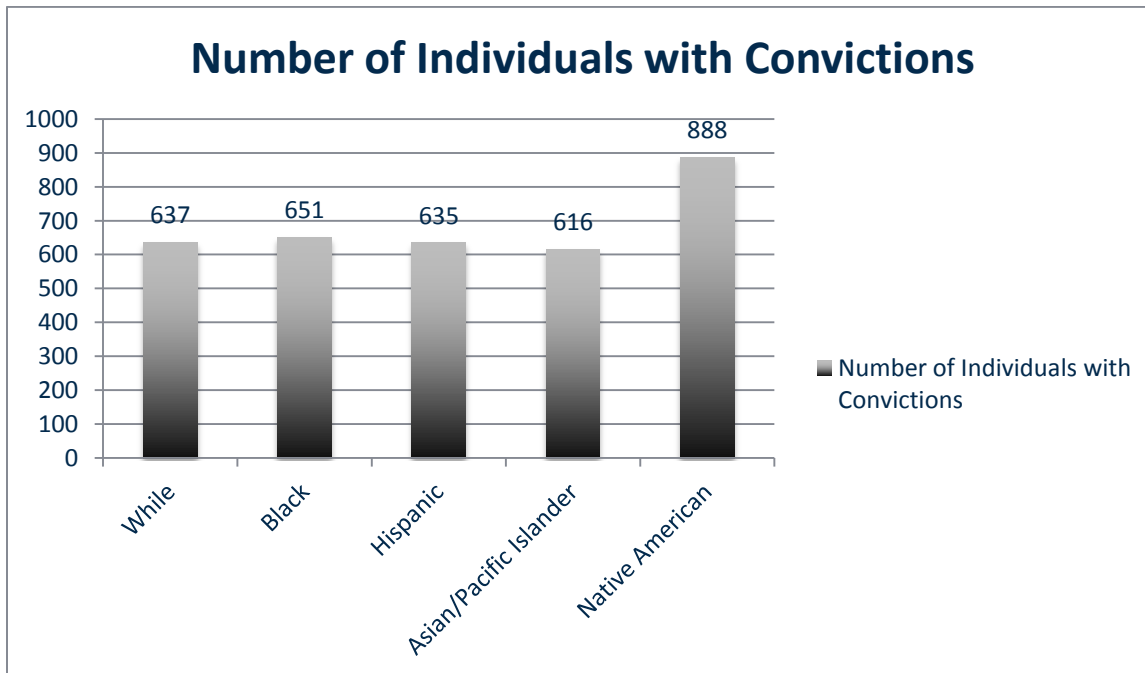
This data can also be compared to the overall population of Multnomah County. When this is done, the data indicate that Blacks are much more likely to have a case dismissed and to have a conviction than Whites (4.1 and 4.4 times, respectively).

Table 11: RRI Calculations for Cases Dismissed and Cases Convicted, 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number of cases dismissed	4,155	1,225	524	250	2
Rate of cases dismissed per 1000	8.7	35.9	9.2	4.9	.3
RRI		4.1	1.1	.6	.04
Number of cases convicted	7,284	2,283	912	401	16
Rate of cases convicted per 1000	15.3	66.8	16.1	7.9	2.6
RRI		4.4	1.0	.5	.2

Data were also collected on the disposition that occurred at sentencing. The dispositions captured included prison, jail, probation, conditional discharge and monetary judgment. The actual disposition received can be compared to the total number of dispositions to assess disparities that may exist. There are differences that can be seen in the sentences that are received by individuals of different racial and ethnic groups. For example, for every 1,000 White adults sentenced, 34 are sentenced to prison. However, for Blacks this number is 57, for Hispanics, 80, and for Native American, 111. There are also some types of sentences that members of different racial and ethnic groups are less likely to receive compared to Whites. For example, for every 1,000 White adults sentenced, 126 receive a conditional discharge. For Blacks this number is 111, for Hispanics, 89 and for Native Americans, 56. Figures 11 through 15 display the number of individuals, per 1,000 sentenced for each sentence option.

Table 12: RRI Calculations Across Sentences, Compared to Total Dispositions, 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total cases with dispositions	11,439	3,508	1,436	651	18
Number of cases sentenced to prison	394	199	115	20	2
Rate of cases sentenced to prison per 1000 dispositions	34.4	56.7	80.1	30.7	111.1
RRI		1.6	2.3	.9	3.2
Number of cases sentenced to jail	1,900	588	237	109	5
Rate of cases sentenced to jail per 1000 dispositions	166.1	167.6	165.0	167.4	277.8
RRI		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Number of cases sentenced to probation	2,369	772	301	116	6
Rate of cases sentenced to probation per 1000 dispositions	207.1	220.1	209.6	167.4	277.8
RRI		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Number of cases sentenced to conditional discharge	1,444	389	128	86	1
Rate of cases sentenced to conditional discharge per 1000 dispositions	126.2	110.9	89.1	132.1	55.6
RRI		.88	.71	1.04	.44
Number of cases sentenced to monetary judgment	1,041	299	113	62.	2
Rate of cases sentenced to monetary judgment per 1000 dispositions	91.0	85.2	78.7	95.2	111.1
RRI		.94	.86	1.04	1.2

Figure 11: Number of Individuals Sentenced to Prison per 1,000 Cases Sentenced
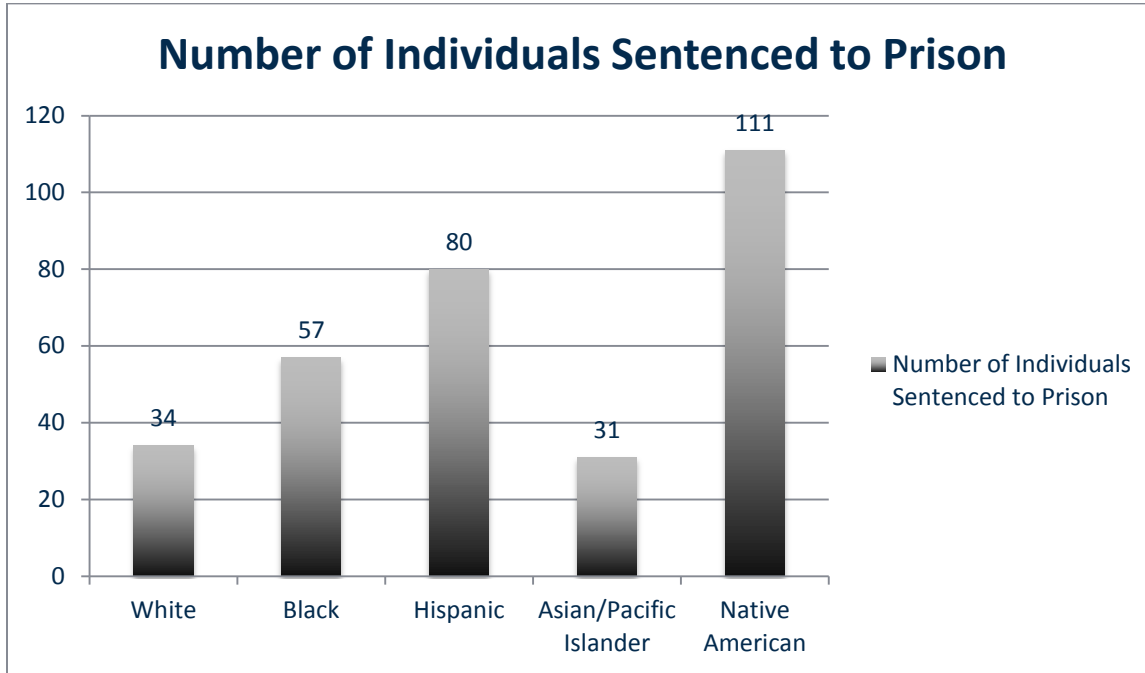

Figure 12: Number of Individuals Sentenced to Jail per 1,000 Cases Sentenced
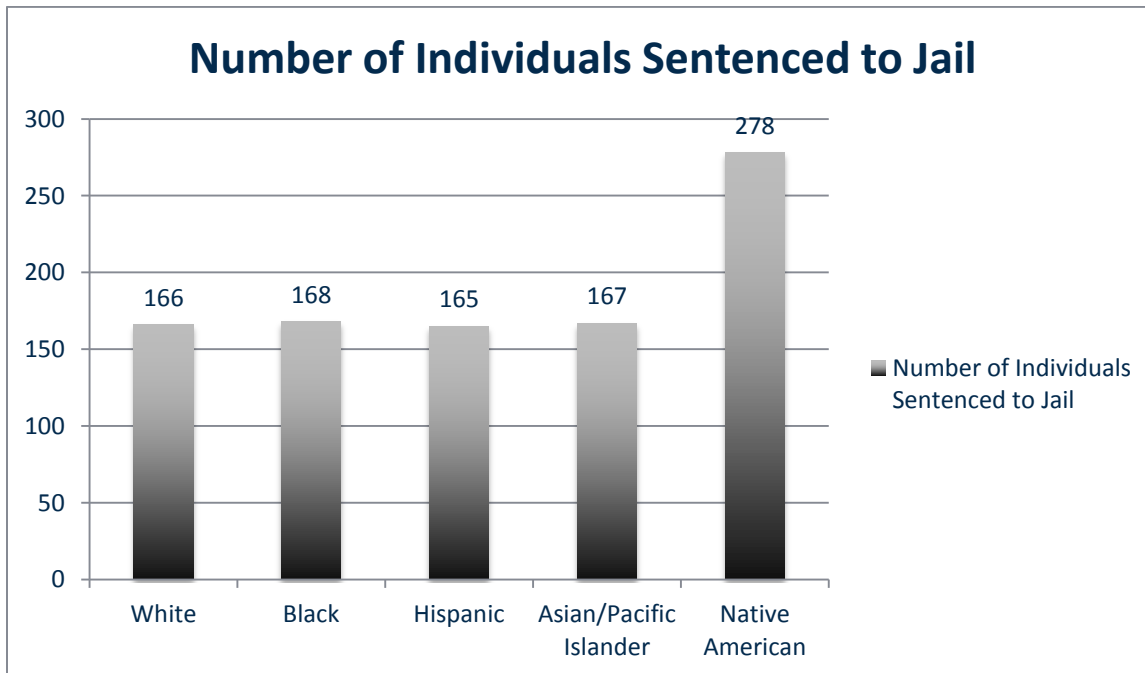
Figure 13: Number of Individuals Sentenced to Probation per 1,000 Cases Sentenced
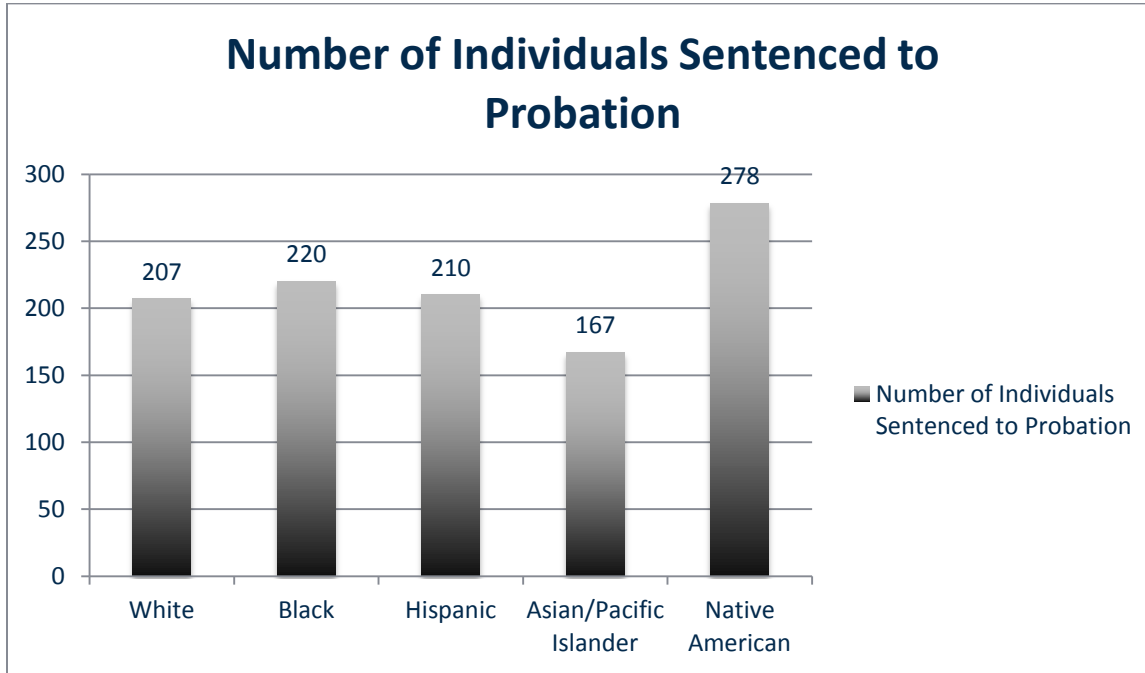
Number of Individuals Sentenced to Probation

Race	Number of Individuals Sentenced to Probation
White	207
Black	220
Hispanic	210
Asian/Pacific Islander	167
Native American	278

Figure 14: Number of Individuals Sentenced to Conditional Discharge per 1,000 Cases Sentenced

Number of Individuals Sentenced to Conditional Discharge

Race	Number of Individuals Sentenced to Conditional Discharge
White	126
Black	111
Hispanic	89
Asian/Pacific Islander	132
Native American	57

Figure 15: Number of Individuals Sentenced to Monetary Judgment per 1,000 Cases Sentenced

Number of Individuals Sentenced to Monetary Judgment

White: 91
Black: 85
Hispanic: 79
Asian/Pacific Islander: 95
Native American: 111
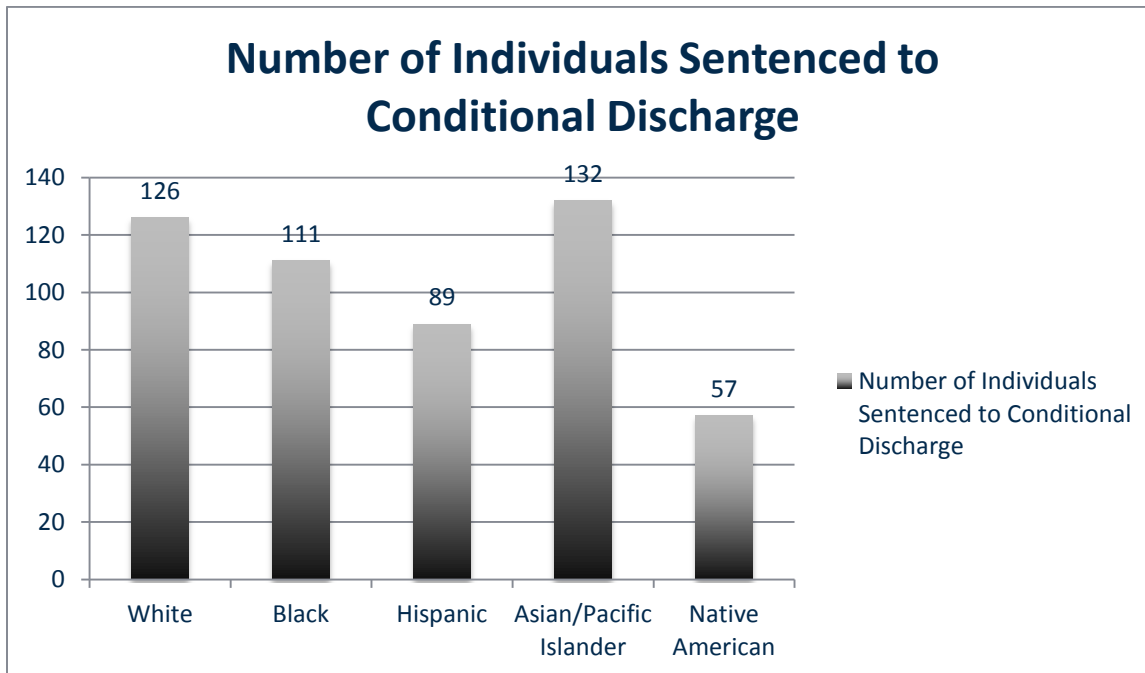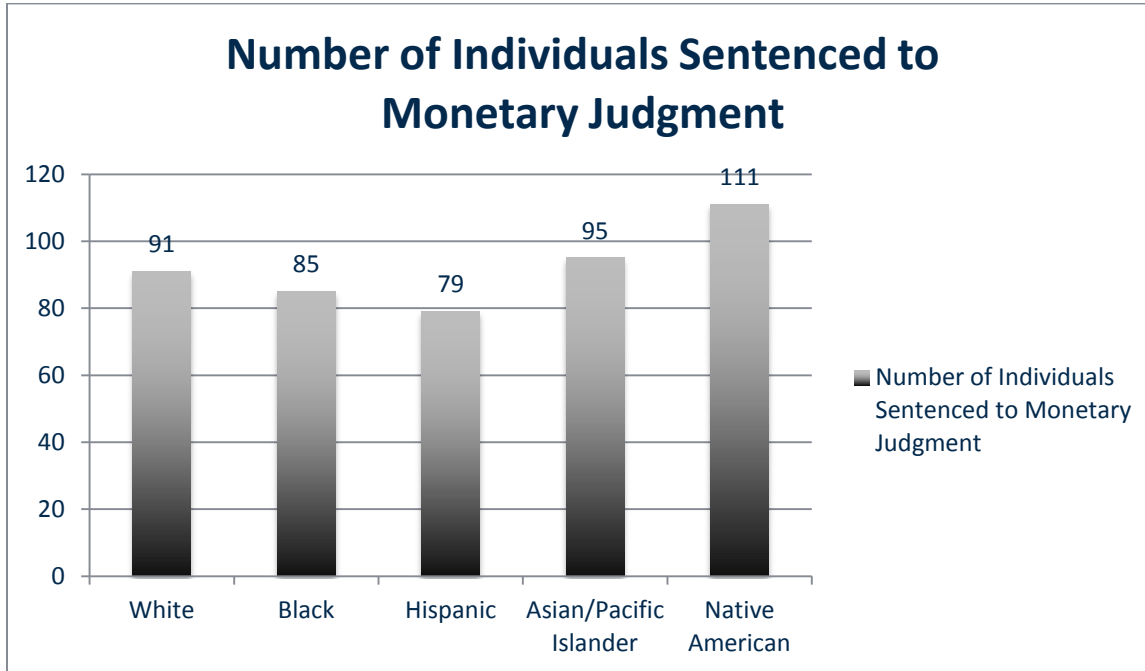
Number of Individuals Sentenced to Monetary Judgment

Disparities can also be seen when comparing the dispositions received by each racial and ethnic group to the overall population of Multnomah County. The disparity is greatest for sentences of prison. Blacks are 7 times more likely to be sentenced to prison than Whites, 4.3 times more likely to be sentenced to jail, 3.7 times more likely to be sentenced to probation, 3.7 times more likely to have a conditional discharge and 4.0 times more likely to have a monetary judgment.

Table 12: RRI Calculations Across Dispositions, Compared to the Multnomah County Population

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number of cases sentenced to prison	394	199	115	20	2
Rate of cases sentenced to prison per 1000	.8	5.8	2.0	.4	.3
RRI		7.0	2.4	.5	.4
Number of cases sentenced to jail	1,900	588	237	109	5
Rate of cases sentenced to jail per 1000	4.0	17.2	4.2	2.1	.8
RRI		4.3	1.0	.5	.2
Number of cases sentenced to probation	2,369	772	301	116	6
Rate of cases sentenced to probation per 1000	5.0	22.6	5.3	2.3	1.0
RRI		3.7	.7	.6	.05
Number of cases sentenced to conditional discharge	1,444	389	128	86	1
Rate of cases sentenced to conditional discharge per 100	3.0	11.4	2.3	1.7	.2
RRI		3.7	.7	.6	.05
Number of cases sentenced to monetary judgment	1,041	299	113	62.	2
Rate of cases sentenced to monetary judgment per 1000	2.2	8.8	2.0	1.2	.3
RRI		4.0	.9	.6	.2

Decision Point 7: Post-Conviction Supervision/ Intercept 5: Community Corrections Support (Probation and Parole)

Data were captured on the number of probation and parole violations resulting in a jail stay. This number can be compared to the total number of individuals on probation or on parole, at any given time. Table 13 provides the RRI calculation and Figures 16 and 17 display the number of individuals with a violation resulting in a jail stay per 1000 individuals on probation or parole. [4]

Table 13: RRI Calculations for Probation and Parole Violations Resulting in a Jail Stay, 2014

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total number on probation	7,031	1,716	729	331	146
Number of probation violations resulting in jail stay	2,955	868	219	95	66
Rate of probation violations resulting in a jail stay per 1000 individuals on probation	420.3	505.8	300.4	287.0	452.1
RRI		1.2	.7	.7	1.1
Total number on parole	3,369	1,326	319	113	132
Number of parole violations resulting in a jail stay	2,056	1,106	151	43	69
Rate of parole violations resulting in a jail stay per 1000 individuals on parole	610.3	834.1	473.4	380.5	522.7
RRI		1.4	.8	.6.	.9

[4] It should be noted that the rates presented do not represent failure rates of individuals on probation or parole supervision. The rates reflect the use of jail as a sanction when there is a violation.

Figure 16: Number of Probation Violations Resulting in a Jail Stay per 1,000 Probationers
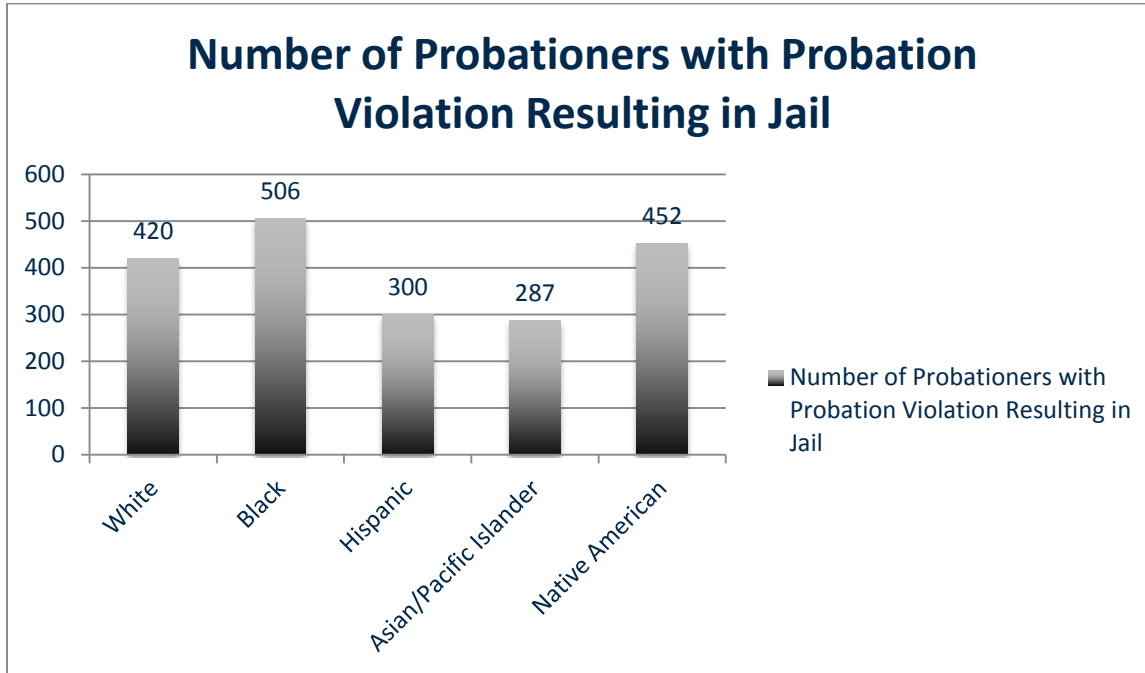
Number of Probationers with Probation Violation Resulting in Jail

White: 420
Black: 506
Hispanic: 300
Asian/Pacific Islander: 287
Native American: 452

Legend: Number of Probationers with Probation Violation Resulting in Jail

Figure 17: Number of Parole Violations Resulting in a Jail Stay per 1,000 Parolees

Number of Parolees with Parole Violations Resulting in Jail

White: 610
Black: 834
Hispanic: 473
Asian/Pacific Islander: 381
Native American: 523

Legend: Number of Parolees with Parole Violations Resulting in Jail
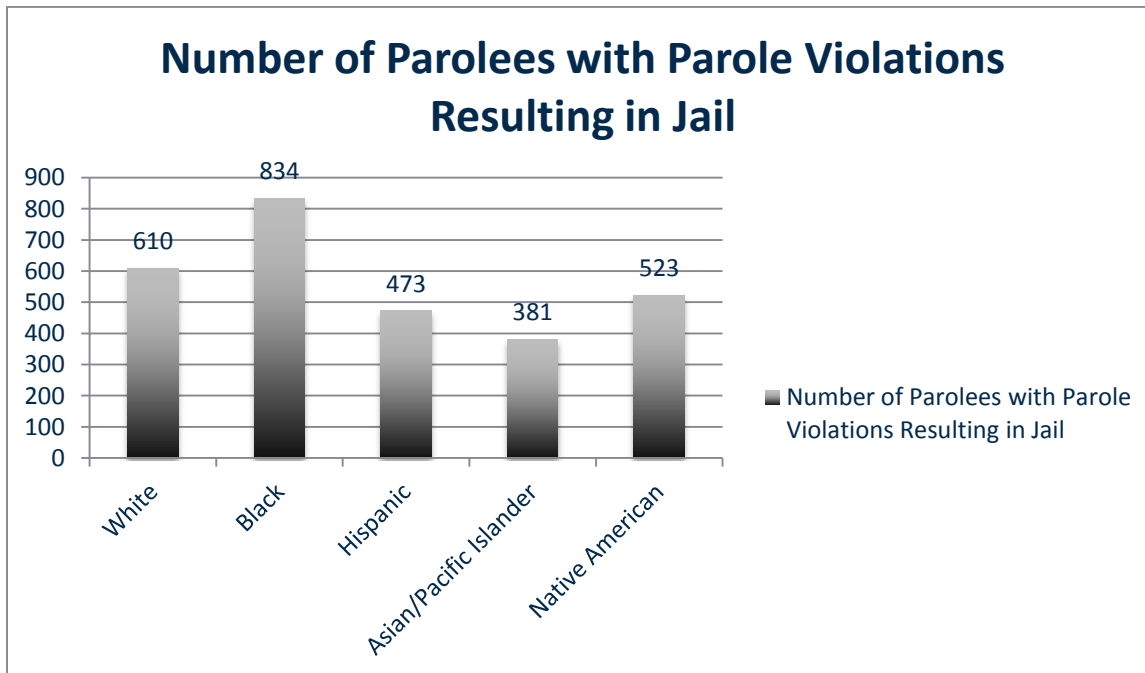
Table 14 provides this comparison to the overall population of Multnomah County. Blacks are 4.1 times more likely to have probation violation resulting in a jail stay than Whites, compared to the overall population. They are 7.5 times more likely than Whites to have a parole violation result in a jail stay. Native Americans are also more likely to experience jail with probation or parole violations than Whites, 1.8 times for probation violations and 2.6 times for parole violations.

Table 14: RRI Calculations for Probation and Parole Violations Resulting in a Jail Stay, 2014, Compared to the Multnomah County Population

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	Native American
Total Adult Population (18+) in Multnomah County	475,446	34,161	56,765	50,892	6,041
Number of probation violations resulting in jail stay	2,955	868	219	95	66
Rate of probation violations resulting in a jail stay per 1000	6.2	25.4	3.9	1.9	10.9
RRI		4.1	.6	.3	1.8
Number of parole violations resulting in a jail stay	2,056	1,106	151	43	69
Rate of parole violations resulting in a jail stay per 1000	4.3	32.4	2.7	.8	11.4
RRI		7.5	.6	.2	2.6

Summary

Overall, the RRI comparisons between the data collected at each decision point and the overall adult population of Multnomah County in 2014 reveal that there are disparities that persist throughout the whole system. There are some places where the disparity rates between Blacks and Whites were lower. These tend to be when the decision point involved beneficial actions, such as being released on own recognizance or a detainee's case being diverted. This means that somewhat fewer African Americans experienced favorable outcomes at these decision points than would be expected. This is illustrated more clearly when looking at the RRI compared to a prior decision

point, rather than to the overall adult population of Multnomah County.   In general, while disparities persist throughout the entire system, there do not appear to be significant increases in disparities as individuals progress through the system.

The next steps are to determine how to use this information to guide discussions about system reform. The data help identify areas where disparities may exist within the system. However, the data do not identify why those disparities are occurring.   Additional discussion and information gathering is likely needed. Some questions that may help inform the discussion are:

- Where are the disparities the greatest? At what decision points?
- What additional information is needed to help understand what is taking place at that decision point?
- How can we identify that information?
- Who needs to be involved in the discussion?
- What are we willing to do to reduce the disparities that have been identified?

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