



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

AGENDA

Racial Justice Oversight Body

Wednesday, October 22, 2025

3:00 PM

1026 Escobar Street, 238/239, Martinez,
CA 94553 |

<https://cccounty-us.zoom.us/j/872930819>

12 | Call-In: 214 765 0478 Dial: 2188046

Data Subcommittee

Agenda Items: Items may be taken out of order based on the business of the day and preference of the Committee

1. Roll Call and Introductions
2. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two minutes).
3. RECEIVE and APPROVE the Record of Action for the September 24th, 2025 meeting of the Racial Justice Oversight Body Data Subcommittee, with any necessary corrections. [25-4474](#)
Attachments: [Record of Action Data 09242025](#)
4. HEAR member updates on data acquisition efforts. [25-4475](#)
5. REVIEW CCC criminal data reports from various public databases. [25-4476](#)
Attachments: [RJOB CCC Data Report 2025 \(10.3.25\)](#)
6. DETERMINE next steps for the subcommittee's Sheriff's Quarterly Report recommendations. [25-4477](#)
Attachments: [Proposals for Inclusion in Quarterly Sheriff's Oversight Reports \[10.9.25\]](#)
7. DISCUSS logistics and objectives of a data walk for the subcommittee. [25-4478](#)

8. REVIEW Santa Barbara County's data sharing agreements. [25-4479](#)
Attachments: [Blurb within Santa Barbara County](#)
[CJDC MOU executed](#)
[RRI BOS Pres](#)
9. DISCUSS any general updates from subcommittee members or ORESJ staff. [25-4480](#)
10. REVIEW and ASSIGN actions items from today's meeting [25-4481](#)

The next meeting is currently scheduled for a date to be determined.

Adjourn

The Committee will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend the Committee meetings. Contact the staff person listed below at least 72 hours before the meeting. Any disclosable public records related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by the County to a majority of members of the Committee less than 96 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 1026 Escobar Street, 2b, Martinez, CA 94553 , during normal business hours. Staff reports related to items on the agenda are also accessible online at www.contracosta.ca.gov. If the Zoom connection malfunctions for any reason, the meeting may be paused while a fix is attempted. If the connection is not reestablished, the committee will continue the meeting in person without remote access. Public comment may be submitted via electronic mail on agenda items at least one full work day prior to the published meeting time.

For Additional Information Contact: peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4474

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 3.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: Record of Action

Presenter: Peter Kim

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us <<mailto:peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us>>

Information:

County Ordinance requires that each County body keep a record of its meetings. Though the record need not be verbatim, it must accurately reflect the agenda and the decisions made in the meetings.

Referral History and Update:

Attached for the Subcommittee's consideration is the draft Record of Action (Meeting Minutes) for the Committee's August 27th, 2025 meeting.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

Staff recommends approving the Record of Action for the September 24th, 2025 meeting of the Racial Justice Oversight Body Data Subcommittee, with any necessary corrections.

1026 Escobar Street, 238/239, Martinez, CA 94553 | <https://cccouny-us.zoom.us/j/85020879019> | Call-In: 214 765 0478 Dial: 2188046

1. Roll Call and Introductions

Shannon Ortland, Lt. Adalberto Garibay, Jeff Landau, Patrice Guillory, Simon O’Connell, Gilbert Salinas (virtual)

Virtual Public: Jill Ray (Sup Candace Andersen’s Office)

2. Public comment on any item under the jurisdiction of the Committee and not on this agenda (speakers may be limited to two minutes).

No public comment

3. RECEIVE and APPROVE the Record of Action for the August 27th, 2025 meeting of the Racial Justice Oversight Body Data Subcommittee, with any necessary corrections.

Motion: Jeff Landau

Second: Simon O’Connell

Passed, 1-Abstain (Patrice Guillory)

Add July 23rd record of action to the October 2025 meeting for subcommittee approval

4. DISCUSS member updates on data acquisition efforts.

Jeff: Contra Costa County we hoped to make data available/ this data comes from DOJ data, which is similar to Sheriff’s data, but it is different than what we are currently receiving

- This data provides supplementary, additional information to create a more full picture of the arrest
- Proposal: to have ORJ take a look at this data and consider how it fits in
- ORJ will have updated

Simon: a number of parties that met with Kendra and Peter, to discuss where there would be opportunities to discuss data

Front end data is the data that is really easy to produce and back end (outcome) data

Finding any useful information that sheds light on how individuals interact across the Board

Follow up for Data Subcommittee: what’s possible? What is SF, Alameda doing? Any other courts sharing information amongst systems?

- Patrice: We did look at Santa Barbara who established Justice Data System Committee – to understand the flow for individuals across the justice system. They were trying to build in an opportunity to have their Behavioral Health Dept to round out that picture. Would be on old RJOB agendas. They had governance set up; storage systems, data sharing agreements across each agency.
 - Next meeting: Patrice/ORESJ bring information from Santa Barbara data sharing; Jeff will look at other counties (guidelines for data sharing among criminal legal agencies)
- Shannon: has data on Office of Ed students who enter the justice system and they could share racial demographics; CA Healthy Kids Survey (state dashboard that shares performance); have suspension/expulsion data that

- Jeff: What if this committee compiles and presents data? These are the charts we are presenting that captures some of these areas. How do we synthesize all this data we are collecting to present to the full body?
 - Thinking about PDF that is a compilation of a few charts – short description about our efforts to obtain data; could be presented to the BOS about data that we have assembled
- Shannon: Resources needed to drive the data conversation. Where is the data stored and who has permission to see it?
- Simon: would be useful to define the scope of our task; for this preliminary purpose – we are looking to determine where identifiable data exists currently, where and how it can be procured, and where are the places we haven't got access to; we are in a gathering stage – that stops the next question about what are we figuring out
- Patrice: if we put data in front of community, let's make sure to guide the conversation to make sure it's productive
 - Potential Next Step // Data Walk: What if we did our own data walk to see the trends that we see? What are the best questions to ask about what we are seeing?
 - We would need to find the specific data domains that we would want to address
- Jeff: it could be helpful to share info with community so we know what areas they are interested in
- Lt. Garibay: Who's calling for service? What are the communities / cities and the calls that are coming in? Provide a better picture to the town halls
- Gilbert: Would like to share the Familiar Faces report/data
 - Next step: add Familiar Faces to the next subcommittee agenda or just email the data subcommittee members
- Jeff wrote up some requests for the data subcommittee to consider for the Sheriff's Quarterly Report; we should not miss situations where a person was under the control of law enforcement/engaged with law enforcement
- Simon: LEIFI (Law Enforcement Fatal Incident Reports) data re: race of defendant and findings would be helpful
- Jeff: brought up data that was clearly missing from the Sheriff's Quarterly Report
- Next steps: Emaan: will share the document out to the Data Subcommittee; please add feedback/amendments based on the conversation today

5. DISCUSS any general updates from subcommittee members or ORESJ staff.

(Emaan) RJOB is focused on town halls for early next year; there is an ad hoc CEF committee meeting; they are still developing an agenda re: sharing some data points that are pertinent or productive could be incorporated, once data subcommittee takes more time with the data

(Patrice) ORJ – hiring for Research and Evaluation Manager. Looking for new manager, so please encourage your networks to apply

ORESJ is convening the Transitional Community Advisory Body for the African American Wellness Hub

(Patrice) Newly funded programs that will roll out due to AB109 resources; we will see more re-entry services coming along; ORJ is bringing online more data tools to help oversee and monitor that work; conducting program evaluation of those services

(Velma) Community Impact Fund – Supervisors are looking for community members to attend and share input about how to resource communities

6. REVIEW and ASSIGN actions items from today's meeting.

- Next step: add Familiar Faces to the next subcommittee agenda or just email the data subcommittee members
- Next steps: Emaan: will share the document out to the Data Subcommittee; please add feedback/amendments based on the conversation today
- Next meeting: Patrice/ORESJ bring information from Santa Barbara data sharing; Jeff will look at other counties (guidelines for data sharing among cross-department sharing among criminal legal agencies with a particular eye on Courts)
- Potential Next Step // Data Walk: What if we did our own data walk to see the trends that we see? What are the best questions to ask about what we are seeing?
 - We would need to find the specific data domains (decision points along the way that impact individuals' lives) that we would want to address/brainstorm the data domains we would want to address
 - Juvenile Justice Side – which would include indicators that would reflect entrance into the justice system (Shannon ponder this)
 - Adult Side
- Add July 23rd record of action to the October 2025 meeting for subcommittee approval

Next Agenda:

- Review the scope of work for the Data Subcommittee (Simon's description, highlighted in green above)
- Proposal for items to include on the Sheriff's Quarterly Report
- Data Walk

Adjourned at 4:33pm



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4475

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 4.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: HEAR member updates on data acquisition efforts.

Presenter: Patrice Guillory (Chair)

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us

Information: Share any updates, challenges, and successes in acquiring the data points discussed during May's Data subcommittee meeting. If available, discuss any findings made.

Referral History and Update:

During the May 28th, 2025 Data subcommittee meetings, members identified data points that they will work on acquiring.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

n/a



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4476

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 5.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: REVIEW CCC criminal data reports from various public databases.

Presenter: Patrice Guillory (Chair)

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us

Information: Subcommittee may review reports that include population estimates from the California Department of Finance (DOF); crime and arrest data from the California Department of Justice's OpenJustice Crime and Clearance Data (1985-2020); jail population statistics from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Jail Profile Survey; and demographic and case data from the Contra Costa County Public Defender's Office and the California Prosecutorial & Judicial Race Data Survey.

Referral History and Update:

Reviewing various datasets is a part of the data subcommittee's work plan for 2025-2027.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

n/a

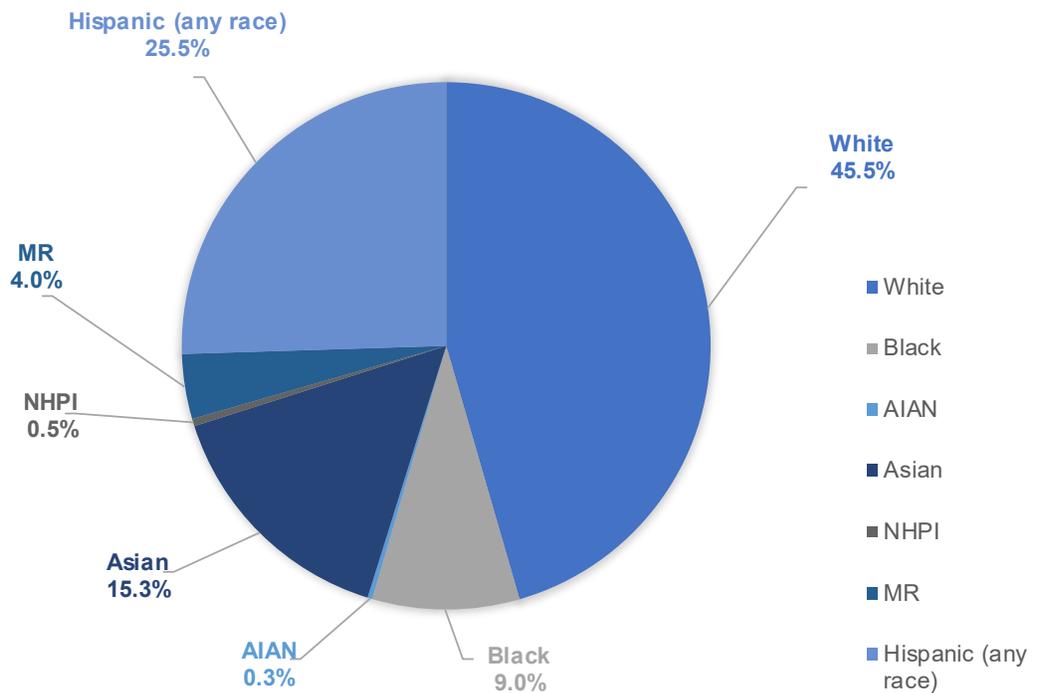
**Publicly Accessible Data Sets - Contra Costa County
Board of State and Community Corrections
2015, 2017, 2022**

The information below consists of the race/ethnicity composition of:

Contra Costa County

The population data were obtained from the California Department of Finance's *P-2D: Total Population by Total Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Race, 2010-2060 July 2021* report (<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>).

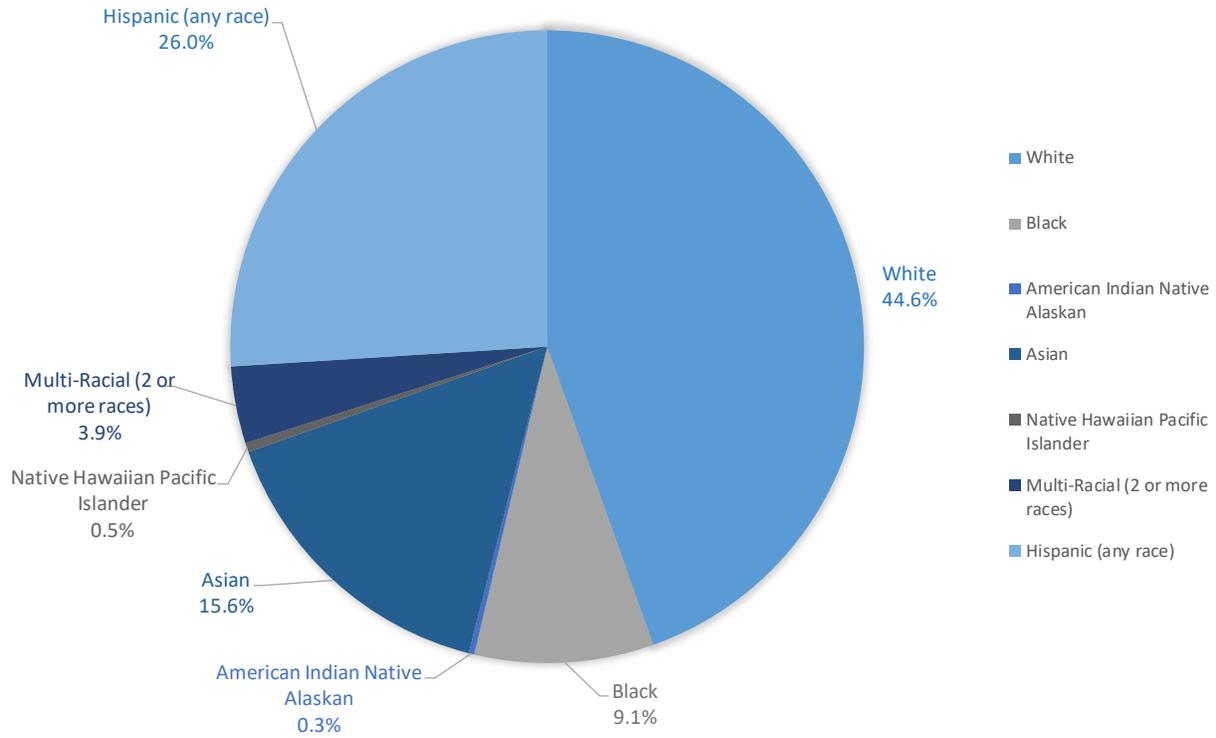
2020 Population Estimate by Race/Ethnicity



AIAN = American Indian/Alaska Native
NHPI = Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander
MR = Multi-Racial

The information on the race/ethnicity composition of the Contra Costa County's population comes from the California Department of Finance's *P-1: State Population Projections (2010-2060) by Race/Ethnicity - Hispanic Combined, January 2018* report (<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>).

2017 Population Estimates by Race/Ethnicity



Population: 1,116,385

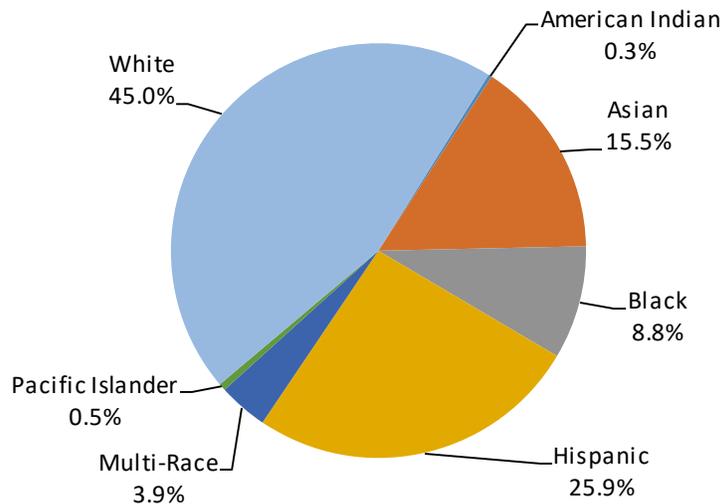
This section presents information on the demographic characteristics of the population in Contra Costa County. Contra Costa County's population figure comes from the California Department of Finance's *E-2: California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year — July 1, 2010–2015, December 2015* report

(<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-2/2010-15/index.html>).

The information on the race/ethnicity and age composition of the Contra Costa County's population comes from the California Department of Finance's *E-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age 2010-2060, December 2014* report

(<http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Projections/>).

Racial/Ethnic Composition of Population, 2015 Contra Costa County



Racial/Ethnic Composition of Population, 2011-2015 Contra Costa County

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	14.5%	14.6%	14.9%	15.2%	15.5%
Black	9.0%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%
Hispanic	24.7%	24.9%	25.2%	25.6%	25.9%
Multi-Race	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%
Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
White	47.4%	47.0%	46.4%	45.7%	45.0%

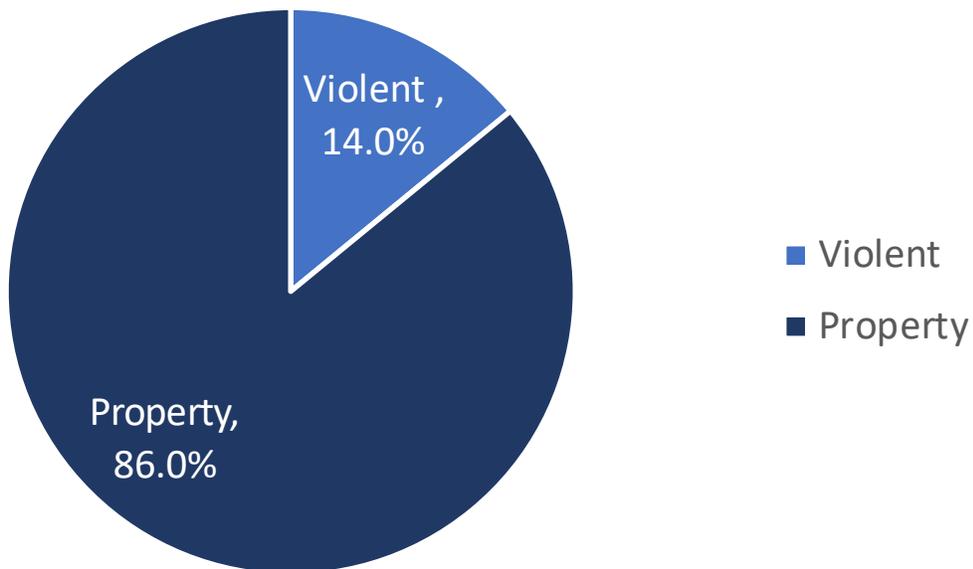
Crimes

This section presents information on the number and type of reported crimes in:

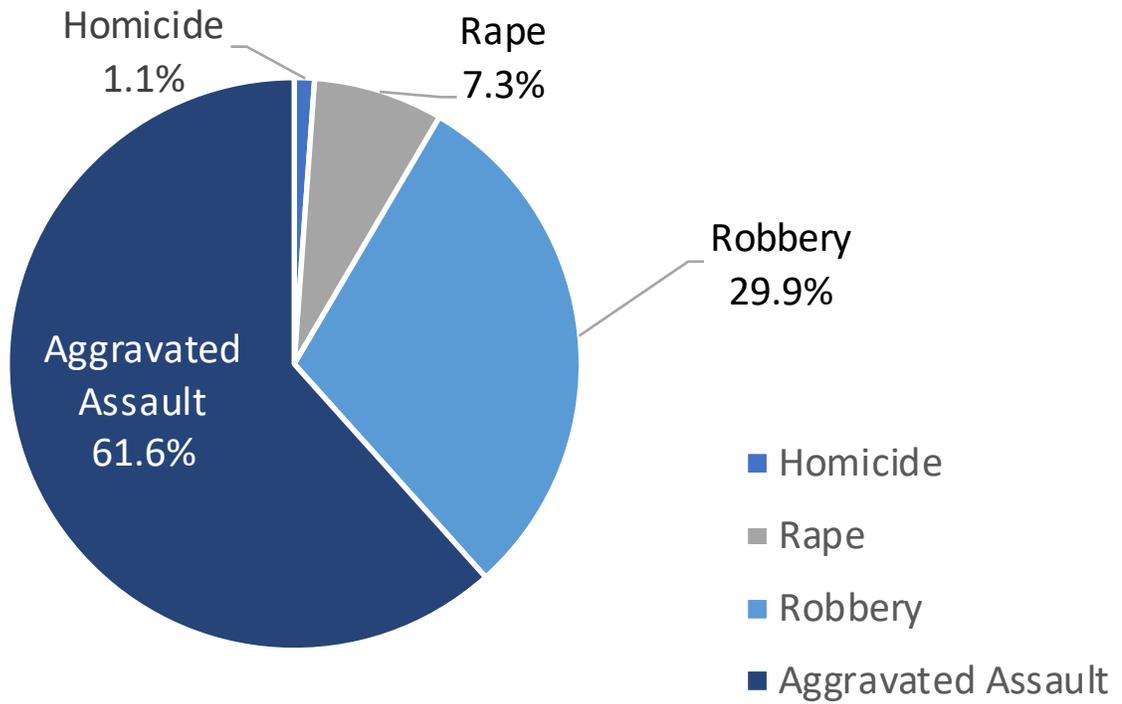
Contra Costa County

The information summarized in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *Crime and Clearance Data 1985-2020* file (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data>), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (<https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs>). This section includes charts and tables summarizing major offense categories.

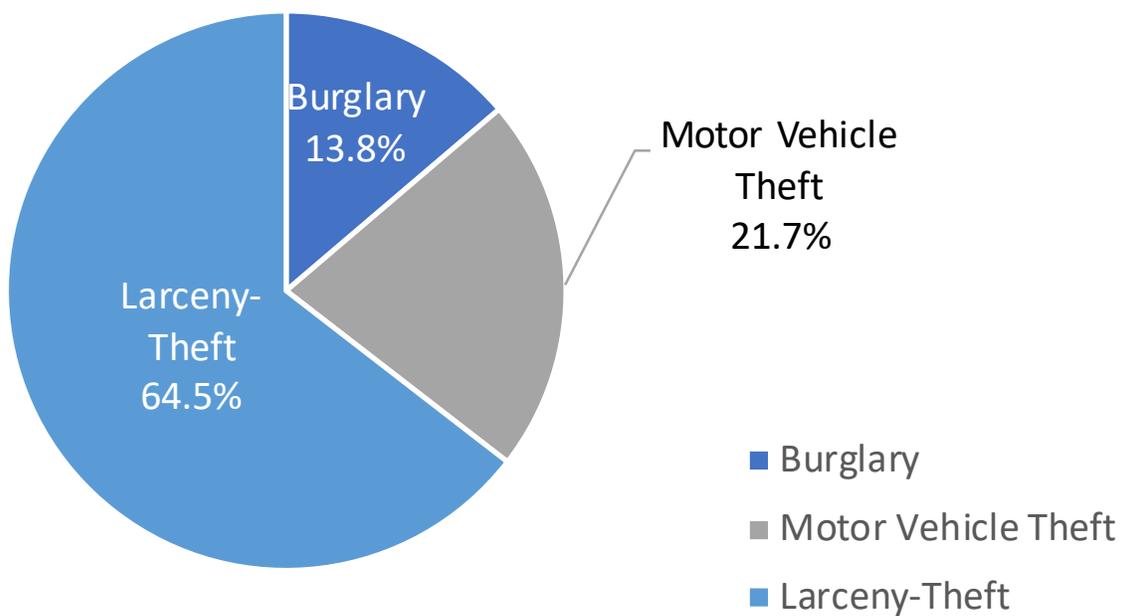
2020 Reported Crimes



2020 Reported Violent Crimes



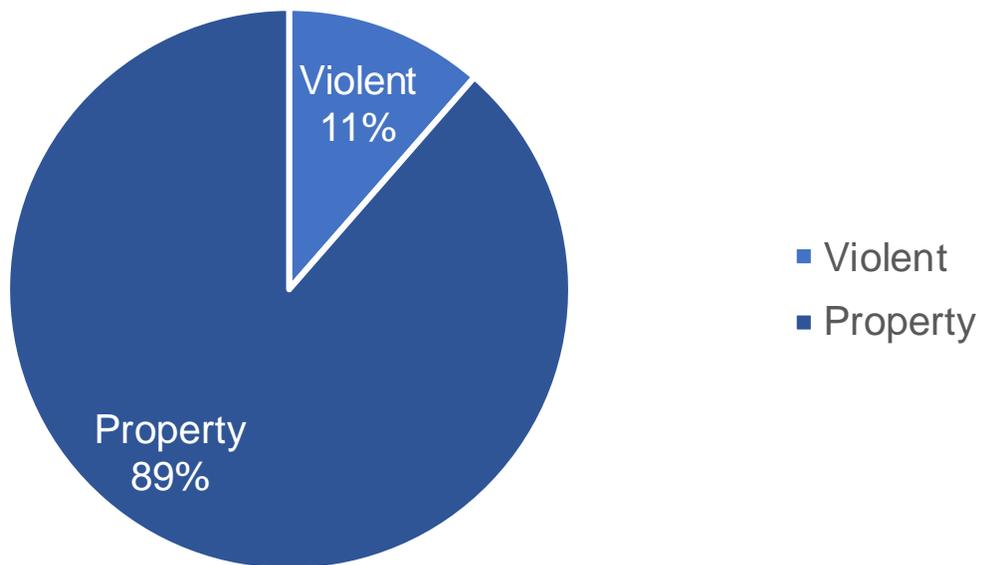
2020 Reported Property Crimes



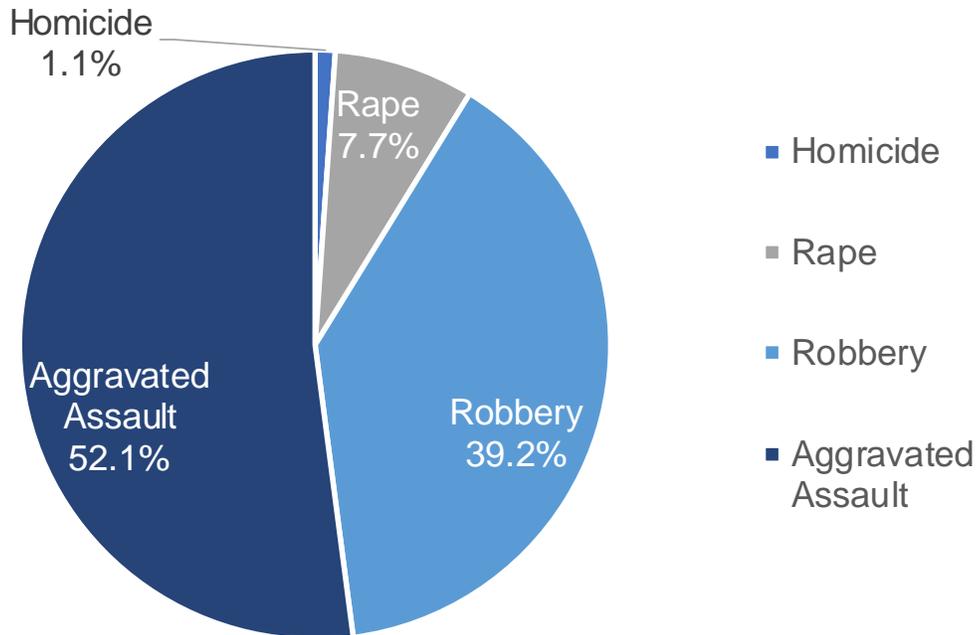
Crimes

This section presents information on the number and type of reported crimes in Contra Costa County. The information summarized in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *Crime and Clearance Data 1985-2017* file (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data>), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (<https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs>). This section includes: charts and tables summarizing major offense categories.

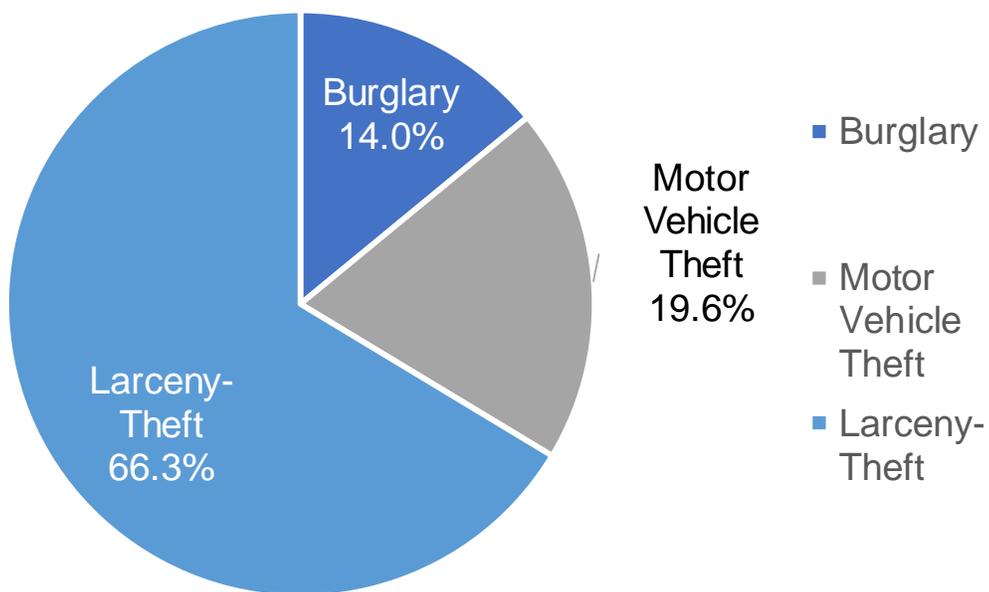
2017 Reported Crimes



2017 Reported Violent Crimes



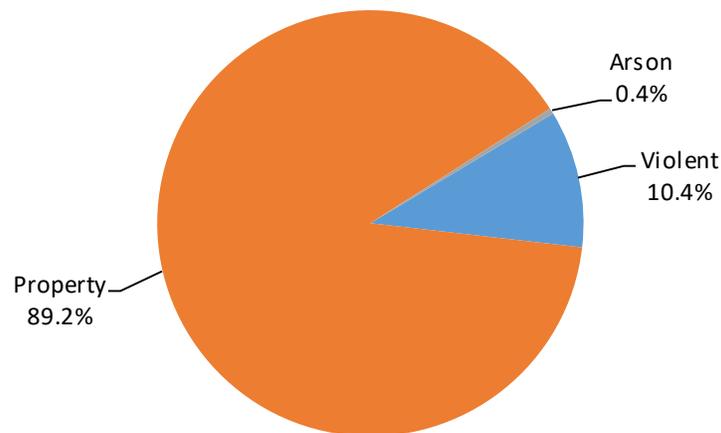
2017 Reported Property Crimes



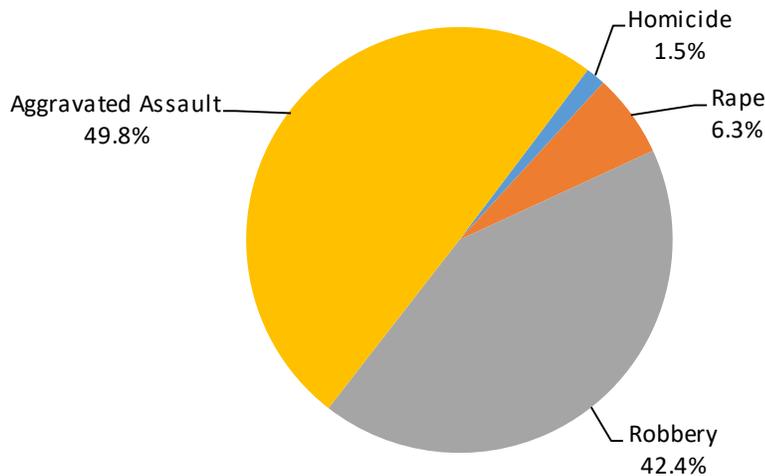
Crimes

This section presents information on the number and type of reported crimes in Contra Costa County. The information summarized in this section comes from the California Department of Justice's *10 Year Crime and Clearance Data 2006-2015* file (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data>), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (<https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs>). This section includes: charts and tables summarizing the eight major offense categories reported to the FBI.

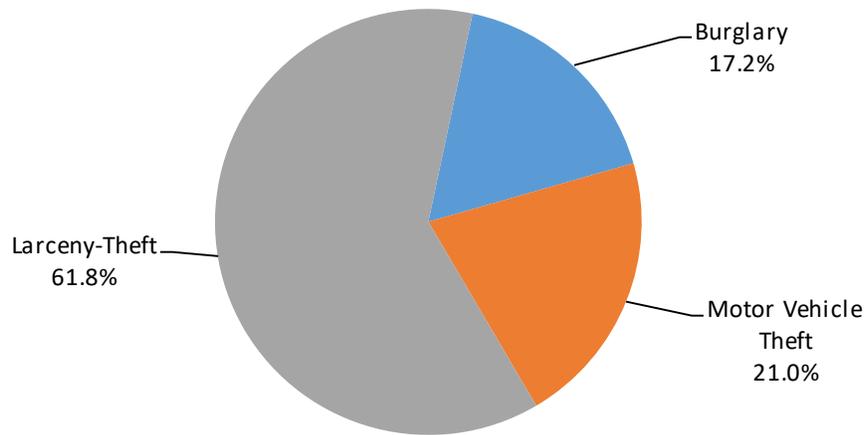
**Reported Crimes, 2015
Contra Costa County**



**Reported Violent Crimes, 2015
Contra Costa County**



Reported Property Crimes, 2015 Contra Costa County



Reported Crimes, 2011-2015 Contra Costa County

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Violent	3,928	4,383	3,961	3,650	3,788
Homicide	62	56	42	47	57
Rape	161	169	148	236	240
Robbery	1,362	1,602	1,533	1,456	1,606
Aggravated Assault	2,343	2,556	2,238	1,911	1,885
Property	30,239	32,787	31,351	32,232	32,394
Burglary	8,024	8,556	7,802	6,949	5,581
Motor Vehicle Theft	5,855	7,258	6,726	6,568	6,802
Larceny-Theft	16,360	16,973	16,823	18,715	20,011
Arson	182	164	151	153	154

Arrests

This section presents information on the number of arrests made by reporting law enforcement agencies in:

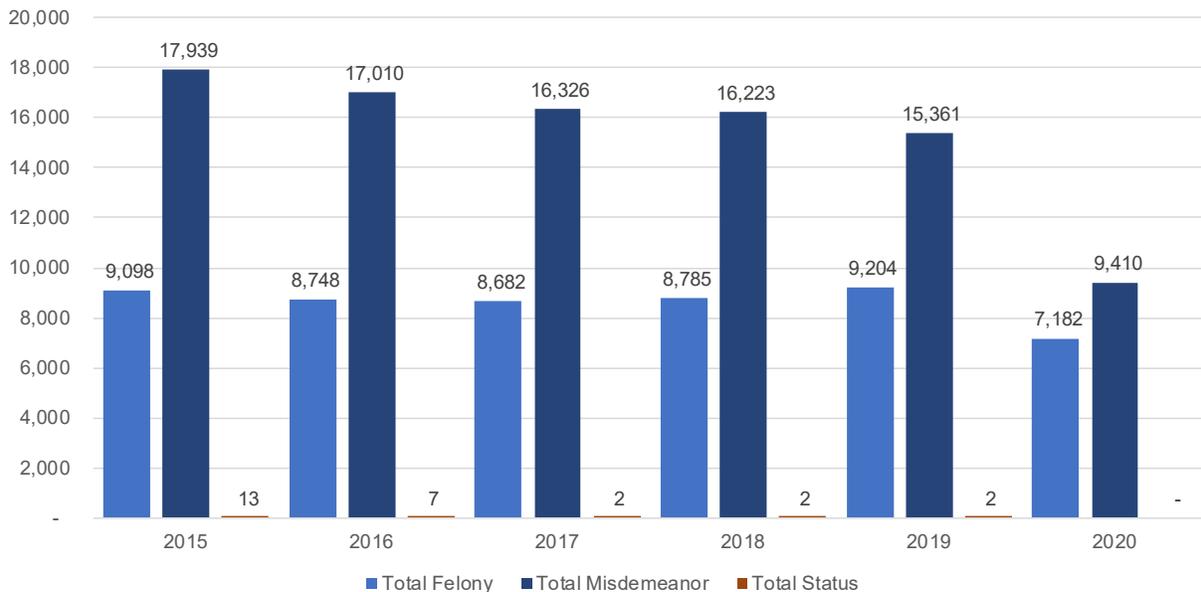
Contra Costa County

The information summarized in this section includes the number of arrests for different types of offenses, the race/ethnicity of arrestees, and the ages of arrestees. Information reported in this section comes from the California Department of Justice’s *Online Arrest Data 2008-2020* file (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data>), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (<https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs>).

Two important caveats to keep in mind:

- the number of arrests represent the number of arrests made, not the number of individuals arrested (a person can be arrested more than one time)
- the reported arrest offense is the most serious offense (the one with the most severe possible sanction).

Number of Arrests for Type of Offense, 2015 – 2020



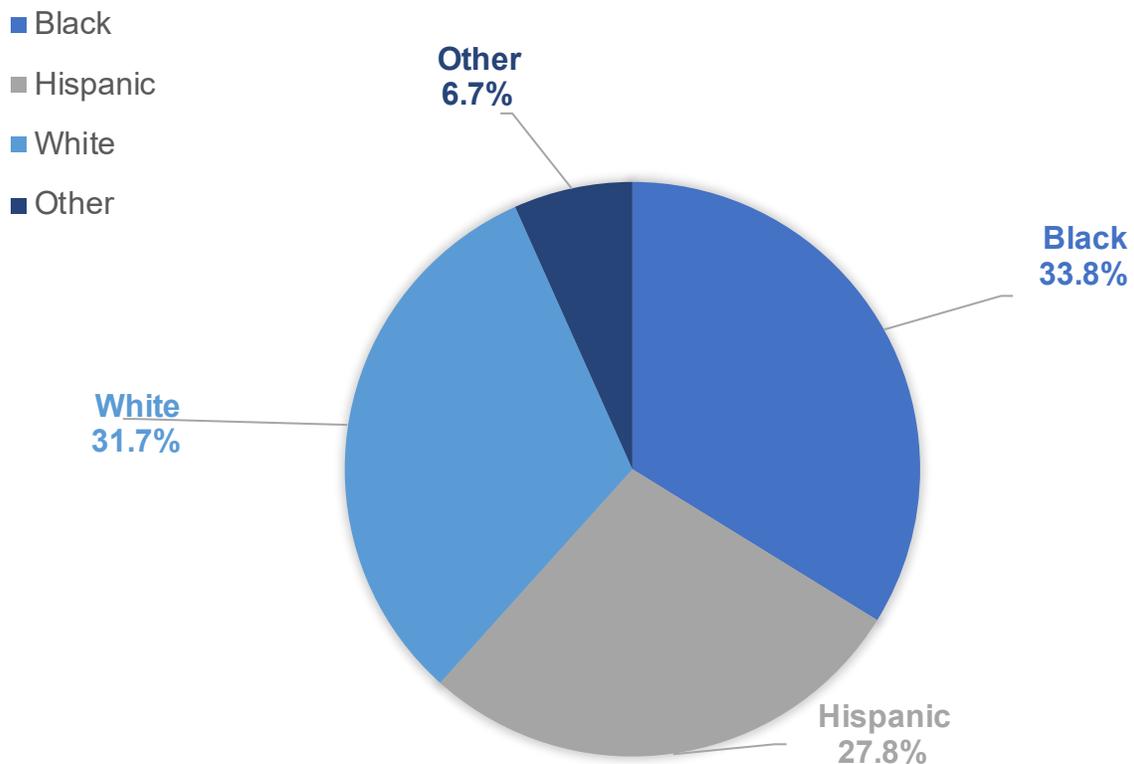
Reported Arrests, 2012 – 2020

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Felony	11,185	11,583	12,146	9,098	8,748	8,682	8,785	9,204	7,182
Violent	2,445	2,356	2,411	2,586	2,517	2,582	2,614	2,722	2,268
Property	3,304	3,280	3,315	2,921	2,794	3,026	2,740	2,816	2,249
Drug	3,283	3,599	3,951	1,217	1,052	842	796	803	603
Sex	212	207	168	175	155	149	146	174	119
All other	1,941	2,141	2,301	2,199	2,230	2,083	2,489	2,689	1,943
Total Misdemeanor	15,168	14,338	14,720	17,939	17,010	16,326	16,223	15,361	9,410
Total Status	59	67	13	13	7	2	2	2	N/A
TOTAL	26,412	25,988	26,879	27,050	25,765	25,010	25,010	24,567	16,592

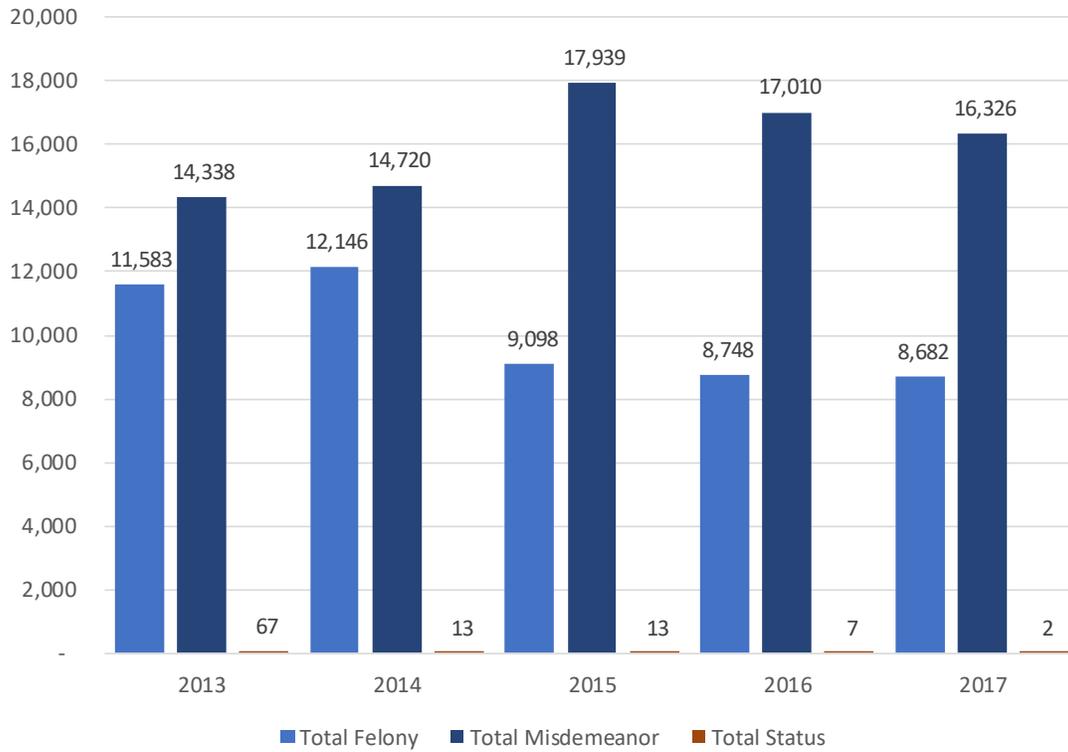
Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 – 2020

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Black	11,930	11,672	11,684	10,882	10,545	10,611	10,868	11,297	8,037
Hispanic	7,973	7,987	8,836	8,693	8,177	8,085	8,431	8,739	6,619
White	15,128	15,369	15,822	14,126	13,332	12,658	11,979	11,284	7,529
Other	2,566	2,543	2,683	2,447	2,459	2,338	2,517	2,451	1,589
TOTAL	37,597	37,571	39,025	36,148	34,513	33,692	33,795	33,771	23,774

2020 Arrests by Race/Ethnicity



Number of Arrests for Different Types of Offenses 2013 – 2017

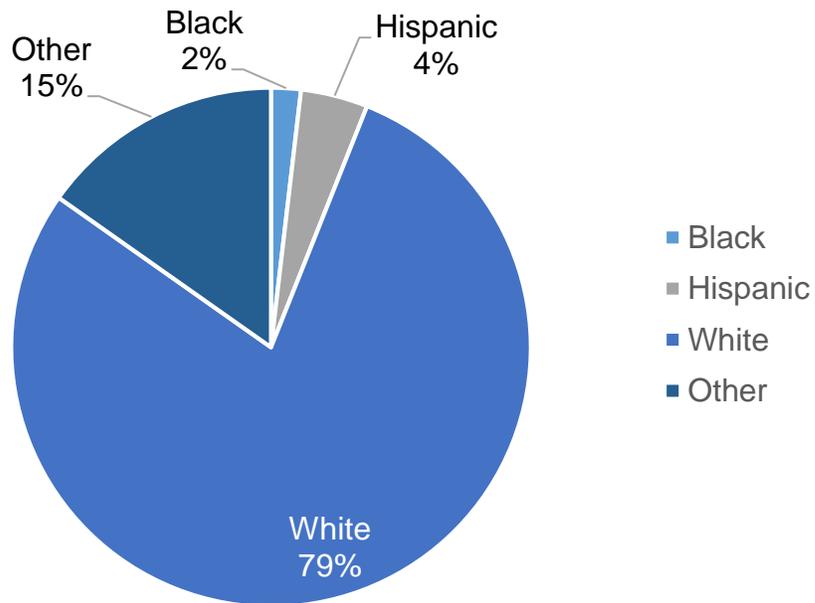


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Felony	11,583	12,146	9,098	8,748	8,682
Violent	2,356	2,411	2,586	2,517	2,582
Property	3,280	3,315	2,921	2,794	3,026
Drug	3,599	3,951	1,217	1,052	842
Sex	207	168	175	155	149
All other	2,141	2,301	2,230	2,230	2,083
Total Misdemeanor	14,338	14,720	17,939	17,010	16,326
Total Status	67	13	13	7	2
TOTAL	25,988	26,879	27,050	25,765	25,010

Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Black	7,789	7,690	7,692	7,526	7,504
Hispanic	5,609	6,156	6,510	6,057	6,034
White	10,723	11,081	10,984	10,315	9,731
Other	1,867	1,952	1,864	1,867	1,741
TOTAL	25,988	26,879	27,050	25,765	25,010

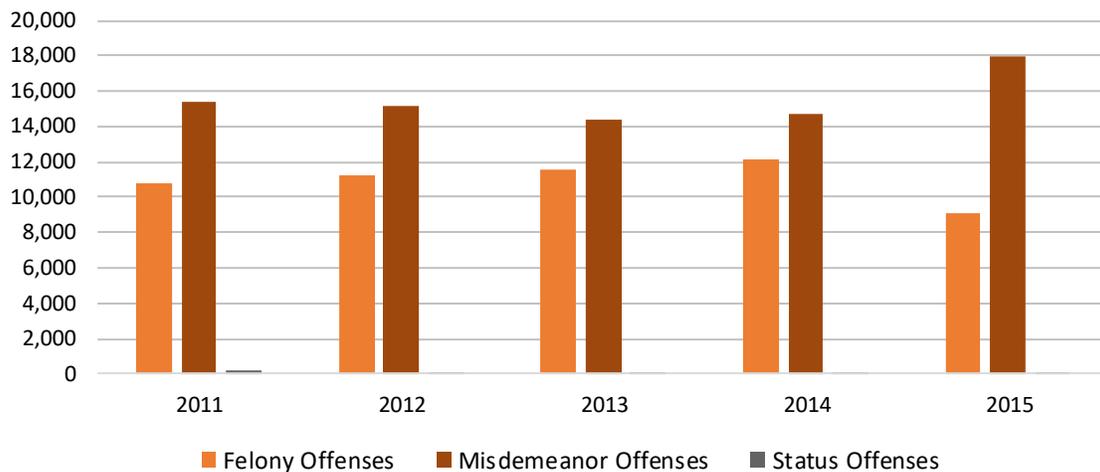
2017 Arrests by Race/Ethnicity



Arrests

This section presents information on the number of arrests made by reporting law enforcement agencies in Contra Costa County. The information reported in this section comes from the California Department of Justice’s *10 Year Arrest Data 2006-2015* file (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/data>), and also appears in the annual *Crime in California* publication (<https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs>). The information summarized in this section includes: the number of arrests for different types of offenses, the race/ethnicity of arrestees, and the ages of arrestees. Two important caveats to keep in mind: the number of arrests represent the number of arrests made, not the number of individuals arrested (a person can be arrested more than one time), and the reported arrest offense is the most serious offense (the one with the most severe possible sanction).

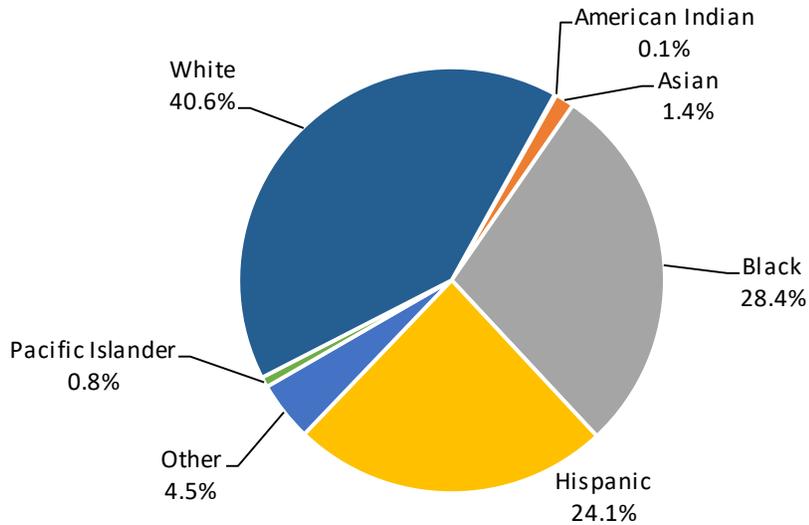
**Felony, Misdemeanor, and Status Offense Arrests,
2011-2015
Contra Costa County**



**Felony, Misdemeanor, and Status Offense Arrests, 2011-2015
Contra Costa County**

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	26,447	26,412	25,988	26,879	27,050
Felony Offenses	10,832	11,185	11,583	12,146	9,098
Felony Violent Offenses	2,514	2,445	2,356	2,411	2,586
Felony Property Offenses	3,141	3,304	3,280	3,315	2,921
Felony Drug Offenses	3,042	3,283	3,599	3,951	1,217
Felony Sex Offenses	175	212	207	168	175
Other Felonies	1,960	1,941	2,141	2,301	2,199
Misdemeanor Offenses	15,435	15,168	14,338	14,720	17,939
Status Offenses	180	59	67	13	13

**Race/Ethnicity of Arrestees, 2015
Contra Costa County**



**Race/Ethnicity of Arrestees, 2011-2015
Contra Costa County**

	Year				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
American Indian	21	26	31	42	39
Asian	422	422	434	466	388
Black	7,649	7,896	7,789	7,690	7,692
Hispanic	5,903	5,701	5,609	6,156	6,510
Other	1,054	1,268	1,167	1,235	1,225
Pacific Islander	221	182	235	209	212
White	11,177	10,917	10,723	11,081	10,984

Jails

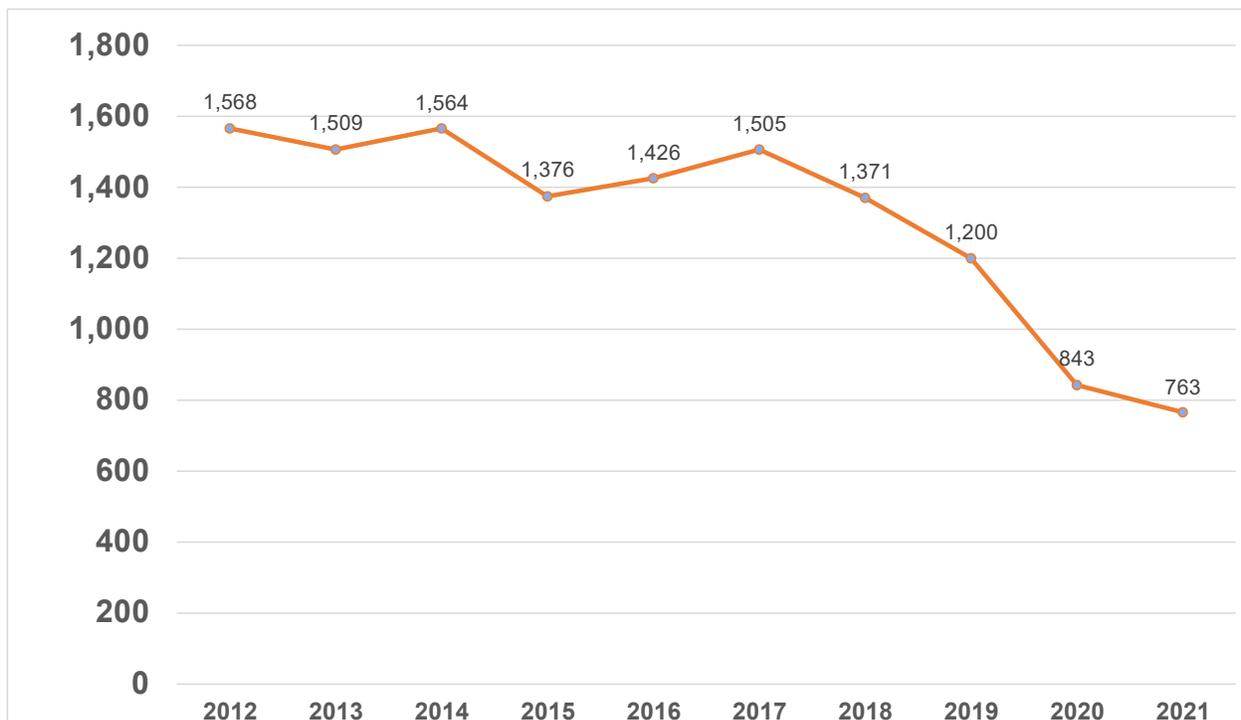
This section presents information on the jail inmate population in:

Contra Costa County

The data in this section comes from the Board of State and Community Corrections *Jail Profile Survey – Online Querying* (<https://app.bscc.ca.gov/joq//jps/QuerySelection.asp>), and also appears in the quarterly *Jail Profile Survey* report (http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey.php).

The information summarized in this section includes: the average daily population of jail inmates, the average daily population of male and female inmates, and the average daily population of unsentenced¹ and sentenced inmates² (inmates who have been sentenced on all charges). Data for 2021 are for the first three quarters only (January through September).

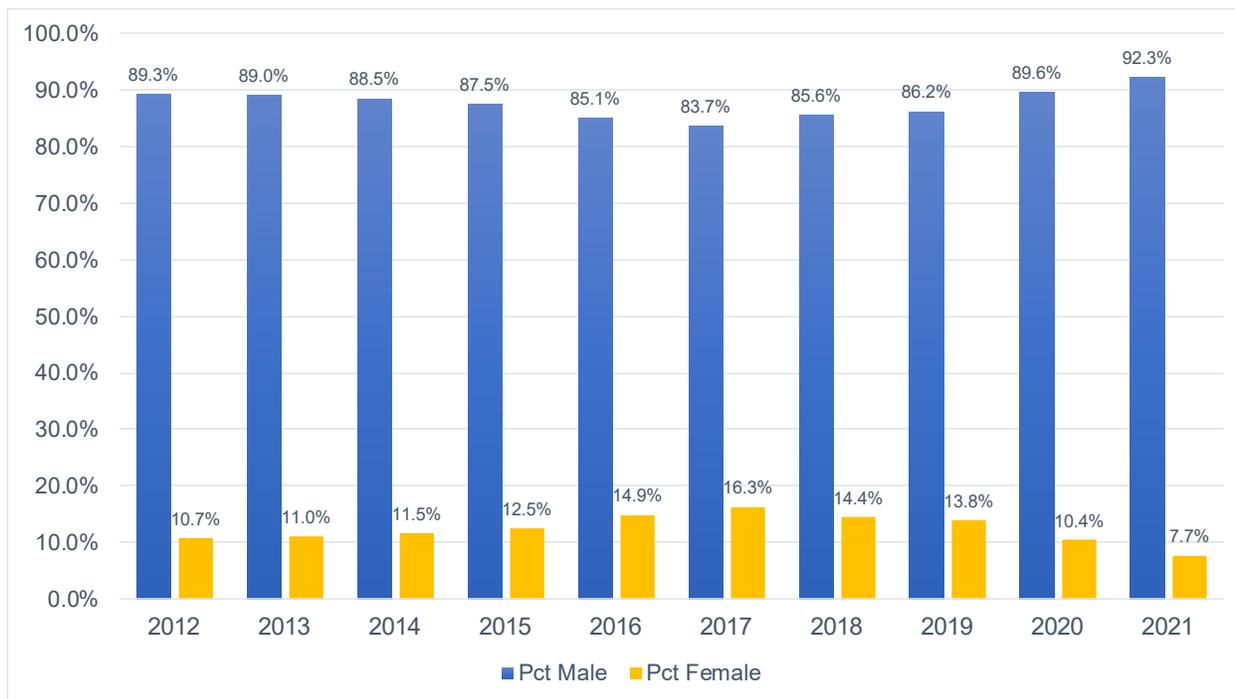
Average Daily Population of Jail Inmates, 2012 – 2021



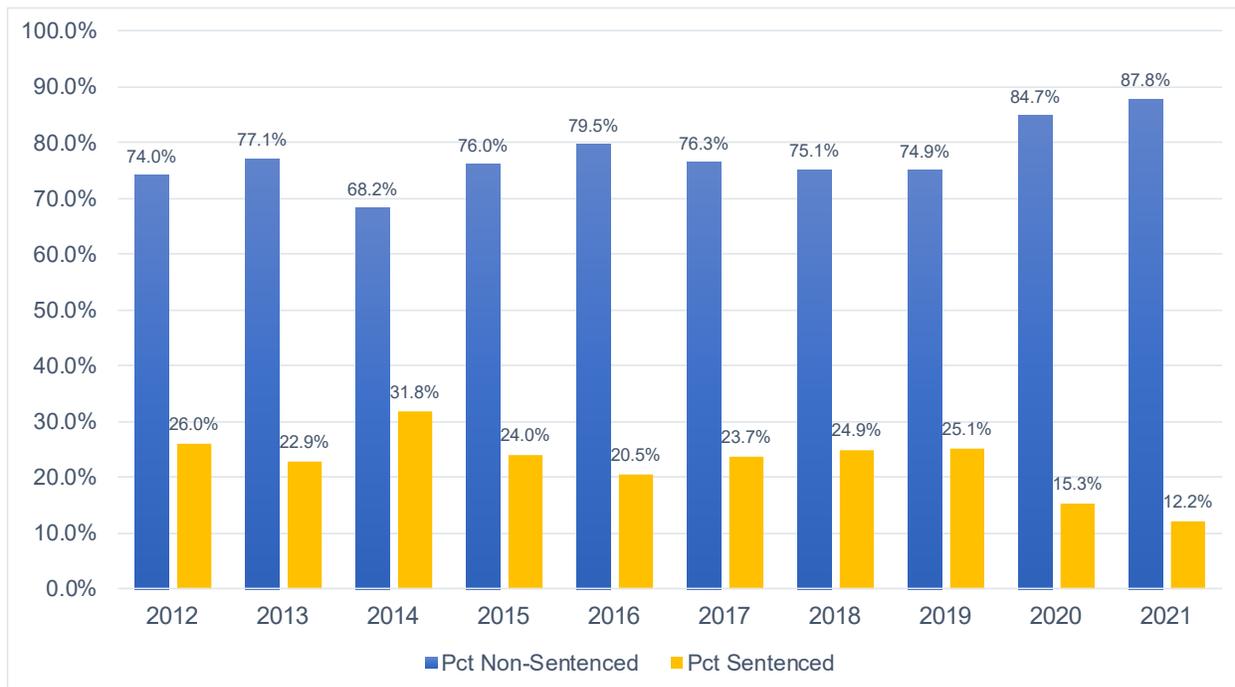
¹ Unsented inmates are individuals who are in custody and are awaiting sentencing on one or more charges. This would include individuals who have just been booked into jail, those in custody awaiting court hearings, those in custody awaiting trial, those being held during trial, and those who have been tried and are awaiting sentencing.

² Sentenced inmates are individuals who have been tried and sentenced on all charges, and are awaiting transport to prison, or are serving some portion of their sentence in jail.

Proportion of Male and Female Inmates 2012 – 2021



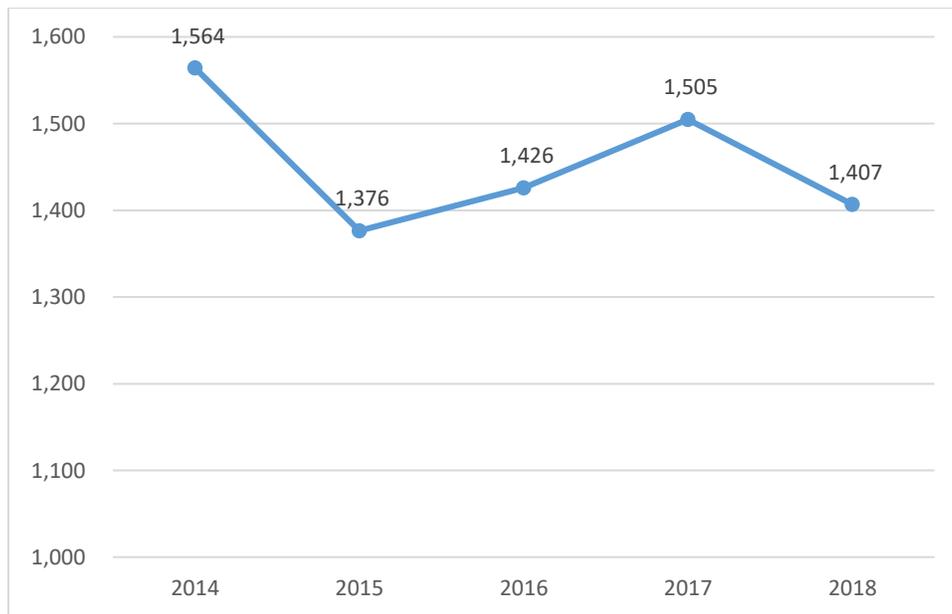
Proportion of Sentenced and Unsented Inmates 2012 – 2021



Jails

This section presents information on the jail inmate population in Contra Costa County. The information in this section comes from the Board of State and Community Corrections *Jail Profile Survey – Online Querying* (<https://app.bscc.ca.gov/joq/jps/QuerySelection.asp>), and also appears in the quarterly *Jail Profile Survey* report (http://www.bscc.ca.gov/s_fsojailprofilesurvey.php). The information summarized in this section includes: the average daily population of jail inmates, the average daily population of male and female inmates, and the average daily population of unsentenced¹ and sentenced inmates² (inmates who have been sentenced on all charges). Data for 2018 are for the first three quarters only.

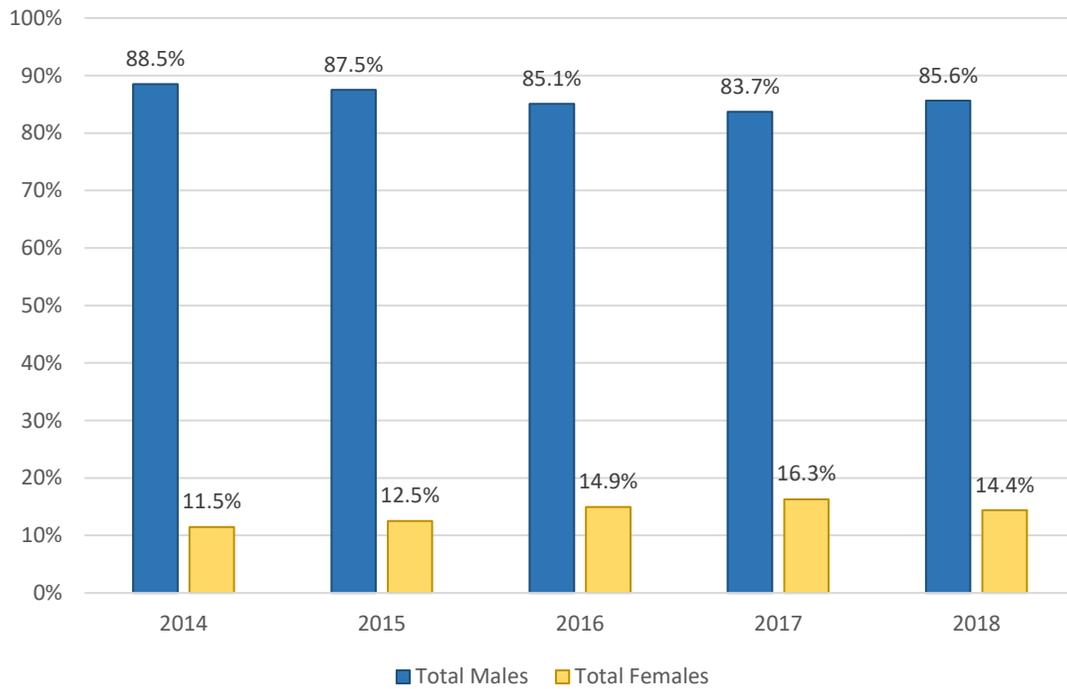
Average Daily Population of Jail Inmates,
2014 - 2018



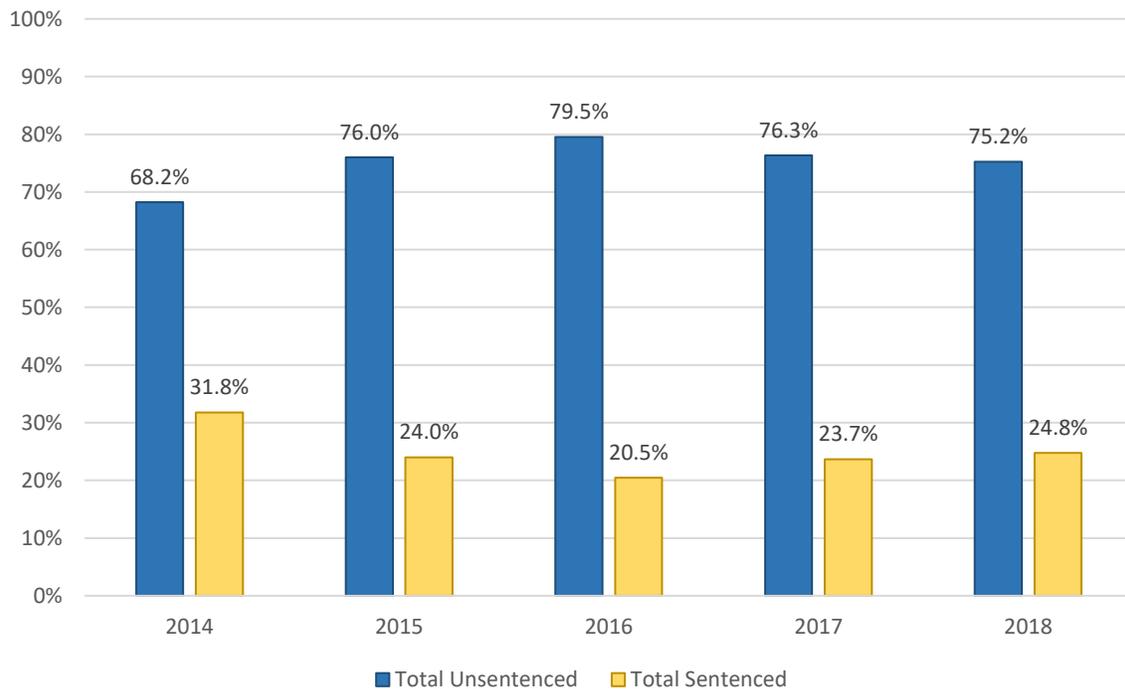
¹ Unsented inmates are individuals who are in custody and are awaiting sentencing on one or more charges. This would include individuals who have just been booked into jail, those in custody awaiting court hearings, those in custody awaiting trial, those being held during trial, and those who have been tried and are awaiting sentencing.

² Sentenced inmates are individuals who have been tried and sentenced on all charges, and are awaiting transport to prison, or are serving some portion of their sentence in jail.

Proportion of Male and Female Inmates, 2014 - 2018



Proportion of Sentenced and Unsented Inmates, 2014 - 2018



2023 California Reparations Report
California Prosecutorial & Judicial Race Data Survey
AB 3121 Reparations Task Force & California Department of Justice Research Center

Figure 3. Victim Race Data Recorded by County and Agency Type



Figure 4. Victim Residence Zip Code Data Recorded by County and Agency Type



3. Arrest & Judicial Matter Data Collected

Arrest Data

The decision to prosecute, the type of charges brought, and release decisions may be influenced by the law enforcement charges as well as the accused individual’s prior criminal record. Respondents were asked whether they collected data on arrest and matter information, including law enforcement agency charges, and prior charges or convictions.

Tables 5 summarizes arrest information collected by California Superior Courts, District Attorney Offices, and responding City Attorney Offices. Three Superior Courts – Shasta, Sutter, and Yolo – and three DA offices – Alpine, Siskiyou, and Sonoma – reported that they do not record any of the options presented for arrests (See Figures 5 and 6).

Figure 9. Agreed to Release Own Recognizance (OR) Data by County and Agency



Figure 10. OR Released at Arraignment or Bail Hearing Data by County and Agency

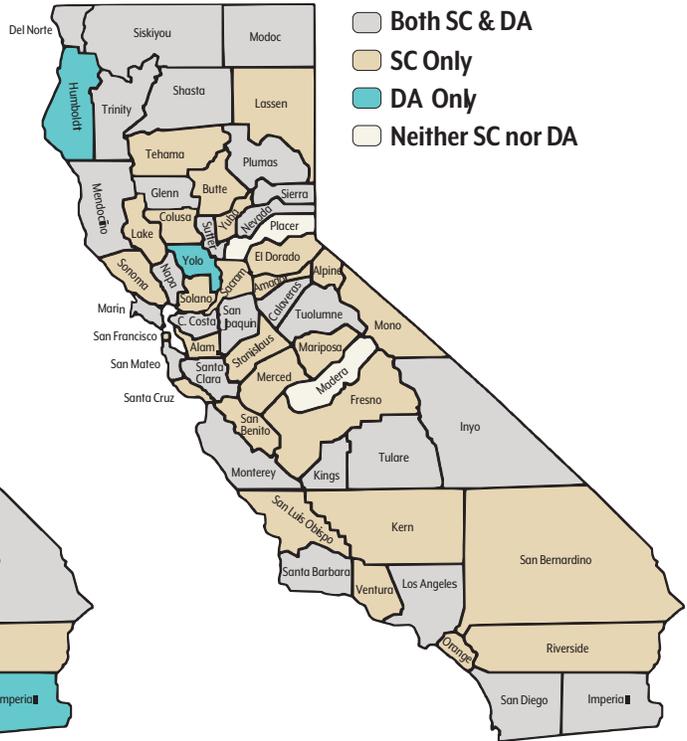
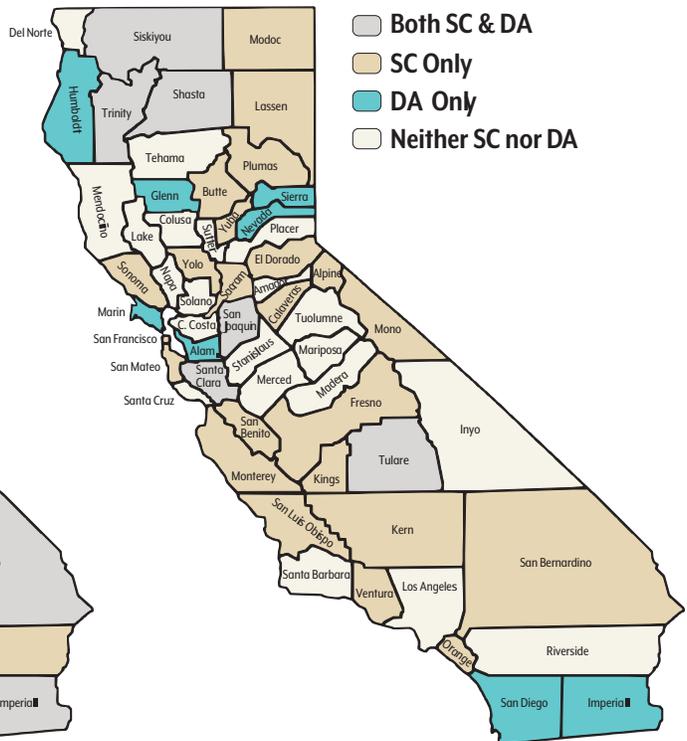


Figure 11. In Custody Pre-Plea Data by County and Agency



Figure 12. Detention Orders Sought Data by County and Agency



COUNTY	DATE OF DECISION TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	NAME OF THE PERSON WHO MADE THE DECISION(S) TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	JOB TITLE OF THE PERSON(S) WHO MADE THE DECISION TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	THE CHARGE(S) FOR WHICH THERE WAS A DECISION TO DECLINE TO PROSECUTE	OTHER	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Contra Costa	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Del Norte	✓	✓		✓		
El Dorado	✓	✓		✓		
Fresno	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Glenn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Imperial	✓	✓				
Inyo	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kern	✓	✓		✓		
Kings	✓	✓		✓		
Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lassen	✓	✓		✓		
Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Madera	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mariposa	✓			✓		
Mendocino	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Merced	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Modoc	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Mono	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Monterey	✓	✓				
Napa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Orange	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Placer	✓	✓		✓		
Plumas	✓	✓	✓	✓		

COUNTY	POLICE MISCONDUCT	INJURIES TO PERSONS INVOLVED	INJURIES TO THE ACCUSED INDIVIDUAL	FINANCIAL LOSS TO PERSONS INVOLVED	PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE ACCUSED INDIVIDUAL	VICTIM'S LEVEL OF COOPERATION IN PROSECUTING CASE	ANY OTHER MITIGATING FACTORS	OTHER	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Contra Costa								✓	
Del Norte	✓					✓	✓	✓	
El Dorado									✓
Fresno								✓	
Glenn	✓					✓	✓	✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Imperial		✓	✓			✓			
Inyo									✓
Kern								✓	
Kings									✓
Lake									✓
Lassen									✓
Los Angeles									✓
Madera								✓	
Marin		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mariposa								✓	
Mendocino						✓			
Merced								✓	
Modoc									✓
Mono									✓
Monterey								✓	
Napa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Orange								✓	
Placer									✓
Plumas									✓

Table 21. District Attorney Information Related to Severity/Level of Charges

COUNTY	INJURIES TO PERSONS	FINANCIAL LOSS TO PERSONS	STATUS OF VICTIM	PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY OF ACCUSED INDIVIDUAL	VICTIM'S COOPERATION	ALLEGED CONDUCT OR STATUS ENHANCEMENTS	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Alameda	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Alpine							✓
Amador							✓
Butte							✓
Calaveras							✓
Colusa							✓
Contra Costa							✓
Del Norte							✓
El Dorado	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Fresno							✓
Glenn	✓			✓		✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Imperial	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Inyo							✓
Kern							✓
Kings							✓
Lake							✓
Lassen							✓
Los Angeles							✓
Madera							✓
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mariposa							
Mendocino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Merced							✓

COUNTY	CHARGES OF CONVICTION	DISMISSAL OF CHARGES	SENTENCE	DISMISSAL OF ENHANCEMENTS	IMPOSITION OF ENHANCEMENTS	DISMISSAL OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES	IMPOSITION OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES	COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES	PRISON/JAIL SENTENCE	PROBATION	NONE OF THE ABOVE
Contra Costa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Del Norte	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
El Dorado	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	
Fresno	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
Glenn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Humboldt	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Imperial	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Inyo	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Kern	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Kings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Lake	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lassen	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Los Angeles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Madera											
Marin	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mariposa	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	
Mendocino	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Merced	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Modoc	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mono	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Monterey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Napa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Nevada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Orange	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Placer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Plumas	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	

Table 43. Table Labels with Corresponding Questionnaire Response Content

TABLE LABEL	QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE
Accused Individual Name	Name of each Accused Individual
Court Case Number	Court case number(s)
Prior Criminal Charges	Prior criminal charges
Arresting Agency Number	Arresting agency number(s)
Date of Arrest	Date of arrest
LEA Charges	The charge(s) specified by the law enforcement agency referring the Accused Individual, including the top charge by the law enforcement agency referring the Accused Individual.
Acc Ind Race	Accused Individual Race
Acc Ind Ethnicity/Ancestry	Accused Individual Ethnicity/Ancestry
Acc Ind Country of Origin	Accused Individual Country of origin (nationality)
Acc Ind Gender/Sex	Accused Gender/Sex
Victim Race	Victim Race
Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry	Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry
Victim Gender/Sex	Victim Gender/Sex
Diversion Offered	Whether diversion was offered.
Diversion Accepted	Whether a diversion offer was accepted.
Diversion Withdrawal	Whether the Accused Individual was allowed to withdraw the plea upon successful completion of the diversion.
Arraignment Bail Court	Whether the court imposed bail at arraignment or at any subsequent bail hearings.
Agency Plea Offer	Whether a plea bargain was offered by the prosecuting agency.
Court Plea Offer	Whether the court made a plea offer (i.e. whether there was an offer from the court for an open plea).
Prison/Jail Sentence	Whether the sentence resulted in a prison/jail sentence.

Tables 44 – 50 display the crosstabulations of agency and questionnaire responses. A check mark indicates that the agency responded affirmatively to the response option.

Table 4. California Northern Region District Attorney Offices by County and Selected Questionnaire Responses

COUNTY	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Glenn	Humboldt	Lake	Lassen	Marin	Mendocino	Modoc	Mono
Accused Individual Name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court Case Number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prior Criminal Charges	✓			✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Arresting Agency Number	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Date of Arrest			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEA Charges			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Acc Ind Race	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Acc Ind Ethnicity/Ancestry		✓		✓			✓		✓							✓	
Acc Ind Country of Origin		✓															
Acc Ind Gender/Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victim Race	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓							✓	
Victim Gender/Sex	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diversion Offered	✓				✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Diversion Accepted	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Diversion Withdrawal	✓				✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Arraignment Bail Court			✓		✓			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Agency Plea Offer	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court Plea Offer	✓				✓		✓				✓			✓	✓		✓
Prison/Jail Sentence	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 7. California Northern Region District Superior Courts by County and Selected Questionnaire Responses

COUNTY	Alameda	Alpine	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Glenn	Humboldt	Lake	Lassen	Marin	Mendocino	Modoc	Mono
Accused Individual Name	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court Case Number	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prior Criminal Charges			✓							✓				✓			✓
Arresting Agency Number		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Date of Arrest	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LEA Charges	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Acc Ind Race	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Acc Ind Ethnicity/Ancestry	✓		✓										✓				
Acc Ind Country of Origin	✓																
Acc Ind Gender/Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victim Race																	✓
Victim Ethnicity/Ancestry																	
Victim Gender/Sex						✓											✓
Diversion Offered		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓			✓
Diversion Accepted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diversion Withdrawal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arraignment Bail Court	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Agency Plea Offer		✓			✓					✓			✓				✓
Court Plea Offer		✓							✓				✓	✓			✓
Prison/Jail Sentence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**Contra Costa County Public Defender's Office Data Assets
Improving Outcomes for CCPD Clients
Center for Policing Equity
2025**

Appendix B: Data Assets

Data Source	Type of Asset	Location	Stage (if narrow)
DbK Database	Structured database	DbK	Multiple
Financial eligibility form	Scanned pdf	DbK Case Documents	Pretrial
Paper face sheet	Paper form	Physical case file	Multiple
Dispatch report	Various	DbK Case Documents	Arrest/Booking
Arrest report	Scanned pdf	DbK Case Documents	Arrest/Booking
Case notes	Freeform text	DbK notes	Multiple
Written transcripts/ audio recordings of court proceedings	Various	External	Multiple
Active inmate roster (PDF)	Scanned pdf	External	Multiple
BWC footage	Media files	External	Arrest/Booking
Expert database	Excel spreadsheet	G-Drive	Trial
Officer database	Excel spreadsheet	G-Drive	Arrest/Booking
Odyssey court extract	Data import	DbK external linkage	Multiple
EarlyRep spreadsheets (West, Central, and East)	Excel spreadsheet	OneDrive	Multiple
Sheriff's booking logs	Scanned pdf	Intake	Multiple
Sheriff's release logs	Scanned pdf	Intake	Arrest/Booking
Immigration Unit Data	Database	Cerenade	Multiple
CLETS rap sheet	Scanned pdf	DbK Case Documents	Multiple
C-Files	Various	DbK Case File; G-drive; CD-rom	Multiple
Public Records Act requests data	Various	G-drive	Multiple
Clean Slate directory	Excel spreadsheets	OneDrive	Multiple
ACLU: PbK cases referred	Excel spreadsheets	ACLU NorCal	Multiple
CDCR files	Various	-	Multiple

**Racial Disparities in California Criminal History Data:
Criminal Street Gang Activities
Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
2006-2018**

We note that 13 counties are collapsed into “All Else” for not having at least 10 cases prosecuted for Penal Code 186.22(a) within each category (white, Black and Hispanic). Among these counties, however, San Francisco and San Diego had fewer than 10 white defendants among prosecuted cases, but far more prosecution of this offense for Black and Hispanic defendants. In San Francisco, during the time period analyzed, 37 Black and 109 Hispanic defendants were prosecuted for Penal Code 186.22(a). In San Diego, there were 68 Black and 40 Hispanic defendants.

Table 1. Counties with Largest Racial Gaps in the Arrest Rates of Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests

Panel A. Black-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Black (B)	B-W Gap (B/A)
Marin	2.44	115.64	47.32
Contra Costa	1.57	64.62	41.06
Kern	17.73	689.23	38.86
Los Angeles	0.34	9.31	27.28
Riverside	1.02	27.44	26.92
Panel B. Hispanic-White Gap in the Arrest Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Hispanic (C)	H-W Gap (C/A)
Marin	2.44	68.27	27.94
Santa Clara	0.69	13.43	19.42
All Else	1.31	23.36	17.86
San Mateo	1.92	32.72	17.07
Placer	1.93	31.08	16.09

Table 2. Counties with Largest Racial Gaps in the Prosecution Rates of Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests

Panel A. Black-White Gap in the Prosecution Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Black (B)	B-W Gap (B/A)
Marin	1.99	92.77	46.66
Placer	0.74	32.90	44.55
Riverside	0.66	21.37	32.58
Kern	12.06	389.58	32.31
Santa Clara	0.45	12.60	28.06
Panel B. Hispanic-White Gap in the Prosecution Rates for Criminal Street Gang-Related Arrests			
County	White (A)	Hispanic (C)	H-W Gap (C/A)
Marin	1.99	53.27	26.80
Placer	0.74	19.04	25.79
Santa Clara	0.45	10.10	22.49
San Mateo	0.85	16.70	19.74
Santa Barbara	0.83	16.14	19.37

WOBLER ANALYSIS

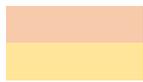
Penal Code 186.22(a) is a “wobler” which can be charged as either a felony or a misdemeanor. Among substantive criminal street gang-related charges, the proportion of charges prosecutors assigned as felonies as compared to misdemeanors varied when comparing the races of the defendants. For all defendants, prosecutors charged the overwhelming majority of people of all races charged with Penal Code 186.22(a) with felonies.

Appendix A. Racial Disparities in the Arrest Rates by County

Table A-1. Racial Disparities in the Arrest Rates for Criminal Gang Activities by County¹

County	White (A)	Black (B)	Hispanic (C)	B-W Gap (B/A)	H-W Gap (C/A)
All Else	1.31	23.50	23.36	17.97	17.86
Contra Costa	1.57	64.62	23.26	41.06	14.78
Fresno	2.54	53.53	31.50	21.10	12.41
Kern	17.73	689.23	159.68	38.86	9.00
Kings	8.97	32.57	82.10	3.63	9.15
Los Angeles	0.34	9.31	3.90	27.28	11.44
Madera	10.71	39.75	67.00	3.71	6.25
Marin	2.44	115.64	68.27	47.32	27.94
Merced	12.71	179.52	90.96	14.13	7.16
Orange	6.14	47.72	56.38	7.78	9.19
Placer	1.93	51.70	31.08	26.77	16.09
Riverside	1.02	27.44	7.98	26.92	7.83
Sacramento	1.57	36.52	21.93	23.31	14.00
San Bernardino	4.81	83.01	24.75	17.27	5.15
San Joaquin	8.59	61.52	57.78	7.16	6.72
San Mateo	1.92	39.36	32.72	20.54	17.07
Santa Barbara	1.48	32.39	23.08	21.94	15.63
Santa Clara	0.69	14.50	13.43	20.96	19.42
Sonoma	4.19	89.79	56.74	21.43	13.54
Stanislaus	2.24	14.70	24.73	6.56	11.03
Ventura	4.38	56.10	47.98	12.81	10.95
Yolo	4.16	37.28	39.80	8.96	9.57

¹ The county analysis shows the results from the counties that have at least 10 prosecuted cases within each racial category. All the other counties are collapsed into the category of “All Else.”



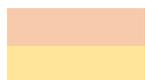
Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties

Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties

Table A-2. Racial Disparities in the Prosecution Rates for Criminal Gang Activities by County¹

County	White (A)	Black (B)	Hispanic (C)	B-W Gap (B/A)	H-W Gap (C/A)
All Else	0.47	3.22	8.85	6.87	18.88
Contra Costa	1.13	20.37	6.71	17.95	5.91
Fresno	0.96	25.47	11.41	26.41	11.83
Kern	12.06	389.58	105.25	32.31	8.73
Kings	3.82	16.29	33.53	4.26	8.77
Los Angeles	0.09	1.00	0.64	11.11	7.04
Madera	8.24	32.39	50.53	3.93	6.13
Marin	1.99	92.77	53.27	46.66	26.80
Merced	2.79	22.78	19.79	8.16	7.09
Orange	3.21	31.97	30.94	9.95	9.63
Placer	0.74	32.90	19.04	44.55	25.79
Riverside	0.66	21.37	5.85	32.58	8.92
Sacramento	0.41	5.56	6.00	13.62	14.71
San Bernardino	3.57	50.74	12.92	14.20	3.61
San Joaquin	8.50	73.41	55.67	8.64	6.55
San Mateo	0.85	14.46	16.70	17.09	19.74
Santa Barbara	0.83	19.85	16.14	23.84	19.37
Santa Clara	0.45	12.60	10.10	28.06	22.49
Sonoma	3.06	37.99	30.06	12.42	9.83
Stanislaus	0.93	6.53	11.54	7.03	12.43
Ventura	1.99	25.76	18.36	12.96	9.24
Yolo	2.04	17.90	25.88	8.76	12.67

¹ The county analysis shows the results from the counties that have at least 10 prosecuted cases within each racial category. All the other counties are collapsed into the category of “All Else.”



Indicates the county is one of the top 5 most racially disparate counties

Indicates the county is one of the bottom 5 least racially disparate counties

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2018**



Law Enforcement Disparities

Finding 1. Higher arrest rates for Black youth and adults across Contra Costa County drive disparities in justice system involvement and outcomes.

According to data from the State of California DOJ CJSC, in both 2013 and 2014, Blacks were more likely to be arrested than individuals from any other racial/ethnic group in every city except one in Contra Costa County. While the specific rate of the disparity varied by city the disparity tended to be higher in cities with smaller black populations (see Appendix B for more information). Across the County, Black adults were more than 3 times more likely to be arrested than adults from any other racial/ethnic group, and Black youth were more than 7 times more likely to be arrested than youth from any other racial/ethnic group.

Figure 2. Contra Costa County, 2014 Adult Arrests per 1,000

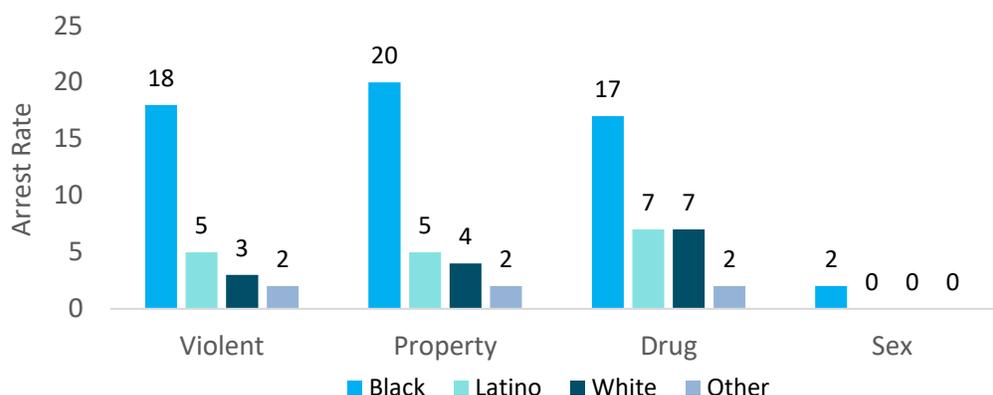
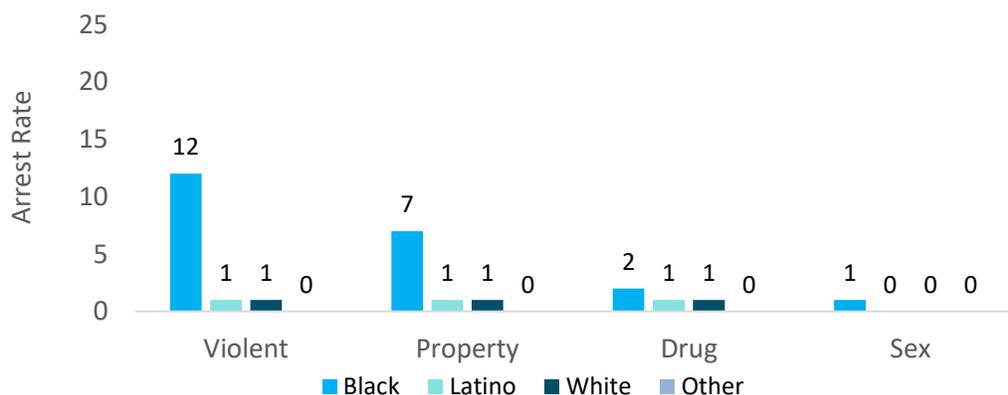


Figure 3. Contra Costa County, 2014 Juvenile Arrests per 1,000





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Finding 5. In 2014, Black youth were sent to secure confinement at a higher rate than all other races; relative to being a ward of the Court, Hispanic youth were securely confined at a higher rate.

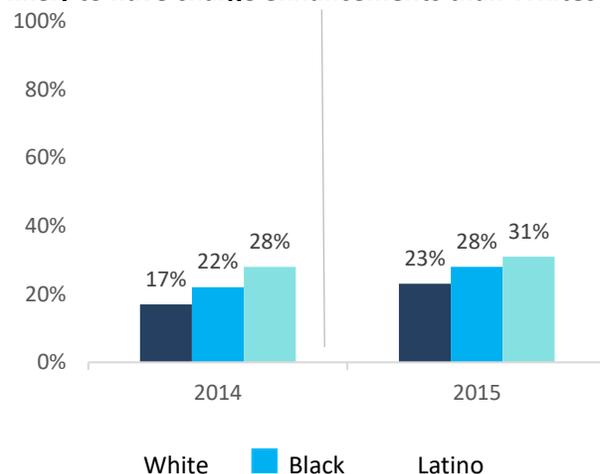
Among youth who are adjudicated delinquent, Black and Latino youth are more likely to receive a disposition that involved secure confinement, including either the Orin Allen Youth Rehabilitation Facility (“the Ranch”) or the California Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). According to Probation data from 2014 and 2015, Black youth were 50% to 200% more likely to be sent to secure confinement and Latino youth were 80% to 300% more likely than Whites; because of the cumulative disparities across the juvenile justice system, Black youth in Contra Costa County are confined 16-14 times often as White youth.

Criminal Justice Disparities

Finding 6. In 2014 and 2015, a greater proportion of cases with Latino or Black defendants had charge enhancements than cases with White defendants.

Sentencing enhancements are additional charges within the California Penal Code that allow for additional prison time if an underlying fact or condition is met. There are two kinds of enhancements that can increase the penalties for individuals who are convicted of a criminal offense, “charge enhancements” and “person enhancements.” Charge enhancements can occur when something about the way a crime is committed make the offense eligible for a more serious sentence that it would usually be, for example if someone is convicted of possessing or distributing drugs in a “drug free zone,” around a school or other designated area. Data from the Contra Costa County Superior Court for 2015 and 2016 show that a greater proportion of Black and Latino defendants have charge enhancements, meaning that they are likely receiving more serious penalties for comparable offenses as White defendants.

Figure 4. Black and Latino defendants are more likely to have charge enhancements than Whites



Finding 7. In 2014 and 2015, a greater proportion of Black defendants had person enhancements than either Latino or White defendants.

An individual can also be eligible for a more serious sentence if he or she has a prior criminal history via “person enhancements,” such as three strikes laws and other “habitual offender” laws. Data from the Contra Costa County Superior Court for 2015 and 2016 show that a greater proportion of Black defendants have person enhancements than White defendants, meaning that they are likely receiving more serious penalties for comparable offenses as White defendants. Although the data available to the RJTF did not allow us to compare the outcomes of defendants of different race/ethnicity with the same charges, this





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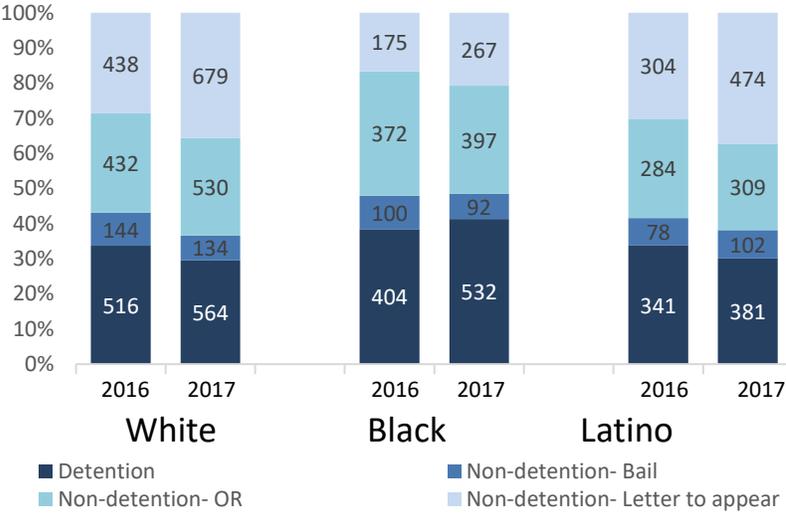
pattern is nonetheless important in light of a growing body of research showing that both kinds of enhancements are a major driver of disparities in imprisonment.ⁱ In particular, research has shown that Blacks are more likely to live in “drug free zones,” increasing the likelihood that they will be eligible for place-based enhancements; in addition, higher overall context with law enforcement and the criminal justice system has cumulative effects whereby Black defendants are more impacted by habitual offender laws.^{ii iii}

Finding 8. From 2015 to 2017, Black adults in Contra Costa County were more likely than Latino or White adults to be detained pre-trial.

Data from the Contra Costa County Sheriff’s Office showed that in 2016 and 2017, Black and Latino defendants were disproportionately likely to be detained pretrial than White defendants. The reasons for this included both court decisions related to bail and release as well as defendants’ ability to pay bail and obtain release.

Given the cumulative disparities across criminal justice processes, Black residents of Contra Costa County are held in pretrial detention at almost 7 times the rate of White residents; Latino residents are held in pretrial detention at 2.5 times the rate of Whites.

Figure 5. Black defendants are most likely to be detained pretrial



Finding 9. Changes to County jury selection processes have increased disparities in who services on juries in Contra Costa County.

Starting in 2011, Contra Costa County Superior Court made changes to the jury selection process and misdemeanor trial locations. Whereas previously, jurors for misdemeanor trials had been selected regionally to serve on trials in East, West and Central county regions, so that the jury pool was representative of the region in which an alleged crime occurred, beginning in 2011, the Court centralized the trials to occur at the Martinez Courthouse and began selecting jurors from a countywide pool. In tandem, these processes appear to have resulted in juries that are more White and less representative of the overall County population.





Appendix B: Data reviewed by RJTF

This appendix includes a summary of all quantitative data obtained and reviewed by the RJTF. As noted in the project Findings above, data were obtained from a variety of sources, including the State of California Department of Justice (DOJ), the Contra Costa County Probation Department, the Contra Costa County Superior Court, the Contra Costa County Sheriff’s Office, and the Contra Costa County Racial Justice Coalition. Because different data are available from different sources at different points in time, these data span from 2013 through 2017.

Local Law Enforcement Data

All data provided below are from the State of California DOJ Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC). Data are from 2014, unless otherwise indicated.

Across cities in Contra Costa County, Blacks are more likely to be arrested than other racial/ethnic group.

Figure 1. Contra Costa County, Adult Arrests per 1,000

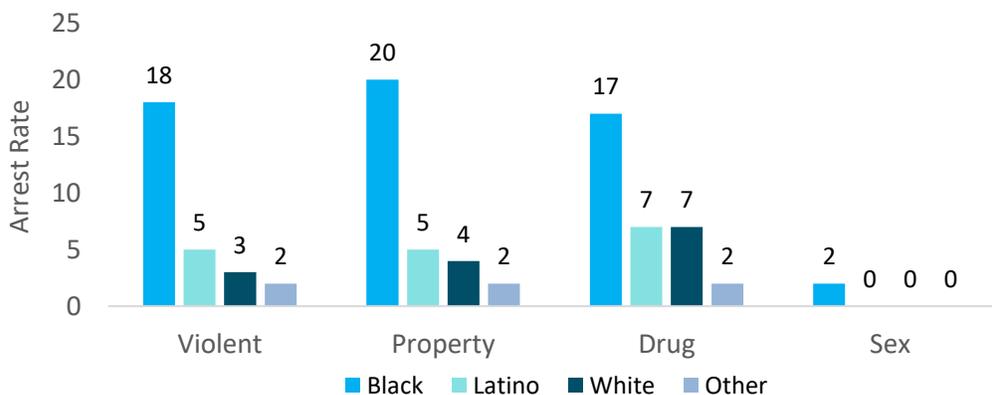


Figure . Illustrates countywide arrest trends among Black, Latino, White and Other adults. Black adults are 6 times more likely than White adults to be arrested for a violent offense, as well as 5 times more likely to be arrested for a property crime and over 2 times as likely to be arrested for a drug offense.





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Figure 2. Contra Costa County, Juvenile Arrests per 1,000

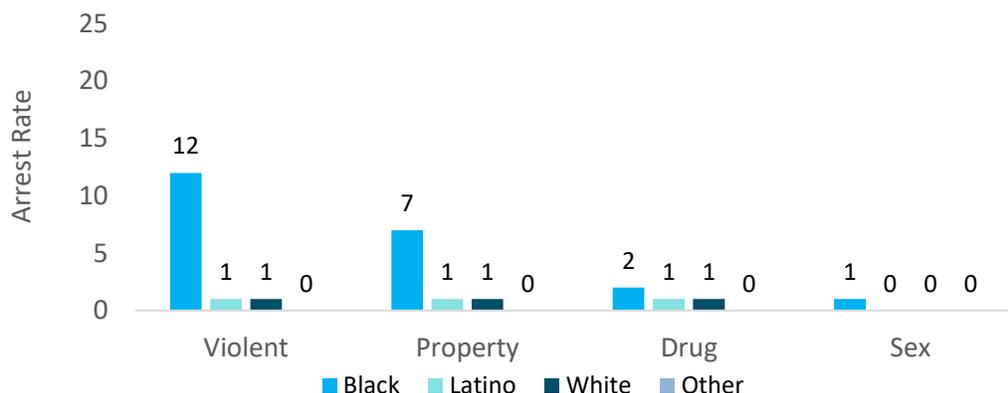


Figure 2. illustrates countywide arrest trends among Black, Latino, White and Other youth. Black youth are 12 times more likely to be arrested for a violent crime than White youth, while they are 7 times more likely to be arrested for a property offense and twice as likely to be arrested for a drug offense than White youth. A greater disparity among arrests rates by race exists within youth as compared to adults.

Racial disparities in arrests are often greater in cities with smaller Black populations.

While these graphs are city specific data, they are examples of a larger trend across most cities in Contra Costa County.

Figure 3. El Cerrito Population

Total Population: 24, 136

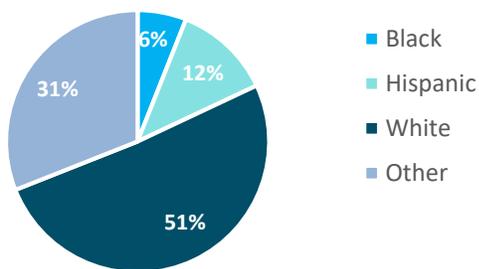


Figure 4. El Cerrito Adult Arrest Rates per 1,000

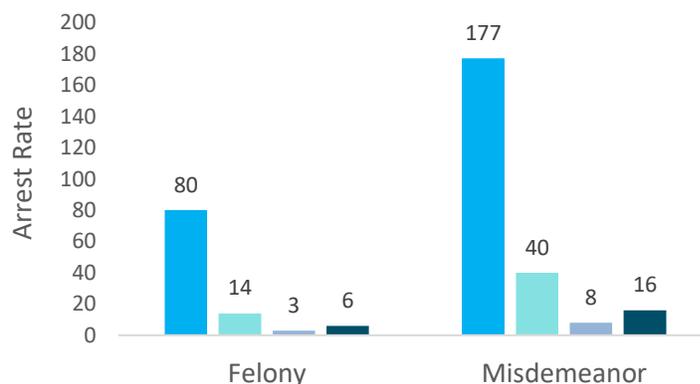


Figure 3. represents a breakdown of El Cerrito’s total population, which is relatively a small population. Of El Cerrito’s total population, 6% are black. Figure 4. shows that Black individuals are approximately 13 times as likely as White individuals to be arrested for a felony and approximately 11 times more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor.





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Figure 5. Richmond City Population

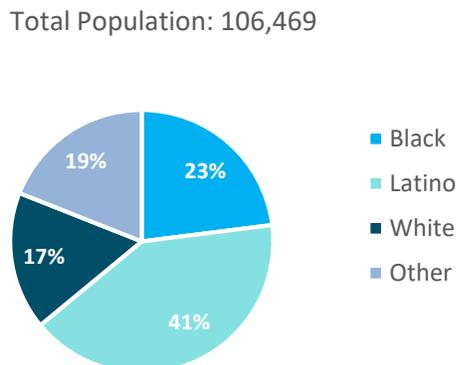


Figure 6. Richmond Adult Arrests Rate per 1,000

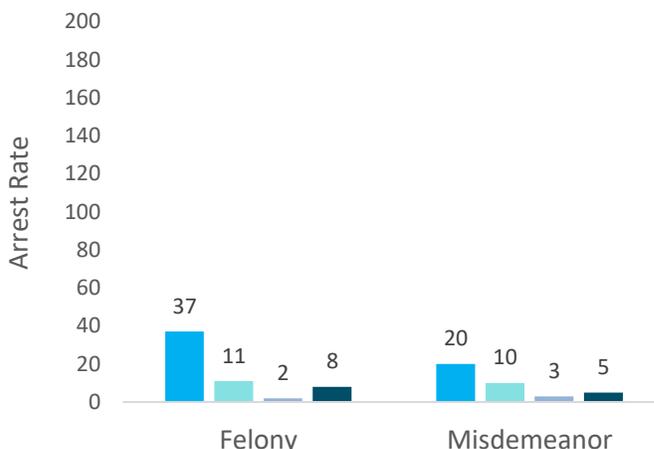
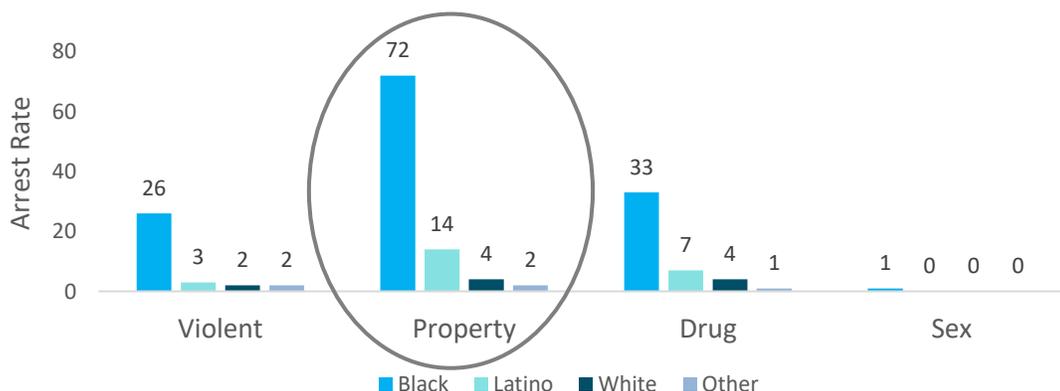


Figure 5. represents a breakdown of Richmond’s total population, which is a much larger city with a larger black population (23%) than El Cerrito. While the racial disparities are not as great as those in El Cerrito or smaller cities, disparities remain. As seen in Figure 6, Black adults are approximately 4.5 times as likely as White adults to be arrested for a felony and approximately 4 times as likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor.

While Black adults are more likely to be arrested than White adults, there are variations across cities for what offenses disparities are greatest.

While these graphs are city specific data, they are examples of a larger trend across most cities in Contra Costa County.

Figure 7. City of El Cerrito, Adults Arrest Rates per 1,000



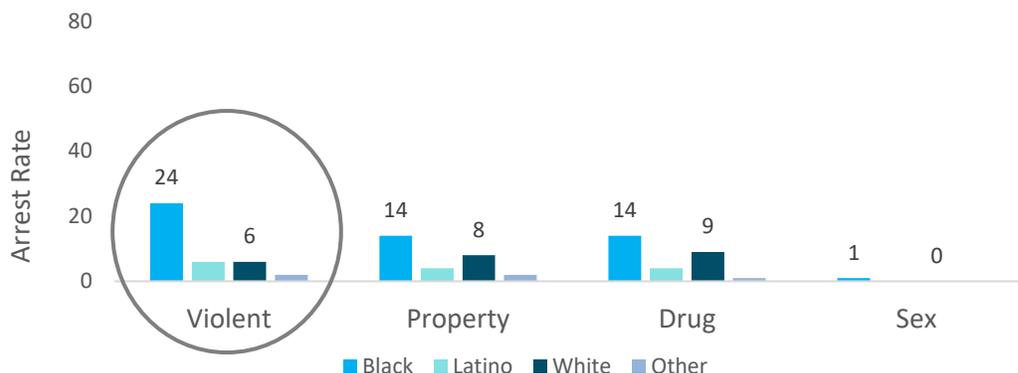
As Figure 7. illustrates, disparities are greatest for property offenses in El Cerrito where Black adults are approximately 18 times as likely as White adults to be arrested for a property offense.





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Figure 8. City of Antioch, Adult Arrest Rates per 1,000



As seen in Figure 8., disparities are greatest for violent offenses in Antioch where Black adults are 4 times more likely than White adults to be arrested for a violent offense compared to only 1.5 times more likely to be arrested for a property or drug offense respectively.

Across most cities in Contra Costa County, Black youth are more likely to be arrested than White or Latino youth. Disparities for Black youth are greater than disparities for Black adults.

Figure 9. Contra Costa County, Felony Arrest Rates per 1,000

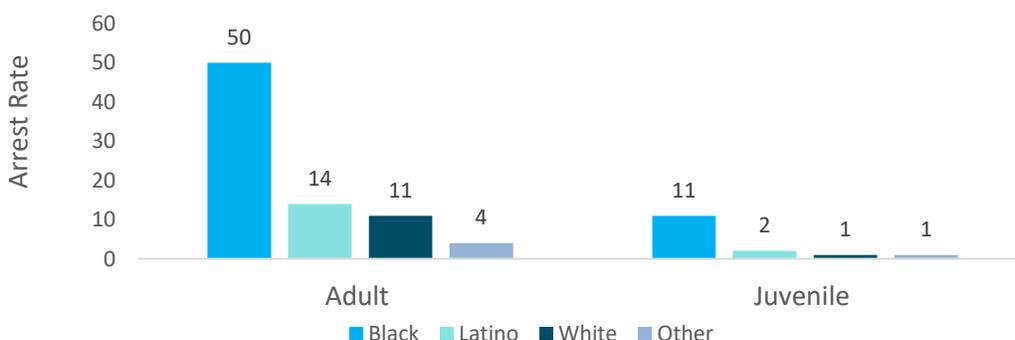


Figure 9. illustrates countywide data in which compared to White adults, Black adults are approximately 5 times more likely to be arrested for a felony while Black youth are 11 times more likely to be arrested than White youth.





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Figure 10. Contra Costa County, Misdemeanor Arrest Rates per 1,000

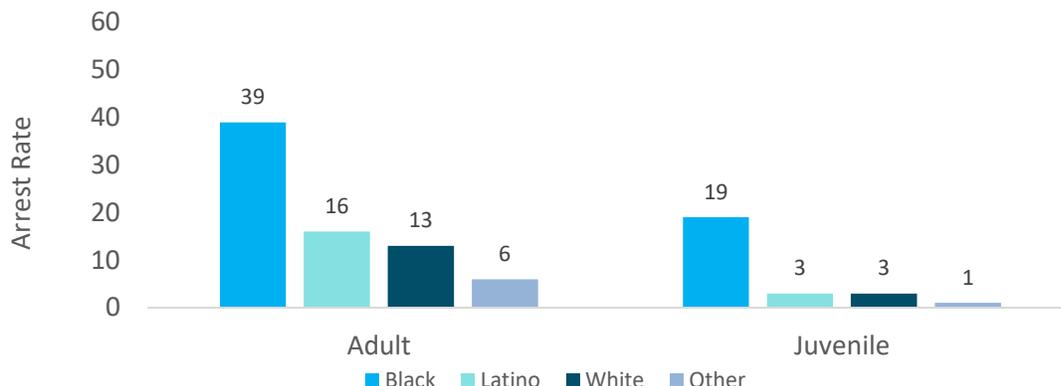
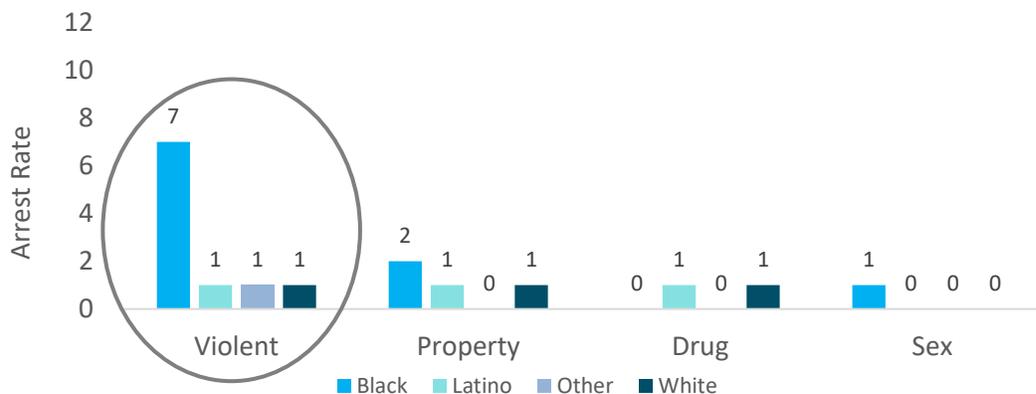


Figure 10. illustrates countywide data in which compared to White adults, Black adults are 3 times more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor while Black youth are approximately 6 times more likely to be arrested.

While Black youth are more likely to be arrested than White youth, there are variations across cities for what offenses disparities are greatest.

Figure 11. City of Richmond, Juvenile Arrest Rates per 1,000



As seen in Figure 11, disparities are greatest for violent offenses in Richmond where Black youth are 7 times more likely to be arrested for a violent offense than White or Latino youth.





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Figure 12. City of Pittsburg, Juvenile Arrest Rates per 1,000



As seen in Figure 12, disparities are greatest for property offenses in Pittsburg where Black youth are 3 times more likely to be arrested for a property offense than White or Latino youth.

Although LEAs have implemented diversion practices, there is no systematic data collection on these programs, who is diverted, or their impact

None of the following law enforcement agencies collect race-specific data on diversion practices:

- Richmond PD partners with RYSE to divert youth from official processing.
- Antioch PD partners with Reach to divert youth from official processing.
- Pittsburg and Concord PD have implemented the community court model to divert some adult and juvenile cases from formal processing.





Juvenile Justice Data

All data provided below are from the Contra Costa County Probation Department. Data are from 2013 and 2014.

In 2014, Black youth in Contra Costa County, were much more likely than Latino and White youth to be referred to Probation.

Figure 13. Rated of Referral to Probation per 1,000 youth, by Race

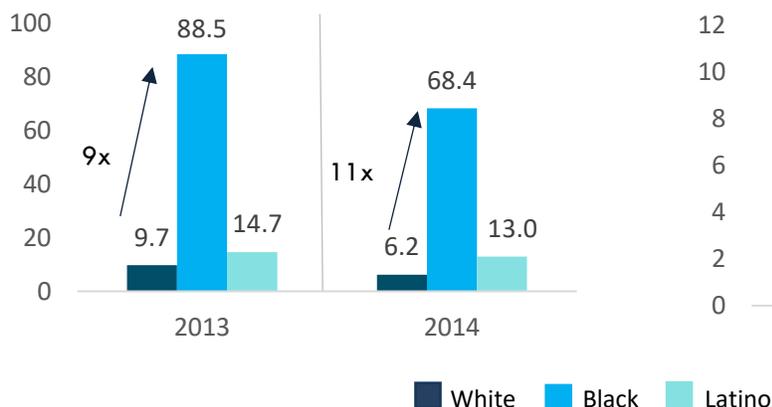


Figure 14. Referrals to Probation RRI, by Race

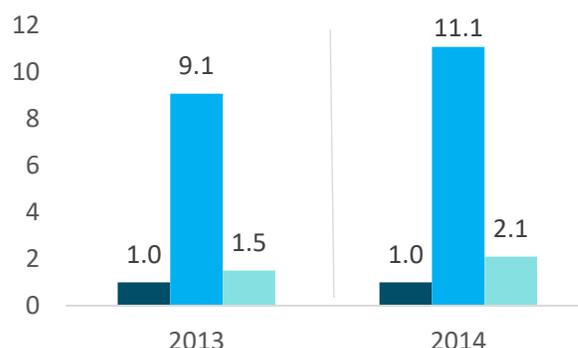


Figure and Figure 13. Rated of Referral to Probation per 1,000 youth, by Race and Figure 14. Referrals to Probation RRI, illustrate overall, in 2013 and 2014, Black youth were 9 times more likely than White youth and 6 times more likely than Latino youth to be referred to Probation.

In 2014, Black and Latino youth are more likely than White youth to be detained prior to adjudication.

Figure 15. Pre-Adjudication Detention Rates per 1,000 Youth, by Race

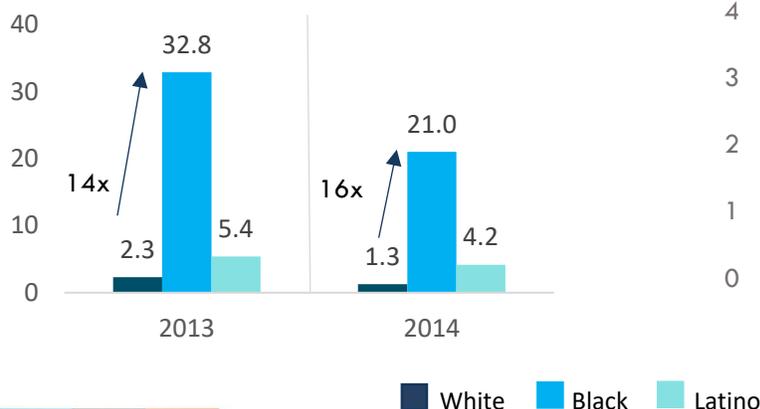
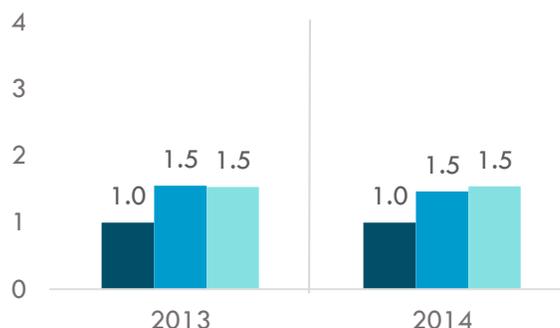


Figure 16. Pre-Adjudication Detention RRI, by Race





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As seen in Figure and Figure 16, of all youth referred to Probation, Black and Latino youth are 50% more likely than White youth to be detained prior to adjudication.

In 2014, petitions filed for Black youth were at a higher rate than all other groups, however relative to referrals the rate was the same as all other groups.

Figure 18. Pre-Adjudication Detention Rates per 1,000 Youth, by Race

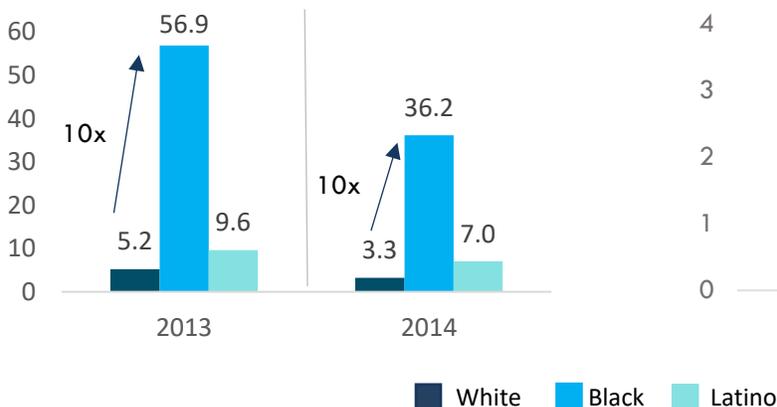
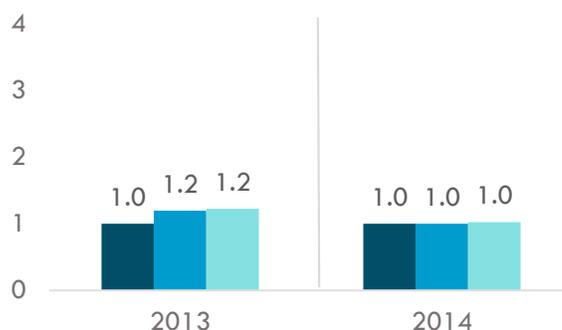


Figure 17. Pre-Adjudication Detention RRI, by Race



Figures 17 and 18 show that the Probation Department filed petitions at the same rate for all referred youth regardless of race; however, relative to their proportion of the overall county population, Black youth were 10 times more likely to have petitions filed than all other groups.

In 2014, Black youth were deemed to be a ward of the court at a higher rate than all other groups, however relative to petitions filed, the rate was approximately the same across all groups.

Figure 19. Rates of Petitions Filed per 1,000 youth by Race

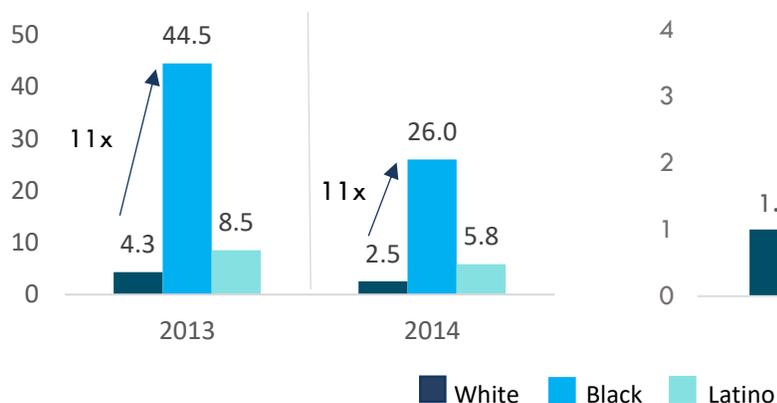
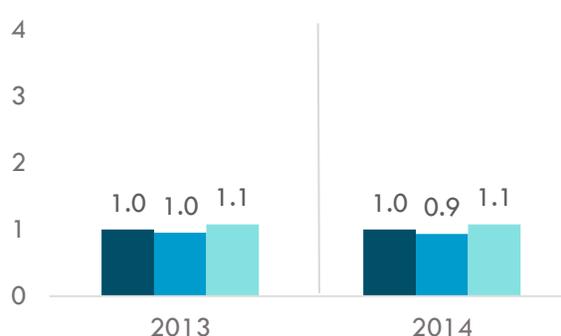


Figure 20. Petitions Filed RRI, by Race





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Among youth who had petitions filed, there were not disparities in who was deemed to be a ward of the court. There were still disparities compared to the overall rate within the population.

In 2014, Black youth received placement at a higher rate than all other groups, however relative to being a ward of the court the rate was relatively the same across all groups.

Figure 21. Ward of the Court Rates per 1,000 by Race

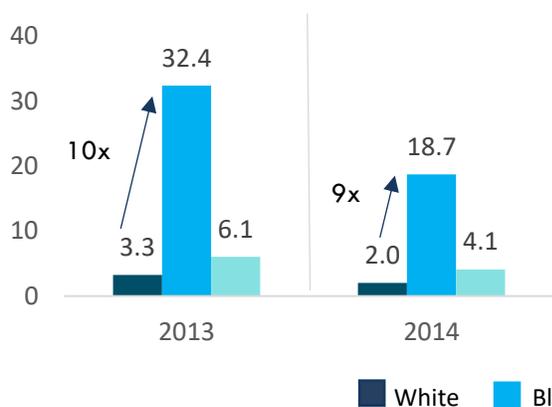
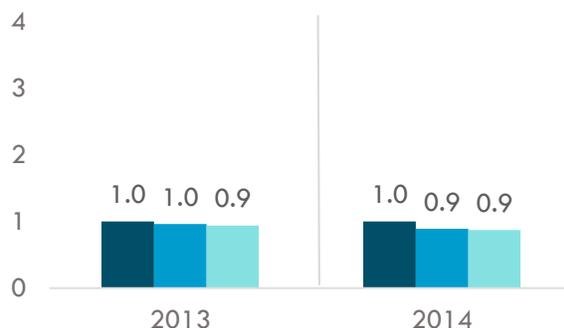


Figure 22. Ward of the Court RRI, by Race



As Figures 21 and 22 illustrate, among youth who were adjudicated delinquent, there were no disparities in which youth received a disposition of placement. There were still disparities compared to the overall rate within the population.

In 2014, Black youth were sent to secure confinement at a higher rate than all other races, however relative to being a ward of the court Latino youth were securely confined at a higher rate.

Figure 23. Placement Rates per 1,000 Youth, by Race

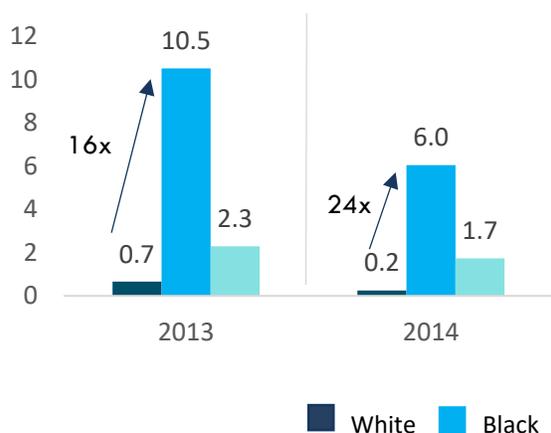
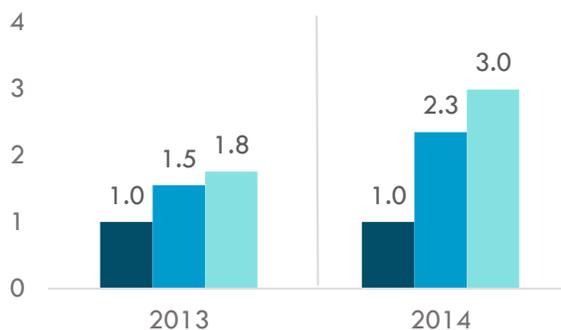


Figure 24. Placement RRI, by Race





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Among all youth who were made a ward of the court, Latino youth were 3 times more likely to be placed in secure confinement compared to White youth and Black youth were 2 times more likely to be placed in secure confinement compared to White youth.





Criminal Justice Data

Data provided below are from the California DOJ CSJC, Contra Costa County Superior Court, and Contra Costa Sheriff’s Office. Data are from 2014-2017. Specific data sources and dates are provided below.

In 2014, compared to Whites, Black adults were more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor and felony.

Figure 25. Misdemeanor Arrest Rates, by Race*

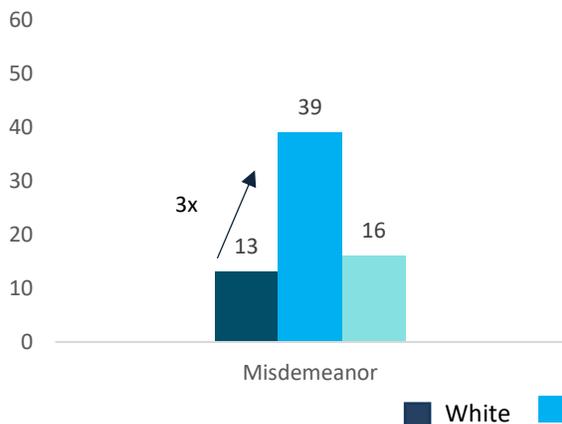
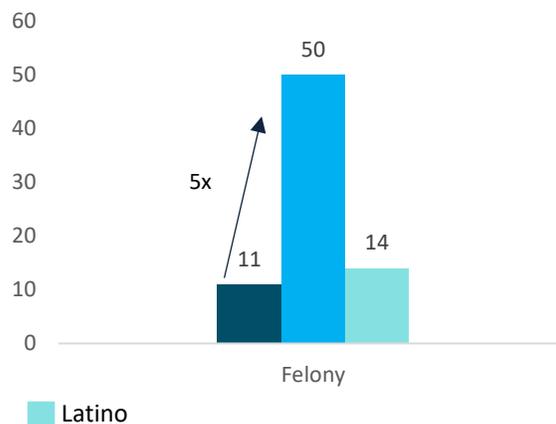


Figure 26. Felony Arrest Rates, by Race*



*Data from across all cities in Contra Costa County from California DOJ CSJC

As Figure 25 illustrates, Black adults were three times more likely to be arrested for a misdemeanor compare to Whites. Similarly, Figure 26 shows Black adults were four times more likely to be arrested for a felony than White adults.

Black adults were more likely than White adults to have any case filed against them.

Figure 27. Misdemeanor Case Filing Rates, by Race*

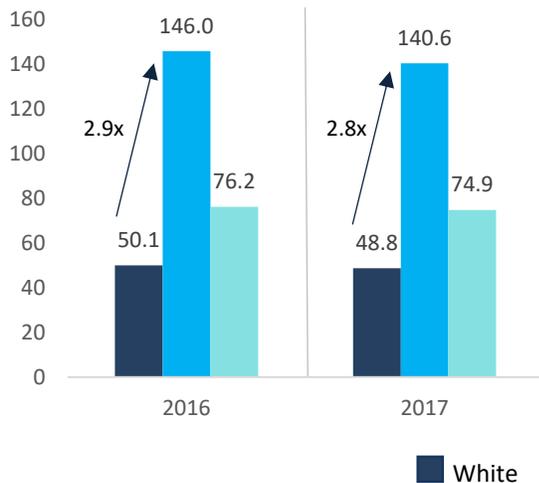
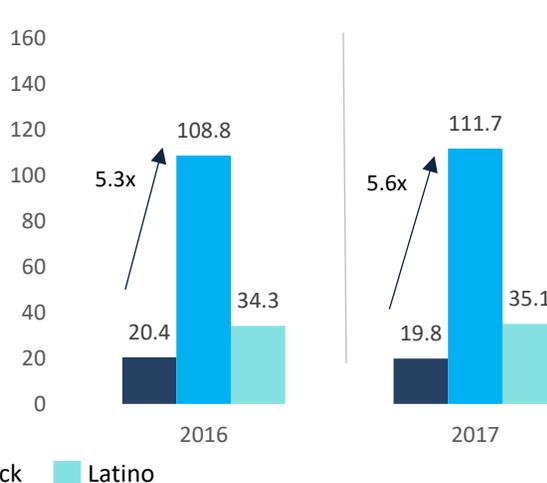


Figure 28. Felony Case Filing Rates, by Race*



*Data from Contra Costa County Criminal Court





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Figure 27 shows how in both 2016 and 2017, Black adults were approximately three times more likely to have a misdemeanor case filing than their White counterparts. Similarly, as shown in Figure 28, Black adults were more than five times more likely to have a felony case filing than White adults.

Black adults in Contra Costa County were more likely than Latino or White adults to be detained pre-trial.

Figure 29. Pre-Trial Detention Rates, by Race*

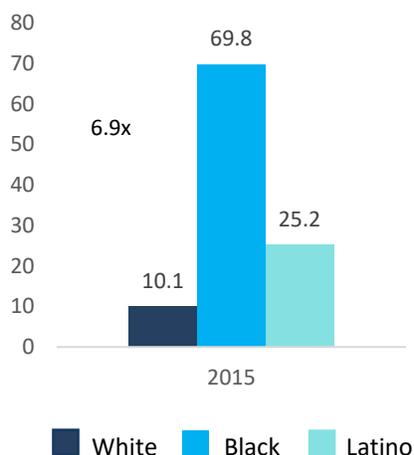
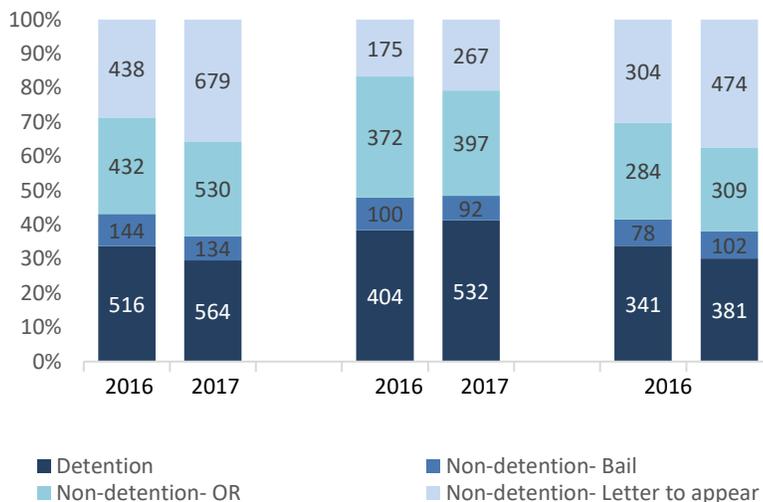


Figure 30. Pre-Trial Detention versus Non-Detention, by Race*



*Data is a snapshot of detained population on 7/9/2015
 Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office

*Data from Contra Costa County Criminal Court

As Figure 29 illustrates, in 2015, Black adults were approximately 7 times more likely to be detained pre-trial than White adults. Figure 30 shows in both 2016 and 2017, Black adults were more likely to be detained as compared to White adults who have higher rates of non-detention OR and letter to appear. Black adults are also significantly less likely to be given a letter to appear than both White and Latino adults.





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A greater proportion of cases with Latino or Black defendants had charge or person enhancements than cases with White defendants.

Figure 31. Proportion of Cases with Charge Enhancements, by Race*

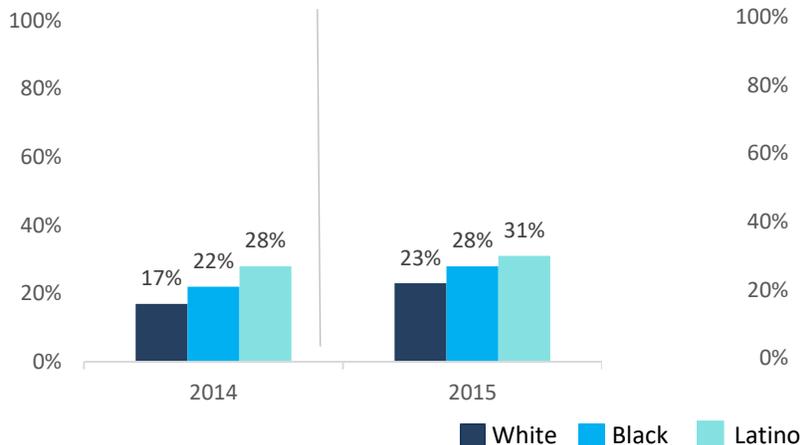
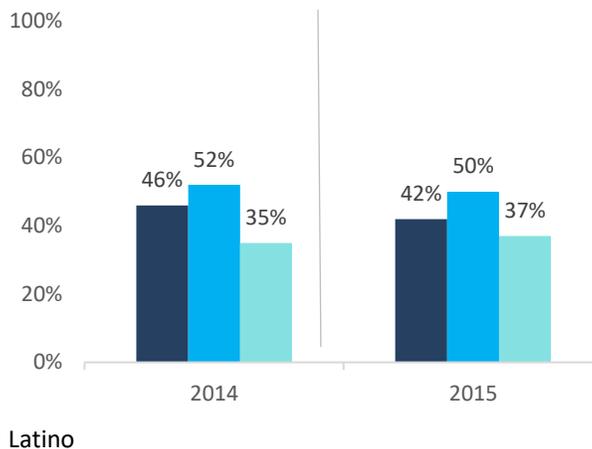


Figure 32. Proportion of Cases with Person Enhancements, by Race*



*Data from the Public Defender's Office

Figure 31 shows in both 2014 and 2015, Latino adults had the highest proportion of cases with charge enhancements. Figure 32 shows both in 2014 and 2015, Black adults had the highest proportion of cases with person enhancements, followed by White adults.

Black adults were more likely than white adults to have a misdemeanor or felony case filed against them.

Figure 33. Misdemeanor Conviction Rates, by Race*

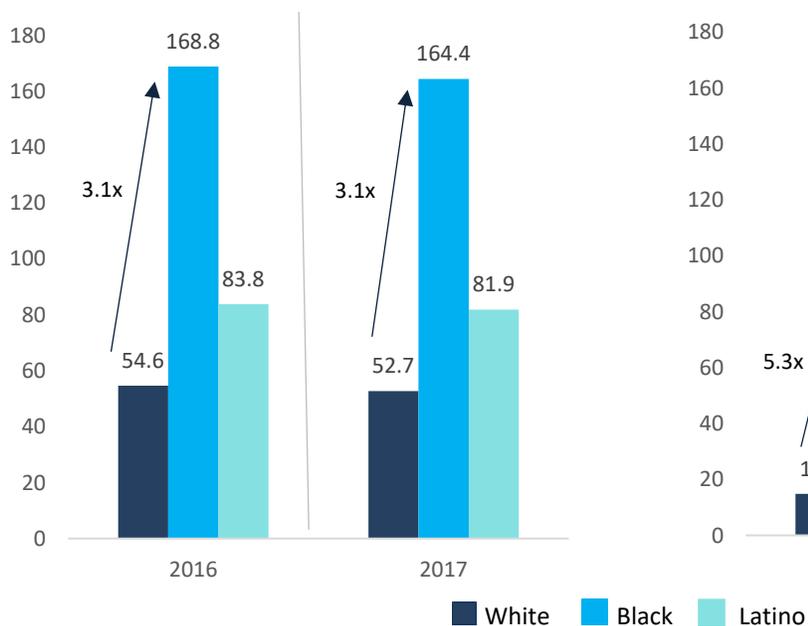
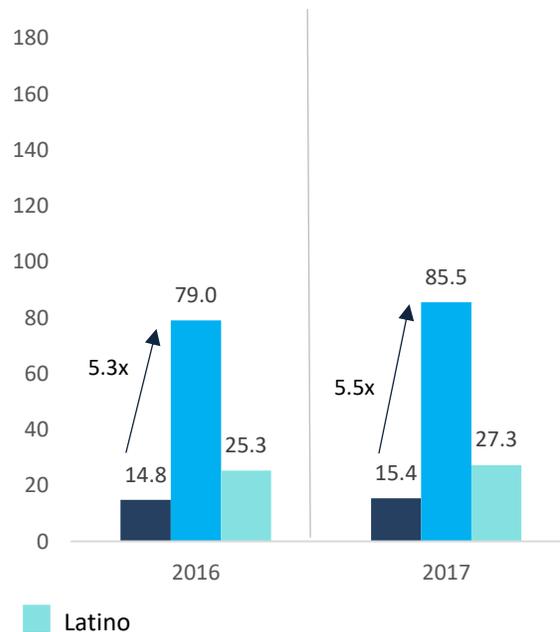


Figure 34. Felony Conviction Rates, by Race*



*Data from Contra Costa County Criminal Court





Contra Costa County
Racial Justice Task Force – Final Report and Recommendations

Figure 33 shows Black adults were three times more likely to have a misdemeanor conviction than White adults. Figure 34 shows Black adults were more than five times as likely to get a felony conviction than White adults in 2016 and 2017.





CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4477

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 6.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: DETERMINE next steps for the subcommittee's Sheriff's Quarterly Report recommendations.

Presenter: Patrice Guillory (Chair)

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us

Information:

Subcommittee members will determine how to proceed with the draft of recommendations for the Sheriff's Quarterly Report presented during the September 24th, 2025 meeting.

Referral History and Update:

The Board of Supervisors encouraged the Racial Justice Oversight body to analyze the Sheriff's Quarterly report and share any feedback or suggestions.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

n/a

Proposals for Inclusion in Quarterly Sheriff's Oversight Reports

1. Reporting on CCCSO Law Enforcement Involved Fatal Incidents:
 - a. race of the deceased individuals
 - b. findings of any investigations
 - c. any actions taken following investigation findings
 - d. manner of death (e.g., use of force, suicide while in custody)

Data on "use of force incidents reported to State DOJ" in current sheriff's oversight reports do not include Law Enforcement Involved Fatal Incidents.

2. CCCSO Use of Force Not Reported to DOJ:

- a. race of the individual subjected to force
- b. type of force (K9, 40mm, taser, baton/flashlight, "personal body weapons")
- c. injuries sustained, if any
- d. findings of any investigations
- e. any actions taken following investigation findings

2-3. _____ Data for the Support Services Bureau's "Total Number of Suicide Deaths" report:

- a. race of the deceased individuals
- b. location of death (e.g., in facility, in field)
- c. findings of any investigations
- d. actions taken following investigation findings, if any
- ~~d.~~ e. relevant criteria for inclusion in this report

3-4. _____ Data for the Administration Services Bureau's "Internal Affairs Investigations Initiated" report:

- a. for citizen complaints, race of complainant
- b. referral by type (e.g., citizen complaint, internal referral)
- c. complaint by type (e.g., use of force, dishonesty, racial bias)
- d. findings of investigations
- e. actions taken following investigation findings, if any
- ~~e.~~ f. citizen complaints received not resulting in initiation of IA investigation

4-5. _____ Data for the Field Operations Bureau's "Writ of Possession of Real Property with Tenant Removal" and "Tenant Removal with Use of Force" reports:

- a. race of tenants removed
- b. for tenants removed with use of force, the type of force used and whether the tenant sustained any injury

6. Data for the Custody Services Bureau's "In-Custody Deaths" report:

- a. race of the deceased individuals
- b. location of death (e.g., in facility, in field)
- c. findings of any investigations
- d. actions taken following investigation findings, if any
- e. "in-custody" definition

7. Data for the Custody Services Bureau's "ICE I-247A Requests for Notification" report:

- a. race of the individuals ICE requested from CCCSO for notification
- b. race of the individuals CCCSO notified to ICE
- b.



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4478

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 7.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: DISCUSS logistics and objectives of a data walk for the subcommittee.

Presenter: Patrice Guillory (Chair)

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us

Information:

Discuss possible dates, format, and objectives of a data walk.

Referral History and Update:

Subcommittee members discussed the possibility of reviewing the various data reports and sets during the September 24th, 2025 meeting.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

n/a



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4479

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 8.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: REVIEW Santa Barbara County's data sharing agreements.

Presenter: Patrice Guillory (Chair)

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us

Information:

Review the MOU's and informational documents on Santa Barabara's data sharing practices.

Referral History and Update:

n/a

- *Blurb within Santa Barbara County's FY 2021-22 Realignment Plan describing the CJDC :*

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA COMMITTEE

The Criminal Justice Data Committee (CJDC) is a collaboration of six (6) county agencies that facilitate cross-agency data sharing so that the entire justice system can better gather comprehensive information for decision and policy making. Current participating agencies include the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office (SBSO), District Attorney's (DA) Office, Public Defender's Office (PD), Superior Court, Department of Behavioral Wellness (DBW) and the Santa Barbara County Probation Department.

The CJDC is tasked with developing a data exchange infrastructure, process, and governance to enhance the ability to collect and analyze data on shared clients and improve data integration between agencies. To this end, the group has developed a Master Name Index (MNI). The MNI is an innovation that resolves a core issue of cross-agency data sharing through its creation of a virtual 'handshake', or index allowing disparate systems to identify common clients regardless of where a justice-involved individual's data exists. With the MNI in place, partner agencies can confidently connect their data and begin to explore workload efficiencies and applications to improve customer service as well as create reports and visualizations of the data.

In FY 2020-2021, the number of agencies contributing to the MNI expanded to include the PD's Office as the fourth agency –in addition to Probation, SBSO and the Superior Court- as contributing members to the MNI. Locally, the County is able to pull and report recidivism data in part because of the County's partnership with the Results First Initiative-now called the CSAC Support Hub for Criminal Justice Programming-as well as its data exchange partnerships with the Sheriff and Superior Court through the work of the CJDC. In addition, in FY 2020-2021, the CJDC also began to authorize particular recurring data exchanges between departments allowing for workload efficiencies to be realized.

Santa Barbara County Interagency
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Regarding the County Integrated Justice Information System

1. PARTIES

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is entered into by the following parties:

- County Probation Department (Probation)
- County District Attorney's Office (DA)
- County Public Defender's Office (PD)
- County Sheriff's Office (Sheriff)
- Superior Court of California, County of Santa Barbara (Court)

The foregoing parties are referred to herein individually as an "Agency" or "Party" and collectively as the "Agencies" or "Parties".

2. PURPOSE

This MOU memorializes the Parties' understanding of each Agency's access to an Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS), a platform that will allow the Parties to share, analyze, and report data pertaining to shared clients as agreed among MOU Parties.

This MOU does not directly authorize any data to be shared among Parties, but describes a uniform process and framework for Parties to participate in such data sharing agreements that will define the allowable internal and/or external uses of data shared through the IJIS platform.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF MOU

3.1 Notices. Any notice or consent required or permitted to be given under this MOU shall be given to all other Parties in writing. Notices shall be sent to the individuals identified in **Attachment A** as an authorized administrative representative of this MOU for their respective Agency.

3.2 Changing Agency Designated Representatives. Any Party may change its administrative representative by providing written notice of the change to all other Parties. Any such change will become effective upon receipt of such notice by the other Parties to this MOU.

4. TERM AND TERMINATION

4.1 Term. This MOU is effective on the date all of the Parties have signed and shall continue in force through June 30, 2020, renewing for a one-year term beginning each July 1st thereafter, unless terminated in writing by all Parties.

4.2 Termination. Any Agency may terminate its participation in the MOU immediately in the event of a material breach (e.g., unauthorized disclosure of data, use of data by any party for purposes not authorized by this MOU). Any Agency may terminate its participation in this MOU for any reason upon 45 days written notice to the other Parties.

Upon termination any Agency, the IJIS Administrator shall terminate IJIS access to send or receive further data to or from that Agency. Additionally, to the extent applicable, the IJIS Administrator shall delete, destroy, and/or deliver back to the terminating Agency all of that Agency's data, estimates, graphs, summaries, reports, and all other property, records, documents or papers as may have been accumulated or produced by the terminating Agency under this MOU, except such items as the Agency may, by written permission, permit the IJIS to retain.

4.3 Suspension. Each Agency contributing data under this MOU reserves the right to immediately suspend data sharing of that Agency's own data elements, without prior notice, upon reasonable belief by the suspending Agency that this MOU has been violated or to protect its systems, personnel, or the public in the event of a suspected or actual security breach or unauthorized use or disclosure of data. As needed for maintenance purposes, any Agency may suspend data sharing with advance notice to all other Parties in accordance with Section 11 (Required Notifications). The suspending Agency may reinstate suspended data sharing services upon verification that any violations have been investigated, and if verified, corrected, and that appropriate measures have been taken to prevent future violations.

5. ENTIRE AGREEMENT AND AMENDMENT

This MOU contains the entire and complete understanding of the parties hereto concerning the IJIS platform, and supersedes any and all other previous or contemporaneous agreements, representations, and warranties, whether oral or written, regarding data sharing through the IJIS. This MOU may be altered, amended, or modified only by a written instrument executed by all Parties to this MOU, and by no other means, except as follows:

5.1 Attachments. This MOU includes the following Attachments:

5.1.1. Attachment A: MOU Agency Designated Representatives

Any Party may change its Designated Representative as set forth in Section 3.2 above, without requiring a formal amendment to this MOU. The IJIS Administrator shall maintain the current list of Participating Agency Representatives.

5.1.2. Attachment B: Conceptual Overview of IJIS Data Sharing

This flowchart is provided and maintained by the IJIS Administrator, and is attached hereto for illustrative purposes only.

5.1.3. Attachment C: Conceptual Guide to IJIS Data Request and Review Process

This summary is provided and maintained by the IJIS Administrator, and is attached hereto for illustrative purposes only.

5.2 Separate Agreements between Parties. Any data sharing agreements entered between participating Parties according to the process set forth in Section 6.2 (Data Elements Shared) shall not require the consent of unaffected MOU Parties.

6. PARTIES' RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 Data Sharing Infrastructure: Probation shall provide the following:

- a. Database Services to host the application and data integration structure.
- b. Internet Information Server to host web applications such as API (Application Program Interface).
- c. To the extent that funding is available, one EDP Systems Programming Analyst position to serve as IJIS Administrator, providing database administration and integration assistance to partner Agencies.

6.2 Data Elements Shared through Separate Written Agreement: A Party shall enter a separate written agreement with one or more participating Parties, subject to the general terms of this MOU, to specify the data elements to be shared as well any other necessary terms agreed upon between those Parties (e.g., data format, frequency of updates, authorized uses). Any Party shall only access data of another Agency through the IJIS to the extent authorized by the foregoing separate agreement. Prior to the execution of the foregoing separate agreement, a Party shall not access data from another Party through the IJIS.

To the extent set forth in each separate data sharing agreement approved by the participating Parties' Administrations, each participating Party shall share data as permitted under applicable confidentiality restrictions for use in reports about the provision of services by the Law and Justice community. Each Party receiving a request to share data under this MOU is responsible for determining whether any of the data elements it maintains originated from another Agency, and if so, to obtain written consent from the owning Agency, prior to sharing that data.

Parties further anticipate that there may be opportunities to use one or more Agencies' data to enhance the effectiveness or efficiency of other Law and Justice partners who are not Parties to this MOU, through the process set out for third-party access (Section 7.4).

6.3 Periodic Review: Each Party agrees to review this MOU and any related Integrated Justice Information System policies and procedures for accuracy at least every three years, beginning in July 2021.

7. AUTHORIZED ACCESS

- 7.1 CORI and HIPAA Requirements. Anyone including any Party Agency, who has been authorized by a participating Agency to view data in the Integrated Justice Information System that could be used to associate criminal history, criminal offender record information, or HIPAA-protected information with an individual must meet the legal requirements for such access, including Penal Code section 13300 requirements. De-identified, aggregate data that meets the standard set forth at 45 C.F.R. § 164.514 does not have this restriction and is subject to the other sections of this MOU governing use of data.
- 7.2 System User Accounts. Each Agency is responsible for creating individual System User accounts for any Agency employees authorized to request data reports through the Integrated Justice Information System. Each Agency is responsible for ensuring user accounts are current and to deactivate or terminate user accounts promptly when users leave the Agency or no longer meet the Agency's qualifications for a System User account.
- 7.3 Clearance Requirements. Each Agency shall assign a clearance level to each individual System User account for that Agency's employees, based on an employee's background and training, which will control what data elements are available to or restricted from access by that user. Each Agency is responsible for ensuring its System User account clearance levels are accurate at all times.
- 7.4 Third-party Access to Data:

Requests for data from the Integrated Justice Information System may come from third parties (e.g., external policy stakeholders, Law and Justice Community partners, requests under public records laws including the Public Records Act and California Rule of Court 10.500) that are not parties to this MOU. All third-party requests shall be sponsored by a Party Agency, and shall proceed through an authorized System User of the sponsor Agency with the appropriate clearance level. Disclosure of the data shall only occur if permitted by applicable law.

For any Public Records Act request to an Agency for information that may include data of the Probation, DA, PD or the Sheriff, an agency shall treat this as a multi-departmental Public Records Act request and shall coordinate through the County's Executive's Office, in accordance with County Policy.

For any public records request to a Party for information that may include data of the Court, each Party shall treat this as a public records request to the Court and shall coordinate through the Court's Executive Office in accordance with Court policy.

Neither a County Agency nor the Court shall disclose the other's confidential data in response to a public records request without the prior written consent of all Parties, whose data elements are included in the request.

8. IJIS PLATFORM TERMS OF USE

8.1 Data Security Controls. Each Agency making its data accessible through the Integrated Justice Information System maintains full responsibility to ensure the security of its own data, including that protected elements are disseminated only to authorized System Users with appropriate clearance levels or in de-identified aggregate form as permitted by applicable laws, regulations, and Agency policies and procedures.

Since the IJIS does not store data, the security of any data once shared is the responsibility of the sharing Parties to set forth under their separate data sharing agreement (see Section 6.2). At minimum, each Agency sharing or receiving data through the IJIS shall comply with and implement industry-standard safeguards against the loss, misuse, or unauthorized disclosure of data. Any data shared or accessed under this MOU shall not be stored or transmitted outside the continental United States; the physical location of the equipment where such data is stored shall be within the continental United States.

8.2 Enforcement Rights. Each party has the responsibility and authority to monitor and enforce the implementation of this MOU. Parties agree to cooperate with each other in the implementation of this MOU and to accomplish the purposes of this MOU.

8.3 Integrated Justice Information System MOU Training. Each Agency agrees to appropriately educate its authorized System Users and IT personnel who will engage with the Integrated Justice Information System regarding the terms of use set forth in this MOU.

8.4 Penalties for Misuse: If an individual System User or Agency misuses data governed by this MOU:

8.4.1 They take upon themselves full legal responsibility for such misuse and hold harmless the Agency (ies) that may have contributed the data.

8.4.2 They are subject to being barred from further access to data. The Integrated Justice Information System Administrator shall make that determination in consultation with any affected Agency system administrator.

- 8.4.3 If any Agency contributing data believes its data is not being used in accordance with this MOU, they may request the IJIS Administrator to immediately suspend an offending individual System User account. Such requests will be honored by the IJIS Administrator, to ensure that the offending individual has no further access to Agency data while investigation occurs.
- 8.4.4 An Agency may request that the IJIS administrator suspend all data sharing from that Agency according to the process set forth in Section 4.3.
- 8.4.5 Parties may include additional enforcement language, subject to IJIS Administrator's confirmation, within their separate data sharing agreements established under Section 6.2 to this MOU.

8.5 Data Uses: Parties may use Agency data accessible through the IJIS to the extent authorized by the contributing Agency, whether for internal purposes, for coordination with Participating Agencies, or for external publication. Any use of data in a publication or report for uses including, but not limited to, budget hearings, grant applications, news stories, etc., must first be approved as to content by each Agency whose data is included in the release.

8.6 Accuracy Disclaimer: None of the Agencies contributing data make any warranty as to the accuracy or availability of data contributed. Although each Agency strives for its data to be correct, it is understood that there may be discrepancies.

9. PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Each Agency acknowledges that information accessed or shared through the Integrated Justice Information System is restricted and may be confidential. Access to Agency data through the Integrated Justice Information System shall be governed by the most stringent of all applicable laws, statutes, rules, and regulations, including those related to privacy. Each Agency will disclose IJIS data only to its officers and employees who have the right to know and a legitimate need to know such data, and who have executed a confidentiality agreement with such Agency that is at least as protective of the data as the provisions of this MOU. An Agency or third party shall use the information and data received under this MOU only to perform official duties, for internal statistical and research purposes as permitted by law, or other use approved by the affected MOU Parties.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW.

Each Party shall, at its sole cost and expense, comply with all County, State and Federal ordinances and statutes, and any other applicable laws now in force or which may hereafter be in force with regard to this MOU.

11. REQUIRED NOTICES

- 11.1 **Breach Notification.** Each Agency shall promptly notify all Parties when a network incident or data breach is suspected or has occurred and immediately suspend access to its data while the incident is investigated. The suspending Agency shall promptly notify all Parties when service is restored.
- 11.2 **Unplanned Outage Notification.** Each Agency shall promptly notify all Parties when access to its data is suspended due to an unplanned network outage. The suspending Agency shall promptly notify all Parties when service is restored.
- 11.3 **Scheduled Outage Notification.** Each Agency experiencing a scheduled maintenance outage or other planned outage resulting in suspended access to its data shall provide 72 hours advance notice to all other Parties. The suspending Agency shall promptly notify all Parties when service is restored.
- 11.4 **Notification of Legal Action.** Each Agency shall promptly notify the other Agencies upon notification or receipt of any civil or criminal action, demand, cause of action, lawsuit, or governmental enforcement action (collectively "actions") arising out of or related to this MOU, regardless of whether any other Agency is specifically named in the action.

12. INDEMNIFICATION & INSURANCE

- 12.1 **Indemnification.** Each Party (the "Indemnifying Party") agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless each other Party and its officers, officials, employees, volunteers or agents (the "Indemnitee") against any and all claims, damages, costs, liabilities, and expenses, including attorneys' fees, arising from or attributable to the Indemnifying Party's negligent acts or omissions and intentional misconduct which is brought against an Indemnitee in connection with the activities, related services or the Indemnifying Party's breach of its responsibilities under this MOU.

The Parties waive the per capita risk allocation set forth in Government Code section 895.6. Instead, the Parties agree that if one of them is held liable upon any judgment for damages caused by a negligent or wrongful act or omission occurring in the performance of this MOU, the Parties' respective pro-rata shares in satisfaction of the judgment will be determined by applying principles of comparative fault.

- 12.2 **Insurance.** Each party shall maintain its own insurance coverage, through commercial insurance, self-insurance or a combination thereof, against any claim, expense, cost, damage, or liability arising out of the performance of its responsibilities pursuant to this MOU.

13. PARTY PROPERTY AND INFORMATION

Each Party's property, documents, and information provided for IJIS use under this MOU shall remain that Party's property, and all other Parties shall return any such items

whenever requested by a Party and whenever required according to the Termination section of this MOU. Other Parties may use such items only in connection with the stated purpose of this MOU. Other Parties shall not disseminate any Party property, documents, or information without that Party's prior written consent.

14. NONDISCRIMINATION.

The County's Unlawful Discrimination Ordinance (Article XIII of Chapter 2 of the Santa Barbara County Code) applies to this MOU and is incorporated into the MOU by this reference with the same force and effect as if the ordinance were specifically set out herein, and Court agrees to comply with that ordinance.

15. NON-ASSIGNMENT

An Agency may not assign, subcontract, delegate, or otherwise transfer its rights, duties, or obligations under this MOU without the prior written consent of the other Agencies.

16. AUTHORITY

Each Agency represents and warrants that it has full power and authority to enter into this MOU, and that its representative who signs this MOU has the authority to bind such Party to this MOU.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Regarding the Integrated Justice Information System

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereby execute this Memorandum of Understanding, effective on the date all of the Parties have signed.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY:

Probation Department

By: *Danya Haiman*
Title: Chief
Date: 6.3.19

Public Defender's Office

By: *M. M. [Signature]*
Title: Chief
Date: 6/12/19

District Attorney's Office

By: *Jean E. Qualley*
Title: District Attorney
Date: 6-3-19

Sheriff's Office

By: *Bill [Signature]*
Title: Sheriff
Date: 6/17/19

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA:

By: *[Signature]*
Title: CEO
Date: 5/23/19

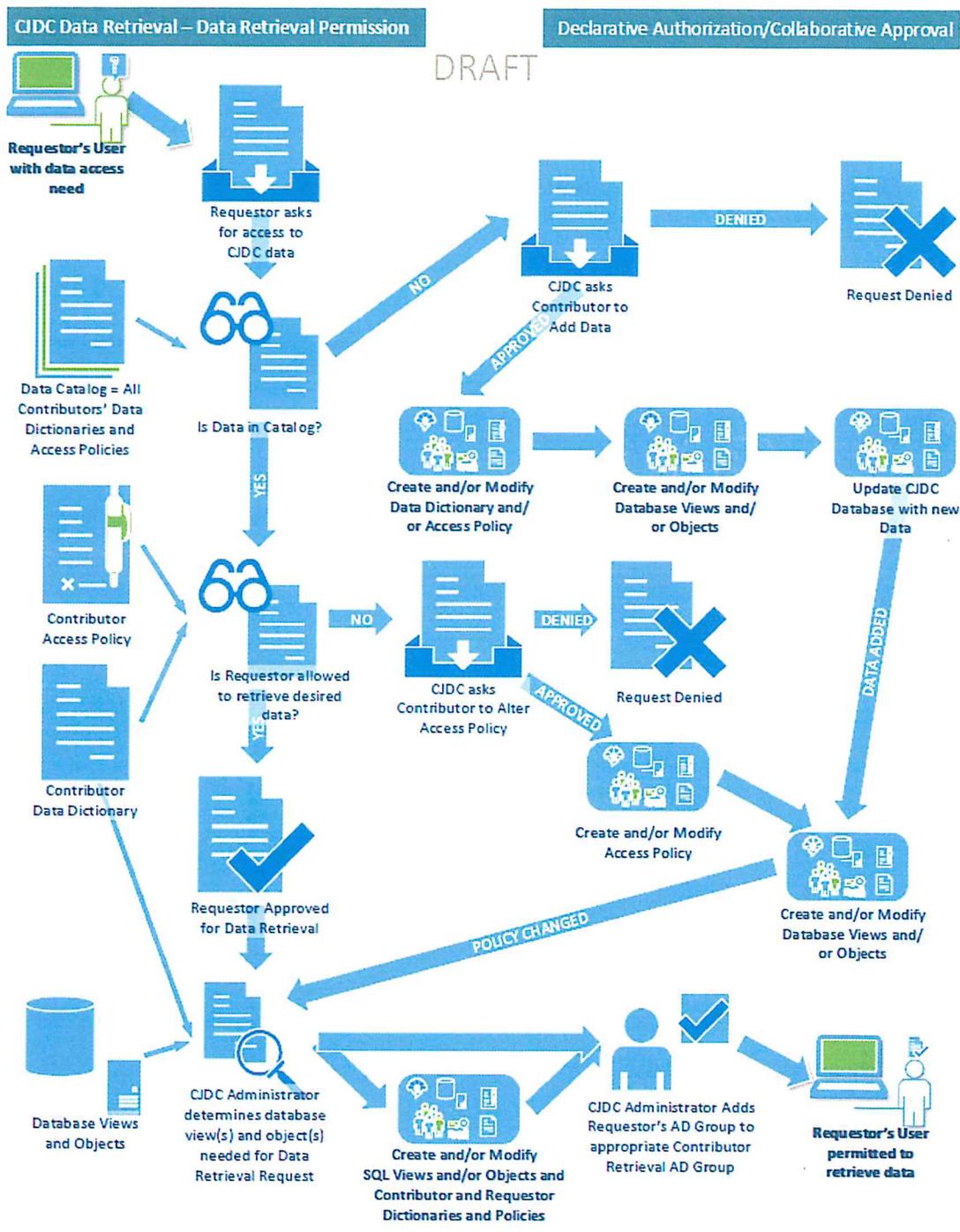
Attachment A

MOU Agency Designated Representatives

<p><u>Probation Department</u></p> <p>Damon Fletcher Administrative Deputy Director 117 E. Carrillo St. Santa Barbara, CA 93101 (805) 882-3654 dfletch@co.santa-barbara.ca.us</p> <p><u>IJIS Administrator</u> John Kuo</p>	<p><u>Sheriff's Office</u></p> <p>Nemie Holman Chief Information Officer Santa Barbara Sheriff's Headquarters 4434 Calle Real Santa Barbara CA 93110 (805) 681-4722 nfh3573@sbsheriff.org</p>
<p><u>District Attorney's Office</u></p> <p>Michael Soderman Chief Financial and Administrative Officer 1112 Santa Barbara St. Santa Barbara, CA 93101 (805) 568-2303 mdsoderman@co.santa-barbara.ca.us</p>	<p><u>Santa Barbara Superior Court</u></p> <p>Darrel Parker Court Executive Officer 1100 Anacapa Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101 (805) 614-6594 dparker@sbcourts.org</p>
<p><u>Public Defender's Office</u></p> <p>Deepak Budwani Chief Financial and Administrative Officer 1100 Anacapa Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101 (805) 568-3589 dbudwani@publicdefendersb.org</p>	

Attachment B

IJIS Data Sharing Flowchart



DRAFT

2017-04-28 11:08 v1.3

Attachment C

IJIS Data Request and Review Process

Request

Requestor, on behalf of a user in their department, submits a request to the System Administrator that itemizes the data requested. The request must provide the following:

- Describe how the information being requested will be used and for what purpose.
- Specify in detail the data elements needed and any processing to be performed (filtering and/or aggregation) – see following section.
- How the data will be retrieved (Linked Server, SSRS, export, etc.) and frequency.

Data Element Specification

The request may specify the following to identify the data desired:

- Existing Requestor Data Dictionary View/Query (these contain multiple data elements and optionally filters).
- Individual data elements such as Gender, Race, DOB, etc. present in one or more existing Requestor Data Dictionary View/Query.
- Individual data elements not already found in any existing Requestor Data Dictionary View/Query.

Processing Specification

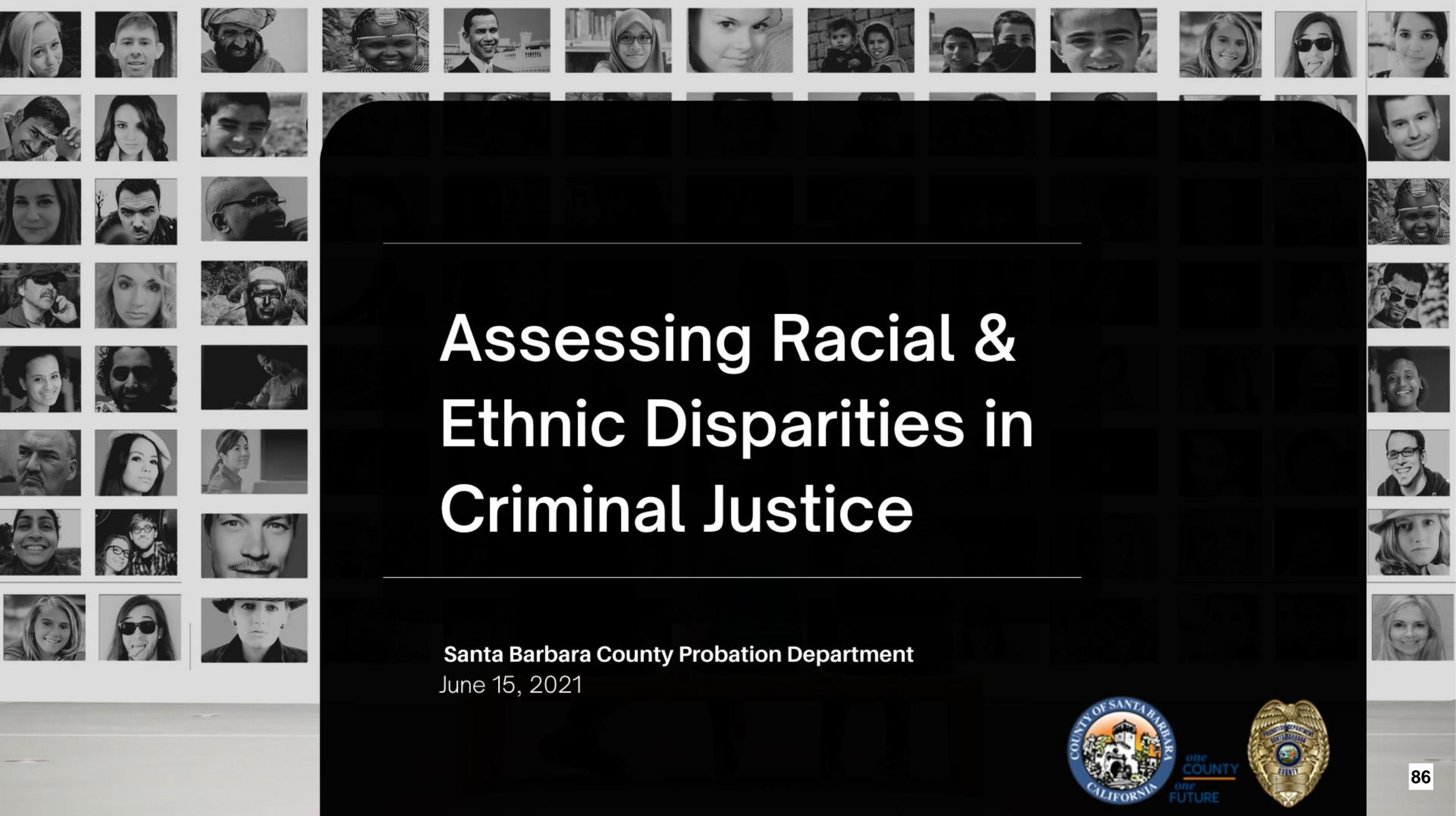
The request may also specify the following options:

- Data summarization and/or other aggregation
- Data Filtering

Review

The System Administrator reviews the request to determine the availability of the data elements, and assist parties to determine the appropriate data permissions for those elements. Both Contributors and Requestors may be consulted multiple times during this step to refine and possibly revise the original request.

This review facilitates the determination by a Party that the data can or cannot be provided by a Contributor in response to the request. If it cannot, the request is rejected.



Assessing Racial & Ethnic Disparities in Criminal Justice

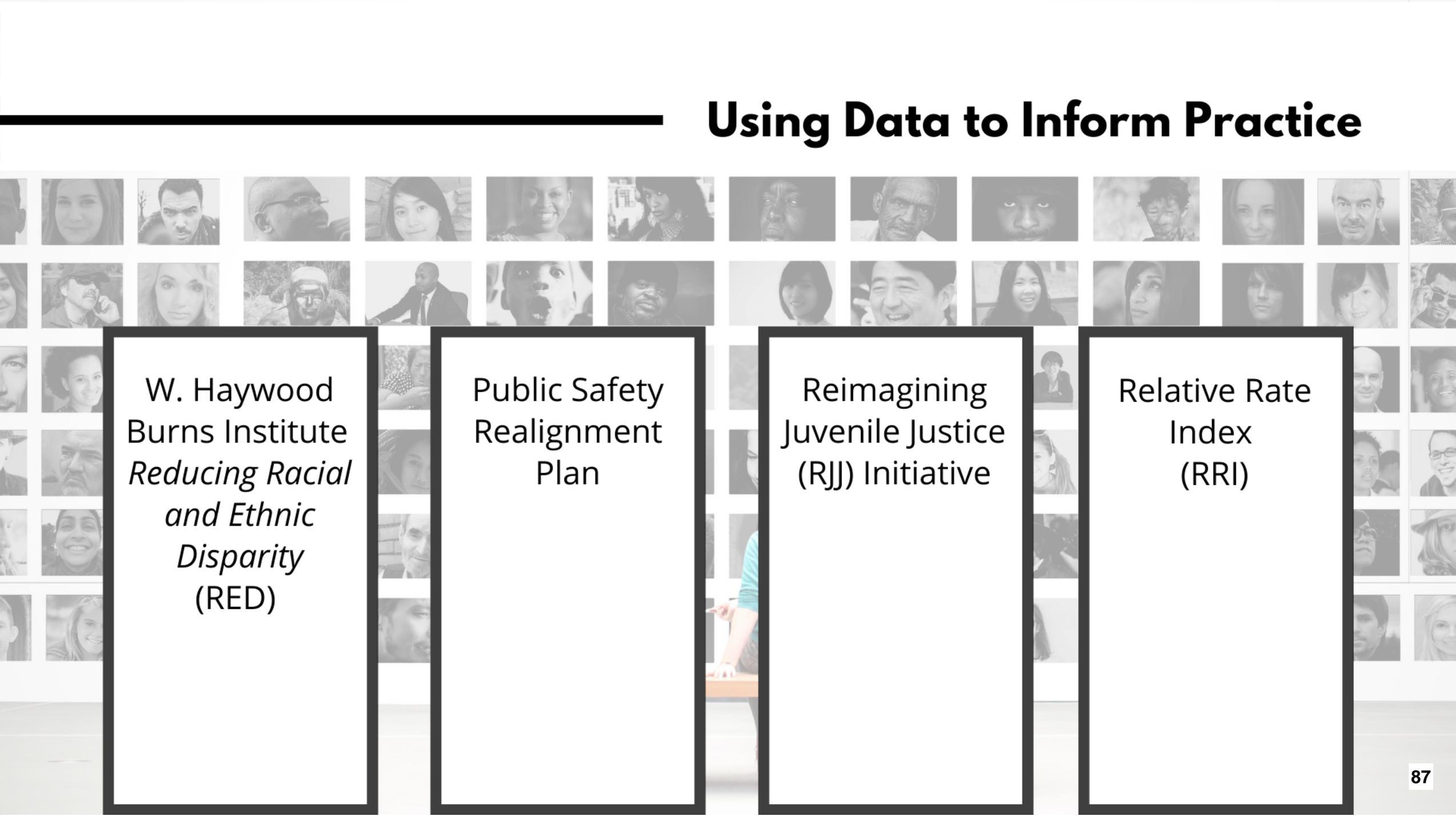
Santa Barbara County Probation Department
June 15, 2021



one
COUNTY
one
FUTURE



Using Data to Inform Practice



W. Haywood
Burns Institute
*Reducing Racial
and Ethnic
Disparity*
(RED)

Public Safety
Realignment
Plan

Reimagining
Juvenile Justice
(RJJ) Initiative

Relative Rate
Index
(RRI)



What is the RRI?

- Method used by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to measure disproportionality.
- A way to compare the experiences of different groups within the justice system. To calculate the index value, a rate is calculated for each racial/ethnic group at a particular point in the system. The rates for each group are then compared to the rate for individuals who identify as White. The comparison of the two rates provides the RRI value.
- Whenever groups are treated equally-both will have an RRI equal to 1. This is true even when one group is larger than the other. Values greater than 1 indicate greater representation than Whites, and values less than 1 indicate representation less than Whites.
- The population used as the denominator reflects the number of individuals who are actually at risk of experiencing an event.
- Offense severity, socioeconomic status, prior offense history are not considered in the analysis.

Demographic Profile

Youth in Santa Barbara County (age 10-17)

Black=613 (1%)
Hispanic=29,065 (62%)
White=14,111 (30%)
All Other=3,351 (7%)



Youth of Color
63% of the total
youth population

RRI Example: First Decision Point

The RRI compares the rate of a particular race or ethnic group to the rate of Whites at a particular decision point.

1

First, the rate for youth of color is calculated. Divide the number of youth of color at the decision point of interest—in this example, at referral—by the number of youth of color in the County of Santa Barbara. The same is done for White youth.

Rate for Youth of Color	$\frac{\text{Referrals (907)}}{\text{Juvenile Population (29,678)}} = 0.031$
Rate for White Youth	$\frac{\text{Referrals (168)}}{\text{Juvenile Population (14,111)}} = 0.012$

2

Second, the rate for the youth of color is divided by the rate for the White youth. If the value is over 1, then it indicates that the group is overrepresented compared to White youth. If the value is below 1, then it indicates that the group is underrepresented compared to White youth.

$$\frac{\text{Rate for Youth of Color (0.031)}}{\text{Rate for White Youth (0.012)}} = 2.6 \text{ RRI}$$

RRI Youth of Color FY 2019/2020

Decision Point	Decision Maker	White Youth Population (age 10-17) 14,111	Youth of Color Population (age 10-17) 29,678	RRI	What Would Equity Look Like
Referrals	Law Enforcement	168	907	2.6 times MORE likely to be referred	353 youths
Juvenile Hall Bookings	Law Enforcement & Probation	20	254	2.4 times MORE likely to be booked into SMJH	108 youths
In-Custody Holds for Detention Hearings	District Attorney & Court & Probation	7	92	EQUALLY likely to be held at SMJH for a detention hearing	89 youths
Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	District Attorney	32	290	1.7 times MORE likely to have a petition filed	173 youths
Petitions Sustained	District Attorney & Court	18	227	1.4 times MORE likely to have a petition sustained	163 youths
Secure Detention	Court	4	77	1.5 times MORE likely to be committed to detention	50 youths

White Youth Population (age 10-17) Youth of Color Population (age 10-17) What Would Equity Look

Rates are calculated using the population at the preceding decision-point. For example, rates for bookings are calculated based on the number of referrals.

$$\frac{\text{Bookings (254)}}{\text{Juvenile Hall Referrals (907)}} = 0.280$$

Rate for Youth of Color

$$\frac{\text{Bookings (20)}}{\text{Juvenile Hall Referrals (168)}} = 0.119$$

Rate for White Youth



$$\frac{0.280}{0.119} = 2.4 \text{ RRI}$$

Rate for Youth of Color
Rate for White Youth

Secure Detention

Court

4

77

1.5 times **MORE** likely to be committed to detention

50 youths

RRI Youth of Color FY 2019/2020

Decision Point	Decision Maker	White Youth	Youth of Color	RRI	What Would Equity Look Like
		Population (age 10-17) 14,111	Population (age 10-17) 29,678		
Referrals	Law Enforcement	168	907	2.6 times MORE likely to be referred	353 youths
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Secure Detention	Court	4	77	1.5 times MORE likely to be committed to detention	50 youths

Demographic Profile

Adults in Santa Barbara County (age 18+)

Black=6,706 (2%)
Hispanic=149,118 (42%)
White=172,394 (48%)
All other=27,871 (8%)



**Black & Hispanic
Adults**
**44% of the total
adult population**

RRI Black & Hispanic Adults

White Adult Population
172,394

Black Adult Population
6,706

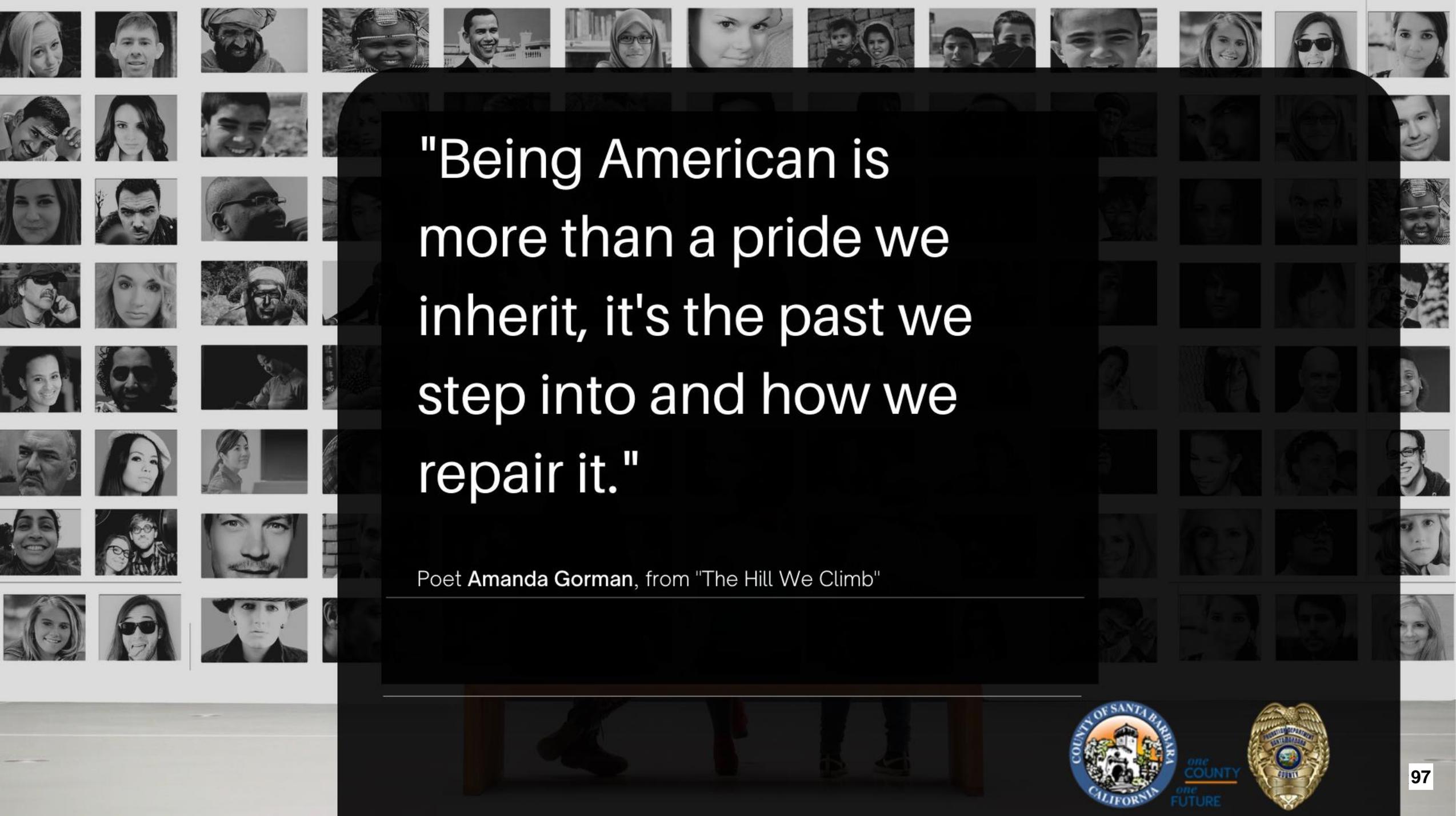
Hispanic Adult Population
149,118

Decision Point	Race/ Ethnicity	Actual Numbers (Jan-Mar 2020)	RRI	What would equity look like?
Bookings White adults = 1,186	Black	161	3.5 times MORE likely to be booked	46
	Hispanic	1,456	1.4 times MORE likely to be booked	1,026
Pretrial Supervision White adults = 153	Black	15	0.7 times LESS likely to be placed on pretrial supervision	21
	Hispanic	116	0.6 times LESS likely to be placed on pretrial supervision	188
County Jail White adults = 520	Black	70	EQUALLY likely to receive county jail disposition	71
	Hispanic	778	1.2 times MORE likely to be receive county jail disposition	638
State Prison White adults = 16	Black	4	1.8 times MORE likely to receive a state prison disposition	2
	Hispanic	40	2 times MORE likely to receive a state prison disposition	20

Next Steps

- Collecting input from victims and justice-involved individuals on the challenges faced and treatment within the criminal justice system
- Embedding language into service contracts prioritizing bilingual and bicultural staff
- Investing in additional interventions that promote positive youth development and respond to delinquency in age-appropriate and evidence-based ways
- Reducing economic impacts within the criminal justice system that can disproportionately impact low income communities
- Expanding the use of pretrial supervision
- Expanding diversion alternatives, and limiting system involvement and incarceration of our lowest risk individuals
- Reducing incarceration for probation violations and providing alternatives to incarceration
- Expanding resources to community-based prevention and treatment for substance abuse
- Launch a Shared Safety initiative to shift the focus from historical punitive responses to crime to restoring the well-being of our community





"Being American is
more than a pride we
inherit, it's the past we
step into and how we
repair it."

Poet Amanda Gorman, from "The Hill We Climb"



one
COUNTY
one
FUTURE





CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4480

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 9.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: DISCUSS any general updates from subcommittee members or ORESJ staff.

Presenter: Patrice Guillory (Chair)

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us

Information:

This is an opportunity for subcommittee members to share updates that may not be listed on the agenda.

Referral History and Update:

This is a standing discussion item.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

n/a



CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

1025 ESCOBAR STREET
MARTINEZ, CA 94553

Staff Report

File #: 25-4481

Agenda Date: 10/22/2025

Agenda #: 10.

Advisory Board: Racial Justice Oversight Body, Data Subcommittee

Subject: REVIEW and ASSIGN actions items from today's meeting.

Presenter: Patrice Guillory (Chair)

Contact: Peter Kim, peter.kim@oresj.cccounty.us

Information:

Review all actions items that were assigned and discussed during today's meeting.

Referral History and Update:

This discussion item was added as a result of the new meeting logistics determine by subcommittee chairs during the RJOB Committee Chair Planning Meeting on July 1st, 2025.

Recommendation(s)/Next Step(s):

n/a