



**HOW CRIMINAL JUSTICE
DATA REPRODUCES
RACIALIZED OUTCOME**

1. Other ways “Dirty Data” is introduced into CJ Datasets
2. How this data travels through the criminal justice system and beyond
3. How data is applied throughout the criminal justice system and beyond

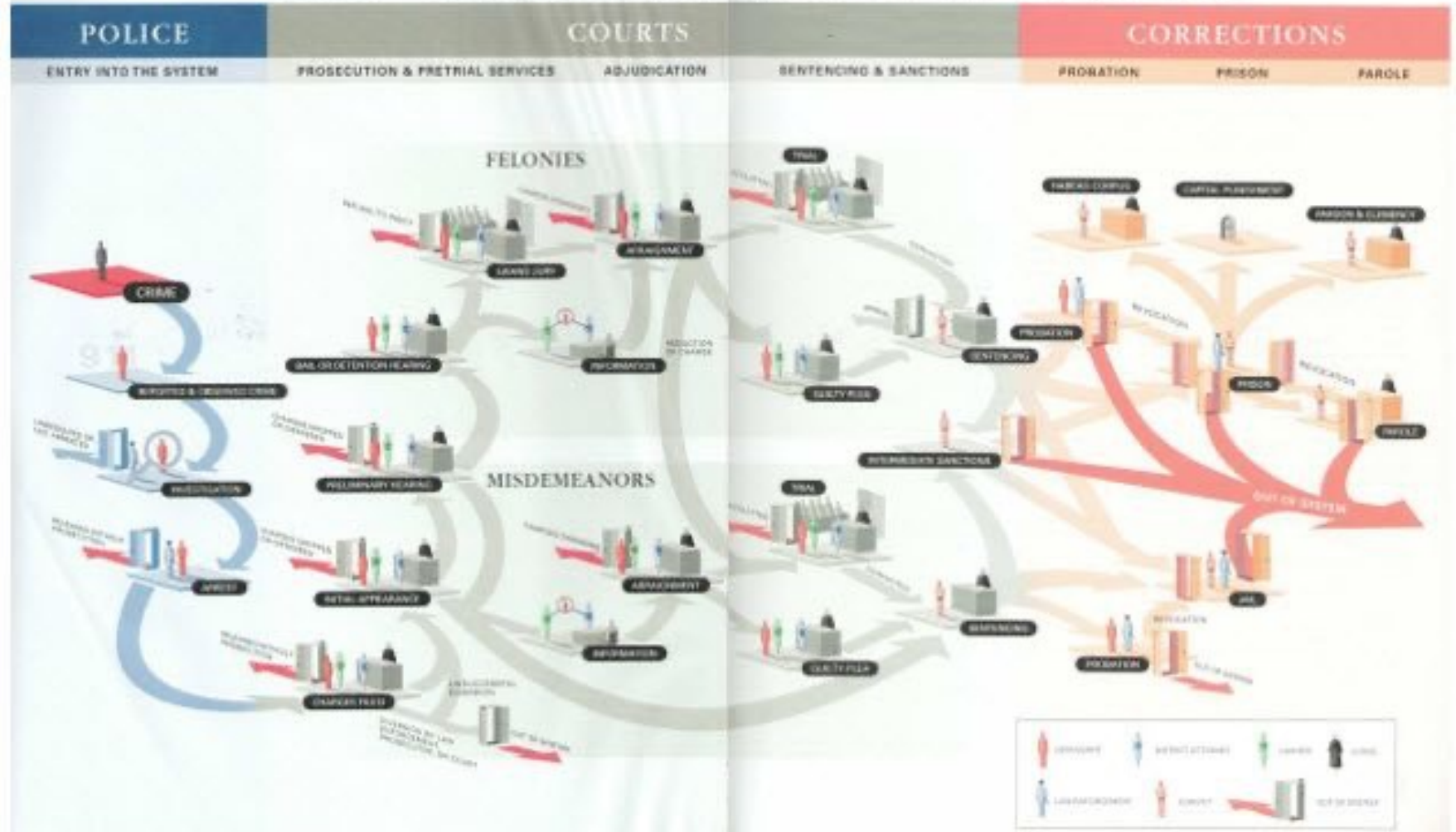
Omissions: What is missing in CJ datasets?

- Unreported Crimes: Crime data sets do not include crimes that are not reported or “discovered”
- Deprioritized Crimes: Crimes that are not prioritized for police enforcement or prosecution
- Under-investigated Crimes: where police enforcement is disproportionate to occurrence rates (e.g. white collar crime)
- Corruption: where data is deleted, tampered with, or fails to represent police misconduct

Errors & Misrepresentations in CJ data

- Poor recordkeeping: failing update information that is false, error-ridden, sealed, or otherwise requires purging
- Corruption: Intentionally falsified records, inflating or deflating aggregate data
- Police Practice/Policy: where data reflects bias or unlawful police practices or policies
- Misleading Aggregate Data: where data lacks context (e.g. plea deals represented as actual crime occurrence)

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



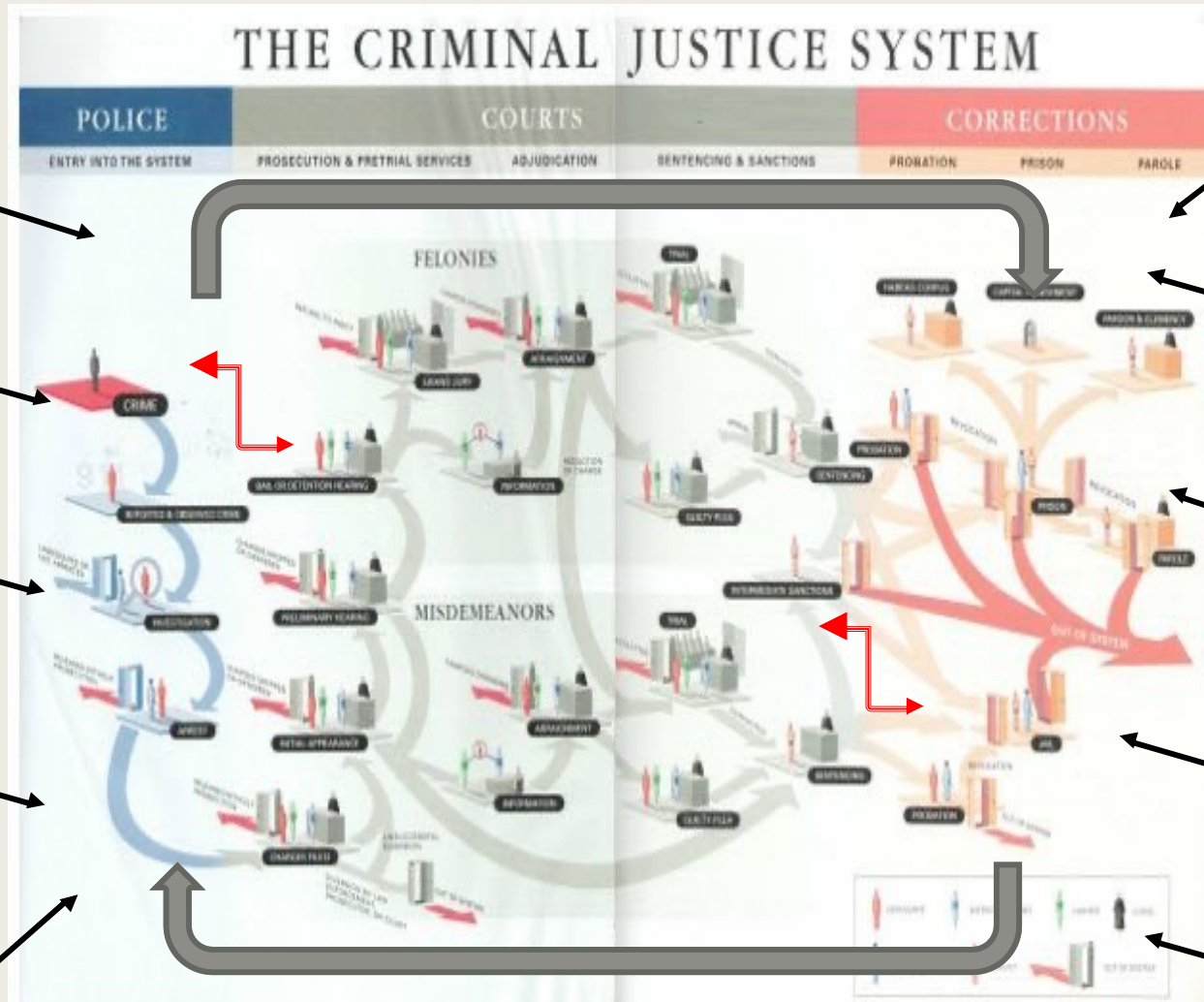
Reality: Datasharing is...

dynamic

redundant

without context

includes various actors outside of CJ system



Education

Transit

Child Welfare

Private Actors

Data Brokers

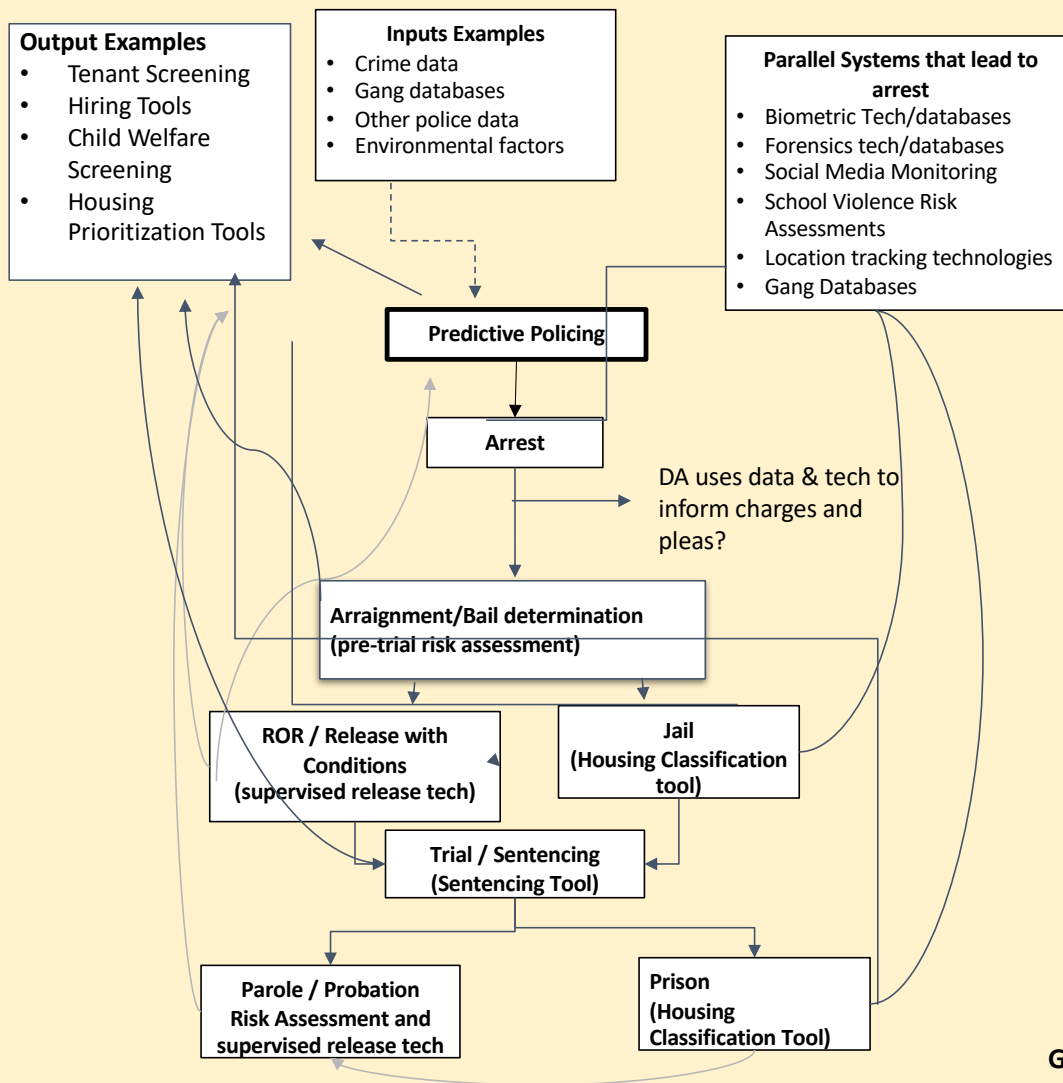
Housing

Public Benefits

Occupation/
Recreation
Licenses

Employers

Immigration
Enforcement



Data-Driven Decisionmaking in the Criminal Justice System and Beyond

Graphic Credit: Rashida Richardson