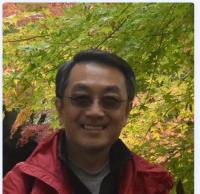
Defense Attorney Advisory Tool for Equity (DAATE)

Jackie Nichols, Robert Ling, Song Park, Hao Wu

DAATE TEAM



Jackie Nichols
Chief Architect



Robert Ling
Data Engineer



Song Park
Data Scientist



Hao WuData Scientist

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Recent research suggests that **Black Americans receive as much as 19.1% longer sentences** than White American offenders

Is there racial disparity in sentencing in the US criminal justice system?

OUR SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS



Pulitzer Winning Journalist Michael Braga



AEJG President and Board Member, Defense Attorney – Kim Gordon

MISSION STATEMENT

To empower legal professionals to realize fairness and equity for their clients by providing transparency into sentencing in the US criminal justice system using data science techniques.

IMPACT

Our DAATE MVP provides historical sentencing analytics, a view into sentencing disparity through **causality**, and provides sentence time **predictions** that a defense attorney can use to prepare for plea bargain or trial sentencing negotiations for their clients.





NUMBER OF CASES ENDING IN PLEA BARGAIN

94%

MVP IMPACT

1 Use as input during plea bargain to negotiate a fair sentence

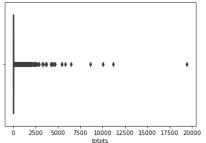
2 Additional input when appealing a sentence or circuit

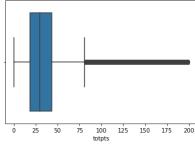
Being better informed about the situation your client is currently in through full data transparency

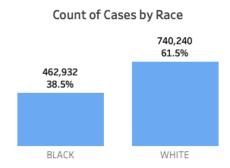
DATA OVERVIEW

- 2004-2016 public data from the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC)
- Removed 9.34% of rows after data cleansing (1.35m → 1.23m rows)
- Important factors for modeling:
 - Imbalanced data (race, gender, sentencing points)
 - Potential human error in manually entered data

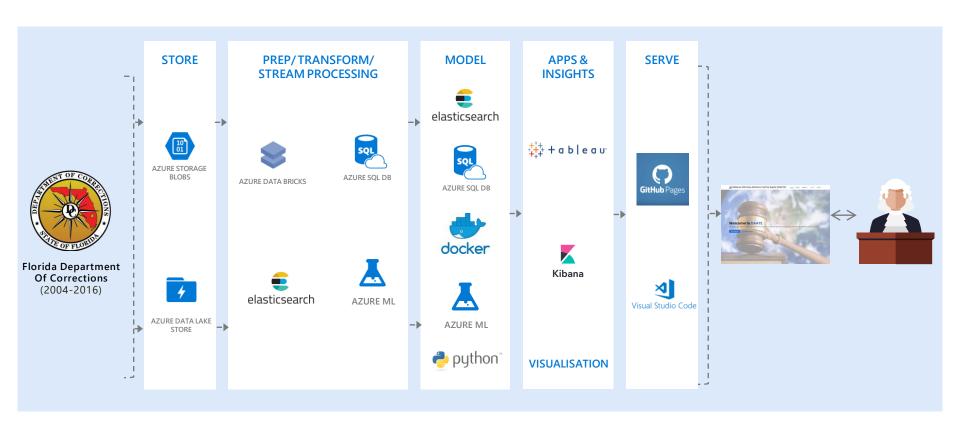
Distribution of Total Points: Before vs After Removing Outliers



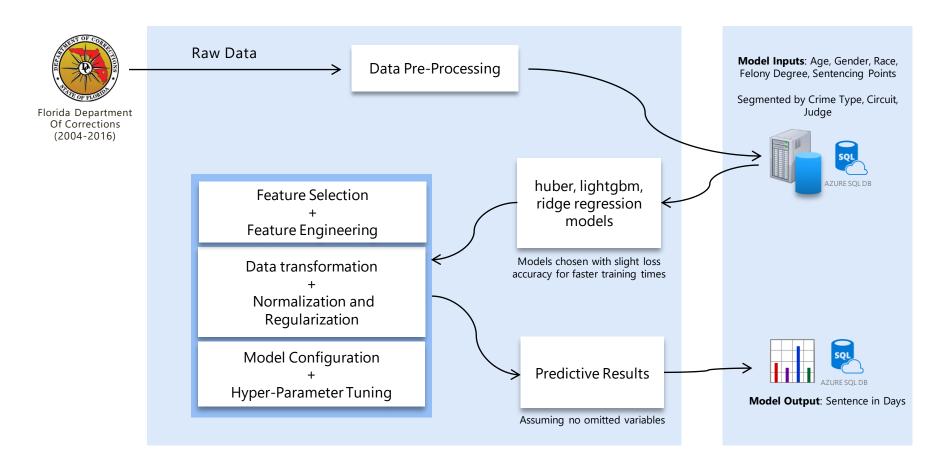




MVP ARCHITECTURE



PREDICTIVE MODEL ARCHITECTURE



PREDICTIVE MODEL RESULTS

What is the Predicted Sentence Time?

Our prediction model is based on historical data for the selected filters.

For a given circuit, we can view sentencing predictions for all judges across various crime types

			Predicted Sentence (White Defendants)	Predicted Difference	Gender MALE ▼
CIRCUIT 06 - ALL JUDGES CLEARWATER	DRIVER LICENSES	124	124	+0	Degree 3RD DEGREE ▼
	DRUGS	124	97	+27	Total Sentencing Poin 22-44 ▼ Age
	ROBBERY	172	157	+15	40
CIRCUIT 11 - ALL JUDGES MIAMI	DRIVER LICENSES	75	75	+0	
	DRUGS	10	25	-15	
	ROBBERY	196	198	-2	
CIRCUIT 17 - ALL JUDGES FT. LAUDERDALE	DRIVER LICENSES	142	159	-17	
LAUDERDALE	DRUGS	132	106	+26	
	ROBBERY	157	115	+42	

Tune for Gender, Age, Felony Degree & Total Sentencing Points

0 = No evidence of disparity

+ = Longer sentence for Black defendants

- = longer sentence for White defendants

PREDICTIVE MODEL RESULTS

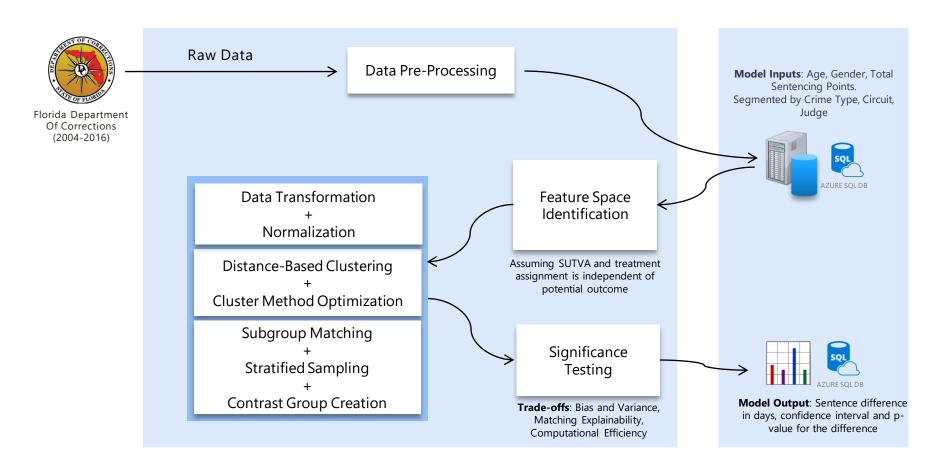
Prediction vs Historical Average by Sentencing Points

	Black Defendant	22-44	44-54	104-114	114-124	194-204
	20	-3	-26	-241	-433	-849
Overprediction	40	14	-9	-224	-417	-833
'	60	23	0	-215	-408	-824
	80	30	6	-208	-401	-817
White Defendant 22-4		22-44	44-54	104-114	114-124	194-204
	20	-22	-26	-51	43	-1506
	40	-5	-9	-34	104	-1489
	60	4	0	-25	113	-1480
	80	11	7	-18	120	-1474

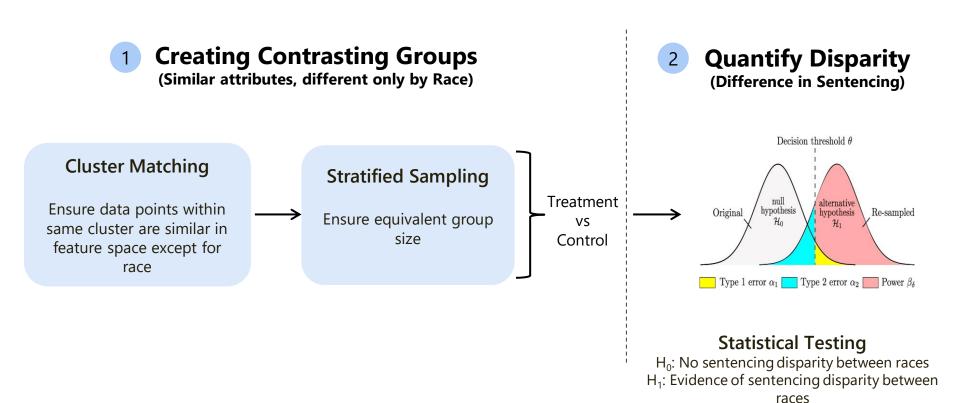
Underprediction

- Final RMSE ~300 days
- How is RMSE perceived by the user?
 - Different point ranges affect sentencing differently
 - Omitted variable bias
 - Age variable not considered in historical analytics
- Results should be used as additional input for a defense attorney
- Future improvements: Step-wise models & oversample sparse point ranges

CAUSAL MODEL ARCHITECTURE

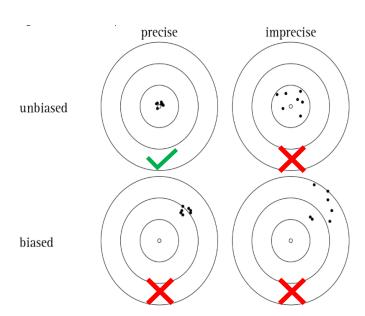


CAUSAL MODEL APPROACH

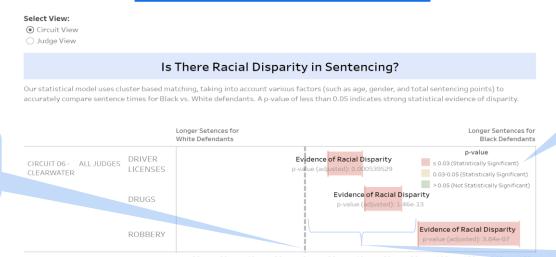


CAUSAL MODEL EVALUATION

- 1 Determine optimal cluster number
 - identify reasonable data structure and category
- 2 Improve stableness of the estimator (p-value, CI)
 - Choose stable clustering algorithm
 - Averaging statistics
- 3 Unbiasedness & Explainability of the process
 - Easy-to-understand inputs: Gender, Age, Total Points
 - Distance based clustering
 - Sentencing difference as the outcome (lower & upper bounds)



CAUSAL MODEL RESULTS



Color coding indicating statistical significance

Range of "colored box" is estimated interval for disparity

Evaluation

Vertical "0" line is a

reference for evidence

of disparity

Visual interpretability

SME feedback

Error Adjustment

Multiple comparison adjustment

Multiple random sampling and average statistics

Future Improvement

Generalizability

Less Data Demanding Options

TAKEAWAY AND LEARNINGS

Novel Approach

Little to no examples of using DS to detect sentencing disparity Data Complexity and Legal Terms

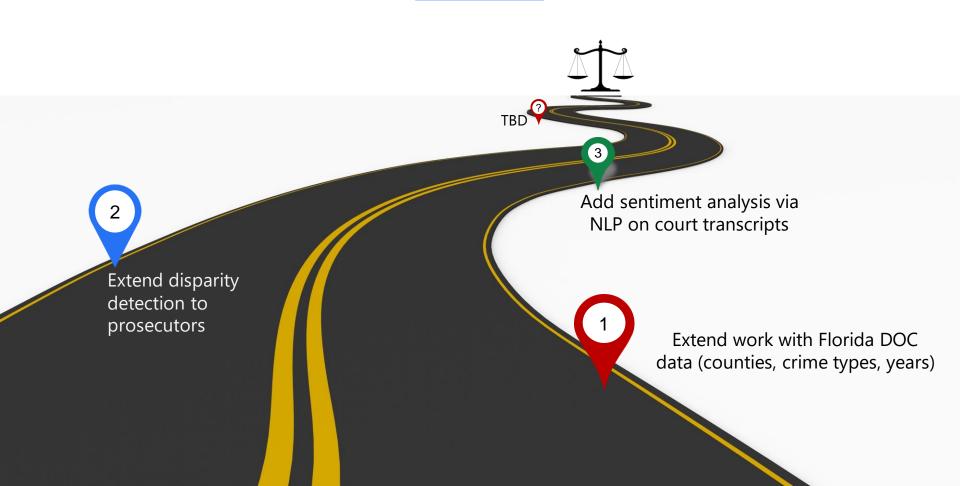
1.3M rows, 290 columns, 638 crime types and legal jargon

Viable UX

Must be meaningful yet simple

Subject matter expert feedback is vital!

ROADMAP



SME FEEDBACK

"Our team of reporters and editors at the Sarasota Herald Tribune and at USA TODAY always believed that there was tremendous potential to use criminal justice data to help bring about equity in sentencing and to shine a light on judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials who might not even understand the ways in which they are tilting justice in favor of one group or another. We are grateful that the team that built DAATE recognized that potential and created the foundation for a tool that could be used by defense attorneys to right some the injustices that have plagued the United States for hundreds of years." – Michael Braga (Pulitzer Winning Investigative Journalist)

SME FEEDBACK

"The work that the DAATE team has been able to accomplish in such a short time is remarkable. Building in statistical significance and p-values is such a great idea to help bring confidence to the disparity charts. I'm hopeful that we can leverage this great work into the Equity Dashboard that the American Equity and Justice Group has been building, and to help us gain more momentum towards bringing more equity to the legal system nationwide."

- Belinda Cheng (Board Member at American Equity Justice Group)

SUMMARY

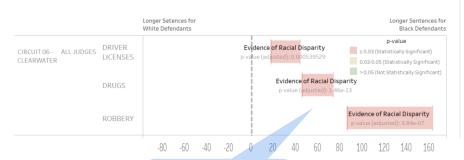
Is there racial disparity in sentencing in the US criminal justice system?

Select View:

Circuit ViewJudge View

Is There Racial Disparity in Sentencing?

Our statistical model uses cluster based matching, taking into account various factors (such as age, gender, and total sentencing points) to accurately compare sentence times for Black vs. White defendants. A p-value of less than 0.05 indicates strong statistical evidence of disparity.



Evidence of Disparity: Longer sentence for Black defendants

What is the Predicted Sentence Time?

Our prediction model predicts sentence time (state prison + county jail) based on historical data for the selected filters.

Predicted Sentence (Black Defendants)	Predicted Sentence (White Defendants)	Predicted Difference	Gender MALE ▼
124	124	+0	Degree 3RD DEGREE ▼
124	97	+27	Total Sentencing Poin 22-44 ▼ Age
172	157	+15	40

0 = No evidence of disparity

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MISSION STATEMENT

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THANK YOU!

Do you have any questions?

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