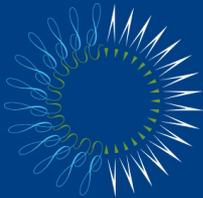


- Since 2000, Oregon's prison population has grown by nearly 50% to more than 14,000 inmates.
- Oregon's incarceration rate remains lower than the national average, but it has grown more than four times faster than the national average since 2000.
- The majority of Oregon's prison space continues to be focused on violent and sex offenses but, in the last decade, Oregon's prison population net has widened to include an increasing number of low risk offenders and offenders convicted of nonviolent offenses.
- Oregon's prison population is forecasted to grow by an additional 2,000 beds – mostly in nonviolent offenses – during the next 10 years at a projected cost of \$600 million additional dollars.

- An increasing share of convicted felons are sentenced to prison (up 18% from 2000 to 2011).
- By several measures, the offenders admitted to prison in 2011 were less serious than those admitted in 2000.
 - More technical revocations (up 27%)
 - More property (up 8%) and other (up 42%) offenses
 - More low risk offenders (up 38%)
- Offenders are staying in prison longer in 2011 than at any other point in the last decade.
 - LOS for drug offenses up 22% since 2000
 - LOS for technical violations of probation up 20% since 2000
 - LOS for sex offenses up 37% since 2000
- The growth from M11 has leveled off in the last 5 years, but is a major contributor to the prison population due to lengthy sentences.

- Oregon led the country in its early embrace of evidence based practices, illustrated by SB 267.
- However, there are still significant opportunities to improve.
 - Gaps in the use of risk and needs assessment
 - Gaps in earned compliance credits for inmates and absence of earned compliance credits for probationers
 - Statutory requirement for structured sanctions easy to waive
- The most pressing threat to recidivism reduction in OR's community corrections programs is the shortfall of local sanctions and services.



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