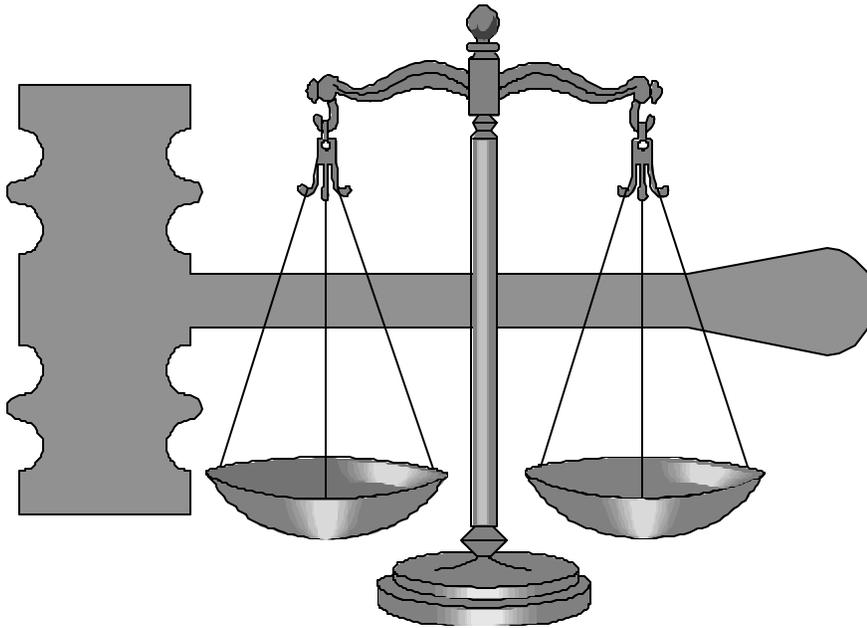


# Felony Sentencing in Oregon 1994

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission



# **Felony Sentencing in Oregon 1994**

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission  
155 Cottage Street NE  
Salem, Oregon 97310  
(503)378-2053

prepared by Ed Deery, Research Analyst

published June 11, 1997

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	5
Offenses .....	5
Sentencing Practice .....	5
Historic Comparisons, 1986-1994.....	6
Demographics.....	7
Guidelines Application .....	8
Special Topics .....	9
<b>Introduction</b> .....	11
Purpose.....	11
Data Sources .....	11
Data Limitations .....	11
Other Notes .....	12
Acknowledgements .....	12
<b>Offenses</b> .....	13
Offenders by Crime Type.....	14
Offenders by Crime.....	15
Offenders by Statute.....	16
Crime Type by County .....	19
<b>Sentencing Practice</b> .....	21
Sentence Type by Crime Type: Summary .....	22
Sentence Type by Statute: Summary .....	23
Sentence Type by Statute: Detail.....	24
Prison Sentences: Summary .....	28
Prison Sentences: Detail.....	29
Probation Sentences: Summary .....	32
Probation Sentences: Detail .....	33
Treatment as Condition of Probation.....	36
Treatment: Summary .....	36
Treatment: Detail.....	37
Future Capacity Implications .....	39
Prison Capacity.....	39
Prison Capacity Demands by Crime Type.....	39
Prison Capacity Requirements by Statute.....	40
Probation Caseload Impact.....	41
Future Probation Caseload by Crime Type .....	41
Future Probation Caseload by Statute.....	42
<b>Historic Comparisons, 1986-1994</b> .....	43
Offenses .....	44
Number of Offenders by Crime Type .....	44
Proportion of Offenders by Crime Type.....	45
Number of Offenders by Crime .....	46
Proportion of Offenders by Crime.....	47

**Table of Contents**

Sentencing .....	48
Sentence Dispositions .....	48
Imprisonment Rate .....	49
Prison Time Served by Crime.....	50
Probation Sentence Length .....	51
Offender Demographics: Age .....	52
Offender Demographics: Gender .....	53
Proportion of Offenders by Gender.....	53
Offenders by Gender and Crime Type .....	54
Proportion of Offenders by Gender and Crime Type.....	55
Offender Demographics: Race .....	56
Trial Rate.....	57
<b>Demographics .....</b>	<b>59</b>
Age.....	60
Age at Sentencing.....	60
Age and Crime Type .....	61
Age and Crime .....	62
Age and Crime Seriousness .....	63
Age and Criminal History.....	64
Average Age by Grid Block.....	65
Gender.....	66
Gender Proportion of Offenders .....	66
Gender and Crime Type .....	67
Gender and Crime .....	68
Gender and Crime Seriousness .....	69
Gender and Criminal History .....	70
Race.....	71
Racial Composition of Offenders and State Population .....	72
Race and Crime Type .....	73
Race and Crime .....	74
Race and Crime Seriousness .....	75
Race and Criminal History .....	76
Race and Gender .....	77
Race and Dispositional Departures.....	78
Race and Optional Probation .....	79
<b>Guidelines Application .....</b>	<b>81</b>
Number of Offenders .....	82
Number of Offenders by Criminal History.....	82
Number of Offenders by Crime Seriousness .....	83
Number of Offenders by Crime and Crime Seriousness .....	84
Number of Offenders by Grid Block .....	86
Imprisonment Rate and Grid Block.....	87
Departure Sentences .....	88
Departure Rates and Criminal History .....	89
Departure Rates and Crime Seriousness .....	90
Departure Rates and Crime Type .....	91
Departure Rates and Crime .....	92
Upward Departure Aggravating Factors .....	93
Downward Departure Mitigating Factors .....	94

<b>Special Topics</b> .....	95
Drug Offenders .....	96
Drug Offender Sentence Type .....	96
Drug Offender Sentence Length .....	97
Drug Offender Crime Seriousness Categories .....	98
Use of Optional Probation for Drug Offenders.....	99
Drug Offenders by County .....	100
Motor Vehicle Theft.....	101
Motor Vehicle Theft Offenders by County: Summary .....	101
Motor Vehicle Theft Offenders by County: Detail.....	102
Motor Vehicle Theft Offender Age.....	103
Criminal History.....	104
Prior Motor Vehicle Theft Convictions .....	105
Sentence Type and Prior Convictions .....	106
Average Incarceration.....	107
Sex Offenders .....	108
Sex Offenders by Age and Offense.....	108
Sex Offenders by Race and Offense.....	109
Sex Offender Sentence Type by Offense.....	110
Sex Offender Dispositional Departures.....	111
Sex Offender Prison Durational Departures .....	112
Use of Treatment Programs for Sex Offenders .....	113
Homicide .....	114
Homicide Sentences.....	114
Homicide Sentences -- Special Provisions .....	114
Homicide Offender Criminal History .....	115
Homicide Trials and Pleas .....	116
Homicide Offender Demographics: Age.....	117
Homicide Offender Demographics: Race.....	118
Homicide Offender Demographics: Gender.....	119
Ballot Measure 11 .....	120
Ballot Measure 11 Sentences: Summary .....	121
Ballot Measure 11 Sentences: Detail.....	122
Ballot Measure 11 Sentences and Criminal History.....	123
<b>Appendices</b> .....	125
Appendix A: The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission .....	125
Overview .....	125
Statutory Powers and Duties .....	126
Appendix B: Sentencing Guidelines Overview.....	127
History of Oregon's Felony Sentencing Guidelines.....	127
How Sentencing Guidelines Work .....	129
Crime Seriousness Categories.....	130
Criminal History Scores .....	132
Glossary of Sentencing Guidelines Terminology .....	133
Sentencing Guidelines Grid.....	135
Appendix C: Offense Groupings Used in this Report .....	136
Crime Type .....	136
Crime .....	140

**Table of Contents**

# Executive Summary

**This summary provides highlights of the information contained in this document. Refer to the page numbers indicated for full coverage of each topic.**

This report provides a detailed statistical summary of felony sentencing in Oregon courts during 1994. Cases processed through tribal, federal and juvenile courts are not subject to sentencing guidelines, so they are not included in the study.

This report also compares felony sentences imposed in 1986 and 1994. The 1986 data are from a comprehensive study of 1986 felony sentencing practices that the Criminal Justice Council published in 1988, just prior to legislative adoption of sentencing guidelines in 1989. Comparing data from these two years illustrates the changes in offender characteristics occurring over time as well as the effect of the policies inherent in sentencing guidelines. See Appendix B for more information about the sentencing guidelines.

Circuit courts submit a Felony Guidelines Sentencing Report to the Commission for each felony offender sentenced under sentencing guidelines. Sentencing reports are sorted for year based on date of sentencing, not on the date of the offense. The unit of analysis is the offender, not the offense. Where an offender is convicted of multiple offenses, sentencing data for the separate offenses are combined. The analyses in this report treat the total sentence for all of an offender's convictions as the sentence for the most serious offense.

Sentencing guidelines set presumptive sentences for convicted felons based on the seriousness of the crime of conviction and the offender's criminal history. The presumptive guidelines sentence is intended to apply to most offenders. Judges retain the discretion, however, to impose sentences that are more or less severe by stating on the record the "substantial and compelling" reasons for the "departure" from the presumptive sentence.

The following summarizes sentences of the 14,038 offenders (after weighting for non-reporting counties) sentenced under the guidelines in 1994. Some detail totals may vary from grand total due to incomplete information on some reports.

---

## Offenses

### Type of Crime and Offense of Conviction

In 1994, 39 percent of all offenders were convicted of drug offenses as their most serious offense, most frequently drug possession (25 percent of all offenders)..... 14

Twenty-eight percent of offenders were convicted of property offenses. Theft-related offenses (including motor vehicle theft) were the most common (14 percent). .....14-15

Fifteen percent of offenders were convicted of person offenses as their most serious offense. Of these, assault was most common (four percent).....14-15

Driving While Revoked was the second most common felony offense in 1994 (nine percent). ..... 16

## Sentencing Practice

### Type of Sentence

Person offenses were most likely to result in a prison sentence. Among offenders convicted of person offenses as their most serious offense, 48 percent were sentenced to prison..... 22

The lowest percentage of prison sentences resulted from driving offenses (seven percent). ..... 22

Nineteen percent of offenders convicted of property offenses as their most serious offense were sentenced to prison. .... 22

Eighteen percent of those convicted of drug offenses received prison sentences. In actual numbers, more offenders went to prison for drug offenses than for any other type of offense. ....22-23

Among the 10 most common offenses, Burglary I and Sexual Abuse I were most likely to result in a prison sentence..... 24

### Probation Conditions

Where a probation sentence was imposed, jail often was included as a probation condition. Among drug offenders, 64 percent were sentenced to jail for an average of 32 days; sixty-seven percent of those sentenced to probation for Burglary I were sentenced to jail for an average of 69 days..... 32

Among offenders convicted of Sexual Abuse I and sentenced to probation, 85 percent were ordered to complete treatment as a condition of the probation, most commonly sex offender treatment and alcohol treatment. Seventy-one percent of drug offenders sentenced to probation were ordered to complete treatment.....36-37

### Future Capacity Implications

As a category, person offenses will place the greatest demand on future prison capacity. Among individual offenses, drug offenses and convictions for Burglary in the First Degree will account for the greatest demand for future “bed years”.....39-40

Among the categories, drug offenses will create the greatest future supervision caseload, followed by property offenses. .... 41

## Historic Comparisons, 1986-1994

### Offenders by Crime Type

In 1986, the largest number of convictions were for property offenses (43.1 percent). Drug offenses were a distant second at 19.2 percent. By 1994, drug offenses were most common (39.3 percent) followed by property offenses (27.6 percent). .... 45

### Sentence Dispositions

Between 1986 and 1994, the proportion of offenders receiving prison sentences increased from 18 percent to 22 percent. While the imprisonment rate for many property offenses decreased somewhat, the proportion of offenders imprisoned for person offenses increased dramatically. .... 48

Length of stay for all offenses combined increased from 21.3 months in 1986 to 25.0 months in 1994. Prison lengths of stay for non-person offenses decreased somewhat between 1986 and 1994, and increased for person offenses. .... 50

Offenders sentenced to jail as a condition of probation increased from 31 percent to 45 percent of all offenders, while those sentenced to probation only decreased from 49 percent to 31 percent.

..... 48

In 1986, the largest group of offenders sentenced to probation received five year terms of supervision (39.8 percent). By 1994, lengths of probation supervision had decreased overall with the largest number receiving terms of 18 to 23 months (46.7 percent).

..... 51

**Offender Demographics: Age**

The proportion of offenders in the 20-29 age group decreased from 1986 to 1994, while the proportion in the 18-19 and the 30+ year old categories increased. In both 1986 and 1994 offenders in the 20-24 age group accounted for the largest number of convictions.

..... 52

**Offender Demographics: Gender**

The proportion of female offenders increased from 14 percent in 1986 to 17 percent in 1994.

..... 53

In 1986, both males and females were most often convicted of property offenses. By 1994, both males and females were most often convicted of drug offenses, with property offenses the second most frequent category of conviction.

.....54-55

**Offender Demographics: Race**

Whites represented the largest number of overall offenders in 1986 and 1994, while Asians represented the lowest number each year. The number of Hispanics increased at the highest rate, while the number of Native Americans increased at the lowest rate.

..... 56

**Trial Rate**

The overall trial rate decreased from 10 percent to eight percent from 1986 to 1994. Trial rates for property and driving offenses decreased, while trial rates for person offenses increased. Trial rates for drug offenses remained stable at 10 percent.

..... 57

---

**Demographics**

**Age**

In 1994, the largest number of sentenced offenders were concentrated in the 20-24 age group (22.7 percent). Over half (52.3 percent) were under age 30. Less than 10 percent were older than 45 years.

..... 60

The average age for all offenders sentenced in 1994 was 29.5 years. Homicide offenders were youngest at 25.6 years, while driving offenders were slightly older at 31.4 years. Sex offenders were the oldest.

.....61-62

Murderers tended to be younger than the average felon, but there is little apparent relationship between age and crime seriousness. Overall, those in the less serious criminal history categories tend to be slightly younger than those in the most serious criminal history categories.

..... 63

**Gender**

Female offenders accounted for less than one-fifth of offenders overall and tended to have less serious criminal histories than males.

.....66-70

The proportion of females varied among the racial groups. The proportion of female offenders was lower among Native Americans (four percent) and higher among Blacks (30 percent).

..... 77

Sixty-five percent of female offenders were convicted of offenses in the three lowest crime seriousness categories. Drug offenses accounted for 50 percent of the convictions among female offenders.....67-69

**Race**

When comparing proportion of offenders to state population, Whites and Asians were under represented among offenders, while Blacks, Native Americans and Hispanics were over represented..... 72

When comparing the proportions of different racial groups in various criminal history categories to their proportion of all offenders, Blacks and Native Americans were over represented in the most serious criminal history categories A through C..... 76

Drug offenses accounted for almost half of the convictions among Blacks and more than two-thirds for Hispanics. Property offenses were the most common offense type among Asians. .... 73

Blacks, Native Americans and Hispanics received upward dispositional departures at higher rates than Whites. The rate of downward dispositional departures was low among all racial groups. .... 78

Among eligible White offenders, 76 percent were sentenced to optional probation. Fifty-seven percent of eligible Blacks and 33 percent of eligible Hispanics were sentenced to optional probation.79

**Guidelines Application**

**Number of Offenders**

Fifty-eight percent of offenders were concentrated in the lowest criminal history categories G, H and I. Seventeen percent of offenders were in the more serious criminal history categories that include one or more prior person felonies, while 40 percent had no prior felonies..... 82

More than half of the offenders were sentenced for offenses in the three least serious crime categories. Less than four percent were in the three most serious categories. The largest single concentration of offenders was in crime category one, followed by crime category six..... 83

**Imprisonment Rate**

Offenders with more serious crimes and more serious criminal histories were more likely to be sent to prison. All offenders in gridblock 10-A were sentenced to prison, whereas one percent of offenders in gridblock 1-I were sentenced to prison. .... 87

**Departure Sentences**

Departure sentences are imposed in about one-fourth of all cases. Upward departures occur twice as often as downward departures. .... 89

Upward dispositional departures were most prevalent for offenders in criminal history categories A and E. These are the offenders with multiple prior convictions for person (A) or non-person (E) offenses..... 89

The highest rate of upward dispositional departures were in crime seriousness category three and were for property offenses. The highest rate of upward durational departures were in crime seriousness categories 10 and 11 and were for person offenses..... 90

The aggravating factor most frequently cited in support of upward departures was “persistent involvement in similar offenses.” The specific mitigating factor most frequently cited in support of downward departures was “offender cooperated with the state”.....93-94

## Special Topics

### Drug Offenders

Eighteen percent of drug offenders were sentenced to prison for an average of 11 months. ....96-97

Most drug possession offenses were classified in crime seriousness category one (93.9 percent). Most drug delivery/manufacturing offenses were classified in crime seriousness categories four (26.7 percent), six (46.0 percent) and eight (25.6 percent). .... 98

### Motor Vehicle Theft

Multnomah County had the largest number of offenders convicted of motor vehicle theft, both in actual numbers and relative to its population. .... 101-102

Seventy-three percent of motor vehicle theft offenders had no prior motor vehicle theft convictions.105

Eighty-three percent of motor vehicle theft offenders had no prior convictions for person felonies. Thirty-six percent had two or more prior convictions for non person felonies..... 104

Offenders with prior motor vehicle theft convictions were more likely to be sentenced to prison, and the likelihood increased as the number of priors increased. Twelve percent of motor vehicle theft offenders with no such priors were sentenced to prison; 71 percent of offenders with three prior motor vehicle theft convictions were sentenced to prison. .... 106

The length of jail or prison sentences for motor vehicle offenders increased as the number of priors increased. Motor vehicle offenders with no motor vehicle theft priors were incarcerated for an average of 1.6 months; motor vehicle theft offenders with three such priors were incarcerated for an average of 6.2 months..... 107

### Sex Offenders

Sex offenders tend to be older (34.3 years) than felony offenders overall (29.5 years). Those convicted of Sexual Abuse I were oldest at 37.9 years and those convicted of Rape III were youngest at 24.6 years. .... 108

Among the sexual offenses, convictions for Rape I and Sodomy I most often resulted in prison sentences (84 percent). Convictions for Rape III and Sodomy III most often resulted in probation sentences (79 percent and 77 percent). .... 110

Overall, eight percent of sex offenders received downward dispositional departures. Twenty percent of sex offenders whose presumptive sentence was prison received upward durational departures.111-112

### Homicide

All offenders sentenced for Murder and Manslaughter I in 1994 were sentenced to prison for average terms of 217 months and 82 months, respectively ..... 114

As with other offenses, homicide offenders were concentrated in the lower criminal history categories. Eighty-two percent had no prior person felony conviction. .... 115

Murder was the most common offense of conviction among male homicide offenders (50 percent), whereas Manslaughter II was the most common offense of conviction among female homicide offenders (40 percent). .... 119

### Ballot Measure 11

Of the offenses sentenced in 1994 that will be subject to Measure 11 minimum sentences in the future, Sexual Abuse I was most common, followed by Assault II and Robbery I..... 122

**Executive Summary**

Sentence lengths under Measure 11 will increase most for those convicted of Murder..... 121

Offenders with the most serious criminal history will experience the lowest average increase in sentence length (23.1 month average increase in criminal history category A) , while offenders with the least serious criminal history will have the greatest average increase (69.1 month average increase in criminal history category I)..... 123

# Introduction

## Purpose of this Document

This report provides a detailed statistical analysis of felony sentencing in Oregon courts during 1994. Cases processed through tribal or federal courts are not subject to sentencing guidelines and are not included in the study. Juvenile felony adjudications also are not included.

The Criminal Justice Commission is mandated by statute to “serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the collection, preparation, analysis and dissemination of information on state and local sentencing practices.” This document has been prepared in accordance with the Commission’s mandate. Refer to Appendix A for more information about the Criminal Justice Commission.

## Data Sources

Circuit courts submit a *Felony Guidelines Sentencing Report* to the Commission for each felony offender sentenced under sentencing guidelines, as provided for by ORS 137.010 (8) and OAR 213-13-001. These reports are the primary data source for this document. Sentencing reports are sorted for year based on date of sentencing, not on the date of the offense.

The unit of analysis is the offender, not the offense. Where an offender is convicted of multiple offenses, sentencing data for the separate offenses are combined and reported under the most serious of the offenses. For example, an offender being sentenced for both delivery and possession of controlled substances would be analyzed on the basis of the delivery of controlled substances conviction.

As part of its process to develop sentencing guidelines, the Criminal Justice Council published a study of Oregon felony sentencing practices titled *Crime and Punishment in Oregon Courts: 1986 Felony Sentencing Practices*. Published in November of 1988, that study is the source for 1986 data in the *Historic Comparisons* chapter.

## Data Limitations

This report contains information about felony sentencing under Oregon’s sentencing guidelines. Misdemeanors and other lesser offenses are not covered, nor are federal cases. Aggravated murder is not a guidelines offense, so it is not covered.

Clackamas and Morrow counties did not submit sentencing reports during 1994. Where appropriate, totals have been adjusted to estimate the true statewide figure including non-reporting counties. The adjustment factor was based on data available from earlier years for the non-reporting counties. Use of this adjustment factor causes some rounding discrepancies in column totals.

Not all sentencing reports are filled out completely. When data needed for a particular analysis are missing, records missing the item in question are omitted. For this reason, totals of some detailed breakouts do not equal the grand total of all offenders.

For most analyses, inchoate offenses (attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations) are counted along with completed offenses. For some of the more detailed listings, inchoate and completed offenses

are counted separately. Unless otherwise noted in the accompanying narrative, inchoate offenses are counted with completed offenses. Less than three percent of 1994 offenders were convicted of inchoate offenses. See the *Offenses* chapter for more detail.

Data are used as they were reported to the Criminal Justice Commission. We believe that the individuals responsible for reporting the data make a good faith effort to provide complete and accurate data. Nonetheless, clerical errors can occur.

---

## Other Notes

In all graphs and tables, the unit of measure for prison sentences and probation is months. The unit of measure for jail sentences is days.

Due to rounding, columns of percentages may not sum to exactly 100 percent.

Many graphs and tables group related offenses together for purposes of analysis. The appendices include complete listings of the specific offenses included in each group.

Most tables are sorted by decreasing number of offenders.

---

## Acknowledgements

Tracey Cordes, David Factor, Randy Ireson, Phil Lemman, Craig Mosbaek, Kathryn Nichols and Stephen Willhite for reviewing the manuscript. Their knowledgeable perspectives contributed greatly to the quality of the final product.

Judges, district attorneys, court clerks and other justice system practitioners for their cooperation in submitting sentencing report forms to the Commission.

# Offenses

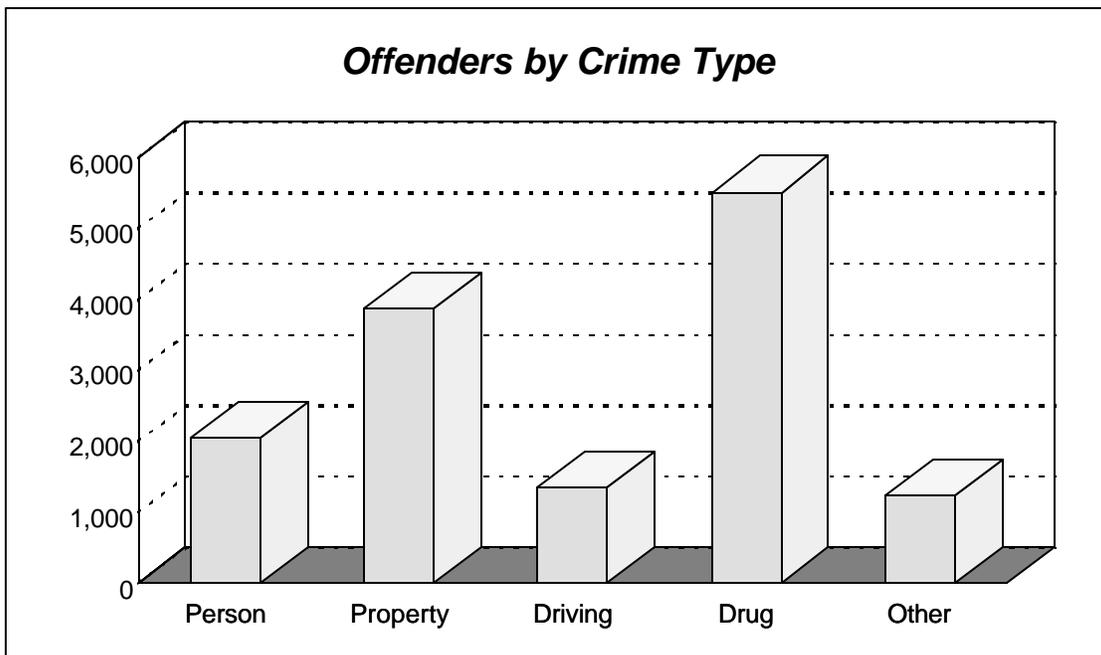
This chapter examines the type, frequency, and geographic distribution of the various types of felony offenses sentenced during 1994.

## Overview

- ◆ In 1994, 39 percent of all offenders were convicted of drug offenses as their most serious offense, most frequently drug possession (25 percent of all offenders).
- ◆ Twenty-eight percent of offenders were convicted of property offenses. Theft (including motor vehicle theft) was the most common (14 percent).
- ◆ Fifteen percent of offenders were convicted of person offenses as their most serious offense. Of these, assault was most common (four percent).
- ◆ Driving While Revoked was the second most common felony offense in 1994 (nine percent).

## Offenders by Crime Type

The following display provides an overview of the number of offenders who were convicted of various types of felonies. The display groups specific offenses into the broad categories of Person (such as murder and assault), Property (such as theft), Driving (felony driving while revoked), Drug (possession, manufacture, distribution) and Other offenses (including bribery, securities fraud, felon in possession of a firearm, etc.) See Appendix C for a complete listing of the statutes included in each category.



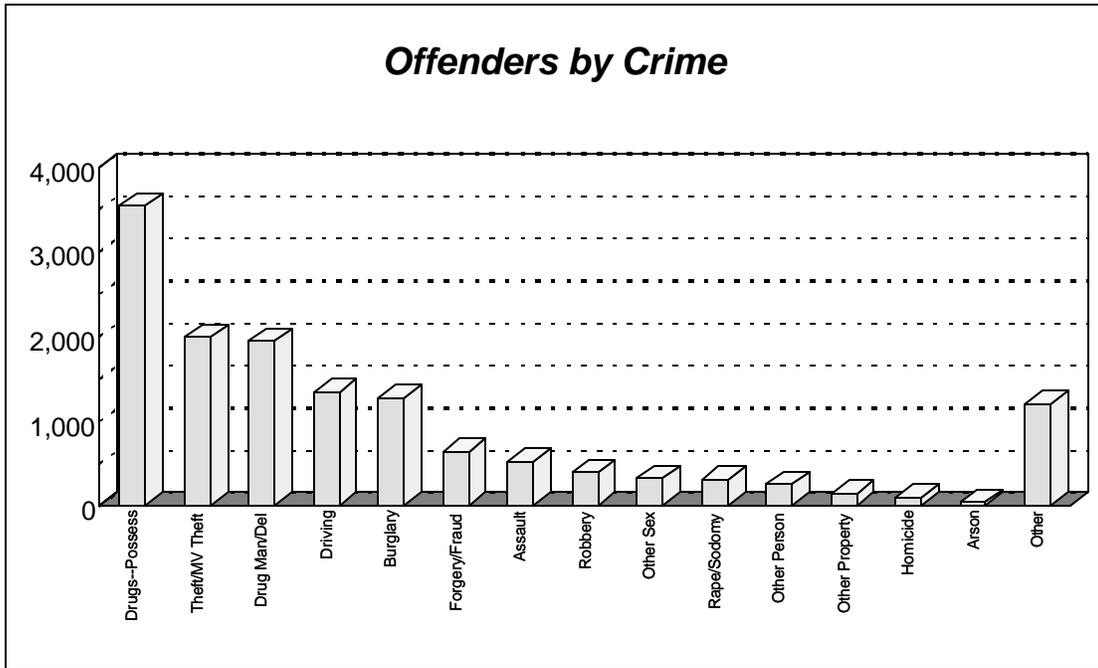
*Drug offenders comprised the largest number of offenders in 1994, with 39 percent of offenders convicted of drug offenses as their most serious offense. Property offenses were second with 27 percent, while person offenses were third with 15 percent.*

Crime Type	Offenders*	%
Person	2,048	15%
Property	3,879	28%
Driving	1,347	10%
Drug	5,519	39%
Other	1,244	9%
Total	14,038	100%

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Offenders by Crime

To provide more detail about crimes of conviction, this display groups related offenses together. Completed offenses and inchoate offenses (attempts, solicitations, conspiracies) are counted together. See Appendix C for a complete listing of the statutes included in each category.



*More offenders were convicted of drug possession than any other offense. Theft and motor vehicle theft were the second most common, with drug manufacturing and delivery a close third.*

Offenders by Crime			
Crime	Offenders*	%	Cume %
Drugs--Possess	3,538	25%	25%
Theft/MV Theft	1,988	14%	39%
Drug Man/Del	1,940	14%	53%
Driving	1,351	10%	63%
Burglary	1,278	9%	72%
Forgery/Fraud	633	5%	76%
Assault	527	4%	80%
Robbery	394	3%	83%
Other Sex	324	2%	85%
Rape/Sodomy	311	2%	88%
Other Person	253	2%	89%
Other Property	148	1%	90%
Homicide	105	1%	91%
Arson	42	0%	91%
Other	1,205	9%	100%

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Offenders by Statute

The following table shows the estimated total number of offenders by most serious offense. Completed and inchoate offenses are counted separately. Since Clackamas and Morrow Counties did not submit sentencing reports during 1994, the numbers compiled from other counties were weighted based on the non-reporting counties' proportion of the state total for 1992 to arrive at the estimated total. Use of a weighting factor can result in rounding discrepancies in column totals and running totals.

ORS	Description	Total Offenders*	% of Total	Cumulative %
475.992	Drug Manuf/Deliv/Poss	5,354	38.1%	38.1%
811.182	Driving While Revoked	1,270	9.0%	47.2%
164.055	Theft I	977	7.0%	54.1%
164.135	Unauth Use Vehicle	712	5.1%	59.2%
164.225	Burglary I	705	5.0%	64.2%
164.215	Burglary II	531	3.8%	68.0%
166.270	Felon Possess Firearm	409	2.9%	70.9%
165.013	Forgery I	388	2.8%	73.7%
162.205	Failure To Appear I	292	2.1%	75.8%
163.427	Sexual Abuse I	253	1.8%	77.6%
163.165	Assault III	235	1.7%	79.3%
819.300	Possess Stolen Vehicle	178	1.3%	80.5%
163.175	Assault II	164	1.2%	81.7%
164.365	Criminal Mischief I	148	1.1%	82.7%
164.395	Robbery III	146	1.0%	83.8%
164.415	Robbery I	134	1.0%	84.7%
411.630	Unlawful Obtain Public Asst	133	0.9%	85.7%
162.155	Escape II	131	0.9%	86.6%
164.405	Robbery II	105	0.8%	87.4%
163.405	Sodomy I	88	0.6%	88.0%
162.185	Supply Contraband	77	0.5%	88.5%
811.705	Fail Perform Duties Driver	77	0.5%	89.1%
164.057	Aggravated Theft I	76	0.5%	89.6%
166.220	Unlawful Use Weapon	75	0.5%	90.2%
163.205	Criminal Mistreatment I	71	0.5%	90.7%
166.272	Unlaw Poss Firearms/Silencer	68	0.5%	91.2%
163.355	Rape III	63	0.4%	91.6%
163.175	Attempt/Solicit Assault II	60	0.4%	92.0%
163.375	Rape I	60	0.4%	92.5%
475.992	Attempt/Solicit Drugs	59	0.4%	92.9%
163.425	Sexual Abuse II	41	0.3%	93.2%
411.840	Unlawful Use Of Food Stamps	40	0.3%	93.5%
167.212	Tamper w/Drug Records	39	0.3%	93.7%
164.225	Attempt/Solicit Burglary I	37	0.3%	94.0%
163.115	Murder	35	0.2%	94.2%
475.992	Conspiracy Drugs	35	0.2%	94.5%
163.185	Assault I	34	0.2%	94.7%
164.325	Arson I	33	0.2%	95.0%
163.185	Attempt/Solicit Assault I	30	0.2%	95.2%

**Offenses**

163.235	Kidnapping I	30	0.2%	95.4%
165.022	Poss Forged Instr I	30	0.2%	95.6%
163.555	Criminal Nonsupport	27	0.2%	95.8%
163.427	Attempt/Solicit Sexual Abuse I	26	0.2%	96.0%
162.065	Perjury	21	0.1%	96.1%
163.395	Sodomy II	21	0.1%	96.3%
163.411	Sex Pen w/Foreign Obj I	21	0.1%	96.4%
165.055	Fraud-Credit Card/\$750+	21	0.1%	96.6%
162.325	Hinder Prosecution	20	0.1%	96.7%
163.365	Rape II	20	0.1%	96.9%
163.115	Attempt/Solicit Murder	18	0.1%	97.0%
163.225	Kidnapping II	18	0.1%	97.1%
163.275	Coercion	17	0.1%	97.3%
475.999	Drugs 1000 ft School	17	0.1%	97.4%
163.118	Manslaughter I	16	0.1%	97.5%
163.125	Manslaughter II	15	0.1%	97.6%
163.547	Child Neglect I	15	0.1%	97.7%
166.275	Poss Weapon Prison Inmate	15	0.1%	97.8%
163.385	Sodomy III	14	0.1%	97.9%
164.055	Conspiracy Theft I	14	0.1%	98.0%
164.095	Theft by Deception	13	0.1%	98.1%
162.285	Tamper w/Witness	12	0.1%	98.2%
163.145	Criminal Negl Homicide	11	0.1%	98.3%
165.013	Conspiracy Forgery I	11	0.1%	98.4%
167.012	Promote Prostitution	11	0.1%	98.4%
475.995	Del Cont Sub To Minor	11	0.1%	98.5%
161.450	Conspiracy To Commit Felony	10	0.1%	98.6%
163.245	Custodial Interf II	10	0.1%	98.6%
163.257	Custodial Interf I	9	0.1%	98.7%
163.375	Attempt/Solicit Rape I	9	0.1%	98.8%
164.315	Arson II	9	0.1%	98.8%
166.165	Intimidation I	9	0.1%	98.9%
163.225	Attempt/Solicit Kidnapping II	8	0.1%	98.9%
166.720	Racketeering	8	0.1%	99.0%
163.408	Sex Pen w/Foreign Obj II	7	0.05%	99.05%
166.272	Attempt/Solicit Unlaw Poss Firearms/Silencer	7	0.05%	99.09%
166.382	Unlawful Possess Destruct Dev	7	0.05%	99.14%
164.085	Theft by Receiving	5	0.04%	99.18%
164.415	Attempt/Solicit Robbery I	5	0.04%	99.22%
165.065	Negotiating Bad Check	5	0.04%	99.26%
181.519	Prob Sex Off FI Rpt Addr-Fel	5	0.04%	99.30%
161.450	Conspiracy Conspiracy To Commit Felony	4	0.03%	99.33%
162.185	Conspiracy Supply Contraband	4	0.03%	99.36%
163.095	Attempt/Solicit Aggravated Murder	4	0.03%	99.39%
163.115	Conspiracy Murder	4	0.03%	99.42%
163.175	Conspiracy Assault II	4	0.03%	99.45%
163.405	Attempt/Solicit Sodomy I	4	0.03%	99.48%
164.377	Computer Crime	4	0.03%	99.51%
163.525	Incest	3	0.02%	99.54%
164.075	Attempt/Solicit Theft By Extortion	3	0.02%	99.56%

**Offenses**

166.370	Poss Expl/Firearm Public Bldg	3	0.02%	99.58%
167.017	Compel Prostitution	3	0.02%	99.61%
811.185	Habitual Offender	3	0.02%	99.63%
162.025	Bribe-Receiving	2	0.02%	99.64%
163.235	Attempt/Solicit Kidnapping I	2	0.02%	99.66%
163.411	Attempt/Solicit Sex Pen w/Foreign Obj I	2	0.02%	99.67%
164.057	Attempt/Solicit Aggravated Theft I	2	0.02%	99.69%
164.057	Conspiracy Aggravated Theft I	2	0.02%	99.71%
164.140	Crim Poss Rent Prop/\$500+	2	0.02%	99.72%
164.225	Conspiracy Burglary I	2	0.02%	99.74%
164.225	Solicit Burglary I	2	0.02%	99.75%
164.405	Conspiracy Robbery II	2	0.02%	99.77%
164.415	Conspiracy Robbery I	2	0.02%	99.78%
166.384	Unlawful Mfg Destruct Device	2	0.02%	99.80%
475.993	Drugs	2	0.02%	99.81%
161.435	Attempt/Solicit Solicitation Of B/Fel	1	0.01%	99.82%
162.165	Escape I	1	0.01%	99.83%
162.165	Attempt/Solicit Escape I	1	0.01%	99.84%
162.265	Bribing A Witness	1	0.01%	99.85%
162.325	Conspiracy Hinder Prosecution	1	0.01%	99.85%
162.365	Hinder Prosecution	1	0.01%	99.86%
163.095	Conspiracy Aggravated Murder	1	0.01%	99.87%
163.365	Attempt/Solicit Rape II	1	0.01%	99.88%
163.395	Attempt/Solicit Sodomy II	1	0.01%	99.88%
163.408	Attempt/Solicit Sex Pen w/Foreign Obj II	1	0.01%	99.89%
163.515	Bigamy	1	0.01%	99.90%
163.670	Use Child Display Sex Conduct	1	0.01%	99.91%
163.670	Attempt/Solicit Use Child Display Sex Conduct	1	0.01%	99.91%
163.672	Possess Depict of Child Sex	1	0.01%	99.92%
163.673	Deal Depict Child Sex Conduct	1	0.01%	99.93%
163.750	Vio Ct Stalking Ord - Fel	1	0.01%	99.94%
164.125	Theft of Services	1	0.01%	99.95%
164.135	Conspiracy Unauth Use Vehicle	1	0.01%	99.95%
164.325	Attempt/Solicit Arson I	1	0.01%	99.96%
165.032	Poss Forgery Device	1	0.01%	99.97%
166.410	Firearms	1	0.01%	99.98%
167.262	Use Minor/Dist Cntrld Subst	1	0.01%	99.98%
475.999	Attempt/Solicit Drugs 1000 ft School	1	0.01%	99.99%
819.310	Traffic In Stolen Vehicles	1	0.01%	100.00%
All Offenders		14,038		
* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties				

## Crime Type by County

This table lists, for each county, the number of offenders and the proportion of the county's total offenders for each crime type. The proportions are less meaningful in counties with a small number of offenders, since each individual case has a bigger impact on the county's proportions. No data are available for Clackamas and Morrow Counties.

Number and Proportion of Offenders by Crime Type and County											
County	Person		Property		Driving		Drug		Other		Total Number
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Baker	4	10%	15	38%	7	18%	4	10%	9	23%	39
Benton	38	19%	65	33%	25	13%	43	22%	25	13%	196
Clatsop	13	8%	55	35%	35	22%	45	28%	11	7%	159
Columbia	19	19%	31	31%	9	9%	34	34%	6	6%	99
Coos	40	11%	80	22%	69	19%	127	34%	56	15%	372
Crook	7	8%	24	26%	23	25%	24	26%	15	16%	93
Curry	5	6%	22	29%	17	22%	23	30%	10	13%	77
Deschutes	42	12%	100	28%	37	10%	148	42%	29	8%	356
Douglas	38	9%	83	19%	53	12%	223	50%	50	11%	447
Gilliam	1	14%	3	43%	0	0%	3	43%	0	0%	7
Grant	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
Harney	7	35%	6	30%	1	5%	4	20%	2	10%	20
Hood River	15	19%	22	29%	12	16%	22	29%	6	8%	77
Jackson	97	13%	225	29%	13	2%	354	46%	76	10%	765
Jefferson	16	14%	23	20%	42	36%	26	22%	9	8%	116
Josephine	48	15%	70	22%	66	20%	122	38%	19	6%	325
Klamath	51	17%	77	26%	43	15%	90	31%	33	11%	294
Lake	4	8%	7	14%	14	27%	19	37%	7	14%	51
Lane	167	13%	398	32%	122	10%	430	34%	137	11%	1,254
Lincoln	49	17%	98	33%	72	25%	46	16%	28	10%	293
Linn	75	16%	158	34%	37	8%	137	30%	55	12%	462
Malheur	37	21%	41	23%	37	21%	21	12%	42	24%	178
Marion	231	25%	275	30%	10	1%	285	31%	122	13%	923
Multnomah	639	15%	1,056	24%	31	1%	2,436	56%	212	5%	4,374
Polk	39	20%	45	23%	51	26%	49	25%	15	8%	199
Sherman	0	0%	3	25%	4	33%	2	17%	3	25%	12
Tillamook	16	10%	43	28%	46	30%	22	14%	27	18%	154
Umatilla	32	15%	60	28%	59	27%	33	15%	34	16%	218
Union	7	21%	13	39%	5	15%	1	3%	7	21%	33
Wallowa	6	17%	5	14%	5	14%	15	42%	5	14%	36
Wasco	21	16%	21	16%	47	36%	27	21%	13	10%	129
Washington	147	16%	314	34%	159	17%	173	19%	136	15%	929
Wheeler	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Yamhill	43	19%	51	22%	17	7%	92	40%	26	11%	229
Statewide		15%		27%		9%		39%		9%	

Note: Clackamas and Morrow Counties did not report.

**Offenses**