

# Historic Comparisons, 1986-1994

This chapter compares 1986 and 1994 offender demographics, offense types, case processing and sentencing practice. Data for 1986 is drawn from *Crime and Punishment in Oregon Courts: 1986 Felony Sentencing Practices*. That study provided a comprehensive look at felony sentencing practices immediately prior to the implementation of sentencing guidelines, and was published by the Oregon Criminal Justice Council in 1988. These two years illustrate both the changes in offender demographics that have occurred over time and the changes in sentencing practice that have resulted from sentencing guidelines.

## Overview

### 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 at 39.3 percent and property offenses had decreased to 27.6 percent.

### 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.
- ◆ 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 between 1986 and 1994, and increased dramatically for person offenses.
- ◆ Offenders sentenced to jail as a condition of probation increased from 31 percent to 45 percent, while those sentenced to probation only decreased from 49 percent to 31 percent.

### 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.

### Offender Demographics: Gender

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

### 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.

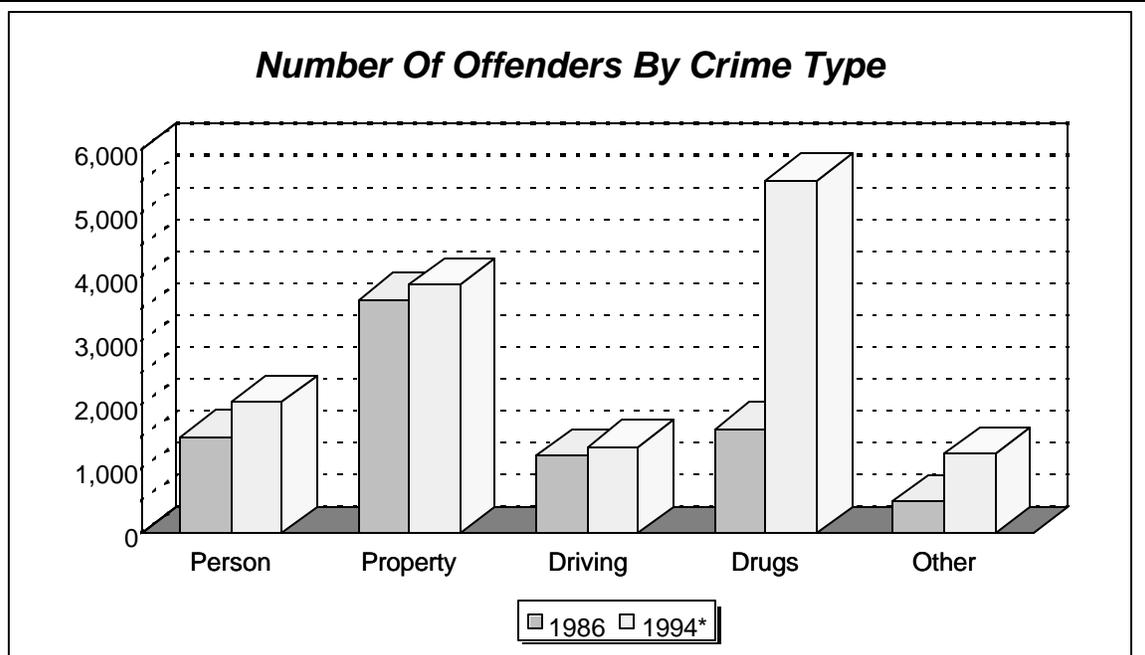
### Trial Rate

- ◆ 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.

## Offenses

For an overview of the number of offenders who were convicted of various types of felonies in 1986 and 1994, the following display groups specific offenses into the broad categories of Person (such as murder and assault), Property (such as theft), Driving, 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.

### Number of Offenders by Crime Type



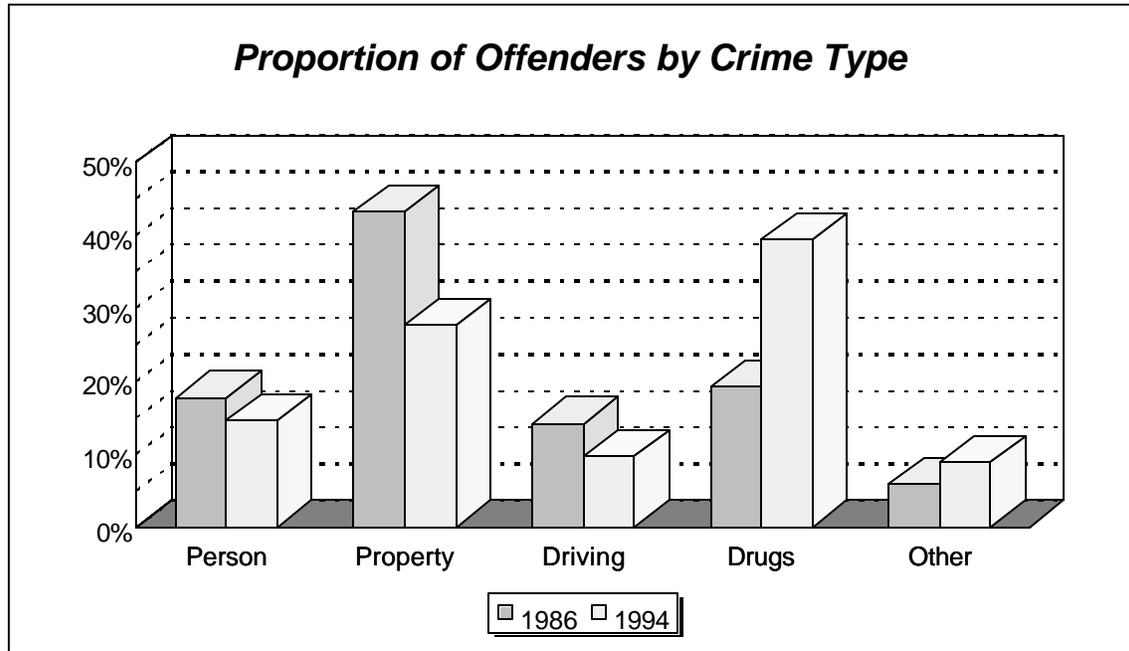
The number of drug offenders increased dramatically between 1986 and 1994, accounting for 70 percent of the additional offenders. Total offenders increased by 5,551 from 1986 to 1994.

Number Of Offenders By Crime Type		
	1986	1994*
Person	1,506	2,048
Property	3,658	3,879
Driving	1,202	1,347
Drugs	1,629	5,519
Other	492	1,244
All Offenses	8,487	14,038

\* Adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Proportion of Offenders by Crime Type

This graph and table show the percentage of offenders convicted in 1986 and 1994 for crime of various types. This shows how the mix of crimes has changed. A complete listing of the offenses included in each crime type can be found in Appendix C.

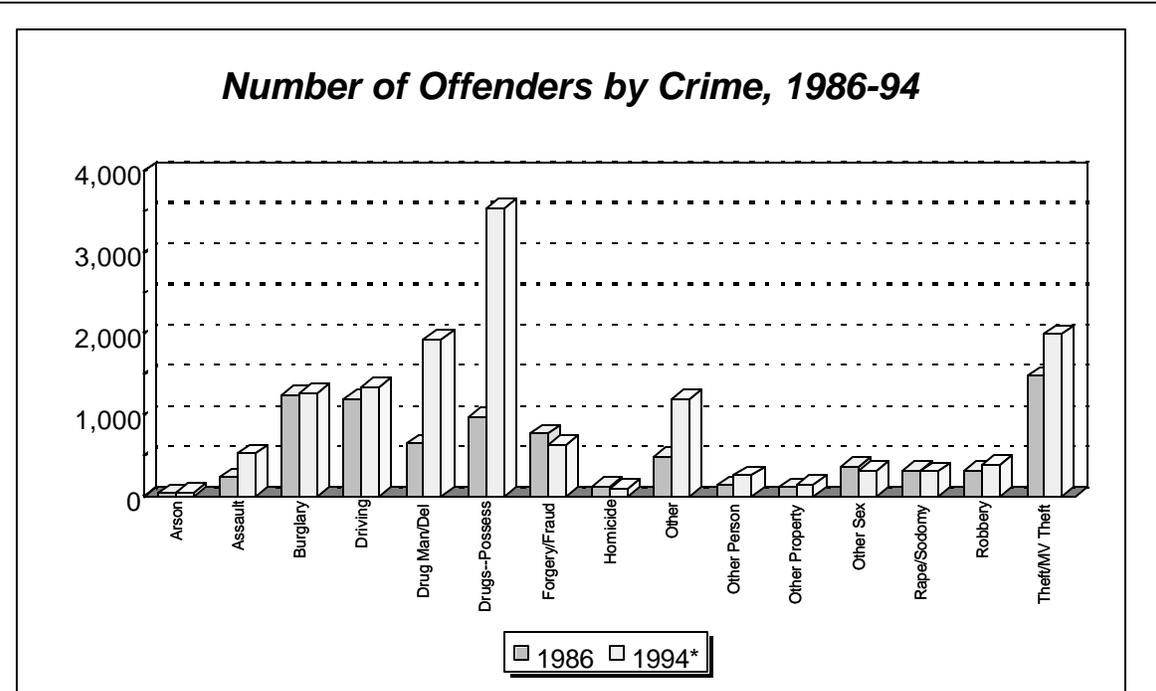


*Drug offenses replaced property offenses as the most common crime type between 1986 and 1994.*

	<b>1986</b>	<b>1994</b>
Person	17.7%	14.6%
Property	43.1%	27.6%
Driving	14.2%	9.6%
Drugs	19.2%	39.3%
Other	5.8%	8.9%

## Number of Offenders by Crime

To provide more detail about crimes of conviction in 1986 and 1994, 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 grouping.



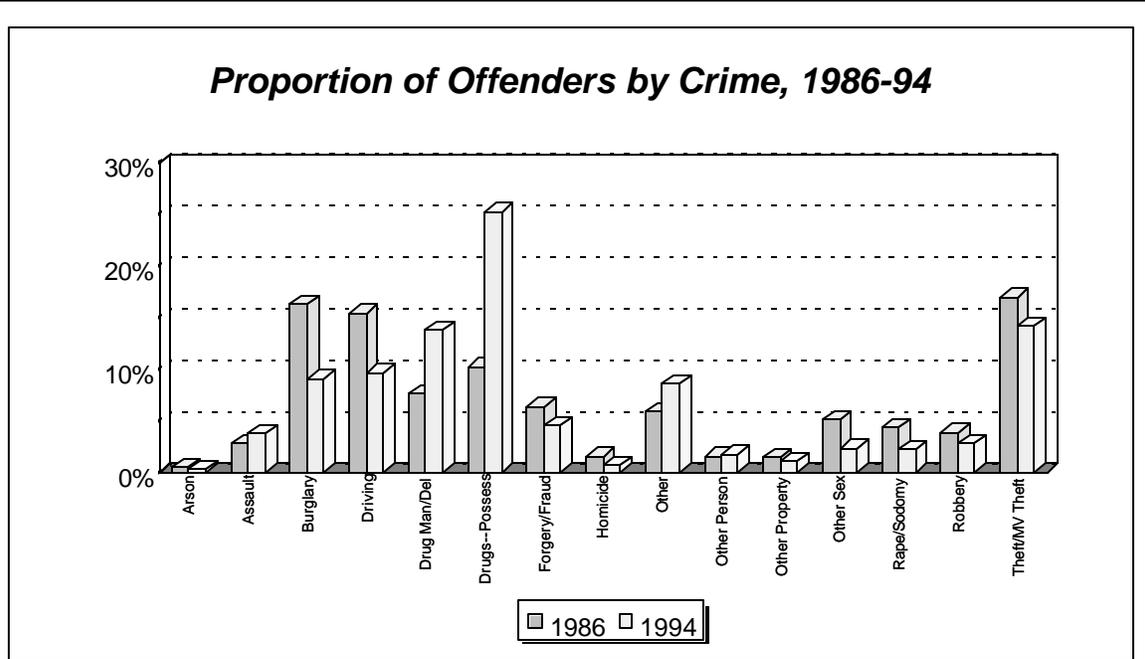
The number of offenders convicted of drug manufacturing or delivery increased by 1,388, and the number convicted of drug possession increased by 2,792. The total number of felony offenders increased from less than 8,500 in 1986 to about 14,000 in 1994.

Number of Offenders by Crime		
	1986	1994*
Arson	39	42
Assault	233	527
Burglary	1,256	1,278
Driving	1,202	1,351
Drug Man/Del	650	1,940
Drugs--Possess	979	3,538
Forgery/Fraud	771	633
Homicide	128	105
Other	492	1,205
Other Person	136	253
Other Property	116	148
Other Sex	374	324
Rape/Sodomy	315	311
Robbery	320	394
Theft/MV Theft	1,476	1,988
All Offenses	8,487	14,038

\* Adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Proportion of Offenders by Crime

To provide more detail about the mix of crimes for which convictions occurred in 1986 and 1994, 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 grouping.

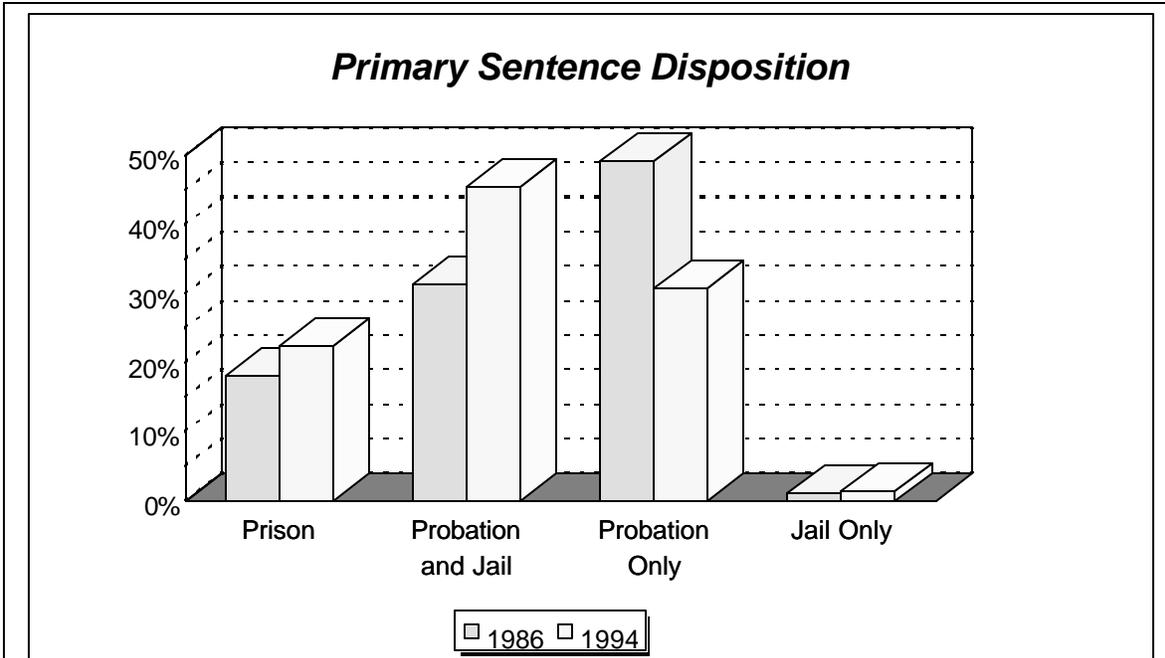


*The proportion of all offenders convicted of burglary dropped seven percentage points from 1986 to 1994, while the proportion convicted of drug possession increased 15 percentage points. Theft and motor vehicle theft were the most common offenses in 1986, while drug possession was most common in 1994.*

	1986	1994
Arson	0.5%	0.3%
Assault	2.8%	3.8%
Burglary	16.3%	9.1%
Driving	15.4%	9.6%
Drug Man/Del	7.6%	13.8%
Drugs--Possess	10.2%	25.2%
Forgery/Fraud	6.4%	4.5%
Homicide	1.6%	0.8%
Other	5.9%	8.6%
Other Person	1.6%	1.8%
Other Property	1.5%	1.1%
Other Sex	5.1%	2.3%
Rape/Sodomy	4.3%	2.2%
Robbery	3.9%	2.8%
Theft/MV Theft	17.0%	14.2%

# Sentencing

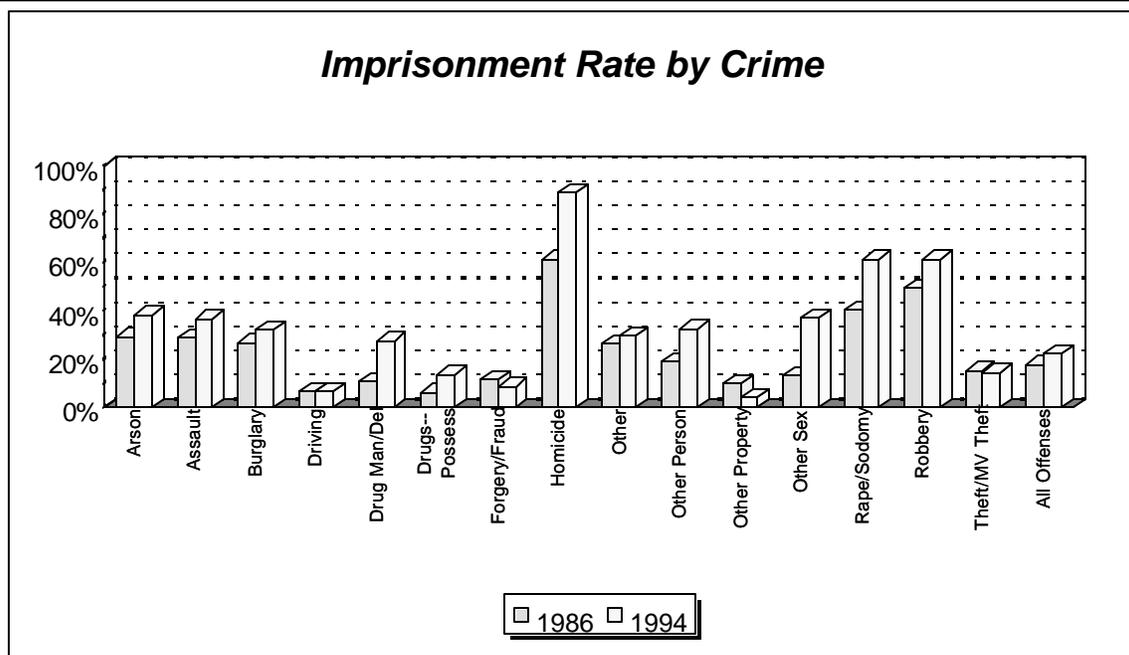
## Sentence Dispositions



*Incarceration rates increased from 1986 to 1994. The proportion of offenders receiving prison sentences increased from 18 percent to 22 percent. Offenders sentenced to jail as a condition of probation increased from 31 percent to 45 percent. The proportion sentenced to probation only with no incarceration decreased from 49 percent to 31 percent.*

Primary Sentence Disposition		
	1986	1994
Prison	18%	22%
Probation and Jail	31%	45%
Probation Only	49%	31%
Jail Only	1%	1%

## Imprisonment Rate



The number of offenders sentenced to prison doubled from 1986 to 1994, while the proportion of offenders sentenced to prison increased from 18 percent to 22 percent. The imprisonment rate for homicide, robbery, assault, arson, sex offenses, drug offenses and burglary increased. The imprisonment rate for Forgery/Fraud, Theft/MV Theft and Other Property crimes decreased slightly. The rate for felony Driving offenses remained flat.

Imprisonment Rate by Crime						
	1986			1994		
	Offenders	To Prison	Prison %	Offenders*	To Prison*	Prison %
Arson	39	11	29%	42	16	38%
Assault	233	67	29%	527	193	37%
Burglary	1,256	338	27%	1,278	409	32%
Driving	1,202	79	7%	1,351	88	7%
Drug Man/Del	650	71	11%	1,940	532	27%
Drugs--Possess	979	63	6%	3,538	481	14%
Forgery/Fraud	771	89	12%	633	55	9%
Homicide	128	79	62%	105	93	89%
Other	492	130	27%	1,205	356	30%
Other Person	136	26	19%	253	83	33%
Other Property	116	12	10%	148	7	4%
Other Sex	374	49	13%	324	120	37%
Rape/Sodomy	315	126	40%	311	190	61%
Robbery	320	159	50%	394	241	61%
Theft/MV Theft	1,476	227	15%	1,988	287	14%
All Offenses	8,487	1,528	18%	14,038	3,152	22%

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Prison Time Served by Crime

This graph and table compare the time served by offenders receiving prison sentences in 1986 and 1994. Precise comparability is not possible due to limitations of the data available from the 1986 study.



Prison time served increased for person offenses, sex offenses, drug manufacture/delivery and burglary. Prison time served decreased for forgery/fraud.

Interpretive notes for this data:

Precise comparability is not possible due to limitations of the data available from the 1986 study. Actual time behind bars is somewhat less than shown for 1986 offenders, but relatively accurate for 1994 offenders.

1986 figures include a pre-parole temporary leave of up to six months. Average leave periods for specific offenses are not available. The average time served for all offenses in 1986 falls to 16 months when temporary leave is subtracted.

1994 data is adjusted for typical earned time credit. This earned time credit is limited by statute to 20 percent, and averaged 17 percent for all offenders in 1994. Average earned time credit information is not available for specific crimes.

Prison Time Served		
Crime	1986 *	1994**
Arson	5.0	36.5
Assault	26.1	32.1
Burglary	19.0	25.2
Driving	7.6	6.2
Drug Man/Del	9.7	13.6
Drugs--Possess	9.0	4.4
Forgery/Fraud	14.4	6.1
Homicide	34.4	119.8
Other	13.1	12.7
Other Person	49.6	83.5
Other Sex	22.2	28.7
Rape/Sodomy	40.1	76.7
Robbery	33.6	36.4
Theft/MV Theft	9.6	7.0
All Offenses***	21.3	25.0

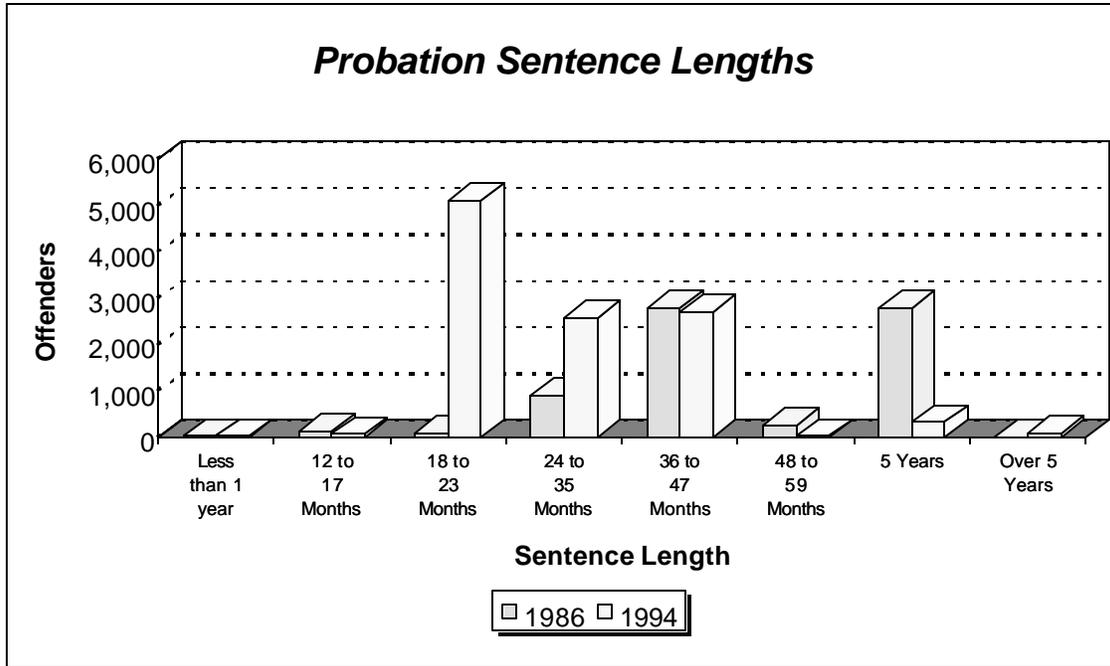
\* includes pre-parole temporary leave of up to 6 months

\*\* adjusted for typical earned time credit of 17 percent

\*\*\* 16 months for 1986 when temporary leave is subtracted

## Probation Sentence Length

This chart and table compare typical probation sentence lengths in 1986 and 1994.

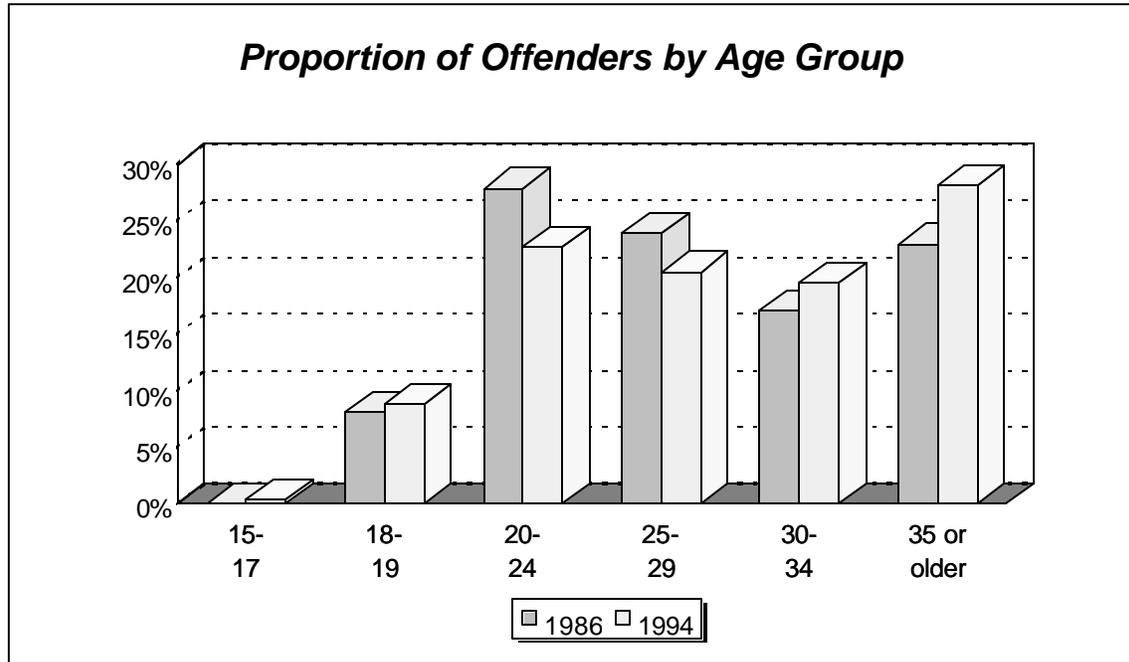


*Use of probation sentences from 18 to 35 months has increased dramatically, while probation sentences of four years or longer have become less common.*

	Probation Sentence Lengths			
	1986		1994	
	Offenders	%	Offenders*	%
Less than 1 year	19	0.3%	23	0.2%
12 to 17 Months	138	2.0%	65	0.6%
18 to 23 Months	102	1.5%	5,105	46.7%
24 to 35 Months	895	12.8%	2,574	23.5%
36 to 47 Months	2,778	39.8%	2,713	24.8%
48 to 59 Months	263	3.8%	30	0.3%
5 Years	2,781	39.8%	332	3.0%
Over 5 Years	6	0.1%	100	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,982</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,943</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Offender Demographics: Age



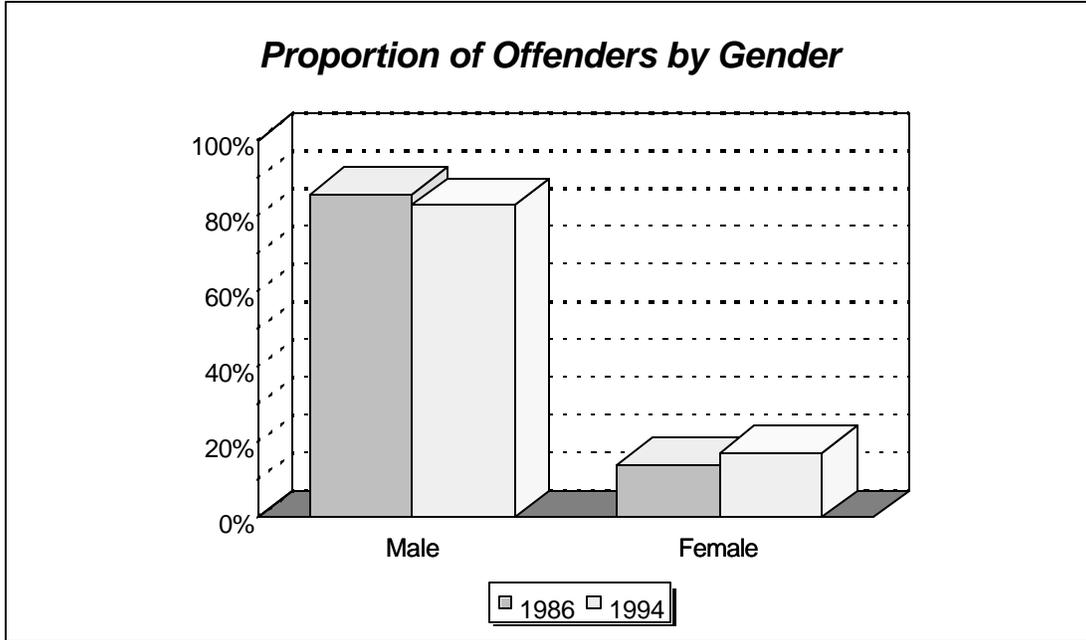
The proportion of offenders in the 20-29 age group decreased from 1986 to 1994, while the proportion in the 18-19 and the 30+ year old categories increased.

Age of Felony Offenders				
Age	1986		1994	
	Offenders	%	Offenders *	%
15-17	N/A	N/A	52	0.4%
18-19	694	8.2%	1,204	8.8%
20-24	2,368	27.9%	3,122	22.7%
25-29	2,025	23.9%	2,816	20.5%
30-34	1,454	17.1%	2,679	19.5%
35 or older	1,947	22.9%	3,876	28.2%
Total	8,488	100.0%	13,749	100.0%

\* Cases missing information for age omitted.  
\* Adjusted for non-reporting counties.

# Offender Demographics: Gender

## Proportion of Offenders by Gender



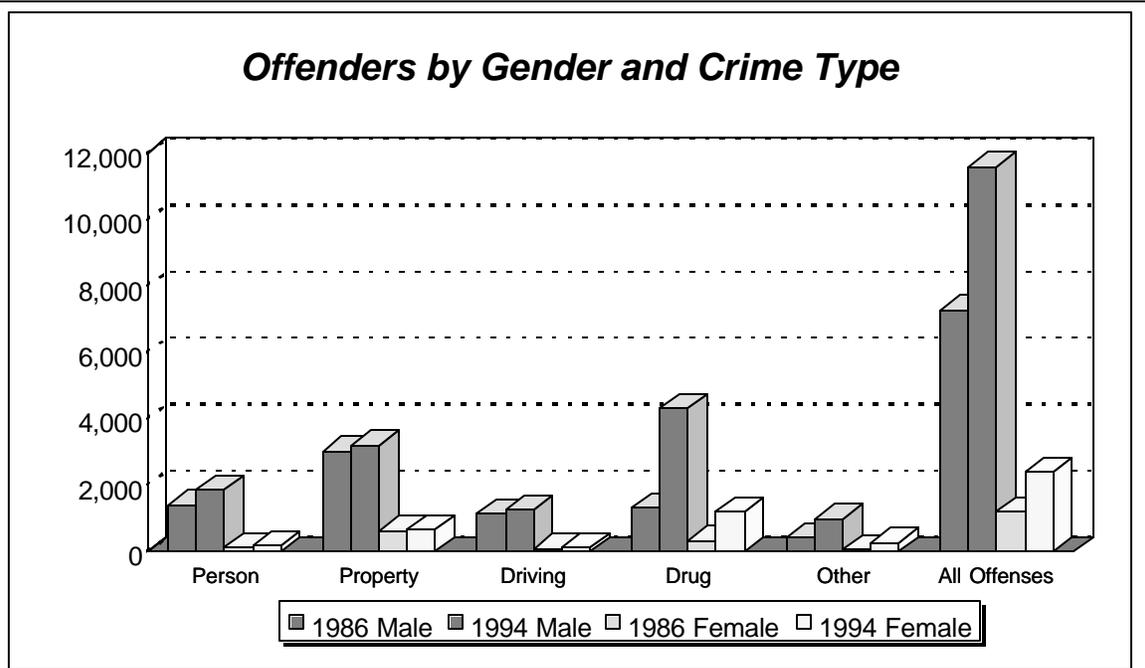
*The proportion of female offenders increased slightly from 1986 to 1994.*

	Gender of Offenders			
	1986		1994	
	Offenders	%	Offenders*	%
Male	7,285	86%	11,590	83%
Female	1,202	14%	2,403	17%
Total	8,487	100%	13,993	100%

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.  
Cases missing gender information are omitted.

## Offenders by Gender and Crime Type

For an overview of the number of offenders of each gender who were convicted of various types of felonies in 1986 and 1994, the following display groups specific offenses into the broad categories of Person (such as murder and assault), Property (such as theft), Driving, 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.



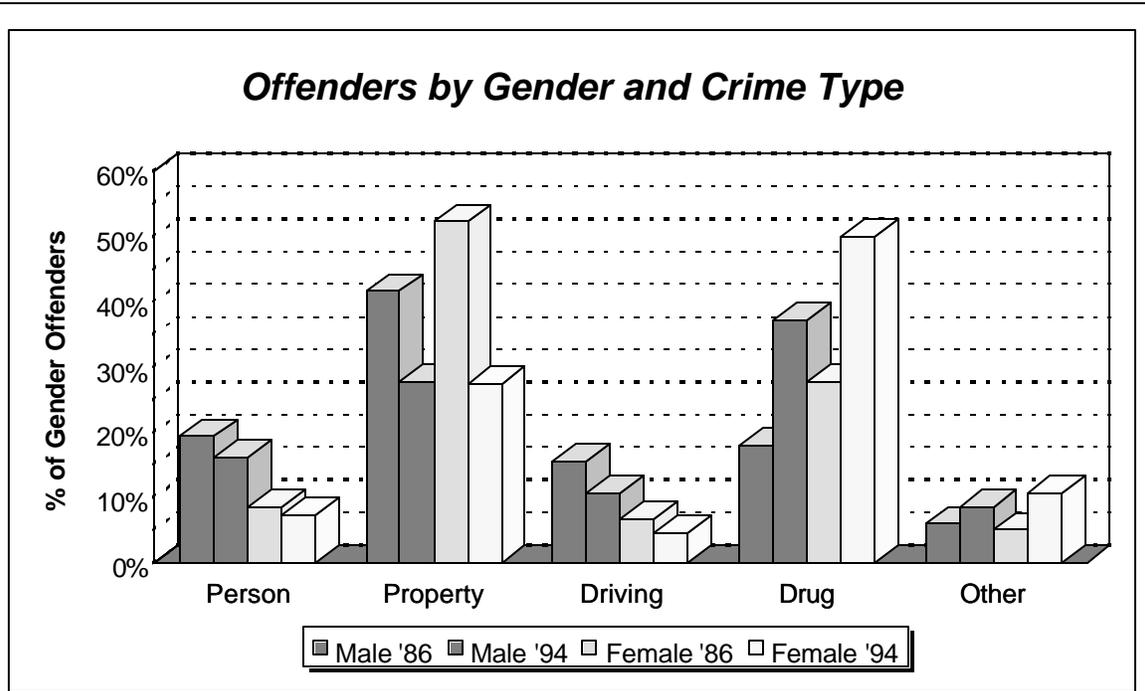
For both males and females, the greatest increase in absolute numbers between 1986 and 1994 was for drug offenders.

Offenders by Gender and Crime Type						
	Male			Female		
	1986	1994*	% Change	1986	1994*	% Change
Person	1,404	1,864	33%	102	176	73%
Property	3,029	3,208	6%	629	656	4%
Driving	1,122	1,233	10%	80	111	39%
Drug	1,298	4,299	231%	332	1,203	262%
Other	432	984	128%	60	258	329%
All Offenses	7,285	11,590	59%	1,203	2,403	100%

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.  
Cases missing information for gender are omitted.

## Proportion of Offenders by Gender and Crime Type

For an overview of the proportion of the offenders of each gender who were convicted of various types of felonies in 1986 and 1994, the following display groups specific offenses into the broad categories of Person (such as murder and assault), Property (such as theft), Driving, 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.

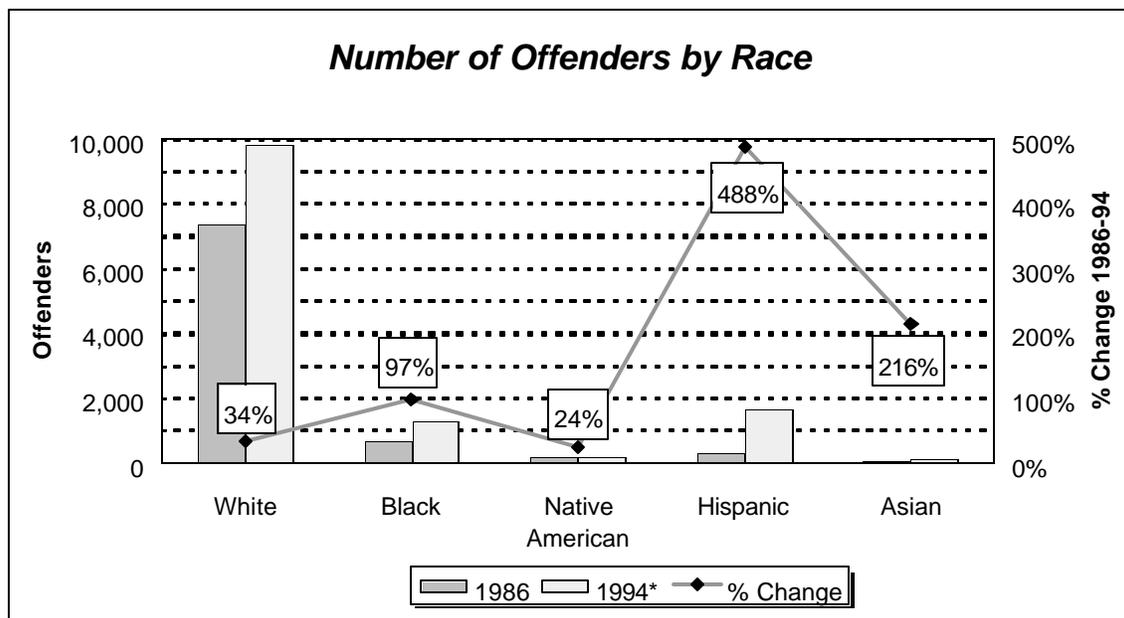


*The proportion of both female and male offenders convicted of person, property, and driving offenses decreased, while the proportion convicted of drug and other offenses increased.*

Proportion of Offenders by Gender and Crime Type				
	Male '86	Male '94	Female '86	Female '94
Person	19%	16%	8%	7%
Property	42%	28%	52%	27%
Driving	15%	11%	7%	5%
Drug	18%	37%	28%	50%
Other	6%	8%	5%	11%
All Offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Offender Demographics: Race

Note that inaccuracies in census data will distort comparisons of racial group representation. See the "Race" section of the "Demographics" chapter for more discussion of this issue.



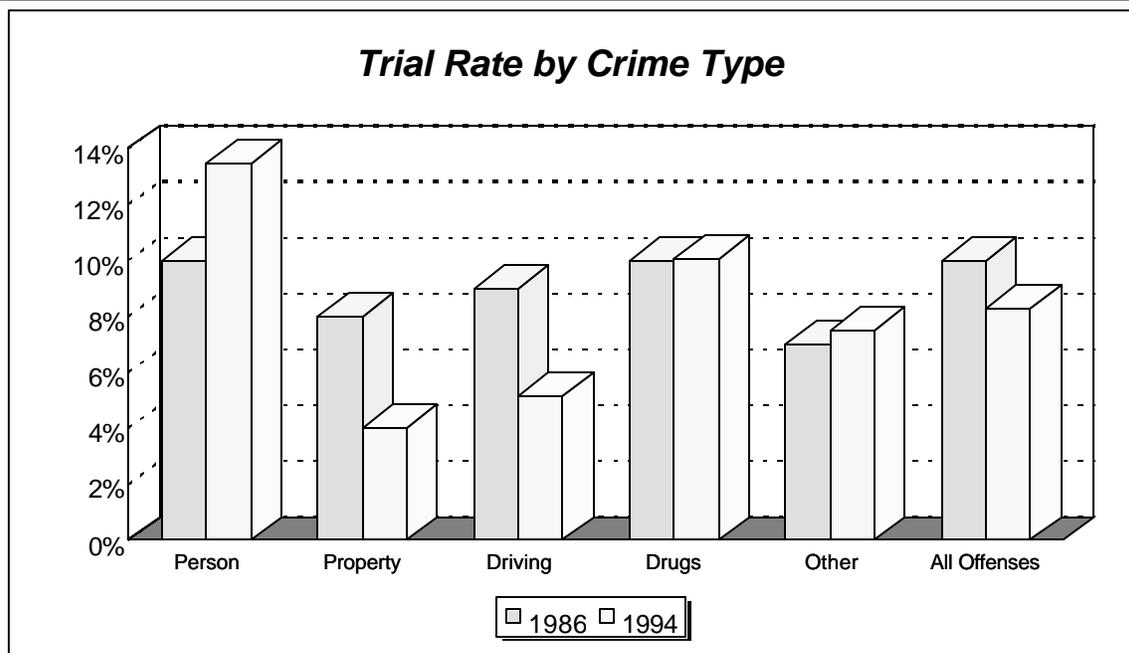
White offenders increased the most in total numbers, while Native American offenders increased the least. In terms of their proportion of all offenders, Hispanics appear to have increased the most. Factors contributing to this increase are the substantial increase in Oregon's Hispanic population, the dramatic increase in the number of drug offenders in the offender population and the high proportion of Hispanics convicted of drug offenses. See pages 71 and 73 in the Demographics chapter for more information about these factors.

Number of Offenders by Race				
	1986	1994*	Change	% Change
White	7,344	9,812	2,468	34%
Black	658	1,299	641	97%
Native American	167	206	39	24%
Hispanic	281	1,654	1,373	488%
Asian	32	101	69	216%

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Trial Rate

The trial rate indicates the proportion of offenders found guilty by bench or jury trial rather than by pleading guilty or no contest. The following graph and table show how the trial rates in 1986 and 1994 compared for various crime types. See Appendix C for a complete list of the statutes included in each crime type.



Overall, the trial rate decreased from 10 percent to eight percent between 1986 and 1994, driven by decreases in trial rates for property and driving offenses. The trial rate for person offenses increased from 10 percent to 13 percent.

Trial Rate by Crime Type		
	1986	1994
Person	10%	13%
Property	8%	4%
Driving	9%	5%
Drugs	10%	10%
Other	7%	7%
All Offenses	10%	8%



# Demographics

**This chapter focuses on offender demographics: their age, race and gender. Taken as a whole, this information provides a descriptive profile of the individuals who compose the felony offender population.**

## Overview

### 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.
- ◆ The average age for all offenders sentenced in 1994 was 29.5 years. Homicide offenders were youngest at 25.6 years, while sex offenders were the oldest.
- ◆ 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.

### Gender

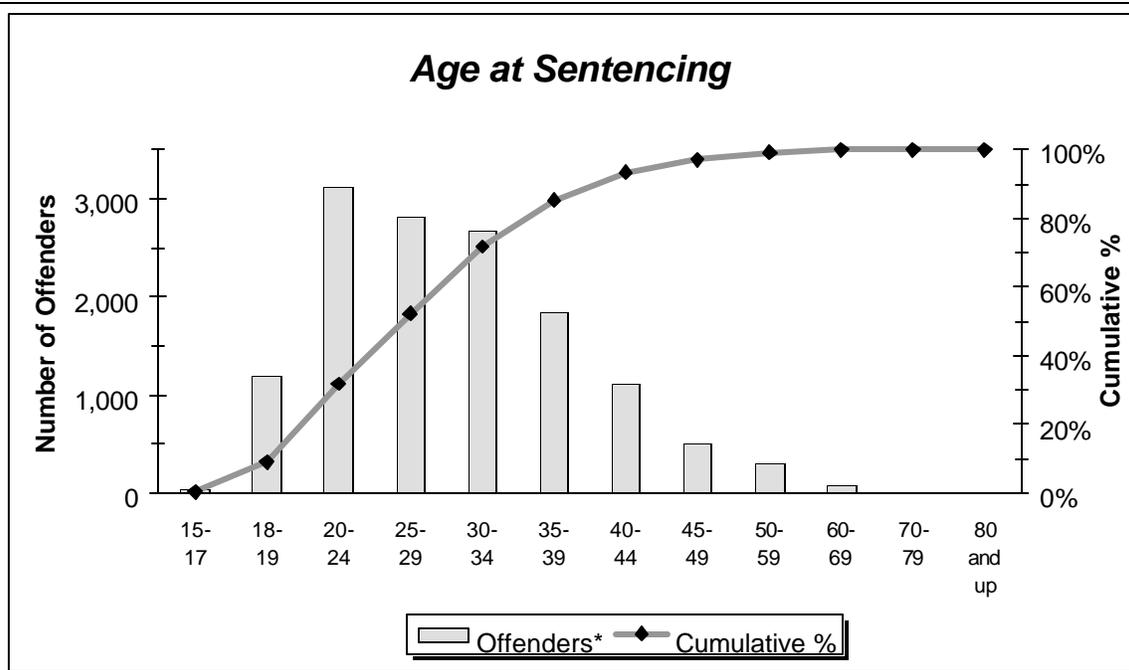
- ◆ Female offenders accounted for less than one-fifth of offenders overall and tended to have less serious criminal histories than males.
- ◆ The proportion of females varied among the racial groups. The proportion of female offenders was lower among Native Americans (four percent) and higher among Blacks (30 percent).
- ◆ Drug offenses accounted for 50 percent of the convictions among female offenders.

### 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.
- ◆ 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 .
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 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.

# Age

## Age at Sentencing



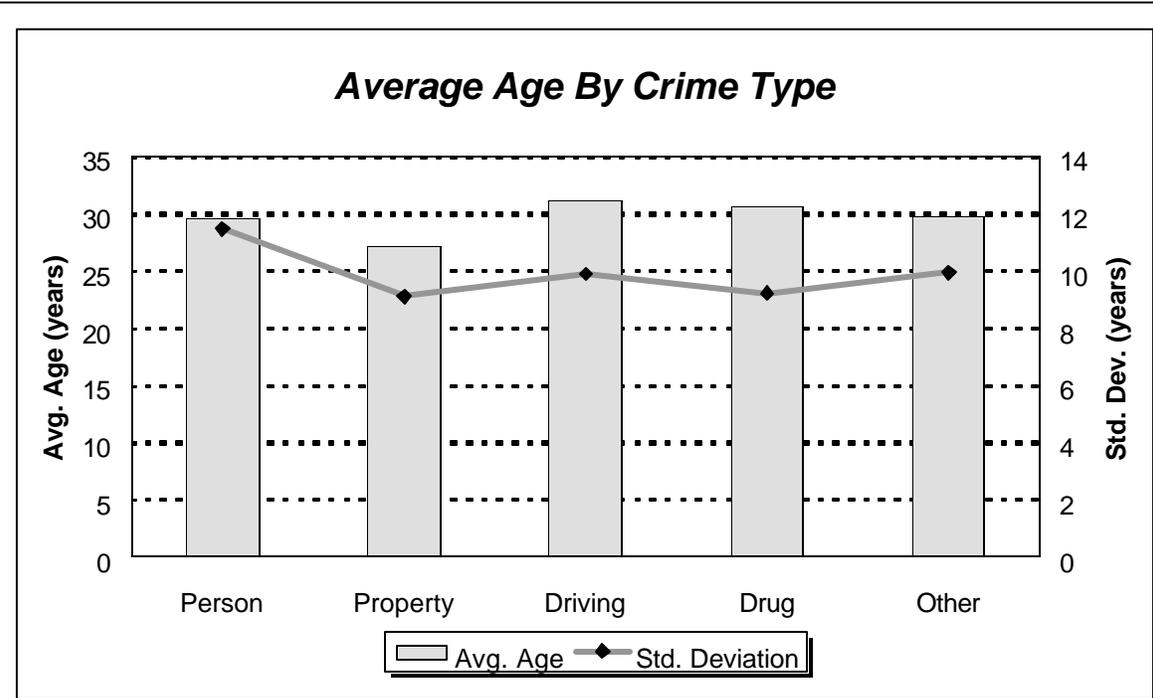
The largest number of offenders were 20-24 years old at time of sentencing. Over half were under 30 years old. Less than 10 percent were older than 45 years.

Age	Offenders*	% of Total	Cumulative %
15-17	52	0.38%	0.4%
18-19	1,204	8.76%	9.14%
20-24	3,122	22.70%	31.84%
25-29	2,816	20.48%	52.32%
30-34	2,679	19.49%	71.81%
35-39	1,850	13.46%	85.27%
40-44	1,110	8.08%	93.35%
45-49	514	3.74%	97.08%
50-59	300	2.18%	99.27%
60-69	86	0.62%	99.89%
70-79	11	0.08%	99.97%
80 and up	4	0.03%	100.00%

\* Adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Age and Crime Type

The following display provides an overview of the age 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, Drug (possession, manufacture, distribution) and Other offenses. See Appendix C for a complete listing of the statutes included in each category.

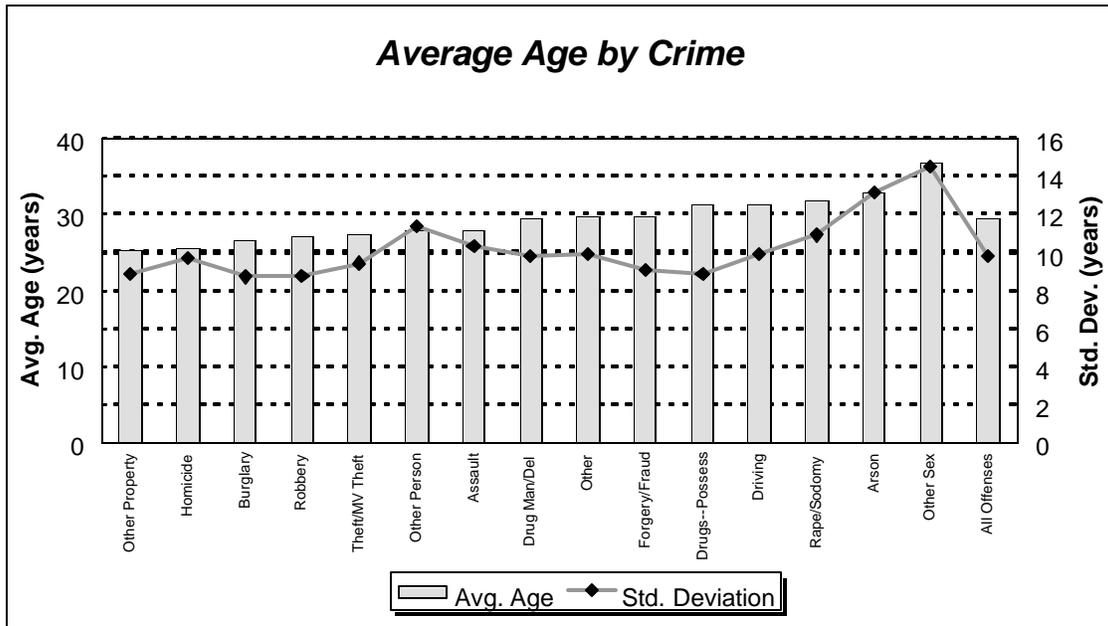


The average age for all offenders was 29.5 years. Property offenders were younger with an average age of 27.0 years, while driving offenders averaged 31.4 years old. The standard deviation is a statistical measure of dispersion around the average; a larger number indicates that there were more cases farther away from the average. Person offenders, while close to the overall average, varied more widely in age.

Age at Sentencing		
	Avg. Age	Std. Deviation
<b>Person</b>	29.7	11.5
<b>Property</b>	27.2	9.1
<b>Driving</b>	31.3	9.9
<b>Drug</b>	30.6	9.2
<b>Other</b>	29.8	10.0
<b>All Offenses</b>	29.5	9.8

## Age and Crime

To provide more detail about the age of offenders for various crimes, this display consolidates specific statutes into related groups. Completed offenses and inchoate offenses (attempts, solicitations, conspiracies) are counted together. The following table and graph are sorted by average age.

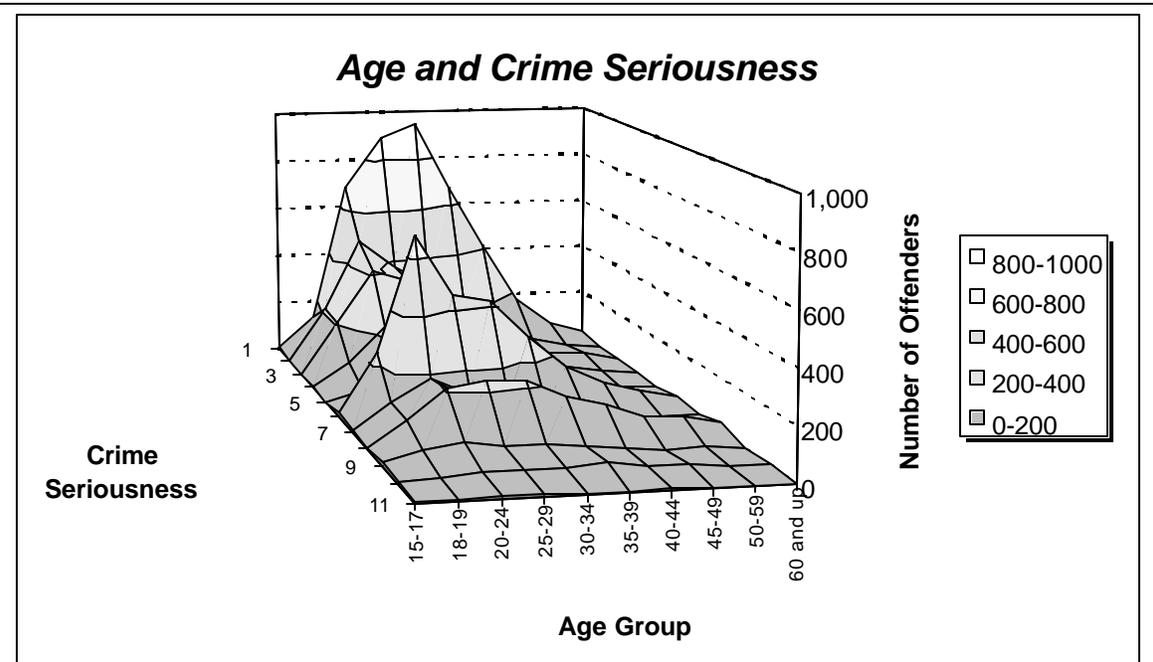


The average age for all offenders was 29.5 years with a standard deviation of 9.8 years. Homicide offenders were the youngest, with an average age of 25.6 years. Arson and sex offenders were older than average, with larger standard deviations. The standard deviation is a statistical measure of dispersion around the average; a larger number indicates that there are more cases farther away from the average.

Age at Sentencing		
	Avg. Age	Std. Deviation
Other Property	25.4	8.9
Homicide	25.6	9.7
Burglary	26.5	8.7
Robbery	27.1	8.8
Theft/MV Theft	27.4	9.4
Other Person	27.9	11.4
Assault	27.9	10.3
Drug Man/Del	29.5	9.8
Other	29.6	9.9
Forgery/Fraud	29.8	9.1
Drugs--Possess	31.2	8.8
Driving	31.3	9.9
Rape/Sodomy	31.8	10.9
Arson	32.8	13.2
Other Sex	36.7	14.5
All Offenses	29.5	9.8

## Age and Crime Seriousness

Under Oregon's sentencing guidelines, every felony offense has a crime seriousness category. Category 1 is the least serious, while category 11 is the most serious. Crime seriousness forms one axis of the grid that is used to determine the sentence. The following graph and table show the number of offenders for each combination of age group and crime seriousness. Crime seriousness category 11 (the most serious) is in the front of graph and the left side of the table. The high peaks in the 3-D surface plot graph show where there were the largest number of offenders. Murderers tend to be younger than the average felon, but there otherwise is little apparent relationship between crime seriousness and average age, although categories 8 through 10 are less concentrated in the lower age groups than are any of the less serious categories.



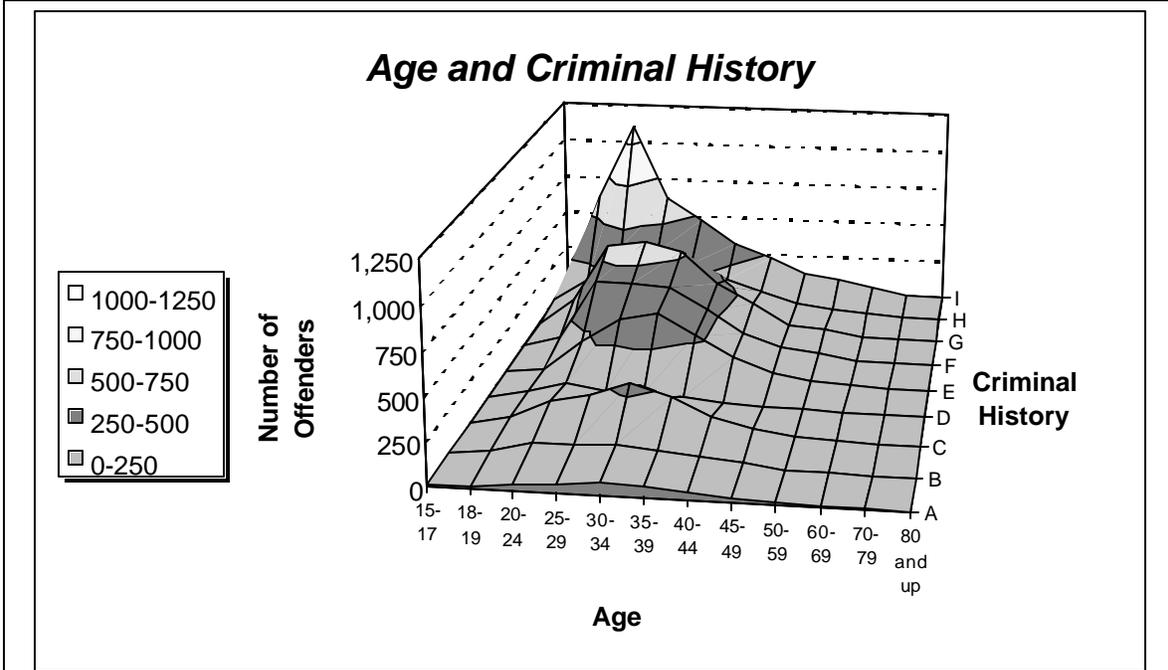
This graph and table show the number of offenders by age group and crime seriousness. Overall, there is little apparent relationship between age and crime seriousness. However, the lowest average age is for crime seriousness category 11, which includes murder only.

Offenders by Age Group and Crime Seriousness											
	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>15-17</b>	5	4	11	4	4	13	0	1	1	2	4
<b>18-19</b>	5	16	49	96	110	239	35	91	208	218	129
<b>20-24</b>	12	26	73	209	190	682	83	237	416	490	684
<b>25-29</b>	5	28	49	231	125	453	60	215	368	379	887
<b>30-34</b>	3	25	48	225	99	425	56	209	326	299	947
<b>35-39</b>	2	39	33	161	73	277	37	142	213	201	666
<b>40-44</b>	3	20	17	121	37	156	22	84	125	106	413
<b>45-49</b>	0	15	8	72	15	83	12	39	45	51	173
<b>50-59</b>	0	4	12	66	8	48	5	20	43	22	68
<b>60 and up</b>	0	3	0	38	5	17	2	1	8	5	21
<b>Avg. Age</b>	24.9	31.7	28.0	32.1	26.8	28.5	29.0	29.2	28.8	27.7	31.2

Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Age and Criminal History

Oregon's sentencing guidelines place offenders into criminal history categories based on their prior convictions, including juvenile felonies. Criminal history "A" is the most serious (three or more person felonies), while "I" is the least serious (no prior felonies; no adult Class A misdemeanors). Criminal history "I" through "E" include offenders with no person felonies, while categories "D" through "A" are for those with one or more person felonies. See Appendix B for complete descriptions of the categories.



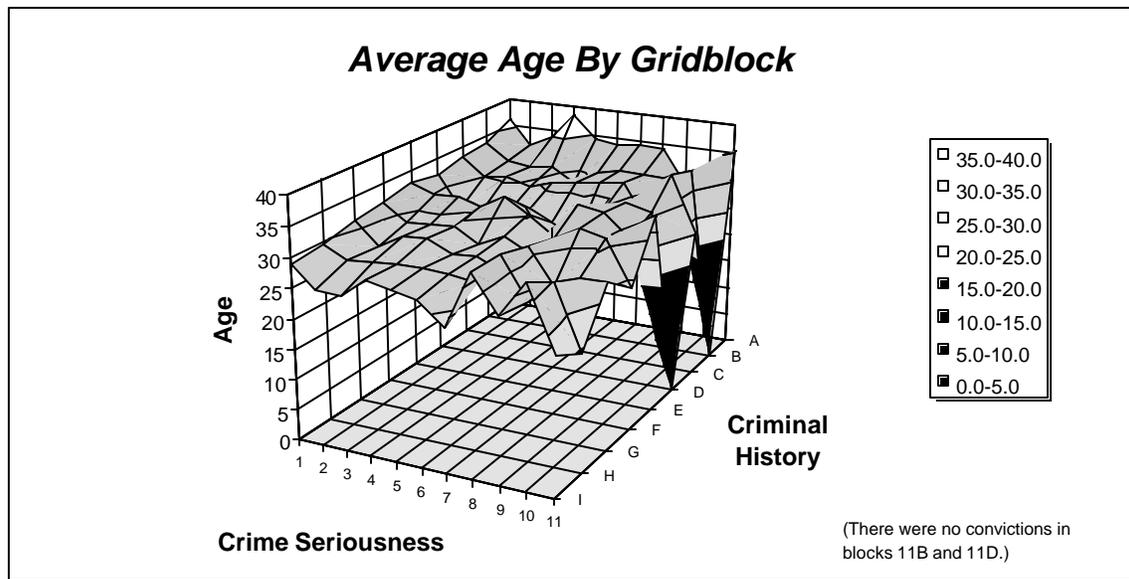
*This graph and table illustrate the number of offenders by age group and criminal history. Most of the offenders are in the less serious criminal history classifications. Offenders in the least serious categories tend to be slightly younger than those in the most serious categories.*

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<b>15-17</b>	3	2	5	0	1	2	8	12	17
<b>18-19</b>	12	32	53	50	22	72	168	165	619
<b>20-24</b>	27	85	165	104	215	448	539	415	1101
<b>25-29</b>	50	85	206	75	357	445	580	374	620
<b>30-34</b>	66	103	291	65	400	431	526	300	476
<b>35-39</b>	59	80	225	52	280	291	319	213	322
<b>40-44</b>	41	61	112	33	148	148	193	131	233
<b>45-49</b>	22	33	54	12	64	71	68	56	133
<b>50-59</b>	14	9	26	11	24	39	47	30	95
<b>60 and up</b>	3	4	9	2	7	5	7	12	52
<b>Avg. Age</b>	33.9	31.8	31.5	28.5	31.6	29.9	29.4	28.9	27.8

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Average Age by Grid Block

The crime seriousness and criminal history determine an offender's grid block on the sentencing guidelines grid. A copy of the grid is included in Appendix B. The grid indicates the presumptive sentence. The following graph and table show the average age of offenders by grid block.



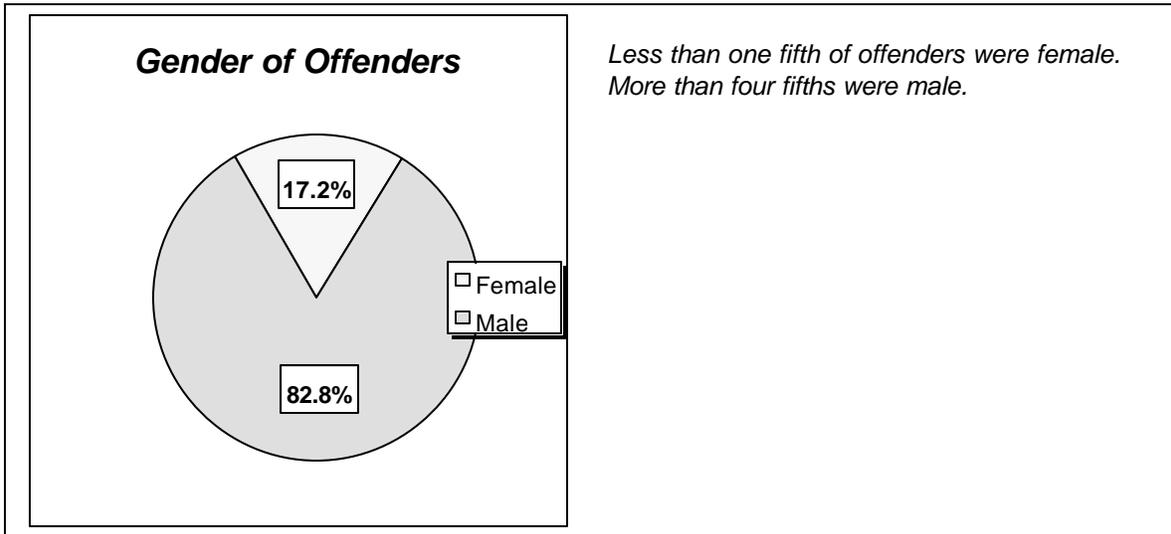
*This graph and table show the average of offenders by grid block. As might be expected, offenders with more extensive criminal histories tend to be somewhat older.*

Average Age By Grid Block										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Row Avg.
11	35.5		25.3		33.0	24.0	27.6	19.5	22.1	24.9
10	32.1	33.4	34.8	30.8	28.8	31.1	27.5	29.7	32.5	31.7
9	28.0	31.6	26.2	31.9	32.4	32.3	25.7	25.9	26.7	28.0
8	34.3	31.5	32.3	29.6	33.0	30.1	31.1	32.7	32.7	32.2
7	34.3	31.7	31.7	23.9	27.1	27.2	26.5	27.6	23.4	26.8
6	33.8	30.9	31.3	26.6	30.2	28.9	28.2	28.0	26.8	28.5
5	34.4	28.6	30.8	28.2	32.6	27.1	27.9	28.5	27.6	29.0
4	38.6	30.9	29.4	26.5	30.3	29.3	30.0	28.2	28.4	29.2
3	34.1	30.3	30.7	26.9	31.6	29.2	29.5	27.9	25.4	28.8
2	32.0	30.9	30.1	26.3	31.4	28.9	27.2	27.7	25.5	27.7
1	36.3	33.6	33.2	32.2	32.9	31.6	31.0	29.7	28.9	31.2
Column Avg.	33.9	31.8	31.5	28.5	31.6	29.9	29.5	28.9	27.8	29.6

## Gender

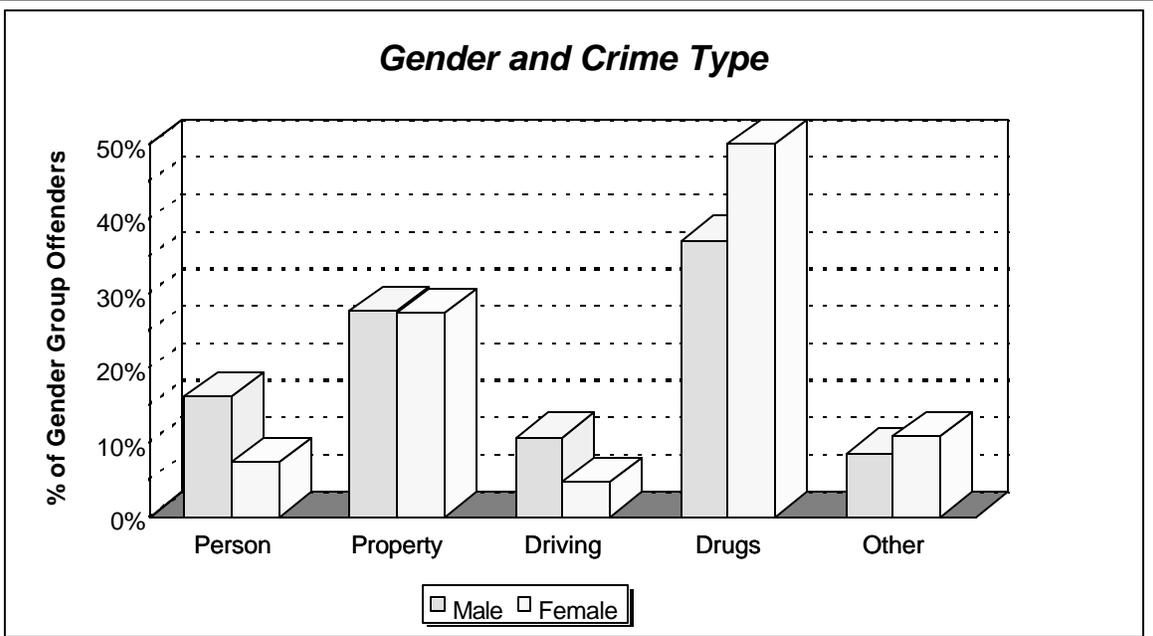
Since so many more offenders are male than female, comparisons in this section are based on percentages of each gender's offenders rather than on the raw number of offenders.

### Gender Proportion of Offenders



## Gender and Crime Type

The following display provides an overview of the types of crimes by gender. The display groups specific offenses into the broad categories of Person (such as murder and assault), Property (such as theft), Driving, Drug (possession, manufacture, distribution) and Other offenses. See Appendix C for a complete listing of the statutes included in each category.

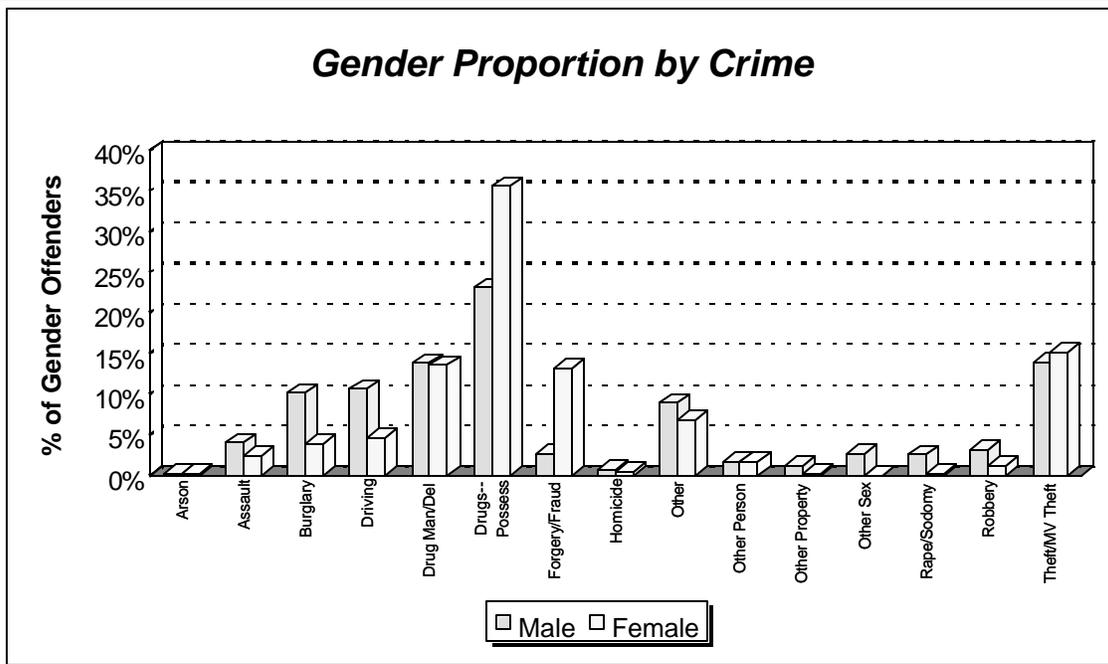


*A higher proportion of female offenders were convicted of drug offenses than males, while a lower proportion of females were convicted of person and driving offenses.*

	Person	Property	Driving	Drugs	Other
Male	16%	28%	11%	37%	8%
Female	7%	27%	5%	50%	11%

## Gender and Crime

This display consolidates specific statutes into related groups to provide more detail about the gender of offenders convicted of various crimes. Completed offenses and inchoate offenses (attempts, solicitations, conspiracies) are counted together. See Appendix C for a complete listing of the statutes included in each group.



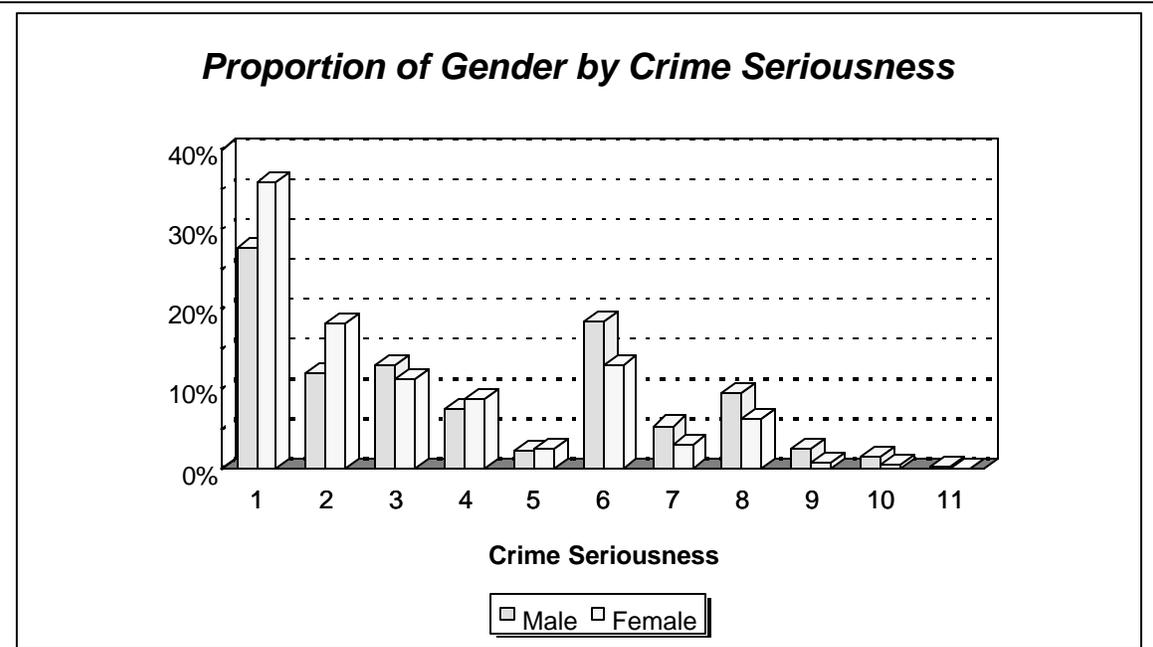
This graph and table show the percentage of male and female offenders convicted of various classes of offenses. Note that, since less than one fifth of offenders are female, the absolute number of male offenders is larger for all types of offenses.

Females were convicted of assault, burglary, driving, robbery and sex offenses at a lower rate than males. Males were convicted of drug possession and forgery/fraud at lower rates than females.

	Male	Female
Arson	0.3%	0.3%
Assault	4.0%	2.5%
Burglary	10.2%	3.9%
Driving	10.7%	4.7%
Drug Man/Del	13.9%	13.6%
Drugs--Possess	23.1%	35.6%
Forgery/Fraud	2.7%	13.2%
Homicide	0.8%	0.5%
Other	9.0%	6.8%
Other Person	1.8%	1.8%
Other Property	1.2%	0.3%
Other Sex	2.8%	0.1%
Rape/Sodomy	2.6%	0.3%
Robbery	3.1%	1.2%
Theft/MV Theft	13.9%	15.2%

## Gender and Crime Seriousness

Under Oregon’s sentencing guidelines, every felony offense is placed in a crime seriousness category. Some offenses are ranked in more than one crime seriousness category where the statutory definition of the offense captures a wide range of criminal conduct. Category 1 is the least serious, while category 11 is the most serious. The crime seriousness scale forms one axis of the grid that is used to determine the presumptive sentence. See Appendix B for a more detailed discussion of crime seriousness categories.



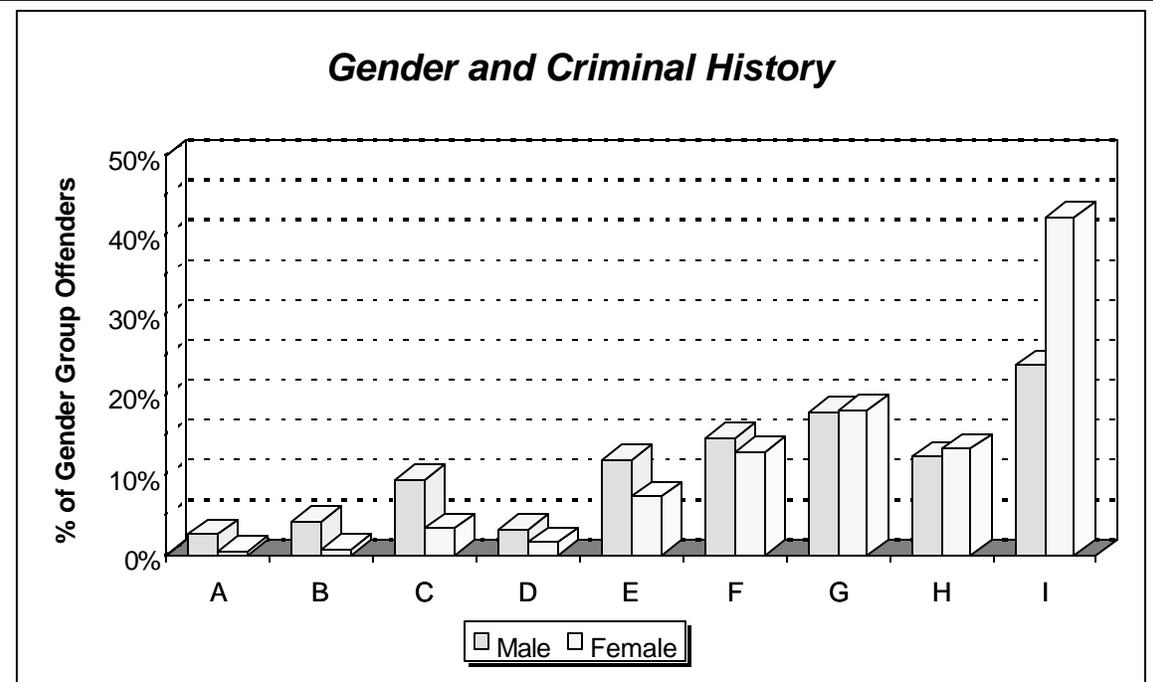
*Female offenders were more heavily concentrated in the less serious crime categories than males.*

Proportion of Gender by Crime Seriousness											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Male</b>	28%	12%	13%	7%	2%	18%	5%	10%	2%	2%	0%
<b>Female</b>	36%	18%	11%	9%	3%	13%	3%	6%	1%	1%	0%

## Gender and Criminal History

Oregon’s sentencing guidelines place offenders into criminal history categories based on their prior convictions, including juvenile felonies. Criminal history “A” is the most serious (three or more person felonies), while “I” is the least serious (no prior felonies; no adult Class A misdemeanors). Criminal history “I” through “E” include offenders with non-person felonies only, while categories “D” through “A” are for those with one or more person felonies. See Appendix B for complete descriptions of the categories.

The graph and table below compare the proportion of all male offenders who fell into each criminal history category with the proportion of all female offenders in each category.



*Male offenders were more concentrated in the more serious criminal history categories (A through E) than were females. Female offenders tended to have less serious criminal histories than males.*

Proportion of Gender Group Offenders		
	Male	Female
A	2.5%	0.4%
B	4.2%	0.7%
C	9.5%	3.3%
D	3.3%	1.6%
E	11.9%	7.3%
F	14.7%	12.9%
G	17.9%	18.1%
H	12.3%	13.3%
I	23.7%	42.3%

## Race

In the sentencing reports received by the Criminal Justice Commission, offenders are classified into the mutually exclusive racial categories of White, Black, Native American, Hispanic, Asian, and Other. The Bureau of the Census treats Hispanic origin as an ethnic, rather than racial, characteristic. This difference complicates comparisons between felony sentencing data and state population data because Hispanics are counted as part of other racial groups in census data.

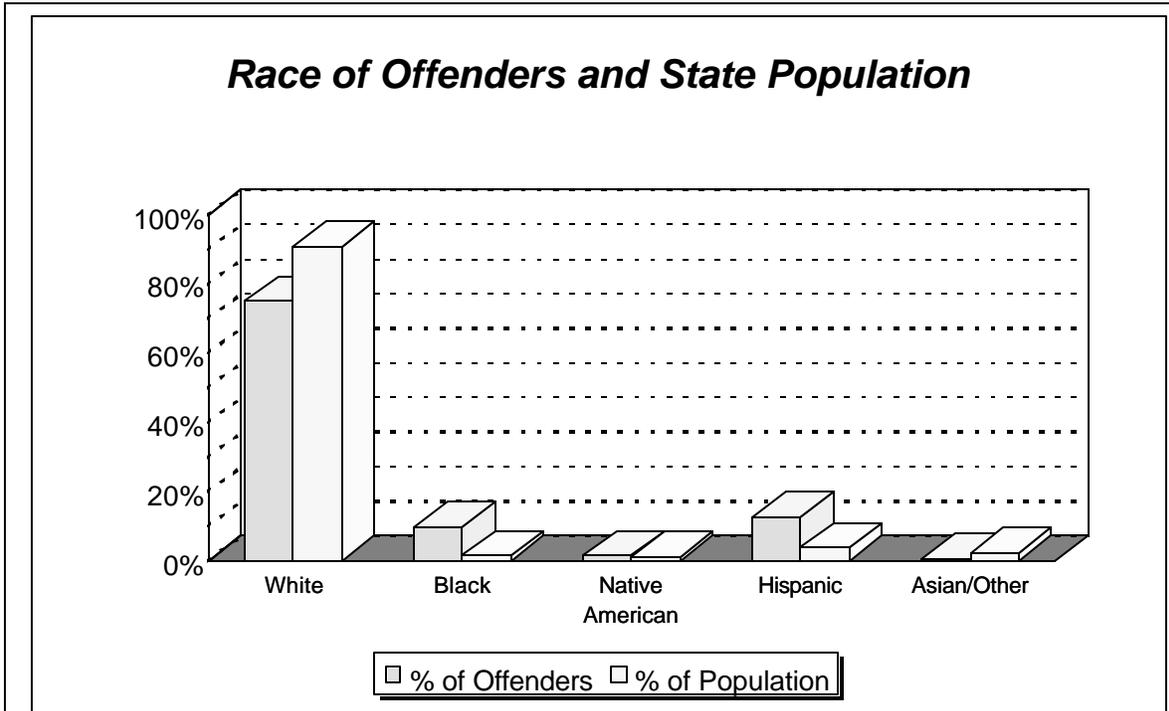
Census data reports persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin for each racial group. Where comparisons between felony offender and state population racial composition are made, the following approach was taken:

- ◆ Each non-Hispanic racial group of offenders are compared against the non-Hispanic component of that racial group in the state population. For example, White offenders are compared with White, non-Hispanics in the state population.
- ◆ Hispanic offenders are compared against the Hispanic component of all racial groups in the state population.
- ◆ The number in the "Other" racial group of offenders is insignificantly small. They were added to Asians, since this gave the best overall consistency among the data sources consulted.
- ◆ 1990 census data were used as the basis for state population.

Questions have been raised concerning the accuracy of census counts of minority group members. These questions are outside the scope of this analysis, so they are not addressed in depth here. Nonetheless, two points should be kept in mind. First, the state's Hispanic population is growing rapidly and the latest census data is from 1990. Second, it is likely that the census under counts minority group members, particularly Hispanics. These factors will distort comparisons of the proportionate representation of all racial groups among felony offenders, exaggerating the apparent representation of growing and under counted groups, while understating the representation of relatively stable and accurately counted groups.

Since the total number of White offenders is so much greater than the number from other racial groups, most comparisons in this section are made on the basis of the proportion of each racial group's offenders.

## Racial Composition of Offenders and State Population

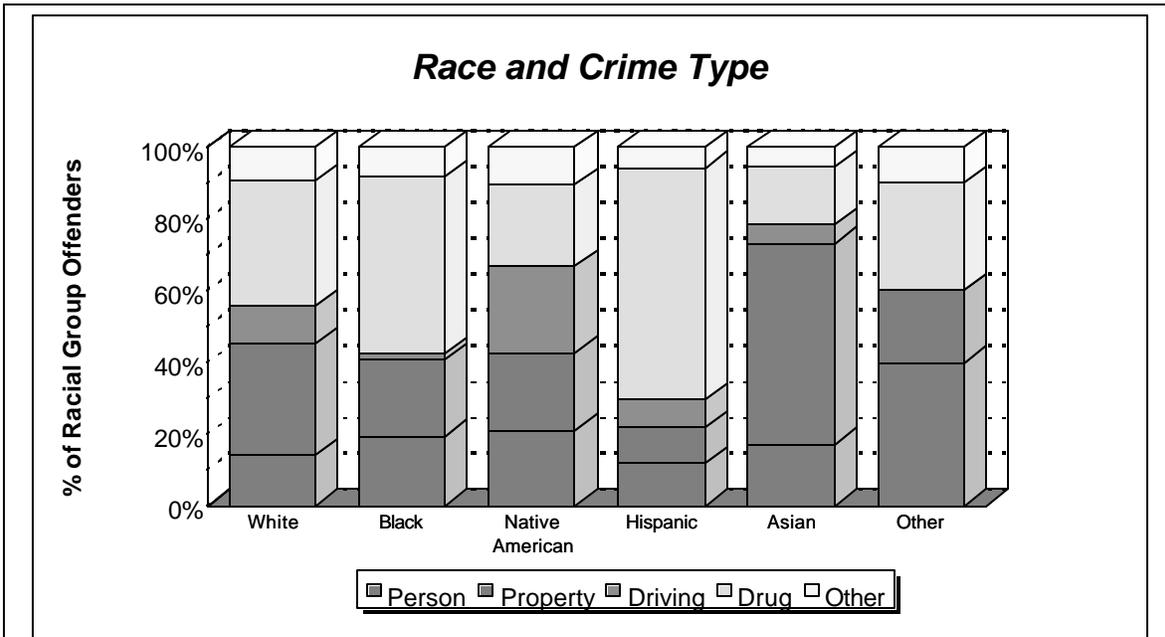


*Whites were under-represented among offenders compared to their proportion of the state population, while Blacks and Hispanics were over-represented. These proportions of the state population are based on 1990 census data.*

<b>Race</b>	<b>% of Offenders</b>	<b>% of Population</b>
White	75.1%	90.9%
Black	9.9%	1.6%
Native American	1.6%	1.2%
Hispanic	12.6%	3.9%
Asian/Other	0.8%	2.4%

## Race and Crime Type

The following display provides an overview of the types of crimes for each racial group. The display groups specific offenses into the broad categories of Person (such as murder and assault), Property (such as theft), Driving, Drug (possession, manufacture, distribution) and Other offenses. See the appendices for a complete listing of the statutes included in each crime type.



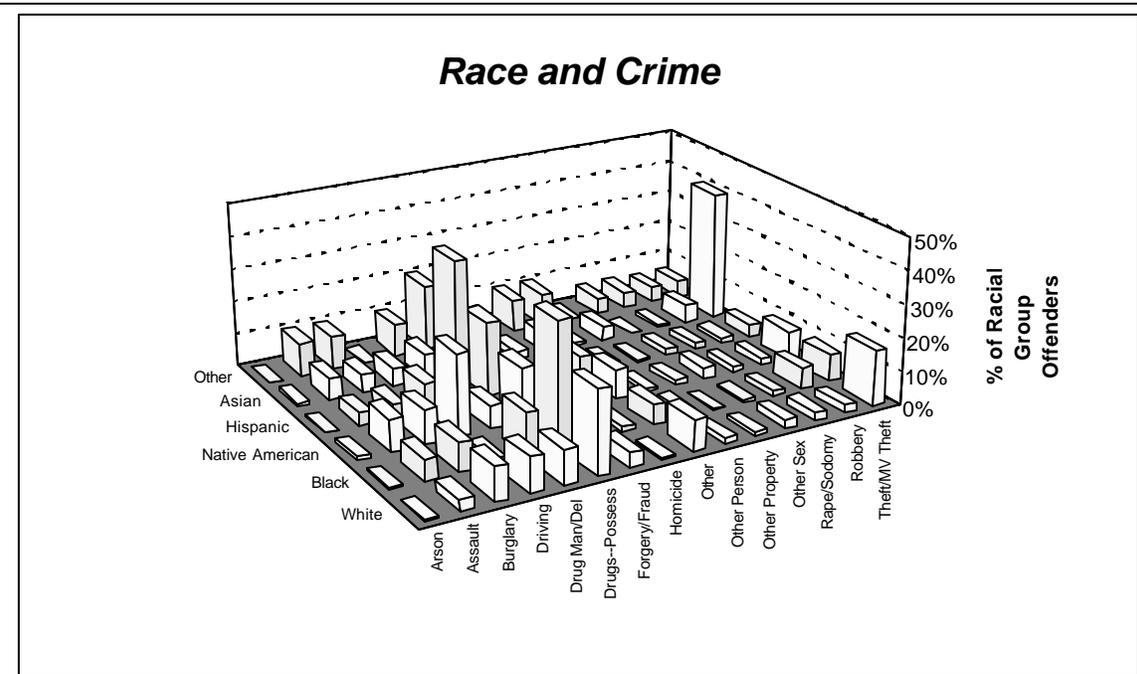
Drug offenses were the leading crime type for Whites, Blacks and Hispanics. Property offenses were the most common crime type for Asians. Native American offenders were fairly evenly distributed across the various crime types.

Race and Crime Type										
	Person	Property	Driving	Drug	Other	Person	Property	Driving	Drug	Other
<b>White</b>	1,371	3,067	1,016	3,441	917	14%	31%	10%	35%	9%
<b>Black</b>	252	276	22	641	109	19%	21%	2%	49%	8%
<b>Native American</b>	43	45	50	47	22	21%	22%	24%	23%	11%
<b>Hispanic</b>	197	165	130	1,067	95	12%	10%	8%	65%	6%
<b>Asian</b>	17	56	5	16	5	17%	56%	5%	16%	5%
<b>Other</b>	9	4	0	7	2	40%	20%	0%	30%	10%

\* Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Race and Crime

For more detail about the race of offenders for various crimes, this display groups specific statutes into related groups. Completed offenses and inchoate offenses (attempts, solicitations, conspiracies) are counted together. See the appendices for a complete listing of the statutes included in each group.



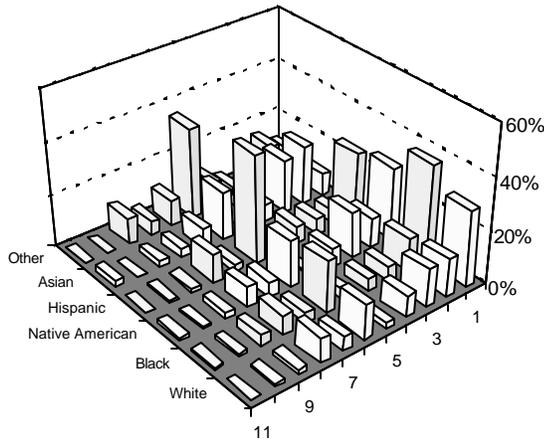
White and Black offenders most commonly were convicted of drug possession. Native American offenders had the highest rate of felony driving convictions. Drug manufacturing and delivery were the most frequent offense among Hispanics, while Asians most often were convicted of theft.

Proportion of Racial Group Offenders by Crime						
Crime	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Arson	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%
Assault	3.2%	6.3%	9.5%	3.6%	6.5%	10.0%
Burglary	10.0%	8.5%	10.0%	4.1%	5.4%	10.0%
Driving	10.4%	1.7%	24.2%	7.9%	5.4%	0.0%
Drug Man/Del	10.0%	12.5%	6.8%	42.2%	7.5%	10.0%
Drugs--Possess	24.7%	36.8%	15.8%	22.3%	8.6%	20.0%
Forgery/Fraud	4.5%	7.0%	3.7%	1.6%	6.5%	5.0%
Homicide	0.6%	1.6%	2.1%	0.7%	2.2%	5.0%
Other	9.3%	6.0%	8.9%	6.0%	5.4%	10.0%
Other Person	1.7%	1.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%	10.0%
Other Property	1.2%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	4.3%	0.0%
Other Sex	2.6%	0.8%	3.2%	1.9%	0.0%	5.0%
Rape/Sodomy	2.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	5.0%
Robbery	2.5%	6.4%	2.1%	1.6%	5.4%	5.0%
Theft/MV Theft	16.7%	8.4%	8.4%	3.9%	39.8%	5.0%

## Race and Crime Seriousness

Under Oregon’s sentencing guidelines, every felony offense has a crime seriousness category. Category 1 is the least serious, while category 11 is the most serious. The crime seriousness scale forms one axis of the grid that is used to determine the presumptive sentence. Crime seriousness category 1 (the least serious) is in the back row of the graph and the bottom row of the table.

**Proportion of Racial Group Offenders by Crime Seriousness**



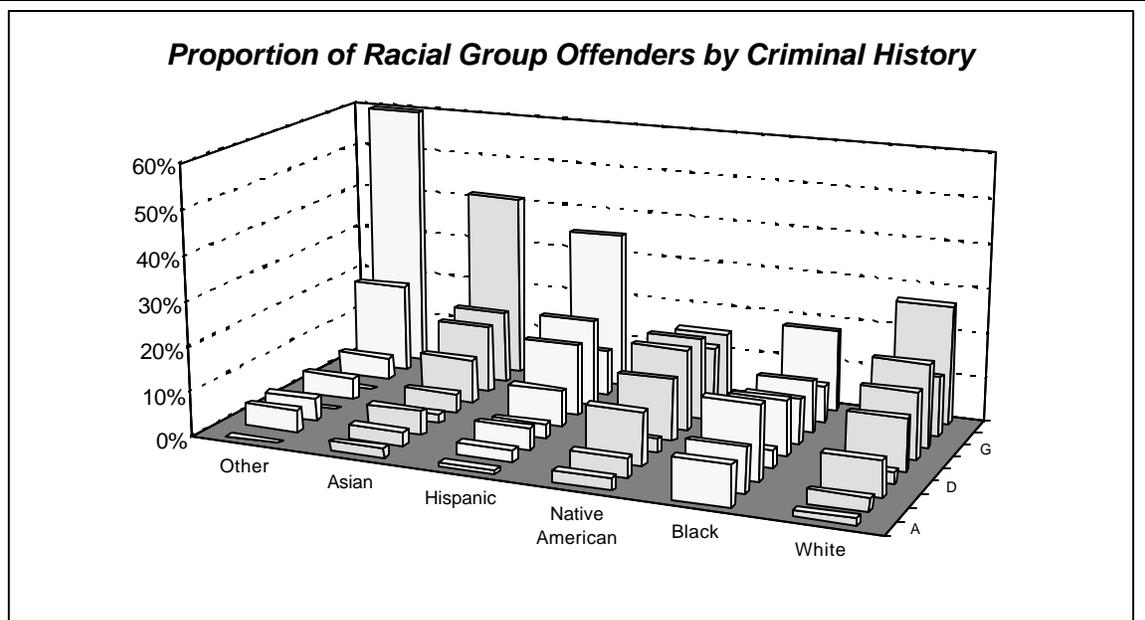
Across all racial groups, most offenses are in the three least serious categories. Most of the crime category six offenses are drug distribution.

Proportion of Racial Group Offenders by Crime Seriousness						
Seriousness	White	Black	Native American	Hispanic	Asian	Other
11	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%
10	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
9	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%	10%
8	9%	7%	8%	11%	3%	5%
7	5%	4%	6%	3%	8%	10%
6	13%	19%	18%	41%	18%	35%
5	2%	3%	1%	1%	8%	10%
4	8%	5%	7%	7%	7%	5%
3	15%	5%	17%	6%	21%	0%
2	14%	13%	12%	5%	23%	15%
1	29%	37%	28%	25%	9%	10%

## Race and Criminal History

Oregon’s sentencing guidelines places offenders into criminal history categories based on their prior convictions, including juvenile felonies. Criminal history “A” is the most serious (three or more person felonies), while “I” is the least serious (no prior felonies; no adult Class A misdemeanors). Criminal history “I” through “E” include offenders with non-person felonies only, while categories “D” through “A” are for those with one or more person felonies. See the appendices for complete descriptions of the categories.

Criminal history category “A” is in the front row of the graph and the left column of the table below.

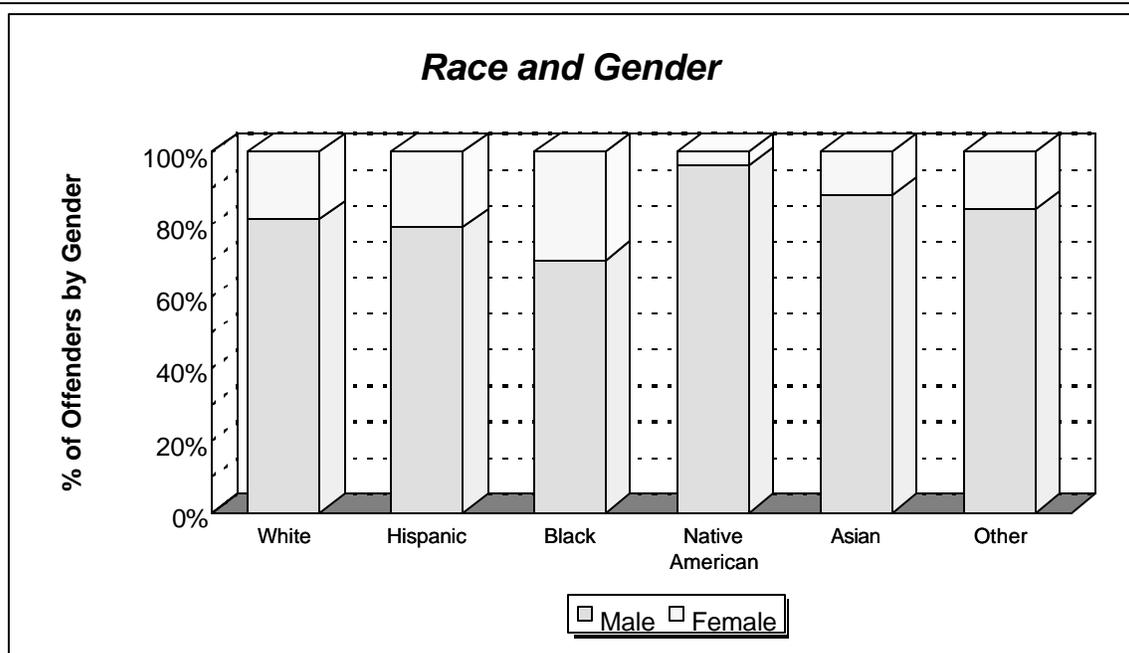


A higher than average proportion of Black and Native American offenders fall into the most serious criminal history categories A through C.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
<b>White</b>	2%	3%	8%	3%	12%	15%	18%	13%	27%
<b>Black</b>	9%	10%	16%	4%	12%	10%	12%	8%	18%
<b>Native American</b>	3%	4%	12%	3%	14%	18%	18%	14%	15%
<b>Hispanic</b>	1%	3%	5%	3%	8%	16%	19%	10%	35%
<b>Asian</b>	2%	3%	5%	2%	4%	10%	15%	16%	41%
<b>Other</b>	0%	5%	5%	0%	5%	0%	5%	20%	60%
<b>All Offenders</b>	2%	4%	8%	3%	11%	14%	18%	12%	27%

## Race and Gender

For each racial group, this display shows the proportion of offenders by gender.



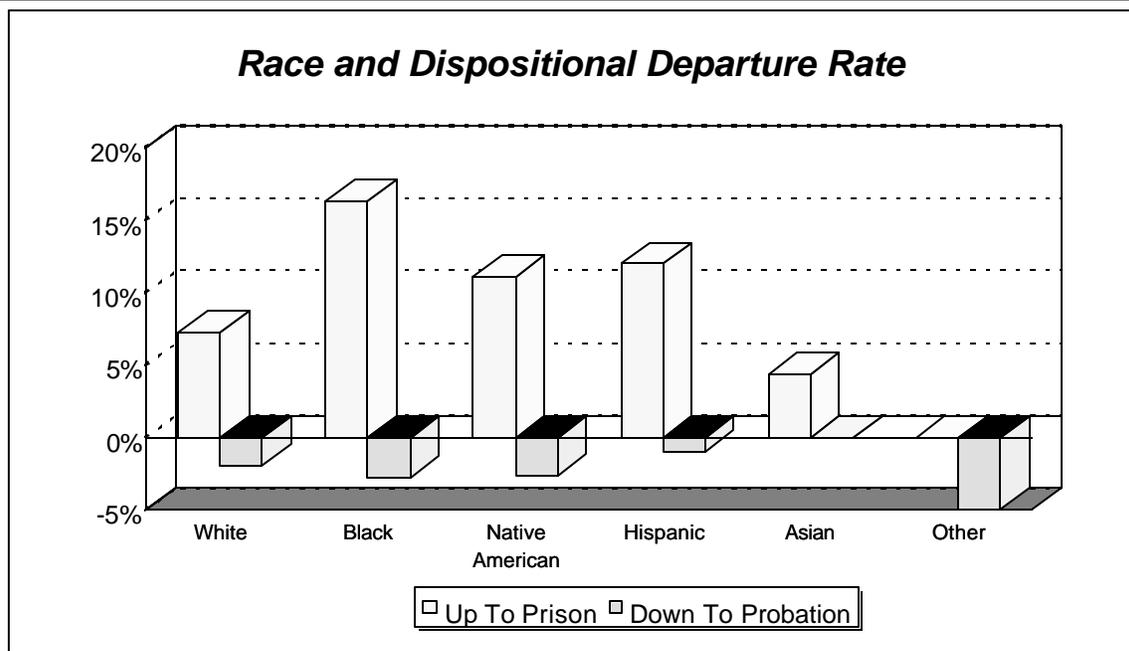
*The proportion of females was lowest among Hispanic offenders and largest among Native American offenders.*

Race and Gender				
	Male	Female	Male %	Female %
<b>White</b>	7,960	1,846	81%	19%
<b>Black</b>	1,028	272	79%	21%
<b>Native American</b>	145	62	70%	30%
<b>Hispanic</b>	1,592	61	96%	4%
<b>Asian</b>	89	12	88%	12%
<b>Other</b>	17	3	84%	16%

Note: adjusted for non-reporting counties.

## Race and Dispositional Departures

Dispositional departures are cases where the type of sentence imposed (prison vs. probation) is different than the presumptive sentence indicated under sentencing guidelines. An upward dispositional departure is a prison sentence when the guidelines call for probation. A downward dispositional departure is a probation sentence when the guidelines call for prison. See the appendices for more information about sentencing guidelines.

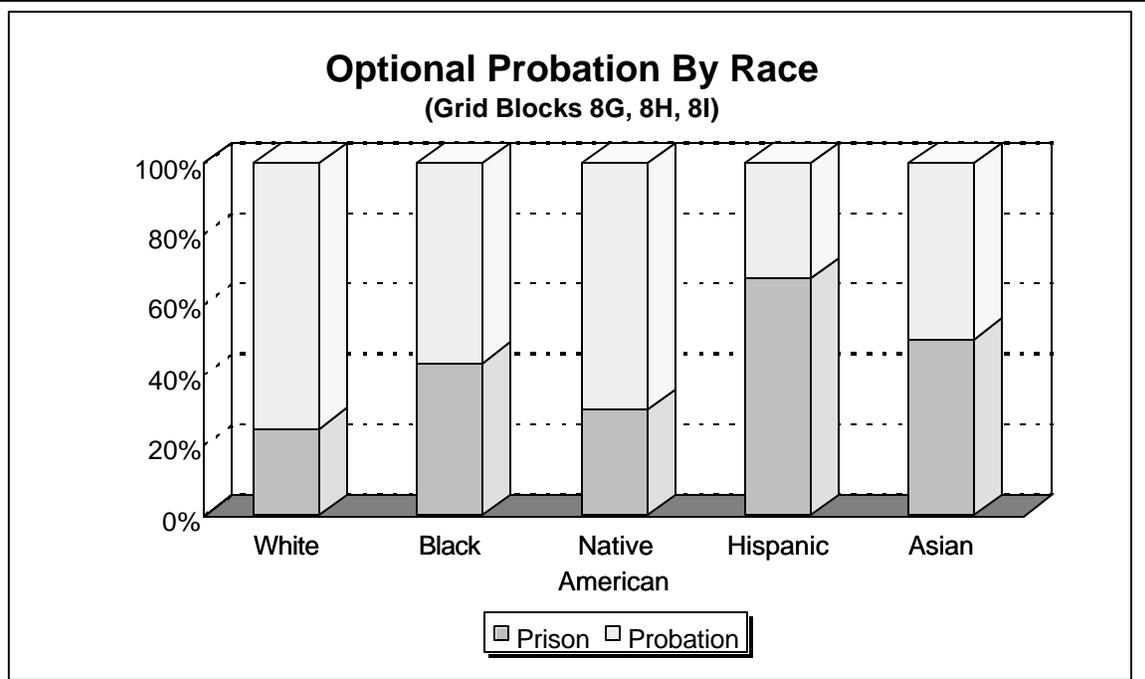


*Upward dispositional departures (prison instead of probation) were more prevalent than downward dispositional departures (probation instead of prison). Blacks, Native Americans and Hispanics received upward dispositional departures at higher rates than Whites.*

Race and Dispositional Departure Rate		
	Down To Probation	Up To Prison
<b>White</b>	2%	7%
<b>Black</b>	3%	16%
<b>Native American</b>	3%	11%
<b>Hispanic</b>	1%	12%
<b>Asian</b>	0%	4%
<b>Other</b>	5%	0%

## Race and Optional Probation

The presumptive sentence for grid blocks 8G, 8H and 8I is prison; however, “optional probation” sentences may be imposed, when certain conditions are met, without the findings necessary for a departure sentence. The requirements for optional probation are described in Appendix B.



Whites and Native Americans were sentenced to optional probation at a higher rate than Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians. Note that the small number of Asian and Native American offenders in these grid blocks makes it difficult to make meaningful comparisons of their optional probation rates.

Race and Optional Probation				
Race	Prison	Probation	Prison %	Probation %
White	146	451	24%	76%
Black	13	17	43%	57%
Native American	3	7	30%	70%
Hispanic	74	36	67%	33%
Asian	1	1	50%	50%
Other	1	0	100%	0%

## Demographics