Annual HB 3078 Report

Per House Bill 3078 (2017)

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Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

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The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is to improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

Executive Summary

House Bill (HB) 3078 was enacted in 2017. Section 10 of this bill requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to study the impacts of this legislation on "prison utilization, recidivism, and public safety," and to report results by February 1st of each year. This is the ninth annual report.

HB 3078 was enacted, primarily, to reduce the number of persons incarcerated in Oregon's prison system due to property offenses and identity theft. To achieve this result, HB 3078 made several changes. First, Section two of the bill removed some of the restrictions that previously prevented otherwise eligible people from participating in the Family Sentencing Alternative Program (FSAP).[1] [2] The statutory changes to FSAP eligibility allowed more Oregon families to be eligible for the opportunities, services, and supports FSAP provides. Since the inception of the pilot in January 2016, 369 people have participated in the program. Together, these participants are the primary caregivers to 701 minor children who would otherwise be likely to become involved in the juvenile dependency system. CJC analysis of the efficacy of FSAP participation is associated with lower rates of recidivating or revocation events.

Secondly, Sections three and four of HB 3078 increased the maximum amount of time that the Department of Corrections may grant short-term transitional leave (STTL) to people reentering the community from 90 days to 120 days.[3] The STTL program allows adults in custody to serve the final 30, 90, or 120 days of their prison sentence in the community.

Third, Section five of the bill changed sentences for Identity Theft and Theft in the First Degree for sentences imposed on or after January 1, 2018. These offenses were essentially removed from the sentencing structure created by Measure 57 in 2008, which created statutory minimum sentences for certain property crimes. This report provides a summary of prison intakes and average length of stay in months for both crimes by gender.

Fourth, Sections seven and nine of HB 3078 appropriated between $7 million and $8.09 million each biennium since 2017 in Competitive Grant funds for downward departure programs. These funds were awarded to counties through a competitive grant process established by CJC, with preference given to counties with newly established programs. This report provides a summary of prison use for property, drug, and driving crimes for the 17 counties that were awarded competitive funds for the 2025-2027 biennium. While the data regarding the success of the competitive grant in reducing prison use at the county level are equivocal, conclusions change when the counties are grouped by funding status;

[1] Applicable to sentences imposed on or after August 8, 2017
[2] House Bill 2555 (2025) changed the name of the program from the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program to the Family Sentencing Alternative Program
[3] Applicable to sentences imposed on or after January 1, 2018

participating counties have collectively reduced prison usage more than counties not receiving this additional funding.

Additionally, the estimated prison bed impacts of the changes attributable to HB 3078 were included in the most recent Oregon Corrections Population Forecast, prepared by the Office of Economic Analysis (October 1, 2025).[4] Based on this forecast, neither an additional female correctional facility nor an additional male correctional facility will be required to be built within the 10-year forecast window. While prison use dropped significantly in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, now, six years later, prison use remains at a lower level than before the pandemic, in part due to the effects of HB 3078.

In summary, HB 3078 has reduced the prison population, and will likely continue to reduce the relative prison population in years to come. The CJC will continue to monitor prison use, recidivism, and program participation trends to evaluate future impacts of HB 3078.

ORS 192.245(2):
A copy of the report may be obtained by contacting the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission at (503) 378-4830 or cjc.grants@cjc.oregon.gov. The full report may also be accessed online at: https://www.oregon.gov/cjc.

[4] Oregon Office of Economic Analysis (October 1, 2025). "Most Recent Forecast," Corrections Population Forecast, available at https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Pages/forecastcorrections.aspx (last accessed January 30, 2026).

Table of Contents

List of Figures and Tables....4
Background....5
Family Sentencing Alternative Program (FSAP)....8
Short Term Transitional Leave (STTL)....10
Sentencing and Supervision for Property Offenses....12
Justice Reinvestment Program Competitive Grant....15
Conclusion....21
Appendix....22

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1.1. Female Prison Population Forecasts

Figure 1.2. Male Prison Population Forecasts

Table 2.1. FSAPP Participants by County

Table 2.2. FSAPP Recidivism Outcomes

Figure 3.1. STTL Participants, Female

Figure 3.2. STTL Participants, Male

Table 4.1. 2021-2025 First Sentence Prison Intakes and Length of Stay by Gender

Table 4.2. 2021-2025 Probation Revocation Prison Intakes by Length of Stay and Gender

Table 5.1. Combined 2024-2025 Prison Intakes for Property, Drug, and Driving/DUII Crimes

Figure 5.1. JRP Prison Use Compared to Baseline, Large Counties

Figure 5.2. JRP Prison Use Compared to Baseline, Small Counties

Figure 5.3. JRP Prison Use by Formula-Only Recipients & Formula-and-Competitive Recipients

Table A1. STTL Participants by County

Table A2. Female JRP Prison Usage

Table A3. Male JRP Prison Usage

Table A4. JRP Prison Use by Formula-Only Recipients & Formula-and-Competitive Recipients

Table A5. 2021-2025 Female Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for Property,

Drug, and Driving/DUII Crimes

Table A6. 2021-2025 Male Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for Property, Drug, and Driving/DUII Crimes

Background

House Bill (HB) 3078 was enacted in 2017. Section 10 of HB 3078 requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to study the impact of the legislation on "prison utilization, recidivism, and public safety," and to report the results annually on February 1st.[5] This is the ninth annual report. HB 3078 follows the enactment of the Justice Reinvestment Act, HB 3194 (2013), which created the Justice Reinvestment Program (JRP).[6]

HB 3078 included several components designed to reduce prison utilization. First, it expanded two programs, the Family Sentencing Alternative Program (FSAP) and the Short-Term Transitional Leave (STTL) program. Second, the bill made several changes to sentencing and supervision for two property offenses – Theft in the First Degree and Identity Theft. Third, it created a competitive grant for downward departure programs within JRP, administered by the CJC. Each of these changes will be examined in the following sections.

HB 3078 also implemented changes to prison bed use, which are reflected in the most recent (October 1, 2025) Oregon Corrections Population Forecast prepared by the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis.[7] As part of the forecast, a reduction in prison utilization relative to the pre-COVID-19 prison population is predicted, in part due to the reform legislated by HB 3078. Figures 1.1 and 1.2 on the following page compare the Corrections Population Forecast with and without the estimated impact of HB 3078. The April 2013 Forecast, in light blue, represents the forecast before the passage of HB 3194. This forecast estimated that prison populations would surpass capacity by 2015 for the female population and 2018 for the male population. Oregon's previous prison capacity is noted by the finely dashed red line. Over time, however, multiple Oregon prisons have closed and the state's prison capacity has decreased. The current prison capacity is noted by the thickly-dashed red line.

The October 2025 Forecast is represented by the dark blue dashed line, where HB 3078 remains a factor. Beginning in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a substantial drop in prison intakes and in the prison population, which is also reflected in the figures below. Oregon's actual prison population is noted in black.

[5] See section 10 of House Bill 3078

[6] See sections 52-56 of House Bill 3194 (2013)

[7] Oregon Office of Economic Analysis (October 1, 2025). "Most Recent Forecast," Corrections Population Forecast, available at https://www.oregon.gov/das/oea/Pages/forecastcorrections.aspx (last accessed January 28, 2026).

Figure 1.1 Female Prison Population and Forecasts

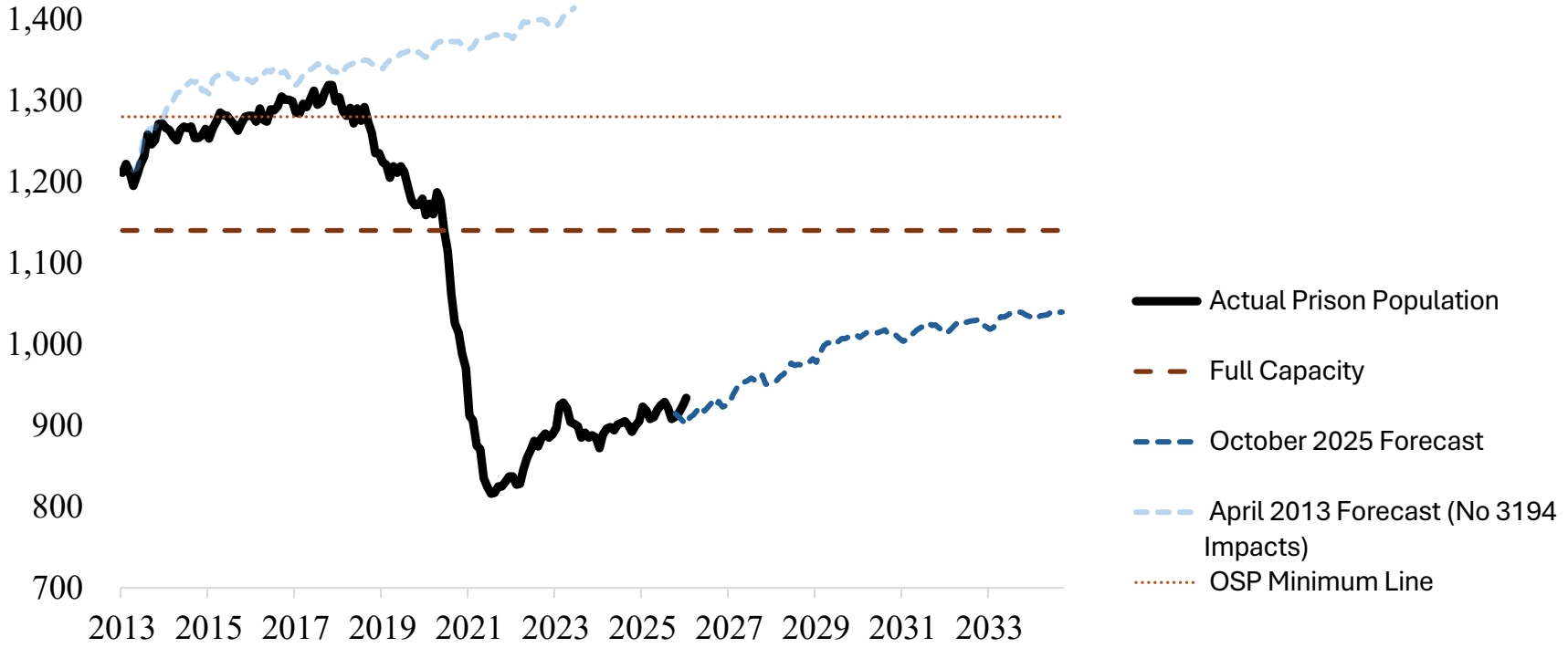
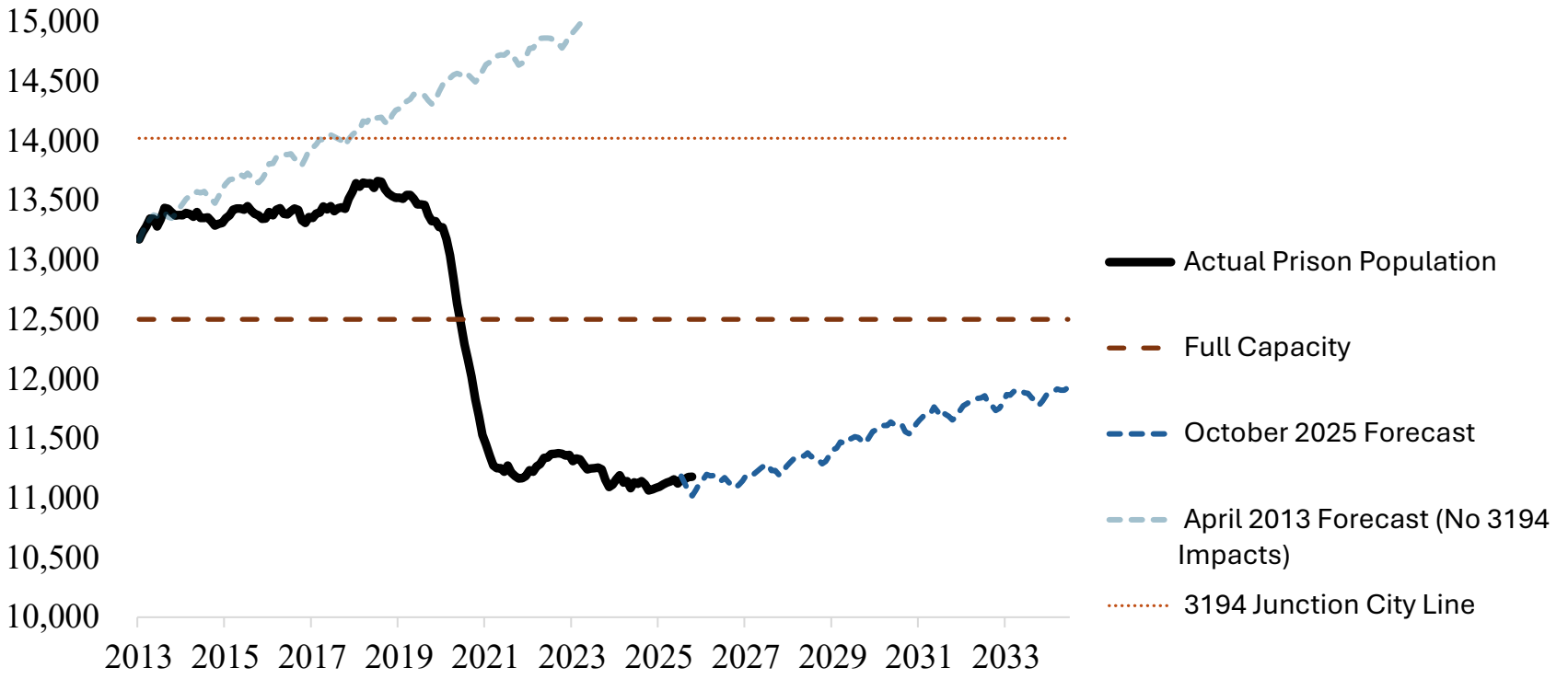


Figure 1.2 Male Prison Population and Forecasts



Family Sentencing Alternative Program (FSAP)

HB 3503 (2015) established the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program. In June of 2025, HB 2555 was passed, which transitioned FSAP from a pilot to a permanent program.[8] FSAP is a community supervision program for eligible individuals facing non-violent prison sentences who are also primary parents of minor children. The aim of FSAP is to allow people to continue their parenting role by being diverted from prison and participating in intensive community supervision, treatment, and programs geared toward parenting and families. Through this, the program promotes the unification of families, prevents children from entering the foster care system, and reduces the chance that participants and their children will become involved in the criminal justice system in the future. Currently, five counties are participating in the program: Columbia, Jackson, Marion, Multnomah, and Washington.[9]

Since the program's inception in January 2016, 370 individuals have participated in the program. In addition, these participants have a total of 701 children who have been impacted by the program. Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) data from 2025 shows 98.62% percent of program participants had a Child Welfare referral/history, and 32.45% percent had a current open case with Child Welfare. Individual county participation rates are as follows:

Table 2.1 FSAP Participation by County

County	Participants	Children
Washington	81 Females, 18 Males	187
Jackson	58 Females, 1 Male	105
Deschutes[6]	19 Females, 8 Males	59
Marion	52 Females, 43 Males	174
Multnomah	57 Females, 24 Males	163
Columbia	5 Females, 3 Males	13
Total	**272 Females, 97 Males**	**701**

Participation has increased over the program's ten-year existence which allows for a more robust analysis of program outcomes, with the Department of Corrections (DOC) reporting that:

- 47 participants are still in the program.

[8] House Bill 2555 (2025)
[9] On January 1, 2023, Deschutes County left the pilot program.

- 92 participants have been revoked and sentenced to prison.
- 3 participants currently have a warrant due to absconding from supervision.
- 227 participants have successfully completed the program.

The CJC, in partnership with the DOC, analyzed the impact of FSAP on recidivism outcomes prior to last year's HB 3078 report. A comparison population was identified based on parentage, FSAP criteria, county, offense type(s), demographics, and date of community reentry. Weighted regression analyses were then conducted with a set of recidivism outcomes. The results suggest that the FSAP was associated with reductions in arrest, conviction, incarceration, and overall recidivism rates for the participating population compared to what the model otherwise predicts for this population. For the 233 participants who began the FSAP at least 3 years prior to analysis, the overall recidivism rate including the revocation rate was 52.4%, whereas the model predicts a 67.3% recidivism rate for this group if, hypothetically, they were not in the FSAP, as seen in the first row of Table 2.2 below. Thus, the program is estimated to result in a 14.9 percentage point decrease in recidivism. Similar patterns were found with subset recidivism outcomes, with the exception of revocation, where the rate is not statistically significantly different than what the model predicts, although this may partially be due to how revocation is measured for this study. There may be variance in effectiveness at the program/county level, but sample sizes are too limited to make reliable county-level conclusions.

Table 2.2 FSAP Recidivism Analysis Results

3-year Outcomes[1]	Estimated effect of FSAP on FSAP participants	Actual FSAP rate	Estimated rate without FSAP
Overall Recidivism or revocation	-0.149*** (0.038)	52.4%	67.3%
Overall Recidivism	-0.154*** (0.038)	51.9%	67.3%
Arrest	-0.156*** (0.039)	44.6%	60.2%
Conviction	-0.146*** (0.038)	42.1%	56.6%
Incarceration	-0.096*** (0.027)	12.4%	22.1%
Revocation[2]	0.009 (0.008)	1.3%	0.3%

Standard errors in parenthesis: *** p < 0.001, ** p < .01, * p < .05

1. 3-year recidivism window populations: FSAPP participants – 233, comparison population – 1,144
2. Revocations are measured here as a revocation to prison *without* an indication of a new crime on that case.

Short Term Transitional Leave (STTL)

The Short-Term Transitional Leave (STTL) program allows adults in custody to serve the final 30, 90, or 120 days of their prison sentence in the community. While the program has existed for some time, two significant changes were made by HB 3194 (2013).[10] First, it increased the amount of time a person could spend in STTL from 30 to 90 days.[11] Second, the bill changed the process by which adults could apply for STTL. Prior to HB 3194, eligible adults in custody had to submit a transition plan and initiate the process of applying for STTL on their own. HB 3194, however, requires the DOC to identify adults in custody eligible for STTL and to assist them in preparing their transition plans. This change has led to an increase in the number of participants in the program.

HB 3078 (2017) made further changes to STTL by increasing the amount of time a person could spend in STTL from 90 days to 120 days.[12] The bill also created some restrictions on STTL eligibility, mandating that STTL not be allowed for individuals sentenced under ORS 137.690 (Major Felony Sex Crimes), ORS 164.061 (Aggravated Theft 1 of a victim over 65), ORS 475.907 (Drug Delivery to a Minor), ORS 475.925 and ORS 475.930 (Substantial Drug Quantity Delivery), or ORS 813.011 (Felony DUII).[13]

To date, 1,106 females and 6,766 males have participated in the 120-day program. This number is expected to increase as more participants who were sentenced on or after January 1, 2018, are released from custody.

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 below categorize STTL participants by the number of prison days they served through STTL, separated by sex and whether they successfully completed the program. For a breakdown of this information by county, see Table A.1 in the Appendix.

Table 3.1 STTL Participants, Female

Succeeded	Total Participants	Average Days Served	Average Percent Used	Average Days Waiting
No	49	43.0	35.8%	3.4
Yes	398	94.8	79.2%	3.5

[10] See sections 13 and 14 of HB 3194
[11] Applicable to sentences imposed on or after August 1, 2013
[12] Applicable to sentences imposed on or after January 1, 2018
[13] See sections 3 and 4 of HB 3078

Table 3.2 STTL Participants, Male

Succeeded	Total Participants	Average Days Served	Average Percent Used	Average Days Waiting
No	445	50.4	42.1%	4.3
Yes	2565	92.8	78.3%	4.1

Table 3.1 and 3.2 above include information about STTL participants for the last three years (2023-2025), including the total number of participants who successfully completed the program, the average number of prison days each population served through STTL, the average percent of leave used by each population, and the average number of days each participant waited before being released on STTL.

Of note, these tables include all STTL participants for the last three years, regardless of whether they were released on the 30-, 90-, or 120-day rule. While most individuals released on STTL over this period were sentenced on or after January 1, 2018, and were thus released on the 120-day rule, individuals with longer sentences continue to be released under the 30- and 90-day rules in smaller quantities.

Sentencing and Supervision for Property Offenses

HB 3078 made several changes to sentences for Theft in the First Degree and Identity (ID) Theft, applicable to sentences given on or after January 1, 2018[14] [15]. In short, these two offenses were essentially removed from the sentencing structure created by Measure 57. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 below show female and male prison intakes, and the average length of stay (LOS) for these two offenses from 2021 to 2025, respectively. The changes through 2025 are discussed below.

Table 4.1. 2021-2025 Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for ID Theft and Theft I, by Gender

	Intakes					Average Length of Stay, Months				
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Female										
ID THEFT	7	5	4	8	7	8.9	13.7	9.2	13.9	12.1
THEFT I	7	9	7	16	17	9.6	11.2	11.5	12.2	13.4
Male										
ID THEFT	21	24	29	26	30	14.2	10.4	10.0	11.0	13.8
THEFT I	51	60	68	65	69	11.5	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.6

Table 4.1 above shows first sentence prison intakes for Identity Theft and Theft in the First Degree, separated by sex. For females, intakes for ID Theft remained relatively constant over this timeframe, fluctuating between four and eight. Female intakes for Theft I, however, have increased from seven to 17 in the last five years.

Female average length of stay has increased slowly over the last five years for both featured offenses, but remained within a 4.7 month range for ID Theft, and a 3.8 month range for Theft I. For males, first sentence prison intakes for both ID Theft and Theft I have also increased slightly from 2021 to 2025. However, length of stay for both offenses have

[14] ORS 164.055
[15] ORS 165.800

remained relatively constant, fluctuating within a limited rage spanning 4.2 months for ID Theft, and 1.6 months for Theft I.

While many of these categories have not decreased significantly over the last five years, there has been a decrease in both intakes and LOS for females and males since 2017, after the passage of HB 3078.[16] Thus, this relative stability within a low range may be an indication of the success of HB 3078 in reducing the number of people incarcerated for ID Theft and Theft I in Oregon. This overall decline could also be due, in part, to the COVID-19 pandemic, additional programming in the community through Justice Reinvestment efforts, and/or the FSAP program.

Table 4.2. 2021-2025 Probation Revocation Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for ID Theft and Theft I, by Gender

	Intakes					Average Length of Stay, Months				
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Female										
ID THEFT	12	7	3	7	6	10.2	8.6	6.3	8.4	8.7
THEFT I	2	7	13	12	6	25.1	9.5	9.5	10.2	26.4
Male										
ID THEFT	10	13	16	15	13	6.8	12.4	7.2	11.6	10.6
THEFT I	33	24	43	27	34	9.9	14.2	13.4	11.1	13.5

Table 4.2 above shows prison intake and length of stay for individuals facing prison time as a result of a probation revocation. While a change in probation revocations is not expected as a result of the law change, it is an important function of prison use for these specific

[16] In 2017, the average yearly first sentence intakes for females convicted of ID Theft was 34 and 42 for Theft I. Females convicted of ID Theft faced an average of 16.2 months in prison; for Theft I, 15.1 months. For males in 2017, the first sentence intakes for ID Theft were 98 and 144 for Theft I. The average length of stay for a male convicted of ID Theft was 17.4 months, and for Theft I, the average was 19.9 months.

offenses. Probation revocations are displayed as a means of comparison to first sentence intakes.

Within the last five years, probation revocation intakes for ID Theft and Theft I have fluctuated within a limited range for both females and males. Length of stay for these populations was similarly consistent, with the exception of female probation revocations for Theft I. Length of stay for this population also changed consistently throughout this timeframe, but the magnitude of the changes was higher. However, with a small population such as this, where two individuals can make up an entire category, larger fluctuations are to be expected, as individual sentences have the potential to skew averages more than is possible with a larger population.

Justice Reinvestment Program Competitive Grant

In addition to programmatic and sentencing changes, HB 3078 has appropriated between $7 million and $8.09 million each biennium since 2017 in grant funds for downward departure prison diversion programs (also known as the JRP Competitive Grant), which is distributed among participating grantees through a competitive application process. For the 2025-27 biennium, 17 grantees were selected.[17] For more details on these funds, the CJC publishes an interactive data page that displays JRP prison use by county and program area.[18] The CJC also publishes an interactive data page that displays JRP prison use by county and gender. Prison intake and length of stay information for property, drug, and driving/DUII crimes is compiled and displayed by county and baseline comparison.[19]

Prison use for property, drug, and driving/DUII crimes for the 17 counties that received competitive grant funding for the 2025-27 biennium is summarized on the following pages in Tables 5.1 and 5.2. Prison intakes and the length of stay (LOS) in months are displayed by gender and county.

[17] The counties awarded Competitive Grant funds in the 2025-2027 biennium are Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Crook, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Umatilla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill.

[18] Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (January 9, 2026). "JRP County Programs," Justice Reinvestment Dashboard, available at https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cjcdashboards/viz/JusticeReinvestmentDashboardHome/JRIHome (last accessed January 28, 2026)

[19] Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (January 9, 2026). "JRP Prison Use," Justice Reinvestment Dashboard, available at https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cjcdashboards/viz/JusticeReinvestmentDashboardHome/JRIHome (last accessed January 28, 2026).

Table 5.1 Combined 2024 - 2025 Prison Intakes for Property, Drug, and Driving/DUII Crimes, Female

County	Intakes	Average LOS
Clackamas	56	17.8
Clatsop	6	16.4
Columbia	5	9.8
Crook	2	9.4
Deschutes	18	13.7
Douglas	13	22.6
Jackson	46	19.0
Josephine	23	16.3
Lane	40	19.6
Lincoln	6	26.1
Marion	22	20.3
Multnomah	47	15.9
Polk	15	33.5
Umatilla	12	17.8
Wasco	6	14.8
Washington	56	19.1
Yamhill	10	25.5

Table 5.2 Combined 2024 - 2025 Prison Intakes for Property, Drug, and Driving/DUII Crimes, Male

County	Intakes	Average LOS
Clackamas	254	18.4
Clatsop	18	20.7
Columbia	21	15.0
Crook	23	17.4
Deschutes	117	17.2
Douglas	124	20.4
Jackson	173	21.7
Josephine	102	22.2
Lane	234	20.7
Lincoln	32	21.4
Marion	157	22.2
Multnomah	308	18.7
Polk	52	24.9
Umatilla	66	23.5
Wasco	14	10.4
Washington	252	19.4
Yamhill	65	24.1

Figures 5.1 and 5.2 below compare each participating county's prison use in 2024 and 2025 to their historical baseline, which is a three-year average LOS, in months, for JRP-qualifying offenses from July 2012 to June 2015, scaled to one year. These comparisons are split into two groups – large counties, and small counties. For the purposes of this report, large counties are defined as having a population greater than 110,000, and small counties, less than 110,000. Only counties receiving both the competitive and formula grants are featured in these figures.

As illustrated below, many counties have reduced or maintained their JRP prison use compared to their baselines. Lane, Marion, Multnomah, and Clatsop have all shown an apparent decrease in their prison use compared to their baselines from 2012-2015, before the passage of HB 3078. Some counties have also increased their JRP prison use compared to their baselines. Each county runs a unique JRP program and faces unique circumstances. For any given calendar year, one or two cases involving unusually long sentences (due to seriousness or number of charges) can affect the total prison use for a county, particularly if it has a smaller population. Note that for Figures 5.1 and 5.2, the 2024 and 2025 bars represent individual years, as opposed to the baseline bar, which is an average over three years (2012-2015). Additionally, changes in county population, state and local laws, and leadership can all contribute to a county's fluctuation in prison use, among many other factors. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 below provide an overview of the JRP prison use of each participating county but cannot be used to extrapolate the reasons for these fluctuations.

Figure 5.1 JRP Prison Use Compared to Baseline, Large Counties

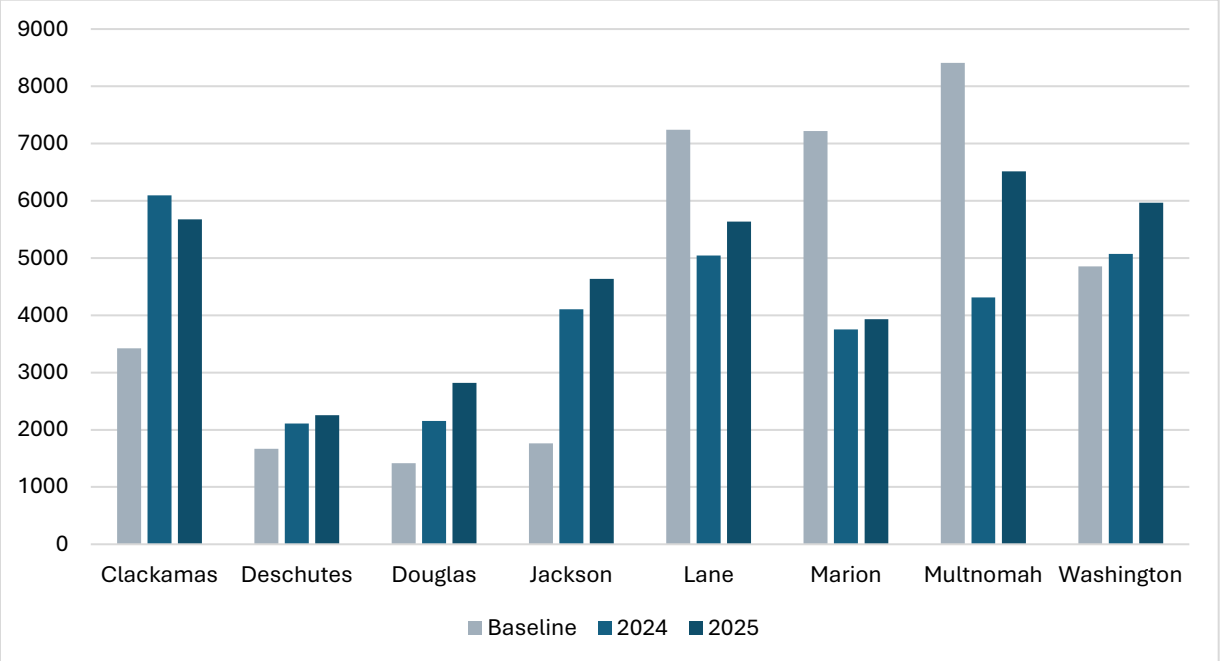
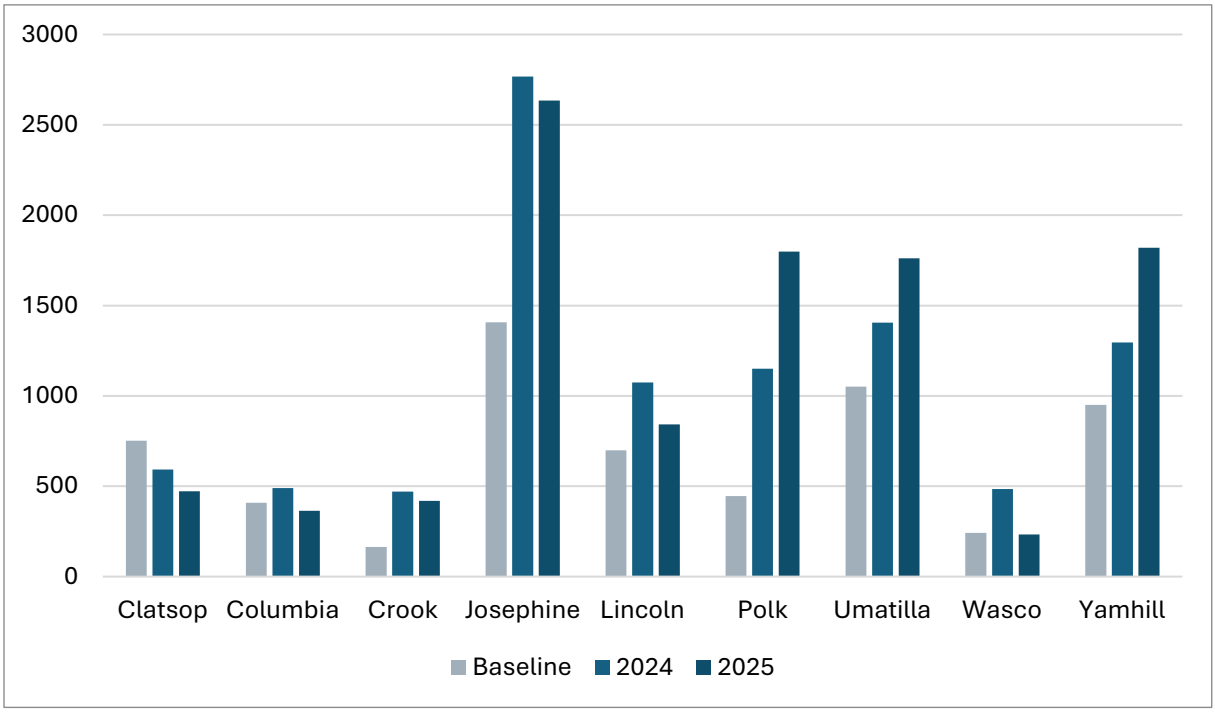


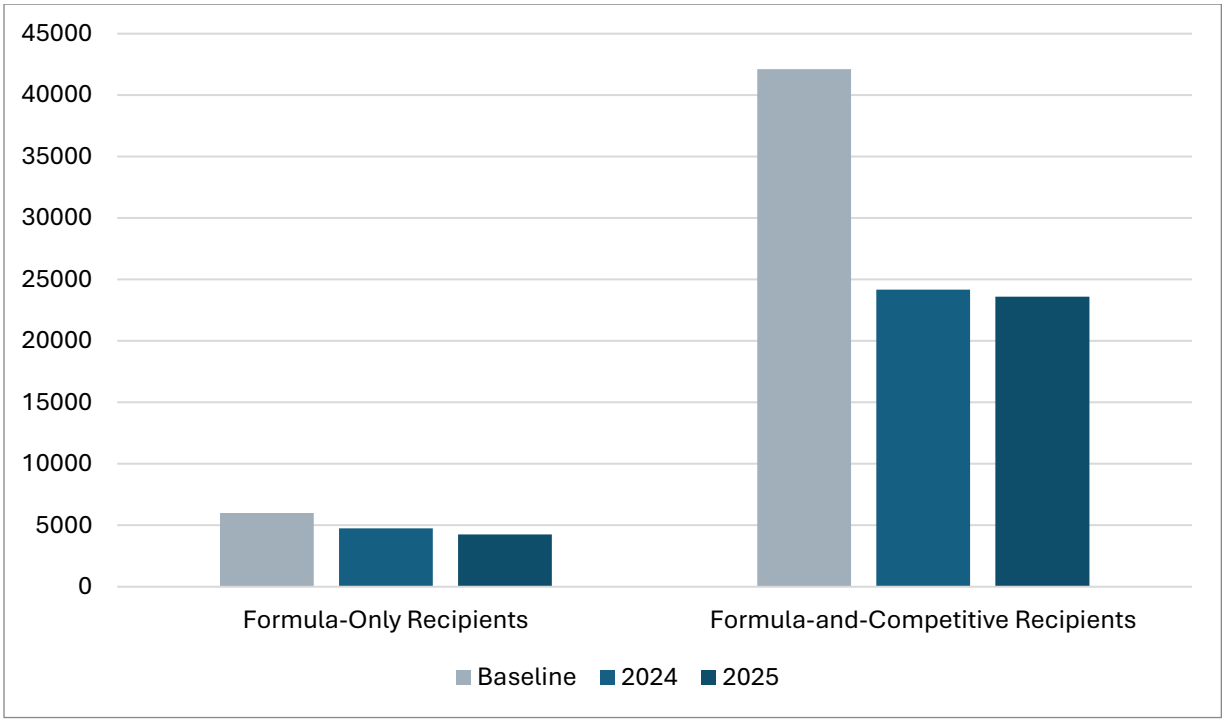
Figure 5.2 JRP Prison Use Compared to Baseline, Small Counties



Additionally, though some counties have increased their prison use compared to their individual baselines – as illustrated in Figures 5.1 and 5.2 above – together, all counties participating in JRP have reduced prison use compared to the state-wide baseline.

Figure 5.3 on the following page includes prison use data for all 34 counties receiving JRP grants, including counties that received only the formula grant, and those that received both the formula and competitive grants. Prison use in months is displayed by year and grant type.

Figure 5.3 JRP Prison Use by Formula-Only Recipients and Formula-and-Competitive Recipients



As displayed in Figure 5.3, the counties which received the formula and competitive funding have reduced their prison use considerably in 2024 and 2025 compared to the baseline. In contrast, counties that received funding from the formula grant alone have only marginally decreased their prison use compared to baseline.

Conclusion

HB 3078 enacted reforms designed to address prison use in Oregon. These changes took various forms, including programmatic changes to the FSAP and the STTL programs, sentencing changes for Identity Theft and Theft in the First Degree, and the creation of the JRP Competitive Grant that funds downward departure prison diversion programs. As shown by the prison population trends and the predicted prison trends included in the prison forecast, HB 3078 has reduced and is expected to continue to reduce the prison population. As for the programmatic changes, preliminary results indicate lower three-year revocation outcomes for FSAP participants compared to similarly situated non-participants.

Concerning the sentencing changes enacted by HB 3078, in general, prison usage for ID Theft and Theft I has decreased, relative to that of 2017. As a result, the expected reduction in prison use from these sentencing changes appears to be occurring.

Finally, it appears that the JRP Grant funds provided by HB 3078 have contributed to decreases in prison use. However, it is difficult to disentangle the impact of the JRP Competitive Grant funding from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, JRP Formula Grant funding, and other local factors. While the data regarding the success of the grant at the county level are equivocal, collectively, the counties participating in the competitive grant program have reduced prison use more than counties not receiving this additional funding.

Appendix

Table A.1 STTL Usage by County

County	Total Participants	Average Days Served	Average Percent Used	Success Rate
Baker	7	112.3	93.6%	100%
Benton	30	74.4	62%	70%
Clackamas	286	91.5	76.5%	85.5%
Clatsop	37	91.6	76.3%	91.9%
Columbia	35	93.3	77.7%	81.4%
Coos	41	96.8	81.3%	95.1%
Crook	6	92.2	76.8%	66.7%
Curry	7	67.4	56.2%	100%
Deschutes	165	89.6	74.8%	85.5%
Douglas	110	82	69.2%	75.5%
Gilliam	1	118	98.3%	100%
Grant	3	96	80%	100%
Harney	7	84.7	70.6%	100%
Hood	10	74.1	61.8%	100%
Jackson	287	84.5	70.9%	86.9%
Jefferson	35	76.9	64.1%	94.3%
Josephine	139	89.3	75%	82%
Klamath	108	99.1	83.1%	89.4%
Lake	9	76.8	64%	77.8%

Table A.1 STTL Usage by County

County	Total Participants	Average Days Served	Average Percent Used	Success Rate
Lane	400	85.3	72.1%	81.1%
Lincoln	42	84	71.6%	72.6%
Linn	162	85.9	72%	81.8%
Malheur	38	74.7	62.3%	90.8%
Marion	398	90.6	77.2%	90.2%
Morrow	9	78.3	65.3%	100%
Multnomah	520	78	66.2%	79.5%
Polk	47	90.9	76.3%	95.7%
Tillamook	22	88.6	73.9%	81.8%
Umatilla	29	87.7	76.4%	82.8%
Union	19	93.3	77.7%	94.7%
Wallowa	2	119	99.2%	100%
Wasco	7	109.3	94.6%	100%
Washington	351	90.9	76%	87.5%
Yamhill	86	89.7	75%	88.4%

Table A.2 Female JRP Prison Usage

County	Baseline*	2024	2025
Clackamas	735.9	485.8	510.1
Clatsop	112.1	34.0	64.4
Columbia	49.7	33.2	16.0
Crook	25.6	13.4	5.3
Deschutes	241.3	74.4	171.8
Douglas	194.0	225.0	68.8
Jackson	273.4	227.7	648.1
Josephine	207.5	248.5	126.5
Lane	1206.9	421.2	363.0
Lincoln	113.8	146.4	10.1
Marion	1413.6	326.4	121.1
Multnomah	1240.7	408.0	341.4
Polk	65.7	247.0	255.9
Umatilla	170.9	156.6	57.3
Wasco	43.4	28.3	60.5
Washington	774.2	432.2	638.7
Yamhill	208.0	166.3	88.9

* 3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to one year

Table A.3 Male JRP Prison Usage

County	Baseline*	2024	2025
Clackamas	2686.7	2854.2	510.1
Clatsop	639.5	142.6	64.4
Columbia	358.8	174.1	16.0
Crook	139.0	233.1	5.3
Deschutes	1425.2	928.2	171.8
Douglas	1220.9	1210.2	68.8
Jackson	1487.5	1587.3	648.1
Josephine	1199.1	1274.2	126.5
Lane	6031.4	2489.8	363.0
Lincoln	584.4	375.6	10.1
Marion	5804.7	1782.3	121.1
Multnomah	7166.2	3006.7	341.4
Polk	379.5	782.3	255.9
Umatilla	880.8	860.6	57.3
Wasco	198.9	25.0	60.5
Washington	4079.9	2105.6	638.7
Yamhill	742.4	668.4	88.9

* 3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to one year

Table A.4 JRP Prison Use by Formula-Only Recipients and Formula-and-Competitive Recipients

Award Type	Baseline*	2024	2025
Formula-Only Recipients	5796.5	5096.9	4567.3
Formula-and-Competitive Recipients	42,101.5	24,174.3	23,610.2

* 3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to one year

Table A.5 2021-2025 Female Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for Property, Drug, and Driving/DUII Crimes

	Intakes					Average Length of Stay (Months)				
County	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Clackamas	27	23	32	26	30	17.0	18.8	18.4	18.7	17.0
Clatsop	2	2	3	3	3	3.4	33.3	8.3	11.3	21.5
Columbia	4	3	2	3	2	11.9	6.4	10.7	11.1	8.0
Crook	3	2	2	1	1	17.6	19.1	12.0	13.4	5.3
Deschutes	16	15	7	8	10	9.2	11.4	7.6	9.3	17.2
Douglas	8	7	7	9	4	10.1	14.1	25.6	25.0	17.2
Jackson	8	12	13	18	28	20.6	15.3	15.4	12.7	23.1
Josephine	7	12	8	17	6	10.9	18.4	16.0	14.6	21.1
Lane	11	16	12	20	20	16.5	17.9	20.8	21.1	18.1
Lincoln	6	3	5	5	1	29.8	10.4	18.2	29.3	10.1
Marion	19	17	16	16	6	28.9	18.3	13.0	20.4	20.2
Multnomah	8	8	18	28	19	15.1	19.2	23.5	14.6	18.0
Polk	5	7	7	7	8	11.6	14.1	19.9	35.3	32.0
Umatilla	5	7	4	8	4	20.5	19.3	13.8	19.6	14.3
Wasco	0	1	0	3	3	0.0	5.8	0.0	9.4	20.2
Washington	18	26	22	28	28	13.0	12.4	14.9	15.4	22.8
Yamhill	7	5	3	5	5	28.5	15.4	22.4	33.3	17.8

Table A.6 2021-2025 Male Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for Property, Drug, and Driving/DUII Crimes

	Intakes					Average Length of Stay (Months)				
County	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Clackamas	71	98	155	146	108	21.9	22.1	18.8	19.5	16.9
Clatsop	6	8	13	6	12	14.7	33.5	17.9	23.8	19.2
Columbia	14	12	18	13	8	21.4	14.5	15.3	13.4	17.7
Crook	15	11	13	15	8	20.1	19.3	15.1	15.5	21.0
Deschutes	69	73	55	61	56	14.7	15.3	13.9	15.2	19.3
Douglas	61	54	23	61	63	18.7	23.2	27.0	19.8	20.9
Jackson	69	89	89	75	98	19.0	21.9	20.0	21.2	22.2
Josephine	41	72	61	60	42	17.2	17.7	18.8	21.2	23.5
Lane	92	116	100	117	117	19.4	21.8	19.8	21.3	20.2
Lincoln	29	19	27	18	14	20.0	19.7	21.4	20.9	22.1
Marion	54	77	66	75	82	28.1	24.4	20.5	23.8	20.8
Multnomah	76	107	127	161	147	14.4	16.6	15.4	18.7	18.8
Polk	15	25	32	27	25	16.3	15.1	16.8	29.0	20.5
Umatilla	33	34	24	32	34	19.7	20.0	22.3	26.9	20.2
Wasco	6	11	15	3	11	13.5	18.0	18.7	8.3	10.9
Washington	131	129	139	114	138	16.0	15.0	17.9	18.5	20.2
Yamhill	22	26	38	25	40	23.4	19.2	17.1	26.7	22.4