

# Oregon Recidivism Analysis

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# FOREWORD

This report marks the fifth semi-annual recidivism report<sup>1</sup> authored by staff at the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) with the assistance of our state agency partners. The CJC was charged by the legislature to track this new definition of recidivism by the passage of House Bill 3194, known as the Justice Reinvestment Act. Section 45 of HB 3194 (codified in ORS 423.557) redefined recidivism for Oregon to include the arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime.

Since we began publishing these reports, the CJC has made recidivism rates across counties available on our website at <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/Pages/recidivism.aspx>. With the launch of our recidivism dashboard, CJC staff has been freed up to look at interesting trends and topics within the recidivism data. In this report, we endeavor to examine recidivism rates by gender and crime type. It's been often said that "past as prelude" or "the best predictor of future behavior is past behavior". So, we examined what types of crime people who were recidivating, ended up committing. We hope that the results of this analysis will be useful to the practitioner as well as the policy maker as they consider their responsibilities, and that it may lead to more questions that help to further our understanding.

As always, we welcome and rely on your feedback to our approach in getting you useful and meaningful information, and we welcome new ideas for even more ways to understand this data.



Mike Schmidt, Executive Director  
Criminal Justice Commission

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<sup>1</sup> Links to our previous reports can be found on our website at: <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/SAC/Pages/Recidivism.aspx>

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## Executive Summary

Historically, recidivism in Oregon has been tracked with a single definition: a new felony conviction within three years of release for incarceration or imposition of probation. Criminal justice stakeholders are well versed in this recidivism definition, and some are in the habit of referencing a single recidivism number from memory based on the latest recidivism analysis. The new definition essentially provides three measures of recidivism, and a richer context for recidivism analysis. Developing the analysis necessary to report recidivism using this new definition requires the merging of multiple criminal justice data systems on a scale never achieved before in Oregon.

This report is the fifth in a series of comprehensive statewide analysis<sup>2</sup> using the definition of adult recidivism in HB 3194 (codified in ORS 423.557). The most recent data available is included, and the statewide recidivism analysis is provided in this report. In addition, the CJC has released an interactive and online data dashboard to present the recidivism analyses<sup>3</sup>. This data dashboard includes many different filters and breakouts of the recidivism data, including results by gender, age, race, county, and risk to recidivate level. This dashboard is available to criminal justice stakeholders and members of the public as an interactive and online data sharing tool to provide recidivism analysis results.

Many factors can impact recidivism rates such as law enforcement resources and other criminal justice system resources, the risk profile of individuals in the system, changing emphasis on arrests or prosecutions, as well as the use of evidence based programs. This analysis does not attempt to explain why recidivism rates have changed over time, but simply displays the recidivism rates for offenders released from incarceration or sentenced to felony probation statewide.

This analysis shows the current statewide rates of recidivism:

For those released from prison or from a felony jail sentence in the second six months of 2013:

- 17% were re-incarcerated for a new felony crime within three years of release,
- 41% were convicted of a new misdemeanor or felony crime within three years of release, and
- 55% were arrested for a new crime within three years of release.

For those who started a felony probation sentence in the second six months of 2013:

- 14% were incarcerated for a new felony crime within three years,
- 45% were convicted of a new misdemeanor or felony crime within three years, and
- 51% were arrested for a new crime within three years.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/SAC/Pages/Recidivism.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/Pages/main.aspx>

## Background

HB 3194 Section 45 (2013) (codified in ORS 423.557) provides a new statewide definition of recidivism. The definition includes the arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime<sup>4</sup>.

Historically, the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) defined recidivism as a felony conviction within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation. The data sources available to DOC and OYA allowed for tracking this measure of recidivism. The agencies did not have access to the necessary data systems to track a broader definition of recidivism, which would require access to raw data from the Oregon Judicial Department and Oregon State Police.

For many years the Oregon Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), housed at the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), has had access to statewide data systems. The SAC serves as a clearing-house of criminal justice data, and has expanded its capacity in terms of data available and also in techniques to merge data across different systems.

The recidivism analysis in this report is the fifth in a series of comprehensive statewide analysis using the definition of adult recidivism in HB 3194 (codified in ORS 423.557). Although there are limitations with the current available data, this analysis includes arrest, misdemeanor and felony conviction, and incarceration data in a single recidivism analysis.

## Definitions and Limitations

Resource and technological limitations persist in Oregon, as they do in all states. Where we encountered data limitations we documented them in order to make this report as transparent and useful as possible. DOC tracks recidivism for offenders starting felony probation and for offenders starting post-prison supervision or parole supervision in six month cohorts<sup>5</sup>. This analysis uses these same cohorts as the starting population to track recidivism.

The CJC combined data from DOC with circuit court case data from the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD), as well as arrest data from Oregon State Police (OSP) to track the three components of the new definition of recidivism in HB 3194 (codified in ORS 423.557).

This analysis provides historical information back to the first offender cohort in 1998 and is current through the second cohort of 2013. This provides historical data to track trends for the new definition of recidivism, and establishes a new baseline for future recidivism analysis. In the past a single definition of recidivism was tracked, which was a new felony conviction within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation.

As with past statewide recidivism analyses, this data does not include federal or out of state data. New criminal activity must be entered into electronic data systems in order to be captured as a recidivating event. If new criminal activity is handled informally, and is not entered into an electronic data system, then it is not captured as a recidivating event in this analysis.

The three components (incarceration, conviction, arrest) of this new recidivism analysis are tracked separately. A single offender can contribute to all three measures, or a subset depending on the criminal justice system's response to the new criminal activity committed.

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<sup>4</sup> SB 366 (2015) removed the language that included recidivating events that occur for "any reason" Enrolled SB 366: <https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2015R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB366/Enrolled>

<sup>5</sup> See appendix for full cohort definitions. A Parole-PPS cohort is comprised of all individuals release to parole or PPS in a six month period. A probation cohort is comprised of all individuals sentenced for the first time to felony probation during a six month period.

The Oregon Statistical Analysis Center does not have access to federal and out of state data, however the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) released an extensive recidivism analysis of 30 states in April 2014 that does include federal and out of state records<sup>6</sup>. BJS released a follow up analysis in September 2015 that analyzes out of state arrest rates<sup>7</sup>. This analysis shows that for prisoners released in Oregon in 2005, the percent increase in the in-state arrest rate when out of state arrests are included is 3.3% in 1 year, 4.9% in 3 years, and 5.3% in 5 years. The most common states where prisoners were arrested outside of Oregon were Washington, California, and Idaho.

### Incarceration

Incarceration data is available from DOC and includes felony prison and felony jail sentences only. The data does not include misdemeanor jail sentences or jail time served pre-trial. Oregon does not have a statewide data system that provides misdemeanor jail sentence information by conviction or county, and therefore misdemeanor incarceration data at the statewide level is not available. The incarceration rate presented shows the percentage of each cohort incarcerated for a new crime within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation. Multiple incarceration events are not accounted for. The analysis captures whether an offender was or was not incarcerated within three years of release from prison or imposition of probation.

### Conviction

Conviction data available from OJD includes data from the new Odyssey case management systems. Earlier this year Oregon's 36 circuit courts finished a multi-year business transformation project converting from the legacy Oregon Judicial Information Network (OJIN) to Odyssey.

This data includes misdemeanor and felony convictions from Oregon's 36 circuit courts. It does not include convictions from municipal courts or justice courts, as those courts are not part of the unified state court system. An extensive data merging process was done for entries in Odyssey where the SID number is missing; see the appendix for details.

The conviction rate presented shows the percentage of each cohort convicted for a new misdemeanor or felony crime within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation. Multiple convictions are not accounted for. The analysis captures whether an offender was or was not convicted of a new crime (misdemeanor or felony) within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation.

### Arrest

Arrest data is available from OSP's Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). This data includes arrests where the person was finger-printed. It does not include arrests where the person was not finger-printed or other types of law enforcement contact not resulting in arrest. Fingerprinting is required in arrests for all felony crimes, and for misdemeanor drug and sex crimes. The arrest rate presented shows the percentage of each cohort arrested for a new crime within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation. Multiple arrests or multiple arrest charges are not included. The analysis captures whether an offender was or was not arrested for a new crime within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation.

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<sup>6</sup> Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010.

<http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=4986>

<sup>7</sup> Multistate Criminal History Patterns of Prisoners Released in 30 States. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5407>

## Statewide Recidivism Rates

Figure 1 below shows the three recidivism measures for the parole and post-prison supervision (PPS) cohorts from 1998 to the second cohort of 2013. DOC defines cohorts of all individuals released to parole or PPS during a six month time period. For the second cohort of 2013 the incarceration rate was 17.3%. This is a 5.0% increase over the incarceration rate of the first cohort of 2013 at 16.5%. Over a five year period, it is a 16.0% increase compared to the incarceration rate of the second cohort of 2008 at 14.9%. The conviction rate for the second cohort of 2013 was 40.8%. This is a 2.7% drop compared to the conviction rate of the first cohort of 2013 at 42.0%. It is a 7.8% increase over a five year period compared to the conviction rate of the second cohort of 2008 at 37.9%. The arrest rate for the second cohort of 2013 was 55.0%. This is a 0.3% drop compared to the arrest rate of the first cohort of 2013 at 55.1%. It is a 9.1% increase over a five year period compared to the arrest rate of the second cohort of 2008 at 50.4%.

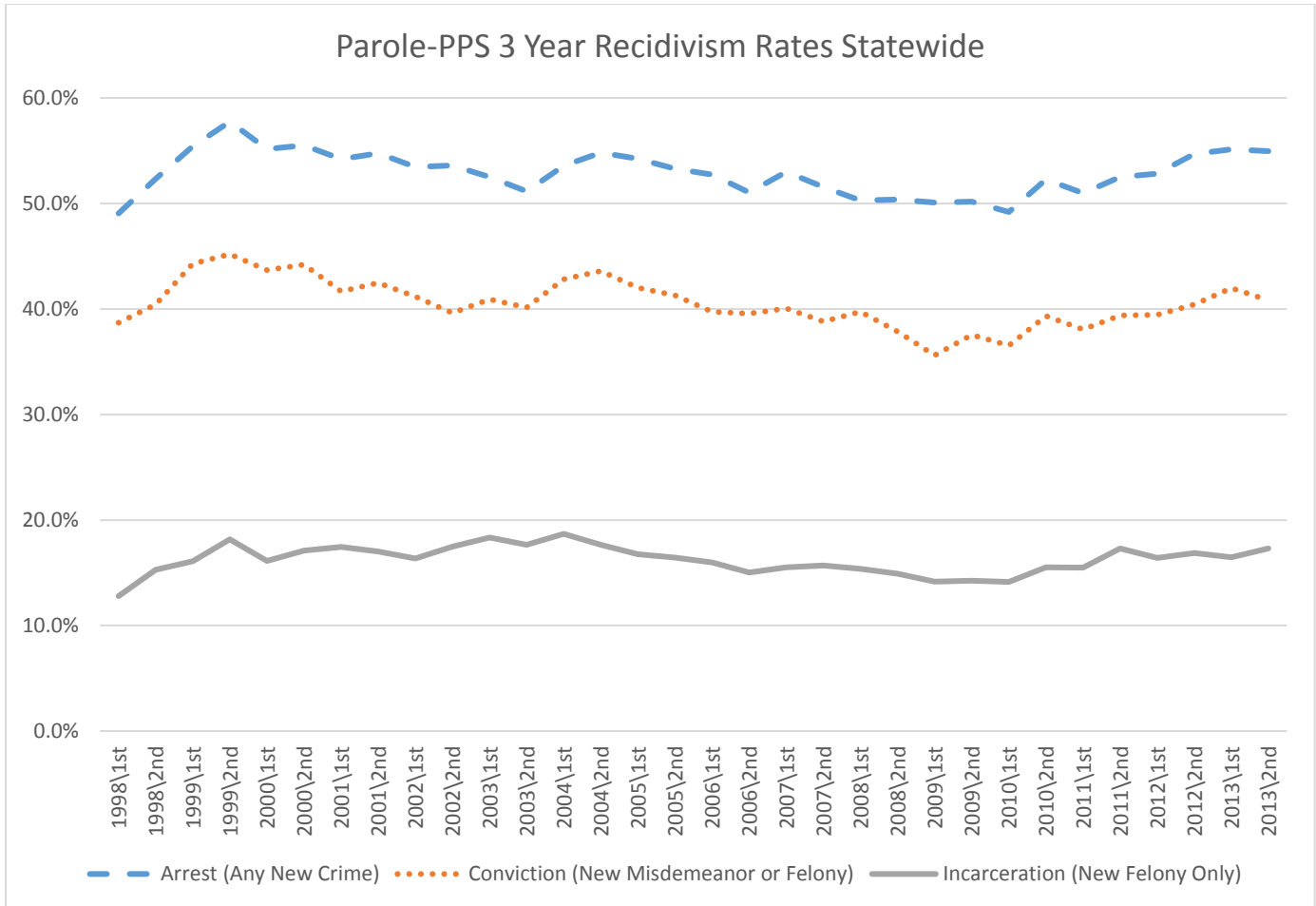


Figure 1: Parole-PPS 3 Year Recidivism Rates



Figure 2 below shows the three recidivism measures for the probation cohorts from 1998 to second first cohort of 2013. DOC defines the probation cohorts as comprising all individuals sentenced for the first time to felony probation during the six month period. Individuals sentenced to misdemeanor probation only are not included in the cohort. For the second cohort of 2013 the incarceration rate was 14.5%. This is an 11.5% increase over the incarceration rate of the first cohort of 2013 at 13.0%. Over a five year period, it is a 49.2% increase compared to the incarceration rate of the second cohort of 2008 at 9.7%. The conviction rate for the first cohort of 2013 was 44.8%. This a 10% increase compared to the conviction rate of the first cohort of 2013 at 40.7%. It is a 22.2% increase over a five year period compared to the conviction rate of the second cohort of 2008 at 36.7%. The arrest rate for the second cohort of 2013 was 51.0%. This is a 4.8% increase compared to the arrest rate of the first cohort of 2013 at 48.7%. It is a 20.0% increase over a five year period compared to the arrest rate of the second cohort of 2008 at 42.5%.

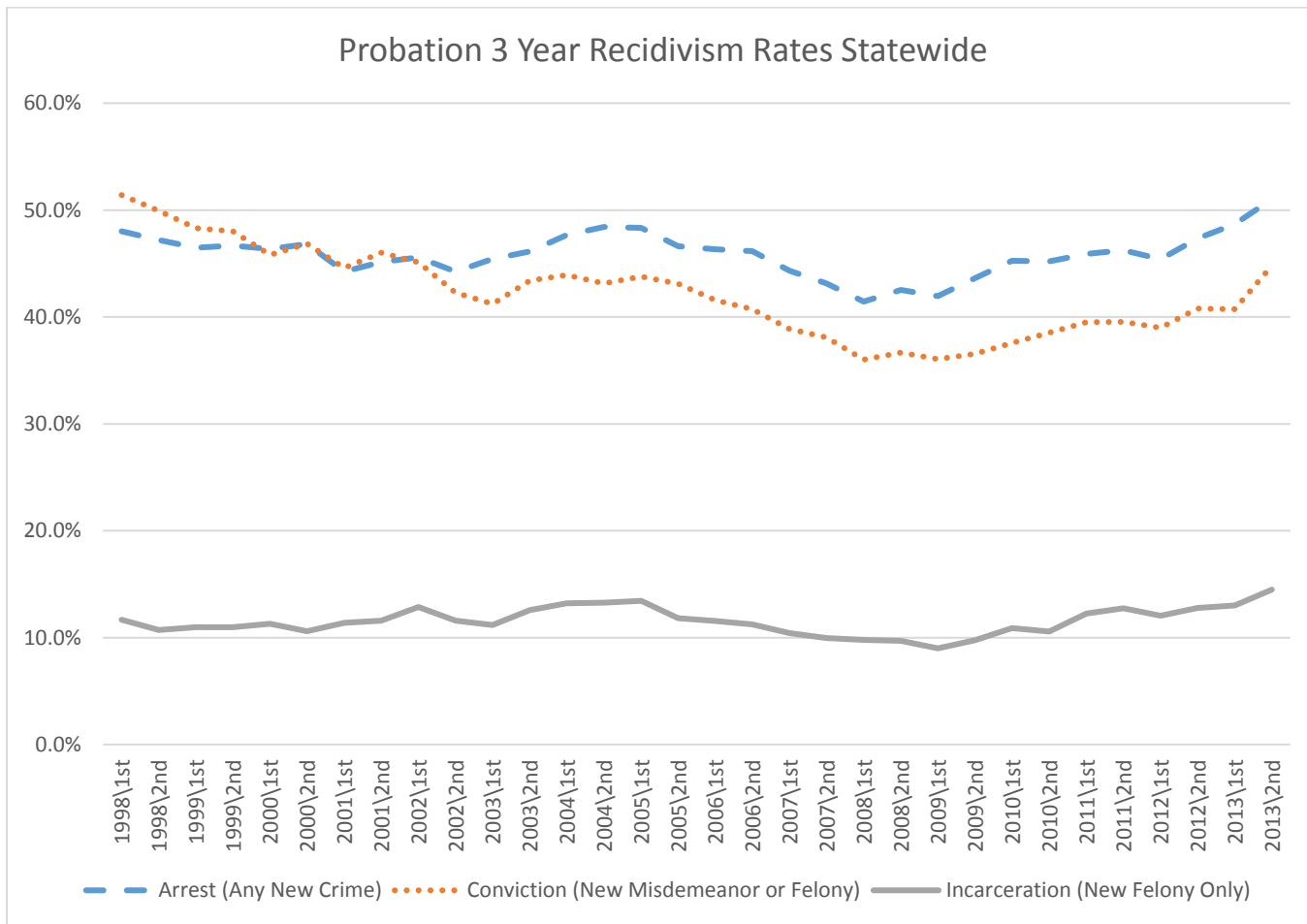


Figure 2: Probation 3 Year Recidivism Rates

## Conviction Rate Details

The recidivism rates displayed in Figures 1 and 2 above show the 3 year conviction rate as one of the recidivism measures. This conviction rate includes convictions for a misdemeanor or felony crime within 3 years. There has been interest by Oregon stakeholders to disaggregate this conviction rate by misdemeanor and felony crimes, and to further disaggregate felony convictions by showing the impact of felony drug possession convictions separately. The conviction data from OJD is available from the Odyssey data system. The CJC was able to compile this data by the penal code, which is entered in the Odyssey disposition data. All convictions within 3 years were compiled. If an individual had a felony conviction other than drug possession, then they were flagged as receiving a felony conviction without drug possession within 3 years. If the individual had a felony drug possession conviction and no other felony convictions, then they were flagged as receiving a felony drug possession conviction within 3 years. If there was not a felony conviction, then all misdemeanor convictions were compiled. These individuals were flagged as having a misdemeanor conviction within 3 years, and no felony conviction. These three conviction rates measures are additive and combined show the overall conviction rate.

Figure 3 below shows the conviction rates for the Parole-PPS cohorts. The felony conviction rate without felony drug possession has increased from 19.4% in the second cohort of 2008 to 20.4% in the second cohort of 2013. This is a 5.1% increase over the 5 year period. The felony drug possession only conviction rate has increased from 5.8% in the second cohort of 2008 to 10.0% in the second cohort of 2013. This is a 72.1% increase over the 5 year time period. The misdemeanor only conviction rate has dropped from 12.7% in the second cohort of 2008 to 10.5% in the second cohort of 2013. This is a 17.3% drop over the 5 year time period.

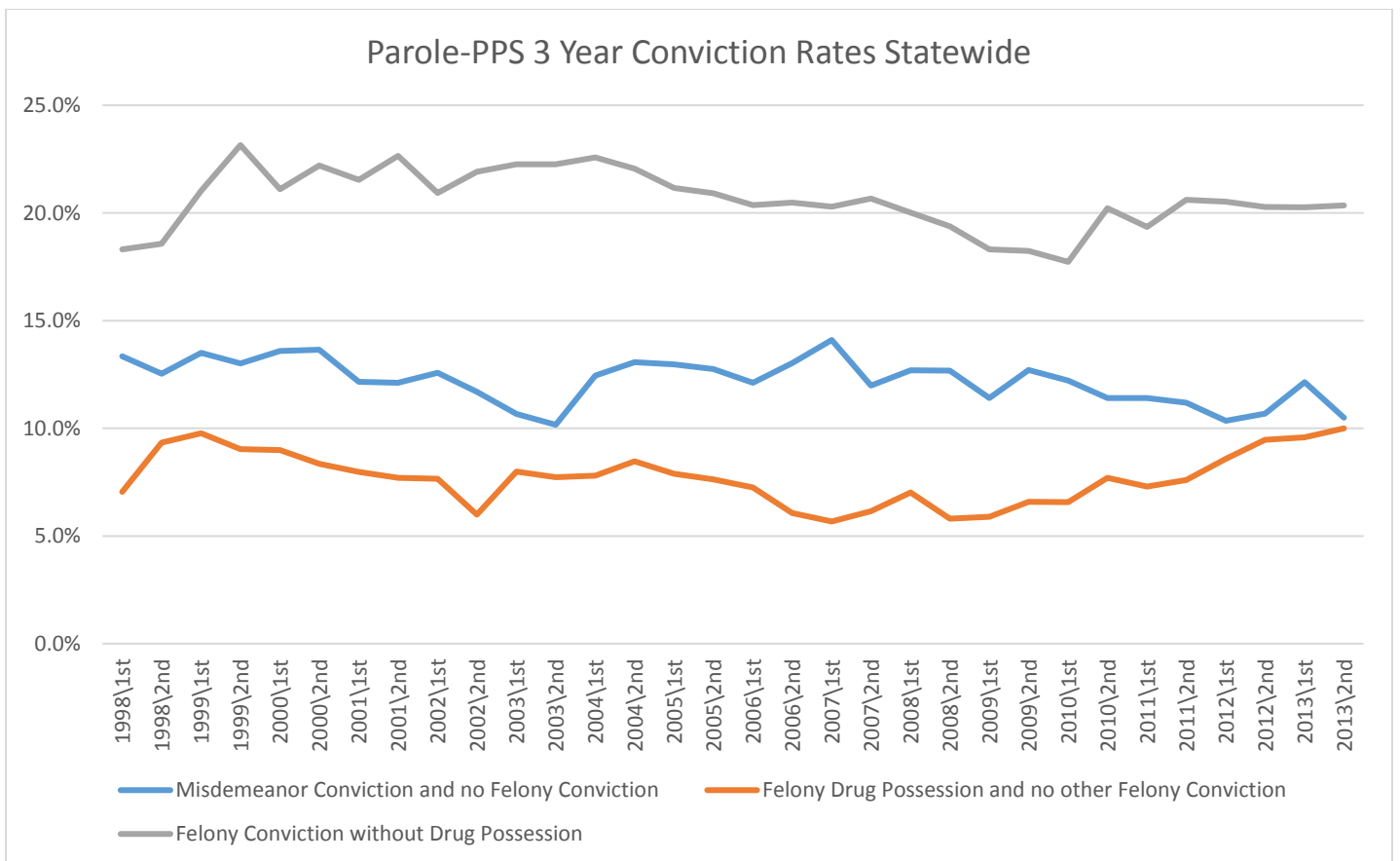


Figure 3: Parole-PPS 3 Year Conviction Rates Statewide

Figure 4 below shows the conviction rates for the Probation cohorts. The felony conviction rate without felony drug possession has increased from 15.3% in the second cohort of 2008 to 19.6% in the second cohort of 2013. This is a 27.5% increase over the 5 year period. The felony drug possession only conviction rate has increased from 5.7% in the second cohort of 2008 to 11.6% in the second cohort of 2013. This is a 103.2% increase, which shows the felony drug possession only conviction rate more than doubled over the 5 year time period. The misdemeanor only conviction rate has dropped from 15.6% in the second cohort of 2008 to 13.6% in the second cohort of 2013. This is a 12.7% drop over the 5 year time period.

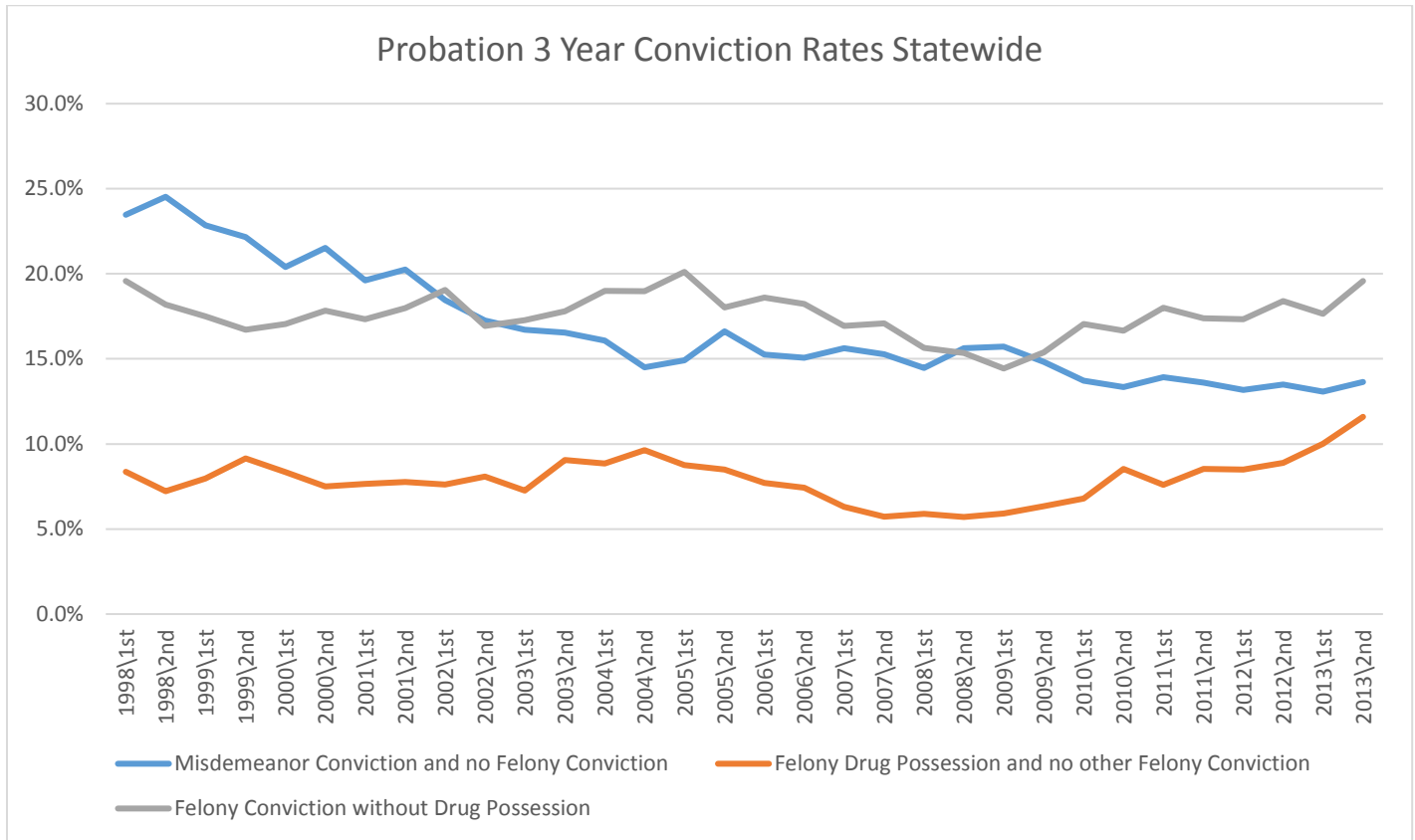


Figure 4: Probation 3 Year Conviction Rates Statewide

## Gender Specific Recidivism Analysis

The Oregon criminal justice system has shown an increasing impact to women over the last several years. This analysis shows gender specific recidivism rates, along with additional crime type specific breakouts. The analysis includes individuals released from incarceration, or those who started probation in 2013. Three year recidivism rates have been compiled with additional information by gender and crime type.

The following tables show the 2013 cohorts by gender and demographic and summary measures. Table 1 below shows the 2013 Parole-PPS cohort demographic and summary measures by gender. Females show a lower proportion of Hispanic individuals, a higher proportion of drug possession and property crime types, and a similar average age as compared to males. The PSC (Public Safety Checklist)<sup>8</sup> score is a risk to recidivate score. The PSC is a static, automated risk assessment tool that was developed to predict the likelihood of a new felony conviction within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation. The PSC uses criminal history and demographic data to calculate a risk to recidivate score. Community Corrections Departments in Oregon started using the PSC in 2012 as an initial triage tool to define low, medium, and high risk to recidivate populations. Low risk to recidivate is defined as a score less than 25. Medium risk to recidivate is defined as a score greater than or equal to 25 and less than 42. High risk to recidivate is defined as a score greater than or equal to 42. Females show a higher average PSC score, as well as a higher proportion of those identified as high risk to recidivate.

<b>2013 Parole-PPS Cohorts Summary Measures by Gender</b>	<b>Females (n=1104)</b>	<b>Males (n=4795)</b>
Ethnicity: Native American	2.4%	2.1%
Ethnicity: Asian	1.4%	1.5%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	2.6%	11.7%
Ethnicity: African-American	6.3%	7.0%
Ethnicity: Caucasian	87.3%	77.7%
Average Age	35.2	35.6
PSC: Low Risk to Recidivate Score	27.1%	31.8%
PSC: Medium Risk to Recidivate Score	38.5%	38.0%
PSC: High Risk to Recidivate Score	34.4%	30.2%
Average PSC Score	37.7	36.1
Crime Type: Drug Possession	37.6%	21.1%
Crime Type: Drug Non-Possession	8.7%	8.6%
Crime Type: Property	29.1%	19.9%
Crime Type: Other	11.6%	17.9%
Crime Type: Person	12.4%	20.8%
Crime Type: Sex	0.6%	11.7%
Released From: State Prison	39.8%	58.8%
Released From: Local Jail	60.2%	41.2%

Table 1: 2013 Parole-PPS Cohorts Summary Measures by Gender

<sup>8</sup> <https://risktool.ocjc.state.or.us/psc/>

Table 2 below shows the 2013 Probation cohort demographic and summary measures by gender. Females show a lower proportion of Hispanic individuals, a higher proportion of drug possession and property crime types, and a similar average age as compared to males. Females show a lower average PSC score, as well as a higher proportion of those identified as low risk to recidivate.

<b>2013 Probation Cohorts Summary Measures by Gender</b>	<b>Females (n=2348)</b>	<b>Males (n=6011)</b>
Ethnicity: Native American	1.9%	1.4%
Ethnicity: Asian	1.3%	1.5%
Ethnicity: Hispanic	3.5%	8.1%
Ethnicity: African-American	5.6%	6.3%
Ethnicity: Caucasian	87.7%	82.7%
Average Age	34.0	33.8
PSC: Low Risk to Recidivate Score	68.7%	58.7%
PSC: Medium Risk to Recidivate Score	22.0%	29.0%
PSC: High Risk to Recidivate Score	9.4%	12.4%
Average PSC Score	23.2	26.7
Crime Type: Drug Possession	39.1%	30.1%
Crime Type: Drug Non-Possession	9.1%	10.8%
Crime Type: Property	28.2%	20.5%
Crime Type: Other	13.5%	20.9%
Crime Type: Person	9.7%	14.0%
Crime Type: Sex	0.5%	3.8%

Table 2: 2013 Probation Cohorts Summary Measures by Gender

## 2013 Recidivism Rates by Original Sentence Crime Type and Gender

The next set of figures shows the 2013 Parole-PPS recidivism rates by gender and original sentence crime type. The arrest rate shows the percentage arrested for any new crime within 3 years by the original sentence crime type. Figure 5 shows the 3 year arrest rates by gender and original sentence crime type for those released from incarceration in 2013, including prison releases and local control or jail releases. The female arrest rate is lower than the male arrest rate for all crime types except drug possession and sex crimes. For females released from incarceration for a drug possession felony sentence, the arrest rate is 74.0% compared to 72.5% for males. The arrest rate for sex crimes is higher for females, but the sample of females released from incarceration for a sex crime conviction is less than 20 individuals.

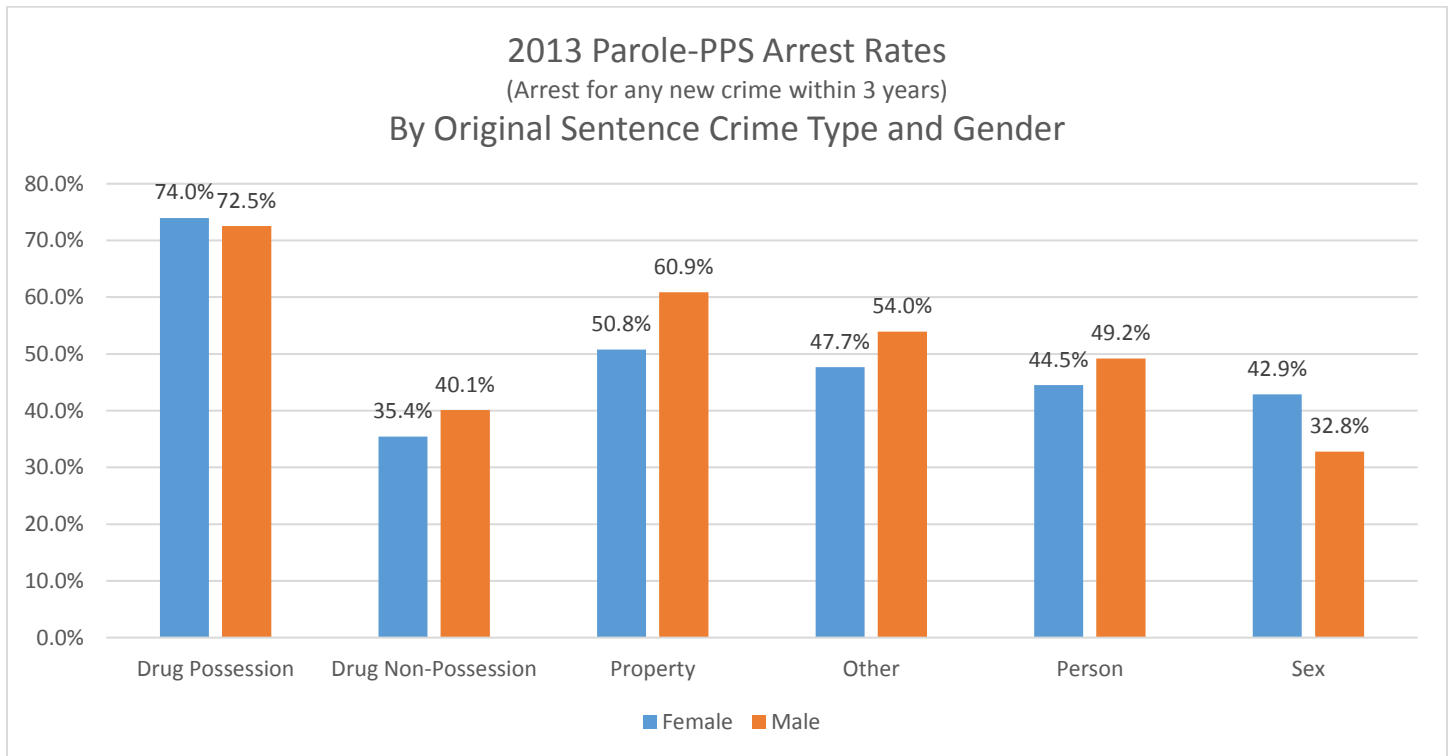


Figure 5: 2013 Parole-PPS Arrest Rates by Crime Type and Gender

Figure 6 shows the 3 year conviction rates by gender and original sentence crime type for those released from incarceration in 2013. The conviction rate shows the percentage convicted for any new misdemeanor or felony crime within 3 years by the original sentence crime type. The female conviction rate is lower than the male conviction rate for all crime types. The conviction rate is highest for both groups for those released from incarceration for a felony drug possession sentence.

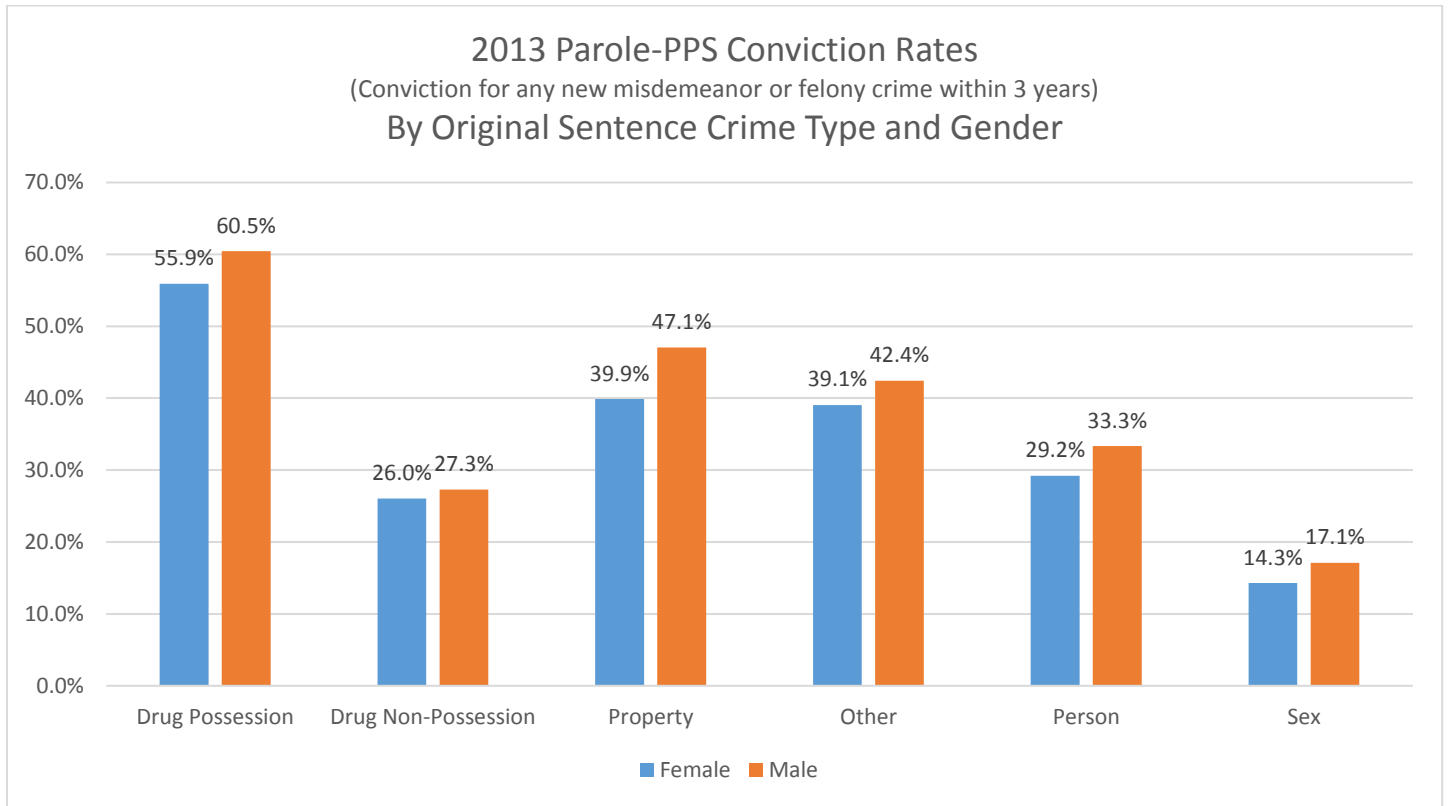


Figure 6: 2013 Parole-PPS Conviction Rates by Crime Type and Gender

Figure 7 shows the 3 year incarceration rates by gender and crime type for those released from incarceration in 2013. The incarceration rate shows the percentage incarcerated for any new felony crime within 3 years by the original sentence crime type. The female incarceration rate is lower than the male incarceration rate for all crime types. The incarceration rate is highest for both groups for those released from incarceration for a felony drug possession sentence.

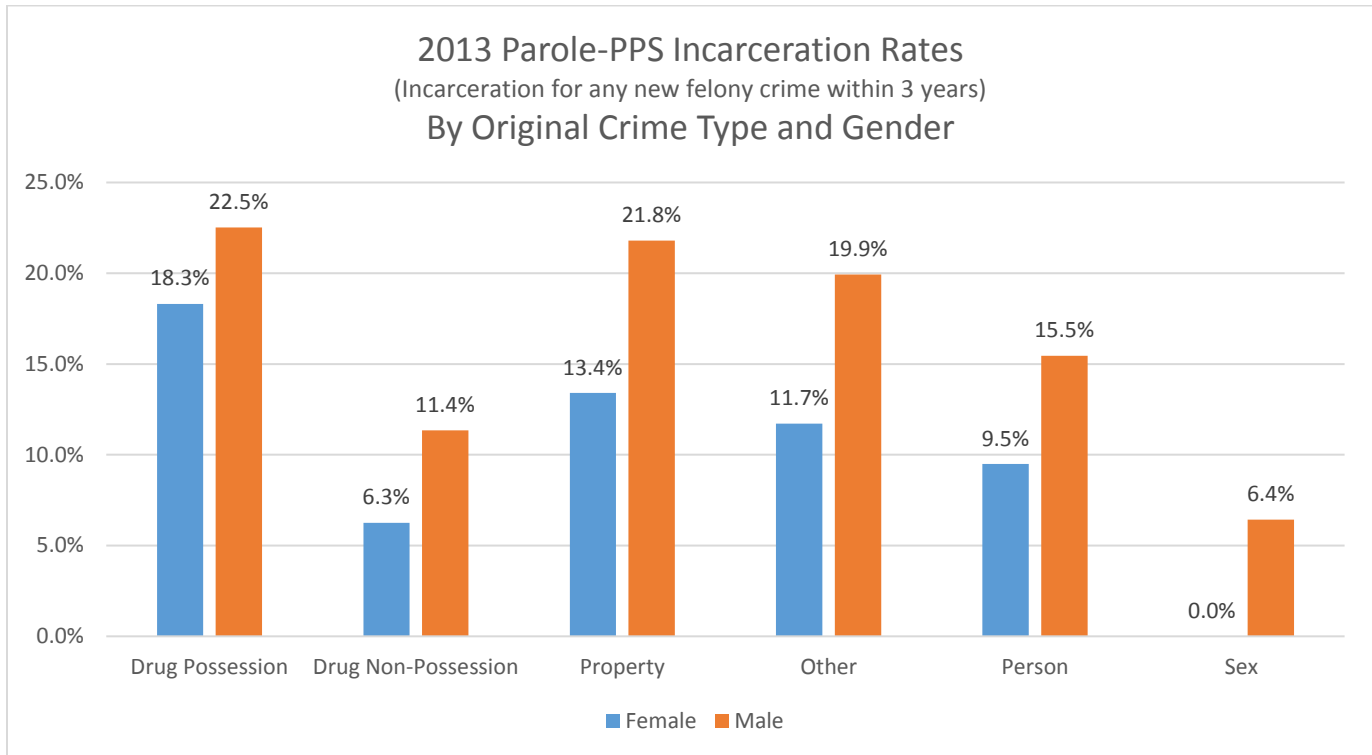


Figure 7: 2013 Parole-PPS Incarceration Rates by Crime Type and Gender



The next set of figures shows the 2013 Probation recidivism rates by gender and original sentence crime type. The arrest rate shows the percentage arrested for any new crime within 3 years by the original sentence crime type. Figure 8 shows the 3 year arrest rates by gender and original sentence crime type for those who started probation in 2013. The female arrest rate is lower than the male arrest rate for all crime types except drug non-possession, which includes drug delivery and manufacturing. For females who started probation for a drug non-possession conviction, the arrest rate is 35.7% compared to 32.2% for males.

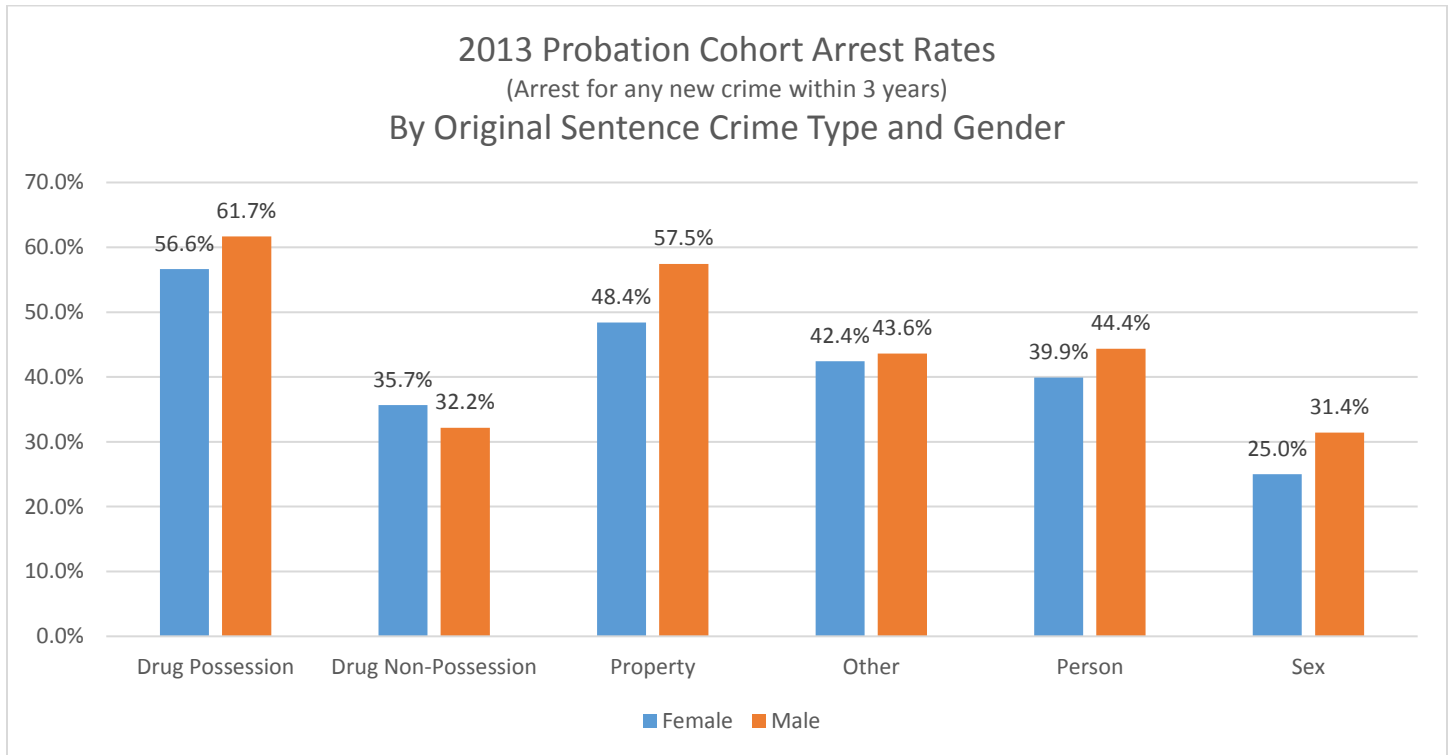


Figure 8: 2013 Probation Cohort Arrest Rates by Crime Type and Gender

Figure 9 shows the 3 year conviction rates by gender and original sentence crime type for those who started probation in 2013. The conviction rate shows the percentage convicted for any new misdemeanor or felony crime within 3 years by the original sentence crime type. The female conviction rate is lower than the male conviction rate for all crime types except drug non-possession and nearly equal for person crimes. For females who started probation for a drug non-possession conviction, the conviction rate is 29.6% compared to 24.4% for males.

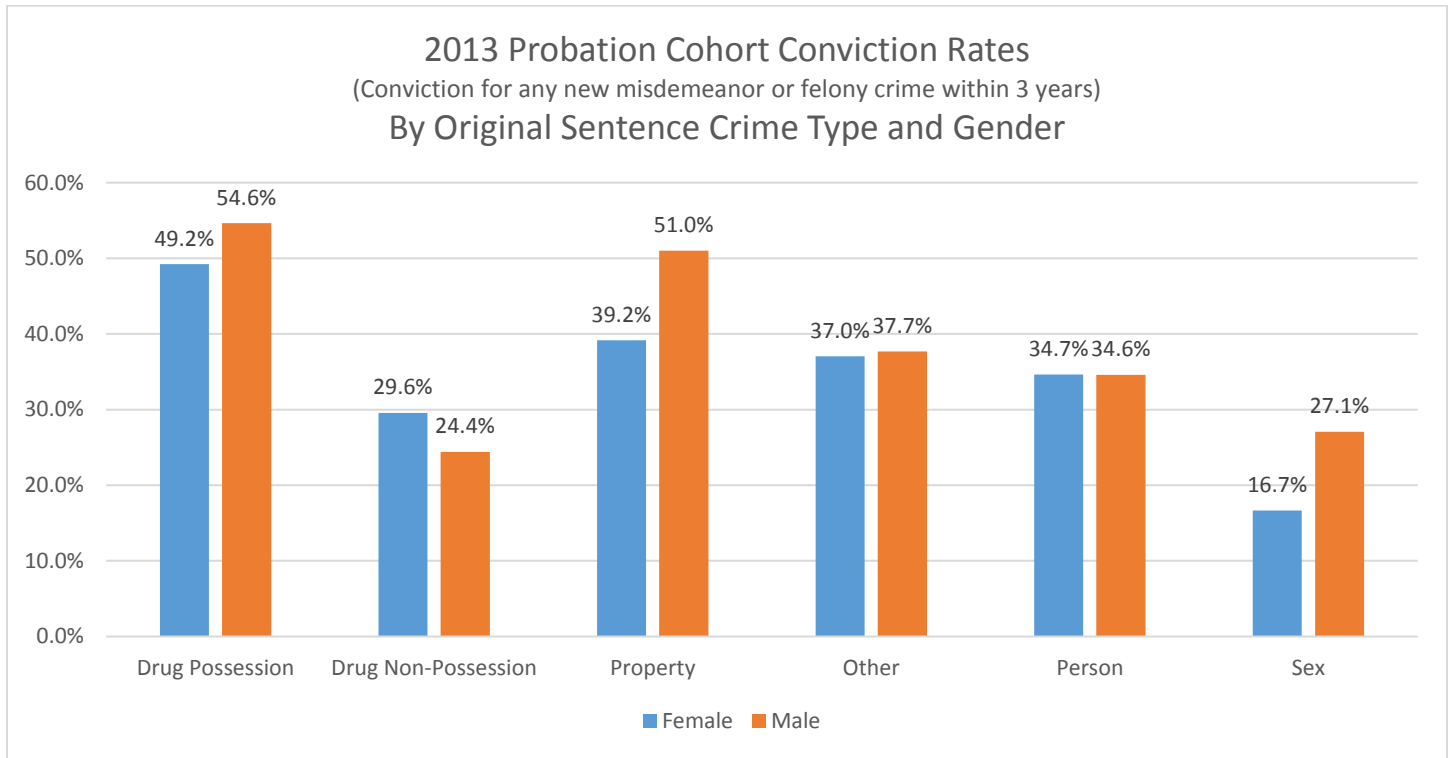


Figure 9: 2013 Probation Cohort Conviction Rates by Crime Type and Gender

Figure 10 shows the 3 year incarceration rates by gender and original sentence crime type for those who started probation in 2013. The incarceration rate shows the percentage incarcerated for any new felony crime within 3 years by the original sentence crime type. The female incarceration rate is lower than the male incarceration rate for all crime types. The incarceration rate is highest for both groups for those who started probation for a felony drug possession sentence.

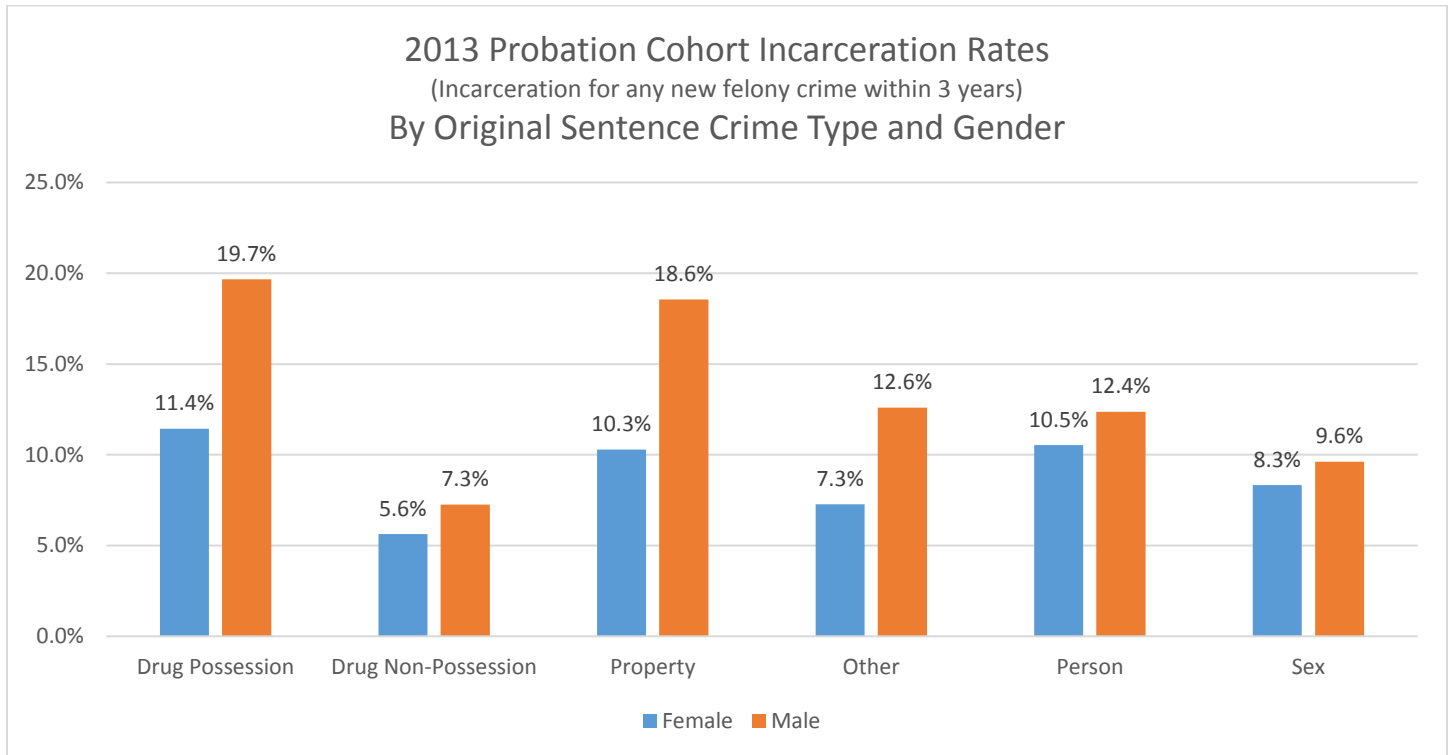


Figure 10: 2013 Probation Cohort Incarceration Rates by Crime Type and Gender

## 2013 Recidivism Rates by Crime Type Specialization

The next set of tables show the 2013 recidivism rates by crime type specialization. For each cohort the table shows the crime type for the original sentence, and the crime type of the most serious reconviction within 3 years.

Table 3 below shows the 3 year conviction rates by crime type specialization for the 2013 Parole-PPS Cohorts. Those that were released from incarceration (includes prison releases and local control or jail releases) for a drug possession sentence show 40.9% with no new conviction, 15.4% with a misdemeanor conviction, 19.8% with a drug possession conviction, 4.1% with a drug non-possession conviction, 9.6% with a property conviction, 6.7% with an other crime type conviction, 3.4% with a person conviction, and 0.2% with a sex crime conviction. The areas of specialization are highlighted in the table. In general, those released from incarceration tend to generalize rather than specialize with new convictions.

Parole-PPS 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization								
Crime Type for Original Incarceration Sentence	Reconviction Crime Type							
	No Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Drug Possession	Drug Non-Possession	Property	Other	Person	Sex
<b>Drug Possession (n=1427)</b>	40.9%	15.4%	19.8%	4.1%	9.6%	6.7%	3.4%	0.2%
<b>Drug Non-Possession (n=510)</b>	72.9%	6.1%	7.3%	6.5%	2.9%	2.5%	1.4%	0.4%
<b>Property (n=1275)</b>	54.7%	12.2%	8.4%	2.4%	13.5%	4.5%	3.6%	0.6%
<b>Other (n=986)</b>	58.0%	11.7%	7.4%	1.4%	7.1%	9.8%	4.2%	0.4%
<b>Person (n=1133)</b>	67.2%	9.4%	6.0%	1.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.6%	0.6%
<b>Sex (n=568)</b>	82.9%	6.9%	1.9%	0.5%	1.1%	4.4%	0.5%	1.8%

Table 3: Parole-PPS 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization

Tables 4 and 5 below show the same information by gender. In general females show a higher drug possession specialization rate, while males show higher property, other, and person crime specialization rates. Both groups tend to generalize rather than specialize with new convictions.

Male Parole-PPS 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization								
Crime Type for Original Incarceration Sentence	Reconviction Crime Type							
	No Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Drug Possession	Drug Non-Possession	Property	Other	Person	Sex
Drug Possession (n=1012)	39.5%	16.0%	18.8%	4.4%	10.3%	6.6%	4.1%	0.3%
Drug Non-Possession (n=414)	72.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.5%	3.4%	2.4%	1.7%	0.5%
Property (n=954)	52.9%	12.1%	8.1%	2.7%	14.0%	5.2%	4.1%	0.8%
Other (n=858)	57.6%	11.1%	7.5%	1.4%	7.0%	10.4%	4.7%	0.5%
Person (n=996)	66.7%	9.4%	6.0%	0.8%	4.9%	5.5%	5.9%	0.7%
Sex (n=561)	82.9%	7.0%	2.0%	0.5%	1.1%	4.3%	0.5%	1.8%

Table 4: Male Parole-PPS 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization

Female Parole-PPS 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization								
Crime Type for Original Incarceration Sentence	Reconviction Crime Type							
	No Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Drug Possession	Drug Non-Possession	Property	Other	Person	Sex
Drug Possession (n=415)	44.1%	14.0%	22.2%	3.4%	8.0%	6.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Drug Non-Possession (n=96)	74.0%	4.2%	11.5%	6.3%	1.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Property (n=321)	60.1%	12.5%	9.3%	1.6%	11.8%	2.5%	2.2%	0.0%
Other (n=128)	60.9%	15.6%	7.0%	1.6%	7.8%	6.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Person (n=137)	70.8%	8.8%	5.8%	2.9%	5.8%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%
Sex (n=7)	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 5: Female Parole-PPS 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization

Table 6 below shows the 3 year recidivism rates by crime type specialization for the 2013 Probation Cohorts. Those who started probation in 2013 for a drug possession sentence show 47.2% with no new conviction, 14.4% with a misdemeanor conviction, 18.6% with a drug possession conviction, 3.2% with a drug non-possession conviction, 9.0% with a property conviction, 5.1% with an other crime type conviction, 2.3% with a person conviction, and 0.2% with a sex crime conviction. The areas of specialization are highlighted in the table. In general, those who started probation in 2013 tend to generalize rather than specialize with new convictions.

Probation 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization								
Crime Type for Original Probation Sentence	Reconviction Crime Type							
	No Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Drug Possession	Drug Non-Possession	Property	Other	Person	Sex
<b>Drug Possession (n=2728)</b>	47.2%	14.4%	18.6%	3.2%	9.0%	5.1%	2.3%	0.2%
<b>Drug Non-Possession (n=860)</b>	74.3%	10.5%	7.9%	3.4%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%
<b>Property (n=1890)</b>	53.1%	12.9%	9.3%	1.3%	17.5%	3.3%	2.3%	0.3%
<b>Other (n=1571)</b>	62.4%	13.6%	6.2%	1.0%	3.7%	9.9%	2.4%	0.8%
<b>Person (n=1069)</b>	65.4%	14.3%	4.5%	0.7%	4.0%	4.2%	6.5%	0.3%
<b>Sex (n=241)</b>	73.4%	10.4%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%	6.6%	0.8%	5.0%

Table 6: Probation 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization

Tables 7 and 8 below show the same information by gender. In general females show a higher drug possession specialization rate, while males show higher property and other crime specialization rates. Both groups tend to generalize rather than specialize with new convictions.

Male Probation 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization								
Crime Type for Original Probation Sentence	Reconviction Crime Type							
	No Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Drug Possession	Drug Non-Possession	Property	Other	Person	Sex
Drug Possession (n=1810)	45.4%	14.3%	18.2%	3.3%	9.8%	5.8%	2.9%	0.3%
Drug Non-Possession (n=647)	75.6%	9.9%	6.5%	3.1%	2.3%	1.9%	0.6%	0.2%
Property (n=1229)	49.0%	13.8%	10.3%	1.5%	18.1%	4.0%	2.8%	0.5%
Other (n=1255)	62.3%	13.7%	5.5%	1.0%	3.7%	10.3%	2.5%	1.0%
Person (n=841)	65.4%	14.1%	4.2%	1.0%	4.3%	4.6%	6.1%	0.4%
Sex (n=229)	72.9%	10.9%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%	6.6%	0.9%	4.8%

Table 7: Male Probation 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization

Female Probation 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization								
Crime Type for Original Probation Sentence	Reconviction Crime Type							
	No Conviction	Misdemeanor Conviction	Drug Possession	Drug Non-Possession	Property	Other	Person	Sex
Drug Possession (n=918)	50.8%	14.6%	19.4%	2.9%	7.3%	3.8%	1.2%	0.0%
Drug Non-Possession (n=213)	70.4%	12.2%	12.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Property (n=661)	60.8%	11.0%	7.6%	1.1%	16.2%	2.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Other (n=316)	63.0%	13.0%	9.2%	0.9%	3.5%	8.2%	1.9%	0.3%
Person (n=228)	65.4%	14.9%	5.7%	0.0%	3.1%	2.6%	8.3%	0.0%
Sex (n=12)	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	8.3%

Table 8: Female Probation 3 Year Conviction Rates by Crime Type Specialization

## Appendix

### Department of Corrections Cohorts

The Department of Corrections defines the Parole-PPS cohort as comprising all individuals released to parole or PPS during a six month period. It excludes those released from prison following a revocation from parole/PPS. Inmates initially released on temporary or transitional leave are also included as of their parole or PPS date.

The Department of Corrections defines the probation cohort as comprising all individuals sentenced for the first time in a custody cycle to felony probation during the six month period. Some offenders may have been sentenced to probation more than once. Each new probation admission is considered a separate case. The cohort does not include offenders sentenced to felony bench or court probation who are not supervised by a county community corrections department.

The cohort definitions are separated by county, to allow for county level analysis. To prevent a single individual from being included in multiple counties, DOC defines a county's release cohort as individuals under the county's supervision at the end of the three year period following release from incarceration. A county's probation cohorts are defined as offenders under the county's supervision at the end of the three year period following admission to probation.

### Incarceration

The incarceration recidivism measure is compiled from the Department of Corrections data and includes prison sentences and felony local control sentences for a new crime. It typically does not include a jail sentence without any subsequent supervision, which is rarely used as a sentencing option for offenders. It does not include misdemeanor jail sentences, or jail time served pre-trial. Oregon does not have a statewide jail data system, and jail sentences in the circuit court case data are incomplete at the statewide level.

### Conviction

The conviction recidivism measure is compiled from data collected from the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) from the Odyssey case management system. This dataset provides misdemeanor and felony conviction data from Oregon's 36 circuit courts. For records where a SID (State Identification) number is missing, an extensive data merging process was followed to match records on name and date of birth; see the Data Merging Methodology section below.

The Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) transmits criminal case data using a secure file transfer to the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) upon request. The CJC makes such a request of the OJD on approximately a quarterly basis. The data transmitted to the CJC includes information on:

- The defendant, such as the defendant's name, date of birth, address, demographic information (gender, race, etc.), driver license number, SID number, fingerprint and control number;
- The case event(s);
- The charge(s);
- Disposition of charge(s); and
- Sentence(s) imposed by the court.

This data is only from cases filed in circuit courts. The OJD sends data on all – not just new – cases every time data is sent to the CJC. OJD does not have access to information on cases filed in justice or municipal courts, as OJD does not have administrative control over those courts.



Earlier this year, the OJD completed a significant information technology project – Oregon eCourt. Oregon eCourt involves an integrated system that includes electronic filing, case management, document access, and ePayment. As part of Oregon eCourt, circuit courts transitioned from the Oregon Judicial Information Network (OJIN) to a new case management system, Odyssey.

### Arrest

Arrest data is available from the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) maintained by Oregon State Police (OSP). This includes arrests where the person was fingerprinted. It does not include arrests where the person was not fingerprinted or other types of law enforcement contact not resulting in arrest. Fingerprinting is required in arrests for all felony crimes, and for misdemeanor drug and sex crimes. Some law enforcement agencies fingerprint more arrests than are required, but the minimum should include the required crimes. OSP collects a bio-metric identifier, or fingerprint record, for all arrest records entered into LEDS. Unfortunately, arrest records are not separated into misdemeanor or felony crimes.

### Data Merging Methodology

The majority of data merging across the different data systems used in the analysis was done using the SID number. The DOC data includes a SID number for all records. The LEDS data also includes a SID for all records, and is the source of the SID number creation by linking each SID with finger-print records on file at OSP. The court case data needs a more complex data merging process due to missing SID numbers in the records. If the SID number was included in Odyssey, then the same SID number matching was used. For entries where the SID number was missing, name and date of birth matching was used.

### Odyssey

The SID number in Odyssey was missing for 17% of felony and misdemeanor conviction records. For these entries name and date of birth matching was used. Alias names and dates of birth were compiled, and these were used to match records where the SID number was missing. A test matching scenario was run on the 2010 cohorts. The name and date of birth matching using all aliases available resulted in 2.1% fewer matched entries than the SID number matching. This is likely due to name changes that are not entered as alias names, or data entry errors in the name and date of birth fields in Odyssey.

Statewide Parole-PPS Recidivism Rates							
Cohort	Cohort Size	Arrest for a New Crime within 3 Years of Release		Conviction for a New Crime within 3 Years of Release		Incarceration for a New Felony Crime within 3 Years of Release	
		Number Arrested	Percent Arrested	Number Convicted	Percent Convicted	Number Incarcerated	Percent Incarcerated
1998\1st	1971	967	49.1%	763	38.7%	252	12.8%
1998\2nd	2251	1178	52.3%	910	40.4%	344	15.3%
1999\1st	2282	1265	55.4%	1011	44.3%	367	16.1%
1999\2nd	2445	1412	57.8%	1105	45.2%	444	18.2%
2000\1st	2436	1344	55.2%	1064	43.7%	393	16.1%
2000\2nd	2396	1330	55.5%	1059	44.2%	410	17.1%
2001\1st	2558	1387	54.2%	1066	41.7%	446	17.4%
2001\2nd	2609	1429	54.8%	1108	42.5%	444	17.0%
2002\1st	2441	1305	53.5%	1005	41.2%	399	16.3%
2002\2nd	2752	1475	53.6%	1090	39.6%	481	17.5%
2003\1st	2579	1354	52.5%	1055	40.9%	473	18.3%
2003\2nd	2548	1303	51.1%	1023	40.1%	450	17.7%
2004\1st	2755	1476	53.6%	1180	42.8%	515	18.7%
2004\2nd	3069	1682	54.8%	1338	43.6%	542	17.7%
2005\1st	2854	1548	54.2%	1199	42.0%	478	16.7%
2005\2nd	3003	1600	53.3%	1240	41.3%	494	16.5%
2006\1st	2995	1580	52.8%	1190	39.7%	479	16.0%
2006\2nd	3033	1548	51.0%	1200	39.6%	456	15.0%
2007\1st	2943	1560	53.0%	1179	40.1%	457	15.5%
2007\2nd	3020	1557	51.6%	1172	38.8%	474	15.7%
2008\1st	2907	1462	50.3%	1155	39.7%	447	15.4%
2008\2nd	2823	1422	50.4%	1069	37.9%	421	14.9%
2009\1st	2769	1387	50.1%	986	35.6%	392	14.2%
2009\2nd	3280	1646	50.2%	1231	37.5%	467	14.2%
2010\1st	2888	1421	49.2%	1055	36.5%	408	14.1%
2010\2nd	2947	1541	52.3%	1159	39.3%	457	15.5%
2011\1st	2920	1489	51.0%	1111	38.0%	452	15.5%
2011\2nd	3028	1590	52.5%	1193	39.4%	524	17.3%
2012\1st	2958	1562	52.8%	1167	39.5%	485	16.4%
2012\2nd	2978	1629	54.7%	1204	40.4%	502	16.9%
2013\1st	2858	1576	55.1%	1200	42.0%	471	16.5%
2013\2nd	3041	1671	54.9%	1242	40.8%	526	17.3%

### Statewide Probation Recidivism Rates

Cohort	Cohort Size	Arrest for a New Crime within 3 Years of Imposition of Probation		Conviction for a New Crime within 3 Years of Imposition of Probation		Incarceration for a New Felony Crime within 3 Years of Imposition of Probation	
		Number Arrested	Percent Arrested	Number Convicted	Percent Convicted	Number Incarcerated	Percent Incarcerated
1998\1st	4793	2302	48.0%	2464	51.4%	559	11.7%
1998\2nd	4807	2269	47.2%	2400	49.9%	515	10.7%
1999\1st	4811	2236	46.5%	2324	48.3%	528	11.0%
1999\2nd	4636	2164	46.7%	2226	48.0%	509	11.0%
2000\1st	4911	2277	46.4%	2249	45.8%	555	11.3%
2000\2nd	4381	2051	46.8%	2053	46.9%	464	10.6%
2001\1st	4824	2134	44.2%	2151	44.6%	549	11.4%
2001\2nd	4419	1995	45.1%	2033	46.0%	512	11.6%
2002\1st	4771	2174	45.6%	2152	45.1%	614	12.9%
2002\2nd	4537	2007	44.2%	1918	42.3%	526	11.6%
2003\1st	4135	1879	45.4%	1705	41.2%	462	11.2%
2003\2nd	4197	1936	46.1%	1821	43.4%	528	12.6%
2004\1st	4618	2201	47.7%	2028	43.9%	610	13.2%
2004\2nd	4472	2166	48.4%	1929	43.1%	593	13.3%
2005\1st	4942	2389	48.3%	2164	43.8%	664	13.4%
2005\2nd	4973	2318	46.6%	2144	43.1%	588	11.8%
2006\1st	5411	2507	46.3%	2249	41.6%	626	11.6%
2006\2nd	4791	2212	46.2%	1951	40.7%	539	11.3%
2007\1st	4991	2212	44.3%	1940	38.9%	521	10.4%
2007\2nd	4353	1878	43.1%	1658	38.1%	434	10.0%
2008\1st	4532	1878	41.4%	1632	36.0%	444	9.8%
2008\2nd	4066	1729	42.5%	1491	36.7%	395	9.7%
2009\1st	4309	1808	42.0%	1554	36.1%	388	9.0%
2009\2nd	3879	1692	43.6%	1418	36.6%	379	9.8%
2010\1st	4082	1848	45.3%	1533	37.6%	444	10.9%
2010\2nd	4245	1919	45.2%	1635	38.5%	449	10.6%
2011\1st	4203	1929	45.9%	1661	39.5%	515	12.3%
2011\2nd	4187	1937	46.3%	1655	39.5%	534	12.8%
2012\1st	4536	2060	45.4%	1769	39.0%	547	12.1%
2012\2nd	3923	1858	47.4%	1600	40.8%	501	12.8%
2013\1st	4245	2067	48.7%	1729	40.7%	552	13.0%
2013\2nd	4114	2099	51.0%	1843	44.8%	596	14.5%