

Oregon Recidivism Analysis

May 2018



Criminal Justice Commission
Michael Schmidt, Executive Director

Oregon Statistical Analysis Center
Ken Sanchagrin Ph.D., Research Director
Kelly Officer, Senior Research Analyst
Courtney Riggs, Research Analyst

With Special Thanks To:
Jeremiah Stromberg, Department of Corrections

FOREWORD

This report marks the seventh semi-annual recidivism report^[1] 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>. The launch of our recidivism dashboard allows us the capacity to analyze and review other trends and topics within the recidivism data.

In this report, we focus on recidivism as a percentage of total criminal arrests. Over the last decade total arrests in the state have hovered between approximately 87,000 and 95,000. The proportion of those arrests that are recidivating events has similarly hovered between approximately 16% and 23%. On average recidivating events account for about one fifth of all new criminal arrests in the state. However, within certain crime categories, the recidivating events that drive arrests are much greater as a percentage, for example in the categories of drug possession and property crimes. We also see differences across gender. We hope that the results of this analysis will be of interest 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

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

Table of Contents

Figures and Tables.....	3
Executive Summary.....	4
Background	5
Definitions and Limitations	5
Incarceration	6
Conviction	6
Arrest.....	6
Statewide Recidivism Rates	7
Arrests and Recidivating Events.....	9
Appendix	15
Department of Corrections Cohorts	15
Incarceration	15
Conviction	15
Arrest.....	16
Data Merging Methodology.....	16
Odyssey	16
Statewide Recidivism Tables.....	16
Arrests and Recidivating Events Appendix Tables.....	19



Figures and Tables

Figure 1: Parole-PPS 3 Year Recidivism Rates	7
Figure 2: Probation 3 Year Recidivism Rates	8
Figure 3: 2017 Percentage of Drug Possession Arrests as Recidivating Events.....	11
Figure 4: 2017 Percentage of Drug Non-Possession Arrests as Recidivating Events.....	12
Figure 5: 2017 Percentage of Property Arrests as Recidivating Events.....	13
Table 1: 2017 Arrests by Crime Category	9
Table 2: 2017 Arrests by Crime Category and Gender	9
Table 3: 2017 Arrests by Crime Category and Recidivating Events	10
Table 4: 2017 Arrests by Crime Category, Gender, and Recidivating Events	10
Table 5: 2007 - 2017 Arrests by Recidivating Events	14

Executive Summary

This report is released twice a year and provides a comprehensive statewide analysis¹ of recidivism using the definition of adult recidivism mandated in HB 3194 (2013) (codified in ORS 423.557). In conjunction with this report addition, the CJC has also updated its interactive online data dashboard to present the results of this recidivism analysis². 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 following current statewide rates of recidivism:

For those released from prison or from a felony jail sentence in the second six months of 2014:

- 19% were re-incarcerated for a new felony crime within three years of release,
- 43% were convicted of a new misdemeanor or felony crime within three years of release, and
- 57% 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 2014:

- 14% were incarcerated for a new felony crime within three years,
- 43% were convicted of a new misdemeanor or felony crime within three years, and
- 51% were arrested for a new crime within three years.

¹ <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/SAC/Pages/Recidivism.aspx>

² <http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/Pages/main.aspx>

Background

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 of this measure of recidivism. These agencies, however, did not have access to the necessary data systems to track a broader definition of recidivism, which required access to raw data from the Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) and Oregon State Police (OSP) regarding convictions and arrests, respectively.

HB 3194 (2013), Section 45 (codified in ORS 423.557), mandated the use of a new statewide definition of recidivism. This new definition of recidivism includes three types of recidivating events: arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime³. For many years, the Oregon Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), housed at the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), has had access to numerous statewide data systems. Given that the SAC serves as a clearinghouse of criminal justice data, and has expanded its capacity in terms of data available as well as in techniques to merge data across different systems, it has the ability to evaluate recidivism under this new definition. As such the CJC combines data provided by the Oregon DOC, OJD, and OSP to assess recidivism as required under HB 3194 (2013). Although there are limitations with the current available data, these analyses include arrest, misdemeanor and felony conviction, and incarceration data in a single set of recidivism analyses.

Definitions and Limitations

Resource and technological limitations persist in Oregon, as they do in all states. Data limitations are documented in order to make this report as transparent and useful as possible. The Oregon DOC tracks recidivism for offenders starting felony probation and for offenders starting post-prison supervision or parole supervision in six month cohorts⁴. 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 recidivism defined 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 2014. This provides historical data to track recidivism trends and establishes a baseline for future recidivism analysis.

As with past statewide recidivism analyses, there are limitations to the data used in these analyses. First, the data do not include federal or out of state recidivism events. The CJC 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 records⁵. BJS released a follow up analysis in September 2015 that analyzes out of state arrest rates⁶. 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. Second, new criminal activity must be entered into one of the three electronic data systems in order to be captured as a recidivating event. If new

³ 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>

⁴ 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.

⁵ Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=4986>

⁶ Multistate Criminal History Patterns of Prisoners Released in 30 States. <http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5407>

criminal activity is handled informally, and is not entered into one of the systems, 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.

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 Odyssey case management system. In 2016 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 are available from OSP's Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). This data includes arrests where the person was fingerprinted. It does not include arrests where the person was not finger-printed or for 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.

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 2014. DOC defines cohorts as all individuals released to parole or PPS during a six month time period. For the second cohort of 2014 the incarceration rate was 18.7%. This is a 1.9% increase over the incarceration rate of the first cohort of 2014 at 18.4%. Over a five year period, it is a 31.9% increase compared to the incarceration rate of the second cohort of 2009 at 14.2%. The conviction rate for the second cohort of 2014 was 43.0%. This is a 4.4% increase compared to the conviction rate of the first cohort of 2014 at 41.2%. It is a 14.0% increase over a five year period compared to the conviction rate of the second cohort of 2009 at 37.7%. The arrest rate for the second cohort of 2014 was 56.5%. This is a 2.7% increase compared to the arrest rate of the first cohort of 2014 at 55.0%. It is a 12.9% increase over a five year period compared to the arrest rate of the second cohort of 2009 at 50.0%.

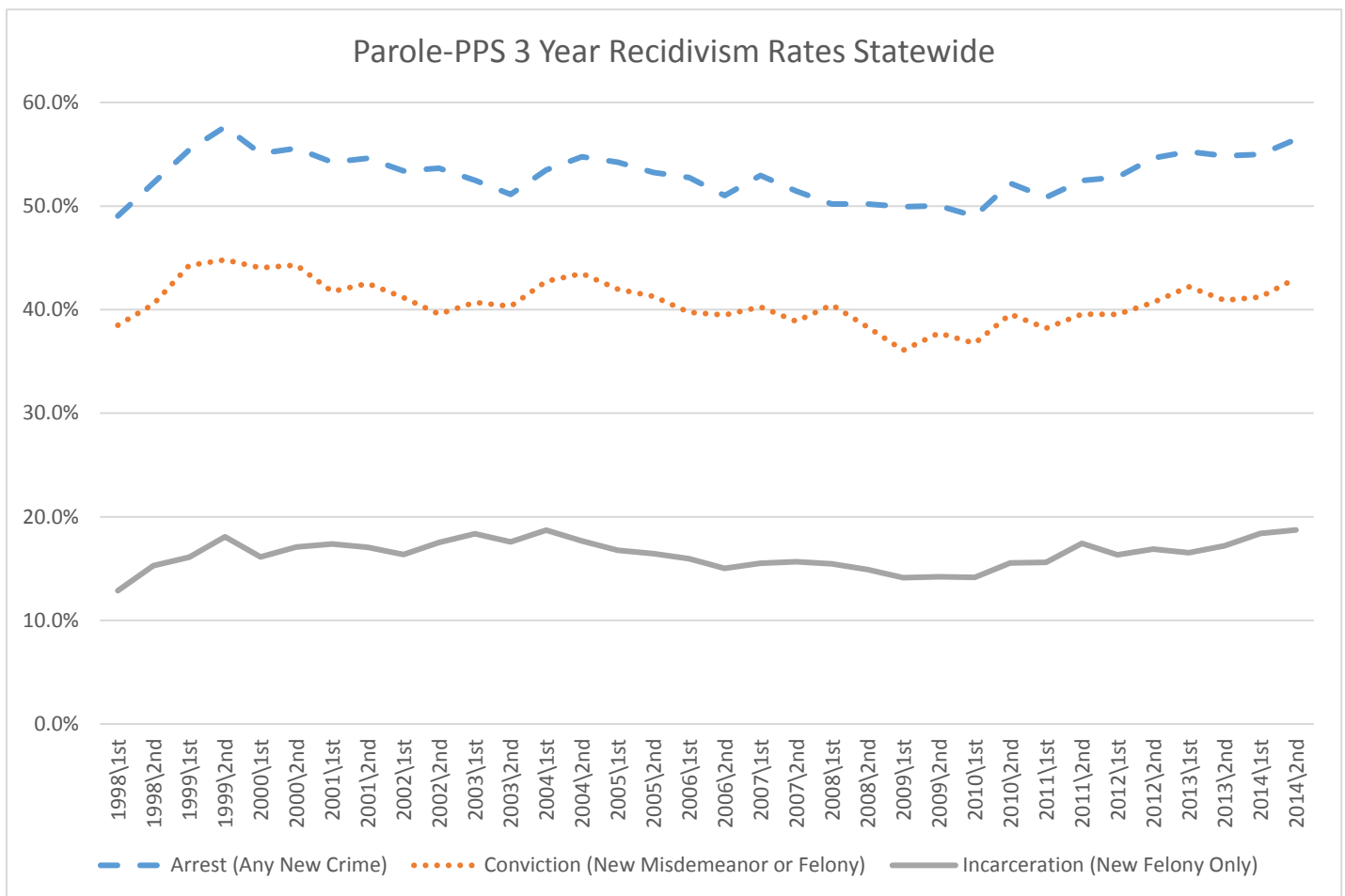


Figure 1: Parole-PPS 3 Year Recidivism Rates

Figure 2 below shows the three recidivism measures for the probation cohorts from 1998 to second cohort of 2014. 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 2014 the incarceration rate was 13.7%. This is a 3.4% drop over the incarceration rate of the first cohort of 2014 at 14.2%. Over a five year period, it is a 38.9% increase compared to the incarceration rate of the second cohort of 2009 at 9.9%. The conviction rate for the second cohort of 2014 was 43.0%. This a 2.3% drop compared to the conviction rate of the first cohort of 2014 at 44.0%. It is a 16.6% increase over a five year period compared to the conviction rate of the second cohort of 2009 at 36.8%. The arrest rate for the second cohort of 2014 was 51.4%. This is a 2.0% increase compared to the arrest rate of the first cohort of 2014 at 50.4%. It is a 17.7% increase over a five year period compared to the arrest rate of the second cohort of 2009 at 43.7%.

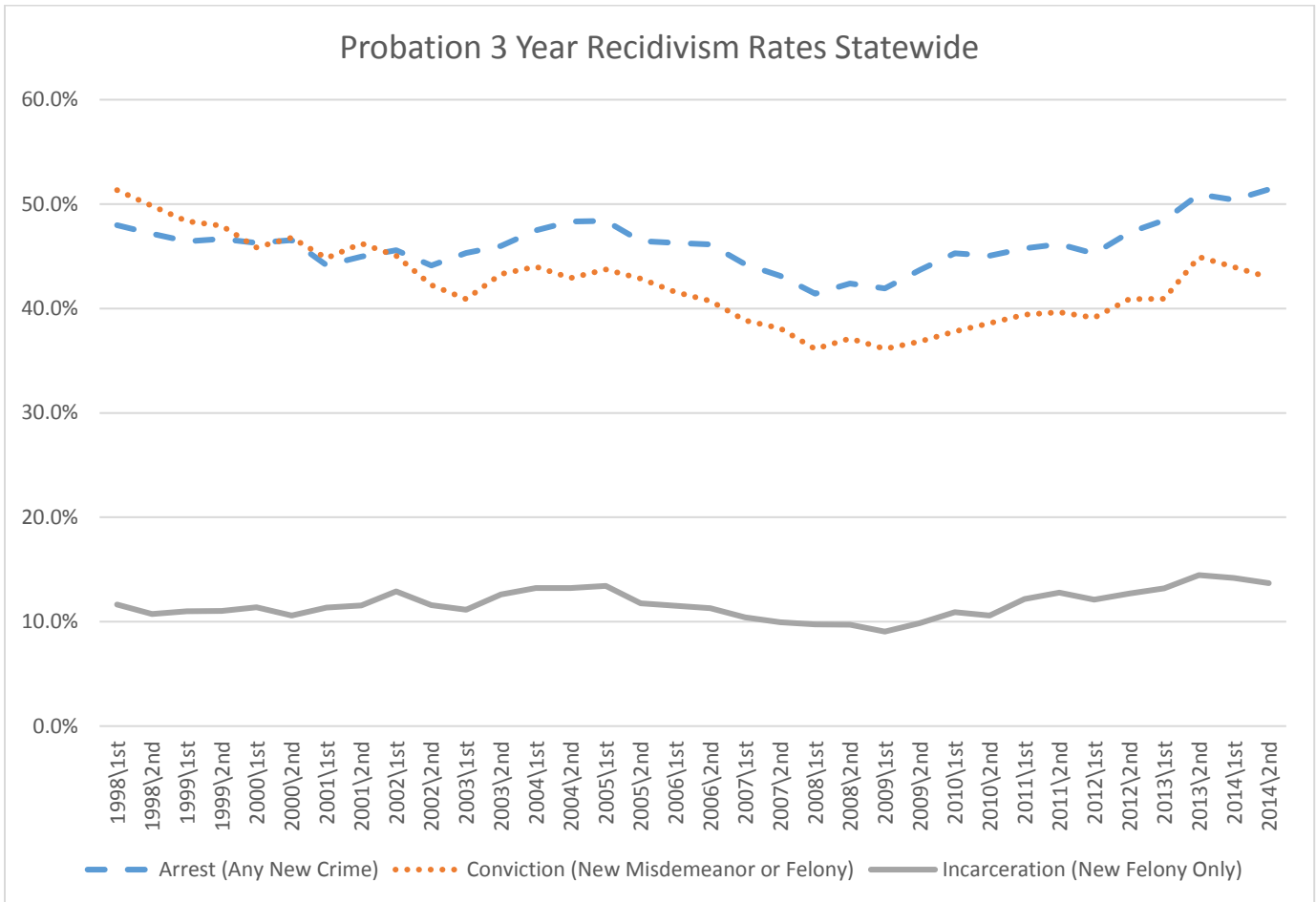


Figure 2: Probation 3 Year Recidivism Rates

Arrests and Recidivating Events

Oregon’s recidivism definition and the rates displayed in the previous section show the rates of reoffending for a new arrest, conviction, or incarceration. This is useful in showing trends over time and understanding the percentage of individuals who reoffend. However, it is fairly limited in showing the impact of recidivating events on the criminal justice system, specifically for arrest events. The following analysis shows 2017 arrests and the percentage that are attributed to recidivating events. This analysis quantifies the proportion of arrests that are recidivating events for new crimes and provides context in regards to law enforcement resources for arrests of individuals previously in the Oregon felony criminal justice system.

Table 1 below shows finger-printed arrests in Oregon for 2017. Arrest events can include multiple charges and each arrest event has been sorted to show the most serious charge. In 2017 there were about 95,000 arrests. The most common crime type is in the other category at 39% of arrests, which includes arrests for crimes such as disorderly conduct, criminal mischief, criminal trespass, and felon with a weapon. Driving arrests account for nearly 21%, property arrests 16%, and drug possession arrests 11%. Person crime arrests account for nearly 10% of total arrests, drug non-possession arrests are nearly 2%, and sex crime arrests are close to 1%.

Table 1. 2017 Arrests by Crime Category

Crime Category	Freq.	Pct
Driving	19,913	20.8%
Drug Possession	10,817	11.3%
Drug (Non-Possession)	1,533	1.6%
Property	15,507	16.2%
Other	37,236	39.0%
Person	9,251	9.7%
Sex	1,261	1.3%
Total	95,518	100.0%



Table 2 shows the 2017 arrests by gender and crime category. Males account for 74% of total arrests and represent a higher percentage of arrests for all crime types. Across crime types, however, there is variation. On the low end, males represent only 66% of arrests for property crimes. At the other end of the continuum, males represent over 95% of arrests for sex crimes.

Table 2. 2017 Arrests by Crime Category and Gender

Crime Category	Total Arrests	Pct Male
Driving	19,913	76.6%
Drug Possession	10,817	69.6%
Drug (Non-Possession)	1,533	70.8%
Property	15,507	66.0%
Other	37,236	76.1%
Person	9,251	77.1%
Sex	1,261	95.5%
Total	95,518	74.1%

Table 3 below shows the total number of arrests in Oregon for 2017 along with the percent of those arrests that represent recidivating events. For all arrests in 2017, nearly 21% are recidivating events, which means that the arrest occurred within three years of release from prison or the imposition of felony probation. Put simply, Table 3 demonstrates, for instance, that of all driving arrests in 2017, 8.6% represented a recidivating event for the arrested individual. The crime type with the largest percent of arrests as recidivating events is drug possession at nearly 40%, which means that nearly half of all drug arrests represent a recidivating event for the individual who was arrested. Drug non-possession arrests show nearly 27% as recidivating events, and property arrests show 25% as recidivating events. Other crime type arrests show nearly 22% as recidivating events, person crime arrests are at nearly 13%, sex crime arrests at 9%, and driving crime arrests are nearly 9%.

Crime Category	Total Arrests	Pct Recidivating Event
Driving	19,913	8.6%
Drug Possession	10,817	39.5%
Drug (Non-Possession)	1,533	26.5%
Property	15,507	25.2%
Other	37,236	21.6%
Person	9,251	12.9%
Sex	1,261	9.1%
Total	95,518	20.6%

Table 4 breaks down the percentage of recidivating event arrests by crime type and gender. For total arrests, nearly 22% are recidivating events for males and nearly 17% are recidivating events for females. The rates vary by crime type. Both groups show the largest percentage of recidivating event arrests for drug possession; however males show nearly 43% as recidivating event arrests while females show only 33%.

Crime Category	Total Arrests	Pct Recidivating Event	
		Male	Female
Driving	19,913	9.7%	4.9%
Drug Possession	10,817	42.6%	32.6%
Drug (Non-Possession)	1,533	27.5%	24.3%
Property	15,507	28.9%	17.9%
Other	37,236	22.7%	18.3%
Person	9,251	14.4%	7.6%
Sex	1,261	8.8%	15.8%
Total	95,518	21.9%	16.8%

Figures 3 through 5 present county comparisons of the percentage of arrests that were recidivating events for specific crime types. Figure 3 reports data on drug possession arrests specifically. Statewide nearly 40% of drug possession arrests were recidivating events and the chart below shows variation at the county level. Counties with fewer than 20 arrests do not show the rate due to the small sample size. Other counties such as Baker, Curry, and Harney reported fewer than 50 arrests and the rates should be interpreted with caution due to larger variation with the smaller sample size. Baker County showed the highest rate of drug possession arrests as recidivating events at nearly 61%; however, this was based on 33 arrests overall. Clatsop County showed the next highest rate at nearly 50%, and Crook County was at nearly 47%.

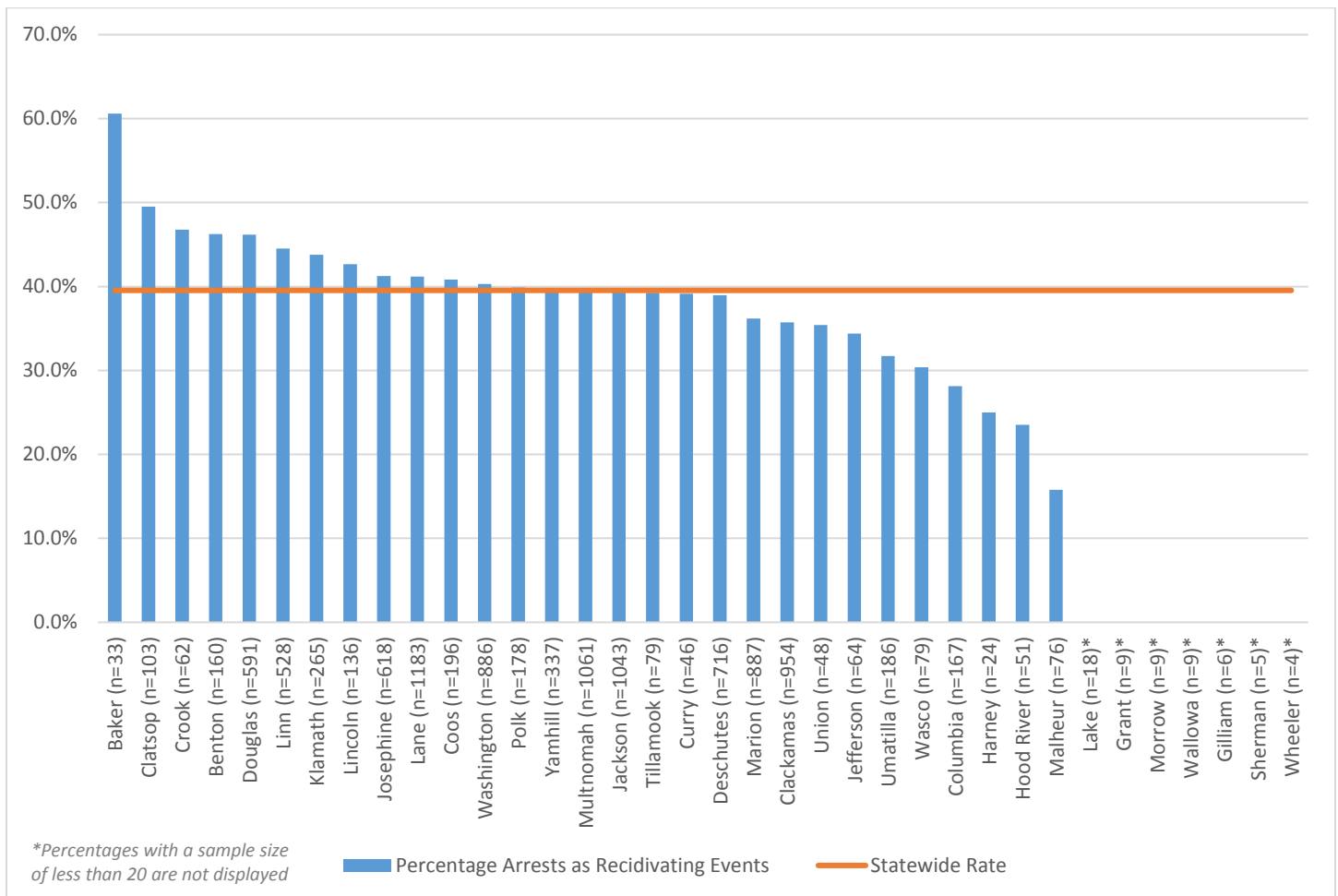


Figure 3: 2017 Percentage of Drug Possession Arrests as Recidivating Events

Figure 3 presents these comparisons for non-possession drug arrests. Statewide, on average nearly 27% of non-possession drug arrests were recidivating events. When comparing county by county, however, the percentages vary substantially. For this figure, counties with fewer than 20 arrests are not displayed due to the small sample size (this includes 15 counties). Other counties such as Malheur, Clatsop, and Josephine had fewer than 50 arrests and the rates should be interpreted with caution due to larger variation with the smaller sample size. Lincoln County showed the highest rate of non-possession drug arrests as recidivating events at 40% (however, this was based on 30 arrests overall). Deschutes County showed the next highest rate at nearly 36%, and Multnomah County was at 35%.

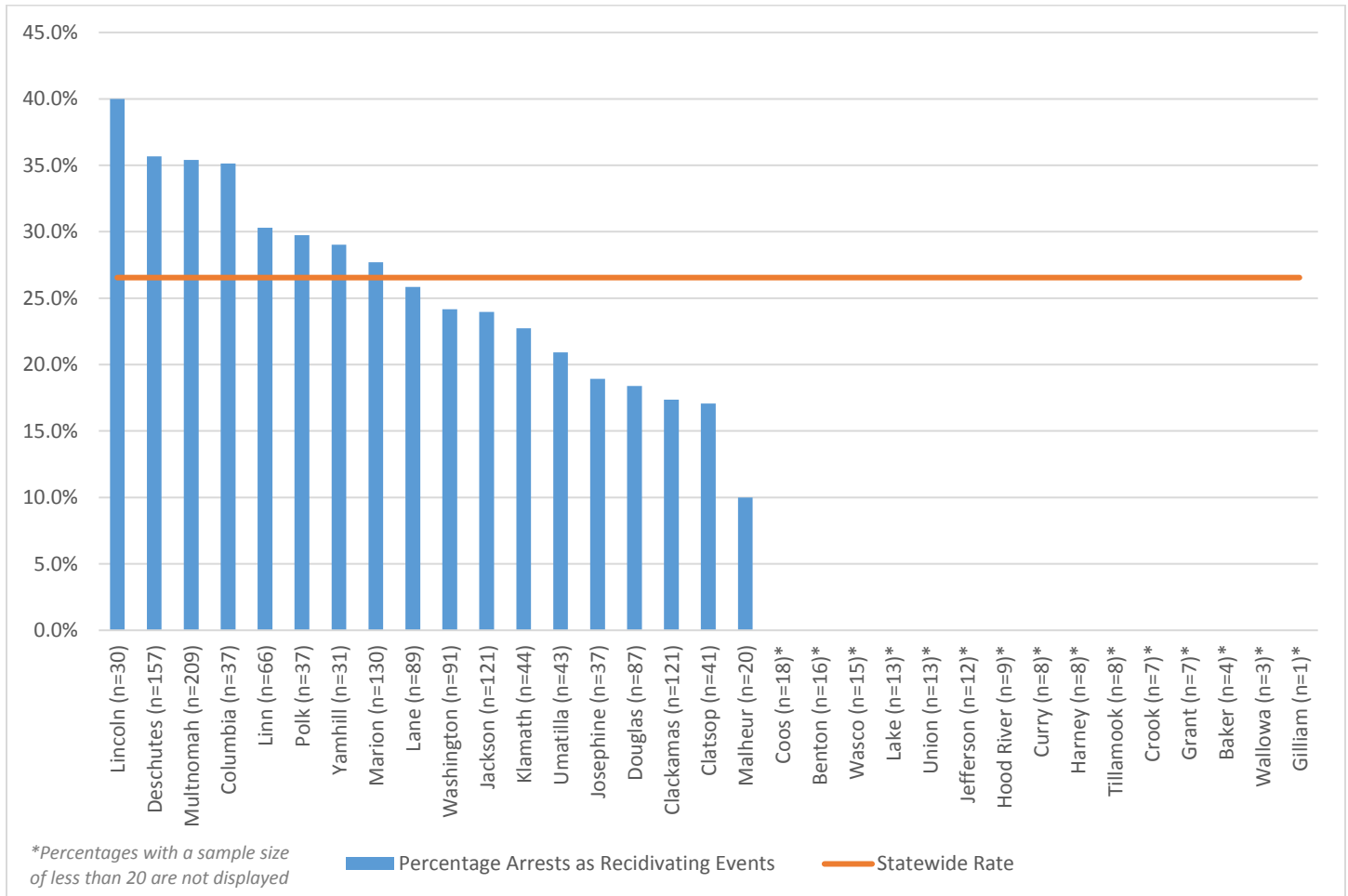


Figure 4: 2017 Percentage of Drug Non-Possession Arrests as Recidivating Events

Figure 5 reports the share of arrests that were recidivating events for property crimes. Statewide 25% of property arrests were recidivating events. Again, counties with fewer than 20 arrests are not displayed due to the small sample size, (this includes 4 counties). Other counties such as Grant, Morrow, and Harney had fewer than 50 arrests and the rates should be interpreted with caution due to larger variation with the smaller sample size. Douglas County showed the highest rate of property arrests as recidivating events at nearly 32%. Josephine County showed the next highest rate at nearly 31%, and Linn County was at nearly 31%. At the opposite end of the continuum, Malheur County reported that only 10.2% of arrests for property crimes represent recidivating events.

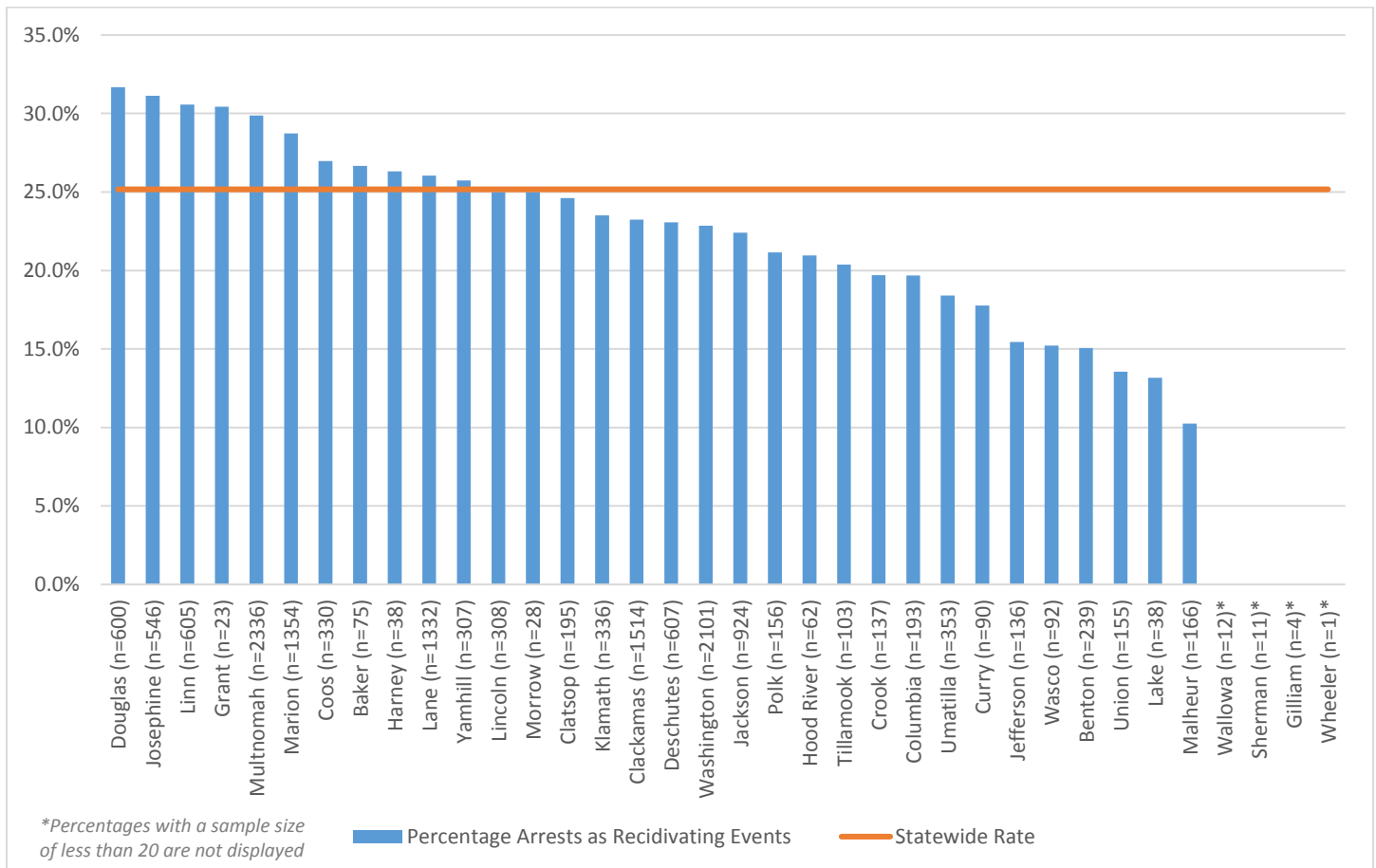


Figure 5: 2017 Percentage of Property Arrests as Recidivating Events

Finally, Table 5 reports the yearly percentage of arrests that were recidivating events from 2007 to 2017. Oregon’s Justice Reinvestment Act, HB 3194, passed in 2013 and made several changes to the criminal justice system regarding property and drug convictions. One potential concern of Justice Reinvestment sentencing and programming changes is an increase in crimes committed by individuals on supervision. The concern is that a potential increase in repeat offenders would increase crime in communities and also impact the law enforcement resources needed to investigate and make arrests, particularly for drug and property crimes. The table below shows an increase in the percentage of recidivating event arrests from 2009 to 2016; increasing fairly steadily from 17% to nearly 24%. In 2017 the rate shows a drop to nearly 21%. Justice Reinvestment passed in 2013, and arguably didn’t start to have an impact until 2014. While there is a slight increase from 2014 at 21% to 2016 at nearly 24%, this change is consistent with a trend that started in 2009. And given the drop in 2017 there does not appear to be evidence of an increase in repeat offenders coinciding with Justice Reinvestment activities. (See appendix for arrests by crime type).

Table 5. 2007 - 2017 Arrests by Recidivating Events

Year	Total Arrests	% Recidivating Event
2007	95,657	19.1%
2008	88,431	17.4%
2009	87,667	16.6%
2010	89,545	17.2%
2011	91,111	17.9%
2012	92,728	18.8%
2013	92,676	20.0%
2014	92,002	21.3%
2015	91,458	22.4%
2016	95,373	23.6%
2017	95,518	20.6%



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.

In 2016, 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.

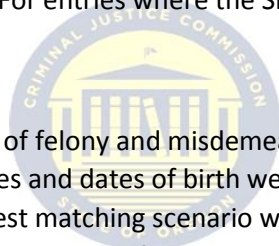
Data Merging Methodology

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 Recidivism Tables



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	1974	968	49.0%	760	38.5%	254	12.9%
1998\2nd	2251	1176	52.2%	912	40.5%	344	15.3%
1999\1st	2279	1263	55.4%	1009	44.3%	367	16.1%
1999\2nd	2446	1410	57.6%	1096	44.8%	442	18.1%
2000\1st	2429	1338	55.1%	1070	44.1%	392	16.1%
2000\2nd	2400	1334	55.6%	1063	44.3%	410	17.1%
2001\1st	2559	1388	54.2%	1068	41.7%	445	17.4%
2001\2nd	2607	1424	54.6%	1109	42.5%	445	17.1%
2002\1st	2437	1301	53.4%	1003	41.2%	399	16.4%
2002\2nd	2753	1477	53.7%	1089	39.6%	482	17.5%
2003\1st	2580	1354	52.5%	1050	40.7%	474	18.4%
2003\2nd	2548	1303	51.1%	1027	40.3%	448	17.6%
2004\1st	2753	1472	53.5%	1176	42.7%	515	18.7%
2004\2nd	3071	1682	54.8%	1336	43.5%	543	17.7%
2005\1st	2851	1546	54.2%	1197	42.0%	478	16.8%
2005\2nd	3004	1600	53.3%	1240	41.3%	494	16.4%
2006\1st	2996	1580	52.7%	1191	39.8%	478	16.0%
2006\2nd	3031	1546	51.0%	1197	39.5%	455	15.0%
2007\1st	2944	1559	53.0%	1185	40.3%	457	15.5%
2007\2nd	3020	1554	51.5%	1174	38.9%	473	15.7%
2008\1st	2905	1458	50.2%	1176	40.5%	449	15.5%
2008\2nd	2823	1417	50.2%	1082	38.3%	421	14.9%
2009\1st	2769	1383	49.9%	999	36.1%	391	14.1%
2009\2nd	3275	1638	50.0%	1236	37.7%	465	14.2%
2010\1st	2884	1414	49.0%	1060	36.8%	408	14.1%
2010\2nd	2956	1543	52.2%	1170	39.6%	460	15.6%
2011\1st	2913	1481	50.8%	1113	38.2%	454	15.6%
2011\2nd	3024	1586	52.4%	1197	39.6%	527	17.4%
2012\1st	2958	1561	52.8%	1170	39.6%	483	16.3%
2012\2nd	2982	1629	54.6%	1214	40.7%	503	16.9%
2013\1st	2862	1581	55.2%	1208	42.2%	473	16.5%
2013\2nd	3041	1668	54.9%	1244	40.9%	523	17.2%
2014\1st	3079	1693	55.0%	1269	41.2%	566	18.4%
2014\2nd	3176	1793	56.5%	1366	43.0%	595	18.7%

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	4788	2297	48.0%	2458	51.3%	557	11.6%
1998\2nd	4808	2267	47.2%	2395	49.8%	517	10.8%
1999\1st	4811	2234	46.4%	2326	48.3%	529	11.0%
1999\2nd	4634	2162	46.7%	2221	47.9%	511	11.0%
2000\1st	4917	2275	46.3%	2254	45.8%	560	11.4%
2000\2nd	4376	2037	46.5%	2047	46.8%	463	10.6%
2001\1st	4823	2130	44.2%	2162	44.8%	548	11.4%
2001\2nd	4420	1988	45.0%	2043	46.2%	511	11.6%
2002\1st	4772	2175	45.6%	2150	45.1%	615	12.9%
2002\2nd	4536	2001	44.1%	1917	42.3%	525	11.6%
2003\1st	4131	1872	45.3%	1689	40.9%	460	11.1%
2003\2nd	4199	1931	46.0%	1818	43.3%	529	12.6%
2004\1st	4620	2194	47.5%	2033	44.0%	611	13.2%
2004\2nd	4469	2160	48.3%	1918	42.9%	591	13.2%
2005\1st	4944	2392	48.4%	2163	43.8%	664	13.4%
2005\2nd	4971	2309	46.4%	2131	42.9%	585	11.8%
2006\1st	5407	2503	46.3%	2247	41.6%	624	11.5%
2006\2nd	4793	2212	46.2%	1952	40.7%	541	11.3%
2007\1st	4990	2207	44.2%	1939	38.9%	520	10.4%
2007\2nd	4352	1877	43.1%	1658	38.1%	433	9.9%
2008\1st	4532	1877	41.4%	1637	36.1%	442	9.8%
2008\2nd	4066	1724	42.4%	1510	37.1%	395	9.7%
2009\1st	4311	1807	41.9%	1558	36.1%	390	9.0%
2009\2nd	3884	1696	43.7%	1431	36.8%	383	9.9%
2010\1st	4083	1849	45.3%	1543	37.8%	446	10.9%
2010\2nd	4234	1908	45.1%	1634	38.6%	449	10.6%
2011\1st	4207	1925	45.8%	1658	39.4%	512	12.2%
2011\2nd	4191	1935	46.2%	1661	39.6%	535	12.8%
2012\1st	4539	2054	45.3%	1775	39.1%	549	12.1%
2012\2nd	3923	1855	47.3%	1605	40.9%	498	12.7%
2013\1st	4241	2055	48.5%	1736	40.9%	559	13.2%
2013\2nd	4116	2097	50.9%	1850	44.9%	595	14.5%
2014\1st	4409	2223	50.4%	1939	44.0%	625	14.2%
2014\2nd	4357	2240	51.4%	1872	43.0%	597	13.7%

Arrests and Recidivating Events Appendix Tables

	2017 Drug Possession Arrests By County and Recidivating Events			
	Not Recidivating Event		Recidivating Event	
	N	%	N	%
Baker	13	39.4%	20	60.6%
Benton	86	53.8%	74	46.3%
Clackamas	613	64.3%	341	35.7%
Clatsop	52	50.5%	51	49.5%
Columbia	120	71.9%	47	28.1%
Coos	116	59.2%	80	40.8%
Crook	33	53.2%	29	46.8%
Curry	28	60.9%	18	39.1%
Deschutes	437	61.0%	279	39.0%
Douglas	318	53.8%	273	46.2%
Gilliam	5	83.3%	1	16.7%
Grant	7	77.8%	2	22.2%
Harney	18	75.0%	6	25.0%
Hood River	39	76.5%	12	23.5%
Jackson	631	60.5%	412	39.5%
Jefferson	42	65.6%	22	34.4%
Josephine	363	58.7%	255	41.3%
Klamath	149	56.2%	116	43.8%
Lake	13	72.2%	5	27.8%
Lane	696	58.8%	487	41.2%
Lincoln	78	57.4%	58	42.6%
Linn	293	55.5%	235	44.5%
Malheur	64	84.2%	12	15.8%
Marion	566	63.8%	321	36.2%
Morrow	6	66.7%	3	33.3%
Multnomah	640	60.3%	421	39.7%
Polk	107	60.1%	71	39.9%
Sherman	3	60.0%	2	40.0%
Tillamook	48	60.8%	31	39.2%
Umatilla	127	68.3%	59	31.7%
Union	31	64.6%	17	35.4%
Wallowa	8	88.9%	1	11.1%
Wasco	55	69.6%	24	30.4%
Washington	529	59.7%	357	40.3%
Wheeler	3	75.0%	1	25.0%
Yamhill	203	60.2%	134	39.8%
Total	6540	60.5%	4277	39.5%

	2017 Drug Non-Possession Arrests By County and Recidivating Events			
	Not Recidivating Event		Recidivating Event	
	N	%	N	%
Baker	4	100.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	15	93.8%	1	6.3%
Clackamas	100	82.6%	21	17.4%
Clatsop	34	82.9%	7	17.1%
Columbia	24	64.9%	13	35.1%
Coos	13	72.2%	5	27.8%
Crook	4	57.1%	3	42.9%
Curry	7	87.5%	1	12.5%
Deschutes	101	64.3%	56	35.7%
Douglas	71	81.6%	16	18.4%
Gilliam	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	6	85.7%	1	14.3%
Harney	7	87.5%	1	12.5%
Hood River	6	66.7%	3	33.3%
Jackson	92	76.0%	29	24.0%
Jefferson	10	83.3%	2	16.7%
Josephine	30	81.1%	7	18.9%
Klamath	34	77.3%	10	22.7%
Lake	12	92.3%	1	7.7%
Lane	66	74.2%	23	25.8%
Lincoln	18	60.0%	12	40.0%
Linn	46	69.7%	20	30.3%
Malheur	18	90.0%	2	10.0%
Marion	94	72.3%	36	27.7%
Multnomah	135	64.6%	74	35.4%
Polk	26	70.3%	11	29.7%
Tillamook	7	87.5%	1	12.5%
Umatilla	34	79.1%	9	20.9%
Union	9	69.2%	4	30.8%
Wallowa	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
Wasco	8	53.3%	7	46.7%
Washington	69	75.8%	22	24.2%
Yamhill	22	71.0%	9	29.0%
Total	1126	73.5%	407	26.5%

	2017 Property Arrests By County and Recidivating Events			
	Not Recidivating Event		Recidivating Event	
	N	%	N	%
Baker	55	73.3%	20	26.7%
Benton	203	84.9%	36	15.1%
Clackamas	1162	76.8%	352	23.2%
Clatsop	147	75.4%	48	24.6%
Columbia	155	80.3%	38	19.7%
Coos	241	73.0%	89	27.0%
Crook	110	80.3%	27	19.7%
Curry	74	82.2%	16	17.8%
Deschutes	467	76.9%	140	23.1%
Douglas	410	68.3%	190	31.7%
Gilliam	3	75.0%	1	25.0%
Grant	16	69.6%	7	30.4%
Harney	28	73.7%	10	26.3%
Hood River	49	79.0%	13	21.0%
Jackson	717	77.6%	207	22.4%
Jefferson	115	84.6%	21	15.4%
Josephine	376	68.9%	170	31.1%
Klamath	257	76.5%	79	23.5%
Lake	33	86.8%	5	13.2%
Lane	985	73.9%	347	26.1%
Lincoln	231	75.0%	77	25.0%
Linn	420	69.4%	185	30.6%
Malheur	149	89.8%	17	10.2%
Marion	965	71.3%	389	28.7%
Morrow	21	75.0%	7	25.0%
Multnomah	1638	70.1%	698	29.9%
Polk	123	78.8%	33	21.2%
Sherman	11	100.0%	0	0.0%
Tillamook	82	79.6%	21	20.4%
Umatilla	288	81.6%	65	18.4%
Union	134	86.5%	21	13.5%
Wallowa	11	91.7%	1	8.3%
Wasco	78	84.8%	14	15.2%
Washington	1621	77.2%	480	22.8%
Wheeler	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Yamhill	228	74.3%	79	25.7%
Total	11604	74.8%	3903	25.2%

2007 - 2017 Arrests									
Year	Total Arrests	% Recidivating Event							
		Driving	Drug Possession	Drug (Non-Possession)	Property	Other	Person	Sex	Total
2007	95,657	8.2%	37.6%	25.9%	24.7%	21.5%	14.4%	12.9%	19.1%
2008	88,431	7.6%	39.3%	23.5%	22.8%	19.3%	13.1%	11.6%	17.4%
2009	87,667	6.9%	36.6%	23.7%	21.5%	17.9%	14.1%	9.8%	16.6%
2010	89,545	6.8%	35.2%	22.9%	22.4%	19.1%	13.2%	11.0%	17.2%
2011	91,111	6.6%	35.5%	24.9%	23.3%	19.8%	13.4%	10.8%	17.9%
2012	92,728	6.9%	35.7%	21.5%	24.3%	20.8%	13.3%	10.6%	18.8%
2013	92,676	7.5%	37.2%	23.6%	24.4%	21.5%	12.8%	11.2%	20.0%
2014	92,002	8.3%	40.3%	25.8%	25.7%	22.6%	13.3%	10.8%	21.3%
2015	91,458	9.0%	44.0%	26.7%	26.1%	23.5%	14.0%	9.6%	22.4%
2016	95,373	9.7%	45.9%	29.9%	27.5%	25.0%	13.9%	9.1%	23.6%
2017	95,518	8.6%	39.5%	26.5%	25.2%	21.6%	12.9%	9.1%	20.6%

