

THE
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Oregon Commission on Public Safety
Data Findings
February 13, 2013

The Public Safety Performance Project helps states advance fiscally sound, data-driven sentencing and corrections policies that protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and control corrections costs.

Goal:

- Work with states to get a better public safety return on their public safety investment

Strategies:

- Work closely with high-level state task forces
- Analyze state prison population and cost drivers
- Develop tailored policy options
- Build consensus and support legislative and administrative reform efforts

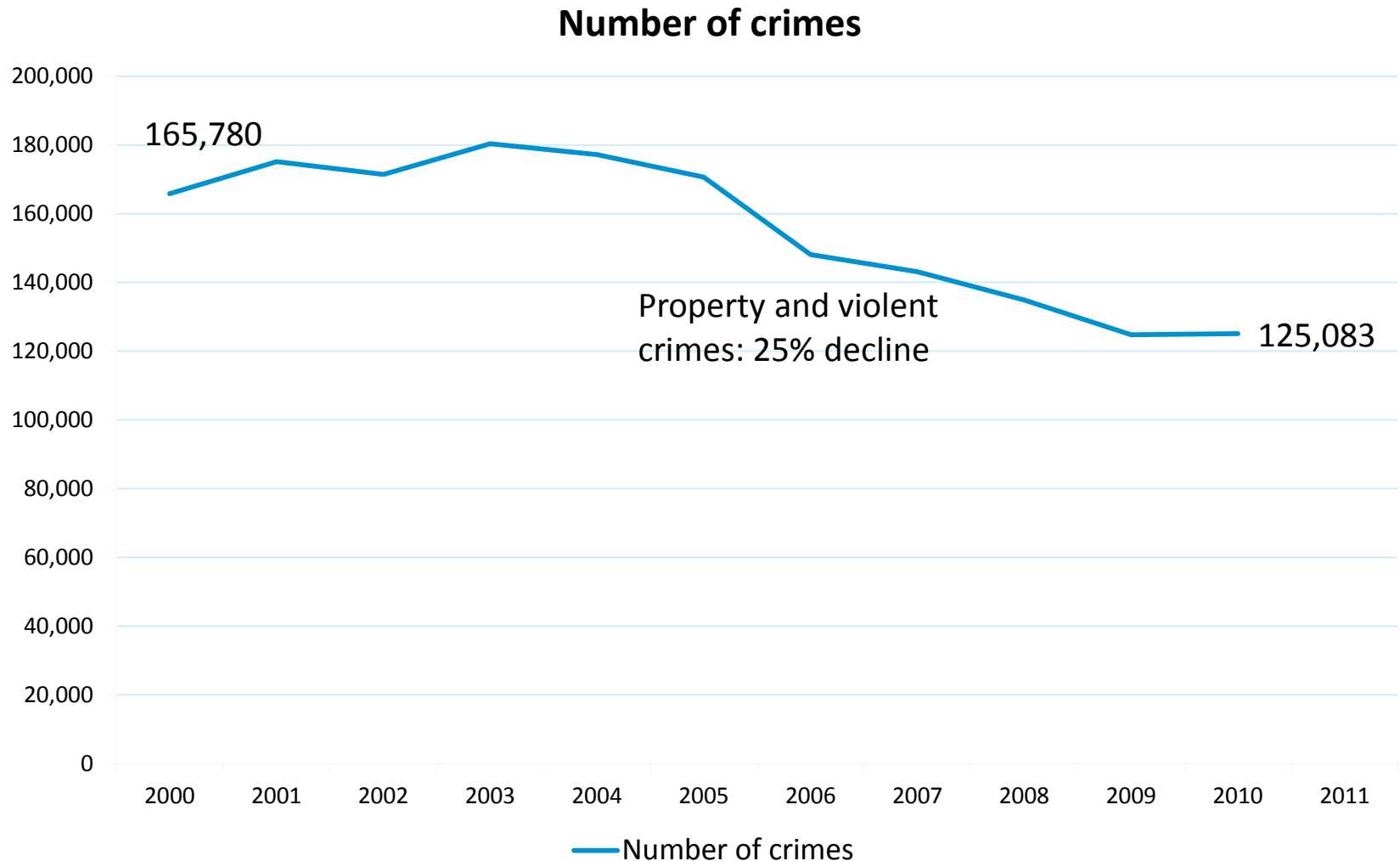


All analysis based on data provided by Oregon sources, and vetted by appropriate agencies

- Crime data from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports
- Felony convictions, admissions, and inmate information from Oregon Department of Corrections individual level offender files
- Oregon Youth Authority individual level offender files
- Forecast provided by the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis
- Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

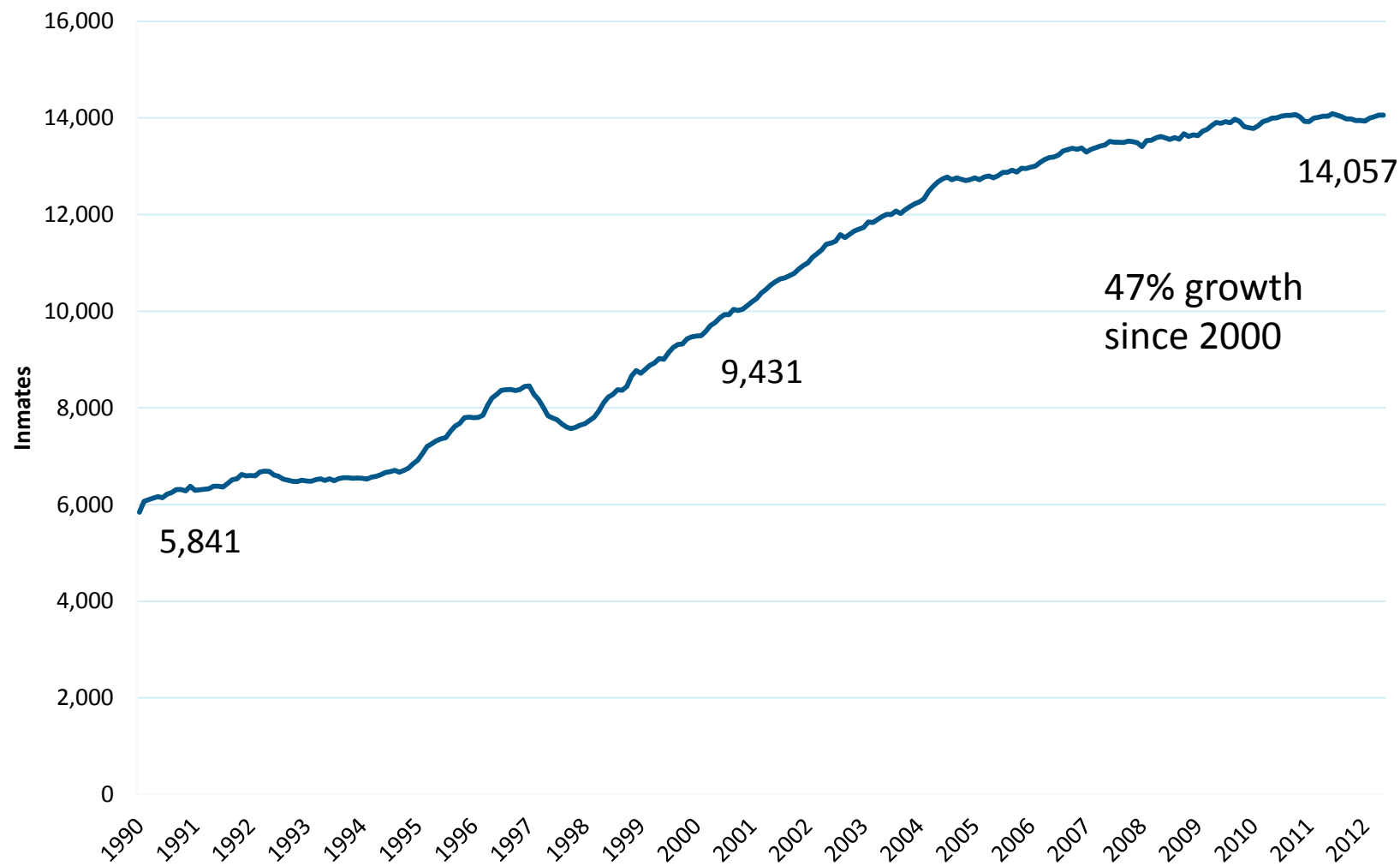
- Historic crime decline
- Incarceration rate below national average
- Prison system largely focused on serious violent offenders
- Significant reductions in recidivism
- Support for evidence-based practices

Oregon's Crime Decline

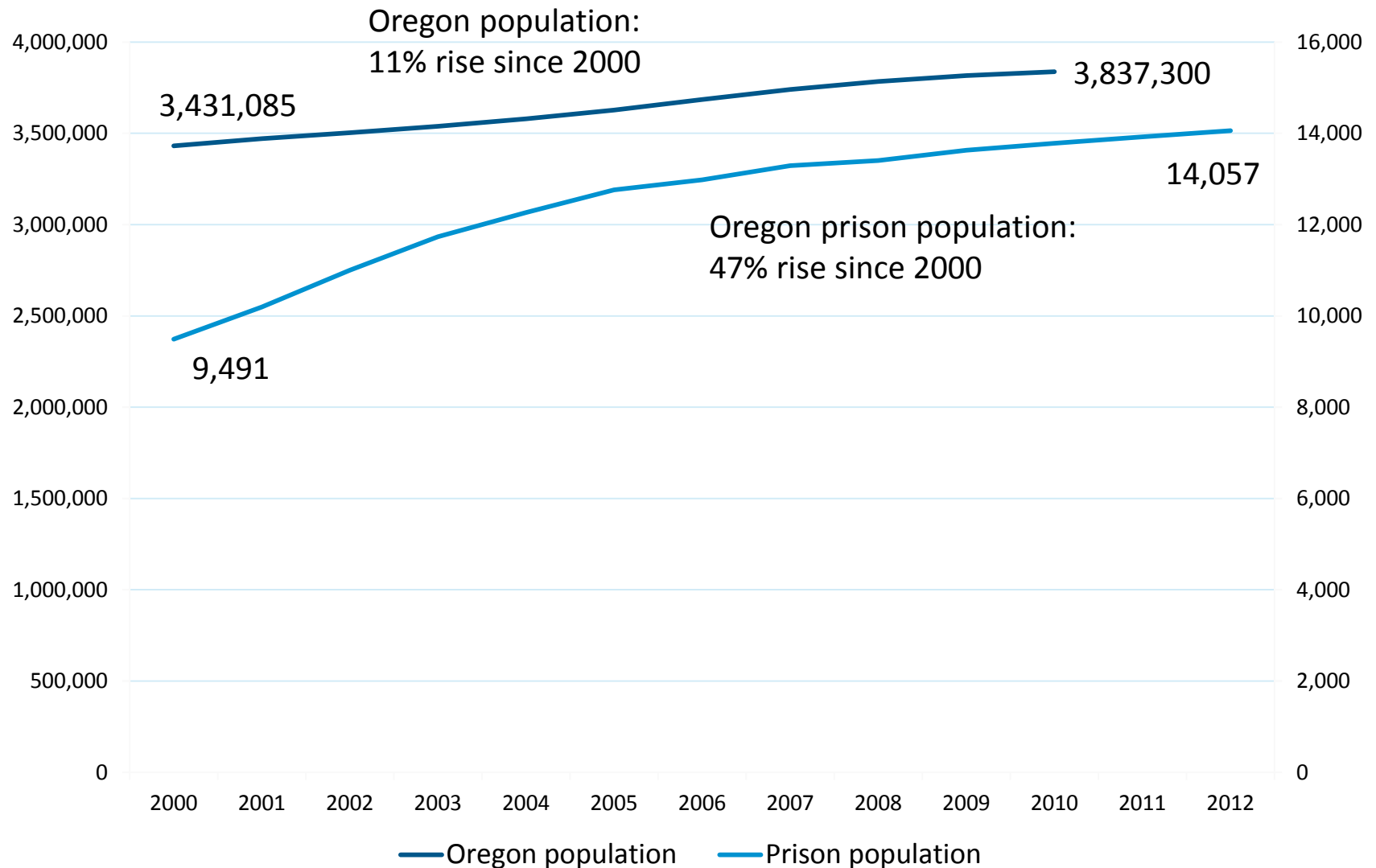


Oregon's Historical Prison Population

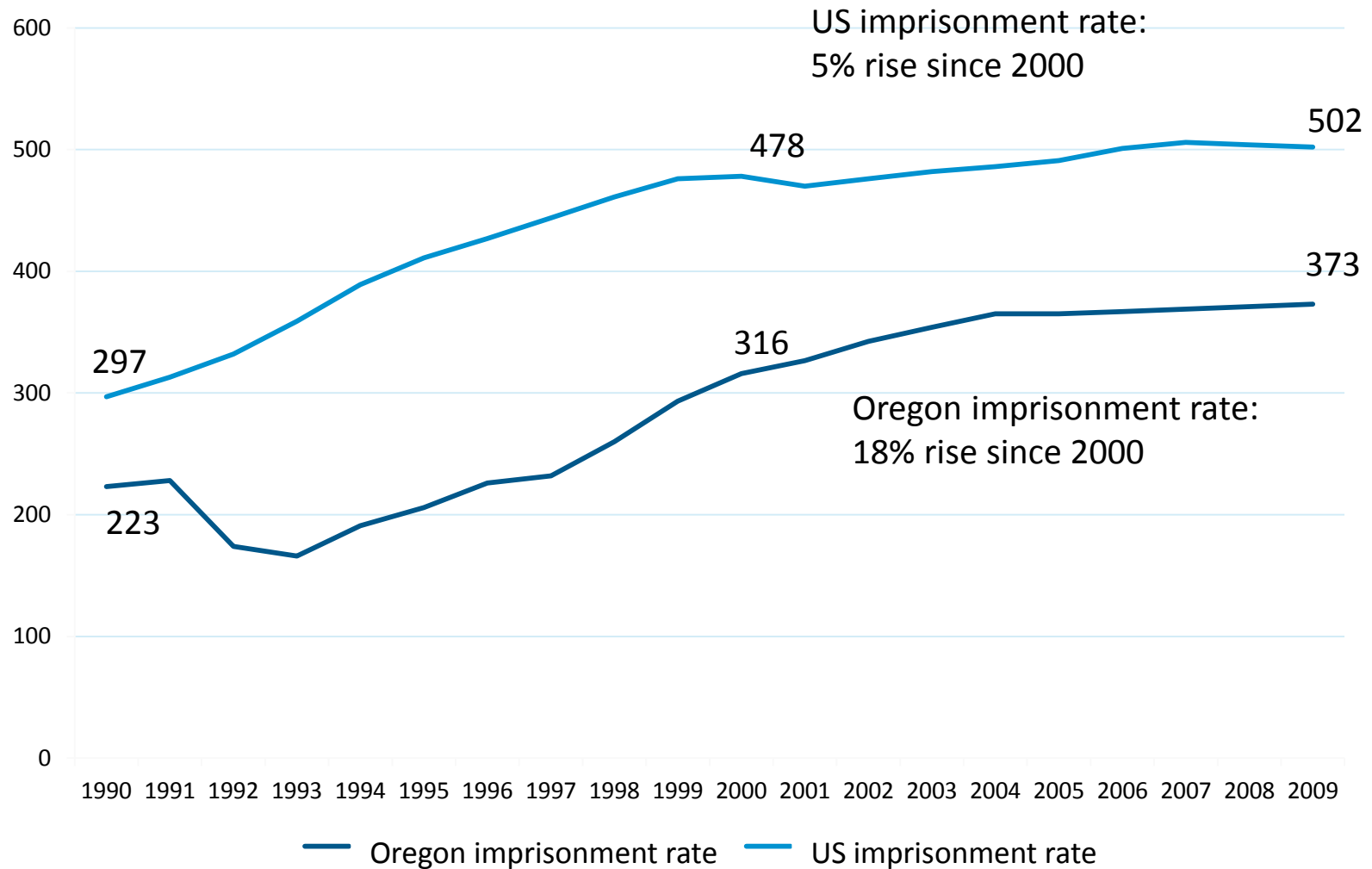
January 1990 – May 2012



Oregon's Prison Population Grew Four Times Faster in the Last Decade than the Resident Population

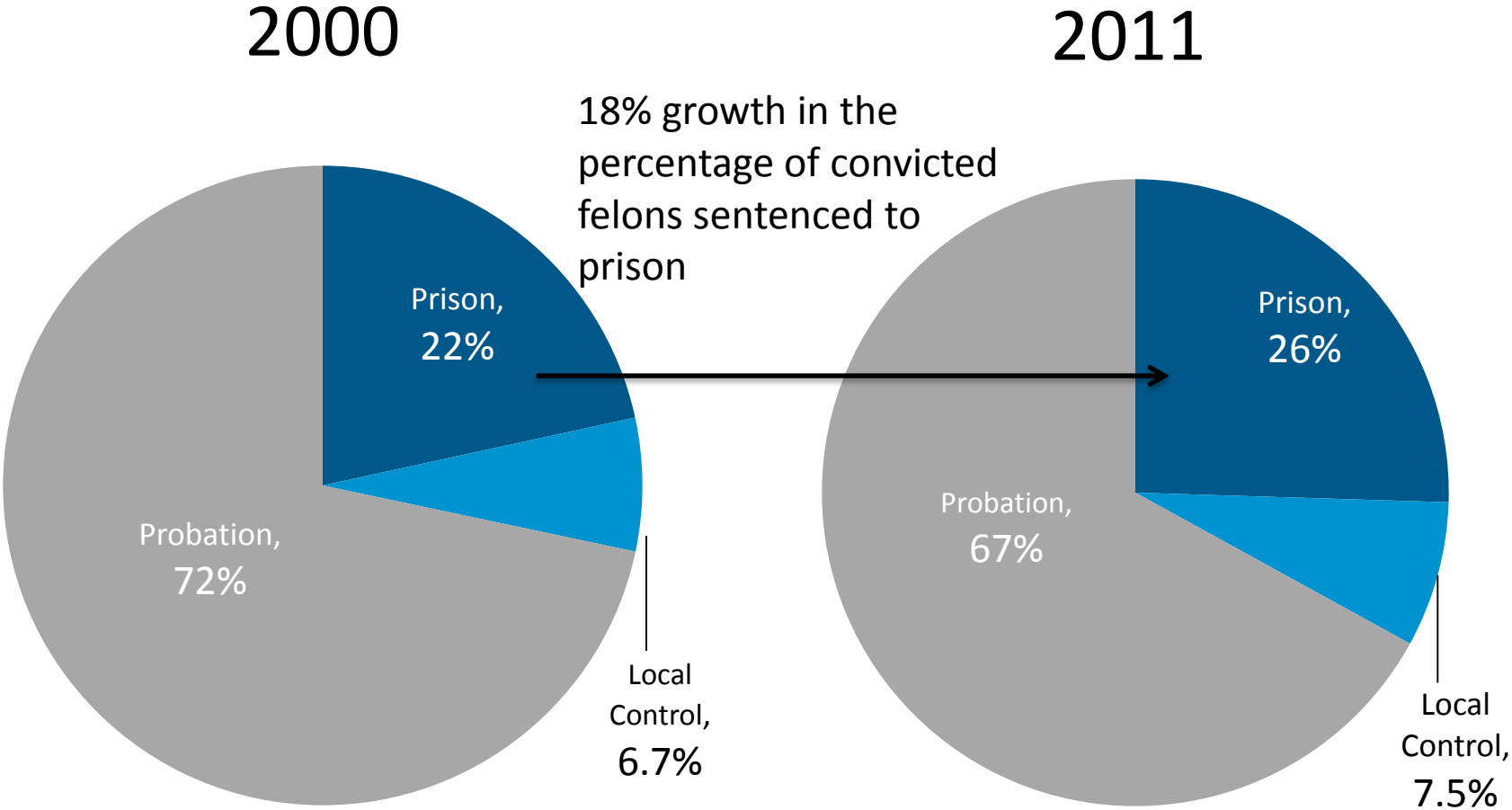


Oregon's Imprisonment Rate Grew Faster in the 2000s Than the U.S. Rate

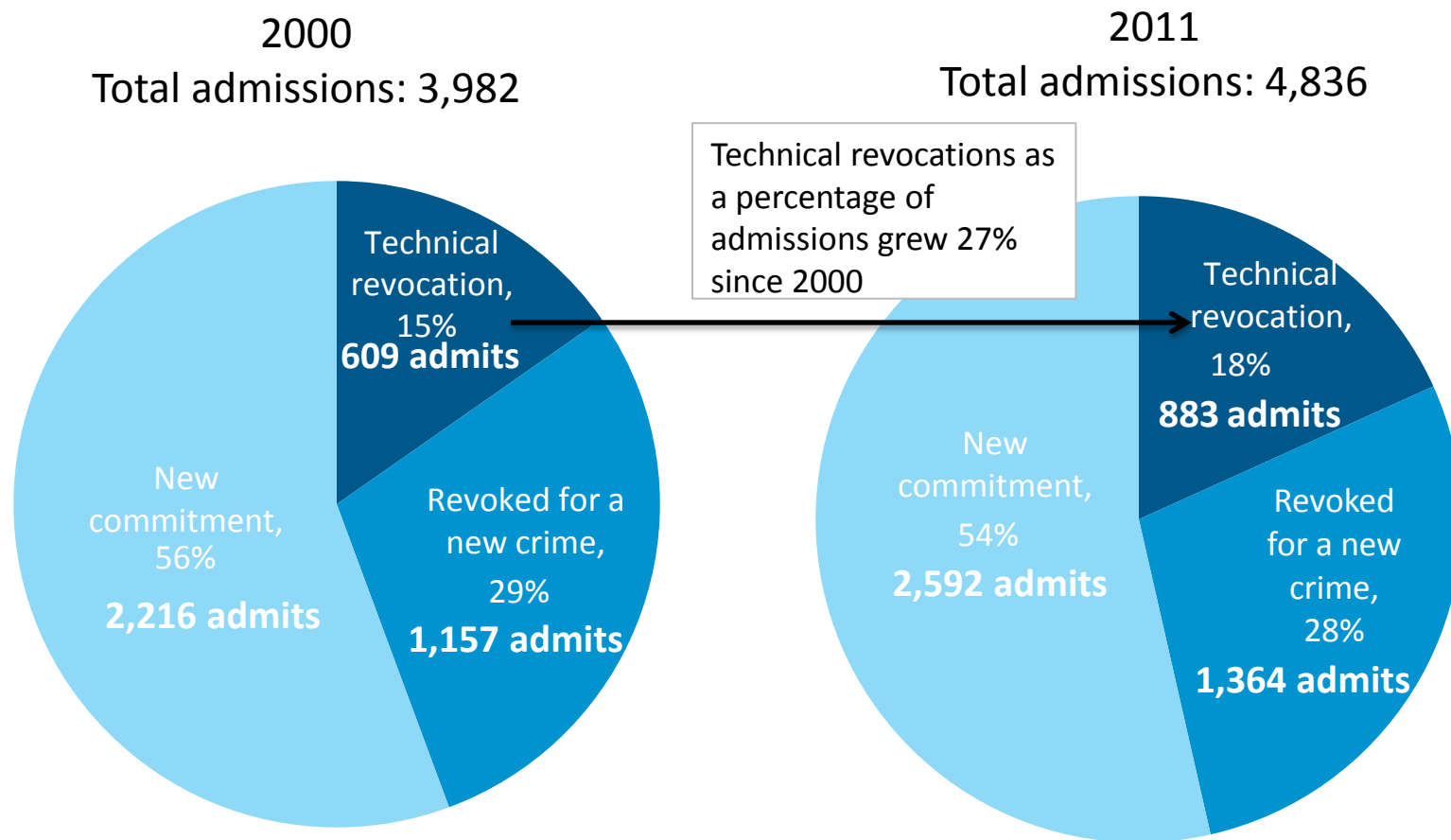


- Increases in Admissions
- Increases in Length of Stay

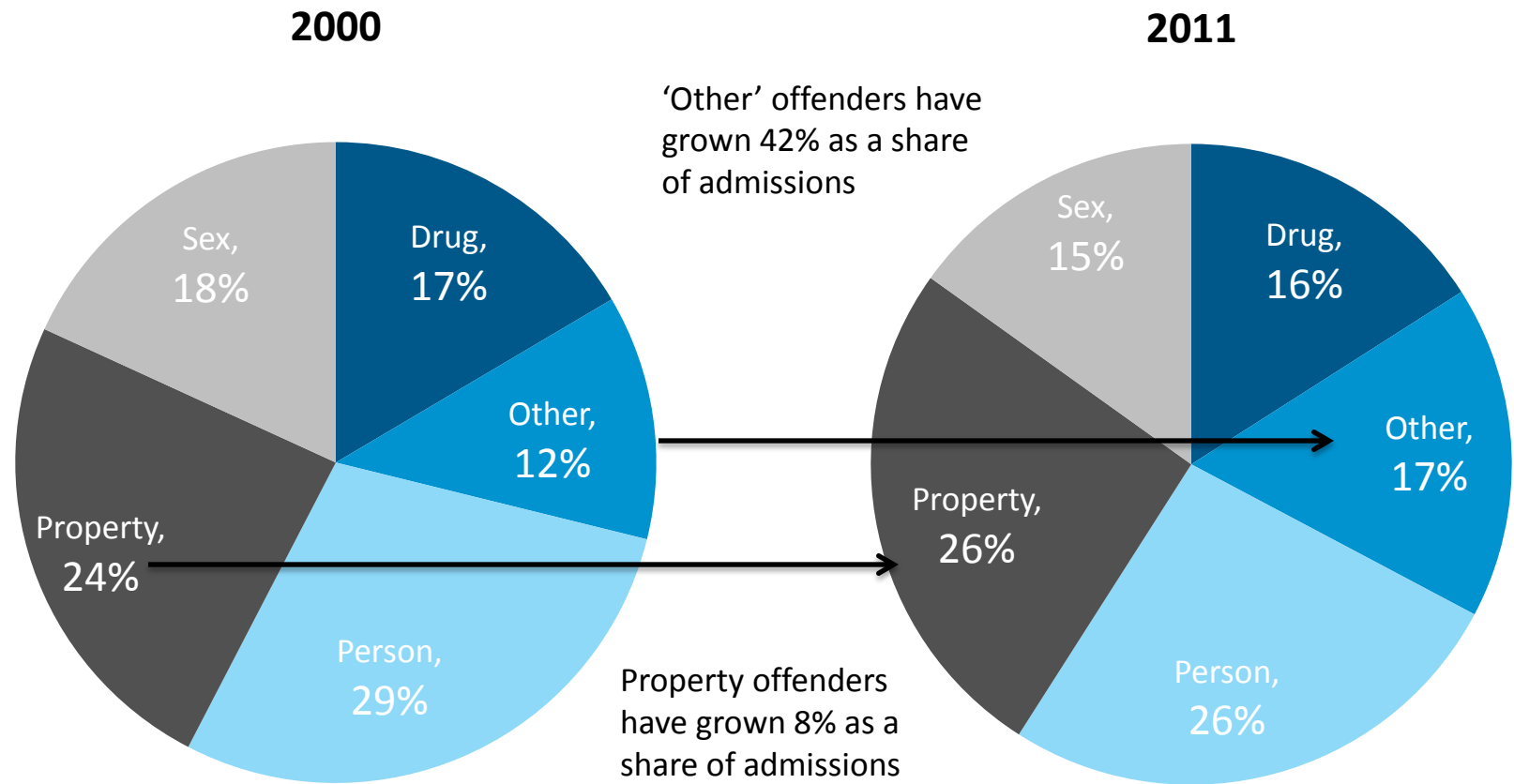
Admissions: An Increasing Percentage of Convicted Felons Are Being Sentenced to Prison



Admissions: Nearly Half the Prison Intakes in 2011 Failed on Supervision, Including 18% Admitted for Technical Violations

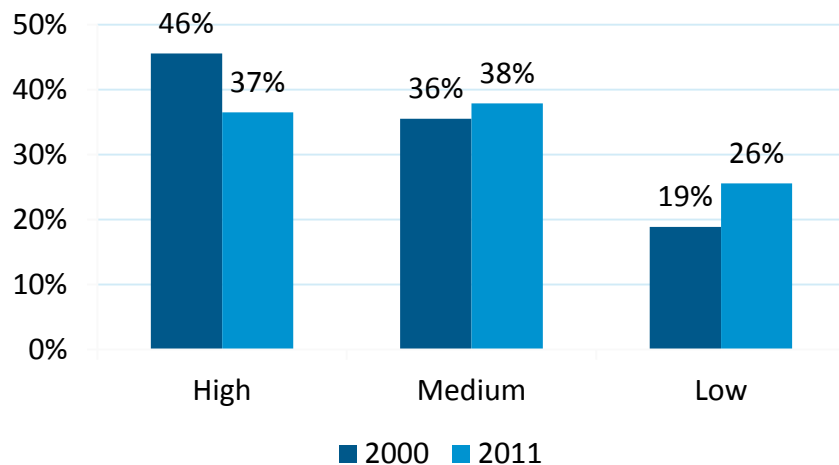


Admissions: Property and “Other” Crimes have Grown as Share of Prison Admissions

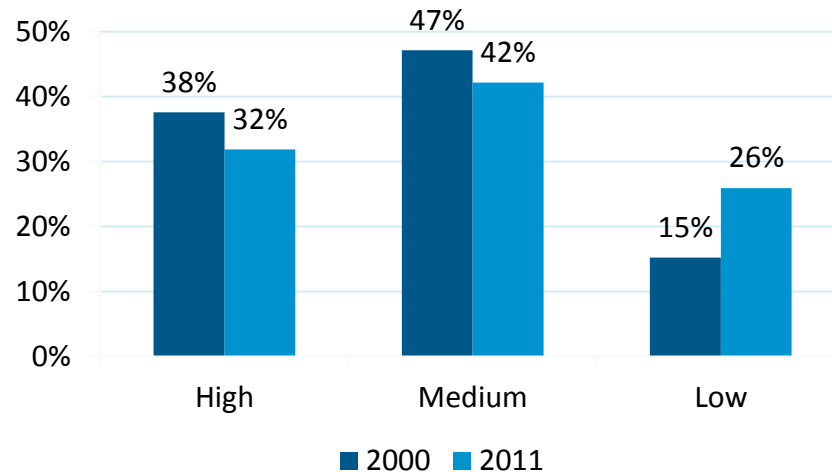


Admissions: Increase in Low Risk to Recidivate Offenders Across Crime Types

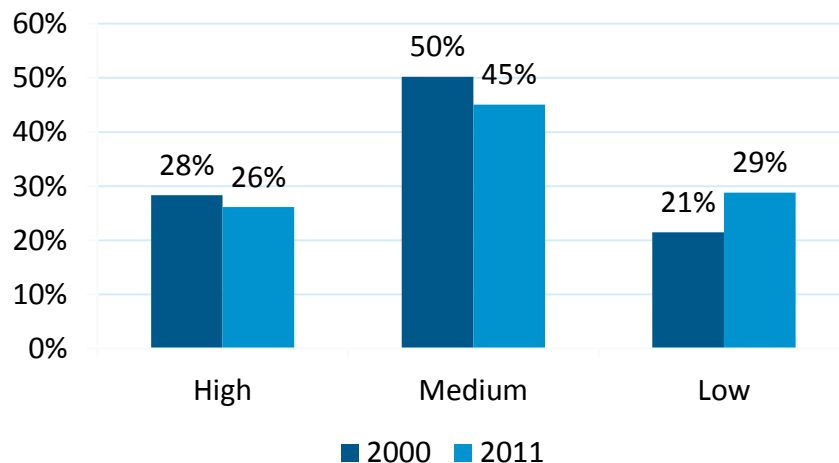
Other Admissions to Prison



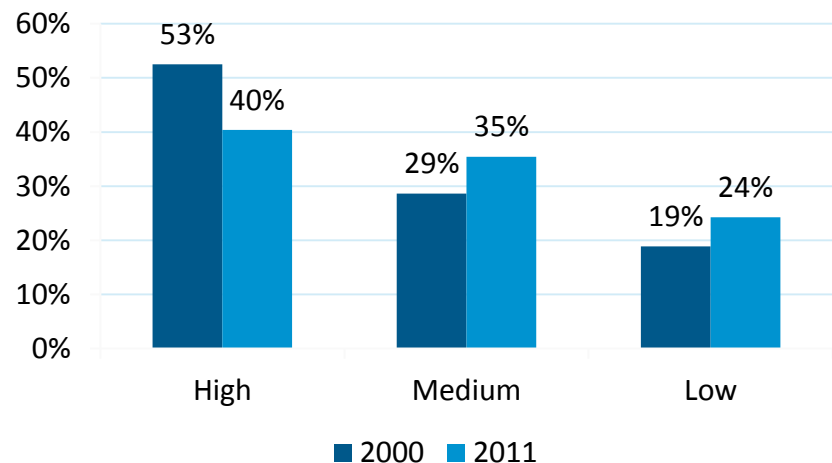
Drug Admissions to Prison



Person Admissions to Prison

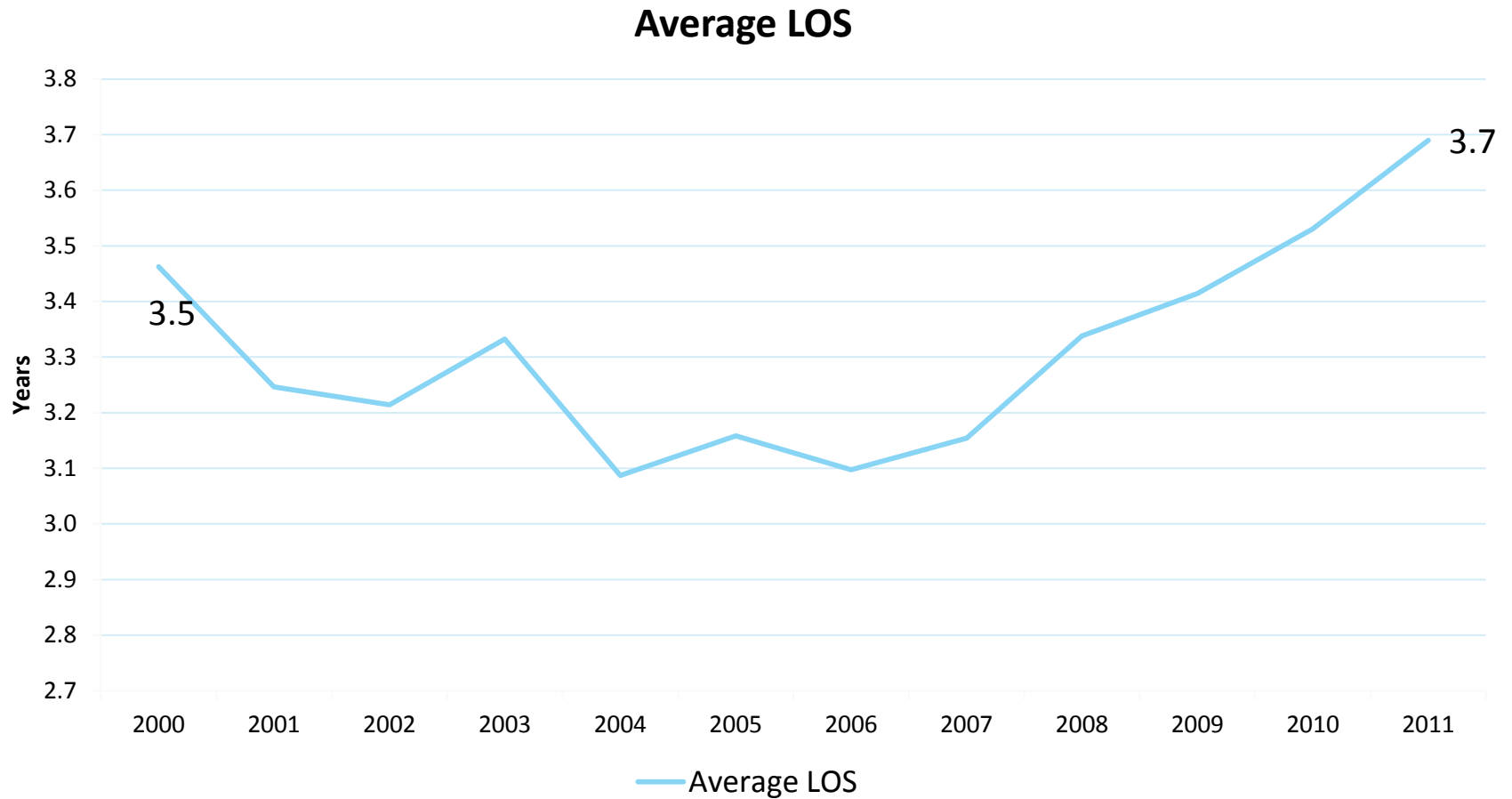


Property Admissions to Prison

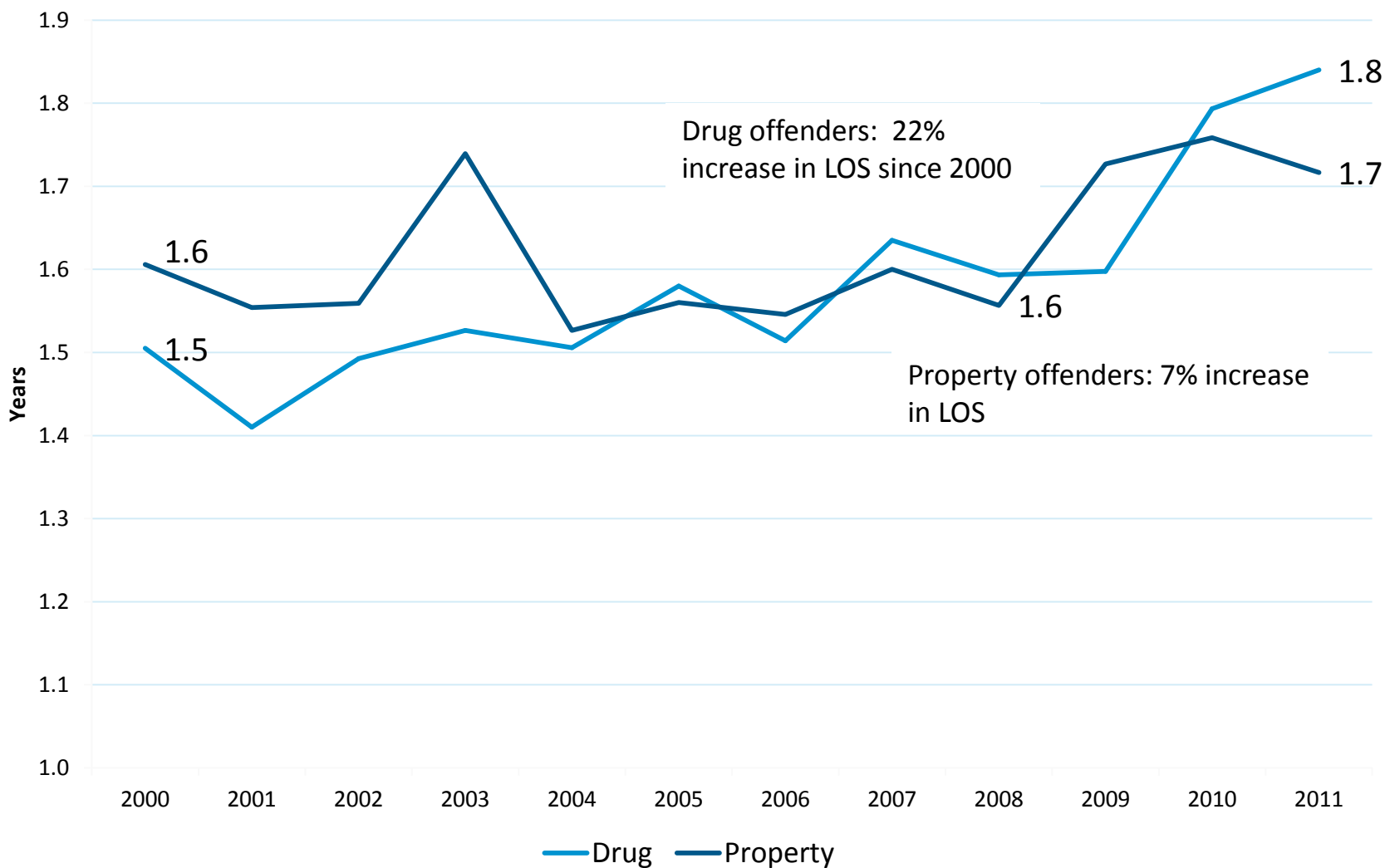


- Since 2000, Oregon's prison population has grown by nearly 50% to more than 14,000 inmates
- Oregon's incarceration rate remains lower than the national average, but it has grown nearly four times faster than the national average since 2000
- The majority of Oregon's prison space continues to be focused on violent and sex offenses but, in the last decade, Oregon's prison population net has widened to include an increasing number of offenders convicted of nonviolent offenses

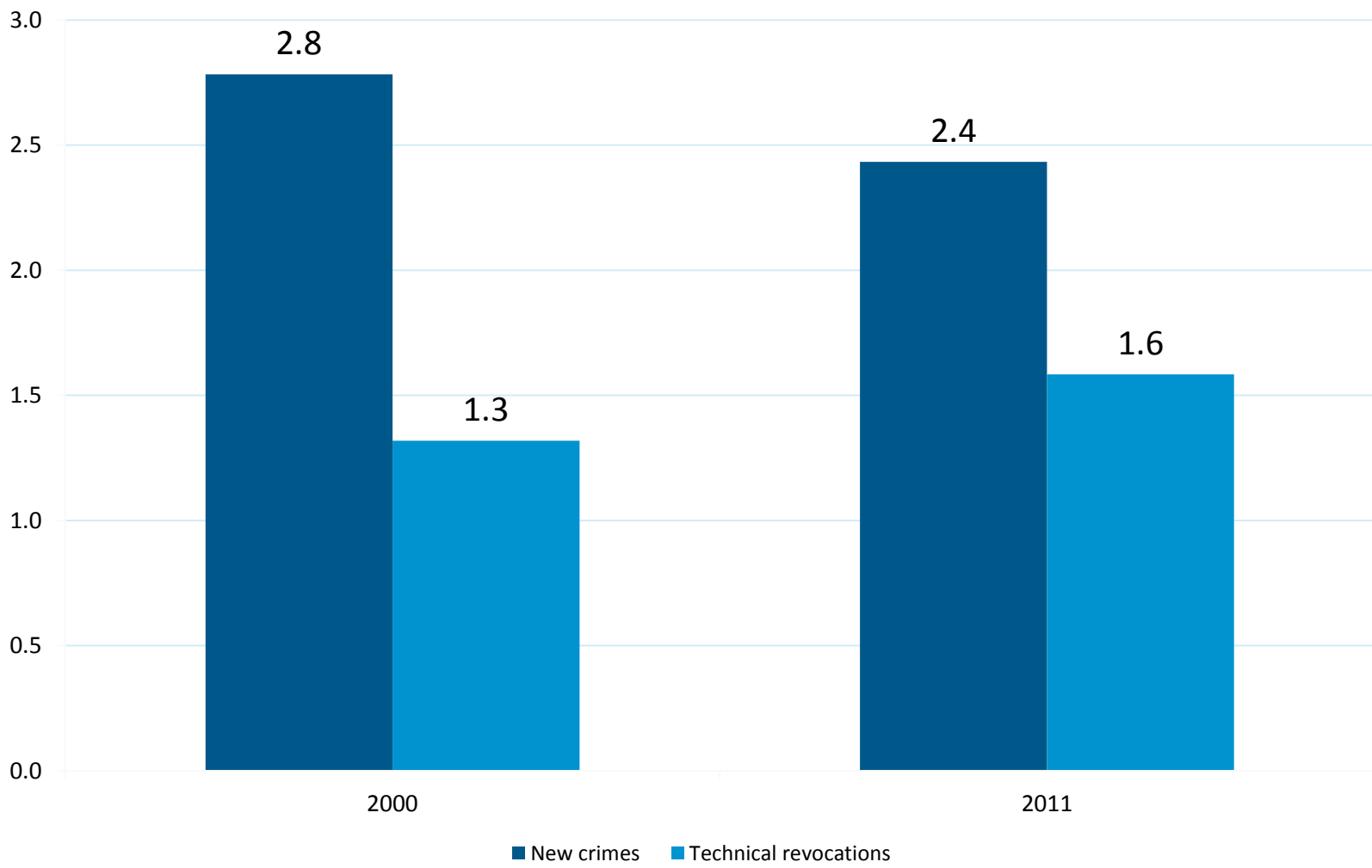
Length of Stay on the Rise



Length of Stay: Property, Drug Crimes Increased Since 2000



Length of Stay: 20% Rise for Technical Violations of Probation Since 2000



- Offenders are staying in prison longer in 2011 than at any other point in the last decade
- Length of stay on the rise across all offense types

- Focusing on high-risk offenders and targeting criminogenic needs?
- Frontloading resources?
- Administering swift, certain and proportional sanctions for violations?
- Incorporating rewards and incentives?
- Incorporate surveillance with treatment?

- Oregon led the country in its early implementation of evidence-based practices
- However, there are still significant opportunities to build upon Oregon's use of evidence-based practices
 - Gaps in the use of risk and needs assessment
 - Gaps in earned compliance credits for inmates and no earned compliance credits for community corrections
 - Structured sanctions statutory requirement easy to waive
- The most pressing threat to recidivism reduction in OR's community corrections programs is the shortfall of local sanctions and services

Availability of Sanctions: Sample by County

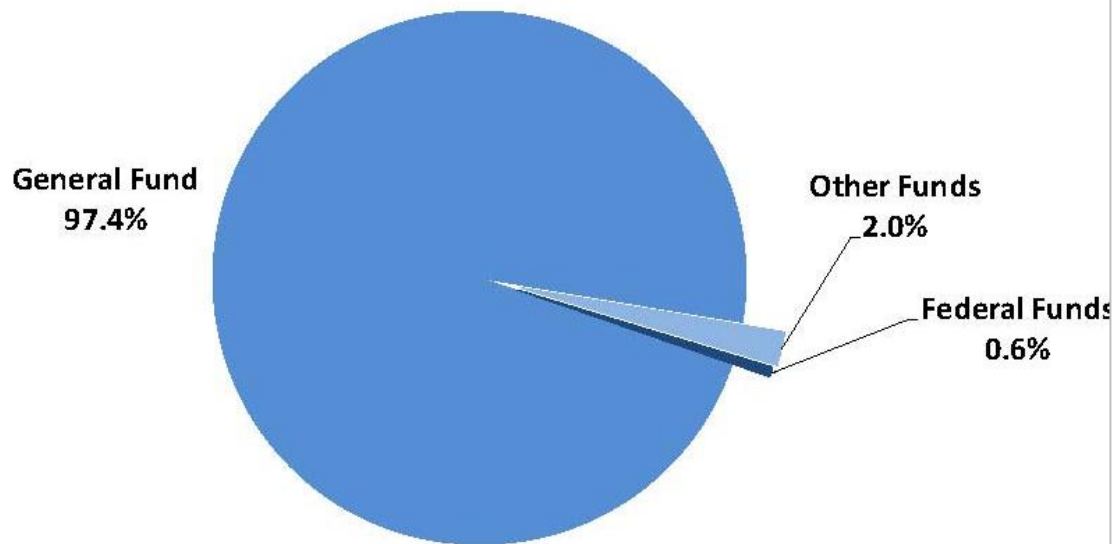
Sample of Available Sanctions by County	Marion	Josephine	Harney	Clackamas
Jail	X	X	X	X
Day Reporting Center	X		X	
Substance Abuse - Inpatient			X	X
Corrections Work Center	X			X
Electronic Home Detention	X	X		

Availability of Treatment and Services Varies Widely By County

Sample of Available Treatment and Services by County	Benton	Lane	Linn	Polk
Cognitive	X			X
Domestic Violence		X	X	
Employment		X		
Mental Health	X	X		X
Sex Offender Treatment	X	X	X	X

Oregon's DOC Budget

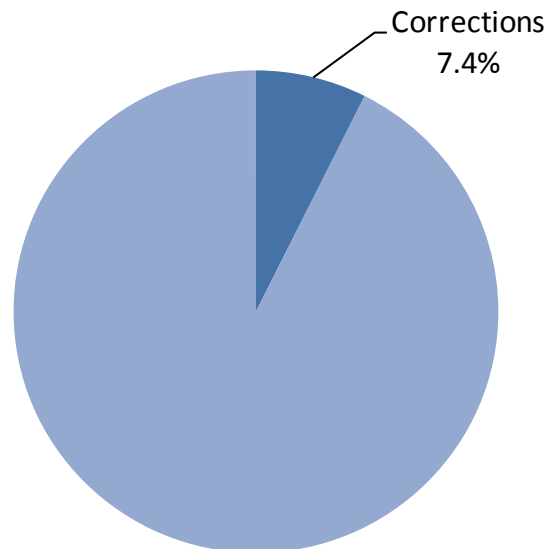
**DOC Expenditures by Fund Type
2011-13 Legislatively Adopted Budget**



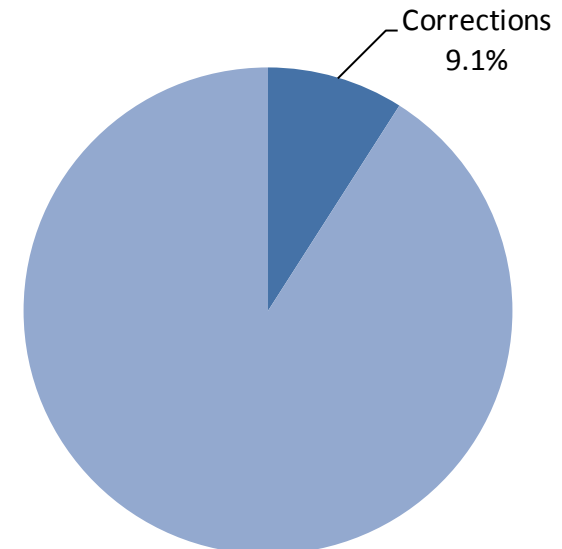
TOTAL FUNDS	\$1,360 ,520,809
General Funds	\$1,324,785,417
Other Funds	\$27,563,757
Federal Funds	\$8,171,635

Corrections Growing as % of General and Lottery Funds Spending

2001-2003 Legislatively Approved Budget

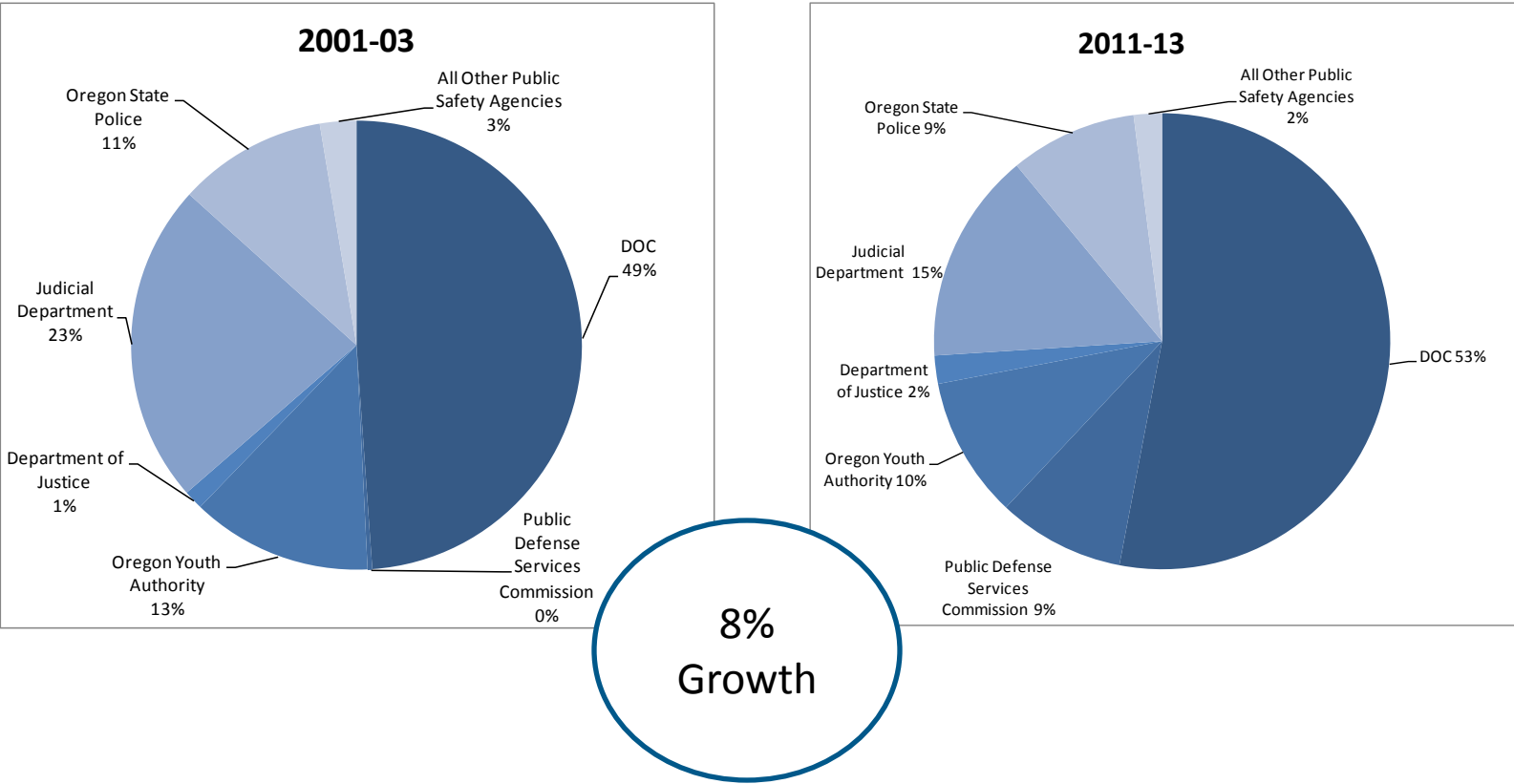


2011-2013 Legislatively Adopted Budget

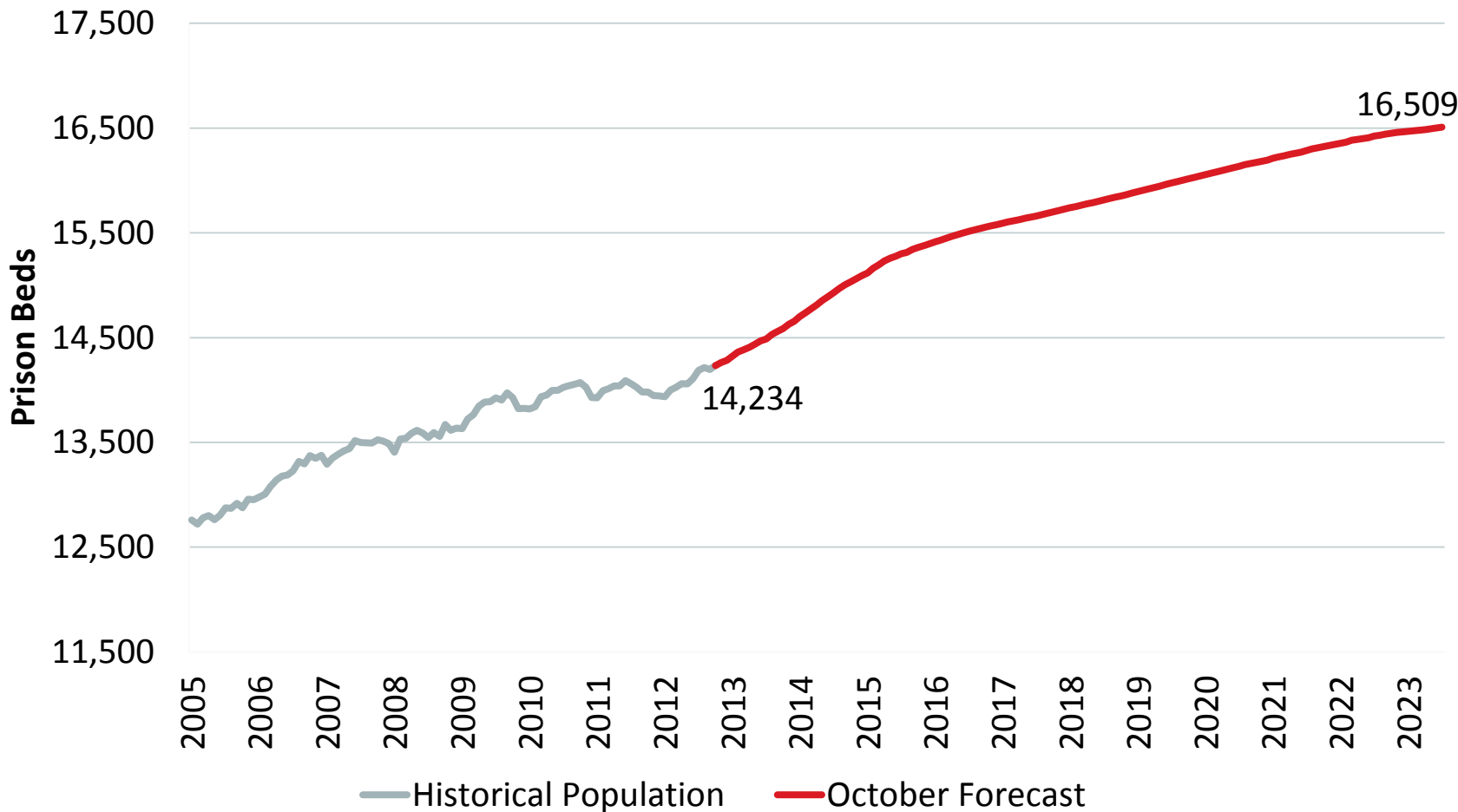


23%
Growth

Corrections Growing as a % of Public Safety Spending (General and Lottery)



Historical Population and Forecast

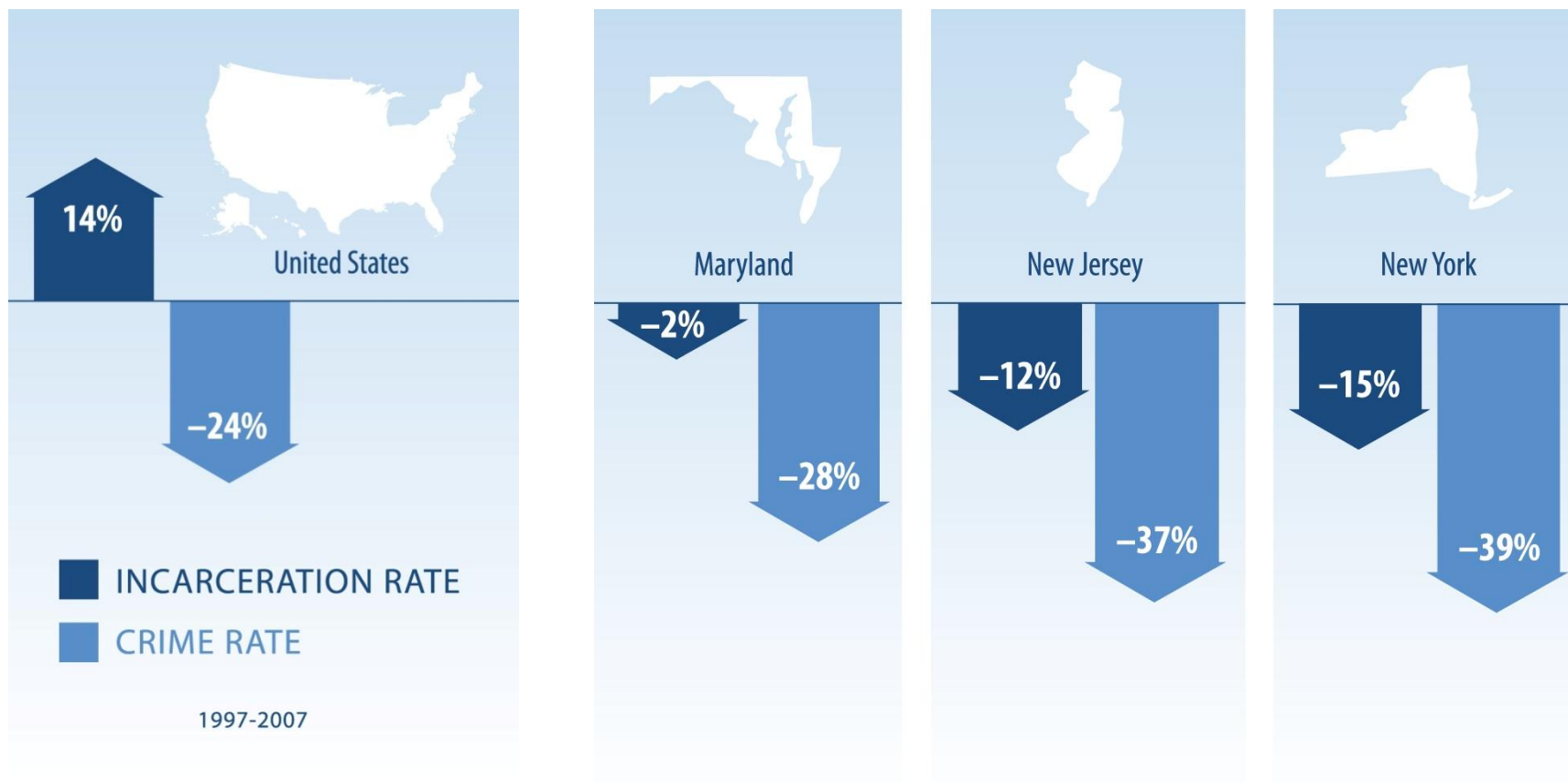


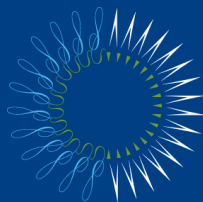
- Research indicates that increased incarceration contributed measurably (up to 30%) to the decreased crime in the 1990s
- There are limitations for incarceration as a recidivism reduction tool

"There would be little lost by halving the average sentence length for easy-to-replace functionaries within the drug distribution system (lookouts, typical retail sellers, hired hands, etc)."

- Keith Humphries and Jonathan Caulkins

States Can Have Less Crime and Less Incarceration





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