

Memo

To: House Majority Leader Williamson
From: Mike Schmidt – Director CJC
Re: Oregon Female Offender Prison Population

UPDATED January 26, 2017

Representative Williamson, at our most recent meeting in regards to the ongoing issue of overcapacity at the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility you made certain specific requests for information regarding the female offender population.

- Crime type data comparison of female to male offenders;
- County of origin data comparison of female to male offenders;
- Effects of Justice Reinvestment programs comparison of female to male offenders;
- Projections of what the female & male offender population would look like if Measure 57 were to be “turned off”;

Below you will find an analysis in response to your questions, please do not hesitate to contact us with further questions as they arise.

Women in Prison – Updated January 2017

The following analysis shows the conviction drivers of the female prison population, and the differences compared to the male population.

The table below shows prison intakes from 2007 to 2016 by gender. Males make up the majority of prison intakes, but have grown at a much slower rate than females. From 2007 to 2016 female intakes increased nearly 9%, while males decreased 2.2%.

Total Prison Intakes	Female	Male	Total
2007	546	4143	4689
2008	579	4172	4751
2009	597	4418	5015
2010	567	4271	4838
2011	551	4148	4699
2012	628	4185	4813
2013	661	4330	4991
2014	623	4197	4820
2015	663	4249	4912
2016	595	4053	4648
% Change from 2007 to 2016	9.0%	-2.2%	-0.9%

The intake rate varies substantially by county. The table below shows the number of intakes by gender in 2016, and the intake rate, for the top 20 counties on female intakes. Multnomah County had the highest number of female intakes at 91, followed by Washington County at 74. The intake rate is the number of intakes per 100,000 population. There are 2 counties in the top 20 with a rate above 100 female intakes per 100,000 population. Jefferson County had the highest rate in 2016 at 140.4, followed by Clatsop at 104.6, and Klamath at 71.2.

2016 Prison Intakes	Females		Males	
	Intakes	Intake Rate per 100,000 Population	Intakes	Intake Rate per 100,000 Population
MULT	91	23.0	701	177.3
WASH	74	25.4	461	158.0
MARI	51	30.5	420	251.5
LANE	51	27.9	435	237.7
CLAC	48	23.7	302	149.1
DESC	28	31.7	185	209.5
DOUG	26	47.1	142	257.3
LINN	26	42.5	170	278.0
JACK	26	24.3	207	193.7
KLAM	24	71.2	130	385.7
CLAT	20	104.6	52	272.1
JEFF	16	140.4	43	377.4
LINC	16	67.0	53	222.1
JOSE	15	35.4	143	337.8
UMAT	14	35.1	96	240.4
YAMH	12	22.9	72	137.2
WASC	7	52.4	28	209.7
COLU	7	27.6	44	173.2
POLK	7	17.6	65	163.1
TILL	6	46.3	30	231.5

The tables below show 2016 prison intakes for males and females by crime type, average LOS, and prison months. Nearly half of female intakes were for property crimes, compared to nearly a third for males. The average LOS for females is lower on average compared to males. The total prison months for females are 44% for property crimes, compared to 18% for males. Total prison months for drug crimes are 13% for females compared to 7.4% for males.

2016 Prison Intakes	Female Intakes				
	Intakes	Intakes %	Average LOS	Total Prison Months	Total Prison Months %
Driving	16	2.7%	13.1	209.8	1.5%
Drug	105	17.8%	17.2	1807.1	13.3%
Property	279	47.2%	21.5	6002.7	44.2%
Other	58	9.8%	18.7	1082.7	8.0%
Person	126	21.3%	31.6	3980.2	29.3%
Sex	7	1.2%	72.3	506.2	3.7%

2016 Prison Intakes	Male Intakes				
	Intakes	Intakes %	Average LOS	Total Prison Months	Total Prison Months %
Driving	129	3.2%	16.9	2174.2	1.3%
Drug	481	11.9%	25.0	12026.1	7.4%
Property	1271	31.6%	22.6	28684.4	17.7%
Other	610	15.2%	20.6	12546.3	7.7%
Person	991	24.6%	46.3	45893.9	28.3%
Sex	544	13.5%	112.1	60987.2	37.6%

There are also substantial differences by gender for specific crimes. The tables below show the top 10 crimes for female prison intakes, compared to male intakes for 2016. Theft 1 accounts for 12% of female intakes, compared to nearly 5% for males. The total prison months for Theft 1 is nearly 10% for females, compared to 2.3% for males. The average LOS is lower for females on average compared to males, across the 10 crimes. The top 4 crimes, which are all sentenced at least in part under M57 (Theft 1, ID theft, Meth Delivery, and UUV), comprise nearly 38% of female intakes, compared to 21% for males. Total prison months for these 4 crimes comprise 31% for females, and nearly 11% for males.

2016 Female Prison Intakes							
ORS Abbr.	ORS Number	ORS Sub	Intakes	Intakes %	Average LOS	Total Prison Months	Total Prison Months %
THEFT I	164055		71	12.0%	18.9	1344.7	9.9%
ID THEFT	165800		68	11.5%	20.6	1399.8	10.3%
DELIV METH	475890	2	42	7.1%	18.8	788.5	5.8%
UN USE VEH	164135		42	7.1%	16.7	702.3	5.2%
BURG I	164225		38	6.4%	24.0	913.4	6.7%
DEL HEROIN	475850		29	4.9%	17.9	517.9	3.8%
THEFT AGGR	164057		18	3.0%	40.7	732.7	5.4%
ASSA II AT	163175	X	17	2.9%	21.9	371.6	2.7%
ROBB II	164405		15	2.5%	41.8	626.6	4.6%
DUII-FELON	813010	5	14	2.4%	13.4	187.0	1.4%

2016 Male Prison Intakes							
ORS Abbr.	ORS Number	ORS Sub	Intakes	Intakes %	Average LOS	Total Prison Months	Total Prison Months %
THEFT I	164055		194	4.8%	18.8	3655.0	2.3%
ID THEFT	165800		137	3.4%	20.9	2859.1	1.8%
DELIV METH	475890	2	231	5.7%	25.7	5933.4	3.7%
UN USE VEH	164135		287	7.1%	18.2	5214.1	3.2%
BURG I	164225		299	7.4%	31.1	9283.8	5.7%
DEL HEROIN	475850		122	3.0%	25.2	3069.7	1.9%
THEFT AGGR	164057		54	1.3%	25.6	1380.0	0.9%
ASSA II AT	163175	X	98	2.4%	27.8	2719.4	1.7%
ROBB II	164405		119	3.0%	58.9	7010.1	4.3%
DUII-FELON	813010	5	86	2.1%	16.6	1428.9	0.9%

The previous tables have shown that property crime sentences are the major driver of the female prison population. Measure 57 has a substantial impact on sentencing for most property crimes. The table below shows the intakes and average LOS for property prison intakes from 2007 to 2016. Measure 57 was passed by the Oregon voters in 2008. It applied to crimes committed on or after January 1, 2009. Then it was suspended for sentenced imposed on or after Feb 15, 2010, and then reinstated for crimes committed on or after January 1, 2012. The Justice Reinvestment sentencing changes went into effect on August 1, 2013. For the purposes of modeling the impact of Measure 57 on the prison population, we've used 2008 and 2011 to model trends when Measure 57 is not in effect (highlighted in dark gray). We've used 2015 and 2016 to model trends when Measure 57 and Justice Reinvestment are in effect.

Property Prison Intakes	Female		Male	
	Intakes	Average LOS	Intakes	Average LOS
2007	257	16.8	1352	19.5
2008	258	18.5	1236	19.1
2009	284	18.8	1380	20.2
2010	270	21.8	1218	20.1
2011	229	17.8	1132	20.5
2012	292	19.4	1271	22.4
2013	332	21.8	1446	24.4
2014	280	20.6	1361	23.7
2015	339	21.1	1396	24.0
2016	279	21.5	1272	22.6

The following estimates assume M57 is not in effect for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2017. This also assumes that other parts of the criminal justice system would not change. Changes in crime rates, law enforcement resources, and sentencing trends for other crimes would all impact these estimates, especially in the outer years.

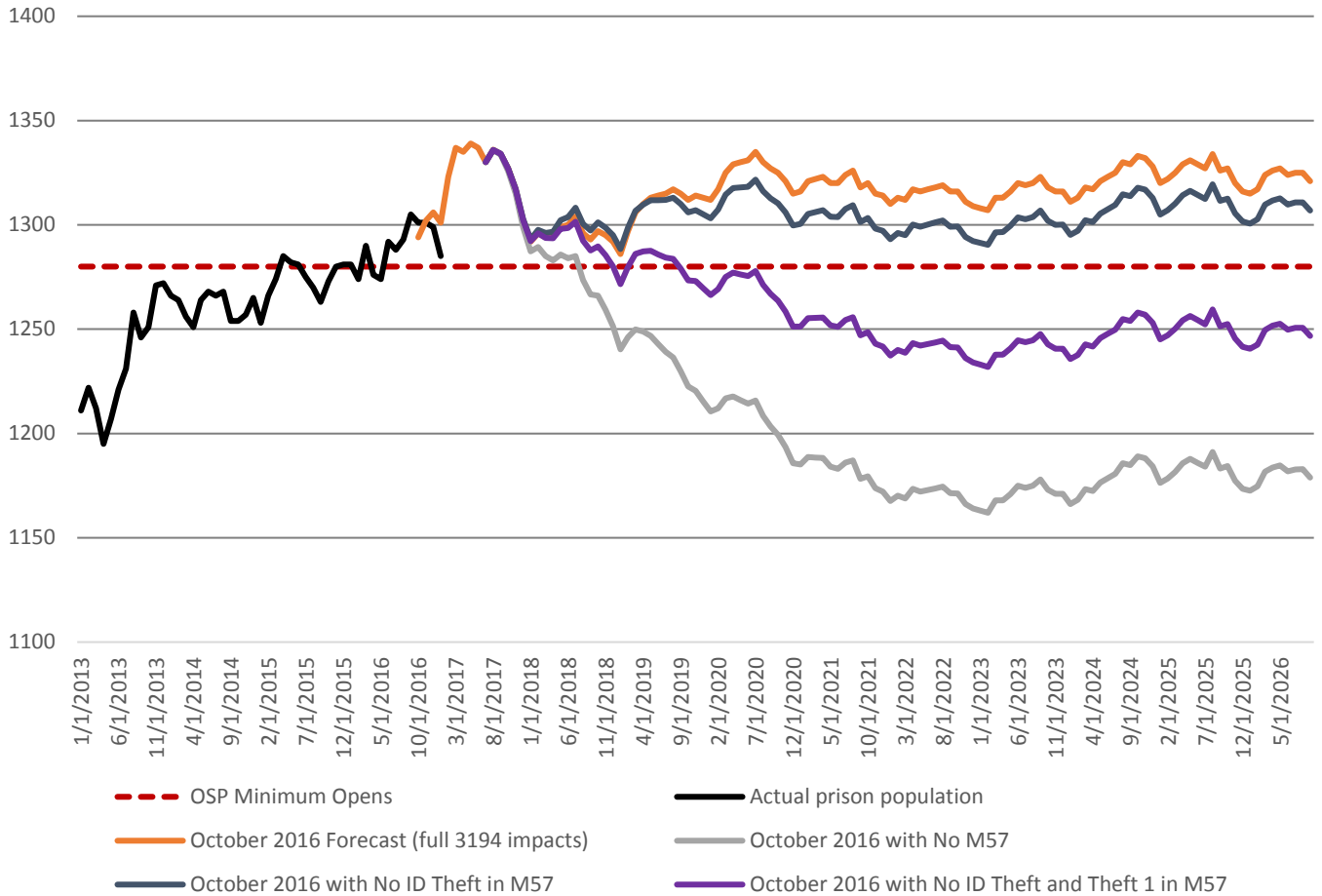
Assuming M57 is not in effect for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2017, this would save 70 female beds by July 2019 and 130 female beds by July 2021. For a total female prison population that is currently at 1290, 130 beds saved represents a 10% reduction in the population.

For males this would save 230 male beds by July 2019 and 470 male beds by July 2021. For a total male prison population that is currently at 13400, 470 beds saved represents a 3.5% reduction in the population.

If only ID theft is removed from Measure 57, the bed savings are smaller. For females, this would save 5 prison beds by July 2019 and 16 beds by July 2021. For males this would save 40 beds by July 2019 and 93 beds by July 2021.

Suppose both ID theft and Theft 1 are removed from Measure 57. For females, this would save 30 prison beds by July 2019 and 70 beds by July 2021. For males this would save 80 beds by July 2019 and 190 beds by July 2021.

Female Prison Population and Forecasts to 2026



Male Prison Population and Forecasts to 2026

