



Crime Rates and Recidivism Rates

Current Data and Trends

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Crime Trends in Oregon

Uniform Crime Reports and Arrest Trends

Crime Rate Data

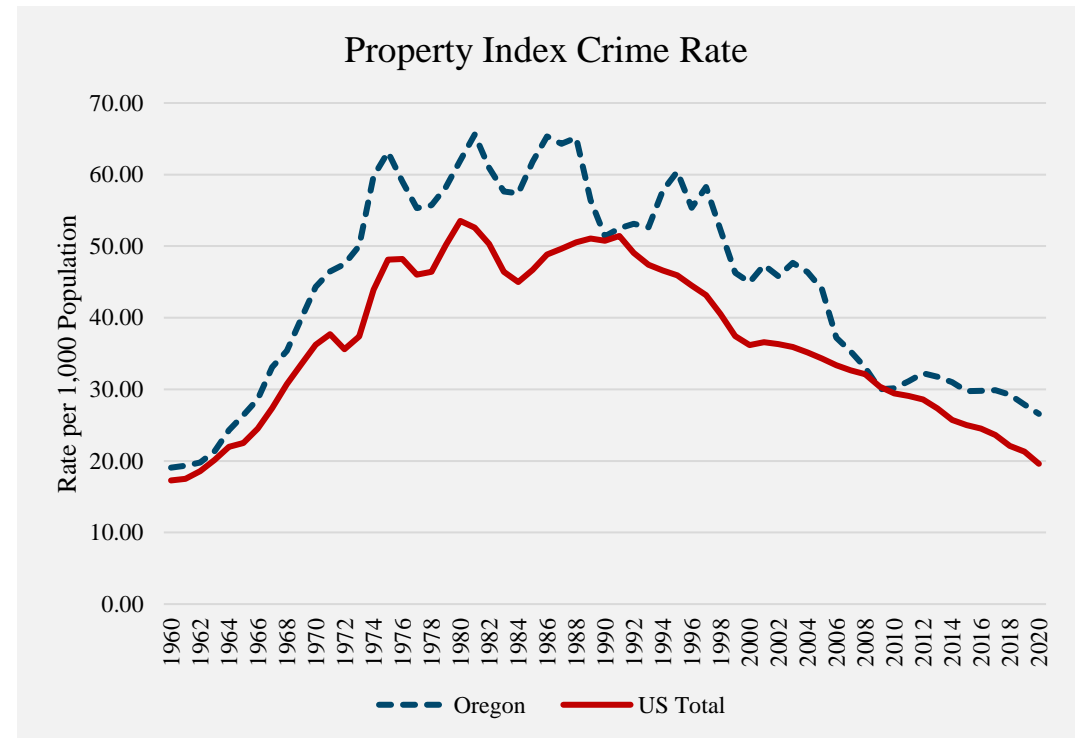
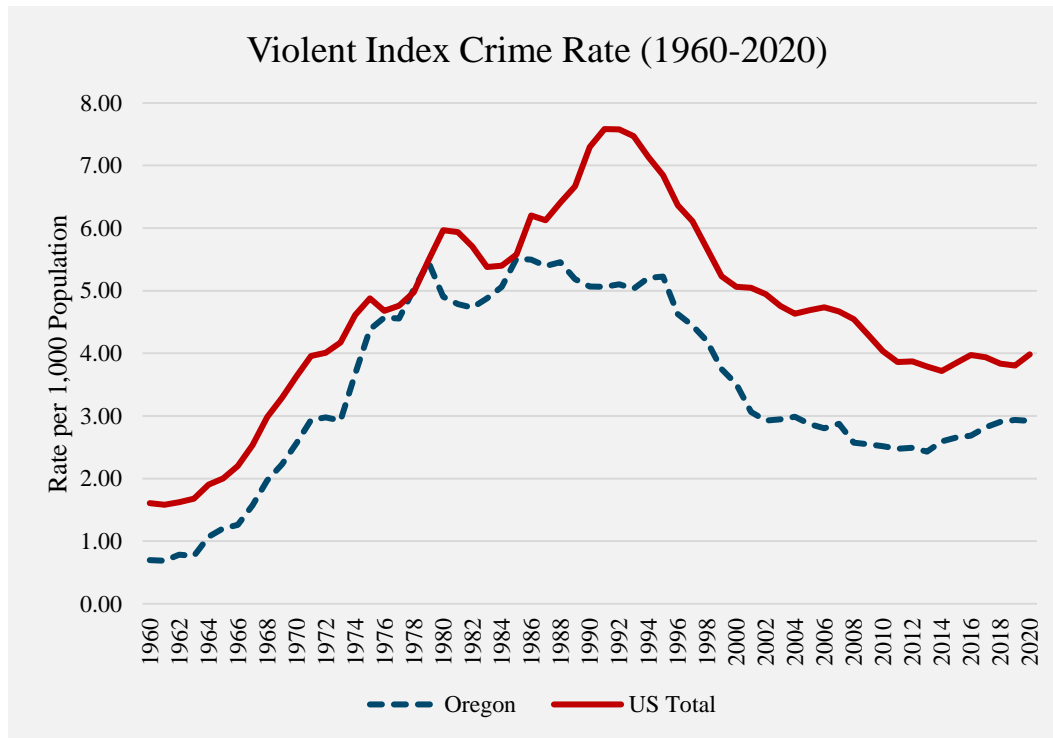
Uniform Crime Reporting

- The primary method of tracking and comparing crime rates is the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
 - The UCR Program collects crime *incident* data from law enforcement agencies across the United States. The data includes *all crimes known to law enforcement*.
 - Violent Index Crimes: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault
 - Property Index Crimes: burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft
- The use of the UCR to measure crime rates and trends comes with both strengths and weaknesses.
 - The primary strength of the UCR program is its consistency as a measure of relatively serious crime (for most states)
 - The primary weakness is the lag in the data, as it takes the FBI and Bureau of Justice Statistics a long time to process the data at a national level

Crime Rate Data

Uniform Crime Reporting

Historic Trends



Crime Rate Data

Uniform Crime Reporting

Statewide Data

- Due to the lag in data processing, 2021 represents the most recent statewide data available.
- As Oregon exited the initial waves of the COVID pandemic, violent crime increased and property crime decreased statewide.
- These statewide annual trends, however, mask important nuances in crime trends over the past few years.

State	Violent Crime			Property Crime		
	2020	2021	Pct Chg	2020	2021	Pct Chg
Oregon	320.9	358.8	11.8%	2,823.7	2025	-28.3%
Colorado	435.9	481	10.3%	2,904.2	3135.4	8.0%
Idaho	261.4	249.5	-4.6%	1,205.7	1045.3	-13.3%
Montana	424.3	474.2	11.8%	2,284.4	2152.4	-5.8%
Nevada	521	429.7	-17.5%	2,198.6	2301.1	4.7%
Utah	267.6	261.1	-2.4%	2,551.1	2129.8	-16.5%
Washington	301.7	335.7	11.3%	2,897.4	3133.6	8.2%
US Total	402.6	395.7	-1.7%	2,818.3	1933.4	-31.4%

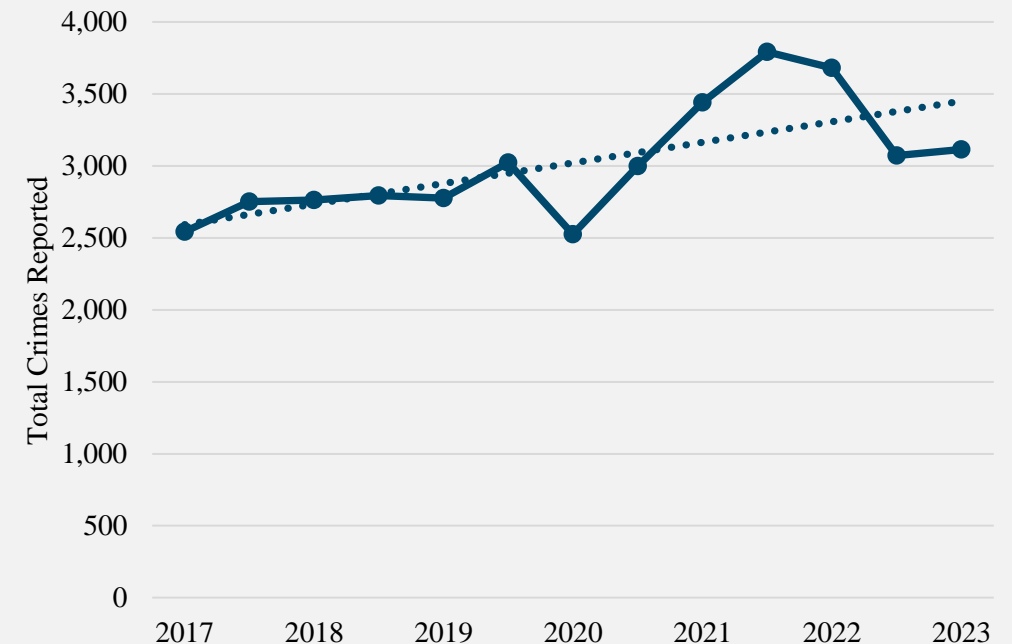
Crime Rate Data

Uniform Crime Reporting

Large City Data

- In Oregon, Eugene, Gresham, Hillsboro, Portland, and Salem are included. Bend was added in 2019.
- Pre-pandemic, violent crime increased in Oregon's largest cities by 9.5% between 2017 to 2019.
- During the first 6 mos of the pandemic, violent crime dropped by 16.5%. Starting in July-Dec 2020, however, violent crime increased for three straight 6-month periods.
- During the most recent three 6-month periods, violent crime has decreased and returned more closely to previous trends.

Oregon Large City† Violent Crime (Jan 2017 – June 2023)



†Bend is excluded from this trend line.

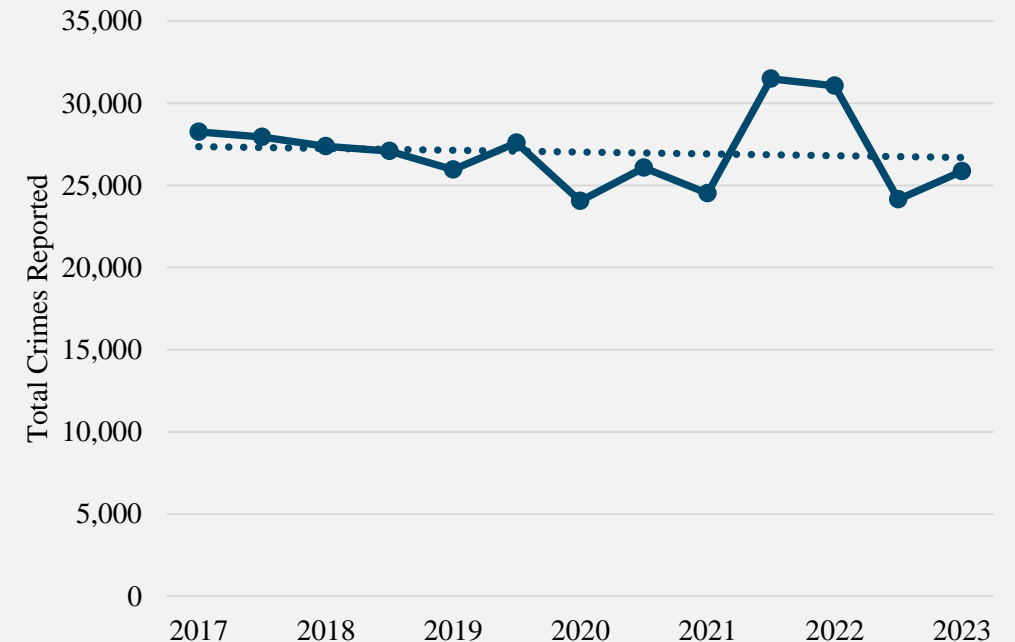
Crime Rate Data

Uniform Crime Reporting

Large City Data

- Consistent with long-term trends, property crime was falling pre-pandemic in Oregon's largest cities.
- In late 2021 and early 2022, there was a spike in property crime of around 28.5%.
- The spike subsided in late 2022. Currently, the overall property crime trend is consistent with the prior downward trends seen over the last few decades.

Oregon Large City† Property Crime (Jan 2017 – June 2023)

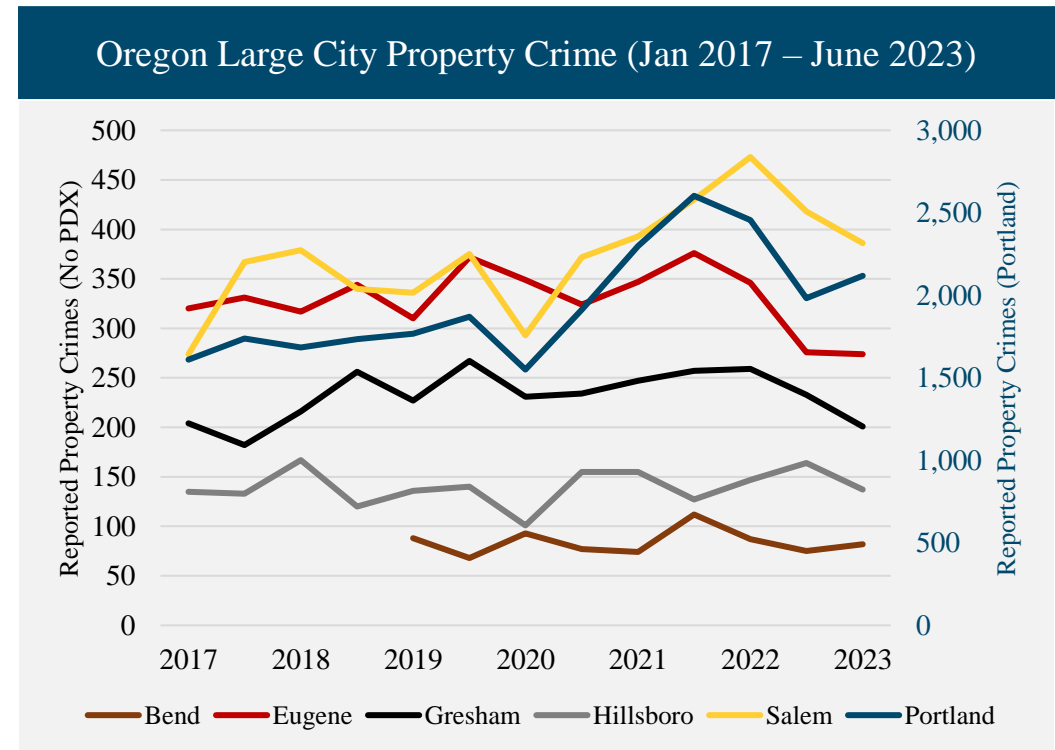
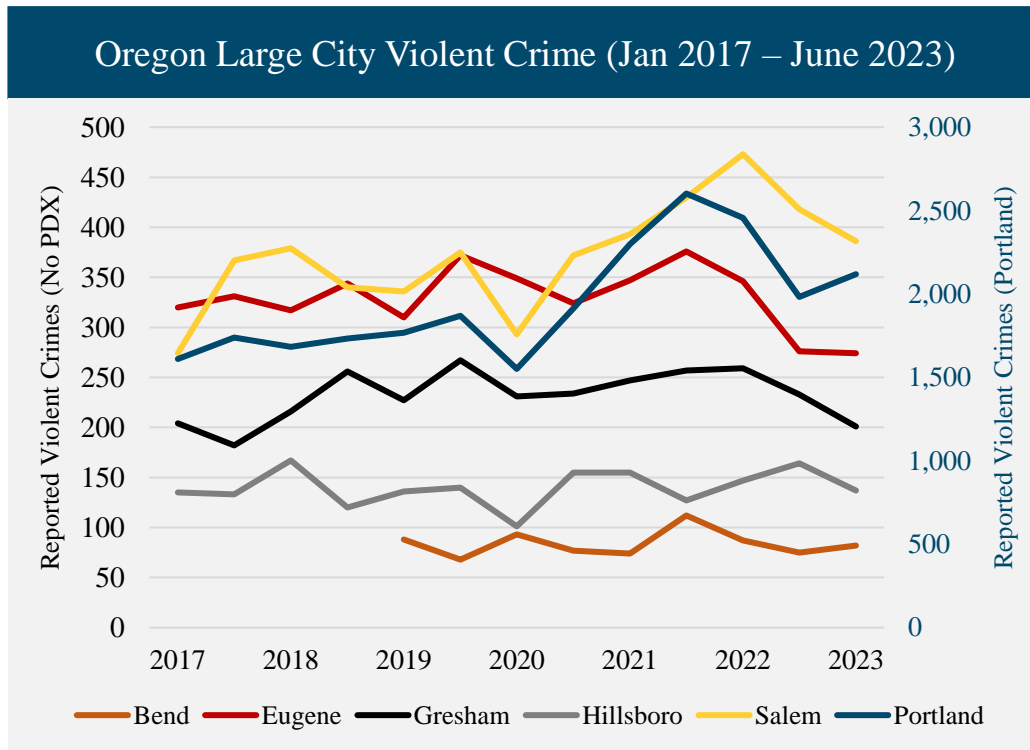


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Crime Rate Data

Uniform Crime Reporting

Large City Data Detail

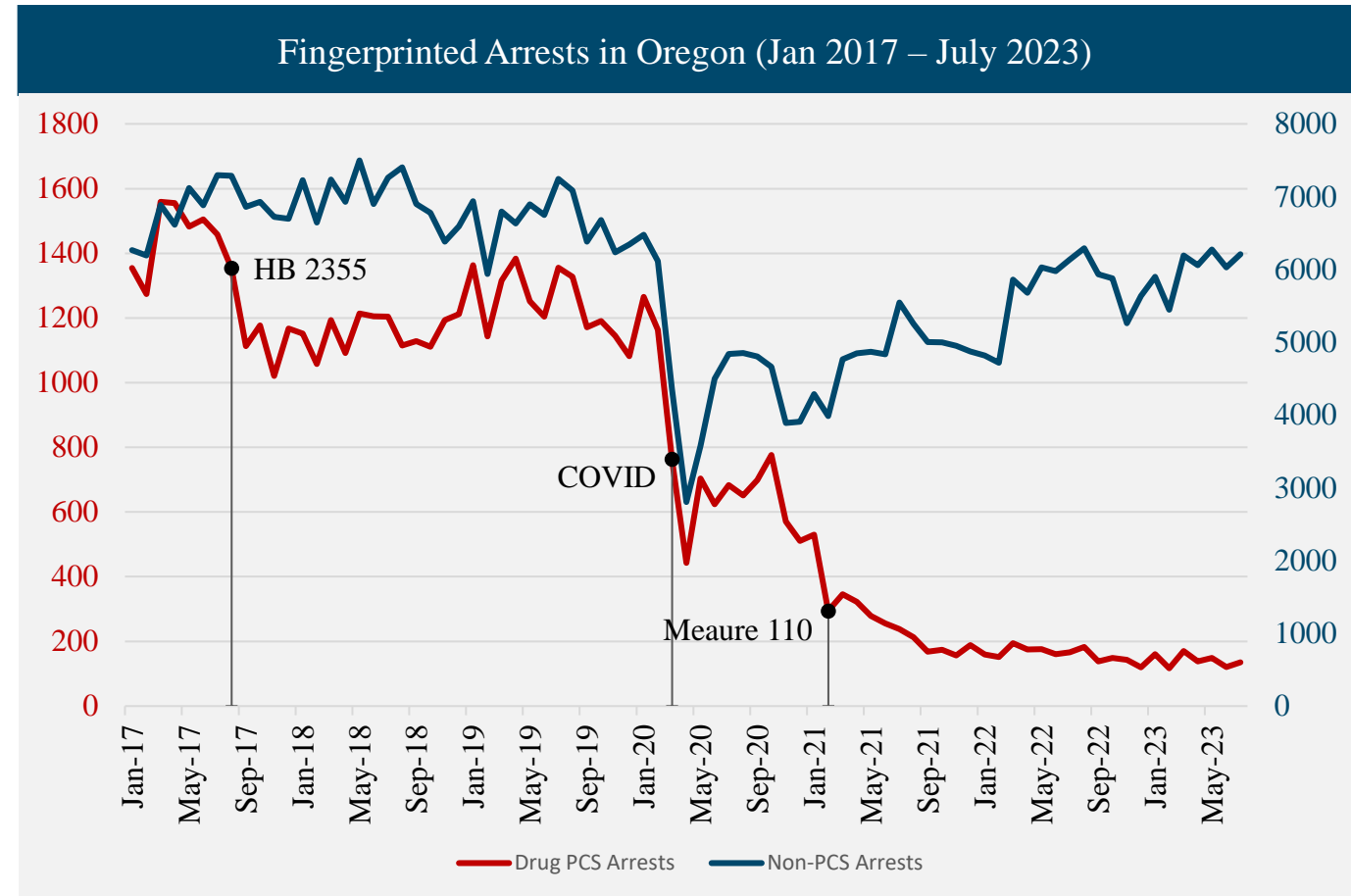


Arrest Data

Oregon Fingerprinted Arrests

Arrest Trends

- Arrest data can serve as an indicator of crime, but like all crime data, it has strengths and weaknesses.
- The arrest trend story cannot be told without acknowledging the recent impacts of the pandemic and Measure 110.



Recidivism in Oregon

Recent Trends

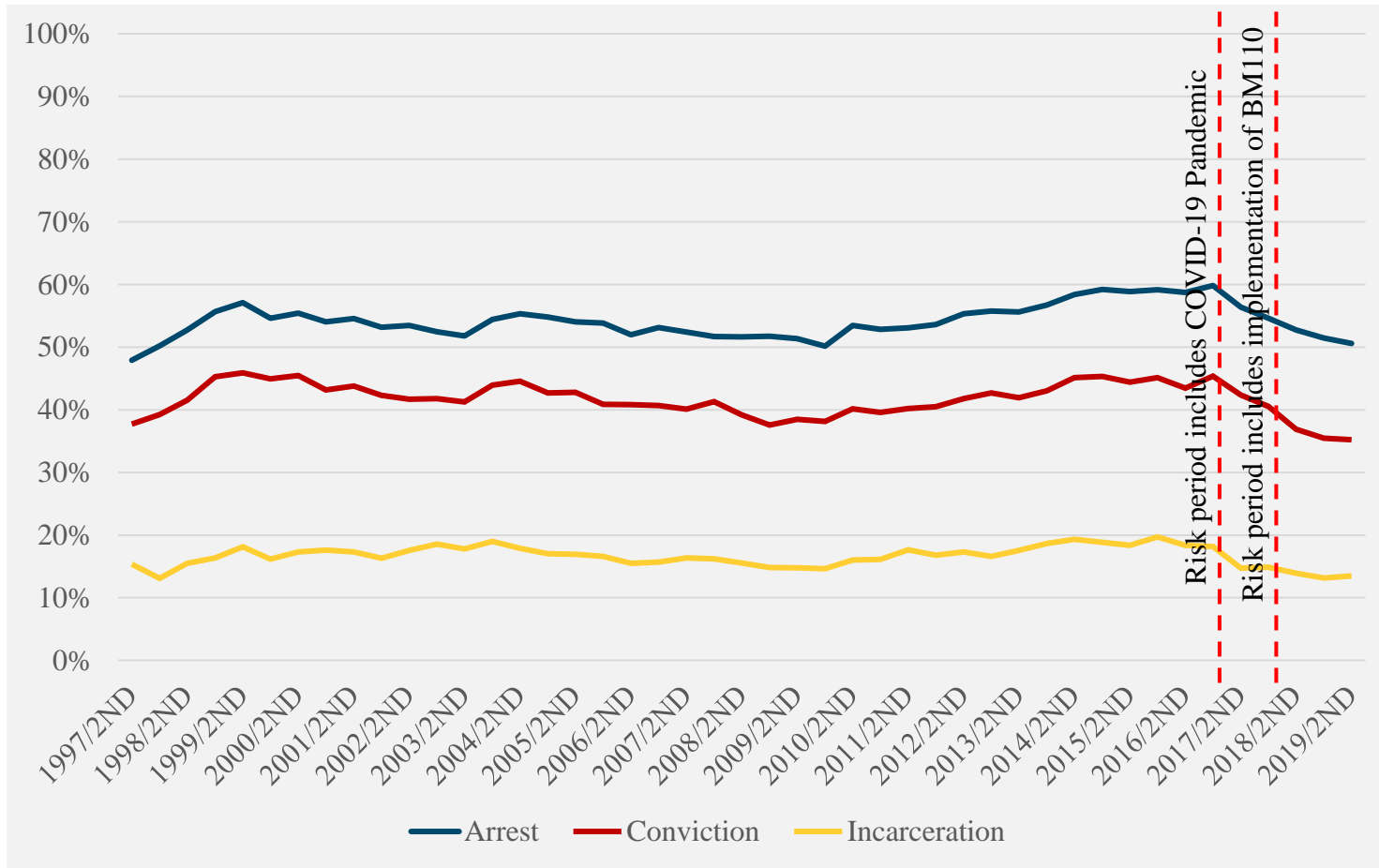
Recidivism

Definition and Basic Approach

- ORS 423.557 defines recidivism as an **arrest, conviction** (felony or misdemeanor), or **incarceration** for a **new crime** three years or less after a person is released from incarceration or sentenced to probation.
- CJC examines DOC-defined six-month probation and parole-PPS cohorts twice per year.
- To detect recidivating events, CJC utilizes data from:
 - Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) for arrest recidivism;
 - Odyssey or Oregon eCourt for felony and misdemeanor circuit court convictions; and
 - DOC for incarceration recidivism.

Parole-PPS

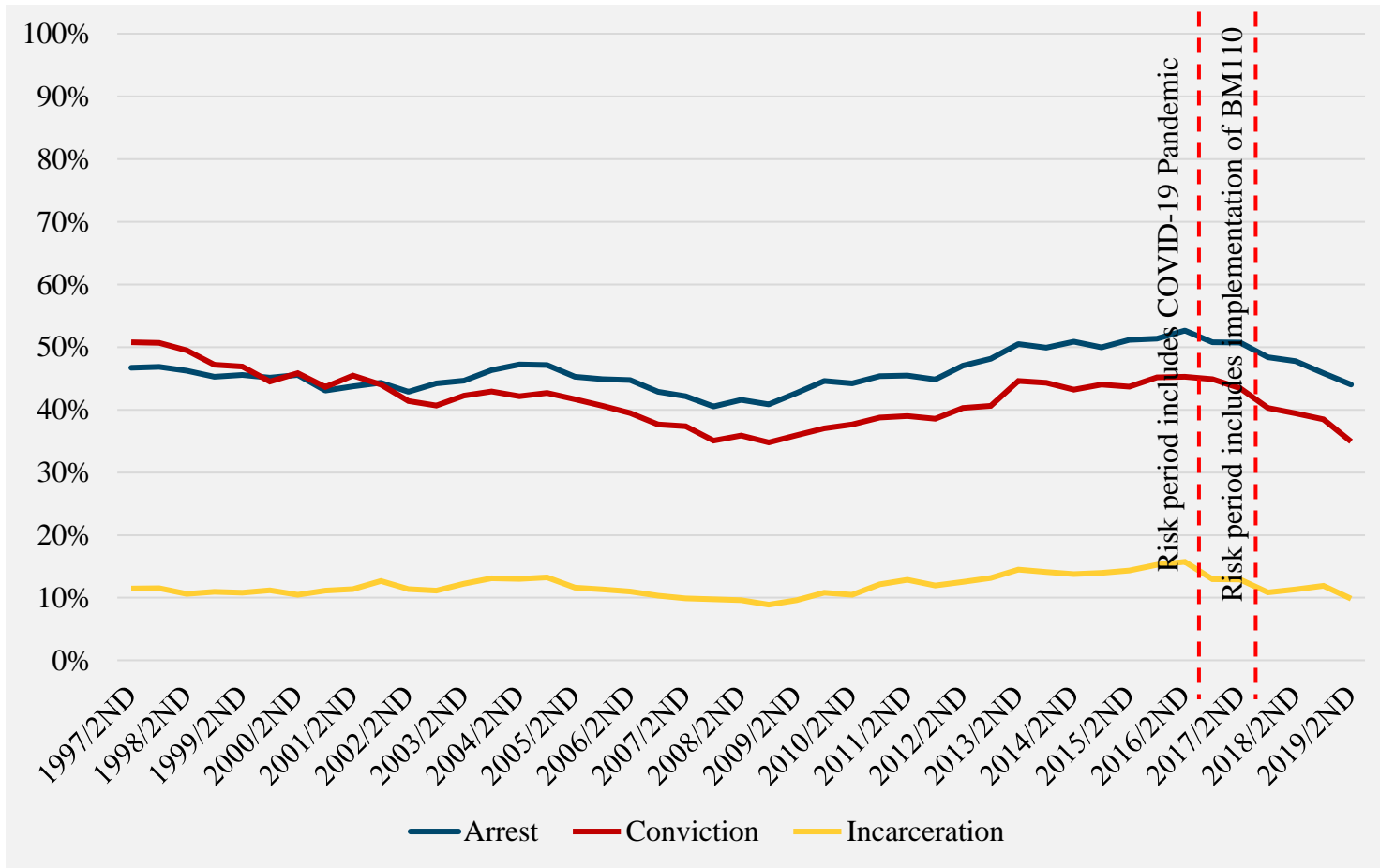
3-Year Recidivism Rates as of December 2022



- Between 2010 and 2017, recidivism increased.
- Beginning in with the 2017 cohort, rates of arrest, conviction, and incarceration recidivism began to decline significantly.
- The decline starting with the 2017 cohort corresponds with the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and the passage of BM 110.
- Current recidivism rates are at or near historic lows.

Probation

3-Year Recidivism Rates as of December 2022



- Similar to the Parole/PPS Cohorts, between 2010 and 2017, recidivism increased.
- Beginning in 2017, rates of arrest, conviction, and incarceration recidivism began to decline significantly.
- The 2017 decline corresponds with the COVID-19 pandemic and the passage of BM 110.
- Rates are near or below previous historic lows.

Recidivism Rates

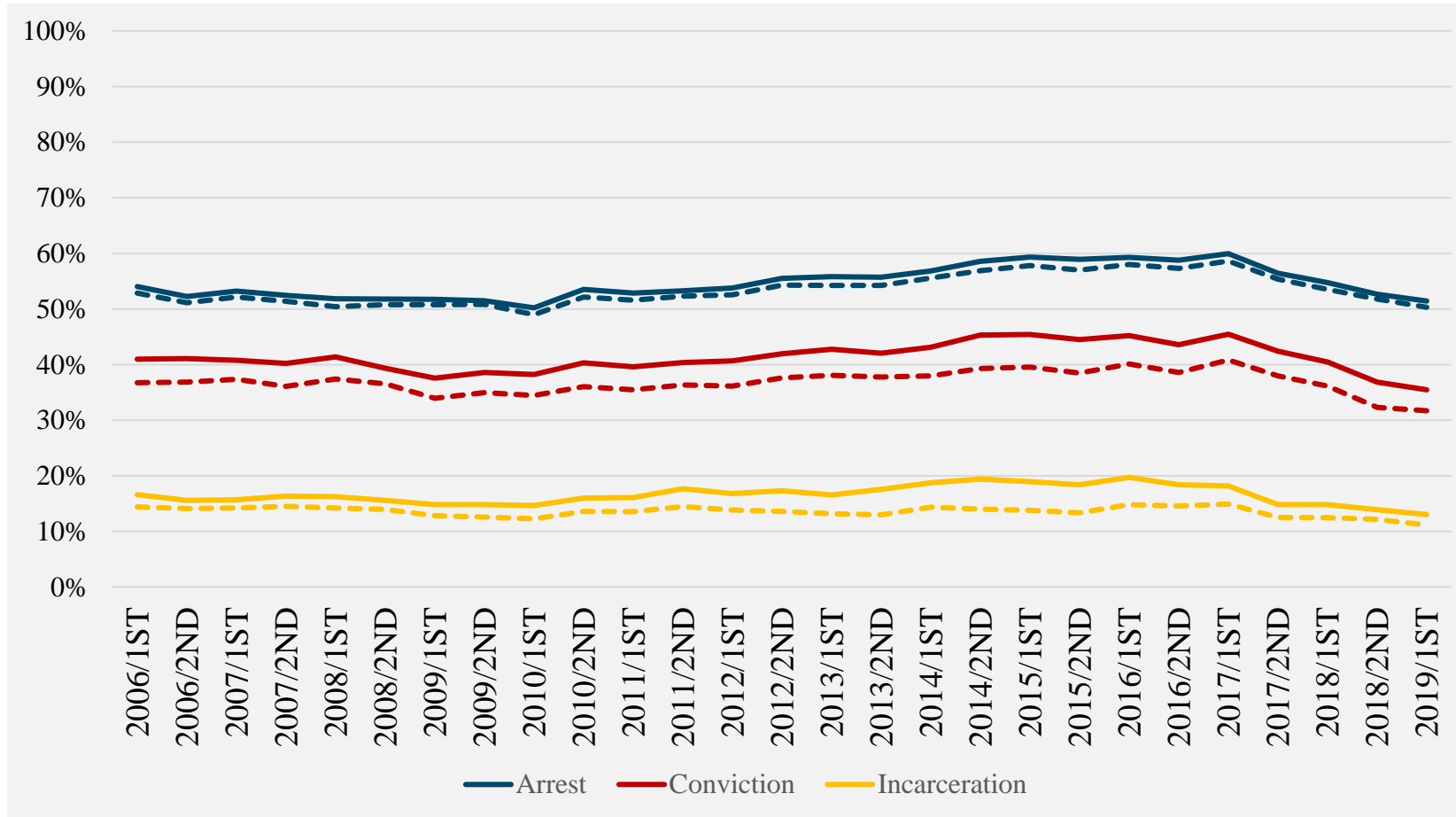
What is driving rates down?

<u>Recidivism Type</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Record Low</u>	<u>Year</u>
<i>Parole/PPS Cohorts</i>			
Arrest	50.6%	47.9%	1997
Conviction	35.2%	--	--
Incarceration	13.5%	13.1%	1998
<i>Probation Cohorts</i>			
Arrest	44.0%	40.6%	2008
Conviction	34.9%	34.8%	2009
Incarceration	9.9%	8.9%	2009

- For both the Parole/PPS and Probation cohorts, recidivism rates are near or at record lows. Most measures have fallen for six straight time periods.
- CJC initially focused its investigation into BM 110 as a potential cause for the reduction.
- Other factors, like the disruption to courts during the pandemic, law enforcement personnel challenges, and wider societal influences are more difficult to measure, but likely play a role in changing rates.

Parole-PPS with Drug Possession Removed

3-Year Recidivism Rates



Probation with Drug Possession Removed

3-Year Recidivism Rates

