COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PRACTICES AND RECIDIVISM

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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

- Responsible for 21,560 adults on supervision
  - Local Control: 264
  - Parole/Post-Prison Supervision: 10,407
  - Probation: 10,546
  - Transitional Leave: 343
- Supervision and community-based sanctions and services are provided by counties through intergovernmental agreements

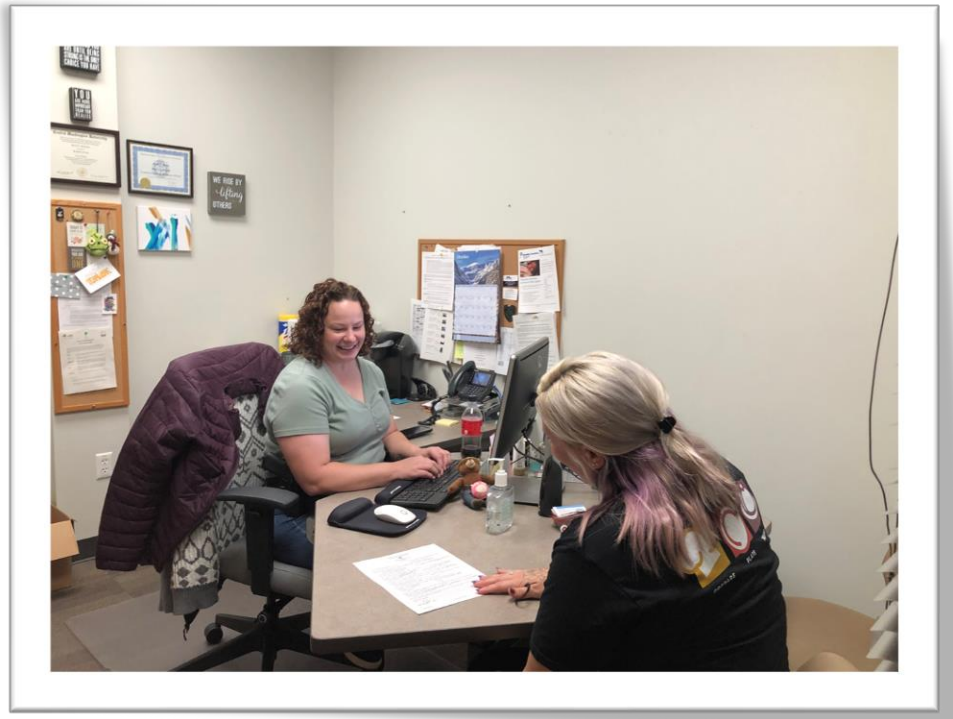
RNR PRINCIPLE

- **Risk/Need/Responsivity Principle:** An individual's recidivism can be reduced if the level of services provided is proportional to the risk to re-offend.
- **Risk:** Use of validated instruments to inform the level of supervision.
- **Need:** Identifying the factors most important to address: Attitudes, addiction, mental health, education, housing, employment, pro-social activities.
- **Responsivity:** Matching individuals based on their risk, gender, age, race, and more to programs that are culturally specific, gender responsive, trauma informed.

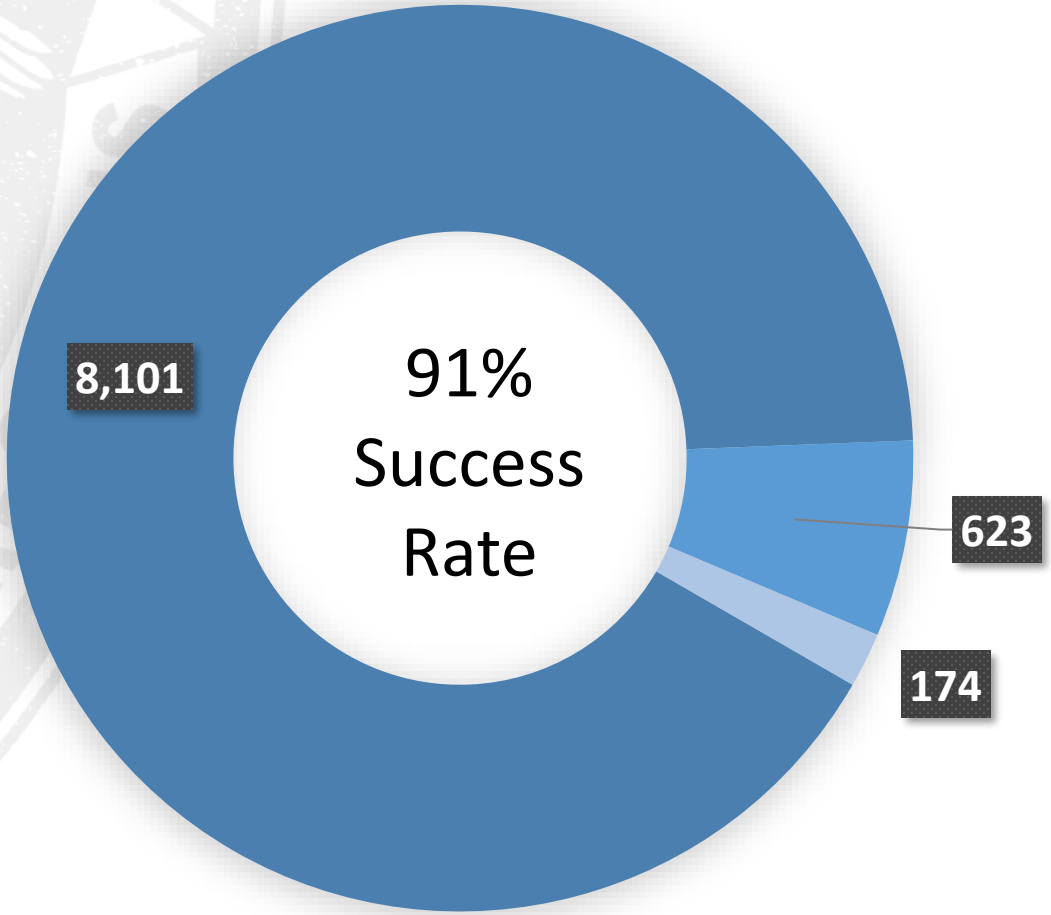
SHORT TERM TRANSITIONAL LEAVE

Releases: 12,241

91% Success Rate



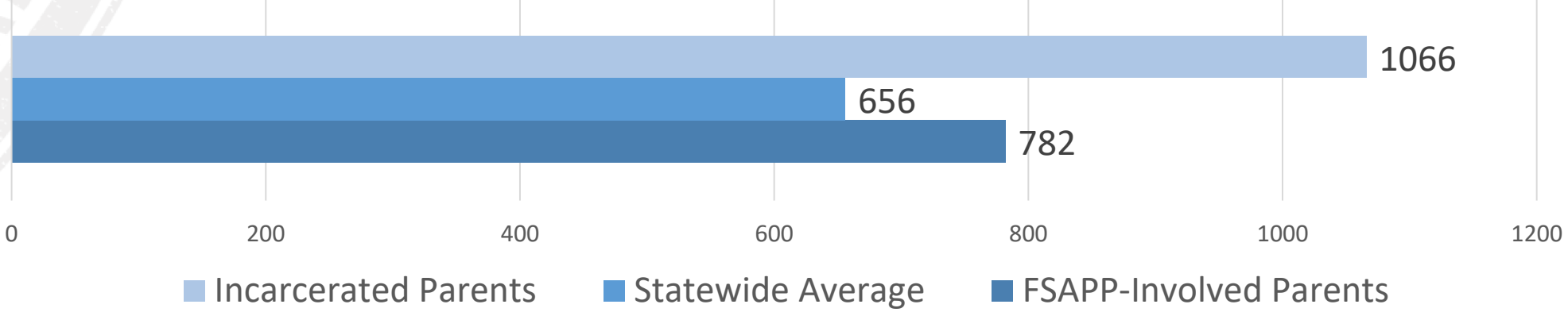
EARNED DISCHARGE
PARTICIPANTS



FAMILY SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE PILOT PROGRAM

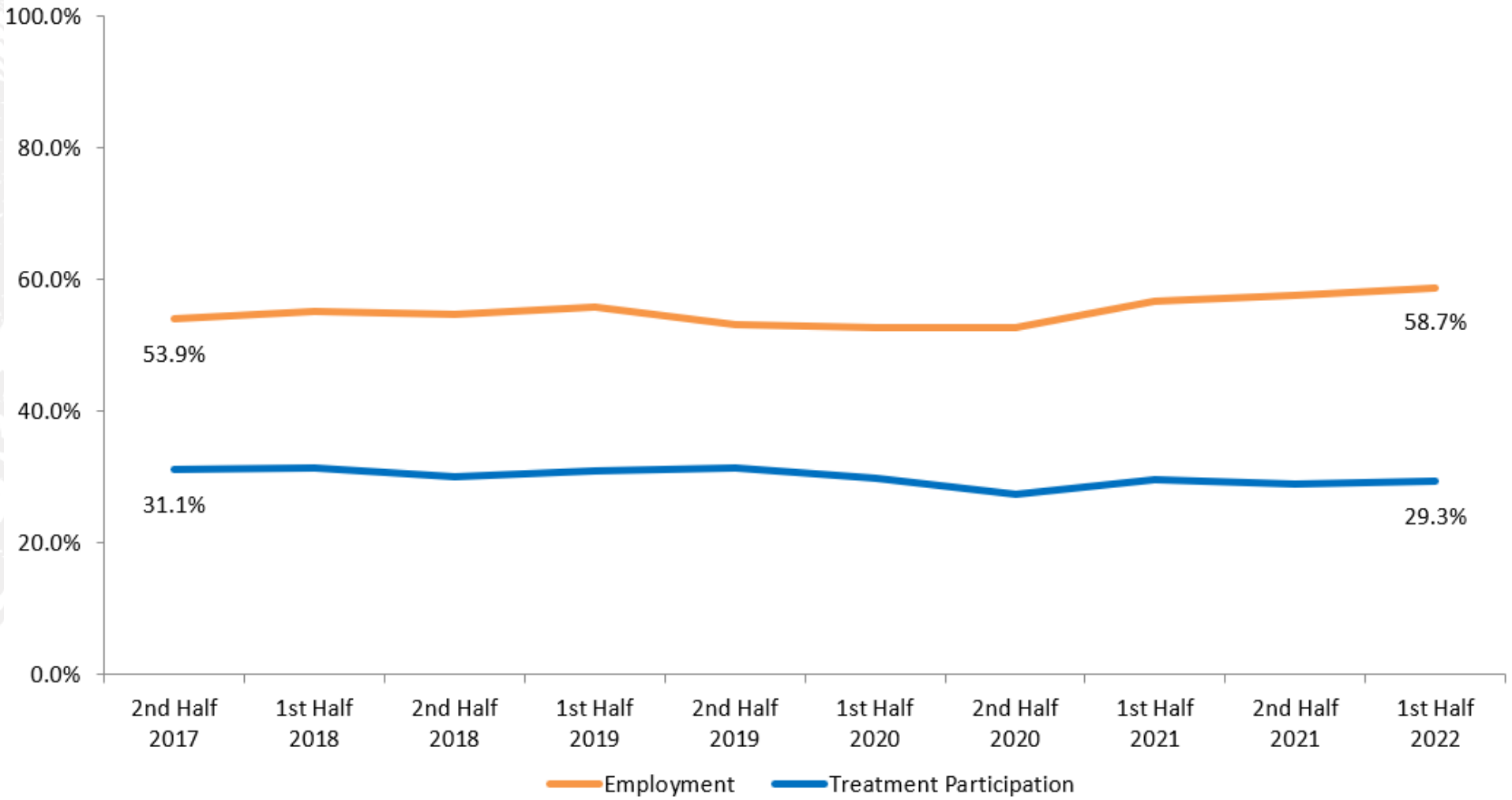
287
Participants

524
Impacted Children



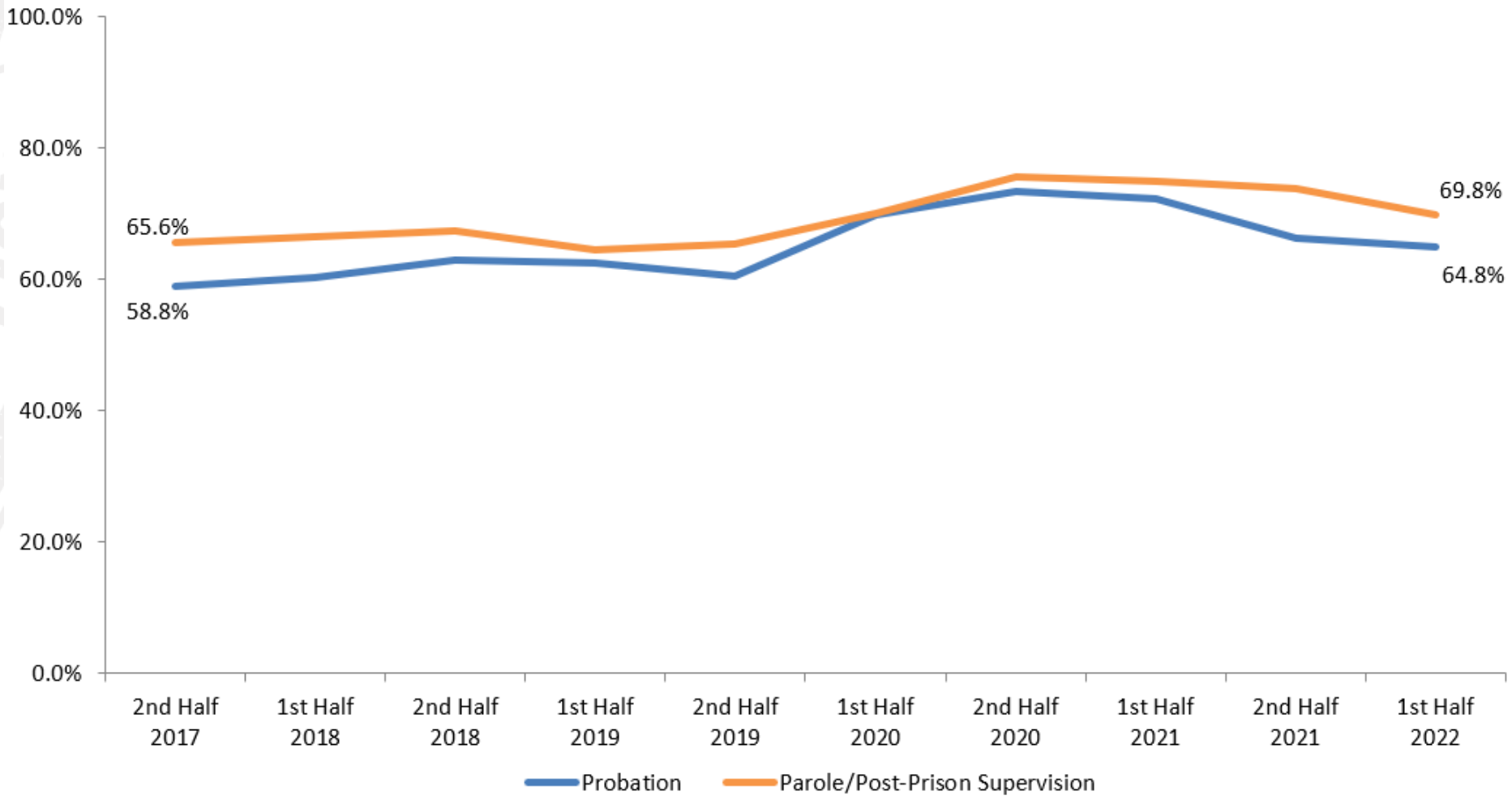
PROMOTE BEHAVIOR CHANGE

TREATMENT PARTICIPATION & EMPLOYMENT



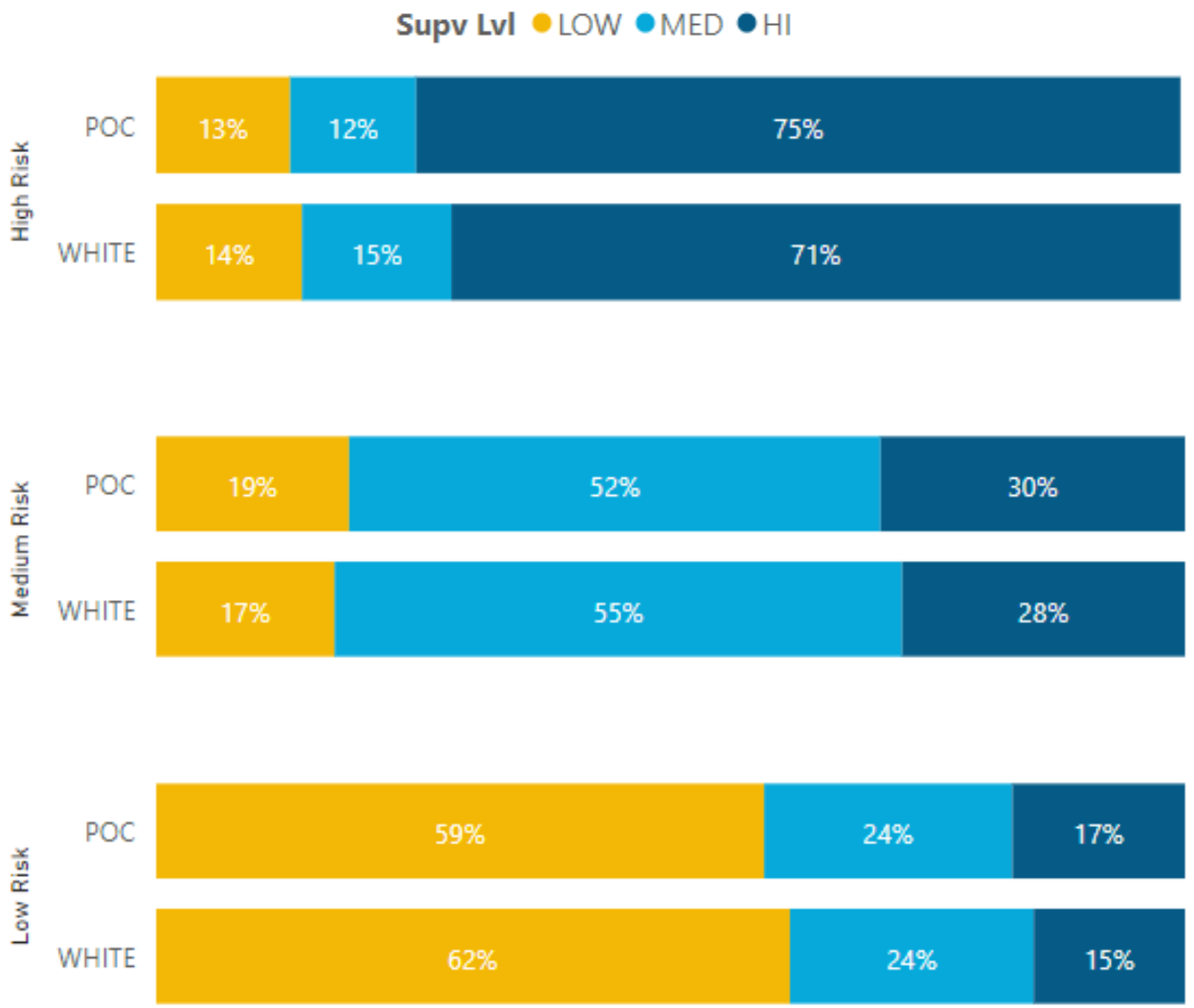
MONITOR CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION



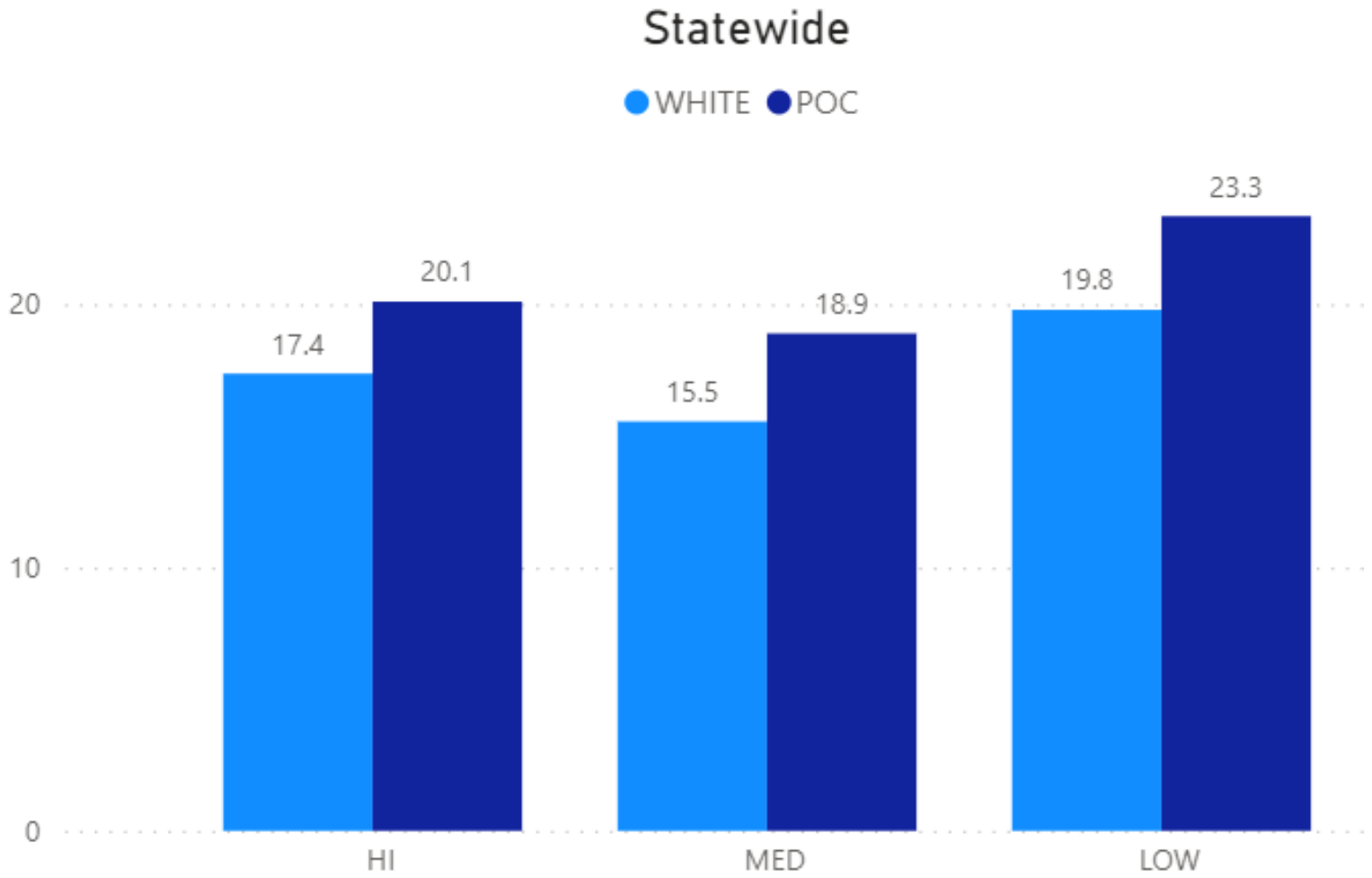
SUPERVISION BY RACE

RISK VS. SUPERVISION LEVELS



JAIL SANCTIONS BY RACE

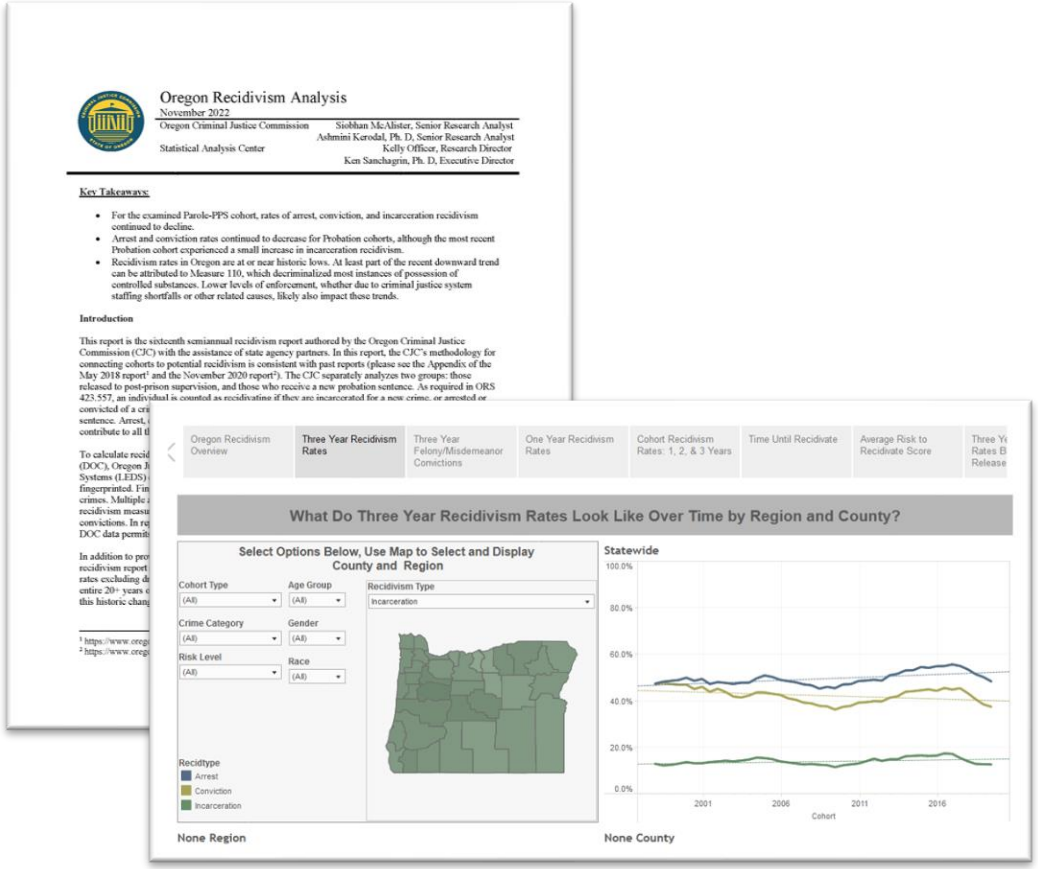
AVERAGE JAIL DAYS BY SUPERVISION LEVEL



Recidivism

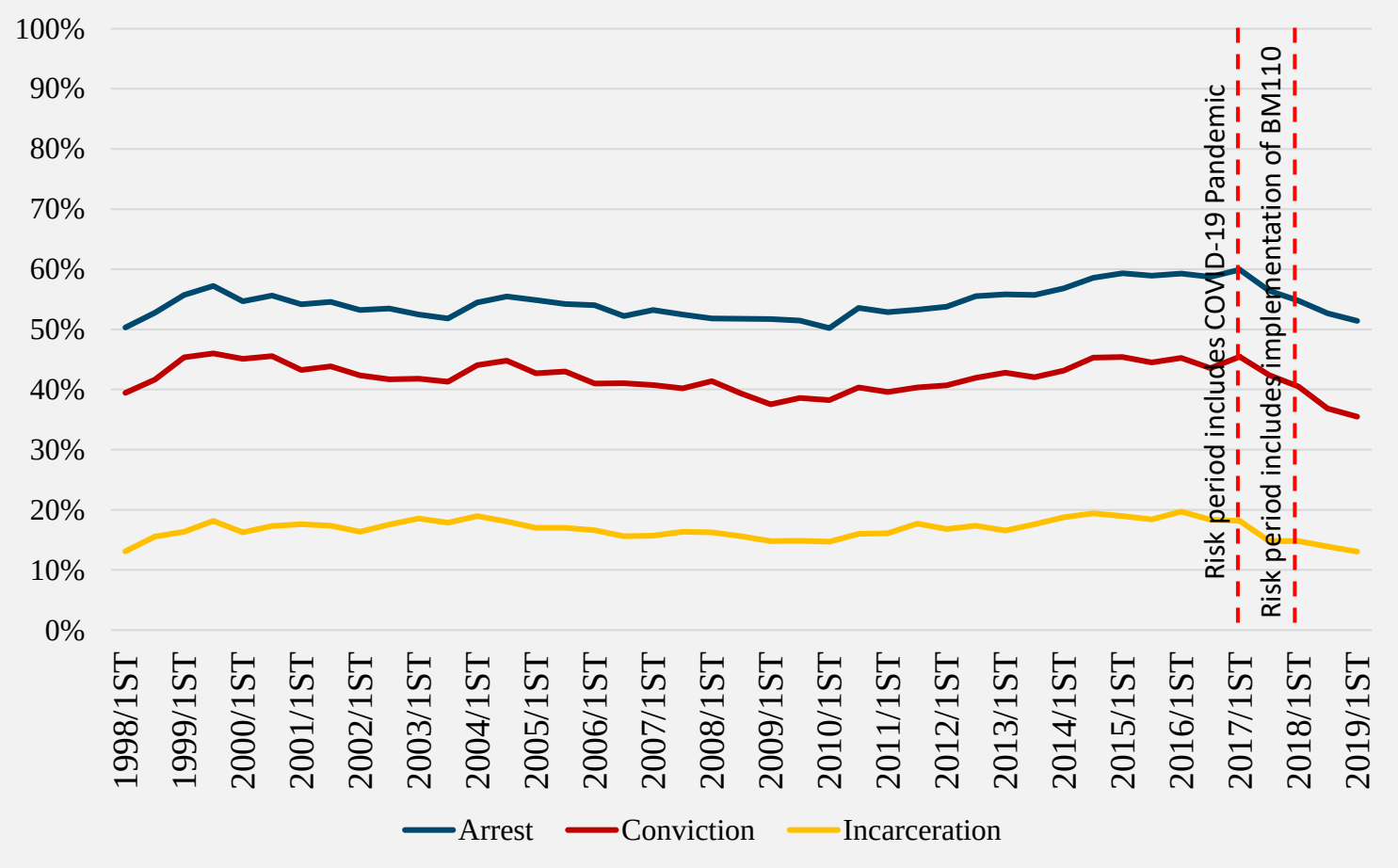
Definition and Basic Approach

- 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 (June and December).
- The results of these analyses are published on the CJC website and additional information is available via CJC's online data dashboards.



Recidivism

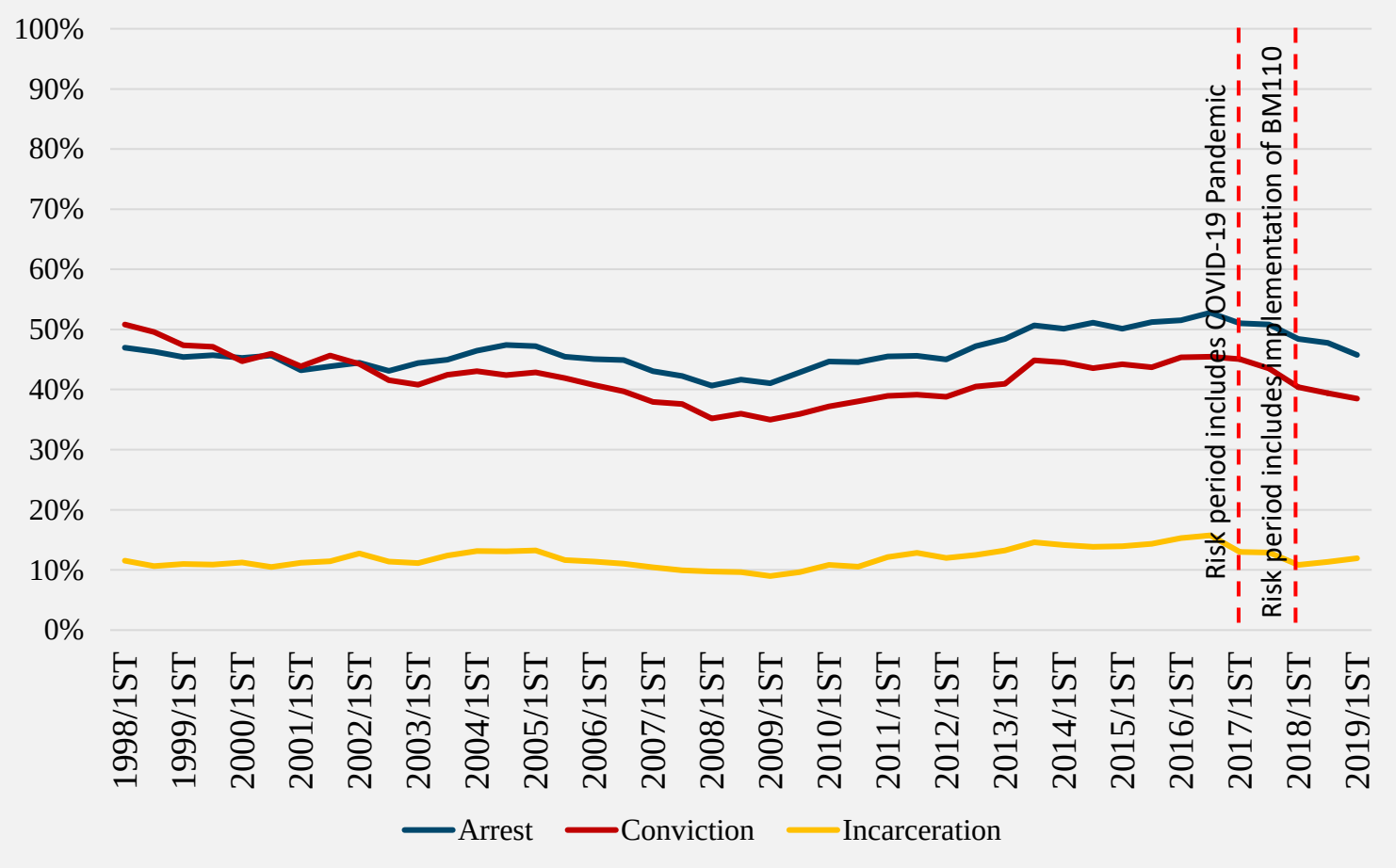
Parole-PPS 3-Year Recidivism Rates as of December 2022



- 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.

Recidivism

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.
- Unlike Parole/PPS, incarceration recidivism has increased for the past two probation cohorts.
- The 2017 decline corresponds with the COVID-19 pandemic and the passage of BM 110.

Recidivism

Online Data Dashboards

- To supplement our biannual reports, CJC also provides additional detail via our dashboards, which contain:
  - County-specific recidivism rates, along with comparisons to similar counties.
  - One-year recidivism rates, which are highly predictive of three-year rates.
  - Average time until the recidivating event.
  - Risk score changes over time by cohort.

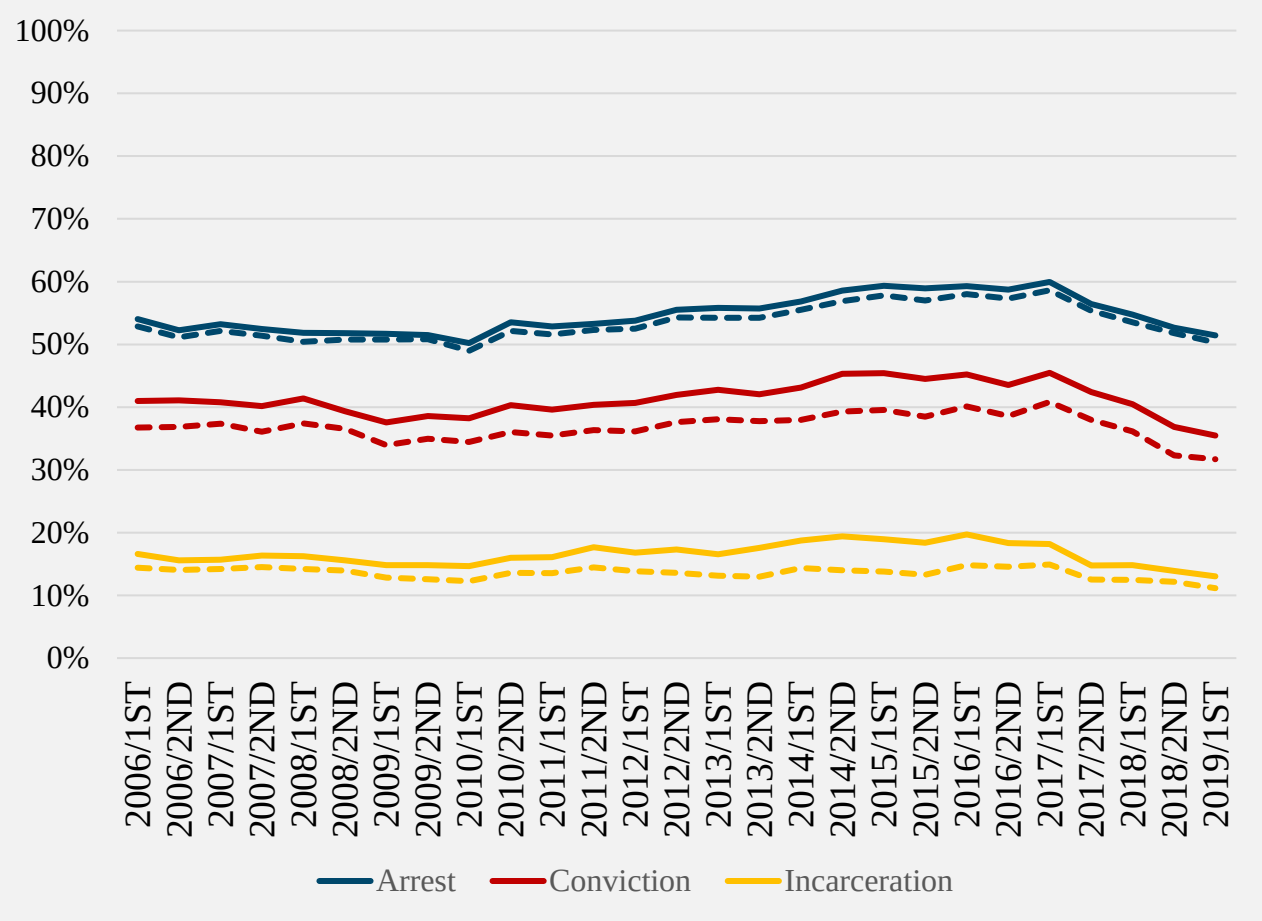
Recidivism

Moving Beyond the Basics

- In addition to the biannual examination of statewide and local recidivism rates, our analysts also conduct more in-depth analyses. Examples include:
  - Impact of Ballot Measure 110 on recidivism trends,
  - Long term recidivism (5-, 10-, and 15-year),
  - Relationship between original offense and recidivating offense (i.e., “specialization”),
  - Recidivism differences by gender, and
  - Comparison of recidivism rates for Short-term Transitional Leave cohorts.

Recidivism

The Impact of Ballot Measure 110 on Parole-PPS Cohorts

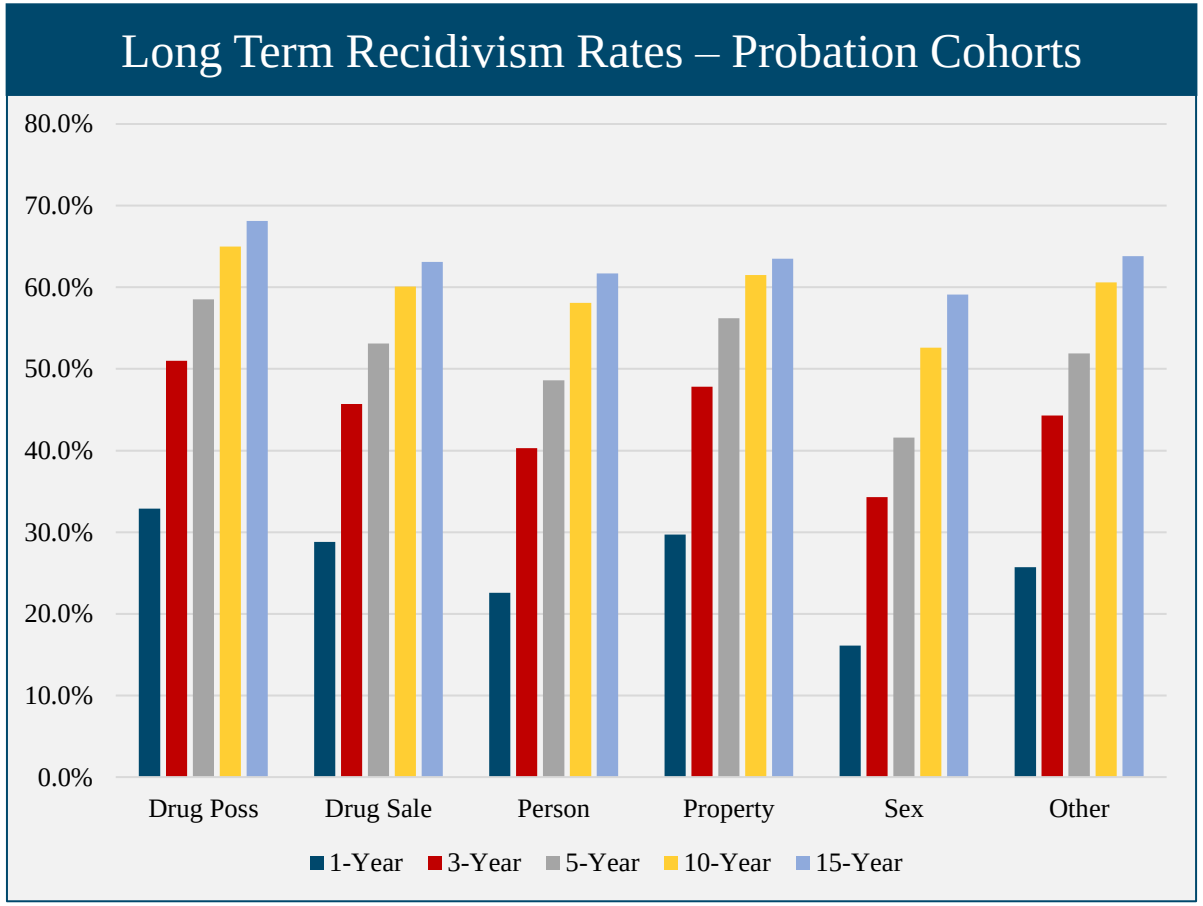


- The most common crime triggering a recidivating event has been PCS. Since PCS is now a violation, CJC elected to examine this impact on historic recidivism rates.
- After "removing" PCS recidivism, overall trends remain the same, although lower across the board.
  - Arrest recidivism is, on average, 1% lower.
  - Conviction recidivism is, on average, 4% lower.
  - Incarceration recidivism is, on average, 3% lower.
- Ballot Measure 100 does not account for the recent fall in recidivism rates. It is likely that lower levels of enforcement and LEA staffing shortfalls are playing a role.

Recidivism

Long-term Recidivism Rates

- In 2019, CJC examined long-term recidivism rates.
- The data clearly shows that recidivating events can continue to happen beyond the three-year window.
- However, the majority of recidivism is captured within three years, lending support to its use as our statutory standard.
- This also has implications for expungement timelines, as 80-90% of all recidivating events happen within 5 years.



Recidivism

Crime Specialization?

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Crime Type – Probation Cohort 2017(1st)

Original Crime	No Conviction
Drug Poss	47.2%
Drug (NP)	74.3%
Property	53.1%
Other	62.4%
Person	65.4%
Sex	73.4%

Recidivism

Crime Specialization?

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Crime Type – Probation Cohort 2017(1st)

Original Crime	No Conviction	Misdo Conviction
Drug Poss	47.2%	14.4%
Drug (NP)	74.3%	10.5%
Property	53.1%	12.9%
Other	62.4%	13.6%
Person	65.4%	14.3%
Sex	73.4%	10.4%

Recidivism

Crime Specialization?

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Crime Type – Probation Cohort 2017(1st)								
			Reconviction Crime Type					
Original Crime	**No Conviction**	**Misdo Conviction**	**Drug Possession**	**Drug Non-Possession**	**Property**	**Other**	**Person**	**Sex**
Drug Poss	47.2%	14.4%	18.6%	3.2%	9.0%	5.1%	2.3%	0.2%
Drug (NP)	74.3%	10.5%						
Property	53.1%	12.9%						
Other	62.4%	13.6%						
Person	65.4%	14.3%						
Sex	73.4%	10.4%						

Recidivism

Crime Specialization?

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Crime Type – Probation Cohort 2017(1st)

	New Conviction Crime Type							
Original Crime	**No Conviction**	**Misdo Conviction**	**Drug Possession**	**Drug Non-Possession**	**Property**	**Other**	**Person**	**Sex**
Drug Poss	47.2%	14.4%	18.6%	3.2%	9.0%	5.1%	2.3%	0.2%
Drug (NP)	74.3%	10.5%	7.9%	3.4%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%
Property	53.1%	12.9%	9.3%	1.3%	17.5%	3.3%	2.3%	0.3%
Other	62.4%	13.6%	6.2%	1.0%	3.7%	9.9%	2.4%	0.8%
Person	65.4%	14.3%	4.5%	0.7%	4.0%	4.2%	6.5%	0.3%
Sex	73.4%	10.4%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%	6.6%	0.8%	5.0%