

House Bill 3078 (2017) Report

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Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

Ken Sanchagrin
Executive Director

The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is to improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

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Executive Summary

In the 2017 legislative session, the legislature passed and the Governor signed House Bill 3078. Section 10 of this bill requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to study the impact of this legislation on “prison utilization, recidivism and public safety,” and to report the results by February 1 of each year. This is the fifth annual report.

To accomplish reductions in the prison population, HB 3078 enacted several changes within the criminal justice system. First, Section 2 of the bill removed some of the restrictions that previously prevented otherwise eligible individuals from participating in the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program (FSAPP) (applicable to sentences imposed on or after August 8, 2017). The statutory changes to FSAPP eligibility have contributed to an increased number of Oregon families benefitting from the unique opportunities, services, and support FSAPP provides. Since the inception of the pilot in January 2016, 244 individuals have participated in the program. Together, these participants are the primary caregivers to 449 minor children who would otherwise likely be involved in the foster system. The CJC has completed a preliminary analysis of the efficacy of FSAPP, and the results show that FSAPP participation was associated with lower rates of recidivating or revocation events.

Second, Sections 3 and 4 of HB 3078 increased the maximum amount of time that the DOC can grant short-term transitional leave (STTL) to individuals reentering the community from 90 days to 120 days (applicable to sentences imposed on or after January 1, 2018). In previous iterations of this report, a section detailing the number of individuals participating in the STTL program was presented. Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in the reduction of prison intakes, as well as commutations made by Governor Brown, the data surrounding STTL participants over the last year are difficult to interpret. As a result, this iteration of the HB 3078 report will not include an STTL section.

Third, Section 5 of the bill changed sentences for Identity Theft and Theft in the First Degree for sentences imposed on or after January 1, 2018. Identity Theft and Theft in the First Degree were essentially removed from the sentencing structure created by Measure 57. This report provides a summary of prison intakes and average length of stay (LOS) in months for both crimes by gender. In general, first sentence length of stay for both crimes have decreased for males and females, indicating the sentencing change is having the intended impact.

Fourth, Sections 7 and 9 of the bill appropriated \$7 million in grant funds for downward departure prison diversion programs in the 2017-19 biennium, \$7.26 million for the 2019-21 biennium, and \$7.66 for the 2021-23 biennium. These funds were distributed to counties through a grant program administered by the CJC with preference given to counties with newly established programs. The CJC created an application and review process and selected twelve counties to receive this Supplemental Justice Reinvestment Funding in the 2017-19 biennium, fifteen in the 2019-21 biennium, and thirteen in the 2021-23 biennium. This report provides a summary of prison usage for the fifteen counties for property, drug, and driving crimes by gender. While the data regarding the success of the grant in reducing prison usage is equivocal at an individual county level, collectively, the supplemental counties have reduced prison usage more than counties not receiving this additional funding.

In summary, HB 3078 enacted a number of reforms designed to address prison usage, public safety, and recidivism in Oregon. As shown by the prison population trends and the predicted prison trends included in the October 2021 Prison Forecast, HB 3078 has reduced the prison population, particularly for females, and will continue to reduce the prison population in the years to come. The CJC will continue to monitor prison use, recidivism, and program participation trends to evaluate future impacts from HB 3078.

The estimated prison bed impacts of the changes attributable to HB 3078 were included in the most recent Oregon Corrections Population Forecast prepared by the Office of Economic Analysis (October 1, 2021). Beginning in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a substantial drop in prison intakes and the prison population. This impact is shown in the prison population and additional prison use measures in this report. The estimated impact of HB 3078 is a significant reduction in prison utilization, particularly for the female prison population. Specifically, as of January 1, 2022, the female prison population dropped to 837 adults in custody and the October 2021 forecast predicts a population below 1,100 over the next 10 years. Therefore, at this time, an additional female corrections facility will not be required within the 10-year window of the prison forecast. Similarly, as of January 1, 2022, the male population was 11,225 adults in custody and the October 2021 forecast predicts a population below 13,000 over the next 10 years. Based on the October 2021 forecast, the additional male corrections facility in Junction City will not be required within the 10-year forecast window.

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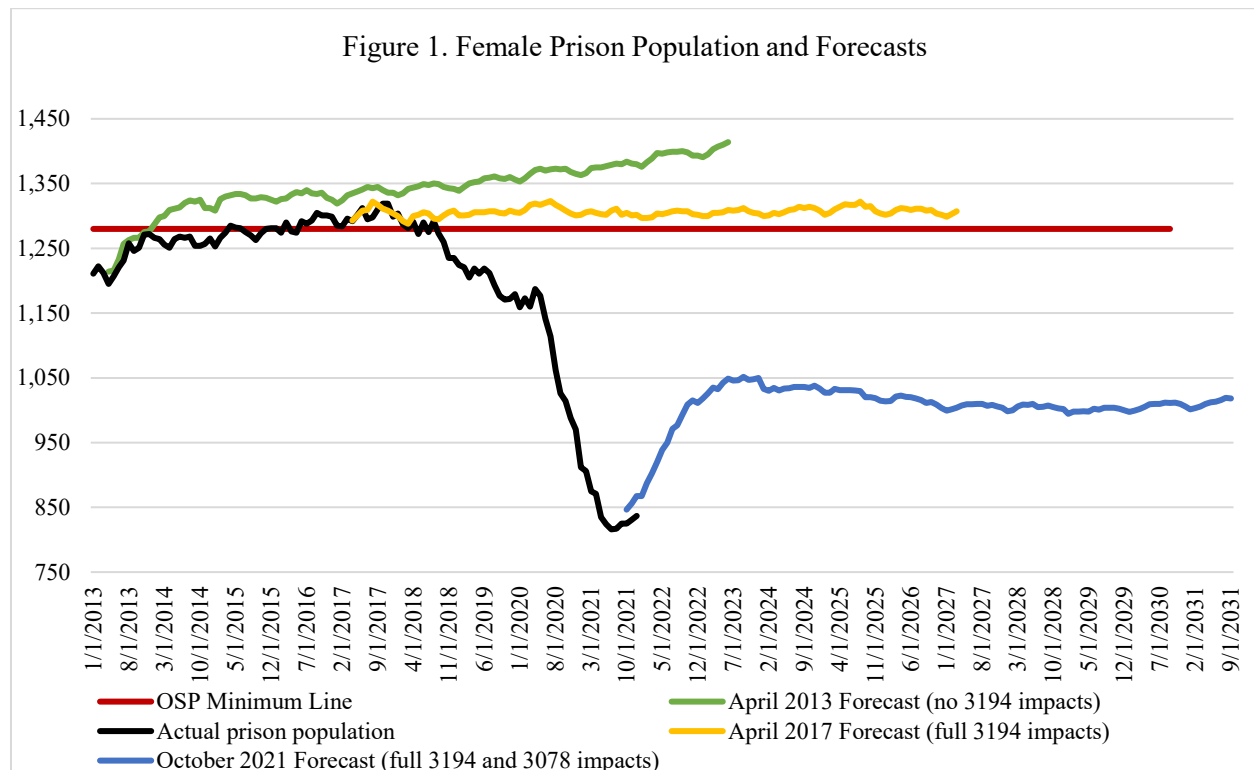
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1. Background

During the 2017 legislative session, the legislature passed and the Governor signed House Bill 3078. Section 10 of this bill required the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to study the impact of this legislation on “prison utilization, recidivism, and public safety,” and to report the results annually on February 1. This is the fifth annual report.

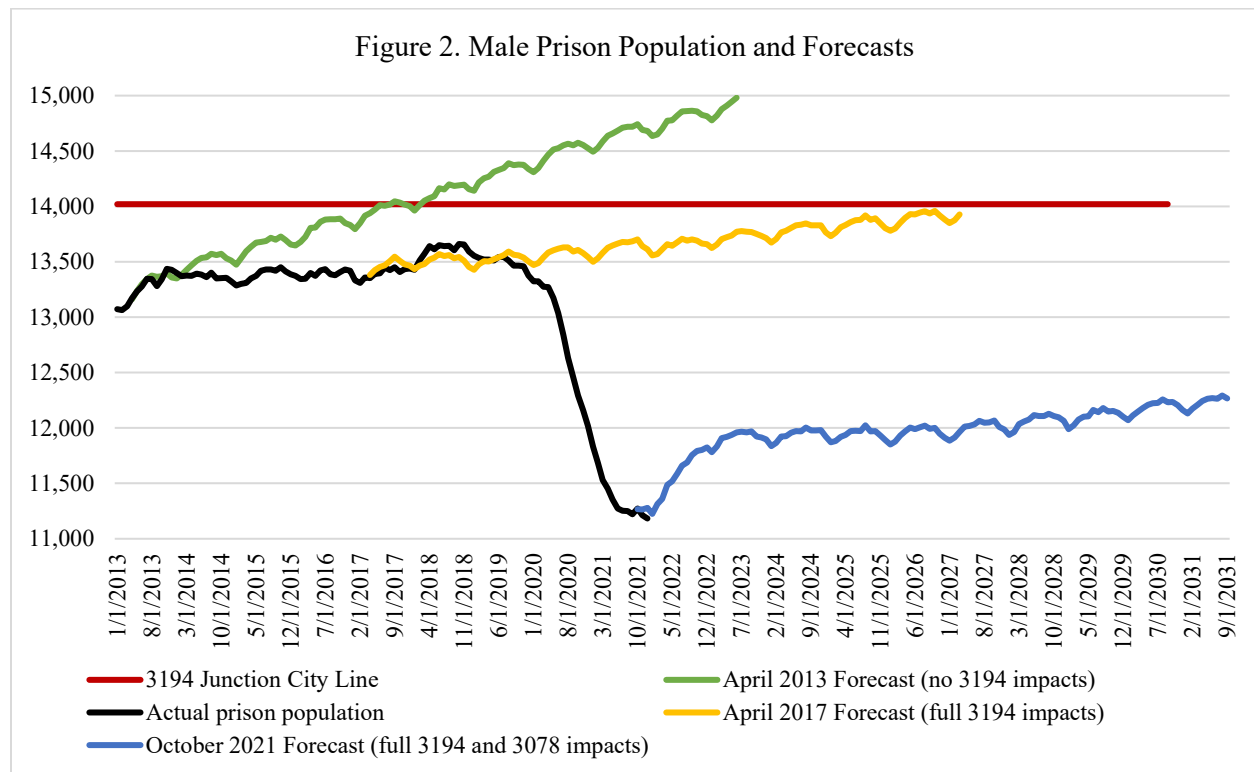
The prison bed impact of the changes is reflected in the most recent (October 1, 2021) Oregon Corrections Population Forecast¹ prepared by the Office of Economic Analysis. The estimated impact predicts an increased prison utilization reduction, particularly for the female prison population. Figures 1 and 2 below compare the Corrections Population Forecast with and without the estimated impact of HB 3078. The April 2017 Forecast represents the forecast before the passage of HB 3078, and the October 2021 Forecast is the most recent, with the HB 3078 changes factored in. Beginning in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a substantial drop in prison intakes and the prison population which is also reflected in the October 2021 Forecast.

The figure below displays the female prison population and forecasts to 2031, 10 years into the future. The Oregon State Penitentiary (OSP) Minimum facility is currently empty, and will need to become operational when the female population is consistently above 1,280 adults in custody. This threshold has been cited as the point at which the OSP Minimum facility would need to be brought online to accommodate the female prison population. As denoted in Figure 1, the actual female prison population crested the threshold of 1,280 adults in custody in April 2015 and remained above or close to above that line until September 2018. The months following September 2018 saw a decline in the female prison population to 816 adults in custody as of July 2021. Since then, there has been a slight increase in the population, reflective of the beginning of a return to normal court operations after the drop in population corresponding to the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.



¹ <https://www.oregon.gov/das/OEA/Documents/DOCForecast202110.pdf>

Figure 2 displays the male prison population and forecasts. If the male population grows to 14,020, a facility in Junction City will need to become operational, which will require new prison construction. Based on the April 2013 forecast, the Junction City facility would have opened in September 2017. Based on the current actual prison population, as well as the predicted population found in the October 2021 forecast, the Junction City facility will not be required within the 10-year forecast window. Similar to the trends discussed previously for females, the population reduction in the October 2021 forecast for males is the result of the estimated prison bed savings of HB 3078, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March 2020.



2. Individual Components of House Bill 3078

House Bill 3078 had several components designed to reduce prison utilization. First, it expanded two programs, the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program (FSAPP) and the Short Term Transitional Leave (STTL) program. Second, the bill made several changes to sentencing and supervision for two property offenses, Theft in the First Degree and Identity Theft. Third, it created a Supplemental Justice Reinvestment Grant Program administered by the CJC. Each of these changes (aside from STTL, for reasons explained in the executive summary) will be examined in turn below.

2.1. Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program (FSAPP)

House Bill 3503 (2015) established the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program (FSAPP), a community supervision program for eligible non-violent individuals facing prison sentences who were also primary parents of minor children. The aim of FSAPP was to allow individuals to continue their parenting role by being diverted from prison and participating in intensive supervision, treatment, and programs geared toward parenting and families. Through this, the program promotes the unification of families, prevents children from entering the foster care system, and reduces the chances individuals and

their children will become involved in the criminal justice system in the future. Five counties are participating in the pilot: Deschutes, Jackson, Marion, Multnomah, and Washington.

HB 3078 removed some of the restrictions that previously prevented otherwise eligible individuals from participating in the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program (FSAPP). The changes to FSAPP apply to sentences on or after the effective date of HB 3078 on August 8, 2017. The statutory changes have contributed to an increased number of Oregon families benefitting from the unique opportunities, services, and support FSAPP provides.

FSAPP is intended to be a collaborative effort between the Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC), Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS), circuit courts, and community corrections agencies within the counties identified as participants in the program pilot. The pilot began in January of 2016. Data regarding program participants as of January 2022 are reported in Table 1. Since the inception of FSAPP, 244 individuals have participated in the program. In addition, these participants have a total of 449 children. DHS data from 2020 shows 87 percent of program participants had a child welfare referral/history, and 30 percent had a current open case with child welfare.

Table 1. FSAPP Participants by County

County	Participants	Children
Washington	Females: 55 Males: 14	131
Jackson	Females: 39 Males: 1	67
Deschutes	Females: 18 Males: 8	58
Marion	Females: 34 Males: 32	112
Multnomah	Females: 31 Males: 12	81
Total	Females: 177 Males: 67 Overall: 244	449

The CJC completed a statistical analysis in February 2020 of the efficacy of FSAPP based on a rigorous, matched comparison with non-FSAPP individuals. The conclusions of this preliminary evaluation may shift once the pilot program has concluded, the pilot program data set is complete, and the analysis is finalized. With these caveats in mind, the results suggest that the program is effective in reducing recidivism or revocation.

As seen in Table 2, FSAPP participation was associated with lower rates of recidivating or revocation events. The main results of the analysis are in the fourth column, entitled Average Treatment Effect. This may be interpreted as follows: if the FSAPP program were universally applied in each of the five pilot counties, the recidivism/revocation rate for non-violent, primary parents would be expected to decline by the given amount. These results were robust for both a 3-year and a 2-year outcome measure, for each of the two subsets evaluated: individuals who have been in FSAPP for at least 2 years and individuals who have been in FSAPP for at least 1 year. When using a 1-year outcome measure, the results become less statistically significant but remain negative across both subsets, which indicates a reduction in recidivism or revocations.

These results suggest that the FSAPP program appears to become more effective over time. In the first year after FSAPP entry, FSAPP participants are expected to have a lower recidivism/revocation rate than

the non-FSAPP control, but these differences are not as large as the 2-year and 3-year outcomes. The impact becomes greater and more statistically significant, however, with longer measures of recidivism/revocation.

Table 2. FSAPP Recidivism Outcomes

Outcome	Included in Evaluation Sample	FSAPP Participants Included in Analysis [†]	Average Treatment Effect	Non-FSAPP Predicted Mean	FSAPP Predicted Mean
3-year Recidivism or Revocation	2 years or more	118	-17.2%***	62.5%	45.3%
	1 year or more	160	-12.7%***	61.7%	48.9%
2-year Recidivism or Revocation	2 years or more	118	-13.5%***	57.2%	43.7%
	1 year or more	160	-9.6%*	57.7%	48.1%
1-year Recidivism or Revocation	2 years or more	118	-7.9%*	47.2%	39.3%
	1 year or more	160	-4.4%	48.3%	43.9%

*95% confidence level, **99% confidence level, ***99% confidence level

[†]At time of evaluation, the FSAPP spreadsheets were tracking 199 total participants since program inception in 2016

2.2. Sentencing and Supervision for Property Offenses

HB 3078 made several changes to the sentences for Theft in the First Degree (ORS 164.055) and Identity Theft (ORS 165.800) (applicable to sentences on or after January 1, 2018). In short, these two offenses were essentially removed from the sentencing structure created by Measure 57. Tables 3 and 4 show female and male prison intakes and average length of stay (LOS) for these two crimes from 2017 to 2021, respectively. Beginning in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a substantial drop in prison intakes and this impact is reflected in the tables below. The changes through 2019 are discussed below.

Table 3. 2017-2021 First Sentence Prison Intakes and Length of Stay by Gender

	Intakes					Length of Stay (Months)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Female										
ID Theft	46	29	33	15	9	16.8	16.1	10.4	9.7	11.1
Theft 1	36	27	26	11	5	14.5	11.8	11.1	10.8	14.4
Male										
ID Theft	119	86	55	29	25	19.9	17.9	13.1	9.4	18.5
Theft 1	136	114	85	48	47	19.6	14.2	9.9	9.7	11.5

*2021 figures contain data through Nov. 2021, and are scaled to one year

Table 3 shows first sentence female and male prison intakes and lengths of stay for Identity Theft and Theft in the First Degree. For females, first sentence prison intakes for ID Theft increased from 29 intakes in 2018 to 33 intakes in 2019. While this does reflect a year-on-year increase this is likely due to the fact that yearly counts are fairly low and are variable. The number of intakes in 2019 is still considerably lower than it was in 2017. The average length of stay in months (LOS) for first sentence prison intakes of females for ID Theft has decreased from 16.1 in 2018 to 10.4 in 2019. For females, first sentences for Theft in the First Degree have decreased considerably from 2017 to 2019. The yearly counts are fairly low and have more variability, but this initial summary measure shows a trend of fewer first sentence prison intakes for Theft in the First Degree for females, as would be expected with the law change in HB 3078. The average LOS for first sentences has steadily decreased from 2017 to 2019 as would be expected with the sentencing changes in HB 3078. This trend, however, has not continued from 2019 to 2021. Over the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, a sudden drop in intakes may have resulted in a higher

average length of stay, due to resources being focused on more serious cases which result in longer sentences.

For males, first sentence prison intakes for ID Theft have decreased from 86 in 2018 to 55 in 2019. The average LOS for first sentences has steadily decreased as well from 2017 to 2019. For males, prison intakes of first sentences for Theft in the First Degree have decreased from 114 in 2018 to 85 in 2019. Intakes for both ID Theft and Theft in the First Degree have continued to drop. The average LOS for first sentences for Theft in the First Degree has decreased from 14.2 months in 2018 to 9.9 months in 2019.

Table 4. 2017-2021 Probation Revocation Prison Intakes and Length of Stay by Gender

	Intakes					Length of Stay (Months)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Female										
ID Theft	36	18	20	8	11	17.5	10.8	11.3	17.3	13.7
Theft 1	27	21	15	17	2	13.3	13.5	13.2	12.4	27.1
Male										
ID Theft	49	42	29	20	12	16.9	14.8	20.4	13.3	8.0
Theft 1	81	69	40	20	31	14.7	14.3	13.4	10.9	10.1

*2021 figures contain data through Nov. 2021, and are scaled to one year

Table 4 shows probation revocation female and male prison intakes and lengths of stay for Identity Theft and Theft in the First Degree. While a change in probation revocations is not expected as a direct result of the law change, it's an important function of prison use for these specific crimes. Given the drop in first sentences from the law change, probation revocations are displayed to ensure that a comparable increase is not occurring for probation revocations. For females, probation revocations for ID Theft have increased slightly from 18 in 2018 to 20 in 2019. Despite the year-on-year increase, 20 intakes in 2019 for ID Theft is considerably lower than the high of 36 in 2017. It is worth noting that this overall decline was not an expected impact of the law change with only one year of implementation, but could be due to additional programming in the community through Justice Reinvestment efforts and/or the FSAPP program. The probation revocation LOS for ID Theft for females increased from 10.8 months in 2018 to 11.3 months in 2019, which is below the average LOS in 2017 of 17.5 months. For females, probation revocations for Theft in the First Degree decreased from 21 in 2018 to 15 in 2019, quite a bit lower than the 27 intakes in 2017. However, probation revocation LOS for females for Theft in the First Degree decreased from 13.5 months in 2018 to 13.2 months in 2019.

For males, probation revocations for ID Theft have decreased significantly from 42 in 2018 to 29 in 2019. The probation revocation LOS for ID Theft increased in 2019 to 20.4 months after a decline of several years, returning to a value higher than the LOS in 2017 of 16.9 months. However, given the drop in intakes, an uptick in LOS still results in a reduction in prison usage. Finally, for males, probation revocations for Theft in the First Degree have decreased from 69 in 2018 to 40 in 2019, half the total in 2017. Male probation revocation LOS for Theft in the First Degree decreased from 14.3 months in 2018 to 13.4 in 2019.

2.3. Justice Reinvestment Supplemental Grant Fund

In addition to programmatic and sentencing changes, in 2017 HB 3078 appropriated \$7 million in the 2017-19 biennium in Supplemental Grant Funds for downward departure prison diversion programs. Subsequently, \$7.26 million was appropriated in the 2019-21, and \$7.66 million in the 2021-23 biennium in Supplemental Grant Funds. Through a grant program administered by the Criminal Justice Commission, these funds were distributed to counties with preference given to counties establishing new downward departure programs. The CJC created an application and review process and twelve counties

were ultimately selected for funding in 2017-19 biennium, fifteen counties were selected in the 2019-21 biennium, and thirteen were selected for the 2021-23 biennium. For more detail on these funds, the Commission publishes an interactive data page that shows the funding by county and program area.² The CJC also publishes an interactive data page that displays Justice Reinvestment prison usage by county and gender. Prison intake and length of stay information for property, drug, and driving crimes is compiled and displayed by county and baseline comparison.³

The 2020-2021 prison usage for property, drug, and driving crimes for the 15 counties that received grant funds in the 19-21 biennium for downward departure prison diversion programs is summarized in Table 5. Prison intakes and the average length of stay (LOS) in months are displayed by gender and county.

Table 5. Combined 2020-2021* Prison Intakes for Property, Drug, and Driving Crimes

County	Female		Male	
	Intakes	Average LOS	Intakes	Average LOS
Columbia	8	17.4	27	21.3
Crook	5	28.6	34	22.8
Deschutes	20	12.8	136	16.2
Douglas	22	12.7	107	20.7
Jackson	23	20.3	161	25.6
Josephine	14	18.6	95	21.8
Klamath	6	22.5	33	18.9
Lane	27	18.3	200	22.6
Lincoln	14	25.4	55	24.8
Marion	40	23.8	163	27.9
Multnomah	39	15.4	190	17.4
Polk	6	11.1	38	19.3
Wasco	1	15.0	21	13.6
Washington	45	16.5	283	16.6
Yamhill	10	21.6	50	21.8

*2021 figures contain data through Nov. 2021, and are scaled to one year

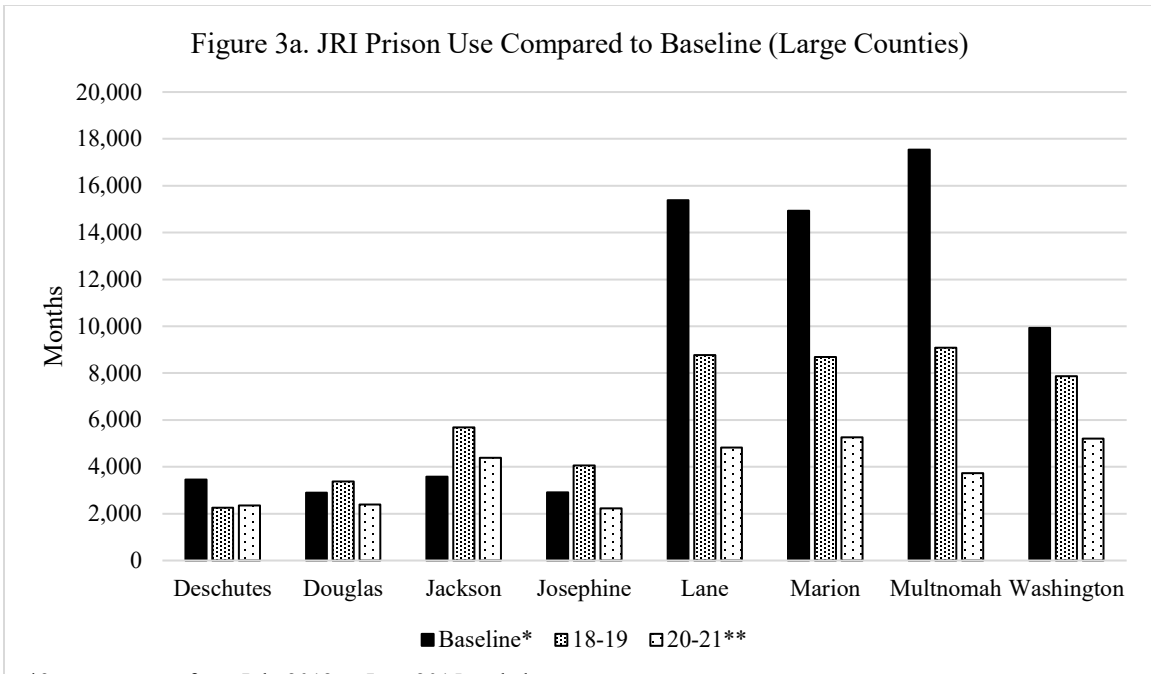
Figures 3a and 3b compare each participating county’s prison usage to their historical baseline, which is the 3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 for prison usage for property, drug, and driving crimes in that county, scaled to two years.⁴ The figures also display prison usage for 2018-19 and 2020-21 to provide a comparison as a means for assessing the impacts of the Supplemental Grant, which did not begin in earnest until 2018. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in March 2020 has resulted in a substantial drop in prison intakes and this impact is reflected in the figures below. Prison usage over time is the total months calculated by adding the estimated length of stay in months for all prison intakes for property, drug, and driving crimes (for further detail, particularly for counties with small counts, please see accompanying tables A1 and A2 in the appendix).

Figures 3a and 3b show the Justice Reinvestment prison usage comparison for the 15 counties that received funds allocated by HB 3078 in the 2019-21 biennium. For example, the highest volume counties of Multnomah, Marion, Lane, and Washington show a drop compared to their baselines in Figure 3a.

² <https://www.oregon.gov/CJC/SAC/Pages/jri.aspx>

³ <https://www.oregon.gov/CJC/SAC/Pages/jri-prison.aspx>

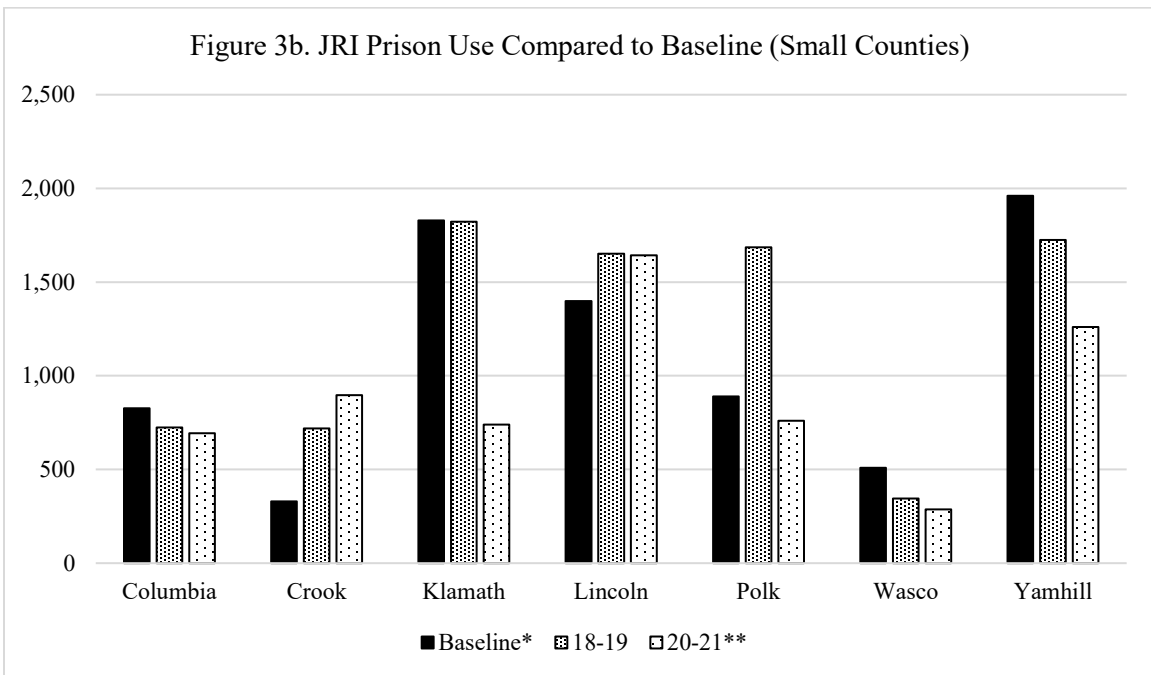
⁴ In July 2019, Justice Reinvestment prison usage, as tracked by the CJC, was modified to exclude level eight or nine Burglary in the First Degree (ORS 164.225) intakes.



*3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to two years

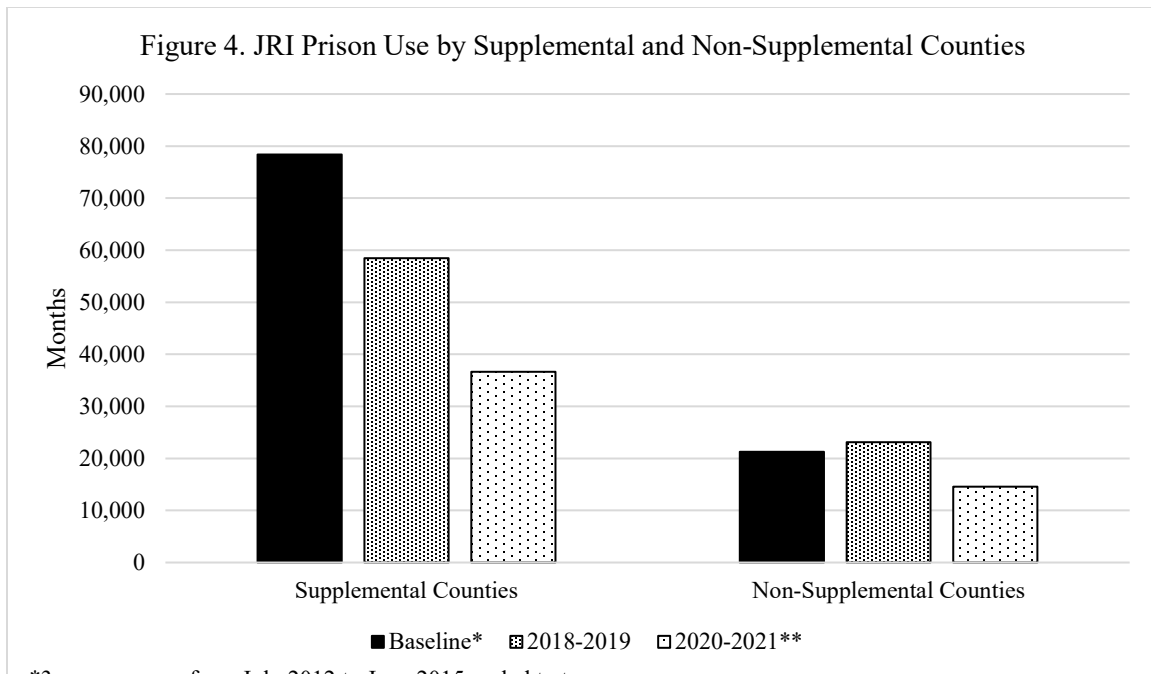
**20-21 figure contains data through Nov. 2021, and is scaled to two years

Figure 3b shows the same measures for smaller funded counties, with Yamhill showing a marked decrease in prison used compared to their baseline.



*3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to two years

**20-21 figure contains data through Nov. 2021, and is scaled to two years



*3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to two years

**20-21 figure contains data through Nov. 2021, and is scaled to two years

Figure 4 separates Oregon’s 36 counties into two groups: one including the 15 counties that received the Supplemental Grant for the 2019-20 biennium and the other including the remaining 21 counties that did not receive additional Justice Reinvestment funds. As displayed in Figure 4, the collective of supplemental counties has reduced their prison usage from 2018-19 to 2020-21 and reduced prison usage considerably from the three-year average baseline. In contrast, counties that did not receive Supplemental JRI Funding have slightly increased their prison usage in 2018-19 when compared to their baseline, and subsequently decreased their prison usage in 2020-21. It is, however, difficult to attribute decreases in prison usage solely to Supplemental Funds because the grant’s goals overlap with the main, formula Justice Reinvestment grant. Both grants—formula and Supplemental—fund downward departure programs that reduce prison usage, so it is hard to identify which grant funding ultimately caused the reduction.

3. Conclusion

In summary, HB 3078 enacted a number of reforms designed to address prison usage in Oregon. These changes took various forms, including programmatic changes to the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program and the Short-Term Transitional Leave program, sentencing changes for ID Theft and Theft in the First Degree, and the creation of a Supplemental Grant Program that funds downward departure prison diversion programs. As shown by the prison population trends and the predicted prison trends included in the Prison Forecast, HB 3078 has and is expected to continue to reduce the prison population, particularly for females.

With regard to the programmatic changes, preliminary results indicate lower three-year recidivism outcomes for FSAPP participants compared to similarly situated non-participants.

Concerning the sentencing changes enacted by HB 3078, in general, prison intakes and length of stay for ID Theft and Theft in the First Degree have decreased. As a result, the expected prison savings from these sentencing changes appear to be occurring.

Finally, concerning the Supplemental Grant Funding provided by HB 3078, the results are mixed. It is challenging to measure the prison utilization impact of the Supplemental Grant in addition to the Justice Reinvestment Grant Fund, while also accounting for the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is also difficult to account for changes in county level criminal justice system trends such as law enforcement resources, volume of cases referred, jail bed capacity, and other resources. While the data regarding the success of the grant at an individual county is equivocal, collectively, the 15 supplemental counties have reduced prison usage more than counties not receiving this additional funding.

Appendix

Table A1. Female Justice Reinvestment Prison Usage

County	Baseline*	2018-2019	2020-2021**
Columbia	99	113	139
Crook	51	126	143
Deschutes	485	399	244
Douglas	401	422	266
Jackson	560	897	446
Josephine	383	616	241
Klamath	302	358	135
Lane	2,542	1,324	474
Lincoln	237	340	331
Marion	3,026	1,505	905
Multnomah	2,515	1,270	569
Polk	131	300	67
Wasco	102	38	15
Washington	1,597	1,388	711
Yamhill	404	286	216

*3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to two years

**20-21 figure contains data through Nov. 2021, and is scaled to two years

Table A2. Male Justice Reinvestment Prison Usage

County	Baseline*	2018-2019	2020-2021**
Columbia	728	612	555
Crook	278	592	753
Deschutes	2,968	1,857	2,108
Douglas	2,494	2,948	2,127
Jackson	3,016	4,781	3,941
Josephine	2,521	3,440	1,986
Klamath	1,526	1,464	604
Lane	12,841	7,452	4,344
Lincoln	1,162	1,312	1,312
Marion	11,908	7,188	4,348
Multnomah	15,029	7,810	3,164
Polk	759	1,386	694
Wasco	406	306	272
Washington	8,333	6,486	4,493
Yamhill	1,556	1,439	1,044

*3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to two years

**20-21 figure contains data through Nov. 2021, and is scaled to two years

Table A3. JRI Prison Use by Supplemental and Non-Supplemental Counties

	Baseline*	2018-2019	2020-2021**
Supplemental	78,364	58,456	36,650
Non-Supplemental	21,281	23,129	14,564

*3-year average from July 2012 to June 2015 scaled to two years

**20-21 figure contains data through Nov. 2021, and is scaled to two years

Table A4. 2017-2021 Female Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for Property, Drug, and Driving Crimes

County	Intakes					Average Length of Stay (Months)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Columbia	3	8	1	3	5	12.1	15.7	12.8	10.8	17.2
Crook	1	1	8	2	3	24.0	12.4	28.0	12.3	19.2
Deschutes	28	10	16	6	14	14.3	12.7	14.0	16.2	13.4
Douglas	27	18	16	14	8	19.7	17.6	12.6	12.2	14.8
Jackson	16	27	24	12	11	21.8	19.0	17.9	17.3	28.1
Josephine	18	17	17	6	8	14.1	20.2	19.5	16.8	12.3
Klamath	12	19	6	2	4	16.8	13.4	15.4	11.0	27.3
Lane	54	46	29	18	9	20.2	18.9	19.0	15.5	24.7
Lincoln	10	8	10	8	5	21.0	22.8	18.0	19.6	29.6
Marion	33	39	37	20	20	21.2	20.3	18.1	21.6	32.2
Multnomah	55	47	35	29	9	12.8	14.9	16.7	13.8	19.6
Polk	12	7	7	3	3	10.8	27.3	26.3	16.6	11.7
Wasco	2	4	1	1	0	13.6	11.6	7.5	8.4	0.0
Washington	63	43	45	25	20	16.8	14.2	18.3	13.4	22.3
Yamhill	6	6	7	3	8	12.4	17.0	21.2	22.7	29.0

*2021 figures contain data through Nov. 2021, and are scaled to one year

Table A5. 2017-2021 Male Prison Intakes and Length of Stay for Property, Drug, and Driving Crimes

County	Intakes					Average Length of Stay (Months)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Columbia	22	20	12	14	13	20.0	18.9	19.6	18.4	22.9
Crook	8	15	18	20	14	10.8	21.1	15.4	20.7	23.7
Deschutes	93	80	70	63	73	14.6	13.1	11.6	14.5	16.6
Douglas	81	69	90	47	61	19.5	18.1	18.9	18.4	20.9
Jackson	113	108	139	93	67	21.1	18.5	20.0	24.6	24.5
Josephine	59	66	90	52	43	18.2	19.6	23.8	21.3	20.4
Klamath	51	53	21	13	21	18.3	20.3	18.5	15.9	19.6
Lane	201	196	143	102	98	24.7	21.4	22.8	22.5	20.7
Lincoln	28	34	37	24	32	21.3	20.4	16.7	27.7	20.4
Marion	121	169	118	106	55	26.0	25.6	24.2	26.1	28.0
Multnomah	287	254	245	113	75	17.0	15.5	15.8	18.3	14.0
Polk	40	31	31	18	20	21.4	21.2	23.5	16.5	20.5
Wasco	16	11	11	15	5	15.5	16.4	11.5	13.4	11.9
Washington	198	177	187	134	149	19.1	18.7	17.0	15.4	16.4
Yamhill	35	39	40	27	23	20.1	18.7	17.7	21.2	20.5

*2021 figures contain data through Nov. 2021, and are scaled to one year