

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE (JRI)

Oregon

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Between 2000 and 2012, Oregon's prison population increased nearly 50 percent and was projected to grow by an additional 2,300 people by 2022 at a cost of \$600 million. With technical assistance through JRI, the state enacted H.B. 3194 in 2013 to address prison growth, improve community supervision practices, and reduce costs. To more effectively serve the many people with behavioral health disorders in the criminal justice system, Oregon reengaged in JRI in 2018 and passed targeted reforms through S.B. 973 in 2019.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Through H.B. 3194 (2013) and S.B. 973, Oregon:

Strengthened Successful Reentry and Probation and Parole Supervision

Created earned discharge to incentivize good behavior for people on probation and local-control postprison supervision; since 2014, the state documented more than 3,800 people with earned discharges, 95 percent of whom had not recidivated as of 2019.

Established the IMPACTS (Improving People's Access to Community-Based Treatment, Supports, and Services) program and allocated an initial \$10.9 million to increase access to community-based supports and services, expand the behavioral health service provider workforce, and provide permanent, supportive housing for people affected by behavioral health disorders.

Focused Prison Space on Serious and Violent Offenses by Expanding Presumptive Probation and Increasing Judicial Discretion in Sentencing for Less Serious Crimes

Expanded presumptive probation for marijuana offenses and driving with a suspended license, substantially reducing first sentences and probation revocation intakes.

Restored discretion to judges to impose shorter sentences or probation as an alternative to prison for certain drug sentences, including repeat drug delivery and manufacturing.

Reinvested in Local Public Safety Solutions and Community-Based Victim Services

Invested almost \$100 million in JRI cost savings in local strategies to reduce recidivism including housing and reentry services, employment and education supports, and behavioral health treatment and more than \$9 million in community-based victim services.

LASTING IMPACT OF JRI

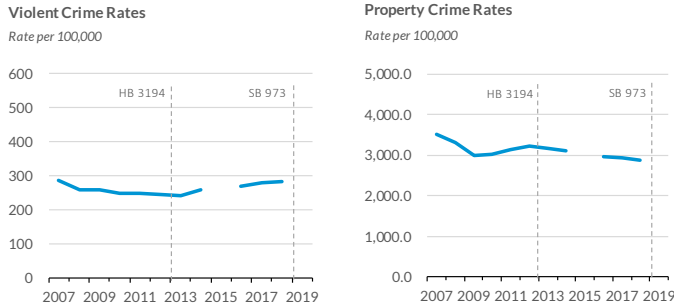
Through JRI, Oregon expanded a **transitional leave program for people leaving prison and documented consistently lower recidivism rates for participants compared with a matched sample in prison.**

Oregon's 2013 JRI legislation significantly expanded its existing short-term transitional leave (STTL) program which provides an opportunity for people in prison to earn the opportunity to serve the end of their sentence in the community. In 2013, H.B. 3194 made two key changes to the existing program, increasing the amount of potential leave from 30 to 90 days, and requiring the Oregon Department of Corrections to identify eligible people and initiate the process rather than rely on people to submit an application on a case-by-case basis. Early successes prompted the state to pass subsequent legislation in 2017 (H.B. 3078) that further increased leave to 120 days. Between 2014 and 2019, more than 8,000 people were released on STTL, 90 percent of whom successfully completed the program. STTL has saved more than 533,000 prison bed days and participants' recidivism rates have been consistently lower than a matched group who served their full sentence in prison. The one-year reconviction rate for the most recent participant cohort (2017–18) was 15 percent, compared with 20 percent for the matched group.

SAVINGS/REINVESTMENT

2013 Savings/averted costs	2013 State JRI investment
\$337,253,450	\$149,995,140
2019 Savings/averted costs	2019 State JRI investment
Unknown	\$10,900,000

Violent and Property Crime Rates, 2008–18

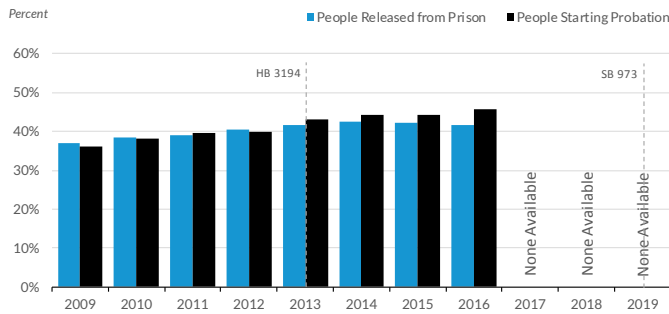


Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2008–2018).
Note: Insufficient data reported in 2015; two of the largest agencies did not provide data.

↑ Violent crime rates were decreasing before JRI and increased after reform.

↓ Property crime rates were decreasing before JRI and continued decreasing after reform.

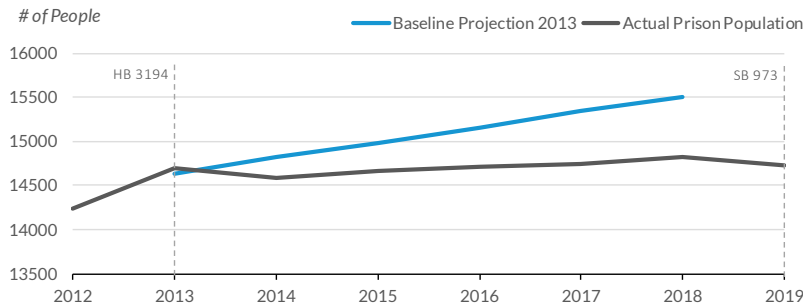
Recidivism Rate: Reconviction within Three Years



Source: Oregon Recidivism Dashboard.
Notes: Oregon analyzes recidivism in six-month cohort groups. The annual data presented here represent the averages of the two six-month release cohorts for each year. The 2016 data only represent the first cohort, as the second cohort's data are unavailable at this time.

↑ Recidivism rates increased for people released from prison and starting probation between 2009 and 2016.

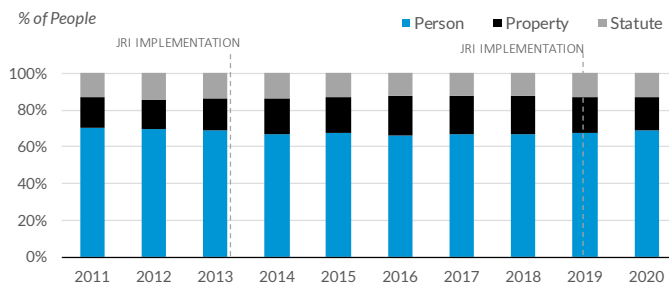
Prison Population



Source: Baseline prison projection 2013 is from Oregon Department of Administrative Services' Office of Economic Analysis's corrections population forecasts; Actual prison population counts are from the Oregon Department of Corrections' Historical Prison and Community Corrections Populations.

↓ In 2018, there were approximately 670 fewer people in Oregon prisons than was projected before reform in 2013.

Prison Composition



Source: Data provided by the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

— In 2020, 69 percent of people in prison were incarcerated on a person offense compared to 70 percent in 2011.

*The data in this summary describe trends and provide additional context on system changes pre- and post-reform. Indicators shown here track high-level changes in state justice systems and do not necessarily demonstrate the impact of any specific reform, including JRI policy and practice changes. Visit urban.is/JRI to see detailed sources for information in this fact sheet.