MISSION:
To protect the public and reduce crime by holding youth offenders accountable and providing opportunities for reformation in safe environments.

Recidivism Findings For Oregon Youth Authority Populations FY01–FY05 Cohorts

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RECIDIVISM FINDINGS FOR OREGON YOUTH AUTHORITY POPULATIONS, FY01–FY05 COHORTS

Executive Summary

The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) Research and Evaluation Unit has compiled and analyzed data on the recidivism rates of youth offenders who were committed to OYA probation, released to parole under OYA supervision, or released from OYA close custody under the jurisdiction of Department of Corrections (DOC) between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2005. The youth were grouped into cohorts—FY01 through FY05—according to the State of Oregon fiscal year calendar. Tracking recidivism supports the OYA's mission by measuring the extent to which agency services have been able to protect the public. In addition, reporting the recidivism measure reflects the agency's values of excellence in public service, openness, and accountability to the public.

Recidivism is defined by four variables: a group of people to track, a date to track from, an event that indicates recidivism, and a length of time to track. In this analysis, the recidivism event is any felony adjudication (juvenile court) or felony conviction (adult court) from the date of the youth's commitment to OYA probation supervision, release to OYA parole supervision, or release to DOC post-prison supervision. The recidivism indicator is triggered only by the first felony adjudication or conviction. Recidivism rates are calculated at 12, 24, and 36 months; however, most of the analysis in this report is based on 36-month recidivism rates, which were available only for the FY01, FY02, and FY03 cohorts.

We found a slight downward trend in 36-month recidivism from the FY01 to the FY03 cohort (31.9% to 28.9%) for the combined population (an aggregate of the probation, parole, and DOC populations). The downtrend was more pronounced in the underlying probation population but not evident in either the parole or the DOC population.

Based on the FY01–FY03 pooled cohorts, our analysis of 36-month recidivism rates found that females were less likely to recidivate than males in all populations. Youth whose most serious crime was a sex offense experienced the lowest recidivism in the combined, parole, and probation populations. In the combined and probation populations, each of the over-represented minorities (Hispanics, African Americans, and Native Americans) experienced higher recidivism than Caucasians. However, in the parole population, African Americans were the only minority to recidivate more than Caucasians.

Based on the FY01–FY03 pooled cohorts, we found that youth were most likely to recidivate when they had one or more of the following characteristics:

- Member of the parole population
- Sex: male (all populations)
- Race/ethnicity:
    - African American (combined, probation, and parole);
    - Over-represented minority (DOC[1])

[1] An individual race/ethnicity could not be specified for DOC due to too few cases. See Analysis section of report for explanation.

- Most serious crime categories in order of prevalence[2]:
    - Substance/alcohol, property, weapon (combined)
    - Weapon, substance/alcohol, property (probation)
    - Property, substance/alcohol, robbery (parole)

Conversely, youth exhibiting the lowest recidivism were most likely to be characterized by one or more of the following:

- Member of the DOC population
- Sex: female (all populations)
- Race/Ethnicity:
    - Asian or Other/Unknown (combined)
    - Caucasian and other non-over-represented minorities (probation and DOC)
    - Native American (parole)
- Most serious crime category[2]: sex offense (combined, probation, and parole)

[2] Most serious crime category for DOC population could not be determined due to too few cases. See Analysis section of report for explanation.

RECIDIVISM FINDINGS FOR OREGON YOUTH AUTHORITY POPULATIONS, FY01–FY05 COHORTS

This is one in a series of recidivism reports from the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) Research and Evaluation Unit. The other reports each focused on a specific population of youth offenders who have a history with the OYA. This paper takes on the twin objectives of providing the broad recidivism picture as well as highlighting some key findings from those population-specific reports.

We based our recidivism findings on data derived from the records of youth offenders whose status in one of the following populations was established between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2005:

Probation. Youth committed to probation under OYA supervision (probationers).

Parole. Youth with a first-time parole release from OYA close custody (parolees).

DOC. Youth under jurisdiction of Department of Corrections released to post-prison supervision from OYA closed custody (DOC youth).

In addition, we studied recidivism rates based on an aggregate of the three individual populations:

Combined. Aggregates youth from the probation, parole, and DOC populations.

Because they receive no parole supervision, youth terminated from OYA close custody upon reaching their maximum commitment are not included in this report.

Tracking recidivism supports the OYA's mission by measuring the extent to which agency services have been able to protect the public. In addition, reporting the recidivism measure reflects the agency's values of excellence in public service, openness, and accountability to the public.

What is recidivism?

Recidivism is defined by four variables:

Group of people to track. We examined recidivism of youth in the probation, parole, DOC, and combined populations.

Recidivism event. In this analysis, the recidivism event is the first felony adjudication (juvenile court) or felony conviction (adult court) from the start-tracking date.

Start-tracking date. Each offender has a start-tracking date between July 1, 2000, and June30, 2005. For probationers, the start-tracking date coincides with the date of probation commitment. For parolees, it coincides with the date the youth was released to parole from close custody. For DOC youth, it coincides with the date the offender was released to post-prison supervision from OYA close custody.

Length of time to track. Recidivism rates are calculated at 12, 24, and 36 months and are cumulative (meaning that recidivism rates based on longer tracking periods include all cases of recidivism up to that point).

By defining recidivism in this way, the OYA's recidivism rates are computed in a manner comparable to those of the Oregon Department of Corrections, thereby meeting the criteria suggested by HB 5058 from the 2003 Oregon Legislative Session.[3]

[3] During the Oregon Legislative Session 2003, the Joint (House/Senate) Committee on Ways and Means, Public Safety Subcommittee (HB 5058 – OYA June 5, 2003, Budget Work Session) expressed a desire for an "additional measure related to recidivism similar to the Department of Corrections measure that tracks felony convictions within three years of release from prison."

Participants and data

For comparison purposes, this report groups the populations—probation, parole, DOC, and combined—into cohorts using the State of Oregon fiscal year calendar (Table 1). Each cohort includes all youth whose start-tracking date occurred during that particular fiscal year.

Table 1

State of Oregon Fiscal Year and Cohort Dates

Fiscal Year	Cohort	From	To
2001	FY01	July 1, 2000	June 30, 2001
2002	FY02	July 1, 2001	June 30, 2002
2003	FY03	July 1, 2002	June 30, 2003
2004	FY04	July 1, 2003	June 30, 2004
2005	FY05	July 1, 2004	June 30, 2005

Data for the recidivism measure is captured in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Offender data in JJIS has been augmented with sentence data from the Department of Corrections information system, thus enabling the OYA to track the recidivism status of these individuals into adulthood.

Analysis

Because there are three distinct youth populations, we analyzed the recidivism data from a variety of different vantage points. In some cases, we combined the three populations to calculate recidivism rates, while in others, we compared the rates of the individual populations. We have also included selected findings from the other recidivism reports stemming from the analysis of a single population.

We examined recidivism rates using descriptive statistics. Frequencies and percentages were tabled by groups and cohort years across demographic and other selected variables to explore trends across time and identify the variables that appeared to influence recidivism.

As mentioned previously, recidivism rates are cumulative. For example, the numerator of the recidivism rate calculated for a group at the 36-month tracking period is a sum of all those who recidivated within 36 months of their start-tracking date, which includes those individuals who were reported in the numerator of the recidivism rates at 12 months and 24 months.

Key relationships are included in the text of this report as graphs and tables. The Appendix provides a complete report of data for the combined population. Data for the individual probation, parole, and DOC populations are available in the Appendix section of the related population-specific report.

In general, the 36-month tracking period, rather than the 12- or 24-month tracking period, was selected for analysis. The preference for the longer tracking period is that it can capture more of those who actually recidivated in the statistic. This occurs not only because more re-offenders have been apprehended but also because more of them will have been sentenced or adjudicated. Recall that the recidivism event is not tabulated until an individual has received a felony adjudication or conviction. The actual crime and arrest may have occurred in either the current or a previous tracking period. Because it takes varying amounts of time for the juvenile or adult justice system to fully process a case, analysis based on longer tracking periods is less affected by this processing time and provides a better picture of whether one particular group is performing differently than the others.

Furthermore, recidivism rates are not reported in the tables and graphs for any cohort with fewer than 30 base cases because the rates become too unstable and have little practical meaning. For example, if there are 20 individuals in a particular group, one additional instance or one fewer instance of recidivism will cause the rate to increase or decrease by 5.0%. Our threshold of 30 base cases means that each case of recidivism can impact the rate by no more than 3.3%.

Modest downtrend in overall recidivism

Figure 1 depicts a slight downward trend in overall recidivism for the combined population at the 36-month tracking period. Overall recidivism dropped by three percentage points—31.9% to 28.9%—between the FY01 and FY03 cohorts. At the time of this writing, data on 36-month recidivism for the FY04 cohorts and beyond were not yet available, so whether the rates will continue declining remains to be seen.

Figure 1

Cumulative Recidivism: Combined Populations

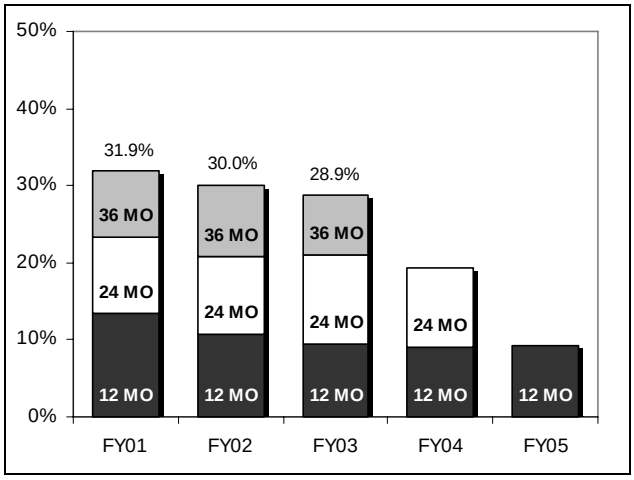


Table 2 summarizes recidivism of the FY01 through FY05 cohorts at 12, 24, and 36 months for the combined population, where the data is available. Recidivism rates derived from the combined population have the advantages of simplicity and convenience. But, as is so often the case, the real story unfolds in the details.

Table 2

Recidivism of Combined Population (rates are cumulative)

Cohort	# in Cohort	12-mo. Rate	24-mo. Rate	36-mo. Rate
FY01	1137	13.4%	23.3%	31.9%
FY02	1087	10.8%	20.9%	30.0%
FY03	1032	9.4%	20.9%	28.9%
FY04	792	9.0%	19.3%	—
FY05	840	9.3%	—	—

Note: Dash (—) indicates data were not yet available.

Figure 2 compares the 36-month recidivism rates of the individual populations. The line segments chart the FY01–FY03 recidivism trends of each population, and the shaded region of the graph portrays the overall rate of the combined population. From Figure 2, it is clear that even though overall recidivism in the combined population declined over successive cohorts, the underlying populations did not necessarily follow a similar trend. More specifically, probation cohorts experienced a sharper decrease in recidivism than the combined cohorts did; parole cohorts experienced little change; and DOC cohorts experienced increasing recidivism.

Figure 2

Recidivism Rates at 36 Months: Population Comparison

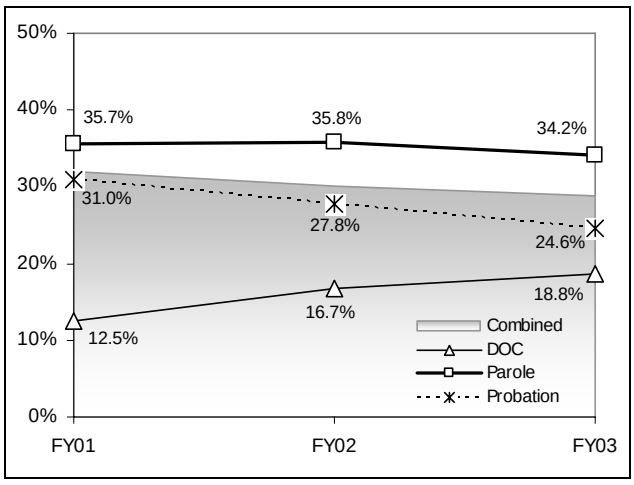
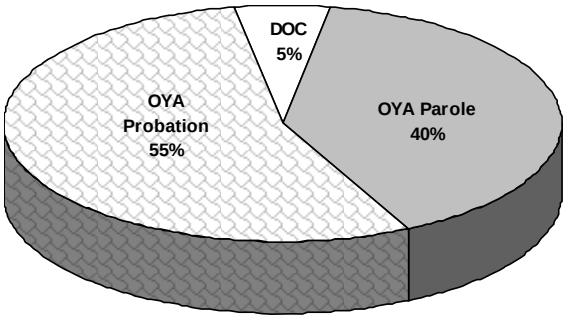


Figure 3 shows that the population of DOC youth offenders was very small relative to the probation and parole populations. This is the reason the DOC uptrend in recidivism had little impact on the combined trend in recidivism.

Figure 3

Distribution of Youth Offenders by Population (FY01–FY03, Pooled)



Another byproduct of the smaller DOC population is that its recidivism rates are inherently less stable. For example, just two additional cases of recidivism in the FY01 cohort and two fewer cases in the FY03 cohort would have resulted in a nearly flat DOC trend line. Consequently, at this point, we caution against reading too much into the apparent increase in DOC recidivism rates. Table 3 gives the number of base cases in each cohort by population.

Table 3

Population Counts by Fiscal Year Cohort

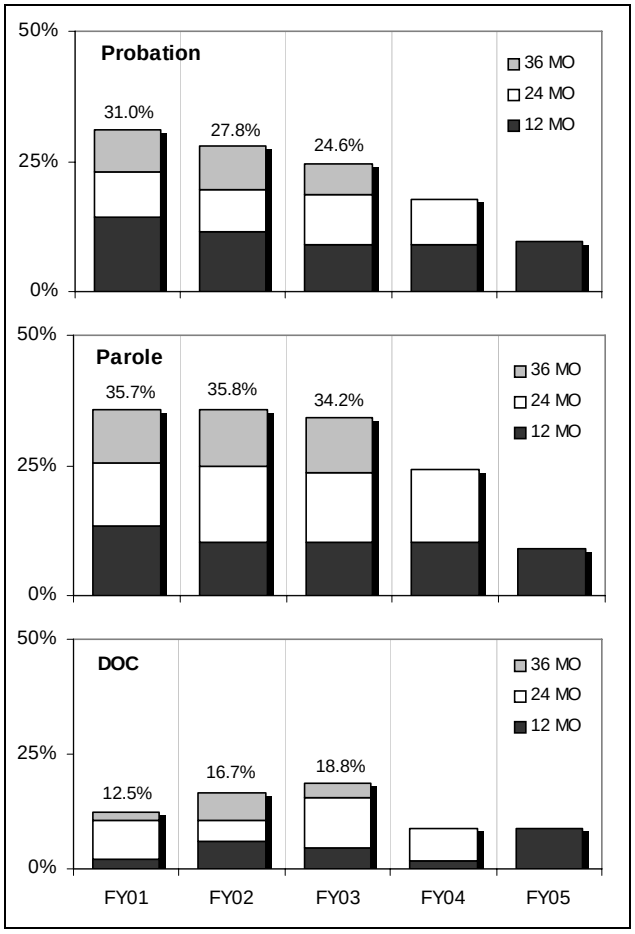
Cohort	Probation	Parole	DOC	Combined
FY01	677	412	48	1137
FY02	633	388	66	1087
FY03	471	497	64	1032
FY04	455	280	57	792
FY05	447	313	80	840

Drilling further into the details, Figure 4 shows how the cumulative recidivism for the three populations breaks out by tracking period. These graphs help reinforce why the 36-month recidivism rate is the preferred measure for comparison, as discussed in the Analysis section.

For example, at 12 months, recidivism among parolees was lower in the FY02 cohort than in the FY01 cohort; however, by 36 months, recidivism rates for the FY01 and FY02 parole cohorts were nearly the same. Figure 4 illustrates that the difference between the shorter and longer tracking periods was even more dramatic when comparing the 12- and 36-month recidivism rates calculated from the smaller DOC population between the FY01 and FY03 cohorts.

Figure 4

Cumulative Recidivism: Individual Populations



Both males and females experienced downtrend in recidivism

Rates based on the combined population revealed declining recidivism among both males and females. Figure 5 shows the rates by sex from the FY01 to FY03 cohorts along with the trend for all youth. Recidivism rates of the male cohorts closely followed the overall trend, not surprising as males represented 82% of the FY01–FY03 combined population. Female recidivism dropped by 6.1 percentage points between the FY01 and FY03 cohorts, while the comparable figure for males was a drop of 2.6 percentage points.

Figure 5

36-Month Recidivism by Sex: Combined Population

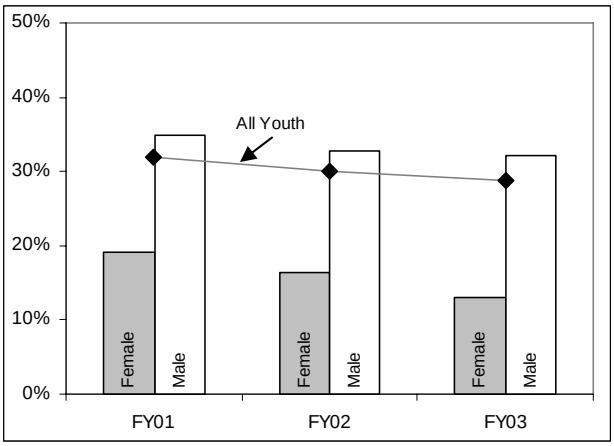
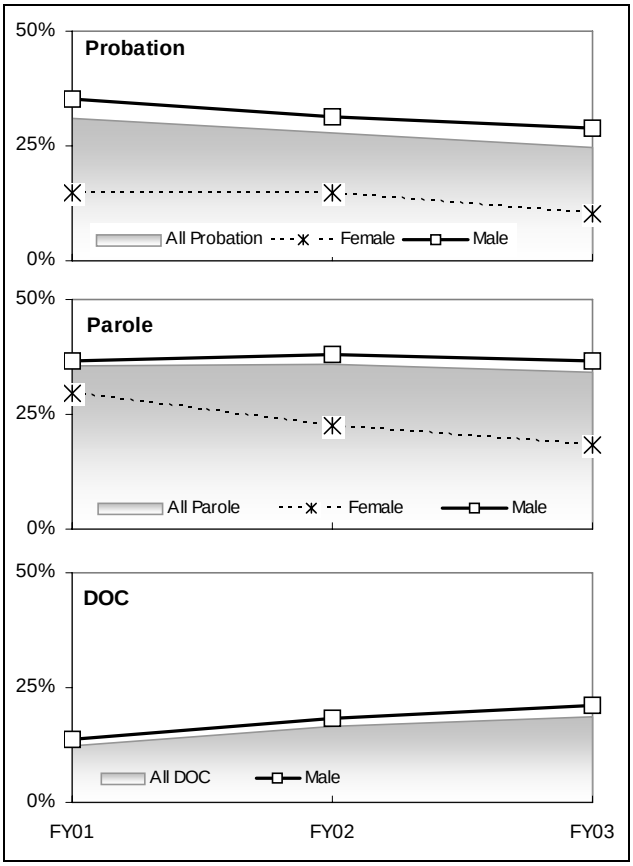


Figure 5 also shows that recidivism among females was consistently below that of males in each of the combined population cohorts. Figure 6 shows that this was true for the underlying parole and probation populations as well. In addition, female parolees experienced a steady and substantial decline in recidivism from one cohort to the next. Due to an insufficient number of base cases, we did not calculate a recidivism rate for DOC females. That said, there were zero cases of recidivism among females in the DOC cohorts from FY01 to FY03.

Figure 6

36-Month Recidivism by Sex: Individual Populations



Note: DOC graph omits females due to fewer than 30 base cases per cohort. *All DOC* trend includes both males and females.

We computed relative risk to assess on average how much more likely males were to recidivate than females within 36 months of their start-tracking date. This was accomplished by calculating recidivism rates based on pooled data from the FY01–FY03 cohorts and then dividing the pooled recidivism rate of males by that of females. A relative risk of 1.0 would indicate the two groups in the ratio were at equal risk of recidivating. A relative risk greater than 1.0 would indicate males were more likely to recidivate, while a relative risk between zero and 1.0 would indicate males were less likely to recidivate.

Table 4 presents recidivism rates and relative risk calculations by sex. Note, we excluded DOC from the relative risk calculations because even after pooling data from the three cohort years, female base cases numbered fewer than 30. We found male probationers were more than twice as likely to recidivate as female probationers (relative risk 2.4), and male parolees were more likely to recidivate than female parolees (relative risk 1.6). The relative risk figure of 2.0 in the last column is the result of combining all three individual populations and conveys that males were twice as likely to recidivate as females overall.

Table 4

36-Month Recidivism and Relative Risk by Sex (FY01–FY03, Pooled)

Sex	Probation	Parole	DOC	Combined
Female	13.5%	23.6%	—	16.3%
Male	32.1%	37.0%	18.0%	33.3%
Relative Risk of Males to Females	2.4	1.6	—	2.0

Note: Dash (—) indicates fewer than 30 base cases.

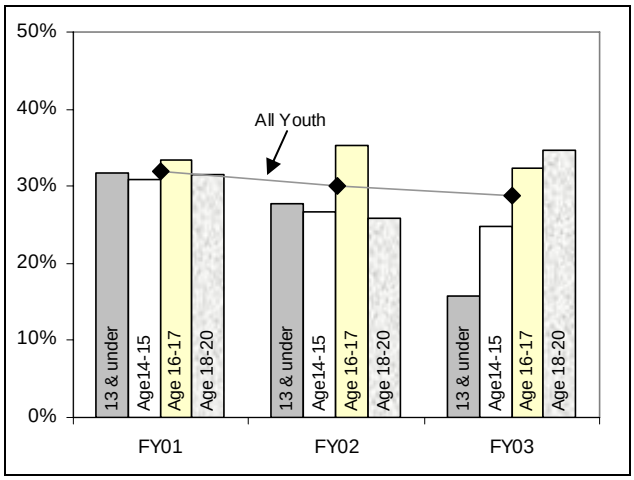
Recidivism of two youngest age groups decreased

For this portion of the analysis, youth were grouped by their age on the start-tracking date. Keep in mind that a youth's age on the start-tracking date is different from the age at which the youth was adjudicated or convicted of a felony (the recidivism event). For example, an offender who was 17 on the start-tracking date is included in the Age 16–17 group; however, because our focus is on 36-month recidivism, the youth may have turned 20 (17 years plus 36 months) by the time he or she was convicted of a subsequent felony.

Decreased recidivism among members of the Age 13 and Under and the Age 14–15 groups contributed to the overall downtrend seen in recidivism of the combined population between the FY01 and FY03 cohorts. Figure 7 shows that although the two youngest age groups experienced declining recidivism, the Age 16–17 and Age 18–20 groups fluctuated from one cohort to the next. Recidivism rates for the Age 21+ group—the oldest age bracket—were not calculated due to insufficient base cases.

Figure 7

36-Month Recidivism by Age Group: Combined Population

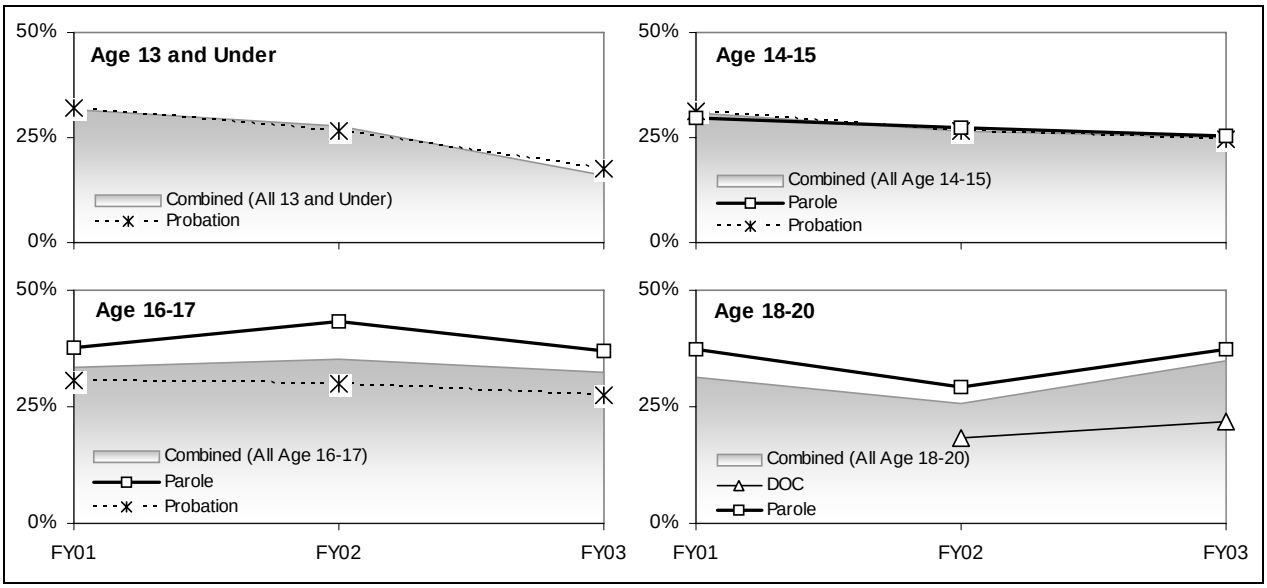


Note: Age 21+ breakout omitted due to fewer than 30 base cases in each cohort. *All Youth* trend represents all ages, including Age 21+ group.

Graphs in Figure 8 show that the age-group trends for individual populations generally tracked the combined population trend for each age group. The combined population trend depicted in the shaded area of each graph is based on the recidivism experienced by members of that age group from all three populations. No individual population had sufficient base cases by age group to be represented in each graph. In particular, there were too few cases to include parolees in the Age 13 and Under graph, probationers in the Age 18–20 graph, and DOC releases in any but the Age 18–20 graph. For this same reason, the Age 18–20 graph shows DOC releases for only the FY02 and FY03 cohorts. Finally, there is no graph for the Age 21+ group because no population had at least 30 cases.

Figure 8

36-Month Recidivism by Age Group: Population Comparison



Note: Age 21+ graph omitted due to fewer than 30 base cases per cohort. Individual graphs omit populations not meeting minimum base cases in the age group; however, Combined trend for each age-group graph includes probation, parole, and DOC populations.

Table 5 summarizes the distribution by age group for the pooled FY01–FY03 cohorts. Note that age-group breakouts in the underlying populations are not proportionate to one another. For example, there were no youth younger than age 16 released in the DOC population. Similarly, there are almost no probationers aged 18 and older because offenses committed after age 17 are not within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court system.

Table 5

Age Group Distributions by Population FY01–FY03, Pooled

Age Group at Start-Tracking	Probation	Parole	DOC	Combined
13 & Under	13.3%	1.2%	0.0%	7.8%
Age14-15	42.7%	17.2%	0.0%	30.2%
Age 16-17	42.7%	48.6%	19.7%	43.8%
Age 18-20	1.1%	31.1%	53.9%	15.9%
Age 21+	0.2%	1.9%	26.4%	2.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The influence of the age distributions can be seen on the overall recidivism for the probation and parole populations. In Figure 8, the steady decline in rates of the two youngest age groups is reflected in the overall recidivism downtrend of the probation population (mean age 15) from the FY01 to FY03 cohorts as shown in Figure 2. Likewise, the flatter recidivism trend of the parole population (mean age 17) depicted in Figure 2 is easily imagined from the graphs of the two age groups that dominate it (Figure 8), with the uptick among the Age 16–17 group offsetting the dip in the Age 18–20 group in the FY02 cohort.

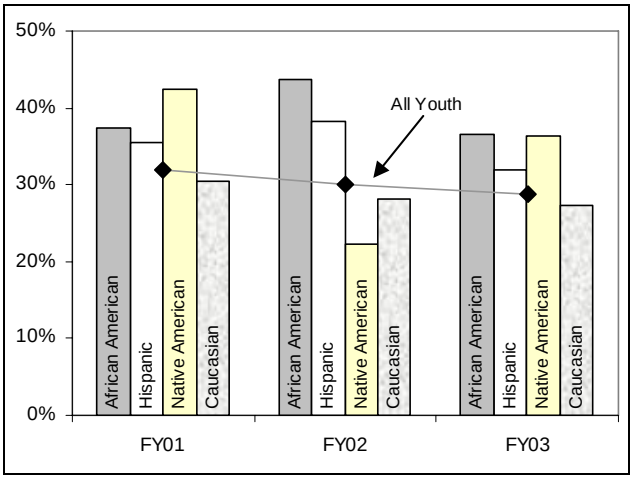
No trends evident in recidivism by minority groups

Figure 9 compares 36-month recidivism in the combined population by race/ethnicity from the FY01 to FY03 cohorts. Two minority classifications—Asian and Other/Unknown—are not included because neither met the minimum

of 30 cases in each of the three cohort years, even after combining the populations.

Figure 9

36-Month Recidivism by Race/Ethnicity: Combined Population



Note: Breakouts for Asian and Other/Unknown omitted from chart due to fewer than 30 base cases per cohort; however, *All Youth* trend represents all race/ethnicities, including Asian and Other/Unknown.

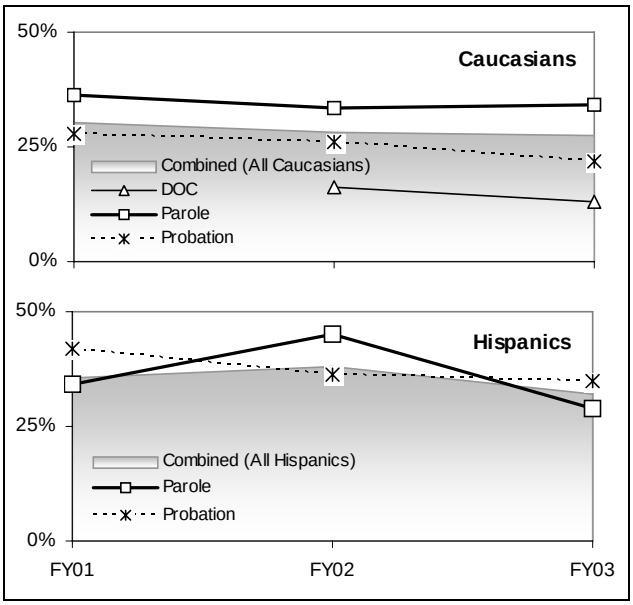
As seen in Figure 9, recidivism among Caucasians closely paralleled the overall recidivism rate, a predictable outcome, as Caucasians represented 75% of the combined population over those cohort years. Recidivism of the other major race/ethnicity groups fluctuated. Among members of the FY02 cohort, African Americans and Hispanics experienced a spike in recidivism, whereas recidivism of Native Americans dipped. Other than Native Americans in the FY02 cohort, *non*-Caucasian groups exhibited higher recidivism in each of the three cohort years than Caucasians did.

The upper graph in Figure 10 compares the recidivism trends of the combined and individual populations for Caucasians. The graph shows that Caucasian probationers experienced a downtrend over the three cohorts, dropping from 27.8% to 21.8% between the FY01 and FY03 cohorts. Caucasian parolees in the FY02 and FY03 cohorts experienced slightly lower recidivism than did those in the FY01 cohort. The graph also illustrates that Caucasian parolees recidivated at a higher rate than Caucasian probationers in each of the cohorts. DOC rates for the FY02 and FY03 cohorts are charted for comparison, but the FY01 cohort is omitted due to too few cases.

The lower graph in Figure 10 shows a steady decline in recidivism among Hispanic probationers, dropping from 42.0% in the FY01 cohort to 34.8% in the FY03 cohort. In contrast, recidivism among Hispanic parolees spiked in the FY02 cohort with a recidivism rate of 45%, an increase of 11 percentage points over the FY01 cohort. Hispanic parolees in the FY03 cohort recovered with a drop in recidivism to 28.8%, down 16.2 percentage points from the FY02 cohort. Hispanics in the DOC population did not meet the minimum of 30 cases in any of the cohorts, so rates are not reported.

Figure 10

36-Month Recidivism of Caucasians and Hispanics: Population Comparison



Note: There were too few cases to present trend graphs for race/ethnicities other than Caucasians and Hispanics. Also, DOC has been omitted from above graphs where there were fewer than 30 DOC base cases. Combined trends in graphs above include probation, parole, and DOC.

In addition to the analysis of individual race/ethnicities, we examined the recidivism rates of an aggregated group comprising over-represented minorities. Based on the FY01–FY05 pooled cohorts, we identified three minorities as over-represented within all OYA populations: African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans. In addition, we found that Asians were over-represented in the DOC population. These minorities are considered over-represented because each constituted a disproportionately large share of the OYA population in comparison to the minority's estimated share of youth aged 10–17 in Oregon.

Table 6 lists the share each race/ethnicity represented in the combined and individual populations. For comparison, the column titled *Risk Population* provides an estimate of the race/ethnicity makeup of Oregon's youth population. Cells with boldface numbers indicate which minority groups were over-represented within each population. For example, in 2003, Native Americans were an estimated 2% of youth throughout Oregon but represented 5% of the OYA parole population over the years covered by this analysis.

We combined the data for African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans—the three race/ethnicity groups over-represented in *all* underlying populations—to arrive at a recidivism rate for over-represented minorities (ORM). Although pooling data masks differences between the individual groups, it can also provide useful information. In this case, because some minority groups do not meet the minimum of 30 cases required for analysis in each of the individual cohorts, pooling their data gives some visibility to these smaller minorities in examining the trends.

Figure 11 shows that the ORM group accounted for a substantially larger share of the DOC population than it did in either the probation or the parole population. This was due partly, but not solely, to the inclusion of Asians in DOC's ORM group.

Table 6

Race/Ethnicity Distribution by Population (FY01–FY05, Pooled)

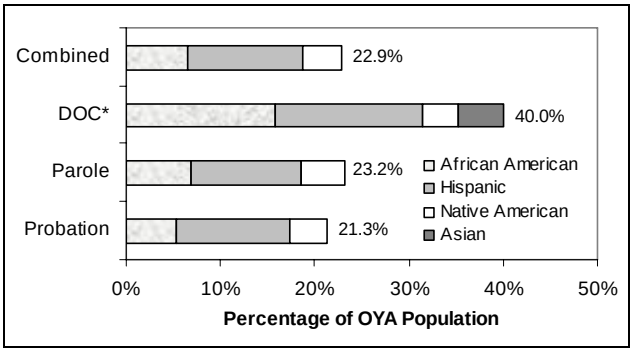
Race/ Ethnicity	Probation	Parole	DOC	Combined	Risk Population[a]
African American	5%	**7%**	**16%**	**7%**	3%
Asian	1%	1%	**5%**	1%	4%
Caucasian	76%	75%	59%	75%	79%
Hispanic	**12%**	**12%**	**16%**	**12%**	10%
Native American	**4%**	**5%**	**4%**	**4%**	2%
Other/ Unknown	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

[a] Percentage of youth aged 10–17 in Oregon. Source: OYA Quick Facts (May 2003).

Figure 11

Proportion of Over-Represented Minorities in OYA Populations (FY01–FY05, Pooled)

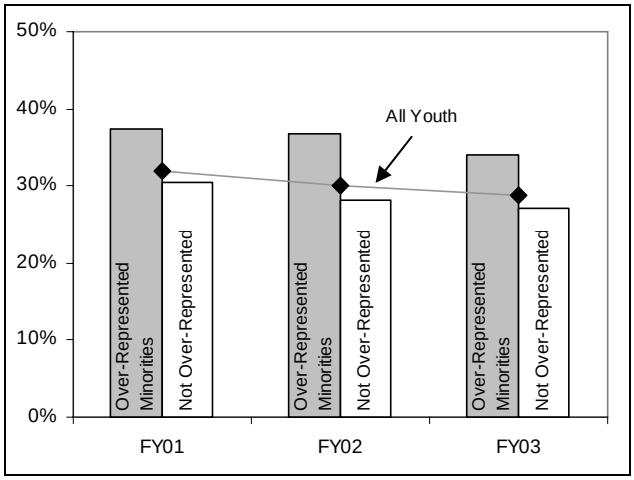


Note: Hispanics, African Americans, and Native Americans were over-represented in all populations. Asians were over-represented in the DOC population only.

Figure 12 compares the 36-month recidivism rates of the ORM group to the recidivism rates of the Not Over-Represented (NOR) group, which comprises all remaining youth (those identified as Caucasian, Asian, or Other/Unknown), in the combined population. ORM rates were higher than NOR rates, but both groups demonstrated a modest decline in recidivism between the FY01 and FY03 cohorts. The recidivism rates of NOR youth closely followed those of All Youth, not surprising as NOR youth constituted 77% of the combined population from FY01–FY05.

Figure 12

36-Month Recidivism by Over-Representation Status: Combined Population

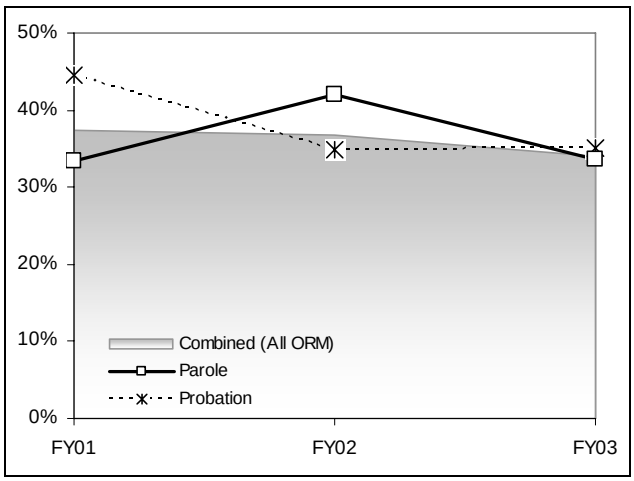


Note: Over-Represented Minorities group comprises Hispanics, African Americans, and Native Americans. Not Over-Represented group comprises Caucasians, Asians, and Other/Unknown youth.

Figure 13 charts the recidivism trends of ORM youth in the probation and parole populations. ORM offenders in the DOC population numbered too few to break out as a separate trend line. The graph looks much like that of Hispanics in the lower portion of Figure 10 because Hispanic probationers and parolees represented the largest share of the ORM groups in their respective populations. Although ORM recidivism rates are heavily influenced by the recidivism experience of Hispanics, Table 7 illustrates that recidivism rates in the pooled

Figure 13

36-Month Recidivism of Over-Represented Minorities: Population Comparison



Note: ORM = Over-Represented Minorities. ORM comprise Hispanic, African American, and Native American youth. DOC breakout omitted due to fewer than 30 base cases per cohort; Combined trend includes probation, parole, and DOC populations.

ORM group did differ—sometimes higher, sometimes lower—from the recidivism rates of Hispanics alone.

Table 7

Recidivism Comparison by Population: Hispanics and Over-Represented Minorities

Cohort	Minority Group	Probation	Parole	Combined
FY01	Hispanics only	42.0%	34.0%	35.5%
	Over-Represented Minorities	44.5%	33.3%	37.4%
FY02	Hispanics only	36.1%	45.0%	38.2%
	Over-Represented Minorities	34.8%	42.0%	36.7%
FY03	Hispanics only	34.8%	28.8%	31.9%
	Over-Represented Minorities	35.2%	33.6%	34.0%

Note: DOC breakout omitted due to fewer than 30 base cases in each minority group. Combined population includes DOC.

To examine the association between race/ethnicity and recidivism, we pooled the recidivism data from the FY01–FY03 cohorts and calculated the recidivism rate for each of the race/ethnicity groups by population. Pooling the cohorts had the added benefit of increasing the

cases of African American and Native American offenders in the probation, parole, and combined populations over the 30-case threshold.

Table 8 presents the 36-month recidivism rates and relative risk figures based on the FY01–FY03 cohorts by race/ethnicity. We calculated the relative risk of recidivism for each minority group with respect to the recidivism of the Caucasian group, which has majority status in all OYA populations. As in prior tables, recidivism-related calculations are provided only for those groups with 30 or more base cases.

The relative risk figures for ORM youth in Table 8 varied by population. In both the probation and DOC populations, youth in the ORM group were at a greater risk of recidivating than Caucasians. Contrast this with the parole population where ORM youth had a relative risk of 1.0, meaning they were at the same risk as Caucasians for recidivating.

With respect to the individual race/ethnicities listed in Table 8, African American, Native American, and Hispanic probationers were all at greater risk of recidivating than Caucasian probationers were. In the parole population, African Americans were at somewhat greater risk, Hispanics were at equal risk, and Native Americans were at slightly lower risk of recidivating relative to Caucasian parolees.

In general, we found minority status and relative risk had a weaker association in the parole population than in the probation population due to the substantially higher recidivism rates among Caucasian parolees (34.6%) as compared with Caucasian probationers (25.7%). A secondary factor was the somewhat lower recidivism of minority parolees as compared to minority probationers.

Table 8

36-Month Recidivism by Race/Ethnicity (FY01–FY03, Pooled)

Race/Ethnicity	Probation	Parole	DOC	Combined
Caucasian	25.7%	34.6%	15.0%	28.8%
Hispanic	37.2%	34.6%	—	35.1%
African American	42.3%	40.4%	—	38.9%
Native American	35.3%	32.2%	—	33.3%
Asian	—	—	—	27.9%
Other/Unknown	—	—	—	23.5%
Over-Represented Minorities[a]	38.3%	35.9%	18.8%	36.0%
Not Over-Represented[b]	25.5%	34.9%	14.7%	28.7%
Relative Risk of Recidivism				
Hispanic to Caucasian	1.4	1.0	—	1.2
African American to Caucasian	1.6	1.2	—	1.4
Native American to Caucasian	1.4	0.9	—	1.2
Asian to Caucasian	—	—	—	1.0
Over-Represented Minorities[a] to Caucasian	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.3

Note: Dash (—) indicates fewer than 30 base cases.

[a]Over-represented minorities includes Hispanics, African Americans, and Native Americans; DOC also includes Asians.

[b]Not over-represented group includes Caucasians, Asians, and Other/Unknowns in all populations except DOC, which excludes Asians.

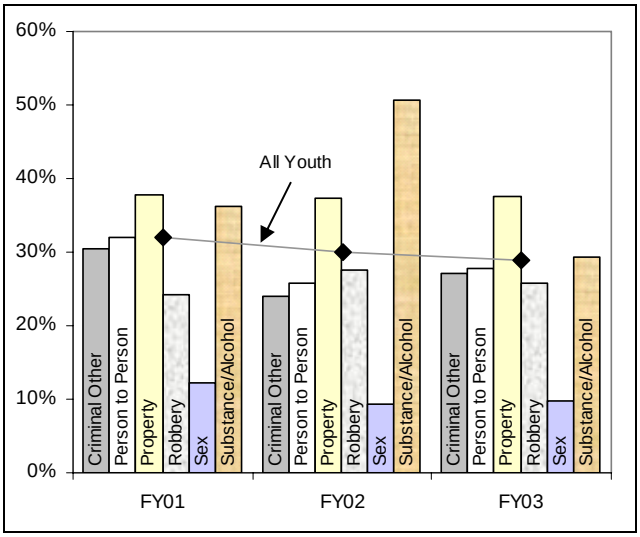
Sex offenders experienced lowest recidivism

Crime type is based on the most serious offense leading to the youth's close-custody commitment or probation supervision. Breaking out the data by nine OYA categories reduced counts in many cells below the 30-case threshold, limiting some comparisons within and between populations.

Figure 14 presents the recidivism rates of the combined population at the 36-month tracking period by crime type. In contrast to the modest decline in overall recidivism from the FY01 to FY03 cohorts, not one of the major crime type categories had a strictly downward trend. In addition, Figure 14 illustrates quite clearly that the sex offense group experienced the lowest recidivism rates in each cohort and the substance/alcohol and property groups experienced the highest.

Figure 14

36-Month Recidivism by Crime Type: Combined Population



Note: Breakouts for Arson, Public Order, and Weapon offenses omitted from chart due to fewer than 30 base cases per cohort; however, *All Youth* trend represents all nine crime categories.

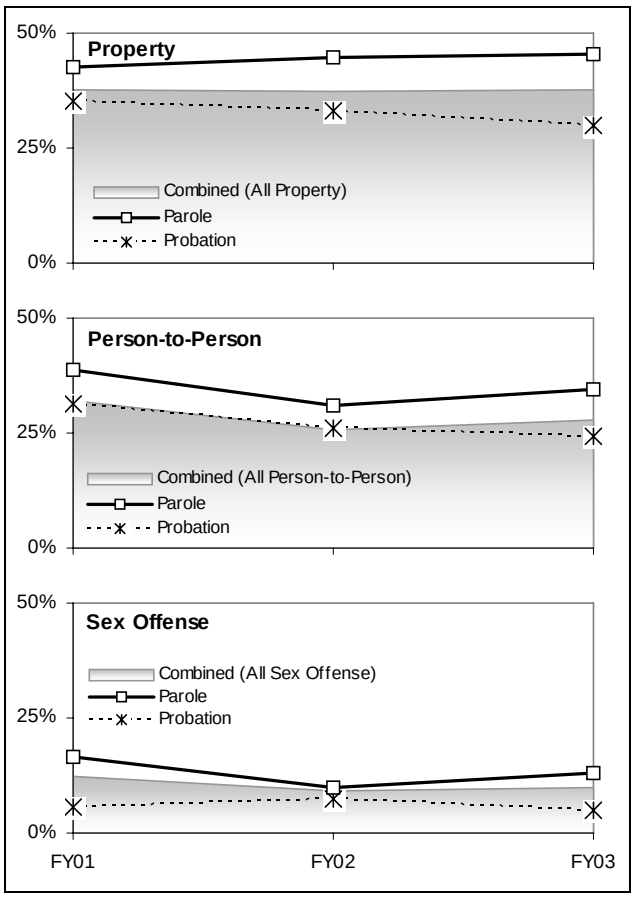
Figure 15 shows a slight uptrend in recidivism among property offenders in the parole population and a downtrend for those in the probation population. Person-to-person offenders experienced lower recidivism in successive probation cohorts; however, person-to-person parolees in the FY03 cohort experienced an increase in recidivism as compared with those in the FY02 cohort. Recidivism rates among sex offenders in both populations fluctuated over the three cohorts. Another message from Figure 15 is that probationers experienced lower recidivism in each cohort than the parolees did for the three crime categories pictured.

We pooled data from the FY01–FY03 cohorts to calculate the average recidivism rates by crime type. Table 9 summarizes the results for the individual and combined populations. Pooling the data in this manner increased the counts sufficiently to compile and report recidivism rates in several more crime categories.

Table 9 reinforces and details much of what we saw in the preceding tables and figures in this

Figure 15

36-Month Recidivism by Crime Categories: Population Comparison



Note: Graphs omit DOC breakout due to fewer than 30 base cases per cohort; however, Combined trend for each group includes probation, parole, and DOC populations.

section. For example, those youth whose most-serious offenses were either substance/alcohol or property crimes were at a high risk of re-offending in both the probation and parole populations. Table 9 also shows that over the FY01–FY03 cohorts, probationers with a weapon offense had very high recidivism, something not available in other views of the data. In the parole cohort, robbery emerges as one of the top three crimes from the standpoint of recidivism. Where recidivism rates were calculated for the DOC population, there was a difference of only 3.1 percentage points between

Table 9

36-Month Recidivism by Crime Type (FY01–FY03, Pooled)

Crime Type	Probation	Parole	DOC	Combined
Arson	19.4%	—	—	23.7%
Criminal Other	26.2%	31.4%	—	27.3%
Person to Person	27.8%	35.1%	12.7%	28.8%
Property	33.0%	44.2%	—	37.5%
Public Order	28.3%	—	—	28.6%
Robbery	—	36.2%	15.8%	26.1%
Sex Offense	6.1%	13.2%	14.3%	10.2%
Substance/ Alcohol	34.9%	44.1%	—	39.5%
Weapon	38.1%	25.8%	—	32.0%
All Crimes	28.2%	35.2%	16.3%	30.3%

Note: Dash (—) indicates fewer than 30 base cases.

the highest and lowest rates, suggesting crime type was not a strong influence on recidivism for DOC youth in those particular crime categories.

The most outstanding difference in recidivism is visible in the probation, parole, and combined populations where youth with a sex offense experienced substantially lower recidivism than youth with any other offense. In particular, we found that *non*-sex offenders in the probation population were 5.1 times as likely to recidivate as sex offenders. In the parole population, non-sex offenders were 3.1 times as likely to recidivate as sex offenders. In the DOC population, the relative risk was considerably closer, with non-sex offenders 1.2 times as likely to recidivate as sex offenders (Table 10).

Table 10

36-Month Recidivism and Relative Risk by Sex Offense Status (FY01–FY03, Pooled)

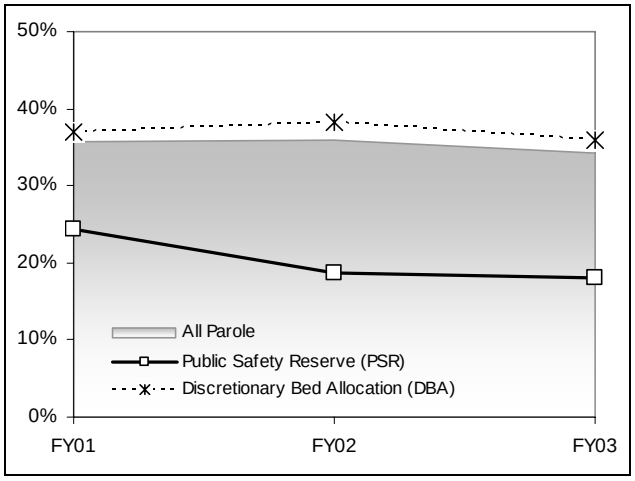
Crime Type	Probation	Parole	DOC	Combined
Non-Sex Offense	31.2%	40.4%	16.8%	33.9%
Sex Offense	6.1%	13.2%	14.3%	10.2%
Relative Risk of Non-Sex to Sex Offense	5.1	3.1	1.2	3.3

Within the parole population, we can distinguish youth by whether they had been committed to OYA close custody under the public safety reserve (PSR) or the discretionary bed allocation (DBA). PSR beds are set aside to ensure that OYA close-custody capacity is available for juveniles committing the most serious crimes (murder, attempted murder, rape or sodomy in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, arson in the first degree, etc.). Close custody youth who are neither part of the PSR nor in DOC custody[4] occupy DBA beds.

Figure 16 shows that PSR parolees experienced a downtrend in recidivism across the FY01 to FY03 cohorts, although the drop between the FY02 and FY03 cohorts was weak. Just one additional case of recidivism in the FY03 PSR cohort would have increased its rate above that of the FY02 PSR cohort. The recidivism rate of parolees who had PSR status while in close custody was well below that of DBA parolees in each cohort from FY01 to FY03.

Figure 16

36-Month Recidivism by Bed Status: Parole Population



[4] Throughout this report, we treat DOC youth offenders as a separate population because they remain under jurisdiction of Department of Corrections upon leaving OYA close custody.

Along with the 36-month recidivism rates for both DBA and PSR parolees, Table 11 provides relative risk figures, which show that DBA parolees were 1.8 times as likely to recidivate as PSR parolees. It may seem peculiar that youth committing crimes of a more serious nature experienced lower recidivism, but the reason rests in the composition of the PSR parole group. Of the 139 PSR parolees in the FY01–FY03 cohorts, 28 (74%) had been incarcerated with a sex offense as their most serious crime. At the 36-month tracking period, sex offenders in both the PSR and DBA groups experienced low recidivism, 12.6% and 13.6% respectively for the FY01–FY03 pooled cohorts.

Table 11

36-Month Recidivism and Relative Risk by Bed Status: Parole Population (FY01–FY03, Pooled)

Bed Status	Sex Offense	Non-Sex Offense	All Parolees
Discretionary Bed Allocation	13.6%	40.4%	37.0%
Public Safety Reserve	12.6%	41.7%	20.1%
Relative risk of DBA to PSR	1.1	1.0	1.8

Summary of Key Findings

We examined recidivism data for probation, parole, and DOC youth offenders who were committed to OYA probation supervision or released from an OYA close custody facility between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2005. We also aggregated data from the three populations and analyzed recidivism based on the resulting combined population. Due to the variability in the time it takes for a case to proceed through the justice system, longer tracking periods provide a better picture of recidivism. Consequently, we based most of our analysis on the 36-month recidivism rates of the cohorts between FY01 and FY03.

Overall. For the combined population, we found a modest downtrend in overall recidivism at the 36-month tracking period. Recidivism rates dropped from 31.9% to 28.9% from the FY01 cohort to the FY03 cohort. This downtrend was slightly more accentuated in the probation population (31.0% to 24.6%) and less pronounced in the parole population (35.7% to 34.2%). The DOC population experienced increased recidivism across these cohorts (12.5% to 18.8%), but small cohort sizes make the DOC rates inherently less stable.

Sex. Females experienced lower 36-month recidivism rates than males in the combined, probation, and parole populations. There were zero instances of recidivism among DOC females, but due to fewer than 30 base cases, we did not calculate a recidivism rate. After pooling FY01–FY03 data, we found males were twice as likely to recidivate as females in the combined population. Male probationers were 2.4 times as likely and male parolees were 1.6 times as likely to recidivate as their female counterparts.

Age. We grouped youth by age on their start-tracking date. Our analysis revealed declining 36-month recidivism in the Age 13 and Under and Age 14–15 groups of the combined population. There were no clear trends in the Age 16–17 and Age 18–20 groups.

Race/ethnicity. Not surprisingly, our analysis of race/ethnicity and recidivism found that the 36-month recidivism rates of Caucasians—who hold majority status in all populations—closely paralleled overall recidivism rates in the combined population between the FY01 and FY03 cohorts. In the combined population, we also found that the group of over-represented minorities (ORM)—an aggregate of African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans—experienced higher recidivism than Caucasians.

The relationship between ORM status and recidivism was mixed in the underlying

populations. Among probationers, ORM youth were 1.5 times as likely to recidivate as Caucasians. In the DOC population, ORM youth were 1.3 times as likely to recidivate as Caucasians were. In the parole population, ORM youth and Caucasian youth were at equal risk of recidivating. We found that African American youth had the highest recidivism rates in all populations, except DOC where there were too few cases to calculate a rate.

Crime category. Where there were sufficient cases for analysis, we found no apparent upward or downward trends in 36-month recidivism rates by crime type in the combined population. However, we did find that youths whose most serious crime was either a property or a substance/alcohol offense experienced the highest recidivism in each cohort from FY01 to FY03.

Based on FY01–FY03 pooled data, youth whose most serious crime was a sex offense experienced the lowest 36-month recidivism rates in the combined (10.2%), probation (6.1%), and parole (13.2%), populations. Sex offenders in the DOC population had a recidivism rate of 14.3%, which was neither the lowest nor the highest rate.

The top three crime types in the combined and probation populations were substance/alcohol, property, and weapon offenses. The top three crimes among parolees were the same, except robbery replaced weapon offenses. There were only three crime categories—person-to-person, robbery, and sex offense—with sufficient cases to calculate rates in the DOC population, and each had lower recidivism than the overall DOC recidivism rate (16.3%).

APPENDIX

Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism by OYA Population Data through June 30, 2006								
Cohort	**Population**	**# in Cohort**	**12 Months**		**24 Months**		**36 Months**	
			#	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**
FY01	Probation	677	96	14.2%	155	22.9%	210	31.0%
	Parole	412	55	13.3%	105	25.5%	147	35.7%
	DOC	48	1	2.1%	5	10.4%	6	12.5%
FY01 Combined Populations		1137	152	13.4%	265	23.3%	363	31.9%
FY02	Probation	633	73	11.5%	123	19.4%	176	27.8%
	Parole	388	40	10.3%	97	25.0%	139	35.8%
	DOC	66	4	6.1%	7	10.6%	11	16.7%
FY02 Combined Populations		1087	117	10.8%	227	20.9%	326	30.0%
FY03	Probation	471	43	9.1%	88	18.7%	116	24.6%
	Parole	497	51	10.3%	118	23.7%	170	34.2%
	DOC	64	3	4.7%	10	15.6%	12	18.8%
FY03 Combined Populations		1032	97	9.4%	216	20.9%	298	28.9%
FY04	Probation	455	41	9.0%	80	17.6%	—	—
	Parole	280	29	10.4%	68	24.3%	—	—
	DOC	57	1	1.8%	5	8.8%	—	—
FY04 Combined Populations		792	71	9.0%	153	19.3%	—	—
FY05	Probation	447	43	9.6%	—	—	—	—
	Parole	313	28	8.9%	—	—	—	—
	DOC	80	7	8.8%	—	—	—	—
FY05 Combined Populations		840	78	9.3%	—	—	—	—

Dash (—) indicates data not available (affects FY04 and FY05 only) or fewer than 30 base cases.

Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism of Combined Population by Sex Data through June 30, 2006								
Cohort	**Sex**	**# in Cohort**	**12 Months**		**24 Months**		**36 Months**	
			#	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**
FY01	Female	210	15	7.1%	31	14.8%	40	19.0%
	Male	927	137	14.8%	234	25.2%	323	34.8%
FY02	Female	189	10	5.3%	20	10.6%	31	16.4%
	Male	898	107	11.9%	207	23.1%	295	32.9%
FY03	Female	178	9	5.1%	16	9.0%	23	12.9%
	Male	854	88	10.3%	200	23.4%	275	32.2%
FY04	Female	138	6	4.3%	10	7.2%	—	—
	Male	654	65	9.9%	143	21.9%	—	—
FY05	Female	135	3	2.2%	—	—	—	—
	Male	705	75	10.6%	—	—	—	—

Dash (—) indicates data not available (affects FY04 and FY05 only) or fewer than 30 base cases.

Oregon Youth Authority
Recidivism of Combined Population by Age Group and Age
Data through June 30, 2006

Cohort	Age Group on Start-Tracking Date	Age on Start-Tracking Date	# in Cohort	12 Months		24 Months		36 Months	
				#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FY01	Age 13 and Under	11	1	0	—	0	—	0	—
		12	19	2	—	2	—	5	—
		13	68	10	14.7%	17	25.0%	23	33.8%
	Age 13 and Under Summary		88	12	13.6%	19	21.6%	28	31.8%
	Age14-15	14	137	21	15.3%	34	24.8%	42	30.7%
		15	225	33	14.7%	57	25.3%	70	31.1%
	Age14-15 Summary		362	54	14.9%	91	25.1%	112	30.9%
	Age 16-17	16	255	35	13.7%	54	21.2%	78	30.6%
		17	240	28	11.7%	58	24.2%	87	36.3%
	Age 16-17 Summary		495	63	12.7%	112	22.6%	165	33.3%
	Age 18-20	18	136	15	11.0%	31	22.8%	45	33.1%
		19	25	4	—	5	—	5	—
		20	14	3	—	4	—	5	—
	Age 18-20 Summary		175	22	12.6%	40	22.9%	55	31.4%
	Age 21+	21	11	1	—	3	—	3	—
		22	5	0	—	0	—	0	—
		23	1	0	—	0	—	0	—
	Age 21+ Summary		17	1	—	3	—	3	—
FY02	Age 13 and Under	11	2	0	—	1	—	2	—
		12	24	2	—	4	—	7	—
		13	57	6	10.5%	12	21.1%	14	24.6%
	Age 13 and Under Summary		83	8	9.6%	17	20.5%	23	27.7%
	Age14-15	14	139	14	10.1%	26	18.7%	39	28.1%
		15	209	16	7.7%	32	15.3%	54	25.8%
	Age14-15 Summary		348	30	8.6%	58	16.7%	93	26.7%
	Age 16-17	16	235	32	13.6%	53	22.6%	75	31.9%
		17	248	34	13.7%	72	29.0%	95	38.3%
	Age 16-17 Summary		483	66	13.7%	125	25.9%	170	35.2%
	Age 18-20	18	98	10	10.2%	22	22.4%	32	32.7%
		19	36	2	5.6%	3	8.3%	6	16.7%
		20	17	0	—	1	—	1	—
	Age 18-20 Summary		151	12	7.9%	26	17.2%	39	25.8%
	Age 21+	21	10	0	—	0	—	0	—
		22	3	0	—	0	—	0	—
		23	7	1	—	1	—	1	—
		24	2	0	—	0	—	0	—
	Age 21+ Summary		22	1	—	1	—	1	—

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Dash (—) indicates data not available (affects FY04 and FY05 only) or fewer than 30 base cases.

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Oregon Youth Authority
Recidivism of Combined Population by Age Group and Age
Data through June 30, 2006

Cohort	Age Group on Start-Tracking Date	Age on Start-Tracking Date	# in Cohort	12 Months		24 Months		36 Months	
				#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FY03	Age 13 and Under	12	26	1	—	2	—	4	—
		13	56	4	7.1%	8	14.3%	9	16.1%
	Age 13 and Under Summary		82	5	6.1%	10	12.2%	13	15.9%
	Age14-15	14	98	7	7.1%	14	14.3%	20	20.4%
		15	176	20	11.4%	38	21.6%	48	27.3%
	Age14-15 Summary		274	27	9.9%	52	19.0%	68	24.8%
	Age 16-17	16	235	21	8.9%	47	20.0%	68	28.9%
		17	212	18	8.5%	53	25.0%	77	36.3%
	Age 16-17 Summary		447	39	8.7%	100	22.4%	145	32.4%
	Age 18-20	18	137	22	16.1%	39	28.5%	53	38.7%
		19	34	1	2.9%	8	23.5%	9	26.5%
		20	22	2	—	4	—	5	—
	Age 18-20 Summary		193	25	13.0%	51	26.4%	67	34.7%
	Age 21+	21	12	0	—	1	—	1	—
		22	13	1	—	1	—	2	—
		23	8	0	—	1	—	2	—
		24	3	0	—	0	—	0	—
	Age 21+ Summary		36	1	2.8%	3	8.3%	5	13.9%
FY04	Age 13 and Under	12	8	1	—	1	—	—	—
		13	44	3	6.8%	6	13.6%	—	—
	Age 13 and Under Summary		52	4	7.7%	7	13.5%	—	—
	Age14-15	14	99	5	5.1%	12	12.1%	—	—
		15	149	14	9.4%	27	18.1%	—	—
	Age14-15 Summary		248	19	7.7%	39	15.7%	—	—
	Age 16-17	16	190	18	9.5%	36	18.9%	—	—
		17	151	20	13.2%	44	29.1%	—	—
	Age 16-17 Summary		341	38	11.1%	80	23.5%	—	—
	Age 18-20	18	67	8	11.9%	18	26.9%	—	—
		19	39	1	2.6%	6	15.4%	—	—
		20	13	0	—	0	—	—	—
	Age 18-20 Summary		119	9	7.6%	24	20.2%	—	—
	Age 21+	21	8	0	—	1	—	—	—
		22	15	1	—	2	—	—	—
		23	6	0	—	0	—	—	—
		24	3	0	—	0	—	—	—
	Age 21+ Summary		32	1	3.1%	3	9.4%	—	—

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Dash (—) indicates data not available (affects FY04 and FY05 only) or fewer than 30 base cases.

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Oregon Youth Authority
Recidivism of Combined Population by Age Group and Age
Data through June 30, 2006

Cohort	Age Group on Start-Tracking Date	Age on Start-Tracking Date	# in Cohort	12 Months		24 Months		36 Months	
				#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FY05	Age 13 and Under	12	6	0	—	—	—	—	—
		13	44	5	11.4%	—	—	—	—
	Age 13 and Under Summary		50	5	10.0%	—	—	—	—
	Age14-15	14	95	4	4.2%	—	—	—	—
		15	160	16	10.0%	—	—	—	—
	Age14-15 Summary		255	20	7.8%	—	—	—	—
	Age 16-17	16	194	16	8.2%	—	—	—	—
		17	159	21	13.2%	—	—	—	—
	Age 16-17 Summary		353	37	10.5%	—	—	—	—
	Age 18-20	18	81	7	8.6%	—	—	—	—
		19	40	5	12.5%	—	—	—	—
		20	15	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Age 18-20 Summary		136	14	10.3%	—	—	—	—
	Age 21+	21	10	0	—	—	—	—	—
		22	18	2	—	—	—	—	—
		23	15	0	—	—	—	—	—
		24	3	0	—	—	—	—	—
	Age 21+ Summary		46	2	4.3%	—	—	—	—

Dash (—) indicates data not available (affects FY04 and FY05 only) or fewer than 30 base cases.

Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism of Combined Population by Race/Ethnicity Data through June 30, 2006								
Cohort	Race/Ethnicity	# in Cohort	12 Months		24 Months		36 Months	
			#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FY01	African American	91	16	17.6%	27	29.7%	34	37.4%
	Hispanic	107	14	13.1%	29	27.1%	38	35.5%
	Native American	40	5	12.5%	12	30.0%	17	42.5%
	Asian	13	3	—	3	—	4	—
	Other/Unknown	9	1	—	2	—	3	—
	Caucasian	877	113	12.9%	192	21.9%	267	30.4%
FY02	African American	64	12	18.8%	22	34.4%	28	43.8%
	Hispanic	131	20	15.3%	38	29.0%	50	38.2%
	Native American	45	1	2.2%	5	11.1%	10	22.2%
	Asian	15	1	—	2	—	3	—
	Other/Unknown	14	3	—	3	—	4	—
	Caucasian	818	80	9.8%	157	19.2%	231	28.2%
FY03	African American	71	11	15.5%	20	28.2%	26	36.6%
	Hispanic	141	7	5.0%	28	19.9%	45	31.9%
	Native American	44	8	18.2%	12	27.3%	16	36.4%
	Asian	15	1	—	4	—	5	—
	Other/Unknown	11	0	—	0	—	1	—
	Caucasian	750	70	9.3%	152	20.3%	205	27.3%
FY04	African American	39	5	12.8%	14	35.9%	—	—
	Hispanic	104	17	16.3%	30	28.8%	—	—
	Native American	38	1	2.6%	4	10.5%	—	—
	Asian	12	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Other/Unknown	12	0	—	0	—	—	—
	Caucasian	587	46	7.8%	103	17.5%	—	—
FY05	African American	58	11	19.0%	—	—	—	—
	Hispanic	110	12	10.9%	—	—	—	—
	Native American	38	3	7.9%	—	—	—	—
	Asian	8	0	—	—	—	—	—
	Other/Unknown	12	0	—	—	—	—	—
	Caucasian	614	52	8.5%	—	—	—	—

Dash (—) indicates data not available (affects FY04 and FY05 only) or fewer than 30 base cases.

Oregon Youth Authority
Recidivism of Combined Population by Crime Type
Data through June 30, 2006

Cohort	OYA Crime Category	# in Cohort	12 Months		24 Months		36 Months	
			#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FY01	Arson	19	0	—	2	—	4	—
	Criminal Other	82	13	15.9%	20	24.4%	25	30.5%
	Person to Person	215	24	11.2%	49	22.8%	69	32.1%
	Property	523	83	15.9%	137	26.2%	197	37.7%
	Public Order	20	1	—	4	—	4	—
	Robbery	37	2	5.4%	7	18.9%	9	24.3%
	Substance/Alcohol	80	18	22.5%	25	31.3%	29	36.3%
	Weapon	30	5	16.7%	8	26.7%	10	33.3%
	Sex Offense	131	6	4.6%	13	9.9%	16	12.2%
FY02	Arson	19	0	—	2	—	3	—
	Criminal Other	79	6	7.6%	11	13.9%	19	24.1%
	Person to Person	171	13	7.6%	27	15.8%	44	25.7%
	Property	486	68	14.0%	132	27.2%	181	37.2%
	Public Order	27	3	—	7	—	8	—
	Robbery	47	5	10.6%	9	19.1%	13	27.7%
	Substance/Alcohol	69	16	23.2%	27	39.1%	35	50.7%
	Weapon	27	1	—	2	—	8	—
	Sex Offense	162	5	3.1%	10	6.2%	15	9.3%
FY03	Arson	21	0	—	1	—	7	—
	Criminal Other	48	5	10.4%	8	16.7%	13	27.1%
	Person to Person	183	15	8.2%	34	18.6%	51	27.9%
	Property	455	58	12.7%	130	28.6%	171	37.6%
	Public Order	16	2	—	6	—	6	—
	Robbery	35	3	8.6%	6	17.1%	9	25.7%
	Substance/Alcohol	51	9	17.6%	14	27.5%	15	29.4%
	Weapon	18	0	—	3	—	6	—
	Sex Offense	205	5	2.4%	14	6.8%	20	9.8%
FY04	Arson	19	0	—	2	—	—	—
	Criminal Other	43	5	11.6%	9	20.9%	—	—
	Person to Person	136	10	7.4%	30	22.1%	—	—
	Property	338	40	11.8%	84	24.9%	—	—
	Public Order	8	0	—	1	—	—	—
	Robbery	30	1	3.3%	3	10.0%	—	—
	Substance/Alcohol	33	7	21.2%	7	21.2%	—	—
	Weapon	10	2	—	4	—	—	—
	Sex Offense	175	6	3.4%	13	7.4%	—	—

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Oregon Youth Authority
Recidivism of Combined Population by Crime Type
Data through June 30, 2006

Cohort	OYA Crime Category	# in Cohort	12 Months		24 Months		36 Months	
			#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FY05	Arson	12	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal Other	37	4	10.8%	—	—	—	—
	Person to Person	134	9	6.7%	—	—	—	—
	Property	323	42	13.0%	—	—	—	—
	Public Order	10	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Robbery	44	6	13.6%	—	—	—	—
	Substance/Alcohol	44	3	6.8%	—	—	—	—
	Weapon	22	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Sex Offense	214	8	3.7%	—	—	—	—

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