



*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 Probation Commitments FY01–FY05 Cohorts

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## RECIDIVISM FINDINGS FOR OREGON YOUTH AUTHORITY PROBATION COMMITMENTS, FY01–FY05 COHORTS

### Executive Summary

The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) Research and Evaluation Unit has compiled and analyzed data on the recidivism rates for individuals committed to OYA probation between the start of fiscal year 2001 (FY01) and the end of fiscal year 2005 (FY05). 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 the youth was committed to probation under OYA supervision. Furthermore, 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 rates, which were available only for the cohorts released in FY01, FY02, and FY03.

For the probation cohorts from FY01 through FY03, we saw a decline in recidivism at the 36-month tracking period, with the rate of the FY03 cohort six percentage points lower than that of the FY01 cohort. As data becomes available for the FY04 and FY05 cohorts, we will be better able to assess the strength of this trend.

In brief, those who recidivated were most likely to have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Member of the FY01 probation cohort
- Male
- Belonged to an over-represented minority (African American, Hispanic, or Native American)
- On probation for a weapon, substance/alcohol, or property offense

Conversely, those who did not recidivate were most likely to be characterized by one or more of the following:

- Member of the FY03 cohort
- Female
- Caucasian
- On probation for a sex offense



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PROBATION COMMITMENTS, FY01–FY05 COHORTS**

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**What is recidivism?**

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 the youth was committed to probation under OYA supervision. Furthermore, the recidivism indicator is triggered only by the first felony adjudication or conviction. Recidivism rates are calculated at 12, 24, and 36 months and are cumulative (meaning that the longer tracking periods include all cases of recidivism up to that point). By defining recidivism in this way, the OYA 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.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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 probation commitments into cohorts using the State of Oregon fiscal year calendar (Table 1). Each cohort includes all youth who were committed to probation with OYA during that particular fiscal year.

**Table 1**

**State of Oregon Fiscal Year Calendar Dates**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
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 commitment data from the Department of Corrections information system, thus enabling the OYA to track the recidivism status of probationers into adulthood.

**Analysis**

We used descriptive statistics to examine the recidivism rates. Frequencies and percentages were tabled by groups and cohort years across demographic and other selected variables to evaluate trends across time and identify the variables that appeared to influence recidivism. As mentioned above, recidivism rates are cumulative. For example, the numerator for the recidivism rate calculated for a group at the 36-month tracking period is a sum of everyone who recidivated within 36 months of probation commitment, 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. A complete report of all data is found in the Appendix.

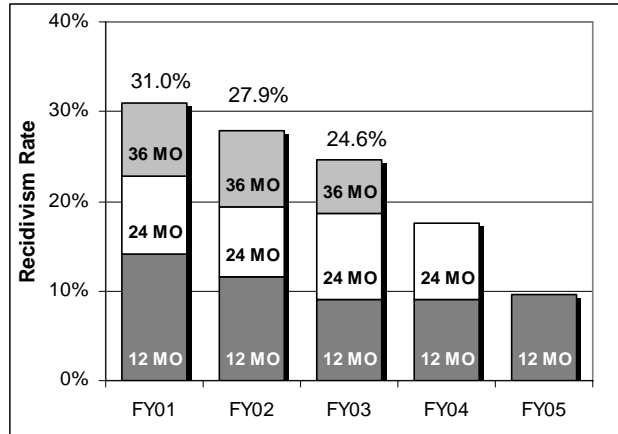
In general, the 36-month tracking period, rather than the 12- or 24-month tracking period, was selected for analysis. The preference for the longer tracking period is that it can capture more of those who actually recidivated in the statistic. This occurs not only because more re-offenders have been apprehended but also because more of them will have been sentenced or adjudicated. Recall that the recidivism event is only tabulated when 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 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 cohort is performing differently than the others.

Furthermore, while we have made the raw numbers available, recidivism rates were not reported in the tables 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 probation group, one additional case or one fewer case 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%.

**Overall downtrend in recidivism**

As seen here in Figure 1, overall recidivism among offenders who received an OYA probation commitment trended downward from the FY01 through the FY03 cohorts.

**Figure 1**  
**Cumulative Percent of Felony Adjudications or Convictions after Probation Commitment**



In particular, at the 36-month tracking period, FY01 probationers experienced a 31.0% recidivism rate. The rate dropped in each of the next two consecutive probation cohorts, with the FY03 cohort at 24.6%, or six percentage points lower than the FY01 cohort.

Table 2 summarizes the recidivism rates for each probation cohort FY01 through FY05. At the time of this report, the 36-month recidivism data do not exist for the more recent FY04 and FY05 cohorts, so it is yet unknown whether the rate will continue falling.

**Table 2**  
**Recidivism of All Probationers**  
**(rates are cumulative)**

Cohort	# in Cohort	12-mo. Rate	24-mo. Rate	36-mo. Rate
FY01	677	14.2%	22.9%	31.0%
FY02	633	11.5%	19.4%	27.8%
FY03	471	9.1%	18.7%	24.6%
FY04	455	9.0%	17.6%	—
FY05	447	9.6%	—	—

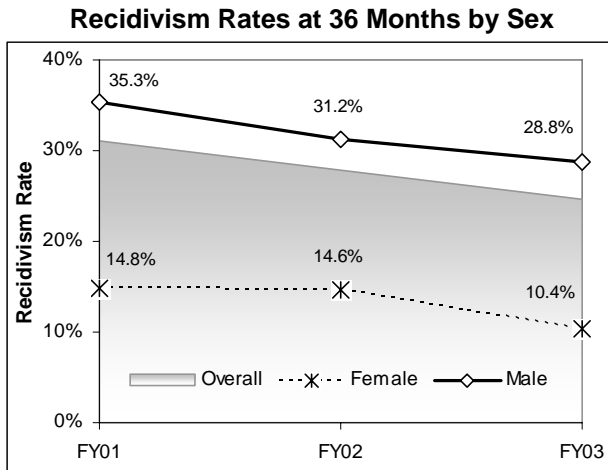
Note: Dash (—) indicates data unavailable.



**Males were at higher risk of re-offending than females**

The OYA probation population is predominantly male. Although the precise ratio varies somewhat, over the five cohorts reviewed in this report, females accounted for about one fifth of the OYA probation commitments. Since males dominate the probation groups, it is not surprising to see that the male recidivism trend in Figure 2 closely parallels that of overall recidivism as described previously. The influence of females is what brings the overall trend line below the male trend line. Females, however, did not

**Figure 2**



experience the steady downward trend seen in the overall trend. The 36-month recidivism rate among females was essentially flat for the FY01 (14.8%) and FY02 (14.6%) cohorts, and then dropped by four percentage points to 10.4% for those probationed in FY03.

As suggested earlier, female probationers were less likely to recidivate than their male counterparts. As Table 3 indicates, this was true regardless of tracking period and fiscal year cohort.

Another way of looking at the data by sex is to aggregate the FY01–FY03 cohorts and examine the difference in recidivism rates between

**Table 3**

**Recidivism of Probationers by Sex (rates are cumulative)**

Cohort	Sex	# in Cohort	12-mo. Rate	24-mo. Rate	36-mo. Rate
FY01	Female	142	6.3%	12.7%	14.8%
	Male	535	16.3%	25.6%	35.3%
FY02	Female	130	5.4%	9.2%	14.6%
	Male	503	13.1%	22.1%	31.2%
FY03	Female	106	2.8%	6.6%	10.4%
	Male	365	11.0%	22.2%	28.8%
FY04	Female	95	4.2%	7.4%	—
	Male	360	10.3%	20.3%	—
FY05	Female	82	3.7%	—	—
	Male	365	11.0%	—	—

Note: Dash (—) indicates data unavailable.

males and females by computing relative risk. Calculated by dividing the recidivism rate of males by that of females, these relative risk ratios indicate how much more likely the males were to recidivate than the females. Table 4 shows that males were 2.4 times as likely to recidivate as females.

**Table 4**

**36-Month Recidivism of Probationers by Sex (FY01–FY03, Pooled)**

Sex	# in Cohort	# at 36 Months	36-mo. Rate
Female	378	51	13.5%
Male	1403	451	32.1%
Relative Risk of Males to Females (32.1%/13.5%): 2.4			

**Age group breakouts followed overall recidivism trend at 36 months.**

For this portion of the analysis, youth were grouped by their ages at the start of probation commitment. Note that a youth’s age at probation commitment is not the same as the age at which the youth recidivated. For example, an offender committed at age 15 is included in the Age 14–15 group; however, because our focus is on 36-month recidivism, the youth may have turned 18 (15 years plus 36

months) by the time he or she was convicted of a subsequent felony (the recidivism event).

Based on the youth’s age at probation commitment, we examined recidivism by these groupings: Age 13 and Under, Age 14–15, and Age 16–17.<sup>2</sup> The recidivism trends when viewed by these age groups declined with successive probation cohorts. The greatest overall decrease was seen in the Age 13 and Under group, which started at a high of 32.1% for those probationed in FY01 and fell to 17.6% for those in the FY03 cohort (Figure 3).

Figure 3

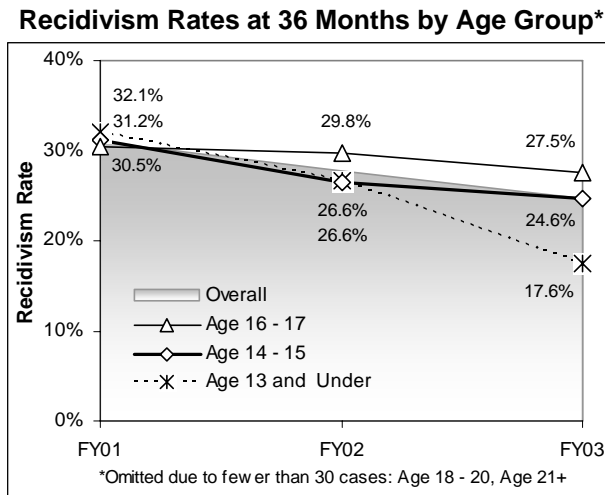


Table 5 illustrates an interesting finding in the age group breakout. Note the range of less than two percentage points in recidivism rates between the three age groups for the FY01 cohort at the 36-month tracking period. That range increased to over three percentage points for the FY02 cohort and it reached nearly 10 percentage points for the FY03 cohort. This

<sup>2</sup> There were insufficient cases to examine recidivism of probationers 18 and older primarily because youth who offend upon reaching age 18 are outside the jurisdiction of Oregon’s juvenile courts. Despite this, due to the time it takes for a case to be processed through the juvenile system, a few youth do receive probation commitments after age 17.

Table 5

**36-Month Recidivism of Probationers by Age Group**

Cohort	Youth Age at Probation	# in Cohort	36-mo. Rate	Range (high – low)
FY01	Age 13 & Under	84	32.1%	32.1 – 30.5
	Age 14–15	295	31.2%	= 1.6
	Age 16–17	285	30.5%	percentage points
	Age 18+	13	—	
FY02	Age 13 & Under	79	26.6%	29.8 – 26.6
	Age 14–15	271	26.6%	= 3.2
	Age 16–17	275	29.8%	percentage points
	Age 18+	8	—	
FY03	Age 13 & Under	74	17.6%	27.5 – 17.6
	Age 14–15	195	24.6%	= 9.9
	Age 16–17	200	27.5%	percentage points
	Age 18+	2	—	

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

was due to the sharp decrease in recidivism among the Age 13 and Under group, which had experienced the highest recidivism rate in the FY01 cohort but had the lowest rate in the FY03 cohort.

**Over-represented minorities had higher recidivism rates**

We examined several cuts of the data by race/ethnicity. Recidivism rates were not calculated for many cells due to the small cohorts resulting from this breakout. The only individual race/ethnicity classifications that met the threshold of 30 cases for probation cohorts in FY01 through FY03 were Hispanic and Caucasian. We were able to draw an additional comparison, however, by grouping together minorities classified as over-represented to calculate a 36-month recidivism rate.

There are three over-represented minorities identified within OYA: African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans. Table 6 shows that each of these minorities constitutes a disproportionately large share of the OYA probation population relative to its estimated share of youth aged 10–17 in Oregon. For

example, in 2003, African Americans were an estimated 3% of youth throughout Oregon but represented more than 5% of the OYA probation population over the years covered by this analysis.

**Table 6**

**Race/Ethnicity Representation of Oregon Risk Population and OYA Probationers**

Race/Ethnicity	Risk Population <sup>a</sup>	OYA Probationers <sup>b</sup>	Over-Rep'd?
Caucasian	79%	76%	NO
Native American	2%	4%	YES
Asian	4%	1%	NO
African American	3%	5%	YES
Hispanic	10%	12%	YES
Unknown	2%	1%	NO

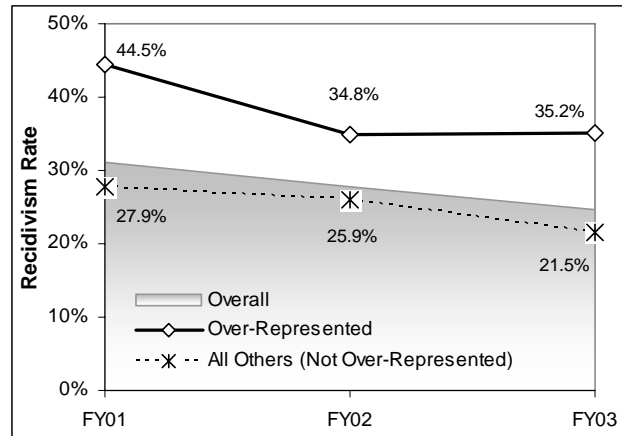
<sup>a</sup> Percentage of estimated youth age 10 - 17 in Oregon. Source: OYA Quick Facts (May 2003). <sup>b</sup> Percentage of FY01 - FY05 OYA probation commitments. Source: JJIS.

As mentioned above, we combined the data for the three over-represented race/ethnic groups to arrive at a recidivism rate that included all over-represented minorities. Aggregating data is somewhat of a balancing act. Although the technique masks differences between the individual groups, it can also provide useful information. In this case, because some minorities do not individually meet the minimum of 30 cases for analysis for each cohort, pooling their data gave some weight to these smaller groups in examining the trends.

As presented in Figure 4, the Over-Represented Minorities (ORM) probation group experienced a steep drop in recidivism rates for the FY02 cohort as compared with the FY01 cohort. Rates for the ORM group were essentially unchanged between the probationers committed in FY02 and those committed in FY03. What this suggests is that the decline in overall rates between the FY02 and FY03 cohorts was primarily due to a drop in recidivism in the predominantly Caucasian All-Others group.

**Figure 4**

**Recidivism Rates at 36 Months by Over-Represented Minorities and All Others**



Hispanics represented the largest share of the ORM group, so the trend lines for the Hispanics and the ORM groups look much the same (Figure 4 and Figure 5). That said, the decline between the FY01 and FY02 cohorts was not as steep for Hispanics as for the ORM group. Figure 5 shows that the Hispanic recidivism rate continued downward between the FY02 and FY03 cohorts. This decrease was quite weak: Had just one more Hispanic youth from the FY03 cohort recidivated, the rate would have been slightly higher than in FY02.

**Figure 5**

**Recidivism Rates at 36 Months by Hispanic and Non-Hispanic**

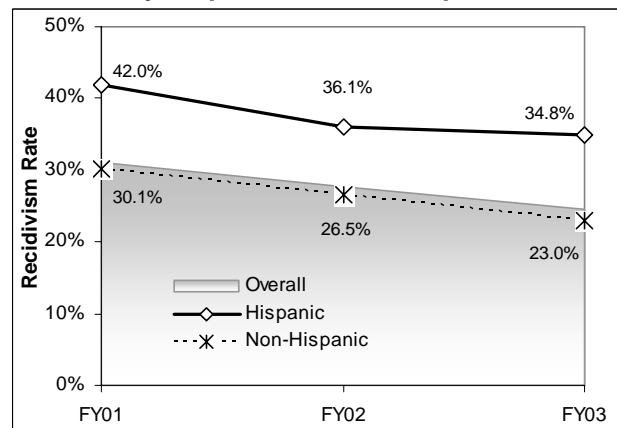
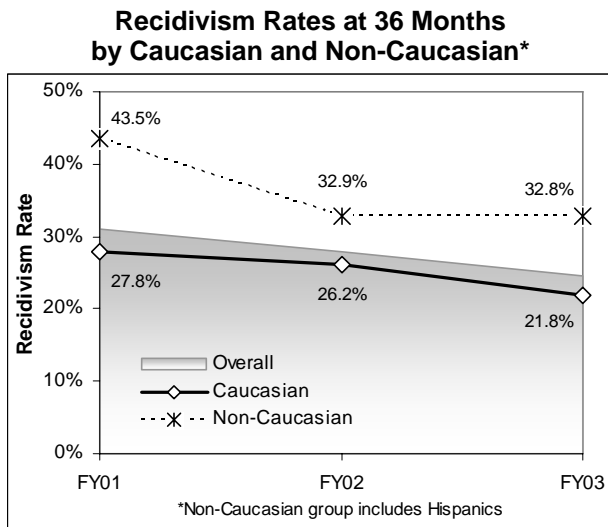


Figure 6 illustrates a downward trend in recidivism among Caucasians at the 36-month tracking period. The FY02 cohort had a slightly lower recidivism rate than the FY01 cohort, but that was followed by a sharper decrease in recidivism for the FY03 cohort. Because Caucasians were the largest share of the OYA probation population, the recidivism trend line for this group closely parallels the overall trend for all probationers.

Figure 6



To study how race/ethnicity affected recidivism between groups, we aggregated the FY01–FY03 cohorts. This had the added benefit of increasing the numbers for both the African American and Native American groups so they could be compared individually. Asians, one of OYA’s *under*-represented minorities, still had fewer than 30 cases after pooling the data. We found that each of the three over-represented race/ethnicities recidivated at a higher rate than the Caucasians did at the 36-month tracking period. African Americans experienced the highest rate, followed by Hispanics and then by Native Americans. Using Caucasians as a baseline, we found that African Americans were 1.6 times as likely, Hispanics were 1.4

times as likely, and Native Americans were 1.4 times as likely to recidivate (Table 7).

Table 7

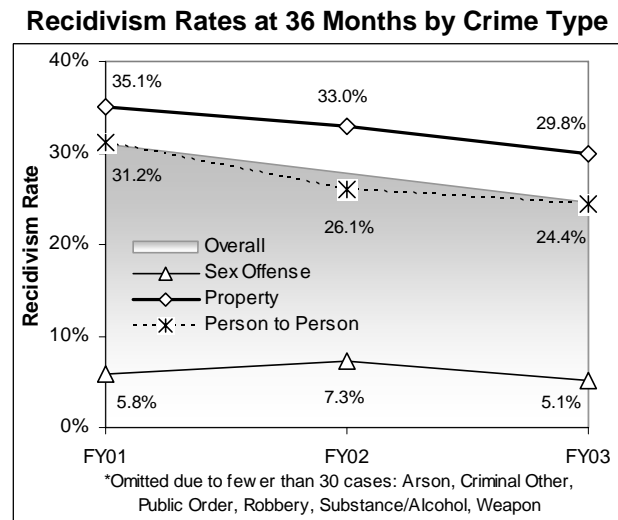
**36-Month Recidivism and Relative Risk of Probationers by Race/Ethnicity (FY01–FY03, Pooled)**

Race/Ethnicity	# in Cohort	# at 36 Months	36-mo. Rate
Caucasian	1369	352	25.7%
African American	104	44	42.3%
Hispanic	199	74	37.2%
Native American	68	24	35.3%
Relative Risk of African Americans to Caucasians (42.3%/25.7%): 1.6			
Relative Risk of Hispanics to Caucasians (37.2%/25.7%): 1.4			
Relative Risk of Native Americans to Caucasians (35.3%/25.7%): 1.4			

**Sex offenders had lower recidivism rates**

In general, isolating recidivism by crime category resulted in suppression of most cells due to the small number of cases. Only three of the nine OYA crime categories—sex offense, property, and person-to-person—had 30 or more cases in the probation cohorts from FY01 through FY03. As Figure 7 illustrates, the

Figure 7





property and person-to-person categories were clearly on a downward trend. Although sex offenders experienced the lowest recidivism in all three cohort years, this category demonstrated no clear trend from one cohort to the next.

Aggregating data from the FY01–FY03 cohorts produced enough cases to calculate a recidivism rate for every crime category except robbery. Note, weapon and arson crime types had smaller numbers in their cohorts, so these rates will tend to be less stable than those crime categories with greater numbers of offenders.

As may be apparent, Table 8 is arranged in order of highest recidivism to least. That said, it is important to recognize that each probationer was assigned to only one crime category, which represented the most serious offense leading to the probation commitment. Consequently, while we saw that an individual placed on OYA probation for a weapons violation was most likely to recidivate, the person may have had additional charges such as substance/alcohol abuse or a burglary.

Caveats aside, approximately one out of three offenders committed to probation for a property crime or substance abuse received a felony adjudication or conviction within 36 months.

**Table 8**

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

Crime Type	# in Cohort	# at 36 Months	36-mo. Rate
Weapon	42	16	38.1%
Substance/Alcohol	106	37	34.9%
Property	870	287	33.0%
Public Order	60	17	28.3%
Person-to-Person	295	82	27.8%
Criminal Other	149	39	26.2%
Arson	31	6	19.4%
Sex Offense	213	13	6.1%
Robbery	15	5	—

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

The most obvious takeaway from both Table 8 and Figure 7 is that sex offenders were far less likely to receive a felony conviction or adjudication after their probation commitment began than offenders who fell into any other crime category. In fact, as Table 9 shows, when we isolated probationers committed for a sex offense and compared them to a group comprising all other offenders, we calculated that the *non*-sex offender was 5.1 times as likely to recidivate as a sex offender by the end of the 36-month tracking period.

**Table 9**

**36-Month Recidivism and Relative Risk of Probationers by Sex/Non-Sex Offense (FY01–FY03, Pooled)**

Crime Type	# in Cohort	# at 36 Months	36-mo Rate.
Sex Offense	213	13	6.1%
Non-Sex Offense	1568	489	31.2%
Relative Risk of Non-Sex Offense to Sex Offense (31.2%/6.1%): 5.1			

**Summary of key findings**

We analyzed recidivism data for individuals committed to probation from FY01 through FY05. Because the recidivism rate at the 36-month tracking period was of greatest interest, this limited most of the analysis to members of the FY01 through FY03 cohorts.

*Overall.* For the probation cohorts from FY01 through FY03, we saw a decline in recidivism at the 36-month tracking period, with the rate of the FY03 cohort six percentage points lower than that of the FY01 cohort. As data becomes available for the FY04 and FY05 cohorts, we will be better able to assess the strength of this trend.

*Sex.* Females were less likely to re-offend than males. However, both males and females in the FY03 cohort experienced a lower rate of recidivism than members of earlier cohorts.



*Age.* Analysis by age group revealed that those who were in the Age 13 and Under group at the start of probation commitment showed the greatest decline from the FY01 cohort to the FY03 cohort. In the FY01 cohort, the Age 13 and Under group had the highest recidivism but this group had the lowest rate in the FY03 cohort. The reverse was true for the Age 16–17 group, which had the lowest recidivism in the FY01 cohort and the highest recidivism in the FY03 cohort.

*Race/ethnicity.* Over-represented minorities—African Americans, Hispanics, and Native

Americans—were more likely to recidivate than Caucasians were. Even so, we found that, as a group, over-represented minorities in the FY02 and FY03 cohorts recidivated at lower rates than in the FY01 cohort.

*Crime category.* When examining the data by crime type, it was clear that probationers whose most serious crime was a sex offense were the least likely to recidivate. Those committed to probation for property, substance/alcohol, or weapons crimes were the most likely to recidivate.



## APPENDIX

<b>Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism of Probationers: All Offenders Data through June 30, 2006</b>							
<b>Cohort</b>	<b># in Cohort</b>	<b>12 Months</b>		<b>24 Months</b>		<b>36 Months</b>	
		<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>
FY01	677	96	14.2%	155	22.9%	210	31.0%
FY02	633	73	11.5%	123	19.4%	176	27.8%
FY03	471	43	9.1%	88	18.7%	116	24.6%
FY04	455	41	9.0%	80	17.6%	—	—
FY05	447	43	9.6%	—	—	—	—

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

<b>Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism of Probationers by Sex Data through June 30, 2006</b>								
<b>Cohort</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b># in Cohort</b>	<b>12 Months</b>		<b>24 Months</b>		<b>36 Months</b>	
			<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Rate</b>
FY01	Female	142	9	6.3%	18	12.7%	21	14.8%
	Male	535	87	16.3%	137	25.6%	189	35.3%
FY02	Female	130	7	5.4%	12	9.2%	19	14.6%
	Male	503	66	13.1%	111	22.1%	157	31.2%
FY03	Female	106	3	2.8%	7	6.6%	11	10.4%
	Male	365	40	11.0%	81	22.2%	105	28.8%
FY04	Female	95	4	4.2%	7	7.4%	—	—
	Male	360	37	10.3%	73	20.3%	—	—
FY05	Female	82	3	3.7%	—	—	—	—
	Male	365	40	11.0%	—	—	—	—

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



Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism of Probationers by Age Group Data through June 30, 2006								
Cohort	Youth Age at Probation Commitment	# in Cohort	12 Months		24 Months		36 Months	
			#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FY01	Age 13 and Under	84	12	14.3%	18	21.4%	27	32.1%
	Age 14 - 15	295	45	15.3%	75	25.4%	92	31.2%
	Age 16 - 17	285	36	12.6%	58	20.4%	87	30.5%
	Age 18+	13	3	—	4	—	4	—
FY02	Age 13 and Under	79	8	10.1%	15	19.0%	21	26.6%
	Age 14 - 15	271	25	9.2%	43	15.9%	72	26.6%
	Age 16 - 17	275	40	14.5%	65	23.6%	82	29.8%
	Age 18+	8	0	—	0	—	1	—
FY03	Age 13 and Under	74	5	6.8%	10	13.5%	13	17.6%
	Age 14 - 15	195	22	11.3%	41	21.0%	48	24.6%
	Age 16 - 17	200	16	8.0%	37	18.5%	55	27.5%
	Age 18+	2	0	—	0	—	0	—
FY04	Age 13 and Under	40	4	10.0%	6	15.0%	—	—
	Age 14 - 15	199	16	8.0%	34	17.1%	—	—
	Age 16 - 17	208	21	10.1%	38	18.3%	—	—
	Age 18+	8	0	—	2	—	—	—
FY05	Age 13 and Under	46	5	10.9%	—	—	—	—
	Age 14 - 15	200	18	9.0%	—	—	—	—
	Age 16 - 17	193	20	10.4%	—	—	—	—
	Age 18+	8	0	—	—	—	—	—

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



Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism of Probationers 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	53	12	22.6%	19	35.8%	23	43.4%
	Asian	8	2	—	2	—	3	—
	Caucasian	539	69	12.8%	109	20.2%	150	27.8%
	Hispanic	50	9	18.0%	16	32.0%	21	42.0%
	Native American	25	4	—	9	—	13	—
	Other/Unknown	2	0	—	0	—	0	—
FY02	African American	30	8	26.7%	11	36.7%	13	43.3%
	Asian	6	1	—	1	—	1	—
	Caucasian	481	46	9.6%	82	17.0%	126	26.2%
	Hispanic	83	15	18.1%	24	28.9%	30	36.1%
	Native American	22	1	—	3	—	4	—
	Other/Unknown	11	2	—	2	—	2	—
FY03	African American	21	4	—	7	—	8	—
	Asian	6	0	—	1	—	2	—
	Caucasian	349	33	9.5%	60	17.2%	76	21.8%
	Hispanic	66	3	4.5%	15	22.7%	23	34.8%
	Native American	21	3	—	5	—	7	—
	Other/Unknown	8	0	—	0	—	0	—
FY04	African American	20	4	—	10	—	—	—
	Asian	6	0	—	0	—	—	—
	Caucasian	334	23	6.9%	47	14.1%	—	—
	Hispanic	68	14	20.6%	23	33.8%	—	—
	Native American	19	0	—	0	—	—	—
	Other/Unknown	8	0	—	0	—	—	—
FY05	African American	19	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Asian	4	0	—	—	—	—	—
	Caucasian	341	35	10.3%	—	—	—	—
	Hispanic	57	5	8.8%	—	—	—	—
	Native American	17	0	—	—	—	—	—
	Other/Unknown	9	0	—	—	—	—	—

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



**Oregon Youth Authority  
Recidivism of Probationers 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	10	0	—	1	—	1	—
	Criminal Other	63	10	15.9%	15	23.8%	18	28.6%
	Person to Person	125	16	12.8%	27	21.6%	39	31.2%
	Property	342	52	15.2%	85	24.9%	120	35.1%
	Public Order	19	1	—	4	—	4	—
	Robbery	6	1	—	3	—	3	—
	Sex Offense	52	2	3.8%	2	3.8%	3	5.8%
	Substance/Alcohol	44	9	20.5%	12	27.3%	15	34.1%
	Weapon	16	5	—	6	—	7	—
FY02	Arson	11	0	—	2	—	2	—
	Criminal Other	58	5	8.6%	7	12.1%	12	20.7%
	Person to Person	92	10	10.9%	17	18.5%	24	26.1%
	Property	300	39	13.0%	69	23.0%	99	33.0%
	Public Order	27	3	—	7	—	8	—
	Robbery	5	1	—	1	—	1	—
	Sex Offense	82	3	3.7%	4	4.9%	6	7.3%
	Substance/Alcohol	40	11	27.5%	14	35.0%	18	45.0%
	Weapon	18	1	—	2	—	6	—
FY03	Arson	10	0	—	1	—	3	—
	Criminal Other	28	4	—	5	—	9	—
	Person to Person	78	8	10.3%	12	15.4%	19	24.4%
	Property	228	26	11.4%	57	25.0%	68	29.8%
	Public Order	14	2	—	5	—	5	—
	Robbery	4	0	—	1	—	1	—
	Sex Offense	79	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	4	5.1%
	Substance/Alcohol	22	3	—	4	—	4	—
	Weapon	8	0	—	1	—	3	—
FY04	Arson	7	0	—	1	—	—	—
	Criminal Other	34	2	5.9%	5	14.7%	—	—
	Person to Person	80	7	8.8%	17	21.3%	—	—
	Property	222	25	11.3%	46	20.7%	—	—
	Public Order	8	0	—	1	—	—	—
	Robbery	7	1	—	2	—	—	—
	Sex Offense	72	2	2.8%	2	2.8%	—	—
	Substance/Alcohol	21	4	—	4	—	—	—
	Weapon	4	0	—	2	—	—	—

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Oregon Youth Authority Recidivism of Probationers 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	6	0	—	—	—	—	—
	Criminal Other	30	3	10.0%	—	—	—	—
	Person to Person	77	5	6.5%	—	—	—	—
	Property	193	25	13.0%	—	—	—	—
	Public Order	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Robbery	13	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Sex Offense	83	2	2.4%	—	—	—	—
	Substance/Alcohol	26	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Weapon	11	1	—	—	—	—	—

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