

Lane County Department of Youth Services

Juvenile Re-offense Report 2010



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FINDINGS IN BRIEF

Highlights include - This report looks at how often juvenile offenders re-offend. It looks at the question:

“Of all juvenile offenders referred to the Department of Youth Services for criminal behavior, how many commit more crimes? How many new crimes do they commit?”

The “re-offending” information is used to monitor how effective services are at reducing delinquency. This work, along with national data, offers the following conclusions:

- A small group of juvenile offenders go on to commit the majority of new crimes (2006 for 36 months follow up, 13.3% of offenders committing 61.8% of new crimes - 189 juveniles out of a total of 1,420 with 865 new referrals out of a total of 1,400).

This group is considered the “chronic” group because they commit three (3) or more new criminal referrals during the follow up period.

- These data support local and national research on effective delinquency reduction strategies, known as best practices. The goal of this work is to reduce the likelihood that juvenile offenders go on to commit more crimes after they come to the attention of the juvenile department. This work is accomplished by:
 - Identifying juveniles who are at low, moderate, and high risk to re-offend
 - Providing a balance of corrections and treatment responses that enhance community safety, provide community restoration, hold juveniles accountable and increase their skills. The latter includes reducing risk areas associated with delinquency (e.g., alcohol and other drug use, school failure, negative peers, etc.)
 - Ensuring that the level of treatment responses match offenders risk level (e.g., short-term and less intensive services for juveniles at low risk to re-offend and more intensive services for those at high risk)
- Local data shows that Lane County’s juvenile justice system has made good progress at reducing the rate at which juveniles become chronic offenders.

Chronic Delinquency – The rate at which juvenile offenders become chronic varies by time and demographic area.

Follow-up Time (2006) – The longer the follow-up time the larger the percentage of chronic offenders:

- After 12 months, 5.6% become chronic (80 out of 1,420 juveniles)
- After 24 months, 10.5% become chronic (149 out of 1,420 juveniles)
- After 36 months, 13.3% become chronic (189 out of 1,420 juveniles)
- While the chronic group after 36 months is larger, they still commit a majority of new crimes – 13.3% of all offenders committed 61.8% of new referrals (189 juveniles out of a total of 1,420 with 865 new referrals out of a total of 1,400)
- Fewer first time offenders become chronic at 36 months as compared to the group as a whole. 13.3% of the entire group and 9.5% first-time offenders were chronic (87 out of 913)

Demographic Data – Juvenile re-offenses vary by demographic data. The percent of chronic juvenile offenders after 36 months for each group includes:

- 15.7% of males (155 of 990) and 7.9% of females (34 of 430)
- The 12 - 13 year age group had the greatest percentage (15.7%) of chronic offenders (31 of 198)
- Caucasian juveniles experienced 12.8% (147 of 1,147)
- Asian, Hispanic, and African American juveniles experienced between 9.5% – 21.8% (12 of 65 on average)
- Native American had the largest group (25.9% - 7 of 27 juveniles)

Re-offenses By Area – The Eugene/Springfield area are more representative of the entire group in terms of chronic offenders at 36 months:

- The urban areas of Eugene/Springfield combined had 13.9% chronic offenders (129 of 925)
- All other areas combined experienced 14.5% chronic offending (51 of 352)

Youth Services utilize re-offense data for system analysis and program evaluations. Examples of that work are included in this report

A NOTE ABOUT CORRECTIONS DATA & DEFINITIONS

Items to consider when reviewing corrections data:

- Small changes in absolute numbers between years may create large percentages. For example, a change from 7 to 3 creates a change of 57 percent. Review both the raw numbers as well as percentages to determine the significance of these changes. Youth Services' reports include both measures when available.
- Data in this report represent criminal referrals to the Lane County Department of Youth Services (Youth Services).
- Status offenses (such as curfews and runaways), violations (such as tobacco use, possession of less than 1 oz., and MIP's), and local ordinances (such as bicycle rules, noise disturbance, skateboarding, and park rules) are not included in the re-offense data in this report.

Definitions:

- Criminal Referrals – A referral is a law enforcement report with one or more incidents of delinquent behavior on it. Juveniles commit both criminal and non-criminal offenses. "Non-criminal" are referrals for violations such as tobacco use, possession of less than 1 oz., MIP's, or runaway and curfew. "Criminal" refers to crimes which are either felonies or misdemeanors for which the offender is subject to fines, confinement, or other correction's conditions.
- Re-offenses – The first criminal referral during an identified year is considered the "qualifying" referral. All criminal referrals, after the qualifying referral, are counted as re-offenses – also known as recidivism.

BACKGROUND

How effective is the juvenile justice system at reducing juvenile delinquent behavior?

There are a variety of efforts in Lane County to prevent juveniles from ever starting criminal behavior. Also, for juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system, there are services to prevent them from a) going on to commit subsequent crimes, b) becoming chronic offenders and, c) progressing into the adult system. These efforts include:

- Diversion Programs
- Juvenile Detention and Youth Correctional Facilities (short and long-term lock-up)
- Probation Services
- Treatment (for drug issues, sex offenders, anger management, family services, out-of-home services, etc.)

How successful has this work been at preventing juvenile offenders from committing more crimes or from becoming chronic offenders? Too often, arrest data are used to try and answer that question. These data are a weak representation of the impact of the corrections system for several reasons. Among them is the fact that more than a third of all juvenile offenders each year are first time offenders. The juvenile department has not worked with them before and, therefore, cannot be expected to have changed their behavior. Re-offense data (also known as recidivism data) is the best measurement of system and program impact.

Background on Statewide Re-offense Data – In 1995 Oregon’s Senate Bill 1 established requirements for a statewide report on re-offenses (recidivism) for juvenile offenders. It called for the newly formed Oregon Youth Authority to work in partnership with the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors’ Association (OJDDA), and the Commission on Children and Families (CCF) to report on juvenile re-offending. The Lane County Department of Youth Services (Youth Services) research staff had been tracking re-offenses for the county for several years prior to SB 1. They participated in the statewide effort to a) standardized a definition for juvenile re-offenses in Oregon, b) develop measurements to track this definition and c) establish reporting methodologies. Youth Services was also involved in developing the template for the statewide report.

The Oregon Youth Authority has published several statewide reports on juvenile re-offenses. Those reports look at all juvenile offenders during a specific year and track the extent to which they re-offend over a 12 month follow-up period. They include statewide and county specific data. These reports can be accessed on the Oregon Youth Authority web page at: http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/jjis_data_eval_rpts.shtml

This report uses the following definition of juvenile recidivism (re-offenses):

Juvenile recidivism tracks re-offending behavior for juveniles who have been referred to the juvenile department. Criminal and non-criminal referrals are tracked separately so as not to skew public safety issues with youth acting out issues. Recidivism is defined:

As a measure of public safety, recidivism is defined as a new criminal referral. A referral is a law enforcement report to a juvenile department alleging one or more felony and / or misdemeanor acts (offenses). Measurement of recidivism includes the rate and severity of new crimes and other relevant factors.

As a further measure of behaviors which put youth and communities at risk, referrals to a juvenile department for non-criminal violations, including status offenses, will be reported.

Background of Lane County Re-offense Data – Oregon’s work on establishing statewide definitions and reporting standards on juvenile re-offending “raised the bar” in terms of national efforts to conduct this research. Youth Services, however, required more flexibility with local reporting options. They worked with programmers at the Lane County Information Services Department, who consulted with Oregon Youth Authority, to build that local capacity. Youth Services’ staff uses these local options to:

- Track re-offenses by demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity)
- Track re-offenses for first time offenders in addition to juveniles more involved in the juvenile justice system
- Establish program performance measures
- Conduct program evaluations
- Track re-offenses for longer periods of time

In terms of the latter, Youth Services has the option to extend the follow-up time beyond the one year marker. Youth Services tracks re-offense for up to three years even though local technology allows for longer tracking periods. The rationale for stopping at 36 months is based on the following:

- Most studies on juvenile re-offending track youth for one year
- Two years is a significant follow-up period in the field and three years or more are the exception in general research
- There are studies, however, that track juveniles for more than three years but those research endeavors typically have incentives (money) to give to youth to stay in contact with the evaluators
- Youth Services does not use funds for these purposes and ends follow-up time at the three-year mark

Three Levels of Data Review – Re-offenses are reviewed at the system, decision point, and program levels. Each includes:

- System – Tracks all juvenile offenders referred to Youth Services
- Decision Points – Tracks juvenile offenders at specific decision points within the department, e.g., intake, on probation, in detention, out-of-home placements, etc.
- Programs – Tracks the rate of change in delinquent behavior before and after a youth is referred to a specific program, e.g., anger management, juvenile drug court, community service, family interventions, etc.

Report Purpose – This report looks at re-offense at the system level (similar data are tracked at the decision points and program levels). This report includes a review of re-offenses for:

- All youth referred for a specific year
- First time offenders only
- Demographic information
- Area of Lane County
- Lane County/State comparison

It shows recidivism for 12, 24 and 36 months tracking time.

The data looks at the extent to which juvenile offenders:

- Do Not Re-offend – This is used in all analyses, but is the primary outcome measurement for juveniles engaged in the early parts of the system, e.g., diversion programs and interventions for first time offenders. It is included in this report.
- Have One or Two New Referrals – This is used primarily with the system-wide analyses and is included in this report.
- Become Chronic Offenders – “Chronic” is defined as three or more (3+) new referrals during an identified follow-up period.

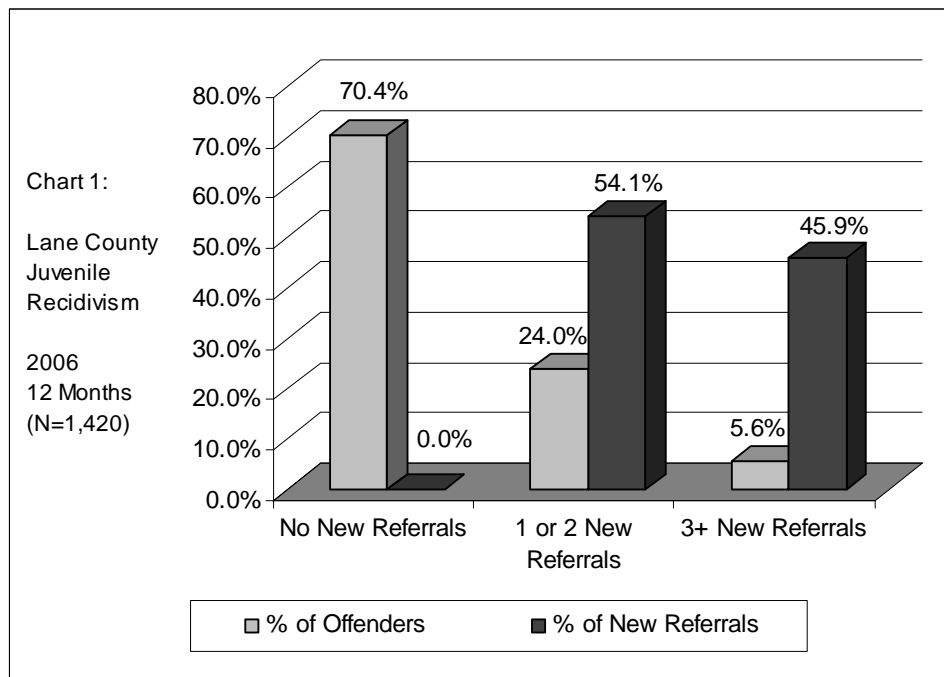
***LANE COUNTY JUVENILE RE-OFFENSE
DATA***

***Trends by Offender Type
and Follow-up Time***

Overview Data – Chart 1 below provides a basic representation of re-offense data. It includes all juveniles referred to Youth Services in 2006 for a criminal referral and tracks their subsequent referrals for a 12 month follow-up period. These data are also represented in the statewide re-offense (recidivism) report produced by the Oregon Youth Authority.

Findings include:

- The majority of offenders (70.4%) did not have a subsequent criminal referral
- A minority of offenders became chronic – 5.6% of all offenders had 45.9% of all new criminal referrals. Chronic is defined as those with three or more new referrals during the follow-up period.



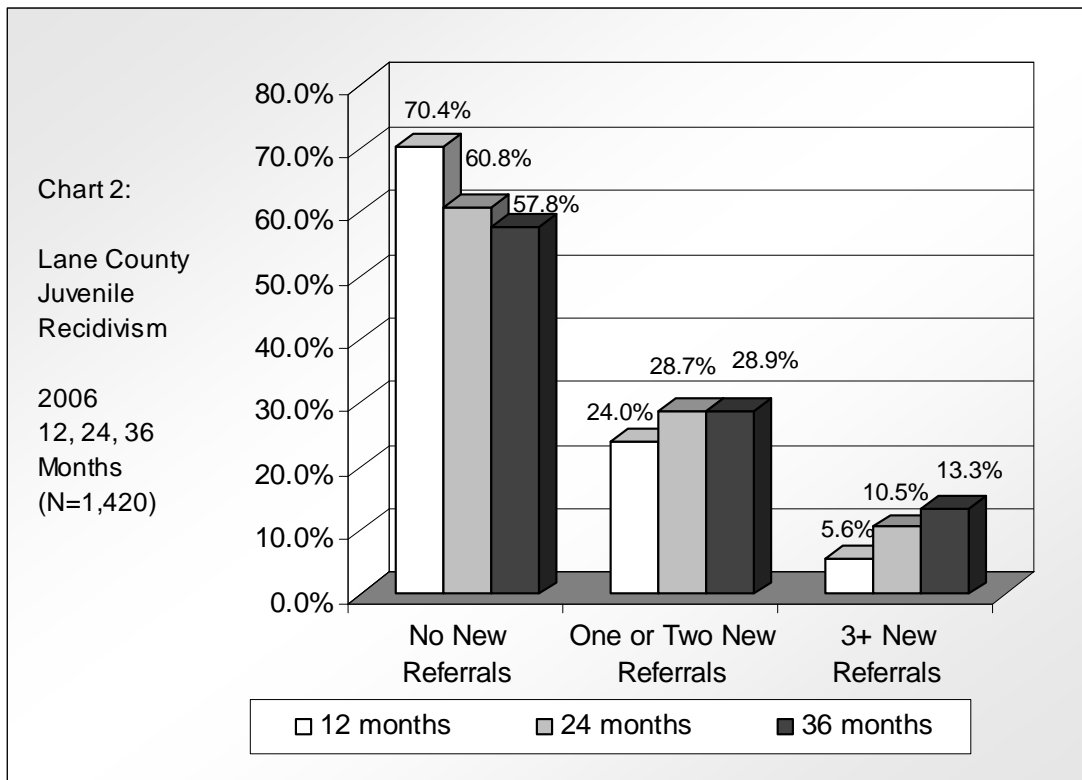
This theme, “A smaller group commit a majority of juvenile crime” will be seen throughout this entire report. It is a constant theme in local, statewide, and even national juvenile re-offense data. They suggest that a very small group, 8%, become chronic offenders¹. This is very significant information and used in the juvenile justice field to guide policy and programs such as intervention based on risk level. The goal is to provide appropriate levels of responses based on risk to re-offend; e.g., less intensive responses for low risk to re-offend and more intensive responses for juvenile offenders determined to be at higher risk. .

Attempting to target the 8% group for more intensive services can lead to significant reductions in juvenile offending; however, more detailed data tells us that the high risk to re-offend group is larger than these data suggest and vary based on tracking period, offenders’ length of history, and demographics.

¹ M. Schumacher and G.A Kurtz (The 8% Solution: Preventing Serious, Repeat Juvenile Crime), 1999

Tracking Period – Youth Services extended the follow-up period to look at impact of “time” of offenders. Findings indicate the following:

- A longer follow-up period yields a greater percentage of juveniles who become chronic
- Even though the percent that become chronic is larger than indicated in the shorter follow-up period, there is still a minority of offenders who commit a majority of all new referrals.



These data indicate:

- The percent of offenders who do not re-offend decreased by 12.6% (70.4% at 12 months and 57.8% at 36 months).
- The group who became chronic offenders more than doubled with longer tracking periods (5.6% at 12 months and 13.3% at 36 months).

Table 1: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Follow-up Time

2006 for 12 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	999	70.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	341	24.0%	439	54.1%
3+ New Referrals	80	5.6%	372	45.9%
Total:	1,420	100.0%	811	100.0%

2006 for 24 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	863	60.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	408	28.7%	527	43.7%
3+ New Referrals	149	10.5%	678	56.3%
Total:	1,420	100.0%	1,205	100.0%

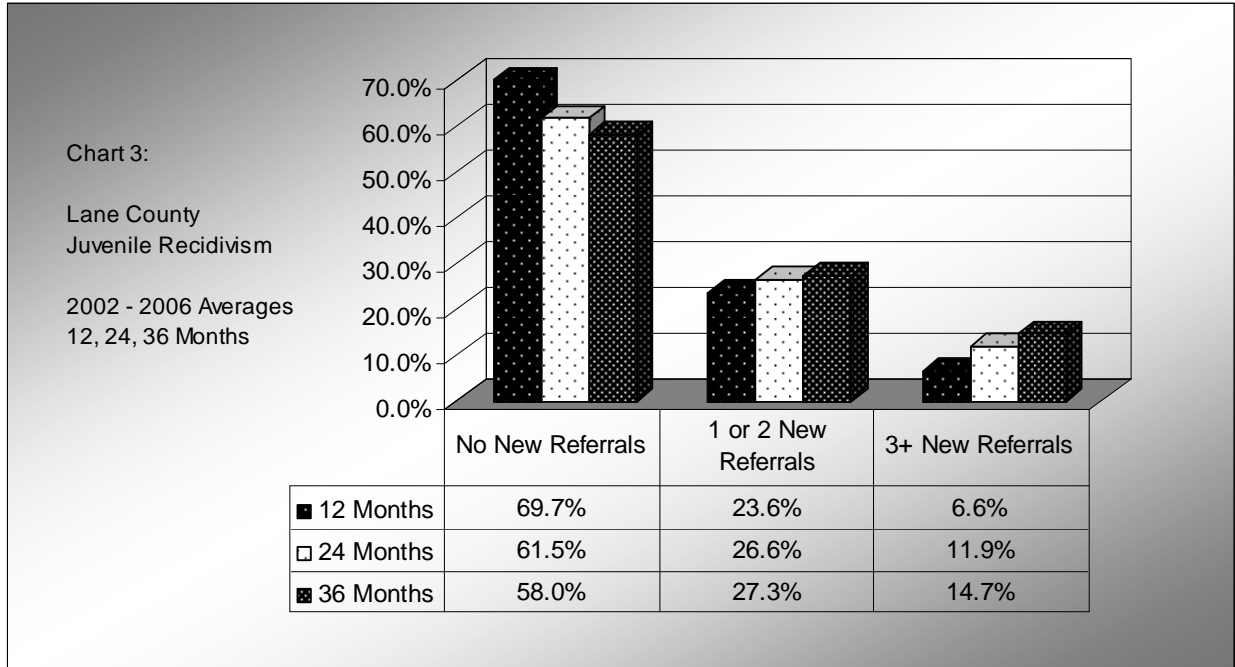
2006 for 36 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	821	57.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	410	28.9%	535	38.2%
3+ New Referrals	189	13.3%	865	61.8%
Total:	1,420	100.0%	1,400	100.0%

A larger percent of the total group became chronic offenders after 36 months as compared to 12 months, however, the pattern remained the same – a small group of offenders commit the majority of referrals.

- After 12 months, 5.6% of all offenders commit 45.9% percent of all new referrals (80 offenders with 372 new referrals)
- After 36 months, 13.3% of all offenders commit 61.8% of all new referrals (189 offenders with 865 new referrals)

While the previous data represent a sample from 12 months (juvenile offenders in 2006 track for various follow-up periods), the theme of a small group commit the majority of new offenses is seen for each year tracked. The following information is based on averages over a five-year period.



Summary – The raw data related to Chart 3 is on the following page. These averages are similar to single year data in that:

- The percent of offenders who do not re-offend decreases with the longer follow-up time
- The percent with one or two new referrals are relatively consistent
- The percent of offenders who become chronic increases

Table 2: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses: Five-year Averages by Follow-up Time

2002 - 2006 Averages for 12 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	1,024	69.7%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	347	23.6%	447	50.8%
3+ New Referrals	98	6.6%	434	49.2%
Total Avg.	1,468	100.0%	881	100.0%

2002 - 2006 Averages for 24 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	902	61.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	390	26.6%	510	38.5%
3+ New Referrals	175	11.9%	816	61.5%
Total Avg.	1,468	100.0%	1,326	100.0%

2002 - 2006 Averages for 36 months follow-up

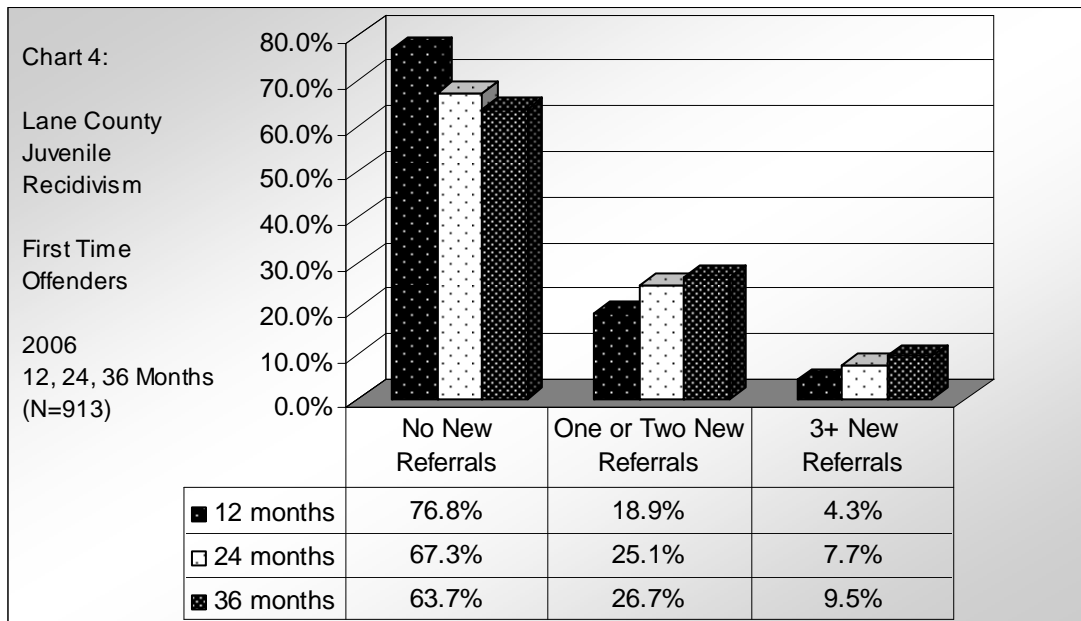
	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	851	58.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	400	27.3%	529	33.3%
3+ New Referrals	216	14.7%	1,059	66.7%
Total Avg.	1,468	100.0%	1,587	100.0%

The five-year averages reflect what was seen in the single year data:

- A small percentage become chronic after 12 months (6.6%) as compared to 36 months (14.7%)
- After 12 months, the chronic group committed 49.2% of all new referrals
- After 36 months, the chronic group committed 66.7% of all new referrals

First-Time Offenders – Thus far, this report has looked at the influence of extending the follow-up time on juvenile re-offending. These previous data are based on all juvenile offenders referred to Youth Services during a specific year. Once referred, all subsequent referrals were considered “re-offenses (recidivism).” For example, all juveniles with a criminal referral in 2006 were identified. The first criminal offense in 2006 was the “qualifying” referral. All subsequent referrals for 12, 24, and 36 months were counted as “re-offense” data. These offenders, however, may have had previous referrals in the years before 2006. Hence, this group could include offenders whose 2006 qualifying referral was their very first in their entire history or their first in 2006 but their tenth in their entire history.

The mix is a good starting place and answers the question, “What are re-offense data for all youth referred to Youth Services in a specific year?” But further analysis is needed to control for any unknown influences of mixing first time offenders with other offenders. To address this issue, Youth Services looked at all first-time offenders referred to the juvenile department—juveniles with no other history of criminal offenses.



Re-offense data for first-time offenders indicate:

- First-time offenders are less likely to re-offend than the entire juvenile offender population. After 36 months, 63.7% of first time offenders did not re-offend compared to 57.8% of all offenders for that year (see Chart 2, page 11, for all offenders)
- First-time offenders are slightly less likely to become chronic offenders compared to all juvenile offenders. After 36 months, 9.5% of first time offenders became chronic compared to 13.3% of all juvenile offenders.

Table 3: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses for First-Time Offenders

2006 for 12 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	701	76.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	173	18.9%	214	52.8%
3+ New Referrals	39	4.3%	191	47.2%
Total:	913	100.0%	405	100.0%

2006 for 24 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	614	67.3%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	229	25.1%	285	46.5%
3+ New Referrals	70	7.7%	328	53.5%
Total:	913	100.0%	613	100.0%

2006 for 36 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	582	63.7%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	244	26.7%	313	43.7%
3+ New Referrals	87	9.5%	404	56.3%
Total:	913	100.0%	717	100.0%

Chronic Offenders Trend Analysis for 36 Months Follow-up – Single year analysis and averages of multiple years have been provided in previous charts and tables. To follow are single-year trend reviews of juvenile re-offenses in Lane County. Chart 5 below illustrates juvenile re-offenses after 36 months of tracking for each year – the group in 2002 was tracked for 36 months as was the group in 2003, 2004, etc.

- The percent of juvenile offenders who do not re-offend experienced a decrease over the five years from 59.2% to 57.8%
- The percent who commit one or two new criminal referrals increased over the five years from 26.2% to 28.9%
- The juveniles who became chronic indicate a decrease over five years, 14.6% to 13.3%

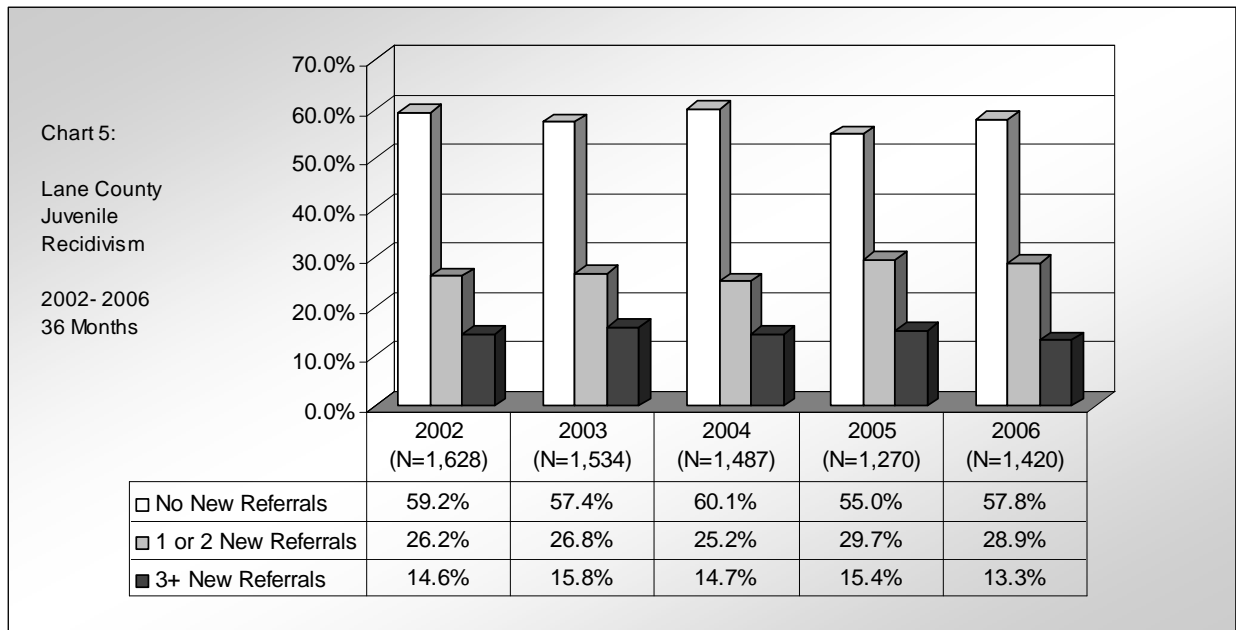


Table 4: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses Trend for Chronic Group

2002 for 36 months follow up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	964	59.2%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	427	26.2%	556	31.3%
3+ New Referrals	237	14.6%	1,219	68.7%
Total:	1,628	100.0%	1,775	100.0%

2003 for 36 months follow up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	880	57.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	411	26.8%	542	30.7%
3+ New Referrals	243	15.8%	1,222	69.3%
Total:	1,534	100.0%	1,764	100.0%

2004 for 36 months follow up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	894	60.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	375	25.2%	503	31.6%
3+ New Referrals	218	14.7%	1,087	68.4%
Total:	1,487	100.0%	1,590	100.0%

2005 for 36 months follow up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	698	55.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	377	29.7%	507	36.0%
3+ New Referrals	195	15.4%	900	64.0%
Total:	1,270	100.0%	1,407	100.0%

2006 for 36 months follow up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	821	57.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	410	28.9%	535	38.2%
3+ New Referrals	189	13.3%	865	61.8%
Total:	1,420	100.0%	1,400	100.0%

***LANE COUNTY JUVENILE RE-OFFENSE
DATA***

Trends by Demographic Data

Re-offenses by Gender at 36 Months Follow-up – The fact that adolescent females are less criminal than boys is clearly documented in local, state and national arrest data. Re-offense data echo that information and illustrate the extent to which the two differ in re-offending behavior. After 36 months of tracking, data include:

- Females represent 30.3% of all juvenile offenders in the 2006 study
- Significantly more females do not re-offend. 62.8% (270 of 430) females did not re-offend after three years compared to 55.7% (551 of 990) males
- Females had a much smaller group who became chronic offenders, only 7.9% (34 of 430) when compared to males at 15.7% (155 of 990)

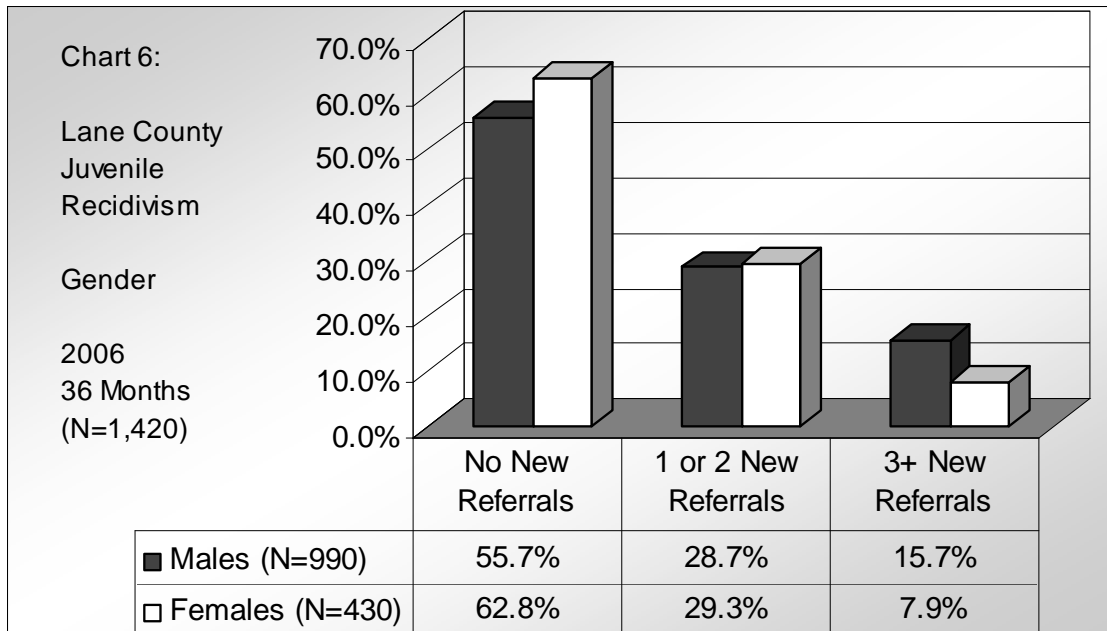


Table 6: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Gender – 2006 Data with 36 months follow-up

Males:

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	551	55.7%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	284	28.7%	377	34.4%
3+ New Referrals	155	15.7%	718	65.6%
Total	990	100.0%	1,095	100.0%

Females:

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	270	62.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	126	29.3%	158	51.8%
3+ New Referrals	34	7.9%	147	48.2%
Total	430	100.0%	305	100.0%

A smaller group of females become chronic and they commit a smaller percent of new referrals.

- 15.7% of males became chronic after 36 months and committed 65.6% of new referrals
- 7.9% of females became chronic after 36 months and committed 48.2% of new referrals

Re-offenses by Age at 24 Months Follow-up – This review of juvenile re-offenses by age looks at three age groups, including 11 and under, 12 & 13 years old, and 14 & 15 years old. These groups were tracked for 24 months instead of 36 months to insure that they did not “age out” of the system. The review focuses on those who did not re-offend and those who became chronic offenders. These data include:

- At 24 months the entire group showed that 60.8% did not re-offend and 10.5% became chronic offenders (see Table 1, page 12)

Only the youngest group (11 and under) experienced lower incidents of re-offenses while the 12 & 13 years old had the most:

- Juveniles 11 and under had 52.9% who did not re-offend and 5.9% of them became chronic
- Juveniles 12 or 13 years old had only 55.6% who did not re-offend and 15.7% of them became chronic
- Juveniles 14 or 15 years old had 56.3% who did not re-offend and 11.9% who became chronic

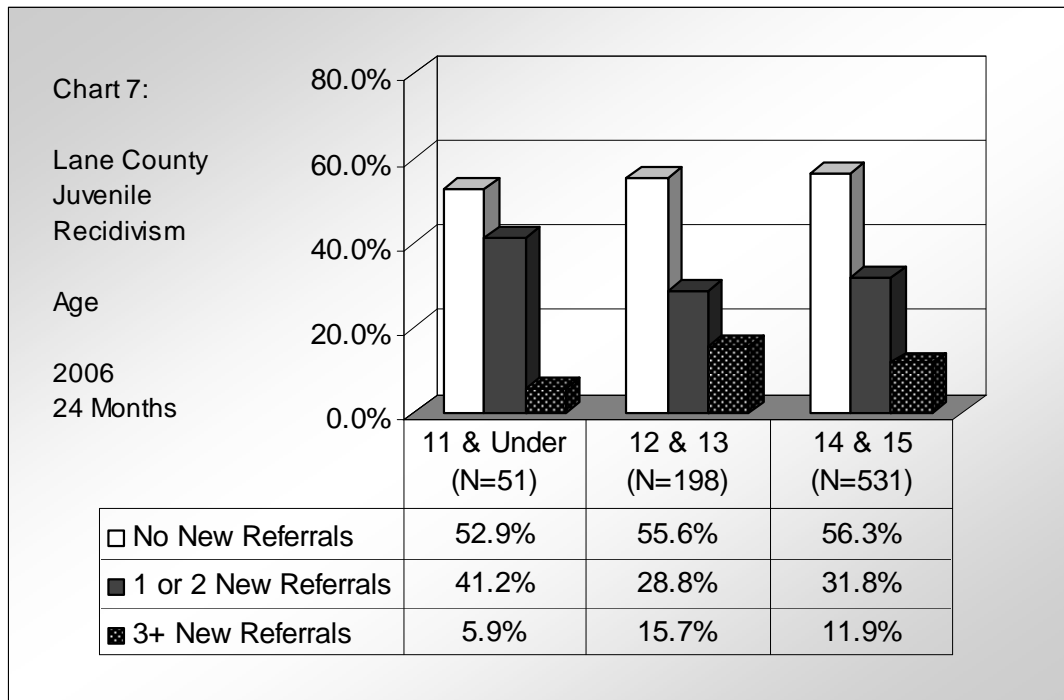


Table 7: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Age

24 MONTHS

11 and under	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	27	52.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	21	41.2%	30	60.0%
3+ New Referrals	3	5.9%	20	40.0%
Total:	51	100%	50	100%

12 & 13	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	110	55.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	57	28.8%	75	32.8%
3+ New Referrals	31	15.7%	154	67.2%
Total:	198	100%	229	100%

14 & 15	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	299	56.3%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	169	31.8%	213	43.5%
3+ New Referrals	63	11.9%	277	56.5%
Total:	531	100%	490	100%

- For each group, the chronic offenders committed, respectively, 40.0%, 67.2%, and 56.5% of all new referrals
- The 12 & 13 age group had the highest percent of offenders who became chronic at 15.7% (31 of 154)

Juvenile Re-offenses by Race/Ethnicity at 36 Months Follow-up – The following charts and tables include juvenile re-offense data by race/ethnicity.

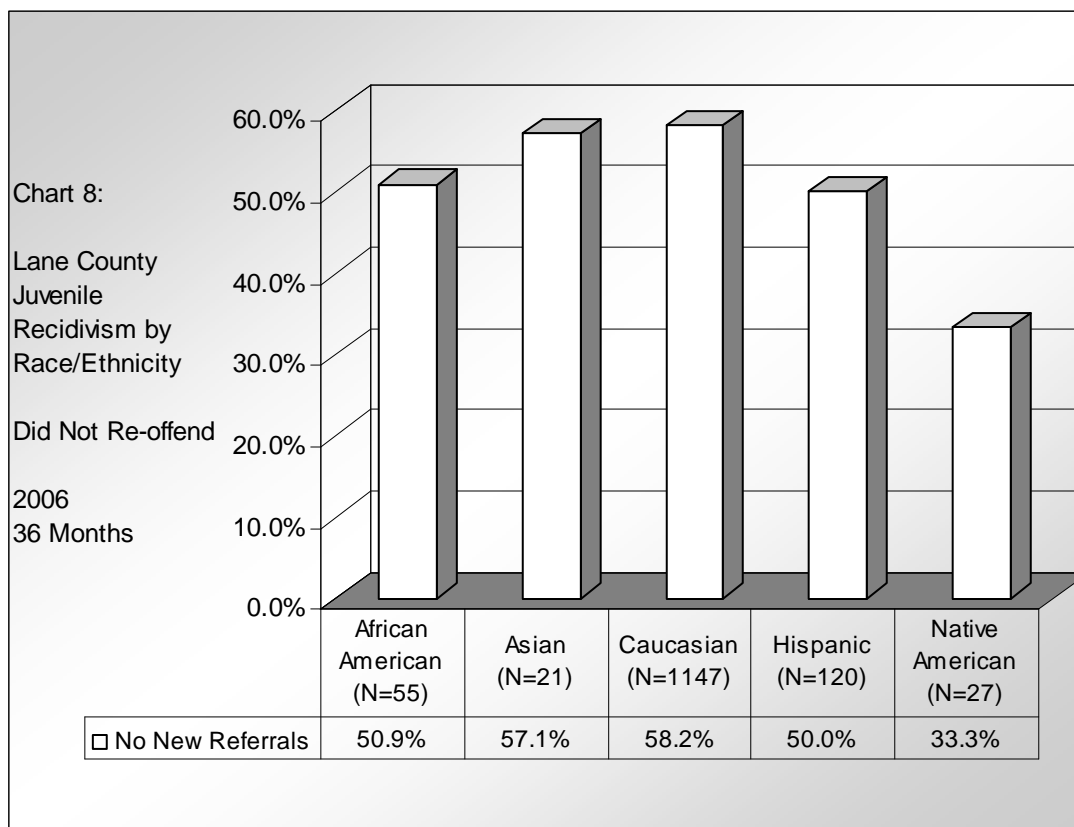


Table 8: Juvenile Re-offenses by Race/Ethnicity for Number Who Did Not Re-offend (No New Referrals)

Number Did Not Re-offend	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals
African American	45	25	53	33	63	35	43	17	55	28
Asian	19	7	21	17	17	7	18	6	21	12
Caucasian	1,406	833	1,270	735	1,248	760	1,040	589	1,147	668
Hispanic	70	42	88	44	77	45	109	53	120	60
Native American	22	7	27	12	23	15	28	9	27	9

Findings include (for 2006 data):

- Asian and Caucasian youth had the largest representation of juveniles who did not re-offend (57.1% and 58.2% respectively)
- Native American, Hispanic, and African American juveniles each experienced between 33.3% - 50.9% who did not re-offend (33.3% - 9 of 27 Native Americans; 50.0% - 60 of 120 Hispanics; 50.9% - 28 of 55 African Americans)

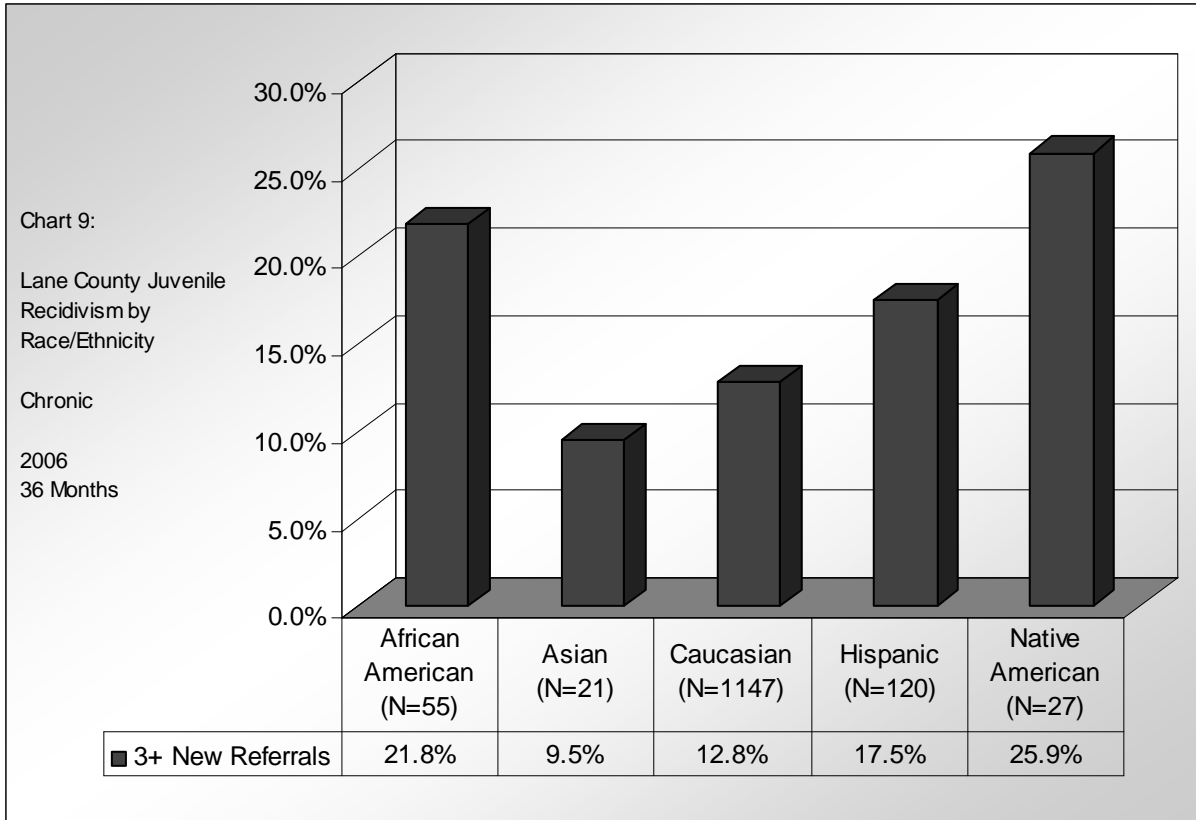


Table 9: Juvenile Re-offenses by Race/Ethnicity for Chronic Group

Number Chronic	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic
African American	45	11	53	9	63	7	43	9	55	12
Asian	19	7	21	1	17	5	18	2	21	2
Caucasian	1,406	199	1,270	199	1,248	184	1,040	155	1,147	147
Hispanic	70	11	88	17	77	8	109	22	120	21
Native American	22	8	27	4	23	1	28	5	27	7

- Asian juveniles had the smallest group who became chronic (9.5% - 2 of 21)
- Caucasian juveniles were most representative of the entire group when reviewing chronic re-offenses (12.8% of the Caucasian group became chronic as is seen with 13.3% of the entire group – see Chart 2, page 11)
- Hispanic, African American, and Native American each experienced between 17.5% - 25.9% who became chronic offenders (17.5% - 21 of 120 Hispanics; 21.8% - 12 of 55 African Americans; 25.9% - 7 of 27 Native Americans)

Table 10: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Race/Ethnicity – Chronic Offender Trend Data with 36 Month Follow-up

% Chronic @ 36 months	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Difference '02-'06
African American	24.4%	17.0%	11.1%	20.9%	21.8%	-2.6%
Asian	36.8%	4.8%	29.4%	11.1%	9.5%	-27.3%
Caucasian	14.2%	15.7%	14.7%	14.9%	12.8%	-1.3%
Hispanic	15.7%	19.3%	10.4%	20.2%	17.5%	1.8%
Native American	36.4%	14.8%	4.3%	17.9%	25.9%	-10.4%

- Based on race/ethnicity, most had a decrease. Hispanic youth experienced an increase of 1.8%.
- The Asian group had the largest change, however, absolute totals should be considered when reviewing these changes. For example, in '02, 7 of the 19 juveniles became chronic (36.8%) and in '06, 2 of the 21 (9.5%) were chronic.

Why do some groups have higher representations of chronic offending? These data do not give a sound response to that question. Because the individuals who are driving the chronic group are relatively small, it is possible to review those data to look at factors which contribute to success or not with each population, e.g., parity in responses based on offense and risk factors, rates and types of risk factors, etc. Youth Services' staff reviews these issues in more detail at the "program level" review where re-offenses based on intervention are examined.

***LANE COUNTY JUVENILE RE-OFFENSE
DATA***

Trends by Area

Juvenile Re-offenses by City at 36 Months Follow-up – Lane County includes over 4,620 square miles of urban and rural areas. It is about the size of the state of Connecticut. Juvenile crime trends are typically reviewed by city. The local technology to study juvenile re-offense data also allows users to review re-offending patterns by area.

These data include juvenile offenders in 2006 and tracked for 36 months.

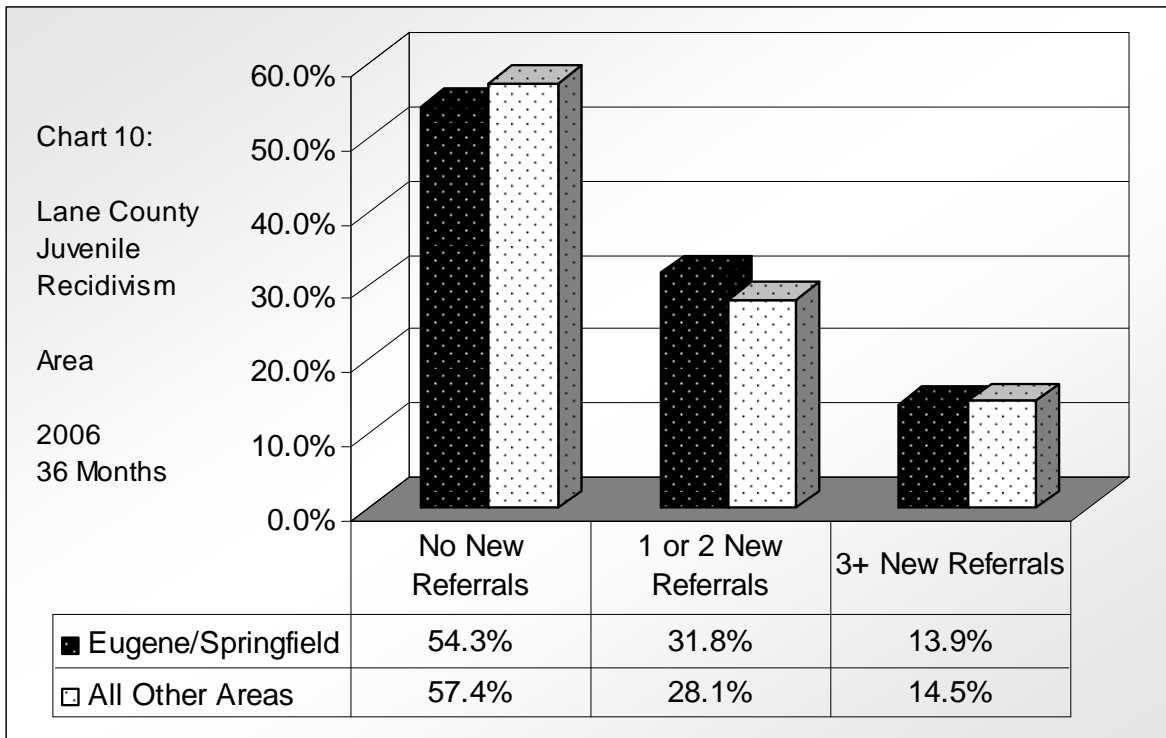


Table 11: Lane County Juvenile Re-offense by Area

BASED ON LARGER AREAS:
2006 Data with 36 Months Follow-up

Eugene & Springfield	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	502	54.3%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	294	31.8%	386	40.0%
3+ New Referrals	129	13.9%	579	60.0%
Total:	925	100.0%	965	100.0%

All Other Areas	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	202	57.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	99	28.1%	126	33.5%
3+ New Referrals	51	14.5%	250	66.5%
Total:	352	100.0%	376	100.0%

- The urban area is more representative of the entire Lane County group
- Eugene/Springfield had 13.9% of chronic offenders commit 60.0% of new referrals – the entire county had 13.3% of offenders commit 61.8% of new referrals as reflected in Table 1, page 12.

The urban areas had a higher percentage of chronic offenders. Tables on the following pages illustrate that the Eugene and Springfield areas had a significant influence on that higher rate of chronic offenders.

Both Eugene and Springfield had a higher percent of all offenders in their respective areas become chronic (12.5% and 16.0%). The small numbers in these areas influence these large percentages. For example:

- County-wide 13.3% of all chronic offenders commit about 61.8% of all new referrals (see Table 1, page 12).
- In Eugene, 12.5% of all chronic offenders commit 57.5% of all new referrals (69 youth were responsible for 307 of the new referrals out of this group).
- In Springfield, 16.0% of all offenders became chronic and committed 63.1% of new referrals (60 youth were responsible for 272 of the new referrals out of this group).

Table 12: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Area - 2006 Data with 36 Months Follow-up

BASED ON THE LARGEST AREAS:
2006 Data with 36 Months Follow-up

Eugene	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	313	56.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	169	30.7%	227	42.5%
3+ New Referrals	69	12.5%	307	57.5%
Total:	551	100.0%	534	100.0%

Springfield	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	189	50.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	125	33.4%	159	36.9%
3+ New Referrals	60	16.0%	272	63.1%
Total:	374	100.0%	431	100.0%

Cottage Grove	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	62	60.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	30	29.4%	35	43.8%
3+ New Referrals	10	9.8%	45	56.3%
Total:	102	100.0%	80	100.0%

Florence	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	20	64.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	10	32.3%	14	82.4%
3+ New Referrals	1	3.2%	3	17.6%
Total:	31	100.0%	17	100.0%

Oakridge	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	12	50.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	6	25.0%	8	19.5%
3+ New Referrals	6	25.0%	33	80.5%
Total:	24	100.0%	41	100.0%

Junction City	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	28	71.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	7	17.9%	11	35.5%
3+ New Referrals	4	10.3%	20	64.5%
Total:	39	100.0%	31	100.0%

Other Areas Combined	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	80	51.3%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	46	29.5%	58	28.0%
3+ New Referrals	30	19.2%	149	72.0%
Total:	156	100.0%	207	100.0%

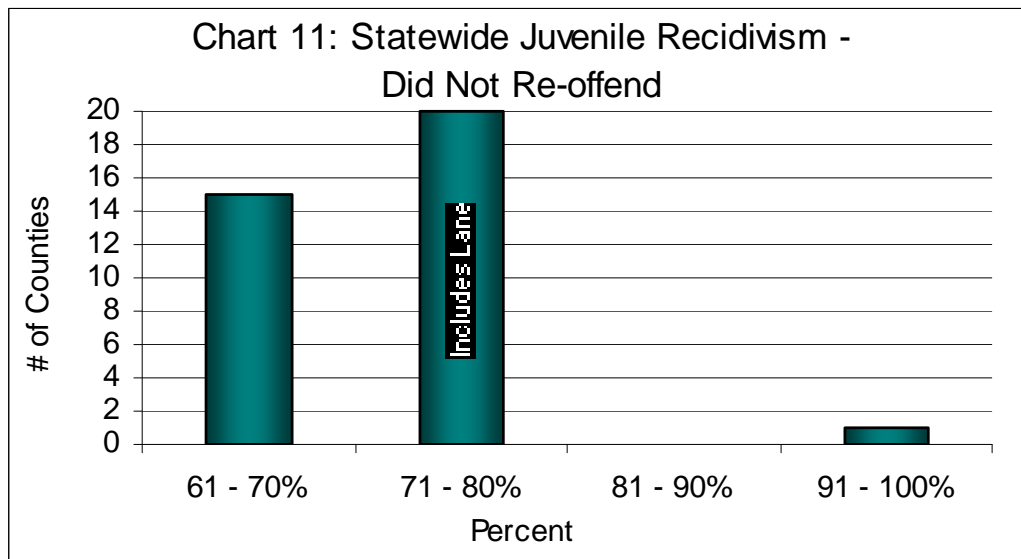
***LANE COUNTY/STATEWIDE JUVENILE
RECIDIVISM DATA***

Lane Compared to Statewide Recidivism Data at 12 Months Follow-up – These analyses are limited to the 12 month follow-up period as the state has not yet released longer follow-up studies. This report looks at 2008 data released from the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA)². It includes all juvenile offenders who had a criminal referral in 2008 and tracks the number / percent of new criminal referrals for 12 months after that referral. These subsequent referrals are considered “recidivism.” A summary of the comparison includes:

Did Not Re-offend – Lane is very similar to statewide data when comparing offenders in 2008 who did not re-offend over a 12 month follow up period. These data include:

- 73.5% of Lane County juvenile offenders did not re-offend (981 of 1,335)
- 70.8% of juvenile offenders statewide did not re-offend (11,785 of 16,645)
- Of the 36 counties, Lane is number 12 when ranking the percent of offenders who did not re-offend.
- The majority of counties in Oregon, including Lane, had between 71 to 80 percent of all juveniles who did not re-offend.

Chart 11, below and Table 13 on the following page illustrate these findings. Chart 11 illustrates the number of counties with specific percentage ranges for their non-offenders. Lane is one of 20 counties that had between 71 to 80 percent of all 2008 offenders who did not re-offend.



² Source: Oregon Youth Authority and Oregon Juvenile Department Directors’ Association, Data & Evaluation Reports Recidivism (2008)

Table 13: Ranking by No New Referrals

2008 Juvenile Recidivism All Juvenile Offenders By County		No New Referrals		Subsequent Referrals			
				1 or 2 New Referrals		3+ New Referrals (chronic)	
County	Total Youth	Youth	%	Youth	%	Youth	%
Out of State	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wallowa	28	22	78.6%	2	7.1%	4	14.3%
Columbia	226	177	78.3%	39	17.3%	10	4.4%
Clackamas	1,249	964	77.2%	237	19.0%	48	3.8%
Curry	88	67	76.1%	15	17.0%	6	6.8%
Harney	36	27	75.0%	8	22.2%	1	2.8%
Sherman	4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Lake	31	23	74.2%	6	19.4%	2	6.5%
Morrow	69	51	73.9%	15	21.7%	3	4.3%
Coos	210	155	73.8%	46	21.9%	9	4.3%
Washington	1,652	1,217	73.7%	369	22.3%	66	4.0%
Lane	1,335	981	73.5%	300	22.5%	54	4.0%
Wasco	169	123	72.8%	36	21.3%	10	5.9%
Clatsop	220	160	72.7%	50	22.7%	10	4.5%
Josephine	349	253	72.5%	80	22.9%	16	4.6%
Deschutes	928	671	72.3%	226	24.4%	31	3.3%
Baker	91	65	71.4%	21	23.1%	5	5.5%
Hood River	147	105	71.4%	35	23.8%	7	4.8%
Jefferson	136	97	71.3%	36	26.5%	3	2.2%
Benton	253	180	71.1%	61	24.1%	12	4.7%
Lincoln	235	167	71.1%	58	24.7%	10	4.3%
Statewide	16,645	11,785	70.8%	4,010	24.1%	850	5.1%
Jackson	1,201	846	70.4%	294	24.5%	61	5.1%
Malheur	299	210	70.2%	66	22.1%	23	7.7%
Yamhill	414	290	70.0%	101	24.4%	23	5.6%
Linn	553	384	69.4%	147	26.6%	22	4.0%
Polk	389	268	68.9%	91	23.4%	30	7.7%
Umatilla	538	370	68.8%	119	22.1%	49	9.1%
Marion	1,821	1,238	68.0%	484	26.6%	99	5.4%
Multnomah	2,642	1,796	68.0%	674	25.5%	172	6.5%
Douglas	475	317	66.7%	130	27.4%	28	5.9%
Grant	18	12	66.7%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%
Union	119	79	66.4%	36	30.3%	4	3.4%
Klamath	385	250	64.9%	125	32.5%	10	2.6%
Tillamook	150	97	64.7%	41	27.3%	12	8.0%
Crook	174	112	64.4%	53	30.5%	9	5.2%
Gilliam	8	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%

Table 13 provides detailed information on the ranking of Oregon counties from those with the greatest percentage of juveniles who did not re-offend over a 12 month follow-up period.

The information includes (reading from left column to right and using Lane County as the example):

- County name - Lane
- There were 1,335 total juveniles with a criminal referral in 2008
- Of the total 1,335 juveniles in 2008, 981 did not re-offend (no new referrals)
- 73.5% of offenders had no new referrals.

The list only provides raw data. It does not provide any type of insight into what factors influence this ranking; e.g., some counties may have more high-risk juvenile offenders, some may have fewer or more resources to deal with the at-risk population, etc.

Without a better understanding of those influences, this **cannot** be interpreted as “better or worse.” It can, however, be used to gauge the extent to which Lane County is representative of the statewide data.

In terms of preventing re-offense, Lane is very similar to statewide data, with only a 2.7% variance.

Re-offending with One or Two New Referrals – This group does not include juveniles who do not re-offend or those who become chronic. Instead, this is the group who go on to commit one or two criminal referrals in the follow-up period. In some aspects, they are the “expected” group. Rather than the complete cessation of delinquent activity, there are a consistent group of juveniles who continue to offend until, 1) they realize they will be held accountable for their actions (which often has not been a pattern in their lives) and/or, 2) they receive the services they need to interrupt their delinquent behavior, e.g., treatment services, skill building, etc.

For offenders in 2008, with 12 months of follow-up, data includes:

- 22.5% of Lane County juvenile offenders (300 of 1,335)
- 24.1% of juvenile offenders statewide (4,010 of 16,645)
- Of the 36 counties, Lane is number 14 when ranking the percent of offenders who commit one to two new referrals.
- The minimum is 0.0% and the maximum is 37.5%
- The most often occurring percentile is 25% (six of the counties are in this range).

Chart 12, below and Table 14 on the following page illustrate these findings. Chart 12 illustrates the number of counties with specific ranges for offenders who commit one or two new referrals. Lane is one of 28 counties that had between 21 to 30 percent of their 2008 offenders who go on to commit one to two new criminal referrals.

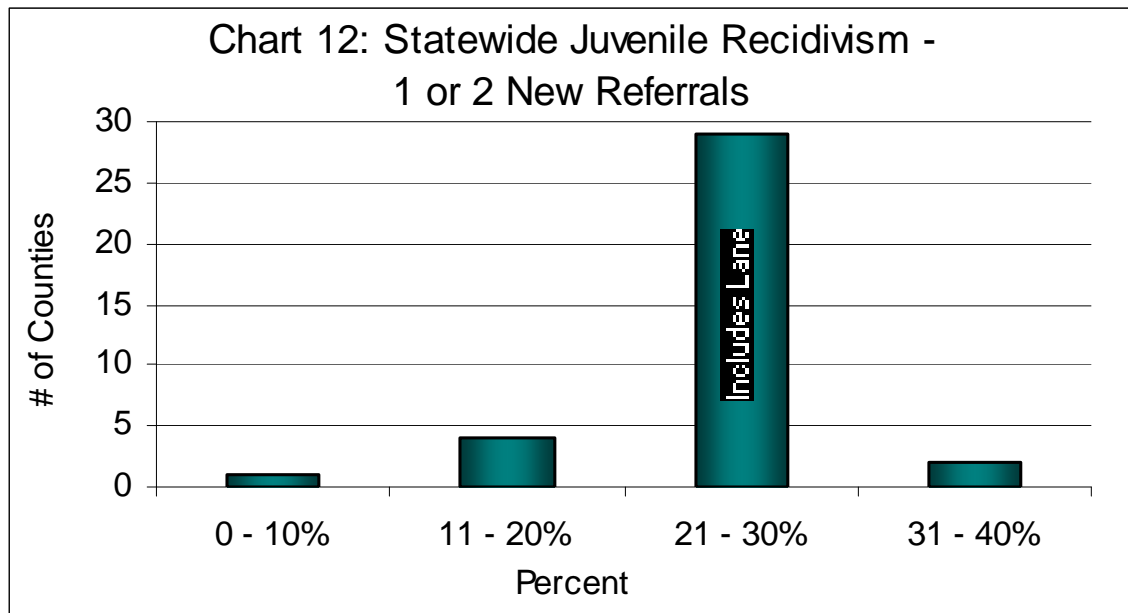


Table 14: Percent Ranking with One or Two New Referrals

2008 Juvenile All Juvenile Offenders By County		No New Referrals		Subsequent Referrals			
				1 or 2 New Referrals		3+ New Referrals (chronic)	
County	Total Youth	Youth	%	Youth	%	Youth	%
Out of State	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wallowa	28	22	78.6%	2	7.1%	4	14.3%
Curry	88	67	76.1%	15	17.0%	6	6.8%
Columbia	226	177	78.3%	39	17.3%	10	4.4%
Clackamas	1,249	964	77.2%	237	19.0%	48	3.8%
Lake	31	23	74.2%	6	19.4%	2	6.5%
Wasco	169	123	72.8%	36	21.3%	10	5.9%
Morrow	69	51	73.9%	15	21.7%	3	4.3%
Coos	210	155	73.8%	46	21.9%	9	4.3%
Malheur	299	210	70.2%	66	22.1%	23	7.7%
Umatilla	538	370	68.8%	119	22.1%	49	9.1%
Harney	36	27	75.0%	8	22.2%	1	2.8%
Washington	1,652	1,217	73.7%	369	22.3%	66	4.0%
Lane	1,335	981	73.5%	300	22.5%	54	4.0%
Clatsop	220	160	72.7%	50	22.7%	10	4.5%
Josephine	349	253	72.5%	80	22.9%	16	4.6%
Baker	91	65	71.4%	21	23.1%	5	5.5%
Polk	389	268	68.9%	91	23.4%	30	7.7%
Hood River	147	105	71.4%	35	23.8%	7	4.8%
Statewide	16,645	11,785	70.8%	4,010	24.1%	850	5.1%
Benton	253	180	71.1%	61	24.1%	12	4.7%
Deschutes	928	671	72.3%	226	24.4%	31	3.3%
Yamhill	414	290	70.0%	101	24.4%	23	5.6%
Jackson	1,201	846	70.4%	294	24.5%	61	5.1%
Lincoln	235	167	71.1%	58	24.7%	10	4.3%
Sherman	4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Multnomah	2,642	1,796	68.0%	674	25.5%	172	6.5%
Jefferson	136	97	71.3%	36	26.5%	3	2.2%
Marion	1,821	1,238	68.0%	484	26.6%	99	5.4%
Linn	553	384	69.4%	147	26.6%	22	4.0%
Tillamook	150	97	64.7%	41	27.3%	12	8.0%
Douglas	475	317	66.7%	130	27.4%	28	5.9%
Grant	18	12	66.7%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%
Union	119	79	66.4%	36	30.3%	4	3.4%
Crook	174	112	64.4%	53	30.5%	9	5.2%
Klamath	385	250	64.9%	125	32.5%	10	2.6%
Gilliam	8	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%

Table 14 provides detailed information on the ranking of Oregon counties from those with the lowest percentage of juveniles who went on to commit one or two new referrals to those with the greatest percentage. The information includes from left column to right

- County name - Lane
- There were 1,335 juveniles with a criminal referral in 2008
- Of the total 1,335 juveniles in 2008, 300 (22.5%) had one to two new criminal referrals

As stated earlier, without a better understanding of the external influences on these data, they **cannot** be interpreted as “better or worse” because counties have different high/low risk for delinquency populations, practices and resources to deal with juvenile crime.

Lane is representative of statewide data in terms of the percent of juveniles who went on to commit one to two new referrals after 12 months, with only a 1.6% variance.

Chronic Offenders – While best practices in delinquency reduction includes accountability for all offenders, chronic juveniles require more intensive services. A positive impact on this group would significantly reduce victimization by juveniles because it includes a smaller group of offenders who commit the majority of crime. Hence, success with that group, or even a portion of them, will have very positive impacts in the community (see page 18 for chronic group examples).

Data on data for chronic juvenile offenders includes in 2008, with 12 months of follow-up:

- 4.0% of Lane County juvenile offenders (54 of 1,335)
- 5.1% of juvenile offenders statewide (850 of 16,645)
- While Lane is similar to the state, it is ranked on the lower end (or has fewer percent of offenders who become chronic).
- The minimum is 0% and the maximum is 14.3% of all offenders who become chronic.

Chart 13, below and Table 15 on the following page illustrate these findings. Chart 13 illustrates the number of counties with specific ranges for offenders who commit three or more new referrals. Lane is one of 24 counties that has between four to seven percent of offenders who become chronic.

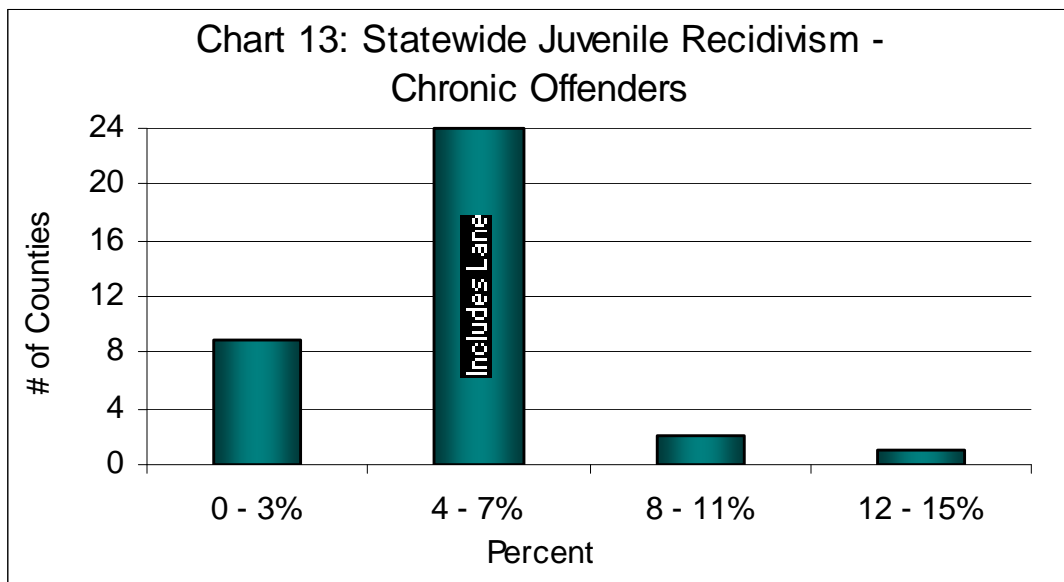


Table 15: Percent Ranking by Chronic Group

2008 Juvenile All Juvenile Offenders By County		No New Referrals		Subsequent Referrals			
				1 or 2 New Referrals		3+ New Referrals (chronic)	
County	Total Youth	Youth	%	Youth	%	Youth	%
Gilliam	8	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%
Out of State	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sherman	4	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	2	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	136	97	71.3%	36	26.5%	3	2.2%
Klamath	385	250	64.9%	125	32.5%	10	2.6%
Harney	36	27	75.0%	8	22.2%	1	2.8%
Deschutes	928	671	72.3%	226	24.4%	31	3.3%
Union	119	79	66.4%	36	30.3%	4	3.4%
Clackamas	1,249	964	77.2%	237	19.0%	48	3.8%
Linn	553	384	69.4%	147	26.6%	22	4.0%
Washington	1,652	1,217	73.7%	369	22.3%	66	4.0%
Lane	1,335	981	73.5%	300	22.5%	54	4.0%
Lincoln	235	167	71.1%	58	24.7%	10	4.3%
Coos	210	155	73.8%	46	21.9%	9	4.3%
Morrow	69	51	73.9%	15	21.7%	3	4.3%
Columbia	226	177	78.3%	39	17.3%	10	4.4%
Clatsop	220	160	72.7%	50	22.7%	10	4.5%
Josephine	349	253	72.5%	80	22.9%	16	4.6%
Benton	253	180	71.1%	61	24.1%	12	4.7%
Hood River	147	105	71.4%	35	23.8%	7	4.8%
Jackson	1,201	846	70.4%	294	24.5%	61	5.1%
Statewide	16,645	11,785	70.8%	4,010	24.1%	850	5.1%
Crook	174	112	64.4%	53	30.5%	9	5.2%
Marion	1,821	1,238	68.0%	484	26.6%	99	5.4%
Baker	91	65	71.4%	21	23.1%	5	5.5%
Grant	18	12	66.7%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%
Yamhill	414	290	70.0%	101	24.4%	23	5.6%
Douglas	475	317	66.7%	130	27.4%	28	5.9%
Wasco	169	123	72.8%	36	21.3%	10	5.9%
Lake	31	23	74.2%	6	19.4%	2	6.5%
Multnomah	2,642	1,796	68.0%	674	25.5%	172	6.5%
Curry	88	67	76.1%	15	17.0%	6	6.8%
Malheur	299	210	70.2%	66	22.1%	23	7.7%
Polk	389	268	68.9%	91	23.4%	30	7.7%
Tillamook	150	97	64.7%	41	27.3%	12	8.0%
Umatilla	538	370	68.8%	119	22.1%	49	9.1%
Wallowa	28	22	78.6%	2	7.1%	4	14.3%

Table 15 is sorted by counties with the lowest percentage of juveniles who become chronic to those with the greatest percentage. The information includes from left column to right

- County - Lane
- There were 1,335 juveniles with a criminal referral in 2008
- Of the total 1,335 juveniles in 200, 54 (4.0%) became chronic offenders

As stated earlier, without a better understanding of the external influences on these data, they **cannot** be interpreted as “better or worse” because counties have different high/low risk for delinquency populations, practices and resources to deal with juvenile crime.

Lane is representative of statewide data in terms of the percent of juveniles who commit three (3) or more new referrals after 12 months, with only a 1.1% variance.

Changes in Re-offense Data – Single year comparisons between counties provide a “snapshot” of how Lane County – or other counties - ranks on a statewide basis. However, this information is limited. For example:

- These data, they **cannot** be interpreted as “better or worse” because counties have different high / low risk for delinquency populations, practices and resources to deal with juvenile crime.
- Also, data are “snap shots” of a single year and do not provide any information regarding each county’s progress in dealing with juvenile re-offenses and their respective chronic delinquent group.

The following two tables address this second point by looking at changes with the non-offenders and chronic group over a five year period. These data are critical in determining:

- Extent to which Lane is representative of statewide data
- Progress made in increasing the non-offender population and reducing the chronic group.

For example:

- Lane increased its group that Did Not Re-offend by 0.7% between 2004 and 2008 while the state increased by 2.1%³
- Lane decreased its Chronic group by 1.6% and the state decreased by 1.2%

³ Source: Oregon Youth Authority and Oregon Juvenile Department Directors’ Association, Data & Evaluation Reports Recidivism (2008)

Table 16: Oregon Juvenile Offenders Who Did Not Re-offend – Difference Between 2004 & 2008

County	2004			2008			Difference Between '04 & '08
	Total N	# No New	% No New	Total N	# No New	% No New	
Wheeler	4	3	75.0%	2	2	100.0%	25.0%
Wallowa	22	13	59.1%	28	22	78.6%	19.5%
Malheur	383	234	61.1%	299	210	70.2%	9.1%
Harney	57	38	66.7%	36	27	75.0%	8.3%
Sherman	9	6	66.7%	4	3	75.0%	8.3%
Columbia	264	186	70.5%	226	177	78.3%	7.9%
Umatilla	598	371	62.0%	538	370	68.8%	6.7%
Wasco	195	131	67.2%	169	123	72.8%	5.6%
Baker	116	77	66.4%	91	65	71.4%	5.0%
Yamhill	508	333	65.6%	414	290	70.0%	4.5%
Marion	2,057	1,309	63.6%	1,821	1,238	68.0%	4.3%
Multnomah	2,683	1,709	63.7%	2,642	1,796	68.0%	4.3%
Morrow	106	74	69.8%	69	51	73.9%	4.1%
Polk	432	282	65.3%	389	268	68.9%	3.6%
Deschutes	848	586	69.1%	928	671	72.3%	3.2%
Crook	169	104	61.5%	174	112	64.4%	2.8%
Douglas	697	450	64.6%	475	317	66.7%	2.2%
Statewide	17,730	12,172	68.7%	16,645	11,785	70.8%	2.2%
Curry	121	90	74.4%	88	67	76.1%	1.8%
Hood River	123	86	69.9%	147	105	71.4%	1.5%
Jackson	1,327	918	69.2%	1,201	846	70.4%	1.3%
Benton	223	156	70.0%	253	180	71.1%	1.2%
Grant	41	27	65.9%	18	12	66.7%	0.8%
Lane	1,487	1,082	72.8%	1,335	981	73.5%	0.7%
Clatsop	275	199	72.4%	220	160	72.7%	0.4%
Tillamook	178	115	64.6%	150	97	64.7%	0.1%
Out of State	2	2	100.0%	1	1	100.0%	0.0%
Jefferson	189	135	71.4%	136	97	71.3%	-0.1%
Washington	1,304	970	74.4%	1,652	1,217	73.7%	-0.7%
Clackamas	1,241	971	78.2%	1,249	964	77.2%	-1.1%
Lincoln	244	179	73.4%	235	167	71.1%	-2.3%
Josephine	395	296	74.9%	349	253	72.5%	-2.4%
Klamath	456	310	68.0%	385	250	64.9%	-3.0%
Linn	566	412	72.8%	553	384	69.4%	-3.4%
Lake	45	35	77.8%	31	23	74.2%	-3.6%
Coos	250	194	77.6%	210	155	73.8%	-3.8%
Union	111	85	76.6%	119	79	66.4%	-10.2%
Gilliam	4	4	100.0%	8	5	62.5%	-37.5%

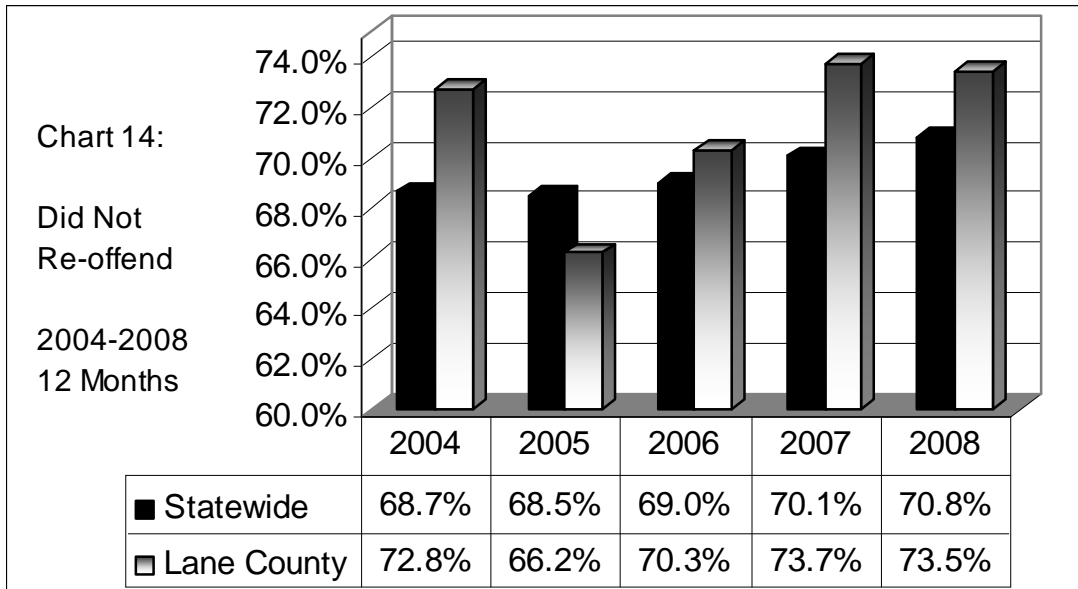
Table 17: Oregon Juvenile Offenders Chronic Group – Difference Between 2003 & 2007

County	2004			2008			Difference Between '04 & '08
	Total N	# Chronic	% Chronic	Total N	# Chronic	% Chronic	
Wheeler	4	1	25.0%	2	0	0.0%	-25.0%
Sherman	9	1	11.1%	4	0	0.0%	-11.1%
Klamath	456	28	6.1%	385	10	2.6%	-3.5%
Multnomah	2,683	253	9.4%	2,642	172	6.5%	-2.9%
Malheur	383	40	10.4%	299	23	7.7%	-2.8%
Polk	432	44	10.2%	389	30	7.7%	-2.5%
Lane	1,487	94	6.3%	1,335	54	4.0%	-2.3%
Morrow	106	7	6.6%	69	3	4.3%	-2.3%
Union	111	6	5.4%	119	4	3.4%	-2.0%
Jackson	1,327	89	6.7%	1,201	61	5.1%	-1.6%
Marion	2,057	141	6.9%	1,821	99	5.4%	-1.4%
Crook	169	11	6.5%	174	9	5.2%	-1.3%
Statewide	17,730	1,111	6.3%	16,645	850	5.1%	-1.2%
Jefferson	189	6	3.2%	136	3	2.2%	-1.0%
Hood River	123	7	5.7%	147	7	4.8%	-0.9%
Douglas	697	46	6.6%	475	28	5.9%	-0.7%
Yamhill	508	31	6.1%	414	23	5.6%	-0.5%
Baker	116	7	6.0%	91	5	5.5%	-0.5%
Washington	1,304	56	4.3%	1,652	66	4.0%	-0.3%
Umatilla	598	56	9.4%	538	49	9.1%	-0.3%
Wasco	195	12	6.2%	169	10	5.9%	-0.2%
Benton	223	11	4.9%	253	12	4.7%	-0.2%
Gilliam	4	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	0.0%
Out of State	2	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
Linn	566	22	3.9%	553	22	4.0%	0.1%
Josephine	395	15	3.8%	349	16	4.6%	0.8%
Clackamas	1,241	36	2.9%	1,249	48	3.8%	0.9%
Lincoln	244	8	3.3%	235	10	4.3%	1.0%
Harney	57	1	1.8%	36	1	2.8%	1.0%
Coos	250	8	3.2%	210	9	4.3%	1.1%
Clatsop	275	9	3.3%	220	10	4.5%	1.3%
Columbia	264	7	2.7%	226	10	4.4%	1.8%
Tillamook	178	10	5.6%	150	12	8.0%	2.4%
Grant	41	1	2.4%	18	1	5.6%	3.1%
Lake	45	1	2.2%	31	2	6.5%	4.2%
Curry	121	3	2.5%	88	6	6.8%	4.3%
Wallowa	22	1	4.5%	28	4	14.3%	9.7%
Deschutes	848	42	5.0%	928	313	33.7%	28.8%

Trend data – These data look at statewide/Lane County data for each year independently. For example, it looks at all juveniles with a criminal referral in 2004 and follows them for 12 months. Then, it looks at all juveniles offenders in 2005 and tracks them for 12 months. It answers the question, “Of all juvenile offenders in a single year, how often do they re-offend over a 12 month period?”

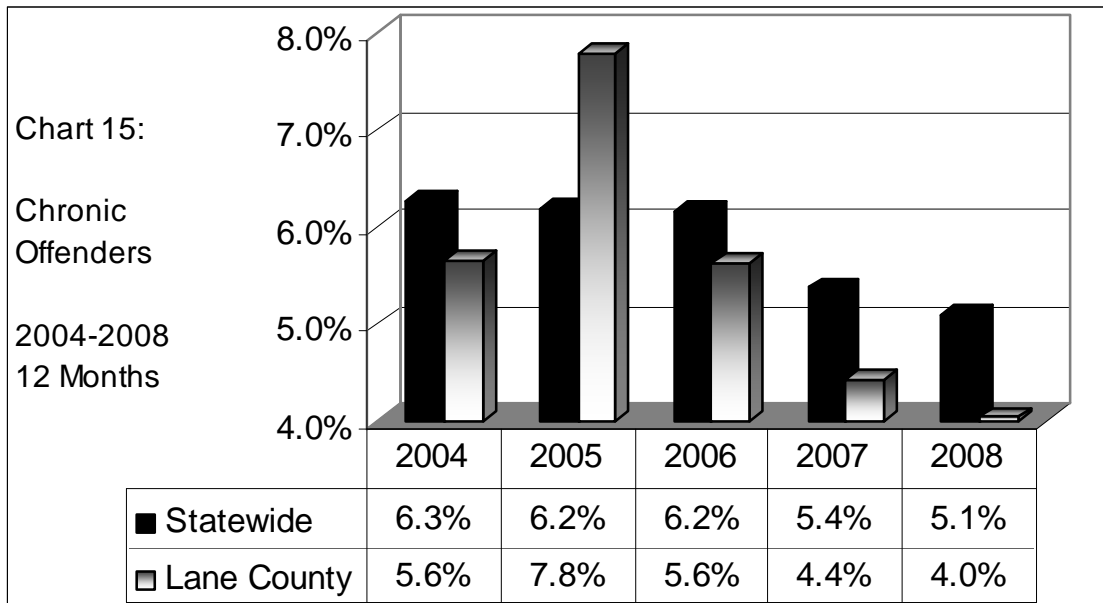
Percent Who Do Not Re-offend:

- Lane County has stayed very close to the state each year, having a difference of -2.2 to 3.7 percent.
- Both Lane and statewide data have increased since 2004 (showing an increase in the percent of offenders who do not re-offend).
- Lane’s data show an increase over five years (72.8% to 73.5%, a 0.7% difference). Respectively, the statewide data indicates an increase over five years (68.7% to 70.8%, a 2.1% difference).



Percent Chronic Offenders:

- Lane County has stayed very close to the state each year, having a difference of -1.1 to 1.6 percent.
- Both Lane and statewide data have decreased since 2004 (showing a decrease in the percent of offenders who were chronic).
- Lane’s data show a decrease over five years (5.6% to 4.0%, a 1.6% difference). Respectively, the statewide data indicates a decrease over five years (6.3% to 5.1%, a 1.2% difference).



***LANE COUNTY JUVENILE RE-OFFENSE
DATA***

Decision Point and Program Level Data

As described in the introduction, Youth Services reviews juvenile re-offense data at three levels:

- System Level – Looks at all juveniles referred to Youth Services and tracks the extent to which they re-offend. It is the focus of this report
- Decision Point Level – Looks at re-offenses for juveniles referred to a specific part of the juvenile justice system, e.g., intake, probation, detention, etc.
- Program Level – Each decision point has specific programs like (examples only):
 - Anger Management at the intake decision point
 - Youth Court programs at the diversion – youth court decision point
 - Residential alcohol and other treatment at the probation decision point

While this report focused on system level data, the methods used to review re-offense data at the system level are applied to decision point and program level analyses. More detailed information on these studies are reported in Youth Services' performance measures found in the annual budget. Also, these data are reviewed through individual program evaluations for all Youth Services' programs – both internal programs and also those for which the county contracts for services.

The chart on the following page illustrates the relationship between these different levels. Chart 14 shows the three different levels with examples of programs provided by Youth Services.

Chart 15 is a graphic illustration of tracking pre / post program recidivism. Findings at the decision point and program level also includes a description of re-offense data for all juveniles and based on demographic information.

Chart 14: Tracking Juvenile Re-offenses – 3 Levels

1. System →

Juvenile Department

2. Decision Points

Diversion Programs

Supervised Outside of Court

Community -based probation

Out -of -home placement / confinement

- Diversion Programs (Youth Courts, Victim/Offender Mediation, etc.)
 - Offender-Specific Programs (Sex Offenders, Arsonists)
 - Community Service/Restitution to Victims
 - AOD Treatment
 - MLK Jr. Educational Center
 - Mental Health Services
 - Juvenile Drug Court

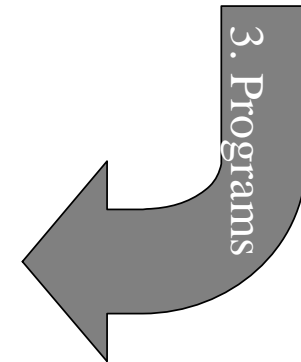
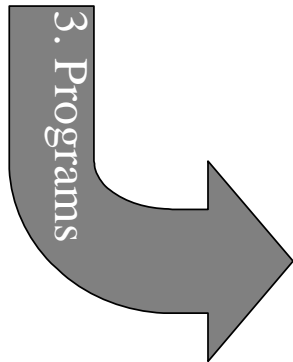
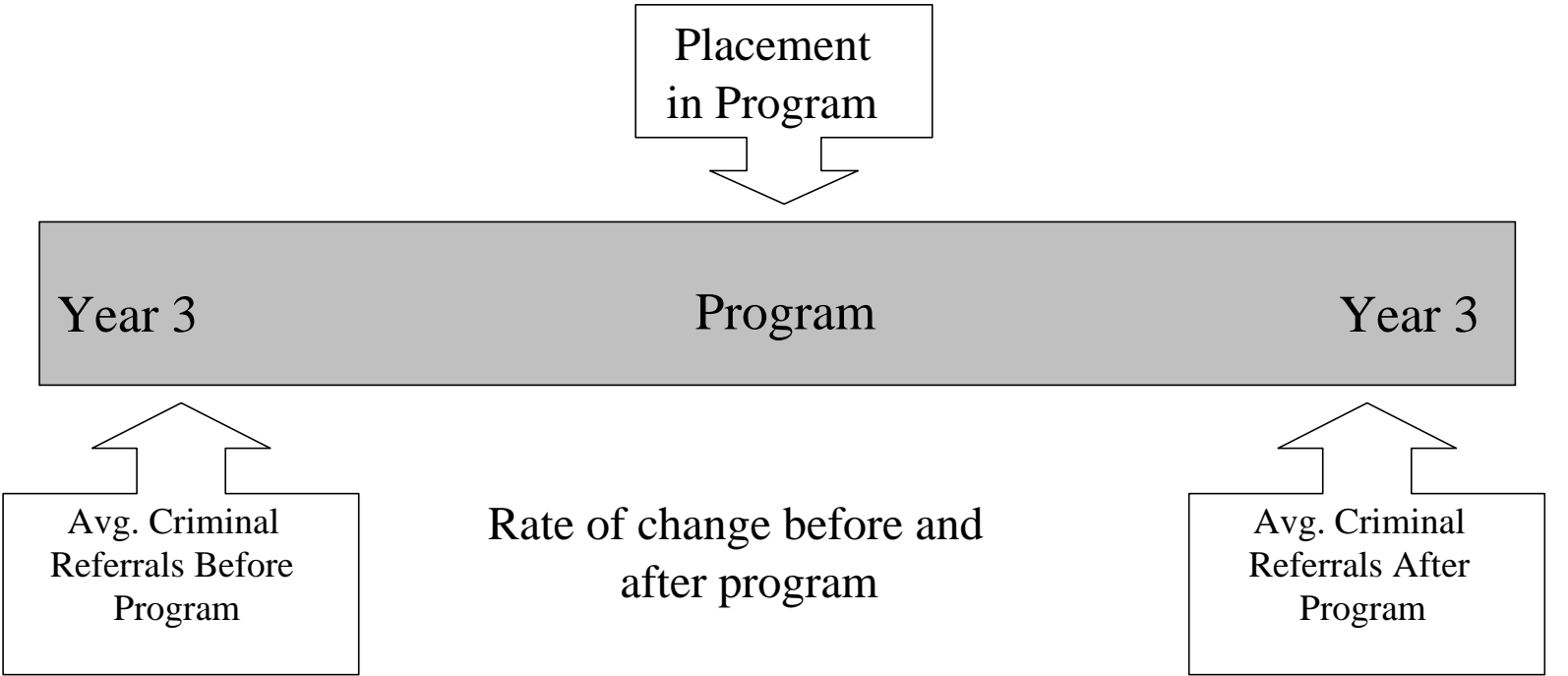


Chart 15: Tracking Program Level Juvenile Re-offenses



SUMMARY

Youth Services and the Lane County Information Services Department has developed local technology to track juvenile re-offenses for Lane County juvenile offenders. These offenders are tracked throughout Oregon as the technology builds on the statewide Juvenile Justice Information System. This local capacity assists Lane County in its efforts to:

- Conduct research on how well the system is at reducing juvenile re-offenses
- Look at the impact of the entire system, a specific decision point, and individual programs
- Track offenders for longer periods of time
- Report on re-offenses by demographic information and location of Lane County
- Track performance measure
- Conduct program evaluation including cost avoidance studies
- Compare Lane's progress to specific statewide data

These efforts are part of the county's focus on accountability for public funds by evaluating the extent to which programs reach their intended goal of reducing victimization by juvenile offenders.

These data have identified a smaller group of offenders who commit the majority of criminal referrals. The likelihood that high risk juvenile offenders go on to become chronic offenders can be reduced and, thereby, significantly reducing juvenile crime in our community. That does not mean that low risk offenders should not receive services. Juvenile offenders need to be held accountable for their actions and provide victim restoration. More intensive services, however, yield the best return on their higher cost by targeting those most likely to re-offend.

Specific juvenile justice program information, arrest data, and other relevant juvenile justice information may be located on Youth Services' web page www.lanecounty.org/ys

CONTACTS

Data Management and Preparation by:

Laurie Lane, Administrative Analyst

541.682.4779 (phone)

541.682.2425 (fax)

Laurie.C.Lane@co.lane.or.us

Juvenile Justice Program Information Contact:

Lisa Smith, Director Lane County Department of Youth Services

541.682.4705 (phone)

541.682.4732 (fax)

Lisa.D.Smith@co.lane.or.us

Youth Services Published Reports:

www.lanecounty.org/ys

State of Oregon Reports/Publications:

Oregon Youth Authority

530 Center Street NE, Suite 200

Salem OR 97301-3765

503.373.7205 (phone)

503.373.7622 (fax)

http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/rpts_pubs.shtml