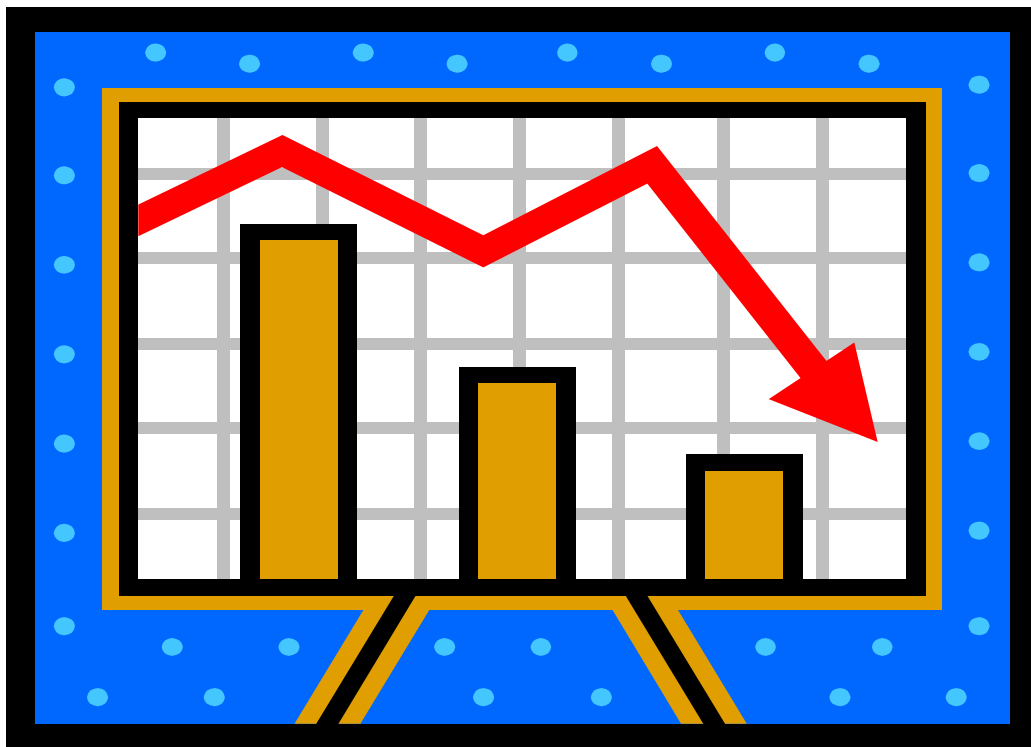


Lane County
Department of Youth Services
Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Re-offenses
Report

February 2006



Contact:

Linda Wagner, Management Analyst
541.682.4792
Linda.M.Wagner@co.lane.or.us
www.lanecounty.org/ys

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Findings In Brief	2
A Note About Corrections Data & Definitions	4
Background	5
Background On Statewide Re-offense Data	6
Background On Lane County Re-offense Data	7
Lane County Juvenile Re-offense Data Trends By Offender Type and Follow-up Time	9
Overview Data	10
Tracking Period	11
First-time Offenders	15
Chronic Offenders Trend Analysis	17
Lane County Juvenile Re-offense Data Trends By Demographic Data	20
Re-offenses By Gender	21
Re-offenses By Age	23
Re-offenses By Race / Ethnicity	25
Lane County Juvenile Re-offense Data Trends By Area	28
Lane County / Statewide Juvenile Recidivism Data	32
Comparison for Did Not Re-offend Group	33
Comparison for 1 or 2 New Referrals Group	35
Comparison for Chronic Offenders	37
Changes Over Time	39
Trend Data	40
Lane County Juvenile Re-offense Data Decision Point and Program Level Data	42
Summary	46
Contacts	46

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 smaller percentage of all juvenile offenders go on to commit the majority of new crimes (16.6% of offenders committing 69.1% of new crimes over three years – 274 juveniles out of a total of 1,653 with 1,470 new referrals out of a total of 2,127

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

- Even small reductions in the chronic group significantly reduces delinquency; for example:
 - The group who became chronic offenders reduced only by 3.8% - from 20.4% in 1997 to 16.6% in 2001
 - If 1997 experienced the same rate of chronic delinquency as seen in 2001, there would have been an estimated 772 fewer juvenile crimes in 1997
- 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 show that Lane County’s juvenile justice system has made good progress at reducing the rate at which juveniles become chronic offenders. These strides were accomplished during a period of increased grant support from state and federal funding agencies (re-offense data in this report ends in 2001 to allow for longer follow-up periods). The community is just beginning to see the impact of more recent service reductions due to recent budget cuts.

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

Follow-up Time (2001) - The longer the follow-up time the larger the percentage of chronic offenders:

- After one year 7.6 percent become chronic (125 out of 1,653 juveniles)
- After three years 16.6 percent become chronic (274 out of 1,653)
- While the chronic group after three years is larger , they still commit a majority of new crimes – 16.6 percent of all offenders committed 69.1% of new referrals (274 juveniles out of a total of 1,653 with 1,470 new referrals out of a total of 2,127)
- Fewer first time offenders become chronic as compared to the group as a whole – 16.6% of the entire group and 12.2% first-time offenders were chronic offenders (120 of 986)

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

- 19.2% of boys (229 of 1,277) and 9.7% of girls (45 of 463) were chronic offenders
- The 12 – 13 age group had the greatest percentage (21%) of chronic offenders (60 of 286)
- 16.3% (248 of 1,518) of Caucasian juveniles were chronic
- African American, Latino, and Native American, each experienced between 20 – 27 % chronic delinquency
- Asian juveniles experienced the largest percentage (33%) who became chronic offenders (6 of the 18 juveniles).

Re-offenses By Area – The Eugene / Springfield area is more representative of the entire group in terms of chronic offenders (this part of the report used a random sample from larger areas):

- This urban area had 17.7% chronic offenders (43 of 243)
- All other areas together experienced 23.4% chronic offending (73 of 312)

Other:

- Lane is very representative of statewide juvenile re-offense data
- Youth Services utilizes 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 runaways) and violations (such as tobacco use) 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, 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 corrections conditions.
- Re-offenses – The first criminal referral during an identified year is considered the “qualifying” referral. All 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 over forty percent 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 Director’s 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 twelve (12) month follow-up period. They include statewide and county specific data. These reports can be accessed on the Oregon Youth Authority web page (see “*Contacts*” at the end of this report for web address).

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

Juvenile recidivism tracks re-offending behavior for juveniles who have been referred to juvenile departments. 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 On 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 use 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 currently used statewide. Youth Services tracks re-offenses 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 Point – Tracks juvenile offenders at specific decision points within the department, e.g., intake, on probation, in detention, out-of-home placements, etc.
- Program – 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
- By demographic information
- By area of Lane County
- Lane County / state comparison

It shows recidivism for twelve (12), twenty-four (24) and thirty-six (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 new referrals during an identified follow-up period. It is also included in this study.

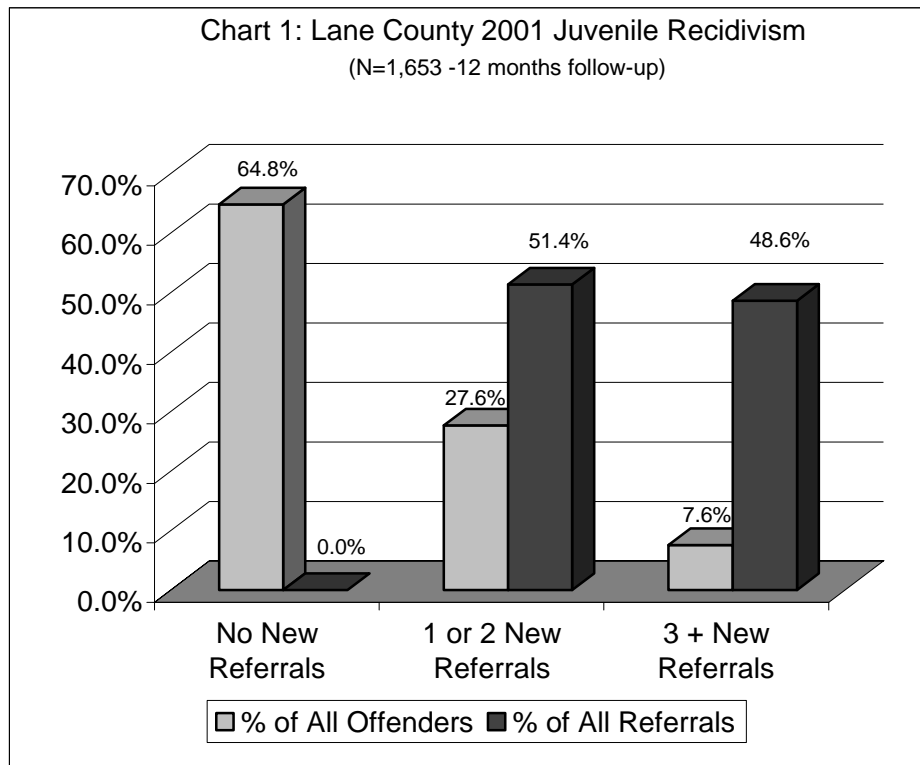
***LANE COUNTY JUVENILE RE-OFFENSE
DATA***

***Trends By Offender Type
And Follow-up Time***

Overview Data - Chart one below provides a basic representation of re-offense data. It includes all juveniles referred to Youth Services in 2001 for a criminal referral and tracks their subsequent referrals for 12 months. These data are also represented in the statewide re-offense (recidivism) report produced by the Oregon Youth Authority.

Findings include:

- The majority of offenders (64.8%) did not have a subsequent criminal referral
- A minority of offenders became chronic – 7.6% of all offenders committed 48.6% of all new criminal referrals. Chronic is defined as those with three or more new referrals during the follow-up period.

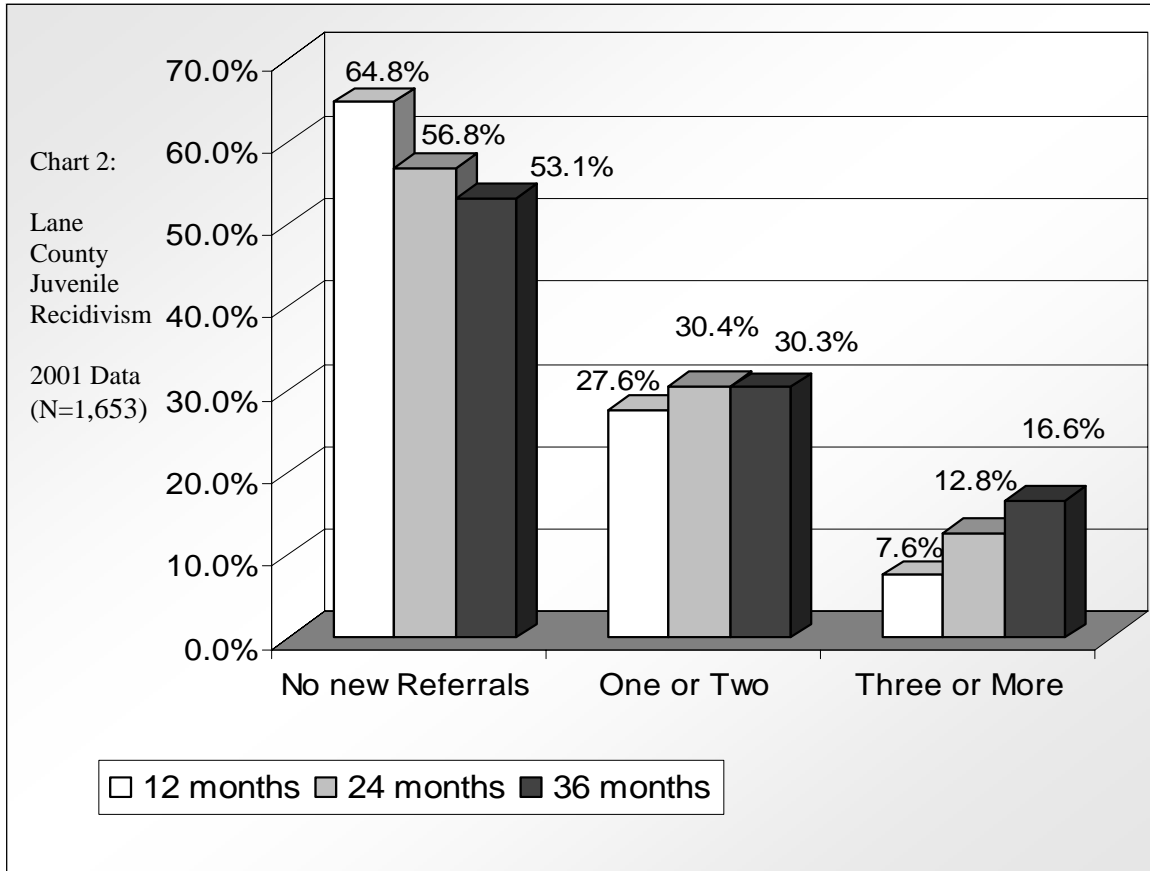


This theme - a smaller group commit a majority of juvenile crime - will be seen throughout this entire report. It is a constant theme in local, statewide, and even national juvenile re-offense data which suggest that a very small group, 8%, become chronic offenders. This is very significant information 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.

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

- A longer follow-up period yields a greater percentage of juveniles who become chronic
- Even though the percent who 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 11.7% (64.8% at 12 months and 53.1% at 36 months).
- The group who became chronic offenders doubled with longer tracking periods (7.6% at 12 months and 16.6% at 36 months).

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

2001 for 12 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	1,071	64.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	457	27.6%	584	51.4%
3 + New Referrals	125	7.6%	553	48.6%
Total:	1,653	100.0%	1,137	100.0%

2001 for 24 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	939	56.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	503	30.4%	666	39.1%
3 + New Referrals	211	12.8%	1,038	60.9%
Total:	1,653	100.0%	1,704	100.0%

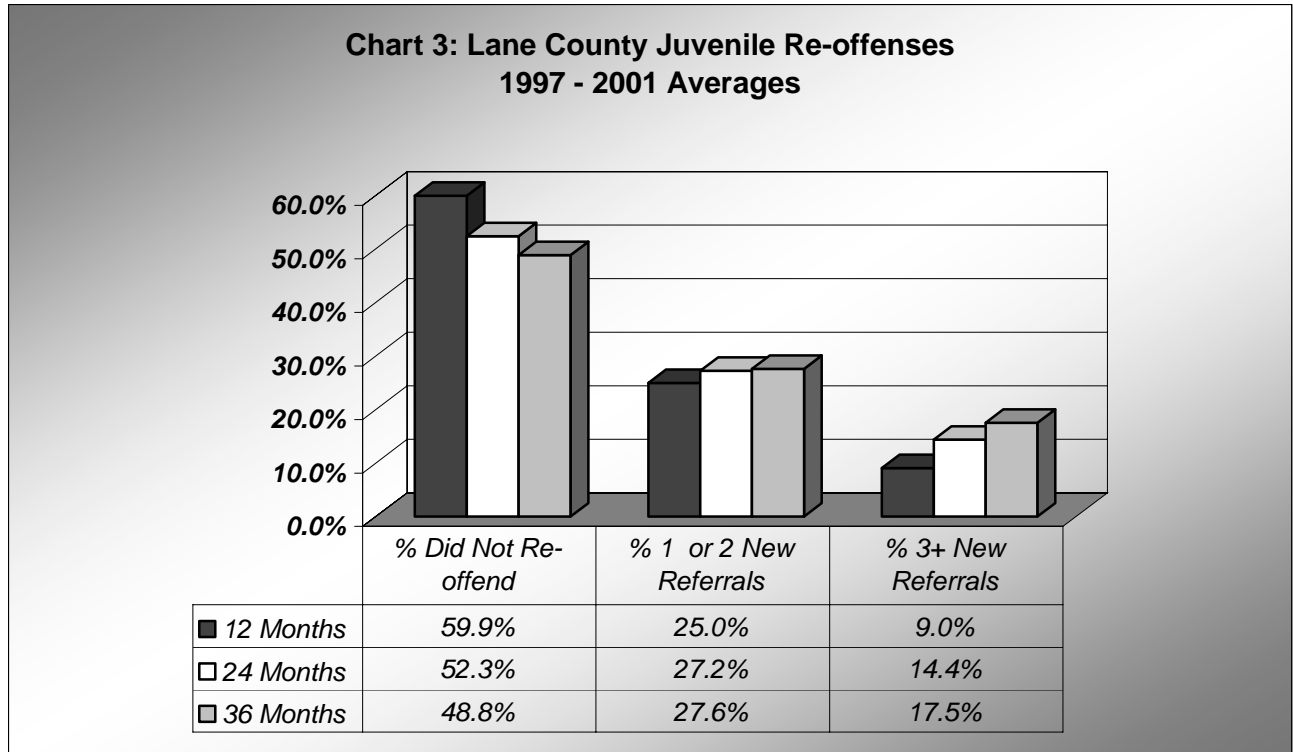
2001 for 36 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	878	53.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	501	30.3%	657	30.9%
3 + New Referrals	274	16.6%	1,470	69.1%
Total:	1,653	100.0%	2,127	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 a majority of the referrals.

- After 12 months, 7.6% of all offenders commit 48.6% percent of all new referrals (125 offenders with 553 new referrals)
- After 36 months, 16.6% of all offenders commit 69.1% of all new referrals (274 offenders with 1,470 new referrals).

The representation of “a small group of juvenile offenders commit a majority of crime” is repeated when re-offense averages are reviewed. 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 of offenders who become chronic increases
- The percent with one or two new referrals stays rather consistent

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

1997 - 2001 Averages for 12 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	1,166	63.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	486	25.9%	632	41.4%
3 + New Referrals	176	10.2%	895	58.6%
Total Avg.	1,828	99.9%	1,527	100.0%

1997 - 2001 Averages for 24 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	1,019	55.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	529	28.1%	699	31.2%
3 + New Referrals	280	15.3%	1,541	68.8%
Total Avg.	1,828	99.3%	2,240	100.0%

1997 - 2001 Averages for 36 months follow-up

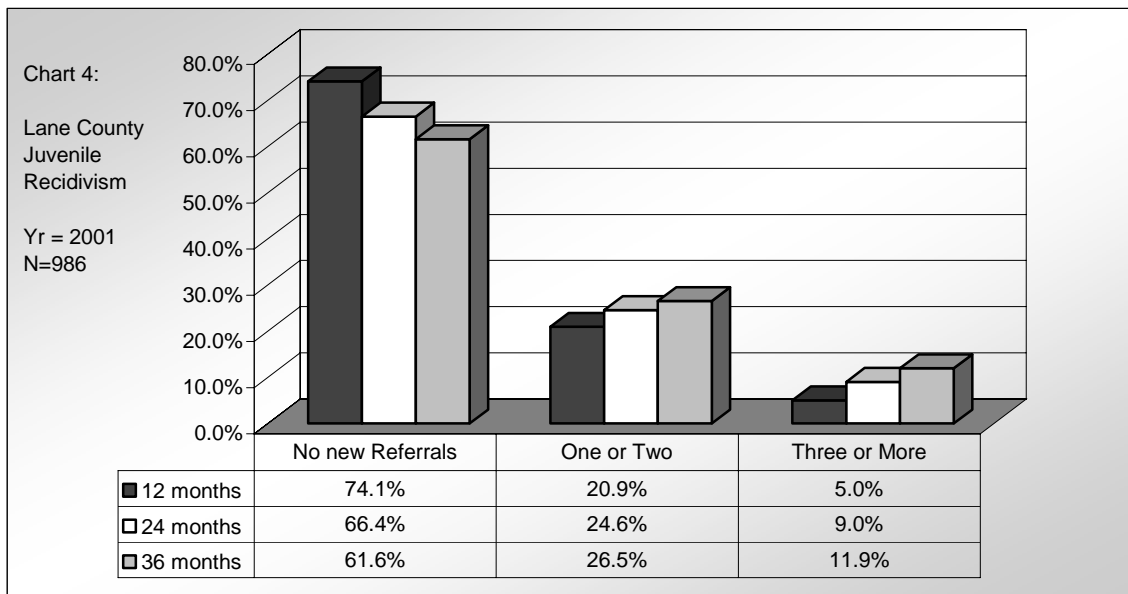
	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	950	51.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	537	29.4%	725	25.9%
3 + New Referrals	341	19.3%	2,077	74.1%
Total Avg.	1,828	100.6%	2,802	100.0%

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

- A small percentage become chronic after 12 months (10.2%) as compared to 36 months (19.3%)
- After 12 months, the chronic group committed 58.6% of all new referrals
- After 36 months, the chronic group committed 74.1%

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 2001 were identified. The first criminal offense in 2001 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 2001. Hence, this group could include offenders whose 2001 qualifying referral was their very first in their entire history, or their first in 2001 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, 61.6% of first time offenders did not re-offend compared to 53.1% of all offenders for that year (see chart 2 for all offenders)
- First time offenders are less likely to become chronic offenders compared to all juvenile offenders. After 36 months, 11.9% of first time offenders became chronic compared to 16.6% of all juvenile offenders.

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

2001 for 12 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	726	73.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	213	21.6%	262	55.5%
3 + New Referrals	47	4.8%	210	44.5%
Total:	986	100.0%	472	100.0%

2001 for 24 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	650	65.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	248	25.2%	315	41.1%
3 + New Referrals	88	8.9%	452	58.9%
Total:	986	100.0%	767	100.0%

2001 for 36 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	602	61.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	264	26.8%	330	33.3%
3 + New Referrals	120	12.2%	661	66.7%
Total:	986	100.0%	991	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 '97 was tracked for 36 months as was the group in '98, etc.

- The percent of juvenile offenders who do not re-offend, or those committing one or two new offenses, is similar each year
- The percent of juveniles who become chronic decreased over the five years from 20.4% to 16.6%.

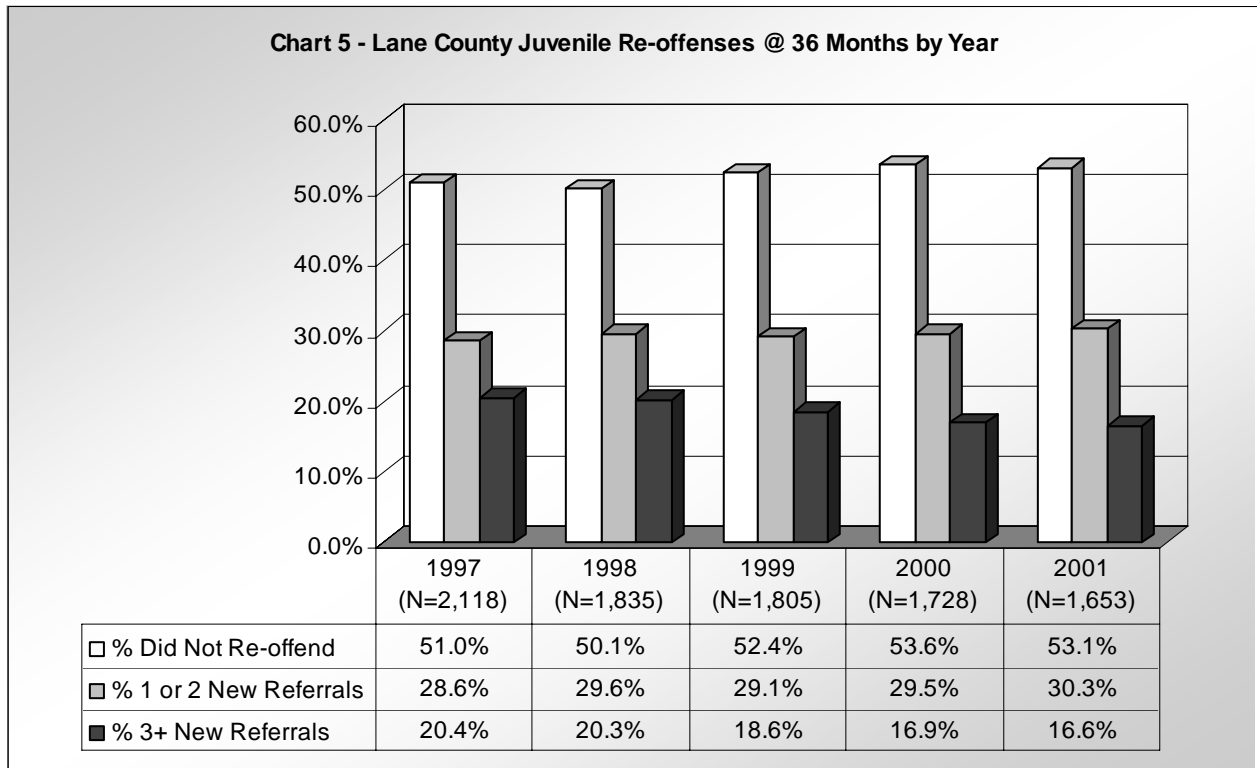


Table 4: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses Trend for Chronic Group

1997 with 36 months follow up

Year = 1997	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	1,080	51.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	605	28.6%	827	23.2%
3 + New Referrals	433	20.4%	2,732	76.8%
Total Avg.	2,118	100.0%	3,559	100.0%

1998 with 36 months follow up

Year = 1998	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	920	50.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	543	29.6%	730	24.3%
3 + New Referrals	372	20.3%	2,276	75.7%
Total Avg.	1,835	100.0%	3,006	100.0%

1999 with 36 months follow up

Year = 1999	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	945	52.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	525	29.1%	693	27.9%
3 + New Referrals	335	18.6%	1,789	72.1%
Total Avg.	1,805	100.0%	2,482	100.0%

2000 with 36 months follow up

Year = 2000	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	926	53.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	510	29.5%	671	28.5%
3 + New Referrals	292	16.9%	1,681	71.5%
Total Avg.	1,728	100.0%	2,352	100.0%

2001 with 36 months follow up

Year = 2001	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	878	53.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	501	30.3%	657	30.9%
3 + New Referrals	274	16.6%	1,470	69.1%
Total Avg.	1,653	100.0%	2,127	100.0%

The decrease in chronic delinquency is difficult to achieve, but even relatively small decreases with this group has significant impact on reducing victimizations by juvenile offenders. For example, if the system had been as successful in limiting the group who became chronic in 1997 as it was in 2001, there would have been 772 fewer juvenile crimes in 1997. In order to track this conclusion, the following needs to be represented.

- Re-offense data are based on criminal *referrals*
- A referral is a report from law enforcement officials
- Each referral lists the type and number of crimes a juvenile allegedly committed (referred to in the system as allegations)
- There is an average of 1.5 crimes on each referral

Table 5: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses: Estimate Of Reduced Crime Due To Reduced Representation In Chronic Offenders

	N	% Chronic	Number in Chronic Group	Avg. Referrals Per Offender	Referrals Per Chronic Group	Avg. Crimes Per Referral	Total Crimes
1997 Chronic	2,118	20.4	433	6.3	2,732	1.5	4,098
1997 With 2001 Chronic Group	2,118	16.6	352	6.3	2,218	1.5	3,326
Difference In Crime:							772

Because the chronic group is so active in their criminal behavior (committing about 70% of all new referrals over three years), even a minor reduction in this group creates significant reduction in victimization in our community. As seen in the above data:

- A change of just under four percent (3.8%) of chronic offenders creates an estimated reduction of 772 juvenile crimes.

One major goal at the Lane County juvenile justice system is to target these high-risk to re-offend delinquent juveniles and provide services that reduces the likelihood that they go on to commit more crimes. Does that mean that low risk offenders should not receive any services? Research does not at all support that conclusion and practically, victims in the community deserve restoration regardless of whether the juvenile is a first time offender or a chronic offender in the system. What this research does support is what is seen in national data - The key to effective delinquency reduction is to identify the correct response based on each juvenile's risk to re-offend. For all offenders that includes responses to hold them accountable, provide restoration to victims and the community, and to provide treatment that emphasizes skill building. The level of those interventions, however, should match the risk so that high risk to re-offend juveniles receive more intensive services.

The following sections examine the extent to which demographics influence juvenile re-offense data.

***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 three years of tracking, data include:

- Females represent 28% of all juvenile offenders in the 2001 study
- Significantly more females do not re-offend. 64.6% females did not re-offend after three years compared to 48.7% of males
- Females also re-offend much less than found in the entire group. For example, the aforementioned review of five-year recidivism averages found that of all juvenile offenders, 51.9% did not re-offend at 36 months while 61.6% of all first time offenders did not re-offend during that follow-up time
- Females had a much smaller group who became chronic offenders (9.7%) when compared to boys at 19.2%

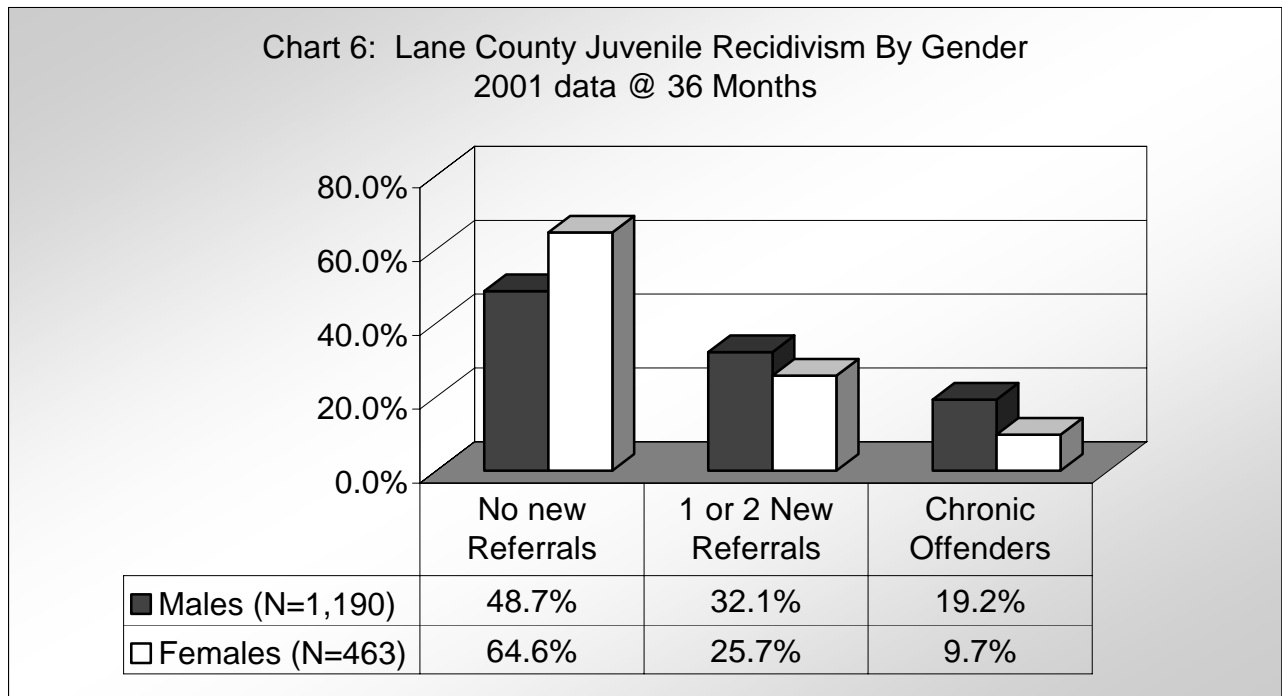


Table 6: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses By Gender – 2001 Data with 36 month follow-up

Males:

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	579	48.7%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	382	32.1%	502	28.2%
3 + New Referrals	229	19.2%	1,277	71.8%
Total Avg.	1,190	100.0%	1,779	100.0%

Females:

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	299	64.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	119	25.7%	155	44.5%
3 + New Referrals	45	9.7%	193	55.5%
Total Avg.	463	100.0%	348	100.0%

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

- 19.2% of males became chronic after 36 months and committed 71.8% of new referrals
- 9.7% of adolescent females became chronic and committed 55.5% of new referrals for that gender

Re-offenses By Age at 24 Months Follow-up – This review of juvenile re-offenses by age looks at three age groups including the 11 and under, 12 and 13 year olds, and 14 and 15 year olds. 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 56.8% did not re-offend and 12.8% became chronic offenders (see Table 1, p. 12)

Only the youngest group (11 and under) experienced lower incidents of re-offenses while the 12 and 13 year olds had higher rates of chronic delinquency:

- Juveniles 11 and under had 67.8% who did not re-offend and 10.3% of them became chronic
- Juveniles 12 or 13 years old had only 46.5% who did not re-offend and 21% of them became chronic
- Juveniles 14 or 15 years old had 49% who did not re-offend and 16.9% who became chronic

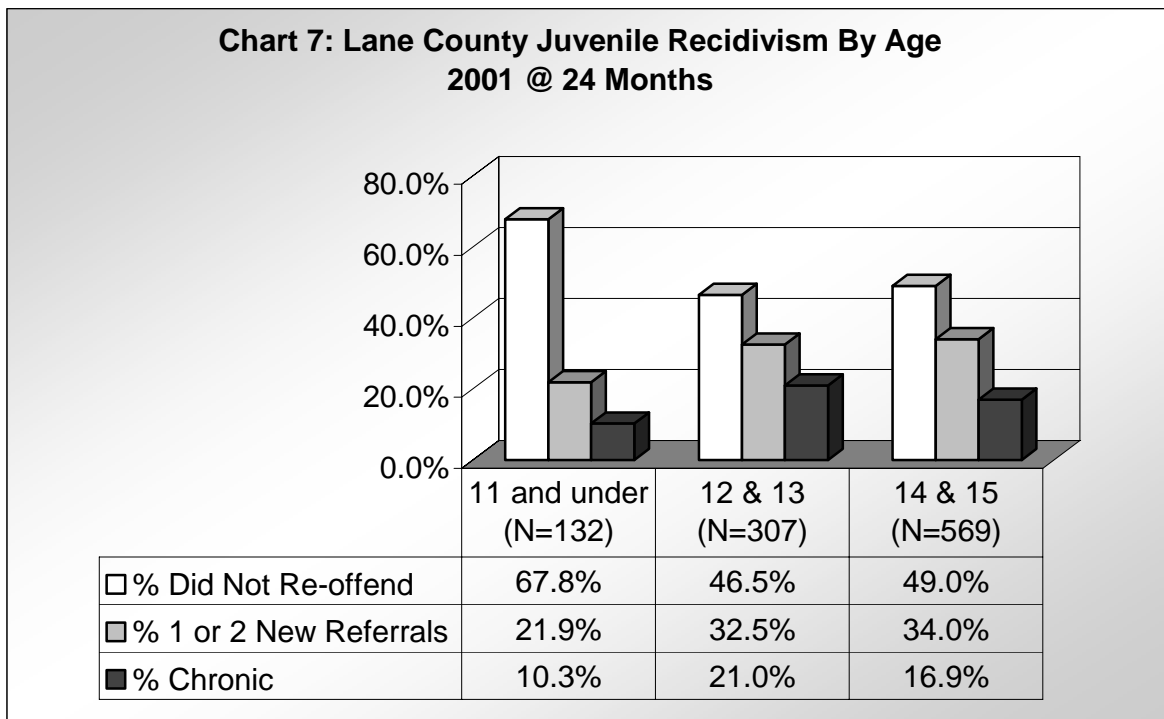


Table 7: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Age

24 MONTHS

11 and under	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	99	67.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	32	21.9%	46	34.1%
3+ New Referrals	15	10.3%	89	65.9%
Total:	146	100%	135	100%

12 & 13	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	133	46.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	93	32.5%	127	28.4%
3+ New Referrals	60	21.0%	320	71.6%
Total:	286	100%	447	100%

14 and 15	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	275	49.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	191	34.0%	259	35.8%
3+ New Referrals	95	16.9%	464	64.2%
Total:	561	100%	723	100%

- For each group, the chronic offenders committed, respectively, 65.9%, 71.6%, and 64.2% of all new referrals
- The 12 & 13 age group had the highest percent who became chronic (21% - 60 of 286)

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

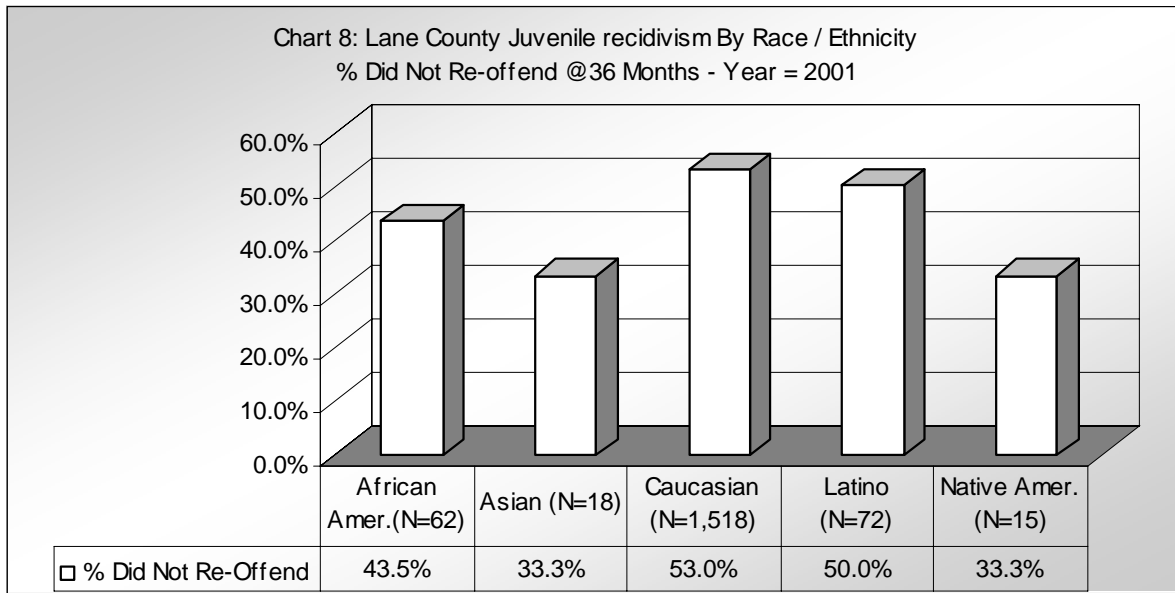


Table 8: Juvenile Re-offenses By Race / Ethnicity For Group Who Did Not Re-offend

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Number Did Not Re-offend	# No New		# No New		# No New		# No New		# No New	
	Total	Referrals	Total	Referrals	Total	Referrals	Total	Referrals	Total	Referrals
African American	59	21	55	18	53	24	52	22	62	27
Asian	40	27	20	12	20	8	31	19	18	6
Caucasian	1875	951	1637	816	1621	843	1544	822	1518	805
Latino	73	31	89	44	82	42	98	48	72	36
Native American	27	9	22	5	23	5	27	12	15	5

Findings include (for 2001 data):

- Caucasian and Latino youth had the largest representation of juveniles who did not re-offend (53% and 50% respectively)
- Native American and Asian juveniles experienced the smallest percentage of juveniles who did not re-offend (33% - 5 of the 15 Native Americans and 6 of the 18 Asian juveniles)

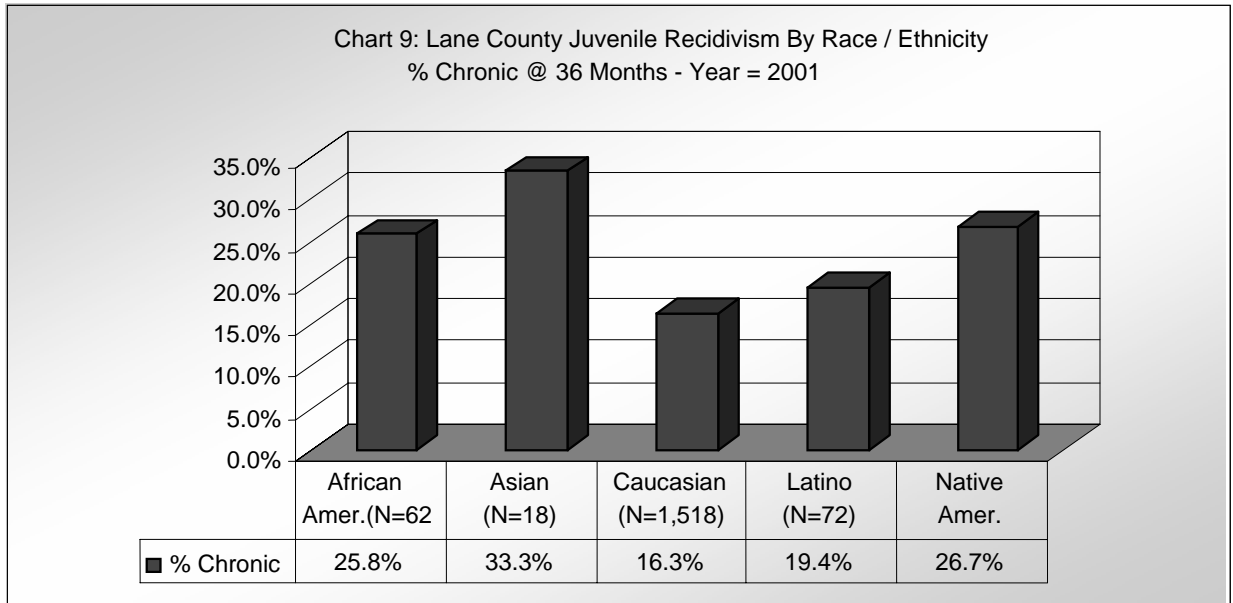


Table 9: Juvenile Re-offenses By Race / Ethnicity For Chronic Group

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Total	Chronic	Total	Chronic	Total	Chronic	Total	Chronic	Total	Chronic
African American	59	23	55	21	53	17	52	16	62	16
Asian	40	4	20	4	20	4	31	6	18	6
Caucasian	1875	375	1637	326	1621	294	1544	261	1518	248
Latino	73	24	89	20	82	23	98	22	72	14
Native American	27	10	22	9	23	12	27	6	15	4

- Caucasian juveniles were most representative of the entire group when reviewing chronic re-offenses (16.3% of the Caucasian group became chronic, which is similar to the entire group – see chart 2)
- African American, Latino, and Native American each experienced between 20 – 27 % who became chronic offenders
- Asian juveniles experienced the largest percentage (33%) who became chronic offenders (6 of the 18 juveniles).

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

% chronic @ 36 months	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	97 - '01 Change
African American	39.0%	38.2%	32.1%	30.8%	25.8%	-13.2%
Asian	10.0%	20.0%	20.0%	19.4%	33.3%	23.3%
Caucasian	20.0%	19.9%	18.1%	16.9%	16.3%	-3.7%
Latino	32.9%	22.5%	28.0%	22.4%	19.4%	-13.4%
Native American	37.0%	40.9%	52.2%	22.2%	26.7%	-10.4%

As discussed on page 18, reducing the percent of the chronic group, even slightly, has a significant impact on juvenile crime.

- Based on race / ethnicity, each group had a decrease, except the Asian. This group is an example of how smaller numbers influence large percentages
- The African American group had the largest change
- Caucasian juveniles had the smallest change

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 review 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 Month 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 2001 and tracked for 36 months. A random sample was generated by computer from the larger areas.

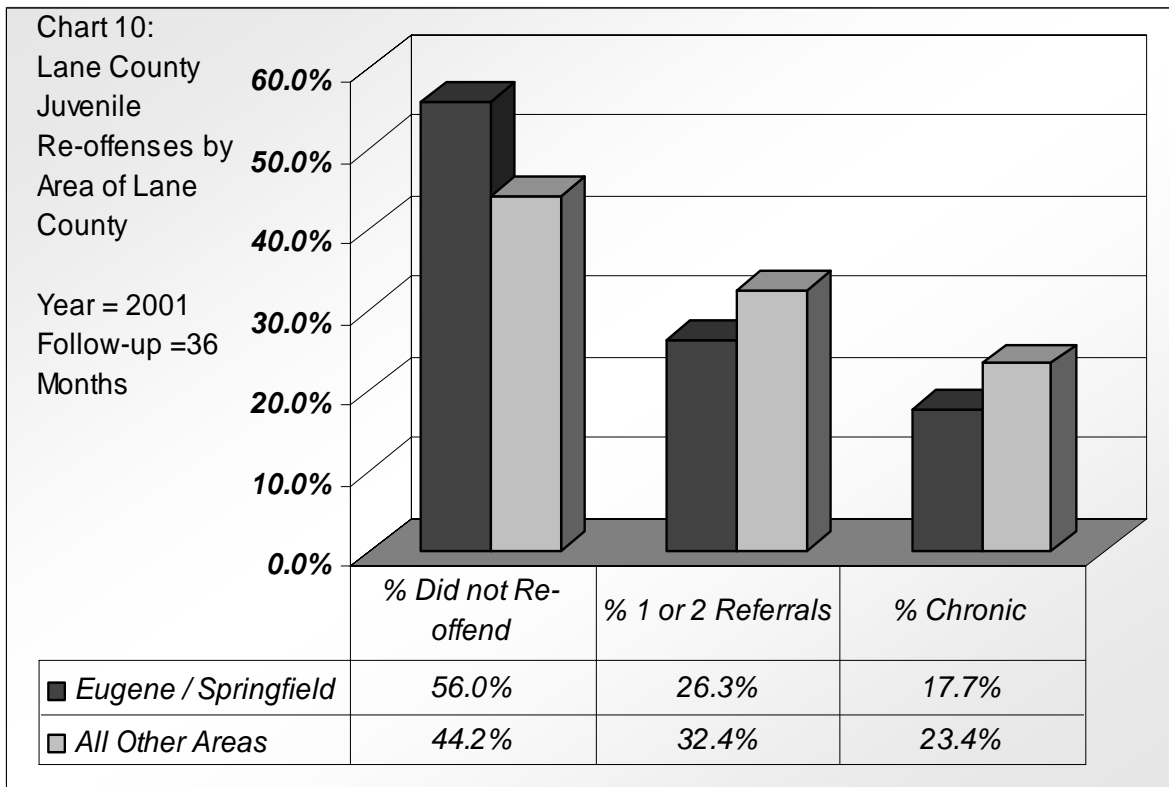


Table 11: Lane County Juvenile Re-offense By Area

Eugene & Springfield (Random Sample)	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	136	56.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	64	26.3%	86	26.7%
3+ New Referrals	43	17.7%	236	73.3%
Total:	243	100.0%	322	100.0%

All Other Areas (Random Sample)	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	138	44.2%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	101	32.4%	134	24.8%
3+ New Referrals	73	23.4%	406	75.2%
Total:	312	100.0%	540	100.0%

- The urban area is more representative of the entire Lane County group than other areas
- Eugene / Springfield experienced 17.7% of all offenders who became chronic offenders, committing 73.3% of new referrals. The entire Lane County group had 16.6% of chronic offenders committing 69.1% of new referrals.

The rural areas had a higher percentage of chronic offenders. Tables on the following pages illustrate that the Cottage Grove and Oakridge areas had a significant influence on that higher rate of chronic offenders.

Both Cottage Grove and Oakridge had closer to 30 percent of all offenders in their respective areas become chronic (27.7% and 30%). The small numbers in these areas influence these large percentages. For example:

- County wide, 17% of all offenders commit about 69% of new referrals (chronic group)
- In Cottage Grove, 27.7% of all offenders commit 83% of new referrals (26 juveniles were responsible for almost all new referrals out of this group)
- In Oakridge, 30% of all offenders became chronic and committed 91.9% of new referrals (Of the 30 total, 9 were chronic offenders and went on to commit almost all of the offenses committed by that group)

Table 12: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses By Area

BASED ON RANDOM SAMPLE OF LARGER AREAS:
2001 Data with 36 Month Follow-up

Eugene	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	76	61.3%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	29	23.4%	40	29.2%
3+ New Referrals	19	15.3%	97	70.8%
Total:	124	100.0%	137	100.0%

Springfield	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	60	50.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	35	29.4%	46	24.9%
3+ New Referrals	24	20.2%	139	75.1%
Total:	119	100.0%	185	100.0%

Cottage Grove	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	41	43.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	27	28.7%	35	17.0%
3+ New Referrals	26	27.7%	171	83.0%
Total:	94	100.0%	206	100.0%

Florence	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	9	39.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	10	43.5%	13	46.4%
3+ New Referrals	4	17.4%	15	53.6%
Total:	23	100.0%	28	100.0%

Oakridge	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	17	56.7%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	4	13.3%	5	8.1%
3+ New Referrals	9	30.0%	57	91.9%
Total:	30	100.0%	62	100.0%

Junction City	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	29	41.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	26	37.1%	32	33.7%
3+ New Referrals	15	21.4%	63	66.3%
Total:	70	100.0%	95	100.0%

All Other	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	59	50.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	38	32.8%	49	32.9%
3+ New Referrals	19	16.4%	100	67.1%
Total:	116	100.0%	149	100.0%

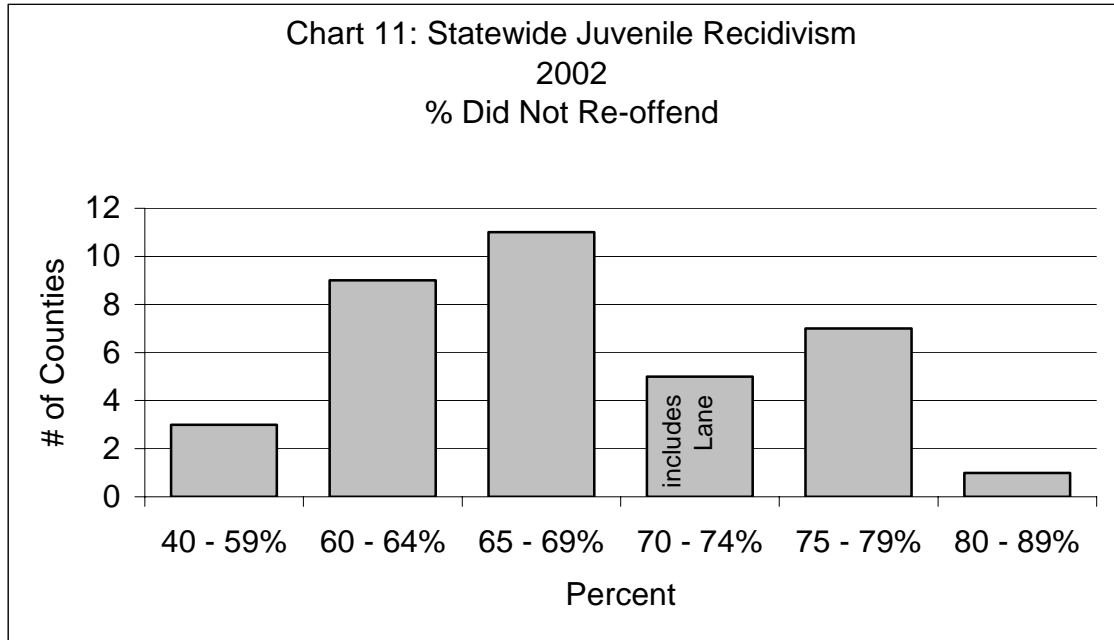
***LANE COUNTY / STATEWIDE JUVENILE
RECIDIVISM DATA***

Lane Compared to Statewide Recidivism Data at 12 Month 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 2002 data released from the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) report¹. It includes all juvenile offenders who had a criminal referral in 2002 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 2002 who did not re-offend over a 12 month follow up period. These data include:

- 70.8% of Lane County juvenile offenders did not re-offend (1,152 of 1,627)
- 67.8% of juvenile offenders statewide did not re-offend (13,028 of 19,216)
- Of the 36 counties, Lane is in the top third (number 12) when ranking the percent of offenders who did not re-offend.
- The minimum is 42.9% and the maximum is 88.2%
- The average percentile is 68.3%

Chart 11, below and table 13 on the following page illustrate these findings. It illustrates the number of counties with specific percentage ranges for their non-offenders. For example, six (6) counties had anywhere from 75 percent to 79 percent of their offenders who did not re-offend in twelve months. Lane is one of five counties that had between 70 percent and 74 percent of all 2002 offenders who did not re-offend.



¹ Source: Oregon Youth Authority and Oregon Juvenile Department Directors’ Association. Juvenile Recidivism. Oregon’s Statewide Report on Juvenile Recidivism. 1998 through 2002. State of Oregon 2004.

Table 13: Ranking By No New Referrals

County	Total Number Of Offenders	Total Number Of New Referrals	No New Referrals		
			Offenders With No New Referrals	% of Offenders	% Of Referrals
Gilliam	17	3	15	88.2%	0.0%
Hood River	127	45	99	78.0%	0.0%
Wheeler	9	5	7	77.8%	0.0%
Union	148	56	114	77.0%	0.0%
Lake	55	26	42	76.4%	0.0%
Grant	59	18	45	76.3%	0.0%
Washington	1,395	558	1,057	75.8%	0.0%
Clackamas	1,370	521	1,031	75.3%	0.0%
Jefferson	193	79	141	73.1%	0.0%
Harney	61	23	44	72.1%	0.0%
Josephine	433	254	309	71.4%	0.0%
Lane	1,627	949	1,152	70.8%	0.0%
Benton	301	159	213	70.8%	0.0%
Lincoln	239	181	167	69.9%	0.0%
Coos	338	229	234	69.2%	0.0%
Wasco	201	86	139	69.2%	0.0%
Umatilla	623	375	430	69.0%	0.0%
Deschutes	1,013	549	698	68.9%	0.0%
Linn	602	325	413	68.6%	0.0%
Statewide	19,216	11,717	13,028	67.8%	0.0%
Douglas	791	455	532	67.3%	0.0%
Columbia	329	191	221	67.2%	0.0%
Clatsop	283	190	190	67.1%	0.0%
Wallowa	33	17	22	66.7%	0.0%
Yamhill	495	312	325	65.7%	0.0%
Malheur	449	334	291	64.8%	0.0%
Marion	2,075	1,322	1,344	64.8%	0.0%
Curry	134	91	86	64.2%	0.0%
Jackson	1,494	1,153	958	64.1%	0.0%
Morrow	103	70	66	64.1%	0.0%
Polk	405	317	258	63.7%	0.0%
Mulnomah	2,798	2,014	1,779	63.6%	0.0%
Klamath	492	298	308	62.6%	0.0%
Baker	141	100	85	60.3%	0.0%
Tillamook	218	243	124	56.9%	0.0%
Crook	158	164	86	54.4%	0.0%
Sherman	7	5	3	42.9%	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 to those with the greatest percentage.

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

- County name - Lane
- There were 1,627 juveniles with a criminal referral in 2002
- Of those 1,627 offenders, they went on to commit 949 new criminal referrals over a twelve-month follow-up period
- Of the total 1,627 juveniles in 2002, 1,152 did not re-offend (no new referrals)
- 70.8% of offenders had 0% of new crime (criminal referrals).

The lists 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.

Lane had a slightly higher percentage of offenders who did not re-offend when compared to statewide data.

Re-offending With One or Two New Referrals – This group does not include juveniles who do 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.

Data on these data include (for offenders in 2002, with twelve months of follow-up) includes:

- 22.9% of Lane County juvenile offenders (373 of 1,627)
- 25.9% of juvenile offenders statewide (4,975 of 19,216)
- Of the 36 counties, Lane is number 12 when ranking the percent of offenders who commit one or two new referrals
- The minimum is 11% and the maximum is 57.1%
- The average percentile is 25.7%

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 12 counties that had between 20 to 24 percent of their 2002 offenders who go on to commit one or two new criminal referrals.

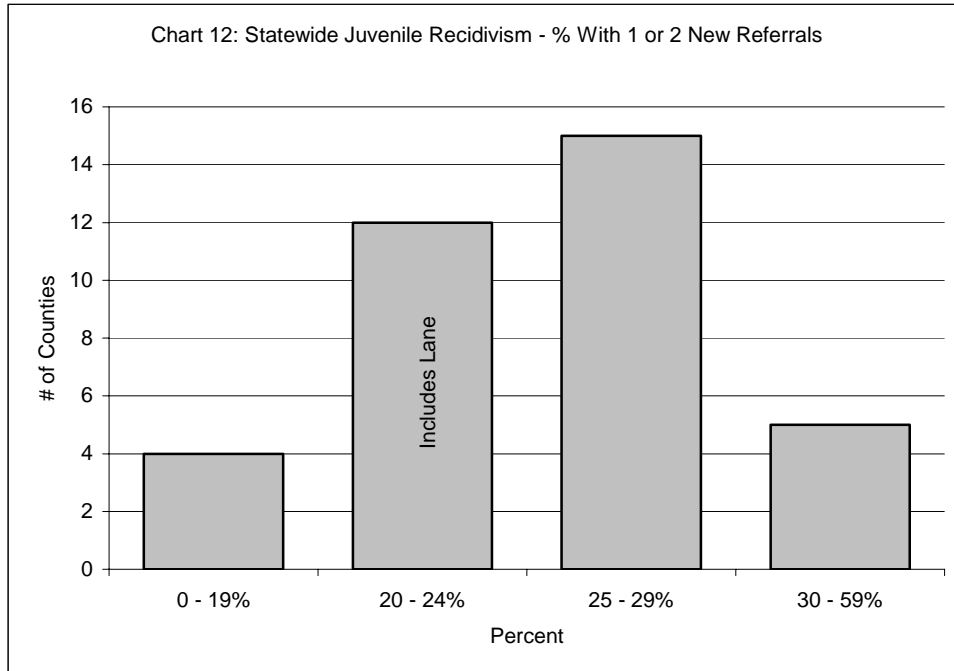


Table 14: Ranking By % With One or Two New Referrals

	Total Number Of Offenders	Total Number Of New Referrals	Offenders With 1 or 2 New Referrals	Number of Referrals	% Of Offenders	% of Referrals
County						
Wheeler	9	5	1	1	11.1%	20.0%
Gilliam	17	3	2	3	11.8%	100.0%
Hood River	127	45	23	29	18.1%	64.4%
Lake	55	26	10	11	18.2%	42.3%
Union	148	56	30	41	20.3%	73.2%
Grant	59	18	12	12	20.3%	66.7%
Washington	1,395	558	291	372	20.9%	66.7%
Josephine	433	254	94	111	21.7%	43.7%
Lincoln	239	181	52	62	21.8%	34.3%
Clackamas	1,370	521	301	374	22.0%	71.8%
Coos	338	229	76	103	22.5%	45.0%
Lane	1,627	949	373	482	22.9%	50.8%
Umatilla	623	375	149	202	23.9%	53.9%
Jefferson	193	79	47	64	24.4%	81.0%
Benton	301	159	74	97	24.6%	61.0%
Harney	61	23	15	17	24.6%	73.9%
Deschutes	1,013	549	255	325	25.2%	59.2%
Clatsop	283	190	73	94	25.8%	49.5%
Columbia	329	191	85	105	25.8%	55.0%
Statewide	19,216	11,717	4,975	6,377	25.9%	54.4%
Linn	602	325	160	205	26.6%	63.1%
Malheur	449	334	121	157	26.9%	47.0%
Morrow	103	70	28	34	27.2%	48.6%
Polk	405	317	111	141	27.4%	44.5%
Jackson	1,494	1,153	413	527	27.6%	45.7%
Yamhill	495	312	137	188	27.7%	60.3%
Mulnomah	2,798	2,014	787	1,010	28.1%	50.1%
Douglas	791	455	223	283	28.2%	62.2%
Wasco	201	86	58	70	28.9%	81.4%
Marion	2,075	1,322	601	772	29.0%	58.4%
Curry	134	91	39	46	29.1%	50.5%
Tillamook	218	243	65	92	29.8%	37.9%
Wallowa	33	17	10	14	30.3%	82.4%
Baker	141	100	43	55	30.5%	55.0%
Klamath	492	298	160	204	32.5%	68.5%
Crook	158	164	52	69	32.9%	42.1%
Sherman	7	5	4	5	57.1%	100.0%

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 1,627 juveniles with a criminal referral in 2002
- Of those 1,627 offenders, they went on to commit 949 new criminal referrals over a 12-month follow-up period
- Of the total 1,627 juveniles in 2002, 373 had one or two new criminal referrals
- 22.9% of all offenders committed 50.8% of new 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 experienced fewer juveniles who went on to commit one or two new referrals after one year as compared to statewide data.

Chronic Delinquency – Best practices for delinquency reduction includes providing corrections and treatment responses that match each juvenile’s risk level. Chronic juvenile offenders require more intensive responses. A positive impact on this group significantly reduces victimization because these juveniles, on average, commit more crimes. Hence, success with that group, or even a portion of them, will have very positive impacts in the community (see page 18 for examples)

Data on chronic juvenile offenders includes (in 2002, with 12 months of follow-up):

- 6.3% of Lane County juvenile offenders (102 of 1,627)
- 6.3% of juvenile offenders statewide (1,213 of 19,216)
- While Lane is similar to the state, it is ranked on the lower end (or has a greater percent of offenders who become chronic). Twenty-four other counties had fewer juveniles in their chronic group (based on percentages, not raw numbers).
- The minimum is 0% and the maximum is 13.3% of all offender 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 one or two new referrals. Lane is one of eight (8) counties that has between 7 and 8 percent of offenders who become chronic offenders.

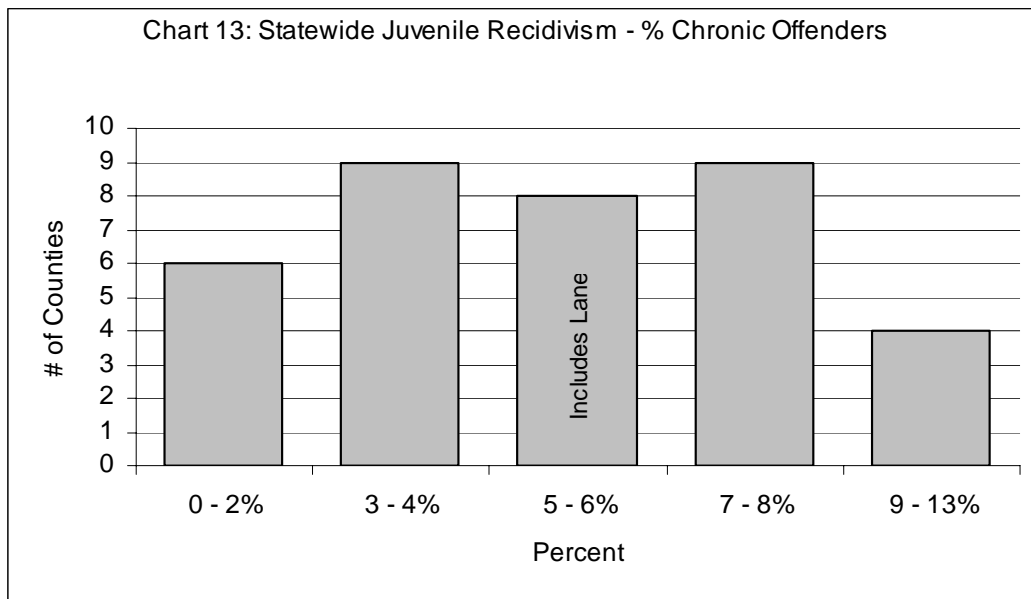


Table 15: Juvenile Recidivism Ranked By Chronic Group:

County	Total Number Of Offenders	Total Number Of New Offenses	Offenders With 3 or More New Crimes	Number of Offenses	% Of Offenders	% Of Crime
Gilliam	17	3	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sherman	7	5	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wasco	201	86	4	16	2.0%	18.6%
Jefferson	193	79	5	15	2.6%	19.0%
Union	148	56	4	15	2.7%	26.8%
Clackamas	1,370	521	38	147	2.8%	28.2%
Wallowa	33	17	1	3	3.0%	17.6%
Harney	61	23	2	6	3.3%	26.1%
Washington	1,395	558	47	186	3.4%	33.3%
Grant	59	18	2	6	3.4%	33.3%
Hood River	127	45	5	16	3.9%	35.6%
Douglas	791	455	36	172	4.6%	37.8%
Benton	301	159	14	62	4.7%	39.0%
Linn	602	325	29	120	4.8%	36.9%
Klamath	492	298	24	94	4.9%	31.5%
Lake	55	26	3	15	5.5%	57.7%
Deschutes	1,013	549	60	224	5.9%	40.8%
Marion	2,075	1,322	130	550	6.3%	41.6%
Lane	1,627	949	102	467	6.3%	49.2%
Statewide	19,216	11,717	1,213	5,340	6.3%	45.6%
Yamhill	495	312	33	124	6.7%	39.7%
Curry	134	91	9	45	6.7%	49.5%
Josephine	433	254	30	143	6.9%	56.3%
Columbia	329	191	23	86	7.0%	45.0%
Umatilla	623	375	44	173	7.1%	46.1%
Clatsop	283	190	20	96	7.1%	50.5%
Jackson	1,494	1,153	123	626	8.2%	54.3%
Malheur	449	334	37	177	8.2%	53.0%
Coos	338	229	28	126	8.3%	55.0%
Mulnomah	2,798	2,014	232	1,004	8.3%	49.9%
Lincoln	239	181	20	119	8.4%	65.7%
Morrow	103	70	9	36	8.7%	51.4%
Polk	405	317	36	176	8.9%	55.5%
Baker	141	100	13	45	9.2%	45.0%
Wheeler	9	5	1	4	11.1%	0.0%
Crook	158	164	20	95	12.7%	57.9%
Tillamook	218	243	29	151	13.3%	62.1%

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 name (see Lane For this example)
- There were 1,627 juveniles with a criminal referral in 2002
- Of those 1,627 offenders, they went on to commit 949 new criminal referrals over a 12-month follow-up period
- Of the total 1,627 juveniles in 2002, 102 became chronic offenders
- 6.3% of this population committed 49.2% of new 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 very representative of statewide data in terms of the percent of juvenile offenders who become chronic after 12 months.

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

- These **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 (Based on 12 month follow-up):

- Data on page 18 illustrated that relatively small changes in the chronic juvenile offending group creates significant reductions in reported crime.
- Single year reviews of these data do not provide that longer-term perspective or impact
- Lane increased its group that did not re-offend by 19.1% between 1998 and 2002 while the state increased by 4.7%
- Lane decreased its chronic group by 4.7% and the state by 2.7%

Table 16: Juvenile Re-offenses For Group Who Did Not Re-offend – '98 to '02 Change

County	1998			2002			Difference Between '98 & '02
	Total N	# NO NEW	% NO NEW	Total N	# NO NEW	% NO NEW	
Lane	1,825	1,127	61.8%	1,627	1,152	70.8%	9.1%
Statewide	22,311	14,075	63.1%	19,216	13,028	67.8%	4.7%

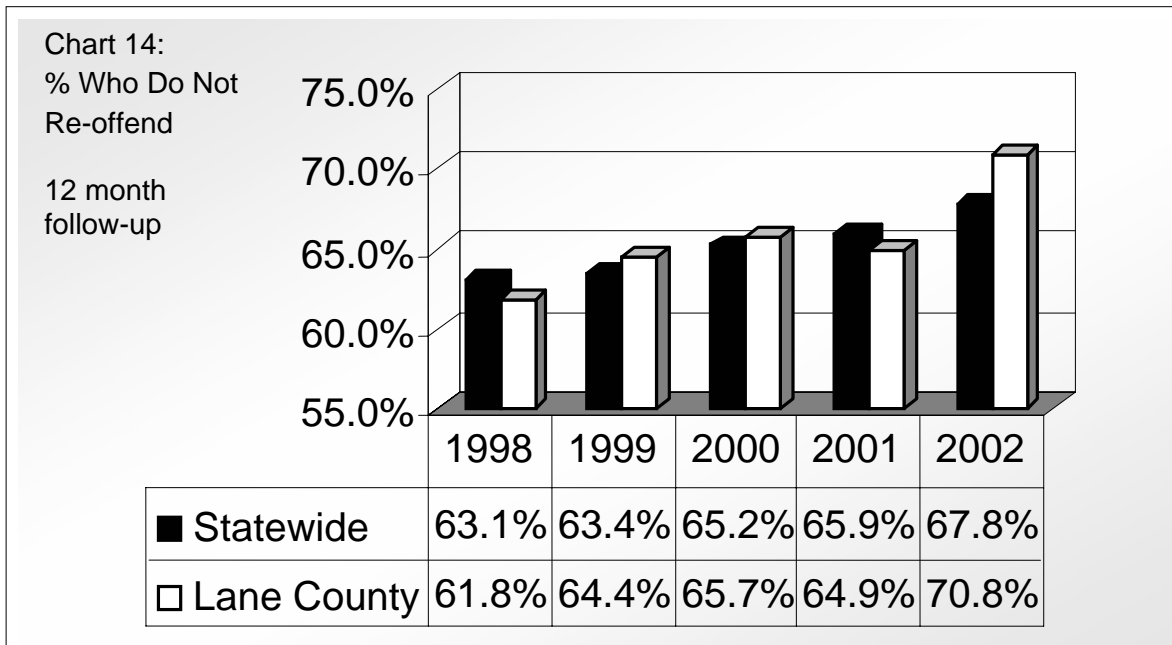
Table 17: Juvenile Re-offenses For Chronic Group – '98 to '02 Change

County	1998			2002			Difference Between '98 & '02
	Total N	# CHRONIC	% CHRONIC	Total N	# CHRONIC	% CHRONIC	
Lane	1,825	200	11.0%	1,627	102	6.3%	-4.7%
Statewide	22,311	2,019	9.0%	19,216	1,213	6.3%	-2.7%

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 1998 and follows them for one year. Then, looks at all juvenile offenders in 1999, etc. and tracks each group for one year. It answers the question, “Of all juvenile offenders in a single year, how often do they re-offend over a 12 month period?”

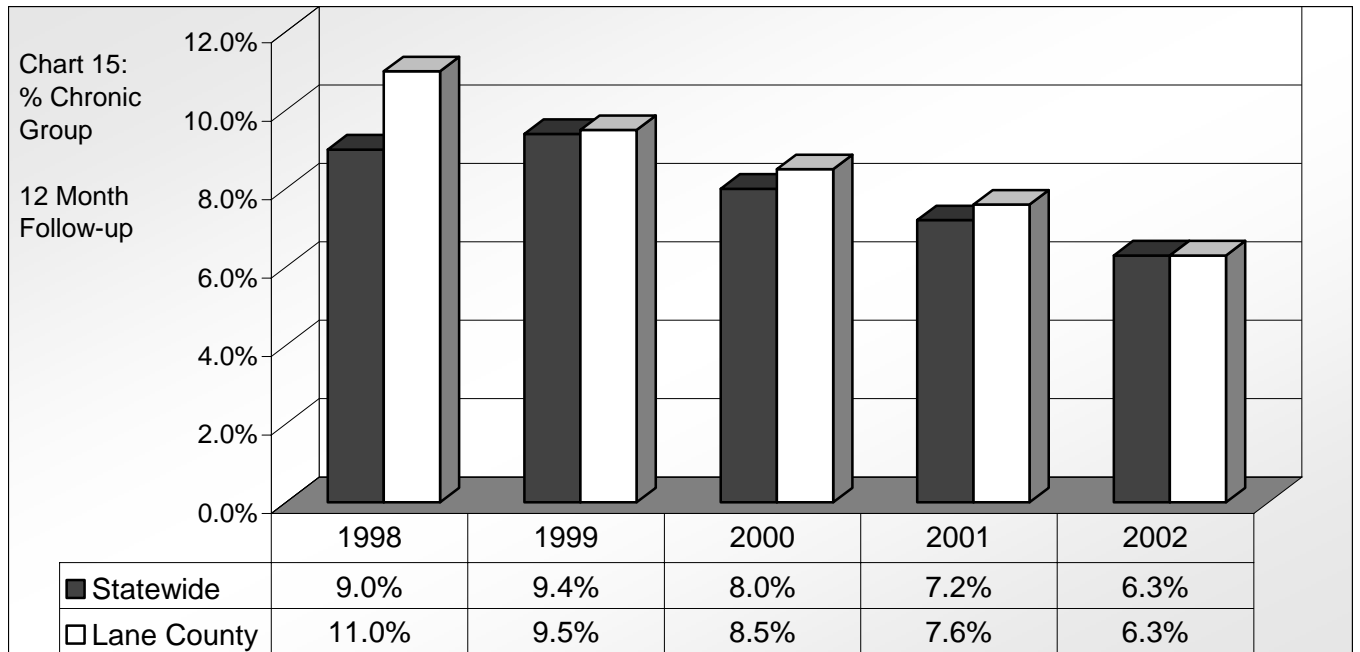
Percent Who Do Not Re-offend:

- Lane County has stayed very close to the state each year, having a difference of .2 to three percentages.
- Both Lane and statewide data have increased since 1998 (showing an increase in the percent of offenders who do not re-offend).
- While there are increases and decreases between the years, Lane and statewide data show an increase over five years in the percent who do not re-offend.



Percent Chronic Offenders:

- Lane is similar to the state each year with the exception of 1998 where the difference is small
- The county and state experienced a decrease in the percentage of juveniles who became chronic



***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., detention, probation, diversion programs, etc.
- Program Level – Each decision point has specific programs like (examples only):
 - Youth Court programs at the diversion decision point
 - Options To Anger at the intake 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 also 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 16 shows the three different levels with examples of programs provided by Youth Services.

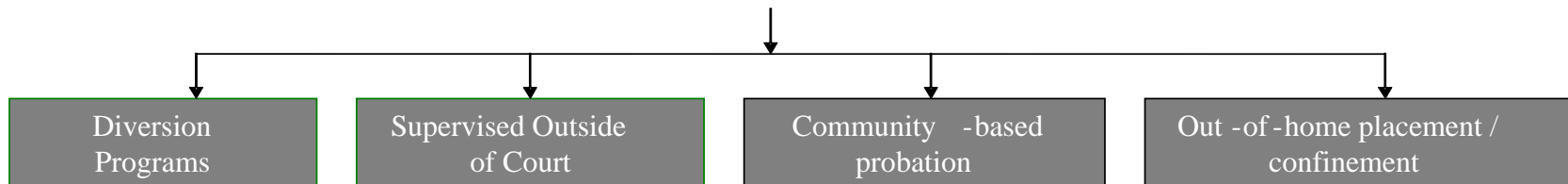
Chart 17 is a graphic illustration of tracking pre / post program recidivism. Findings at the decision point and program level also includes a description of re-offense data for all juveniles and based on demographic information.

Chart 16: Tracking Juvenile Re-offenses – 3 Levels

1. System →

Juvenile Department

2. Decision Points



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

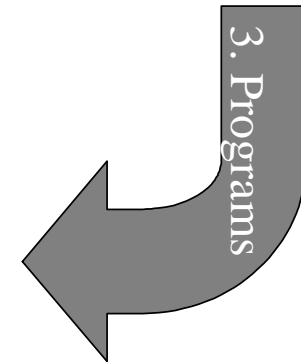
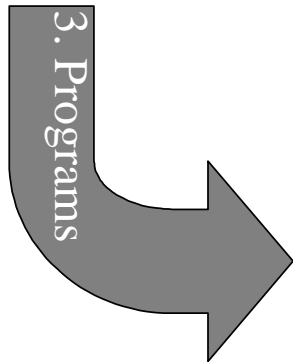
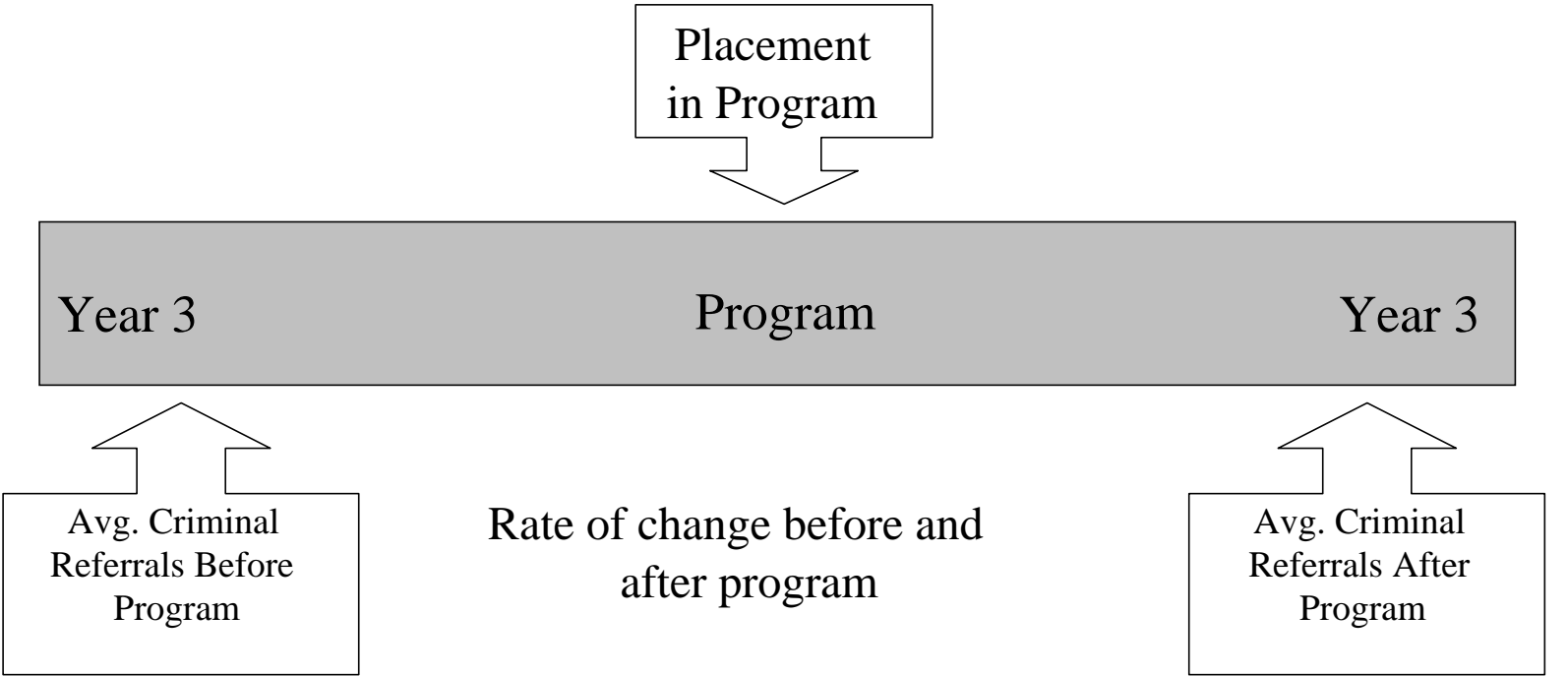


Chart 17: Tracking Program Level Juvenile Re-offenses



SUMMARY

Youth Services and the Lane County Information Services Department have 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:

- Look at the impact of the entire system, a specific decision point, and individual programs on reducing re-offenses
- 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.

CONTACTS

For information regarding the department and its services:

Lisa Smith, Director
Lisa.D.Smith@co.lane.or.us
541.682.4705 (phone)
541.682.4732 (FAX)

For information on research:

Linda Wagner, Management Analyst
Linda.M.Wagner@co.lane.or.us
541.682.4792 (phone)
541.682.4732 (FAX)

For Youth Services Published Reports and Program Evaluations:

www.lanecounty.org/ys

For Re-offense Reports For the State of Oregon

Oregon Youth Authority
www.oya.state.or.us/data.html