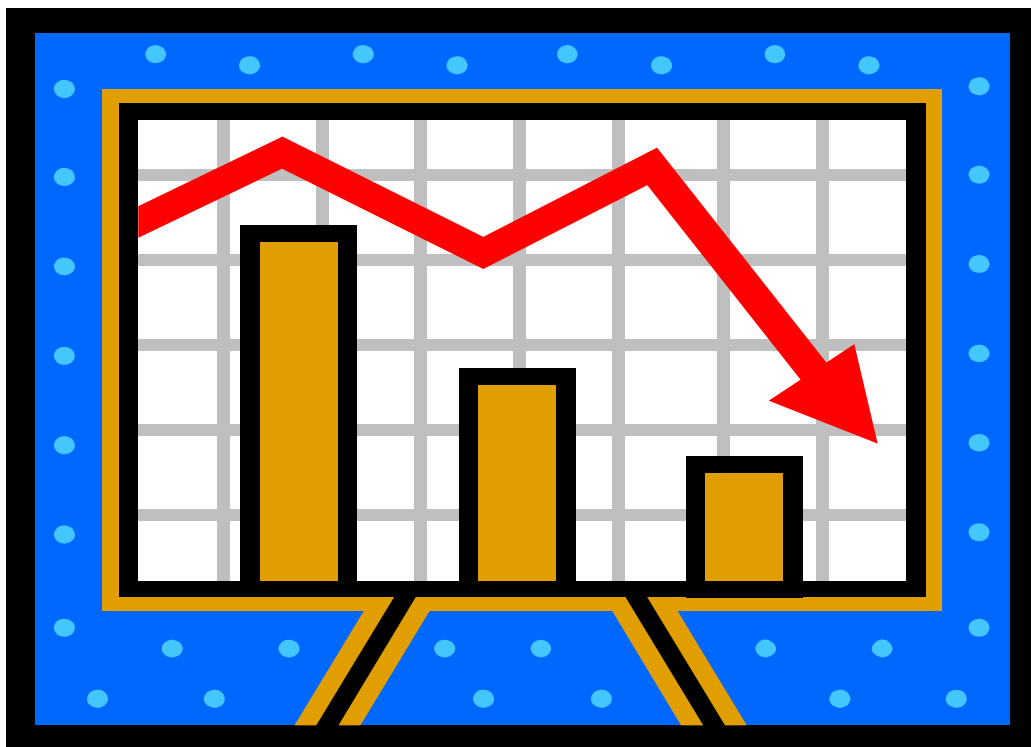


Lane County
Department of Youth Services
Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Re-offense
Report

April 2007



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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 (2003 for 36 months follow up, 15.8% of offenders committing 69.3% of new crimes - 242 juveniles out of a total of 1,533 with 1,218 new referrals out of a total of 1,758).

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 by 2.8% - from 18.6% in 1999 to 15.8% in 2003.
- 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 2003 to allow for longer follow-up periods). The community is just beginning to see the impact of recent service reductions due to budget cuts.

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

Follow-up Time (2003) – The longer the follow-up time the larger the percentage of chronic offenders:

- After 12 months, 7.3% become chronic (112 out of 1,533 juveniles)
- After 36 months, 15.8% become chronic (242 out of 1,533 juveniles)
- While the chronic group after 36 months is larger, they still commit a majority of new crimes - 15.8% of all offenders committed 69.3% of new referrals (242 juveniles out of a total of 1,533 with 1,218 new referrals out of a total of 1,758)
- Fewer first time offenders become chronic as compared to the group as a whole - 15.8% of the entire group and 10.4% first-time offenders were chronic (96 out of 925)

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

- 18.7% of males (200 of 1,070) and 9.1% of females (42 of 463)
- The 12 – 13 age group had the greatest percentage (25.2%) of chronic offenders (67 of 266)
- Caucasian juveniles experienced 14.8% (199 of 1,345)
- Asian, Latino, and African American juveniles experienced between 17.2% – 27.8% (11 of 54 on average)
- Native American had the largest group (34.6% - 9 of 26 juveniles)

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

- The urban areas of Eugene / Springfield combined had 14.8% chronic offenders (142 of 959)
- All other areas combined experienced 19.7% chronic offending (84 of 427)

Other:

- Lane is very representative of statewide juvenile re-offense data
- 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 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 correction's 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 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 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 12 month follow-up period. They include statewide and county specific data. These reports can be accessed on the Oregon Youth Authority web page.

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 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 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-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 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 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 new referrals during an identified follow-up period. It is also included in this study.

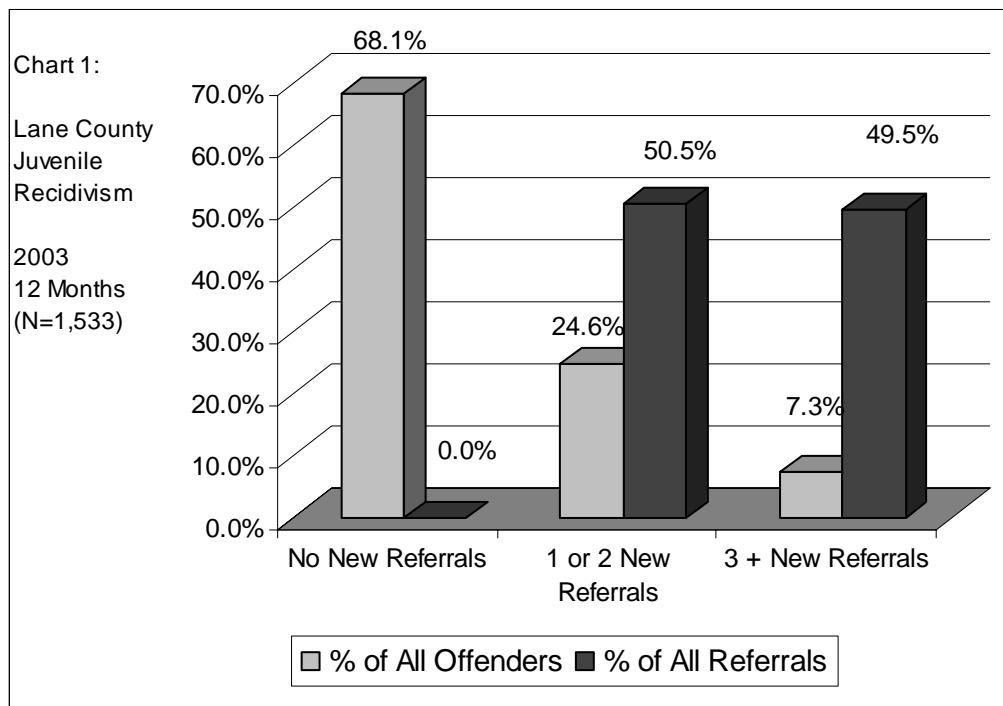
***LANE COUNTY JUVENILE RE-OFFENSE
DATA***

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

Overview Data – Chart 1 below provides a basic representation of re-offense data. It includes all juveniles referred to Youth Services in 2003 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 (68.1%) did not have a subsequent criminal referral
- A minority of offenders became chronic – 7.3% of all offenders had 49.5% of all new criminal referrals. Chronic is defined as those with three or more new referrals during the follow-up period.

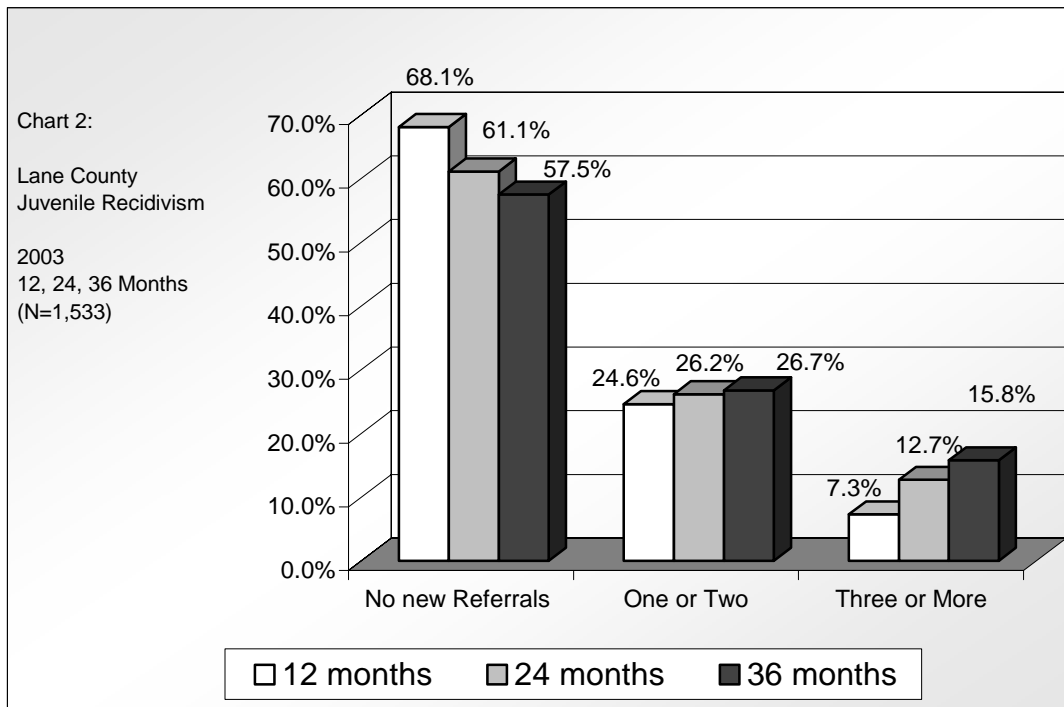


This theme - a smaller group commit a majority of juvenile crime - will be seen throughout this entire report. It is a constant theme in local, statewide, and even national juvenile re-offense data. They suggest that a very small group, 8%, become chronic offenders. This is very significant information 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” 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 10.6% (68.1% at 12 months and 57.5% at 36 months).
- The group who became chronic offenders doubled with longer tracking periods (7.3% at 12 months and 15.8% at 36 months).

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

2003 for 12 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	1,044	68.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	377	24.6%	497	50.5%
3 + New Referrals	112	7.3%	487	49.5%
Total:	1,533	100.0%	984	100.0%

2003 for 24 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	937	61.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	401	26.2%	526	36.0%
3 + New Referrals	195	12.7%	934	64.0%
Total:	1,533	100.0%	1,460	100.0%

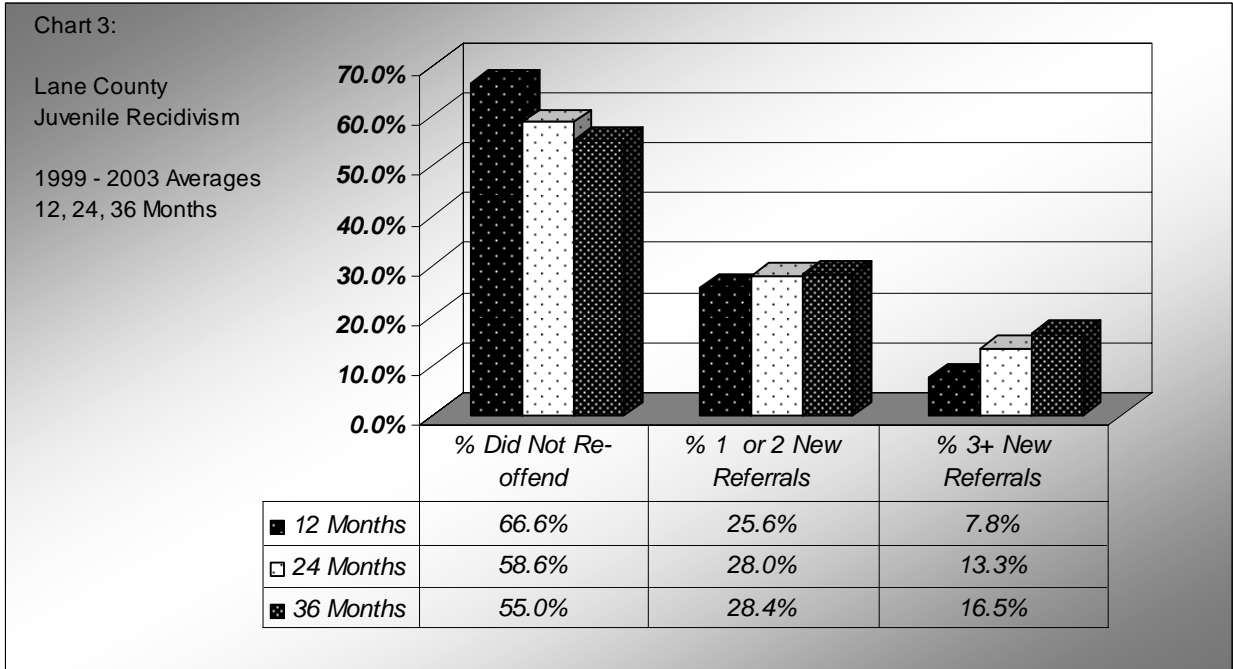
2003 for 36 months follow-up

	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	881	57.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	410	26.7%	540	30.7%
3 + New Referrals	242	15.8%	1,218	69.3%
Total:	1,533	100.0%	1,758	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, 7.3% of all offenders commit 49.5% percent of all new referrals (112 offenders with 487 new referrals)
- After 36 months, 15.8% of all offenders commit 69.3% of all new referrals (242 offenders with 1,218 new referrals)

While the previous data represent a sample from 12 months (juvenile offenders in 2003 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 of offenders who become chronic increases
- The percent with one or two new referrals are relatively consistent

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

1999 - 2003 Averages for 12 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	1,112	66.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	427	25.6%	567	45.7%
3 + New Referrals	131	7.8%	675	54.3%
Total Avg.	1,669	100.0%	1,242	100.0%

1999 - 2003 Averages for 24 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	978	58.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	468	28.0%	635	34.7%
3 + New Referrals	223	13.3%	1,194	65.3%
Total Avg.	1,669	100.0%	1,828	100.0%

1999 - 2003 Averages for 36 months follow-up

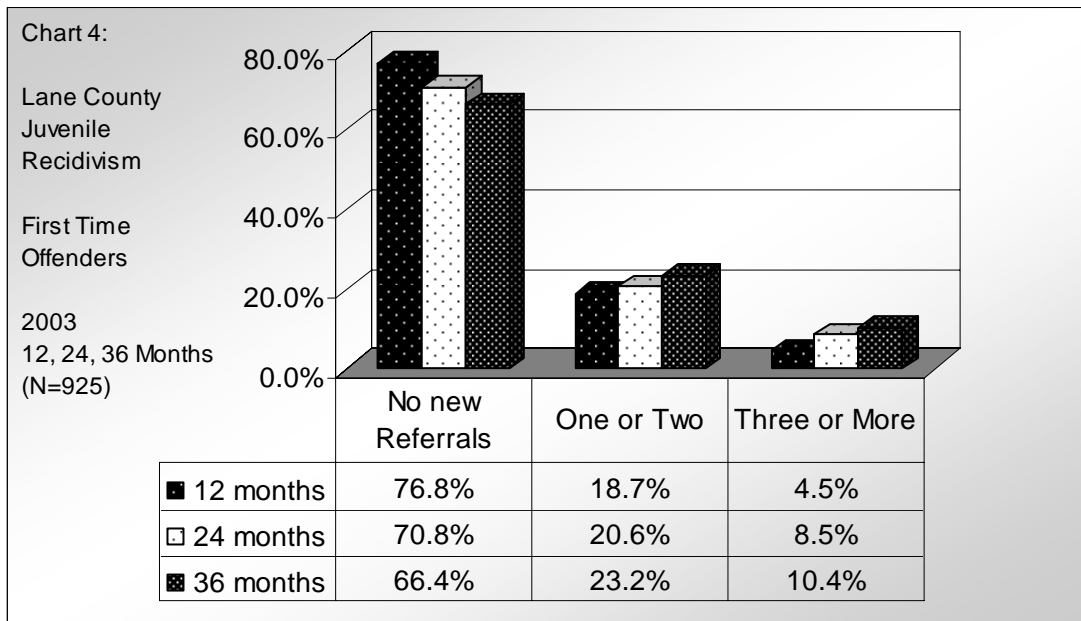
	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	919	55.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	475	28.4%	651	29.1%
3 + New Referrals	276	16.5%	1,586	70.9%
Total Avg.	1,669	100.0%	2,237	100.0%

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

- A small percentage become chronic after 12 months (7.8%) as compared to 36 months (16.5%)
- After 12 months, the chronic group committed 54.3% of all new referrals
- After 36 months, the chronic group committed 70.9% 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 2003 were identified. The first criminal offense in 2003 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 2003. Hence, this group could include offenders whose 2003 qualifying referral was their very first in their entire history or their first in 2003 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, 66.4% of first time offenders did not re-offend compared to 57.5% of all offenders for that year (see Chart 2 for all offenders)
- First-time offenders are slightly less likely to become chronic offenders compared to all juvenile offenders. After 36 months, 10.4% of first time offenders became chronic compared to 15.8% of all juvenile offenders.

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

2003 for 12 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	710	76.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	173	18.7%	220	53.3%
3 + New Referrals	42	4.5%	193	46.7%
Total:	925	100.0%	413	100.0%

2003 for 24 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	655	70.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	191	20.6%	237	37.5%
3 + New Referrals	79	8.5%	395	62.5%
Total:	925	100.0%	632	100.0%

2003 for 36 months follow-up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	614	66.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	215	23.2%	277	35.0%
3 + New Referrals	96	10.4%	515	65.0%
Total:	925	100.0%	792	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 1999 was tracked for 36 months as was the group in 2000, 2001, etc.

- The percent of juvenile offenders who do not re-offend experienced an increase over the five years from 52.4% to 57.5%
- The percent who commit one or two new criminal referrals decreased over the five years from 29.1% to 26.7%
- The juveniles who became chronic indicate a decrease over five years, 18.6% to 15.8%

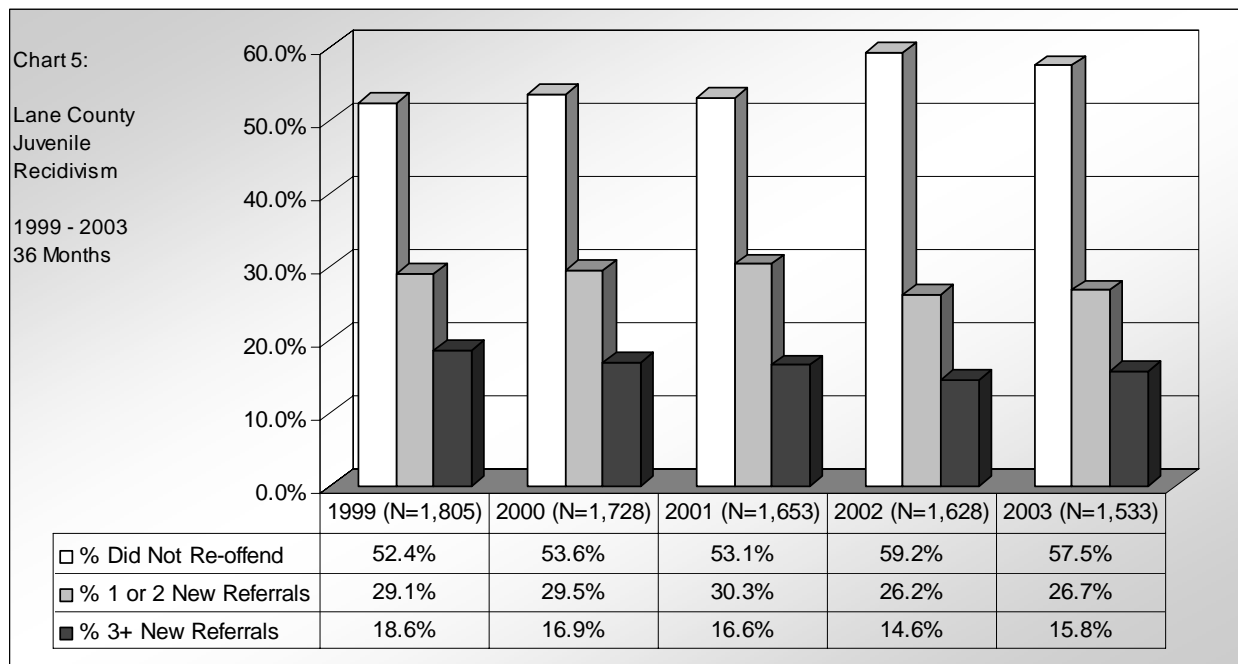


Table 4: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses Trend for Chronic Group

1999 with 36 months follow up

	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

	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%	1,680	71.5%
Total Avg.	1,728	100.0%	2,351	100.0%

2001 with 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 Avg.	1,653	100.0%	2,127	100.0%

2002 with 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 Avg.	1,628	100.0%	1,775	100.0%

2003 with 36 months follow up

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	881	57.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	410	26.7%	540	30.7%
3 + New Referrals	242	15.8%	1,218	69.3%
Total Avg.	1,533	100.0%	1,758	100.0%

The decrease in chronic delinquency is difficult to achieve, but even relatively small decreases with this group has significant impact on reduced victimizations by juvenile offenders. For example, if the system had been as successful in limiting the group who became chronic in 1999 as it was in 2003, there would have been 856 fewer juvenile crimes in 1999. 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

			Avg. Referrals		Referrals		Total Crimes
	N	% Chronic	Number in Chronic Group	Per Offender	Per Chronic Group	Avg. Crimes Per Referral	
1999 Chronic	1,805	18.6	335	5.3	1,789	1.5	2,683
1999 with 2003 Chronic Group	1,805	15.8	242	5.0	1,218	1.5	1,827
Difference in Crime:							856

Because the chronic group is so active in their criminal behavior (committing over 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 only three percent (2.8%) in the percent of chronic offenders creates an estimated reduction of over 856 crimes.

This is a graphic illustration of the goal in the Lane County juvenile justice system - 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 and needs. For all offenders that includes responses to hold juveniles accountable, provide restoration to victims and the community, and to provide treatment and skill building. The level of those interventions, however, should match the risk so that high risk to re-offend juveniles receives 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 36 months of tracking, data include:

- Females represent 30.2% of all juvenile offenders in the 2003 study
- Significantly more females do not re-offend. 68.3% (316 of 463) females did not re-offend after three years compared to 52.8% (565 of 1,070) males
- Females had a much smaller group who became chronic offenders, only 9.1% (42 of 463) when compared to males at 18.7% (200 of 1,070)

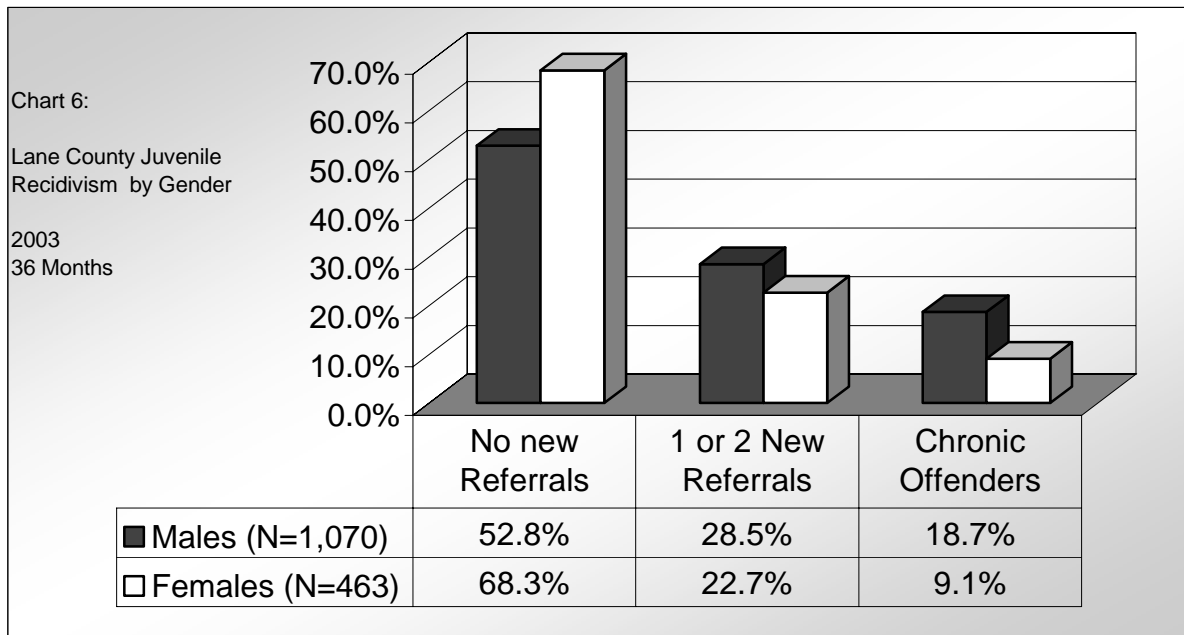


Table 6: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Gender – 2003 Data with 36 months follow-up

Males:

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	565	52.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	305	28.5%	401	28.2%
3 + New Referrals	200	18.7%	1,019	71.8%
Total Avg.	1,070	100.0%	1,420	100.0%

Females:

	Number Of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number Of New Referrals	% Of New Referrals
No New Referrals	316	68.3%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	105	22.7%	139	41.1%
3 + New Referrals	42	9.1%	199	58.9%
Total Avg.	463	100.0%	338	100.0%

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

- 18.7% of males became chronic after 36 months and committed 71.8% of new referrals
- 9.1% of adolescent females became chronic and committed 58.9% 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 11 and under, 12 & 13 year olds, and 14 & 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 61.1% did not re-offend and 12.7% became chronic offenders (see Table 1)

Only the youngest group (11 and under) experienced lower incidents of re-offenses while the 12 & 13 year olds had the worst:

- Juveniles 11 and under had 73.8% who did not re-offend and 9.8% of them became chronic
- Juveniles 12 or 13 years old had only 52.6% who did not re-offend and 17.3% of them became chronic
- Juveniles 14 or 15 years old had 52.9% who did not re-offend and 16.8% who became chronic

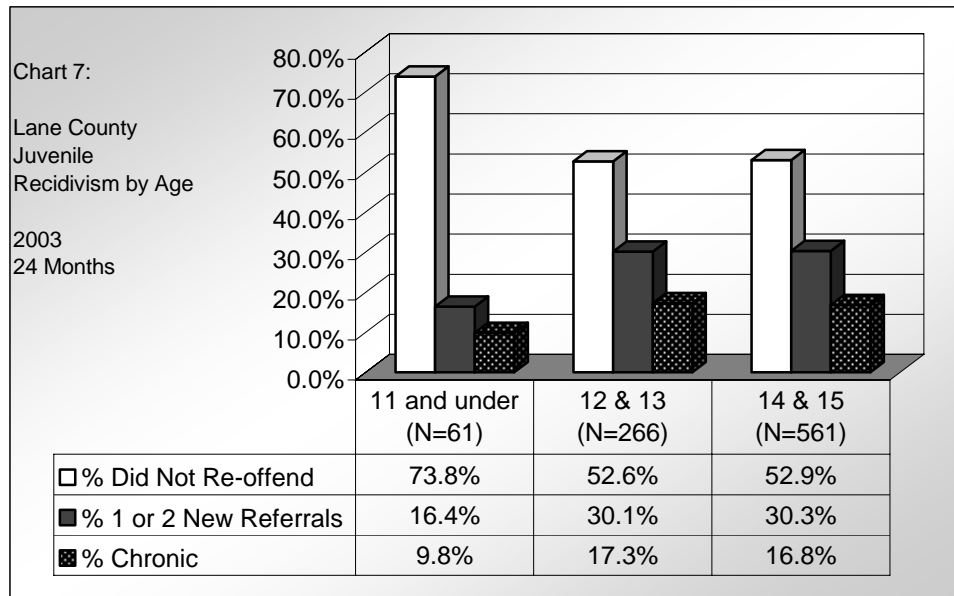


Table 7: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Age

24 MONTHS

11 and under	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	45	73.8%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	10	16.4%	13	37.1%
3+ New Referrals	6	9.8%	22	62.9%
Total:	61	100%	35	100%

12 & 13	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	140	52.6%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	80	30.1%	112	31.9%
3+ New Referrals	46	17.3%	239	68.1%
Total:	266	100%	351	100%

14 & 15	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	297	52.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	170	30.3%	230	35.0%
3+ New Referrals	94	16.8%	428	65.0%
Total:	561	100%	658	100%

- For each group, the chronic offenders committed, respectively, 62.9%, 68.1%, and 65.0% of all new referrals
- The 12 & 13 age group had the highest percent who became chronic at 17.3% (46 of 266)

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

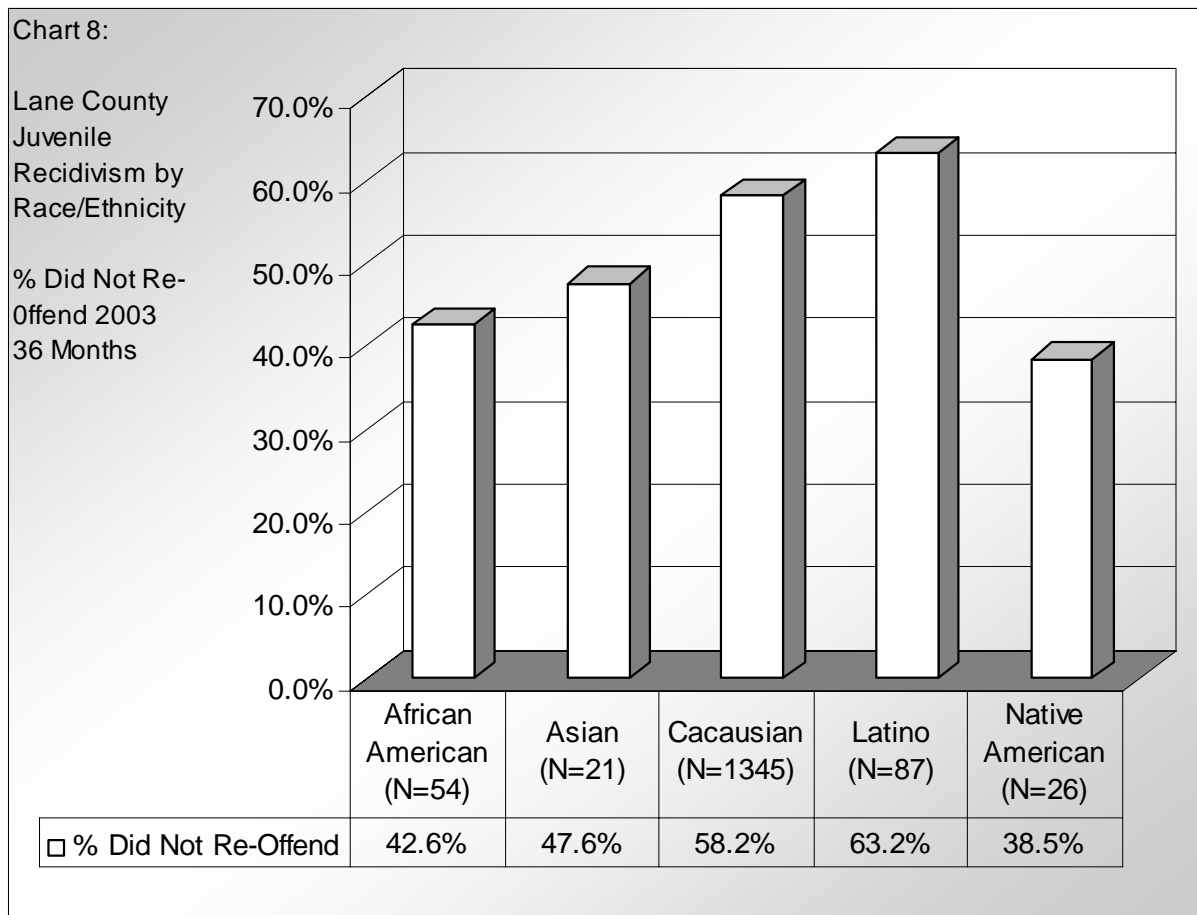


Table 8: Juvenile Re-offenses by Race / Ethnicity for Number who Did Not Re-offend

Number Did Not Re-offend	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals	Total	No New Referrals
African American	53	24	52	22	62	27	45	25	54	23
Asian	18	8	30	18	16	5	19	7	21	10
Caucasian	1,628	866	1,520	826	1,486	805	1,472	883	1,345	783
Latino	82	42	98	48	74	36	70	42	87	55
Native American	24	5	28	12	15	5	22	7	26	10

Findings include (for 2003 data):

- Latino and Caucasian youth had the largest representative of juveniles who did not re-offend (63.2% and 58.2% respectively)
- Native American and African American juveniles experienced the smallest percentage of juveniles who did not re-offend (38.5% - 10 of the 26 Native Americans and 42.6% - 23 of the 54 juveniles)

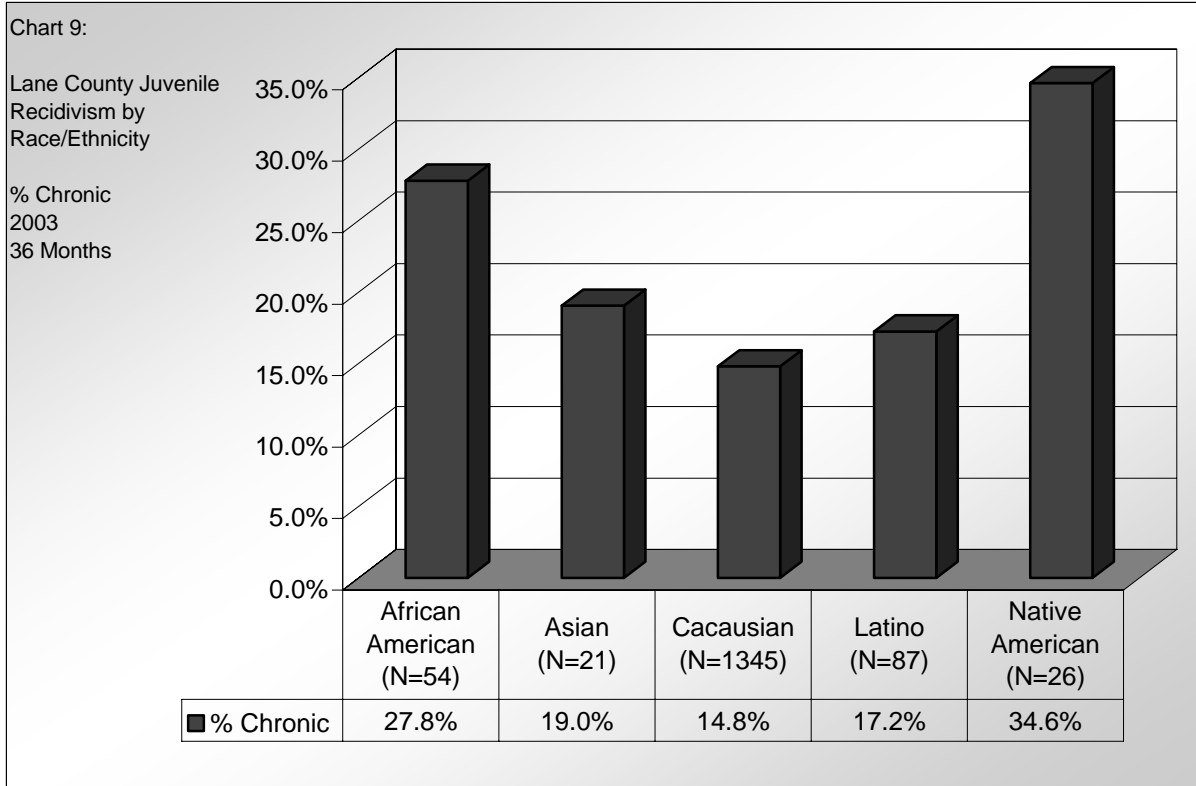


Table 9: Juvenile Re-offenses by Race / Ethnicity for Chronic Group

	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic	Total	# Chronic
African American	53	17	52	16	62	16	45	11	54	15
Asian	18	3	30	6	16	6	19	7	21	4
Caucasian	1,628	279	1,520	242	1,486	233	1,472	200	1,345	199
Latino	82	23	98	22	74	15	70	11	87	15
Native American	24	13	28	6	15	4	22	8	26	9

- Caucasian juveniles were most representative of the entire group when reviewing chronic re-offenses (14.8% of the Caucasian group became chronic as is seen with the entire group – see Chart 2)
- Asian, Latino, and African American each experienced between 17.2% - 27.8% who became chronic offenders
- Native American juveniles experienced the largest percentage (34.6%) who became chronic offenders (9 of 26 juveniles).

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

% chronic @ 36 months	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Difference '99-'03
African American	32.1%	30.8%	25.8%	24.4%	27.8%	4.3%
Asian	16.7%	20.0%	37.5%	36.8%	19.0%	-2.4%
Caucasian	17.1%	15.9%	15.7%	13.6%	14.8%	2.3%
Latino	28.0%	22.4%	20.3%	15.7%	17.2%	10.8%
Native American	54.2%	21.4%	26.7%	36.4%	34.6%	19.6%

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

- Based on race / ethnicity, each group had a decrease, except the Asian group which increased by 2.4%.
- The Native American group had the largest change, however, absolute totals should be considered when reviewing these changes. For example, in '99, 13 of the 24 juveniles became chronic (54.2%) and in '03, 9 of the 26 (34.6%) 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 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 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 2003 and tracked for 36 months.

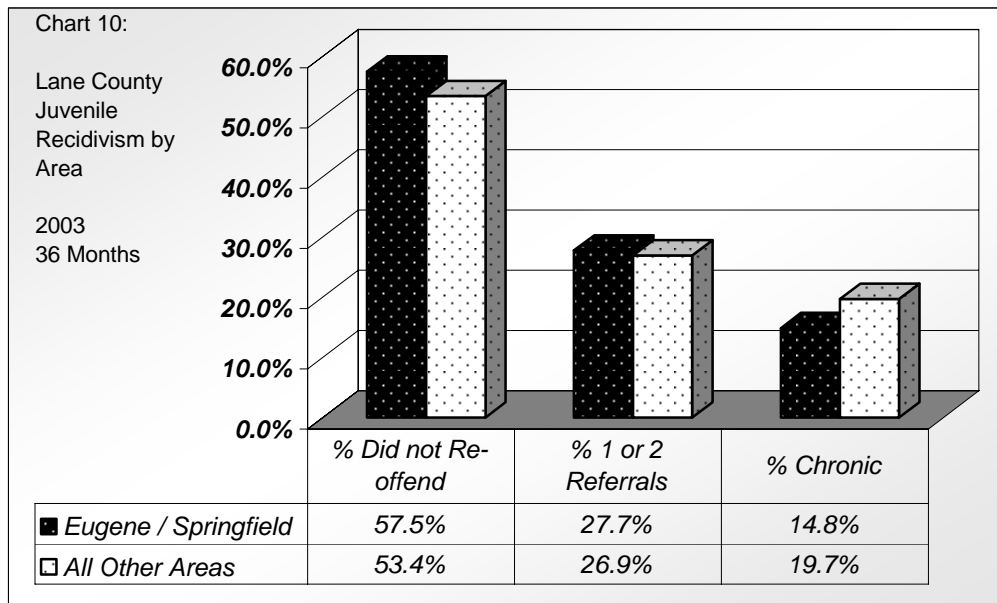


Table 11: Lane County Juvenile Re-offense by Area

BASED ON LARGER AREAS:
2003 Data with 36 Months Follow-up

Eugene & Springfield	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	551	57.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	266	27.7%	349	31.6%
3+ New Referrals	142	14.8%	754	68.4%
Total:	959	100.0%	1103	100.0%

All Other Areas	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	228	53.4%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	115	26.9%	153	28.2%
3+ New Referrals	84	19.7%	389	71.8%
Total:	427	100.0%	542	100.0%

- The urban area is more representative of the entire Lane County group
- Eugene / Springfield had 14.8% of chronic offenders commit 68.4% of new referrals – the entire county had 15.8% of offenders commit 69.3% of new referrals as reflected in Table 1.

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

Both Cottage Grove and Florence had a higher percent of all offenders in their respective areas become chronic (26.0% and 27.7%). The small numbers in these areas influence these large percentages. For example:

- County-wide 15.8% of all chronic offenders commit about 69.3% of all new referrals (see Table 1)
- In Cottage Grove, 26.0% of all chronic offenders commit 82.4% of all new referrals (20 youth were responsible for 98 of the new referrals out of this group).
- In Florence, 27.7% of all offenders became chronic and committed 64.9% of new referrals (13 youth were responsible for 50 of the new referrals out of this group).

Table 12: Lane County Juvenile Re-offenses by Area - 2003 Data with 36 Months Follow-up

BASED ON LARGER AREAS:
2003 Data with 36 Months Follow-up

Eugene	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	338	57.7%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	168	28.7%	217	34.9%
3+ New Referrals	80	13.7%	405	65.1%
Total:	586	100.0%	622	100.0%

Springfield	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	213	57.1%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	98	26.3%	132	27.4%
3+ New Referrals	62	16.6%	349	72.6%
Total:	373	100.0%	481	100.0%

Cottage Grove	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	40	51.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	17	22.1%	21	17.6%
3+ New Referrals	20	26.0%	98	82.4%
Total:	77	100.0%	119	100.0%

Florence	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	16	34.0%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	18	38.3%	27	35.1%
3+ New Referrals	13	27.7%	50	64.9%
Total:	47	100.0%	77	100.0%

Oakridge	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	18	37.5%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	19	39.6%	26	28.0%
3+ New Referrals	11	22.9%	67	72.0%
Total:	48	100.0%	93	100.0%

Junction City	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	42	59.2%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	15	21.1%	19	22.6%
3+ New Referrals	14	19.7%	65	77.4%
Total:	71	100.0%	84	100.0%

All Other Areas	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders	Number of New Referrals	% of New Referrals
No New Referrals	112	60.9%	0	0.0%
1 or 2 New Referrals	46	25.0%	60	35.5%
3+ New Referrals	26	14.1%	109	64.5%
Total:	184	100.0%	169	100.0%

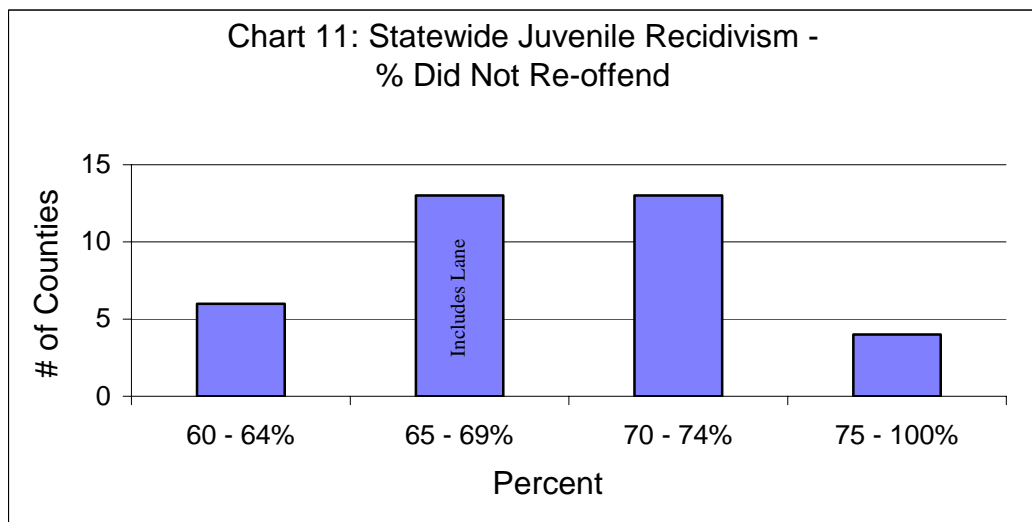
***LANE COUNTY / STATEWIDE JUVENILE
RECIDIVISM DATA***

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 2005 data released from the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) report¹. It includes all juvenile offenders who had a criminal referral in 2005 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 2005 who did not re-offend over a 12 month follow up period. These data include:

- 66.2% of Lane County juvenile offenders did not re-offend (842 of 1,241)
- 68.5% of juvenile offenders statewide did not re-offend (11,822 of 17,265)
- Of the 36 counties, Lane is number 28 when ranking the percent of offenders who did not re-offend.
- The majority of counties in Oregon, including Lane, had between 65 percent and 74 percent of all juvenile 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. For example, four (4) counties had anywhere from 75 percent to 100 percent of their offenders who did not re-offend in 12 months. Lane is one of 13 counties that had between 65 percent and 69 percent of all 2005 offenders who did not re-offend.



¹ Source: Oregon Youth Authority and Oregon Juvenile Department Directors’ Association, Data & Evaluation Reports Recidivism (2005)

Table 13: Ranking by No New Referrals

2005 Juvenile All Juvenile Offenders By County		No Subsequent Referrals		Subsequent Referrals			
				1 to 2		3 or More (chronic)	
County	Total Youth	Youth	%	Youth	%	Youth	%
Sherman	10	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
Gilliam	17	15	88.2%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%
Clackamas	1,158	885	76.4%	241	20.8%	32	2.8%
Wheeler	8	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	140	104	74.3%	31	22.1%	5	3.6%
Coos	221	164	74.2%	51	23.1%	6	2.7%
Lake	62	46	74.2%	15	24.2%	1	1.6%
Morrow	112	83	74.1%	24	21.4%	5	4.5%
Clatsop	218	159	72.9%	53	24.3%	6	2.8%
Wasco	173	126	72.8%	40	23.1%	7	4.0%
Hood River	114	83	72.8%	28	24.6%	3	2.6%
Linn	539	391	72.5%	123	22.8%	25	4.6%
Josephine	375	270	72.0%	84	22.4%	21	5.6%
Washington	1,405	1,006	71.6%	344	24.5%	55	3.9%
Deschutes	810	571	70.5%	202	24.9%	37	4.6%
Columbia	250	176	70.4%	62	24.8%	12	4.8%
Benton	230	161	70.0%	59	25.7%	10	4.3%
Klamath	460	321	69.8%	107	23.3%	32	7.0%
Crook	201	140	69.7%	57	28.4%	4	2.0%
Harney	56	39	69.6%	16	28.6%	1	1.8%
Union	117	81	69.2%	26	22.2%	10	8.5%
Lincoln	175	120	68.6%	45	25.7%	10	5.7%
Statewide	17,265	11,822	68.5%	4,375	25.3%	1,068	6.2%
Jackson	1,187	809	68.2%	318	26.8%	60	5.1%
Yamhill	493	335	68.0%	129	26.2%	29	5.9%
Wallowa	34	23	67.6%	9	26.5%	2	5.9%
Marion	2,146	1,444	67.3%	564	26.3%	138	6.4%
Tillamook	156	104	66.7%	39	25.0%	13	8.3%
Lane	1,271	842	66.2%	330	26.0%	99	7.8%
Umatilla	610	403	66.1%	152	24.9%	55	9.0%
Douglas	709	464	65.4%	192	27.1%	53	7.5%
Malheur	421	273	64.8%	108	25.7%	40	9.5%
Polk	392	254	64.8%	110	28.1%	28	7.1%
Baker	98	63	64.3%	30	30.6%	5	5.1%
Multnomah	2,757	1,765	64.0%	733	26.6%	259	9.4%
Curry	105	65	61.9%	36	34.3%	4	3.8%
Grant	34	21	61.8%	12	35.3%	1	2.9%

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 1,271 total juveniles with a criminal referral in 2005
- Of the total 1,271 juveniles in 2005, 842 did not re-offend (no new referrals)
- 66.2% of offenders had 0% of new crime (criminal 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 2.3% 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 2005, with 12 months of follow-up, data includes:

- 26.0% of Lane County juvenile offenders (330 of 1,271)
- 25.3% of juvenile offenders statewide (4,375 of 17,265)
- Of the 36 counties, Lane is number 24 when ranking the percent of offenders who commit one or two new referrals.
- The minimum is 10% and the maximum is 35.3%
- The most often occurring percentile is 24% (seven 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 15 counties that had between 25 to 29 percent of their 2005 offenders who go on to commit one or two new criminal referrals.

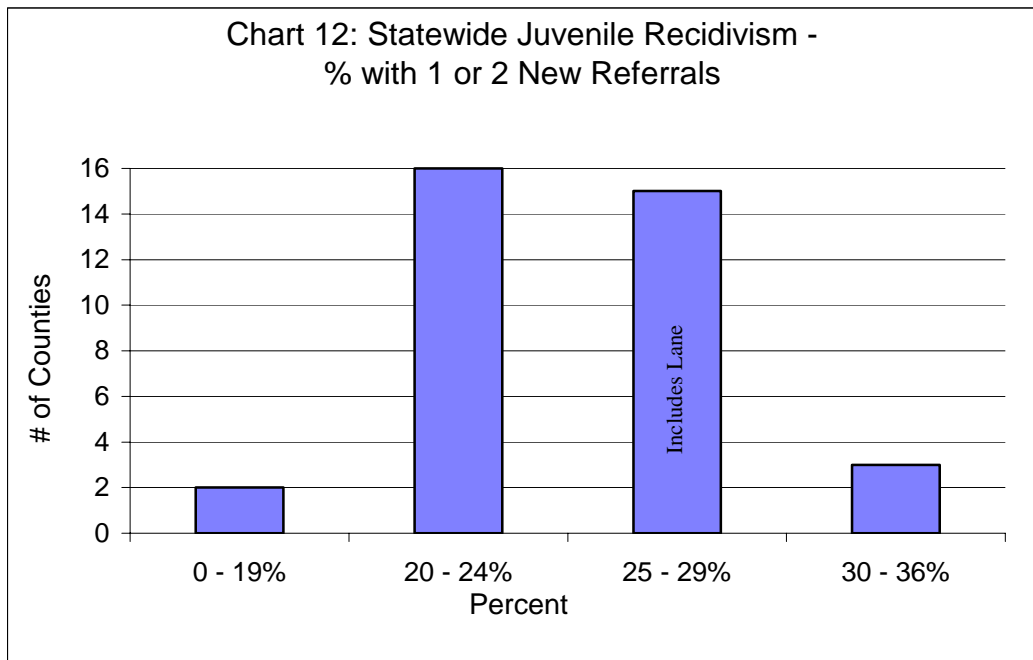


Table 14: Ranking by % with One or Two New Referrals

2005 Juvenile All Juvenile Offenders By County		No Subsequent Referrals		Subsequent Referrals			
				1 to 2		3 or More (chronic)	
County	Total Youth	Youth	%	Youth	%	Youth	%
Sherman	10	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
Gilliam	17	15	88.2%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%
Clackamas	1,158	885	76.4%	241	20.8%	32	2.8%
Morrow	112	83	74.1%	24	21.4%	5	4.5%
Jefferson	140	104	74.3%	31	22.1%	5	3.6%
Union	117	81	69.2%	26	22.2%	10	8.5%
Josephine	375	270	72.0%	84	22.4%	21	5.6%
Linn	539	391	72.5%	123	22.8%	25	4.6%
Coos	221	164	74.2%	51	23.1%	6	2.7%
Wasco	173	126	72.8%	40	23.1%	7	4.0%
Klamath	460	321	69.8%	107	23.3%	32	7.0%
Lake	62	46	74.2%	15	24.2%	1	1.6%
Clatsop	218	159	72.9%	53	24.3%	6	2.8%
Washington	1,405	1,006	71.6%	344	24.5%	55	3.9%
Hood River	114	83	72.8%	28	24.6%	3	2.6%
Columbia	250	176	70.4%	62	24.8%	12	4.8%
Umatilla	610	403	66.1%	152	24.9%	55	9.0%
Deschutes	810	571	70.5%	202	24.9%	37	4.6%
Wheeler	8	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%
Tillamook	156	104	66.7%	39	25.0%	13	8.3%
Statewide	17,265	11,822	68.5%	4,375	25.3%	1,068	6.2%
Benton	230	161	70.0%	59	25.7%	10	4.3%
Malheur	421	273	64.8%	108	25.7%	40	9.5%
Lincoln	175	120	68.6%	45	25.7%	10	5.7%
Lane	1,271	842	66.2%	330	26.0%	99	7.8%
Yamhill	493	335	68.0%	129	26.2%	29	5.9%
Marion	2,146	1,444	67.3%	564	26.3%	138	6.4%
Wallowa	34	23	67.6%	9	26.5%	2	5.9%
Multnomah	2,757	1,765	64.0%	733	26.6%	259	9.4%
Jackson	1,187	809	68.2%	318	26.8%	60	5.1%
Douglas	709	464	65.4%	192	27.1%	53	7.5%
Polk	392	254	64.8%	110	28.1%	28	7.1%
Crook	201	140	69.7%	57	28.4%	4	2.0%
Harney	56	39	69.6%	16	28.6%	1	1.8%
Baker	98	63	64.3%	30	30.6%	5	5.1%
Curry	105	65	61.9%	36	34.3%	4	3.8%
Grant	34	21	61.8%	12	35.3%	1	2.9%

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 1,271 juveniles with a criminal referral in 2005
- Of the total 1,271 juveniles in 2005, 330 (26%) had one or 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 or two new referrals after 12 months, with only a 0.7% variance.

Chronic Delinquents – 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 examples)

Data on data for chronic juvenile offenders includes (in 2005, with 12 months of follow-up):

- 7.8% of Lane County juvenile offenders (99 of 1,271)
- 6.2% of juvenile offenders statewide (1,068 of 17,265)
- While Lane is similar to the state, it is ranked on the lower end (or has a greater percent of offenders who become chronic). Thirty other counties had fewer juveniles in their chronic group (based on percentages, not raw numbers).
- The minimum is 0% and the maximum is 9.5% 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 five (5) counties that has between six and seven percent of offenders who become chronic.

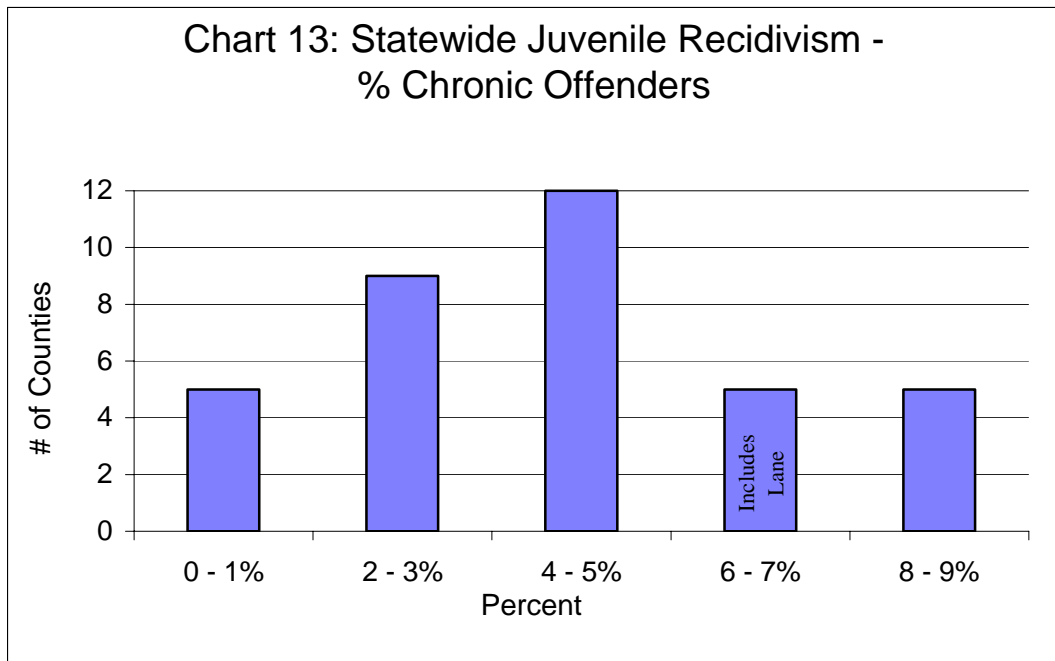


Table 15: Juvenile Recidivism Ranked by Chronic Group

2005 Juvenile All Juvenile Offenders By County		No Subsequent Referrals		Subsequent Referrals			
				1 to 2		3 or More (chronic)	
County	Total Youth	Youth	%	Youth	%	Youth	%
Sherman	10	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
Gilliam	17	15	88.2%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%
Wheeler	8	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%
Lake	62	46	74.2%	15	24.2%	1	1.6%
Harney	56	39	69.6%	16	28.6%	1	1.8%
Crook	201	140	69.7%	57	28.4%	4	2.0%
Hood River	114	83	72.8%	28	24.6%	3	2.6%
Coos	221	164	74.2%	51	23.1%	6	2.7%
Clatsop	218	159	72.9%	53	24.3%	6	2.8%
Clackamas	1,158	885	76.4%	241	20.8%	32	2.8%
Grant	34	21	61.8%	12	35.3%	1	2.9%
Jefferson	140	104	74.3%	31	22.1%	5	3.6%
Curry	105	65	61.9%	36	34.3%	4	3.8%
Washington	1,405	1,006	71.6%	344	24.5%	55	3.9%
Wasco	173	126	72.8%	40	23.1%	7	4.0%
Benton	230	161	70.0%	59	25.7%	10	4.3%
Morrow	112	83	74.1%	24	21.4%	5	4.5%
Deschutes	810	571	70.5%	202	24.9%	37	4.6%
Linn	539	391	72.5%	123	22.8%	25	4.6%
Columbia	250	176	70.4%	62	24.8%	12	4.8%
Jackson	1,187	809	68.2%	318	26.8%	60	5.1%
Baker	98	63	64.3%	30	30.6%	5	5.1%
Josephine	375	270	72.0%	84	22.4%	21	5.6%
Lincoln	175	120	68.6%	45	25.7%	10	5.7%
Yamhill	493	335	68.0%	129	26.2%	29	5.9%
Wallowa	34	23	67.6%	9	26.5%	2	5.9%
Statewide	17,265	11,822	68.5%	4,375	25.3%	1,068	6.2%
Marion	2,146	1,444	67.3%	564	26.3%	138	6.4%
Klamath	460	321	69.8%	107	23.3%	32	7.0%
Polk	392	254	64.8%	110	28.1%	28	7.1%
Douglas	709	464	65.4%	192	27.1%	53	7.5%
Lane	1,271	842	66.2%	330	26.0%	99	7.8%
Tillamook	156	104	66.7%	39	25.0%	13	8.3%
Union	117	81	69.2%	26	22.2%	10	8.5%
Umatilla	610	403	66.1%	152	24.9%	55	9.0%
Multnomah	2,757	1,765	64.0%	733	26.6%	259	9.4%
Malheur	421	273	64.8%	108	25.7%	40	9.5%

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 1,271 juveniles with a criminal referral in 2005
- Of the total 1,271 juveniles in 2005, 99 (7.8%) 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.

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 1.4% between 2001 and 2005 while the state increased by 2.5%²
- Lane increased its chronic group by 0.2% and the state decreased by 1.0%

² Source: Oregon Youth Authority and Oregon Juvenile Department Directors’ Association, Data & Evaluation Reports Recidivism (2005), and Juvenile Recidivism Oregon’s Statewide Report on Juvenile Recidivism 1998 through 2002

Table 16: Juvenile Re-offenses for Group who Did Not Re-offend – Difference Between 2001 & 2005

County	2001			2005			Difference Between '01 & '05
	Total N	# NO NEW	% NO NEW	Total N	# NO NEW	% NO NEW	
Gilliam	8	4	50.0%	17	15	88.2%	38.2%
Benton	270	154	57.0%	230	161	70.0%	13.0%
Morrow	115	66	57.4%	112	83	74.1%	16.7%
Malheur	329	196	59.6%	421	273	64.8%	5.3%
Multnomah	2,871	1,767	61.5%	2,757	1,765	64.0%	2.5%
Douglas	699	435	62.2%	709	464	65.4%	3.2%
Crook	141	88	62.4%	201	140	69.7%	7.2%
Lincoln	318	200	62.9%	175	120	68.6%	5.7%
Deschutes	1,139	718	63.0%	810	571	70.5%	7.5%
Wallowa	41	26	63.4%	34	23	67.6%	4.2%
Marion	1,958	1,259	64.3%	2,146	1,444	67.3%	3.0%
Klamath	527	339	64.3%	460	321	69.8%	5.5%
Jackson	1,677	1,085	64.7%	1,187	809	68.2%	3.5%
Tillamook	236	153	64.8%	156	104	66.7%	1.8%
Lane	1,657	1,075	64.9%	1,271	842	66.2%	1.4%
Umatilla	670	435	64.9%	610	403	66.1%	1.1%
Polk	464	303	65.3%	392	254	64.8%	-0.5%
Yamhill	582	382	65.6%	493	335	68.0%	2.3%
Statewide	19,794	13,050	65.9%	17,265	11,822	68.5%	2.5%
Grant	47	31	66.0%	34	21	61.8%	-4.2%
Columbia	405	268	66.2%	250	176	70.4%	4.2%
Baker	129	87	67.4%	98	63	64.3%	-3.2%
Wasco	200	135	67.5%	173	126	72.8%	5.3%
Harney	52	36	69.2%	56	39	69.6%	0.4%
Linn	661	458	69.3%	539	391	72.5%	3.3%
Clatsop	276	193	69.9%	218	159	72.9%	3.0%
Curry	155	109	70.3%	105	65	61.9%	-8.4%
Clackamas	1,454	1,044	71.8%	1,158	885	76.4%	4.6%
Jefferson	210	152	72.4%	140	104	74.3%	1.9%
Washington	1,387	1,012	73.0%	1,405	1,006	71.6%	-1.4%
Josephine	382	280	73.3%	375	270	72.0%	-1.3%
Coos	353	261	73.9%	221	164	74.2%	0.3%
Lake	62	47	75.8%	62	46	74.2%	-1.6%
Hood River	128	99	77.3%	114	83	72.8%	-4.5%
Union	180	143	79.4%	117	81	69.2%	-10.2%
Sherman	7	6	85.7%	10	9	90.0%	4.3%
Wheeler	4	4	100.0%	8	6	75.0%	-25.0%

Table 17: Juvenile Re-offenses for Chronic Group – Difference Between 2001 & 2005

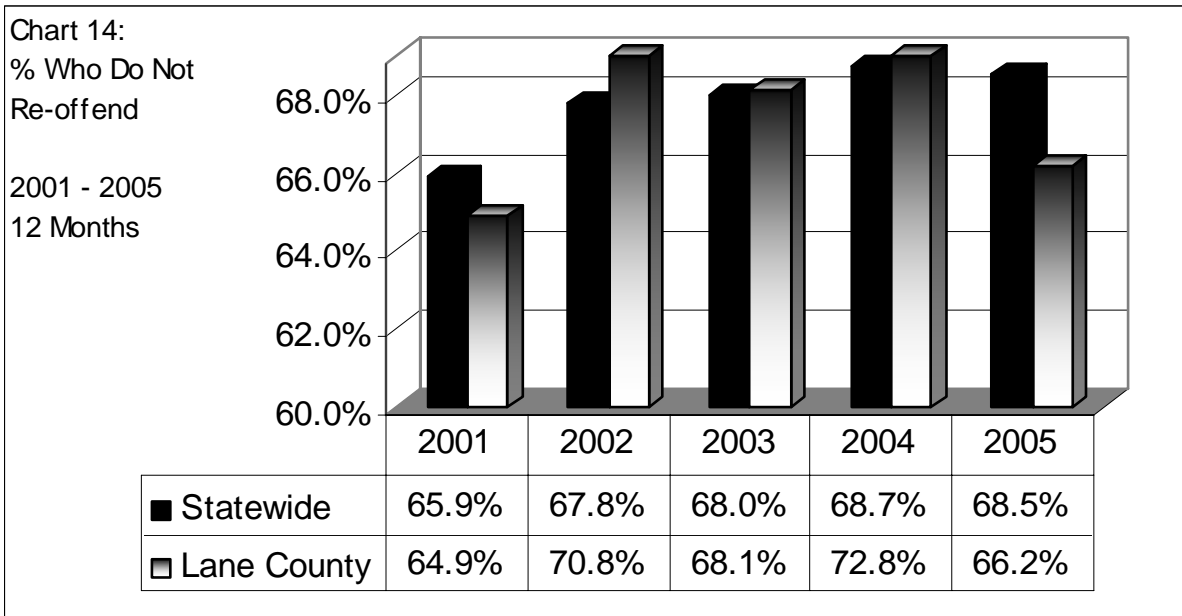
**Oregon Juvenile Recidivism
2001 & 2005
Chronic Juvenile Offenders over 12 Months**

County	2001			2005			Difference Between '01 & '05
	Total N	# CHRONIC	% NO NEW	Total N	# CHRONIC	% NO NEW	
Morrow	115	14	12.2%	112	5	4.5%	-7.7%
Harney	52	4	7.7%	56	1	1.8%	-5.9%
Crook	141	10	7.1%	201	4	2.0%	-5.1%
Malheur	329	45	13.7%	421	40	9.5%	-4.2%
Benton	270	23	8.5%	230	10	4.3%	-4.2%
Grant	47	3	6.4%	34	1	2.9%	-3.4%
Jackson	1,677	141	8.4%	1,187	60	5.1%	-3.4%
Yamhill	582	53	9.1%	493	29	5.9%	-3.2%
Hood River	128	7	5.5%	114	3	2.6%	-2.8%
Coos	353	18	5.1%	221	6	2.7%	-2.4%
Deschutes	1,139	79	6.9%	810	37	4.6%	-2.4%
Lincoln	318	25	7.9%	175	10	5.7%	-2.1%
Douglas	699	67	9.6%	709	53	7.5%	-2.1%
Curry	155	9	5.8%	105	4	3.8%	-2.0%
Jefferson	210	11	5.2%	140	5	3.6%	-1.7%
Columbia	405	26	6.4%	250	12	4.8%	-1.6%
Lake	62	2	3.2%	62	1	1.6%	-1.6%
Clatsop	276	12	4.3%	218	6	2.8%	-1.6%
Marion	1,958	156	8.0%	2,146	138	6.4%	-1.5%
Wasco	200	11	5.5%	173	7	4.0%	-1.5%
Clackamas	1,454	61	4.2%	1,158	32	2.8%	-1.4%
Washington	1,387	69	5.0%	1,405	55	3.9%	-1.1%
Statewide	19,794	1,428	7.2%	17,265	1,068	6.2%	-1.0%
Umatilla	670	62	9.3%	610	55	9.0%	-0.2%
Klamath	527	37	7.0%	460	32	7.0%	-0.1%
Gilliam	8	0	0.0%	17	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sherman	7	0	0.0%	10	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wheeler	4	0	0.0%	8	0	0.0%	0.0%
Lane	1,657	126	7.6%	1,271	99	7.8%	0.2%
Polk	464	32	6.9%	392	28	7.1%	0.2%
Linn	661	29	4.4%	539	25	4.6%	0.3%
Tillamook	236	19	8.1%	156	13	8.3%	0.3%
Josephine	382	20	5.2%	375	21	5.6%	0.4%
Baker	129	6	4.7%	98	5	5.1%	0.5%
Multnomah	2,871	245	8.5%	2,757	259	9.4%	0.9%
Wallowa	41	1	2.4%	34	2	5.9%	3.4%
Union	180	4	2.2%	117	10	8.5%	6.3%

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 2001 and follows them for 12 months. Then, looks at all juveniles offenders in 2002 and tracks them for 12 months. It answers the question, of all offenders, “Of all juvenile offenders in a single year, how often do they re-offend over a 12 month period?”

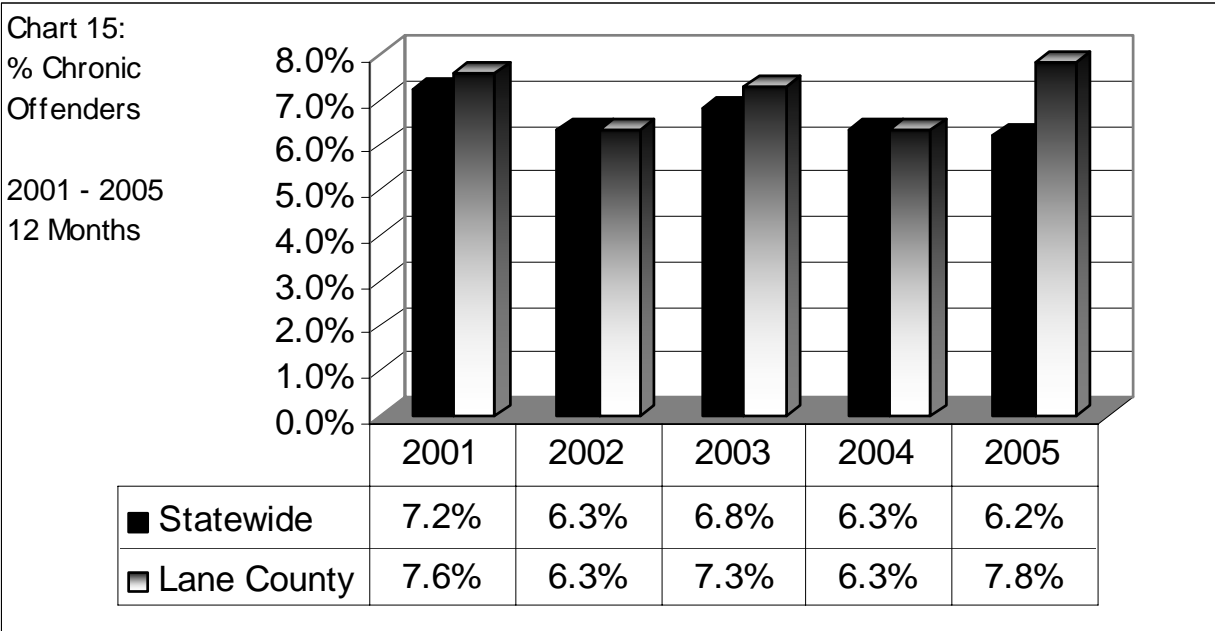
Percent Who Do Not Re-offend:

- Lane County has stayed very close to the state each year, having a difference of 0.1 - 4.1 percentages.
- Both Lane and statewide data have increased since 2001 (showing an increase in the percent of offenders who do not re-offend).
- While there are increases and decreases between the years, Lane's 2001 data are similar to 2005 (64.9% to 66.2%, a 1.3% difference). The statewide data show an increase over five years (65.9% to 68.5%, a 2.6% difference).



Percent Chronic Offenders:

- Lane is similar to the state each year with the exception of 2005 where the difference is small, only 1.6%
- The county experienced an increase and the state experienced a decrease in the percentage of juveniles who became chronic, between the years 2001 and 2005.



***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
 - Anger Management 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 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.

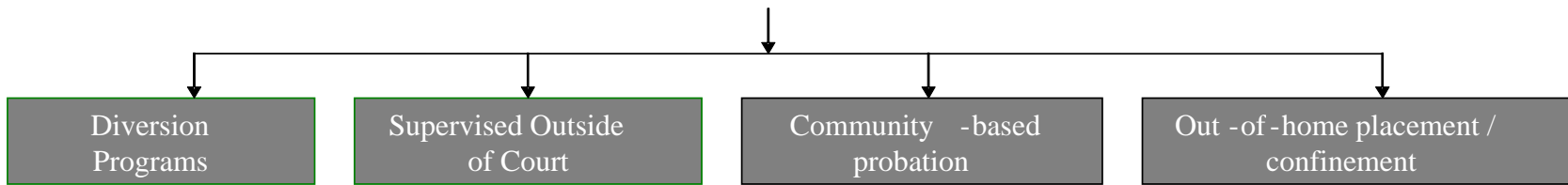
Chart 17 is a graphic illustration of tracking pre / post program recidivism. Findings at the decision point and program level also includes a description of re-offense data for all juveniles and based on demographic information.

Chart 16: Tracking Juvenile Re-offenses – 3 Levels

1. System →



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

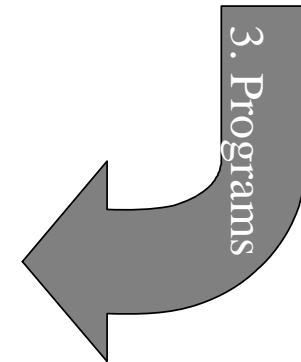
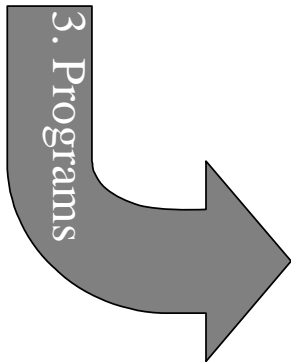
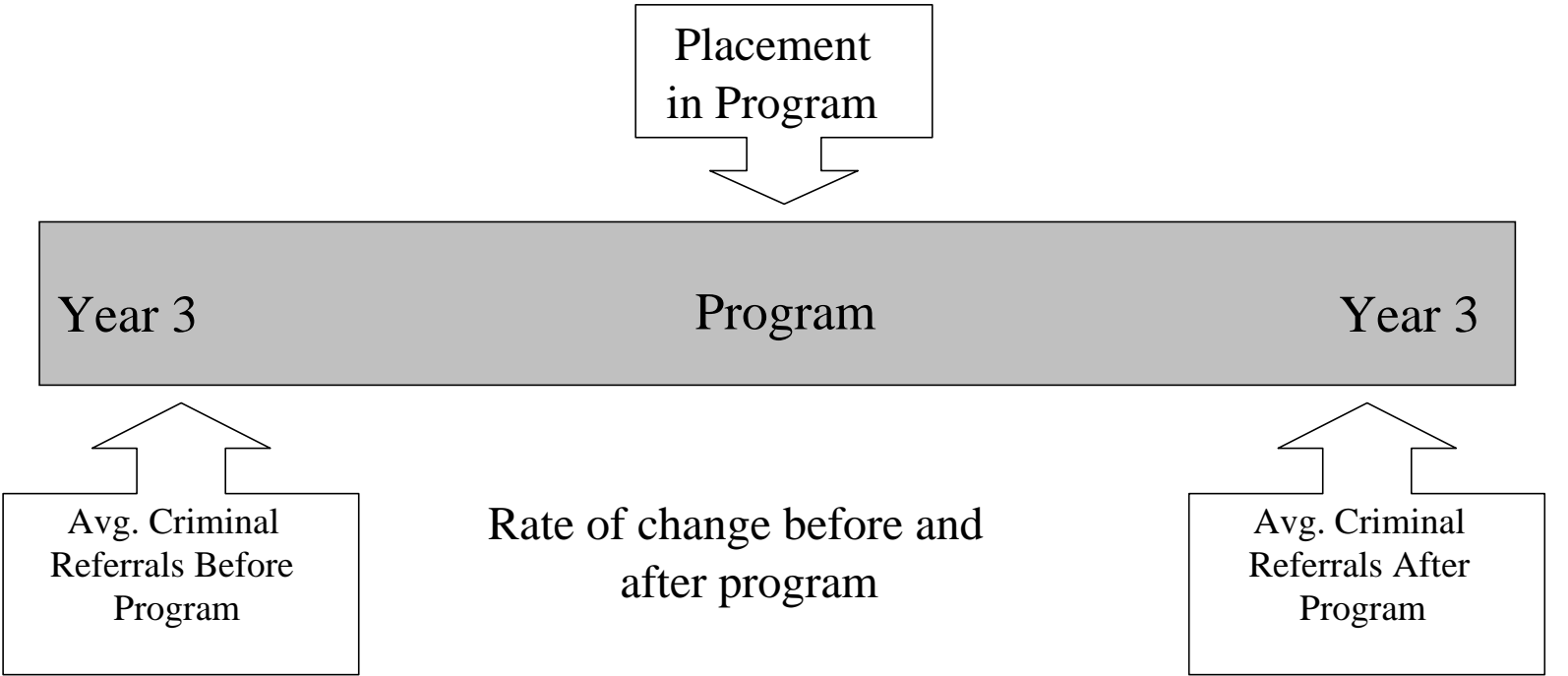


Chart 17: Tracking Program Level Juvenile Re-offenses



SUMMARY

Youth Services and the Lane County Information Services Department 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 program evaluations, performance measure, arrest data, and other relevant juvenile justice information may be located on Youth Services' web page (see contacts).

CONTACTS

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Youth Services Published Reports and Program Evaluations:

www.lanecounty.org/ys

State of Oregon Reports/Publications:

Oregon Youth Authority
530 Center Street NE, Suite 200
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503.373.7205 (phone)
503.373.7622 (fax)
http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/rpts_pubs.shtml