



2010
Oregon Juvenile Justice System
Symposium

Juvenile Justice System Data

Welcome to the data presentation for Oregon's 2010 Juvenile Justice System Symposium.

This presentation is designed to provide an overview of Oregon's juvenile justice system, current data about youth profiles, and where youth are along the system's continuum.

It also maps the system's resources.

Most of the data in this presentation is made possible because of Oregon's nationally recognized juvenile justice information system, JJIS. With gratitude to JJIS, many thanks are due as well, to county juvenile departments, OYA's budget office, and OYA's Research Unit for their contributions.

Juvenile Justice Symposium – Contents

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This slide displays a list of the presentation contents.

As you review each slide, please listen to the narrative to learn how to read the slide and how to interpret the meaning of the data.

The presentation lasts about 25 minutes, without pauses, but, you may pause the presentation or go back to a previous slide at any time.

You may also print the presentation.

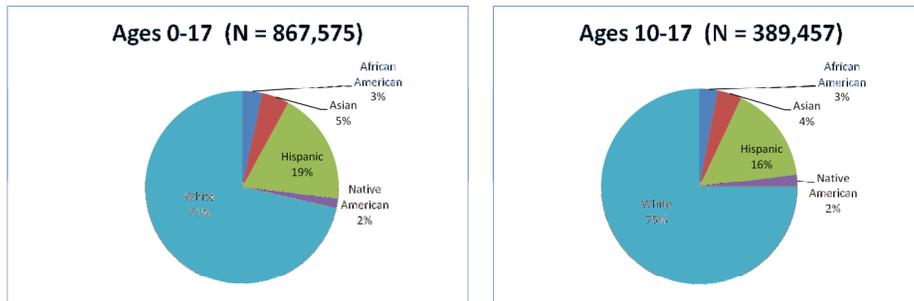
Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ADP	Average Daily Population
DBA	Discretionary Bed Allocation
DHS	Department of Human Services
DOC	Department of Corrections
JCP	Juvenile Crime Prevention
JDEP	Juvenile Detention Education Program
LOS	Length of Stay
M11	Ballot Measure 11 – (Automatic Transfer to Adult Court and Mandatory Minimum Sentence)
OYA	Oregon Youth Authority
PSR	Public Safety Reserve
RNA	Risk/Needs Assessment
YCEP	Youth Corrections Education Program
YCF	Youth Correctional Facility

Here is a list of acronyms we have used in the presentation for your reference. If you choose to print this presentation, these may be helpful to you.

2008 Oregon Youth Population

Male – 51%; Female – 49%



Estimated percent 2008 Oregon population age 10-17 - Source: Puzanchara, et.al. (2009) "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations"

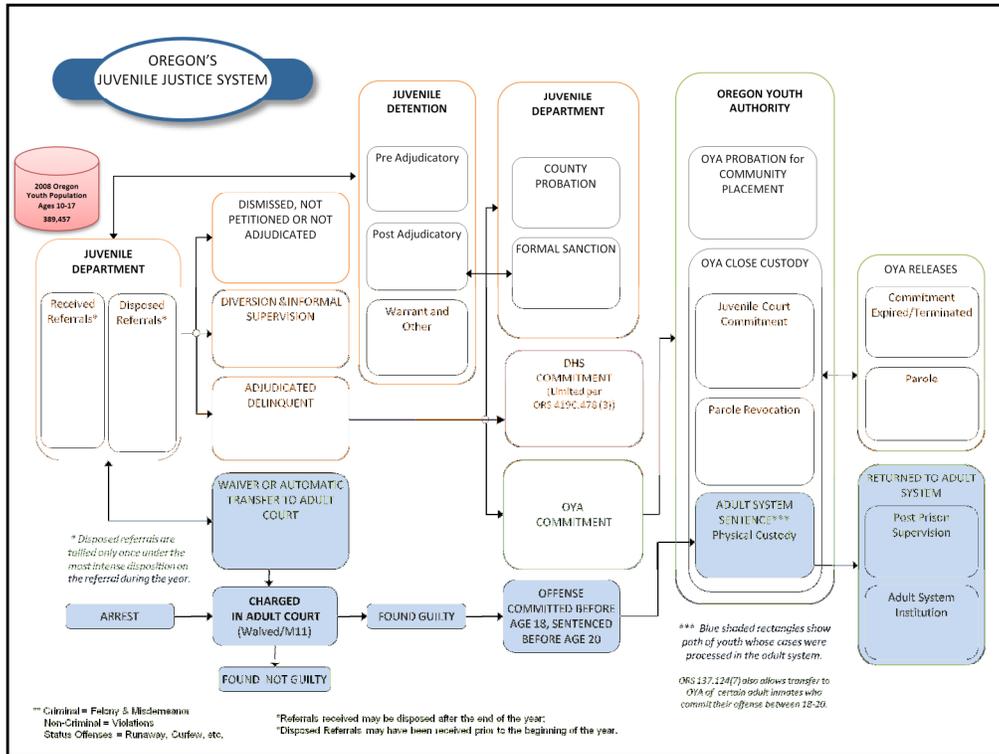
This slide shows an estimate of the size of Oregon's youth population.

Two views are shown: all youth – ages 0-17 - and the 10-17 age group – which is the age group potentially eligible to come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for delinquent behavior

In 2008 – there were more than 867,000 youth between the ages of 0-17 in Oregon. Approximately 45% of these were between the ages of 10-17.

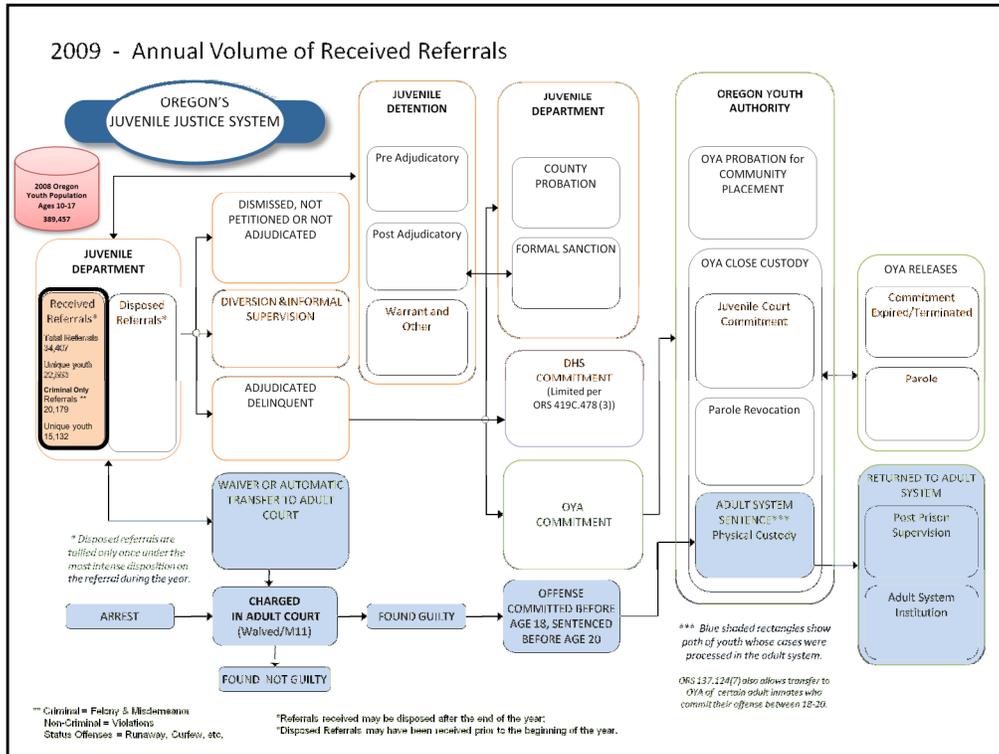
This slide also shows the race/ethnicity distributions of the youth population. They are generally the same for both age groups, except that it appears the Hispanic and Asian youth populations may be growing.

Understanding the racial/ethnic profiles of the youth population is important when looking at the issue of disproportionate minority youth contact and confinement.



This slide displays Oregon’s Juvenile Justice continuum, starting with a referral to a county juvenile department and continues through the various types of responses available to the departments and the juvenile courts, including the resources of the Oregon Youth Authority. This slide also shows the path of youth whose cases are processed in the adult system. This is indicated in the blue shaded cells in the lower part of the slide.

You will see this diagram throughout the presentation with the pertinent cells highlighted to help you focus on the topic of each slide.

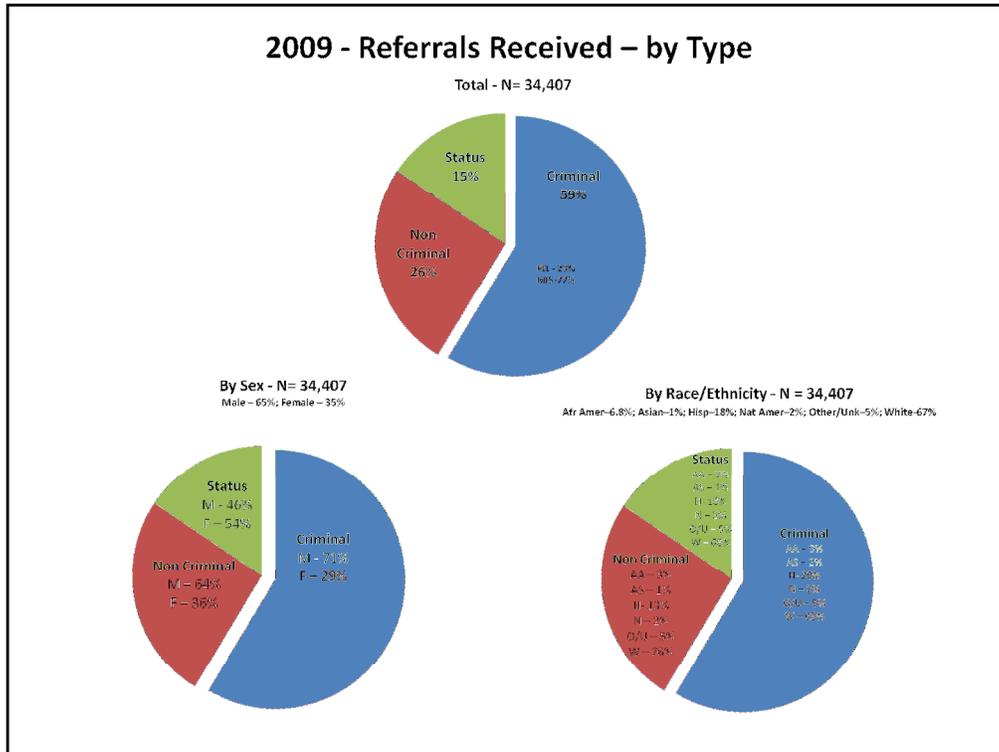


A youth's entry into the juvenile justice system begins when a county juvenile department receives a referral for delinquent behavior. Referrals can come from a variety of sources, such as schools, but typically come from police reports. Delinquency referrals can be for one of three things:

- criminal behavior for a misdemeanor or felony;
- a non-criminal violation of a state statute, such as a traffic, fish or wildlife violation, or possession of less than an ounce of marijuana; or
- a status offense, such as runaway or curfew.

In 2009, Oregon county juvenile departments received 34,407 referrals for delinquent behavior for 22,553 unique youth. A youth may have more than one referral.

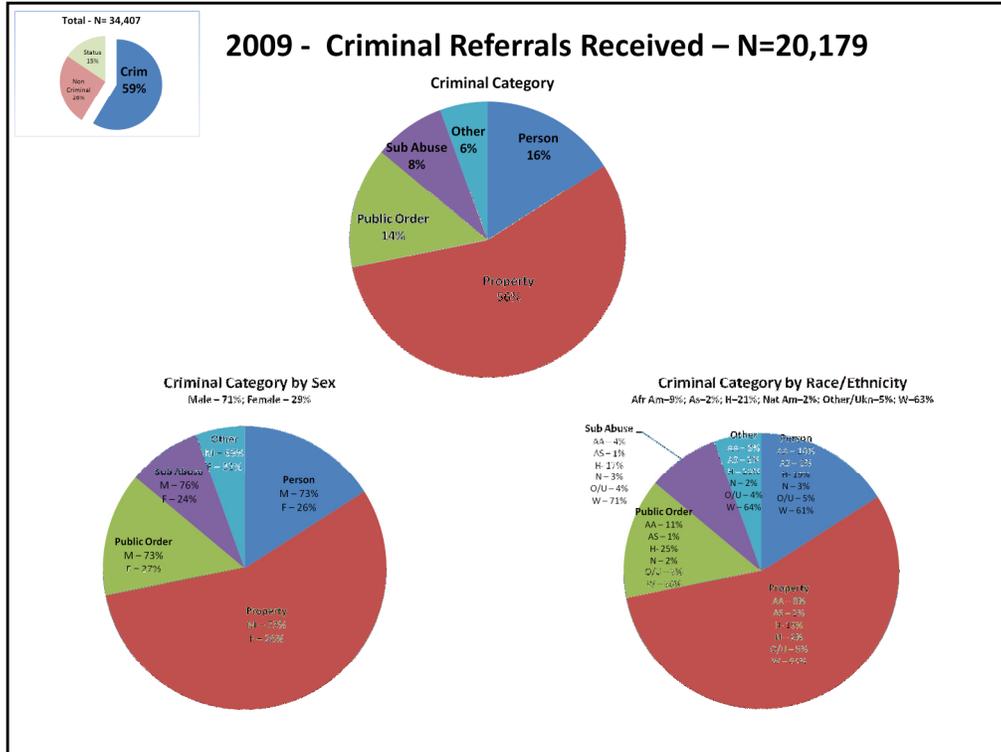
When looking at criminal referrals only, there were 20,179 referrals for 15,132 unique youth.



This explores the 2009 referrals received in more depth – looking at the three broad referral types - Criminal, Non-Criminal, and Status Offenses.

Slightly more than half of the referrals were for criminal behavior, the majority of those – or 77% were for misdemeanors.

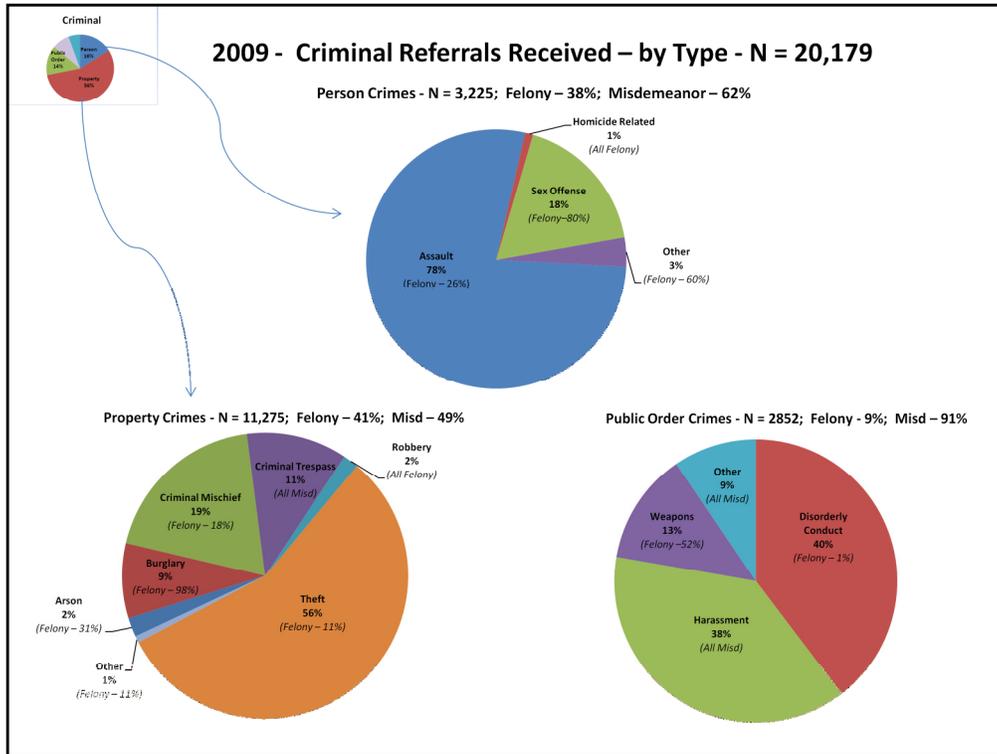
The pie chart on the left looks at the same profile by sex and the chart on the right – looks at it by race/ethnicity.



This explores similar data for just the criminal referrals received in 2009. For reference, that's the blue wedge in the small chart at the top of the screen.

There are several types of criminal offenses. Slightly more than half (56%) of the criminal referrals were for property offenses; 16% were for person offenses, and 14% were for public order offenses. Public Order crimes include things historically considered behavior offenses, such as Disorderly Conduct. The charts on the bottom display the same data by sex and race/ethnicity groups.

The race/ethnicity chart demonstrates the over-representation of African American youth in almost every crime category. Recall that African American youth only comprise 3% of the youth population.



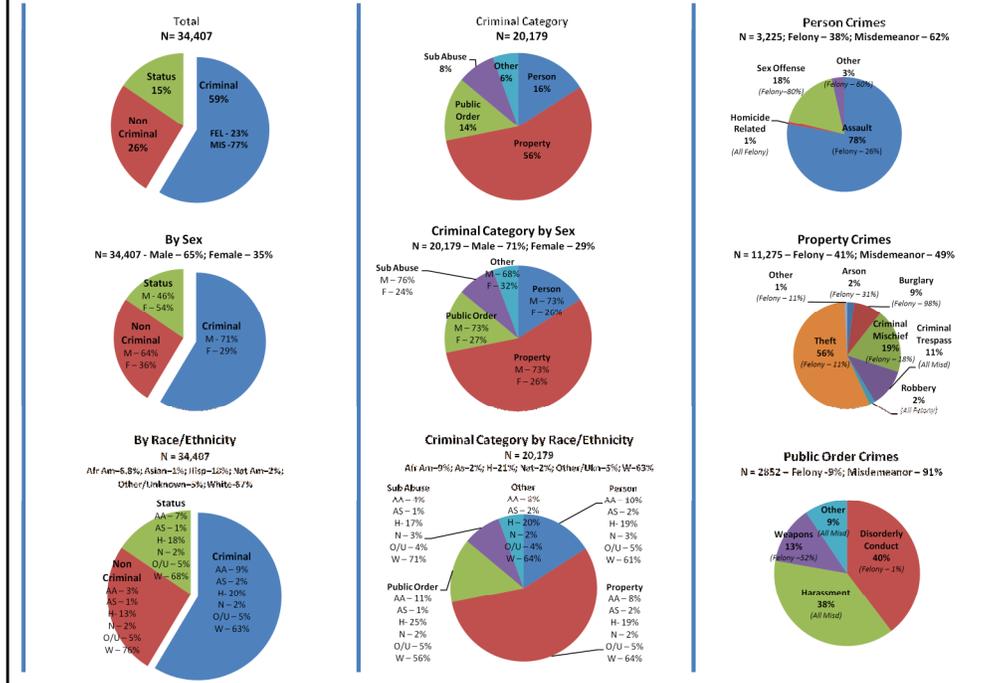
This third view of the 2009 referrals received provides additional detail about the types of crimes in each of three crime type categories: Person, Property, Public Order. For reference, the share of the criminal offenses in each of these categories is represented in the small chart at the top of the screen.

Additional details provide the percentages of each category that represent felonies or misdemeanors. For example, the top chart is the detail for Person Crimes. The largest share of Person Crimes is Assaults at 78%. However, felony assaults account for only 26% of all the Assaults.

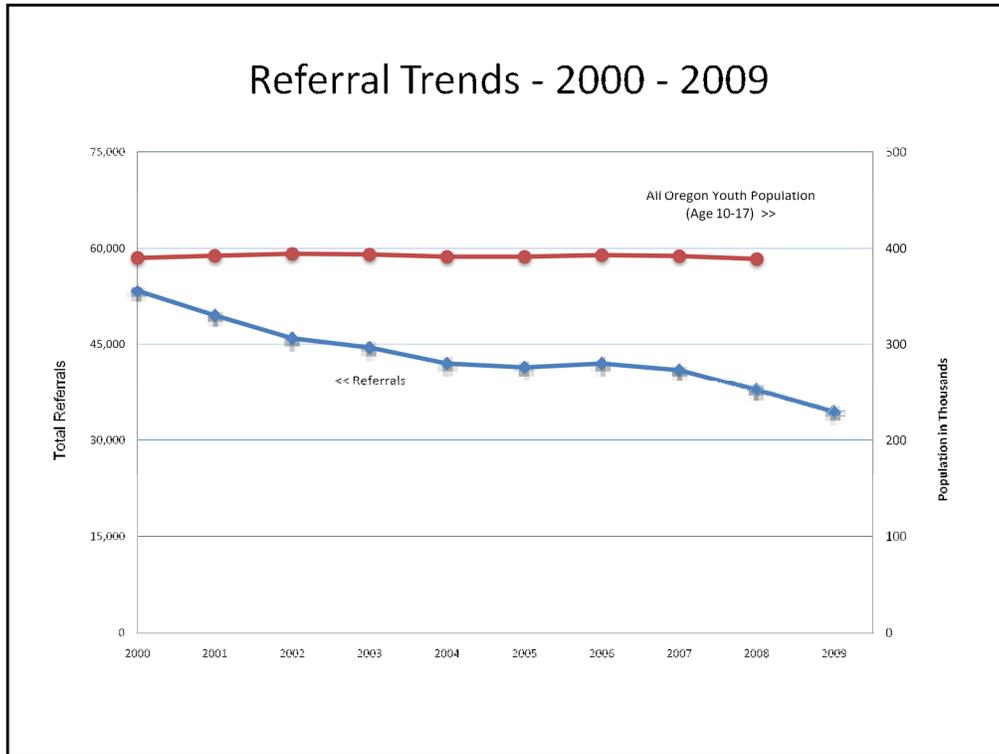
The bottom left chart represents Property Crimes. Here you can see that over half of the Property crimes are for Theft, of which the vast majority are misdemeanors. The chart on the bottom right are the Public Order Crimes. The majority of these are for Harassment and Disorderly Conduct - almost all of which are misdemeanors.

So, except for Person Sex Offenses and the small number of homicide related offenses in the Person offense category and Burglary in the Property offense category, misdemeanors comprise the highest percentage of the crime type in most categories.

2009 - Referrals Received – by Type



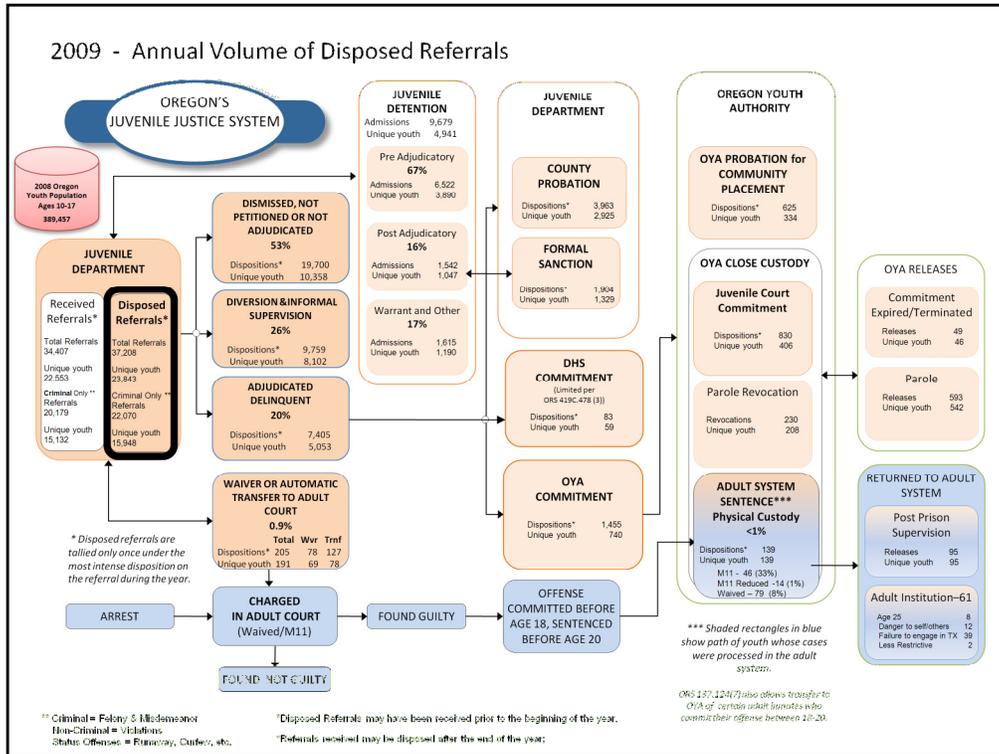
This plots the last three slides on a single chart in order to provide context and perspective in one place.



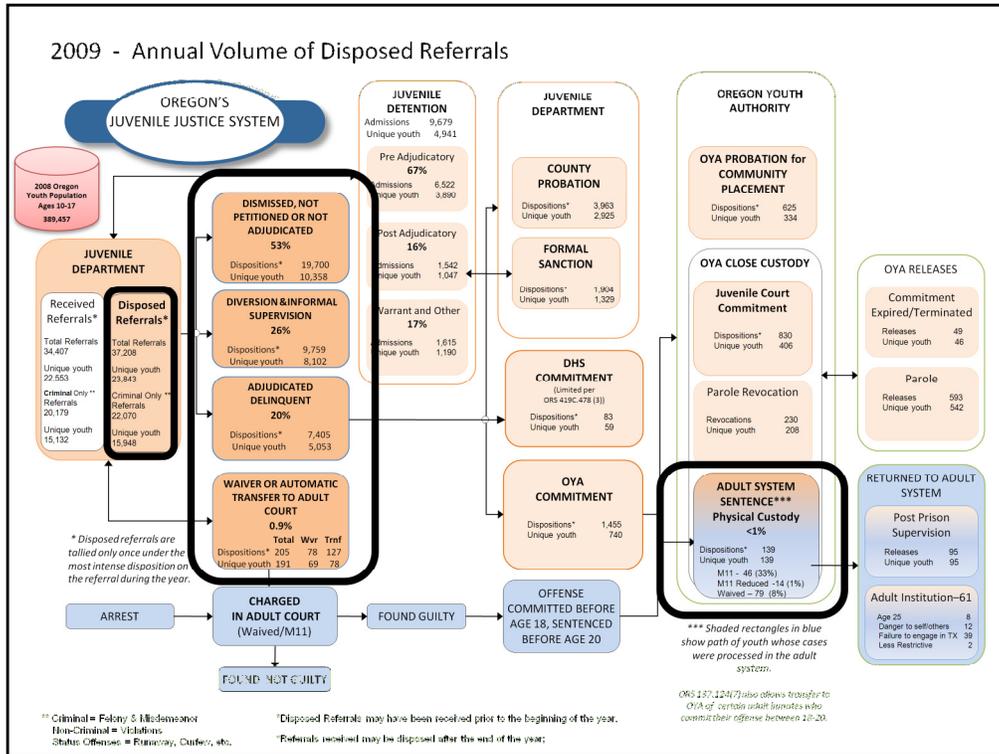
This chart plots the Oregon youth age 10-17 population with referral trends. The years are along the bottom.

Since there are two types of data presented, there are two vertical axes. The left axis corresponds with the referral trend line in blue; the right axis corresponds with the red population trend line.

This chart indicates that over the last nine years, while the juvenile population has remained rather constant, delinquency referrals to county juvenile departments have been steadily declining.



This chart shows what happens to the referrals received by the juvenile departments on an annual basis – using 2009 data as an example. The system refers to these decisions as Dispositions. Please note that not all referrals received in a calendar year are disposed in the same year; conversely, not all referrals disposed in a year – were received the year they were disposed. So the basis for the number of referrals in this chart is the number disposed in 2009, rather than the number referred. In 2009 – there were 37,208 referrals disposed for 23, 843 unique youth. Of these there were 22,070 criminal referrals disposed for 15,948 youth.



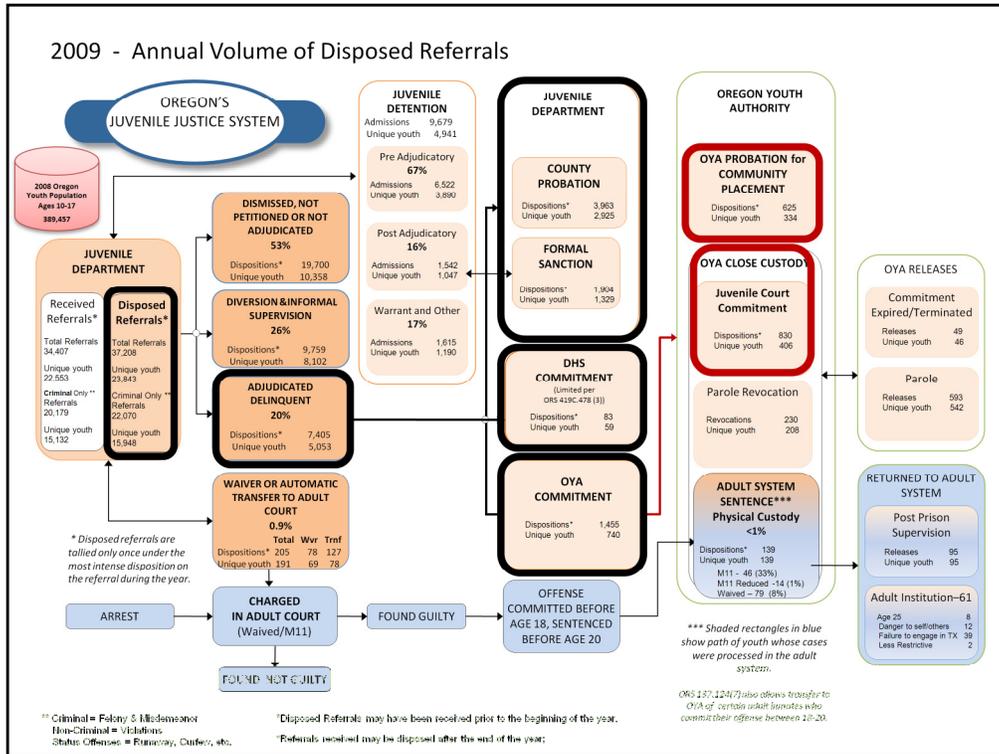
Slightly over half of the total referrals disposed were dismissed, not petitioned, or not adjudicated.

A little more than a quarter of the total referrals were diverted to services outside of the juvenile justice system or placed on some sort of informal county supervision.

Twenty percent of the total referrals were adjudicated delinquent by a juvenile court judge.

Just under 1% of the referrals were either waived to an adult court by a juvenile court judge or automatically transferred to an adult court as a result of the charge filed by the district attorney. The automatic transfer dispositions are often referred to as Ballot Measure 11 charges.

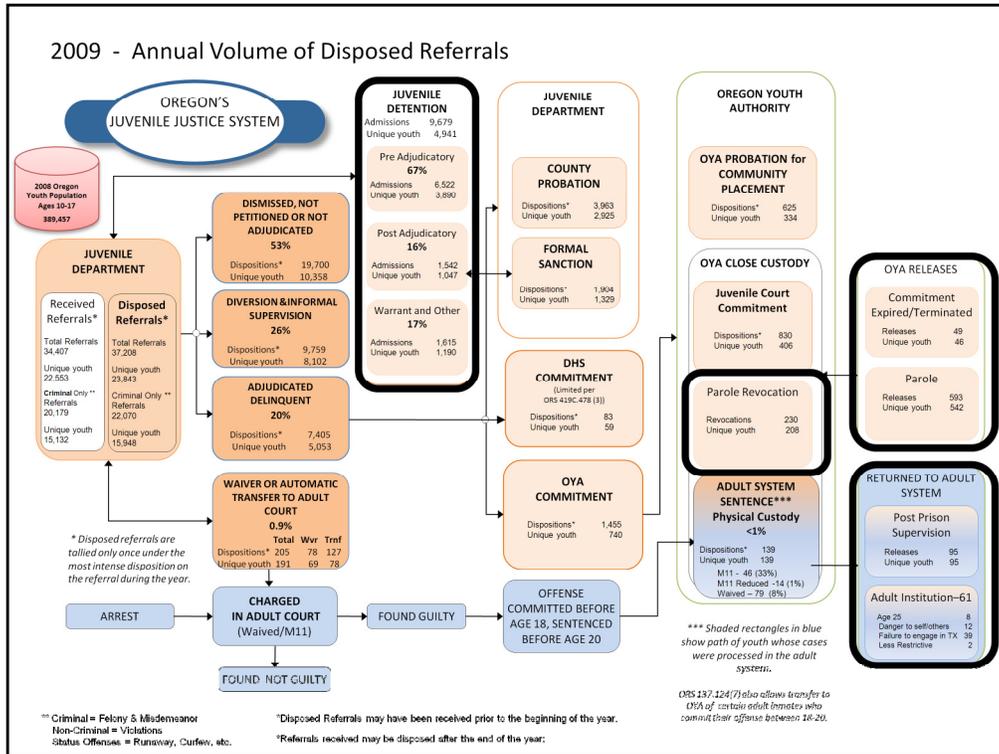
Finally, less than 1% of the referrals were sentenced under the adult system and subsequently placed in a youth correctional facility to serve their all or part of their sentence. These can be either Mandatory Minimum Sentences (also known as Ballot Measure 11 convictions, or Ballot Measure 11 convictions with Reduced Sentences, or Waived youth convicted in adult court.



A juvenile court judge has several dispositional options during adjudication:

A judge can place a youth on a juvenile department supervised disposition of County Probation or Formal Sanction;
 A judge can commit a youth to the Department of Human Services; or
 A judge can commit a youth to the Youth Authority - There are two types of OYA Commitments:

- Commitment for Probation with Community Placement and
- Commitment for a Youth Correctional Facility Placement.



Before we move to the next slide, please note that this chart also provides data on how many youth flow through county detention and provides information to help understand how the numbers of parole revocations contribute to the youth authority close custody population.

Finally, this chart also provides additional data about youth who leave close custody and return to the community as well as data about the number of youth serving an adult sentence who are returned to an adult institution instead of released to the community.

One concept to understand about the entire slide is how as you move from the numbers of referrals received to deeper into the continuum of responses, the numbers of youth get smaller.

The next slide provides detailed definitions for each disposition.

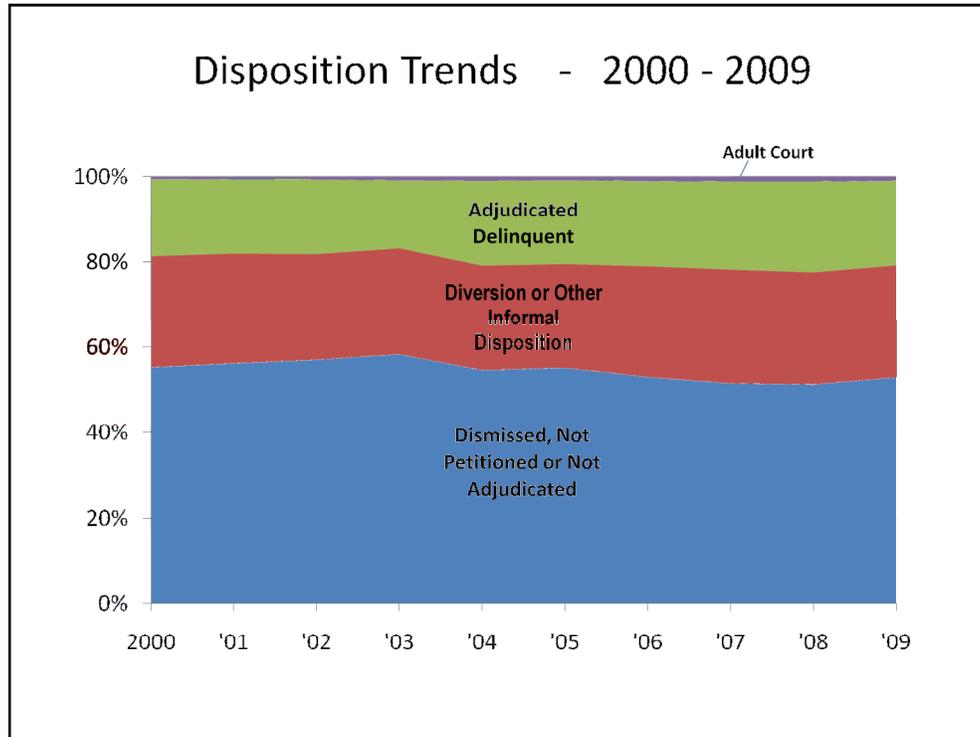
Juvenile Justice System Disposition Definitions

Disposition	Definition
Diversion/ Informal	A type of directive from a juvenile department, such as a formal accountability agreement under ORS 419C.230, requiring a youth to complete certain conditions or participate in an authorized Diversion program under ORS 419C.255, for the purpose of providing consequences and reformation, (e.g. youth court, mediation, crime prevention program, substance abuse education or treatment).
Formal Sanction	After adjudication, conditions are imposed on a youth that, when completed, the allegation is closed and the youth is not supervised; (e.g. restitution, community service, 8 days detention).
County Probation	After adjudication, the youth offender is ordered by the court to a period of probation with certain conditions consistent with recognized juvenile court practice. (ORS 419C.446)
OYA Commitment (two types)	After adjudication, the court orders commitment of a youth to the legal custody of the Youth Authority for either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • care, residential placement, and supervision in addition to probation - (419C.478); or • placement in a youth correctional facility – (419C.495)
OYA Probation	After adjudication, the youth offender is placed on probation, and committed to the legal custody of OYA for care, placement and supervision. (ORS 419C.478)
OYA Close Custody Juvenile	After adjudication, the court orders commitment of a youth to the legal custody of OYA for placement in a youth correctional facility. OYA manages its juvenile close custody population with categories of beds: <p>Public Safety Reserve – a category of beds in youth correctional facilities that are reserved for the most serious offenders.</p> <p>Discretionary Bed Allocation – A category of beds in youth correctional facilities reserved for offenders not in the PSR or in the legal custody of DOC. Each county will be allocated a percentage of the total number of DBA beds based on a formula agreed to jointly by the OYA and the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association (OJDDA).</p>
OYA Close Custody DOC M11	The youth is convicted in adult court of a Mandatory Minimum Sentence (BM11) offense and sentenced to the Department of Corrections. The youth is placed in a youth correctional facility to serve all or part of the sentence and may be transferred to adult prison at some time in the future.
OYA Close Custody DOC M11 Reduced	The youth is convicted in adult court of a Mandatory Minimum Sentence (BM11) offense and sentenced to the Department of Corrections and the youth is placed in a youth correctional facility. However, due to the specific charge defined by statute, the judge has utilized sentencing guidelines to determine the sentence rather than imposing the strict mandatory minimum BM11 sentence. The youth may or may not serve the entire sentence in a youth correctional facility and may be transferred to adult prison at some time in the future.
OYA Close Custody DOC Waived	After Waiver to an adult court for a non-BM11 offense, the youth is convicted and sentenced to the Department of Corrections for a duration of time and placed in a youth correctional facility. The youth may or may not serve the entire sentence in a youth correctional facility and may be transferred to adult prison at some time in the future. The original charge may have been a Mandatory Minimum BM11 offense, but the conviction is for an offense eligible for waiver, or the youth is waived as part of a plea agreement.
Waiver/Automatic Transfer	Dispositions used by county juvenile departments to close referrals that are being transferred to adult court for processing. Waived includes referrals transferred by a juvenile court after a formal waiver hearing as well as blanket waivers to municipal and traffic court. Automatic transfers are referrals charged by the District Attorney that qualify for an automatic transfer to adult court (BM11 offenses).

This slide provides detailed definitions of the dispositional categories represented in this presentation.

It is important to remember that the Waiver/Automatic Transfer disposition, represents a pre-trial disposition to indicate that the referral will no longer be handled in juvenile court. Since the annual data is the most intense disposition recorded during the year, these referrals may show up in a subsequent reporting year, if the youth is convicted by the adult court and placed in the Youth Authority to serve the sentence.

The next slide will look at these dispositional responses over time.

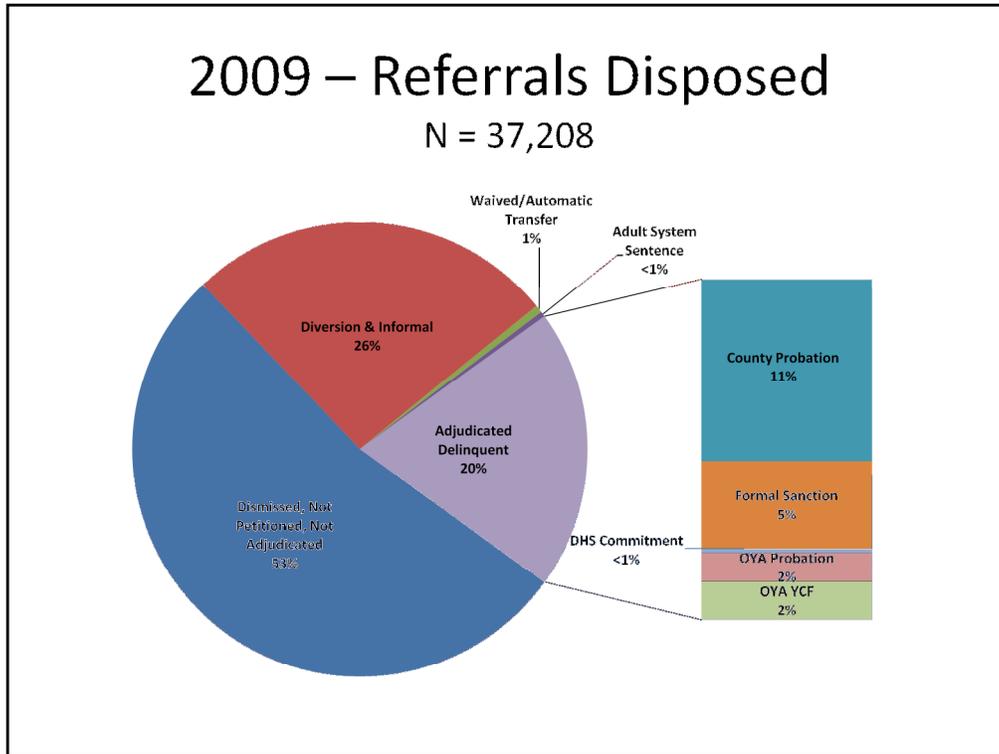


While there has been some minor fluctuation, the range and distribution of dispositional responses has remained fairly constant over the last ten years.

Generally, between 51-58% of the referrals are dismissed, not petitioned or not adjudicated; between 24-27% of the referrals are either diverted from the juvenile justice system or placed on informal county supervision and between 16-21% of the referrals are adjudicated delinquent.

The one exception is the numbers of youth transferred to or sentenced in adult court. While it is difficult to see in this chart, because the numbers are so small, the percentage of referrals receiving adult dispositions has nearly doubled since 2000 from .5% in 2000 to .9% in 2009.

The next slide will provide more detail about group of referrals that are adjudicated delinquent.

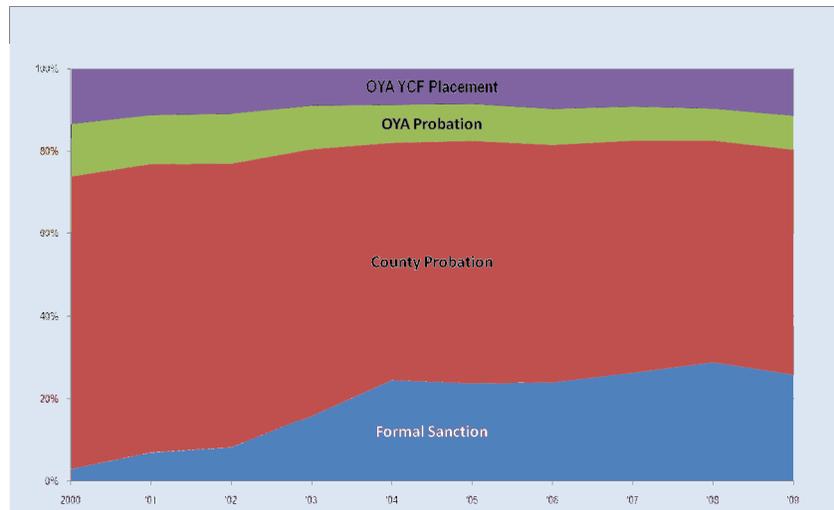


This pie chart shows another view of the distribution of dispositions for 2009, focusing on just the 20% that were adjudicated delinquent. The purple wedge.

The additional bar chart shows the distribution of the adjudicated referrals across the juvenile justice system continuum. The majority were placed on county probation; the second largest group were given a formal sanction without formal on-going supervision (such as detention time, formal restitution or formal community service.) The smaller percentages represent the numbers committed to the Youth Authority for probation with residential placement or commitment to the Youth Authority for placement in a Youth Correctional Facility.

The next slide will explore the dispositional trends for this Adjudicated Delinquent group.

Adjudicated Delinquent Disposition Trends – 2000 - 2009

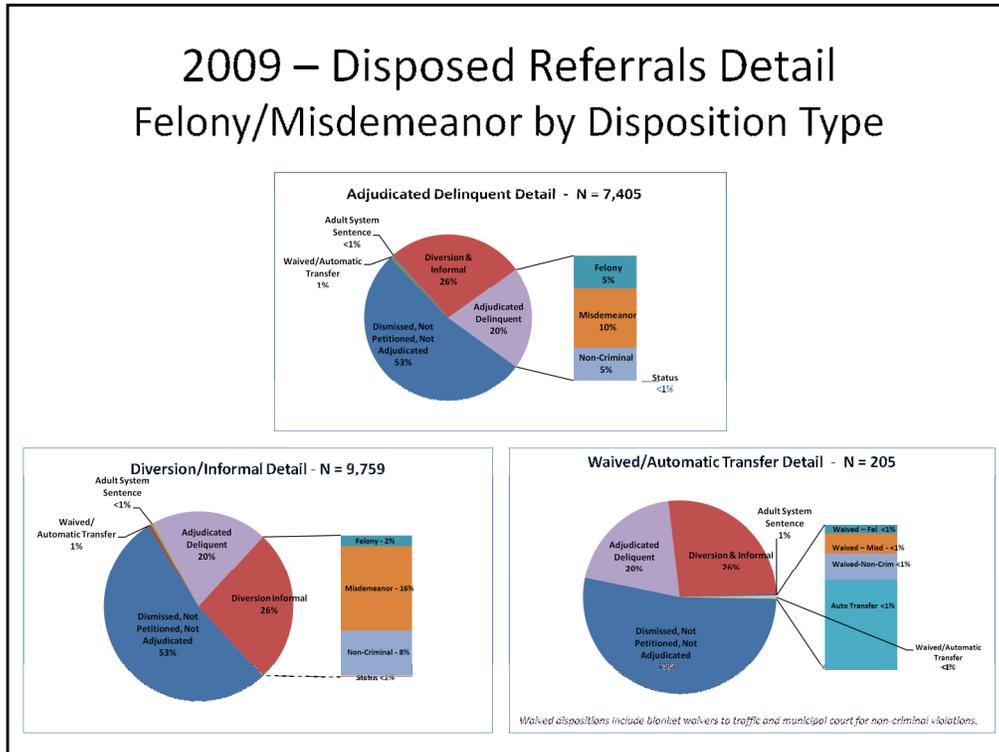


This shows that the use of a formal sanction has increased dramatically since 2000.

The slide also shows a steady decline in the use of county probation and OYA probation. And it shows a slight decrease in the share of dispositions for close custody placement, although, this is related more to budgeted capacity than actual need, as evidenced by the Demand Forecast published by the Office of Economic Analysis.

The next slide will explore the types of crimes associated with these dispositions.

2009 – Disposed Referrals Detail Felony/Misdemeanor by Disposition Type

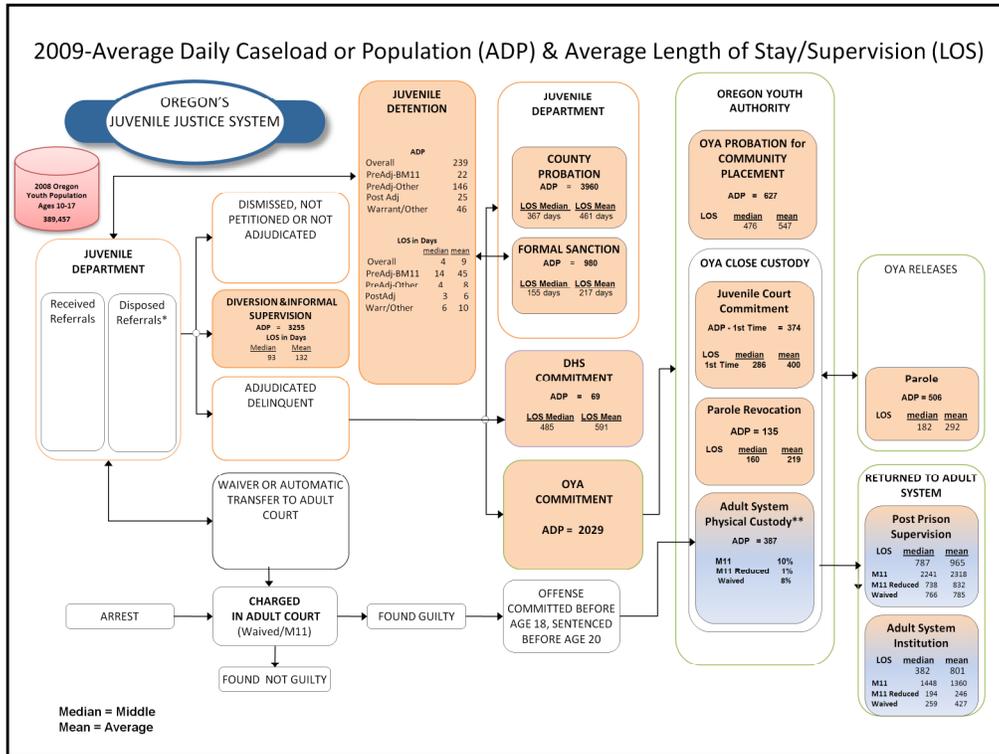


This displays the detail regarding distribution of the most serious crime type on the disposition group that is highlighted.

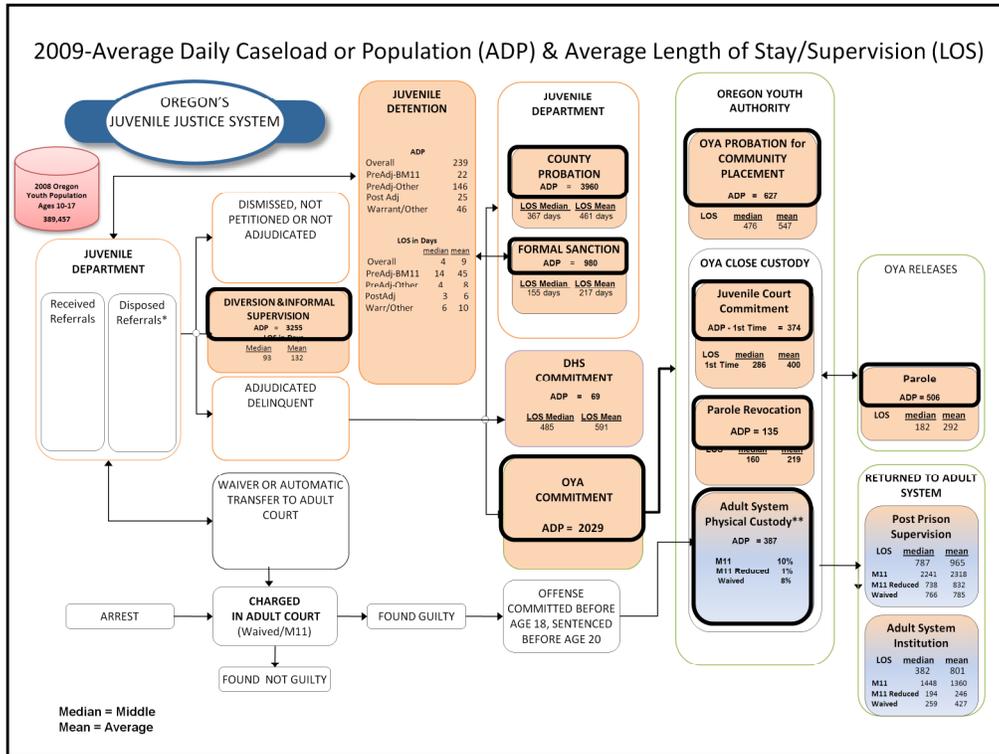
For example – while the adjudicated delinquent category comprises 20% of the total dispositions; only 5% of the disposed referrals constitute felony referrals.

The chart on the bottom left focuses on the group of referrals that were disposed diverted or placed on informal county supervision. The majority of these referrals were either misdemeanors or non-criminal referrals.

The chart on the bottom right focuses on the group that were Waived or Automatically Transferred to adult court as a result of a Ballot Measure 11 charge. Since this is the smallest group of dispositions, the detail is also small. However, the majority of this group are the automatic transfers. Since the traffic, fish and wildlife and blanket municipal waivers are also included in these data, many of the Waived dispositions represent non-criminal violations.



While the last several slides explore annual volumes of youth flowing through the system, this slide looks at an average day and plots where youth are in the system. It explores the average daily population (ADP) for youth in various custody settings and estimates the average daily caseload for youth under supervision but not in a custody environment. Finally, the data considers the average length of Stay (LOS) or Supervision in those same environments.

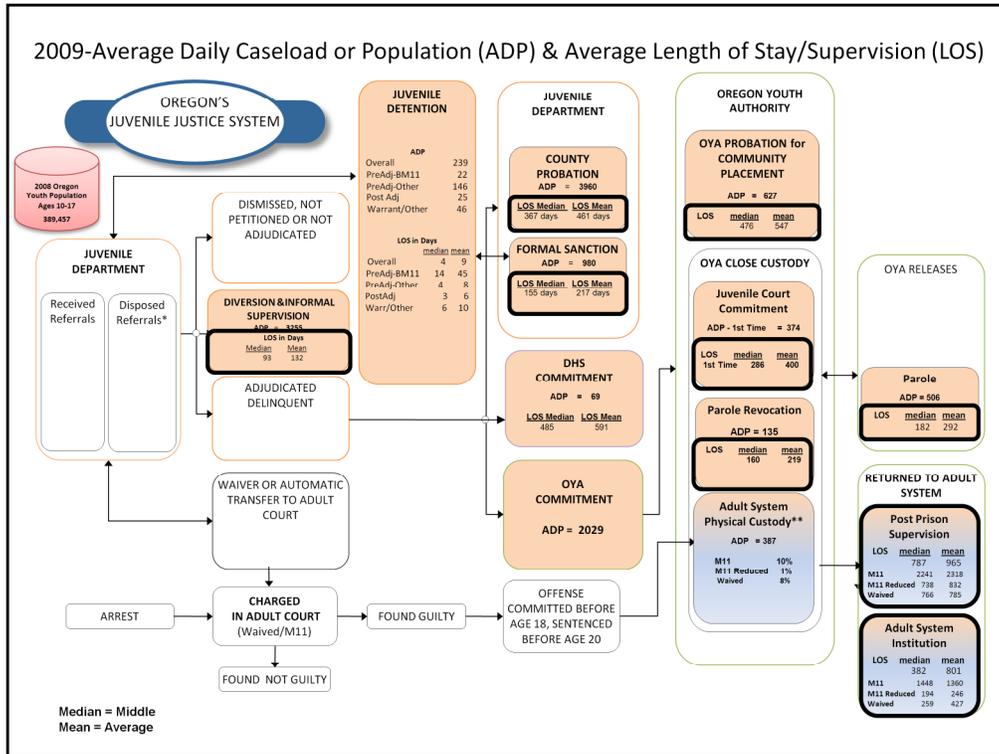


On average, there are over 10,000 youth supervised in Oregon’s juvenile justice system.

The majority of the youth are managed at the county level. Statewide, a little over 30% of the youth are under informal county supervision; nearly 40% are supervised under formal county probation and 10% are performing some sort of formal sanction.

Additionally, on any given day another 20% of the youth are supervised by the Oregon Youth Authority; with slightly more than half of these supervised in the community under either probation or parole supervision. OYA youth in the community can be in Residential Placement, Foster Care or home.

The remainder are in a youth correctional facility either as a first time commitment, a parole revocation, or serving a sentence under the adult system.



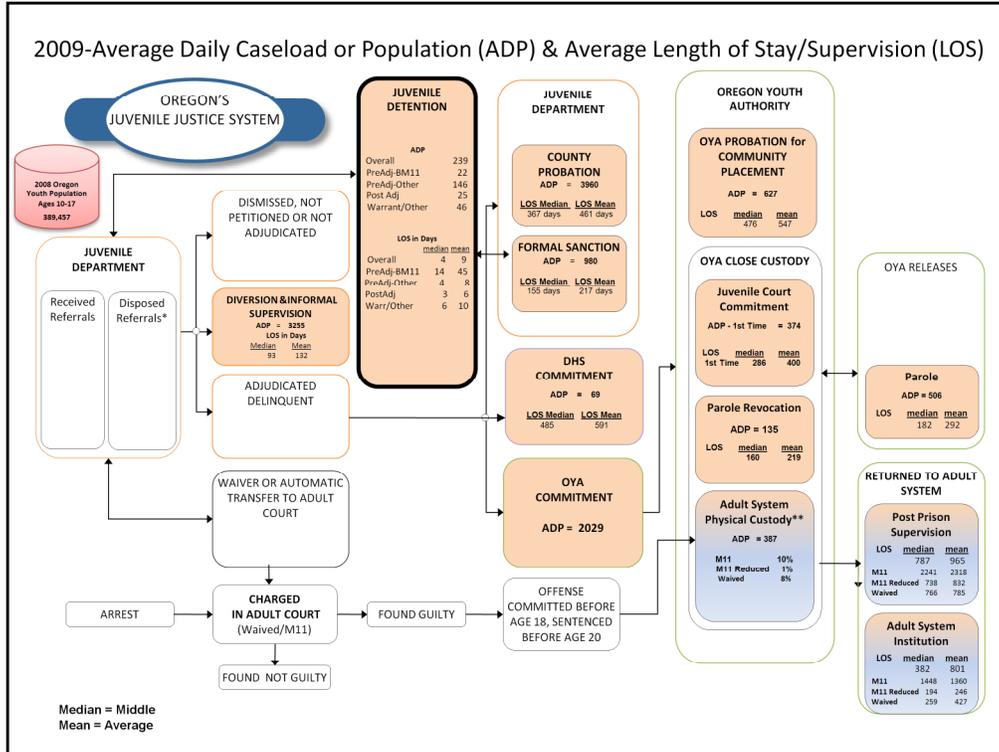
The lengths of stay or length of supervision varies by location in the continuum and other factors. Both the mean – the commonly known average – and the median – the middle point in a range of values – are plotted on the slide.

Youth on Informal Supervision are generally expected to complete their accountability conditions within 3 to 4 months.

Youth on County Probation are supervised a little more than a year, while youth with Formal Sanctions usually complete their sanctions in less than a year.

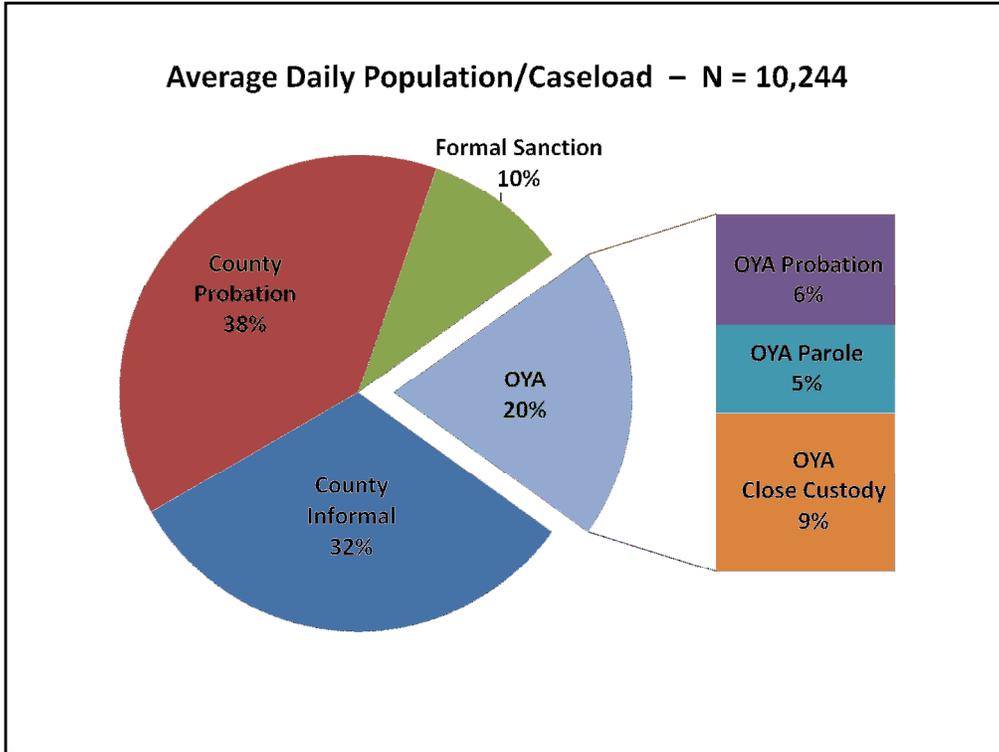
On average, youth are supervised on OYA probation around 1.5 years; stay in close custody for about 1 year for a first time commitment, about ½ a year for parole revocations, and are supervised on parole for less than a year.

The longest lengths of stay are represented by youth convicted in the adult system, ranging from between two and six years depending on the type of sentence.

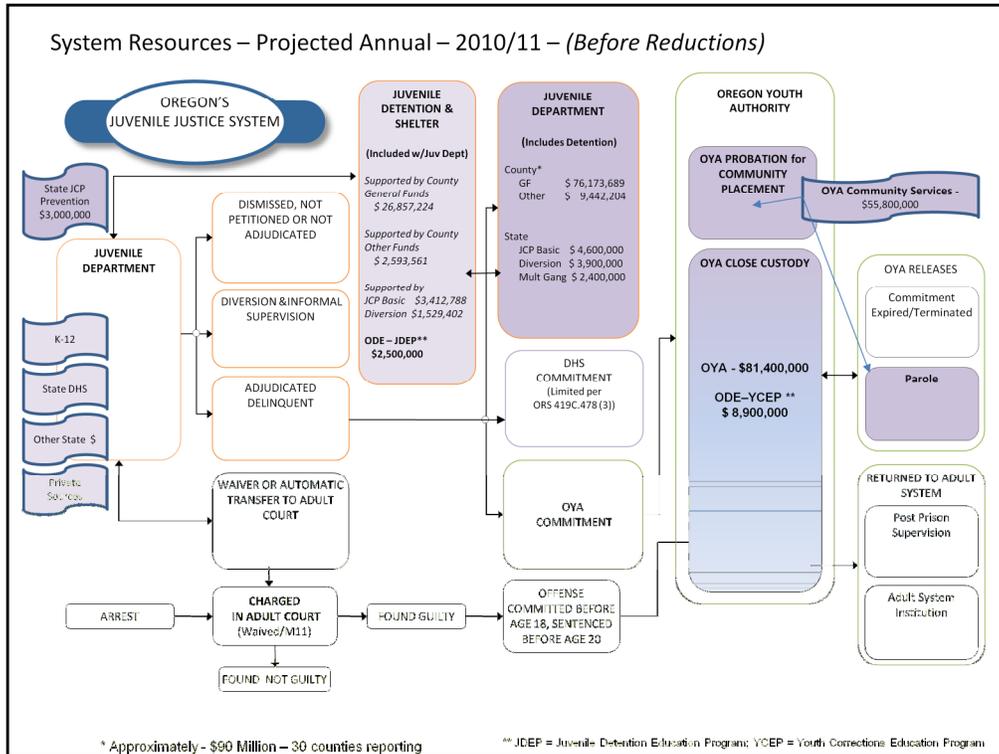


Finally, in addition to these supervised dispositions, there are approximately 239 youth held in county detention facilities for a variety of reasons. The Lengths of Stay for Detention also vary depending on detention reason.

Please note that these detention data do not include detention based youth care center placements since they are included with either the probation or formal sanction data.



This is another view of the distribution of youth on any given day. In this chart, it becomes more clear, that 80% of the delinquent youth are managed at the county level.



This slide plots the moneys that are spent in the juvenile justice system – depicted for the year 2010. The system is supported by funds from a variety of sources including county general and other county funds, state general funds, and some federal funds.

Also indicated, but not plotted is the large investment made outside of the juvenile justice system to serve all youth, such as K-12 education, as well as other services delivered outside of the juvenile justice system but serve youth in the system. These are plotted because it is important to consider how other state, local and private sources contribute to juvenile justice system outcomes.

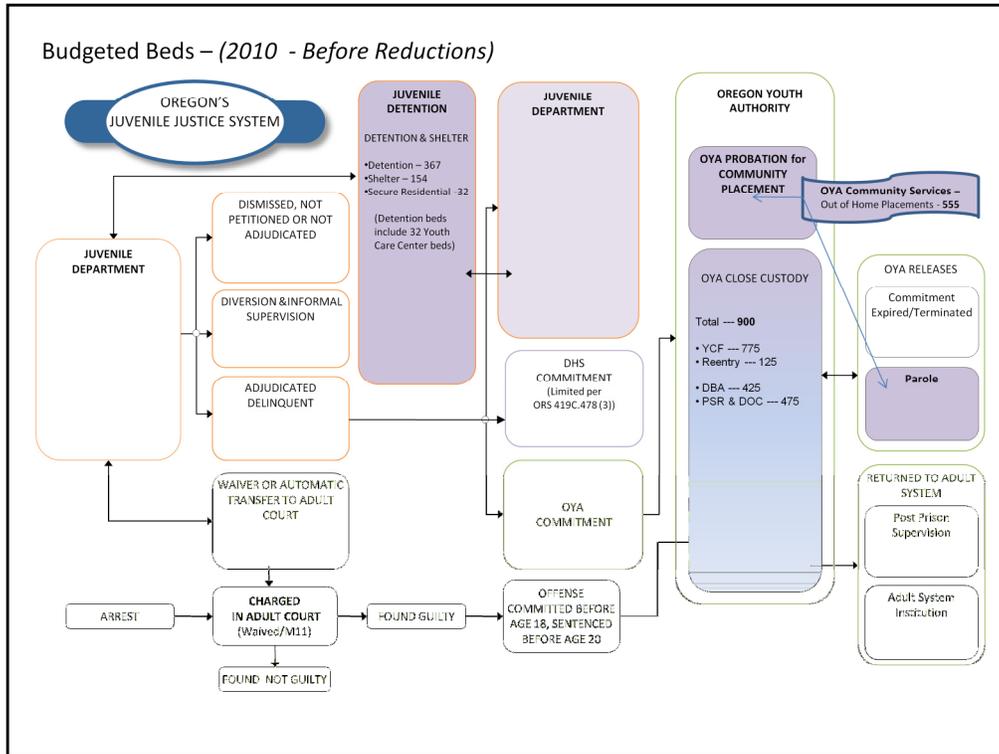
Also noted on the left side of the chart is the \$3 Million annual investment the state Commission on Children and Families provides to local communities to support juvenile crime prevention efforts.

County governments supply over \$76 Million in county general funds and over \$9 Million in other funds annually to create the core of the county parts of the continuum. This number is a low estimate since data was only available for 30 of the 36 counties. The state provides a little more than \$8 Million annually to the counties to support these basic county services and strengthen county capacity to prevent youth from commitment to the Youth Authority. The amount of those funds spent specifically on detention is highlighted.

Annually, OYA spends over \$81 Million to operate its close custody facilities and nearly \$56 Million to support its community services operations, contracted residential placement providers and its field probation and parole offices.

The Department of Education also provides a little over \$2.5 million to provide education to youth in county detention facilities and almost \$9 Million to provide education to youth in OYA’s close custody facilities.

And as we all know, many of the public resources just mentioned are decreasing as a result of declining revenues.



This slide shows the number of “beds” that exist throughout the continuum.

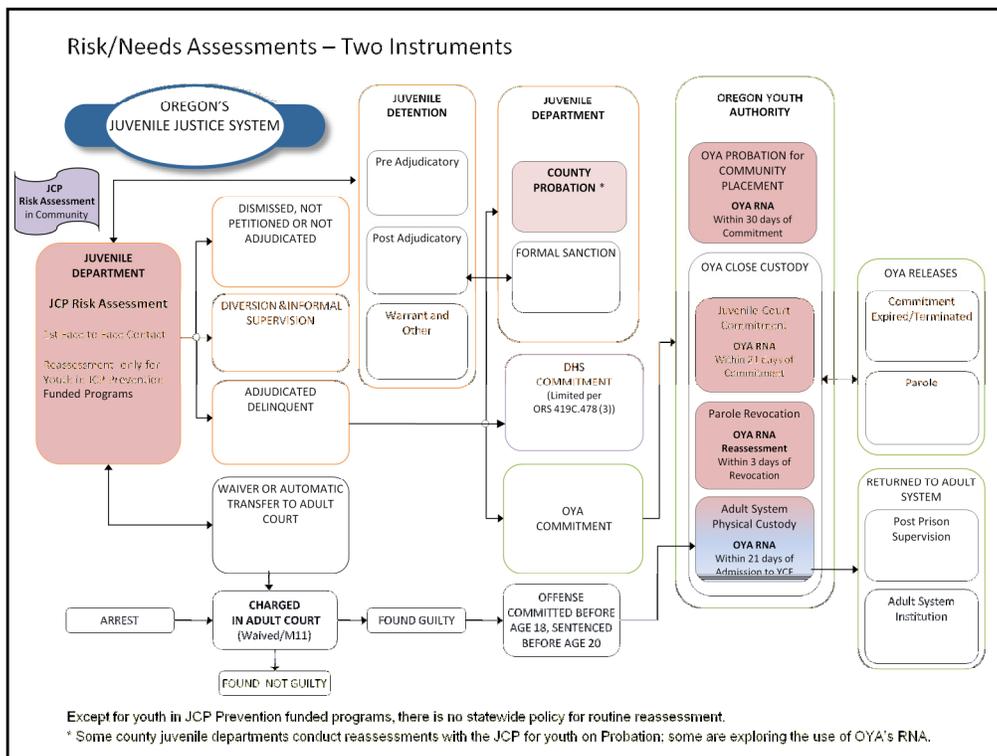
Throughout the state, county juvenile departments fund 367 county detention beds. These beds are used for pre-adjudicatory detention for youth referred to the juvenile departments as well as pre-trial detention for youth charged with Ballot Measure 11 offenses. Detention beds also house youth for post adjudicatory purposes, such as a sanction for Probation or Parole violation, and house parole violators awaiting revocation. Also included in this total are 32 beds which can be used for youth care centers.

Counties also fund 154 shelter beds and 32 secure county residential beds. County secure residential beds are often housed in the county detention or shelter facilities and licensed as youth care centers.

OYA has 555 out of home community placements and 900 close custody beds; 775 of which are for youth correctional facilities and another 125 for reentry facility beds.

The youth correctional facility beds are divided up among discretionary beds – which are allocated to each county based on a formula; beds for Public Safety Reserve for juveniles committed for very serious crimes; and beds for youth under the jurisdiction of the adult corrections system.

Both the counties and the Youth Authority currently have physical capacities greater than budgeted capacities. As revenue declines, budgeted capacities may also shrink.



Risk Assessment

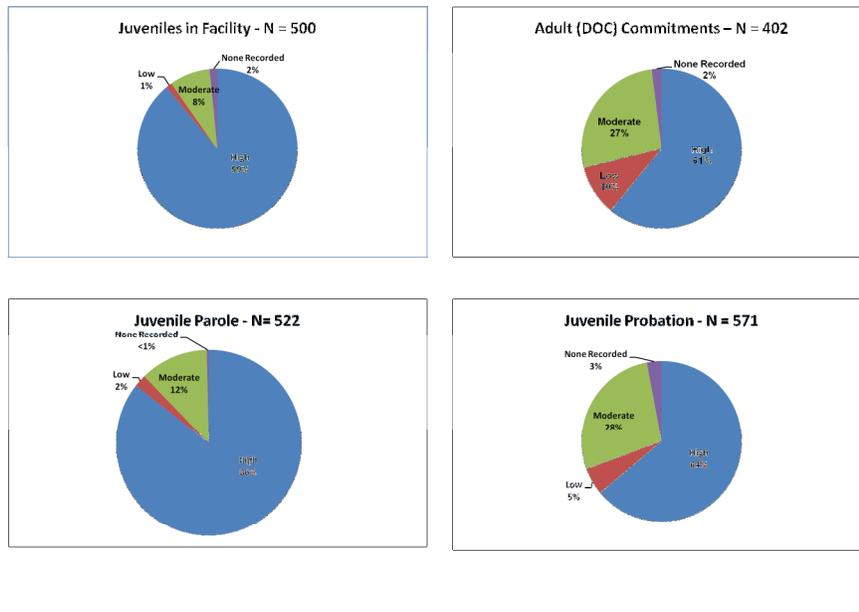
There are two risk assessments in Oregon – the Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Assessment or JCP used by county juvenile departments and the OYA Risk/Needs Assessment (RNA) used by the Youth Authority. Some county juvenile departments also use the RNA for some populations.

County juvenile departments conduct a JCP assessment for every youth with whom they have a first face to face contact. Reassessment practices vary and are only required for youth in a JCP Prevention funded program.

While some counties have local reassessment requirements, the next time a risk assessment is routinely conducted is upon commitment to OYA. OYA conducts its RNA within 30 days of commitment for youth committed for Probation; and within 21 days of commitment for youth committed for youth correctional facility placement or adult system sentence. Reassessment is only required for parole revocations. These are expected within 3 days of revocation.

Both instruments have been validated on Oregon's populations. The OYA RNA was originally normed on a statewide juvenile offender population in Washington, and while still valid on OYA's population, tends to score most of OYA's youth as high risk. Additional work is now underway by OYA research and others to isolate the most predictive variables to improve assessment of OYA's populations. Efforts are also underway by the Commission on Children and Families and the Juvenile Department Directors Association to study the JCP assessment, to validate new variables and validate a Reassessment instrument.

OYA Populations by Risk Levels – OYA RNA



This slide compares OYA's different populations by risk level, using the OYA – Risk/Needs Assessment.

As would be expected, the juvenile parole population resembles the close custody population in terms of risk level.

Of interest, is the higher percentage of Adult Commitments that are low and moderate risk.

Comparable profile data is not possible for the county populations because of the variations in time frames for when assessments are conducted.

Recidivism Consists of 4 Variables

- A group of youth
 - A date to track from
 - An indicator of recidivism
 - A specified time period to track
-

- The combination of variables is infinite.
- Very different variables often result in similar results.
- A change in one variable can drastically alter results.
- Two official measures in Oregon.

RECIDIVISM

These next slides explore recidivism, one measure of the system's effectiveness.

Recidivism consists of 4 variables:

- A group of youth (such as youth on probation, or youth released from close custody)
- A date to track from (such as the start of probation or the date released from close custody)
- An indicator of recidivism (such as a new referral or arrest or a new adjudication or conviction; indicators can vary widely.)
- The fourth variable is the length of time to track – (such as 1 year, 2 years, 3 years)

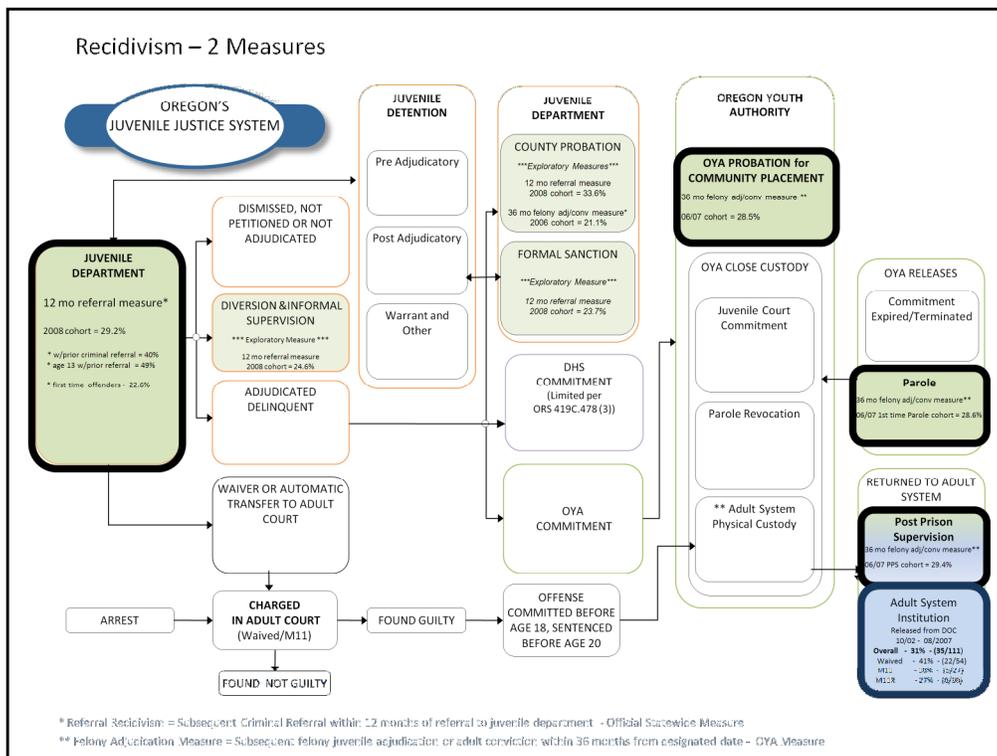
Understanding these variables is very important when looking at recidivism data. The combination of variables is infinite and, surprisingly, very different variables can often result in similar results. Conversely, sometimes a very minor change in one variable can drastically alter the results.

There are two official measures in Oregon which will be explored on the next few slides.

Before we move to those however, please note that any measure of recidivism has limitations with some groups of youth. For example, the referral based measure, one of the official measures, by definition, specifically looks for a new juvenile referral for a criminal offense. This measure by nature excludes youth over the age of 17, who's recidivating event within the 12 month tracking period may be an adult arrest after the age of 18.

Conversely, the other official measure - the felony adjudication measure excludes youth who reoffend with misdemeanors.

For these reasons, caution is required when comparing recidivism rates among populations. It is generally more useful to look at trends over time with the same measure and the same group.



The first measure in Oregon is the Referral based measure. This measure was adopted by the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors and the Oregon Youth Authority shortly after the creation of the Youth Authority and has been used ever since to report annual recidivism. This measure looks at youth referred to county juvenile departments for criminal behavior – (the group of youth); tracks them from the date of referral to the juvenile department – (the start tracking date); looks for a subsequent criminal referral (indicator of recidivism) within 12 months (length of time to track).

In 2008 – the 12 month referral recidivism rate for this cohort was 29.2%. Of interest is to peel back the data and look at sub-populations (different groups of youth within the cohort). For youth who had a prior criminal referral ever in their history– the rate jumps to 40%. For youth age 13 with a prior referral ever in their history, the rate jumps to 49%. At the same time, when looking at the first time referrals only, their recidivism rate is 22.6%. While not the official rate, peeling back the data is useful in learning which populations present the highest risk and should be targeted for specialized interventions.

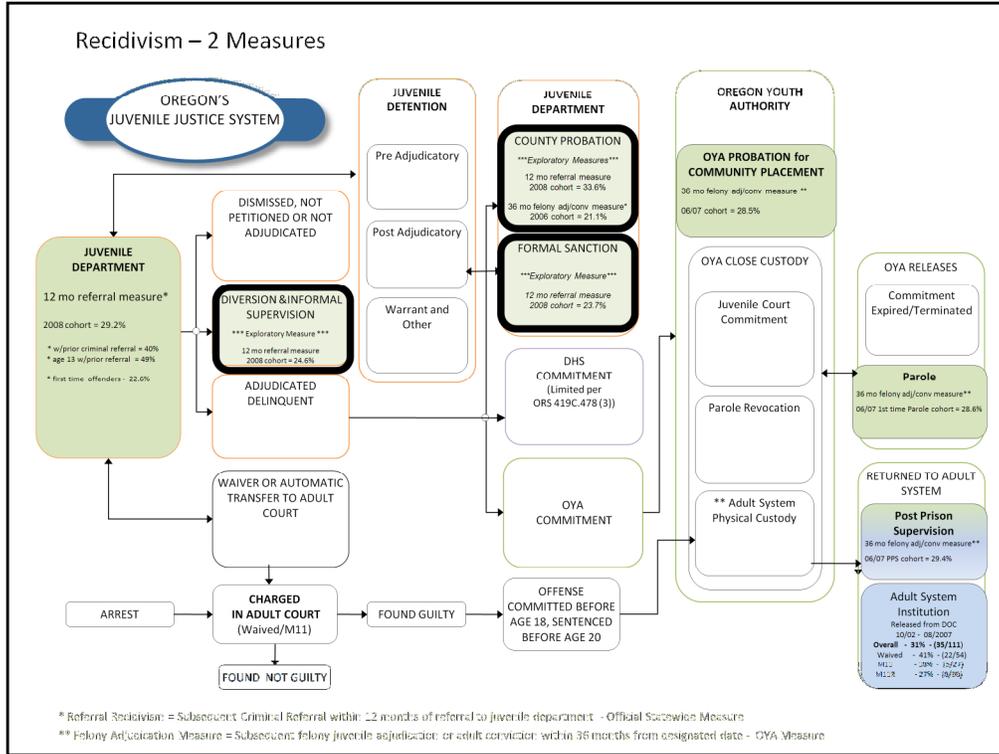
The second measure is OYA’s official measure, which was adopted later in response to a legislative request for a measure more comparable to the adult Department of Corrections. This measure looks at three different OYA populations – Youth committed for Probation and Community Placement; Youth Committed for placement in a close custody facility; and youth sentenced in the adult system and placed in a youth correctional facility to serve part or all of their sentence. Each of these groups have different start tracking dates – the probation cohort starts from the date of commitment; the youth correctional facility commitments starts from the date of the first parole release; and the start tracking date for the adult system youth is from the date of release from OYA to post prison supervision. The Department of Corrections also tracks youth who are returned to an adult system institution and subsequently released to post prison supervision.

For each of these groups, the measure of recidivism is a subsequent felony adjudication in juvenile court or felony conviction in adult court. And the tracking period is 36 months. So for these populations, the felony adjudication measure is a much higher threshold to meet than a new referral or arrest.

The 36 month recidivism rates for OYA’s 06/07 cohorts are as follows:

OYA Probation – 28.5%; OYA Youth Correctional Facility Parolees – 28.6%; and Adult System Releases – 29.4%.

Data from the Department of Corrections indicates that for a group of released inmates who started their sentence at OYA and were returned to DOC to complete their sentence, the overall rate was 31%. Data is provided for the different types of adult sentences. It is important to note that these data represent small numbers and different time periods than the OYA cohorts.



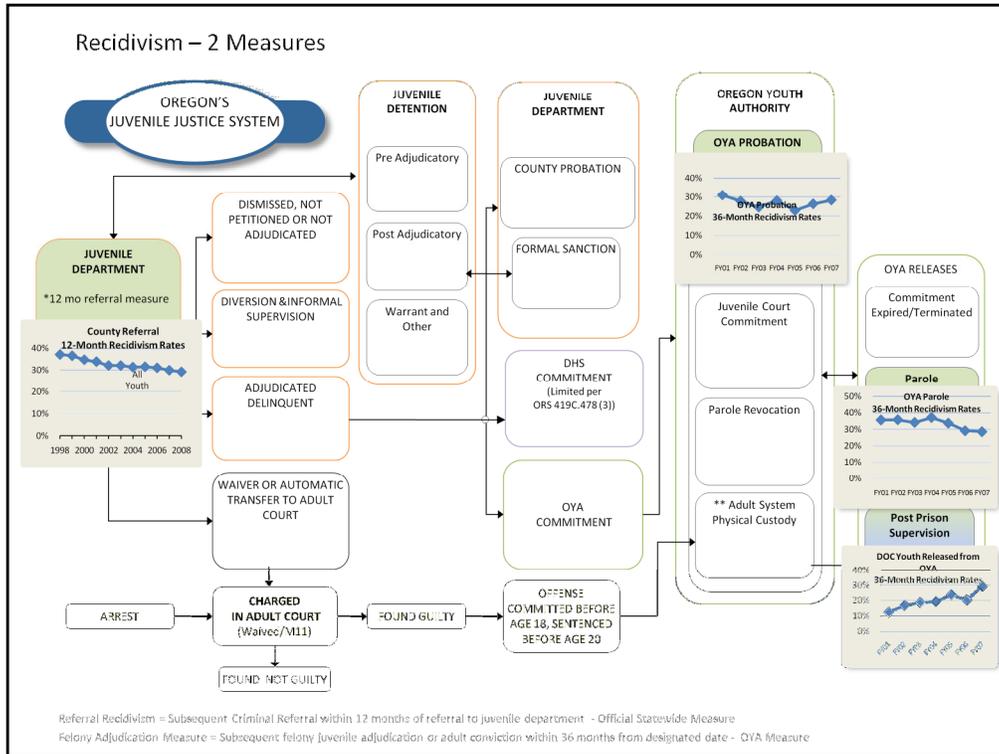
Finally, while not an official measure, there has been some exploration with both measures on different groups of youth, (that first variable).

One exploration has been to look at a few of the county dispositional cohorts with the 12 month referral based measure. Using this measure, we see that the 2008 group of youth who have been diverted or placed on county informal supervision, had a 12 month referral recidivism rate of 24.6%, the county probation group – a rate of 33.6%, and the county formal sanction group – a rate of 23.7%.

Another exploration has been to consider the county probation population with the felony adjudication measure. When applied to the 2006 county probation cohort, the 36 month felony adjudication or adult conviction rate is 21.1%.

While different cohorts, different measures, and different tracking periods, looking at the county probation cohort with two different measures, clearly demonstrates how much influence a particular indicator can have on a recidivism rate.

The next slide will look at recidivism trends.....

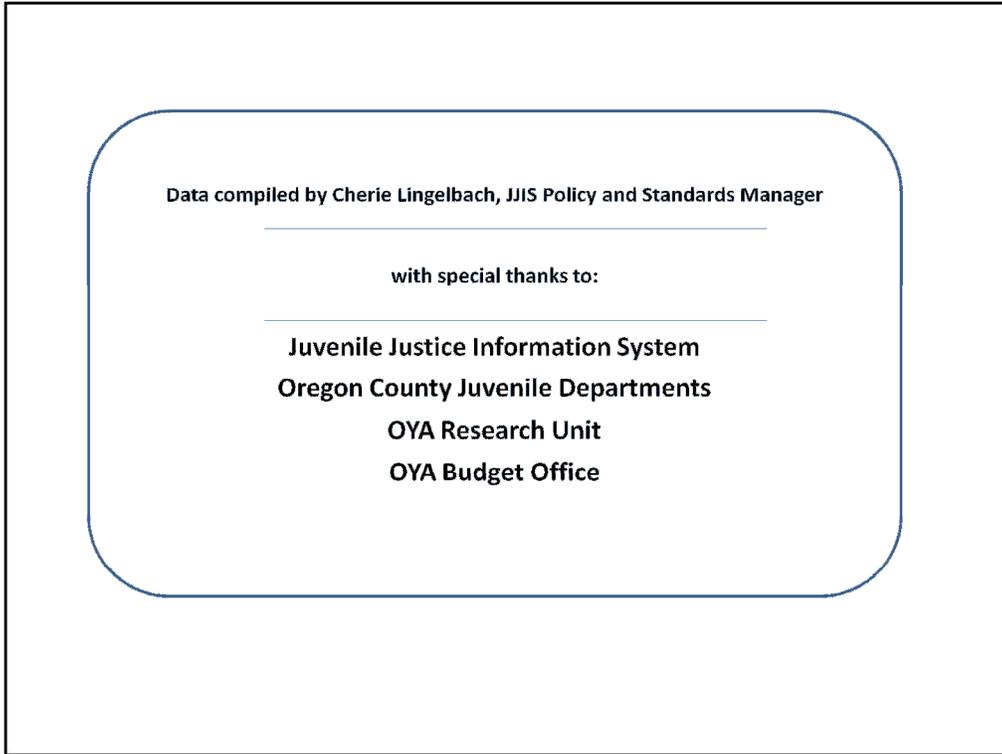


This slide plots the trends for the two official measures for the various cohorts (or groups of youth) that the measures are used.

The county 12 month referral based recidivism rate shows a steady decline over the last 10 years. While more erratic, the felony adjudication/conviction measure for the Youth Authority’s probation population has remained under 30% for the last 6 years. The OYA Parole cohort shows a steady decline over the last four years.

The only cohort where the rate has been increasing, is with the adult system youth who have been released on Post Prison Supervision. This is interesting in light of the data that suggests a higher percentage of these youth score low and medium risk on the Risk Needs Assessment.

The last slide is a list of acronyms used in this presentation and their meaning.



This concludes the data overview for the Juvenile Justice System Symposium. We hope it has been helpful in thinking about the system as a whole and provides examples for how data can be used to study and understand the system.