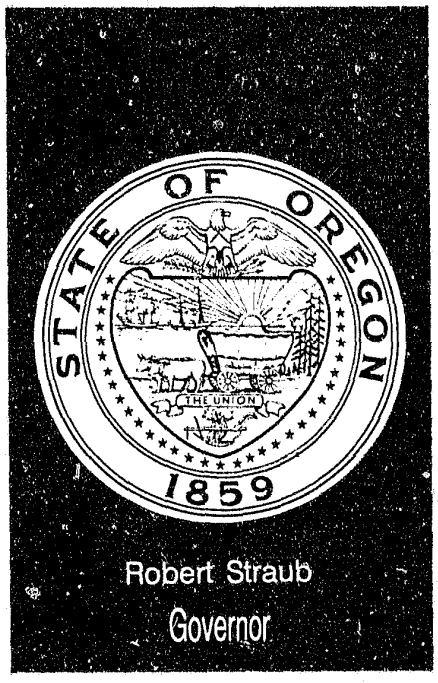


# Report of Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections

## Volume II

## Statistical Survey of Oregon's Juvenile Justice System

November 1978

Report
of
Governor's Task Force
on
Juvenile Corrections

VOLUME II

# STATISTICAL SURVEY
# OF
# OREGON'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM



November 1978

State Capitol

Salem, Oregon

The Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections submits this report to the Governor of Oregon and the Sixtieth Oregon Legislative Assembly in accordance with Senate Joint Resolution 54 of the Fifty-ninth Legislative Assembly.

This study was conducted under Grant No. 75 J 253.1 from the Oregon Law Enforcement Council, utilizing funds granted to the state under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, together with matching state funds.

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the Task Force and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Oregon Law Enforcement Council or the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data compiled in this report could not have been collected without the cooperation and guidance provided by the Oregon Juvenile Directors' Association.

Data collection is an inherently difficult and time-consuming task which may temporarily detract from the delivery of direct services in overworked juvenile departments. Because comprehensive statistical data are important to the departments and to the entire state, the president and research committee of the Association urged cooperation and juvenile department personnel responded with detailed information.

The staff members of the Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections sincerely hope that the publication of the data from this initial survey effort will assist juvenile system personnel in studying and analyzing the system to provide more effective services to children.

Annual population figures and projections used in this study were provided by the Center for Population Research and Census at Portland State University.

Correlations and other computer services were provided by Ms. Carol Golding.

Information on arrest figures and consultation on interpretation of the data were provided by Dr. James P. Heuser and James W. Carter of the Oregon Law Enforcement Council. Further assistance was given by Don C. Kohl of the State Community Services Program, Department of Human Resources.

Training school commitment figures and projections were obtained with the cooperation of Richard C. Peterson, Assistant Administrator, Juvenile Corrections, Children's Services Division, and members of his staff.

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# VOLUME II

## INTRODUCTION

Volume II of the Report of the Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections presents charts and commentary based on information obtained through a survey of the state's county juvenile departments combined with data on commitments to the state training schools from the Children's Services Division and arrest figures from the Law Enforcement Data System.

The information contained in this volume has implications for at least three issues which were central to the deliberations of the Task Force--the sharp upward trend in commitments to the training schools, the increasing use of the juvenile justice system for problems and minor offenses that might better be handled more informally and less expensively by other social service agencies, and the problem of the numbers of children, particularly status offenders, who are being detained in the state.

The data do not support the argument that overcrowding at the training schools is the result of more serious offenses being committed by juveniles. (Chart 6) Analysis of individual county statistics (Charts 31 & 32) does not show that there is a consistent state-wide trend toward commitment of increasing numbers of youth to these institutions, but rather indicates that a small number of the more populous counties have contributed disproportionately to the increased training school populations in the last two years. Commitments to the training schools could be affected in these counties by the lack of effective community-based treatment resources, the under-utilization of such resources, decreased community tolerance of juvenile misbehavior, changes in judicial philosophy, changes in the criminal behavior of juveniles, or other factors.

Concern over the issue of the increasing use of the juvenile justice system began in 1967 when the Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice published its findings and opinion that there was a nation-wide over-reliance on the system. The Oregon Law Enforcement Council, in its publication, Oregon's 1979 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, identified "over-reliance on the criminal justice system" as the state's top priority juvenile justice problem to be addressed during 1979.

Although many factors may influence referral rates,

particularly police policies and diversion efforts, the number of referrals in any given time period provides a measure of the extent to which a community relies on the juvenile department and the juvenile court to handle the many and varied problems of children and their families in today's society. Referrals to juvenile departments in Oregon are going up. Although status offense referrals increased only one percent from 1975 to 1977, referrals for juvenile criminal offenses climbed 14 percent. The extent to which diversion programs, if they had been operating in all communities, might have reduced these numbers cannot be determined from the existing data.

On the subject of detentions, the data show that the number of status offenders detained was reduced by 23 percent during the three-year period (Chart 15). However, there was still a greater chance of being detained if a juvenile were referred to the juvenile department for a status offense than if he or she were referred for a criminal offense (Charts 15 & 16).

Although all segments of the juvenile justice system were cooperative in supplying information to the Task Force and its staff, the undertaking of the survey and the compilation and comparison of data highlighted another critical issue identified by all three Task Force subcommittees--the pressing need for agreement on definitions and the establishment of a standardized data collection system throughout the state.

Although CSD and some counties have computerized systems, most data concerning the juvenile justice system must be hand-tabulated, requiring laborious compilations which consume valuable juvenile department staff time better spent on the treatment needs of referred youth. Yet, the lack of data and, most particularly, the lack of data which can be compared in any meaningful way contributes to a lack of comprehensive planning and coordination that influences the effectiveness of the entire system.

Perhaps the true worth of the data in this Report lies in its value as a base line measure against which future data may be compared. Because the juvenile justice system would appear from this data to have a high degree of proportionality and predictability, the impact of future policy decisions, changes in legislation, and expenditures of funds can be assessed in the light of changes which occur in the statistics.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Three terms which are used with special meaning in this statistical survey require a more complete explanation.

Urban and non-urban counties. Six Oregon counties--Multnomah, Lane, Clackamas, Washington, Marion, and Jackson--each have populations exceeding 100,000 persons. The other 30 counties have populations ranging from about 85,000 down to 2,000. For convenience in this report, the six larger population counties are designated the "urban counties" and the balance of state counties are grouped together as the "non-urban counties." The terms, "urban" and "non-urban," as applied to counties discussed in this report, do not necessarily imply conditions of population density, industrialization, or other characteristics usually associated with large cities. Indeed, even the Oregon counties with high populations have areas that are rural, agricultural, and sparsely populated. The Oregon Juvenile Court Directors' Association has in the past used the "six larger counties, 30 smaller counties" grouping to differentiate among the special needs of the departments serving various populations. Thus these groupings were adopted for this report, with the "urban" and "non-urban" labels attached for convenience of reference.

Risk population. Program personnel, planners, and budget analysts often estimate the future demands for services by specifying a "risk population" of all potentially eligible clients. Usually only a portion of the total risk population actually utilizes the services, so the total risk population can be used as a standardized base for calculating rates (such as arrest rates or commitment rates per thousand population). Since all children under age 18 are potentially within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, one logical risk population would be composed of all children from birth through age 17. For the juvenile corrections system, a risk population composed of children between the ages of 11 and 17 includes those juveniles most likely to be apprehended for crimes and, beginning with age 12, those juveniles who may be committed to the training schools. In the following charts, risk population 11-17 is used where appropriate for corrections data (for example, calculation of commitment rates), and risk population 0-17 is used where appropriate for other juvenile system measures (for example, calculation of referral rates when dependency-neglect referrals are included).

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# FINDINGS OF STATISTICAL SURVEY OF OREGON'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

## Arrests and Referrals

-- The state-wide increase in total juvenile arrests over the last 10 years was disproportionate to the increase in risk population. Population (11-17) increased 7.4 percent whereas the juvenile arrests increased 57.7 percent. (Charts 1 & 2)

-- Arrest rate per 1,000 risk population over a 10-year period was consistently lower in the urban counties than in the non-urban counties. (Chart 4)

-- Trends in arrests of juveniles in the urban counties tend to precede similar increases in non-urban counties by a period of one year. (Chart 3)

-- Trends in arrests of juveniles tend to precede similar increases in commitments to the training schools by a period of one year. (Chart 2 & 27)

-- Juveniles are primarily arrested for property crimes such as burglary or larceny. Arrests for crimes against persons have represented only a small proportion of total juvenile arrests for serious crimes during the last four years. (Chart 6)

-- The proportions of criminal offense, status offense, and dependency-neglect referrals, expressed as percentages of total referrals, remained constant over a three-year period. Criminal offense referrals accounted for slightly less than two-thirds of total referrals, status offense referrals were about one-third, and dependency-neglect cases made up about 6.5 percent of referrals. (Chart 7)

-- A comparison of urban and non-urban counties showed no significant difference in the proportion of criminal offense, status offense, and dependency-neglect referrals as a percentage of total referrals. However, in comparison to their proportion of state risk population, the non-urban counties produced higher proportions of total state referrals, criminal offense referrals, and status offense referrals. (Charts 7 & 9)

## SURVEY FINDINGS

-- Total status offense referrals showed a slight decrease in 1976. However, this trend was reversed in 1977. The passage in 1975 of SB 703, which restricted the detention of status offenders to 72 hours, may have caused juvenile department personnel to classify former status offenders in accordance with the criminal acts they were accused of committing or may have caused police and others to refer fewer status offenders to the juvenile department, but the new legislation does not appear to have had a permanent impact on referrals. (Charts 8 & 9)

-- There was a substantial increase in dependency-neglect referrals in the non-urban counties in 1977. There is no way of determining on the basis of the statistics whether this was the result of increased awareness of the legal responsibility to report incidences of neglect and abuse or an actual increase in the incidence of these cases. (Chart 9)

-- The proportion of male-female referrals for criminal and status offenses was constant over a three-year period. (Charts 10, 11, & 12)

-- With one exception (status offenses in 1977), referral rates for females for both criminal and status offenses were slightly higher in urban counties than in non-urban counties. (Charts 10, 11, & 12)

-- Non-urban counties had a slightly higher rate of referral for male status offenders. (Charts 10, 11, & 12)

-- Patterns of referral source remained constant over the three-year period with police accounting for approximately 81.5 percent of referrals. (Chart 13)

-- The percent of referred children on whom petitions were filed was constant over the three-year period and showed no significant difference between urban and non-urban counties. (Charts 22, 23 & 24)

### Detention

-- Although referrals increased eight percent and petitions increased 24.5 percent from 1975 to 1977, total detentions decreased seven percent in the same period. (Charts 8 & 21)

-- Detentions for both male and female status offenders decreased over the three-year period; detentions for both male and female criminal offenders increased. This may be a part of the relabeling

process under SB 703. However, a corresponding change in proportions of referrals for criminal and status offenses did not occur. (Charts 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 & 17)

-- There was a 22.7 percent reduction in status offense detentions from 1975 to 1977. (Chart 15)

-- The proportion of status offense referrals that were detained was greater than the proportion of criminal offense referrals detained in each of the three years. In 1975, one out of every three referrals for status offenses resulted in a detention, compared to 18.2 percent of the criminal offense referrals. By 1977, detentions of status offense referrals had been reduced to one out of every four, while one of every five criminal offense referrals received detention. (Chart 15)

-- Females were more likely to be detained for status offenses than were males. (Chart 17)

-- The percentage of detainees who were from out-of-county was constant over time and did not appear to affect any particular geographic area disproportionately. (Chart 19)

-- The urban counties detained higher proportions of criminal and status offense referrals than did the state as a whole. (Charts 15 & 16)

-- The calculation of average detention time for the state was greatly affected by the absence of uniform recording. It would be unwise to compare detention time on a state-wide or national basis until uniform recording practices are achieved. (Chart 18)

-- More than a quarter of the children detained in the state from 1975 to 1977 were kept in jails. (Chart 20)

-- One-half of the children detained in jails in 1977 would have been detained in violation of the sight and sound separation requirements set forth in Oregon statutes if adult inmates were present in the facilities at the same time. (Chart 20)

## SURVEY FINDINGS

### Dispositions

-- The counties' abilities to report statistics relating to formal dispositions appeared to be inadequate. (Chart 26)

-- At least one-half of the children referred to the juvenile departments were handled on an informal basis. In 1975 and 1976, there was a slightly higher rate of informal dispositions in the non-urban counties. The actual number of informal dispositions state-wide showed an increase of 41.2 percent over the three-year period. (Charts 22, 23, & 24)

-- Commitments to CSD, other than commitments to the training schools, increased 18.7 percent from 1975 to 1977. (Chart 26)

-- Commitments to the training schools showed an increase of 46.4 percent from 1975 to 1977, continuing the trend which began in 1973. (Charts 26 & 27)

-- The six urban counties have generally maintained a lower commitment rate and a lower proportion of total commitments (compared to proportion of population) than the non-urban counties. However, in 1976-77, there was a dramatic shift in the proportions so that the urban counties' commitment rates are now significantly higher than the rates of the non-urban counties. (Charts 29 & 30)

-- The increased commitments from five urban counties (Clackamas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, and Washington) equalled the total net increase in commitments for the state during 1977. (Chart 31)

### Data Collection

-- The absence of a state-wide mandatory juvenile justice statistical reporting system, the lack of agreement on definitions of terms among counties and between counties and the state, and differing methods of recording and reporting information contribute to the difficulties encountered in planning and decision-making.

-- Despite known differences in recording and reporting data, the charts depicting referrals indicate a high level of consistency and predictable proportionality at the point of entry into the juvenile justice system. Using the 1975-77 statistics as a data base, researchers may be able to detect changes in attitudes,

practices, and degree of reliance on the juvenile justice system if comparable data are collected in a systematic manner in the future.

## Projections

-- Total risk population aged 11-17 is expected to decline from 1975 to 1985. Since, in the past, population size and number of commitments have been positively correlated, the numbers of commitments may also decline in the near future. However, since other factors, such as community attitudes, judicial philosophy, changes in juvenile law, and availability of community resources, can also affect commitments, population cannot be used as the sole indicator in predicting training school populations. (Charts 34 & 35)

## Risk Population - Ages 11-17

### Chart 1

The agencies of Oregon's juvenile justice system mainly serve children under the age of 18, although in some cases supervisory repsonsibility is maintained until age 21. The juvenile justice agencies are chiefly concerned with the population aged 12-17, since children in that age group can be committed to the state training schools for criminal behavior.

The size of the population of children aged 11-17 has often been used by juvenile justice agencies as a "risk population" or indicator of clients to be served. The Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections found a high statistical correlation ($r^2=0.88$) between changes in the size of the state risk population and changes in the annual number of commitments to the state training school.

Chart 1 shows the numbers of children in the state risk population for the years 1968-1977, and both the numbers and percentages of the risk population in the six urban counties and the 30 non-urban counties. The figures in Chart 1 were used to calculate rates (per thousand risk population) for subsequent charts. (However, where noted, the larger risk population of all children under age 18 was used to calculate some rates.)

The state risk population aged 11-17 declined from 1974 through 1977. The group of urban counties experienced consistent declines then, but the non-urban group fluctuated with a small net increase. The relative proportion of risk population has been declining in the urban counties, and increasing in the non-urban counties, since 1970, but the change has been small.

This special analysis of population by years was prepared by the Center for Population Research and Census of Portland State University, which is responsible for providing state agencies with population statistics and projections.

## RISK POPULATION (AGES 11-17)

CHART 1

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN COUNTIES: TOTAL | 176,085 | 180,742 | 185,582 | 188,051 | 188,647 | 188,982 | 190,068 | 190,062 | 189,277 | 187,650 |
| NON-URBAN COUNTIES: TOTAL | 107,275 | 110,163 | 109,967 | 111,843 | 112,784 | 114,837 | 116,052 | 115,961 | 116,560 | 116,599 |
| STATE TOTAL | 283,360 | 290,905 | 295,549 | 299,894 | 301,431 | 303,819 | 306,120 | 306,023 | 305,837 | 304,249 |
| URBAN COUNTIES: PERCENT OF TOTAL | 62.1% | 62.1% | 62.8% | 62.7% | 62.6% | 62.2% | 62.1% | 62.1% | 61.9% | 61.7% |
| NON-URBAN COUNTIES: PERCENT OF TOTAL | 37.9% | 37.9% | 37.2% | 37.3% | 37.4% | 37.8% | 37.9% | 37.9% | 38.1% | 38.3% |

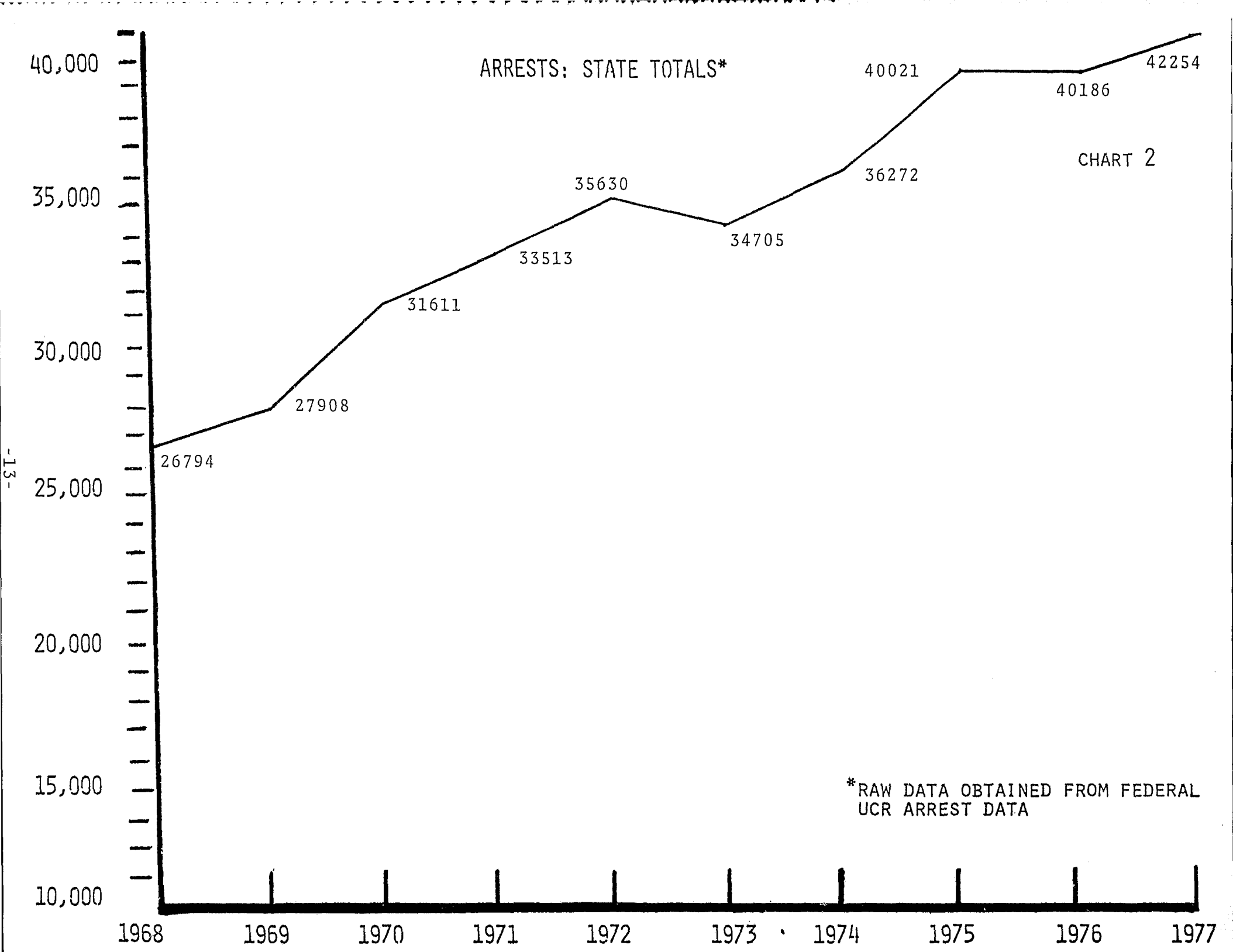
SOURCE: CENTER FOR POPULATION RESEARCH AND CENSUS, SPECIAL ANALYSIS PREPARED FOR GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON JUVENILE CORRECTIONS, 1978.

## Arrests - State Totals

Chart 2

Arrests of juveniles in Oregon increased steadily from 1968 through 1977, showing a net increase of 36 percent.

Changes in arrest totals correlate with changes in total state risk population for the years 1968 through 1977.


ARRESTS: STATE TOTALS*
CHART 2
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
26794
27908
31611
33513
35630
34705
36272
40021
40186
42254
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
*RAW DATA OBTAINED FROM FEDERAL UCR ARREST DATA

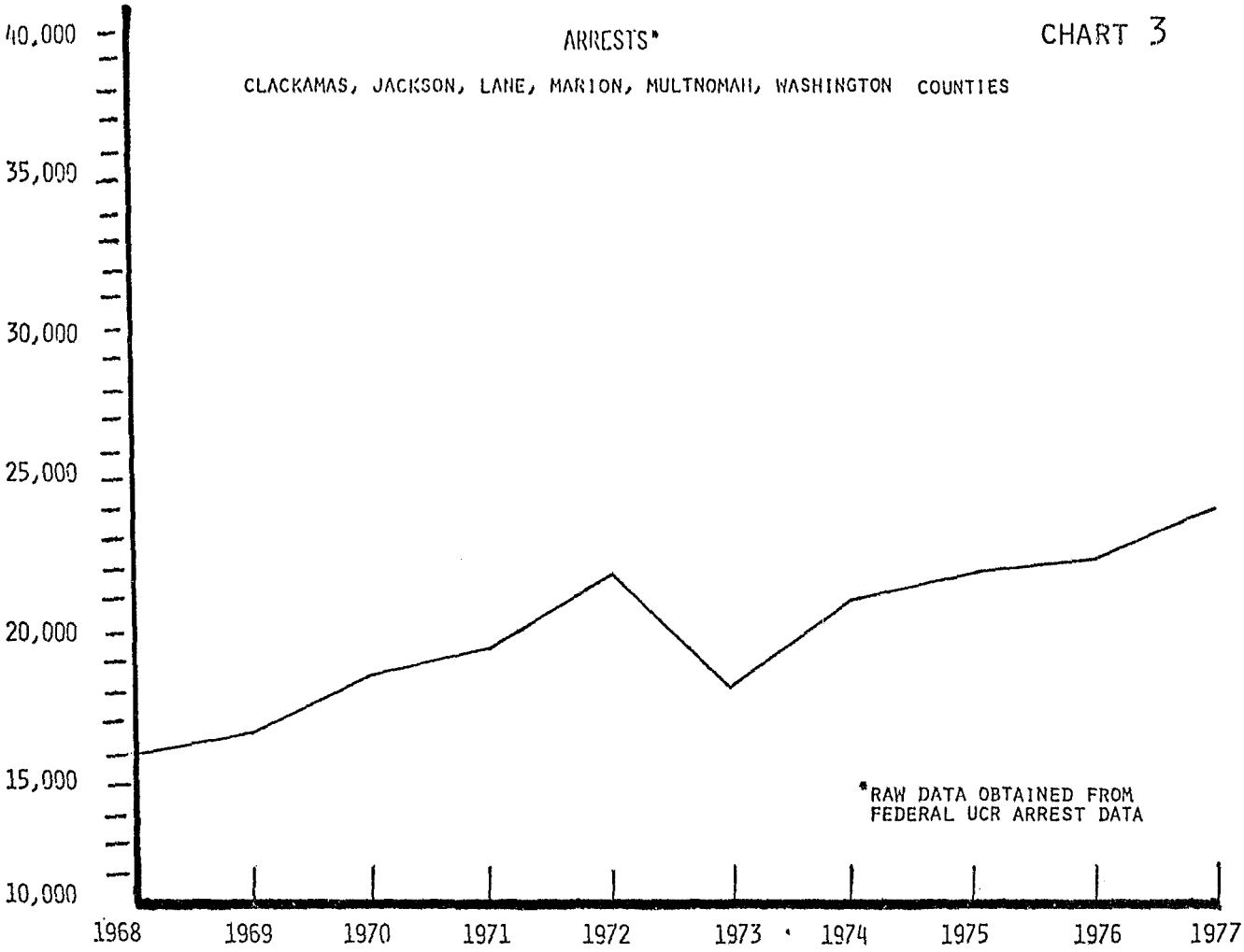
## Arrests - By Population Size

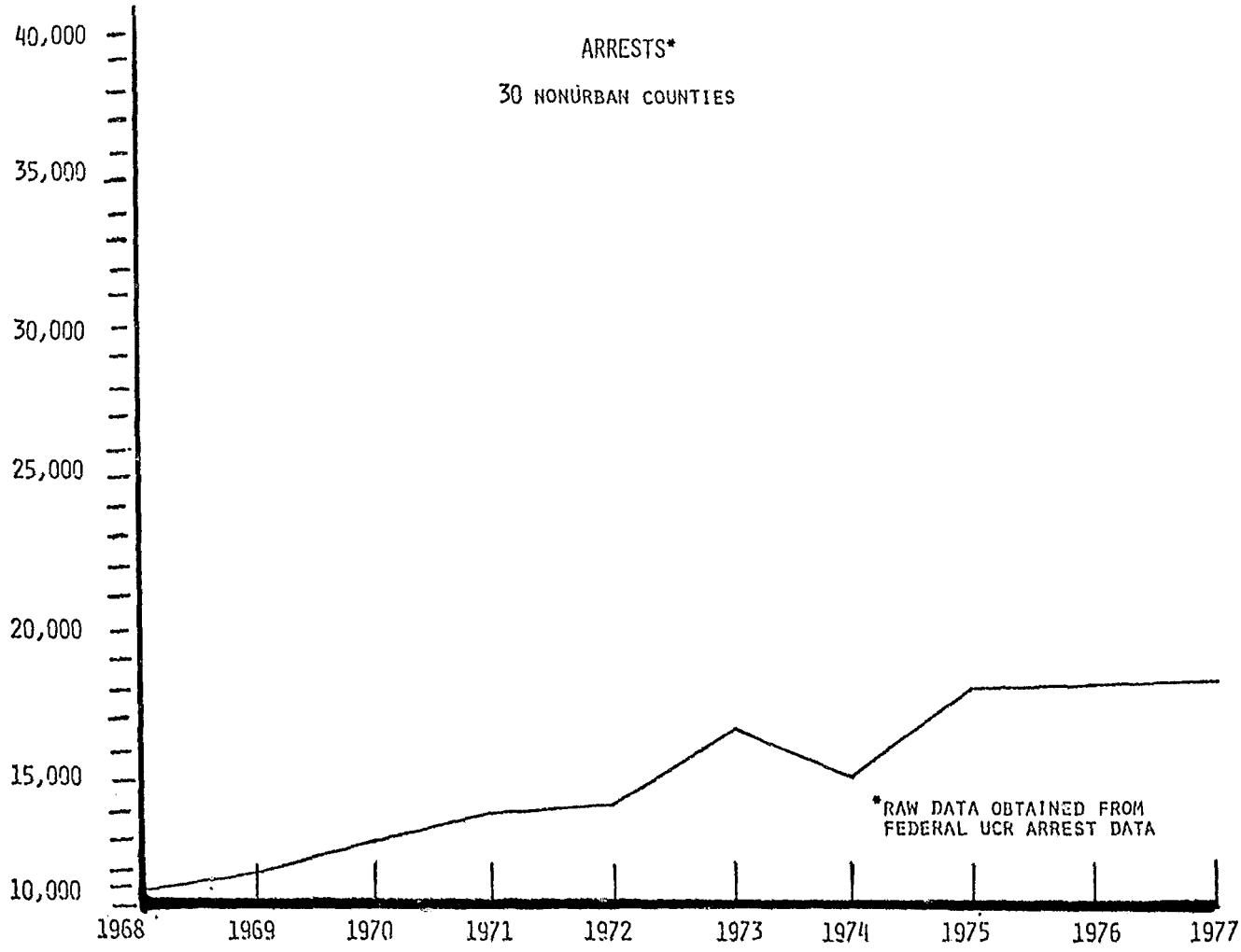
### Chart 3

Similarities between the pattern of arrests of juveniles in the urban counties and the pattern of arrests in the non-urban counites are shown in this chart. Multnomah, Lane, Clackamas, Washington, Marion, and Jackson counties have the largest populations. Each has a total population exceeding 100,000 persons, and together they accounted for 61.7 percent of the risk population (ages 11-17) in 1977. The other 30 counties, combined as a "balance of state" category, contained 38.3 percent of the risk population.

The pattern of juvenile arrests in the urban counties is repeated in the non-urban counties approximately a year later during the period from 1968 through 1977. The pattern is illustrated by the prominent peak of arrests followed by a significant decrease followed by a large increase, which occurs in 1972-74 data for the urban counties and occurs in 1973-75 in the non-urban counties. The one-year delay remains striking, consistent, and unexplained.

CHART 3


ARRESTS*
CLACKAMAS, JACKSON, LANE, MARION, MULTNOMAH, WASHINGTON COUNTIES
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
*RAW DATA OBTAINED FROM FEDERAL UCR ARREST DATA


ARRESTS*
30 NONURBAN COUNTIES
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
*RAW DATA OBTAINED FROM FEDERAL UCR ARREST DATA

## Arrests - Rates

### Chart 4

Between 1968 and 1977, the non-urban counties, taken together, consistently had a higher arrest rate (per thousand risk population ages 11-17) than did the urban counties. This may illustrate the greater use of diversion and street adjustments by police officers in the more populous counties.

The arrest rates in the two categories followed the pattern evident in the arrest totals in Chart 3--changes in the arrest rate for the urban counties were mirrored in the rate for non-urban counties one year later. The arrest rate for the six larger counties increased gradually until 1972, dropped sharply in 1973, increased in 1974, and held relatively stable through 1976, and increased again in 1977. The higher rate for the non-urban counties followed a similar pattern but with a one-year delay (e.g., the large decline in the rate occurred in 1974 rather than 1973). If this ten-year pattern continues to be a reliable predictor, then the non-urban counties should show a significant increase in the arrest rate for 1978 when complete data for that year are available.

Even though arrest rates were lower in the six urban counties, that group accounted for more total arrests, as shown in Chart 3.

# ARRESTS - RATE PER THOUSAND RISK POPULATION (11-17)

CHART 4

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| URBAN COUNTIES | 91 | 93 | 101 | 104 | 114 | 95 | 111 | 116 | 116 | 128 |
| NON-URBAN COUNTIES | 100 | 101 | 117 | 126 | 126 | 145 | 130 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| STATE | 95 | 96 | 107 | 112 | 118 | 114 | 118 | 131 | 131 | 139 |

## Arrests - County Rates

### Chart 5

Over a ten year period, arrest rates were highly variable both within counties and among counties.

CHART 5

ARRESTS - RATE PER THOUSAND RISK POPULATION (J1-17)

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAKER | N.A. | N.A. | 171 | 103 | N.A. | 142 | 96 | 118 | 139 | 248 |
| BENTON | 63 | 50 | 88 | 56 | 68 | 65 | 93 | 95 | 97 | 81 |
| CLACKAMAS | 36 | 39 | 37 | 47 | 37 | 47 | 62 | 81 | 81 | 78 |
| CLATSOP | 151 | 124 | 126 | 190 | 203 | 265 | 187 | 179 | 164 | 141 |
| COLUMBIA | 23 | 24 | 11 | 27 | 38 | 81 | 49 | 98 | 126 | 131 |
| COOS | 79 | 86 | 142 | 136 | 181 | 95 | 181 | 165 | 146 | 160 |
| CROOK | 100 | 161 | 105 | 101 | 103 | 52 | 172 | N.A. | 208 | 231 |
| CURRY | N.A. | 31 | 28 | 35 | N.A. | 17 | 82 | 80 | 91 | 64 |
| DESCHUTES | 30 | 75 | 108 | 92 | 109 | 132 | 105 | 103 | 116 | 113 |
| DOUGLAS | 54 | 64 | 76 | 81 | 85 | 70 | 112 | 114 | 109 | 109 |
| GILLIAM | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 74 | 64 | 152 | 37 | 168 |
| GRANT | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 126 | 39 | 52 | 51 | 53 |
| HARNEY | 111 | 75 | N.A. | 96 | N.A. | 16 | 58 | 83 | 84 | 44 |
| HOOD RIVER | 52 | 59 | 77 | 68 | 52 | 49 | 98 | 95 | 84 | 70 |
| JACKSON | 61 | 77 | 59 | 60 | 37 | 62 | 93 | 102 | 104 | 124 |
| JEFFERSON | 154 | 123 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 28 | 85 | 150 | 129 | 126 |
| JOSEPHINE | 45 | 47 | 43 | 52 | 76 | 99 | 62 | 93 | 104 | 114 |
| KLAMATH | 68 | 74 | 82 | 73 | 84 | 54 | 91 | 150 | 110 | 120 |
| LAKE | 55 | 32 | 45 | 48 | N.A. | 28 | 56 | 90 | 61 | 27 |
| LANE | 91 | 94 | 110 | 117 | 121 | 119 | 134 | 141 | 143 | 148 |
| LINCOLN | 163 | 98 | 85 | 161 | 141 | 187 | 143 | 153 | 201 | 180 |
| LINN | 96 | 122 | 94 | 93 | 105 | 131 | N.A. | 150 | 142 | 164 |
| MALHEUR | 22 | 22 | 41 | 2 | 13 | 31 | 53 | 72 | 84 | 14 |
| MARION | 101 | 116 | 105 | 144 | 132 | 124 | 139 | 142 | 142 | 160 |
| MORROW | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 19 | 149 | 41 | 42 | 129 |
| MULTNOMAH | 125 | 122 | 148 | 134 | 155 | 116 | 121 | 123 | 118 | 132 |
| POLK | 32 | 44 | 121 | 148 | 32 | 174 | 71 | 80 | 75 | 70 |
| SHERMAN | 2 | 2 | 3 | 16 | N.A. | 10 | 0 | 45 | 53 | 35 |
| TILLAMOOK | 99 | 170 | 169 | 316 | 166 | 259 | 91 | 173 | 141 | 165 |
| UMATILLA | 81 | 56 | 81 | 134 | 91 | 168 | 38 | 141 | 162 | 143 |
| UNION | 44 | 71 | 39 | N.A. | 99 | 104 | 209 | 115 | 143 | 109 |
| WALLOWA | 3 | 6 | 4 | N.A. | N.A. | 44 | 52 | 92 | 56 | 100 |
| WASCO | 120 | 77 | 101 | 129 | 188 | 161 | 158 | 150 | 147 | 120 |
| WASHINGTON | 46 | 42 | 37 | 47 | 58 | 57 | 98 | 89 | 102 | 122 |
| WHEELER | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 0 | 12 | 70 | 79 | 104 | 70 |
| YAMHILL | 57 | 95 | 72 | 60 | 71 | 112 | 113 | 121 | 102 | 120 |

## Arrests - For Serious Crimes

### Chart 6

Total arrests of juveniles for serious crimes increased 13 percent from 1974 to 1977. Most of these arrests were for property crimes, especially larceny.

In 1977, 94 percent of the arrests of juveniles for serious crimes were for property crimes (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) and six percent were for crimes against persons (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and assault). The proportion of arrests for crimes against persons has increased only very slightly in recent years, despite the increase in total number of juvenile arrests.

Juveniles are more often arrested for property crimes than are adults. In 1977, juveniles comprised 51.5 percent of all arrests for serious crimes and adults were 48.5 percent. Yet juveniles accounted for 56.4 percent of all property crime arrests (including 64.7 percent of the motor vehicle theft arrests and 63.6 percent of the burglary arrests). The total of arrests for crimes against persons was composed of 78.3 percent adults and 21.7 percent juveniles.

Arrests of adults for serious crimes in 1977 totalled 14,836.

| Crime Category | Number of Arrests | Percentage of Arrests |
|---|---|---|
| Murder | 100 | 0.7 |
| Manslaughter | 31 | 0.2 |
| Forcible Rape | 242 | 1.6 |
| Robbery | 730 | 4.9 |
| Aggravated Assault | 2,283 | 15.4 |
| Burglary | 2,153 | 14.5 |
| Larceny | 8,537 | 57.5 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 760 | 5.1 |

Adult arrests included a higher proportion (23 percent) for crimes against persons than did the juvenile arrests (6 percent). Seventy-seven percent of the adult arrests were for property crimes.

## JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR SERIOUS CRIMES

CHART 6

| | 1977 | 1976 | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MURDER | 12 | 13 | 4 | 1 |
| MANSLAUGHTER | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| FORCIBLE RAPE | 28 | 26 | 36 | 46 |
| ROBBERY | 308 | 263 | 262 | 253 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 586 | 561 | 500 | 227 |
| BURGLARY | 3,763 | 3,571 | 4,034 | 3,835 |
| LARCENY | 9,657 | 9,132 | 8,954 | 8,007 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 1,390 | 1,455 | 1,492 | 1,555 |
| TOTAL | 15,746 | 15,026 | 15,283 | 13,929 |

PERCENT INCREASE 1974-1977 = 13.0%

## PERCENTAGES OF ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR SERIOUS CRIMES IN OREGON

| | 1977 | 1976 | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MURDER | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MANSLAUGHTER | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FORCIBLE RAPE | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| ROBBERY | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| AGGRAVATED ASSAULT | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| BURGLARY | 23.9 | 23.8 | 26.4 | 27.5 |
| LARCENY | 61.3 | 60.8 | 58.6 | 57.5 |
| MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT | 8.8 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 11.2 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 99.9 |
| CRIMES AGAINST PERSON | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 3.7 |
| CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY | 94.0 | 94.3 | 94.8 | 96.2 |

## Referrals - By Type

### Chart 7

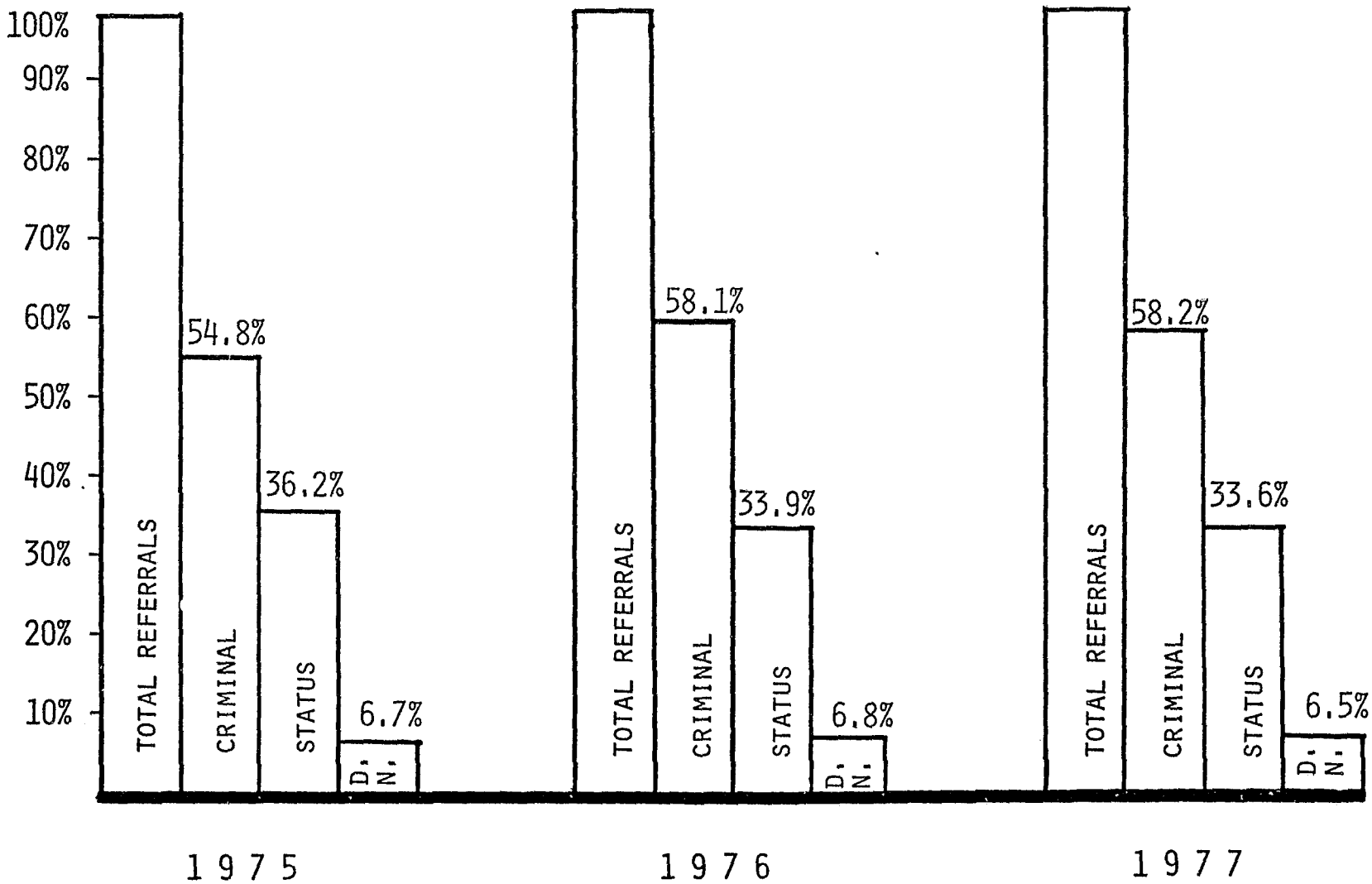
During the years 1975, 1976, and 1977, the proportions of referrals for criminal offenses, for status offenses, and for dependency or neglect remained approximately the same throughout the state. Juvenile departments in 31 counties, which cumulatively contained 97.6 percent of the state's population of persons under the age of 18, were able to furnish referral data describing these categories.

Both the six urban and the 25 non-urban counties showed very similar proportions for criminal and status offense referrals during these years, but the urban counties had a slightly higher proportion of dependency and neglect referrals. The comparison between the urban and non-urban counties is not shown in a chart.

In comparison to the non-urban counties, the urban counties had lower arrest rates (see Chart 4) and similar proportions of criminal offenses referrals.

CHART 7

CRIMINAL, STATUS, DEPENDENCY-NEGLECT -- PERCENT OF TOTAL REFERRALS *




*31 COUNTIES
97.6% OF RISK POPULATION

Referrals - Annual Percent Changes

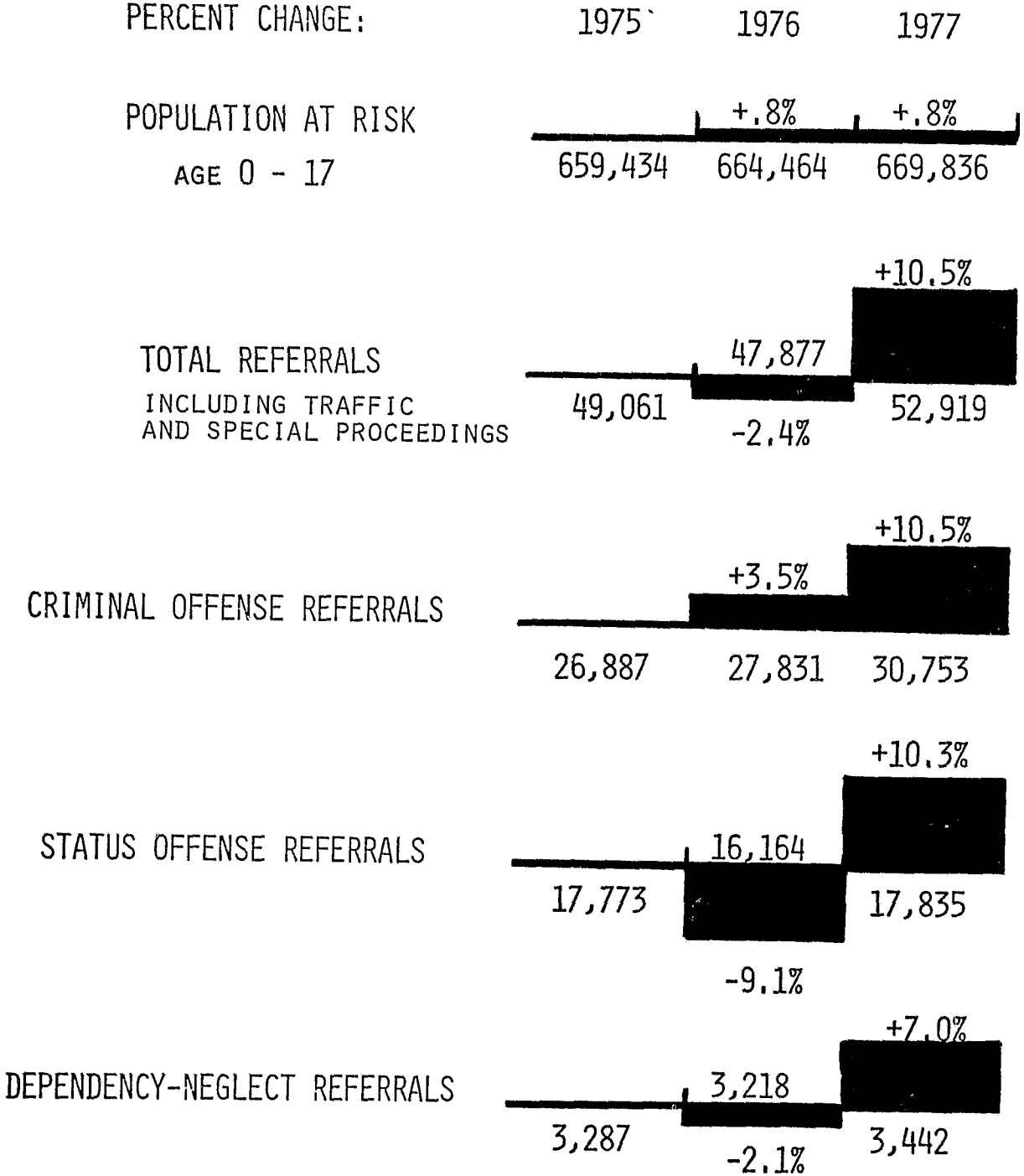
Chart 8

The total state population of children under the age of 18 increased each year from 1975 through 1977. The total number of referrals to juvenile departments decreased in 1976, then increased in 1977.

Among the 31 counties which could identify types of referrals, both status offense referrals and dependency-neglect referrals decreased in 1976 and then increased in 1977. However, total criminal offense referrals increased both years.

The data in Chart 7 indicates that the relative proportions of criminal offense, status offense, and dependency or neglect referrals remained fairly constant from 1975 through 1977 even though the total numbers of referrals in these categories fluctuated (Chart 8).

CHART 8




31 COUNTIES

97% OF RISK POPULATION

## Referrals - By Population Groups

### Chart 9

Thirty-one Oregon counties supplied data describing types of referrals. Chart 9 shows the changes (in numbers and annual percentages) in the types of referrals in the six urban counties and in 25 non-urban counties. Together these 31 counties represent 97 percent of the total state risk population 0-17.

Except for the increase in criminal referrals in 1976 in the urban counties, the patterns for both groups of counties showed similar changes but differing magnitudes of change. The urban counties handled a larger number of total referrals. However, in proportion to their share of the risk population, the non-urban counties contributed greater percentages of all referrals except dependency-neglect referrals, as the following table of calculations shows.

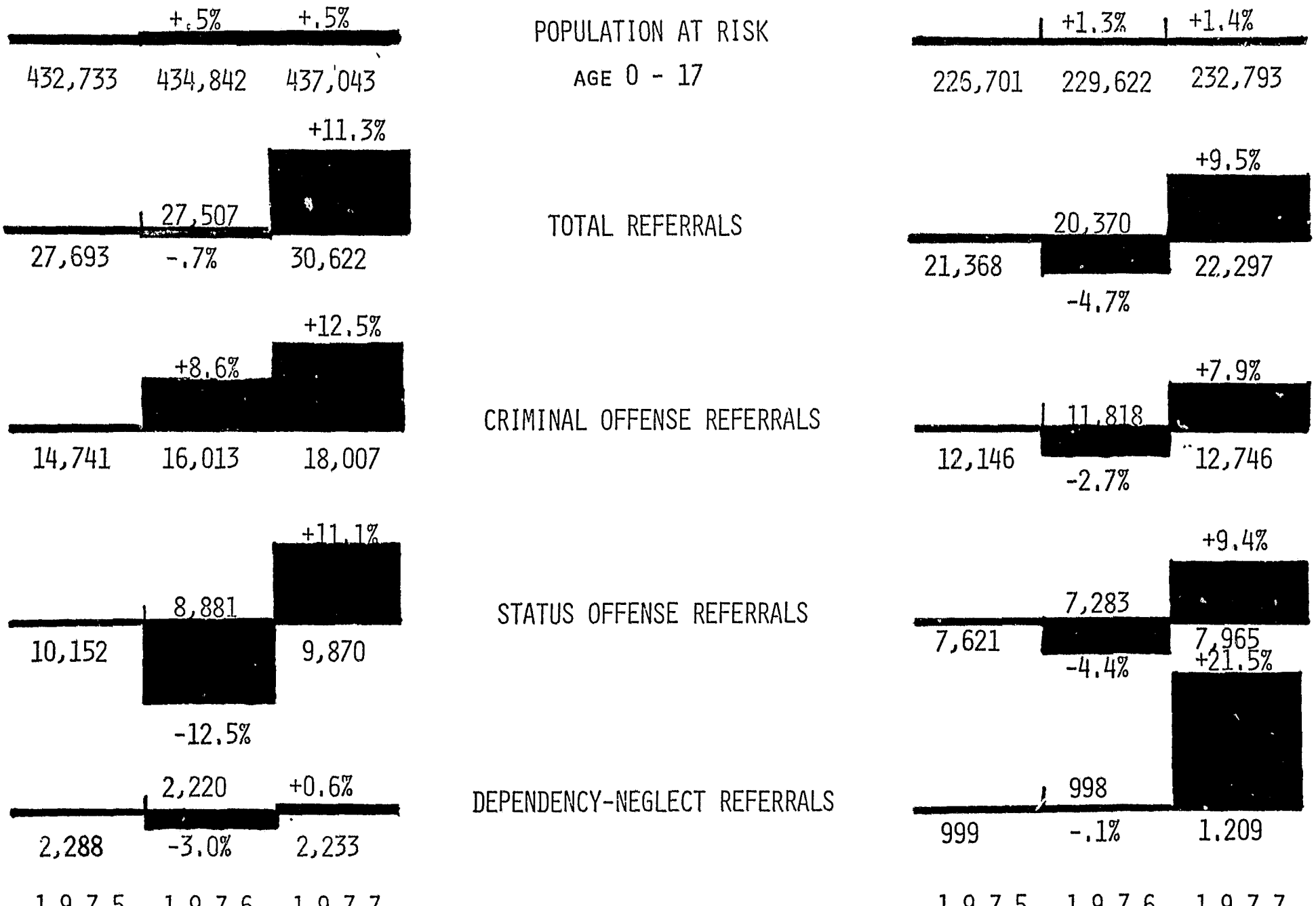
| 6 Urban Counties | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Risk population | 66% | 65% | 65% |
| Total referrals | 56% | 57% | 58% |
| Criminal offense referrals | 55% | 58% | 59% |
| Status offense referrals | 57% | 55% | 55% |
| Dependency-neglect referrals | 70% | 69% | 65% |

| 25 Non-Urban Counties | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Risk population | 34% | 35% | 35% |
| Total referrals | 44% | 43% | 42% |
| Criminal offense referrals | 45% | 42% | 41% |
| Status offense referrals | 43% | 45% | 45% |
| Dependency-neglect referrals | 30% | 31% | 35% |

63% OF RISK POPULATION
6 URBAN COUNTIES

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE:

34% OF RISK POPULATION
25 NON-URBAN COUNTIES



## Referrals - Types by Years

### Charts 10, 11, and 12

Charts 10, 11, and 12 show proportions of criminal and status referrals by sex in five of the urban counties and in 24 non-urban counties during 1975, 1976, and 1977. (Not all counties were able to provide referral data by type of referral and sex for these years, but those which did report such data represented over 75 percent of the risk population 0-17.)

About half of the total referrals in each year were for criminal offenses by juvenile males. Both groups of counties handled more criminal referrals of males than any other category of referral. The second largest category of referrals, both as a state total and in the county groupings, was status offenses by males. The non-urban counties, however, consistently reported a higher proportion of male status referrals than did the five urban counties. During the three years, the urban counties decreased their proportion of male status offense referrals from 21.9 percent to 17.3 percent of the total while male criminal offense referrals increased from 49.9 percent to 52.9 percent.

These changes may represent a "relabelling phenomenon"--a tendency to respond to the most serious aspects of juvenile behavior because of community attitudes about crime. Thus, a juvenile who in the past would have been referred for the status offense of running away from home in the family car might now be relabeled as a criminal for the offense of unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. The relabelling of behavior from status to criminal offense has been reported anecdotally by juvenile system officials in Oregon, but it is extremely difficult to find data to demonstrate that it is occurring. However, the change in proportions of criminal and status offense referrals is consistent with the occurrence of some relabelling.

Another factor which probably affected the proportions of criminal and status offense referrals was the passage of SB 703 by the Legislative Assembly in 1975. SB 703 prohibited the commitment of status offenders to the state training schools and limited detention to 72 hours. Subsequently, if a juvenile counselor feels at intake that a child may need to be committed to the training school (either immediately or eventually, if the child should violate probation), or if the counselor believes that the child may need to be held in detention longer than 72 hours, the counselor can keep more options open by

charging the child with the alleged criminal behavior rather than the euphemistic status offense.

Juvenile department directors predicted that this "hardening of the record" would occur after the passage of SB 703, and indeed the data in Charts 10, 11, and 12 show a general increase in the proportion of criminal referrals. Testimony given by the administrator of the Juvenile Corrections Services Section of CSD indicated that many new commitments to the training schools now have records of referrals predominantly for felonies rather than for "behavior endangering" and other status offenses. Whether the actual behavior of these children has in fact become more serious, or whether SB 703 and other factors have contributed to a "relabelling phenomenon," is not clear.

Referrals of females for criminal and status offenses averaged 28 percent of the total referrals from these counties from 1975 to 1977. The urban counties reported a slightly higher percentage of female referrals than did the non-urban counties. Each group consistently reported more referrals of females for status offenses than for criminal offenses. The urban counties showed a decrease in female status offense referrals (from 17.2 percent in 1975 to 15.3 percent in 1977) and an increase in criminal referrals (from 11.0 percent in 1975 to 14.5 percent in 1977). This pattern is consistent with the relabelling phenomenon discussed previously. However, the non-urban group showed not only a small increase in the percentage of female criminal referrals, but also an increase in the percentage of female status offense referrals. By 1977, the non-urban group not only had a higher percentage of female status offense referrals than did the urban counties, but also a larger total number of female status offense referrals, even though these counties represented only a third of the state's risk population.

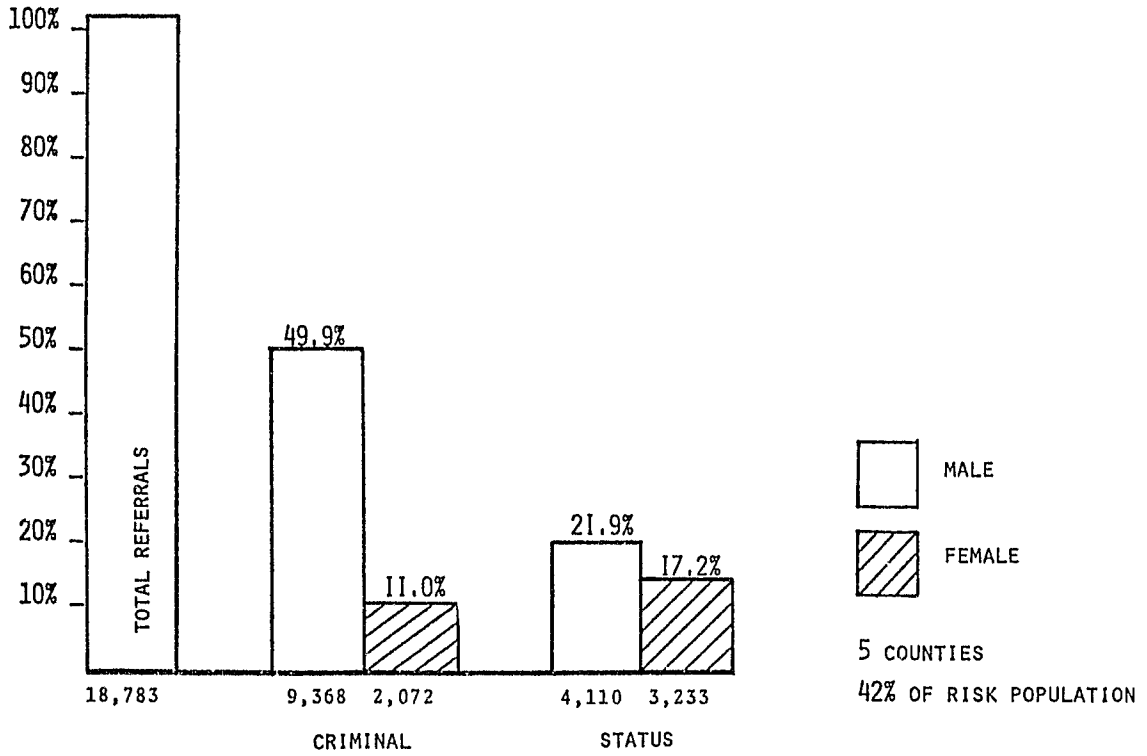
The changes in the proportions of referrals of males and females for criminal and status offenses was very small during the three years. It appears that the pattern of referrals may be fairly stable, with some slight trends toward increasing proportions of criminal referrals, as noted above. Part of this may be due to relabelling; it may also be the result of increased diversion of status offenders. However, the total number of referrals and the totals within categories have changed during these years, so it is difficult to determine whether there have been changes in policies or changes in behavior of the children in the system.

CHART 10

CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES

CLACKAMAS, JACKSON, LANE, MARION, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

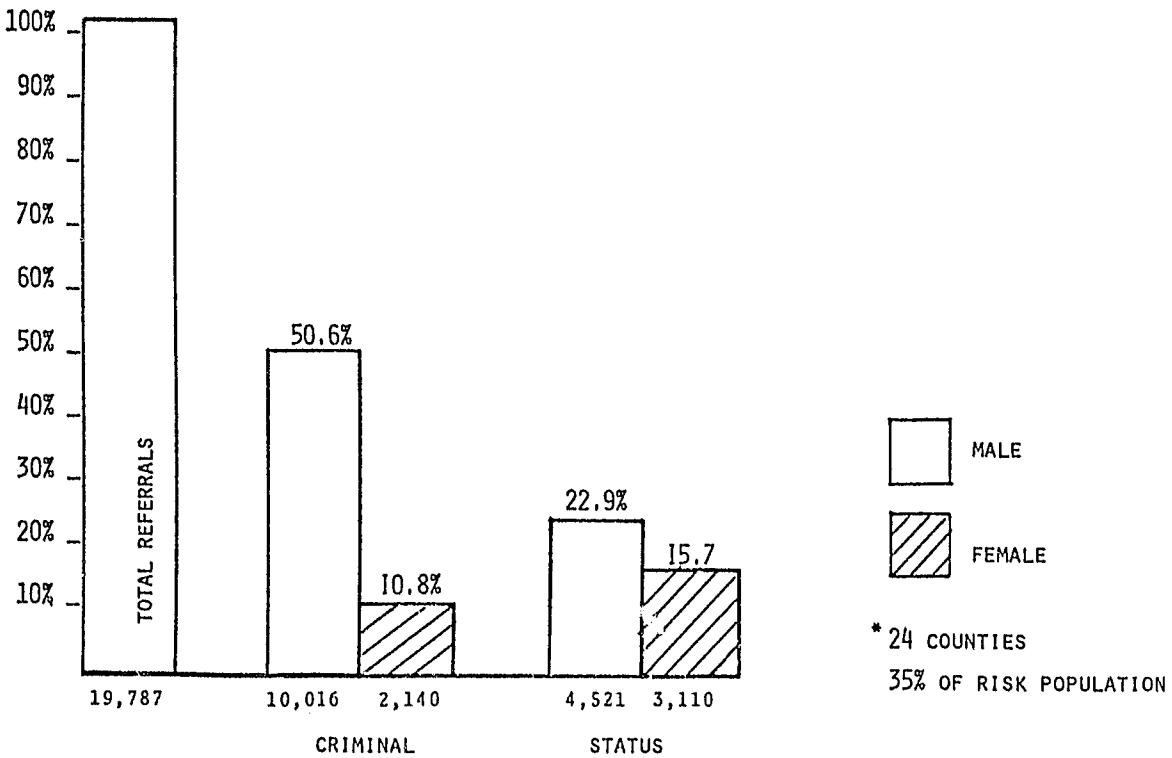
1975




CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES

BALANCE OF STATE*

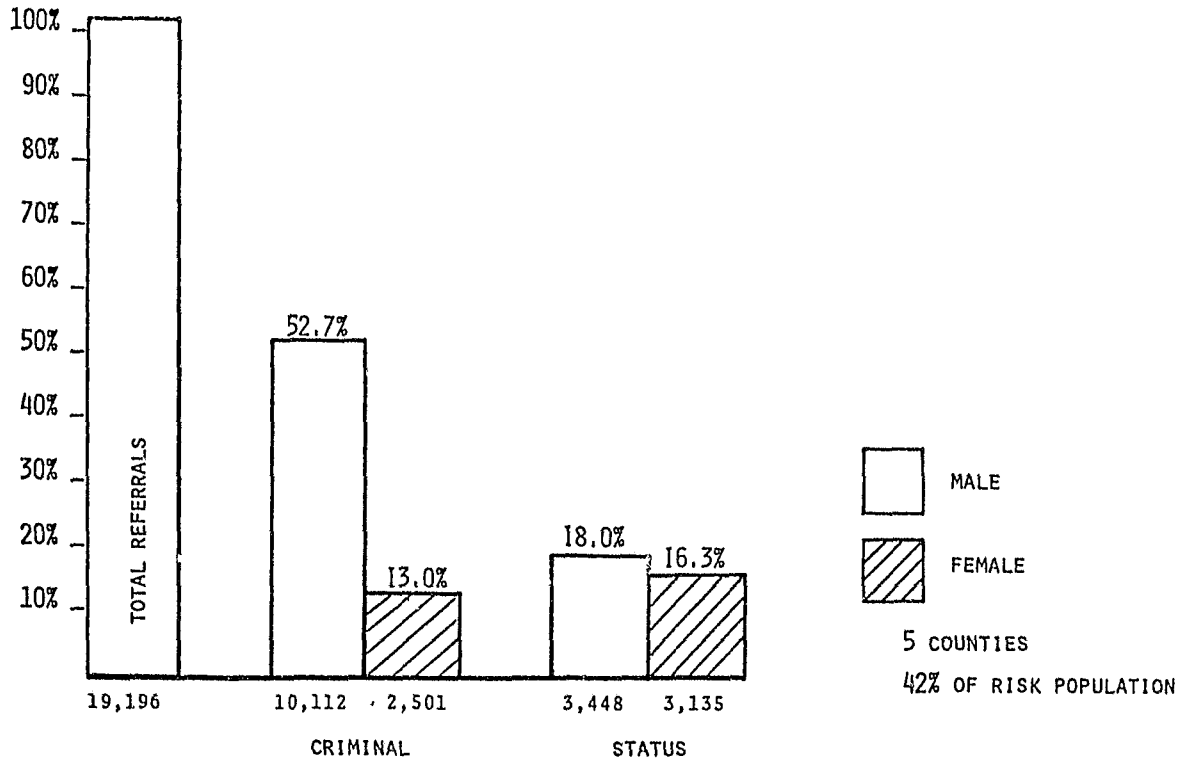
1975



CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES

CLACKAMAS, JACKSON, LANE, MARION, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

1976




CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES

BALANCE OF STATE *

1976

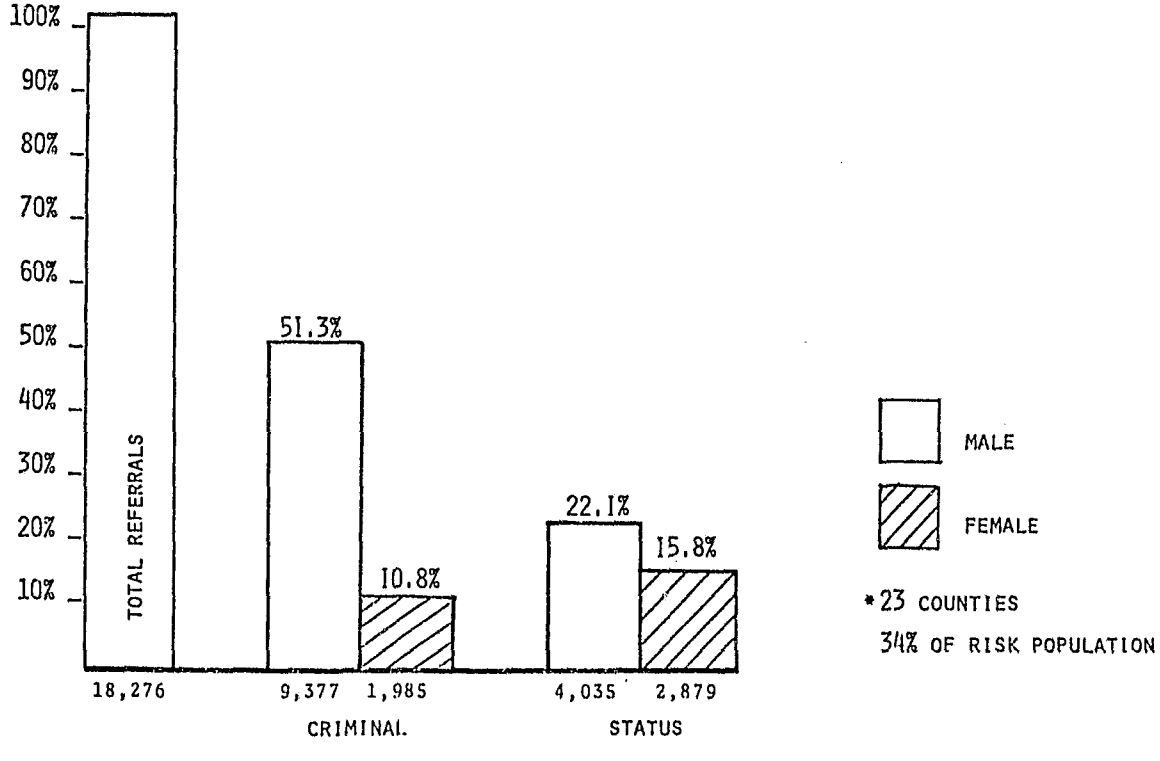
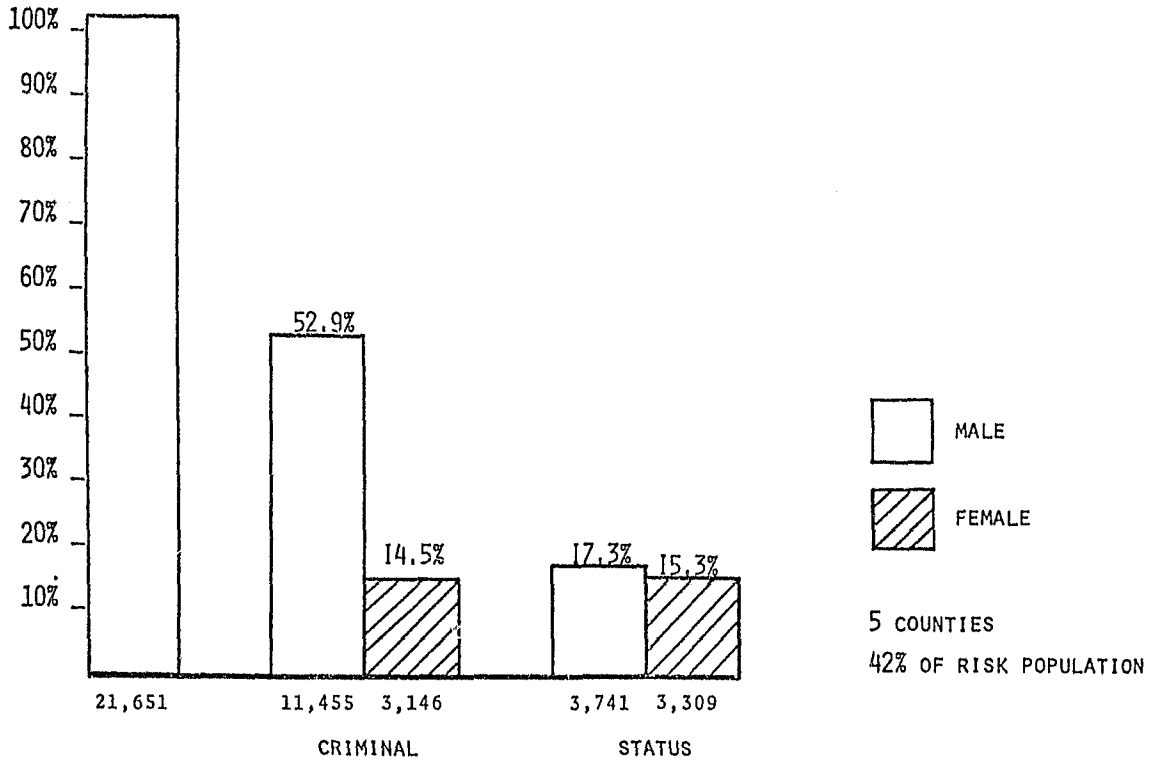


CHART 12

CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES

CLACKAMAS, JACKSON, LANE, MARION, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

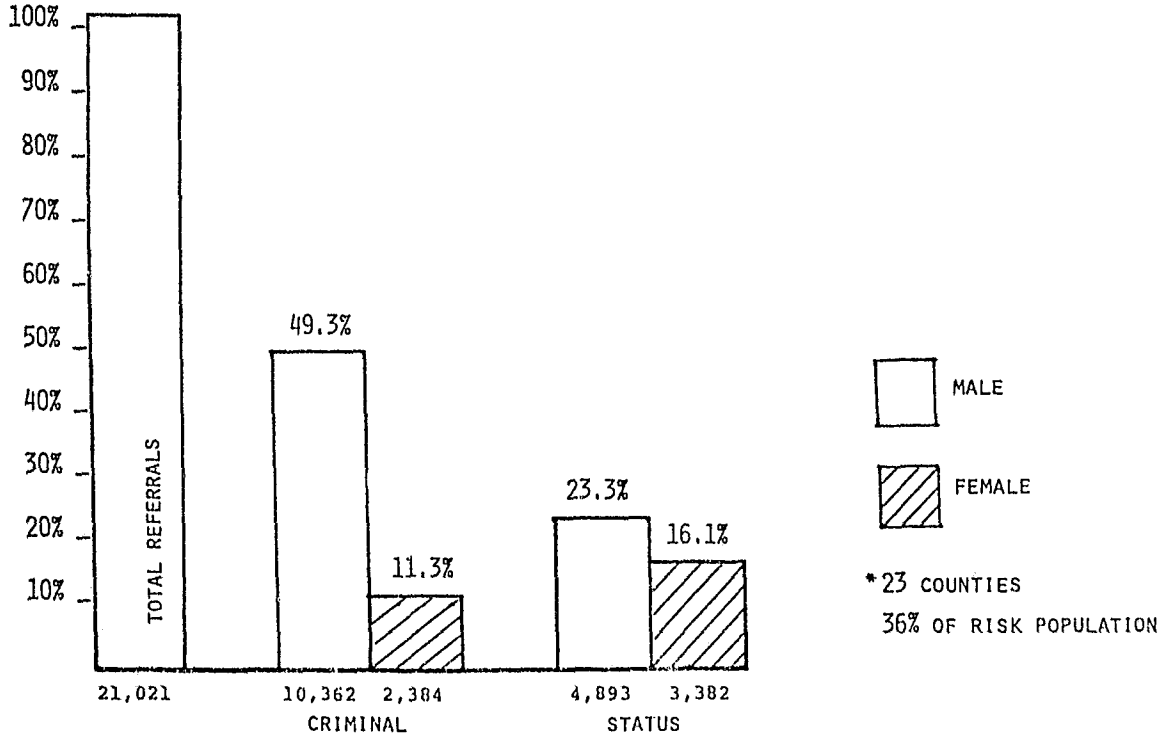
1977




CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES

BALANCE OF STATE*

1977



## Referrals - Sources

### Chart 13

Few counties keep statistics describing sources of referrals to the juvenile departments, but the nine counties which supplied the data in Chart 13 represented over half of the state's risk population.

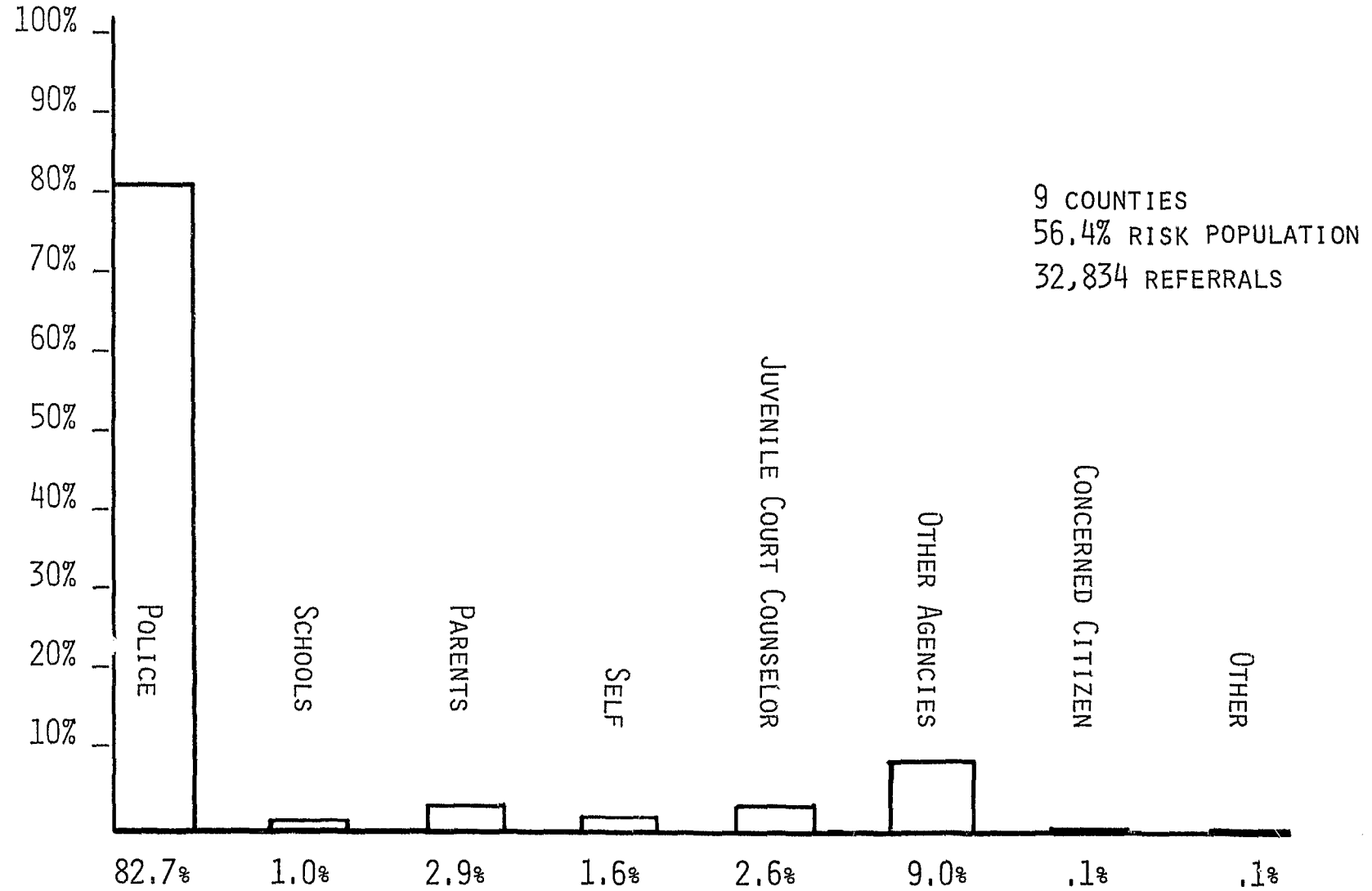
Police agencies accounted for 82.7 percent of the referrals in 1977. "Other agencies" contributed 9 percent and parents were the source of 2.9 percent of the referrals. The nine reporting counties showed that police were the source of 79.2 percent of the referrals in 1975 and 83.3 percent in 1976, again followed by "other agencies" and parents (data for 1975 and 1976 are not shown).

These figures, which show that the police make many more referrals than all other sources combined, suggest that police agency practices and policies would be vital to the success of a diversion program or any other program that addressed intake into the juvenile justice system.

CHART 13

# SOURCE OF REFERRALS

## 1 9 7 7



## Detentions - By Type

### Chart 14

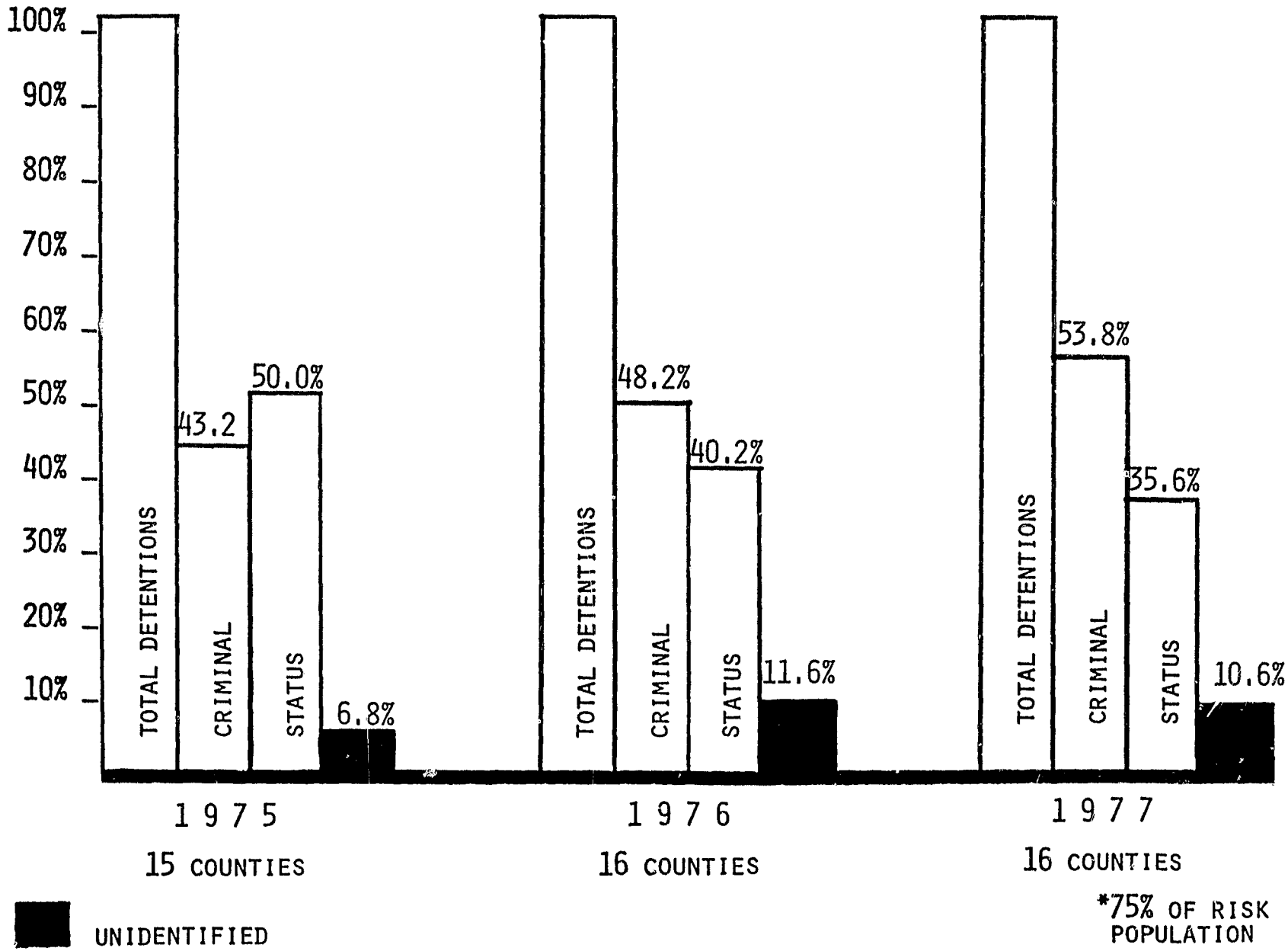
Among those counties which kept records on detentions, the percent of detentions for criminal offenses increased significantly from 1975 to 1977. The percent of detentions for status offenses decreased by an even larger amount.

The change in percentages of detentions for criminal offenses and status offenses occurred while criminal offense referrals increased over 14 percent and status offense referrals remained about the same (see Chart 8).

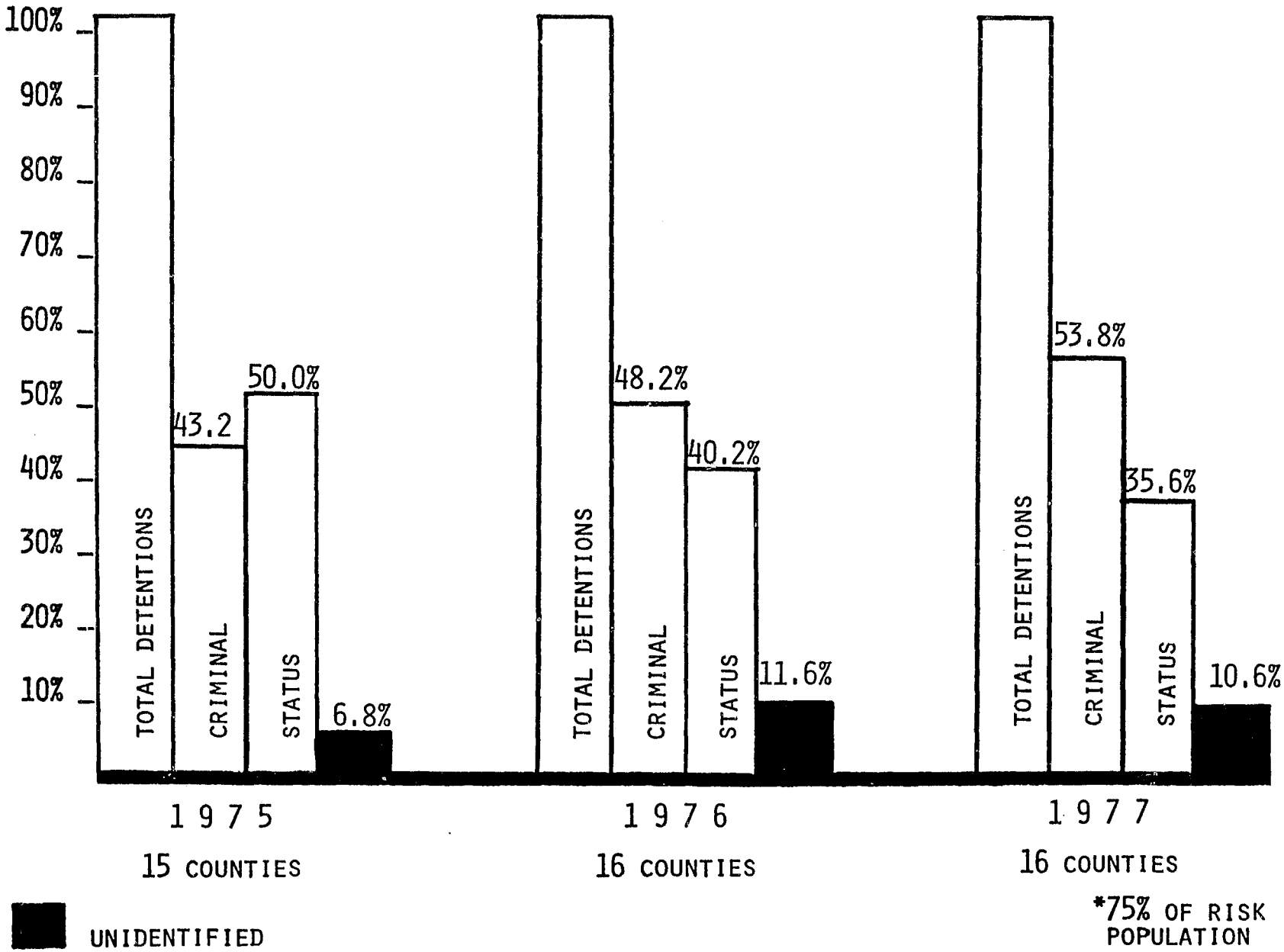
Status offenders represented a higher proportion of total detentions than of total referrals. In 1975, 36.2 percent of all referrals and 50 percent of all detentions in the reporting counties were status offenders. By 1977, 33.7 percent of referrals and 35.6 percent of detentions were status offenders. In contrast, criminal offenders made up 54.8 percent of the total referrals and 43.2 percent of the detentions in 1975. By 1977, referrals included 58.1 percent criminal offenders and detentions included 53.8 percent.

Comparison of the data in Charts 8 and 14 suggests that status offenders are becoming a smaller proportion of the workload of the juvenile justice system. These changes may be more apparent than real. Although it is possible that juvenile behavior is changing or more status offenders are being diverted, the changes that occurred after 1975 are more likely to be the result of the passage of SB 703, as previously noted. A juvenile department intake counselor, believing that a child might need to be detained for longer than 72 hours, might be more included to charge the child with the criminal act which the child was believed to have committed after the passage of that legislation, whereas before the child might have been recorded as exhibiting "behavior endangering welfare" or being "beyond parental control."

# CRIMINAL AND STATUS OFFENDERS DETAINED -- PERCENT OF TOTAL DETENTIONS*



CRIMINAL AND STATUS OFFENDERS DETAINED -- PERCENT OF TOTAL DETENTIONS*



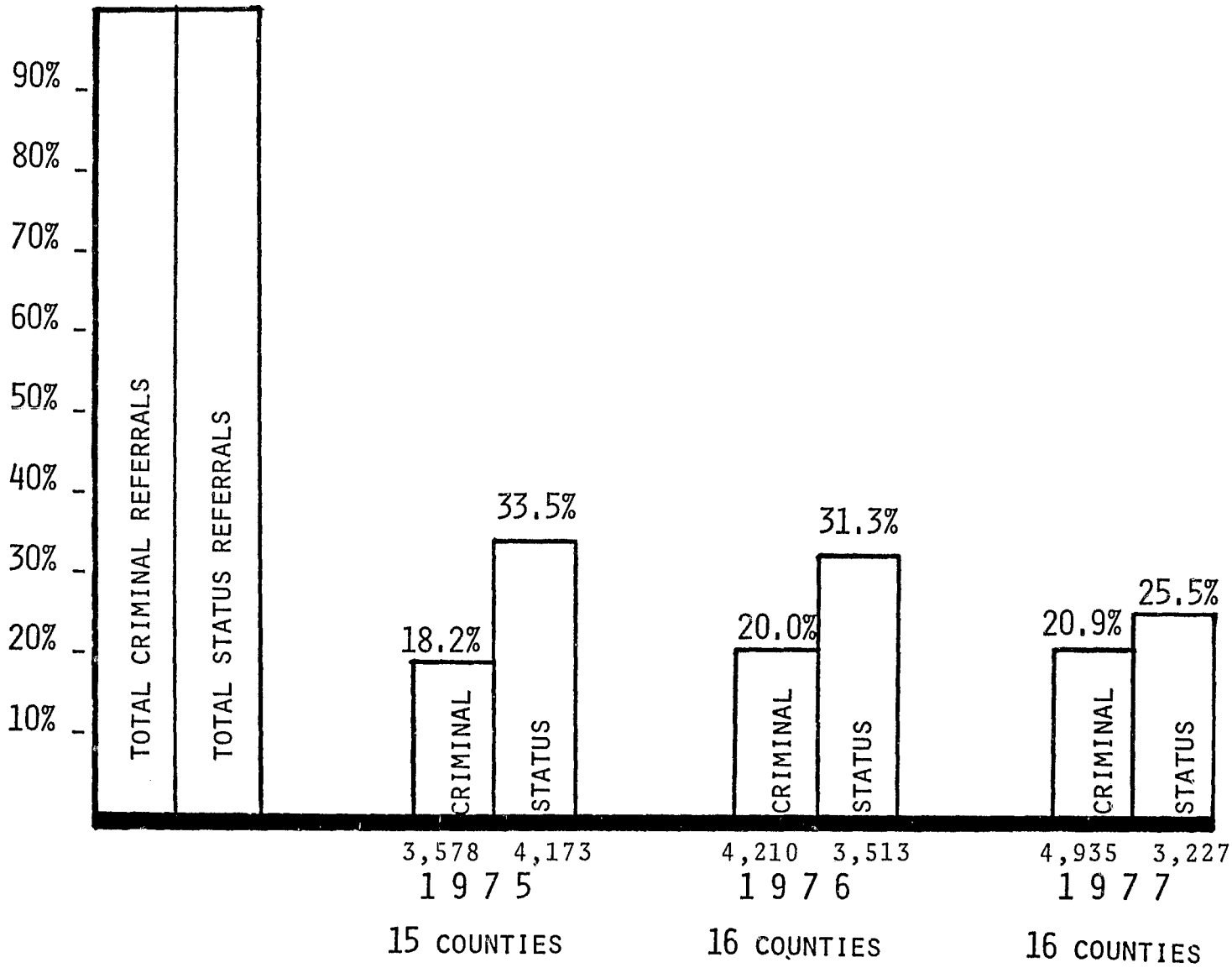
## Detentions - For Criminal and Status Offenses

### Chart 15

Within those counties which kept detailed statistics on detentions, about one of every three status offense referrals resulted in a detention in 1975. Less than one of every five criminal referrals was detained that year. In 1977, about one of every four status offense referrals was detained, compared to one in every five criminal referrals.

Even though status offenders seem to be coming into the juvenile justice system in smaller numbers and smaller proportions in relation to the total workload, the probability of being detained for a status offense is greater than for a criminal offense. (Compare Charts 8, 14, and 15). The numbers and proportion of status offense referrals detained have decreased significantly between 1975 and 1977. The proportion of criminal offense referrals detained increased very slightly, although the numbers of criminal offense referrals detained increased by 37.9 percent.

# CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT DETAINED




*75% OF RISK POPULATION

## Detentions - In Urban Counties

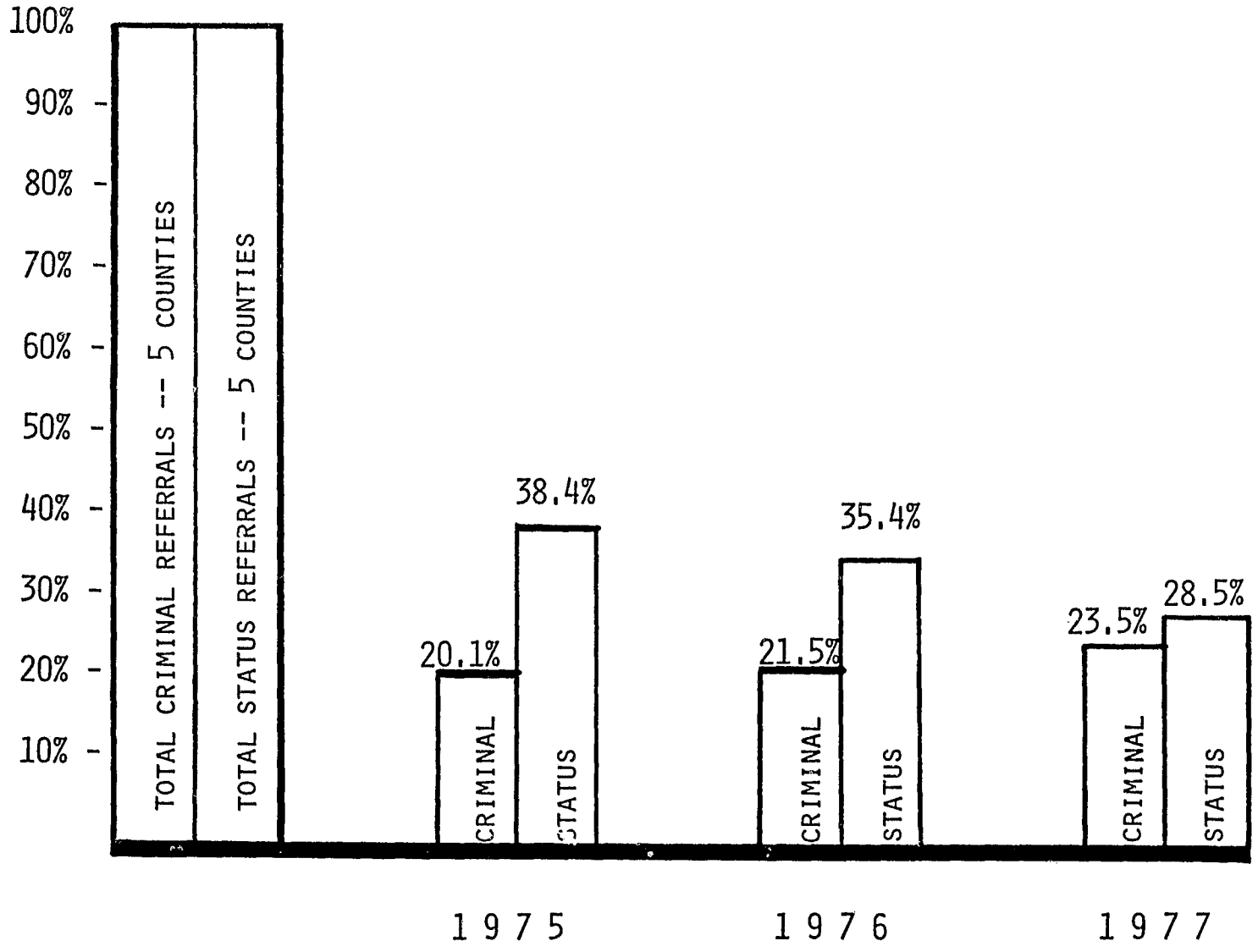
### Chart 16

Higher proportions of criminal and status offense referrals were detained in the five urban counties than in the reporting counties as a whole during 1975 through 1977. (Compare Charts 15 and 16).

The pattern in the five urban counties is similar to the whole group of reporting counties--the percentage of status offense referrals detained declined significantly between 1975 and 1977, while the percentage of criminal offense referrals increased slightly. In each year and for both categories of referrals, the urban counties detained a higher proportion of referrals than did the reporting counties as a whole.

# CRIMINAL AND STATUS REFERRALS -- PERCENT DETAINED

CLACKAMAS, LANE, MARION, MULTNOMAH AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES *




* 58% OF RISK POPULATION

## Detentions - By Sex

### Chart 17

For the nine counties that provided data on detentions by type of offense and sex, the largest percentage of detentions was of males for criminal offenses. The next largest percentage of detentions was of females for status offenses, closely followed by males for status offenses. The smallest proportion during these years was female criminal offenders.

The proportions of all detentions that were males were 67.8 percent in 1975, 67.3 percent in 1976, and 71.9 percent in 1977. The comparable figures for female offenders were 32.2 percent, 32.7 percent, and 28.1 percent. These data are consistent with the pattern of predominantly male referrals shown in Charts 10, 11, and 12. However, the proportions of the detentions that were female (Chart 17) exceeded the proportions of referrals that were female (Charts 10,11, & 12).

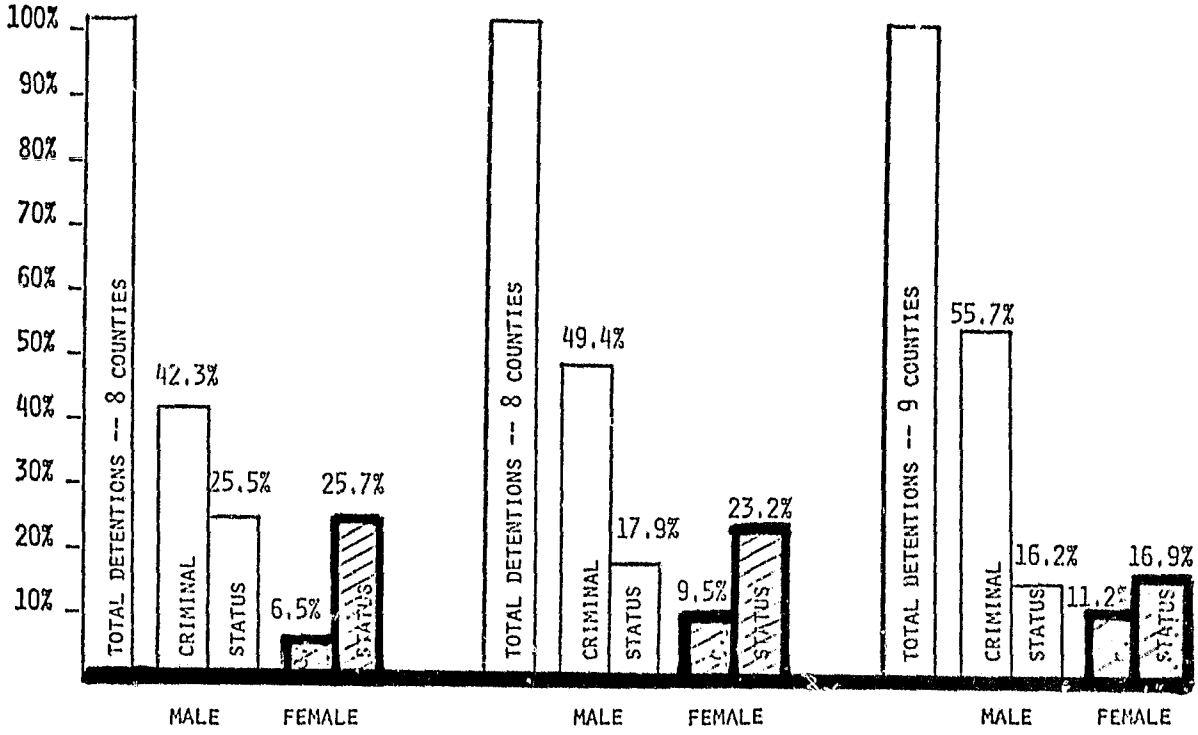
In 1975, 48.8 percent of the detentions were for criminal offenses. In 1976, criminal detentions were 58.9 percent. In 1977, criminal detentions accounted for two-thirds of total detentions. Status offense detentions declined during those years from 51.2 percent to 41.1 percent to 33.1 percent of the total detentions. Children accused of criminal offenses comprised a slightly larger proportion of the detentions than of the referrals from 1975 through 1977. Total referrals included 61.1 percent criminal and 38.9 percent status offenses in 1975, 64.0 percent criminal and 36.0 percent status offenses in 1976, and 64.1 percent criminal and 35.9 percent status offenses in 1977.

These figures are consistent with the conclusion that the juvenile justice system is handling a larger proportion of criminal offenders, both males and females, and a smaller proportion of status offenders. The lower portion of Chart 17 shows the annual percentage changes in detentions. Criminal offense detentions increased for both males and females, while status offense detentions decreased significantly for both.

CHART 17

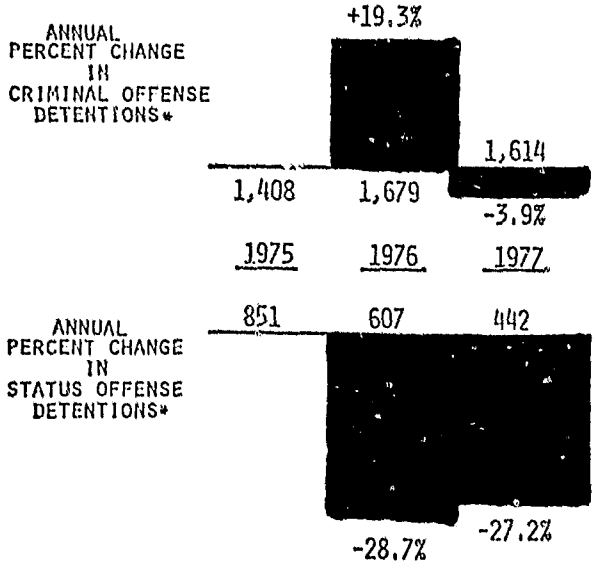
PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES DETAINED FOR CRIMINAL AND STATUS OFFENSES

BAKER, COLUMBIA, COOS (1977 only), DESCHUTES, DOUGLAS, GRANT, LANE, MARION, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES*

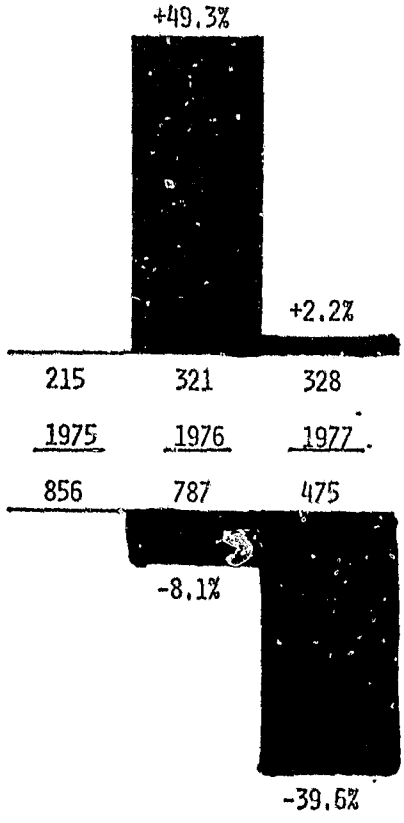



*35-38% OF RISK POPULATION

MALE




FEMALE




*35% OF RISK POPULATION

## Detentions - Average Detention Time

### Chart 18

Twenty-one counties reported average length of detention for at least one year during 1975-77. These averages included times for both status offenders and criminal offenders. Lane County did not report detentions lasting less than eight hours, and Marion County did not report detentions lasting less than 24 hours. Consequently, a large number of short-term detentions were excluded from the averages for these two counties, and their average lengths of detention were among the longest ones reported.

Juvenile detention facilities exist in Multnomah, Lane, Marion, Jackson, Umatilla, and Klamath counties. Klamath County did not report data for this survey. but the other counties with juvenile detention facilities reported relatively long average detention times. Washington County, which has a separate juvenile facility staffed by juvenile department personnel within the county jail, also reported long average detention times.

These data, taken together with the information in Charts 16, 22, 23, and 24, suggest that the urban counties and those counties with detention facilities detain more children and detain higher proportions of status and criminal referrals, for longer periods of time, than do most of the non-urban counties.

CHART 18

# AVERAGE DETENTION TIME

(IN DAYS)

REPORTED BY COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS

| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAKER | 5.3 | 4.4 | 2.9 |
| CLACKAMAS | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| CLATSOP | 2.4 | 2.7 | --- |
| COLUMBIA | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| COOS | 5.0 | --- | 3.1 |
| DESCHTUES | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| DOUGLAS | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| GILLIAM | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| GRANT | 1.9 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| JACKSON | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| JOSEPHINE | 3.1 | 4.3 | 2.9 |
| *LANE | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| LINCOLN | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| **MARION | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| MULTNOMAH | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| SHERMAN | --- | 5.0 | 0 |
| TILLAMOOK | --- | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| UMATILLA | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.8 |
| WASCO | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| WASHINGTON | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 |
| YAMHILL | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |

*Lane County does not record detentions shorter than 8 hours

**Marion County does not record detentions shorter than 24 hours

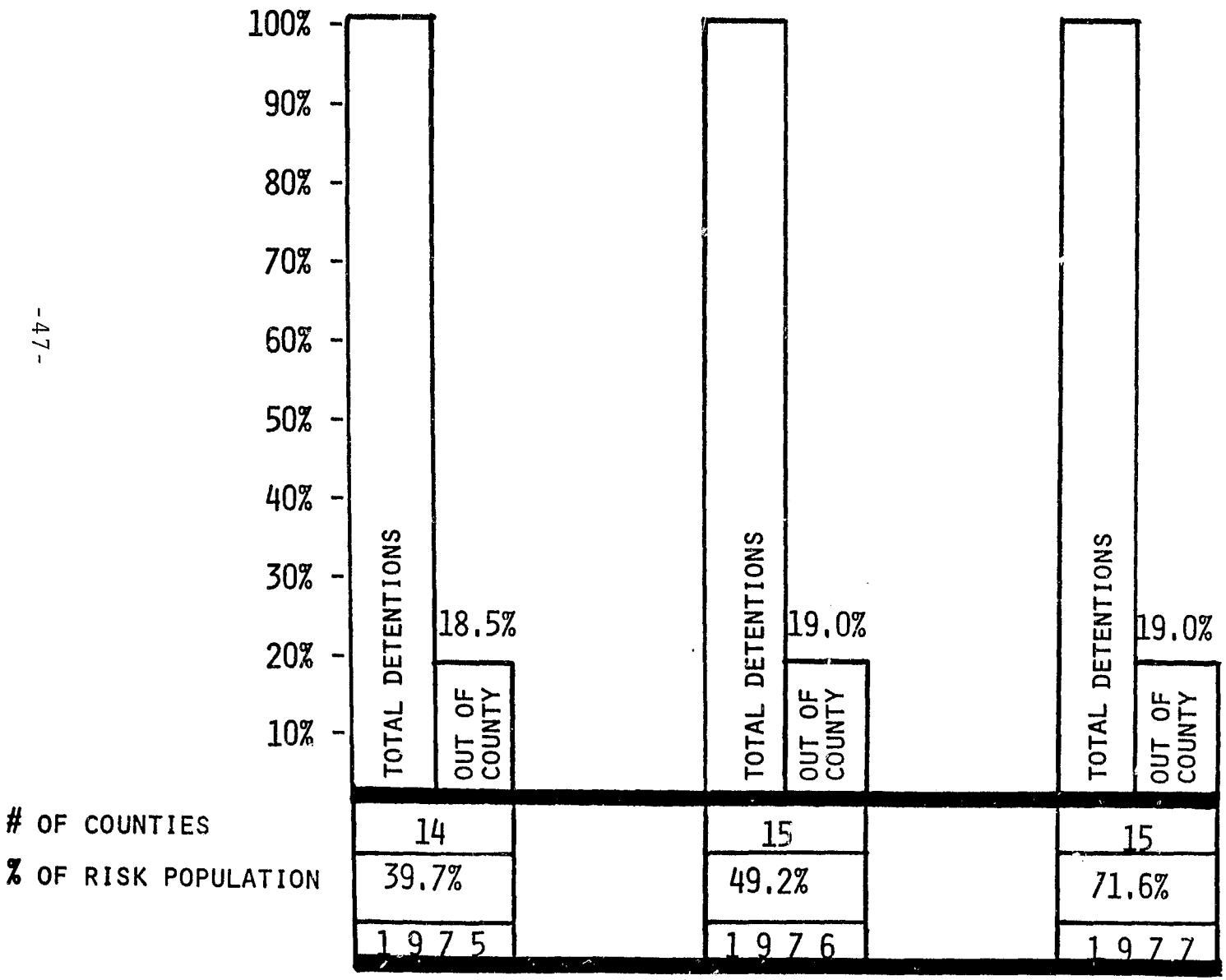
## Detentions - Out-of-County Offenders

Chart 19

Detentions of out-of-county offenders accounted for slightly less than one out of every five detentions, according to counties which kept such records from 1975 through 1977. The proportion of out-of-county offenders detained showed little variation during these years.

Out-of-county offenders who are detained may need special services. Their short-term stays in detention prior to return to their home jurisdictions may not be long enough to allow full participation in any programs offered by the detention facility.

# OUT-OF- COUNTY OFFENDERS DETAINED --PERCENT OF TOTAL DETENTIONS

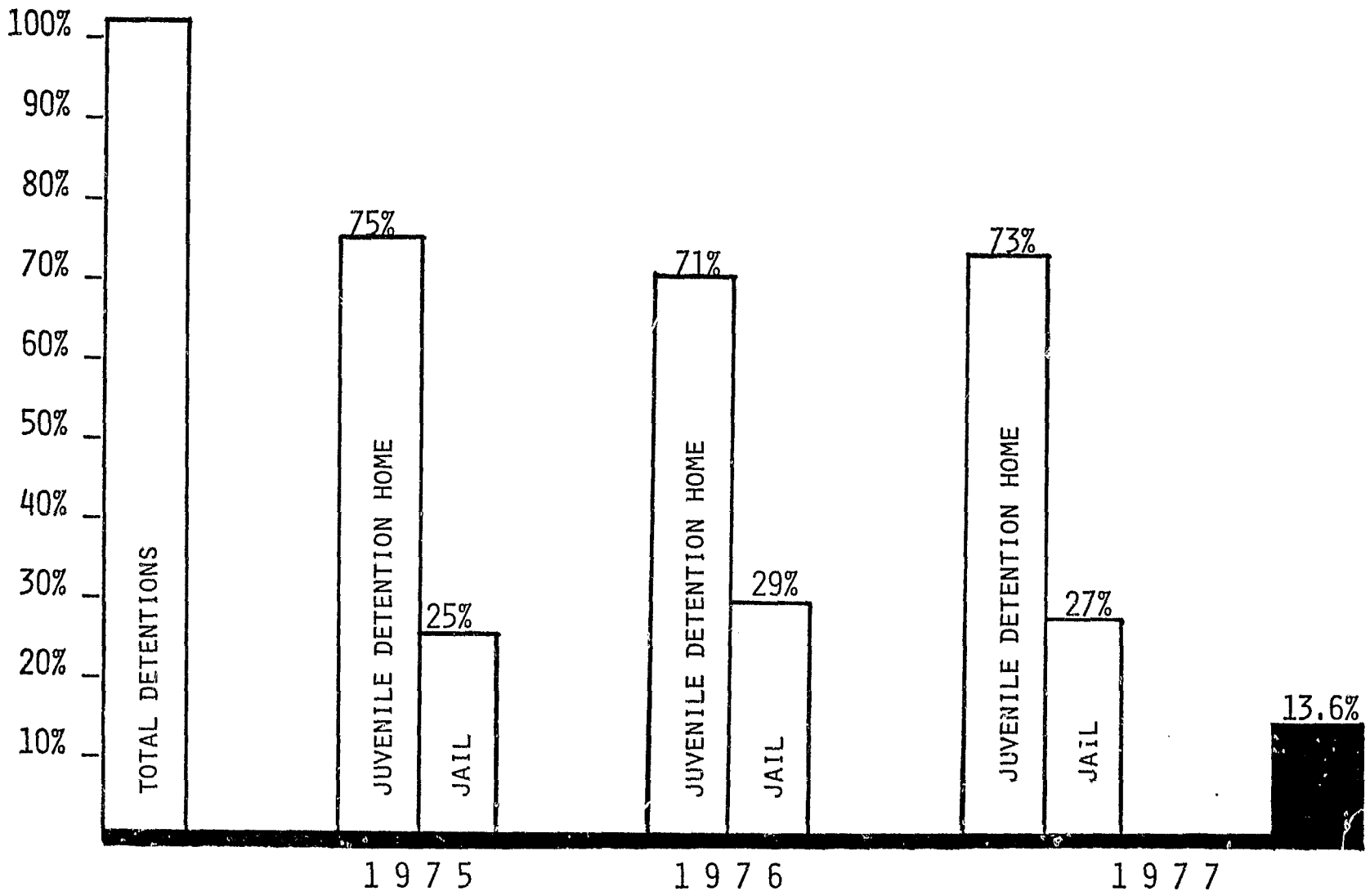


## Detentions - Facilities Used

### Chart 20

Juvenile detention facilities were used for more than 70 percent of the detentions from 1975 to 1977. Jail facilities were used for 25 percent to 29 percent of the detentions, as depicted in Chart 20. During 1977, 13.6 percent of the detentions occurred in adult detention facilities which, if adult inmates were present, would not meet the sight and sound separation requirements of the 1959 Oregon law. Of the total jail detentions of juveniles that year, 1,710 (49.8 percent) took place in facilities that would not meet the sight and sound separation requirements when adult inmates were present. The information on those jails in the state which do not meet the sight and sound requirements was obtained from the Jail Inspections and Misdemeanant Services Unit of the Oregon State Corrections Division, which is responsible for inspection of jail facilities to determine the degree of compliance with laws and regulations.

# USE OF JUVENILE DETENTION HOMES AND JAILS -- PERCENT OF TOTAL DETENTIONS*




DETENTIONS IN FACILITIES WHICH DO NOT MEET SIGHT AND SOUND REQUIREMENTS WHEN ADULT INMATES ARE PRESENT

*30 COUNTIES
97.3% OF RISK POPULATION

## Petitions - Compared to Population, Detentions, and Commitments

### Chart 21

Chart 21 summarizes some measures of Oregon's juvenile justice system workload from 1975 to 1977.

The state risk population aged 11 through 17 declined slightly during these years. The numbers of juvenile detentions in 30 reporting counties declined in both 1976 and 1977. However, both the numbers of petitions filed and the numbers of commitments to the state training schools increased substantially each year.

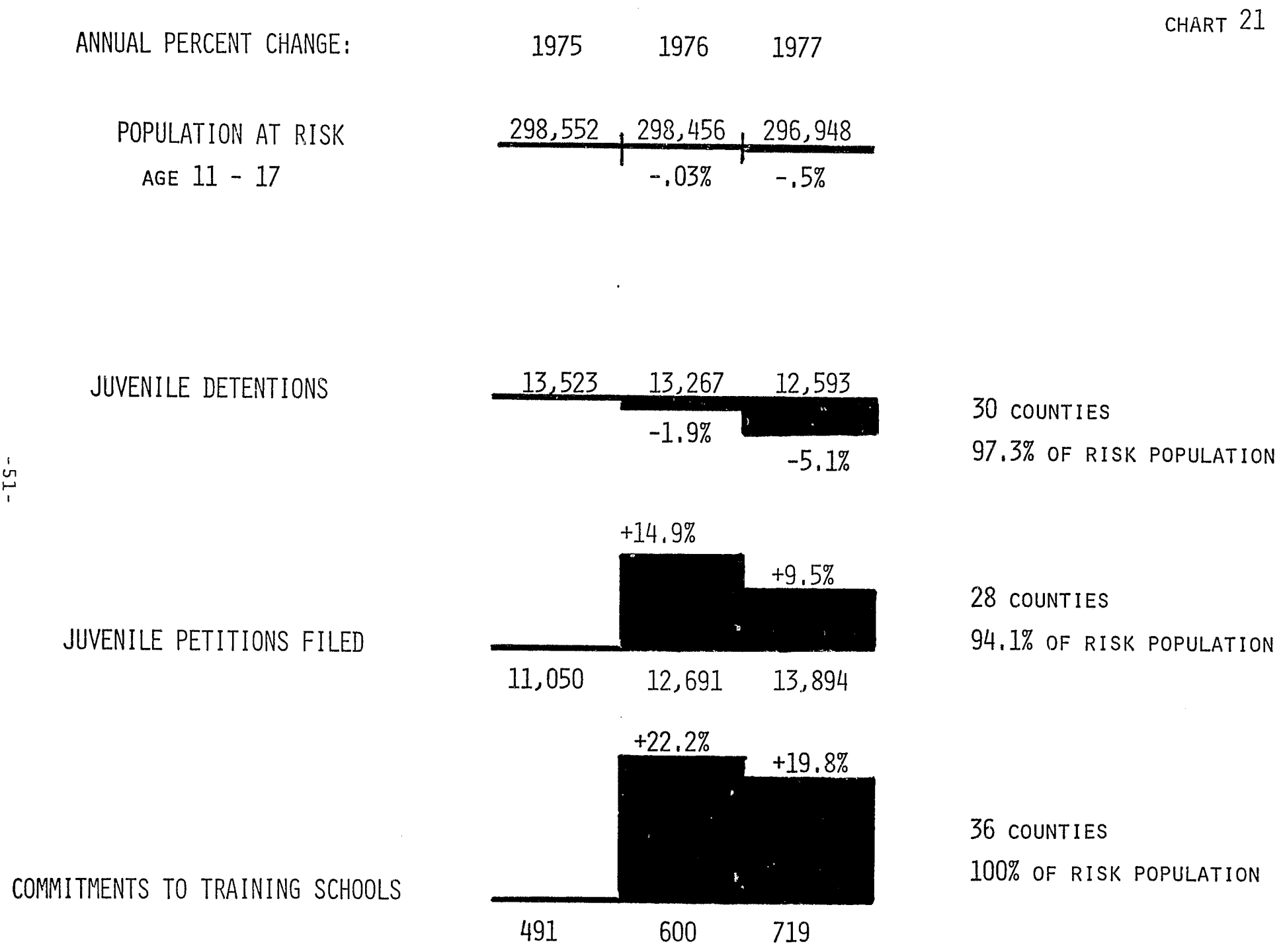
Juvenile department directors indicated in testimony before the Task Force that many juvenile departments have begun filing petitions on more children because of their interpretation of SB 703 (passed in 1975) that a petition must be filed if a child is to be detained subsequent to a detention hearing.

The filing of a petition is analogous to the filing of charges against an adult defendant. Testimony indicated that petitions are frequently filed without any fixed intention on the part of juvenile department personnel actually to take the child before the court on the charges.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

CHART 21


ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE:
1975
1976
1977
POPULATION AT RISK
AGE 11 - 17
298,552
298,456
296,948
-.03%
-.5%
JUVENILE DETENTIONS
13,523
13,267
12,593
-1.9%
-5.1%
30 COUNTIES
97.3% OF RISK POPULATION
JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED
+14.9%
+9.5%
11,050
12,691
13,894
28 COUNTIES
94.1% OF RISK POPULATION
COMMITMENTS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS
+22.2%
+19.8%
491
600
719
36 COUNTIES
100% OF RISK POPULATION

## Petitions - Compared to Referrals, Detentions, and Informal Dispositions

### Charts 22, 23, and 24

Charts 22, 23, and 24 depict detentions, informal dispositions, and petitions as percentages of total referrals of four urban counties and in the reporting non-urban counties. Detentions, informal dispositions, and petitions are not mutually exclusive categories, since more than one of these three outcomes can occur for each referral.

Detentions as a proportion of referrals declined consistently between 1975 and 1977 in the urban counties. These counties had a consistently higher percentage of detentions compared to the non-urban counties, which detained less than 20 percent of referrals during these three years.

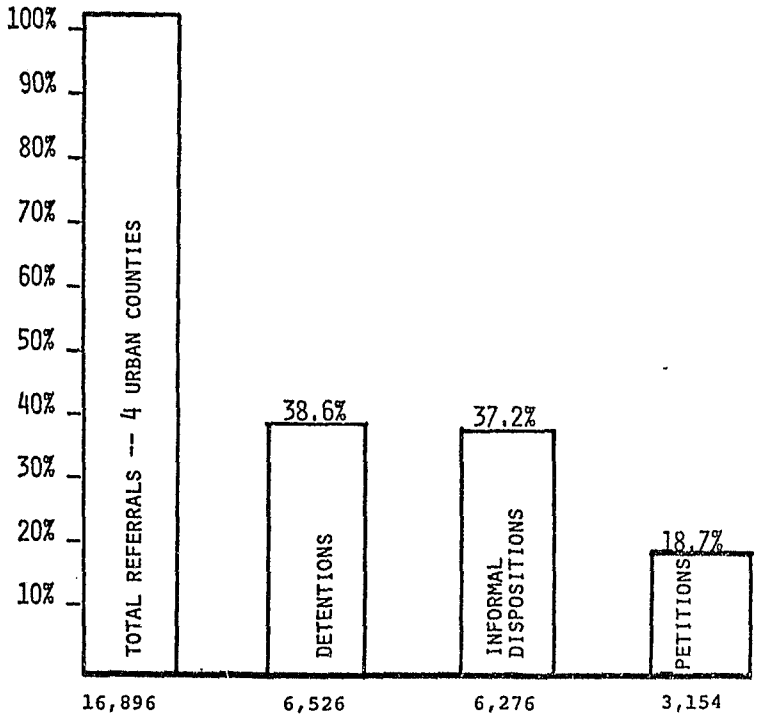
The percentage of referrals resulting in petitions remained similar in both groups over time--about 20 percent each year.

The use of informal dispositions was frequently as high as 50 percent but showed variability. Since not all counties reported their "closed at intake" cases and since some counties count each charge against a child as a separate referral, it is probable that informal dispositions actually account for higher percentages than are indicated in these charts.

CHART 22

DETENTIONS, INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS, PETITIONS -- PERCENT OF TOTAL REFERRALS

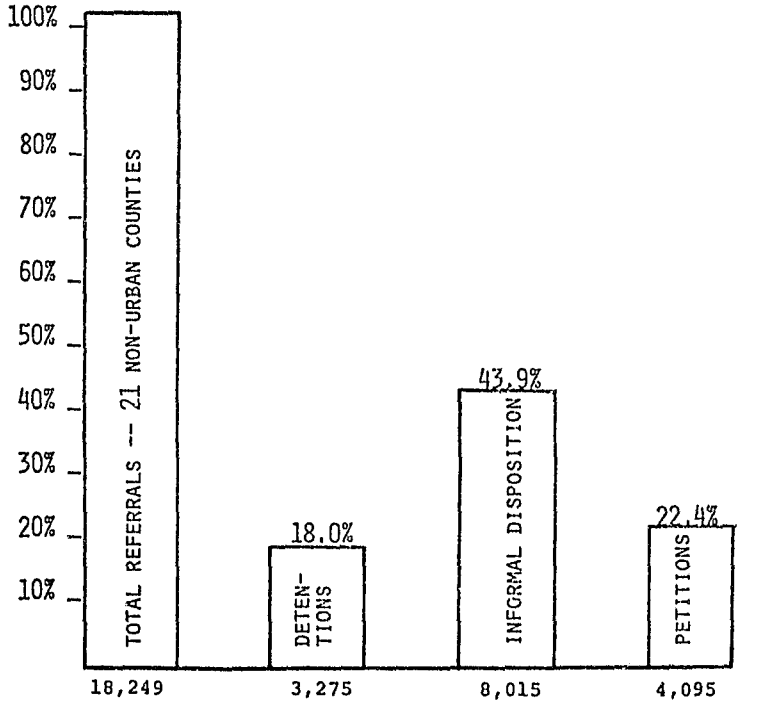
CLACKAMAS, JACKSON, LANE, AND MARION COUNTIES*




*33% OF RISK POPULATION

DETENTIONS, INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS, PETITIONS -- PERCENT OF TOTAL REFERRALS

BALANCE OF STATE*




*32% OF RISK POPULATION

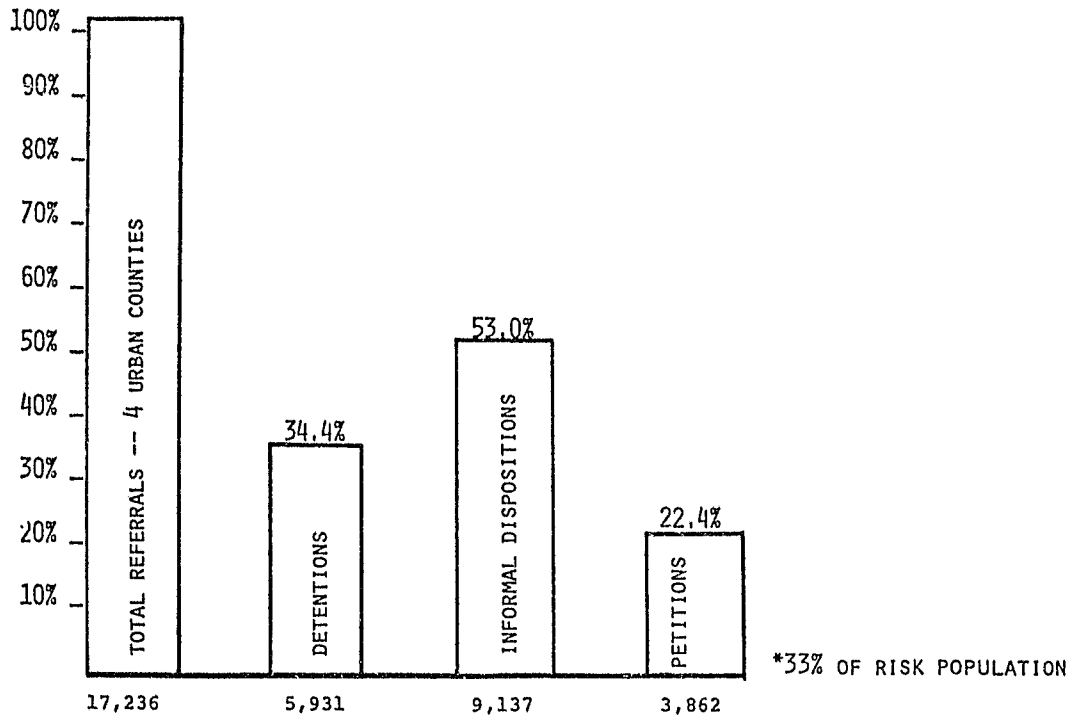
21 COUNTIES

CHART 23

1976

DETENTIONS, INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS, PETITIONS -- PERCENT OF TOTAL REFERRALS

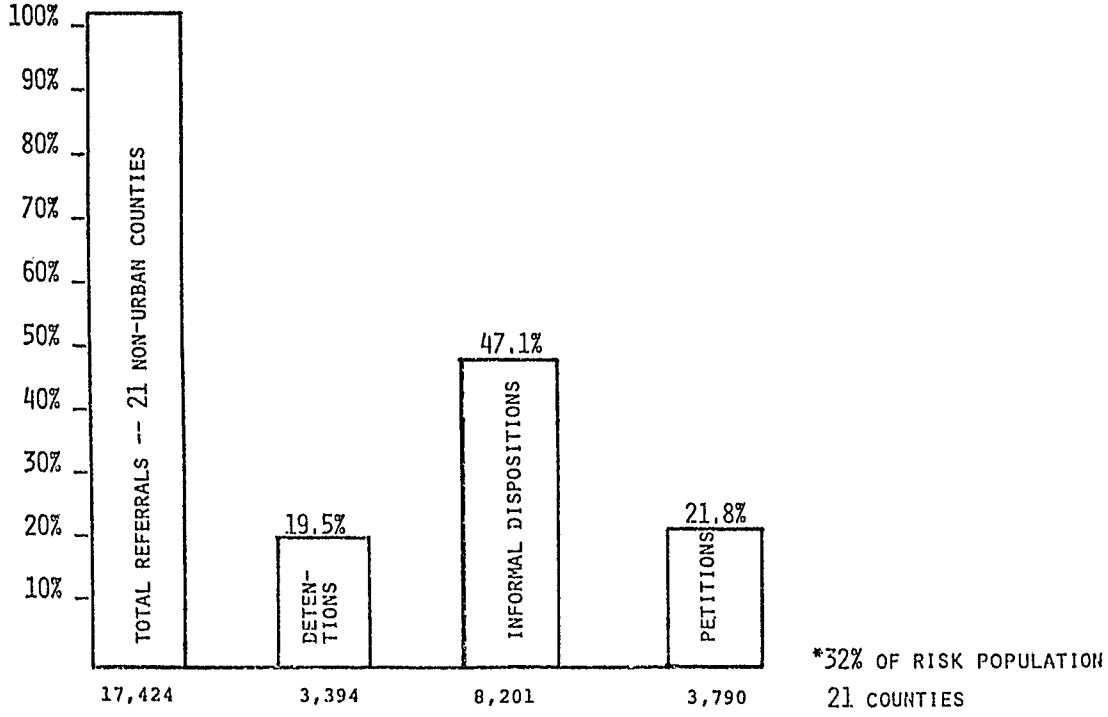
CLACKAMAS, JACKSON, LANE, AND MARION COUNTIES*




*33% OF RISK POPULATION

DETENTIONS, INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS, PETITIONS -- PERCENT OF TOTAL REFERRALS

BALANCE OF STATE*




*32% OF RISK POPULATION

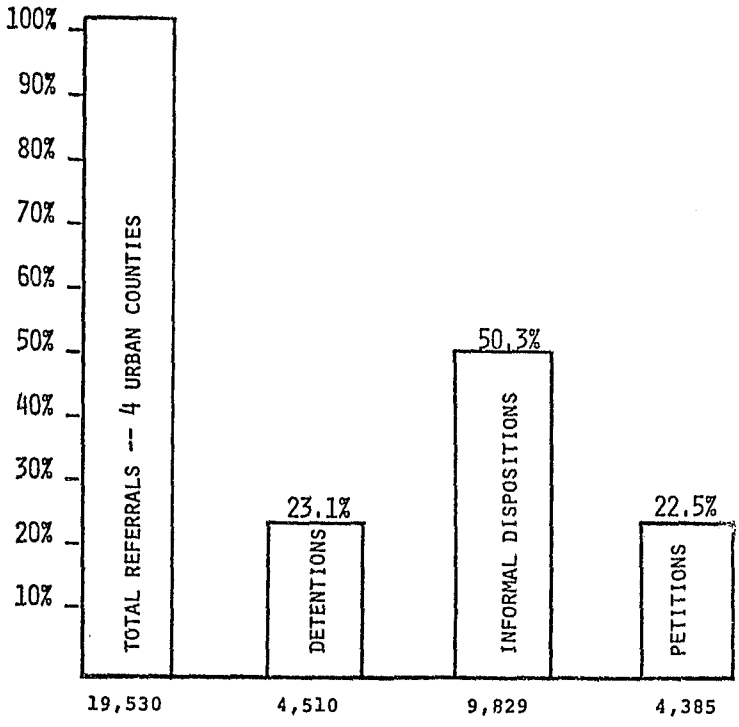
21 COUNTIES

CHART 24

1977

DETENTIONS, INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS, PETITIONS -- PERCENT OF-TOTAL REFERRALS

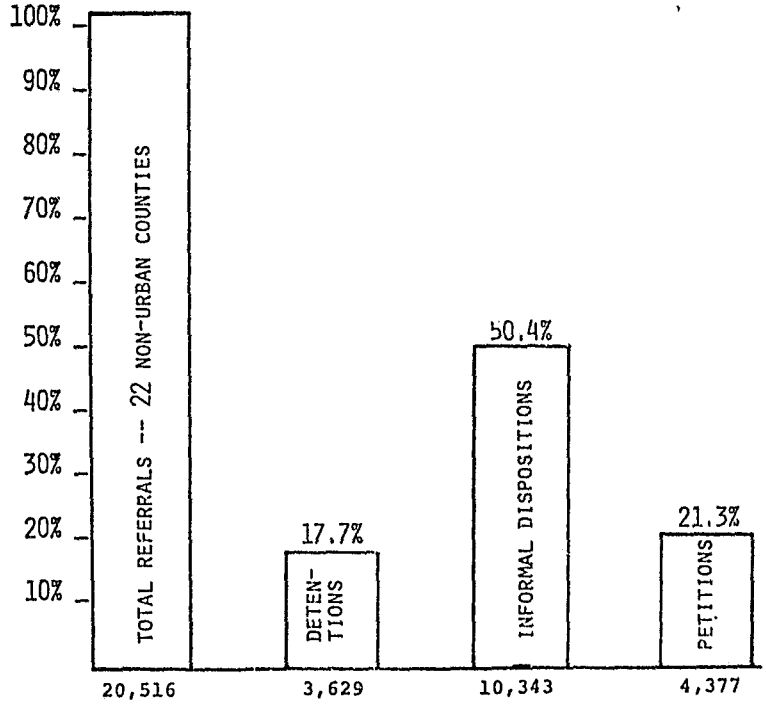
CLACKAMAS, JACKSON, LANE, AND MARION COUNTIES*




*33% OF RISK POPULATION

DETENTIONS, INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS, PETITIONS -- PERCENT OF TOTAL REFERRALS

BALANCE OF STATE*




*34% OF RISK POPULATION
22 COUNTIES

## Petitions - County Rates Compared to Referrals and Detentions

Chart 25

This chart compares rates of referrals, detentions, and petition filings for Oregon's counties during 1975-77.

Most counties reported much lower rates for petitions than for referrals or detentions.

Since referrals and petitions could result for dependency-neglect cases as well as for status and criminal offenses, these rates were calculated from a risk population base that included all children under age 18. Detention rates were calculated from a smaller population base of children aged 11-17, since younger children are not normally placed in detention. The detention rates would of course have been lower had the larger population base been used.

NUMBER PER 1,000 TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION*

| | REFERRALS | | | DETENTIONS | | | PETITIONS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| BAKER | 113 | 107 | 86 | 25 | 28 | 33 | 36 | 30 | 22 |
| BENTON | 55 | 46 | 42 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| CLACKAMAS | 71 | 71 | 75 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 9 | 12 | 14 |
| CLATSOP | 138 | 107 | 103 | 32 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 14 |
| COLUMBIA | 96 | 93 | 101 | 41 | 50 | 61 | 28 | 35 | 35 |
| COOS | 134 | 103 | 125 | 28 | 17 | 24 | 17 | 14 | 16 |
| CROOK | 164 | 154 | 109 | N.A. | 121 | 105 | 45 | 25 | 15 |
| CURRY | 136 | 135 | 128 | 84 | 113 | 80 | 26 | 27 | 21 |
| DESCHUTES | 71 | 78 | 85 | 39 | 45 | 41 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| DOUGLAS | 66 | 65 | 73 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 16 | 19 | 21 |
| GILLIAM | N.A. | 26 | 28 | 70 | 55 | 60 | 15 | 12 | 12 |
| GRANT | 79 | 94 | 101 | 24 | 43 | 25 | 32 | 43 | 32 |
| HARNEY | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 4 | 3 | 1.8 |
| HOOD RIVER | 86 | 78 | 137 | 63 | 30 | 35 | 10 | 13 | 14 |
| JACKSON | 65 | 65 | 69 | 51 | 30 | 51 | 11 | 15 | 18 |
| JEFFERSON | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 20 | 61 | 32 |
| JOSEPHINE | 77 | 83 | 93 | 19 | 32 | 40 | 14 | 16 | 22 |
| KLAMATH | 82 | 67 | 76 | 70 | 60 | 69 | 28 | 19 | 16 |
| LAKE | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 63 | 50 | 39 |
| LANE | 62 | 69 | 80 | 65 | 55 | 57 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| LINCOLN | 74 | 97 | 85 | 29 | 47 | 42 | 13 | 20 | 19 |
| LINN | 48 | 59 | 64 | 22 | 16 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| MALHEUR | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 13 | 8 | 14 |
| MARION | 110 | 103 | 119 | 116 | 103 | 36 | 26 | 28 | 32 |
| MORROW | 98 | 73 | 140 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 45 | 28 | 44 |
| MULTNOMAH | 47 | 45 | 46 | 43 | 47 | 58 | 22 | 30 | 32 |
| POLK | 59 | 69 | 85 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 20 |
| SHERMAN | 6 | 28 | 17 | -0- | 7 | -0- | 3 | 8 | 8 |
| TILLAMOOK | 109 | 92 | 103 | N.A. | 10 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| UMATILLA | 128 | 122 | 123 | 102 | 96 | 78 | 39 | 37 | 35 |
| UNION | 100 | 156 | 95 | 32 | 25 | 34 | 19 | 12 | 15 |
| WALLOWA | 57 | 96 | 90 | 12 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 22 | 10 |
| WASCO | 154 | 119 | 124 | 92 | 89 | 63 | 15 | 17 | 15 |
| WASHINGTON | 61 | 59 | 68 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| WHEELER | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 25 | 39 | 5 |
| YAMHILL | 94 | 71 | 86 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 21 |

*Population base calculated as follows:
Referrals 0-17
Detentions 11-17
Petitions 0-17

## Dispositions - Formal

### Chart 26

Most of Oregon's counties do not have statistical systems which permit the tracking of every referral to a juvenile department. Therefore it is not possible at the present time to account for every disposition made by the courts and the juvenile counselors.

The numbers of children committed to the state training schools each year are recorded by the training school intake personnel and are presumed to be accurate and complete. Other dispositions, such as informal referrals to service agencies or commitment to CSD for placement other than training school commitment, are not recorded systematically by all of the juvenile departments or by the receiving agencies.

Also, it is possible that one child may receive multiple dispositions within a year. In fact, multiple dispositions may arise from the same case with a child being placed on probation which is subsequently revoked.

Therefore, the figures reported in Chart 26 should be viewed as approximate indicators of the relative proportions of dispositions imposed. Data systems are not yet operating in Oregon to link every referral or petition to its actual disposition to provide an accurate and complete picture of the "flow" through the juvenile justice system.

CHART 26

# FORMAL DISPOSITIONS

| | 1975 | | | 1976 | | | 1977 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPORTING | PERCENT OF RISK POPULATION | | NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPORTING | PERCENT OF RISK POPULATION | NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPORTING | PERCENT OF RISK POPULATION |
| REMANDED TO ADULT COURT | 404 | 24 | 82.8% | 424 | 25 | 85.3% | 726 | 25 | 84.6% |
| COMMITTED TO TRAINING SCHOOL | 491 | * | * | 600 | * | * | 719 | * | * |
| COMMITTED TO CSD | 2,245 | 22 | 86.2% | 2,503 | 20 | 82.9% | 2,66- | 20 | 80.5% |
| PROBATION | 5,415 | 24 | 86.4% | 4,784 | 25 | 87.4% | 5,626 | 25 | 87.5% |
| PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION | 720 | 13 | 44.6% | 969 | 12 | 44.7% | 1,023 | 16 | 55.0% |
| RETURNED TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION | 632 | 13 | 50.4% | 611 | 13 | 52.4% | 808 | 19 | 82.4% |
| PETITION DISMISSE | 1,394 | 22 | 60.0% | 1,420 | 23 | 60.6% | 1,584 | 24 | 63.2% |

* OBTAINED FROM ENTRY LOG AT MACLAREN AND HILLCREST SCHOOLS

## Commitments - State Totals

### Chart 27

Oregon operates two state training schools for juveniles committed by the juvenile courts--Hillcrest School in Salem, and MacLaren School in Woodburn. Chart 27 shows the total commitments to these training schools annually from 1968 through 1977.

The average cost of keeping a child in a training school is approximately $1400 per month, which means that the training schools are among the more expensive resources for delinquent children in Oregon. According to health and safety standards, the capacity for Hillcrest should be 133 children and MacLaren should house 365.

The number of children in a facility is a function of the number of commitments and the average length of stay. Length of stay has averaged between four and six months for several years. The number of commitments, however, increased dramatically between 1972 and 1977, as shown in Chart 27. Continued high rates of commitments may lead to extreme overcrowding and decreases in program effectiveness or security.

Construction and operation of a new training school would be one policy choice for accomodating the increased number of children. In other states, juvenile populations in secure facilities have been declining since about 1970. The results of a national survey published in September 1978 by Corrections Magazine showed that populations of juvenile secure facilities declined eight percent throughout the nation between January 1, 1975, and January 1, 1978. During the same period, Oregon recorded an increase of 64 percent in its juvenile institutional populations--the second highest increase in the nation.

CHART 27


TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITMENTS *
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
*Calculated from entry logs
at Hillcrest and MacLaren Schools

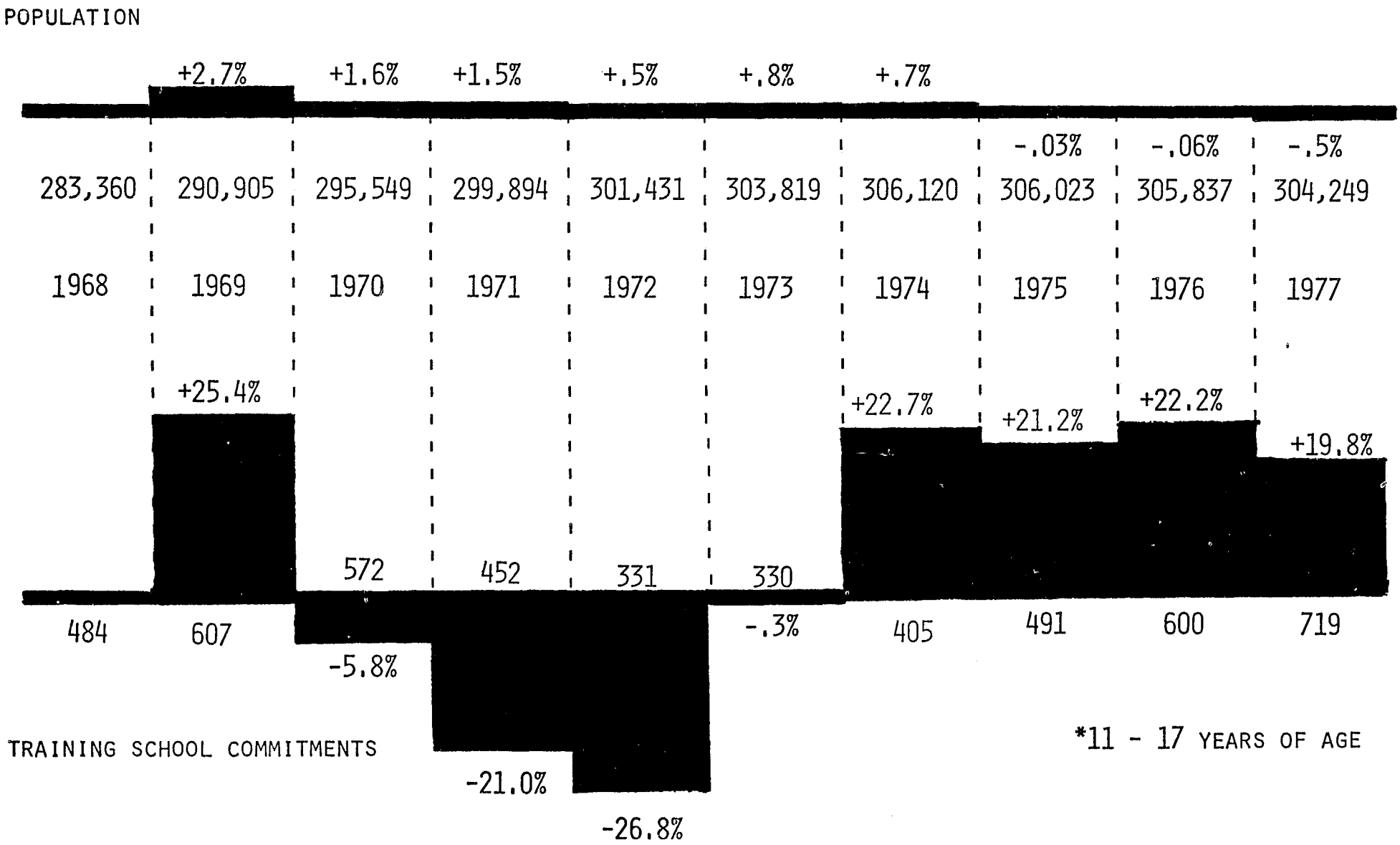
## Commitments - Annual Percent Changes

### Chart 28

Changes in training school commitments compared to changes in risk population are illustrated in this chart. The risk population aged 11-17 was used (see Chart 1). Actually, only children between the ages of 12 and 17 can be committed to the training schools, although persons can be kept in the schools until age 21. (In practice, most persons are released by the time they reach the age of 18 or shortly thereafter.)

Statistically, changes in the size of the risk population correlate highly with changes in the number of commitments to the state training schools for the ten-year period. Annual changes in the size of the risk population are measured in thousands, while changes in commitments may be a hundred or less. Nevertheless, the anticipated decline in risk population (see Chart 34) may indicate a future decline in the number of commitments.

# ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN RISK POPULATION* AND TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITMENTS




*11 - 17 YEARS OF AGE

## Commitments - Urban

## and

## Non-Urban Trends

## Chart 29

The six urban counties, which together have about 62 percent of the state's risk population aged 11-17, have committed larger numbers of children to the state training schools in the last ten years than have the other counties combined. However, for most of the last ten years, the urban counties have maintained a lower commitment rate (per 1000 risk population) and a lower proportion of state commitments (compared to resident risk population) than have the other counties as a group. As the chart shows, in 1976 and markedly in 1977, the urban counties group increased its commitment rate and its proportion of commitments.

In 1977, the commitment rate for the state as a whole exceeded the rate for any of the previous nine years, and the total number of commitments was 112 more than the previous annual high total in 1969.

The trend toward high commitments seems to be continuing; new commitments through September 1978 were running ahead of the rate for 1977. New commitments for the first three quarters of 1978 totalled 573, compared to 560 for the same period in 1977.

High commitment rates produce high populations in the training schools and camps unless the length of stay is short and the release rate is high. On October 1, 1978, the training schools contained 670 children under close custody supervision. The state Emergency Board had budgeted for a population of 700 ADP during the 1977-79 biennium; health and safety standards prescribe a total capacity of 598 for those facilties.

CHART 29

## COMPARISON OF RISK POPULATIONS TO TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITMENTS

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 LARGE COUNTIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| % RISK (11-17) | 62.1 | 62.1 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 62.2 | 62.1 | 62.1 | 61.9 | 61.7 |
| % COMMITMENTS | 61.6 | 57.3 | 60.0 | 61.7 | 66.8 | 58.5 | 58.8 | 59.9 | 62.8 | .71.0 |
| BALANCE OF STATE | | | | | | | | | | |
| % RISK (11-17) | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 38.3 |
| % COMMITMENTS | 38.4 | 42.7 | 40.0 | 38.3 | 33.2 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.1 | 37.2 | 28.9 |

## COUNTY COMMITMENTS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 COUNTIES TOTAL | 298 | 348 | 343 | 279 | 221 | 193 | 238 | 294 | 377 | 511 |
| BALANCE OF STATE TOTAL | 186 | 259 | 229 | 173 | 110 | 137 | 167 | 197 | 223 | 208 |
| STATE TOTAL | 484 | 607 | 572 | 452 | 331 | 330 | 405 | 491 | 600 | 719 |

## RATE PER THOUSAND RISK POPULATION (AGES 11-17)

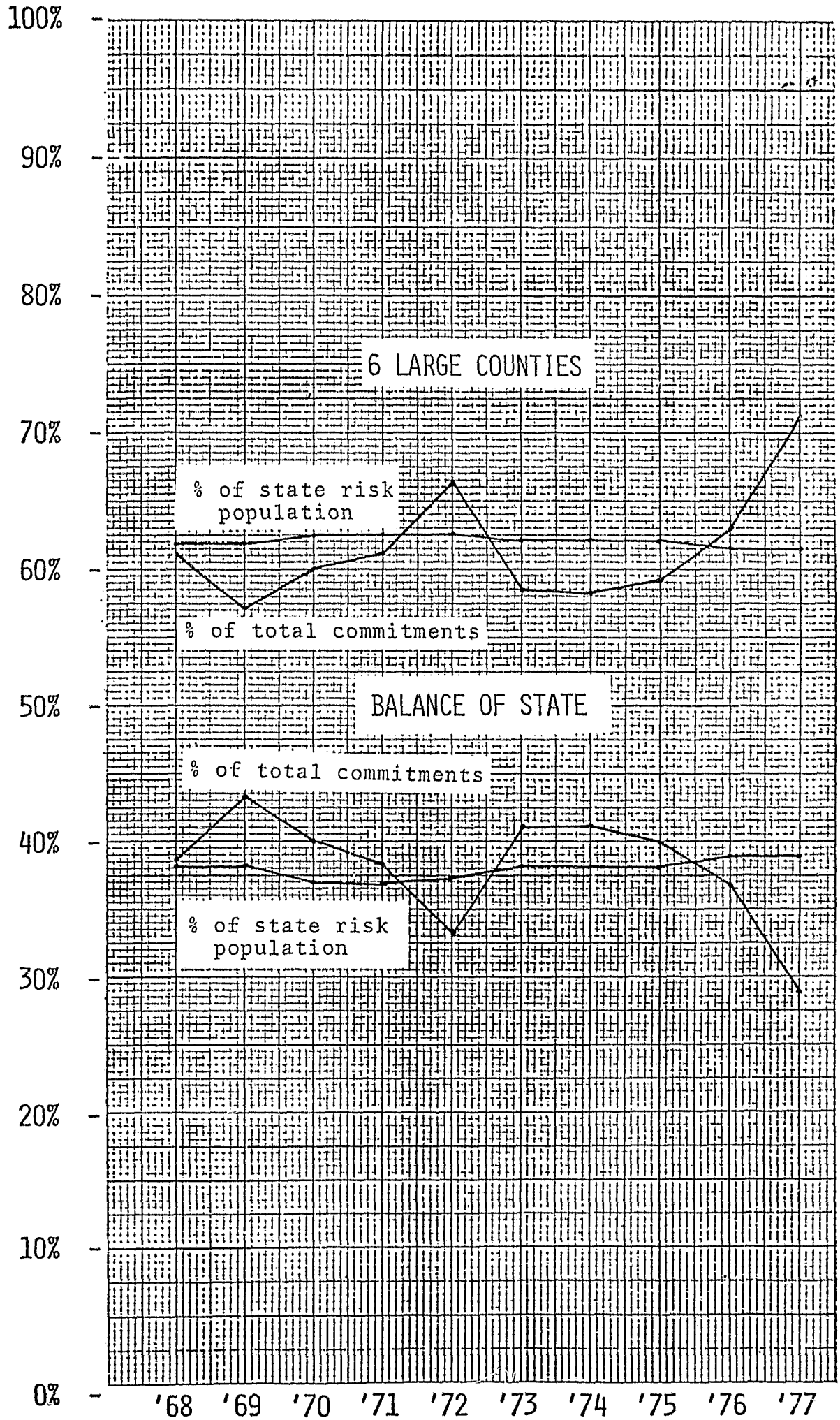
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 COUNTIES | 1.69 | 1.93 | 1.85 | 1.48 | 1.17 | 1.02 | 1.25 | 1.55 | 1.99 | 2.72 |
| BALANCE OF STATE | 1.73 | 2.35 | 2.08 | 1.55 | 0.98 | 1.19 | 1.46 | 1.70 | 1.91 | 1.78 |
| STATE | 1.71 | 2.09 | 1.94 | 1.51 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.33 | 1.60 | 1.96 | 2.36 |

## Commitments - Proportions of Population and Commitments

### Chart 30

Data from Chart 29 have been graphed here to illustrate the proportions of commitments by the urban counties compared to the rest of the state. The proportions of state risk population ages 11-17 have been very stable for those two groups for the last ten years. However the six urban counties consistently contributed a smaller proportion of the total commitments (in comparison to their share of the risk population) than did the group of non-urban counties for seven of the ten years. Only in 1972, 1976, and 1977 did the proportion of commitments by the urban counties exceeded their proportion of risk population.

The drastic change in these proportions that began in 1976 may be part of a continuing trend that will have significant and longlasting consequences for the state of Oregon. Since the commitment rate has been increasing since 1973 and is now higher for the urban county group (see Chart 29), the state may soon face a crisis in providing sufficient custody facilities for large numbers of new commitments.


100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
6 LARGE COUNTIES
% of state risk population
% of total commitments
BALANCE OF STATE
% of total commitments
% of state risk population
'68
'69
'70
'71
'72
'73
'74
'75
'76
'77

## Commitments - County Annual Figures

### Chart 31

The urban counties have committed more children to the training school each year than have the non-urban counties, as one might expect. However, recently some of the urban counties have drastically increased the number of commitments they have made.

Marion County almost doubled its commitments from 1975 to 1976, and then more than tripled them in 1977. Commitments from Clackamas County increased almost 78 percent and commitments from Washington County increased almost 38 percent from 1976 to 1977. Jackson County more than doubled its number of commitments from 1975 to 1976, then maintained that number in 1977. Lane County committed 86 percent more in 1976 than in 1975, and decreased its commitments by 6 percent in 1977.

These five counties together increased their total commitments by 82 (67 percent) from 1975 to 1976, then increased them again by 119 (an additional 58 percent increase) in 1977. The net increase in total commitments in the state were 109 (22 percent) in 1976 and 119 (20 percent) in 1977. Therefore, these five counties contributed 75 percent of the net increase in 1976 and 100 percent of the net increase in 1977.

The total risk population aged 0-17 of the state decreased approximately 0.5 percent from 1975 to 1977. The risk population aged 11-17 increased about 0.5 percent at the same time. Clearly the significant increases in training school commitments cannot be attributed solely to population growth, since the size of the risk population changed very little during those years.

CHART 31

## COUNTY COMMITMENTS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAKER | 12 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| BENTON | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| CLACKAMAS | 30 | 17 | 28 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 32 |
| CLATSOP | 10 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 6 |
| COLUMBIA | 3 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 19 |
| COOS | 20 | 21 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 15 | 14 |
| CROOK | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| CURRY | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| DESCHUTES | 5 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 14 |
| DOUGLAS | 5 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 25 | 18 | 14 |
| GILLIAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| GRANT | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| HARNEY | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| HOOD RIVER | 5 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| JACKSON | 32 | 46 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 20 | 33 | 18 | 43 | 44 |
| JEFFERSON | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| JOSEPHINE | 8 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 17 |
| KLAMATH | 16 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 22 |
| LAKE | 6 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| LANE | 42 | 41 | 50 | 37 | 26 | 36 | 29 | 44 | 82 | 77 |
| LINCOLN | 5 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 14 |
| LINN | 23 | 35 | 32 | 24 | 4 | 6 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 16 |
| MALHEUR | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| MARION | 35 | 37 | 31 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 18 | 35 | 129 |
| MORROW | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| MULTNOMAH | 128 | 191 | 182 | 161 | 120 | 77 | 113 | 172 | 173 | 188 |
| POLK | 9 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 14 |
| SHERMAN | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| TILLAMOOK | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| UMATILLA | 4 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 5 |
| UNION | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| WALLOWA | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| WASCO | 14 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| WASHINGTON | 31 | 16 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 41 |
| WHEELER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| YAMHILL | 11 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 6 |

## Commitments - County Commitment Rates

### Chart 32

Changes in commitment rates may indicate future crowding problems at the state training school, especially if the more populated counties increase their rates. Extreme changes in rates may occur in counties with small populations and sporadic records of commitments to the training school without major effect upon the total state need for bedspace.

Commitment rates in the six urban counties have increased since 1975. Marion County almost doubled its rate from 1975 to 1976, then more than tripled it in 1977. Rates have almost doubled in Clackamas County since 1976 and in Washington, Lane, and Jackson counties since 1975. The rate in Multnomah County has been increasing since 1973.

Among the non-urban counties, significant increases were reported by Columbia, Crook, Klamath, and Lincoln counties in 1977. Fortunately, many other counties recorded significant decreases that year.

CHART 32

COMMITMENTS - RATE PER THOUSAND RISK POPULATION (11-17)

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAKER | 5.3 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| BENTON | .3 | .4 | .2 | .1 | .3 | .1 | .5 | .7 | .5 | .3 |
| CLACKAMAS | 1.3 | .7 | 1.1 | .8 | .6 | .5 | .7 | .7 | .6 | 1.1 |
| CLATSOP | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| COLUMBIA | .7 | 4.7 | 3.8 | .9 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| COOS | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| CROOK | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| CURRY | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| DESCHUTES | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| DOUGLAS | .5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .7 | .5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| GILLIAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 0 |
| GRANT | 0 | 0 | .9 | 0 | 0 | .9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 |
| HARNEY | 0 | 1.9 | .9 | 4.0 | 0 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| HOOD RIVER | 2.4 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | .5 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| JACKSON | 2.4 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| JEFFERSON | 4.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 2.9 | .7 | 1.4 | .7 | 1.4 | .7 | .7 |
| JOSEPHINE | 1.6 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| KLAMATH | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| LAKE | 6.2 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 13.0 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 0 | 0 |
| LANE | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| LINCOLN | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | .3 | .9 | .9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| LINN | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 | .4 | .53 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| MALHEUR | .5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| MARION | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.5 | 5.6 |
| MORROW | 3.0 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 3.9 |
| MULTNOMAH | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| POLK | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| SHERMAN | 2.7 | 0 | 5.8 | 0 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.3 | .8 |
| TILLAMOOK | .8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | .4 | 1.1 | .8 | .4 | .8 | 0 |
| UMATILLA | .6 | .3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.0 | .7 |
| UNION | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .3 | 1.4 | .3 | .3 | 3.0 | .7 |
| WALLOWA | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0 | 3.3 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 |
| WASCO | 4.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| WASHINGTON | 1.5 | .8 | 1.2 | .3 | .5 | .4 | .8 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| WHEELER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 7.7 | 0 |
| YAMHILL | 1.7 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | .9 | .9 |

## Commitments - By Sex

### Chart 33

Annual numbers of commitments of males and females to the state training schools have varied greatly from 1968 to 1977.

No clear pattern is evident from the data. The ratio of females to males committed has been as high as one-half in 1970 and as small as one-sixth in 1974. Commitments of females have declined in years when commitments of males increased, and vice versa. In other years, the numbers fluctuated similarly.

Both the groups of urban and non-urban counties showed similar patterns, except that the non-urban counties committed a very slightly smaller proportion of females each year except 1973 and 1977.

During 1975 through 1977, the percentages of total commitments that were female were slightly less than the percentages of criminal referrals that were female (from Charts 10, 11, 12). However, females comprised slightly larger percentages of commitments than of criminal detentions (from Chart 17). These proportions are shown in the table below.

| Females as a percentage of: | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Criminal Referrals | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Criminal Detentions | 13 | 16 | 17 |
| Commitments | 18 | 17 | 18 |

CHART 33

# COMMITMENTS BY SEX

| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL STATE: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE | 125 | 191 | 195 | 140 | 90 | 71 | 58 | 90 | 100 | 127 |
| MALE | 359 | 416 | 377 | 312 | 241 | 259 | 347 | 401 | 500 | 592 |
| URBAN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE | 79 | 122 | 118 | 93 | 60 | 41 | 34 | 57 | 66 | 85 |
| MALE | 219 | 226 | 225 | 186 | 161 | 152 | 204 | 237 | 311 | 426 |
| NON-URBAN COUNTIES: | | | | | | | | | | |
| FEMALE | 46 | 69 | 77 | 47 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 33 | 34 | 42 |
| MALE | 140 | 190 | 152 | 126 | 80 | 107 | 143 | 164 | 189 | 166 |

## Population Projections - 1970-2000

### Chart 34

The Center for Population Research and Census has projected the population of Oregon by age groups at five-year intervals to the year 2000. Their projections for juvenile male and female groups aged 0-10 and 11-17 are shown in Chart 34.

The 11-17 year old group, which is a critical risk population for juvenile justice planners, is expected to begin declining in size sometime after 1975 until after 1985. After that time, the numbers in that age group will swell as the increasing population of children in the 0-10 group grows older.

In a general population which is growing older, the youth (even while their absolute numbers increase) will become a smaller proportion of the total population. As shown in Chart 34, the larger number of persons in the 11-17 year group in the year 2000 will represent a smaller proportion of the total population than it did in 1970 and 1975. It is possible that the change in proportions may "dilute" some of the effects that might otherwise be expected from the large numbers.

The prospect that the risk population aged 11-17 is expected to decline, both in total numbers and in proportion to the total population, until approximately 1985 should give policy-makers opportunity to develop appropriate and effective programs before committing scarce local and state resources to construction of new secure custody facilities.

CHART 34

# JUVENILE POPULATION PROJECTIONS
# FOR
# STATE OF OREGON

| | 1970 | | | 1975 | | | 1980 | | | 1985 | | | 1990 | | | 1995 | | | 2000 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-10 yrs | 204,913 | 196,099 | 401,012 | 195,369 | 187,263 | 382,632 | 213,567 | 204,534 | 418,101 | 241,871 | 231,478 | 473,349 | 269,701 | 258,526 | 528,227 | 278,311 | 266,645 | 544,956 | 274,229 | 263,636 | 537,865 |
| 11-17 yrs | 151,095 | 145,576 | 296,671 | 155,879 | 149,558 | 305,437 | 144,334 | 138,964 | 283,298 | 133,725 | 128,728 | 262,453 | 152,367 | 146,446 | 298,813 | 173,987 | 167,495 | 341,482 | 183,474 | 176,652 | 360,126 |
| 0-17 | 356,008 | 341,675 | 697,683 | 351,248 | 336,821 | 688,069 | 357,901 | 343,498 | 701,399 | 375,596 | 360,206 | 735,802 | 422,068 | 404,972 | 827,040 | 452,298 | 434,140 | 886,438 | 457,703 | 440,288 | 897,991 |
| Total Population | | | 2,093,049 | | | 2,292,734 | | | 2,496,982 | | | 2,679,602 | | | 2,835,968 | | | 2,952,949 | | | 3,020,308 |
| 0-10 population as per cent of total pop. | | | 19.2% | | | 16.7% | | | 16.7% | | | 17.7% | | | 18.6% | | | 18.5% | | | 17.8% |
| 11-17 population as per cent of total pop. | | | 14.2% | | | 13.3% | | | 11.4% | | | 9.8% | | | 10.5% | | | 11.6% | | | 11.9% |
| 0-17 population as per cent of total pop. | | | 33.4% | | | 30.0% | | | 28.1% | | | 27.5% | | | 29.1% | | | 30.1% | | | 29.7% |

SOURCE: CENTER FOR POPULATION RESEARCH AND CENSUS, CPRC-SERIES P-2 #2

Population Projections--

Percent of Change

Chart 35

Percent changes in the risk population shown in Chart 34 are graphed in Chart 35.

Growth in the total population under age 18 is projected to exceed total population growth only during the 1985-95 period, as shown in the upper portion of Chart 35.

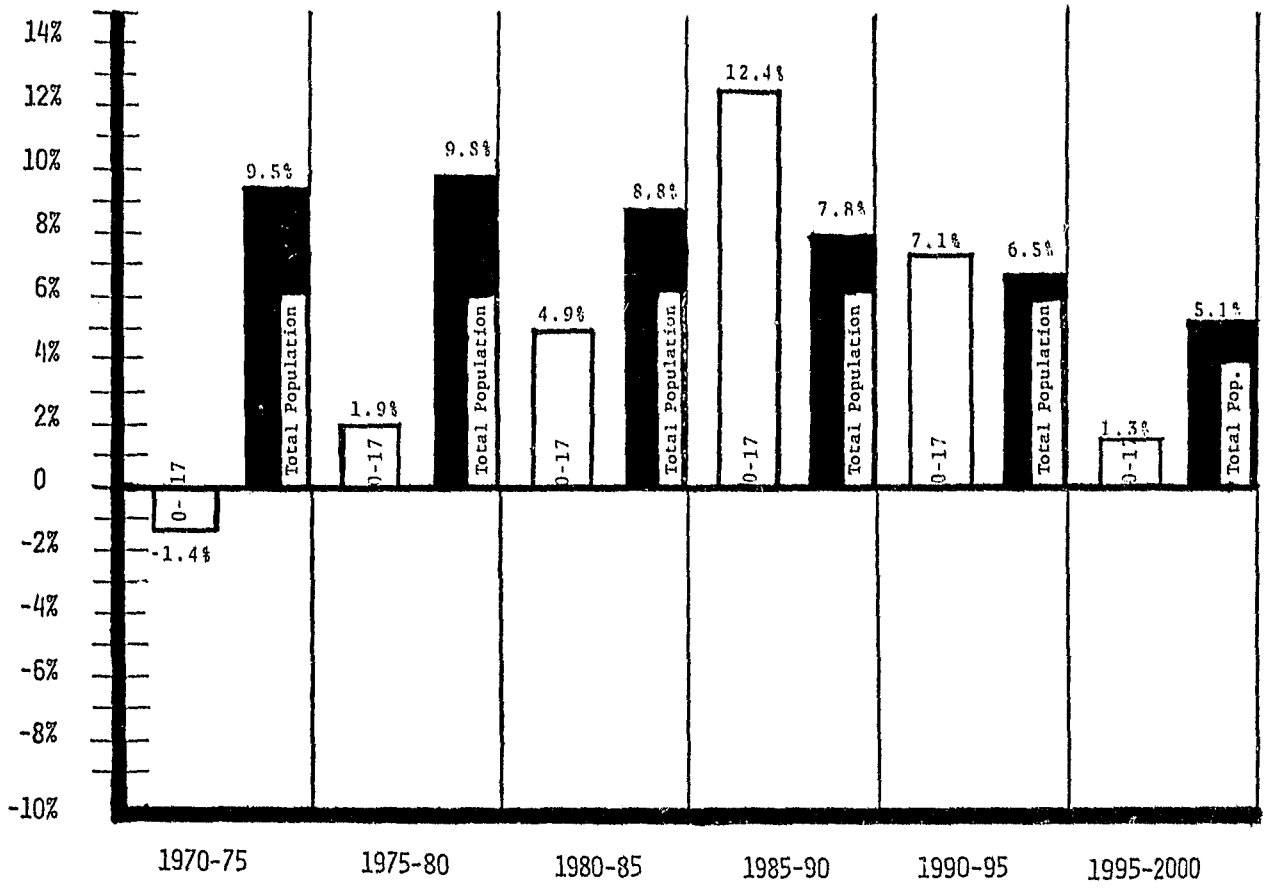
The two population subgroups, ages 0-10 and 11-17, will be expanding and contracting in magnitude of growth much more dramatically than either the total population or the juvenile population, as the lower portion of Chart 35 shows. The 11-17 group is expected to decline during 1975-85. The 0-10 age group is expected to grow much faster than the general population during 1980-90, which will contribute to a high growth rate for the 11-17 age group during approximately 1985-95.

No significant differences among the changes in population growth rates for juvenile girls, juvenile boys, and the total juvenile population were found.

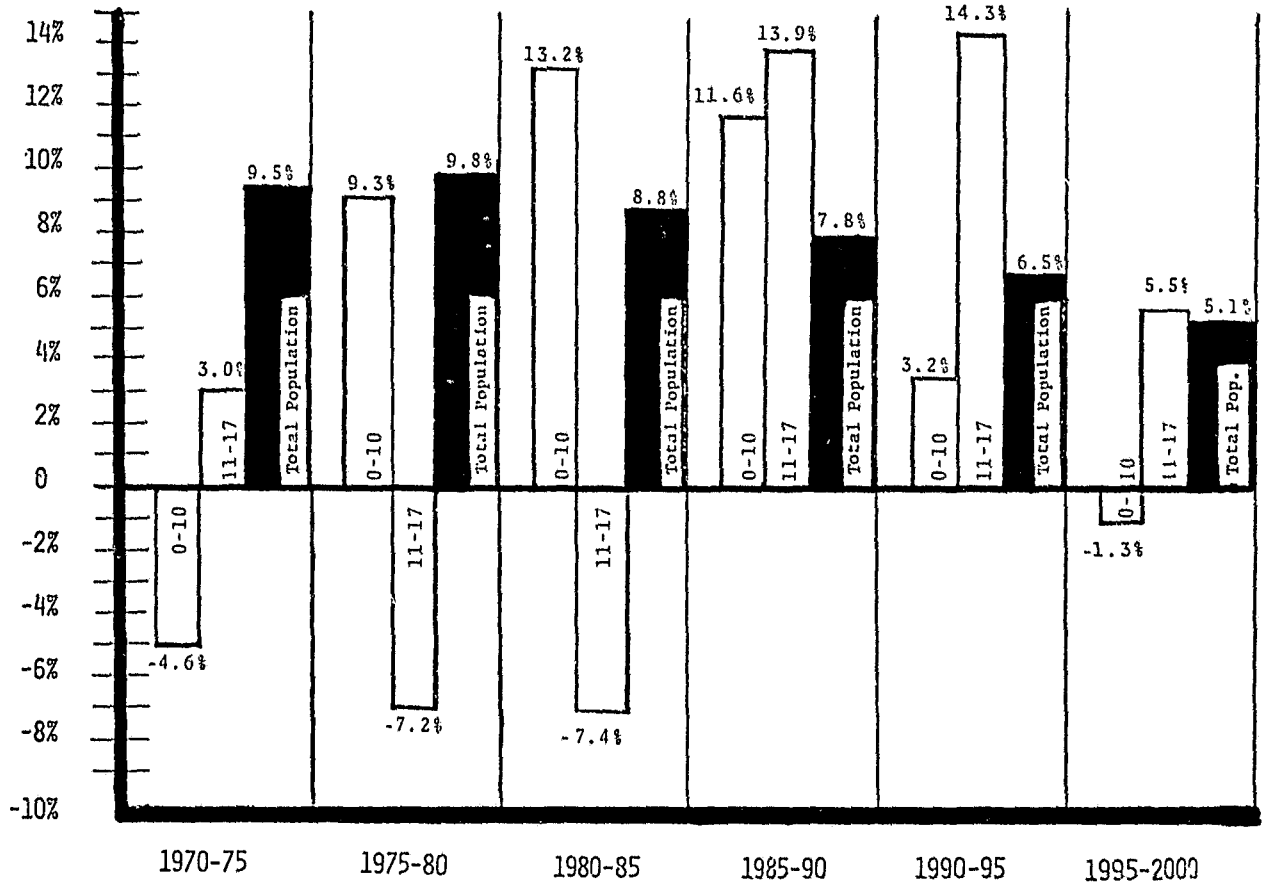
Analysis of these trends, and verification of projections with actual population counts, will help planners to allocate juvenile system resources. Greater need for protective services might be anticipated while the 0-10 age group is expanding, and more correctional services might be required while the 11-17 year old population is increasing.

PERCENT OF CHANGE IN JUVENILE POPULATION COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION

CHART 35




PERCENT OF CHANGE IN AGE GROUPS 0-10, 11-17 COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION



## Correlation Coefficients - Population, Arrests, and Commitments

### Chart 36

Data describing risk population, juvenile arrests, and commitments to the training schools from each of Oregon's 36 counties for the years 1968-77 were analyzed by computer to produce a correlation table. (A correlation indicates the extent to which one variable fluctuates proportionately with changes in another variable. A perfect relationship results in a correlation of +1.00. A perfect inverse relationship produces a correlation of -1.00. Absence of a relationship results in a correlation of 0.00. Intermediate degrees of relatedness are expressed as values between +1.00 and -1.00.)

The computer analysis revealed high positive correlations among the changes in risk population, juvenile arrests, and commitments from the counties for the 10-year period, as shown in the correlation table in Chart 36. Though these correlations indicate that the variables have shown similar patterns of change in the past, they do not imply that a change in one variable will necessarily cause a change in another.

Because the correlations are not perfect, probably some other factors are also influencing the changes in the variables. Besides population size, some factors that could affect arrests include numbers and deployment of police officers, existence of police diversion programs, willingness of citizens to report crimes, legislative changes in the code, or changes in the criminal behavior of juveniles. Commitments to the training schools could be affected by the existence of effective community-based treatment resources, community tolerance of juvenile misdeeds, judicial philosophies, legislation prohibiting commitment for certain offenses, or changes in the criminal behavior of juveniles.

# CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

| | POPULATION | ARRESTS | COMMITMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| POPULATION | 1.00 | .96 | .88 |
| ARRESTS | .96 | 1.00 | .91 |
| COMMITMENTS | .88 | .91 | 1.00 |

# A P P E N D I C E S

# APPENDIX A

# METHODOLOGY

## Background

In the fall of 1977, Governor Robert Straub made sixteen appointments to the Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections. The work of the Task Force was assigned to three subcommittees, each of which consisted of five members and six associate members.

During the first six months of the Task Force effort, most of the research, testimony, and subsequent deliberations took place at the subcommittee level. The Task Force members made numerous requests of their staff for data which did not exist, and it became apparent that decision-making would continue to take place in a vacuum unless an attempt were made to collect pertinent data.

The research study itself was undertaken with severe time constraints but with the hope that some data could be gathered in a systematic manner to aid the Task Force in its decision-making process. The critical need for a standardized data collection system and state-wide computer capacity for all facets of the juvenile justice system was independently identified by all three subcommittees prior to the research study.

## Research Design

The research effort was designed to be purely descriptive in nature, using survey techniques. The data sought for the study existed only within the county juvenile departments. Staff members of the Task Force met with representatives of the Juvenile Court Directors' Association, all of whom served on the Research Committee of that organization. They agreed that the proposed research study had two objectives: 1) To facilitate the Task Force members in their decision-making process and 2) to provide a baseline measurement, cursory as it might be, for policy makers of the future.

## Data Collection

Data were sought relating to three dimensions: Referrals, detentions, and dispositions. These dimensions represent major decision-making points which have an impact upon not only the child's future, but also the caseloads of the various sectors of the juvenile justice system.

## METHODOLOGY

The survey instrument (Appendix B) was developed with the assistance and final approval of the Research Committee of the Juvenile Directors' Association. It was readily recognized that very few counties at this time would be able to provide complete information in all of the categories specified. A cover letter encouraging the counties to respond and to aid in the research effort was written by the president of the Juvenile Court Directors' Association (Appendix C). This, along with specific directions and definitions of terms (Appendix D) accompanied the survey sheets for 1975, 1976, and 1977 sent to each of Oregon's thirty-six juvenile departments.

Twenty-two counties returned the survey sheets with the data that they had available. There was wide variation in the counties' abilities to supply the requested data. Follow-up phone calls were made to those counties that did not respond. Those counties that could not complete the survey sheets, due to a shortage of staff time, were requested to forward their Department of HEW RS-35 Form for the years 1975, 1976, and 1977 and the detention data that they had available for those three years. Data were obtained from the HEW RS-35 Form for the following counties: Benton, Crook, Grant, Hood River (1975 only), Jackson, Klamath, and Umatilla. Data for Linn and Columbia counties were collected on site from their juvenile departments by a staff person from the Task Force. Data were not obtained from Harney, Jefferson, Lake, Malheur, or Wheeler counties (Malheur County data was received after the analysis was underway).

All data submitted were checked for arithmetic errors or possible category confusion. When errors were suspected on the survey sheets, the respective counties were contacted for clarification. The dimension requiring the most follow-up was the data on detention. It became apparent that in some instances out-of-county detainees had not been included in total detentions. Approximately nineteen counties were called to assure that detention figures were accurately entered and summed.

The Department of HEW RS-35 Form is a standardized form which, unfortunately, invites confusion and error. In instances where column and row totals did not concur on these forms, the entries were retotaled. These adjusted totals, minus traffic offenses and special proceedings, were the totals used in the analysis of the data.

Data were transferred from the original source documents to "summary cap" sheets, one for each category and subcategory for respective years 1975, 1976, and 1977, and totals were calculated. In instances where a county could not provide information for a specific category, "N.A." (Not Available) was noted.

Recap sheets were rechecked against entries on the source documents before category totals were calculated.

Data Analysis

The analysis could not be an analysis of the whole; it was, by virtue of the variation in the counties' abilities to supply the required data, an analysis of parts and segments, none of which remained consistent in its composition.

For each dimension, all available data were utilized and the aggregate risk population represented by the counties comprising each respective data base was indicated. The extent to which one may extrapolate the measurement results of any one dimension depends greatly on the number and mix of counties contributing data to that specific dimension. An analysis comprised of thirty-one counties which represent 97 percent of the state's population can be viewed, with some measure of confidence, as the total state picture. However, the analysis of eight counties (where no systematic sampling was employed), representing 33 percent of the state's population, must be viewed in a different context.

The population figures used in this study were annual estimates, for each county, provided by the Center for Population Research and Census (CPRC) at Portland State University. CPRC is the recognized state agency responsible for projecting and analyzing population changes. In the past, CPRC has projected population changes in five-year increments. To achieve a more sensitive base against which the survey annual data could be measured, CPRC was contracted to provide annual estimates for the Task Force.

The estimates provided were derived from a complex regression technique that takes into consideration a variety of factors, such as birth rates, death rates, immigration, and emigration, which are known to be related to population fluctuation. An error factor of approximately 4 percent could be present in the CPRC estimates. However, error factors in the CPRC population estimates or projections tend to be skewed towards the elderly who, for a variety of reasons, are miscounted and difficult to assess. Estimates in the age groups with which this study is concerned are less prone to error.

When an analysis involved a cross-comparison (e.g. percent of criminal and status referrals detained), the base reference was also adjusted. For example, although thirty-one counties were able to differentiate their referrals into criminal, status, and dependency categories, only fifteen counties in 1975 and sixteen counties in 1976 and 1977 were able to categorize criminal

and status detentions. Therefore, in that analysis, the referral base comprised only referrals for those respective counties.

The format of the analysis included at least three reference points (1975, 1976, and 1977), in an attempt to establish trends based on a time-series analysis. Some 10-year series were also constructed. The data were reported with percent changes wherever possible to provide a picture of trends which might form a valid basis for projections.

The data were presented graphically, where appropriate, with verbal commentary. Graphic forms are not meant to provide exact quantities, but rather a quick visual impression which the accompanying commentary interprets.

For most of the charts, analysis and presentation of the data involved relatively simple techiniques, such as calculation of percentages, construction of data time-series, or presentation as a graph or table. For the analysis of the interrelationships among the changes in risk population, juvenile arrests, and commitments to the state training schools for each county for a 10-year period, a more sophisticated technique was employed. The data were keypunched for a multiple regression computer analysis which produced matrices of correlation coefficients expressing the degree of relationship among the three variables.

# APPENDIX B

COUNTY: _____

| 1975 SUMMARY TOTALS | A TOTAL | B MALE | C FEMALE |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. TOTAL REFERRALS | | | |
| 1. Criminal offense | | | |
| 2. Status offense | | | |
| 3. Dependency-neglect | | | |
| II. SOURCE OF REFERRALS | | | |
| 4. Police — TOTAL | | | |
| 5. Schools — TOTAL | | | |
| 6. Parents — TOTAL | | | |
| 7. Self — TOTAL | | | |
| 8. Juvenile court counselor — TOTAL | | | |
| 9. Other social agencies — TOTAL | | | |
| 10. Concerned citizen — TOTAL | | | |
| III. TOTAL NUMBER DETAINED | | | |
| 11. Number admitted to detention: a. For criminal offenses | | | |
| b. For status offenses | | | |
| 12. Where detained: a. Juvenile detention home | | | |
| b. Jail | | | |
| 13. Average detention time* | | | |
| 14. Number of out-of-county offenders detained | | | |
| IV. TOTAL INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS | | | |
| 15. Referrals to other agencies | | | |
| 16. Returned to another jurisdiction | | | |
| 17. Informal probation | | | |
| 18. No further court action | | | |
| V. TOTAL PETITIONS FILED | | | |
| 19. Criminal offense | | | |
| 20. Status offense | | | |
| 21. Dependency-neglect | | | |
| VI. TOTAL FORMAL DISPOSITIONS | | | |
| 22. Remanded to adult court | | | |
| 23. Committed to training school | | | |
| 24. Committed to CSD | | | |
| 25. Probation | | | |
| 26. Protective supervision | | | |
| 27. Returned to another jurisdiction | | | |
| 28 Petition dismissed | | | |

Please add any comments that you feel are necessary for the interpretation of this data:

---

*If possible, please record number of children detained 24 hours or less and break down this number by criminal offense and status offense.

| | Total |
|---|---|
| Number detained for status offense | |
| Number detained for criminal offense | |

---

The following are estimates, not included on the front page of the questionnaire:

| Category | Estimate |
|---|---|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

# APPENDIX C


CIRCUIT COURT
STATE OF OREGON

JUDGES
MERCEDES F. DEIZ
HARLOW F. LENON
JEAN L. LEWIS
GEORGE A. VAN HOOMISSEN

MULTNOMAH COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
AND
DONALD E. LONG HOME
1401 N. E. 68TH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97213
248-3460


April 4, 1978

**M E M O R A N D U M**

**TO:** JUVENILE DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

**FROM:** HAROLD D. OGBURN, Chairman
Juvenile Court Directors Association

As you recall we were informed at our annual meeting that the Task Force on Juvenile Corrections was planning to validate and/or correct the statistics contained in the feasibility study. We supported that notion and agreed to assist.

Pursuant to the above, a committee of directors composed of Jim Roth, Ted Molinari and myself met with Lee Penny and Lori Manning and developed the enclosed survey instrument.

Your assistance in completing the survey and returning it to Lori Manning by ~~April 24~~ May 8, 1978 will be appreciated. The instructions will be helpful.

A word of caution: If you do not have the data and you are unable to take the time to collect it, mark the item NA (not available). In other words, "don't guess" or estimate!

The number of children held in detention and jail is of particular concern and importance. Item ~~10~~ 13 under section III requests the number admitted to detention and/or jail. I have asked Lori to footnote this section in the final report to explain these are the number admitted and may not reflect the number who were released, referred to another agency or placed in a non-secure setting within 24 hours or before a preliminary hearing. If you know the number of children who were released before the preliminary hearing, please indicate that number under the "additional comments" section.

Since there has been so much controversy about these statistics it is important and will be helpful to the Task Force to reflect as accurately as possible our practice. Please add comments that you feel will assist in interpreting your data.

If you have questions, please call Lori at 378-5521.

Thank you in advance for your help.

HDO:vo

NOTE FROM TASK FORCE STAFF: Time for completing the survey has been extended to May 8. The footnote requesting information on juveniles detained 24 hours or less is attached to Section III, Item 13 -Average Detention Time.

APPENDIX D

# *Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Corrections*

ROBERT W. STRAUB
GOVERNOR

Funded by a grant from Oregon Law Enforcement Council

ROOM S422, STATE CAPITOL, SALEM, OREGON 97310 PHONE (503) 378-5521

## COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT STATISTICAL SURVEY

## INSTRUCTIONS

Enclosed are three forms for recording juvenile department statistics for the calendar years 1975, 1976, and 1977.

Please record totals and show the breakdown by males and females for each category (columns B + C will equal column A).

In order to achieve uniform reporting of data, please use the attached definitions in completing the questionnaire.

Since data collection methods vary from county to county, you may not have all of the requested information available or broken out in the subcategories. In those instances, please put "N.A." (not available) in the appropriate boxes. If you wish to estimate data in any given category (where firm data is not available), please do so on the reverse side of the questionnaire.

The reverse side of the questionnaire also provides space for any comments that might be necessary for clarification of the data reported. All qualifying comments will become part of the final report.

A copy of the final report and all compilations of statistics will be provided to each county.

Due to the fact that there was a delay in printing the questionnaire, we have extended the return date to May 8, 1978. After this time, we will be calling counties which have not returned their questionnaires to inquire if we may expect a response or be of any assistance.

If you have any questions, please call Lori Manning, Task Force researcher, 378-5521.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and assistance.

(See next page for definitions.)

COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT STATISTICAL SURVEY

Definitions

I. TOTAL REFERRALS: The most serious offense for which a child is referred should determine the category. For instance, if a child is referred for being a runaway in possession of a stolen car, the charge of "auto theft" would place him in the criminal offense category. Because they are handled in different ways in different counties, motor vehicle, fish and game, and boating offenses should be excluded.

(1) CRIMINAL OFFENSE: An act which would be a crime, violation, or infraction if committed by an adult; generally, those offenses included in ORS 419.476(1)(a). MIP and possession of less than an ounce of marijuana should be included. Motor vehicle, fish and game, and boating offenses should be excluded.

(2) STATUS OFFENSE: An act which would not be a crime, violation, or infraction if committed by an adult; generally, those offenses included in ORS 419.476(1)(b), (c) (in cases in which the child's own behavior endangers his welfare), and (f); also truancy and curfew violation.

(3) DEPENDENCY-NEGLECT: Generally, the jurisdictional grounds contained in ORS 419.476(1)(c) (when the behavior of another person endangers the child's welfare), (d), and (e), including proceedings to terminate parental rights.

II. SOURCE OF REFERRALS: No breakdown by sex is necessary in any of these categories.

(4) to (7) POLICE; SCHOOLS; PARENTS; SELF: Self-explanatory.

(8) JUVENILE COURT COUNSELOR: Referrals by a juvenile court counselor should only be counted when the counselor is the original source of referral.

(9) and (10) OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES; CONCERNED CITIZEN: Self-explanatory.

III. TOTAL NUMBER DETAINED: Every child who was admitted to detention in a juvenile detention home or jail should be counted, even though the child was not held long enough to appear at a detention or preliminary hearing or was released at such a hearing.

(11) NUMBER ADMITTED TO DETENTION: Breakdowns according to types of offense (criminal or status) should be recorded.

(12) WHERE DETAINED: Some counties hold some children in jails and transport others to juvenile detention homes in neighboring counties. Breakdowns according to places of detention should be recorded.

(13) AVERAGE DETENTION TIME: Since many counties collect this data from a count of calendar days or billing accounts, each date when a child was detained should be counted as one day although the child may not have been detained for the full 24 hours.

The asterick following this subcategory refers to a question on the back of the questionnaire which asks you to record the number of children detained 24 hours or less and to break down this number by criminal offense and status offense, if possible.

(14) OUT-OF-COUNTY OFFENDERS DETAINED: Self-explanatory.

IV. TOTAL INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS:

(15) REFERRALS TO OTHER AGENCIES: Self- explanatory.

(16) RETURNED TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION: This category should include each child who was taken into custody, detained, and then returned to the county (or state) of residency without the filing of a petition in the detaining county.

(17) INFORMAL PROBATION: Terms and conditions imposed upon a child by juvenile department personnel without the filing of a petition or an appearance before the judge or referee.

(18) NO FURTHER COURT ACTION: Cases which are closed at intake or shortly thereafter without any terms or conditions or further supervision by juvenile department personnel. A warning to the child, a letter or phone call to the parents, or a single conference with the child and parents may be included under this category.

V. TOTAL PETITIONS FILED: The total number of petitions filed should correspond with the figures submitted to the State Court Administrator's Office. This figure appears in the annual report, Statistics for Circuit and District Courts in Oregon.

The most serious offense alleged in the petition should determine the category. For instance, if a child is alleged to be beyond parental control in that on or about a certain date he burglarized a home, he should be categorized as a criminal offender.

(19) to (21) CRIMINAL OFFENSE: STATUS OFFENSE: DEPENDENCY-NEGLECT: Definitions for these terms are given on page 1 under REFERRALS.

VI. TOTAL FORMAL DISPOSITIONS:

(22) REMANDED TO ADULT COURT: Formal remands, excluding "blanket" remands and subsequent permanent remand orders. ORS 419.533(4).

(23) COMMITTED TO TRAINING SCHOOL: Self-explanatory.

(24) COMMITTED TO CSD: This subcategory should include all children committed by court order to the care and custody of CSD except those committed to the training schools.

(25) PROBATION: Terms and conditions imposed upon a child by the judge or referee after the filing of a petition and a court appearance. Supervision by juvenile department personnel.

(26) PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION: Supervision of a neglected or dependent child by juvenile department personnel after the filing of a petition and a court appearance. This subcategory may also include change of custody or placement of a child in the home of a relative or friend with or without continuing juvenile department supervision.

(27) RETURNED TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION: This subcategory should include each child who was returned to the county (or state) of residency after a petition had been filed by the detaining county.

(28) PETITIONS DISMISSED: This subcategory should include all cases in which petitions were never taken to court or the judge or referee formally dismissed the petitions.

END