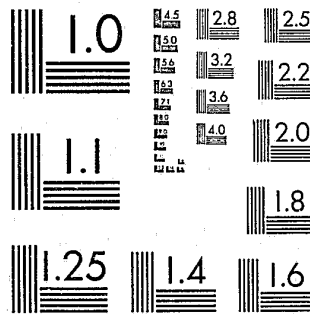


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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

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4-10-80

JUVENILE ARRESTS

AND RECIDIVISM

IN

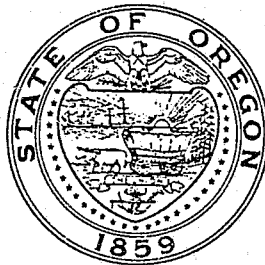
CLACKAMAS COUNTY

**Prepared By The
Oregon Law Enforcement Council**

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~~X~~ JUVENILE ARRESTS AND RECIDIVISM
~~X~~
IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

July 1979



Victor Atiyeh
Governor

James Brown
Chairman
Oregon Law Enforcement Council

Keith A. Stubblefield
Administrator
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NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

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JUVENILE ARRESTS AND RECIDIVISM IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY

by

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SUMMARY

This report analyzes juvenile re-referral patterns in Clackamas County in an attempt to determine whether target groups of "delinquency prone" individuals can be identified. For the study, all referrals to the Clackamas County Juvenile Department in the years 1974 to 1977 were examined. Additionally, arrest data for 1977 from the Oregon Uniform Crime Report were utilized. The results are summarized below.

Comparison of Juvenile and Adult Arrests

In 1977, 62 percent of persons arrested for serious Part I offenses in Clackamas County were under age 18 compared to 52 percent statewide and 41 percent nationwide. In comparing all arrests, adults are most frequently arrested for alcohol-related offenses (52%); whereas, juveniles are most frequently arrested for property or other criminal offenses (76%). Only 11 percent of juvenile arrests were for alcohol-related offenses.

Offense Categories Where Juveniles Predominate

Most of those arrested for property crimes that do not typically require sophistication were juveniles (burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny and vandalism). Very few violent crimes resulted in juvenile arrests.

Variation by Age

The arrest rate by age of the juvenile varies substantially in different crime categories. The median age for arrests for seven common juvenile offenses were: 13 for arson; 14 for vandalism; 15 for larceny, motor vehicle theft, burglary, and runaway; and 16 for curfew. Almost half of all children arrested under age 14 were arrested for burglary or larceny. This goes counter to the notion that most younger children are arrested for juvenile offenses or less serious criminal offenses.

Groups Most Likely To Recidivate

Males are much more likely to recidivate than females if the first offense is a criminal one. If the first offense is a juvenile offense, the likelihood of re-referral is about the same as for females. About half of the 14 and 15 year-old males were re-referred at some time before their 18th birthday. For females, the pattern depended on the reason for referral. Close to half of those females 14 and 15 referred for juvenile offenses were re-referred, but only about 20 percent of the 14 and 15 year olds referred for criminal offenses were returned.

In terms of multiple referrals, males have a greater likelihood of multiple referrals than females, particularly in the younger age groups; however, as girls reach ages 16 and 17 their recidivism patterns are closer to those of the males.

Time to Next Referral

In looking at time to second referral, it was noted that males aged 14 and 15 whose first referral was for a criminal offense recidivate more quickly than males aged 16 and 17. The reverse was true for females.

The time to second and third referral varies according to how many past referrals the child has had and the offense type. With some exceptions, reinvolvement with the system seems to become increasingly frequent following each subsequent referral and particularly with criminal offenders.

Tendency to Commit More Serious Offenses

Basically, there was no tendency to commit more and more serious offenses. Males were most likely to repeat the same general type of offense, i.e., a male first referred for a criminal offense could be viewed as a target group. Males are more likely to be re-referred for serious offenses more often. Concentrating on the younger age groups, particularly 14 and 15 year olds, simply increases the potential for prevention since over half recidivate before their 18th birthday. While the study was unable to give a clear understanding of recidivism for 16 and 17 year olds because adult data was not available, working with the younger people seems to have more potential.

Use of this Report

While this study only examined one county, age and sex characteristics as well as the nature of prior offenses have proved to be strong determinants of criminal behavior in other studies. Other counties may wish to utilize these results in conjunction with some analyses of their own re-referral patterns.

INTRODUCTION

This is a study of juvenile recidivism. It was undertaken in an effort to determine whether specific groups of juveniles with high recidivism rates could be identified. If such groups are identifiable, juvenile departments can concentrate their treatment efforts on those groups in an effort to prevent future crimes. The term recidivism as used in this report means re-referral. Given that there is no agreed upon definition of juvenile recidivism in this state, no attempt to utilize a more sophisticated definition was made.

Juvenile crime is a particularly serious problem in Oregon. In 1977, juveniles constituted 52 percent of all arrests for serious Part I crimes. This is substantially higher than the national figure which was 41 percent in 1977. Since 1971, arrests of juveniles for Part I crimes have gone from 9,833 to 15,746 in 1977, an increase of 60 percent. This is more than three times the increase in Oregon's population. In suburban counties, the percentage of juveniles arrested for Part I crimes is usually higher than the statewide average. For example, in 1977, the percentage of Part I juvenile arrests for Clackamas County was 62 percent. For Washington County, it was 61 percent. Reasons for this are not entirely clear. It may be due to the greater percentage of juveniles in suburban areas.

The increase in juvenile crime has put a strain on resources of the county juvenile departments which are charged with attempting to treat offenders so they will not become repeaters. Given the fact that many departments are overloaded, it would be helpful to have information that might suggest a way to concentrate resources. That is, if juveniles can be identified by certain characteristics such as age, sex, race, or reason referred, as "delinquency prone" then treatment resources can be concentrated on certain groups. Hopefully, this would be a more effective way of using scarce resources.

In order to address this problem, the Oregon Law Enforcement Council embarked on a program of juvenile justice research in 1976. A major problem with this type of research is the general lack of data. There is no uniform, statewide information or reporting system to utilize. Therefore, one must seek data

from counties which have it. In 1976, access was obtained to some data in Marion County. A small study was conducted, but because of some peculiarities in that data, it was decided that a study should be done in another county. Consequently, in 1978, access to data from Clackamas County was obtained. The information used includes all referrals to that department during the period 1974 to 1977. The study design was expanded beyond that of the Marion County study.

In examining referral patterns, the concept of recidivism was defined as simply repeat referrals. Since most juvenile offenders do not go through a regular adjudicatory process, there is not the kind of testing of evidence against the person as with adults. Therefore, conviction rates for juveniles is not a very meaningful statistic. Consequently, it was decided to use only re-referral rates.

The study results presented in this report address the following questions:

1. How do juvenile and adult arrest figures compare?
2. Which offenses result in predominantly juvenile arrests?
3. How do juvenile arrests vary with age?
4. Which groups of juvenile first referrals are most likely to recidivate?
5. How does time to next referral vary with the number of past referrals?
6. Do juveniles commit increasingly serious crimes with each subsequent referral?

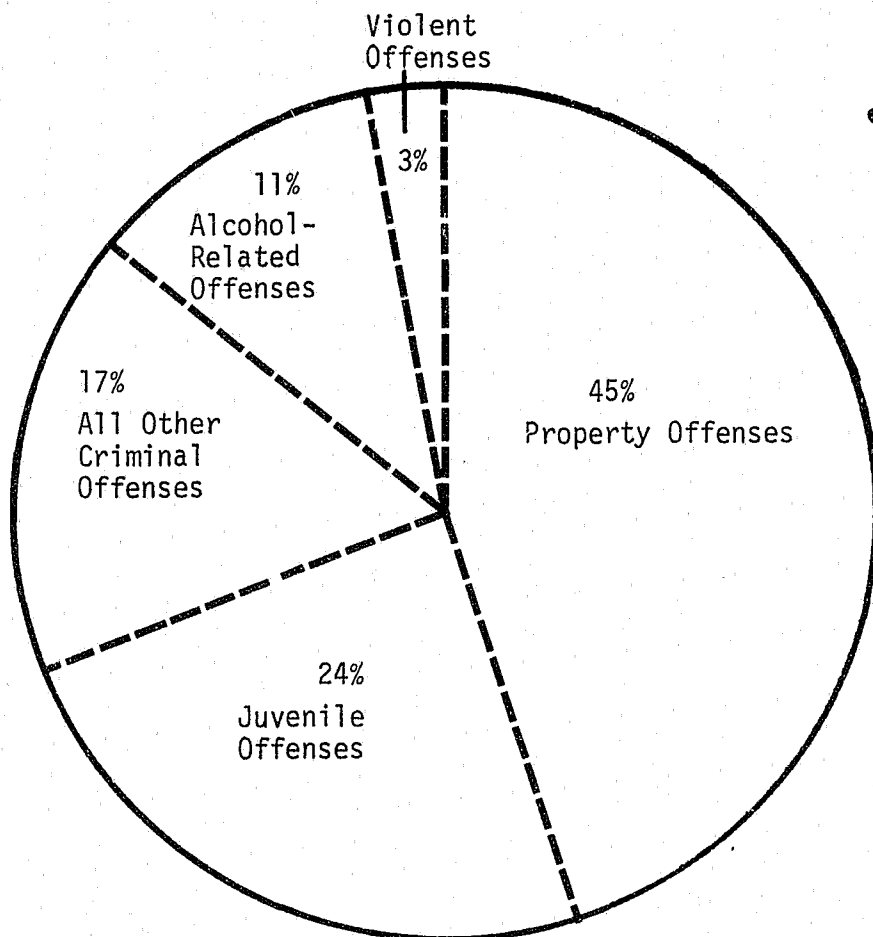
Figure 1 - Arrests by Age and Offense

Clackamas County - 1977

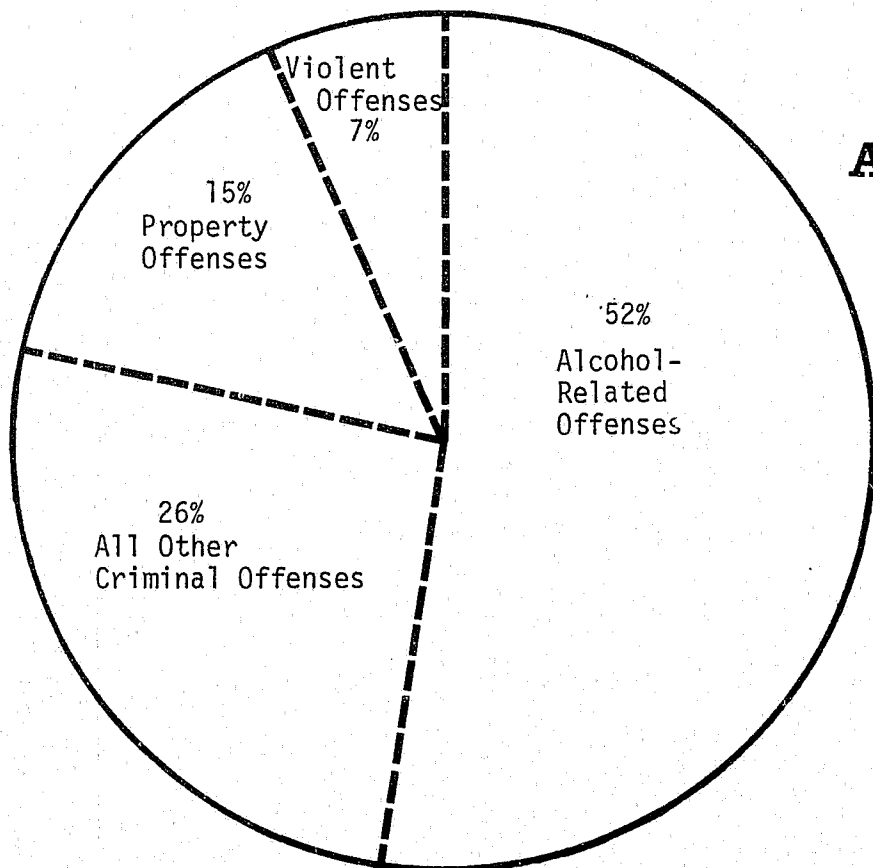
OFFENSE	10 & under	11-12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 & Over	TOTAL JUVENILE	TOTAL ADULT
MURDER					2									2			1						2	3
MYSLTER.												1								1				2
FORC. RAPE									1			1		2										4
ROBBERY			2	3	5	6	2	4	3	7	2		2	4	2	2							16	28
AG. ASSLT.	1		8	6	11	6	8	7	8	2	2	4	2	33	21	13	17	3	4	1	2	3	32	130
BURGLARY	18	13	73	67	57	46	27	17	10	6	4	6	4	11	5	5							274	95
LARCENY	24	54	136	99	103	81	61	39	22	19	7	8	13	34	18	13	9	10	9	5	4	1	497	272
M.V. THEFT		2	19	30	22	18	6	10	6	3	3	1	1	3									91	33
OTH. ASSLT			3	2	5	6	7	6	5	1	2	2	1	9	6	6	2	1	1				16	49
ARSON	8	3	3	3	3	4	2			1		1		3	1				1				24	9
FORG/COUNT				3	1	5	1		2	2	2	1		4	1	1	2						9	16
FRAUD			1			2	3	1	1	4		3		6	2	2	3	2	2	1			3	30
EMBEZZ.																								
STLN. PROP		1	1	2	1	1	1		1			1		3					1				6	7
VANDALISM	11	19	21	12	27	10	21	8	7	3	2	2	1	5	3	1	2	1		1	2	1	100	60
WEAPONS			1	4	1	1	5	4	3		2		2	8	1	4	3	2					7	34
PROSTITUT.						2																	2	
SEX OFF.			1	1	2	1					1	1	2	3	2	1	1						5	11
DRUG ABUSE		1	20	29	52	42	55	48	26	30	21	18	14	48	14	4	1	1					144	280
GAMBLING															1				1					2
FAMILY OFF							1						1					1						3
DUII				3	9	33	45	51	46	71	64	63	50	259	208	180	135	131	98	70	38	28	45	1,537
LIQ. LAWS		1	17	31	63	90	108	92	47	8	9	8	2	12	3	3	3		3	1			202	299
DIS. COND.		5	8	8	15	18	19	22	25	12	15	7	13	39	14	15	4	5	4	3	1		54	198
ALL OTHER	3	11	30	36	56	31	34	31	24	10	25	13	24	80	48	34	22	20	11	11	2	11	167	400
CURFEW	1	5	57	52	68	55																	238	
RUNAWAY	5	16	100	99	52	27																	299	
TOTAL	71	131	501	490	555	485	406	340	237	179	161	141	132	568	350	284	205	178	134	94	49	44	2,233	3,502

Figure 2

JUVENILE ARRESTS



ADULT ARRESTS



II. WHICH OFFENSES RESULT IN PREDOMINANTLY JUVENILE ARRESTS?

Property crimes which typically do not require sophistication resulted in predominantly juvenile arrests (burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny and vandalism). Very few violent crimes against persons resulted in juvenile arrests. The offense categories of "runaway" and "curfew" do not apply to adults and therefore resulted in 100 percent juvenile arrests.

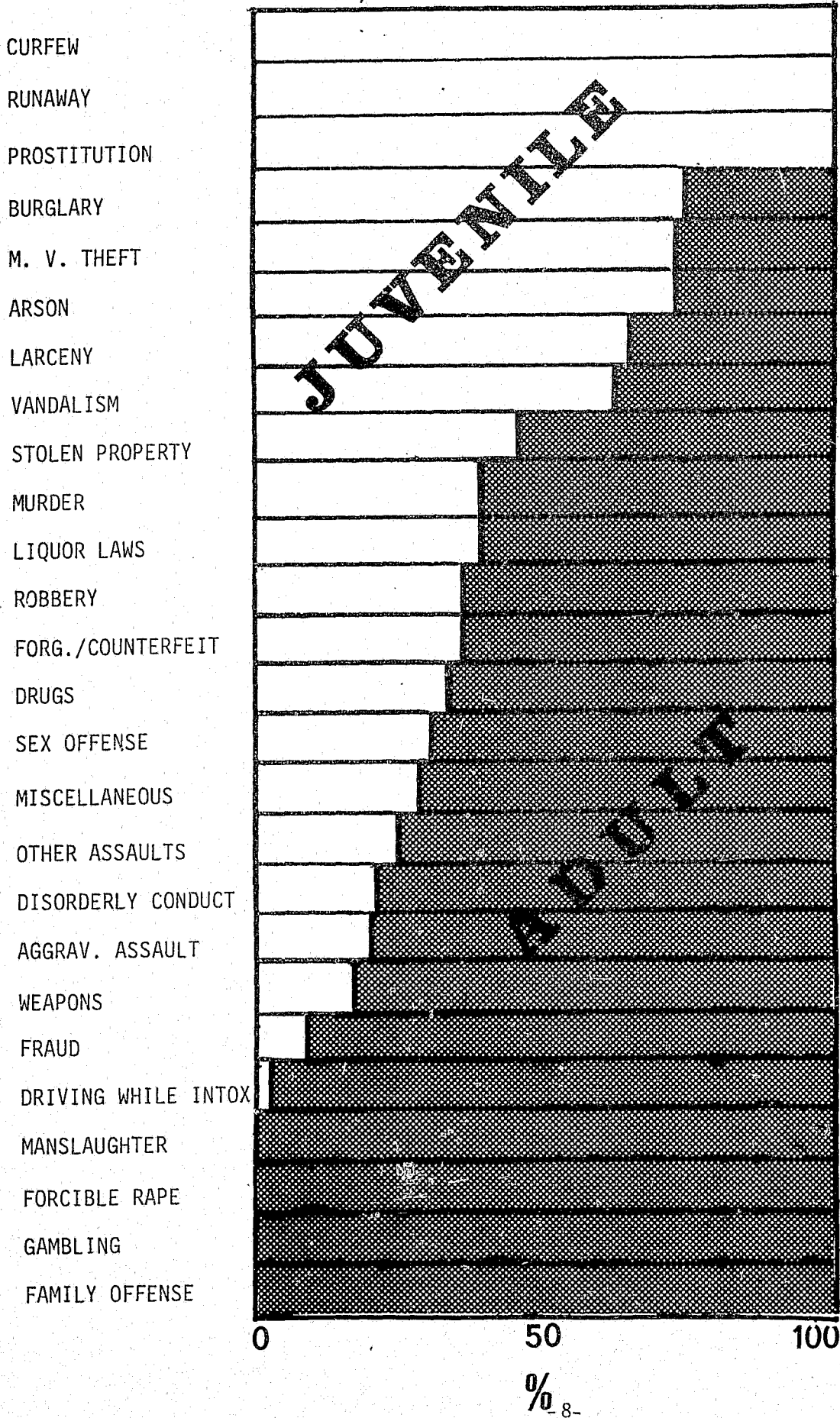
Arrests for each of the violent Part I offenses (murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) were principally adult arrests. Adults also accounted for most arrests for sex, drug, and alcohol offenses, sophisticated property crime (forgery, counterfeiting and fraud), non-aggravated assault, stolen property, weapons, gambling, family offenses, disorderly conduct, and "all other."

Figure 3 shows how the total arrests for each offense are divided between juveniles and adults.

Figure 3

**JUVENILE
vs.
ADULT**

**Proportion
of
Total
Arrests**



III. HOW DO JUVENILE ARRESTS VARY WITH AGE?

Two different ways of examining the relationship between age and arrest were employed.

First, each of seven common juvenile offenses was examined to see how its arrest rate varies with age. For example, how common is larceny for the 10 and under age group as compared to the 11-12 age group? The results are shown in Figure 4.

Second, each age group was examined individually and the most common arrest charges were listed in rank order in Figure 5A. A comparison of age groups is presented for burglary and larceny arrests in Figure 5B. These are the only two charges that remain on the common list for all age groups.

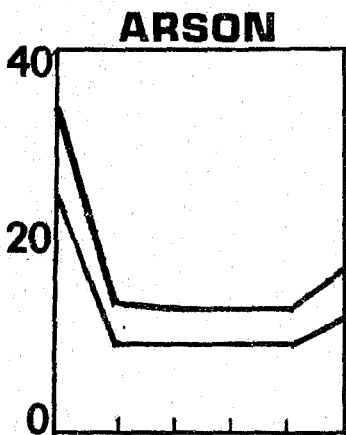
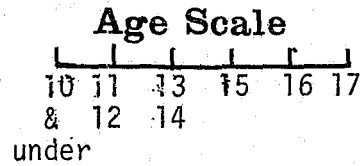
These different analyses may seem confusing at first glance; thus, it is important to understand how they relate. For example, while the percent of juvenile vandalism arrests is highest at age 16, the number involved is still relatively small (27 arrests). Consequently, when you look at the 27 arrests in comparison to all other reasons for which 16 year olds were arrested, vandalism is a relatively uncommon charge at age 16. Likewise, the highest percentage of arson arrests is found in the 10 and under category (24 percent of all arrests, both juvenile and adult). However, since arson is a relatively uncommon arrest charge overall, the percent of arson arrests compared to burglary and larceny arrests is small (11% compared to 59% for the 10 and under age group). Other findings of note follow.

Larceny is in first place for juvenile arrest charges up through age 16. It is particularly interesting to note that almost half of all children under age 14 are arrested for burglary or larceny. This goes counter to the notion that younger children are primarily arrested for juvenile offenses or less serious criminal offenses. Liquor law violations become a problem at age 15 and overtake larceny for first place at age 17.

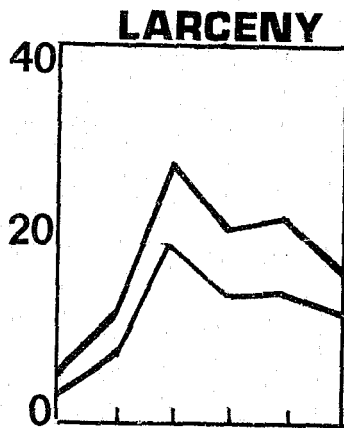
Running away is especially prevalent at ages 13 through 15, diminishing in frequency after that. Motor vehicle theft reaches a peak among 15 year-olds, but is not common at any other age. Curfew violations are first noted at age eleven and become increasingly commonplace. Drug abuse first appears on the common list for 16 year olds and continues to be common for 17 year olds.

SEVEN COMMON JUVENILE OFFENSES:

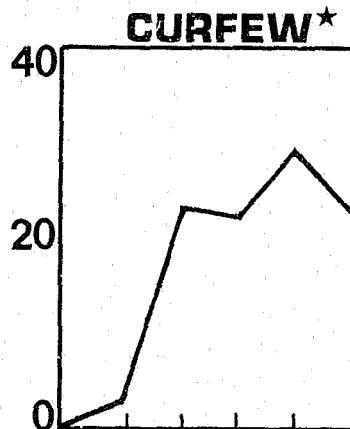
What Percent Are Committed
By Each Age Group?



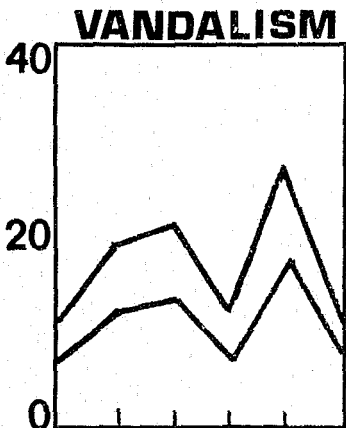
n¹ = 24
n² = 33



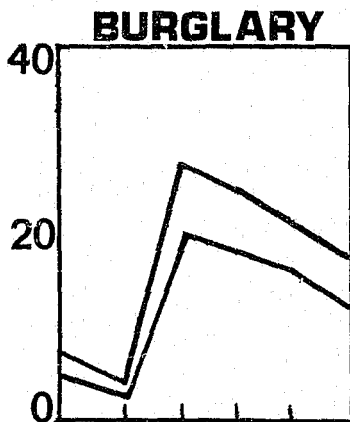
n¹ = 497
n² = 658



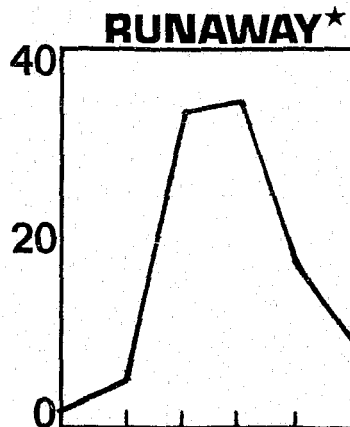
n¹ = 238



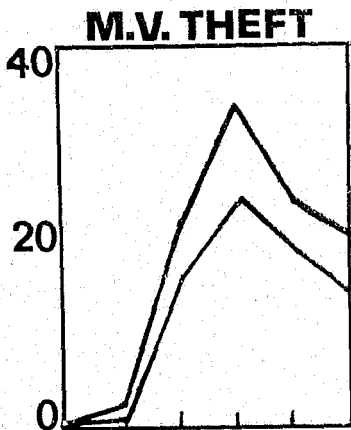
n¹ = 100
n² = 160



n¹ = 274
n² = 369



n¹ = 299



n¹ = 91
n² = 124

Top line: % of juvenile arrests ; n¹ = total No. of juvenile arrests

Bottom line: % of all arrests ; n² = total No. of arrests

***No adult arrests**

BURGLARY & LARCENY ARRESTS IN EACH AGE GROUP

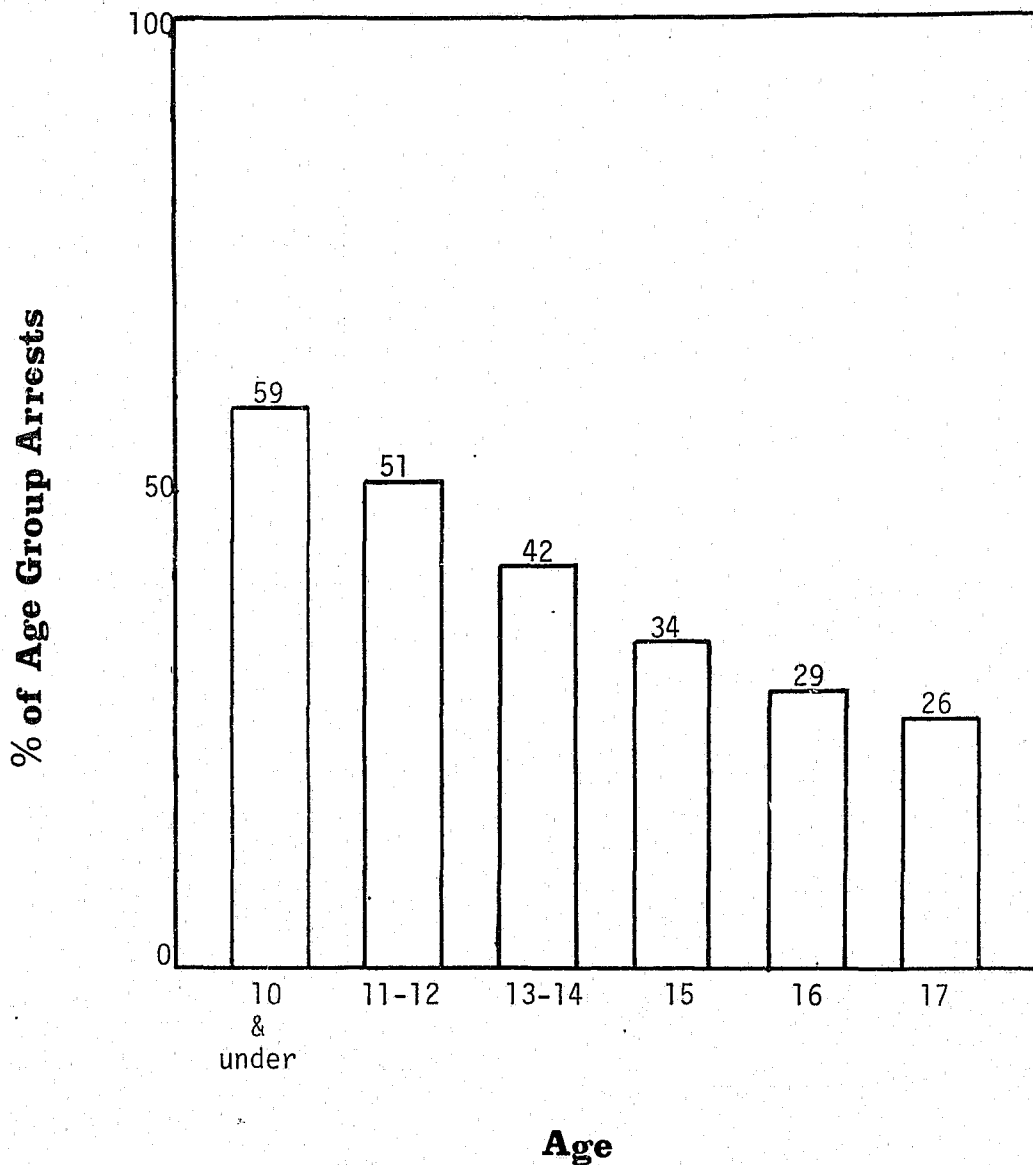


Figure 5B.

Most Common Arrest Charges For Each Age Group
Clackamas County - 1977

10 and Under		11-12		13-14	
Larceny	34%	Larceny	41%	Larceny	27%
Burglary	25%	Vandalism	15%	Runaway	20%
Vandalism	15%	Runaway	12%	Burglary	15%
Arson	11%	Burglary	10%	Curfew	11%
Runaway	7%	Disorderly Conduct	4%	Vandalism	4%
All Other	8%	Curfew	4%	All Other	23%
All Other		All Other	14%		
Total	100%	Total	100%	Total	100%
(M = 71)		(M = 131)		(M = 501)	

15		16		17	
Larceny	20%	Larceny	19%	Liquor Laws	19%
Runaway	20%	Curfew	12%	Larceny	17%
Burglary	14%	Liquor Laws	11%	Curfew	11%
Curfew	11%	Burglary	10%	Burglary	9%
Liquor Laws	6%	Runaway	9%	Drug Abuse	9%
M.V. Theft	6%	Drug Abuse	9%	All Other	35%
All Other	23%	All Other	30%		
Total	100%	Total	100%	Total	100%
(M = 490)		(M = 555)		(M = 485)	

IV. WHICH GROUPS OF JUVENILE FIRST REFERRALS ARE MOST LIKELY TO RECIDIVATE?

A. How many first referrals will have second referrals by their 18th birthday?

Age, sex, and nature of first referral all influence whether a child will have a second juvenile referral. This is shown in Figure 6, which presents the proportion of first referrals who have a second referral by their 18th birthday.

Age is particularly important when interpreting this figure. For example, a juvenile whose first referral is at age 17 will, on the average, be approximately 17 1/2 years old with six months to have a subsequent juvenile referral. Similarly, a 16 year old will, on the average, have 1 1/2 years; a 15 year old, 2 1/2 years; and a 14 year old, 3 1/2 years. For this reason alone, one would expect a steady decline in the proportion of first referrals having subsequent juvenile referrals.

As expected, this pattern of decline emerged from the data. While most 14-year-old male first referrals will have a subsequent juvenile referral, this is true of only about 20 percent of males whose first referral is at age 17. With the exception of vandalism, which tends to result in a below average recidivism rate for males, the nature of the first referral has little to do with whether a male will have further referrals. Thus, for males, recidivism rates are similar for first time criminal offenders and first time non-criminal offenders.

The re-referral rate of the younger age groups seems particularly high. Of the 14 year olds, 58 percent had been referred at least once by the time they reached 18. Of those age 15, 46 percent had been re-referred.

The re-referral pattern for females is significantly different. After a criminal offense, a female is much less likely to return than a male. For juvenile offenses, re-referral rates for females are only slightly lower than those of males. Just among females, the highest likelihood of return after a first referral occurs if that referral was for a juvenile offense. However, a criminal first offense does yield more returns among 16-year-old females than for those in other age groups.

B. Which juvenile offenders will have multiple referrals?

Many juvenile offenders have not just one but several more juvenile referrals. For various criminal and juvenile offense categories, Figure 7 shows the probability of 0, 1, 2, and 3 or more subsequent referrals by age and sex. Figure 8 presents specific offenses and their relationship to second referrals by age 18.

Overall, males have a greater likelihood of multiple referrals than females. And, at younger ages (14 and 15), the likelihood of multiple referrals for males is generally greater than the likelihood of a single subsequent referral. However, as females reach ages 16 and 17, their recidivism patterns are closer to those of males.

C. Proportion of First Referrals Who have Second Juvenile Referral Within Specified Periods of Time

Figures 6 and 7 were concerned with the likelihood of subsequent juvenile recidivism by age 18, which is of interest in itself. However, to compare directly the likelihood of recidivism of juveniles of differing ages, it is more useful to consider the proportion of first referrals who have second juvenile referrals within specified periods of time. Such information is presented in Figure 8.

It may be noted that males aged 14 and 15 whose first referral was for a criminal offense recidivate more quickly than males aged 16 and 17. The reverse is true of females whose first referral was for a criminal offense: the 16 and 17 year olds recidivate more quickly than the 14 and 15 year olds. Again, females recidivate more quickly for juvenile offenses than for criminal offenses.

Figure 6

Probability of Further Referrals Before Age 18

Reason for First Ref.	Age at First Referral							
	14		15		16		17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<u>No More Referrals</u>							
Crim. Off.	.42	.78	.54	.80	.65	.72	.81	.89
Juv. Off.	.49	.54	.49	.60	.67	.72	.80	.86
Traffic	.41	.60	.62	.89	.60	.80	.88	.92
Total	.44	.59	.54	.64	.66	.73	.81	.87
	<u>1 More Referral</u>							
CO	.18	.08	.20	.07	.20	.16	.11	.06
JO	.16	.20	.18	.20	.14	.16	.14	.13
Traffic	.25	.20	.15	.06	.25	.00	.10	.08
Total	.19	.18	.18	.18	.17	.15	.13	.11
	<u>2 More Referrals</u>							
CO	.12	.06	.11	.11	.07	.10	.04	.03
JO	.07	.09	.11	.10	.09	.06	.03	.00
Traffic	.16	.00	.06	.05	.02	.20	.00	.00
Total	.11	.08	.10	.10	.08	.07	.03	.01
	<u>3+ More Referrals</u>							
CO	.28	.08	.15	.02	.08	.02	.04	.02
JO	.28	.17	.22	.10	.10	.06	.03	.01
Traffic	.18	.20	.17	.00	.13	.00	.02	.00
Total	.26	.15	.18	.08	.09	.05	.03	.01

Includes only juveniles who reached age 18 by 12/31/77. For sample sizes and specific offenses, see Appendix A.

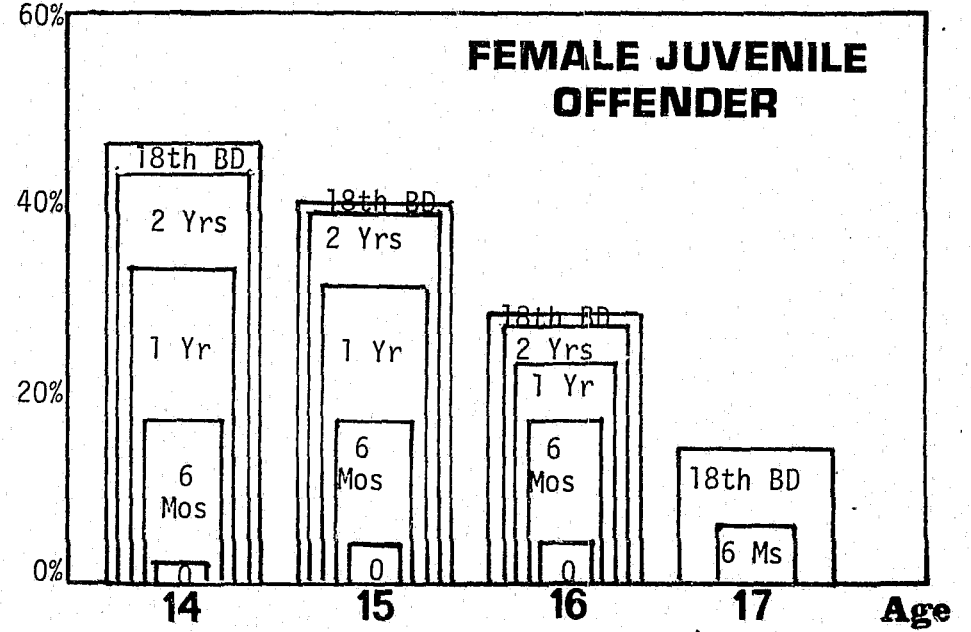
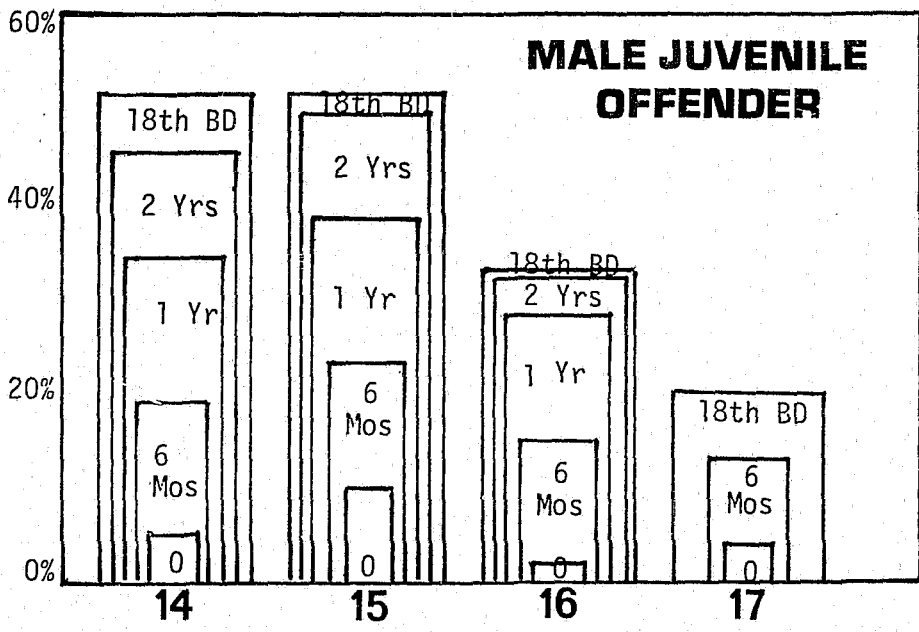
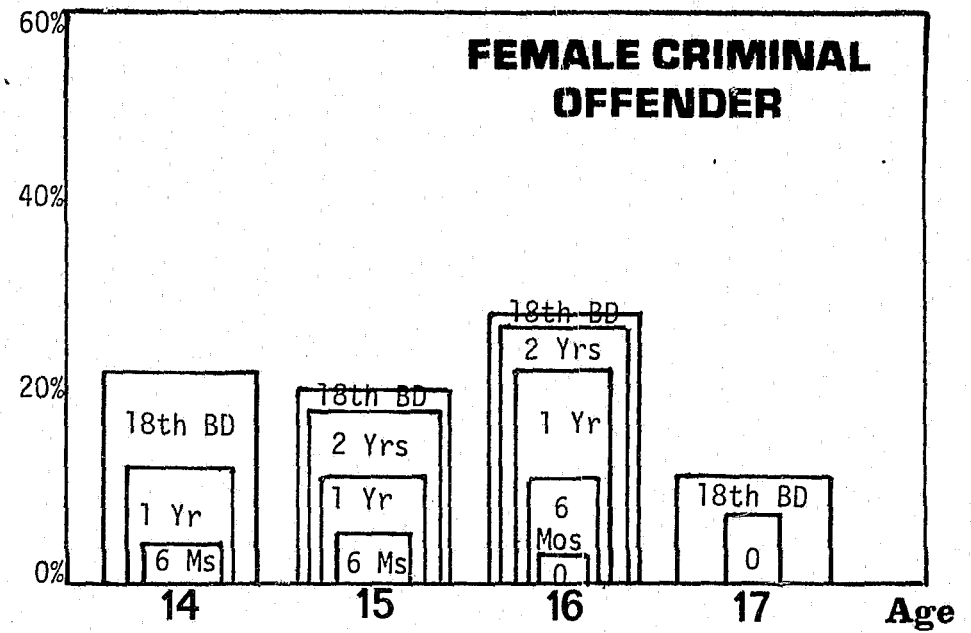
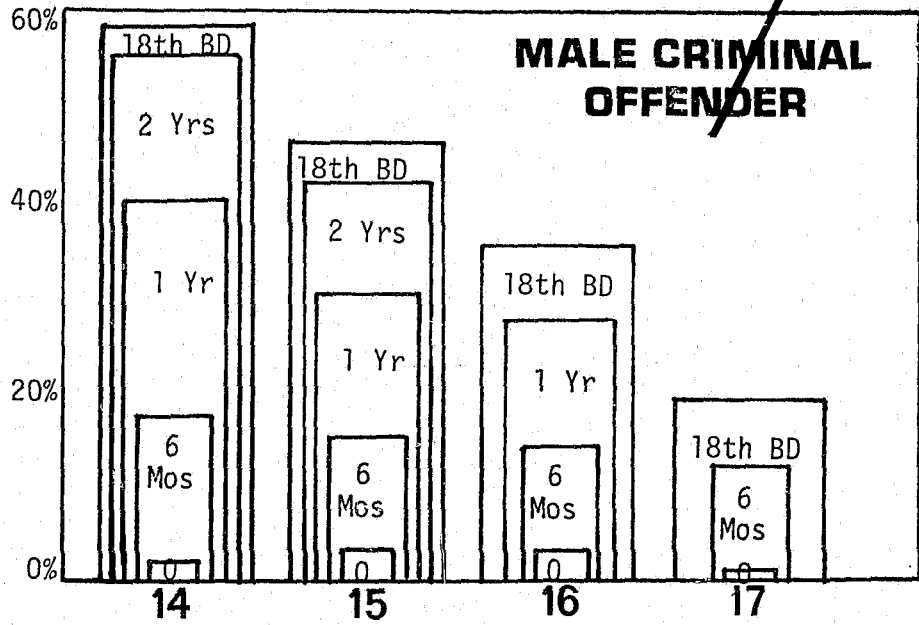
Figure 7

Proportion of First Referrals Who Have Second
Juvenile Referral by 18th Birthday

Reason for First Referral	Males				Females			
	Age at 1st Referral				Age at 1st Referral			
	14	15	16	17	14	15	16	17
Criminal Offenses	58%	46%	35%	19%	22%	20%	28%	11%
Person Crime	*	*	15	24	*	*	*	*
Larceny	62	40	39	20	24	11	29	11
Burglary	64	58	32	18	*	*	*	*
Vandalism	38	*	25	17	*	*	*	*
Other Property	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Criminal	*	30	44	14	*	*	*	*
Juvenile Offenses	51	51	33	20	46	40	28	14
Status	56	50	33	20	50	42	26	11
Neglect and Depend.	*	61	20	18	35	38	28	14
Other Juvenile	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Traffic	59	38	40	12	*	*	*	*
Any Offense	56	46	34	19	41	36	27	13

Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

*Sample size less than 20.



What Proportion of First-time Juvenile Offenders Have Second Referrals, and When?

For actual figures, see Appendix B

-17-

Figure 8

V. HOW DOES TIME TO NEXT REFERRAL VARY WITH THE NUMBER OF PAST REFERRALS?

Following referral to juvenile authorities, youthful offenders who reappear for subsequent offenses tend to do so within predictable time patterns. In Figure 9, which concerns males only due to small sample sizes for females, an asterisk appears in the time slot with the highest influx of re-referrals for the age group. These time periods vary within each age group depending on how many past referrals the child has had and on the nature of the offense.

In general, these patterns don't change so much between ages as they do between referrals and offense types. Notice that amongst criminal offenders in all age groups, the highest return rate (probability of re-referral) is during the first six months after the third referral. With juvenile offenses, the highest return rate follows the second referral, and at age 16 and 17 is appreciably higher than the return rates following the third referral. With some exceptions, reinvolvement with the system seems to become increasingly frequent following each subsequent referral and particularly with criminal offenders.

Figure 9

During Which Time Period Following a Referral
Is a Male Juvenile Most Likely to be Re-REFERRED?

Criminal Offense Non-Criminal Offense

	Criminal Offense			Non-Criminal Offense			Age
	1st	Referral 2nd	3rd	1st	Referral 2nd	3rd	
0-6 months			*(.38)				14
6-12 months	*(.39)	*(.33)		*(.30)	*(.44)	*(.43)	Year
12-24 months							Olds
0-6 months		*(.38)	*(.51)				15
6-12 months	*(.33)			*(.30)	*(.39)	*(.39)	Year
12-24 months							Olds
0-6 months		*(.40)	*(.42)		*(.50)		16
6-12 months	*(.37)			*(.41)			Year
12-24 months						*(.35)	Olds
0-6 months	*(.39)	*(.31)	*(.67)	*(.43)	*(.45)	*(.34)	17
6-12 months							Year
12-24 months							Olds

*Denotes the time slot for the highest influx of re-referrals for the age group.

Probability of re-referral in (parentheses). For sample sizes and probabilities in other time periods, see Appendix C.

VI. DO JUVENILES COMMIT INCREASINGLY SERIOUS CRIMES
WITH EACH SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL?

In Clackamas County, escalation, or the tendency to commit increasingly serious crimes, does not seem to be the case among most juvenile offenders as illustrated in Figures 10a-d. For males, subsequent referrals are likely to be of the same nature as the first; that is, status offenders tend to return for status offenses, and property crime offenders for property crimes.

The pattern was decidedly different for females. Most returning females were referred for a juvenile offense whether the preceding offense was criminal or juvenile.

Escalation was noted in a few categories, particularly 16-year-old males first referred on juvenile offenses. About 50 percent of this group returned for a criminal offense regardless of the number of past referrals to the system.

Another exception was the pattern for 17-year-old females which closely resembles the general male tendency to return for an offense similar to the last one.

In nearly all cases, the nature of a repeat offense relates most closely to the sex of the offender rather than to his or her age or number of past referrals.

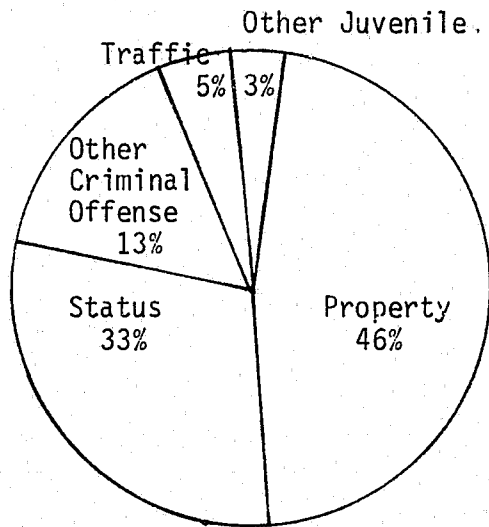
FIGURE 10a

MALE CRIMINAL OFFENDER

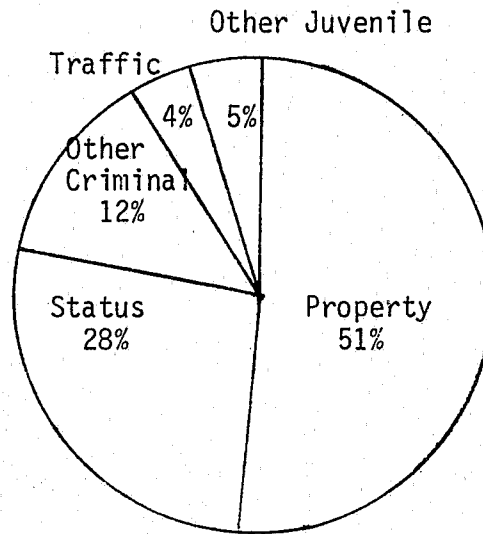
WHAT WILL HIS NEXT OFFENSE LIKELY BE?

(Ages 14-17 averaged)

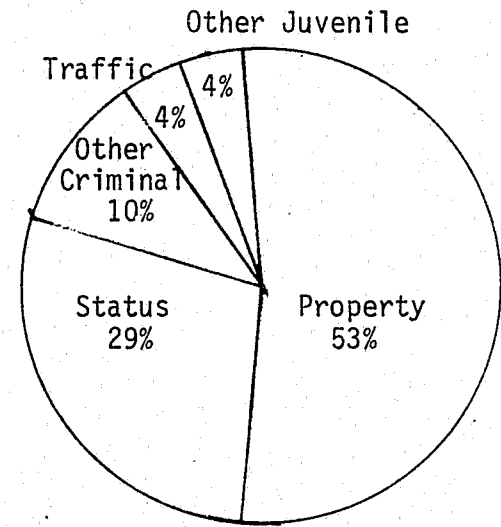
After 1st Referral



After 2nd Referral



After 3rd Referral



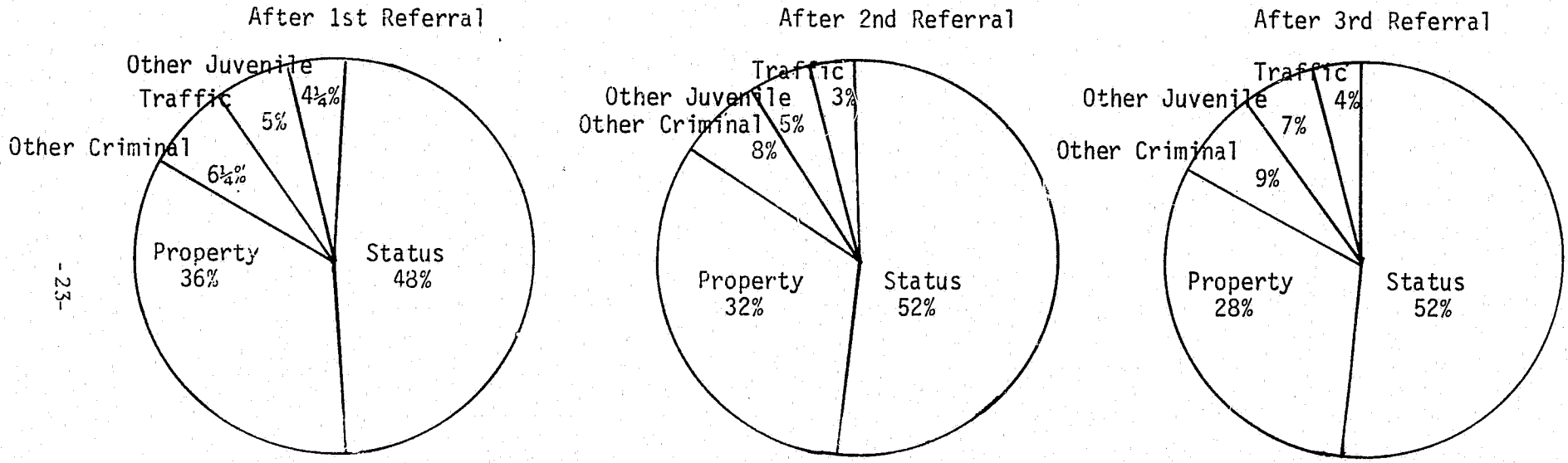
See Appendix D for Breakdown by Age

FIGURE 10b

MALE STATUS OFFENDER

WHAT WILL HIS NEXT OFFENSE LIKELY BE?

(Ages 14-17 averaged)



See Appendix D for Breakdown by Age

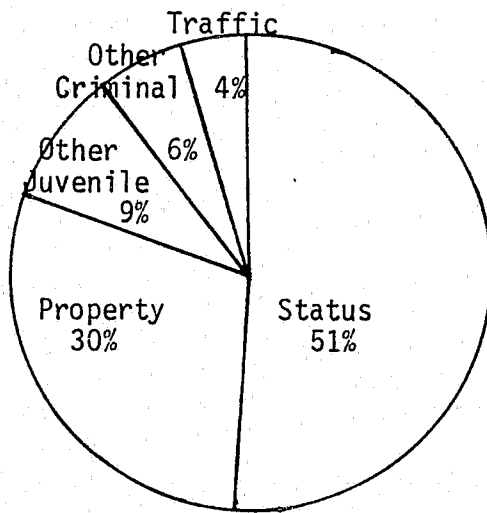
FIGURE 10c

FEMALE CRIMINAL OFFENDER

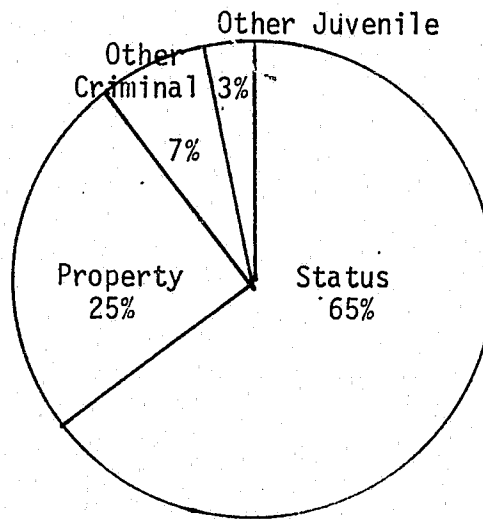
WHAT WILL HER NEXT OFFENSE LIKELY BE?

(Ages 14-17 averaged)

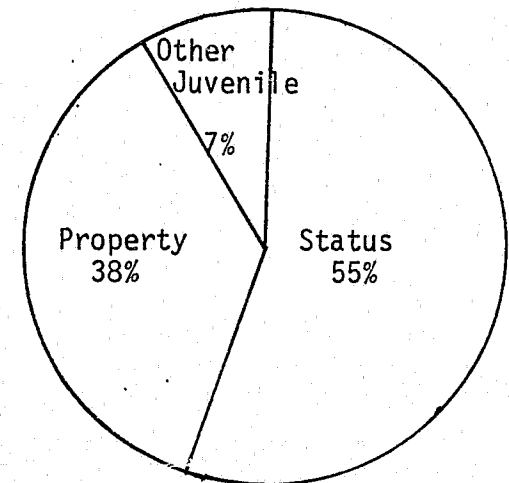
After 1st Referral



After 2nd Referral



After 3rd Referral



See Appendix D for Breakdown by Age

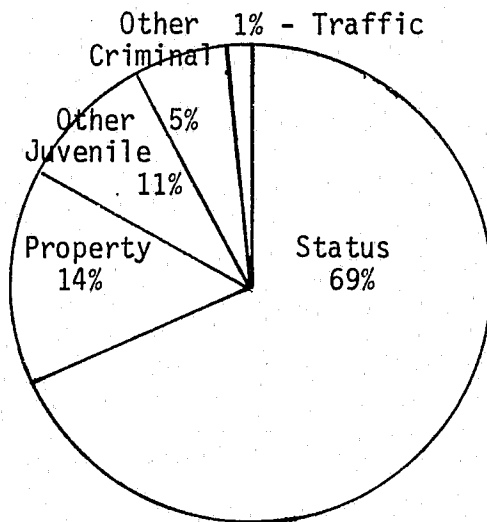
FIGURE 10d

FEMALE STATUS OFFENDER

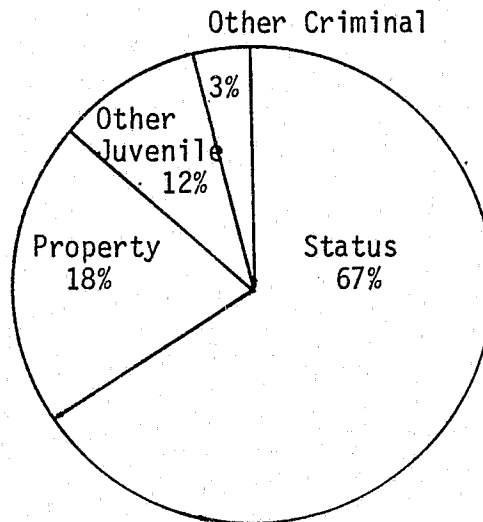
WHAT WILL HER NEXT OFFENSE LIKELY BE?

(Age 14-17 averaged)

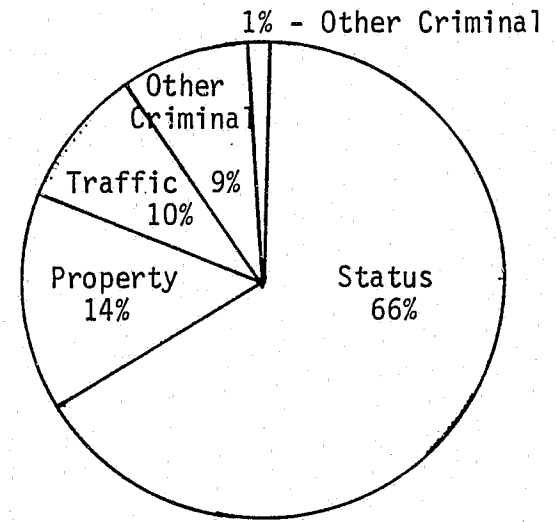
After 1st Referral



After 2nd Referral



After 3rd Referral



See Appendix E for Breakdown by Age

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 14
Sex: Male

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.42	.18	.12	.28	135	50.8%
Person	.37	.13	.13	.37	8	3.0
Property	.42	.20	.09	.29	108	40.6
Drug/Other	.37	.11	.26	.26	19	7.1
Juvenile Offense	.49	.16	.07	.28	87	32.8
Status	.44	.18	.07	.31	68	25.6
NAD	.62	.15	.08	.15	13	4.9
Other	.83	.00	.00	.17	6	2.3
Traffic	.41	.25	.16	.18	44	16.5
Total	.44	.19	.11	.26	266	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 15

Sex: Male

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.54	.20	.11	.15	241	39.3%
Person	.46	.09	.36	.09	11	1.8
Property	.51	.24	.10	.15	184	30.0
Drug/Other	.70	.09	.06	.15	46	7.5
Juvenile Offense	.49	.18	.11	.22	235	38.3
Status	.50	.16	.10	.24	195	31.8
NAD	.39	.19	.23	.19	26	4.2
Other	.50	.43	.00	.07	14	2.3
Traffic	.62	.15	.06	.17	137	22.3
Total	.54	.18	.10	.18	613	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 16

Sex: Male

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.65	.20	.07	.08	362	47.1%
Person	.85	.05	.10	.00	20	2.6
Property	.65	.21	.07	.07	288	37.5
Drug/Other	.56	.22	.07	.15	54	7.0
Juvenile Offense	.67	.14	.09	.10	362	47.2
Status	.67	.13	.09	.11	318	41.4
NAD	.80	.08	.08	.04	25	3.3
Other	.58	.37	.05	.00	19	2.5
Traffic	.60	.25	.02	.13	45	5.9
Total	.66	.17	.08	.09	769	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 17
Sex: Male

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.81	.11	.04	.04	397	50.2%
Person	.76	.14	.03	.07	29	3.7
Property	.81	.12	.03	.04	304	38.4
Drug/Other	.86	.05	.06	.03	64	8.1
Juvenile Offense	.80	.14	.03	.03	344	43.5
Status	.80	.14	.03	.03	306	38.7
NAD	.82	.14	.04	.00	22	2.8
Other	.88	.12	.00	.00	16	2.0
Traffic	.88	.10	.00	.02	50	6.3
Total	.81	.13	.03	.03	791	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 14
Sex: Female

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.78	.08	.06	.08	36	18.3%
Person	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	.75	.09	.06	.09	32	16.3
Drug/Other	1.56	.00	.00	.00	4	2.0
Juvenile Offense	.54	.20	.09	.17	155	79.1
Status	.50	.20	.09	.21	119	60.7
NAD	.64	.23	.10	.03	31	15.8
Other	.80	.00	.20	.00	5	2.6
Traffic	.60	.20	.00	.20	5	2.6
Total	.59	.18	.08	.15	196	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 15
Sex: female

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.80	.07	.11	.02	55	15.2%
Person	1.76	.00	.00	.00	5	1.4
Property	.85	.08	.05	.02	40	11.1
Drug/Other	.50	.10	.40	.00	10	2.8
Juvenile Offense	.60	.20	.10	.10	288	79.8
Status	.58	.19	.13	.10	215	59.6
NAD	.62	.23	.04	.11	55	15.2
Other	.78	.17	.00	.05	18	5.0
Traffic	.89	.06	.05	.00	18	5.0
Total	.64	.18	.10	.08	361	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 16
Sex: Female

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.72	.16	.10	.02	51	15.1%
Person	.004	.00	.00	.00	1	0.3
Property	.72	.17	.09	.02	47	13.9
Drug/Other	.67	.00	.33	.00	3	0.9
Juvenile Offense	.72	.16	.06	.06	282	83.4
Status	.74	.13	.06	.07	219	64.8
NAD	.72	.19	.07	.02	47	13.9
Other	.50	.44	.00	.06	16	4.7
Traffic	.80	.00	.20	.00	5	1.5
Total	.73	.15	.07	.05	338	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

Probability of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals¹

Age at First Referral: 17

Sex: female

Reason For First Referral	Probability of Indicated Number of Subsequent Juvenile Referrals				Number Juveniles in Sample	Percent of Juveniles with Indicated Reason For First Referral
	0	1	2	3+		
Criminal Offense	.89	.06	.03	.02	66	25.3%
Person	.01	.00	.00	.00	3	1.1
Property	.90	.05	.03	.02	57	21.8
Drug/Other	.83	.17	.00	.00	6	2.3
Juvenile Offense	.86	.13	.00	.01	183	70.1
Status	.89	.10	.00	.01	127	48.7
NAD	.86	.11	.00	.03	35	13.4
Other	.71	.29	.00	.00	21	8.0
Traffic	.92	.08	.00	.00	12	4.6
Total	.87	.11	.01	.01	261	100.0

¹Includes only juveniles who reached their 18th birthday by December 31, 1977

APPENDIX B

Data for Figure 8

A. Criminal Offenses

Time to 2nd Referral	Males				Females			
	Age at 1st Referral				Age at 1st Referral			
	14	15	16	17	14	15	16	17
Immediately	2%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	7%
Within 6 mos.	17	15	14	12 ¹	4	5	11	11 ¹
Within 1 year	40	30	27	19 ¹	12	11	22	--
Within 2 years	55	42	35 ¹	--	22	18	27	--
By 18th Birthday	58	46	35	19	22	20	28	11
Never	42%	54%	68%	81%	78%	80%	72%	89%

B. Juvenile Offenses

Time to 2nd Referral	Males				Females			
	Age at 1st Referral				Age at 1st Referral			
	14	15	16	17	14	15	16	17
Immediately	5%	9%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%	--
Within 6 mos.	19	23	15	13 ¹	17	19	17	6 ¹
Within 1 year	34	38	28	20 ¹	33	31	23	14
Within 2 years	45	49	32 ¹	--	43	39	27	--
By 18th Birthday	51	51	33	20	46	40	28	14
Never	49%	49%	67%	80%	54%	60%	72%	86%

¹Indicated figure is artificially low because some of these first referrals reach their 18th birthday before the indicated time to 2nd referral.

APPENDIX C

Probability That Next Referral is Within
Indicated Number of Months

Age : 14
Sex: Male

<u>Months To Next Referral</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>			<u>NON-CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		
	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>
0	.04	.07	.17	.09	.09	.12
6	.29	.37	.55	.37	.39	.45
12	.68	.70	.83	.67	.83	.88
24	.94	.96	.93	.89	.95	.97
36	.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
36+	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Sample Size	133	54	29	115	59	33

Probability That Next Referral is Within
Indicated Number of Months

Age : 15
Sex: Male

<u>Months To Next Referral</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>			<u>NON-CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		
	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>
0	.06	.07	.07	.18	.14	.14
6	.33	.45	.58	.45	.37	.49
12	.66	.81	.90	.75	.76	.88
24	.93	.95	1.00	.96	.97	.98
36	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
36+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample Size	129	74	31	166	79	43

Probability That Next Referral is Within
Indicated Number of Months

Age : 16
Sex: Male

<u>Months To Next Referral</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>			<u>NON-CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		
	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>
0	.10	.17	.21	.05	.12	.15
6	.40	.57	.63	.44	.62	.31
12	.77	.86	.90	.85	.88	.65
24	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
36	-	-	-	-	-	-
36+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample Size	93	54	19	85	42	26

Probability That Next Referral is Within
Indicated Number of Months

Age : 17
Sex: Male

<u>Months To Next Referral</u>	<u>CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>			<u>NON-CRIMINAL OFFENSES</u>		
	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>	<u>1st Referral</u>	<u>2nd Referral</u>	<u>3rd Referral</u>
0	.28	.44	.22	.20	.23	.33
6	.67	.75	.89	.63	.68	.67
12	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-
36+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample Size	39	16	9	30	22	9

APPENDIX D

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 14
Sex: Male

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE		JUVENILE OFFENSE		TRAFFIC
	Property	Other	Status	Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.48	.12	.28	.05	.07
Property Crime	.48	.12	.26	.05	.08
Juvenile Offense	.30	.06	.48	.12	.04
Status	.31	.05	.50	.09	.04
Traffic	.25	.06	.13	.03	.53
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.54	.12	.25	.07	.02
Property Crime	.55	.09	.27	.07	.02
Juvenile Offense	.34	.06	.48	.10	.02
Status	.34	.07	.49	.07	.03
Traffic	.20	.10	.30	-	.40
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.56	.11	.26	.03	.04
Property Crime	.57	.10	.26	.03	.03
Juvenile Offense	.25	.02	.53	.16	.02
Status	.28	.02	.56	.12	.02
Traffic	.50	-	.17	-	.33

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 15
Sex: Male

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				TRAFFIC
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE Property	OFFENSE Other	JUVENILE OFFENSE Status	OFFENSE Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.47	.12	.27	.04	.10
Property Crime	.50	.10	.26	.05	.10
Juvenile Offense	.30	.07	.50	.07	.07
Status	.33	.06	.48	.04	.09
Traffic	.23	.08	.17	.01	.52
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.53	.12	.21	.06	.08
Property Crime	.55	.11	.20	.06	.08
Juvenile Offense	.28	.07	.50	.07	.07
Status	.28	.07	.53	.07	.05
Traffic	.24	.02	.24	-	.50
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.49	.11	.26	.03	.11
Property Crime	.48	.11	.25	.04	.12
Juvenile Offense	.28	.07	.47	.08	.09
Status	.25	.08	.51	.04	.11
Traffic	.21	.07	.21	-	.50

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 16
Sex: Male

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE		JUVENILE OFFENSE		TRAFFIC
	Property	Other	Status	Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.47	.13	.37	.03	.01
Property Crime	.48	.11	.38	.02	.01
Juvenile Offense	.42	.07	.42	.07	.02
Status	.43	.07	.47	.01	.02
Traffic	.36	.07	.34	.05	.18
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.46	.13	.36	.04	.01
Property Crime	.47	.10	.38	.04	.01
Juvenile Offense	.36	.07	.52	.04	.01
Status	.35	.07	.54	.02	.01
Traffic	.38	.04	.42	-	.15
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.43	.17	.34	.04	.01
Property Crime	.47	.13	.36	.04	-
Juvenile Offense	.33	.18	.42	.06	.03
Status	.33	.16	.45	.05	.01
Traffic	.56	.22	.22	-	-

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 17
Sex: Male

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE		JUVENILE OFFENSE		TRAFFIC
	Property	Other	Status	Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.42	.14	.40	.01	.03
Property Crime	.41	.12	.41	.01	.04
Juvenile Offense	.33	.08	.45	.03	.04
Status	.37	.07	.47	.03	.05
Traffic	.18	.27	.32	-	.23
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.51	.12	.31	.02	.04
Property Crime	.52	.11	.30	.03	.04
Juvenile Offense	.30	.15	.51	.03	-
Status	.31	.13	.52	.02	.02
Traffic	.43	-	.57	-	-
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.63	.02	.28	.07	-
Property Crime	.72	.03	.23	.03	-
Juvenile Offense	.26	.11	.53	.06	.04
Status	.24	.09	.56	.07	.04
Traffic	.17	.33	.33	-	.17

APPENDIX E

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 14
Sex: Female

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				TRAFFIC
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE		JUVENILE OFFENSE		
	Property	Other	Status	Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.24	.08	.60	.05	.03
Property Crime	.25	.03	.63	.06	.03
Juvenile Offense	.12	.03	.70	.14	-
Status	.14	.03	.70	.12	-
Traffic	-	-	.50	-	.50
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.22	.11	.56	.11	-
Property Crime	.27	.13	.53	.07	-
Juvenile Offense	.10	.01	.73	.16	-
Status	.09	.01	.78	.12	-
Traffic	.50	-	-	-	-
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.30	-	.60	.10	-
Property Crime	.38	-	.50	.12	-
Juvenile Offense	.16	.02	.70	.11	.02
Status	.19	.02	.72	.06	-
Traffic	-	-	-	-	-

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 15
Sex: Female

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				TRAFFIC
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE		JUVENILE OFFENSE		
	Property	Other	Status	Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.22	.05	.57	.05	.11
Property Crime	.23	.03	.60	.07	.07
Juvenile Offense	.11	.01	.72	.13	.03
Status	.12	.01	.78	.06	.03
Traffic	.14	-	.29	.29	.29
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.28	-	.72	-	-
Property Crime	.33	-	.67	-	-
Juvenile Offense	.15	.01	.76	.07	.01
Status	.16	.01	.75	.07	.01
Traffic	-	-	.50	-	.50
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.36	-	.46	.18	-
Property Crime	.40	-	.50	.10	-
Juvenile Offense	.15	-	.74	.11	.03
Status	.14	-	.73	.10	.03
Traffic	-	-	.50	-	.50

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 16
Sex: Female

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				TRAFFIC
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE		JUVENILE OFFENSE		
	Property	Other	Status	Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.23	.08	.54	.15	-
Property Crime	.26	.09	.48	.17	-
Juvenile Offense	.16	.01	.68	.14	-
Status	.15	.02	.71	.12	-
Traffic	-	-	1.00	-	-
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.20	.07	.73	-	-
Property Crime	.14	.07	.79	-	-
Juvenile Offense	.17	-	.67	.15	-
Status	.18	-	.70	.13	-
Traffic	1.00	-	-	-	-
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.29	-	.71	-	-
Property Crime	.29	-	.71	-	-
Juvenile Offense	.07	.02	.73	.17	-
Status	.08	.03	.71	.18	-
Traffic	-	-	-	-	-

Referral Switch Probability Matrix

Age : 17
Sex: Female

Referral Reason At Indicated Age	REASON FOR SUBSEQUENT REFERRAL				TRAFFIC
	CRIMINAL OFFENSE		JUVENILE OFFENSE		
	Property	Other	Status	Other	
A. 1st to 2nd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.53	.05	.32	.10	-
Property Crime	.43	.07	.36	.14	-
Juvenile Offense	.13	.11	.49	.27	-
Status	.16	.14	.57	.14	-
Traffic	.50	-	-	.25	.25
B. 2nd to 3rd Referral					
Criminal Offense	.30	.10	.60	-	-
Property Crime	.14	.14	.72	-	-
Juvenile Offense	.30	.05	.45	.20	-
Status	.30	.08	.46	.15	-
Traffic	-	-	-	-	-
C. 3rd to 4th Referral					
Criminal Offense	.57	-	.43	-	-
Property Crime	.60	-	.40	-	-
Juvenile Offense	.18	-	.55	.27	-
Status	.13	-	.50	-	.37
Traffic	-	-	-	-	1.00

END