CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

JUVENILE

REPORT CARD

2006 2008 2009

CRIME AND SAFETY

GRADE D+

D+ D+ D+

RESOURCE AND CAPACITY

GRADE F

F F F

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

GRADE C-

C+ C- C-

JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GRADE F

F F F

Report Card Highlights

• The rate remains higher than Oregon and the US for drug crimes, property crime, marijuana use, and binge drinking.

• The number of funded detention beds at the Serbu Youth Campus remains at 16, far below the capacity of 80 built beds.

• Seven shelter beds for boys were eliminated.

• Girls continue to have neither shelter beds nor alcohol and other drug residential treatment.

• The number of juvenile offenders released from detention early has increased.

• Positively, Oregon Youth Authority restored five beds for high risk Lane County offenders.

• The percent of juvenile offenders not reoffending within 12 months is improving.

• The percent of chronic offenders is decreasing.

CRIME AND SAFETY

GRADE D+

• The juvenile arrest rate for drug abuse increased, mirroring Oregon.

• The juvenile arrest rate for drug and property crime remains higher than in Oregon or the US.

RESOURCE AND CAPACITY

GRADE F

• 96 beds (71% of total local beds) to hold juvenile offenders accountable and provide residential treatment remain unfunded.

• State closed-custody beds available for Lane County youth have been reduced 51% since 2001-02.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

GRADE C-

• In Lane County, 70% of juveniles do not reoffend after they come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

• Only a small percent of juvenile offenders become chronic offenders.

JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GRADE F

• The system's ability to hold juvenile offenders in secure custody is fading due to reductions in services and to unfunded detention and treatment beds.

• 1,030 youth (9% more than last year) were in need of detention for violations but space was not available due to overcrowding.

• Treatment options for juvenile offenders have been reduced.
Drug Abuse arrests, as in Oregon, are again going down and property crime arrests, like Oregon and the US, also continue to go down. Lane County’s rate is higher than Oregon and the US in both.

Resource and capacity continues to deteriorate. State bed resources for Lane County’s serious offenders, although up slightly from last year, have been reduced drastically since 2001-02. This further increases the responsibility of the local juvenile justice system for these high risk offenders.

### Built vs. Funded Beds by Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>2001-02</th>
<th>2007-08</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Built Beds</td>
<td>Funded Beds</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lane County Resources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Detention</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (boys)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (girls)</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOD Residential (boys)</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOD Residential (girls)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lane Close Custody Treatment</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Resources Available to Lane County</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon Youth Authority Close Custody</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
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</table>
A small group of juvenile offenders become chronic delinquents and commit a majority of new offenses. Chronic offenders commit three or more new crimes over a 12-month period. The percent of offenders not re-offending within 12 months is up slightly and the percent of chronic offenders is down, dipping below Oregon.

In 2006, 943 juveniles were released early from detention due to inadequate detention staffing to keep sufficient beds operational. In 2007, this number increased 9% to 1,030. The system’s ability to hold juvenile offenders in secure custody is fading due to reductions in services and unfunded detention and treatment beds.