

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM			
JUVENILE			
REPORT CARD			
2006	2008	2009	2010
CRIME AND SAFETY			
D+	D+	D+	D+
RESOURCE AND CAPACITY			
F	F	F	F
EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS			
C+	C-	C-	C+
JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY			
F	F	F	F



Criminal Justice System in Lane County, Oregon
JANUARY 2010

Report Card Highlights

- The drug abuse rate remains higher in Lane County than Oregon and the US. The arrest rate is also higher for property crime.
- The number of funded detention beds at the Serbu Youth Campus remains at 16, far below the capacity of 80 built beds.
- The seven shelter beds for boys lost in 2007-08 have not been restored.
- Girls continue to have neither shelter beds nor residential treatment for substance abuse.
- The number of juvenile offenders released from detention early has increased.
- Oregon Youth Authority reduced the number of state beds for high risk Lane County offenders.
- The percent of juvenile offenders not re-offending within 12 months continues to improve. The percent of chronic offenders is decreasing and is now below Oregon's rate.

CRIME AND SAFETY

GRADE D+

- The juvenile arrest rate for drug abuse increased and remains high while Oregon's rate decreased.
- The juvenile arrest rate for drug and property crime continues to be higher than Oregon and the US.

RESOURCE AND CAPACITY

GRADE F

- 71% of total local juvenile offender beds remain unavailable due to a lack of operational funding.
- State custody beds available for Lane County high risk juvenile offenders have been reduced 57% since 2001-02.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

GRADE C+

- In Lane County, 74% of juveniles do not re-offend after contact with the juvenile justice system.
- Only a small percentage of juvenile offenders become chronic offenders.

JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GRADE F

- The system's ability to hold juvenile offenders in secure custody is diminishing.
- 1,052 youth were in need of detention but space was not available due to overcrowding.
- Treatment options for juvenile offenders remain scarce.

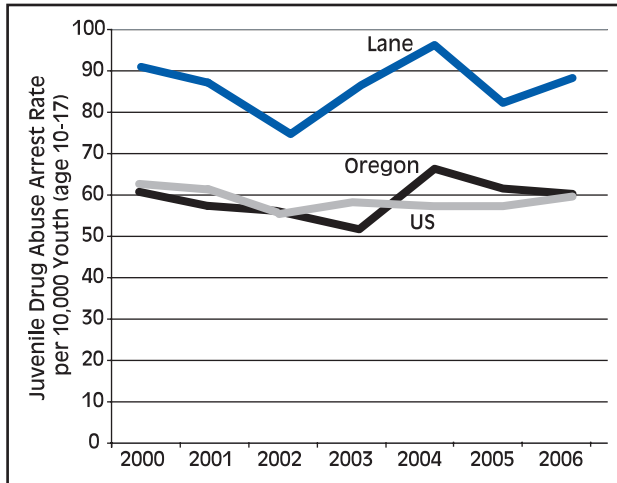
JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INDICATORS

CRIME AND SAFETY

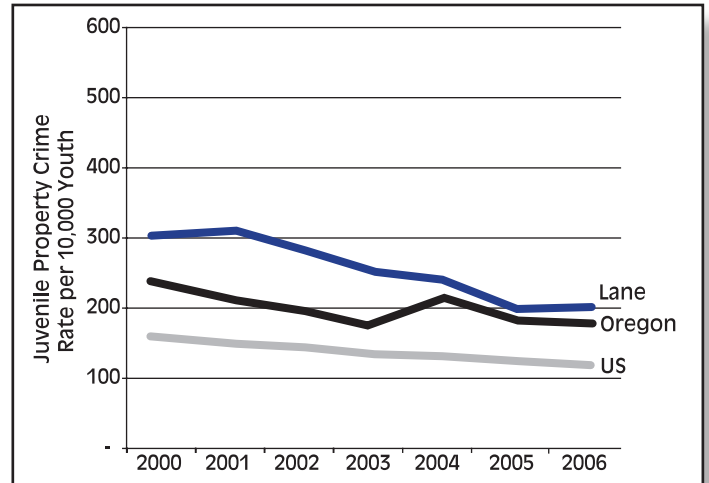
GRADE: D+

Lane County's juvenile drug abuse arrest rate is rising. Oregon's rate is falling. Property crime arrest rates for Lane County juveniles increased while Oregon and US rates decreased.

Drug Abuse Arrests per 10,000 Youth



Property Crime Arrests per 10,000 Youth

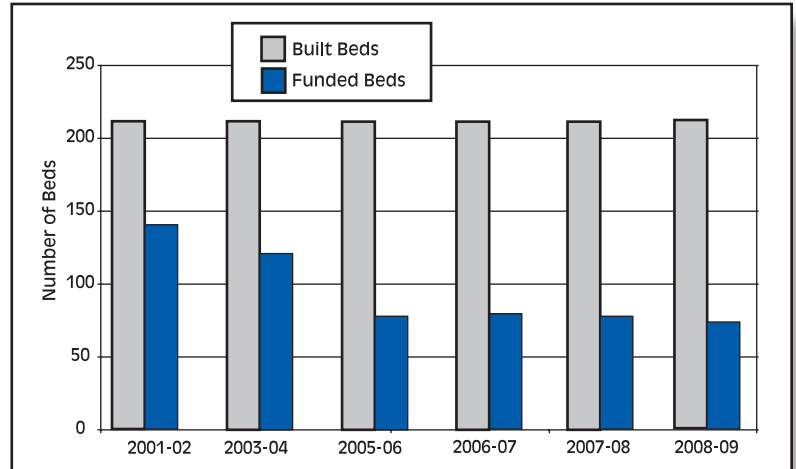


RESOURCE AND CAPACITY

GRADE: F

Resources and capacity continue to deteriorate. The local ratio of juvenile offenders to probation staff is inadequate. State bed resources for Lane County's serious offenders have been reduced again, representing a significant reduction when compared to 2001-02. This further shifts responsibility for high risk offenders to the local juvenile justice system.

Built vs. Funded Beds



Built vs. Funded Beds by Facility	2001-02			2008-09		
	Built Beds	Funded Beds	% Funded	Built Beds	Funded Beds	% Funded
Lane County Resources						
Detention	96	32	33%	80	16	20%
Shelter (boys)	12	12	100%	12	0	0%
Shelter (girls)	7	7	100%	7	0	0%
AOD Residential (boys)	14	14	100%	14	8	57%
AOD Residential (girls)	7	0	0%	7	0	0%
Lane Close Custody Treatment	0	0		16	16	100%
State Resources Available to Lane County						
Oregon Youth Authority Close Custody	75	75	100%	75	32	43%

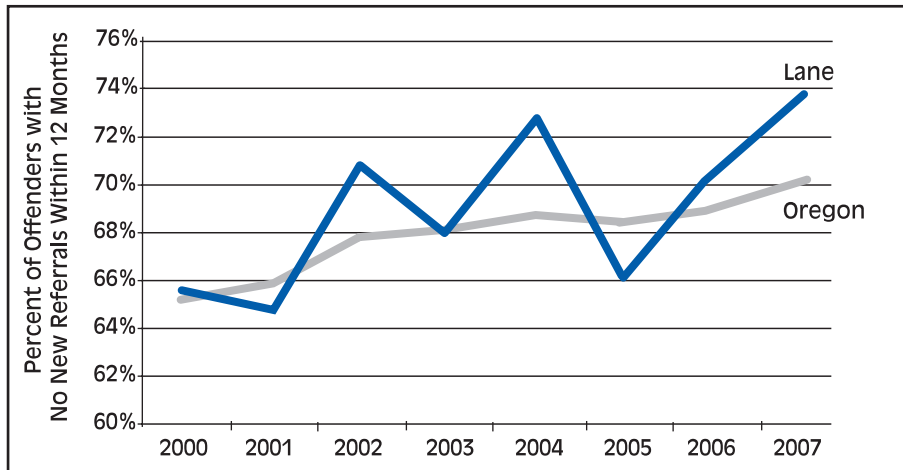
JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INDICATORS

EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES

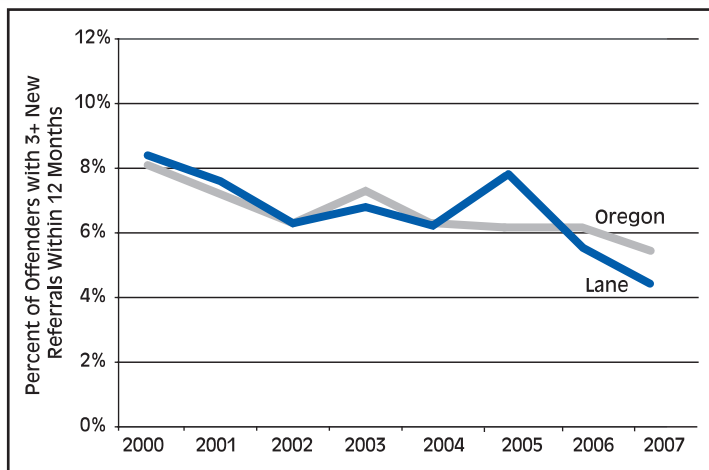
GRADE: C+

A small group of juveniles become chronic offenders and commit the majority of new offenses. "Chronic offenders" is defined as those who commit three or more new crimes over a 12-month period. The percent of offenders not re-offending within 12 months increased and the percent of chronic offenders decreased.

Percent of Offenders Not Re-offending within 12 Months



Chronic New Offenders (3 or More New Referrals within 12 Months)

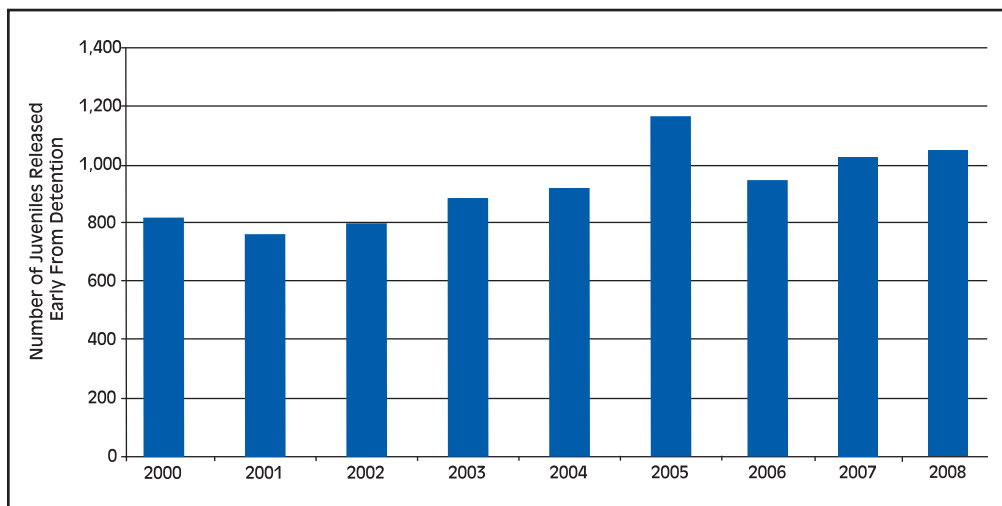


JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GRADE: F

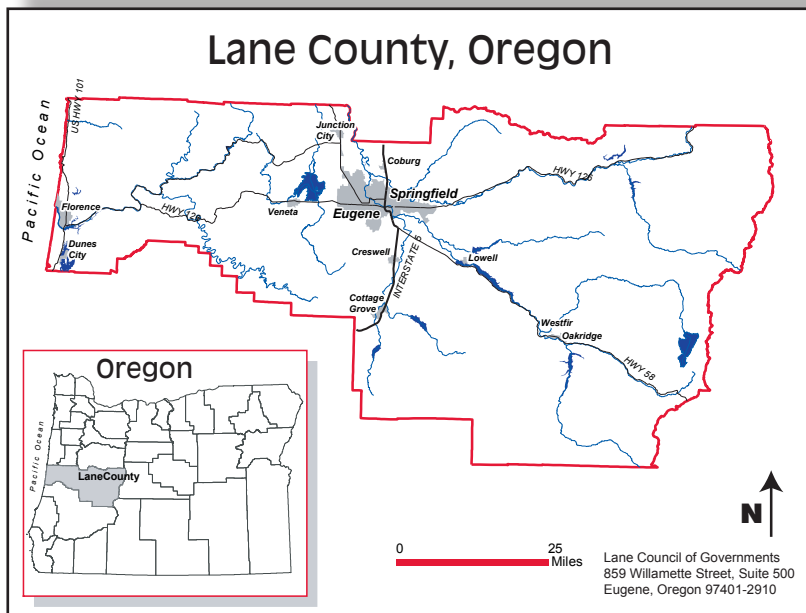
In 2008 1,052 juveniles were released early from detention. The system's ability to hold juvenile offenders in secure custody continues to weaken due to reductions in services and a lack of operational funding for detention and treatment beds.

Lane County Offenders Released Early from Detention



This Report Card was prepared by the **Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC)** to inform the citizens on the status of their public safety system. Local public safety coordinating councils are charged by the Oregon Legislature and the Governor with developing county-wide comprehensive plans for the safety and justice system, including use of local and state resources. The PSCC Public Information Task Force, staffed by Lane Council of Governments, prepared this Report Card. The Task Force determined measures and collected longitudinal and baseline data for comparison. The Report Card will be periodically updated so the community can track system progress.

The local **criminal justice system** in Lane County includes: nine law enforcement agencies; four primary public safety answering points (9-1-1 and dispatch centers); the county jail in Eugene; the city jail in Springfield; three small city jails; district attorney; public defender; probation and post-prison supervision; State Circuit Court and Eugene and Springfield municipal courts; treatment; juvenile services; juvenile court; shelter; juvenile educational and treatment services; and services to help offenders transition back into the community.



Grading System for the Report Card

The report card grades were calculated using an unbiased, consistent mathematical formula based solely on the data. Each category and the indicators included in each category were assigned grades. Grades were determined by comparing Lane County's trend and its current rate over the last seven years of available data to the trend and current rate of other geographic areas with comparable data.

- A** Trend and current rate substantially better than comparison geographic areas
- B** Trend and current rate better than comparison geographic areas
- C** Trend and current rate roughly equal to comparison geographic areas
- D** Trend and current rate worse than comparison geographic areas
- F** Trend and current rates substantially worse than comparison geographic areas

A plus (+) is added to the grade if the trend and current rate have improved over the last three years of available data compared to the last seven years. A minus (-) is added to the grade if the trend and current rate have worsened over the last three years of available data compared to the last seven years. Grades of "F" are not eligible for either a plus or a minus. The trend for each category is also noted as Getting Better, Getting Worse, or Stable.

For more information on the Report Card, please contact Lane Council of Governments at (541) 682-4283 or visit www.lcog.org/safety.cfm

Lane County has a population of 347,690 people living in a geographic area of 4,618 square miles — roughly the size of the state of Connecticut. The county stretches from the summit of the 10,000 foot Cascade Mountains, through the tree-covered Willamette Valley prairie and wetlands, over the 6,000 foot Coast Range to the Pacific Ocean. Lane is an urban/rural county with more than half the residents (61%) living in Eugene and Springfield, the second largest urban area in the state. Approximately 12% live in small cities and the remaining 27% live in unincorporated areas scattered around the county. A total of 1,433 miles of county roads, 918 miles of city roads, and 484 miles of state maintained roads wind along rivers, lakes, and the two mountain ranges, connecting widely separated small cities and the urban core.