



Juvenile Justice Information System

Data & Evaluation Reports Youth & Referrals (2003)

JJIS Steering Committee
JJIS Data & Evaluation Sub-Committee

JJIS – A Shared Information System

Oregon Youth Authority
Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association



JIS Steering Committee (2004)

The JIS Steering Committee provides oversight to the JIS project. It meets monthly to review the project and ensure that it is on task to accomplish the vision and goals of JIS. The Steering Committee prioritizes the development of software features, makes policy decisions, and allocates resources to the project.

Karen Olson, Assistant Director

Oregon Youth Authority Business Services

Dave Koch, Assistant Director, Juvenile Services Division

Multnomah County Department of Community Justice

Trish Reding, Director

Polk County Juvenile Department

Tim Loewen, Director

Yamhill County Juvenile Department

Charles Logan-Belford, Director

Umatilla County Juvenile Department

Lisa Smith, Director

Lane County Juvenile Department

Brian Florip, Assistant Director

Oregon Youth Authority Facilities Operations

Debbie Rios, Assistant Director

Oregon Youth Authority Program Office

Robyn Cole, Assistant Director

Oregon Youth Authority Field Operations

Jann Brown, Information Technology Manager

Multnomah County Department of Community Justice

Jill Petersen, Information Systems Manager

Oregon Youth Authority Information Systems

Ed Schmidt

Juvenile Justice Coordinator

Cherie Lingelbach

JIS Policy & Standards Coordinator

JIS Data & Evaluation Subcommittee

-- serving as a standing subcommittee of the JIS Steering Committee to:

- guide the development of routine publications/statistics; specific research initiatives; design, reporting, and analysis of JIS data in order to provide quality program and system evaluations and forecasting for system resources and prevention and intervention strategies; and
- function as an analytical Users Group that assesses development, implementation, and interpretation of reports for consistency, accuracy, and appropriateness in the areas of program evaluation, forecasting, policy analysis, impact analysis, and trend analysis.

Joe Christy

Data & Evaluation Subcommittee Chair
and Washington County
Juvenile Department Director



Juvenile Justice Information System

The JJIS Vision is to promote public safety and youth accountability, and to offer opportunities for rehabilitation to youth, through the development of a statewide juvenile justice information system that:

- Provides a comprehensive view of information about juvenile offenders across Oregon's state and county juvenile justice agencies;
- Provides comprehensive support for managing individual juvenile offender cases and tracking juveniles through the juvenile justice process;
- Provides the capacity for and aids in the overall planning, development, and evaluation of programs designed to reduce juvenile crime; and
- Recognizes and supports the common needs of juvenile justice partnership agencies.

Introduction

Purpose of this report

In 1995 the Oregon Legislature became increasingly concerned about public safety, and the increase in the frequency and severity of juvenile crime. In response to these concerns, the Legislature created the Oregon Youth Authority as a separate state agency and acted to strengthen the juvenile justice system through the passage of Senate Bill 1 and Ballot Measure 11. This legislation mandated that juveniles committing serious crimes be treated as adults. It further required an unprecedented level of cooperation among agencies involved in the juvenile justice process.

The Legislature envisioned the juvenile justice system as a partnership among local, county, and state agencies with much of the custodial and rehabilitation effort occurring at the local and county level. The successful operation of an effective, coordinated, and integrated juvenile justice system required an infrastructure of comprehensive and timely information shared among these agencies.

This “information infrastructure” did not exist at the time the legislation passed. It was difficult, if not impossible, for any agency to determine a youth’s history with another jurisdiction within the state. Spurred by these legislative requirements, the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors’ Association (OJDDA) formed a partnership to address the information systems needs of the juvenile justice community in Oregon. The partnership created the JJIS Steering Committee as the guiding body to oversee the planning, development, and implementation of JJIS. Since its inception this partnership jointly created the statewide Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

The JJIS Steering Committee’s vision was that JJIS would promote public safety and youth accountability, and offer opportunities for rehabilitation to youth, by:

- Providing a comprehensive view of information about juvenile offenders across Oregon’s state and county juvenile justice agencies;
- Providing comprehensive support for managing individual juvenile offender cases and tracking juveniles through the juvenile justice process;
- Providing the capacity for and aiding in the overall planning, development, and evaluation of programs designed to reduce juvenile crime; and
- Recognizing and supporting the common needs of juvenile justice partnership agencies.

This report is one in a series published by the JJIS Steering Committee designed specifically to address the third statement in this vision: Aid in the overall planning, development and evaluation of programs designed to reduce juvenile crime. The report is intended to communicate

information not only to evaluators but also to any party interested in Oregon’s juvenile justice system.

Contents of this report

This document contains statewide and county specific reports describing offenses committed by juveniles and the characteristics of the juveniles committing those offenses in the State of Oregon for each reporting year.

There are two reports for each jurisdiction, “Youth” counts and “Referral” counts. Additionally, there are statewide reports for youth and referrals. The reports count:

- The unique number of “youth” processed by the juvenile justice system in the reporting year. This means no matter how many offenses a youth commits, the youth is only counted once on the youth report. The youth is categorized by the most serious offense the youth committed during the reporting period.
- The unique number of “referrals” received by county juvenile departments during the reporting year. A single youth can have more than one referral in a year (i.e., the youth may have several reports by the police). The most serious charge associated with a referral is used to categorize the referral.

The report divides the counts into criminal offenses (felony and misdemeanor), non-criminal offenses (violations), and dependency/status offenses. Each category is further divided into areas of interest. Sub-totals and grand-totals are provided for each category.

Each statistic is broken down by sex, age at time of referral, and race/ethnicity of the offender.

Notes about the information

Counts: It is possible the total “youth” count for the statewide report is less than the sum of the county youth totals. A youth could have committed an offense in more than one county causing them to show up on each county’s report. However at the statewide level the youth will only be counted once for his/her most serious offense.

Categories: These reports categorize offenses according to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS), Criminal Code of Oregon, as defined by the Oregon Legislature. Please note the ORS categories sometimes differ from the Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (OUCR) categories. Consequently, the categories and counts may differ from OUCR statistics.

Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting categorizes offenses that are neither person nor property as “Behavioral”. ORS does not categorize offenses as “Behavioral”. However, “Behavioral” offenses

can be inferred on these reports. Any offense outside the person or property category is comparable to the OUCR “Behavioral” category.

Local ordinances are not included on the reports.

Inchoate crimes (attempts, solicitations, and conspiracies) are reported in the crime category for the crime with which the inchoate is associated (e.g., Attempted Murder is reported in the Homicide-related offense category). Inchoate crimes that result in a violation classification are reported as non-criminal.

Appendix A of this document contains the specific mappings between the Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) offense numbers and the reporting categories used here.

- Dependency Status Offenses: Most status offenses are included in the Non-Criminal reporting category. However, there are a few offenses generally considered status offenses that are categorized in statute as Dependency. These include Runaway, Beyond Parental Control, and Behavior to Endanger Self or Others
- Referrals Included: The date the juvenile was referred to the juvenile agency (“Referral Date”) was used to select data for inclusion in this report.
- County: The county responsible for handling the youth’s referral was used to select the county to which a youth’s offense was attributed.
- Race and Ethnicity: The JJIS Steering Committee defined Age and Race/Ethnicity reporting categories based on best practices and available data. Race may be as recorded by the juvenile department based on police reports and youths’ self-reporting, unless they stated their ethnicity was Hispanic – in which case the youth is categorized as Hispanic. Note, there are several efforts underway in the state to standardize reporting of race and ethnicity. The categories of Race/Ethnicity used in this report may change in the future when state standards are defined.
- Comparison to Juvenile Recidivism: “Total Referrals” in this series of reports counts criminal and non-criminal referrals received during the calendar year. “Oregon’s Statewide Report on Juvenile Recidivism” considers criminal referrals and subsequent criminal referrals for a youth. Consequently, the numbers of referrals in the two reports are not comparable.

Appendix B is a chart of the severity scores for each crime category’s class and type.

April 2004

Crime Group	Total	% of Grand Total	Gender			Age @ Referral			Race/Ethnicity					
			Females	Males	Unknown	12 and Younger	13 - 15	16 and Older	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Native American	Other/Unknown	White
Wheeler Youth														
<u>Criminal</u>														
Property														
Burglary	1		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Criminal Mischief	2		0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3		1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Substance/Alcohol														
Total	1		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Other														
Total	1		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<u>Total Criminal</u>	5		1	4	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	2
%		0.0%	20.0%	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0
Total Youth	5		1	4	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	2
%			20.0%	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	40.0
<p>*Not all counties enter Dependency Status Offenses.</p> <p>71 Report #00056s & 00058s</p>														

Crime Group	Total		Gender			Age @ Referral			Race/Ethnicity					
<i>Wheeler Referrals</i>		% of Grand Total	Females	Males	Unknown	12 and Younger	13 - 15	16 and Older	African American	Asian	Hispanic	Native American	Other/Unknown	White
Criminal														
Property														
Burglary	1		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Criminal Mischief	3		0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	4		1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Substance/Alcohol														
Total	1		0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal Other														
Total	3		2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Total Criminal	8		3	5	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	3	1	3
%		0.0%	37.5%	62.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	62.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	12.5	37.5
Total Referrals for Wheeler	8		3	5	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	3	1	3

Appendix A Statewide Reporting of Youth, Referrals

Reporting Category	Description	Reporting Rule		
Race/Ethnicity	The description of the youth's race or ethnicity	If a youth has an ethnicity of Hispanic, he/she will be counted as Hispanic regardless of race. If a youth does not have an ethnicity of Hispanic, he/she will be counted in the appropriate race.		
Criminal/ Non-Criminal	Each ORS # Type is evaluated to determine if it is a Criminal Offense, Non-Criminal Offense or Dependency.	Reporting Category	Type Code	
		Criminal	Life, Felony, or Misdemeanor	
		Non-Criminal	Violation or Infraction	
		Dependency	Dependency	
Criminal Offense Crime Group Category	Person Crimes	Reporting Category	ORS Numbers	
		Assault	Between 163160 and 163213	
		Homicide Related	Between 163005 and 163150	
		Sex Offense	Between 163305 and 163500	
		Person-Other	If the ORS # does not meet one of the above criteria, but falls between 163000 and 163999	
	Property Crimes	Arson	Between 164305 and 164340	
		Burglary	Between 164205 and 164235	
		Criminal Mischief	Between 164345 and 164377	
		Criminal Trespass	Between 164243 and 164272	
		Robbery	Between 164395 and 164770	
		Theft	Between 164015 and 164140	
		Property-Other	If the ORS # does not meet one of the above criteria, but falls between 164000 and 164999	
	Public Order Crimes	Disorderly Conduct	166025 and 166045	
		Harassment	166065	
		Weapons	Between 166180 and 166710	
		Public Order-Other	If the ORS # does not meet the above criteria, but falls between 166000 and 166999	
	Controlled Substance/Alcohol Crimes	Control Substance/Alcohol	Between 471105 and 475999 or Between 167203 and 167300	
	Criminal Other	Criminal-Other	If the ORS # does not meet any of the above crime group criteria, but it is still a criminal offense.	
	Non-Criminal Offense Crime Group Category	Alcohol /MIP	ORS #'s 4714301, 4714302, 4714303	
		Curfew	ORS #'s 419680, 419C680, 419710, 419720	
		Less Than Ounce	ORS # 4759924F, 4759924F-ATT, 4759924F-CON, 475992B-ATT	
		Motor Vehicle	Between 801010 and 826041	
		Tobacco	Between 167400 and 167401	
	Non-Criminal-Other	If the ORS # does not meet the above non-criminal crime group criteria, but it is still a non-criminal offense.		
Non-Criminal Dependency-Status Offenses	Runaway	ORS #'s 419B100F, 419C156, 419476F		
	Dependency-Status Other	ORS #'s 419B100A or 419B100B		
Most Serious Offense	When a referral has multiple allegations, the most serious allegation is identified to determine the Offense Crime Group reporting category.	The most serious offense is determined by the ORS severity. If there is more than one crime with the same severity, the first offense with the highest severity is the offense that is selected.		

Appendix B JIS Severity Scores

(adopted, Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association, May 18, 2000)

Crime Category	Class & Type	Severity Score
Person	Murder*	19
Person	A Felony	18
Person	B Felony	17
Person	C Felony	16
Person	U Felony	15
Property Other Criminal (Behavioral)	A Felony	14
Property Other Criminal (Behavioral)	B Felony	13
Property Other Criminal (Behavioral)	C Felony	12
Property Other Criminal (Behavioral)	U Felony	11
Person	A Misdemeanor	10
Person	B Misdemeanor	9
Person	C Misdemeanor	8
Person	U Misdemeanor	7
Property Other Criminal (currently named Behavioral)	A Misdemeanor	6
Property Other Criminal (currently named Behavioral)	B Misdemeanor	5
Property Other Criminal (currently named Behavioral)	C Misdemeanor	4
Property Other Criminal (currently named Behavioral)	U Misdemeanor	3
Non Criminal	Violation	2
	Status Offense	1

* Aggravated Murder, Murder, Murder by Abuse, Murder in the Course of a Crime, Murder Intentional, Criminal Homicide, and Treason have the Type of Murder (instead of Felony), in order to obtain the highest severity score.

** Inchoates:
 Attempts and Solicitations = 1 Class lower
 Conspiracies = Same Class and Type