

YAMHILL COUNTY JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION DATA¹ SUMMARY

July 2007 – June 2009

Description of JCP Youth

- ❖ 222 youth were served between July 2007 and June 2009.
 - ◆ Youth were 67% (142) Male, 33% (69) Female.
 - ◆ Youth were about 15 years of age (range = 10 to 18).
 - ◆ Assessed youth were White (73%), Hispanic (21%), African American (1%), Native American (1%), or some other race/ethnicity (1%); 3% were missing race/ethnicity.
 - ◆ The most common “presenting behavior” of youth was: Family conflict.
 - ◆ Average months of service: 11.

Risk Profile of JCP Youth

- ❖ On their Initial Assessments, youth, on average, had:
 - ◆ 3 of the 6 risk domains
 - ◆ 4 of the 24 scored risk indicators
 - ◆ 4 of the 6 protective indicators
 - ◆ A risk score of 5 (out of 30)
 - ◆ <1 of the 5 mental health indicators
- ❖ Proportion of youth with at least 1 risk indicator (or missing protective factor) in:
 - ◆ School Domain: 55% (116)
 - ◆ Peer Domain: 69% (146)
 - ◆ Behavior Domain: 62% (131)
 - ◆ Family Domain: 45% (94)
 - ◆ Substance Use Domain: 20% (42)
 - ◆ Antisocial Domain: 11% (23)

Table 1: Risk Level of JCP-Eligible Youth

| Risk Level | Number (%) of Youth at Risk Level |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Low Risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking) | 144 (68%) |
| Medium Risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking) | 58 (27%) |
| High Risk (14 or more risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking) | 9 (4%) |
| TOTAL | 211 |

¹ Special thanks to 2H Systems and Oregon Youth Authority and its Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for providing the data for this report.

Table 2: Frequency of Risk, Protective, & Mental Health Indicators

| Risk Indicator | Percent* of Youth With the Indicator on the Initial Assessment |
|---|---|
| SCHOOL ISSUES | |
| • Academic failure | 41% (87) |
| • Chronic truancy | 7% (2) |
| • School dropout | 2% (5) |
| PEER ISSUES | |
| • Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting out behavior | 42% (88) |
| • Has friends who have been suspended, expelled, or dropped out of school | 53% (111) |
| BEHAVIOR ISSUES | |
| • Chronic aggressive, disruptive behavior at school before age 13 | 18% (38) |
| • Aggressive, disruptive behavior at school during past month | 14% (30) |
| • Three or more referrals for a criminal offense | 5% (11) |
| • Chronic runaway history | 8% (16) |
| • Recent runaway | 5% (10) |
| • In past month, youth's behavior has hurt other or put them in danger | 7% (15) |
| • Behavior hurts youth or puts her/him in danger | 14% (30) |
| • A pattern of impulsivity combined with aggressive behavior towards others | 15% (32) |
| • Harms or injures animals | 1% (3) |
| • Preoccupation with or use of weapons | 4% (9) |
| FAMILY ISSUES | |
| • Poor family supervision and control | 13% (27) |
| • Serious family conflicts | 22% (47) |
| • History of reported child abuse/neglect or domestic violence | 14% (30) |
| • Criminal family members | 13% (28) |

*Note: Percents are based on youth with a yes, no, or more information needed response on the indicator.

Table 2: Frequency of Risk, Protective, and Mental Health Indicators (Cont.)

| Risk Indicator | Percent With the Indicator on the Initial Assessment |
|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES | |
| • Substance use beyond experimental use | 12% (25) |
| • Current substance use is causing a problem in youth's life | 6% (13) |
| • Substance use began at age 13 or younger | 9% (18) |
| • Has been high or drunk at school anytime in the past | 8% (17) |
| ATTITUDES, VALUES, & BELIEFS | |
| • Anti-social thinking, attitudes, values, beliefs | 11% (23) |
| Protective Indicator | Percent With the Indicator on the Initial Assessment |
| • Significant school attachment/commitment | 68% (143) |
| • Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior | 70% (148) |
| • Has friends who are academic achievers | 77% (162) |
| • There is an adult in youth's life (other than parent) she/he can talk to | 77% (163) |
| • Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities | 54% (113) |
| • Communicates effectively with family member | 72% (151) |
| Mental Health Indicator | Percent With the Indicator on the Initial Assessment |
| • Actively suicidal or prior suicide attempts | 5% (10) |
| • Depressed or withdrawn | 13% (28) |
| • Difficulty sleeping or eating problems | 17% (35) |
| • Hallucinating, delusional, or out of touch with reality (while not on drugs) | 1% (2) |
| • Social isolation: Youth in on the fringe of her/his peer group with few or no close friends | 6% (12) |

CHANGE IN RISK FOR DELINQUENCY

Table 3: Changes in Dynamic Indicators After JCP Program Involvement

| | Column A | Column B | Column C |
|---|---|--|----------------|
| Risk indicator | Number of youth with indicator reported on the Initial Assessment | Of Column A, number of youth with indicator reported on the Reassessment | Percent change |
| SCHOOL ISSUES | | | |
| Academic failure | 40 | 19 | 53% decrease |
| Chronic truancy | 26 | 10 | 62% decrease |
| School dropout | 1 | 0 | 100% decrease |
| PEER ISSUES | | | |
| Friends engage in unlawful behavior | 43 | 31 | 28% decrease |
| Friends suspended or expelled | 43 | 35 | 19% decrease |
| BEHAVIOR ISSUES | | | |
| Aggressive behavior at school past month | 212 | 5 | 76% decrease |
| Recent runaway | 6 | 1 | 83% decrease |
| Behavior harms others past month | 7 | 2 | 71% decrease |
| FAMILY ISSUES | | | |
| Poor family supervision | 12 | 6 | 50% decrease |
| Serious family conflicts | 25 | 16 | 36% decrease |
| Criminal family members | 11 | 7 | 36% decrease |
| SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES | | | |
| Substance use beyond experimental | 15 | 10 | 33% decrease |
| Current substance use is problematic | 8 | 4 | 50% decrease |
| ATTITUDES, VALUES, & BELIEFS | | | |
| Anti-social thinking, attitudes, values and beliefs | 13 | 4 | 69% decrease |

* Please note that analyses that are conducted on fewer than 30 youth can be unreliable as any individual youth's information has a greater impact on the group results [for example, in a group of 5 youth, each youth impacts 20% of the results]. Interpret results on small numbers of youth with great caution; it is advisable not to draw firm conclusions in these situations but to use the data as descriptive, for informational purposes only.

Table 3: Changes in Dynamic Indicators After JCP Program Involvement (Cont.)

| | Column A | Column B | Column C |
|--|---|---|----------------|
| Protective indicator | Number of youth WITHOUT protective indicator reported on the Reassessment | Of Column A, number of youth WITH protective indicator reported on the Reassessment | Percent change |
| Significant school attachment/commitment | 30 | 15 | 50% increase |
| Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior | 15 | 3 | 80% increase |
| Has friends who are academic achievers | 2 | 2 | 0% increase |
| There is an adult in the youth's life (other than a parent) she/he can talk to | 12 | 8 | 33% increase |
| Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities | 46 | 2 | 96% increase |
| Communicates effectively with family members | 26 | 13 | 50% increase |

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Many youth (42%) saw a decrease in total dynamic risk indicators over time. With the other two groups, it is possible that a decrease in one area may have been offset by an increase in another area, as some problems do tend to emerge as youth become older. Also, some risk indicators are not known at the time of the Initial Assessment and are discovered by program staff once they get to know the youth and family.

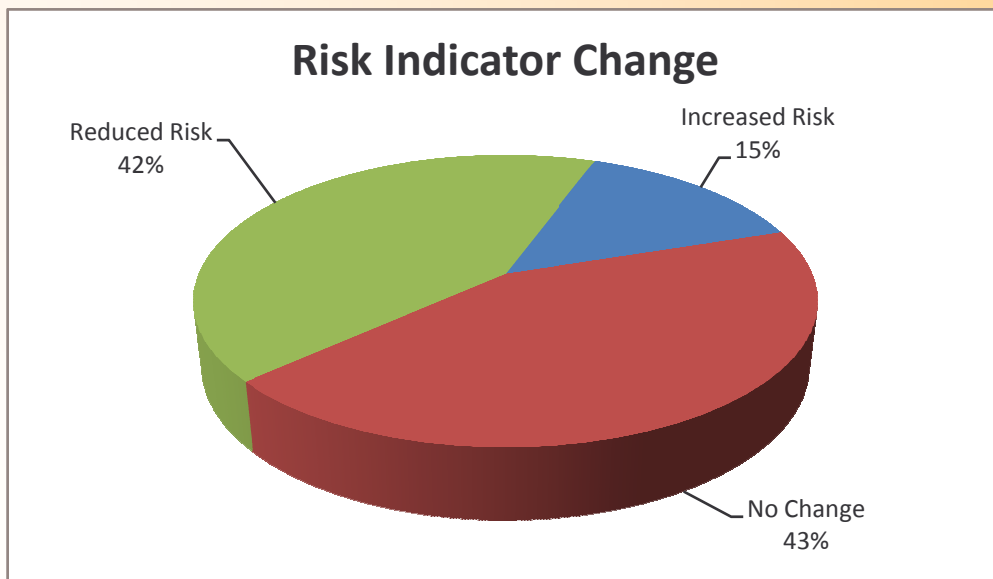


Table 4: Juvenile Crime

| Referral Findings |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 69 youth with at least one criminal referral in the 12 months prior to their JCP assessment, 84% did not have a subsequent criminal referral in the 12 months after starting JCP services. • Of the 28 youth with no criminal referrals in the 12 months prior to their JCP assessment, 96% did not have a subsequent criminal referral in the 12 months after starting JCP services. • For those youth with matched assessments who had no criminal referrals in the 12 months after starting JCP services (59), 48% showed improvement in their JCP score (decreased risk indicators and/or increased protective indicators). • For those youth with matched assessments who did have at least one criminal referral in the 12 months after starting JCP services (8), 39% showed improvement in their JCP score (decreased risk indicators and/or increased protective indicators). |

Table 5: Summary of Findings

| Data Findings |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth with JCP Assessments tended to most frequently have the following risk issue(s) identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has friends who have been suspended or expelled from school ○ Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting-out behavior ○ Academic failure |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth tended to most frequently have the following protective indicator(s) identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has friends who are academic achievers ○ There is an adult in youth's life she/he can talk to |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth tended to most frequently have the following mental health indicator identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Difficulty sleeping or eating problems |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who received JCP program services most frequently saw decreases in the following risk indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ School dropout |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who received JCP program services most frequently saw increases in the following protective indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities |