

GOAL III: HEALTHY, THRIVING YOUTH

A. GENERAL COUNTY STRENGTHS AND ASSETS IN GOAL III

- Peer courts
- Alternative schools
- Positive school/community relationships

B. LOCAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE DATA OR PLANNING ANALYSIS

There are six general factors affecting the crime data and trends:

- **Availability of law enforcement officers** – an increase or reduction in officers can change the amount of reported crimes and arrests, e.g., COPS money brought more officers on the street;
- **Number of detention beds** – The more beds available, increases the likelihood that a juvenile will be charged and detained for an offense;
- **Community norms** – such as campaigns against under age drinking that lead to and intensified effort toward arrests;
- **Community resources** – offenders may be referred to community-based diversion programs in lieu of a police record;
- **Policies, procedures, laws** – changes in regulations or reporting criteria can make it difficult to interpret trends correctly, e.g., the impact of Measure 11; and
- **LEDS** – due to adherence with federal crime reporting guidelines (when multiple crimes are committed, only the highest level crime is documented), data from the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) under-estimates the number of crimes committed. Local crime data sources include all crimes, but they are not reported in a consistent manner across agencies to allow for aggregation.

Core Area 5: Positive Development / Juvenile Crime Prevention ☺

A. INDICATORS

The crime trends – as represented by LEDS data – generally indicate an upward trend until 1996 followed by a downward trend. But the data are too variable to indicate a clear trend in any particular direction.

Core Area 5 Indicators	Data Source	Oregon Benchmark	Chart	County Impact
• Juvenile Arrests – Total	OCCF (LEDS)	#65	Fig. 40	☺
• Juvenile Arrests for Behavior Crimes	OCCF (LEDS)	subset of #65	Fig. 41	☺
• Juvenile Arrests for Person Crimes	OCCF (LEDS)	subset of #65	Fig. 42	☺
• Juvenile Arrests for Property Crimes	OCCF (LEDS)	subset of #65	Fig. 43	☺

☺ = good, positive trend

☺ = neutral, unclear trend – too variable, not enough data points, or too subjective

☺ = bad, negative trend

Juvenile arrests continued to climb from 1990 through 1996. County and state trends for total juvenile arrests are similar, both in terms of level and rate of change. Both trends were generally upward until 1996, then downward in 1997 and 1998. More data are needed to indicate if this is real shift in overall direction.

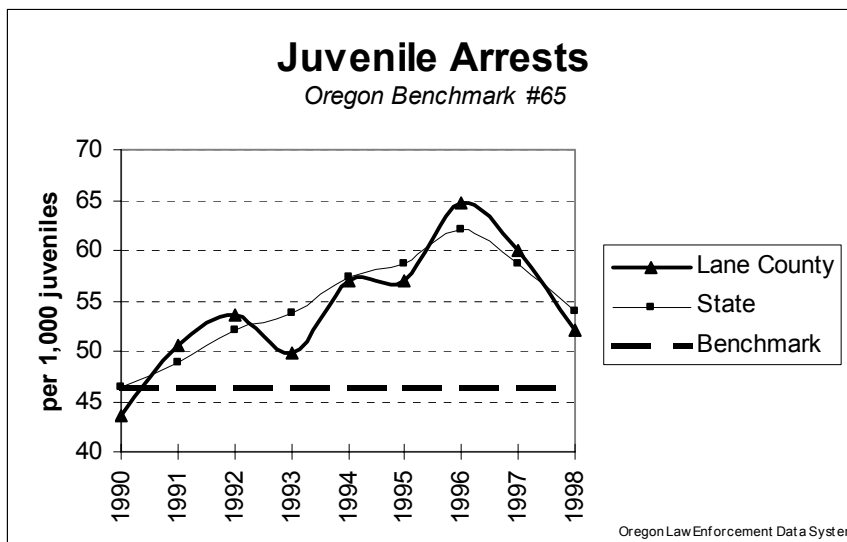
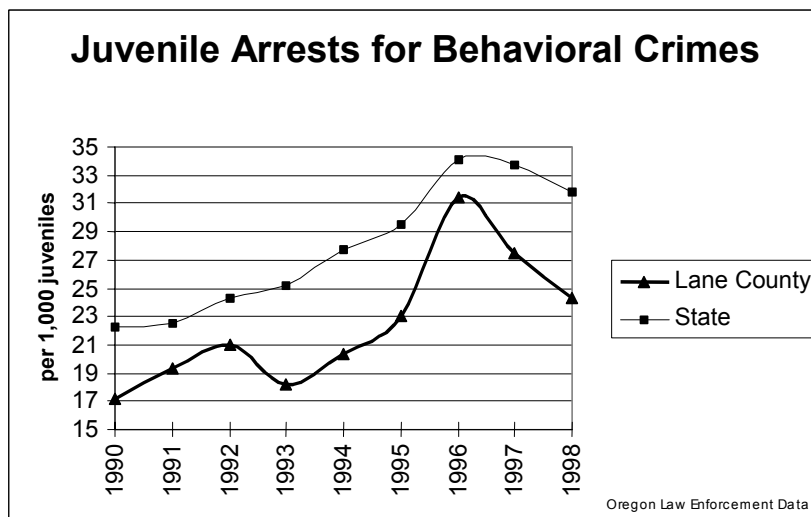


Figure 40

Juvenile behavioral crimes are criminal offenses that violate laws relating to personal conduct, responsibility and public order. They include offenses such as prostitution, gambling, disorderly conduct, liquor and drug law violations, runaway juveniles, DUIs,



curfew violations, and traffic crimes. Although the trends had been generally upward for the county and state since 1990, in 1997 the trends appears to have begun a downturn. Between 1990 and 1998, the county's level of juvenile arrests for behavioral crimes was consistently lower than the state as a whole.

Figure 41

Juvenile arrests for person crimes in Lane County have been sporadic since 1990. Although the general trend has been upward – with peaks in 1994 through 1996 – the rate has been lower in 1997 and 1998. It is too early to determine if this is a real trend. Since 1994, the county’s rate has been consistently higher than the state as a whole.

Crimes against persons include criminal offenses where the victim is present

and the act is violent, threatening or have the potential to be physically harmful. Types of person crimes include murder, rape, kidnapping, robbery, and assault.

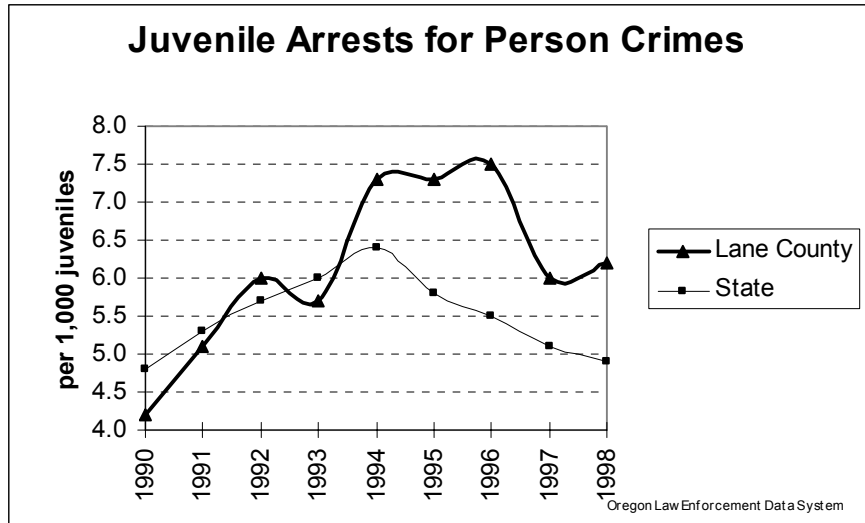


Figure 42

Property crime rates have been variable since 1990 and consistently higher than the state as a whole. Property crimes include theft and burglary, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, and vandalism.

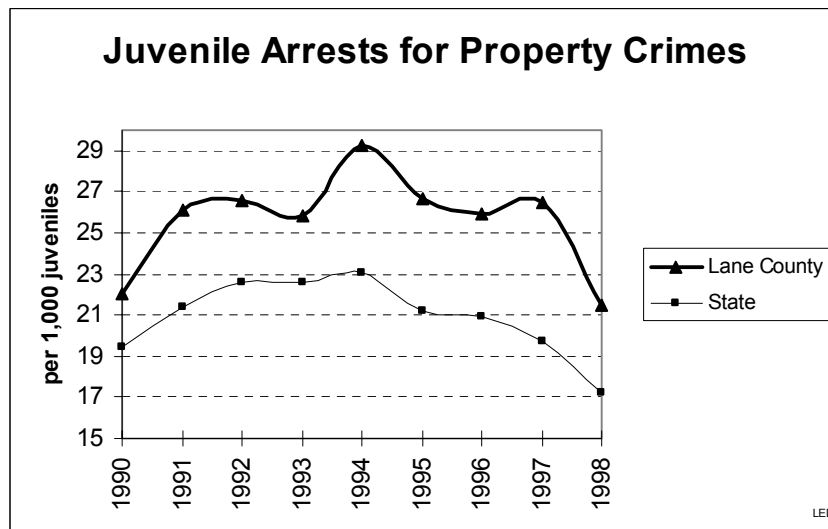


Figure 43

B. COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND ASSETS IN CORE AREA 5

- High school youth leadership group participating in service learning projects that build positive behaviors and skills, and share with other youth
- Peer Courts – In Cottage Grove, Bethel, Florence, Oakridge and Churchill High
- Delinquency diversion program
- Minority diversion program
- Misdemeanor diversion program
- Restorative justice
- Formal accountability contracts
- Secure detention
- Supervision/probation
- Resource unit for high risk offenders
- Home detention
- Shelter care
- Residential placement
- Youth correctional facilities
- Pretrial supervision in community as an alternative to secure detention
- Shelter care program
- Contract services with clinical psychologist
- Placement review for parole violators
- Residential sex offender treatment
- Police activities league
- School resource officers
- Court school
- Youth conservation corps
- Early identification
- Student assistance programs
- Links between schools and community
- Teen parent program

C. GAPS AND BARRIERS IN SERVICE SUPPORTS

Children 9-12

- Non-offender aftercare for youth; Offender aftercare
- Non-offender treatment resources
- Community-based supervision, after-school programs, programs incorporating physical exercise/recreation, arts and cultural learning, skill building and mentoring
- Non-offender mentoring

Youth 13-18

- Non-offender aftercare for youth; Offender aftercare
- Non-offender treatment resources

- Community-based supervision, after-school programs, programs incorporating physical exercise/recreation, arts and cultural learning, skill building and mentoring
- Offender staffing for detention beds

Families

- Help for families of youth with multiple risk factors

Gender-Specific Needs

- No full funding for female beds at detention centers

Special Needs Children and Youth

- Assessments for mental health

High-Risk Youth

- Assessment for non-offender youth who exhibit three or more risk factors and are likely to commit a crime within 2 years; Centralized data across jurisdictions and agencies; Ability to identify high-risk first time offenders and provide services
- Sufficient graduated sanctions to identify youth early and provide consequences and accountability for minor offenses.
- Help for high-risk youth to make healthy decisions regarding drug and alcohol use.
- Unmet needs of high-risk children ages 0-10

Rural

- Transportation to treatment and services
- Diversion programs

D. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR CORE AREA 5

- Juvenile crime has been too variable to get a real sense of trends. Crime went up overall until 1996 – since then the trend has been generally downward. More recent data are needed.

Core Area 6: Positive Development / Avoidance of ATOD ☺

A. INDICATORS

Core Area 6 Indicators	Data Source	Oregon Benchmark	Chart	County Impact
State Agency Data				
• Rate of Successful Tobacco Purchases by Minors	OCCF (OADAP)	–	Fig. 44	☹
• Juvenile Arrests for Alcohol-Related Violations	LEDS	–	Fig. 45	☹
• Juvenile Arrests for Drug Offenses	LEDS	–	Fig. 46	☹

☺ = good, positive trend

☹ = neutral, unclear trend – too variable, not enough data points, or too subjective

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The trend for successful tobacco purchases by minors has been generally downward between 1996 and 1998, however, with only three years of data, it is difficult to interpret this trend.

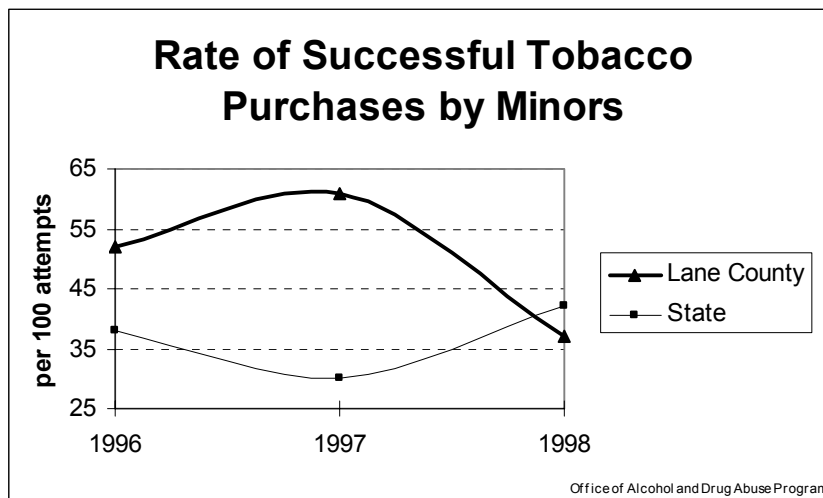


Figure 44



The rates of juvenile arrests for alcohol-related violations and drug offenses have been variable between 1994 and 1998 – while they increased between 1994 and 1996, between 1996 and 1998 they have decreased somewhat.

Figure 45

Similar to the alcohol-related violation trend, the juvenile arrests for drug offenses went up between 1994 and 1996, and came down between 1996 and 1998.

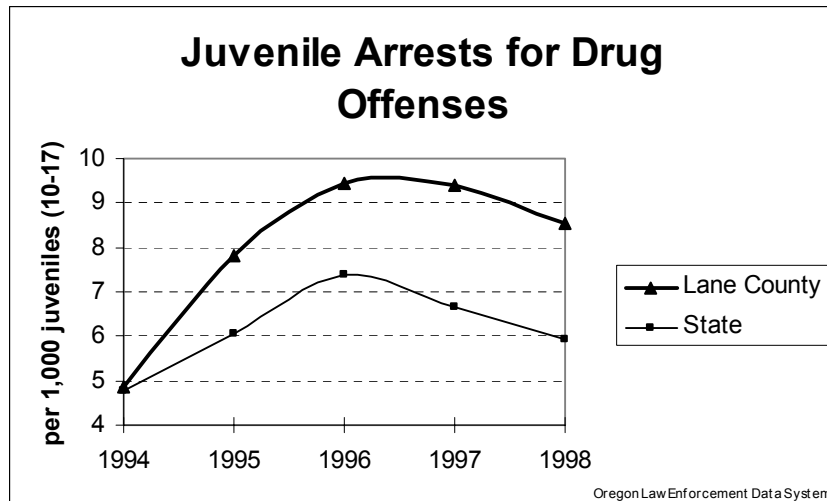


Figure 46

B. COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND ASSETS IN CORE AREA 6

- A family event celebrating New Year's Eve in an alcohol and drug-free community environment.
- A yearly drug and alcohol prevention awareness campaign involving activities in schools and other community organizations
- Coordinated countywide tobacco prevention efforts
- A high school youth leadership group participating in service learning projects that build positive behaviors and skills, and share with other youth
- Alcohol and drug diversion program
- Peer courts
- Juvenile Drug Court
- Zero Tolerance
- ATOD curriculum
- Positive alternatives to substance abuse
- Non-residential treatment that can be supported by parental supervision at night; and school system payment of academic portion of day treatment program
- Community Intensive Residential Treatment (CIRT) Program for adjudicated adolescent boys supported by the juvenile justice system
- Family Support Team for team approach to intervention for high need families
- Alcohol and drug residential care for pregnant women and women with children
- Alcohol and drug outpatient treatment slots for low income youth
- Services to high-risk parents to reduce or prevent child abuse and neglect
- Training and support groups for high-risk teen and adult parents
- Youth in Recovery
- Adolescent recovery program
- Student assistance success intervention
- Teen program
- Teen girls
- Outpatient services
- Project Start
- Continuing care
- Self-Help (?)
- Community-based prevention efforts
- Intensive case management to red-flagged families
- Bilingual, bicultural counselor
- Acupuncture detox for adolescents and adults

C. GAPS AND BARRIERS IN SERVICE SUPPORTS IN CORE AREA 6

Children 9-12

- More mentoring

Youth 13-18

- Juvenile detox program
- More detox beds
- Heroin treatment for youth
- Alternative health treatment programs for adolescents and adults and accessible funding for the programs
- Day treatment for youth not in school – avoid referrals to residential treatment out of Lane County
- Gap in residential treatment availability
- Need Community Intensive Residential Treatment beds for non-adjudicated youth
- More mentoring

Families

- After care that functions more like a system so families can flow between them – we have all the components but we don't have the capacity

Gender-Specific Needs

- Continued funding of residential treatment services to women with children
- Insufficient funding of Community Intensive Residential Treatment (CIRT) beds for adjudicated adolescent males (10-11 month waiting list)
- No beds are available for females in the CIRT program
- Residential treatment for adjudicated and non-adjudicated youth

Rural




- Location of services


D. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR CORE AREA 6


- ➔ The trends for these indicators are unclear – the juvenile arrests for alcohol and drug-related offenses went up between 1994 and 1996, then came down somewhat between 1996 and 1998. For tobacco purchases, there are not enough years of data to indicate any trends – but the rate of successful purchases came down significantly between 1997 and 1998.
- ➔ More years of data are needed.

Core Area 7: Sexual Behavior and Responsibility 

A. INDICATORS

Core Area 7 Indicators	Data Source	Oregon Benchmark	Chart	County Impact
<u>State Agency Data</u>				
• Teen Pregnancy	OCCF (OHD-VS)	#43	Fig. 47	
• Second Birth to Teen Moms	OCCF (OHD-VS)	–	Fig. 48	
• Birth Rate to Teen Mothers	OCCF (OHD-VS)	–	Fig. 49	

 = good, positive trend

 = neutral, unclear trend – too variable, not enough data points, or too subjective

 = bad, negative trend

The teen pregnancy rate in Lane County has been rising since 1993; and since 1994, it has been above the statewide benchmark goal of 15 per 1,000 females 10-17 years old.

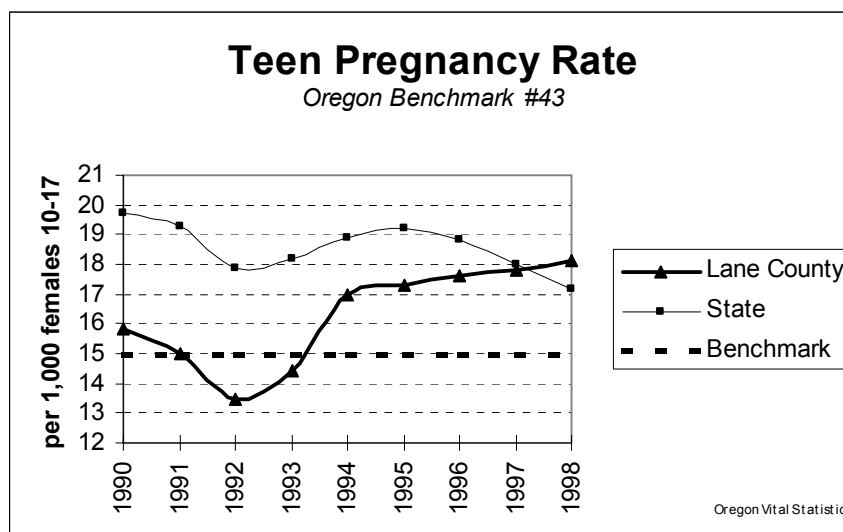
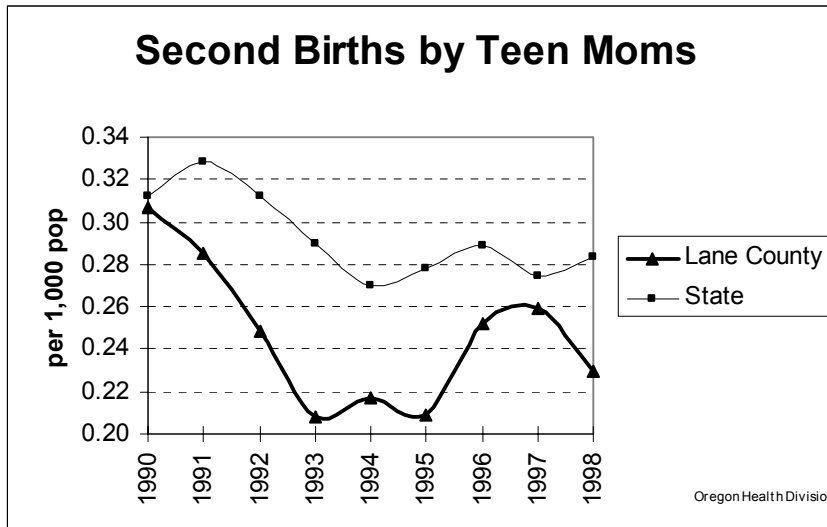


Figure 47



The rate of second births to teen moms has been too variable to interpret as a trend, but the rate in 1998 was about 0.23 per 1,000, while the rate in 1990 was 0.31. Since 1990, the county's rate has been consistently lower than the state as a whole.

Figure 48

The birth rate to teen mothers has been variable but generally increasing in Lane County. Since 1993, the county rate has been lower than the state as a whole.

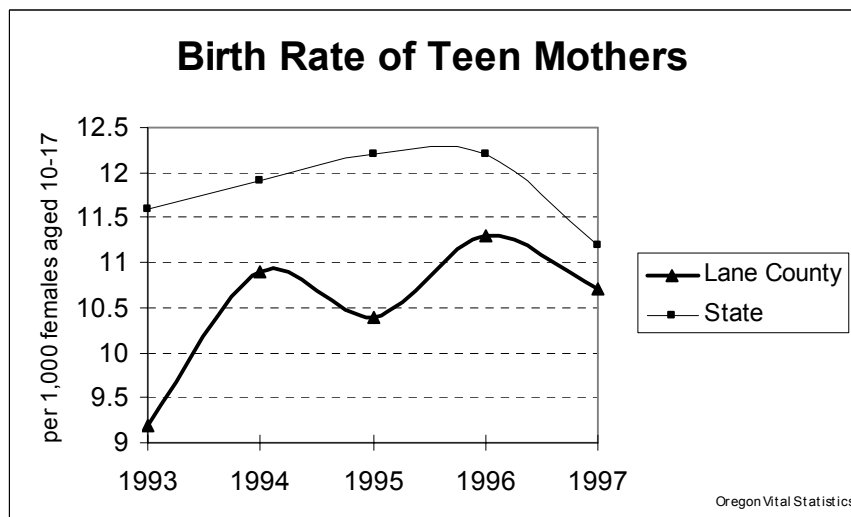


Figure 49

B. COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND ASSETS IN CORE AREA 7

- Teen pregnancy prevention
- Runaway and homeless sexual behavior programs
- Street outreach related to sexual behavior and sexually transmitted diseases
- Mentoring programs

C. GAPS AND BARRIERS IN SERVICE SUPPORTS IN CORE AREA 7

Given the overall increase in the teen pregnancy rate, and the lack of information on strengths/assets, gaps/barriers, this core area is in need of more attention in Lane County.

D. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR CORE AREA 7

- ➔ The situation is generally poor in this core area. After a downward trend in teen pregnancy in the early 1990's, the rate has been increasing steadily in Lane County. While the state trend has been downward since 1995. This trend correlates with the increase in low birth weights.

Core Area 8: Educational Progress and Success



A. INDICATORS

Core Area 8 Indicators	Data Source	Oregon Benchmark	Chart	County Impact
<u>State Agency Data</u>				
• High School Dropouts	OCCF (ODE)	#22	Fig. 50	☺
• 8th Grade Math Skills	OCCF (ODE)	#23a	Fig. 51	☺
• 8th Grade Reading Skills	OCCF (ODE)	#23b	Fig. 52	☺
<u>Local Data</u>				
• Suspension and Expulsions	<i>don't have</i>	—	—	

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☹ = bad, negative trend

The definition of high school dropout changed in 1996, therefore data from prior years are not comparable. Since 1996, the dropout rate has trended downward in Lane County and is approaching the statewide benchmark goal of 5%. The county's rate has been consistently lower than the rate for the state.

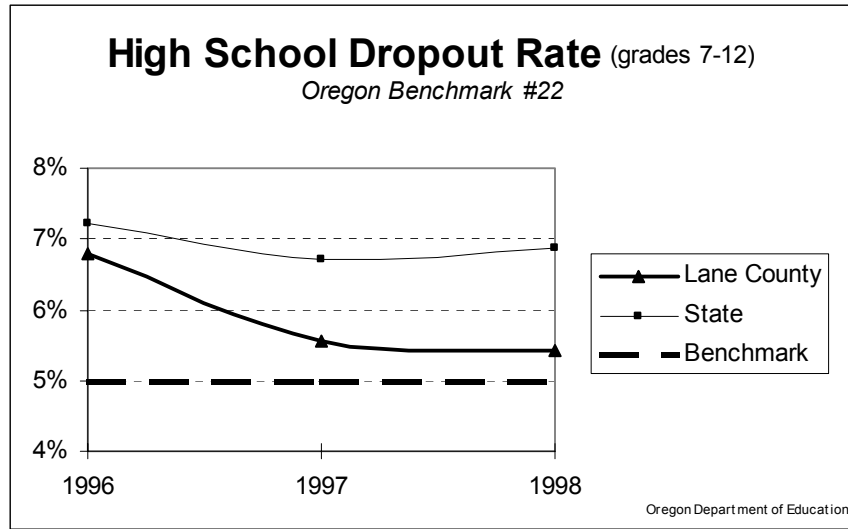


Figure 50

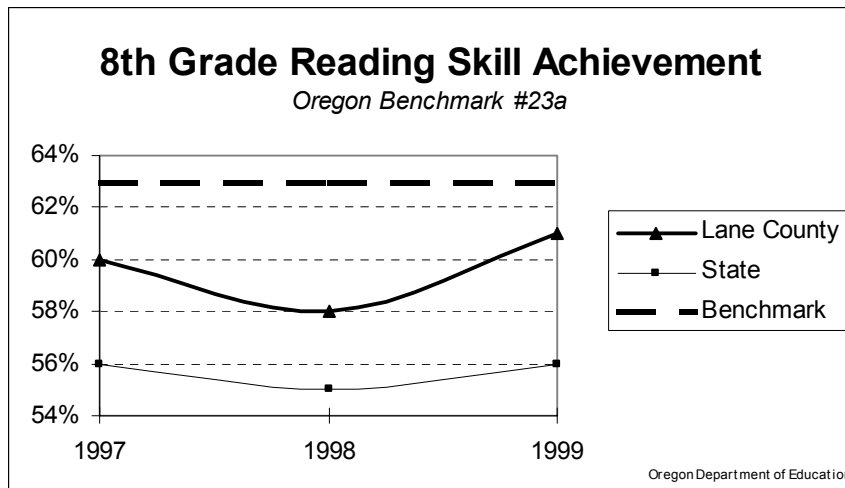


Figure 51

Achievement of established skills in reading and math skill by 8th graders have improved between 1997 and 1999, but more years of data are needed to determine if this is a real trend. Data from previous years are not comparable due to changes in performance standards adopted in 1996.

For both the reading and math skill achievement, the county has been doing better than the state in each of the three years for which we have data.

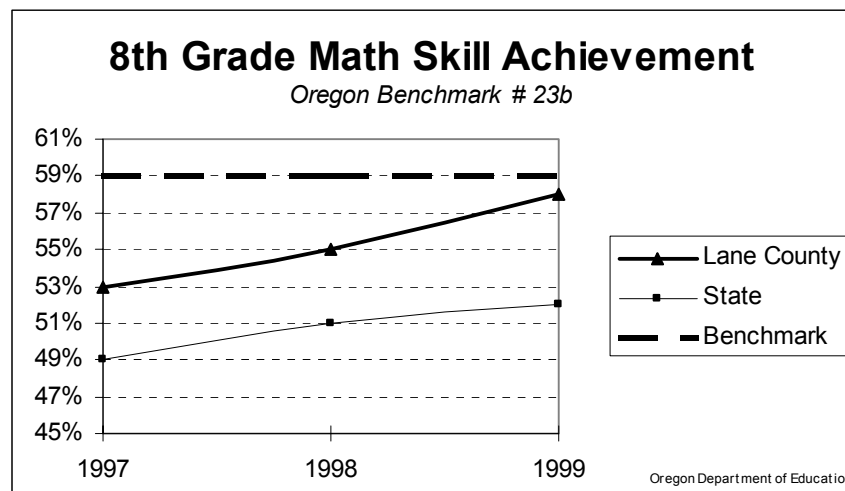


Figure 52

Community Survey 2000

- Twenty-three percent of the respondents in the *Community Survey 2000* identified a need for *help for child learning disorder, learning delay, and school enrichment*, and 15% found services. Of those that used services, 45% felt that their needs were met 'completely,' and 55% 'partly.' The biggest barrier identified was 'non-existent in community' (36%). It appears that some respondents in the *Community Survey 2000* accessed services in another community, such as Eugene-Springfield.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the *Community Survey 2000* indicated a need for *alternative school or educational program*, and 20% found those community services. Of those that used services, 57% felt the services met their need 'completely,' 39% 'partly,' and 2% 'not at all.' The biggest barriers to service indicated were 'too costly' (35%), and 'service non-existent in community' (22%).

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents in the *Community Survey 2000* indicated that they have used community *recreation, culture, and art programs*. Of those that used the program services, 68% felt the programs met their need 'completely,' 29% 'partly,' and 3% 'not at all.' The biggest barriers indicated by respondents were 'lack of interest or need' (46%), and 'not enough time' (25%).

B. COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND ASSETS IN CORE AREA 8

- Student assistance success intervention
- Programs to address truancy/school failure issues, i.e., multi-agency, multi-risk factor, and non-offender truancy programs including attendance officers
- Assistance/services to youth in schools, especially middle schools
- Non-offender after school programs, including scholarships and increased rural capacity
- Turnaround school
- Links between schools and community coalition
- Court schools
- Student assistance programs
- School-to-work programs
- Workforce partnerships
- 21st Century – rural and urban
- Alternative high schools -- options for completing high school in a non-traditional manner in Eugene, Bethel, and Springfield
- Violence prevention in schools
- Migrant education
- Educational liaison for children with disabilities
- Regional programs for students with hearing, visual, or orthopedic disabilities
- School districts' special education programs
- Innovative program development

C. GAPS AND BARRIERS IN SERVICE SUPPORTS IN CORE AREA 8

Youth 13-18

- Programs to address truancy/school failure issues, i.e., multi-agency, multi-risk factor, and non-offender truancy programs including attendance officers
- Assistance/services to youth in schools, especially middle schools
- Non-offender after school programs, including scholarships and increased rural capacity

Rural

- Coordination for campus safety, violence prevention
- School-based screening and assessment
- School partnership with law enforcement
- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

D. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR CORE AREA 8

- The educational successes identified for younger children appear to carry through for the youth of Lane County. All county indicators are generally on the rise. It is possible that the chosen indicators are not painting a full picture of educational progress or success – this will be explored in the next phase of the planning process.

Core Area 9: Non-Traditional Living Environments



A. INDICATORS

Core Area 9 Indicators	Data Source	Oregon Benchmark	Chart	County Impact
State Agency Data				
• Juvenile Runaway Offenses	LEDS	–	Fig. 53	☺
• Children Living in Foster Care	SCF	–	Fig. 54	☹
Local Data				
• Homeless Youth Sheltered in State-Supported Facilities	OHCS	–	Fig. 55	☹

☺ = good, positive trend

☹ = neutral, unclear trend – too variable, not enough data points, or too subjective

☹ = bad, negative trend

The rate of juvenile runaway offenses has been variable but generally downward since 1994 in Lane County. The state's rate has been consistently higher than the county rate. This trend is difficult to interpret given that fewer runaway offenses are reported than in the past. Therefore, the downward trend may be meaningless.

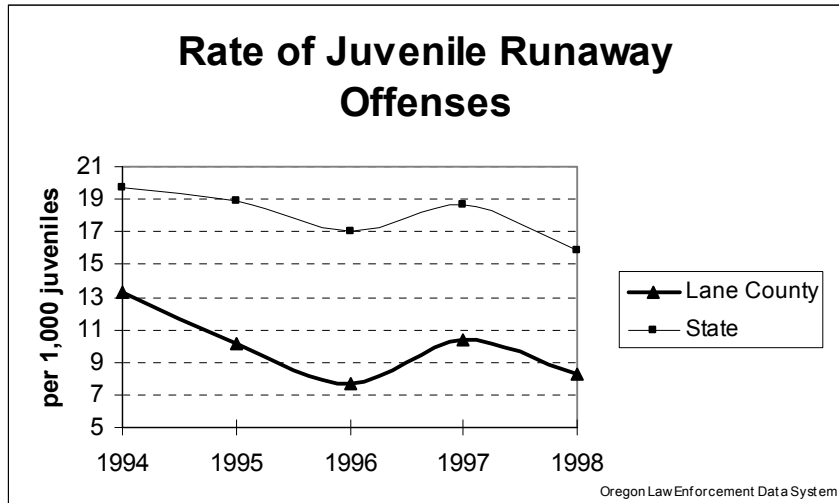
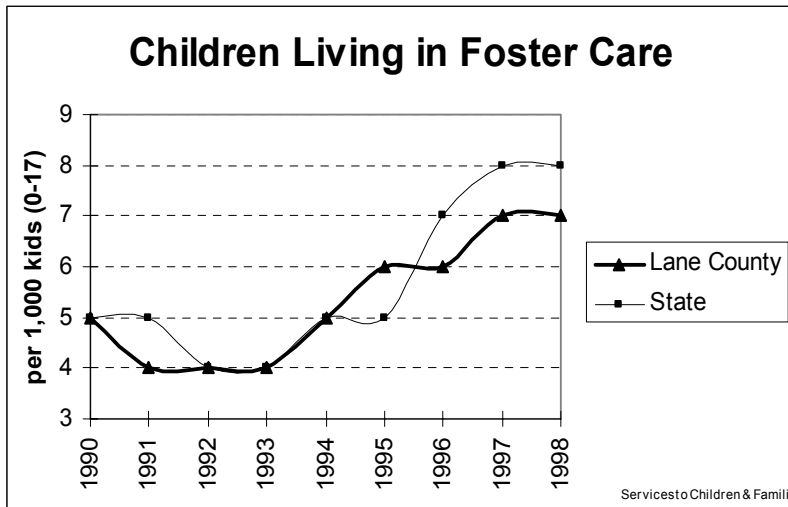


Figure 53



The rate of children living in foster care has increased steadily since 1990 at both the state and county levels. While the ability to support an increasing number of children in need of foster care is a positive reflection on the community, the increase is an indicator children and families in crisis.

Figure 54

The number of homeless children (grade 12 and below) in state-supported shelters increased significantly between 1992 and 1999. While the percent of youth who are seeking shelter has increased, the level of turnaways has been relatively levels.

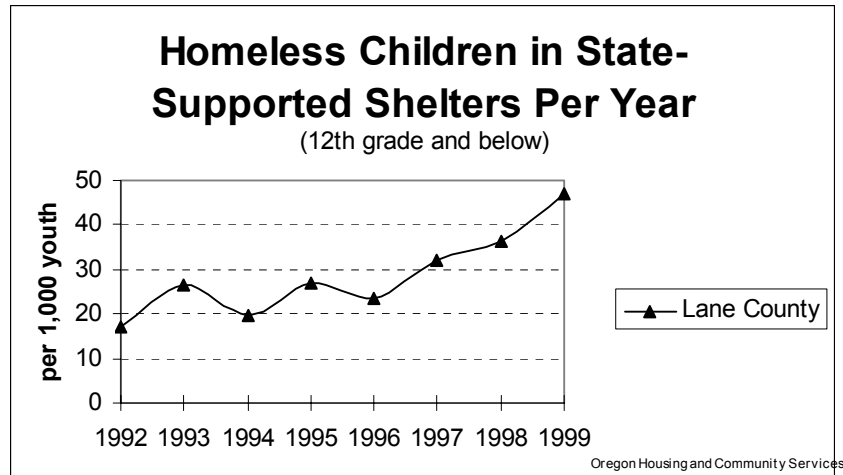


Figure 55

B. COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND ASSETS IN CORE AREA 9

- Transitional housing
- Safe houses
- Extensive runaway/homeless program – includes non-profits, police, public agencies, public transit
- Treatment foster care
- Crisis services
- Alcohol and drug-free rental assistance

C. GAPS AND BARRIERS IN SERVICE SUPPORTS IN CORE AREA 9

Children 9-12

- Sufficient shelter beds and services for both males and females
- Transitional housing for youth
- Lack of resources to meet existing need

Youth 13-18

- Sufficient shelter beds and services for both males and females
- Transitional housing for youth
- Lack of resources to meet existing need

Gender-Specific Needs

- Sufficient shelter beds and services for both males and females

High-Risk Youth

- Additional foster homes for high-risk adolescents

D. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR CORE AREA 9

- It appears that the indicators are illustrating conflicting trends. On the one hand, there has been an increase in homeless youth; on the other hand, there has been a decrease in the rate of runaway offenses. Runaway offenses have been difficult to enforce – so fewer juveniles are ending up in the database.