

MULTNOMAH

JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION DATA SUMMARY

July 2013 – June 2015

Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of JCP served youth who exhibited reductions in their risk score, a combination of reductions in risk indicators and increases in protective indicators related specifically to delinquency, after participating in JCP services. Dynamic risk scores range from 0 to 20 (14 possible risk indicators and 6 possible protective indicators) and are measured at the entry into JCP services and again either at the end of services or after 6 months

in service. Without intervention, at-risk youth are

likely to continue to accumulate additional risk over

time.

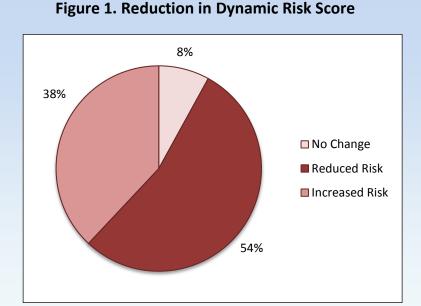


Figure 2 illustrates the proportion of youth who had no criminal referrals within 12 months following their entry into JCP services. This figure includes all youth who were served during the 2013-15 biennium, regardless of whether they had any criminal history prior to their JCP involvement.



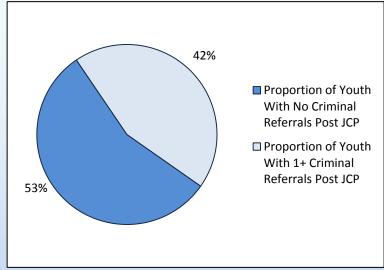


Table A. Description and Profile of JCP Youth

Description of JCP Youth

- 252 youth were served between July 2013 and June 2015.
 - Youth were 69% (174) Male, and 31% (78) Female.
 - Youth were about 15 years of age (range = 9 to 18).
 - Assessed youth were White (37%), Hispanic/Latino (17%), Multi-racial (3%), Native American (2%), African American (35%), and Asian (5%).
 - The most common "presenting behaviors" of youth were school and behavior
 - Average months of service: 14

Risk Profile of JCP Youth

- On their Initial Assessments, youth, on average, had:
 - 4 of the 6 risk domains
 - 9 of the 24 scored risk indicators
 - 3 of the 6 protective indicators <u>lacking</u>
 - A risk score of 12 (out of 30)
 - 1 of the 5 mental health indicators
- Proportion of youth with at least 1 risk indicator (or lacking a protective factor) in:
 - School domain: 73% (185)
 - Peer Domain: 87% (220)
 - Behavior Domain: 90% (228)
 - Family Domain: 82% (206)
 - Substance Use Domain: 71% (180)
 - Attitudes & Values Domain: 37% (92)

Table B. Risk Level of JCP-Served Youth

Risk Level	Number (%) of Youth at Risk Level
Low Risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	14% (36)
Medium Risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	41% (104)
High Risk (14 or more risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	44% (112)
TOTAL	252

Please note:

- Percents above may not add to 100 due to rounding.
- For pages 5 & 6: 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 C. Frequency of Risk, Protective, and Mental Health Indicators

Percent* of Yout		
	With the Indicator on	
Risk Indicator	the Initial Assessment	
SCHOOL ISSUES		
Academic failure (R2.2)	47% (110)	
Chronic truancy (R2.3)	48% (117)	
School dropout (R2.4)	25% (60)	
PEER ISSUES		
Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting out behavior (R3.2)	71% (167)	
Has friends who have been suspended, expelled, or dropped out of school (R3.3)	68% (154)	
BEHAVIOR ISSUES		
Chronic aggressive, disruptive behavior at school before age 13 (R4.1)	39% (92)	
Aggressive, disruptive behavior at school during past month (C4.2)	24% (59)	
• Three or more referrals for a criminal offense (R4.3)	41% (99)	
Chronic runaway history (R4.6)	32% (77)	
Recent runaway (C4.7)	25% (61)	
In past month, youth's behavior has hurt others or put them in danger (R4.9)	32% (78)	
Behavior hurts youth or puts her/him in danger (R4.10)	34% (82)	
A pattern of impulsivity combined with aggressive behavior towards others (R4.12)	33% (78)	
Harms or injures animals (R4.13)	1% (3)	
Preoccupation with or use of weapons (R4.14)	16% (39)	
FAMILY ISSUES		
Poor family supervision and control (R5.2)	60% (141)	
Serious family conflicts (R5.3)	42% (99)	
History of reported child abuse/neglect or domestic violence (R5.4)	56% (133)	
Criminal family members (R5.6)	24% (54)	

^{*}Note: Percents are based on youth with a yes, no, or more information needed response on the indicator. Reported on Initial Assessment of all assessed youth.

Table C. 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 (R6.1)	65% (157)	
Current substance use is causing a problem in youth's life (R6.2)	54% (128)	
Substance use began at age 13 or younger (R6.3)	54% (128)	
Has been high or drunk at school any time in the past (R6.4)	45% (102)	
ATTITUDES, VALUES, & BELIEFS		
 Anti-social thinking, attitudes, values, beliefs (R7.1) 	41% (92)	
Protective Indicator	Percent With the Indicator on the Initial Assessment	
Significant school attachment/commitment (PF2.1)	42% (101)	
Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior (PF3.1)	36% (87)	
Has friends who are academic achievers (PF3.4)	57% (125)	
There is an adult in youth's life (other than parent) she/he can talk to (PF3.6)	76% (179)	
 Involved in constructive extra-curricular activities (PF4.5) 	28% (68)	
Communicates effectively with family members (PF5.1)	49% (114)	
Mental Health Indicator	Percent With the Indicator on the Initial Assessment	
Actively suicidal or prior suicide attempts (8.1)	13% (31)	
Depressed or withdrawn (8.2)	30% (66)	
Difficulty sleeping or eating problems (8.3)	24% (56)	
Hallucinating, delusional, or out of touch with reality (while not on drugs) (8.4)	3% (8)	
Social isolation: Youth is on the fringe of her/his peer group with few or no close friends (8.5)	13% (31)	

Table D. Changes in Risk 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 Re-assessment	Percent change
SCHOOL ISSUES			
Academic failure (R2.2)	86	37	57% decrease
Chronic truancy (R2.3)	93	44	53% decrease
School dropout (R2.4)	42	18	57% decrease
PEER ISSUES			
Friends engage in unlawful behavior (R3.2)	135	111	18% decrease
Friends suspended or expelled (R3.3)	121	109	10% decrease
BEHAVIOR ISSUES			
Aggressive behavior at school past month (C4.2)	46	15	67% decrease
Recent runaway (C4.7)	47	12	74% decrease
Behavior harms others past month (R4.9)	60	17	72% decrease
FAMILY ISSUES			
Poor family supervision (R5.2)	111	56	50% decrease
Serious family conflicts (R5.3)	76	54	29% decrease
Criminal family members (R5.6)	41	23	44% decrease
SUBSTANCE USE ISSUES			
Substance use beyond experimental (R6.1)	119	87	27% decrease
Current substance use is problematic (R6.2)	102	46	55% decrease
ATTITUDES, VALUES, & BELIEFS			
Anti-social thinking, attitudes, values and beliefs (R7.1)	66	37	44% decrease

Table E. Changes in Protective Indicators After JCP Program Involvement

	Column A	Column B	Column C
Protective Indicator	Number of youth WITHOUT protective indicator reported on the Initial Assessment	Of Column A, number of youth WITH protective indicator reported on the Re-assessment	Percent change
Significant school attachment/commitment (PF2.1)	109	50	46% increase
Friends disapprove of unlawful behavior (PF3.1)	124	23	19% increase
Has friends who are academic achievers (PF3.4)	69	29	42% increase
There is an adult in the youth's life (other than a parent) she/he can talk to (PF3.6)	44	28	64% increase
Involved in constructive extra- curricular activities (PF4.5)	138	38	28% increase
Communicates effectively with family members (PF5.1)	93	48	52% increase

Table F. Juvenile Crime

Criminal Referral Findings

- Of the 157 youth with at least one criminal referral in the 12 months prior to their JCP Initial Assessment, 51% did not have a subsequent criminal referral in the 12 months after starting JCP services.
- Of the 6 youth with no criminal referrals in the 12 months prior to their JCP assessment, 100% did not have a subsequent criminal referral in the 12 months after starting JCP services.
- Of the 6 youth with matched assessments who had no criminal referrals in the 12 months after starting JCP services, 33% showed improvement in their JCP score (decreased risk indicators and/or increased protective indicators).
- Of the 140 youth with matched assessments who did have at least one criminal referral in the 12 months after starting JCP services, 53% showed improvement in their JCP score (decreased risk indicators and/or increased protective indicators).

Table G. Summary of Findings

Evaluation Findings

- Youth with JCP Initial Assessments tended to most frequently have the following risk issues identified:
 - Friends engage in unlawful or serious acting out behavior
 - o Has friends who have been suspended, expelled, or dropped out of school
 - Substance use beyond experimental use
- Youth tended to most frequently have the following protective indicators identified:
 - o There is an adult in youth's life (other than parent) she/he can talk to
 - Has friends who are academic achievers
- Youth tended to most frequently have the following mental health indicator identified:
 - Depressed or withdrawn
- Youth who received JCP program services most frequently saw decreases in the following risk indicators:
 - Recent runaway
 - o Behavior harms others in the past month
- Youth who received JCP program services most frequently saw increases in the following protective indicators:
 - o There is an adult in the youth's life (other than a parent) she/he can talk to
 - Communicates effectively with family members

Description of JCP Service

[Insert Program/Service name]



Special thanks to 2H Systems (JCP Data Manager) and Oregon Youth Authority and its Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) for providing the data for this report. Data describing the demographic and initial risk profile of youth are based on youth with data from the JCP Assessment version 2006.1. Data describing changes in risk and protective indicators include all JCP youth with both an initial assessment and re-assessment, who were served during the 2013–14 biennium, even if the initial assessment occurred prior to the start of the biennium.