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**Preliminary Research Report on
Phase I of Oregon's Participation in the
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Disproportionate Minority Confinement Program**

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Executive Summary

In this report we summarize the preliminary results of Oregon's Phase I research under the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP's) Special Emphasis Minority Program Initiative. This discretionary program is designed to deal with the problem of overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. In particular, the program targets the problem of the disproportionate confinement of minority youth in secure facilities.

Oregon's Phase I research plan and research design are presented along with a discussion of the three types of data being collected and analyzed. Preliminary research findings are presented based on the analysis of two of these three types of data. These are "summary" statistics and data collected by juvenile justice system agencies working at various decision points in juvenile justice system processing of youth and qualitative data in the form of "focus group" interviews with juvenile justice system professionals in the three "pilot" counties selected for the program (i.e., Lane, Marion, and Multnomah Counties). The third type of data currently being analyzed is "system" or "flow" data used to describe in longitudinal terms cohorts of youth processed through county juvenile departments. Summary data and statistics are presented in cross-sectional terms and include official agency counts of juvenile arrests, juvenile court referrals, and admission or "head count" data from juvenile detention and correctional facilities. System or flow data and statistics are based on tracking specific groups or cohorts of juveniles through various stages of system processing and recording what happens to them at each decision point. These data are still being analyzed and will be the subject of the final research report for the Phase I effort.

Preliminary analysis of the available "summary" data from each county suggests that minority youth are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system. African American youth are overrepresented at nearly every juvenile justice system decision point and across all three "pilot" counties. The pattern of overrepresentation of other minority groups (notably Native American and Hispanic youth) appears more sporadic with no discernable pattern.

Based on the cross-sectional (summary) data analyzed to date, it appears that in Multnomah County African American youth are more likely to be overrepresented as we move to decision points going further into juvenile justice system processing. For example, a greater proportion of African American youth are arrested and referred to juvenile departments than their numbers in the youth population would suggest and they are even more likely to be referred to detention or committed to training schools when compared to their numbers in the youth population. These summary data findings are suggestive rather than conclusive and only system data can increase the level of conclusiveness.

In the focus group interview research conducted in the three pilot counties, participants suggested that the availability of services and other resources – from prevention

and restorative programs and other service delivery networks – are lacking for youth of minority backgrounds. Also, the interview data suggest that youth determined to be "gang involved" or "violent" (these terms are often considered synonymous in the juvenile justice system according to focus group participants) are particularly likely to be closed off from access to needed services and resources.

Future research for the final research report will be tailored around examination in detail of how minority youth (especially African American youth) are processed in the juvenile justice system (especially Multnomah County) and how various factors come into play in the role of explaining the causes and consequences of minority group overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. Most of this research will focus on the results of analyzing "system" or "flow" data for each county and examining the amount of disproportionate confinement of minority youth in detention and correctional facilities (especially in Multnomah County).

I. Introduction

A. The Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is to summarize using different data the preliminary findings on the extent of minority group overrepresentation in Oregon's juvenile justice system – both statewide and in the three pilot counties selected for special program emphasis. In addition, the report summarizes the efforts to create baseline data for evaluating subsequent efforts to ameliorate this problematic situation. Where data analysis is ongoing, the report focuses on the status of current efforts and the direction the continuing analysis will take before culminating in the reporting of final results. Of special concern throughout this report is the analysis of the overrepresentation of minority youth in secure confinement (i.e., in detention facilities and in training schools). However, the disproportionate representation of minority group youth at any decision point during juvenile justice system processing merits special consideration in this research.

This report will focus on the preliminary research findings resulting from using various types of qualitative and quantitative data and various methodological approaches to data analysis. The quantitative data initially includes summary data obtained from looking at available information from official sources on juveniles processed at specific decision points in the juvenile justice system statewide and within the counties of interest. A second, more comprehensive and useful type of data involves system or flow data obtained by looking sequentially (or longitudinally) at each decision point in juvenile justice system processing and determining what happens as we track a group of the same individuals through this system. In the adult criminal justice system the counterpart to this statistical approach is often referred to as the OBTS or "offender-based transaction statistics" approach.

In addition, as background for this quantitative data analysis, we will integrate into the report demographic data on youth in each participating "pilot" county and statewide. Of particular interest is the distribution by race and ethnicity of the youth population statewide and within the three pilot counties.

The qualitative data analysis will incorporate the results of focus group and supporting interview research conducted in each pilot county. These focus groups were composed of carefully selected individuals who represented juvenile justice system professional and lay citizens with special insights on the nature of disproportionate minority overrepresentation and the underlying causes and consequences of disproportionate minority group overrepresentation across the juvenile justice system in each county and especially in the area of secure confinement.

B. Overview of the Program Goals¹

Historically, the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974 has focused on three mandates: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the separation of children (juveniles) from adults in institutions, and the removal of juveniles from jails and adult facilities. In 1988 the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (formerly the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups) was successful in seeking amendment of the JJDPA to require states to eliminate the overrepresentation of minority youth in secure confinement as a fourth mandate. Three specific amendments were made to accomplish this fourth mandate. In toto, these amendments created a special initiative and program to assist jurisdictions in:

- Identifying the extent and nature of overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile system;
- Developing program strategies and practical guidelines to respond to problem; and
- Evaluating the effectiveness of these approaches.

Specific program goals included the following:

- To help jurisdictions identify the extent and nature of overrepresentation of minorities in the juvenile justice system;
- To reduce disproportionate detention and incarceration of minority juveniles in jails, lockups, secure detention, and correctional facilities in selected jurisdictions;
- To promote the development of clear, consistent, objective decision-making criteria for juvenile justice agencies;
- To provide alternatives to detention and incarceration of minorities, including prevention and diversion programs, and reintegration programs for youths previously incarcerated; and
- To identify and disseminate information on juvenile justice system policies and practices that are racially and ethnically neutral.

¹Throughout this section of the report, the specific purposes, goals, and objectives of the this federal program are based on lightly paraphrased quotes or actual direct quotes from the text presented in the program description appearing in the Federal Register, Vol. 56, No. 96, Friday, May 17, 1991, (Notices), pp. 22969-22974.

Corresponding to these goals are four major program objectives:

- To develop a process for identifying the disproportionate representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system;
- To develop policies and practices to eliminate processing differentials relating to race and ethnicity;
- To develop a training and technical assistance curriculum to transfer the assessment process; and
- To implement and evaluate programmatic responses in selected sites.

C. The Link Between the Program Goals and the Research²

Under this "Special Emphasis Minority Program" initiative, Oregon was one of four states selected competitively to receive training, technical assistance, and financial assistance. Key to participation in this program is a heavy emphasis on conducting research based on sufficient, available data which can be used to make an accurate assessment of the current status of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. This research activity implies creating data collection systems and conducting policy-related research to guide the actual program and policy strategies which will come later.³

Oregon's research effort is designed primarily to assess the situation statewide and in the three pilot counties with regard to the confinement of minority youth in all types of secure facilities. The principal research questions are whether or not overrepresentation exists, where it exists in terms of geographic location (which counties) and to what degree and at what specific decision points. In short, a primary aspect of the research is to document the parameters of the problem of disproportionate incarceration of and overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system in Oregon.

D. Demographic Description of Minority Youth in Oregon and in the "Pilot" Counties

The three "pilot" counties selected for participation in this special initiative program are the three largest counties in Oregon. Together, in the 1990 Census they accounted for nearly 38.5% of Oregon's total general population and 36.5% of Oregon juvenile population (0-17 years of age). Of even more importance, these three counties accounted for nearly half (49.5%) of Oregon's minority youth population in 1990 –

²See Footnote 1.

³National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups, A Unique Partnership for Children, 1991 Annual Report, Washington, D.C., 1992, p. 27.

including 85.2% of the State's African-American youth population. More detail on the demographic characteristics of these three "pilot" counties will be presented later in this report.

II. The Research Design

A. Overview of the Research Plan

As a result of the reauthorization and revision of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1988, a new amendment to Section 223(a)(23) requires that each state make efforts to assess and address the overrepresentation of minority youth in all types of secure facilities. In a global sense this means that each state must determine the amount and extent of overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system using data on arrest rates, intake/diversion rates, detention rates, prosecution/adjudication rates, and disposition/confinement rates. Preliminary research in Oregon already has strongly suggested that minority juveniles are over-represented in Oregon's juvenile justice system in relationship to their numbers in the general youth population. In particular, minority juveniles appear to be overrepresented in Oregon's three largest metropolitan areas: (1) the Portland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), (2) the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Statistical Area, and (3) the Salem Metropolitan Statistical Area. Seven different counties are represented in these three urban areas. Altogether, over 60% of Oregon's juvenile population and nearly 70% of Oregon's minority juvenile population lives in these seven (7) counties. Much of the state's juvenile justice system processing and decision making occurs in these areas.

These three urban areas provide the sites for single county pilot projects designed to reduce the proportion of minority juveniles represented in Oregon's juvenile justice system -- especially in the secure custody components of this system at the state and local levels. This pilot program along with the activities in the pilot sites are designed to provide a model for the elimination of the effects of factors which arbitrarily result in the disproportionate confinement of minority youth in the various counties processing both minority and majority youth through the juvenile justice system.

Oregon's plan for developing research to assess and address the issue of minority overrepresentation and differential commitment rates to secure custody/confinement settings is based on analyzing the flow of youth processed through the state and county juvenile justice systems. Across the state and in each of the urban areas and counties targeted for this pilot program, delinquent youth are processed through county juvenile courts and departments. This processing involves juveniles "penetrating" the juvenile justice system to different degrees. For example, following arrest/referral, some penetrate the system only to the point of informal contact while others penetrate the system to the point of more formal contact and more severe dispositions -- such as training school commitment and a longer period of secure confinement. The extent to which juveniles of different offense profiles and socioeconomic and demographic backgrounds penetrate

the system raises questions about the basic "fairness" of this processing and the decisions made about children's lives and how best to handle them in this system. Several of the more basic research questions which arise are addressed in the next section of this status report.

B. Basic Research Questions to be Addressed

To a great extent, much of the program activity for this grant is data driven and dependent on asking important research questions to guide the selection, implementation, and evaluation of program activities and outcomes. The most basic question to ask is **how much minority overrepresentation is there in Oregon?** This question is followed by the question of **how extensive and serious is the overrepresentation of minority youth in Oregon's juvenile justice system?** The body of research literature focusing on the problem of selection bias in juvenile justice system processing accumulated over the last few years strongly suggests that in terms of decisions made the system is not always racially and ethnically neutral.⁴ Minority youth are simply more often at risk for deeper penetration into the system and more often at risk to experience the more severe dispositions and to experience these dispositions for a longer period of time – even when other factors, conditions, or circumstances are often the same. The research further indicates that selection bias exists at a number of decision points and the effects of race and ethnicity are both direct and indirect. Further, the effects of race and ethnicity on juvenile justice system processing outcomes may be cumulative.

The research literature leads us to ask many additional questions. For example, **does race and ethnicity lead to an accumulation of negative effects as we examine multiple decision points in juvenile justice system processing?** Also, **do we have multiplicative, as well as, additive effects across these various decision points?**

Last, we come to the point where after processing decisions are made, there are questions about the effectiveness of the services majority and minority (group) juveniles receive in the juvenile justice system. **Are there differences in the services received by minority juveniles as opposed to majority juveniles in the juvenile justice system?** If so, **how effective are the services received by minority juveniles as compared to those received by majority juveniles.**

C. Data and information Needs to Address the Above Research Questions

Having identified some of the basic research questions to be addressed, what data and information are needed to answer these questions? **How do we document and**

⁴See Carl Pope and William Feyerherm, "Minority Status and Juvenile Justice System Processing," **Criminal Justice Abstracts**, Vol. 22(2), pp. 327-336 (Part I) and Vol. 22(3), pp. 527-542 (Part II).

track the effects of selection bias in the juvenile justice system? Also, how do we account for the cumulative effects of selection bias and untangle the direct or indirect effects of race and ethnicity in juvenile justice system processing?

Two types of research data are needed to answer these questions. Ideally, we need to have some sort of **client tracking or "offender-based" data** which is accumulated on juveniles as they move through the juvenile justice system. These data would provide on a case by case basis information on decisions made and dispositions recorded as juvenile cases are processed in this system. The advantages of this approach are that we are looking at each decision point on what happens to the same individuals. In contrast to this approach, we have to look at available information – i.e., information which was not gathered on the same individuals using a client tracking system. Rather, we have to look at **summary data** on individuals at specific decision points in the juvenile justice system or related systems. For example, rather than tracking a cohort of juvenile referrals to juvenile court during a specific period of time (a calendar year, for example) and tracking these individuals through several decision points, we have to begin with juvenile arrestees as recorded in the Law Enforcement Data System's (LEDS) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program data base. Then, we have to move on to juvenile department data captured on selected juveniles in certain Oregon counties where we have some information on whether or not they were detained and whether or not certain dispositions (such as wardship and secure confinement placements) occurred. Training school commitments and other juvenile justice system outcomes lead us to yet a new source of data on still a different set of individuals. The Children's Services Division (CSD) Integrated Information System (IIS) would be the data source for training school commitments and other disposition outcomes involving temporary custody transferred to CSD.

Oregon's approach to the information and data needs for the underlying research and program planning activities is a twofold one. First, we work toward the ideal data solutions. In this case it is using client-based or offender-based automated data and information for tracking what happens to individuals of various demographic (racial and ethnic) backgrounds as they are processed in the juvenile justice system. Currently in Oregon, the potential to collect and assemble these data are limited to only certain counties (those with advanced or automated case processing information systems) and to only certain time periods (mostly recent calendar or fiscal years). Fortunately, two of the three counties involved in the pilot program sites (Lane and Multnomah Counties) have these advanced information systems up and running to various degrees. Also, the Oregon Community Children and Youth Services Commission has been developing a statewide, integrated juvenile justice information system. This system, the Juvenile Department Information System (JDIS), provides us with a basis for potentially gathering most of the client tracking information we are after to answer our questions in the third pilot county (Marion County). Unfortunately, the somewhat underdeveloped state of these county information systems for routinely generating system data requires that as a backup we analyze an assortment of data bases and data sets to come up with summary data

to provide at least partial answers to our research questions. These data bases and data sets represent our second data source option and include the LEDS UCR data base and the CSD IIS data system along with various available data sets compiled on juveniles in detention and those receiving certain disposition outcomes as a result of juvenile justice system processing. In addition, we can examine special evaluation project data which can reveal the differential impact of treatment and other client services on minority and majority juveniles. The available data will be used to approximate client tracking information as juveniles move through certain decision points in the juvenile justice system. These decision points include referral, intake, adjudication, and disposition decisions or outcomes.

III. Review of Prior Research in Oregon

There have been some research projects which have addressed in one form or another the issue of disproportionate minority confinement and overrepresentation in general in the juvenile justice system in Oregon. The bulk of this research has focused on Multnomah County given the size of the juvenile population there and the heavy representation of ethnic minority youth in the general youth population. Two major studies and some additional research studies are of interest here.

A. The Multnomah County Juvenile Court Monitoring Study

As part of an Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funded project, the Portland, Oregon Section of the National Council of Jewish Women conducted a citizen's monitoring study of the Juvenile Court in Multnomah County. The report emerging from this study was entitled, Defining Justice for Children, and it was published in 1982.⁵

This research project sought to answer questions concerning "...who enters the juvenile justice system and what happens to them, ...are certain children getting different treatment from the juvenile court, ...are children being afforded their legal rights, ...are children held accountable for their actions, and ...are sufficient resources available to provide adequate services?"

Without attempting to review the methodological adequacy of this research study, several thematic findings emerged from the research:

- There are roughly twice as many minority youth in court for dependency fact-finding hearings as would have been expected

⁵National Council of Jewish Women, (Portland Oregon Section Juvenile Court Monitors), Defining Justice for Children: A Citizens' Study of the Juvenile Court in Multnomah County, 1982.

from the numbers of minority youth in the general under 18 year old population in Multnomah County.

- White children tended to be in juvenile court on for reasons and petitions involving "behavior, conditions, and circumstances" charges; while minority children tended to be in court for reasons and petitions involving dependency charges.
- In the case of minority children, males were almost three times more likely to be involved with the court than females.
- Minority children were more likely than white children to receive the most serious dispositions (i.e., continued in detention and detained for the first time).
- Minority children were more likely to be represented by attorneys.

Based on these and other findings, several recommendations are made for the future handling of minority children and all children in juvenile court in Multnomah County. These are as follows:

- All Multnomah County Juvenile Court personnel should examine "...their attitudes about racial and ethnic minorities and develop procedures to guard against discrimination."

- All Multnomah County Juvenile Court referral sources should "...examine their attitudes about racial and ethnic minorities and appropriate male and female roles and should develop procedures to guard against discrimination and eliminate disproportionate entrance into the juvenile court."

B. The Multnomah County Juvenile Court Study by Iris Bell and Associates

In 1989, Iris M. D. Bell and B * Era Consultants were contracted by the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission to evaluate the Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Division's services to minority youth.⁶ According to their report, the mission of the Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Division is to:

- Protect the community,

⁶See Iris M. D. Bell and B * Era Consultants, Evaluation of Multnomah County's Juvenile Justice Division Services to Minority Youth, Metropolitan Human Relations Commission, Multnomah County and City of Portland, 1989.

- Hold youth accountable for their actions,
- Impose sanctions in a fair and just manner, and
- Assist youth in developing skills to become contributing members of the community.

Against this mission, the research examines the processing of and servicing of minority youth through the juvenile justice system and this agency. Again without methodologically reviewing the research, there are several thematic findings of interest in the research report. The major findings and themes can be summarized as follows:

- Providing on-going staff training is important in order to insure that minority youth are provided with counseling and other services which address their cultural needs,
- There are not very many agencies that are receptive to the idea of housing minority youth that have been involved in the juvenile justice system. These youth also have problems finding support services and agencies with the proper resources and staff,
- Minority youth are being held prior to adjudication primarily because of the nature of the charges and because of a perceived need to provide for the safety of the community and because of the lack of resources available to assist them and because it takes longer to find the few resources that do exist,
- Shelter homes located in Multnomah County are reluctant to take in African-American youth for fear of drive-by shooting and other gang-related activities.

C. Other Oregon Research Projects

While other research of interest lacks a specific focus on minority overrepresentation and disproportional confinement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, there are research projects which yield findings of related interest to our research here. For example, annual juvenile detention monitoring research studies conducted by or for the Oregon Community Children and Youth Services Commission yield data on the disproportionate detention of minority youth in Oregon. Other research includes county level data on this issue and also on the commitment of minority youth to closed custody facilities (mainly training schools) in Oregon. In subsequent discussions in this report, these research findings will be presented.

IV. Results of Analyzing Pilot County "Summary" Data

A. Lane County

Data in Table 1 indicate that there were 68,921 juveniles (youth ages 0 to 17 years of age) recorded in the 1990 census for Lane County and that 21,998 were in the demographic "highest risk age group" (i.e., 12 to 17 years old) for delinquent behavior. Nearly 94% (93.8%) were white with 1.0% African American, 1.6% Native American, 2.2% Asian, and 1.3% "Others." As "Hispanic Origin" is not a racial group, we note that 3.7% of all the at risk age group (i.e., 3.7% of all 21,998) fall in this group.⁷

INSERT TABLE 1 (NEXT PAGE) ABOUT HERE

Against these percentages we can compare the percentages of each group arrested in 1990 (our base year for pre-intervention efforts) for any crime (all juvenile arrests) and for FBI index crimes (i.e., the against person crimes of murder – including non-negligent manslaughter – forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Also, we can look at the percentages of each racial/ethnic group referred in 1990 to the county's juvenile department and detention along with January 1, 1990 counts (and percentages) from CSD of closed custody wards (i.e., those in training schools or camps) and the 1990 1990 annual commitments to the training schools.

⁷It should be noted that different agencies (including the Census Bureau, law enforcement agencies, juvenile departments, and the Children's Services Division) all use different criteria and rules for classifying a person's racial and ethnic background. For example, the Census Bureau uses an "All Other" racial group category for those who proclaim that they belong to a racial group other than whites, African-Americans, Native Americans, or Asians/ Pacific Islanders. To a great extent, racial grouping is a self-defined phenomena and the residual category of "All Other" completes a set of logical categories for Census respondents. Law enforcement agencies tend not to use this residual "All Other" category and arrestees are more or less forced into one of the more traditional categories by the reporting officer. Juvenile department staff tend to fall somewhere in-between in their approach to labelling kids according to racial membership and they are more apt to use "Unknown" when they are confused here. Both police and juvenile court intake workers also tend to merge racial categories with the ethnic group category of "Hispanic." While Children's Services Division worker classify ethnic/ racial group in terms similar to juvenile court workers, they have special (somewhat restrictive) rules for classifying juveniles as "Native Americans." For a juvenile CSD client to be a Native American, he or she must be an official member of a tribe recognized by the federal government. These different ways of classifying the same youth make for some complication in our data analysis and the consequences may or may not always be understood.

TABLE 1 - Disproportionate Minority Program Data

LANE COUNTY - 1990								
RACIAL/ ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL JUVENILES AGES 0-17	NUMBER/ PERCENT AT RISK YOUTH AGES 12-17	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS ..	NUMBER/ PERCENT JUVENILE INDEX CRIME ARRESTS ..	NUMBER/ PERCENT JUVENILE DEPT REFERRALS ...	NUMBER/ PERCENT ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION ...	NUMBER/ PERCENT 1990 CSD TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITMENTS	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL CSD CLOSED CUST. WARDS ON 1/1/90
WHITE - #	65,043	20,645	2,782	1,247	3,786	677	38	55
%	94.4%	93.8%	92.1%	91.7%	87.8%	90.9%	88.4%	93.2%
INDEX		1.00	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.99
AFRICAN - #	713	209	137	66	183	34	2	1
AMERICAN - %	1.0%	1.0%	4.5%	4.9%	4.2%	4.6%	4.7%	1.7%
INDEX		1.00	4.74	5.16	4.42	4.80	4.90	1.79
NATIVE - #	989	358	30	12	74	13	0	3
AMERICAN - %	1.4%	1.6%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	5.1%
INDEX		1.00	0.61	0.55	1.04	1.07	0.00	3.13
ALL ASIANS - #	1,368	494	28	12	35	4	0	0
%	2.0%	2.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
INDEX		1.00	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.24	0.00	0.00
HISPANIC - #	2,571	813	44	23	63	8	0	0
ORIGIN - %	3.7%	3.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
INDEX		1.00	0.41	0.46	0.41	0.29	0.00	0.00
ALL OTHER - #	808	292	N.A.	N.A.	170	9	3	0
RACES - %	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.2%	7.0%	0.0%
INDEX		1.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.91	5.26	0.00
TOTAL - #	68,921	21,998	3,021	1,360	4,311	745	43	59
%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Data Sources: OCCYSC, November 1992

*=1990 Census Data from P.S.U. Center for Population Research and Census

**=Law Enforcement Data System

***=Lane County Juvenile Department

****=Children's Services Division

Note: Hispanic origin not included as a racial category in census data.

Essentially, we are taking " snapshots " of areas of decision points in juvenile justice system processing. At the front end we have police referral and juvenile court referral activity and then we have detention and training school commitment decision areas to examine.

Figure 1, presents a generic flow chart of juvenile justice system penetration from referral point to case disposition. It is designed to reflect juvenile justice system processing in any Oregon county. Because of slight variations in actual processing in Lane County and for more a more detailed view of decision points, the reader may also want to consult the flow chart provided by Lane County in the first part of Appendix A. Moving left to right across the flow chart in Figure 1 for Lane County, we can take our snapshots of juvenile justice system processing along a line of penetration through various decision points of the system.

INSERT FIGURE 1 (NEXT PAGE) ABOUT HERE

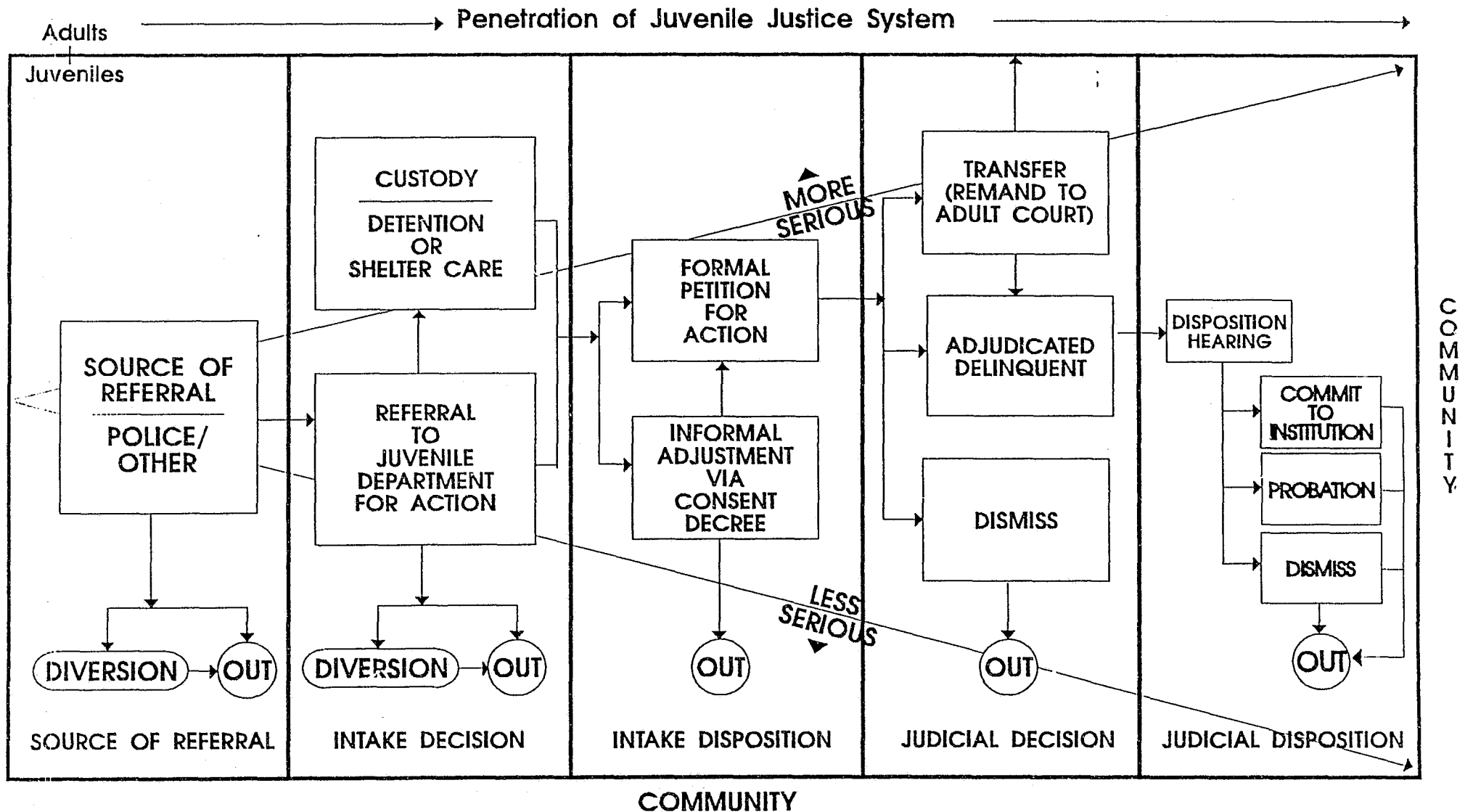
Looking at Table 1 again, we see that it presents our summary data on Lane County across a horizontal dimension of juvenile justice system penetration. By using the percentage of the at risk population accounted for by each racial ethnic group and comparing the percentages of subsequent arrests, referrals, admissions, and commitments; we can compute an index of Disproportionate Representation for each racial/ ethnic group. Groups which are not overrepresented at each point in the juvenile justice system or are "in proportion" to their original numbers in terms of distributions with arrests, referrals, or commitments would score a 1. 0 on each index computed. For example, white youth in Lane County in 1990 accounted for 93.8% of the at risk juvenile population and 92.1% of the total juvenile arrests for an index value of 0.98 (or $92.1\% \div 93.8\% = 0.98$) or very nearby a value of 1.0.⁸ Values above 1.0 indicate problems with disproportionate representation. In Lane County there are several values above 1.0 most notably, these are for African American youth and to a lesser extent for Native American youth and "Other" youth . For example, African American at risk youth account for 1.00% of the juvenile at-risk population in Lane County, but 4.74% of the juvenile arrests. This yields an index value of 4.7.⁹ This means that African American youth are nearly 5 times more likely to be arrested than their numbers in the juvenile at risk population would indicate.

Graphic presentation of these index values and data in Chart 1 clearly shows African-American youth are disproportionately arrested for both all crimes and for FBI

⁸Note that occasionally there are rounding errors in the computation of these "index" values. This is because the Excel software used in this spreadsheet table uses raw numbers and extends precision to 14 decimal places.

⁹See footnote 8.

GENERIC FLOWCHART FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN OREGON, 1992



Index crimes, as well as, much more likely to be detained and committed to a training school — almost five times more likely in each case — with the exception of January 1, 1990 counts of closed custody wards where the index is closer to 2 (1.8) or nearly twice as likely.¹⁰

INSERT CHART 1 (NEXT PAGE) ABOUT HERE

Historical trend data on juvenile department referrals, youth detained, and training school commitments provided by the Lane County Juvenile Department¹¹ reveal that over the last half dozen years, there have been some shifts in the proportions of juveniles referred, detained, and committed to training schools when looking across racial/ ethnic groupings. These data are presented in the second part of Appendix A.

The most notable findings in these data are that there has been a slightly larger percentage of African-American youth represented at various decision points in juvenile justice system processing. Among juvenile department referrals the percent African-American increased from 2.6% and 2.0% in 1987 and 1988 respectively to 4.2% and 3.1% in 1990 and 1991 respectively. While the numbers are low, the proportions of African-American youth detained also increased during this time period. In 1987, 2.9% of all youth detained were African-Americans and by 1991, the percentage had increased to 6.2% of all youth detained. Counting detention referrals and not individuals, the percentages for African-American youth were 2.7% of all detention referrals in 1987 growing to 6.2% in 1991. However, the data on active cases (all youth counted once) reveals that in 1987 2.3% of all active cases were African-American youth and in 1991, 2.3% of all cases involved African-American youth. It would seem that frequency of referral rather than pure number of cases merits some additional research focus.

B. Marion County

Marion County summary data indicates similar patterns for minority overrepresentation according to Table 2 and Chart 2. Again, however, some caution is advised here as the numbers are small making it possible that shifts of just a few individuals can radically alter the index and percent values.

INSERT TABLE 2 AND CHART 2 (NEXT PAGES) ABOUT HERE

Looking at Table 2, African-American "at risk" youth are just over two to three times as likely to be arrested and committed as their numbers in the population would suggest.

¹⁰Some caution is advised here as the numbers are small making it possible that shifts of just a few individuals can radically alter index values.

¹¹Data provided by Linda Wagner, Researcher, September 1992.

Chart 1

LANE COUNTY INDICES - 1990

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY PROGRAM DATA

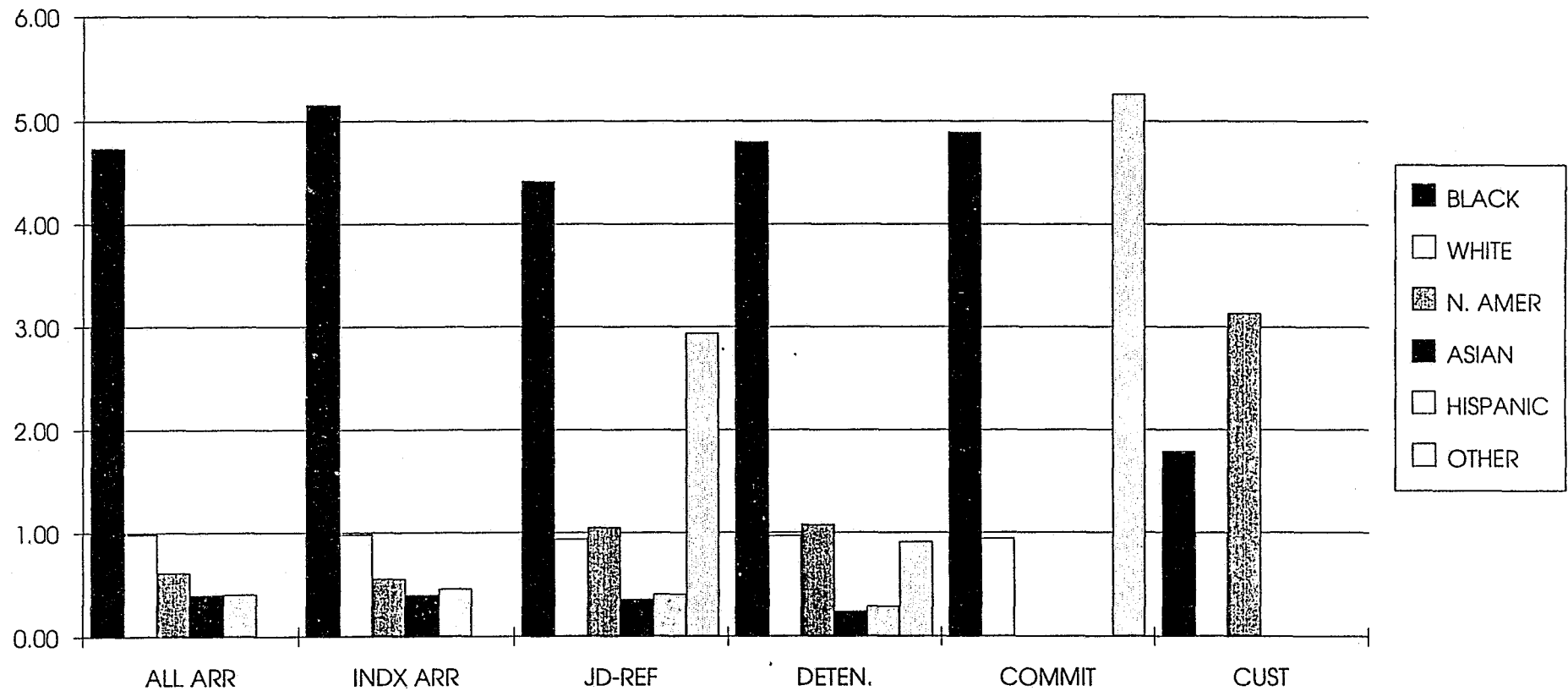


TABLE 2 - Disproportionate Minority Program Data

MARION COUNTY - 1990								
RACIAL/ ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL JUVENILES AGES 0-17	NUMBER/ PERCENT AT RISK YOUTH AGES 12-17	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS ..	NUMBER/ PERCENT JUVENILE INDEX CRIME ARRESTS ..	NUMBER/ PERCENT JUVENILE DEPT REFERRALS ...	NUMBER/ PERCENT ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION ...	NUMBER/ PERCENT 1990 CSD TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITMENTS	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL CSD CLOSED CUST. WARDS ON 1/1/90
WHITE - #	53,360	16,524	2,241	875	4,465	N.A.	86	49
%	88.6%	89.6%	82.1%	79.8%	80.7%	0.0%	82.7%	87.5%
INDEX		1.00	0.92	0.89	0.90	0.00	0.92	0.98
AFRICAN - #	689	270	106	46	171	N.A.	4	1
AMERICAN - %	1.1%	1.5%	3.9%	4.2%	3.1%	0.0%	3.8%	1.8%
INDEX		1.00	2.60	2.80	2.06	0.00	2.56	1.20
NATIVE - #	1,280	377	77	36	133	N.A.	5	2
AMERICAN - %	2.1%	2.0%	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%	0.0%	4.8%	3.6%
INDEX		1.00	1.40	1.65	1.20	0.00	2.40	1.80
ALL ASIANS - #	1,158	339	18	11	28	N.A.	0	0
%	1.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
INDEX		1.00	0.39	0.56	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
HISPANIC - #	7,056	1,752	287	130	500	N.A.	9	4
ORIGIN - %	11.7%	9.5%	10.5%	11.8%	9.0%	0.0%	8.7%	7.1%
INDEX		1.00	1.11	1.24	0.95	0.00	0.91	0.75
ALL OTHER - #	3,745	929	1	0	238	N.A.	0	0
RACES - %	6.2%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
INDEX		1.00	0.01	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL - #	60,232	18,439	2,730	1,098	5,535	0	104	56
%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Data Sources: OCCYSC, November 1992

* = 1990 Census Data from P.S.U. Center for Population Research and Census

** = Law Enforcement Data System

*** = Marion County Juvenile Department

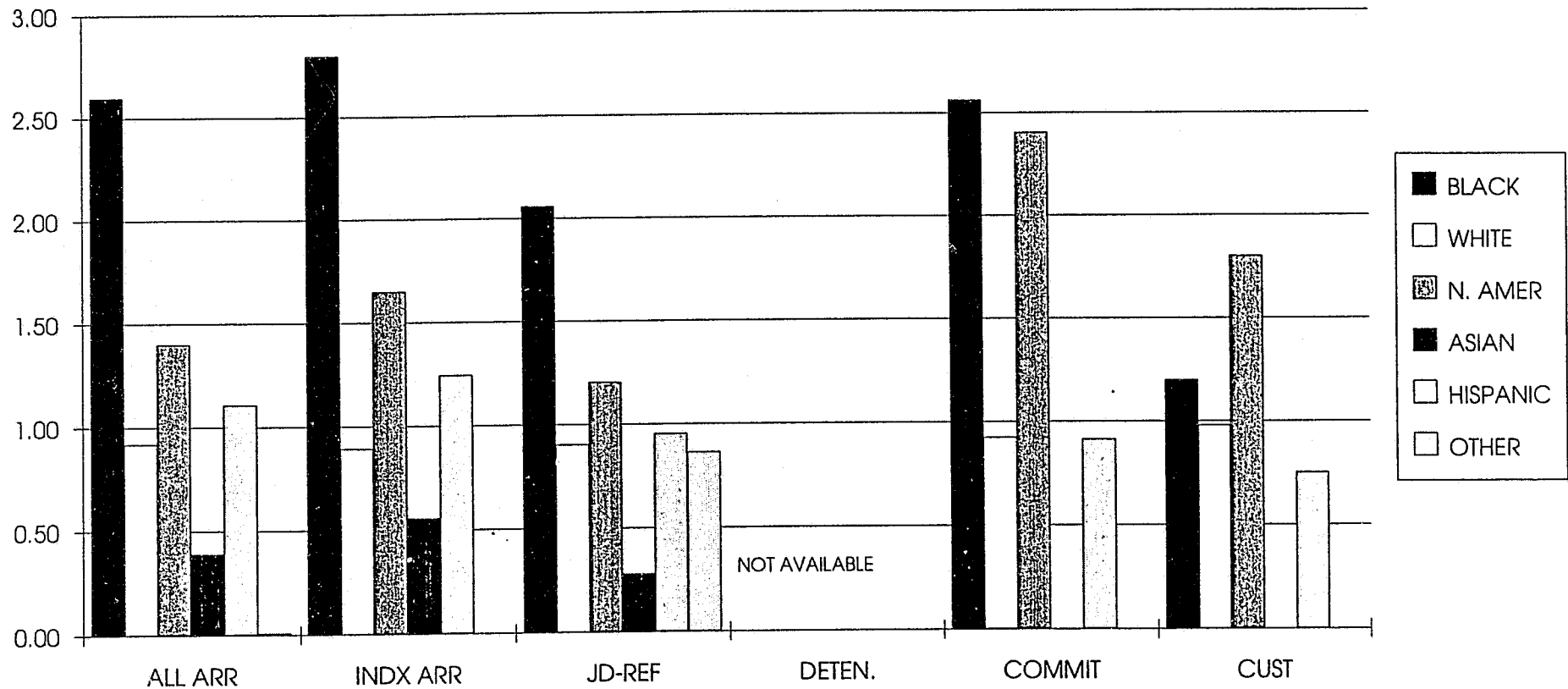
**** = Children's Services Division

Note: Hispanic origin not included as a racial category in census data.

Chart 2

MARION COUNTY INDICES - 1990

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY PROGRAM DATA



There is also a slight tendency for Native American "at risk" youth to be over-represented in terms of arrests and training school commitments – but again due to low counts the numbers can shift greatly with changes in just a few cases.

While trend data on minority youth referred to and processed in the juvenile department in Marion County is not available for every decision point in juvenile justice system processing, it appears that there has been some increase in recent years in the proportion African-American among all training school and closed custody commitments and among all youth in the juvenile corrections system for the county.

C. Multnomah County

Multnomah county data shows a pattern of overrepresentation for African-American "at risk" youth with arrest, juvenile court referral, and detention index values at around 2.5 and commitment and closed custody index values between 4 and 5. Table 3 and Chart 3 reveal there is some overrepresentation for Native-American and Hispanic origin youth, but the index values are less pronounced - all under 1.5 except for Native-American youth committed to training schools in 1990. Again, this index value can be influenced by shifts of just a few juveniles.

INSERT TABLE 3 AND CHART 3 (NEXT PAGES) ABOUT HERE

Historical trend data for Multnomah County provide a fairly strong basis for examining shifting proportions of minority youth represented at different decision points in juvenile justice system processing. Mainly, there are a fairly large number of individuals in each ethnic/ racial group described in the summary data of interest. Summary data on the use of detention and for juvenile correctional populations is of special interest. In the area of detention admissions, the referral data for the last three federal fiscal years for Multnomah County reveal shifts in the proportions with minority backgrounds as follows:

Ethnic/ Racial Distribution of Multnomah County
Referrals to Juvenile Detention, FFY1990 to FFY1992 (in Percents)

<u>Racial/ Ethnic</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>FFY1990</u> <u>(N=3308)</u>	<u>FFY1991</u> <u>(N=3699)</u>	<u>FFY1992</u> <u>(N=3553)</u>
Whites	63.5%	59.2%	57.7%
African-Amer.	24.8%	29.0%	29.4%
Hispanics	5.1%	5.6%	6.0%
Asians	3.5%	3.6%	3.4%
Native-Amer.	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%
<u>Others</u>	<u>1.6%</u>	<u>0.7%</u>	<u>1.5%</u>
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 3 - Disproportionate Minority Program Data

MULTNOMAH COUNTY - 1990								
RACIAL/ ETHNIC GROUP	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL JUVENILES AGES 0-17	NUMBER/ PERCENT AT RISK YOUTH AGES 12-17	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS ..	NUMBER/ PERCENT JUVENILE INDEX CRIME ARRESTS ..	NUMBER/ PERCENT JUVENILE DEPT REFERRALS ***	NUMBER/ PERCENT ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION ***	NUMBER/ PERCENT 1990 CSD TRAINING SCHOOL COMMITMENTS ****	NUMBER/ PERCENT ALL CSD CLOSED CUST. WARDS ON 1/1/90 ****
WHITE - #	111,270	32,262	3,696	1,395	9,560	2,101	48	54
%	82.3%	81.2%	65.7%	65.9%	66.7%	63.5%	47.1%	42.2%
INDEX		1.00	0.81	0.81	0.82	0.78	0.58	0.52
AFRICAN - #	12,134	3,847	1,385	520	3,286	821	40	62
AMERICAN - %	9.0%	9.7%	24.6%	24.6%	22.9%	24.8%	39.2%	48.4%
INDEX		1.00	2.54	2.54	2.36	2.56	4.04	4.99
NATIVE - #	2,116	706	96	35	306	48	3	1
AMERICAN - %	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.5%	2.9%	0.8%
INDEX		1.00	0.94	0.94	1.17	0.81	1.63	0.44
ALL ASIANS - #	7,791	2,481	194	99	618	117	5	7
%	5.8%	6.2%	3.4%	4.7%	4.3%	3.5%	4.9%	5.5%
INDEX		1.00	0.55	0.76	0.69	0.57	0.79	0.89
HISPANIC - #	5,949	1,505	255	67	454	170	5	4
ORIGIN - %	4.4%	3.8%	4.5%	3.2%	3.2%	5.1%	4.9%	3.1%
INDEX		1.00	1.18	0.84	0.84	1.35	1.29	0.82
ALL OTHER - #	1,949	447	N.A.	N.A.	119	51	1	0
RACES - %	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%
INDEX		1.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	1.40	0.89	0.00
TOTAL - #	135,260	39,743	5,626	2,116	14,343	3,308	102	128
%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Data Sources: OCCYSC, November 1992

* = 1990 Census Data from P.S.U. Center for Population Research and Census

** = Law Enforcement Data System

*** = Multnomah County Juvenile Department

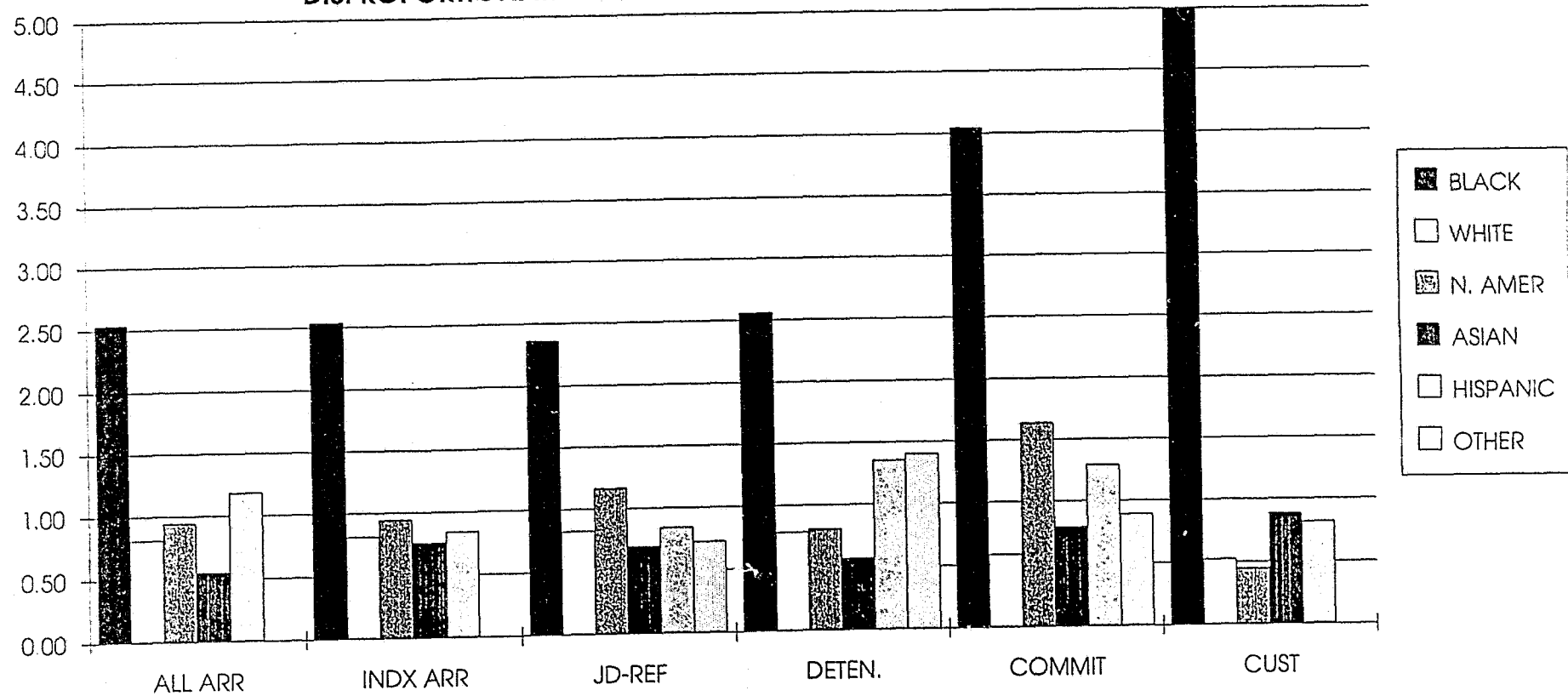
**** = Children's Services Division

Note: Hispanic origin not included as a racial category in census data.

Chart 3

MULTNOMAH COUNTY INDICES - 1990

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY PROGRAM DATA



The federal fiscal year¹² data above reveal that the proportion of referrals to juvenile detention in Multnomah County involving white youth has declined during this period. In addition, the proportions of admissions or referrals involving African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native-Americans have all increased somewhat.

Children's Services Division (CSD) data on training school and closed custody commitments along with data on the numbers of youth under jurisdiction of CSD's juvenile corrections system (which also includes parole and other closed custody facilities besides training school and camps) also reveals some patterns over time in minority youth representation. January 1st counts of training school and camp commitments for the last four available calendar years are as follows:

Ethnic/ Racial Distribution of Multnomah County January 1st Counts of
Training School Commitments, CY1989 to CY1992 (in Percents)

<u>Racial/ Ethnic Group</u>	<u>CY1989 (N=123)</u>	<u>CY1990 (N=128)</u>	<u>CY1991 (N=100)</u>	<u>CY1992 (N=107)</u>
Whites	61.0%	42.1%	42.0%	37.4%
African-Amer.	30.9%	48.4%	45.0%	53.2%
Hispanics	3.3%	3.1%	6.0%	2.8%
Asians	3.3%	5.5%	6.0%	4.7%
Native-Amer.	1.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.9%
Total	100.1%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%

These data reveal that whites have rapidly become a statistical "minority" in terms of who is in the training schools and camps on each January 1st. On January 1, 1989, 61.0% of the training school/camp commitments involved white youth. By January 1, 1992, the percent white had dropped to 37.4%. The comparable percents for African-American youth committed were 30.9% as of January 1, 1989 and 53.2% as of January 1, 1992. It would appear that African-American youth have been those most likely to fill the vacant slots in these facilities with little noticeable change in the proportions for other minorities—although there were very slight increases over time in the proportions of Asian and Native-American youth.

Likewise, annual data on all Multnomah County youth in the CSD juvenile corrections system reveals changes in the annual commitments arrayed by ethnic/ racial background. The data of interest are as follows:

¹²Federal fiscal year refers to the fiscal year period beginning October 1st of one year and ending September 30th of the following year (for which the year is named). For example, FFY 1992 covers the period October 1, 1991 to September 30, 1992.

Ethnic/ Racial Distribution of Multnomah County Annual Counts of
Juvenile Correctional System Commitments, CY1989 to CY1992 (in Percents)

<u>Racial/ Ethnic Group</u>	<u>CY1989 (N=313)</u>	<u>CY1990 (N=312)</u>	<u>CY1991 (N=287)</u>	<u>CY1992 (N=252)</u>
Whites	62.3%	55.4%	46.3%	40.5%
African-Amer.	28.0%	36.2%	43.2%	50.0%
Hispanics	3.2%	2.2%	2.8%	2.4%
Asians	3.5%	4.5%	5.2%	4.4%
Native-Amer.	2.6%	1.6%	2.1%	2.4%
<u>Unknown</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Total	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.1%

Again, these data reveal that whites are becoming a statistical "minority" in terms of the annual numbers of close custody commitments to juvenile corrections (i.e., commitments to training schools, camps, parole, and other correctional placements combined). For example, in Calendar Year (CY) 1989, 62.3% of those committed to juvenile corrections custody were white youth. By CY 1992, the percentage had fallen to 40.5%. In the meantime, the proportion of African-American youth had increased from 28.0% to 50.0%. There appears to be less of a pattern of discernable change for other ethnic/ racial groups.

D. Cross County Comparisons

All three counties can be compared on these index values. Doing so in Chart 4 reveals the unique situation of African-American youth. Most of the overrepresentation of minority youth at risk in the three counties reveals that African-American youth at risk are far more likely to be disproportionately arrested, referred to juvenile departments and detained, and committed to training schools.

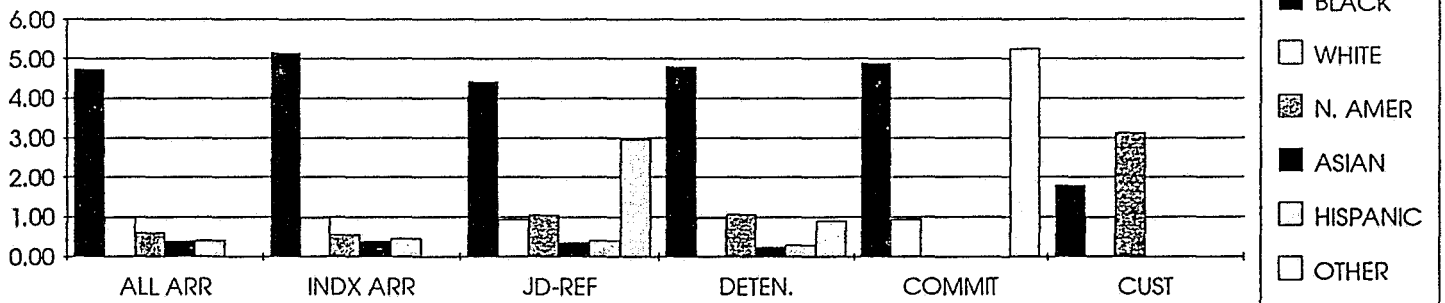
INSERT CHART 4 (NEXT PAGE) ABOUT HERE

Examination of the index values in Chart 4 reveals that for each snapshot view of a juvenile justice system decision point created with summary data and for each county, African-American youth are universally overrepresented. Except for the occasional, and less extreme, overrepresentation of Native Americans, most of the overrepresentation seems concentrated among African-Americans in the system. More will be said about this finding later in this report and in the final version of the research report.¹³

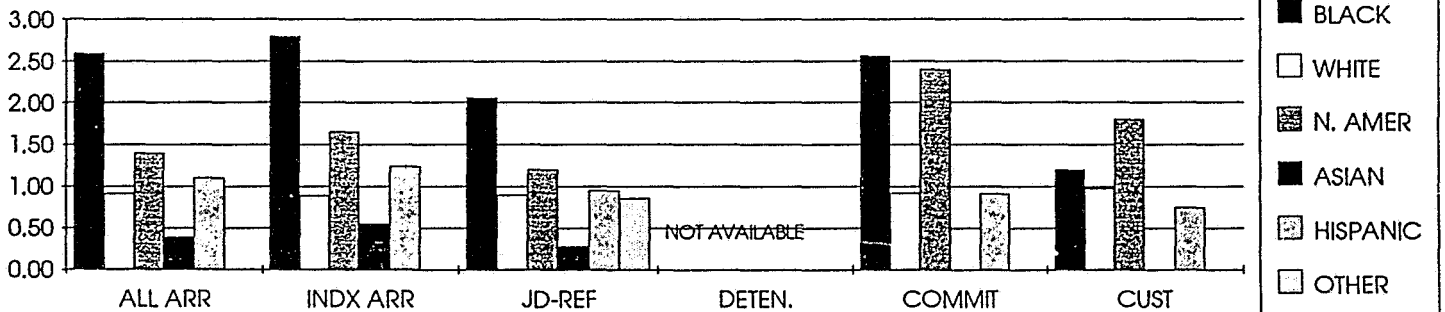
¹³It should also be pointed out that these preliminary findings should be considered only suggestive rather than conclusive mainly because they are based on summary data and not client-based data (i.e., data which are generated by tracking the flow of the same

Chart 4

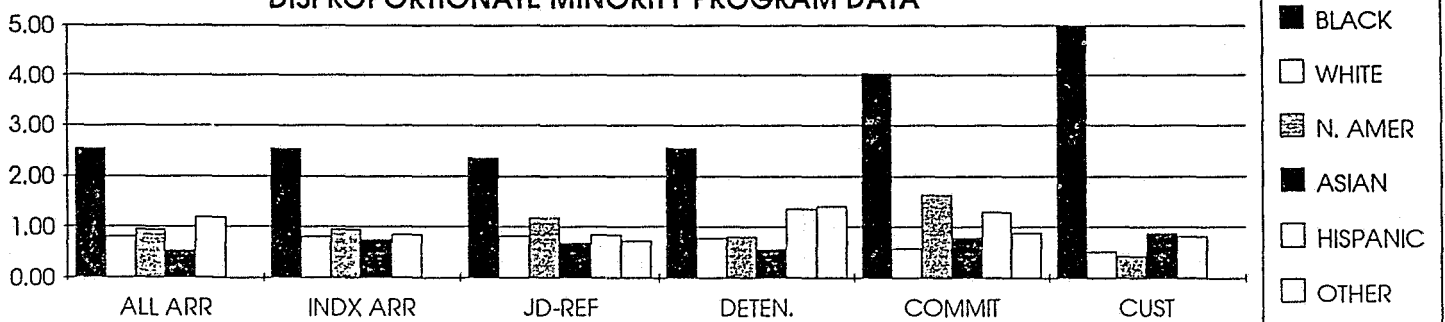
LANE COUNTY INDICES - 1990 DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY PROGRAM DATA



MARION COUNTY INDICES - 1990 DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY PROGRAM DATA



MULTNOMAH COUNTY INDICES - 1990 DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY PROGRAM DATA



Of special concern in our eventual research efforts, will be an effort to determine whether or not minority youth overrepresented in the juvenile justice system -- especially African-American youth and Native American youth are more likely to present the juvenile justice system with problem behaviors which differ quantitatively and qualitatively from those of other ethnic/racial group youth who are less disproportionately represented. Also, are there differences not only in actual behaviors of the youth involved but also in how the behaviors of these youth are labeled and diagnosed by agency staff and other professionals in the juvenile justice system. Analysis of arrest data and reasons for arrest (see Appendices B and C for arrest data on ethnic/racial groupings for each county) reveal that African-American youth and to some extent Native Americans and Hispanic youth are more apt to be arrested for violent FBI Index crimes (Appendix B) and for crime against persons in general (Appendix C). However, more systematic analysis of these data needs to be accomplished along with efforts to analyze system flow data with statistical controls for prior juvenile court involvement and prior processing decisions.

V. Results of Analyzing Pilot County "System" or Flow Data

While efforts are underway to analyze "system" or "flow" data from the pilot counties, no results are as yet available. These results will be included in the final research report for this project.

VI. Results of Analyzing Qualitative Data for the Pilot Counties

To supplement and add to the quantitative research effort, it was decided to conduct "focus group" research with juvenile justice system professionals in each of the three "pilot" counties. The thrust of this qualitative research effort was to provide further insights into the particular problems of disproportionate representation of minority youth in each county where it was suspected to exist and to discuss some of the reasons why such overrepresentation existed. Also, participants in this "group interview" process conducted in each county were asked what could be done about these problems. The interview process was guided by examination of the generic flow chart of juvenile justice system processing presented in Figure 1. This allowed the facilitator and the participants to focus on the various decision points in juvenile justice system processing.

While the complete research effort and the individual county results are described

individuals through the juvenile justice system). More conclusive analysis of minority representation will be based on the use of client tracking or system flow data in the later analyses which will appear in the final research report.

in detail elsewhere,¹⁴ a summary of the general findings here provides additional insight into the nature and problems of minority overrepresentation across the three pilot counties. To guide the focus group interviews, five basic questions were asked of participants. These were as follows:

- What are your thoughts and opinions of the apparent overrepresentation of in the juvenile justice system of ethnic minority youth?
- What are some system's factors that explain ethnic youth overrepresentation at each of the identified decision points of the juvenile justice system?
- What resources or options are at your disposal when making decisions about the future of youth under your care?
- How much discretion do you have in making decisions and what policies or criteria limit discretion?
- If you could change one thing that could make an impact on minority overrepresentation what would it be?

Within each county and across all three counties, several general findings or themes emerged from this research. First, in all counties, participants identified gaps or deficiencies in service delivery systems impacting minority youth. There was especially a lack of culturally appropriate and competent resources and services for these youth.

Second, participants identified a lack of minority youth family involvement and the lack of family centered services. There were simply few options – even when families were actively involved with their children and their problems.

Third, participants identified a near universal need for cultural competency training. This was especially true for juvenile justice system agencies all across the continuum of decision points.

Last, the special role of labelling "gang youth" needs to be examined in the juvenile justice system at all levels and decision points. The weight of the gang label is just too great. The impact goes well beyond the seriousness of the actual delinquent behavior

¹⁴See Marcus R. McKinley, Summary of Focus Group Strategies and Research Findings for the Three Pilot Counties, Oregon Community Children and Youth Services Commission, Salem, Oregon, January 1993.

committed. Also, lots of youth service programs simply won't take "gang involved" youth and agency staff and other professionals involved with these programs simply are not willing to review a child's individual history and take risks in placing these youth. Also, some participants questioned unofficial policies where weapons possession (especially in Multnomah and Lane Counties meant that professionals had the implied right to treat kids in a severe, extreme way.

VII. Summary, Conclusions, and Implications of the Research to Date

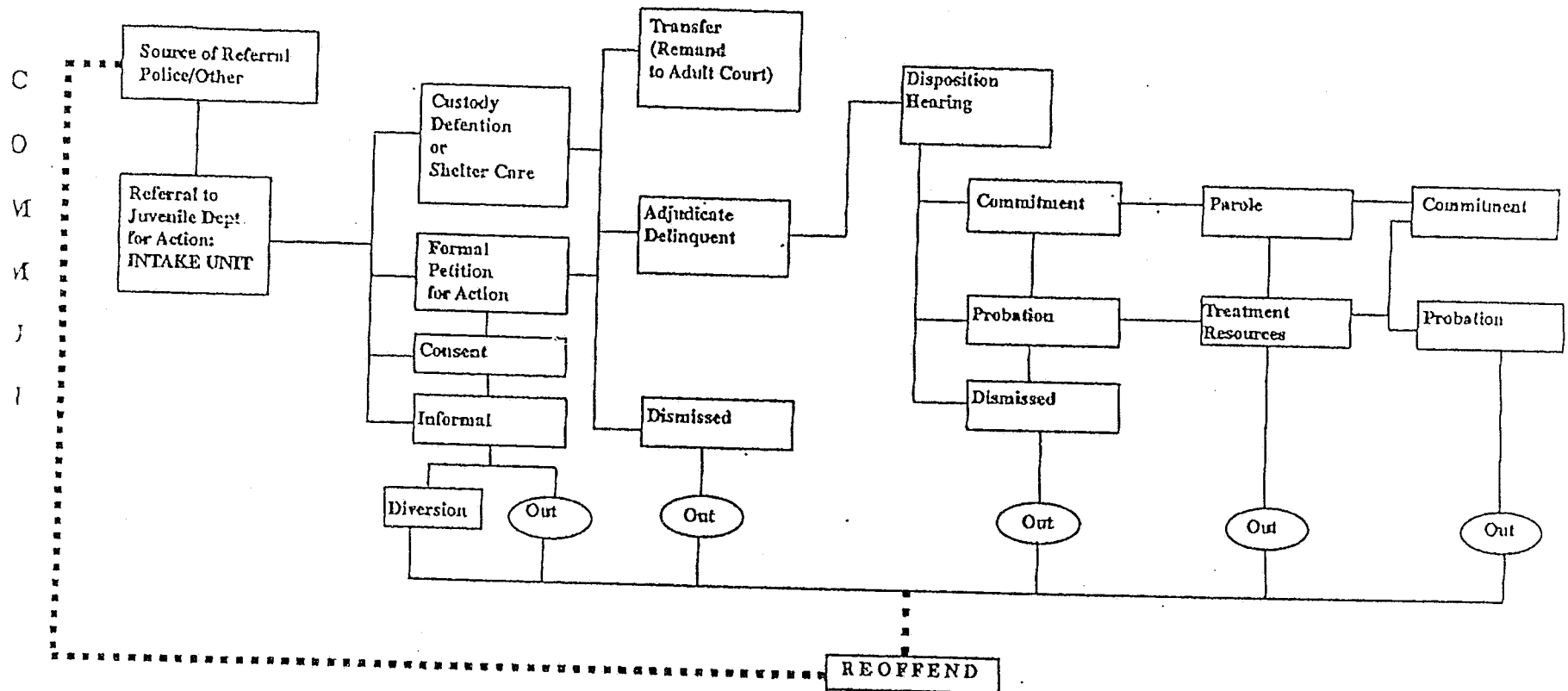
Both the quantitative and qualitative research findings to date are suggestive rather than conclusive in nature. The flow or system data analyses to be added in the final report will lead us to more conclusive findings about the nature of and dimensions of the minority overrepresentation problems in each county. However, the data to date suggest several themes and directions for further research. These can be listed as follows:

- It would appear that the problems of overrepresentation differential affect various ethnic/ racial minority groups. The data so far suggest that African-American youth are essentially likely to be the victims of overrepresentation at all decisions points in juvenile justice system processing and especially in Multnomah County. To a lesser extent the overrepresentation of other minority youth is sporadic with no notable pattern.
- In Multnomah County there is a special problem with increased levels of overrepresentation as we move from system intake to decision points around detention and secure confinement in correctional institutions (training schools and camps primarily).
- Focus group research strongly suggests that the availability of resources -- from prevention programs to restorative programs and services are lacking for youth with strikes against them -- especially if a youth is a member of a minority group, if he (or she) is of African-American background, and if he (or she) have been labelled "gang involved." For these latter youth, "gang involved" is synonymous with "violence involved."

The remaining research effort will be tailored around examining in detail the issue of how minority youth (especially African American youth) are processed in the juvenile justice system (especially in Multnomah County) and how various factors come to play a role in the overrepresentation of these youth in all parts of the system -- especially in terms of the disproportionate confinement of these youth in detention and correctional facilities.

APPENDIX A - PART I

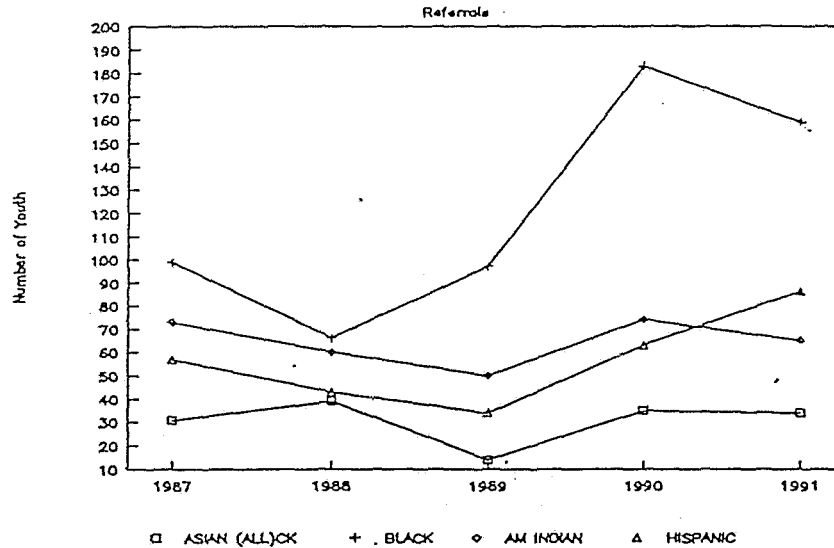
LANE COUNTY FLOWCHART FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE



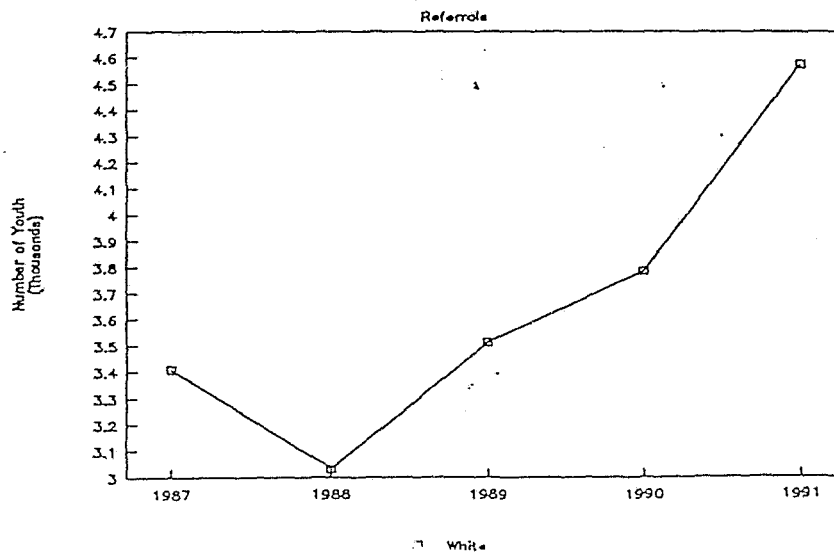
REFERRAL SUMMARY BY RACE - Youth may be counted more than once per year

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
ASIAN (ALL)	31	39	14	35	34
ASIAN	5	18	7	15	11
CHINESE	11	2	1	9	17
JAPANESE	1	15	3	3	2
SE ASIAN	14	4	3	8	4
BLACK	99	66	97	183	159
AM INDIAN	73	60	50	74	65
HISPANIC	57	43	34	63	86
WHITE	3,409	3,033	3,514	3,786	4,574
OTHR/UNKN	126	130	219	170	244
TOTALS	3,795	3,371	3,928	4,311	5,162

MINORITY YOUTH



WHITE YOUTH

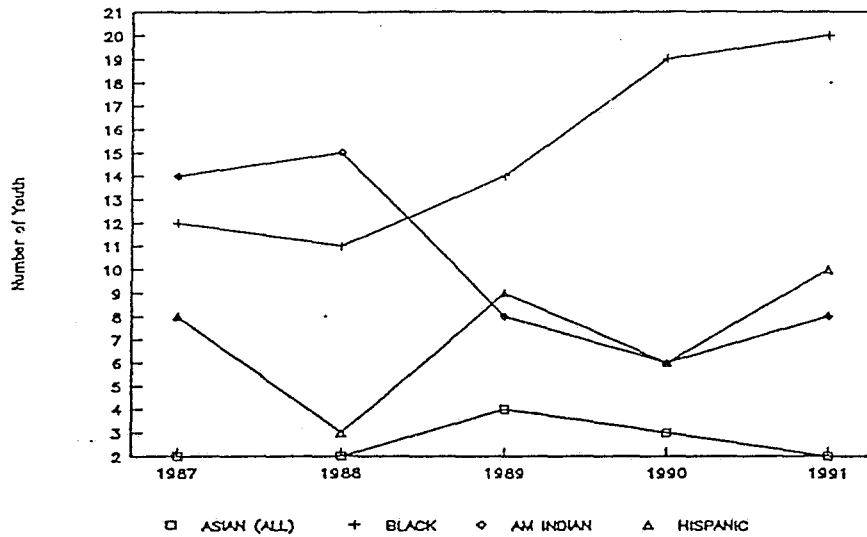


TOTAL YOUTH DETAINED - CASES

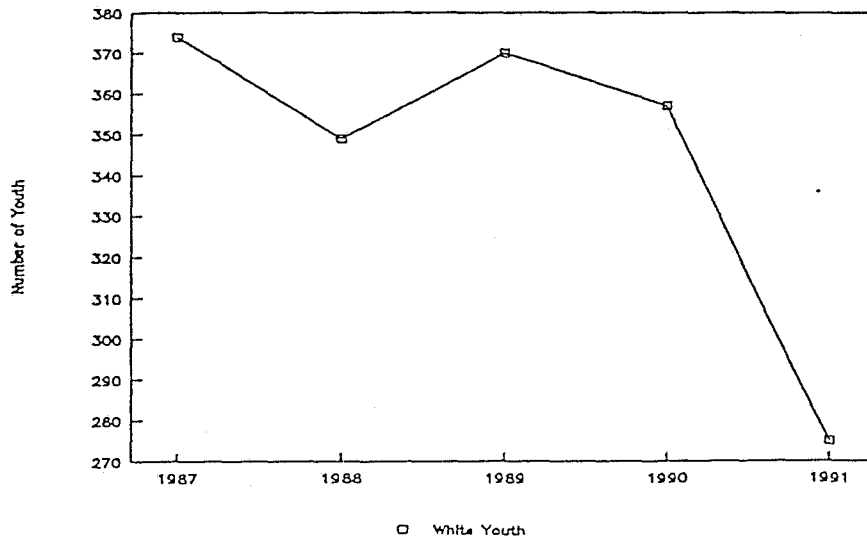
Youth are only counted once in a year

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
ASIAN (ALL)	2	2	4	3	2
ASIAN	0	1	2	0	0
CHINESE	0	0	0	0	0
JAPANESE	0	1	1	1	1
SE ASIAN	2	0	1	2	1
BLACK	12	11	14	19	20
AM INDIAN	14	15	8	6	8
HISPANIC	8	3	9	6	10
WHITE	374	349	370	357	275
OTHR/UNKN	7	6	5	6	7
TOTALS:	417	386	410	397	322

Minority Detainee History



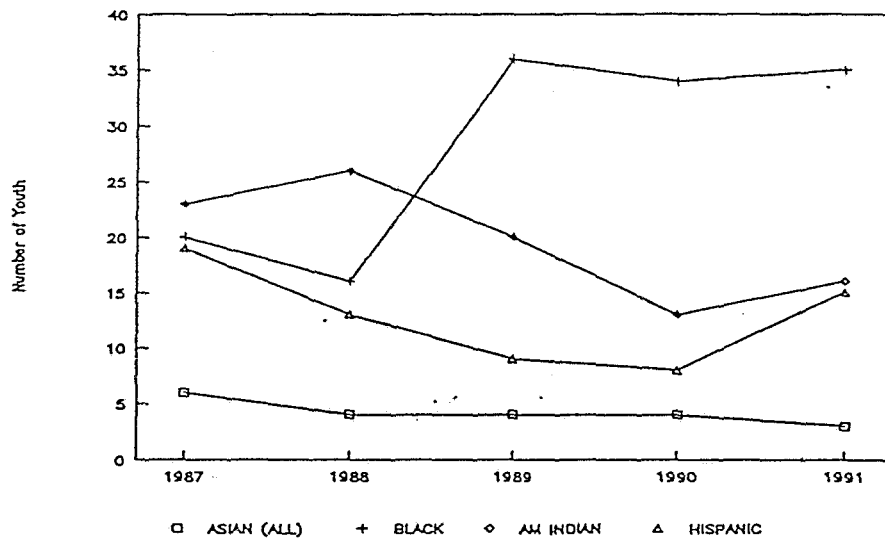
White Detainee History



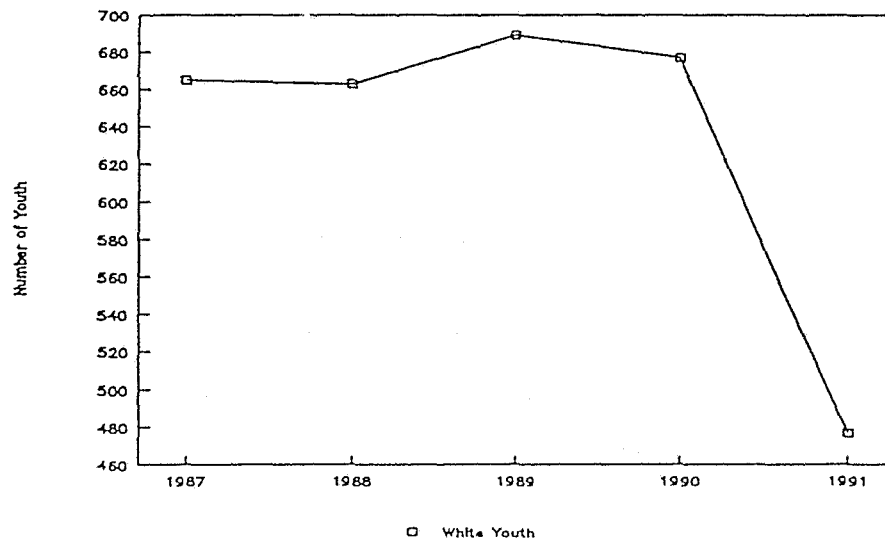
TOTAL REFERRALS DETAINED
Youth may be counted more than once in a year

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
ASIAN (ALL)	6	4	4	4	3
ASIAN	0	2	2	0	0
CHINESE	0	0	0	0	0
JAPANESE	0	2	1	1	1
SE ASIAN	6	0	1	3	2
BLACK	20	16	36	34	35
AM INDIAN	23	26	20	13	16
HISPANIC	19	13	9	8	15
WHITE	665	663	689	677	477
OTHR/UNKN	8	8	7	9	11
TOTALS:	741	730	765	745	557

MINORITY DETAINEE HISTORY



WHITE DETAINEE HISTORY

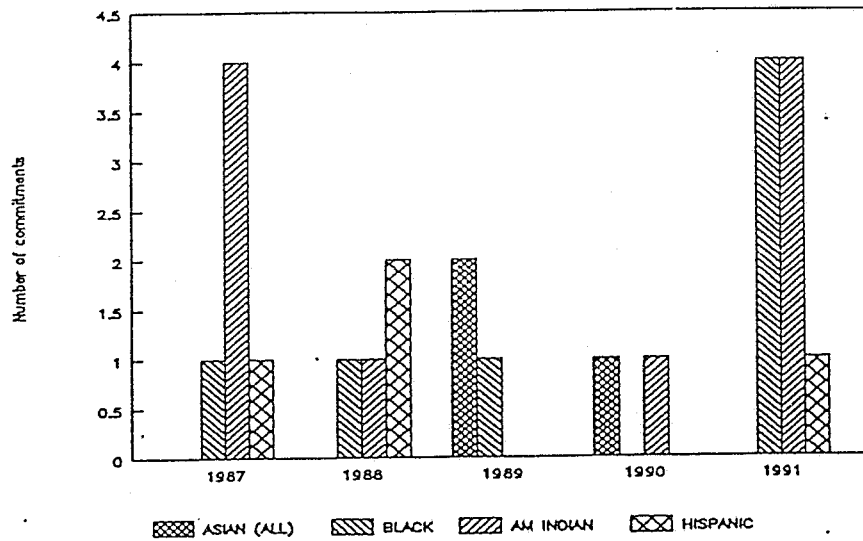


TOTAL CASE COMMITMENTS (STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS)

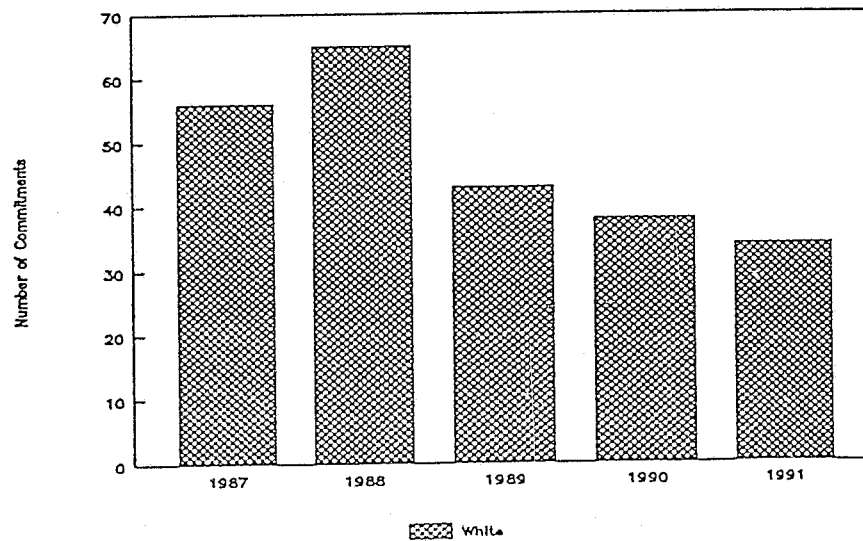
Youth are only counted once in a year

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
ASIAN (ALL)	0	0	2	1	0
ASIAN	0	0	1	0	0
CHINESE	0	0	0	0	0
JAPANESE	0	0	0	1	0
SE ASIAN	0	0	1	0	0
BLACK	1	1	1	0	4
AM INDIAN	4	1	0	1	4
HISPANIC	1	2	0	0	1
WHITE	56	65	43	38	34
OTHR/UNKN	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:	62	69	46	40	43

MINORITY YOUTH



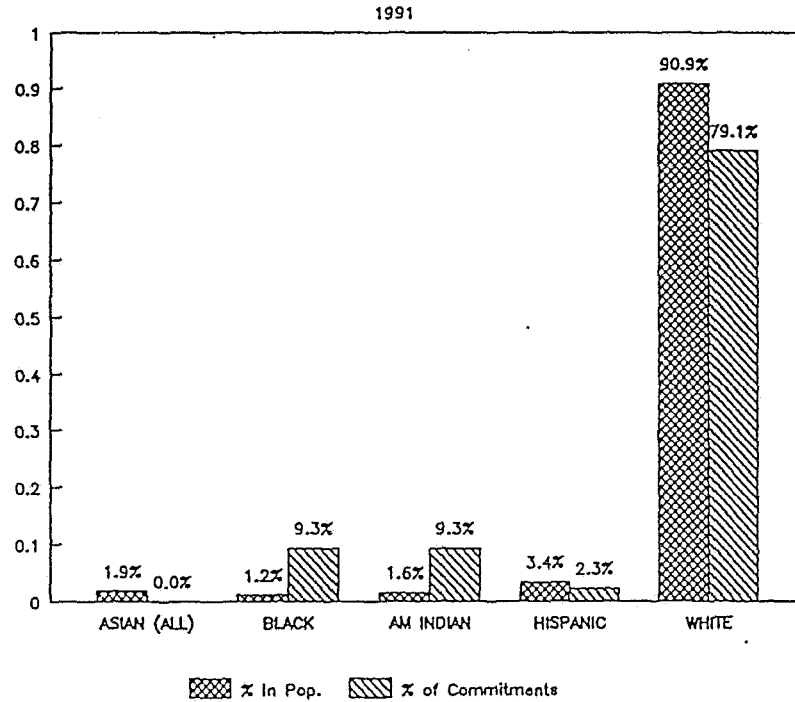
WHITE YOUTH



PERCENTAGES OF 1991 COMMITMENTS

	YOUTH POPULATION		COMMITMENTS	
	1991 10-17 Pop.	% of Youth Pop.	Cases	% of Total Comts.
ASIAN (ALL)	585	1.9%	0	0%
BLACK	366	1.2%	4	9%
AM INDIAN	511	1.6%	4	9%
HISPANIC	1,048	3.4%	1	2%
WHITE	28,334	90.9%	34	79%
OTHR/UNKN	311	1.0%	0	0%
TOTALS:	31,155	100.0%	43	100%

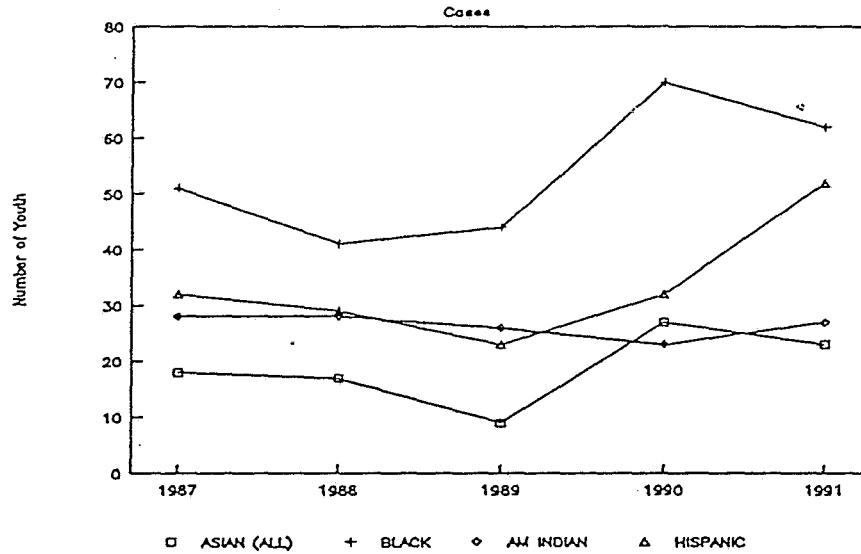
REPRESENTATION OF JUVENILE COMMITMENTS



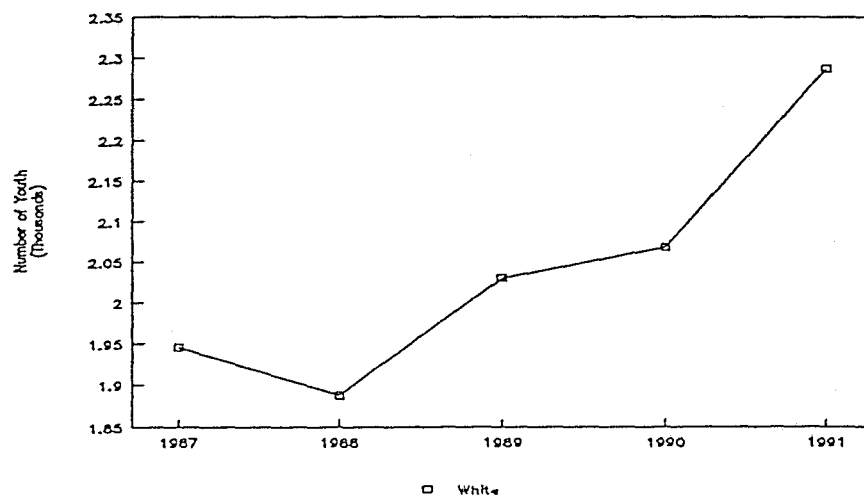
CASE SUMMARY BY RACE - All youth counted once

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
ASIAN (ALL)	18	17	9	27	23
ASIAN	4	7	4	11	9
CHINESE	8	1	1	8	9
JAPANESE	1	5	2	2	2
SE ASIAN	5	4	2	6	3
BLACK	51	41	44	70	62
AM INDIAN	28	28	26	23	27
HISPANIC	32	29	23	32	52
WHITE	1,946	1,888	2,031	2,068	2,287
OTHR/UNKN	114	119	174	143	199
TOTALS:	2,189	2,122	2,307	2,363	2,650

MINORITY YOUTH



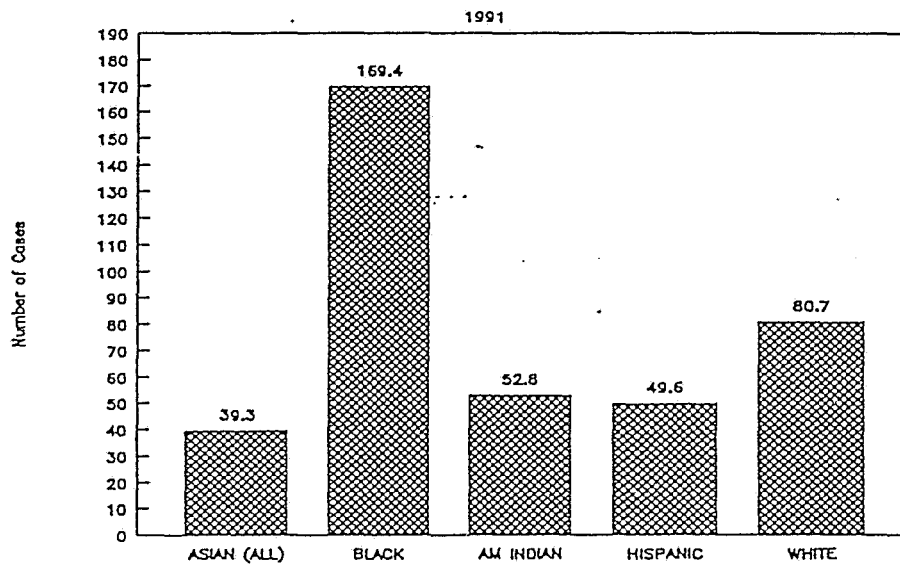
WHITE YOUTH



Ethnic Percentages of 1991 Juvenile Offenders – CASES

	1991 Cases	1991 % total Cases	1991 10-17 Population	1991 % Pop.	Cases Per 1000 Youth
ASIAN (ALL)	23	0.9%	585	1.9%	39.3
BLACK	62	2.3%	366	1.2%	169.4
AM INDIAN	27	1.0%	511	1.6%	52.8
HISPANIC	52	2.0%	1,048	3.4%	49.6
WHITE	2,287	86.3%	28,334	90.9%	80.7
OTHR/UNKN	199	7.5%	311	1.0%	N/A
TOTALS:	2,650	100.0%	31,155	100.0%	

Cases Per 1000 Youth



REPRESENTATION OF ETHNIC MINORITY YOUTH - CASES

	YOUTH POPULATION		JUV. OFFENDERS		RATIO OF CASES
	1991 10-17 Pop.	% of Youth Pop.	Cases	% of Cases	
ASIAN	585	1.9	23	0.9	0.47
BLACK	366	1.2	62	2.3	1.92
AM INDIAN	511	1.6	27	1	0.63
HISPANIC	1,048	3.4	52	2	0.59
WHITE	28,334	90.9	2,287	86.3	0.95
OTHR/UNKN	311	1	199	7.5	N/A
TOTALS:	31,155	100			

Representation of Juvenile Offenders

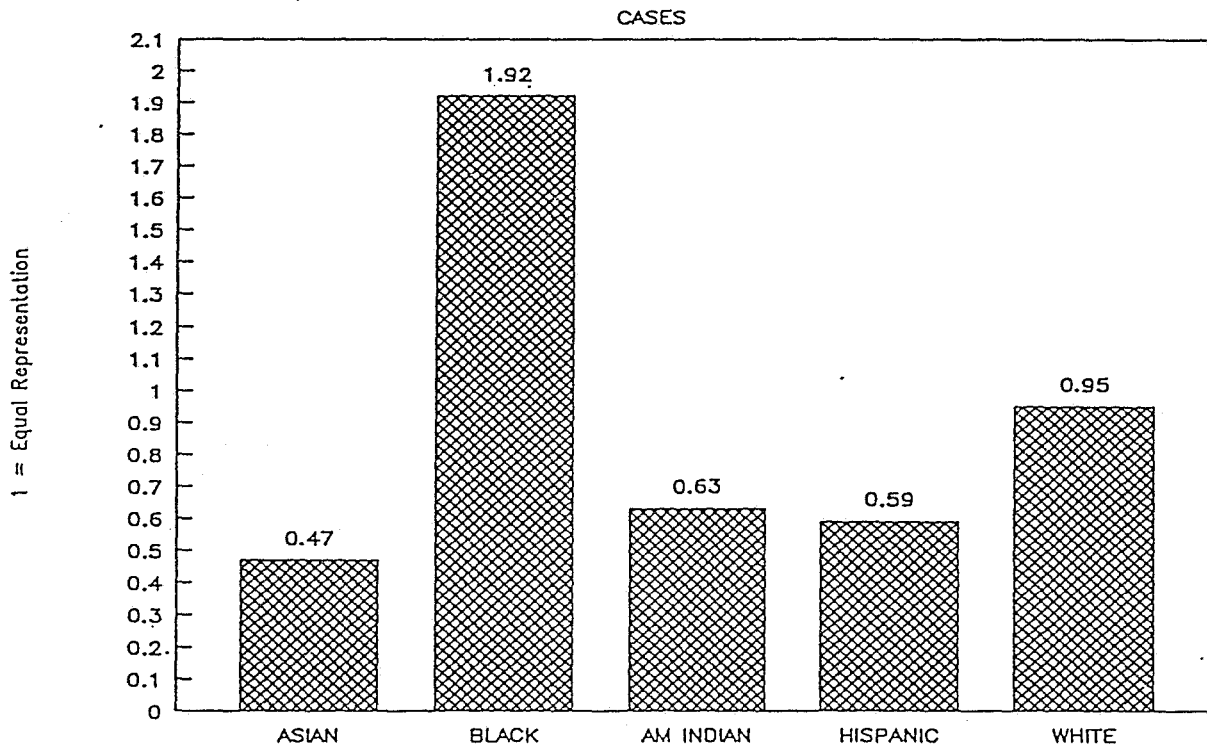


Table 1: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY MALES, 1989

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Robbery	13	4	0	0	0	1	1	18
Aggravated Assault	28	0	0	2	0	1	1	31
Person Crime Subtotal	50	4	0	2	0	2	2	58
Burglary	194	6	1	4	0	1	1	206
Larceny	581	12	5	3	0	0	0	601
Motor Vehicle Theft	65	1	1	0	0	0	0	67
Arson	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Property Crime Subtotal	855	19	7	7	0	1	1	889
Total of All Index Crimes	905	23	7	9	0	3	3	947

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Robbery	1.4%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	1.9%
Aggravated Assault	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	3.3%
Person Crime Subtotal	5.5%	17.4%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	66.7%	66.7%	6.1%
Burglary	21.4%	26.1%	14.3%	44.4%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	21.8%
Larceny	64.2%	52.2%	71.4%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	63.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.2%	4.3%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
Arson	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Property Crime Subtotal	94.5%	82.6%	100.0%	77.8%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	93.9%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 2: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY FEMALES, 1989

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Person Crime Subtotal	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Burglary	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Larceny	214	2	1	1	0	0	0	218
Motor Vehicle Theft	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Arson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Property Crime Subtotal	252	2	1	2	0	0	0	257
Total of All Index Crimes	257	3	1	2	0	0	0	263

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Robbery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Aggravated Assault	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Person Crime Subtotal	1.9%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Burglary	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%
Larceny	83.3%	66.7%	100.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Arson	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Property Crime Subtotal	98.1%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.7%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 3: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY MALES, 1989								
Frequency Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Robbery	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Aggravated Assault	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
Person Crime Subtotal	21	1	0	4	0	0	0	26
Burglary	128	1	3	9	0	0	0	141
Larceny	419	13	20	72	2	1	3	527
Motor Vehicle Theft	46	3	0	1	0	0	0	50
Arson	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
Property Crime Subtotal	614	17	23	83	2	1	3	740
Total of All Index Crimes	635	18	23	87	2	1	3	766

Percentage Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Robbery	1.9%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Aggravated Assault	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Person Crime Subtotal	3.3%	5.6%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Burglary	20.2%	5.6%	13.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%
Larceny	66.0%	72.2%	87.0%	82.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	68.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.2%	16.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
Arson	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	96.7%	94.4%	100.0%	95.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.6%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 4: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY FEMALES, 1989

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Person Crime Subtotal	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Burglary	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Larceny	198	8	14	29	0	0	0	249
Motor Vehicle Theft	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Arson	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Property Crime Subtotal	223	8	15	29	0	0	0	275
Total of All Index Crimes	228	8	15	30	0	0	0	281

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Aggravated Assault	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Person Crime Subtotal	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Burglary	4.8%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Larceny	86.8%	100.0%	93.3%	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	88.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Arson	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Property Crime Subtotal	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.9%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 5: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY MALES, 1989

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	11
Forcible Rape	7	11	3	2	0	0	0	23
Robbery	37	78	0	3	0	1	1	119
Aggravated Assault	44	36	0	2	7	1	8	90
Person Crime Subtotal	92	132	3	7	7	2	9	243
Burglary	163	48	1	4	0	0	0	216
Larceny	517	122	6	25	26	31	57	727
Motor Vehicle Theft	128	61	4	11	29	14	43	247
Arson	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Property Crime Subtotal	820	232	11	40	55	45	100	1203
Total of All Index Crimes	912	364	14	47	62	47	109	1446

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Forcible Rape	0.8%	3.0%	21.4%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Robbery	4.1%	21.4%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.9%	8.2%
Aggravated Assault	4.8%	9.9%	0.0%	4.3%	11.3%	2.1%	7.3%	6.2%
Person Crime Subtotal	10.1%	36.3%	21.4%	14.9%	11.3%	4.3%	8.3%	16.8%
Burglary	17.9%	13.2%	7.1%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%
Larceny	56.7%	33.5%	42.9%	53.2%	41.9%	66.0%	52.3%	50.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	14.0%	16.8%	28.6%	23.4%	46.8%	29.8%	39.4%	17.1%
Arson	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	89.9%	63.7%	78.6%	85.1%	88.7%	95.7%	91.7%	83.2%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 6: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY FEMALES, 1989

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
Aggravated Assault	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	17
Person Crime Subtotal	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	30
Burglary	22	1	1	0	0	1	1	25
Larceny	290	101	10	12	4	13	17	430
Motor Vehicle Theft	34	11	1	0	0	0	0	46
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crime Subtotal	346	113	12	12	4	14	18	501
Total of All Index Crimes	362	127	12	12	4	14	18	531

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	1.9%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Aggravated Assault	2.5%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Person Crime Subtotal	4.4%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Burglary	6.1%	0.8%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	5.6%	4.7%
Larceny	80.1%	79.5%	83.3%	100.0%	100.0%	92.9%	94.4%	81.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9.4%	8.7%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%
Arson	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crime Subtotal	95.6%	89.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.4%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 7: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

Lane County Males, 1990

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
Robbery	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Aggravated Assault	26	0	0	1	0	0	0	27
Person Crime Subtotal	51	3	0	1	0	0	0	55
Burglary	171	14	2	1	0	0	0	188
Larceny	583	33	7	16	0	9	9	648
Motor Vehicle Theft	78	3	0	0	0	0	0	81
Arson	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Property Crime Subtotal	847	50	9	17	0	9	9	932
Total of All Index Crimes	898	53	9	18	0	9	9	987

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	1.4%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Robbery	1.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Aggravated Assault	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Person Crime Subtotal	5.7%	5.7%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Burglary	19.0%	26.4%	22.2%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%
Larceny	64.9%	62.3%	77.8%	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	65.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	8.7%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%
Arson	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	94.3%	94.3%	100.0%	94.4%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.4%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 8: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY FEMALES, 1990

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Aggravated Assault	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Person Crime Subtotal	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Burglary	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Larceny	301	13	3	5	0	2	2	324
Motor Vehicle Theft	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property Crime Subtotal	342	13	3	5	0	2	2	365
Total of All Index Crimes	349	13	3	5	0	2	2	372

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Aggravated Assault	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Person Crime Subtotal	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Burglary	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Larceny	86.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	87.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
Arson	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Property Crime Subtotal	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.1%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 9: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY MALES, 1990								
Frequency Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Robbery	10	3	0	4	0	0	0	17
Aggravated Assault	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Person Crime Subtotal	25	3	0	4	0	0	0	32
Burglary	124	6	3	14	0	1	1	148
Larceny	432	26	16	77	4	2	6	557
Motor Vehicle Theft	56	2	0	6	0	3	3	67
Arson	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
Property Crime Subtotal	625	34	19	98	4	6	10	786
Total of All Index Crimes	650	37	19	102	4	6	10	818

Percentage Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Forcible Rape	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Robbery	1.5%	8.1%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Aggravated Assault	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Person Crime Subtotal	3.8%	8.1%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Burglary	19.1%	16.2%	15.8%	13.7%	0.0%	16.7%	10.0%	18.1%
Larceny	66.5%	70.3%	84.2%	75.5%	100.0%	33.3%	60.0%	68.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	8.6%	5.4%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	50.0%	30.0%	8.2%
Arson	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Property Crime Subtotal	96.2%	91.9%	100.0%	96.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.1%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 10: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY FEMALES, 1990

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Person Crime Subtotal	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Burglary	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Larceny	187	6	17	26	0	1	1	237
Motor Vehicle Theft	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Arson	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Property Crime Subtotal	222	7	17	27	0	1	1	274
Total of All Index Crimes	225	9	17	27	0	1	1	279

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	0.9%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Aggravated Assault	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Person Crime Subtotal	1.3%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Burglary	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Larceny	83.1%	66.7%	100.0%	96.3%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	84.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
Arson	1.3%	11.1%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Property Crime Subtotal	98.7%	77.8%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.2%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 11: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY MALES, 1990

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
Forcible Rape	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
Robbery	46	84	1	6	3	0	3	140
Aggravated Assault	50	42	2	6	3	2	5	105
Person Crime Subtotal	106	134	3	12	6	2	8	263
Burglary	165	37	1	8	2	6	8	219
Larceny	609	124	15	26	12	22	34	808
Motor Vehicle Theft	123	66	1	8	17	8	25	223
Arson	18	6	0	0	2	0	2	26
Property Crime Subtotal	915	233	17	42	33	36	69	1276
Total of All Index Crimes	1021	367	20	54	39	38	77	1539

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Forcible Rape	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Robbery	4.5%	22.9%	5.0%	11.1%	7.7%	0.0%	3.9%	9.1%
Aggravated Assault	4.9%	11.4%	10.0%	11.1%	7.7%	5.3%	6.5%	6.8%
Person Crime Subtotal	10.4%	36.5%	15.0%	22.2%	15.4%	5.3%	10.4%	17.1%
Burglary	16.2%	10.1%	5.0%	14.8%	5.1%	15.8%	10.4%	14.2%
Larceny	59.6%	33.8%	75.0%	48.1%	30.8%	57.9%	44.2%	52.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	12.0%	18.0%	5.0%	14.8%	43.6%	21.1%	32.5%	14.5%
Arson	1.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	2.6%	1.7%
Property Crime Subtotal	89.6%	63.5%	85.0%	77.8%	84.6%	94.7%	89.6%	82.9%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 12: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY FEMALES, 1990

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	15
Aggravated Assault	6	9	1	0	0	0	0	16
Person Crime Subtotal	10	19	2	0	0	0	0	31
Burglary	15	3	1	0	0	0	0	19
Larceny	325	120	11	12	8	14	22	490
Motor Vehicle Theft	22	8	1	1	0	0	0	32
Arson	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Property Crime Subtotal	364	134	13	13	8	14	22	546
Total of All Index Crimes	374	153	15	13	8	14	22	577

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	1.1%	6.5%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Aggravated Assault	1.6%	5.9%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Person Crime Subtotal	2.7%	12.4%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Burglary	4.0%	2.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Larceny	86.9%	78.4%	73.3%	92.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	84.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.9%	5.2%	6.7%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
Arson	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	97.3%	87.6%	86.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.6%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 13: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY MALES, 1991								
Frequency Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Robbery	34	5	0	2	0	0	0	41
Aggravated Assault	62	0	1	0	0	1	1	64
Person Crime Subtotal	98	6	1	2	0	1	1	108
Burglary	274	2	1	4	0	0	0	281
Larceny	686	17	1	4	0	7	7	715
Motor Vehicle Theft	127	4	0	0	0	2	2	133
Arson	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	27
Property Crime Subtotal	1113	24	2	8	0	9	9	1156
Total of All Index Crimes	1211	30	3	10	0	10	10	1264

Percentage Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Robbery	2.8%	16.7%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Aggravated Assault	5.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	5.1%
Person Crime Subtotal	8.1%	20.0%	33.3%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	8.5%
Burglary	22.6%	6.7%	33.3%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%
Larceny	56.6%	56.7%	33.3%	40.0%	0.0%	70.0%	70.0%	56.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10.5%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	10.5%
Arson	2.1%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Property Crime Subtotal	91.9%	80.0%	66.7%	80.0%	0.0%	90.0%	90.0%	91.5%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 14: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY FEMALES, 1991

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Aggravated Assault	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Person Crime Subtotal	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Burglary	23	0	0	0	0	1	1	24
Larceny	331	11	2	0	0	2	2	346
Motor Vehicle Theft	26	1	1	0	0	0	0	28
Arson	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Property Crime Subtotal	384	12	3	0	0	3	3	402
Total of All Index Crimes	395	12	3	0	0	3	3	413

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Aggravated Assault	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Person Crime Subtotal	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Burglary	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	5.8%
Larceny	83.8%	91.7%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	66.7%	83.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	6.6%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%
Arson	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Property Crime Subtotal	97.2%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.3%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 15: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY MALES, 1991								
Frequency Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
Robbery	18	3	2	0	0	0	0	23
Aggravated Assault	13	3	0	2	0	0	0	18
Person Crime Subtotal	42	6	2	3	0	0	0	53
Burglary	119	5	5	18	0	0	0	147
Larceny	471	22	19	110	4	4	8	630
Motor Vehicle Theft	71	0	1	7	0	0	0	79
Arson	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	18
Property Crime Subtotal	677	29	25	135	4	4	8	874
Total of All Index Crimes	719	35	27	138	4	4	8	927

Percentage Distribution								
Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Robbery	2.5%	8.6%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Aggravated Assault	1.8%	8.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Person Crime Subtotal	5.8%	17.1%	7.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Burglary	16.6%	14.3%	18.5%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%
Larceny	65.5%	62.9%	70.4%	79.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	68.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	9.9%	0.0%	3.7%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%
Arson	2.2%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	94.2%	82.9%	92.6%	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.3%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 16: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY FEMALES, 1991

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	9
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Person Crime Subtotal	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	10
Burglary	15	0	1	2	0	0	0	18
Larceny	275	14	11	35	3	5	8	343
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	0	1	7	0	0	0	26
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property Crime Subtotal	309	14	13	44	3	5	8	388
Total of All Index Crimes	316	15	15	44	3	5	8	398

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	1.9%	6.7%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Aggravated Assault	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Person Crime Subtotal	2.2%	6.7%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Burglary	4.7%	0.0%	6.7%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Larceny	87.0%	93.3%	73.3%	79.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	86.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.7%	0.0%	6.7%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%
Arson	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Property Crime Subtotal	97.8%	93.3%	86.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.5%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 17: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY MALES, 1991

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
Forcible Rape	17	12	1	1	0	0	0	31
Robbery	88	54	4	14	6	3	9	169
Aggravated Assault	33	53	0	11	3	1	4	101
Person Crime Subtotal	138	125	5	27	9	4	13	308
Burglary	209	59	6	7	1	4	5	286
Larceny	667	212	10	51	29	48	77	1017
Motor Vehicle Theft	156	104	2	6	27	11	38	306
Arson	16	13	0	1	0	0	0	30
Property Crime Subtotal	1048	388	18	65	57	63	120	1639
Total of All Index Crimes	1186	513	23	92	66	67	133	1947

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Forcible Rape	1.4%	2.3%	4.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Robbery	7.4%	10.5%	17.4%	15.2%	9.1%	4.5%	6.8%	8.7%
Aggravated Assault	2.8%	10.3%	0.0%	12.0%	4.5%	1.5%	3.0%	5.2%
Person Crime Subtotal	11.6%	24.4%	21.7%	29.3%	13.6%	6.0%	9.8%	15.8%
Burglary	17.6%	11.5%	26.1%	7.6%	1.5%	6.0%	3.8%	14.7%
Larceny	56.2%	41.3%	43.5%	55.4%	43.9%	71.6%	57.9%	52.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	13.2%	20.3%	8.7%	6.5%	40.9%	16.4%	28.6%	15.7%
Arson	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	88.4%	75.6%	78.3%	70.7%	86.4%	94.0%	90.2%	84.2%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 18: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Index Crime Offense Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY FEMALES, 1991

Frequency Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asi	
Willful Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	20
Aggravated Assault	10	7	1	0	0	0	0	18
Person Crime Subtotal	20	16	2	0	0	0	0	38
Burglary	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	17
Larceny	492	189	12	25	6	17	23	741
Motor Vehicle Theft	30	8	4	2	2	1	3	47
Arson	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Property Crime Subtotal	540	202	16	27	8	18	26	811
Total of All Index Crimes	560	218	18	27	8	18	26	849

Percentage Distribution

Type of Index Crime Arrest Offense	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African- American	Native- American	Hispanic Origin	Indo- Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Willful Murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forcible Rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	1.8%	4.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Aggravated Assault	1.8%	3.2%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Person Crime Subtotal	3.6%	7.3%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Burglary	2.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Larceny	87.9%	86.7%	66.7%	92.6%	75.0%	94.4%	88.5%	87.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.4%	3.7%	22.2%	7.4%	25.0%	5.6%	11.5%	5.5%
Arson	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Property Crime Subtotal	96.4%	92.7%	88.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.5%
Total of All Index Crimes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 1: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY , 1989

Frequency Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	224	12	1	4	0	1	1	242
Total Property Crimes	1043	22	8	8	0	5	5	1086
Total Behavioral Crimes	773	21	3	8	0	5	5	810
Total of All Crimes-Male	2040	55	12	20	0	11	11	2138

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	54	3	1	1	0	0	0	59
Total Property Crimes	274	3	1	2	0	0	0	280
Total Behavioral Crimes	386	2	0	0	0	0	0	388
Total of All Crimes-Female	714	8	2	3	0	0	0	727

Percentage Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	11.0%	21.8%	8.3%	20.0%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	11.3%
Total Property Crimes	51.1%	40.0%	66.7%	40.0%	0.0%	45.5%	45.5%	50.8%
Total Behavioral Crimes	37.9%	38.2%	25.0%	40.0%	0.0%	45.5%	45.5%	37.9%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	7.6%	37.5%	50.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%
Total Property Crimes	38.4%	37.5%	50.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%
Total Behavioral Crimes	54.1%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.4%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 2: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY , 1989

Frequency Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	227	9	8	22	1	1	2	268
Total Property Crimes	783	20	27	97	3	1	4	931
Total Behavioral Crimes	627	12	15	84	2	2	4	742
Total of All Crimes-Male	1637	41	50	203	6	4	10	1941

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	52	2	2	8	0	0	0	64
Total Property Crimes	251	9	15	31	1	0	1	307
Total Behavioral Crimes	398	2	19	53	0	0	0	472
Total of All Crimes-Female	701	13	36	92	1	0	1	843

Percentage Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	13.9%	22.0%	16.0%	10.8%	16.7%	25.0%	20.0%	13.8%
Total Property Crimes	47.8%	48.8%	54.0%	47.8%	50.0%	25.0%	40.0%	48.0%
Total Behavioral Crimes	38.3%	29.3%	30.0%	41.4%	33.3%	50.0%	40.0%	38.2%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	7.4%	15.4%	5.6%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
Total Property Crimes	35.8%	69.2%	41.7%	33.7%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	36.4%
Total Behavioral Crimes	56.8%	15.4%	52.8%	57.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.0%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 3: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY , 1989								
Frequency Distribution								
Racial/Ethnic Group								
MALES	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	Total
Total Person Crimes	321	336	14	27	14	8	22	720
Total Property Crimes	1065	302	14	47	62	46	108	1536
Total Behavioral Crimes	1095	463	26	75	49	30	79	1738
Total of All Crimes-Male	2481	1101	54	149	125	84	209	3994
FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	88	58	1	2	0	3	3	152
Total Property Crimes	411	123	12	13	4	14	18	577
Total Behavioral Crimes	892	195	25	16	11	7	18	1146
Total of All Crimes-Female	1391	376	38	31	15	24	39	1875
Percentage Distribution								
Racial/Ethnic Group								
MALES	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	Total
Total Person Crimes	12.9%	30.5%	25.9%	18.1%	11.2%	9.5%	10.5%	18.0%
Total Property Crimes	42.9%	27.4%	25.9%	31.5%	49.6%	54.8%	51.7%	38.5%
Total Behavioral Crimes	44.1%	42.1%	48.1%	50.3%	39.2%	35.7%	37.8%	43.5%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	6.3%	15.4%	2.6%	6.5%	0.0%	12.5%	7.7%	8.1%
Total Property Crimes	29.5%	32.7%	31.6%	41.9%	26.7%	58.3%	46.2%	30.8%
Total Behavioral Crimes	64.1%	51.9%	65.8%	51.6%	73.3%	29.2%	46.2%	61.1%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 4: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY , 1990

Frequency Distribution .

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	225	17	1	5	0	2	2	250
Total Property Crimes	1022	54	11	17	0	13	13	1117
Total Behavioral Crimes	753	37	12	17	0	6	6	825
Total of All Crimes-Male	2000	108	24	39	0	21	21	2192

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	40	4	0	0	0	0	0	44
Total Property Crimes	385	16	3	5	0	4	4	413
Total Behavioral Crimes	357	9	3	0	0	3	3	372
Total of All Crimes-Female	782	29	6	5	0	7	7	829

Percentage Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	11.3%	15.7%	4.2%	12.8%	0.0%	9.5%	9.5%	11.4%
Total Property Crimes	51.1%	50.0%	45.8%	43.6%	0.0%	61.9%	61.9%	51.0%
Total Behavioral Crimes	37.7%	34.3%	50.0%	43.6%	0.0%	28.6%	28.6%	37.6%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	5.1%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Total Property Crimes	49.2%	55.2%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	57.1%	57.1%	49.8%
Total Behavioral Crimes	45.7%	31.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	42.9%	44.9%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 5: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY , 1990								
Frequency Distribution								
MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	283	18	6	39	1	0	1	347
Total Property Crimes	793	37	27	113	4	6	10	980
Total Behavioral Crimes	558	25	13	70	1	3	4	670
Total of All Crimes-Male	1634	80	46	222	6	9	15	1997
FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	54	6	1	12	0	0	0	73
Total Property Crimes	242	8	17	29	0	1	1	297
Total Behavioral Crimes	311	12	13	24	0	2	2	362
Total of All Crimes-Female	607	26	31	65	0	3	3	732
Percentage Distribution								
MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	17.3%	22.5%	13.0%	17.6%	16.7%	0.0%	6.7%	17.4%
Total Property Crimes	48.5%	46.3%	58.7%	50.9%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	49.1%
Total Behavioral Crimes	34.1%	31.3%	28.3%	31.5%	16.7%	33.3%	26.7%	33.6%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	8.9%	23.1%	3.2%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Total Property Crimes	39.9%	30.8%	54.8%	44.6%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	40.6%
Total Behavioral Crimes	51.2%	46.2%	41.9%	36.9%	0.0%	66.7%	66.7%	49.5%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 6: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY , 1990

Frequency Distribution .

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	382	322	12	33	14	44	58	807
Total Property Crimes	1141	282	23	58	38	43	81	1585
Total Behavioral Crimes	903	420	19	127	37	16	53	1522
Total of All Crimes-Male	2426	1024	54	218	89	103	192	3914

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	93	69	6	5	1	0	1	174
Total Property Crimes	393	151	14	13	8	14	22	593
Total Behavioral Crimes	784	141	22	19	4	11	15	981
Total of All Crimes-Female	1270	361	42	37	13	25	38	1748

Percentage Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	15.7%	31.4%	22.2%	15.1%	15.7%	42.7%	30.2%	20.6%
Total Property Crimes	47.0%	27.5%	42.6%	26.6%	42.7%	41.7%	42.2%	40.5%
Total Behavioral Crimes	37.2%	41.0%	35.2%	58.3%	41.6%	15.5%	27.6%	38.9%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	7.3%	19.1%	14.3%	13.5%	7.7%	0.0%	2.6%	10.0%
Total Property Crimes	30.9%	41.8%	33.3%	35.1%	61.5%	56.0%	57.9%	33.9%
Total Behavioral Crimes	61.7%	39.1%	52.4%	51.4%	30.8%	44.0%	39.5%	56.1%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 7: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

LANE COUNTY , 1991

Frequency Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	279	17	6	3	0	2	2	307
Total Property Crimes	1359	33	2	9	0	10	10	1413
Total Behavioral Crimes	108	36	14	13	0	5	5	176
Total of All Crimes-Male	1746	86	22	25	0	17	17	1896

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	59	3	0	0	0	0	0	62
Total Property Crimes	437	0	0	0	0	3	3	440
Total Behavioral Crimes	424	6	4	0	0	5	5	439
Total of All Crimes-Female	920	9	4	0	0	8	8	941

Percentage Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	16.0%	19.8%	27.3%	12.0%	0.0%	11.8%	11.8%	16.2%
Total Property Crimes	77.8%	38.4%	9.1%	36.0%	0.0%	58.8%	58.8%	74.5%
Total Behavioral Crimes	6.2%	41.9%	63.6%	52.0%	0.0%	29.4%	29.4%	9.3%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	6.4%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
Total Property Crimes	47.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	37.5%	46.8%
Total Behavioral Crimes	46.1%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	62.5%	46.7%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 8: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

MARION COUNTY , 1991

Frequency Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	300	15	8	45	1	1	2	370
Total Property Crimes	847	35	29	159	4	5	9	1079
Total Behavioral Crimes	623	31	16	102	1	6	7	779
Total of All Crimes-Male	1770	81	53	306	6	12	18	2228

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	103	3	10	15	0	0	0	131
Total Property Crimes	337	15	14	50	3	5	8	424
Total Behavioral Crimes	454	10	12	31	1	2	3	510
Total of All Crimes-Female	894	28	36	96	4	7	11	1065

Percentage Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	16.9%	18.5%	15.1%	14.7%	16.7%	8.3%	11.1%	16.6%
Total Property Crimes	47.9%	43.2%	54.7%	52.0%	66.7%	41.7%	50.0%	48.4%
Total Behavioral Crimes	35.2%	38.3%	30.2%	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%	38.9%	35.0%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	11.5%	10.7%	27.8%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%
Total Property Crimes	37.7%	53.6%	38.9%	52.1%	75.0%	71.4%	72.7%	39.8%
Total Behavioral Crimes	50.8%	35.7%	33.3%	32.3%	25.0%	28.6%	27.3%	47.9%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)

Table 9: Frequency and Percent Distribution of Juvenile Arrests by Major Crime Type and Race/Ethnicity

MULTNOMAH COUNTY , 1991

Frequency Distribution .

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	452	343	13	44	18	19	37	889
Total Property Crimes	1399	452	21	86	60	75	135	2093
Total Behavioral Crimes	1085	564	29	126	16	33	49	1853
Total of All Crimes-Male	2936	1359	63	256	94	127	221	4835

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	116	73	3	5	1	0	1	198
Total Property Crimes	586	213	16	29	9	21	30	874
Total Behavioral Crimes	885	172	46	69	14	36	50	1222
Total of All Crimes-Female	1587	458	65	103	24	57	81	2294

Percentage Distribution

MALES	Racial/Ethnic Group							Total
	White	African-American	Native-American	Hispanic Origin	Indo-Chinese	Other Asian	All Asian	
Total Person Crimes	15.4%	25.2%	20.6%	17.2%	19.1%	15.0%	16.7%	18.4%
Total Property Crimes	47.6%	33.3%	33.3%	33.6%	63.8%	59.1%	61.1%	43.3%
Total Behavioral Crimes	37.0%	41.5%	46.0%	49.2%	17.0%	26.0%	22.2%	38.3%
Total of All Crimes-Male	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

FEMALES								
Total Person Crimes	7.3%	15.9%	4.6%	4.9%	4.2%	0.0%	1.2%	8.6%
Total Property Crimes	36.9%	46.5%	24.6%	28.2%	37.5%	36.8%	37.0%	38.1%
Total Behavioral Crimes	55.8%	37.6%	70.8%	67.0%	58.3%	63.2%	61.7%	53.3%
Total of All Crimes-Female	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source of Data: Law Enforcement Data System (Salem, Oregon)