



Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice



Recidivism Report Fiscal Year 2007

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Methodology	3
Release Population	6
Recidivism of Release Population	10
Time to Failure	14
Juvenile Cohort Methodology	15
Recidivism by District and County	17
Appendix A	20
Appendix B	21

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Introduction

The Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) recidivism report measures all juvenile releases into the community and follows them until the end of a three-year follow-up period or until a subsequent adjudicated offense.

During fiscal year 2007, DJJ released 12,062 unique juveniles into the community while under DJJ supervision, or after DJJ supervision. Due to repeated releases by individual youth, the total sum of unique releases was 13,754. Within a one-year follow-up period of each release, 32.7 percent of releases ended in recidivating events.

Fiscal Year	Juveniles	Releases	One-year delinquent recidivism rate
2003	12,884	14,804	27.4
2004	13,909	15,986	30.0
2005	13,429	15,517	31.5
2006	12,261	14,051	32.0
2007	12,062	13,754	32.7
<i>All Fiscal Years</i>	<i>49,907</i>	<i>74,112</i>	

DJJ's release population has been decreasing in number every year since 2004, but its recidivism rate has been increasing each year since 2003. This report investigates these trends in the context of juvenile risks, initial offenses, recidivating offenses, and other influencing factors. This report also provides the results of alternate recidivism approaches to facilitate comparison with other states.

Methodology

This report analyzes juvenile release cohorts. Release cohorts are distinct from juvenile cohorts in that a juvenile can have multiple releases. Each release begins with the first day a youth becomes “at risk” for reoffending in the community and ends after three years or the day a new qualifying offense occurs.

DJJ’s Recidivism Definition

Adjudication for delinquent or criminal acts after a juvenile is released into the community while under DJJ supervision or after DJJ supervision

Juveniles

For the purposes of this report, Georgia classifies a juvenile as any individual who is:

- (A) Under the age of 17 years old;
- (B) Under the age of 21 years, who committed an act of delinquency before reaching the age of 17 years, and who has been placed under the supervision of the court or on probation to the court; or
- (C) Under the age of 18 years, if alleged to be a “deprived child” or a “status offender”.

DJJ Supervision

This report investigates recidivating events for juveniles who have been placed under DJJ supervision on probation, short term placement, or as committed youth. A juvenile who receives an informal adjustment or is transferred to Superior Court is not considered under DJJ supervision. Also, juveniles who serve their probation under Independent Court Services¹ are not under DJJ supervision. Most metro counties are served by fully Independent courts. Juveniles supervised through Independent Court Services represent approximately half of Georgia’s probated juveniles and are not captured in this analysis.

1. The seventeen counties with Independent courts are Chatham, Clayton, Cobb, Columbia, Crawford, DeKalb, Dougherty, Floyd, Fulton, Glynn, Gordon, Gwinnett, Hall, Peach, Spalding, Troup, and Whitfield. This report does not capture recidivating events following probation from these counties.

Methodology

Release into the Community

Measured time to recidivating events begins at the point of a juvenile's release into the community. This point may be at the start of a new probation or community commitment or when a juvenile is released from secure confinement. Measurement begins at the point of release into the community because this is when the youth has the opportunity to commit a new offense and impact public safety. This approach also facilitates comparison among dispositional groups by disregarding the time a juvenile is held in secure confinement. Most offenders are still under DJJ supervision when they are released to community on probation, in aftercare or in residential placements.

Recidivating Events

Rather than tracking a juvenile cohort, our recidivism rate captures each release into the community and subsequent recidivating event. This methodology captures multiple recidivating events for the same juvenile as unique recidivating events. This approach focuses on outcomes by placement rather than legal status.

Follow up Period

Recidivism is measured for a period of at least one year from time of release into community and extended two or three years depending on data availability at the time of reporting. The majority of recidivism, as observed by Georgia DJJ and other states, occurs within the first year —marking an important window for analysis. The extended follow up period of three years describes long term outcomes.

This method of examining all releases to the community during a single year, while following juveniles for a three-year at-risk period, is carried out for FY2003 through FY2007. By definition, full three-year follow up periods have not occurred for FY2006 or FY2007.

Methodology

Linking to Adult Corrections

A juvenile may legally be an adult during the at-risk follow up period after their release into the community. Juvenile records are linked with adult conviction data so that adult recidivating events are captured in our analysis. The data provided by Georgia Department of Corrections provides the offense date for incarcerated adult offenders and the probation start date for probated adult offenders. Since our juvenile recidivism analysis uses the date of offense in our analysis, we estimated the adult probation date of offense by subtracting an estimated average court processing time (90 days) from the probation start date. This report does not capture multiple adult criminal offenses since once a juvenile has been tried in adult court they are no longer released from DJJ.

Originating versus Recidivating Offenses

Originating offense is the juvenile offense associated with a specific release into the community. Recidivating offense is the recidivating event after a youth is release into the community.

Status versus Delinquent Offenses

A youth may start in a release group with either a delinquent or status originating offense. However, the recidivating offense type can be analyzed as being either delinquent, criminal or status recidivism. Delinquent offenses are juvenile misdemeanor or felony offenses. Criminal offenses are adult offenses. Delinquent and Criminal offenses are combined into the total delinquent recidivism rates.

Status offenses are those acts committed by youth that would not be considered legally valid were the juvenile an adult at the time of the offense. As such, status offenses are lesser offenses. They do not indicate the same level of recidivism or public safety impact and will be monitored separately.

Single, Most Serious Offense

For each release event, an offender may be adjudicated on multiple offenses. The recidivism dataset takes into account only the single, most serious offense related to the current adjudication or conviction.

Release Population

During the 2007 fiscal year, 12,062 unique juveniles were released into the community after a juvenile judicial adjudication. Some juveniles were released multiple times within a year. There were 13,754 total releases in FY2007.

Similarly, since many juveniles re-offend over multiple years, the sum of unique juveniles in each year is more than the total unique juveniles released from

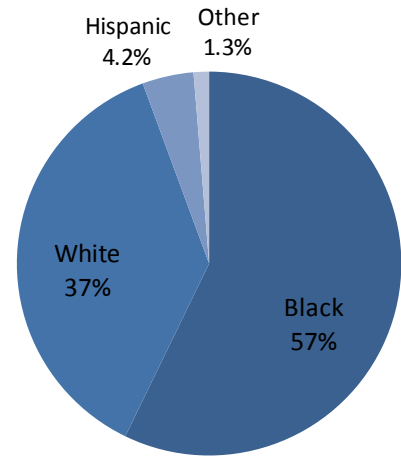
Ex 1: Releases and Unique Juveniles in Release Group by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Releases	Juveniles
2003	14,804	12,884
2004	15,986	13,909
2005	15,517	13,429
2006	14,051	12,261
2007	13,754	12,062
All Fiscal Years	74,112	49,907

FY2003 to FY2007.

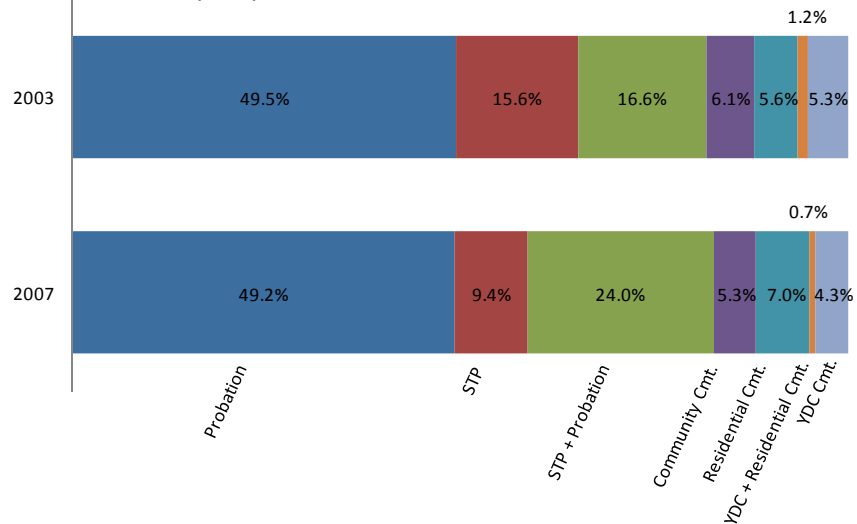
During the past four years, the number of juveniles released and the number of releases both decreased by nearly 14 percent. A major portion of this decrease is attribut-

able to the decrease in white juvenile releases which dropped 25 percent from 6,405 releases in 2003 to 5,118 releases in 2007. With a comparatively stable number of black releases, the proportion of black youth released from DJJ increased from 52 percent to 57 percent.



The disposition of the youth at the time of their release has shifted slightly from 2003 to 2007. The proportion of releases on probation, which can be considered the lowest level of entry

Ex 3: Releases by Disposition, FY 2003 and FY 2007



Release Population

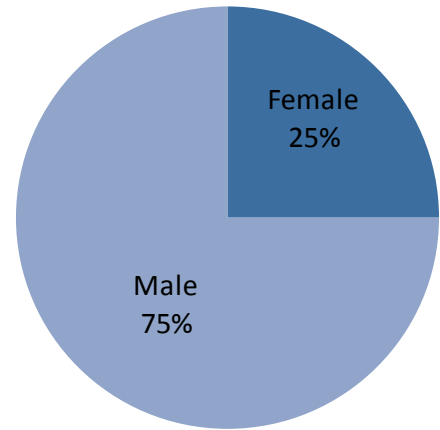
into the agency, has remained very stable. However, the use of Short-Term Placement (STP) seems to have converted to use of STP plus probation. Also, releases from committed residential placements have slightly increased while releases from Youth Development Campuses (YDC) have slightly decreased.

The gender break-down by disposition exhibits a 3:1, male to female, ratio for all dispositions except for the increase in the proportion of females on probation and the decrease in the proportion of females in YDC commitment.

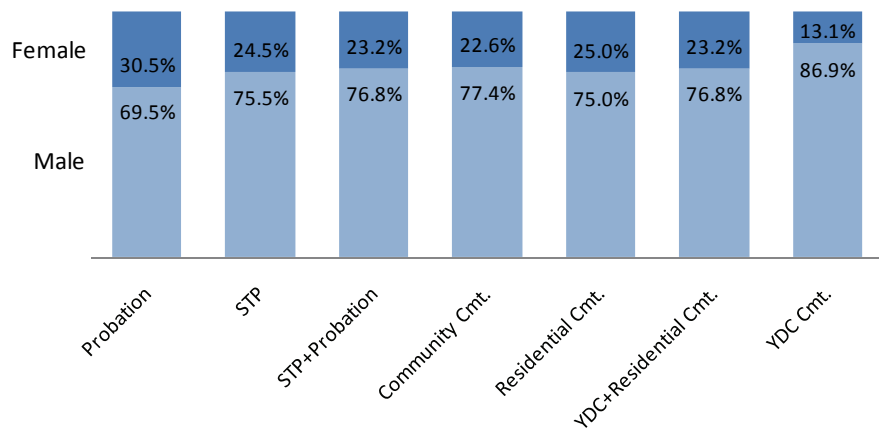
Just over half of those released from DJJ had no delinquent history prior to the offense they were being released on. As such, over half of DJJ’s juvenile population made contact with DJJ for the first time.

Exhibit 7 shows the originating offense of those released into the community by fiscal year. Although the number of misdemeanors and felonies have remained relatively steady, there has been a decline in the number of status offenses. This may be due to improvements in graduated sanc-

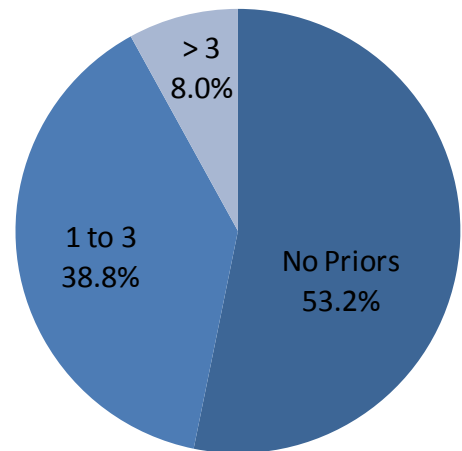
Ex 4: Releases by Gender, FY 2007



Ex 5: Gender by Disposition, All Fiscal Years



Ex 6: Adjudication History Prior to Originating Offense, FY 2007



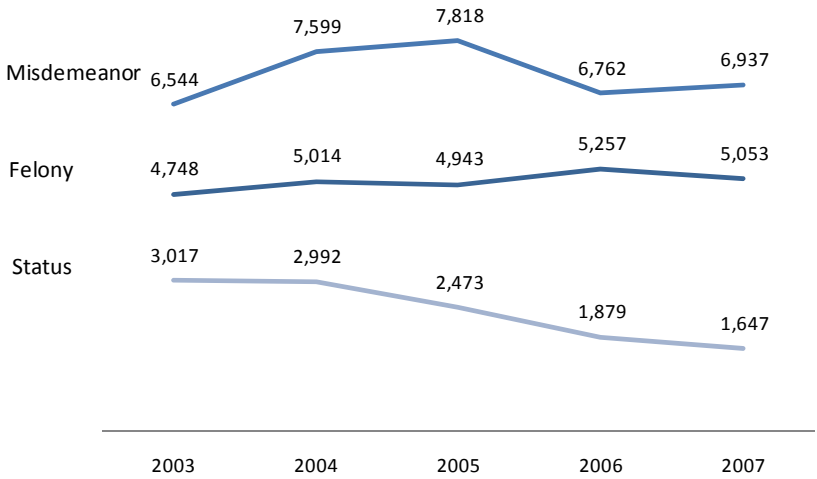
Release Population

tions and limits on entry into STP.

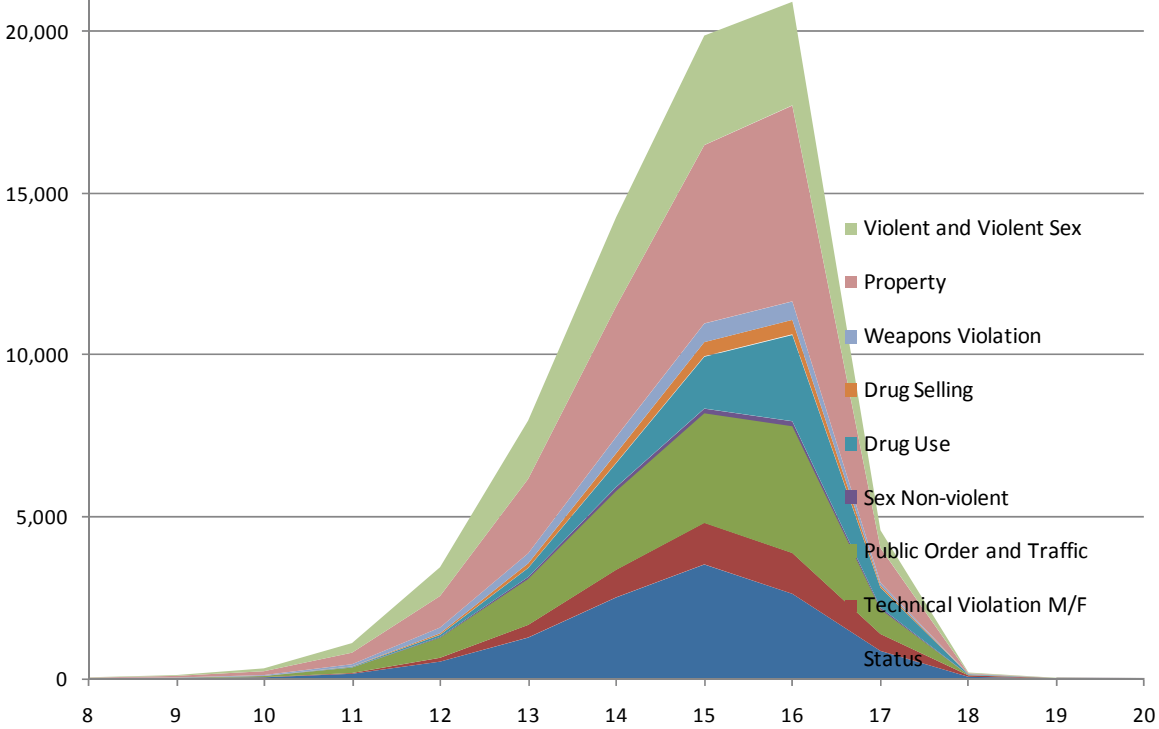
DJJ primarily serves youth entering DJJ supervision between the ages of 14 and 16 years old. Exhibit 8 shows the offence types by age from the least serious to the most serious. Generally speaking,

youth participation in more serious acts peak at age 16 while participation in less serious acts peak at age 15. While DJJ continues to serve juveniles who turn 17 while under DJJ supervision, any new acts are processed in the adult system.

Ex 7: Severity of Originating Offense by Fiscal Year



Ex 8: Severity of Originating Offense by Age at Time of Disposition, All Fiscal Years

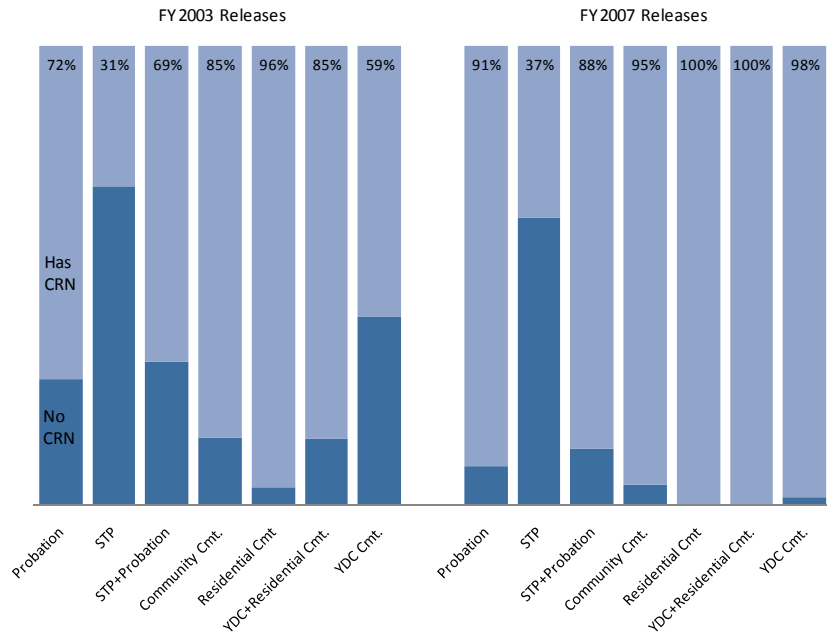


Release Population

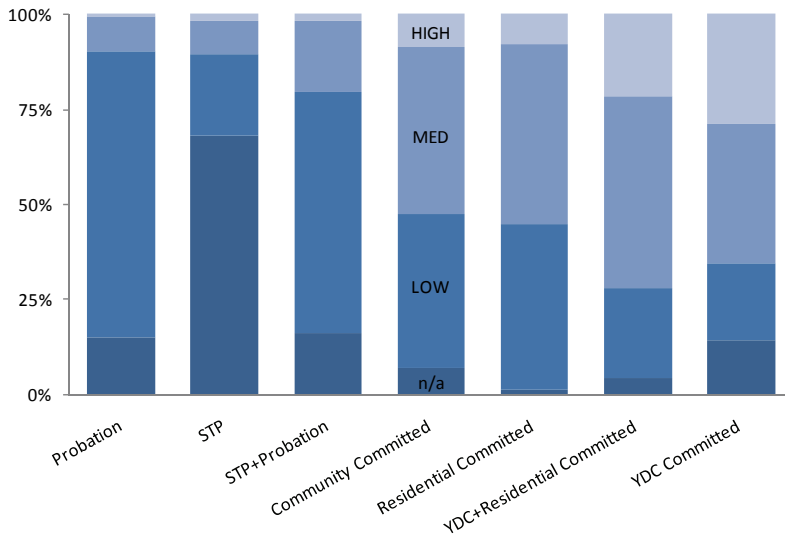
DJJ developed a validated assessment tool for identifying youth needs and their risk for reoffending. The Comprehensive Risk and Needs assessment (CRN) is administered at the time of entry into DJJ’s care (except when a youth is placed in STP alone). The use of the CRN has improved significantly between FY 2003 and FY 2007. The biggest improvement has been for committed juveniles released from secure confinement at the Youth Development Campuses (YDC Cmt.)

As juveniles enter deeper levels of the juvenile justice system, the risk level composition reflects increased likelihood of recidivating.

Ex 9: Releases Receiving a Comprehensive Risk and Needs Assessment by Disposition, FY 2003 and FY 2007



Ex 10: Risk Level of Releases by Disposition, All Fiscal Years



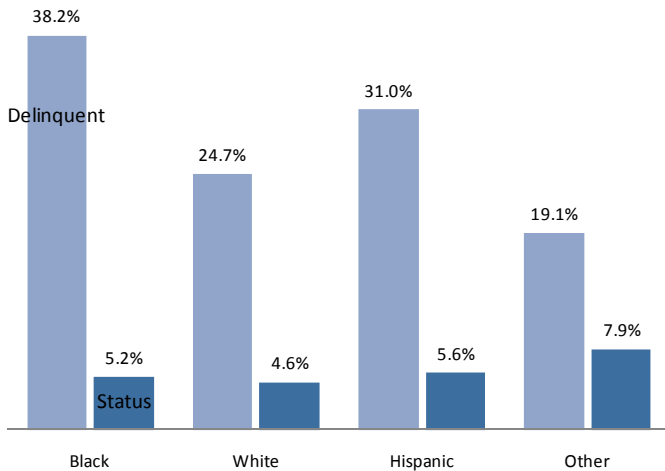
Recidivism of Release Population

Ex 11: Recidivism Rates of All Releases by Fiscal Year

	Delinquent Recidivism Rate (%)					Status Recidivism Rate (%)					# Releases Not Recidivating
	Years from Release into Community					Years from Release into Community					
	One	Two	Three	Total	#	One	Two	Three	Total	#	
2003	27.4	8.4	4.4	40.2	5,947	10.6	1.3	0.3	12.2	1,799	7,058
2004	30.0	8.8	4.6	43.4	6,934	7.4	1.0	0.3	8.6	1,377	7,675
2005	31.5	7.9	4.0	43.4	6,740	6.0	0.9	0.3	7.2	1,115	7,662
2006	32.0	8.5				5.6	0.8				
2007	32.7					5.0					

Exhibit 11 presents the one, two, and three year delinquent and status recidivism rates for the entire release population by fiscal year. Delinquent recidivating events have increased steadily from Fiscal Year 2003 to 2007. During this time-period, status recidivating events have steadily decreased.

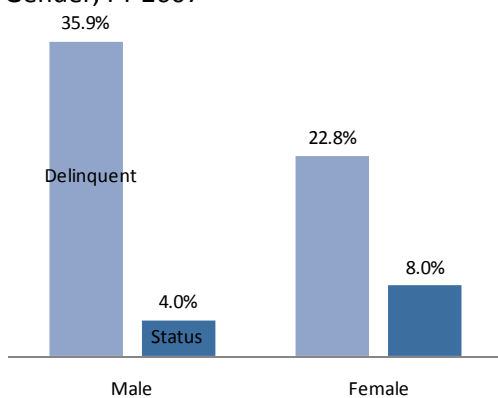
Ex 12: One Year Recidivism Rates by Race, FY 2007



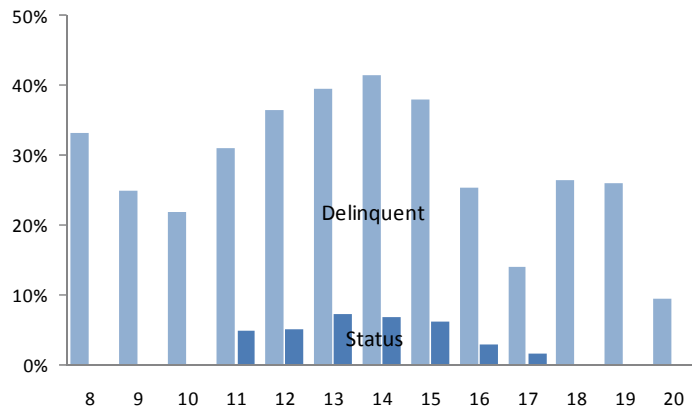
Delinquent recidivism rates continue to be disproportionately high for male and black populations. The status recidivism rate continues to be disproportionately high for females.

Recidivism rates peak at the age of release of 14 years old.

Ex 13: One Year Recidivism Rates by Gender, FY 2007



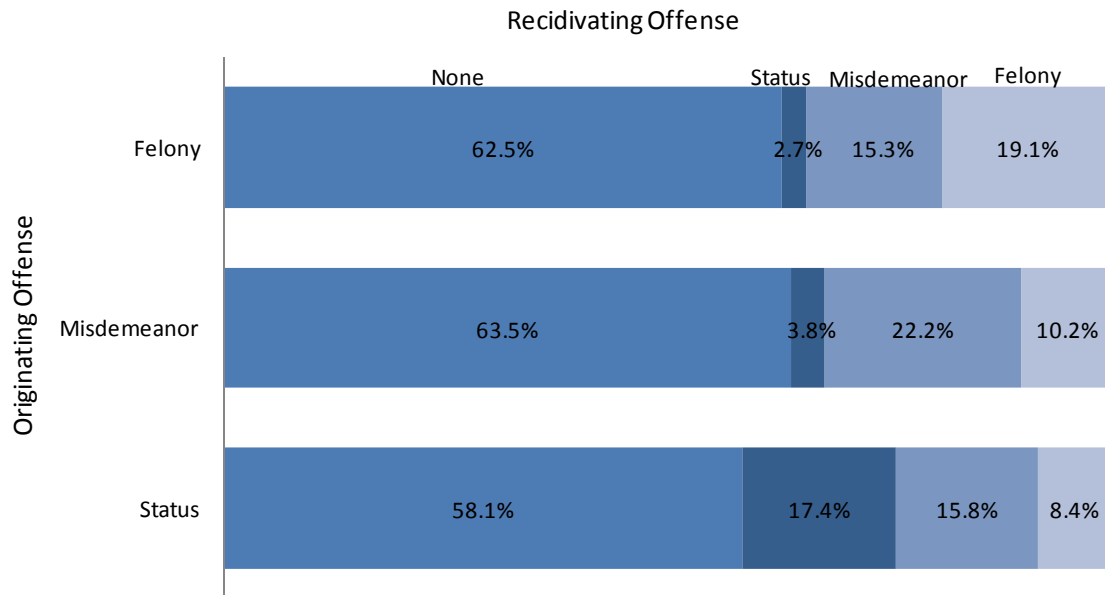
Ex 14: One Year Recidivism Rates by Age at Release, FY 2007



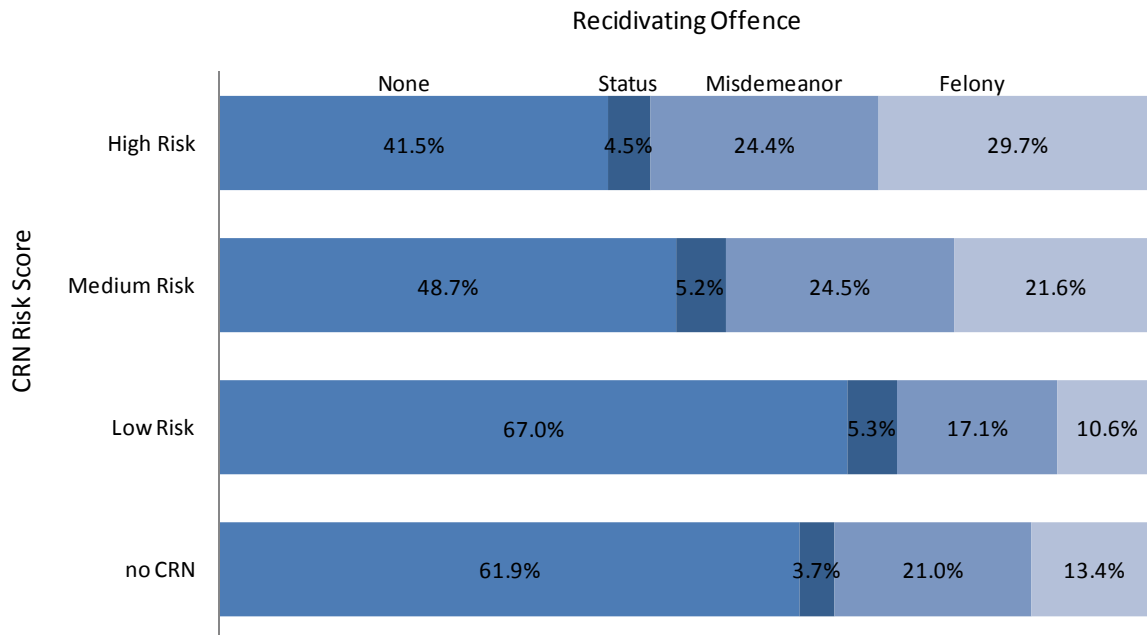
Recidivism of Release Population

The severity of a recidivating offense is weakly predicted by the originating offense. A much stronger predictor of the severity of recidivating offense is the CRN risk score.

Ex 15: Severity of 1-year Recidivating Offense by Originating Offense, FY 2007

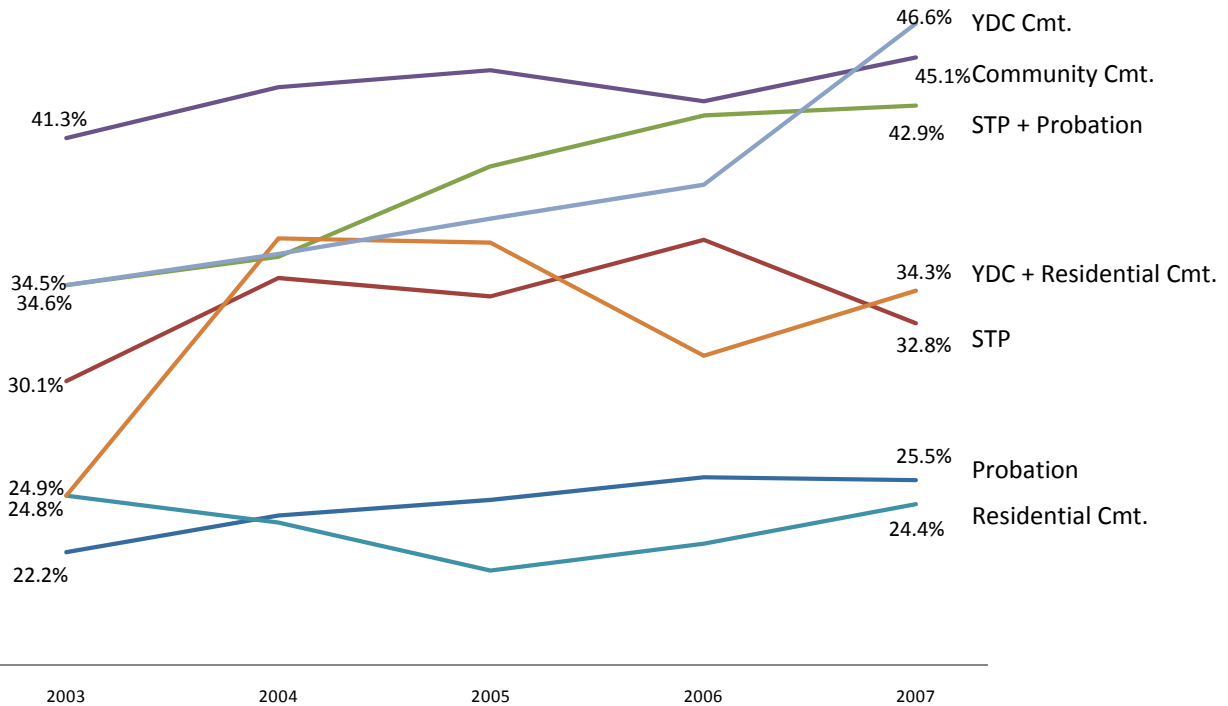


Ex 16: Severity of 1-year Recidivating Offense by CRN Risk Score, FY 2007



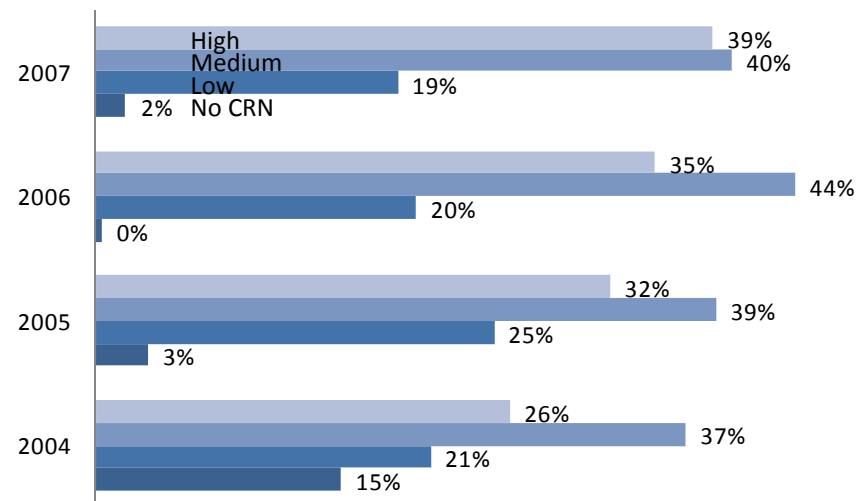
Recidivism of Release Population

Ex 17: One Year Delinquent Recidivism Rate by Disposition



Between FY 2003 and FY 2007 delinquent recidivism rates have increased. The delinquent recidivism rate for juveniles who have been released from YDC commitment increased most significantly by twelve percent. This increase may be related to the increasing proportion of medium or high level CRN risk scores of juveniles released from YDC.

Ex 18: CRN Risk Scores of juveniles released from YDC by Fiscal Year

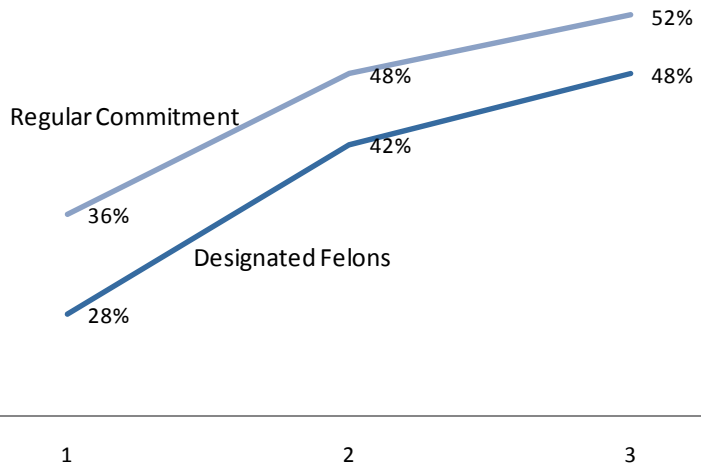


* FY 2003 is eliminated from this graphic because over 45% of the 2003 YDC release population did not have CRN scores

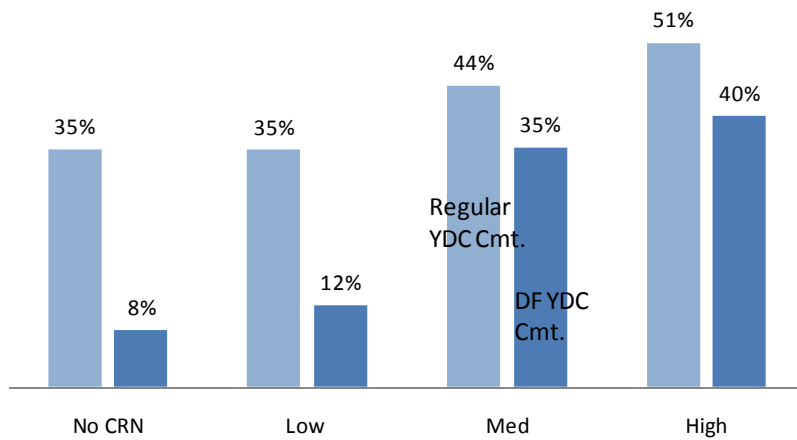
Recidivism of Release Population

Designated felons are a subgroup of the Committed population that require time served in secure detention. Comparing designated felons to regular committed juveniles shows that designated felons have a lower recidivism rate. Even when differences in CRN risk levels are accounted for, you see a persistent difference in the recidivism rates. This difference may be due to the maturity of designated felons at time of their release. Due to their generally longer stay in secure confinement the average age at release for designated felons is 17 compared to 15 for regular committed juveniles.

Ex 19: Delinquent Recidivism Rates by Years from Release, FY 2005



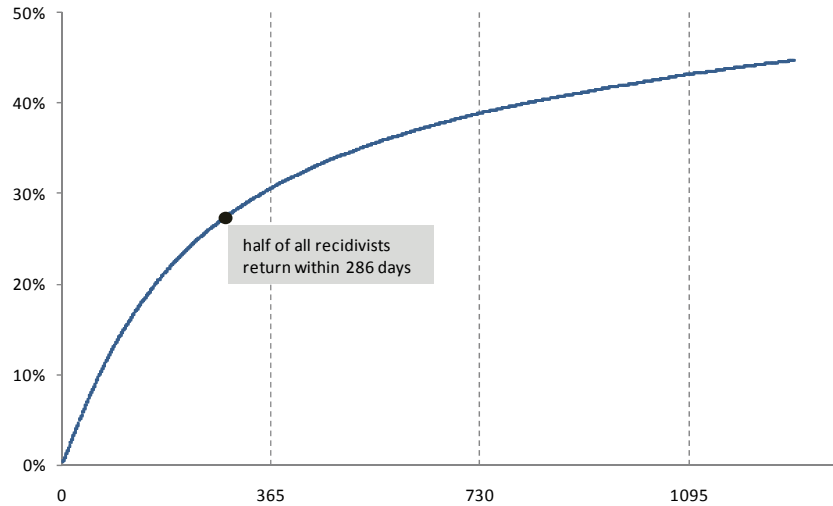
Ex 20: Comparative Delinquent Recidivism Rates by CRN Risk Levels, FY 2005-07



Recidivism: Time to Failure

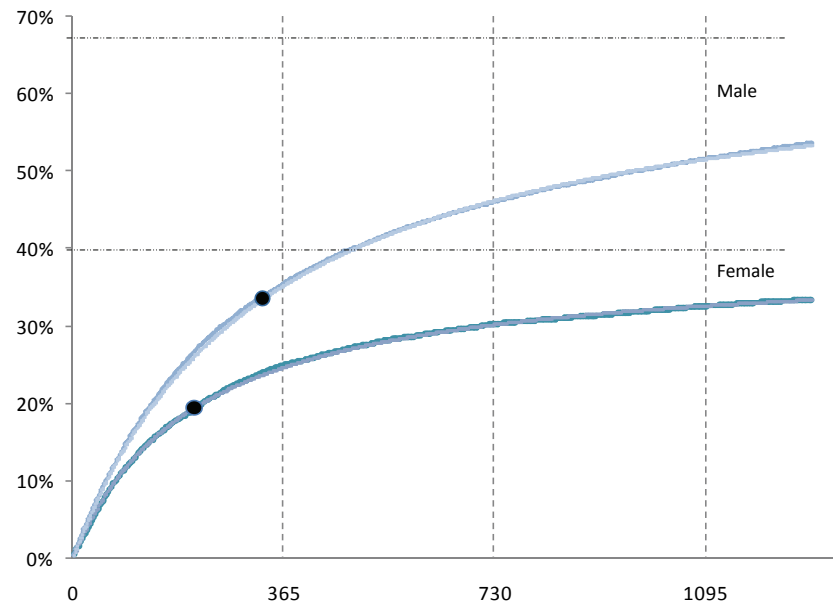
Analysis of the time between a juvenile’s release into the community and subsequent recidivating events indicates that half of all expected recidivists commit a subsequent delinquent act by 286 days or within nine and a half months.

Ex 20: Cumulative Delinquent Recidivism Rate by Days from Release, All Fiscal Years



By fitting the time-to-failure curves, we can estimate that 55 percent of youth released that will recidivate within their lifetime. Broken down by gender: female recidivism is expected to level off at under 40 percent whereas male recidivism lingers to about 67 percent.

Ex 21: Female and Male Delinquent Recidivism by Days from Release, All Fiscal Years



From this analysis, we also observe that the median time to return is significantly shorter for females than for males. Half of all female recidivists return within 210 days, or seven months, while half of all male recidivists return within 329 days, or eleven months.

Recidivism: Juvenile Cohort Methodology

Until now, this report has calculated recidivism as a measure of releases into the community, regardless of whether a juvenile appears multiple times within a group. This technique has implications for resource usage and public safety as each new offense is captured in the recidivism rate.

Other measures of recidivism track individual juveniles using a unique juvenile cohort approach. For purposes of comparison and because some information cannot be analyzed without the unique juvenile cohort methodology, the following section compares the DJJ recidivism rate with two alternate recidivism measures.

Ex 22: Recidivism Outcomes using Three Methodologies, FY 2005 and FY 2007

		Delinquent Recidivism Rate (%)					Status Recidivism Rate (%)					# Releases Not Recidivating
		Years from Release into Community					Years from Release into Community					
		One	Two	Three	Total	#	One	Two	Three	Total	#	
A) Release Events	2005	31.5	7.9	4.0	43.4	6,740	6.0	0.9	0.3	7.2	1,115	7,662
	2007	32.7					5.0					
B) Juvenile Cohort	2005	29.3	7.9	4.1	41.2	5,539	5.8	0.9	0.3	7.0	939.0	6,951
	2007	30.7					4.7					
C) Juvenile Cohort [First Time Offenders Only]	2005	23.5	7.0	3.8	34.2	2,816	5.5	1.1	0.3	6.9	571	4,842
	2007	24.4					4.3					

Methodology A is the release approach described and used in this report.

Methodology B, measures a unique set of juveniles released during a given year and determines what percentage of that starting population recidivates to at least one delinquent offense within the follow up period. This measurement distinguishes between recidivating juveniles and non-recidivating juveniles but does not track multiple offenses by the same juvenile.

Methodology C only analyzes first-time offenders. This approach excludes previous repeat offenders from the starting population in a given year because those recidivating juveniles were captured in previous years' recidivism rates. This approach then follows methodology B by determining what percentage of the starting population recidivates.

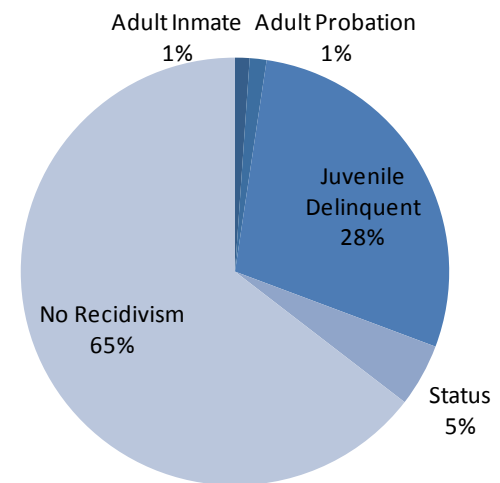
Recidivism: Juvenile Cohort Methodology

Methodology B is most commonly performed by other jurisdiction and as such this rate is more suited for comparison to other adjudication-based recidivism rates.

Methodology B and C both produce lower recidivism rates than Methodology A. By excluding repeat offenses (Methodology B) or repeat offenders (Methodology C), they discount the recidivism of chronic offenders.

That said, the juvenile cohort methodologies do allow a much clearer analysis of the proportion of juveniles who do not reoffend. From the FY 2007 release cohort with one-year follow-up, 70 percent of juveniles had no new delinquent adjudications. That is a 30 percent delinquent recidivism rate. In comparison, the U.S. Department of Justice reports² that states with similar recidivism measures³ averaged a 33 percent reconviction or re-adjudication rate.

Ex 23: Outcome of First Recidivating Event, FY 2007, Methodology B Cohort with 1-year follow-up



2. H. Snyder, M Sickmund, "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report." Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, March 2006, page 234.

3. Georgia DJJ recidivism measure is similar to those in Alaska, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Virginia

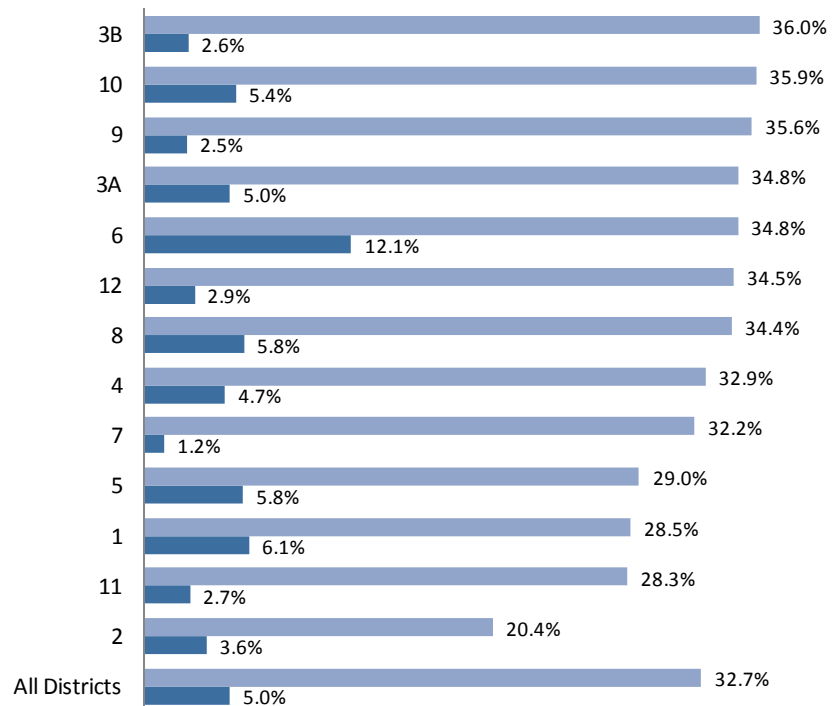
Recidivism by District and County

Further analysis of the recidivism measured as releases to the community, allows us to look at recidivism by physical state regions, districts and counties.

The map on the next page shows that many more youth are released into the community in urban areas than rural areas, but their recidivism rate is not necessarily higher.

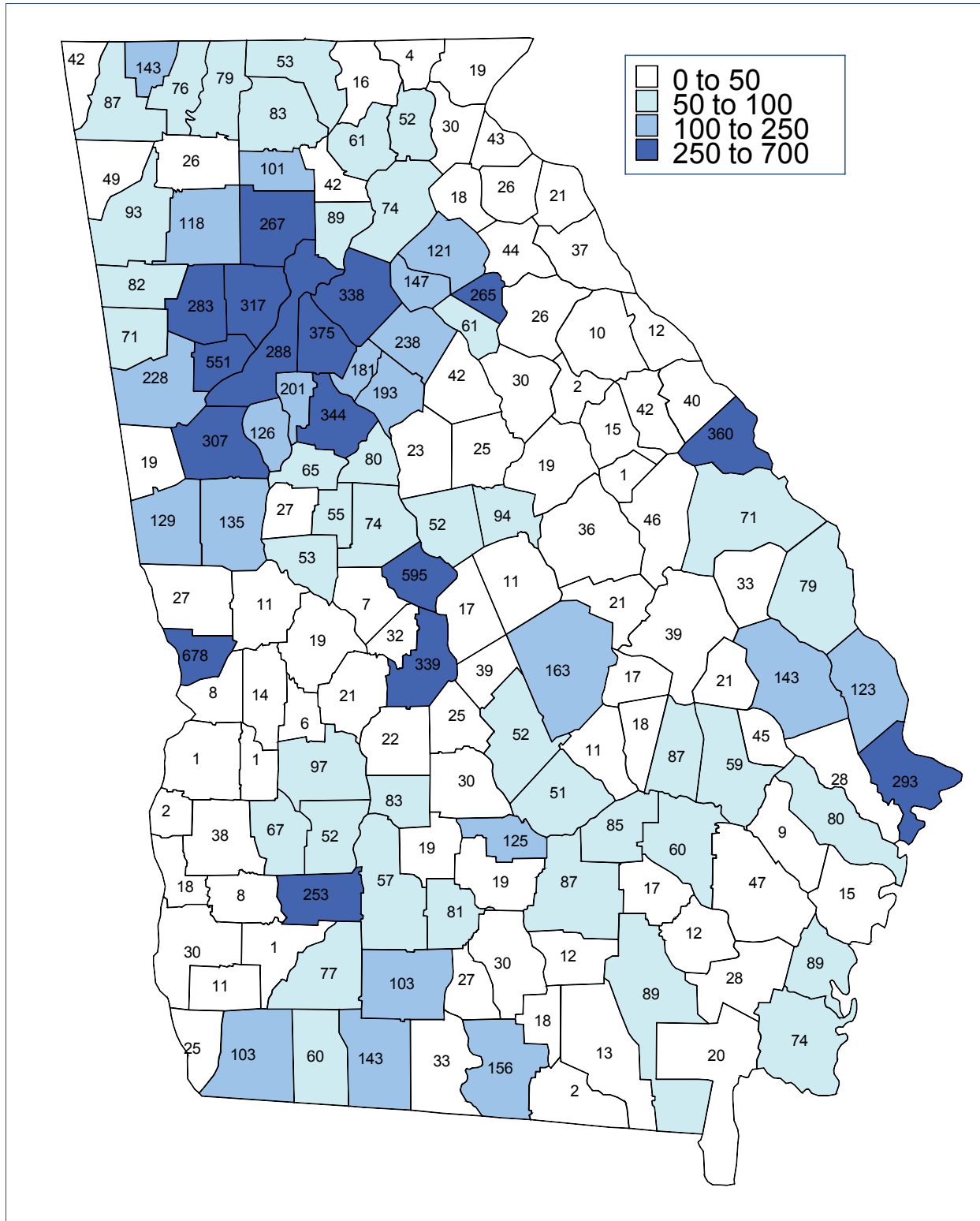
For fiscal year 2007, Atlanta-metro District 3B had the highest rates of one-year delinquent recidivism. This was closely followed by the mostly rural District 10 in the south-west corner of Georgia.

Ex 24: One Year Recidivism Rate by District, FY 2007



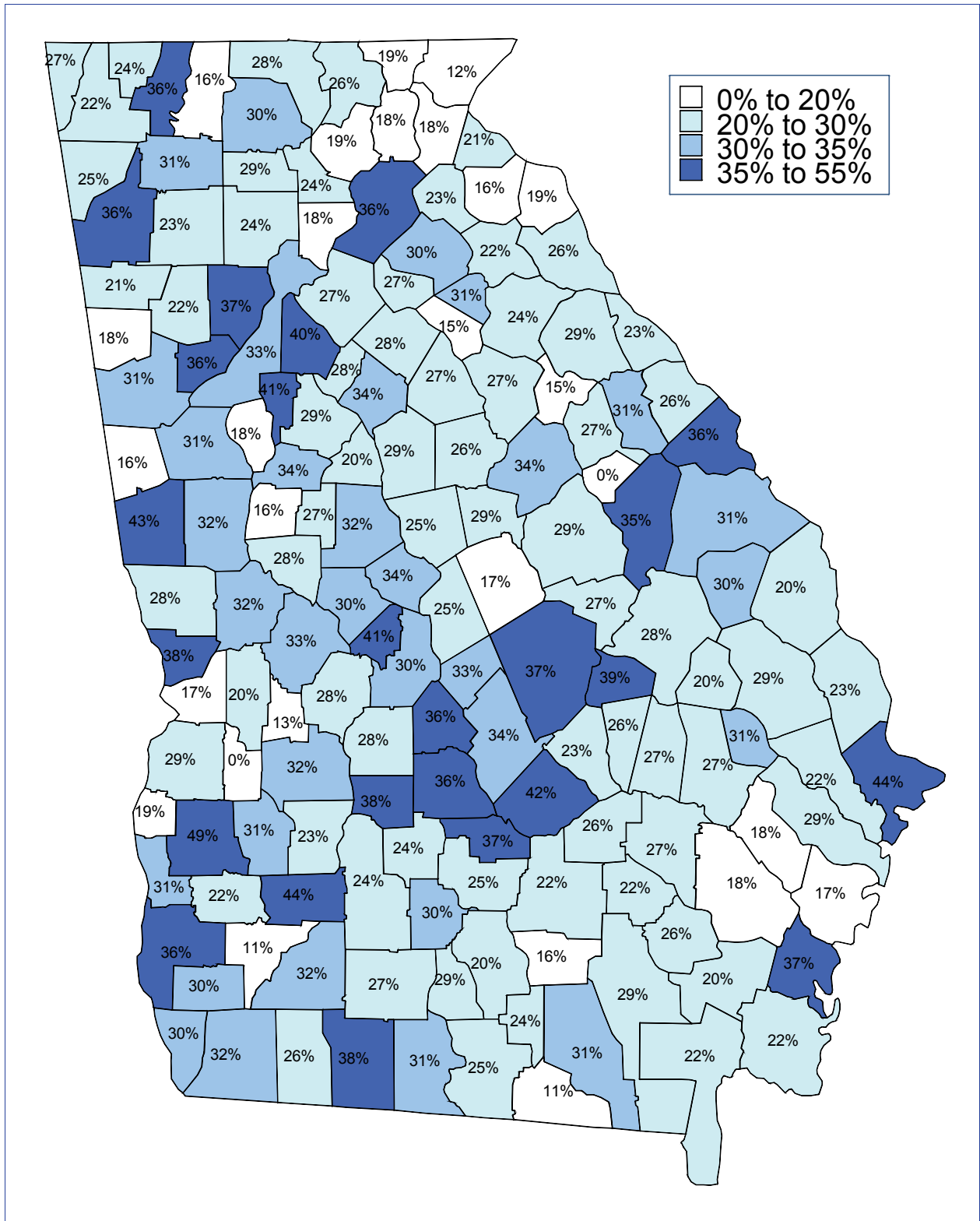
Mapped Release Population by County

Ex 25: Number of Releases by County of Residence, FY 2007



Mapped Recidivism by County

Ex 26: One Year Delinquent Recidivism Rates by County of Residence, FY 2007



Appendix A: Recidivism Rates by Disposition

		Delinquent Recidivism Rate (%)					Status Recidivism Rate (%)					# Releases Not Recidivating
		Years from Release into Community					Years from Release into Community					
		One	Two	Three	Total	#	One	Two	Three	Total	#	
Probation	2003	22.2	7.2	3.5	32.9	2,413	11.5	1.6	0.4	13.5	990	3,926
	2004	23.9	7.4	4.1	35.4	2,557	7.1	1.1	0.4	8.6	621	4,039
	2005	24.6	6.7	3.7	35.0	2,460	5.8	1.1	0.4	7.3	513	4,055
	2006	25.7	6.6				5.9	1.2				
	2007	25.5					5.6					
STP	2003	30.1	8.0	4.8	42.8	991	9.5	0.6	0.0	10.2	236	1,087
	2004	34.9	9.0	4.9	48.8	1,162	7.4	0.7	0.1	8.2	195	1,024
	2005	34.1	8.2	4.7	47.0	1,048	5.6	0.4	0.0	6.1	137	1,046
	2006	36.7	7.9				5.4	0.5				
	2007	32.8					3.9					
STP + Probation	2003	34.5	8.0	3.5	46.0	1,133	17.3	1.6	0.1	19.0	467	861
	2004	35.9	8.4	3.8	48.1	1,836	10.6	0.8	0.2	11.7	445	1,537
	2005	40.0	7.8	3.7	51.5	1,987	8.2	0.8	0.2	9.2	356	1,514
	2006	42.4	8.5				7.1	0.3				
	2007	42.9					5.3					
Community Cmt.	2003	41.3	8.9	4.4	54.7	455	3.7	0.7	0.2	40.6	39	338
	2004	43.7	9.1	5.2	58.0	495	3.6	0.8	0.1	37.4	39	319
	2005	44.5	8.4	3.7	56.5	555	4.5	0.5	0.0	38.5	49	378
	2006	43.0	9.1				3.9	0.6				
	2007	45.1					3.9					
Residential Cmt.	2003	24.8	13.4	8.9	47.1	429	2.4	1.5	0.8	4.7	43	438
	2004	23.6	15.6	6.9	46.1	438	2.7	1.6	0.4	4.7	45	467
	2005	21.4	15.1	6.4	42.9	313	3.3	1.2	0.3	4.8	35	382
	2006	22.6	16.4				2.3	1.5				
	2007	24.4					3.4					
YDC + Residential Cmt.	2003	24.9	18.1	9.6	52.5	93	2.8	1.1	0.0	4.0	7	77
	2004	36.7	21.1	3.9	61.7	79	5.5	0.8	0.0	6.3	8	41
	2005	36.5	13.5	1.9	51.9	54	1.0	1.0	2.9	4.8	5	45
	2006	31.3	21.7				2.6	-				
	2007	34.3					2.0					
YDC Cmt.	2003	34.6	13.3	7.6	55.4	433	1.8	0.4	0.0	2.2	17	331
	2004	36.0	13.1	8.3	57.4	367	2.8	0.9	0.0	3.8	24	248
	2005	37.6	12.3	5.3	55.2	323	2.9	0.5	0.0	3.4	20	242
	2006	39.2	15.1				3.0	0.3				
	2007	46.6					3.4					

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates by District

	Delinquent Recidivism Rate (%)						Status Recidivism Rate (%)					# Releases Not Recidivating
	Years from Release into Community						Years from Release into Community					
	One	Two	Three	Total	#		One	Two	Three	Total	#	
District 1	2003	20.4	7.5	3.7	31.5	423	14.1	1.9	0.4	16.4	220	698
	2004	24.7	8.7	4.3	37.6	525	10.1	1.4	0.5	12.0	168	702
	2005	26.5	7.6	4.2	38.3	552	9.4	1.0	0.3	10.7	154	737
	2006	26.6	7.3				7.2	1.5				
	2007	28.5					6.1					
District 2	2003	23.1	6.3	4.3	33.6	220	10.1	2.3	0.0	12.4	81	353
	2004	21.8	7.8	3.8	33.4	240	10.3	1.8	0.4	12.5	90	389
	2005	24.1	7.6	3.2	34.9	217	7.9	1.0	0.3	9.2	57	348
	2006	23.8	6.5				4.1	0.5				
	2007	20.4					3.6					
District 3A	2003	28.2	8.0	5.3	41.5	809	9.5	1.1	0.2	10.7	209	931
	2004	32.0	9.4	4.3	45.7	933	6.3	0.6	0.1	7.1	144	964
	2005	34.9	8.5	3.6	47.0	916	5.4	0.6	0.4	6.5	126	905
	2006	33.0	8.5				4.9	1.1				
	2007	34.8					5.0					
District 3B	2003	26.7	8.2	3.3	38.1	503	14.8	0.6	0.2	15.6	206	611
	2004	31.1	8.6	4.7	44.4	617	6.4	1.2	0.2	7.8	108	666
	2005	32.7	8.3	3.6	44.7	554	4.4	0.7	0.2	5.3	66	620
	2006	34.5	8.2				3.6	1.0				
	2007	36.0					2.6					
District 4	2003	25.7	9.2	4.0	38.9	402	9.7	1.4	0.4	11.4	118	514
	2004	30.4	7.9	5.1	43.4	575	6.9	1.1	0.4	8.3	110	640
	2005	32.9	8.0	4.0	44.8	522	5.0	0.9	0.4	6.3	73	569
	2006	33.2	8.4				2.4	0.4				
	2007	32.9					4.7					
District 5	2003	26.2	8.2	4.0	38.3	538	12.2	2.6	0.7	15.5	217	648
	2004	29.1	7.4	3.7	40.2	636	7.0	1.3	1.0	9.3	147	798
	2005	31.0	7.1	3.6	41.6	578	5.7	1.7	0.3	7.6	106	705
	2006	29.0	8.8				4.6	1.1				
	2007	29.0					5.8					
District 6	2003	30.8	7.3	3.8	41.9	519	12.9	1.5	0.2	14.6	181	540
	2004	28.6	6.7	4.1	39.4	532	14.8	1.3	0.3	16.4	222	597
	2005	29.4	6.8	2.7	38.9	497	14.6	1.3	0.3	16.1	206	574
	2006	34.1	6.5				14.0	0.9				
	2007	34.8					12.1					

Appendix B (continued): Recidivism Rates by District

	Delinquent Recidivism Rate (%)					Status Recidivism Rate (%)					# Releases Not Recidivating	
	Years from Release into Community					Years from Release into Community						
	One	Two	Three	Total	#	One	Two	Three	Total	#		
District 7	2003	32.9	8.0	3.9	44.7	463	8.0	0.3	0.3	8.6	89	483
	2004	32.6	9.8	5.4	47.9	525	4.6	0.6	0.0	5.3	58	514
	2005	33.0	8.8	4.9	46.7	538	2.5	0.4	0.0	2.9	34	581
	2006	32.0	9.9				3.4	0.1				
	2007	32.2					1.2					
District 8	2003	33.2	10.8	4.2	48.2	441	10.4	1.3	0.4	12.1	111	363
	2004	36.3	8.6	4.7	49.6	540	9.3	1.0	0.3	10.6	115	434
	2005	38.6	8.2	4.1	51.0	583	6.8	1.1	0.3	8.3	95	466
	2006	35.4	7.7				8.9	1.2				
	2007	34.4					5.8					
District 9	2003	23.9	8.8	5.6	38.3	336	11.5	1.8	0.3	13.7	120	422
	2004	28.1	10.7	4.9	43.7	359	6.1	0.9	0.0	6.9	57	406
	2005	29.7	8.7	5.0	43.4	340	4.7	1.1	0.4	6.3	49	395
	2006	31.4	9.4				3.7	0.4				
	2007	35.6					2.5					
District 10	2003	24.9	9.6	4.5	39.0	376	8.8	0.8	0.1	9.8	94	494
	2004	31.7	10.6	4.5	46.9	454	4.5	0.6	0.1	5.3	51	463
	2005	34.0	8.3	4.2	46.5	465	4.1	0.6	0.2	4.9	49	487
	2006	39.8	8.6				4.2	0.6				
	2007	35.9					5.4					
District 11	2003	28.1	7.7	4.8	40.6	419	8.3	1.2	0.3	9.8	101	511
	2004	28.1	7.1	5.7	40.9	487	5.3	0.3	0.3	5.9	70	634
	2005	24.1	6.3	4.6	35.0	462	4.3	0.8	0.1	5.2	68	790
	2006	25.9	10.2				4.4	1.0				
	2007	28.3					2.7					
District 12	2003	32.3	10.0	5.7	48.0	498	4.2	0.5	0.0	4.7	49	490
	2004	33.3	12.4	4.6	50.3	511	3.3	0.3	0.1	3.6	37	467
	2005	35.4	9.7	4.8	50.0	516	2.5	0.4	0.2	3.1	32	485
	2006	32.9	11.1				2.3	0.4				
	2007	34.5					2.9					