

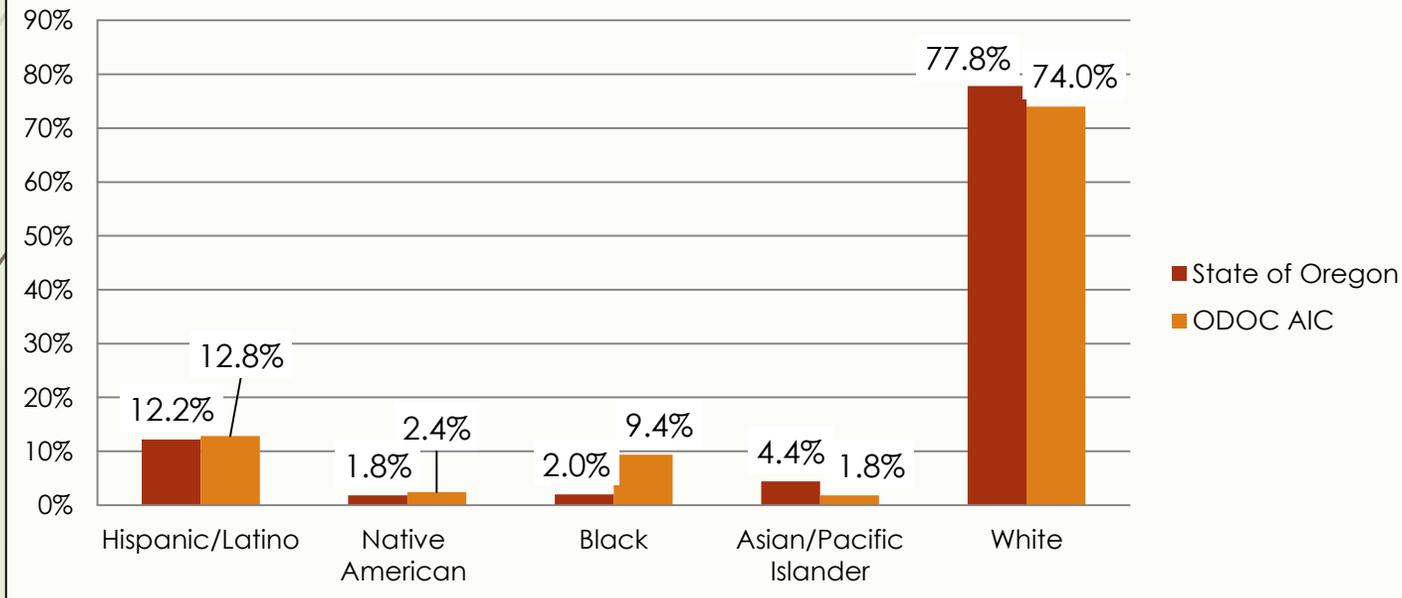
Disproportionate Ethnic and Racial Minority Contact in Oregon: A 2014 Report

By Erin Solomon, Oregon Youth Authority, Office of Inclusion and Intercultural Relations
For questions she can be reached at erin.solomon2@oya.state.or.us or 503-373-7408.

With reports from: Oregon Department of Education (2013-2014 school year), Oregon Department of Human Services (2013 data), Oregon Health Authority (2014 report), the Juvenile Justice Information System database (2013 data), the Oregon Department of Corrections Research Department (2014 data), and the Oregon Youth Authority Research Department (2014 report).

Beginning with the End in Mind...

**Ethnic/Racial Comparison:
State of Oregon Population and Oregon
Department of Corrections Adults in Custody (AIC)**



Disproportionate ethnic/racial minority contact with the juvenile judicial system can result, eventually, in adults in custody in the Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC).

Blacks are almost five times more likely to be in the adult prison system compared to the Oregon population.

There is also a disproportionately greater percentage of Native Americans and Latinos in the adult prison system compared to the Oregon population.



Beginning with the End in Mind...

As you review this presentation, ask yourself:

- ▶ How can we collectively work as a system, team, community and family, to prevent youth from entering the justice system?
- ▶ What can each of us do to achieve positive outcomes for youth in our state?



Beginning with the End in Mind...

What are some of the contributing factors to racial and ethnic disparities across our service systems?

- Education
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Disorders
- Foster Care
- Critical decision points in the juvenile justice system
- Length of custody stay and recidivism

Ethnic and Racial Group Contact in Education



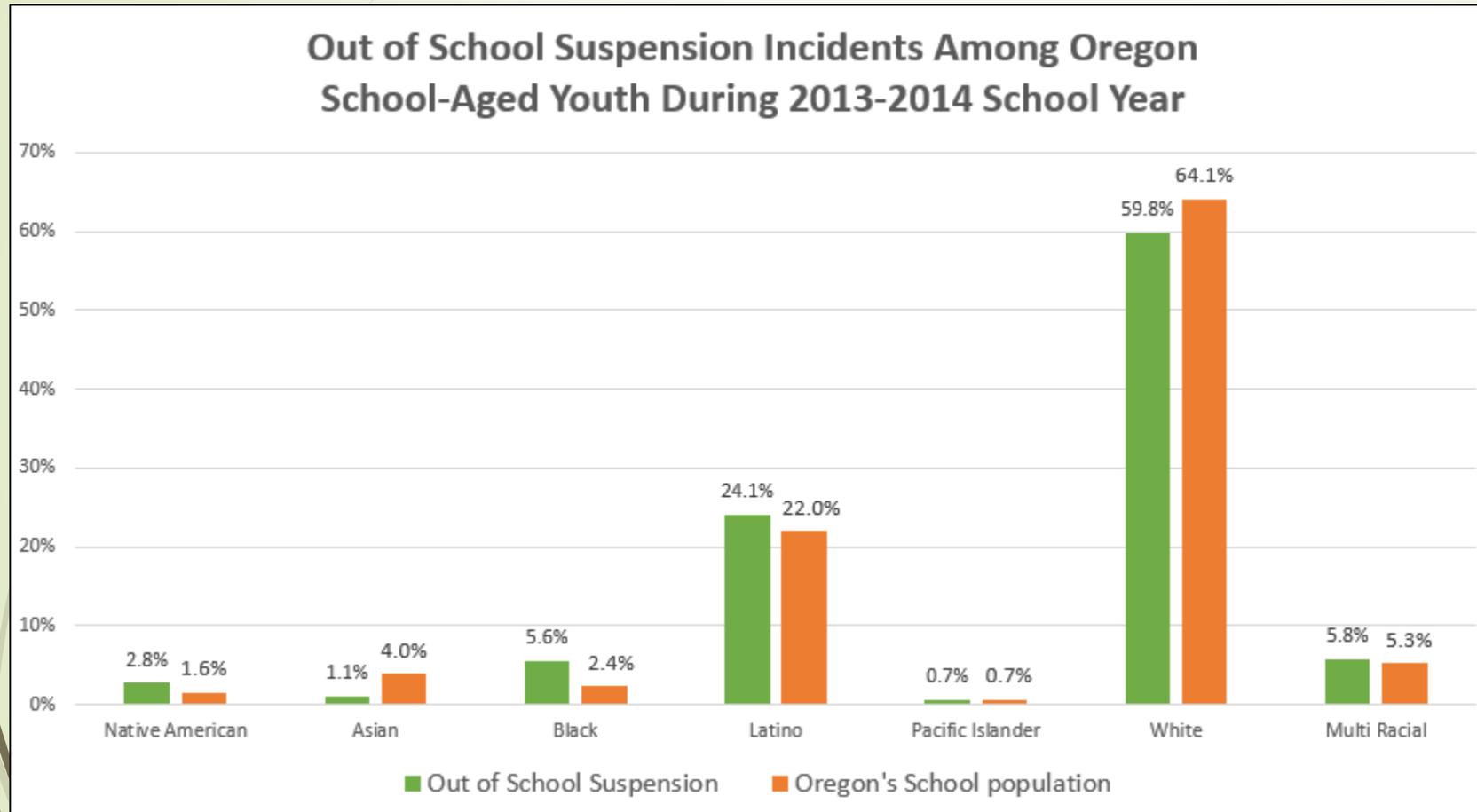


Suspension and Expulsion

- Suspension: there are two types of suspensions
 - In school suspensions: more informal but still recorded; an in-school suspension occurs when the child is temporarily removed from the classroom but not the school.
 - Out of school suspensions: formal removal from the school. Both the parent and principal are notified.
- An expulsion is when a child is removed from a school.

Please note: If a child has more than one discipline incident, he or she is recorded once for the most serious offense. E.g. students having multiple suspensions followed by an expulsion, only the expulsion will be counted.

Out of School Suspensions 2013-2014



This chart shows the following points:

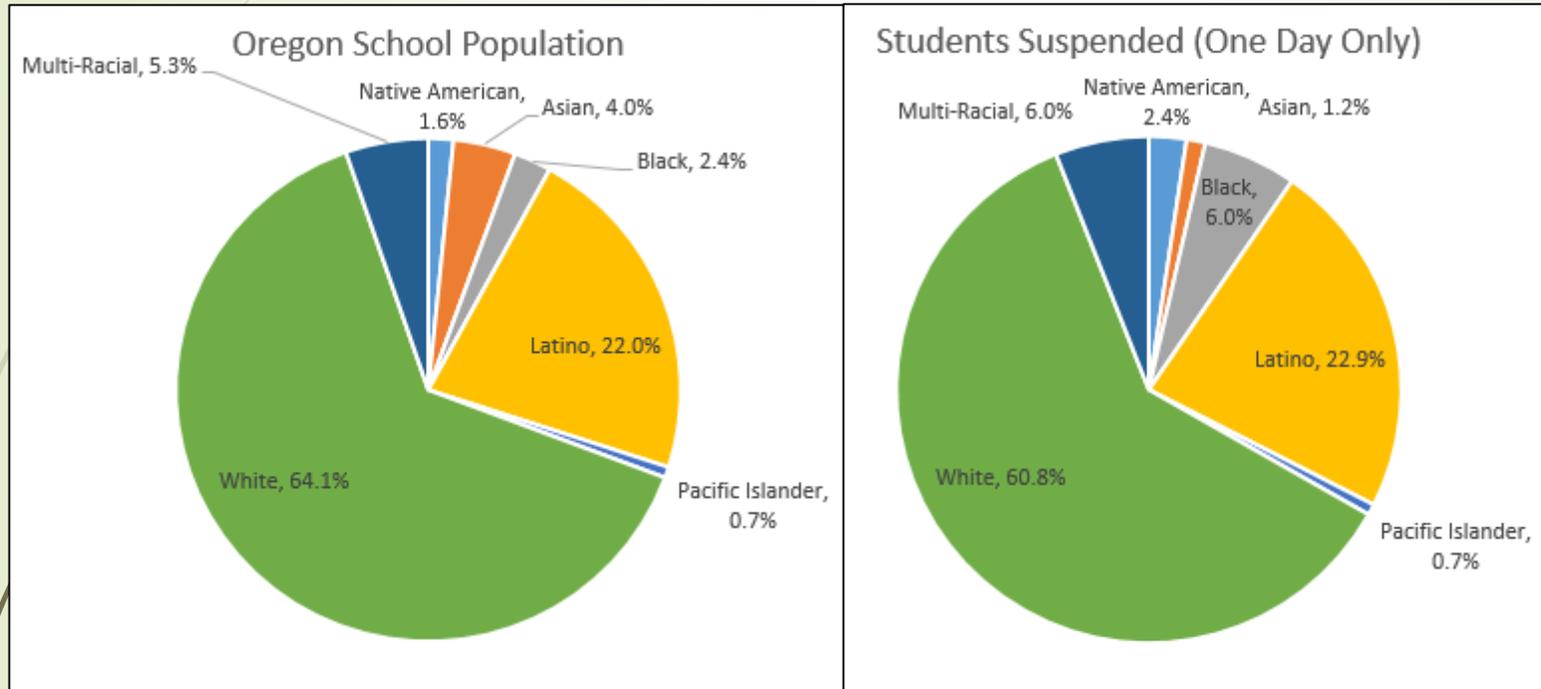
- Latino, Black, and Native American youth are more likely to receive out of school suspension compared to the other ethnic/racial groups.

Statistics from a 2014 Oregon Department of Education Report

For information on specific Oregon school districts, go to: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/Navigation/Navigation.Web/#/PAGR>

Length of Time Suspended: 1 Day Only

(2013-2014 School Year)

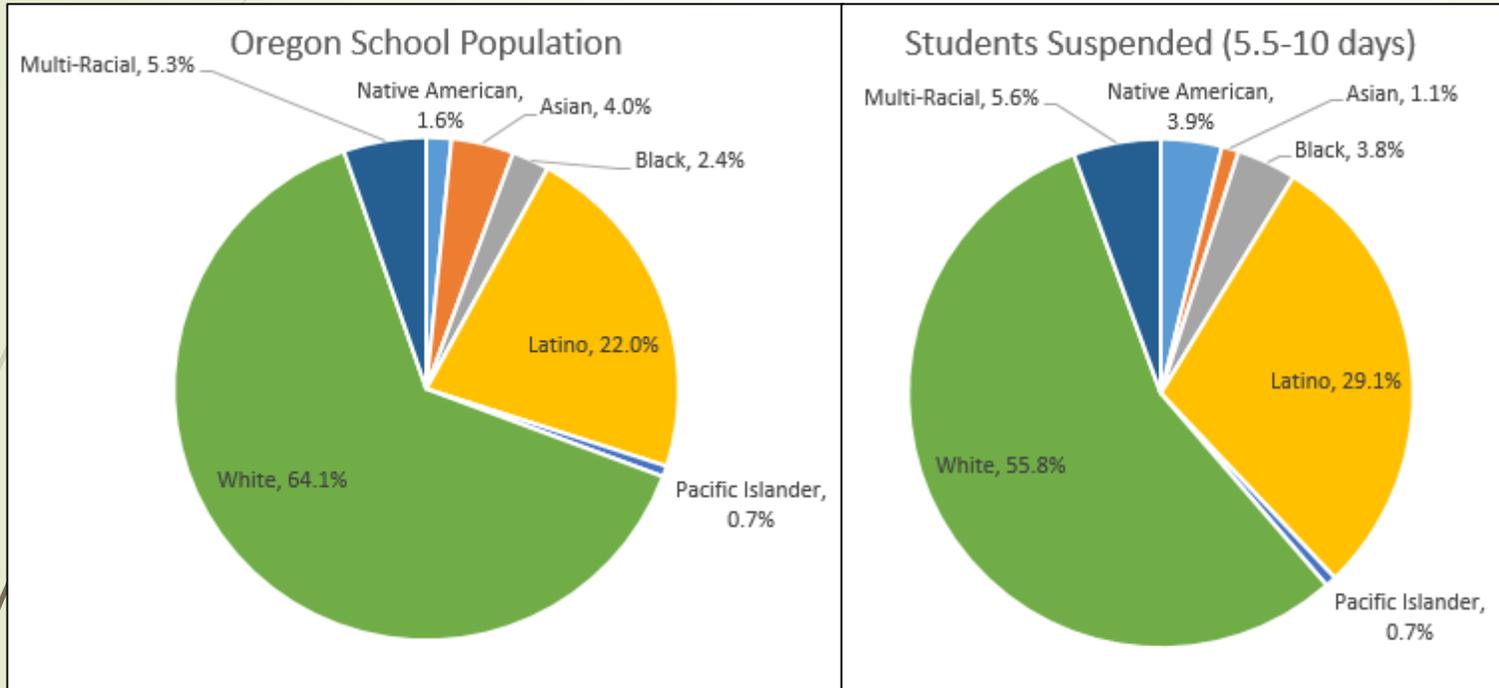


These two charts demonstrate that compared to the Oregon school population demographics (left chart), Native American and Black youth are much more likely to be suspended for a day (out of school).

Statistics from a 2014 Oregon Department of Education Report

For information on specific Oregon school districts, go to: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/Navigation/Navigation.Web/#/PAGR>

Length of Time Suspended: **5.5-10 Days** (2013-2014 School Year)

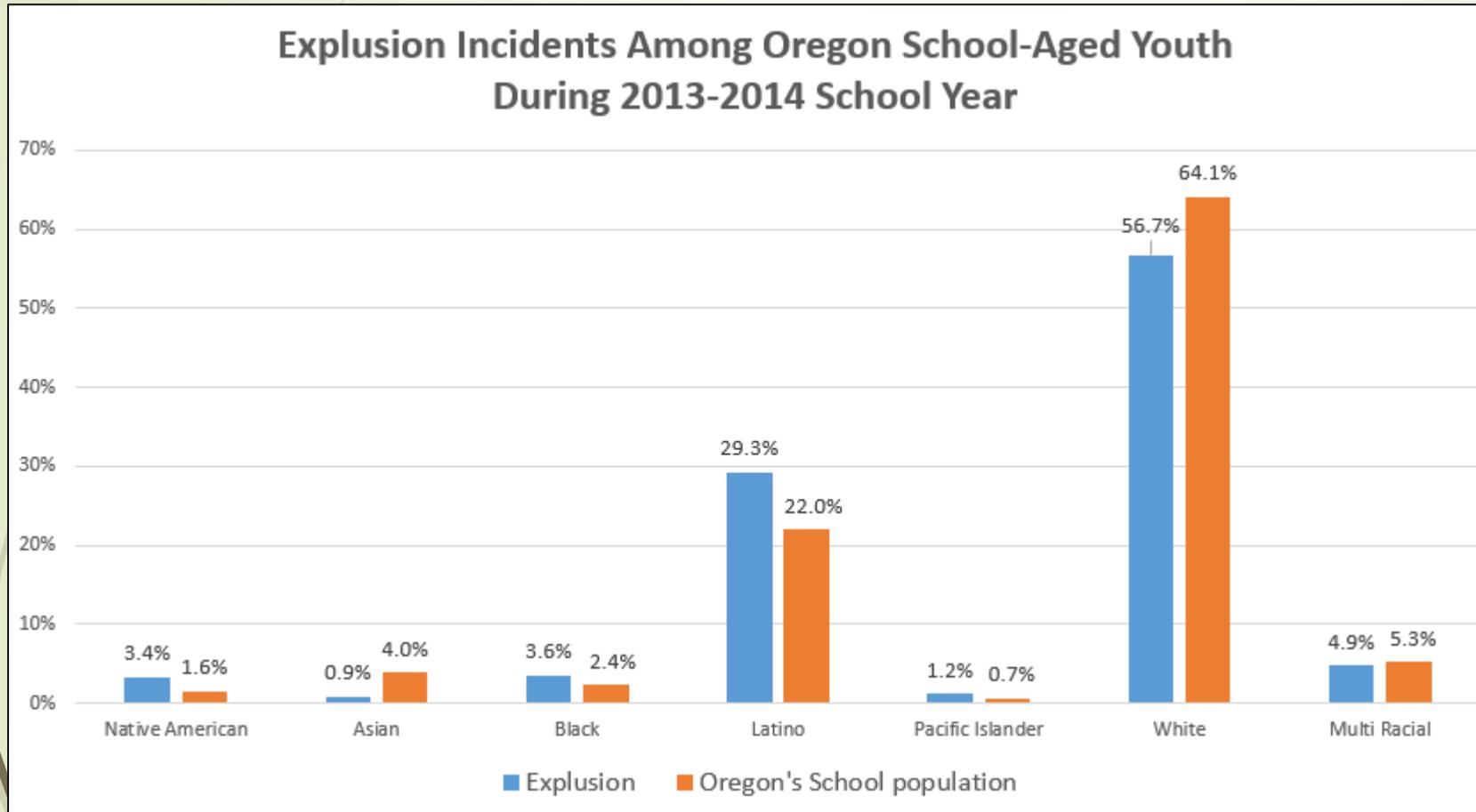


These two charts demonstrate that compared to the Oregon school population demographics (left chart), Native American, Black and Latino youth are much more likely to be suspended for 5.5-10 days (out of school).

Statistics from a 2014 Oregon Department of Education Report

For information on specific Oregon school districts, go to: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/Navigation/Navigation.Web/#/PAGR>

Expulsions 2013-2014 School Year

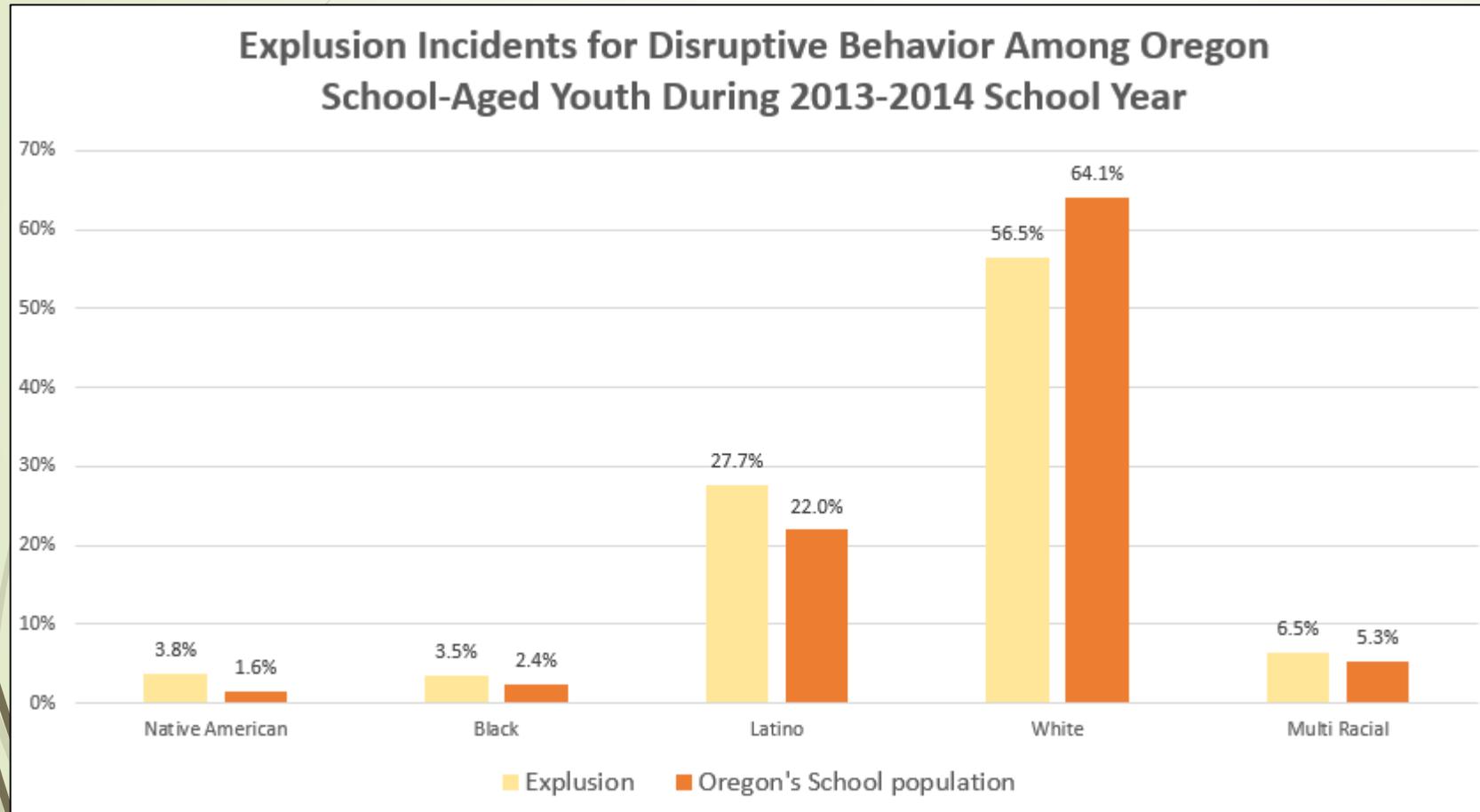


This chart shows that Latino, Black, Native American and Pacific Islander youth are more likely to be expelled than Caucasian or Asian youth.

Statistics from a 2014 Oregon Department of Education Report

For information on specific Oregon school districts, go to: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/Navigation/Navigation.Web/#/PAGR>

Expulsions for **Disruptive Behavior** 2013-2014 School Year



Expulsion offense types include:

- Homicide/Suicide
- Physical Assault
- Property Crimes
- Sexual Assault and Battery
- Substance Abuse
- **Disruptive Behavior**

This chart shows that in the category of “disruptive behavior,” Latino, Black, Native American and multi-racial youth are more likely to be expelled than Caucasian youth.

Asian and Pacific Islander data was not reported because the group size was too small to give a meaningful report.

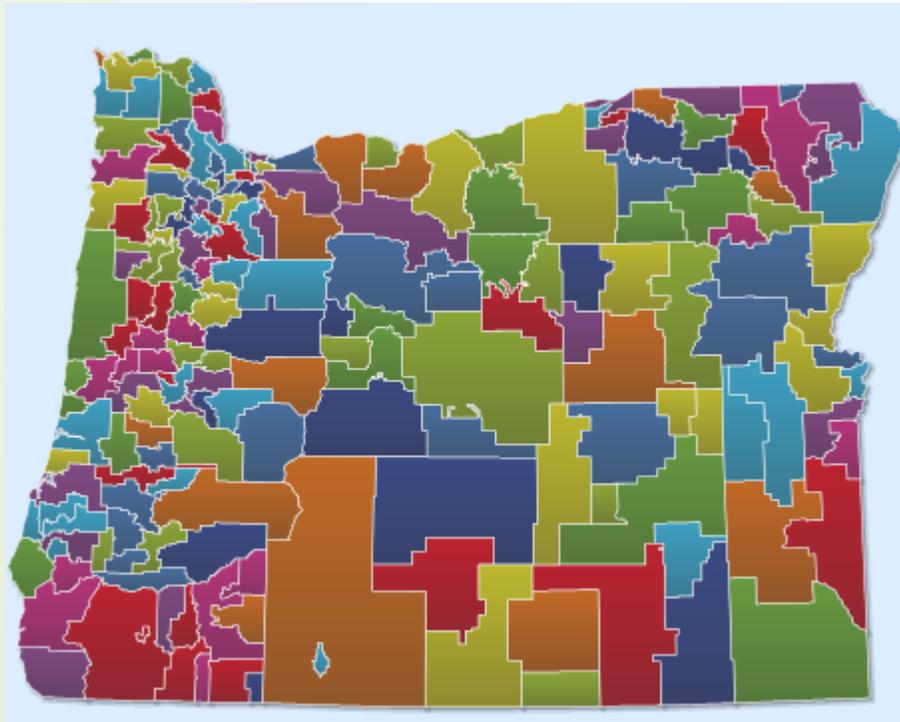
Statistics from a 2014 Oregon Department of Education Report

For information on specific Oregon school districts, go to: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/Navigation/Navigation.Web/#/PAGR>

Ethnic and Racial Minority Contact in Education

For information on specific Oregon school districts, go to:

<http://www.ode.state.or.us/apps/Navigation/Navigation.Web/#/PAGR>



1. In the upper left corner of the screen, under Performance Type, select Discipline Incidents
2. Under Districts, select the district you are looking for.
3. At the bottom of the screen, select the graph on the right: *Race & Ethnicity Group Comparison.*



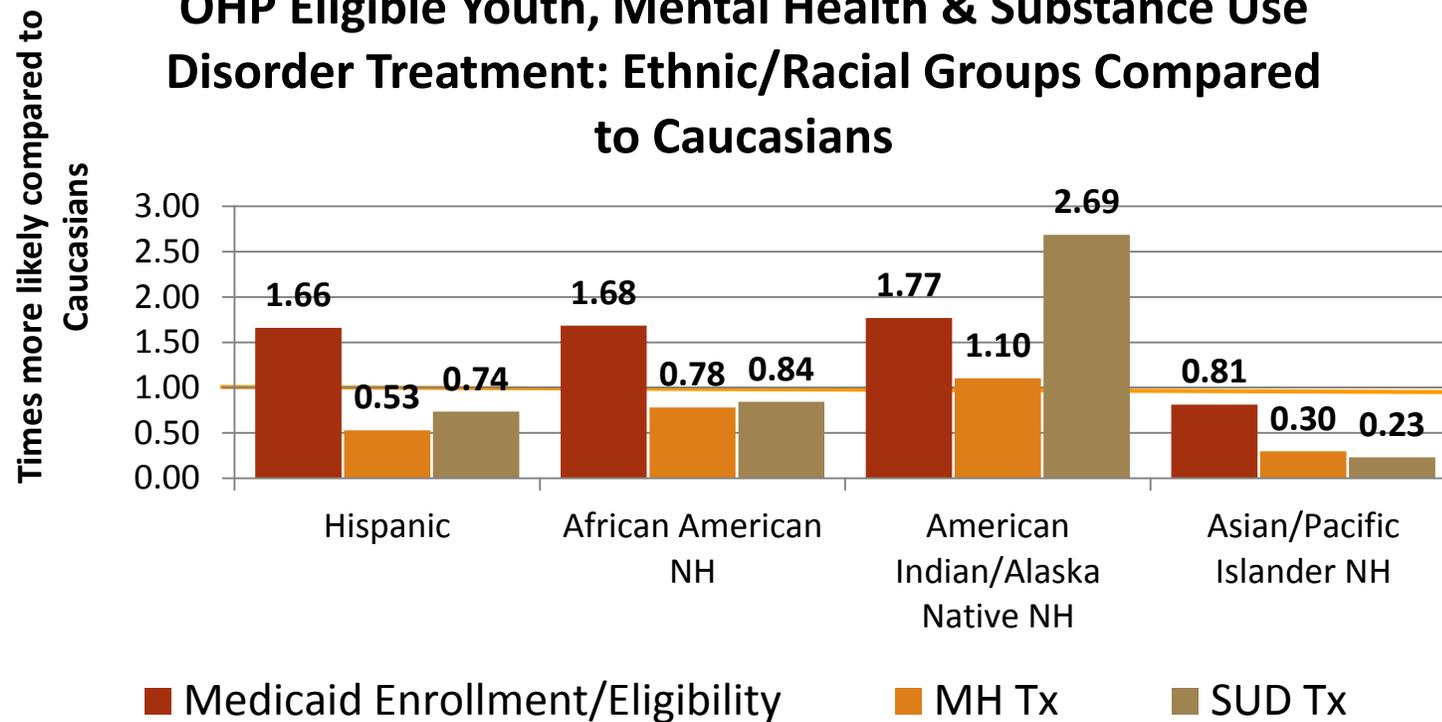
Ethnic and Racial Group Contact in Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders



Relative Rate Index for Youth 12-17

(Caucasian Index=1, Rates: OHP=31.7%, MH=23.9%, SUD=3.1%)

OHP Eligible Youth, Mental Health & Substance Use Disorder Treatment: Ethnic/Racial Groups Compared to Caucasians

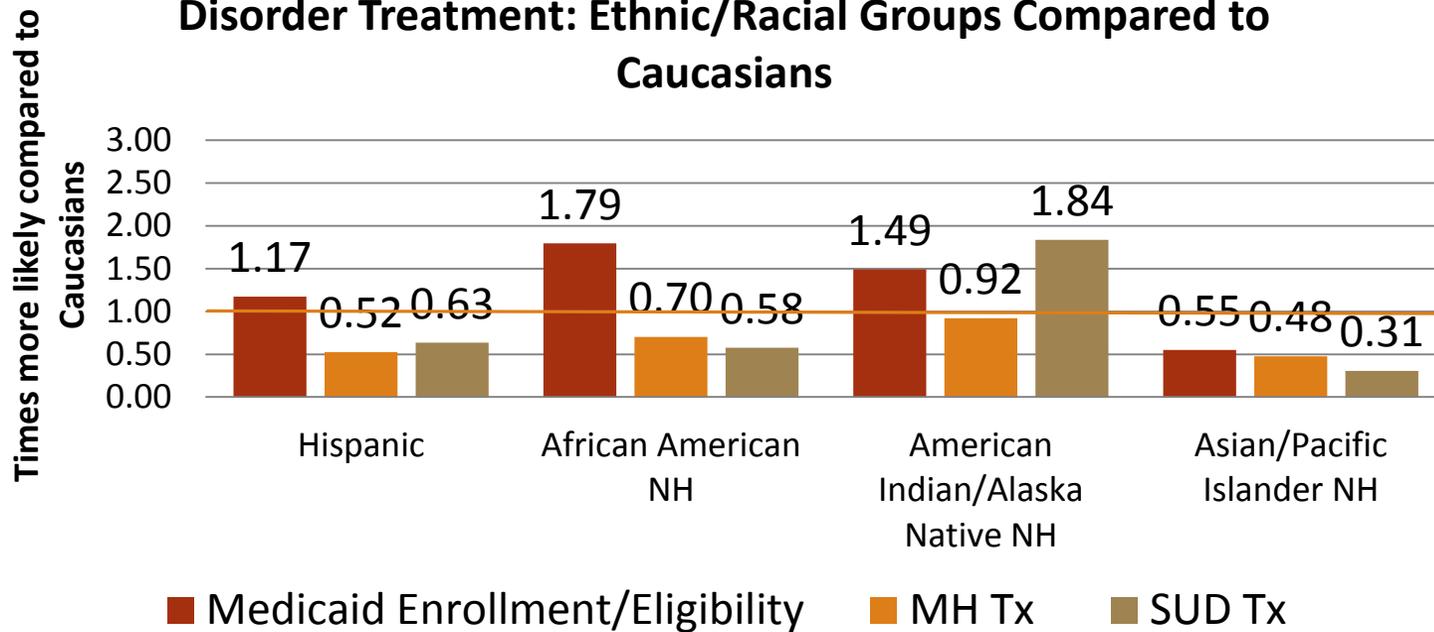


Although Latino youth (1.66 times) and Black youth (1.68 times) in Oregon are more likely to be eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid than Caucasian youth, they are less likely than Caucasian youth to access mental health or substance use disorder treatment.

Relative Rate Index for Young Adults 18-25

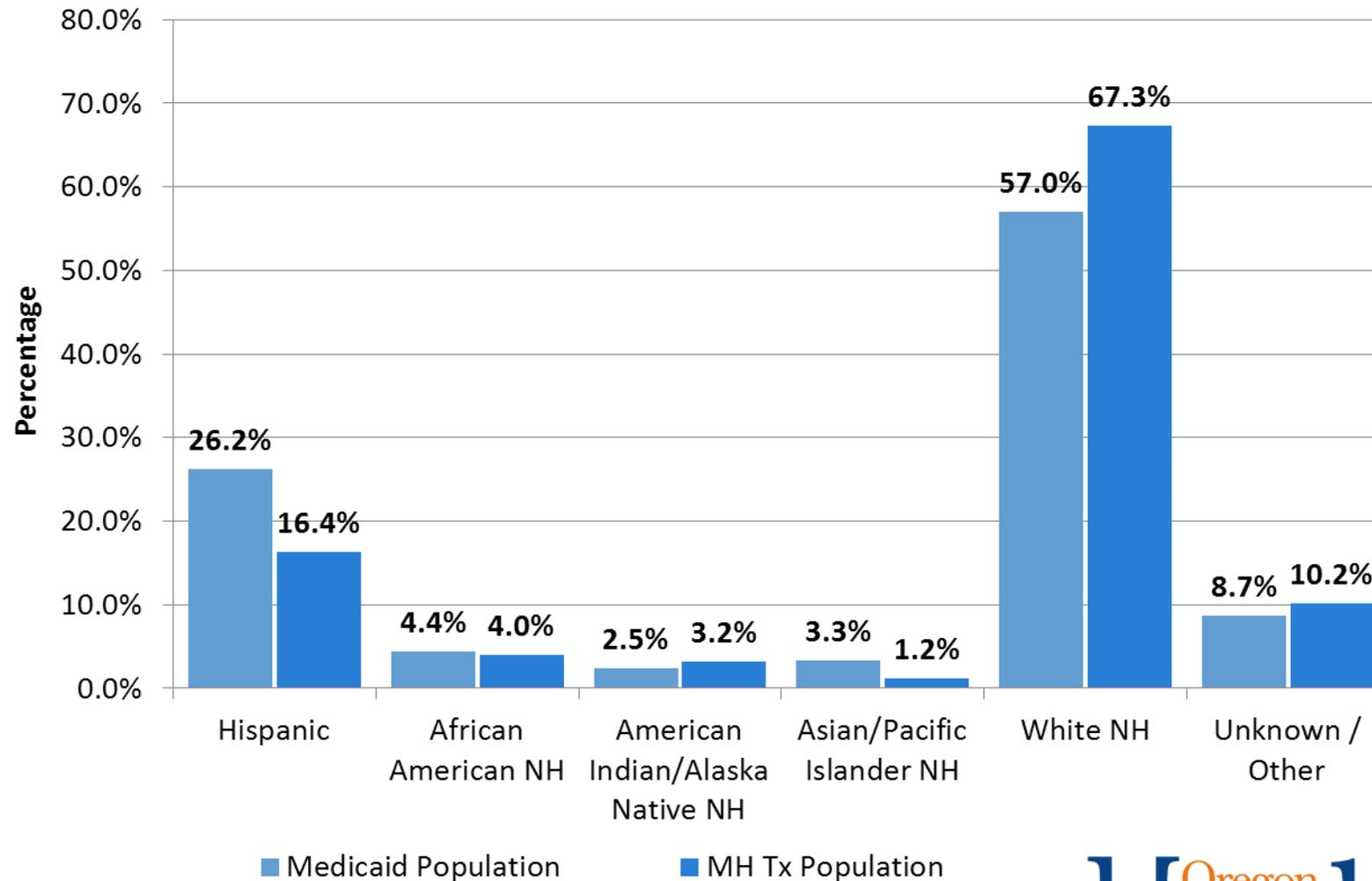
(Caucasian Index=1, Rates: OHP=18.4%, MH=18.4%, SUD=5.1%)

OHP Eligible Young Adults, Mental Health & Substance Use Disorder Treatment: Ethnic/Racial Groups Compared to Caucasians

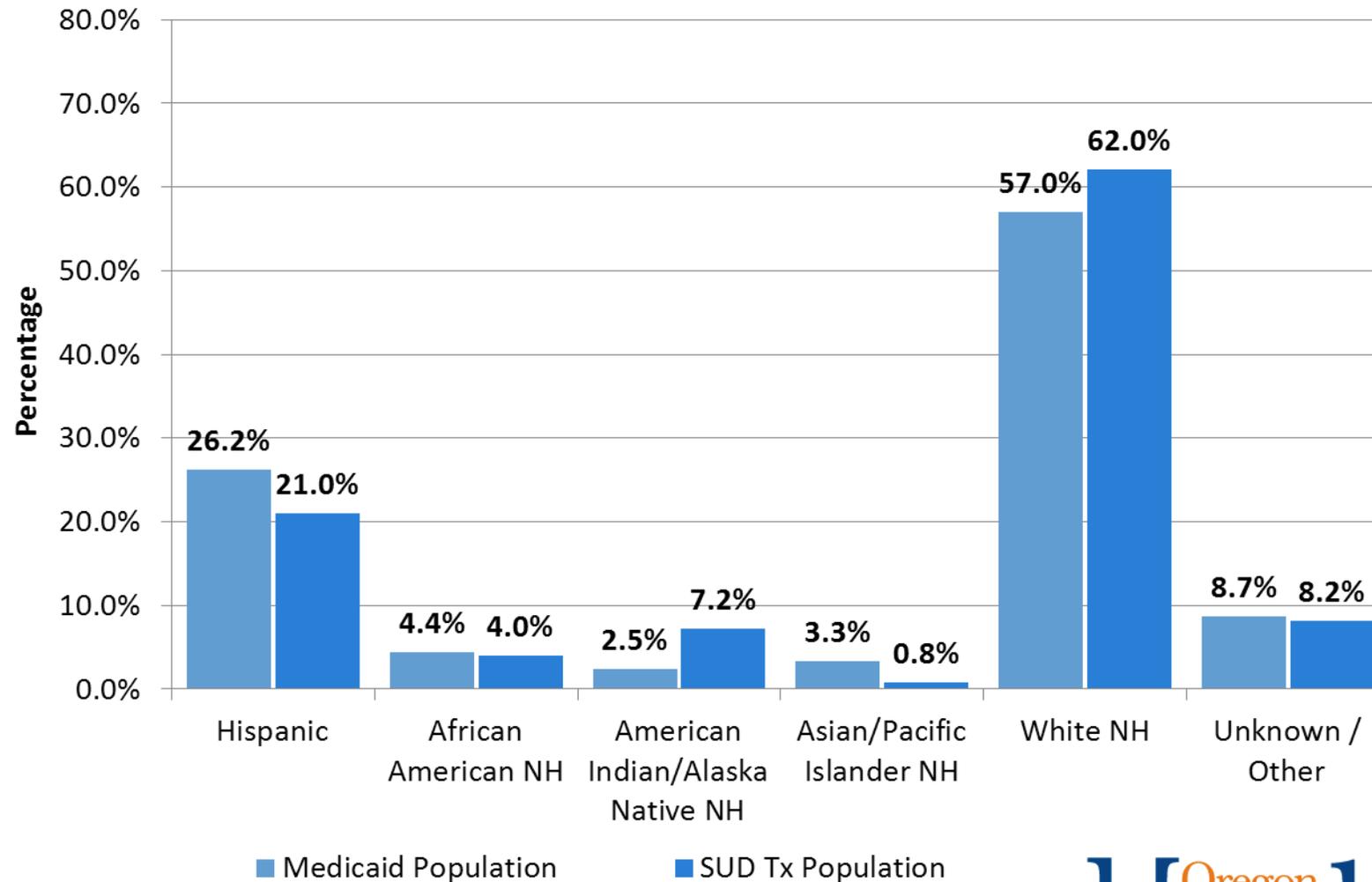


Latino young adults (1.2 times) and Black young adults (1.8 times) are more likely to be eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid than Caucasian young adults, but less likely than Caucasian young adults to access mental health or substance use disorder treatment.

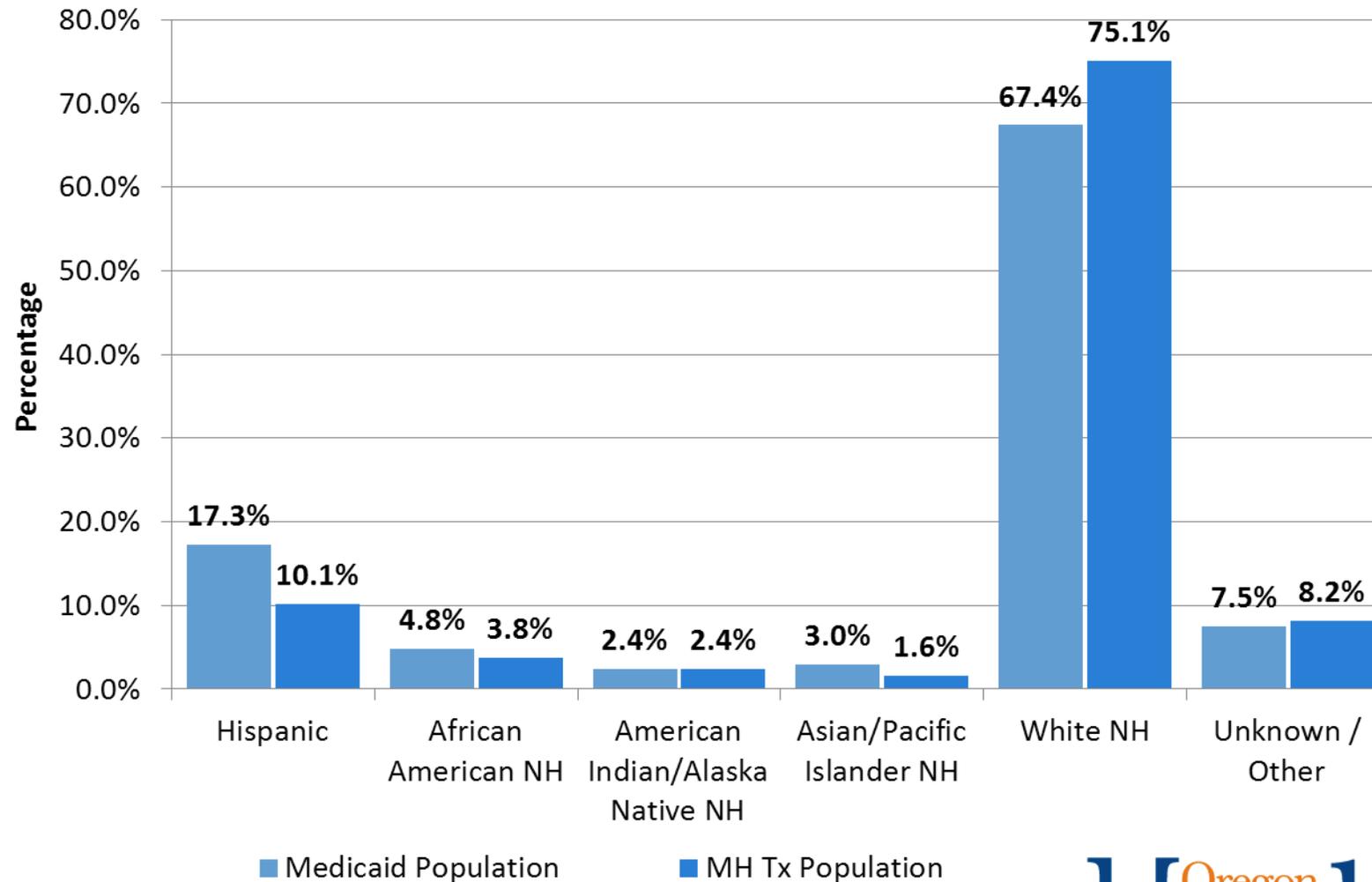
Youth 12-17 Ethnic/Racial Distribution Comparison: Medicaid Eligible/Enrolled versus Medicaid Mental Health Treatment



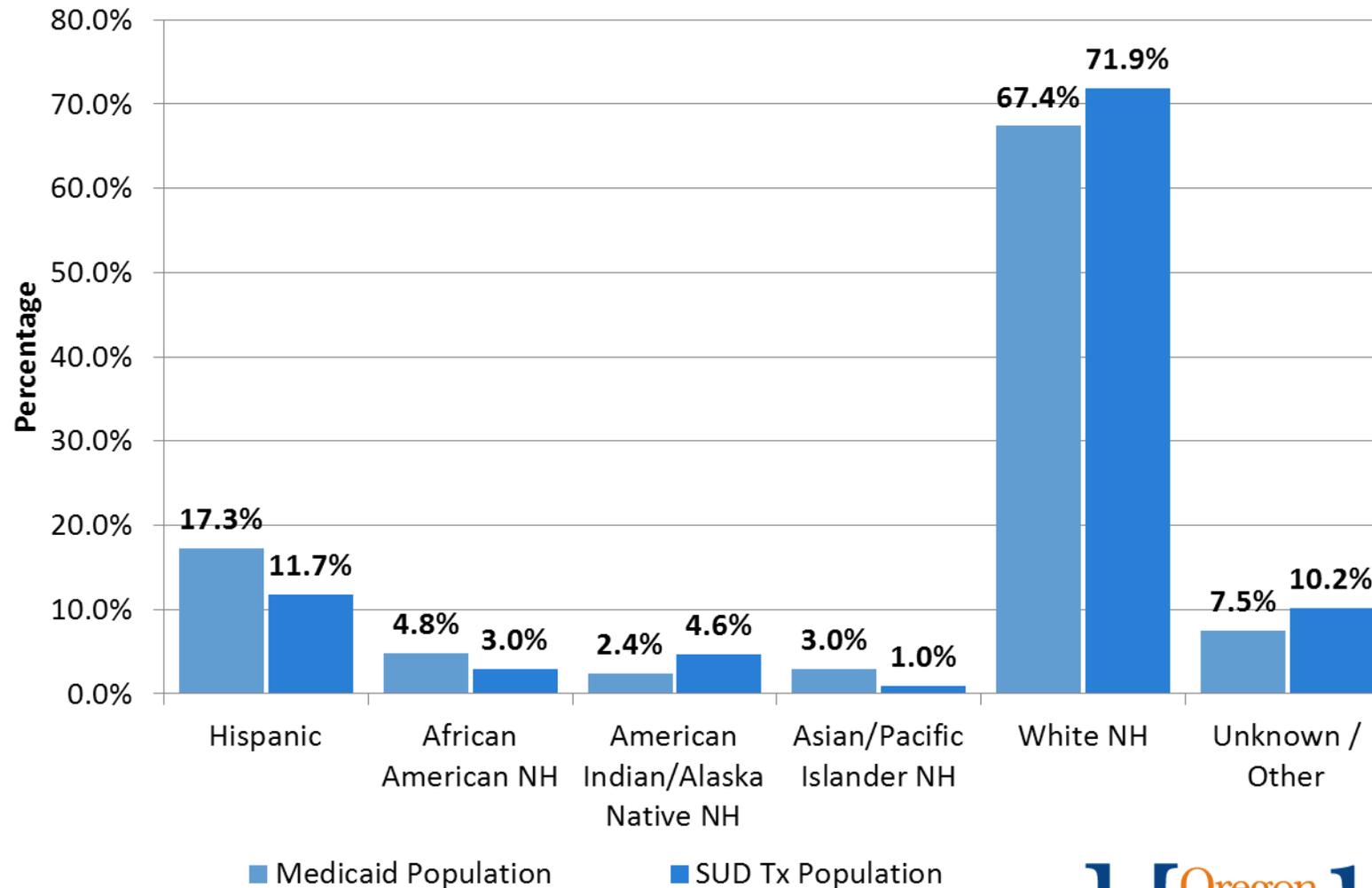
Youth 12-17 Ethnic/Racial Distribution Comparison: Medicaid Eligible/Enrolled versus Medicaid Substance Use Disorder Treatment



Young Adults 18-25 Ethnic/Racial Distribution Comparison: Medicaid Eligible/Enrolled versus Medicaid Mental Health Treatment

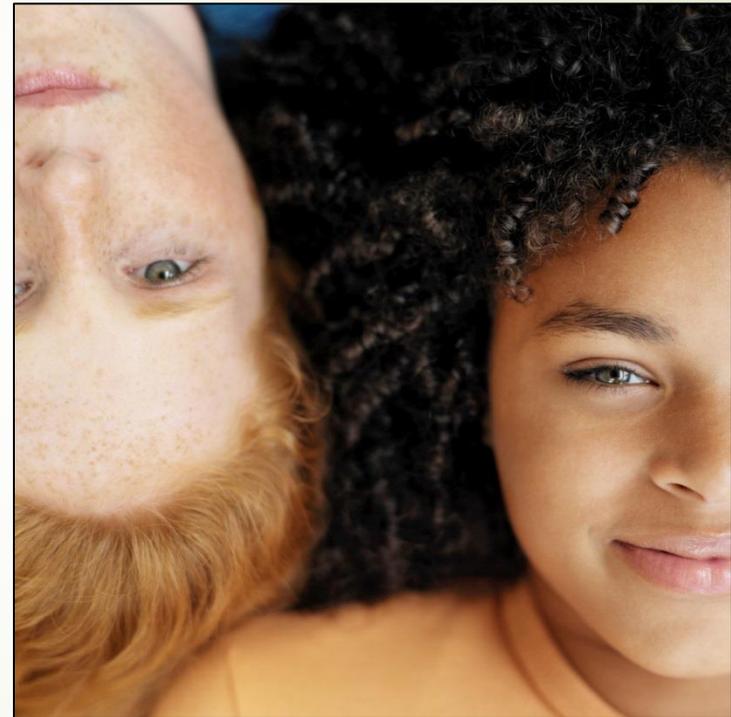


Young Adults 18-25 Ethnic/Racial Distribution Comparison: Medicaid Eligible/Enrolled versus Medicaid Substance Use Disorder Treatment

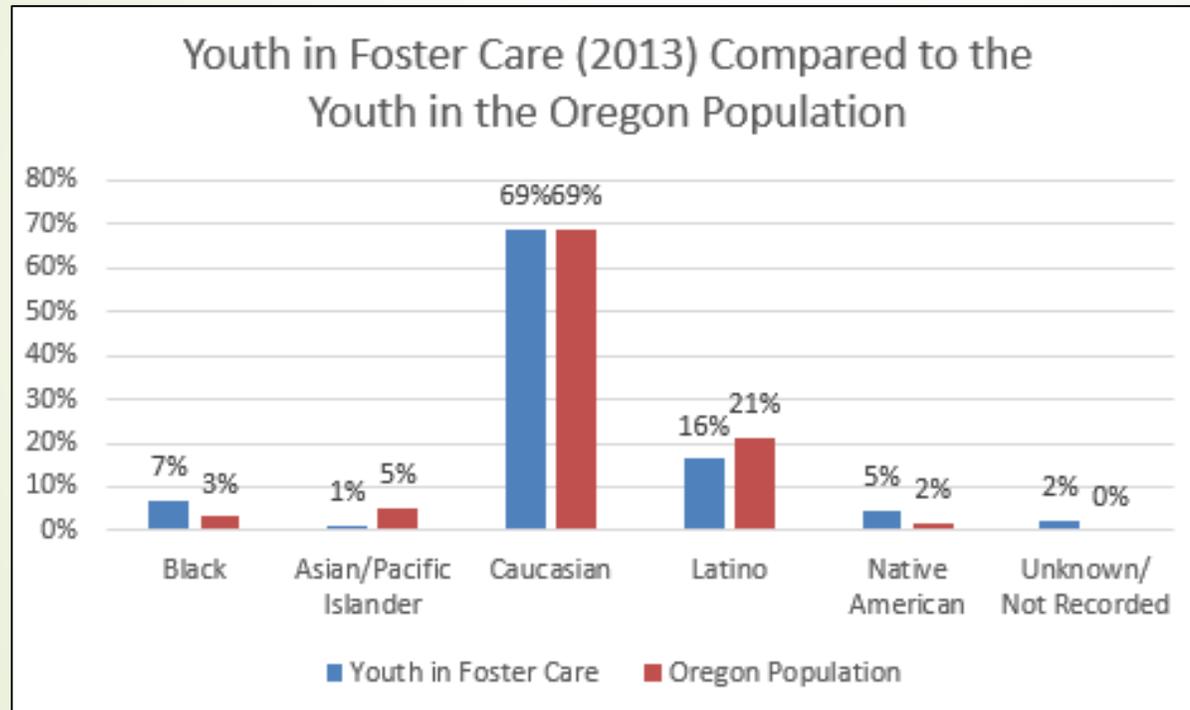




Ethnic and Racial Group Contact In Foster Care



Foster Care 2013: Youth in Foster Care Compared to Youth in the Oregon Population



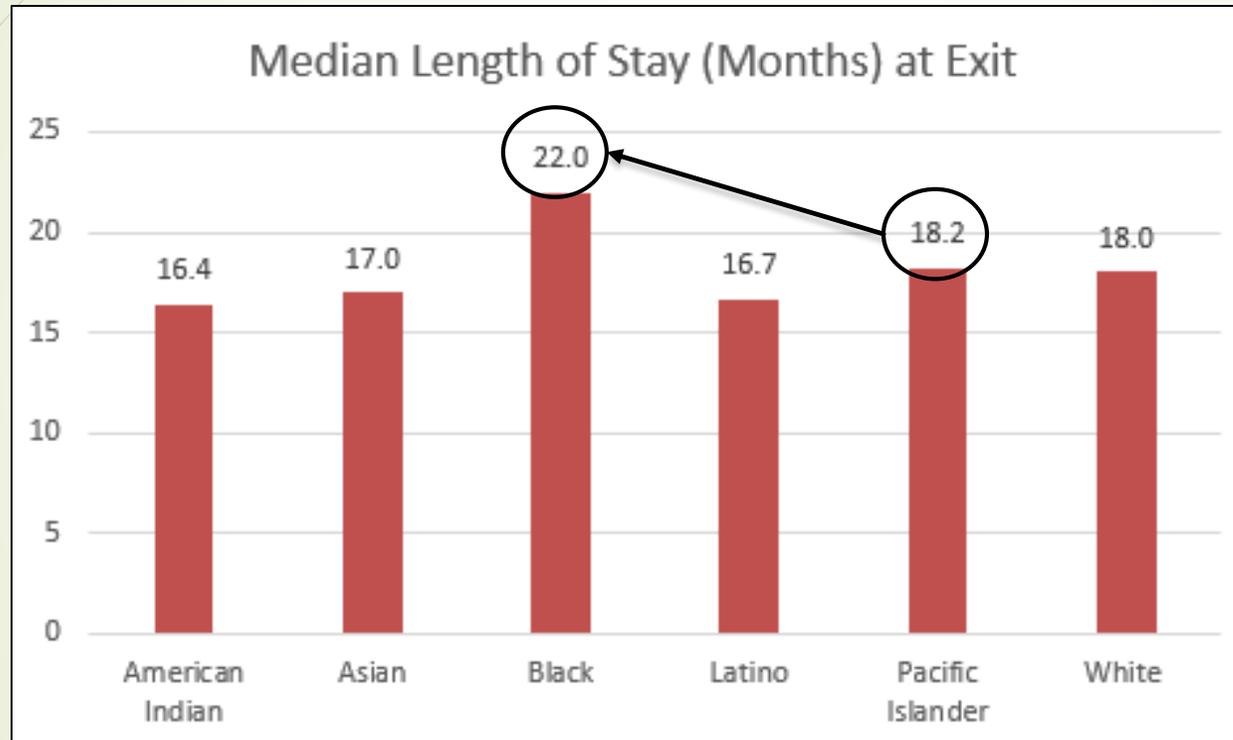
This graph shows the following points:

- The percentage of Caucasian youth in Foster Care (FC) is the same as the state of Oregon Youth Population (69%).
- Black youth (7% in FC, 3% in Oregon) and Native American youth (5% in FC, 2% in Oregon) are more than doubly over-represented in the FC system.

Statistics from a 2014 Oregon Department of Human Services Report, and Oregon population statistics—Suggested Citation: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2013). Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2012. Online.

<http://www.ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

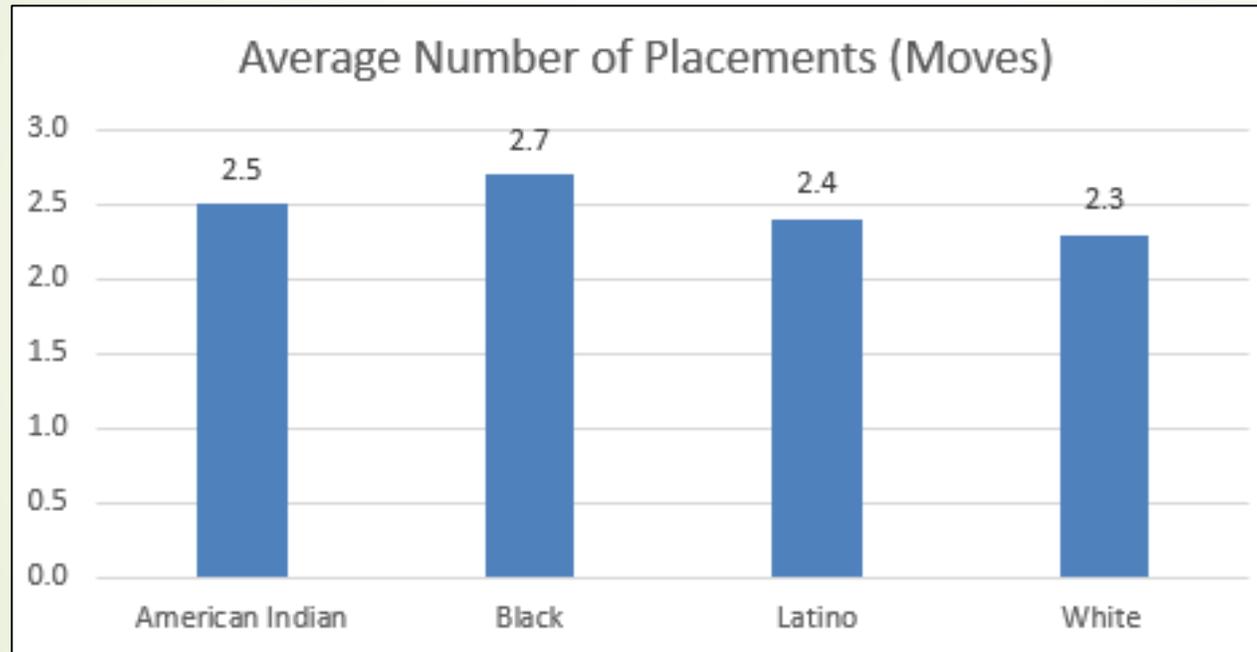
Foster Care 2013: Median Length of Stay



Black youth stay in foster care longer than other ethnic and racial groups.

The length of stay in months for Black youth increases from the 2nd highest group, Pacific Islander (18.2 months) to the Black group (22.0 months). This is an increase of 3.8 months.

Foster Care 2013: Average Foster Care Placements



Although ethnic minorities are more likely to have more placements (moves) than Caucasian youth, the differences are not great.

*Asian and Pacific Islander youth were not reported because their numbers were too low to provide meaningful data.

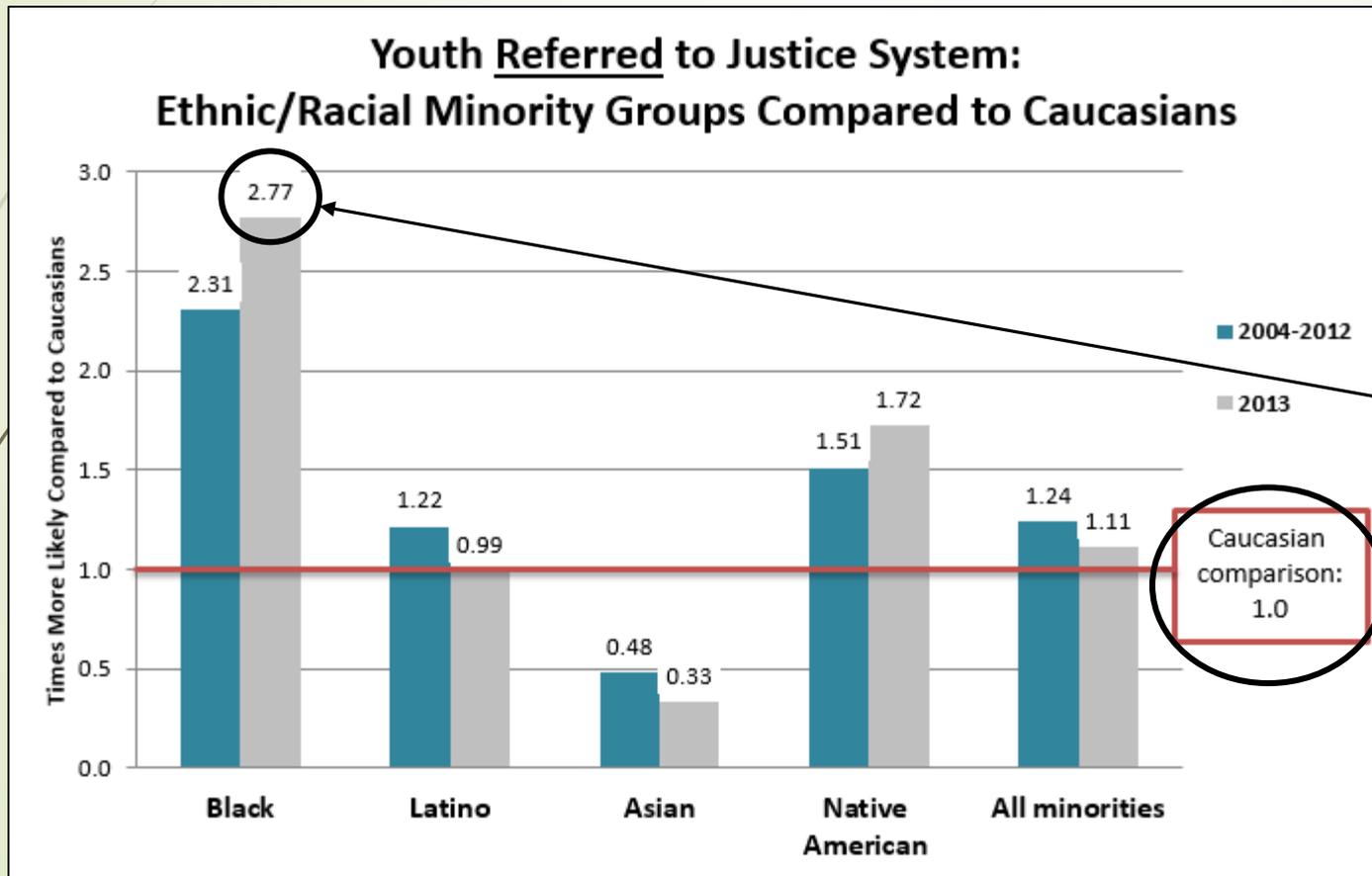
*Please note that those who were reported to having "six or more placements" were factored in as having six.

Statistics from a 2014 Oregon Department of Human Services Report of September 30, 2013 snapshot of placement data.

Ethnic and Racial
Group Contact
with the Juvenile
Justice System:
Critical Decision
Points



The Relative Rate Index and How to Read the Next Series of Graphs

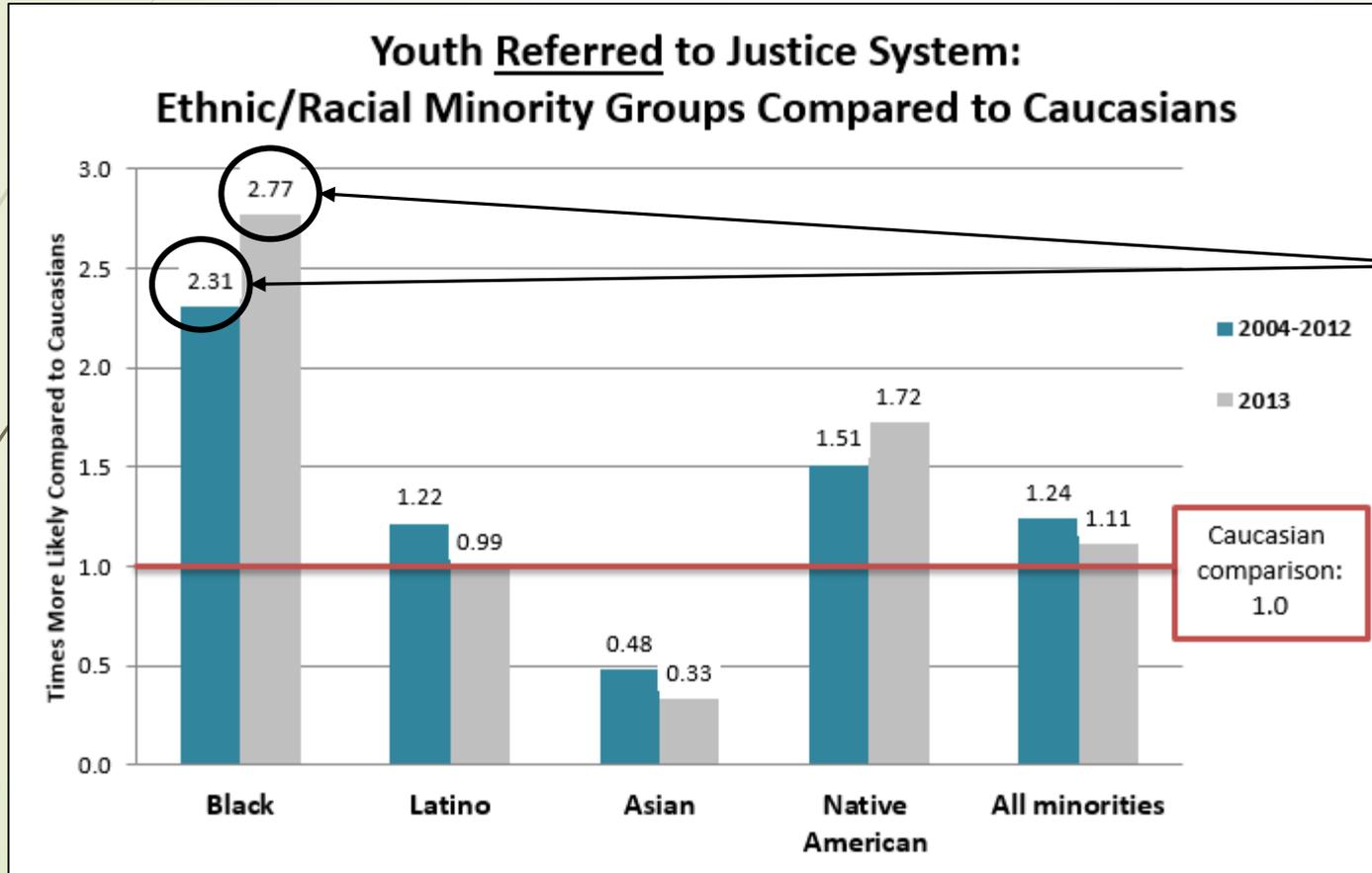


The relative rate index measures the likelihood of a member of an ethnic group to make contact with the juvenile justice system compared to the likelihood of a Caucasian to make the same contact.

In the example on the left, in 2013, Black youth were 2.77 times more likely to be referred to the juvenile justice system as Caucasian youth.

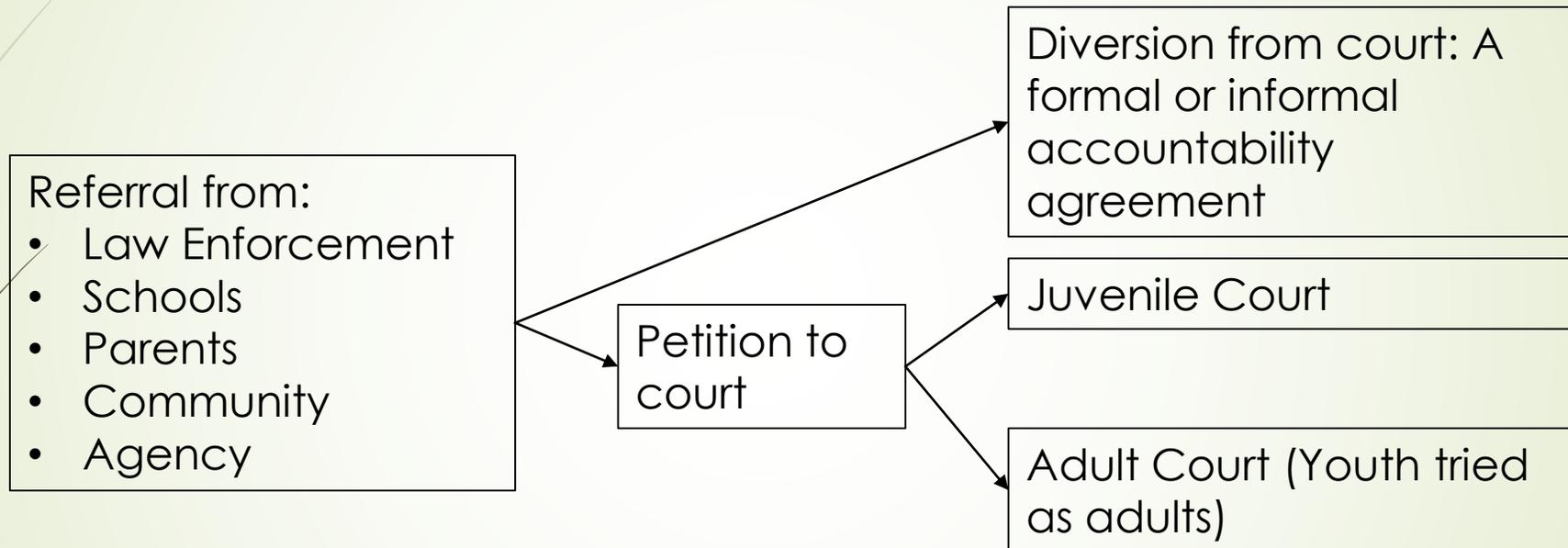
Ideally we would like all the ethnic groups to be close to (or less than) 1.0, the Caucasian comparison line.

The Relative Rate Index and How to Read the Next Series of Graphs



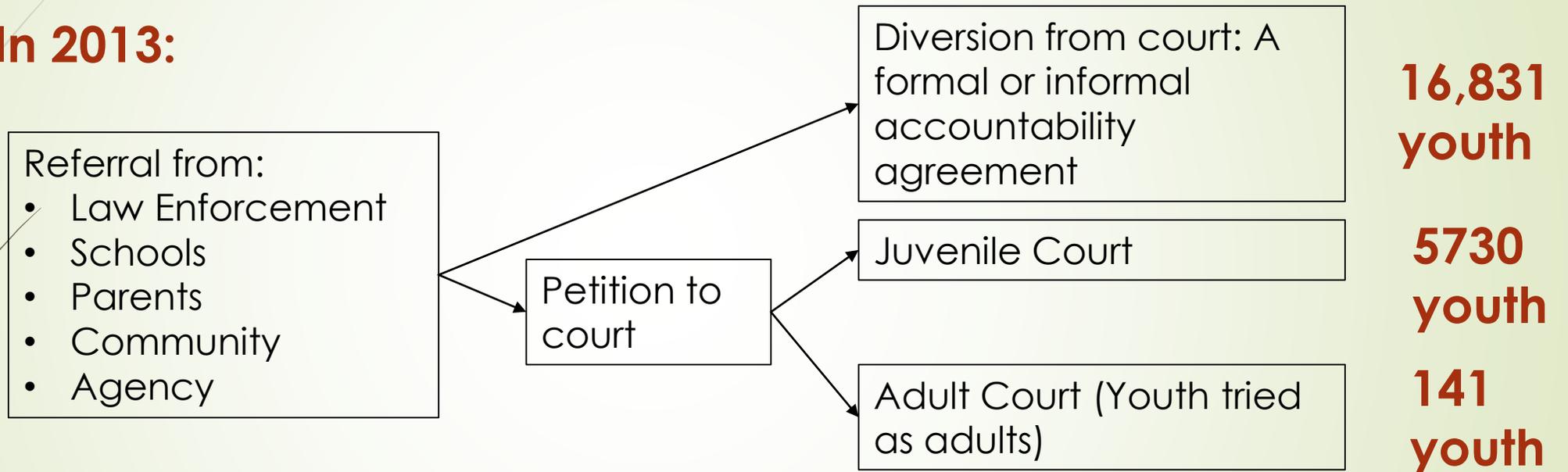
This graph is also designed to show history. The left column (teal in this case) shows the average relative rate index for 2004-2012 years. From this we see that Black youth are being referred at a higher rate (2.77 times more likely than Caucasian youth to be referred) than they have in the past (2.31 times more likely).

Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System : Referral, Diversion and Petition to Court

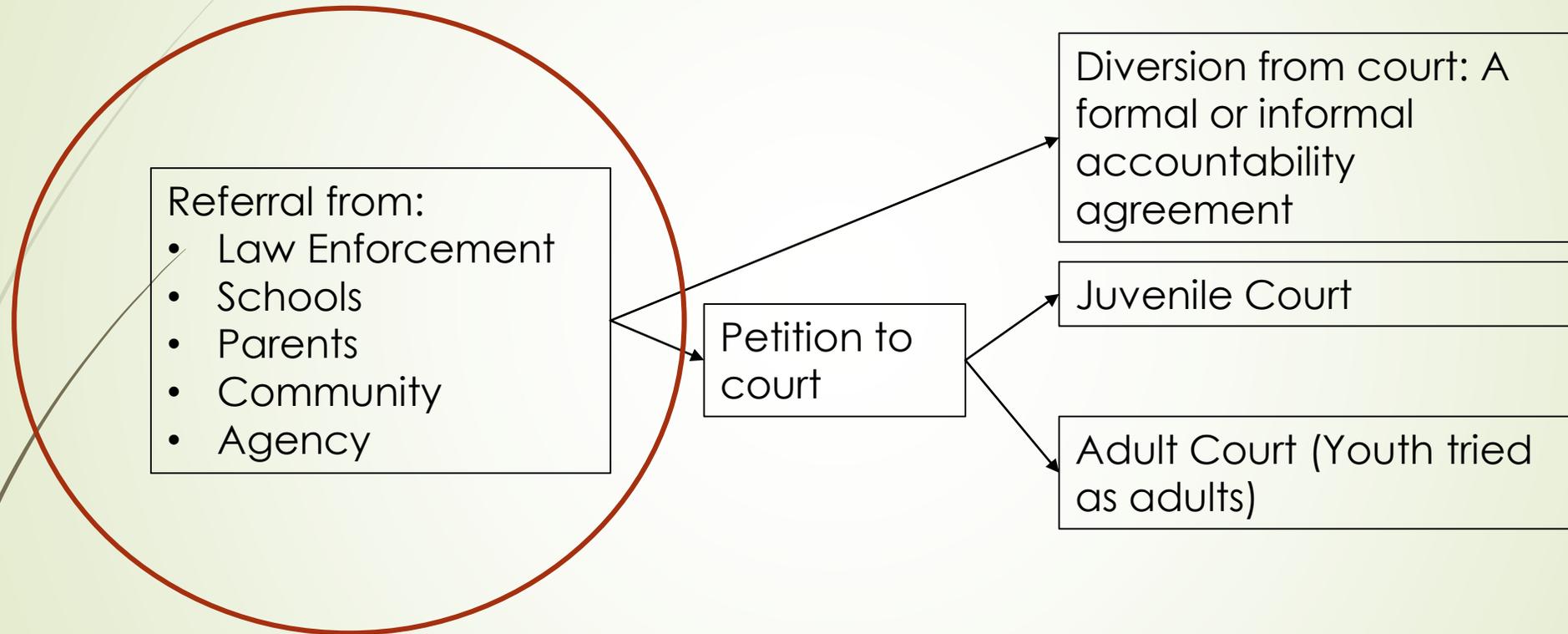


Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System : Referral, Diversion and Petition to Court

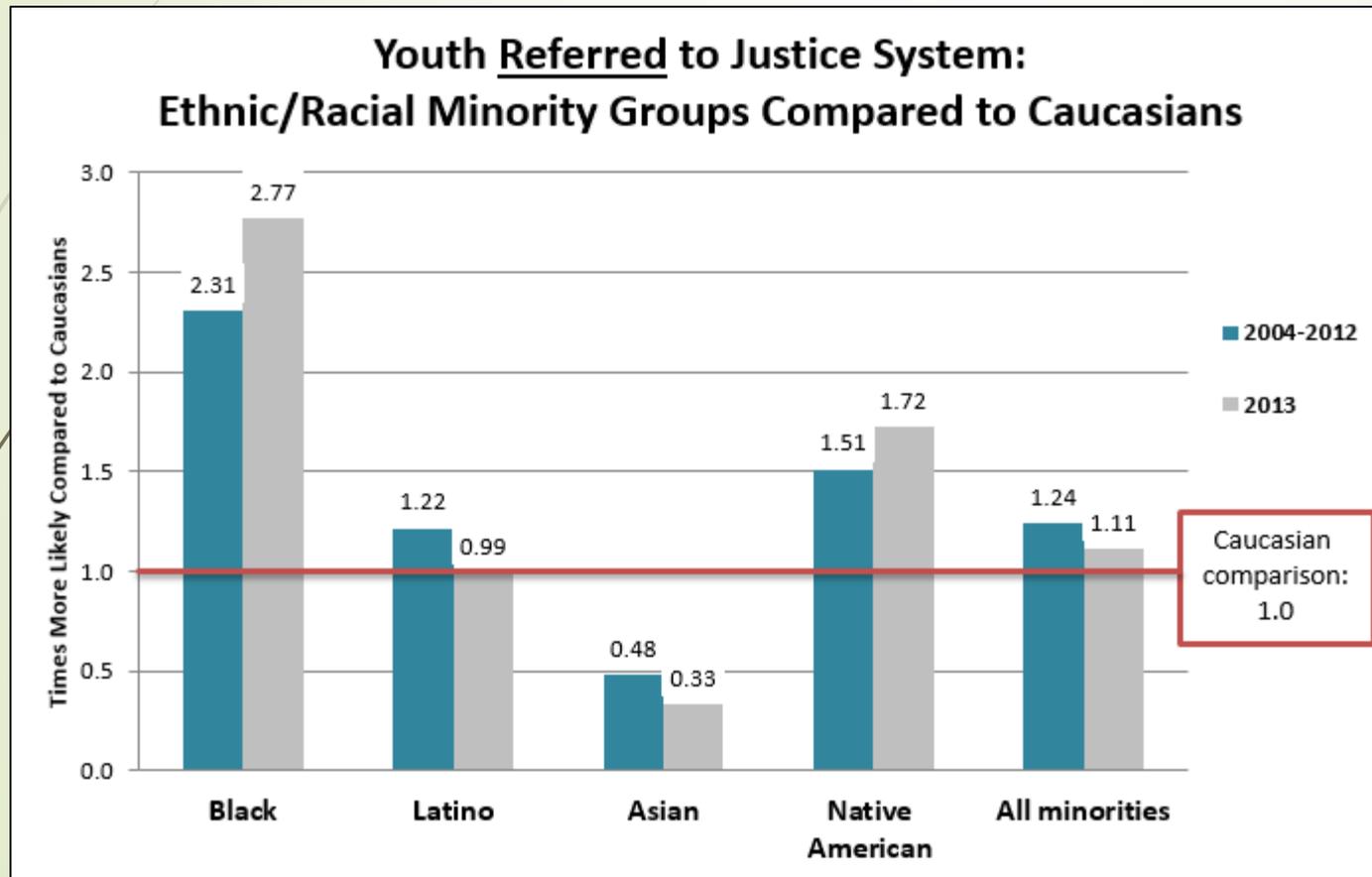
In 2013:



Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System : Referral, Diversion and Petition to Court



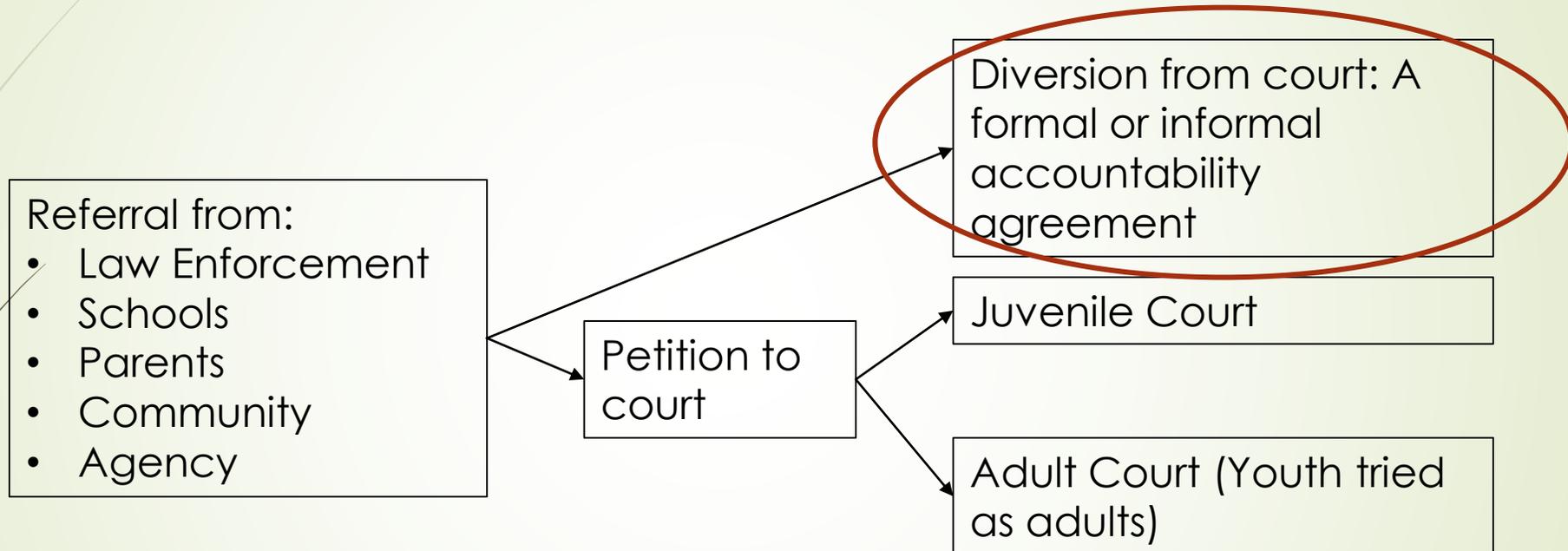
Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Referral to the System



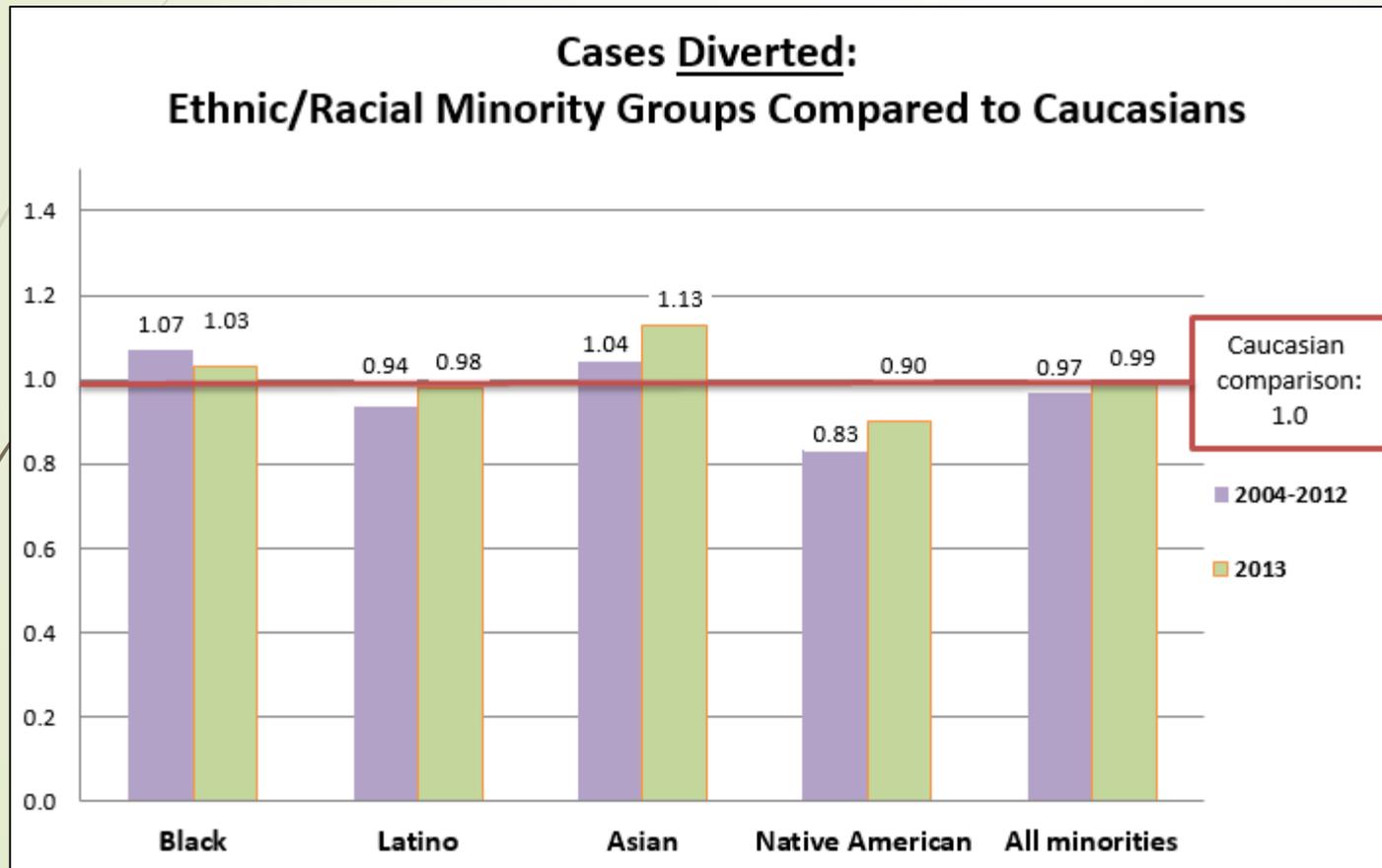
This graph shows the racial and ethnic makeup of youth **referred** to the juvenile justice system (JJS). While we are doing better on average (coming closer to 1.0) for all minorities, in 2012

- The likelihood of Black youth entering the JJS increased from 2.31 times to 2.77 times compared to Caucasian youth.
- The likelihood of Native American youth entering the JJS increased from 1.51 times to 1.72 times compared to Caucasian youth.

Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System : Referral, Diversion and Petition to Court



Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Diversion

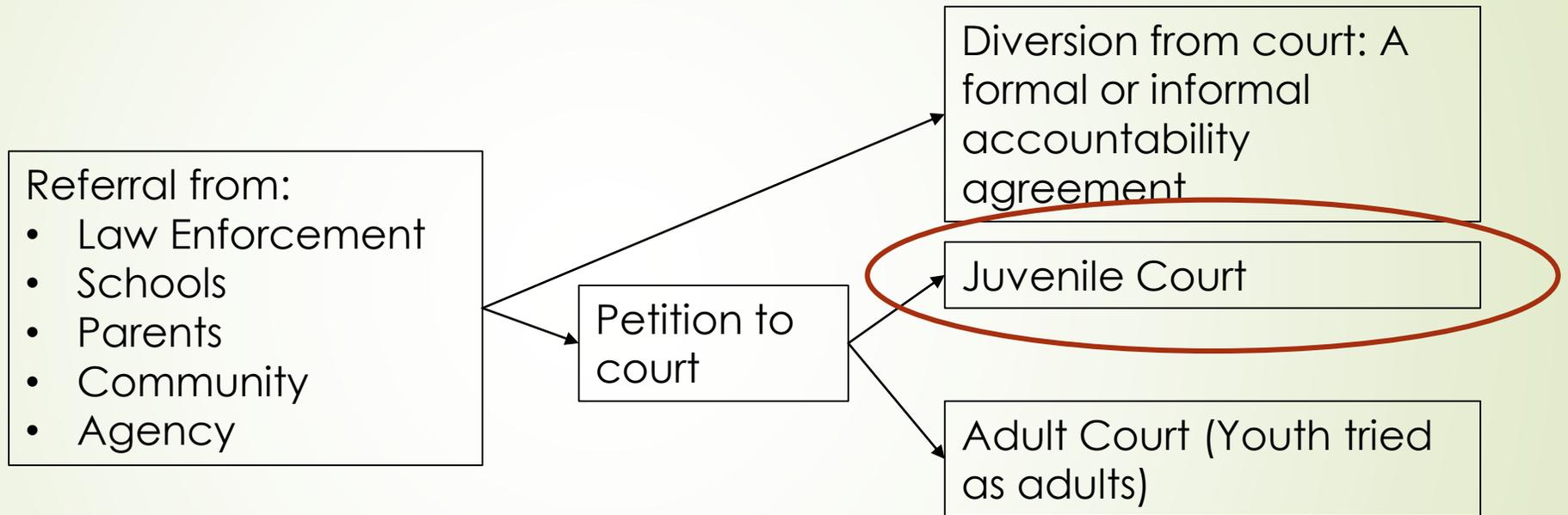


This graph shows the racial and ethnic makeup of youth **diverted** from the court with either a formal or informal accountability agreement in place. These youth return to the community.

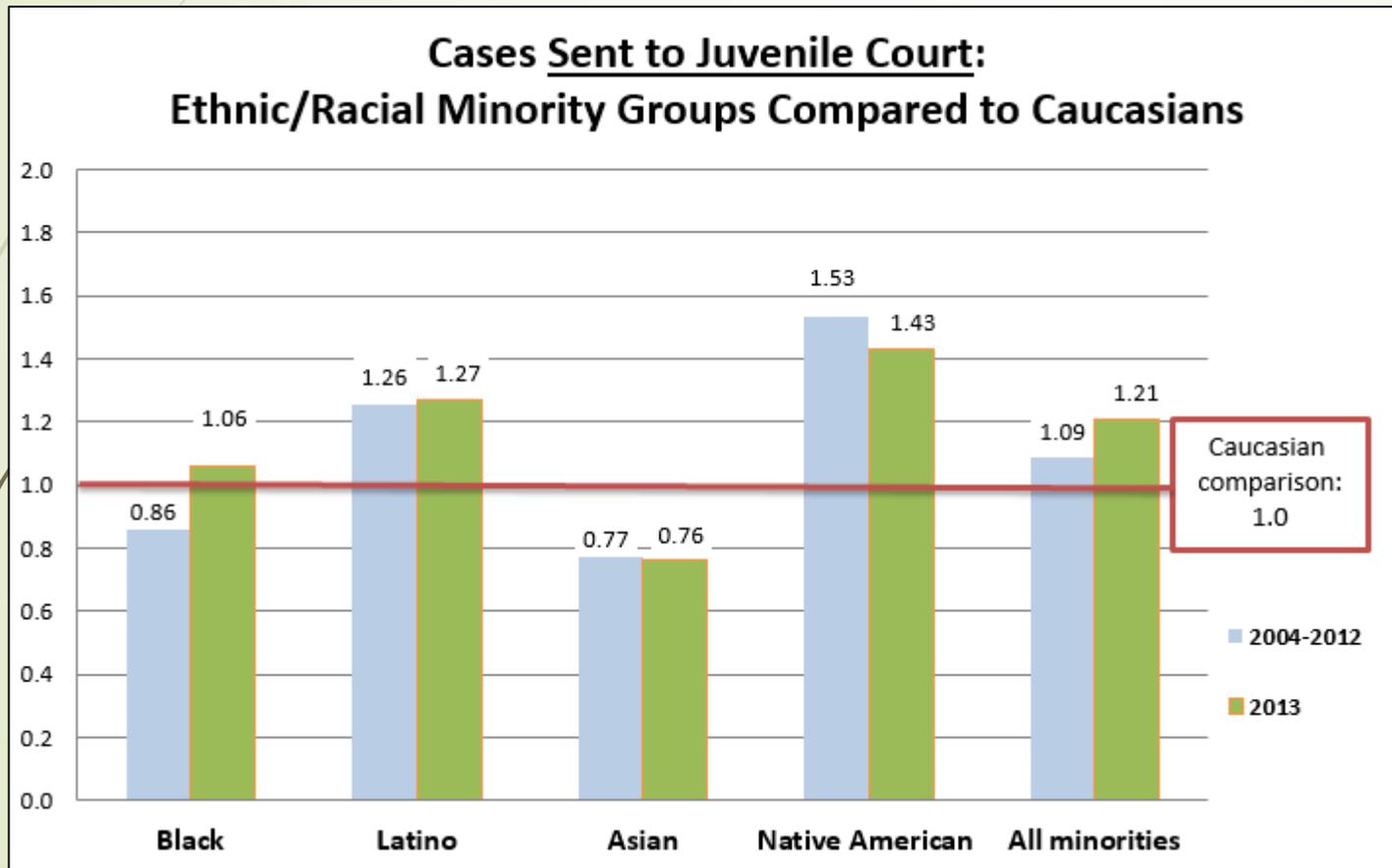
There is not a great deal of difference between racial and ethnic youth being diverted compared to Caucasian youth (all the numbers are close to one).

What we don't know is the types of services offered to different youth at this phase, and whether those services are offered equitably.

Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Petition to Juvenile Court



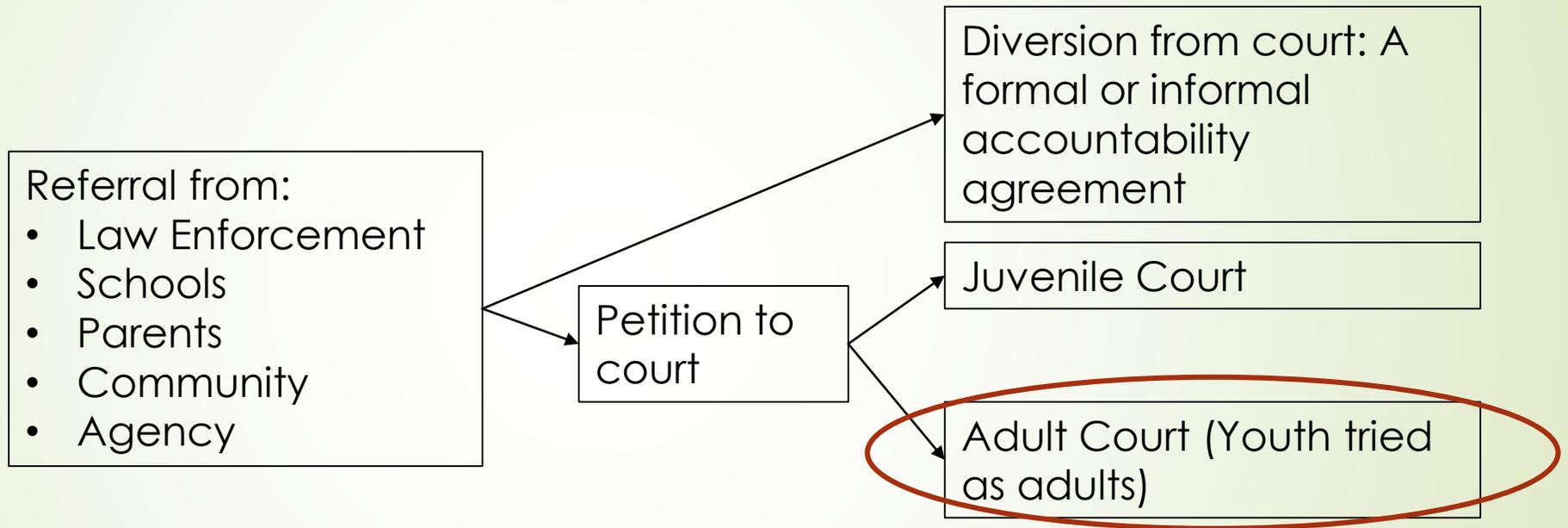
Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Petition to Juvenile Court



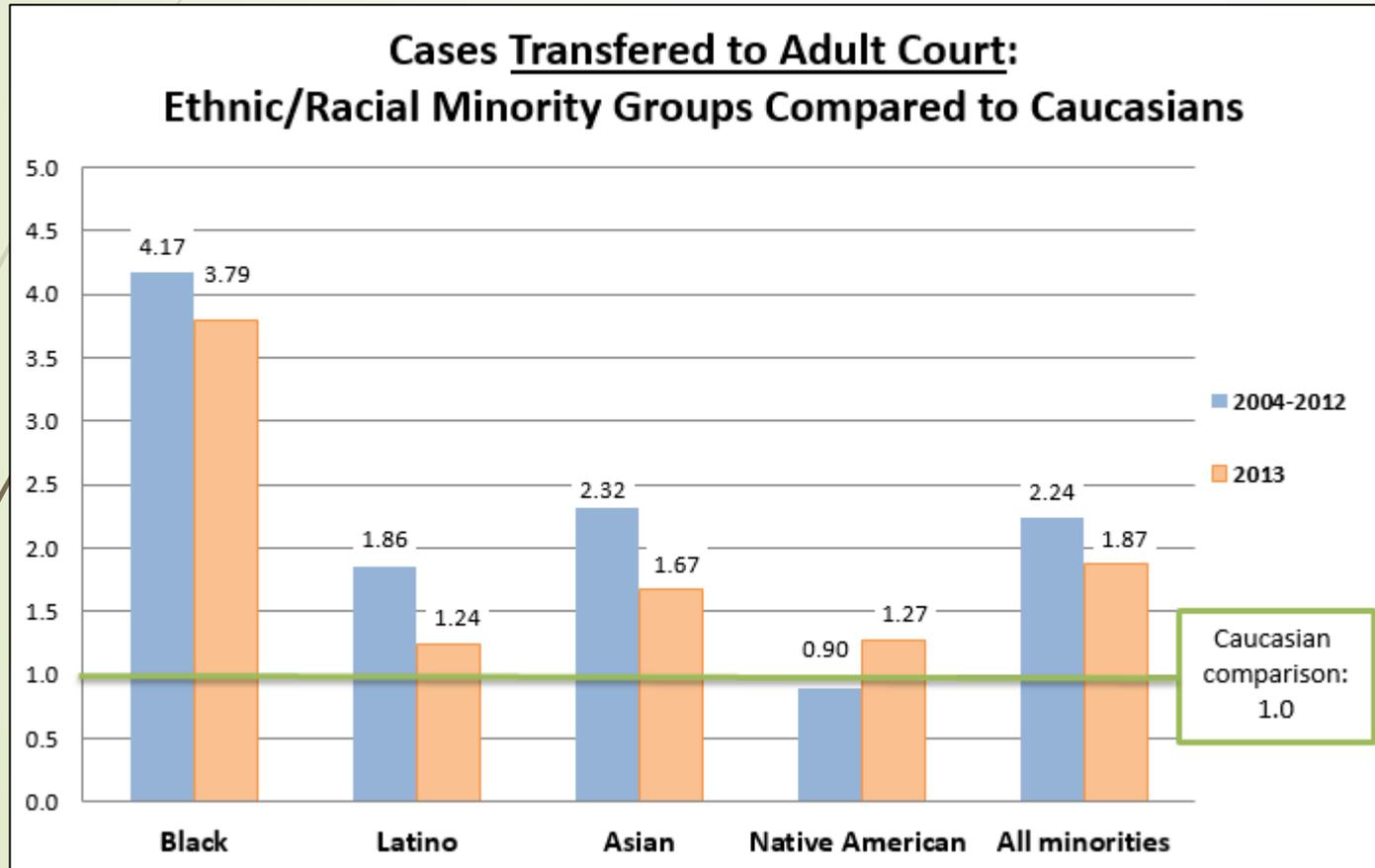
This graph shows the racial and ethnic makeup of youth **sent to juvenile court**. There is an increase in disparity on average over all minority groups in 2013.

Latino and Native American youth are 1.27 times and 1.43 times (respectively) more likely to be sent to juvenile court than Caucasian youth.

Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Petition to Juvenile Court



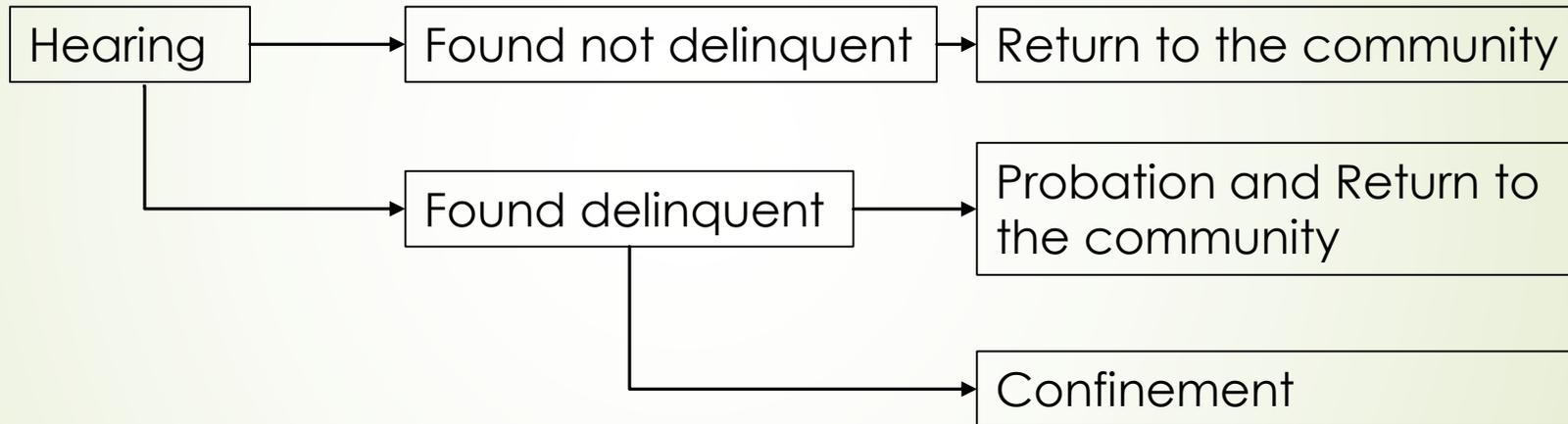
Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Transfer to Adult Court



This graph shows the racial and ethnic makeup of youth **transferred to an adult court** (or tried as an adult). While on average the overall ethnic/racial minority groups came closer to Caucasian youth in 2013, large disparities still exist among each minority group.

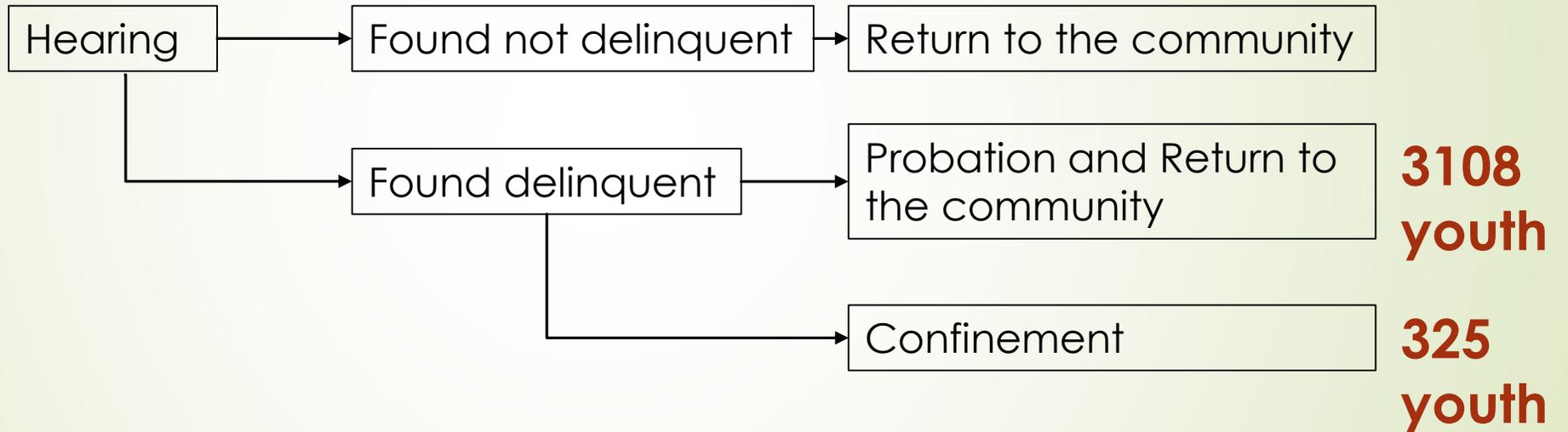
This is particularly true for Black youth who are 3.79 times as likely as Caucasian youth to be transferred to an adult court.

Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Court Findings

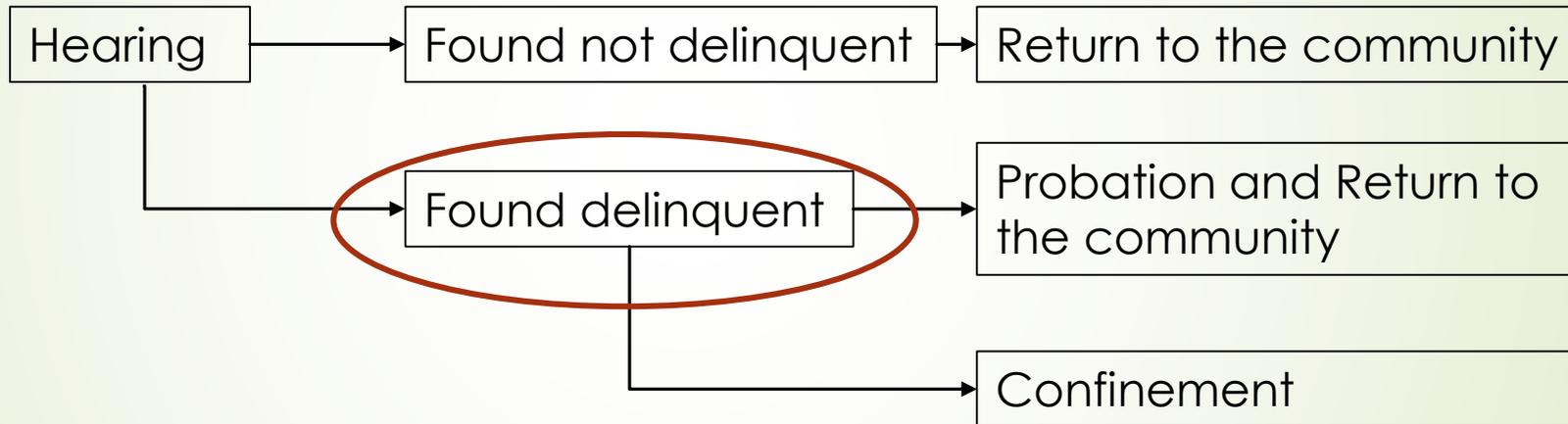


Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Court Findings

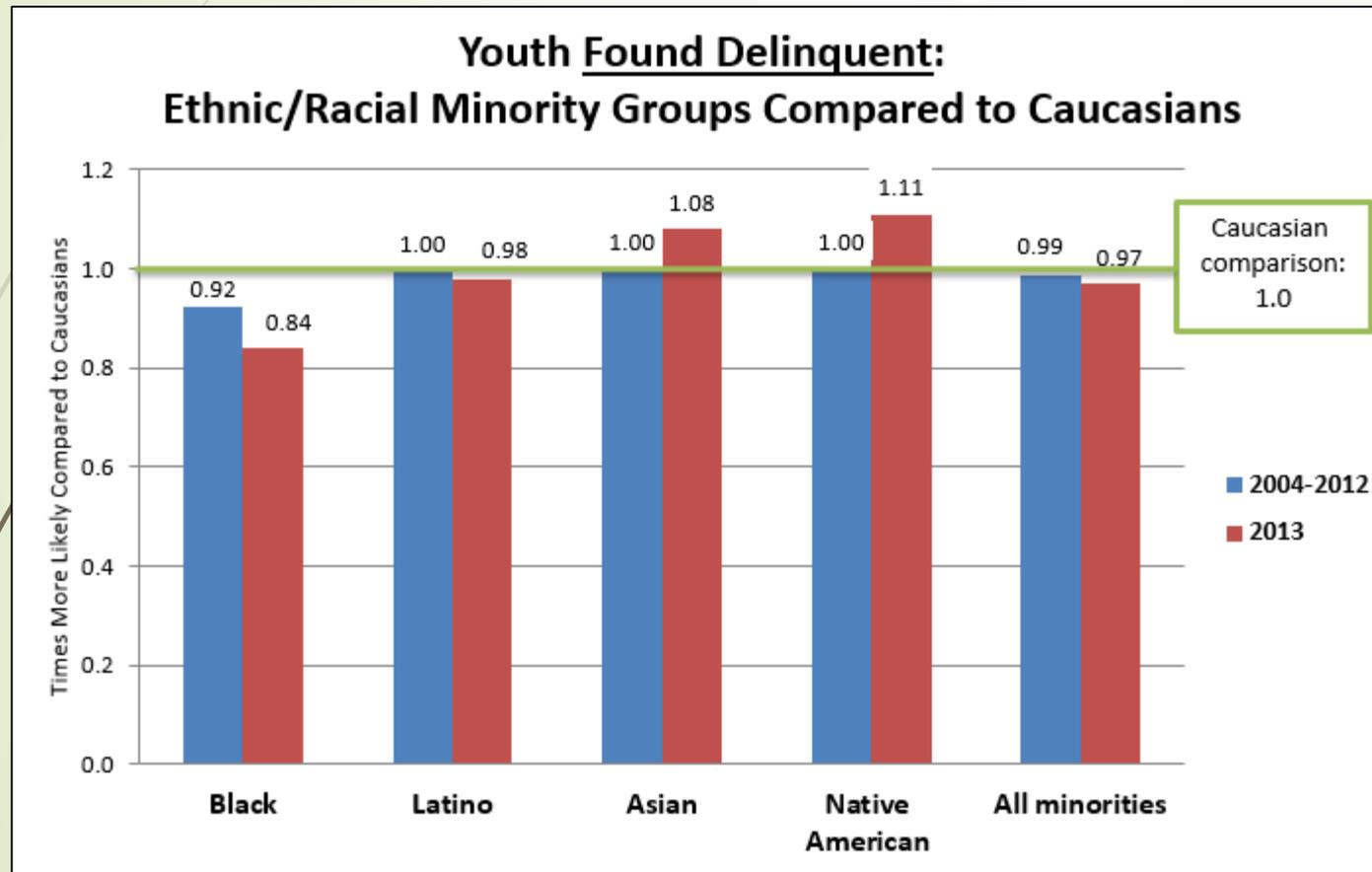
In 2013:



Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Found Delinquent

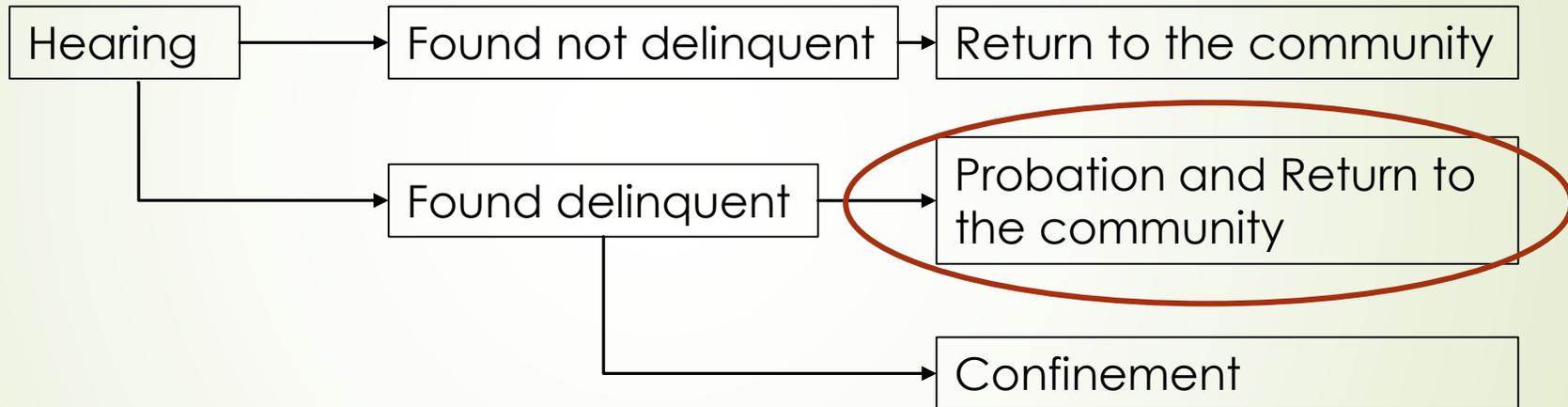


Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Found Delinquent

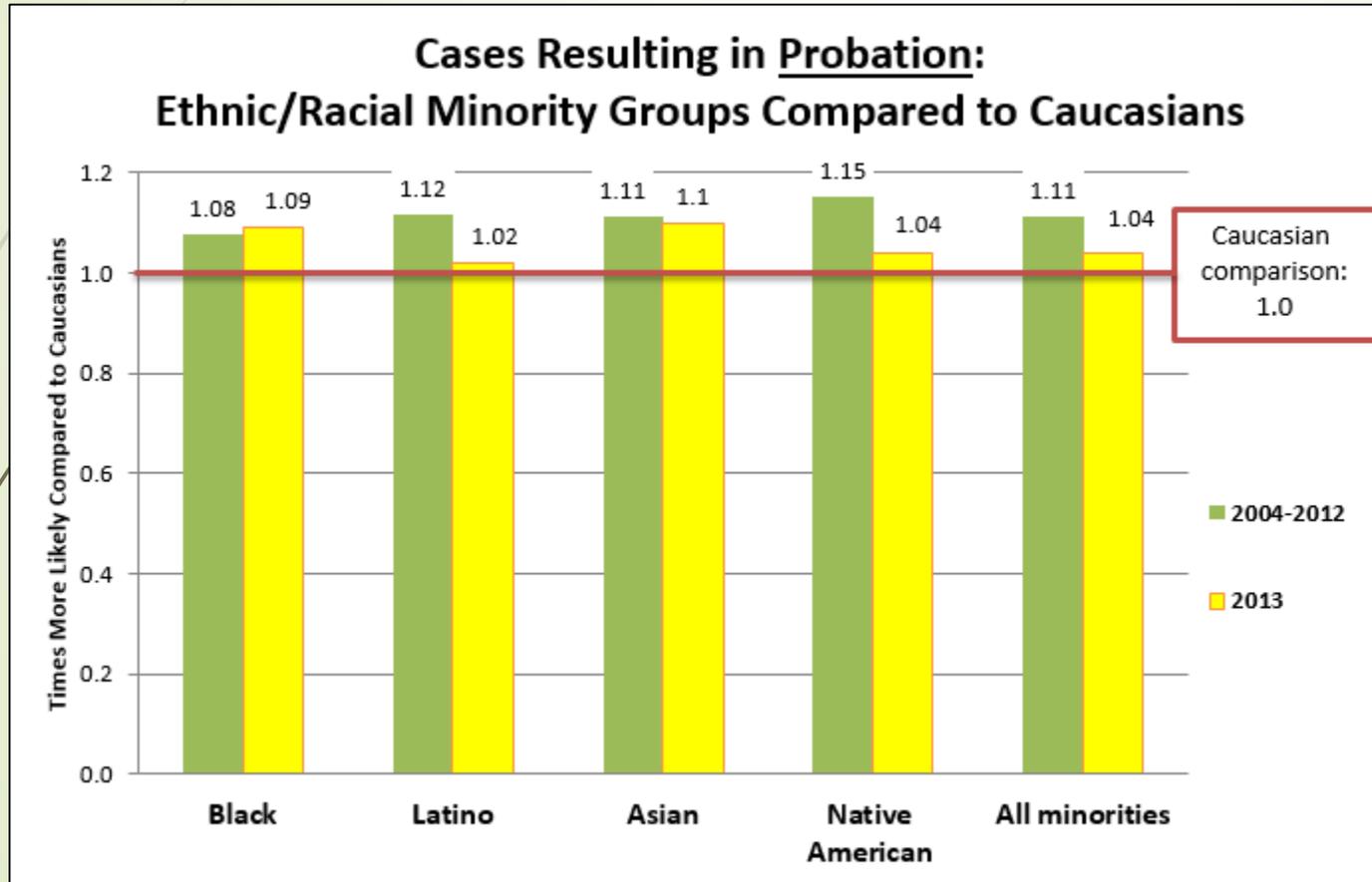


This graph shows the racial and ethnic makeup of youth **found delinquent** in their court hearing. There is not a great deal of disparity between ethnic groups and Caucasian youth (all are fairly close to one).

Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Probation



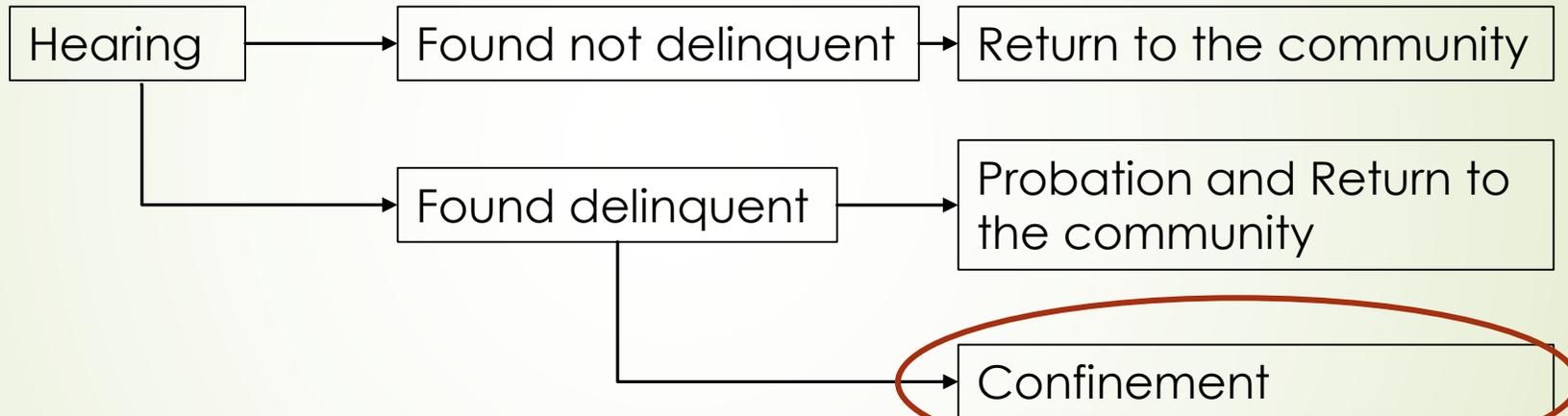
Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Probation



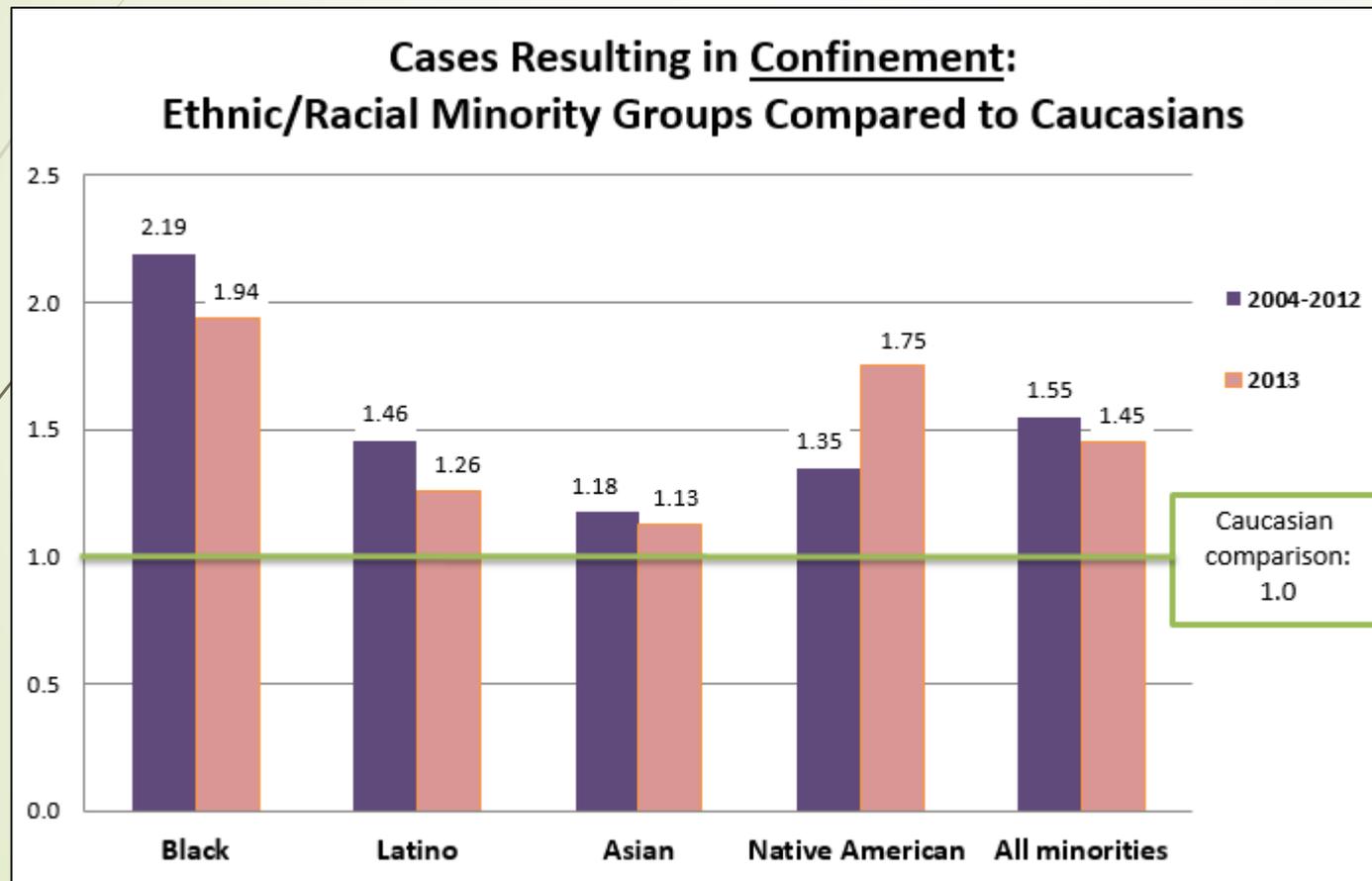
This graph shows the racial and ethnic makeup of youth **placed on probation**. There is not a great deal of disparity between ethnic groups and Caucasian youth (all are fairly close to one).

What we don't know is how long ethnic and racial minority youth remain on probation compared to Caucasian youth.

Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Confinement



Decision Points Through the Juvenile Justice System: Confinement in an OYA Facility



This graph shows the racial and ethnic makeup of youth **resulting in confinement to an OYA facility**. While in 2013 confinement likelihood did improve for racial and ethnic youth overall,

- Native American youth rates jumped to 1.75 as likely as Caucasian youth to be confined.
- Black youth rates dropped during 2013, but Black youth are still almost twice as likely as Caucasian youth to be confined.

Length of Confinement for Ethnic and Racial Groups



Length of Confinement for Ethnic and Racial Groups: **Youth Tried as Adults but Housed at OYA**

Overall 2006-2013	# of youth	Median Days in Custody
Latino	117	275
Black	76	420
Caucasian	188	500

This table shows that since 2006 **youth tried as adults but housed at OYA** who are Latino (275 days) and Black (420 days) are at OYA for shorter time periods than Caucasian youth (500 days).

Native American and Asian groups were not reported because the small sample size did not provide a meaningful comparison.

Length of Confinement for Ethnic and Racial Groups: Youth tried in the Juvenile Court and Housed at OYA

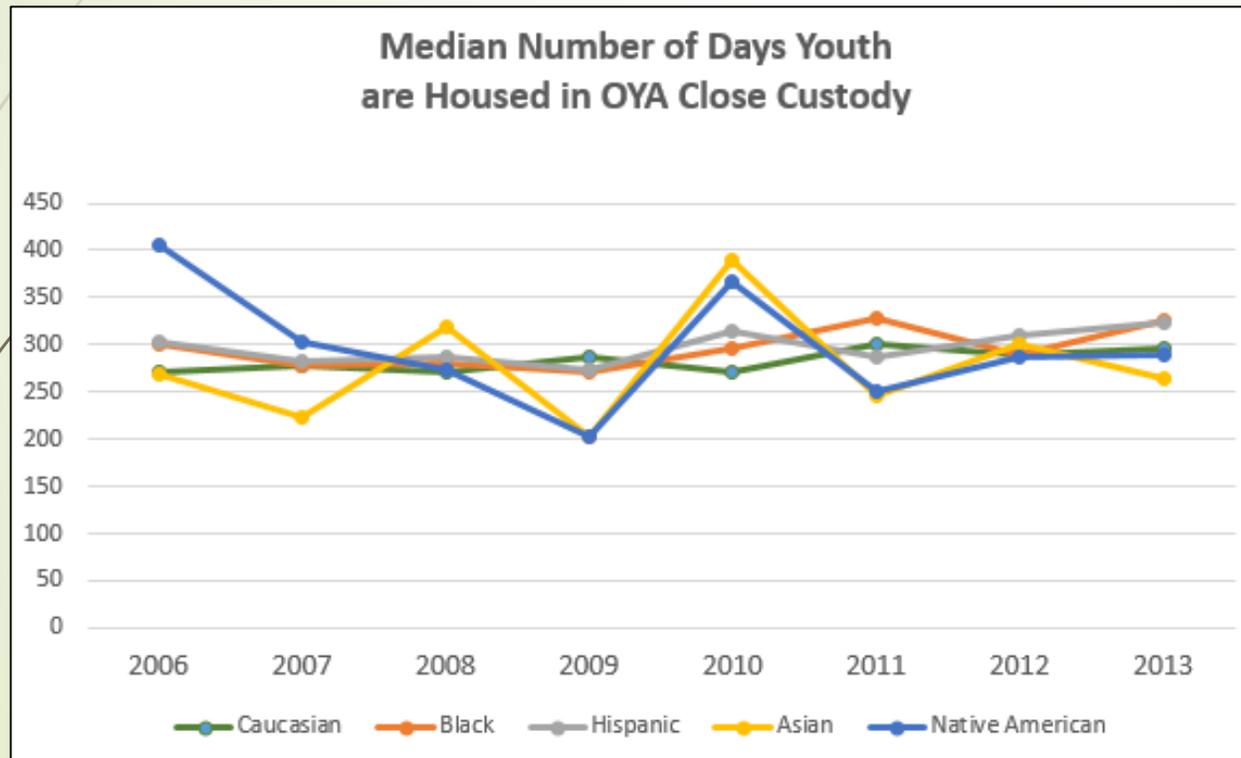
Overall 2006-2013	# of youth	Median Days in Custody
Caucasian	2955	281
Asian	78	289
Native American	255	289
Latino	1071	301
Black	185	317

This table shows that since 2006:

- Caucasian youth (281 days) are housed at OYA for shorter periods of time than any other ethnic/racial minority youth, and
- Black (317 days) and Latino (301 days) youth have substantially longer stays at OYA than Caucasian youth (281 days).

Statistics from an April 2014 length of stay (LOS) close custody report
LOS is calculated based on the number of youth released from close custody during a calendar year.

Length of Confinement for Ethnic and Racial Minorities: OYA Youth



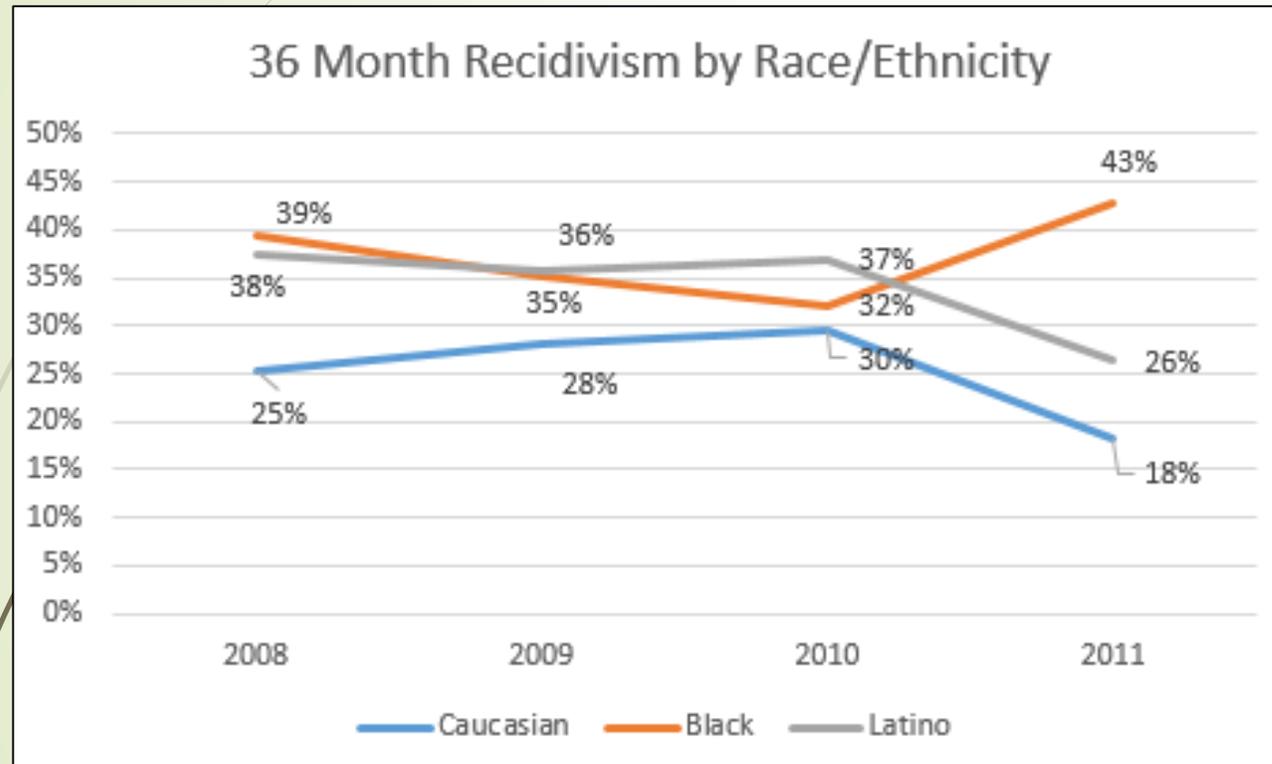
This graph shows that, over time, youth of all ethnic and racial groups are moving towards staying at OYA for similar amounts of time, although disparity still exists.

Statistics from an April 2014 length of stay (LOS) close custody report
LOS is calculated based on the number of youth released from close custody during a calendar year.

Recidivism for Ethnic and Racial Groups



Recidivism for Paroling Ethnic/Racial Minorities



Recidivism is defined as the percent of youth who have returned to custody with a new charge within 36 months of release. For this reason, 2012-2014 data are not reported.

This graph shows that, over time Black and Latino youth are more likely to return to custody with a new charge than Caucasian youth.

*Only Caucasian, Black and Latino youth were reported because the number of youth of other ethnic groups was too small to create a meaningful recidivism rate.

From a 2014 OYA research report—Recidivism Outcomes: FY2001-FY2013 Tracking Cohorts.



Ending with the Beginning in Mind...

Now that you have reviewed this presentation, ask yourself again:

- How can we collectively work as a system, team, community and family, to prevent youth from entering the justice system?
- What can each of us do to achieve positive outcomes for youth in our state?