

OJJDP FY 2020 TITLE II

Juvenile Problem/Needs Analysis: Oregon

June 2021



DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

Submitted to:

Youth Development Division,
Oregon Department of Education

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OJJDP FY 2020 TITLE II

Juvenile Problems/Needs Analysis: Oregon

Highlights and Recommendations

June 2021



DEPARTMENT OF
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Juvenile Justice Related Measures

27% Decrease in Referrals

15,401 in 2013

11,209 in 2019

27% Decrease in Arrests

15,020 in 2013

10,944 in 2019

36% Decrease in Detention Admissions

6,734 in 2013

4,296 in 2019

26% Decrease in Dispositions

15,664 in 2013

11,648 in 2019

Black youth arrests increased significantly for all crime categories while referrals, dispositions, and detentions decreased. Runaway referrals increased but services provided for mental health also increased.

Native youth detentions decreased significantly more than the other categories by race.

Hispanic youth arrests and referrals increased for person crimes since 2016 while property arrests, dispositions, and detention decreased.

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Person Crimes Increased

36% Increase in Arrests:

- 1,385 in 2015
- 1,882 in 2019

295% Increase in Arrests for Black Youth:

- 2.3% of the total Black youth in Oregon in 2013
- 8.3% of the total Black youth in Oregon in 2019

23% Increase in Arrests for Youth 14 Years Old and Younger

- 680 in 2013
- 835 in 2019

Change in Categories of Person Crime Referrals

- 72% increase in other person-related referrals
- 25% increase in sex offenses
- 11% increase in assaults
- 43% decrease in homicides

14% Increase in Referrals:

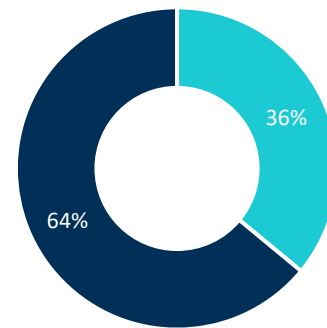
- 1,766 in 2016
- 2,019 in 2019

Programs and Services Provided by the Juvenile Departments

About one-third of the youth with referrals in 2019 (36%) received services.

Services include: The proportions of Hispanic, Black and Native youth and males receiving services are significantly larger than the proportions of these groups of youth with referrals.

About 7% of youth with referrals receive mental health services. The percent of mental health and several other categories (family and sex offense) of services completed is decreasing over time. Mental health services for Black youth with referrals have increased over time.



■ Received Services ■ Did Not Receive Services

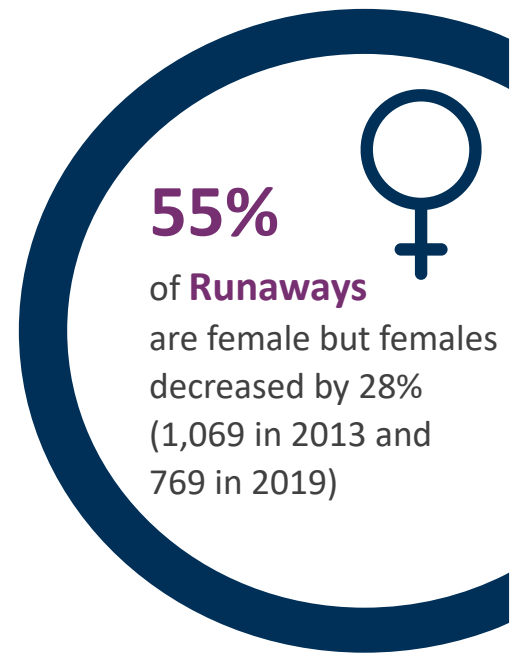
Disproportionality by Race in the Juvenile Justice System

Referrals are typically a decision point involving law enforcement and are the greatest disproportionality for Black youth (3.4 with 1.0 = ideal). However, the disparities for these youth reduce at the subsequent decision points - **detention** and **petitions** are approaching 1.0. Native youth also start off overrepresented at **referrals** (2.6) but are underrepresented in **detentions** and **petitions** (both less than 1.0), as well as being overrepresented in **diversions** (which is positive).

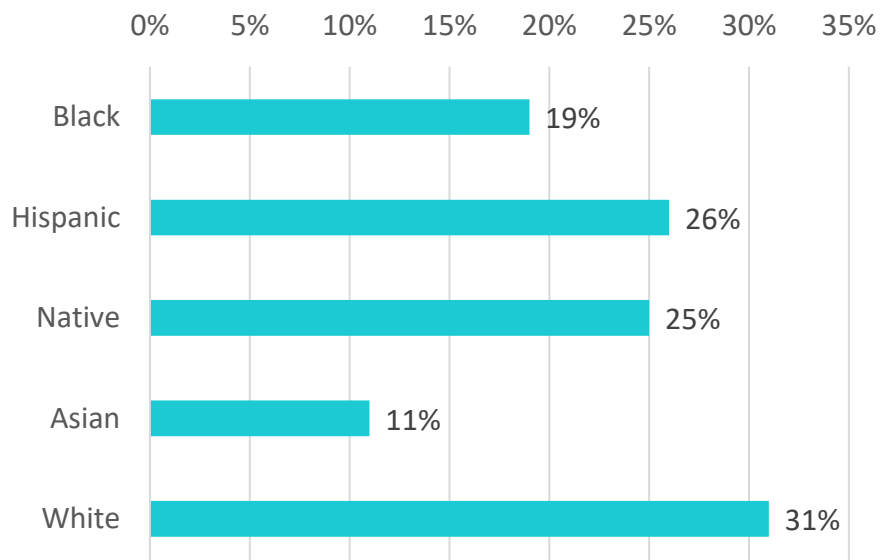
The more troubling data involve Hispanic and Asian youth, who experience greater disproportionality at later decision points (**detention** and **petitions**) than at **referral**.



... the disparities for these youth reduce at the subsequent decision points and for detention and petitions are approaching 1.0 (no difference from White).



Decrease in Runaways by Race



School-related Measures by Race

Higher Decreases in Regular Attending for Youth of Color

- 10% for Black Youth
- 11% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Youth
- 4% for White Youth

Higher Rates of Disciplinary Referrals for Youth of Color

- 13% for Black Youth
- 12% for Native Youth
- 6% for White Youth

19% Decrease in Dropout Rates for Hispanic Youth (positive)

- 5.2 in 2013-2014
- 4.3 in 2018-2019

Higher Rates of Risk in the JCP School Domain

- 59% for Black Youth
- 63% for Native Youth
- 62% for Hispanic Youth
- 51% for White Youth

School-related Risk Factors and Measures

- Attendance data were recorded for gender non-binary youth in 2018-19. Their rate of regular attenders (58%) was significantly lower than for other groups. Homeless youth also had significantly lower rates of regular attendance (57%). Attendance did not vary significantly by socioeconomic status or English language learning.
- Expulsions increased significantly over time. Specifically, the rates per 1000 youth for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth increased over time while the rate decreased for White youth (trend-level findings). Smaller increases were calculated for Black and Hispanic youth.

- Disciplinary incidents increased significantly from 2015 to 2019. While expulsions are the least common response to infractions, they increased 140% during this time period.
- Out of school suspensions increased (62%) while in-school suspensions decreased (26%), indicating that youth who are having behavioral difficulties are being removed from the structure, support, and instruction of the educational environment.



Graduation rates increased significantly for all groups (race, gender and economic status) with Native youth experiencing the greatest increase (26%)

Recommended Actions

(Please see the [full report](#) for detailed recommendations.)

- **Gather additional information to understand more fully worrisome trends in the juvenile crime analyses and explore the following questions:**
 - How are counties handling referrals of younger youth (ages 12 and younger)?
 - Where are person-related criminal referrals originating? Have counties changed how they are recording these allegations?
 - Are some services not being recorded in JJIS?
 - Why are so many youth who attend mental health services not completing them?
 - What are the key reasons youth are missing school?
 - What are the key reasons youth are being expelled from school? Why are expulsions increasing for youth of color and not White youth?
- **Provide services appropriate to youth and family needs**
 - Culturally responsive services and supports
 - Developmentally appropriate and effective sex offender treatment services
 - Comprehensive youth and family assessments and wraparound services
 - Services that involve families and other positive, supportive adults
- **Pursue system-level strategies and reforms: justice system**
 - Encourage training for law enforcement in implicit bias
 - Share data related to the overrepresentation of youth of color being referred to juvenile departments
 - Explore incentive options for police agencies to reduce disparities
 - Encourage training and discussions to address the increase in person-related referrals involving youth of color
- **Pursue system-level strategies and reforms: school system**
 - Train students in conflict resolution techniques
 - Implement restorative justice training and mentoring in schools
 - Identify and address attendance issues
 - Encourage culturally specific services, connections to Tribes, and advocacy to reduce expulsion rates
 - Support gender non-binary youth and homeless youth
 - Reduce the use of out-of-school suspensions and increase the use of responses that keep students in school
 - Review JCP data with districts and encourage discussion about responses to youth behavior that are most likely to result in positive changes



JUVENILE CRIME ANALYSES FY 2020: HIGHLIGHTS

Juvenile Justice: Highlights¹

- Overall, juvenile referrals and arrests both decreased 27% from 2013-2019. These are statistically significant decreases, though these decreases were not experienced by all groups of youth or for all types of crime. Dispositions decreased significantly, by 26% from 2013-2019.
- Both juvenile referrals and juvenile arrests for person crimes increased since 2015/2016 (14% for referrals and 36% for arrests; statistically significant increases), after decreasing since 2013. Referrals for assaults and sex offenses seem to be accounting for the increases. While homicides have decreased, other person-related referrals, assaults and sex offenses have increased.
- These increases were particularly notable for Hispanic youth among referrals and Black youth within arrests. Hispanic youth had an increase of 38% in referrals for person crimes since 2016. The percentage of Black youth arrested for person-related, property-related and behavior-related crimes significantly increased from 2013 to 2019 (295% for person-related, 294% for property-related and 367% for behavior-related crimes).
- Older youth (16 or older) had fewer referrals for person crimes in 2019 than 2018, though the rates for the younger age groups increased, particularly the 13-15-year-olds. These younger youth had an increase of 36% in arrests for person crimes from **2016** to 2019 (a statistically significant difference).
- While approximately 36% of referrals are females, 55-60% of runaway referrals are females. Each youth referred for being a runaway has an average of 2.5-2.75 runaway referrals per year. The percentage of referrals for dependency (runaways) decreased by 23%. The number of runaway referrals differ significantly by race.
- Detention admissions are down (36%), with ongoing decreases each year since 2014. Most of the decreases are seen in the shorter length of stay categories. There has been a 48% reduction in 1- to 3-day detention stays since 2013, and a 2% reduction in the 90+ day stays over the same period. Native youth experienced the largest decrease in detention (48%) from **2014** to 2019 which is significantly different from all other race categories. Detention admissions among males decreased (statistically significantly different from 2013 to 2019) however, detention admissions among females remained stable and did not change significantly over time.
- About one-third (36%) of youth with referrals in 2019 received services. This percentage is consistent over time. While the total number of youth referred, the number of service episodes and the number of unduplicated youth receiving services has decreased over time, the average

¹ These findings were found to be significantly different using confidence interval testing.

number of service episodes per youth increased by 25% since 2013. The proportion of Hispanic, Black and Native youth receiving services was significantly higher than the proportions with referrals. The proportions of female youth receiving services was significantly higher than the proportion of female youth with referrals.

- While mental health service episodes have stayed consistent over time, the percent of mental health services completed has decreased by 21% from 2013 to 2019. In 2019, 35% of mental health service episodes were not completed. Black youth are more represented in the proportion of youth receiving mental health services in 2019 than in 2014 (a statistically significant difference).
- Family services² appear to be less used than would be expected. Some counties do not record this service at all and only 2% of service episodes are family based. Best practices suggest that services be family based. This may be a reporting anomaly or a lack of assessment and service provision to families.

Disproportionality (Relative Rate Index): Summary

While disproportionality in the juvenile justice system is a notable problem in Oregon for minority youth, there are positive areas to note. Referrals are typically a decision point involving law enforcement and are where the greatest disproportionality is for Black youth (3.39). However, the disparities for these youth reduce at the subsequent decision points and for detention and petitions are approaching 1.0 (0.96 and 0.94). Native youth also start off overrepresented at referrals (2.59) but are underrepresented in detentions (0.36) and petitions (0.41), as well as being overrepresented in diversions (which is positive). The more troubling data involve Hispanic and Asian youth, who experience greater disproportionality at later decision points (detention and petitions) than at referral.

School Risk Factors: Highlights

- All school variables from the JCP assessment—including suspensions, expulsions, dropouts, and having any risk factor in the school domain—showed statistically significant differences by race/ethnicity, gender, and age.
- Black, Hispanic, and Native youth had higher rates of school-related risk factors than other youth. Females had fewer than males. Youth ages 13-15 had more risks, while younger youth were more likely to be suspended and older youth were more likely to have dropped out.
- Trends varied little over time from 2013 to 2019.

² Family Services includes family counseling, family education, functional, multi-dimensional and multi-systemic family therapy. For more information, please see: <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Reports/2020StatewideProgramsServices.pdf>.

School-related Measures: Highlights

- Graduation rates increased significantly from 2014-2019. These increases were seen across demographic groups, including race, gender, and economic status. American Indian/Alaska Native youth saw the greatest increase (26%) during this time period.
- Dropout rates overall decreased significantly from 2014-2019. Females were significantly less likely to drop out than males. Dropout rates vary significantly by race, with American Indian/Alaska Native, Black and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth having the highest rates. Asian and Asian/Pacific Islander³ youth had the lowest dropout rates. Hispanic youth were the only racial/ethnic group with a statistically significant decrease from 2014-2019.
- There was a statistically significant decrease in regular attendance (6%) from the 2012-14 school year to the 2018-19 school year, with high school having the greatest reductions. Black youth and Native Hawaiian youth had the largest decreases, at 10% and 11% respectively.
- Attendance rates tend to be related to grade level. There is generally lower attendance in kindergarten, steady attendance throughout elementary then decreases in middle school and decreases from 9th grade to the low in 12th grade (less than 61% regular attenders by senior year).
- Attendance data were recorded for gender non-binary youth in 2018-19. Their rate of regular attenders (58%) was significantly lower than for other groups. Homeless youth also had significantly lower rates of regular attendance (57%). Attendance did not vary significantly by socioeconomic status or English language learning.
- Disciplinary incidents increased significantly from 2015 to 2019. While expulsions are the least common response to infractions, they increased 140% during this period. Out of school suspensions increased (62%) while in-school suspensions decreased (26%), indicating that youth who are having behavioral difficulties are being removed from the structure, support, and instruction of the educational environment.
- Black and American Indian/Alaska Native youth experienced disproportionately higher rates of disciplinary referrals when compared with White youth (statistically significant differences).
- Expulsions increased significantly over time. Specifically, the rates per 1000 youth for American Indian/Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth increased over time while the rate decreased for White youth (trend-level findings). Smaller increases were calculated for Black and Hispanic youth.

³ Category titles included both an Asian with Pacific Islander youth category and distinct Asian and Pacific Islander categories.

Recommendations:

While some of the data presented in this report show successes and promising trends, there are certain topics that continue to illustrate areas of need for the youth of Oregon, and disparities between youth of color and White youth. Some findings raise questions and suggest additional data collection, analysis, and conversations with key partners would be beneficial to understand more fully the reason for the patterns. Other areas prompt action steps related to youth-level (e.g., enhanced or expanded services) or system-level (e.g., staff training, policy development) responses. There is a set of recommendations that relates specifically to work with schools, districts, and potentially state-level education policy makers.

Areas for further exploration:

- ✚ Gather information from counties regarding how they are **handling younger youth** (ages 12 and younger) who have contact with law enforcement and/or the juvenile departments. Explore what their juvenile department or police department policies are. Consider conducting JCP screening and/or assessment with this group if they are not yet being screened or assessed.
- ✚ Gather additional information about **person-related criminal referrals**, such as where they are originating and who has the discretion regarding referrals and allegations. Find out if there were any changes in how counties were addressing certain types of incidents (such as changes in criteria for which types of incidents to charge) that may explain the increased numbers. Explore the circumstances leading to these arrests to see if there are patterns that inform where earlier intervention could occur or where diversion alternatives could have an impact. Discuss with community partners where there may be system responses that could be adjusted.
- ✚ About 1/3 (36%) of youth received **services that were recorded in JJIS**. Talk with counties to explore the reasons why other youth do not have recorded services. For example, are the other 64% of youth not receiving services or are these services not being entered into JJIS? What are the barriers to service or data entry?
- ✚ Over 1/3 of **mental health service episodes are not being completed**, per JJIS reports. Explore the reasons why so many youth are not completing these services. What are the barriers? Are different types of services needed?
- ✚ Communicate with youth who are missing school, and their families, to **identify the reasons for their absences** and what they need to attend regularly. Address those barriers in coordination with school settings.
- ✚ Work with the Oregon Department of Education to **explore the context for student expulsions**, why they are increasing so significantly over time, and particularly why they are increasing for students of color while they are decreasing for White youth. Gather information about which districts and schools have particularly high rates of expulsions and which districts and schools have successfully utilized other prevention and intervention strategies (e.g., behavior management, mediation, and de-escalation) rather than expulsion.

Need for enhanced support and services for youth:

- ✚ Continue to fund and encourage use of **culturally responsive services and supports** for Hispanic/Latino and Black youth and families, to address the increases in person-related criminal referrals and arrests. The number of services for Black youth increased significantly, which may reflect the large increase in arrests for this group. Work with community partners to identify and create opportunities for culturally responsive resources, including prevention and early intervention programs, with the goal of reducing these arrests.
- ✚ Gather information from the juvenile departments and Oregon Youth Authority related to **developmentally appropriate and effective sex offender treatment services** for youth. Access specialists in this area to provide training to other communities that have experienced increases in sex offenses. Explore opportunities for increased prevention and services to support these youth.
- ✚ Runaway charges, while considered status (non-criminal) offenses, are one of the most consistent and strong predictors of future criminality and typically represent a package of traumatic experiences (such as family conflict, substance use, or child abuse) or risks for future negative outcomes (such as lack of supervision, contact with antisocial peers, or contact with peers who use substances). Identifying youth with recent or chronic runaway episodes and providing **comprehensive youth and family assessments and wraparound services** could improve outcomes for these youth and reduce subsequent runaway episodes.
- ✚ Encourage juvenile justice agency partners to **expand their services to include families and other positive, supportive adults**. Provide training on the benefits, best practices, and strategies for engaging families. Ensure that staff and service providers have the training and resources to conduct family assessments and the case management capacity to develop service plans that address family needs.

System-level reform efforts:

Justice system:

- ✚ Encourage law enforcement agencies to engage patrol officers in **training related to implicit bias** and **share data regarding the overrepresentation of Black and Native youth being referred** (arrested) compared to other youth. Oregon's juvenile justice system has made remarkable progress in reducing disparities once youth reach a juvenile justice agency. The largest disparities are at the entry point. Initiate discussions with policymakers regarding **incentives** for police agencies that attend to this issue, implement action steps, and reduce this disparity.
- ✚ Encourage counties with notable numbers of youth of color with person crimes to participate in training and discussions regarding best practice approaches for **addressing the increase in person-related crimes by youth of color**. Explore whether police or others would benefit from de-escalation training or training related to restorative justice approaches. Discuss whether there are other system-level interventions that are warranted to address this issue.

- ✚ Work with the Juvenile Justice Information System Steering Committee and law enforcement on suggestions to track and provide data on referrals related to the presence of firearms and the unduplicated counts of youth receiving service from counties and community partners.

School systems:

- ✚ Since 13-15-year-olds had increases in person-related crimes, it could be beneficial for schools to develop programs related to **conflict resolution techniques**, especially in middle school and in preparation for the transition to high school. Work with education partners to identify resources and curricula for training school staff and community service providers who work in schools or in other settings with this age group to learn, model, and teach these techniques.
- ✚ Provide support to schools for **restorative justice** professionals and training.
- ✚ Work with schools so they are aware of the pattern of increasing numbers of Black and Native Hawaiian youth having problems with attendance. Discuss strategies for engaging these students and **identifying and addressing attendance issues** when they start. Explore what procedures they have in place to monitor and support youth, and help them build in **culturally specific services** to bring these youth back and prevent future absences.
- ✚ Work with schools to identify and support their most vulnerable groups of youth. Itemize resources to **support gender non-binary youth and homeless youth**, and encourage them to attend school. Encourage schools to assign a staff member to connect personally with each youth and follow up with them regularly to check on their physical and emotional safety. These youth are more likely to need additional support services, such as housing.
- ✚ Work with schools to encourage **culturally specific services, connections to Tribes, and advocacy** for youth and families, to reverse the trend of increasing rates of expulsions for youth of color, particularly Native youth. **Utilize successful schools as mentors** for schools needing support implementing changes.
- ✚ Work with schools to increase the use of responses to behavioral difficulties that keep youth connected to the learning environment and, when possible and safe, in a structured setting. That is, **reduce the use of out-of-school suspensions**, where youth typically have less supervision, learning time, contact with teachers, and access to schoolwork; and **increase the use of responses that keep students in the school building** with structure and support to complete school assignments. Ensure that each school has a student advocate who will represent the best interests of students who feel disconnected or are at risk of disengaging or being excluded from the academic environment.
- ✚ Work with school partners to **increase awareness** about over and under-represented groups related to JCP risk factors in the school domain. **Develop resources** to address school-related risk factors, such as early intervention and mitigation strategies for keeping students in school. **Review JCP data** with districts and encourage discussion about responses to youth behavior that are most likely to result in positive changes.

JUVENILE CRIME ANALYSES FY 2020

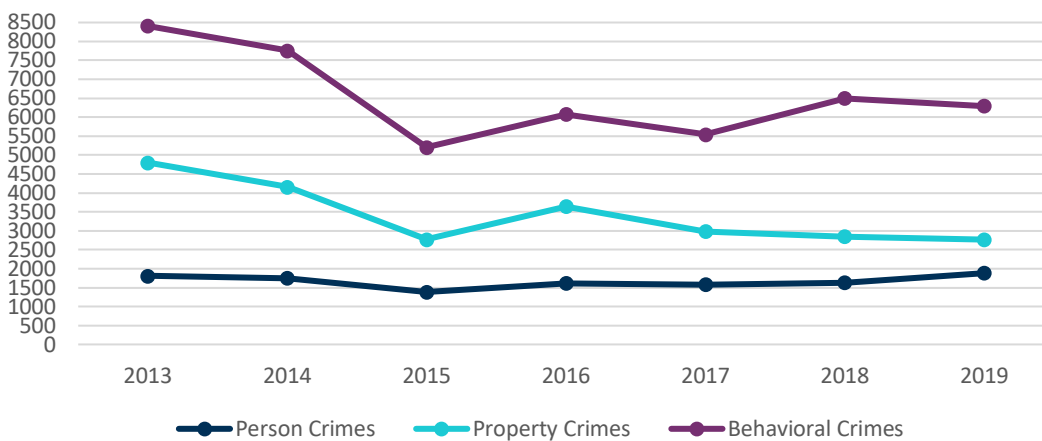
The Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (OUCR) program was established by Oregon state statute and requires all law enforcement agencies to report crime statistics, including crimes committed by youth (“youth” being defined as an individual 17 years old or younger). These statistics include other demographic information (race, gender, etc.), as well as offense and arrest groupings for Person Crimes, Property Crimes, and Behavioral Crimes⁴.

The **data** provided below were obtained from the State of Oregon Report of Criminal Offenses and Arrest Annual Reports (2013-2019) and include all youth arrested each year.

Data in the annual reports include number of youth arrested, and total number of youth offenses per year. The data below reflect the number of individual youths arrested in a given year.

SECTION #1: YOUTH ARRESTED

Exhibit 1 Number of Youth Arrested by Type: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Person Crimes	1,811	1,749	1,385	1,615	1,580	1,636	1,882
Property Crimes	4,802	4,160	2,776	3,639	2,981	2,850	2,768
Behavioral Crimes	8,407	7,760	5,207	6,072	5,542	6,499	6,294
Total Arrests	15,020	13,669	9,368	11,326	10,103	10,985	10,944

⁴ Behavioral crimes include Weapons Laws, Prostitution, Pornography/Obscene Materials, Drug Laws, Gambling, Offenses Against Family, D.U.I.I., Disorderly Conduct, Curfew and Runaway.

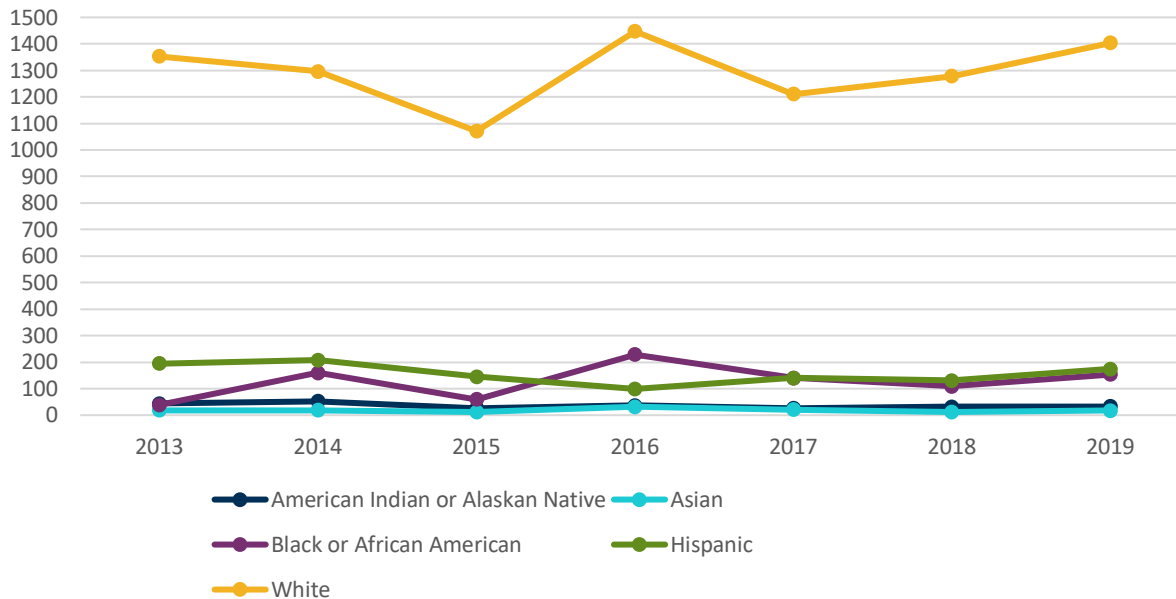
Additional Notes:

1. All arrest totals include figures from ONIBRS, NIBRS, and SRS (OUCR) systems. (NIBRS data not utilized 2013-2015).
2. The increase in behavioral crimes in 2018 is primarily due to a "Drug Equipment Violations" category. The increase in behavioral crimes in 2019 is primarily due to a "Drug/Narcotic Violations" category. Regulatory crimes are not included in these annual totals due to a low number of arrests.
3. Total arrests decreased 27% from 2013 to 2019 (15,020 in 2013 to 10,944 in 2019). This change in the percentage of Oregon youth arrested is statistically significant (2013: 3.9% of the total youth in Oregon and in 2019: 2.8%).⁵
4. The percentage of total youth arrested for person crimes increased 36% from **2015** to 2019 (2015: 15% to 2019: 17%).⁶

⁵ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of youth arrested from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 3.8%<P<3.9) and 2019: (95% CI: 2.7%<P<2.8%).

⁶ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the percentage of youth arrests for person crimes from 2015 to 2019 (2015: 95% CI: 1.41%<P<1.55) and 2019: (95% CI: 1.64%<P<1.79%).

Exhibit 2 Number of Youth with Person Crime Arrests by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian or Alaskan Native	44	52	26	37	26	32	33
Asian	19	18	12	32	21	12	17
Black or African American	39	160	60	228	141	109	154
Hispanic	195	208	145	99	140	131	174
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	10	2	9
White	1,353	1,296	1,071	1,447	1,211	1,278	1,404
Unknown	22	15	26	43	30	54	74

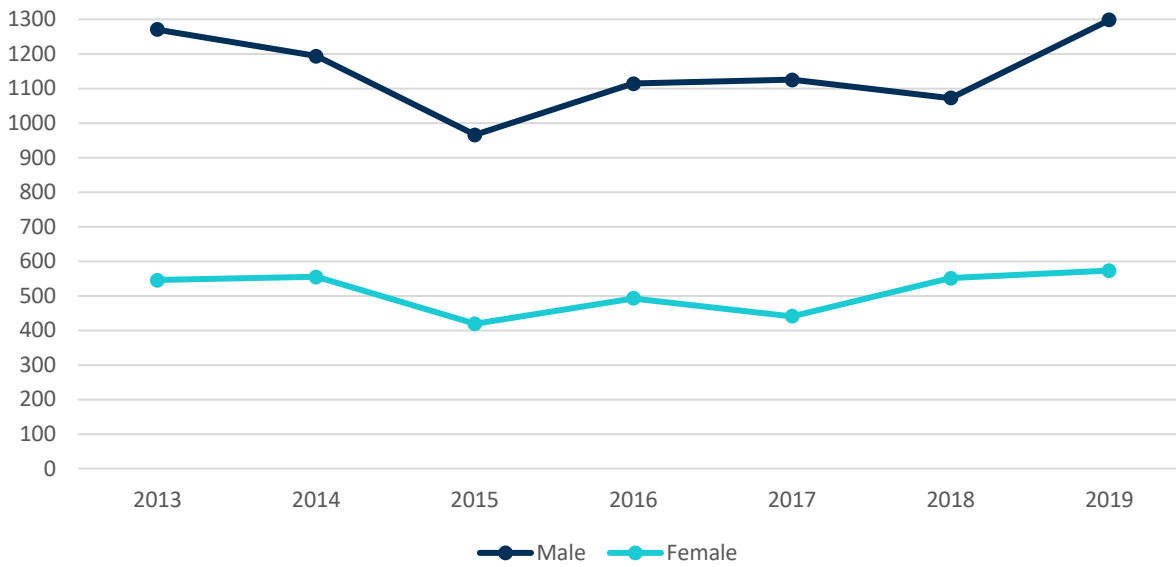
Additional Notes:

1. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category combined with Asian category 2013-2015.
2. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category not included in graph due to low numbers.
3. Exhibit 1 displayed that the number of youth arrested for person crimes overall increased significantly over time. In Exhibit 2, the percentage of Black youth arrested for person crimes increased 295% from 2013 to 2019. This increase (2013: 2.3% of the total arrested and in 2019: 8.3%) is statistically significant.⁷ Hispanic youth increased by 43% from 2016 to 2019.⁸

⁷ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of Black youth arrests from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 1.6%<P<3.1) and 2019: (95% CI: 7.1%<P<9.6%).

⁸ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of Hispanic youth arrests from 2016 to 2019 (2016: 95% CI: 4.2%<P<6.3) and 2019: (95% CI: 8.0%<P<10.6%).

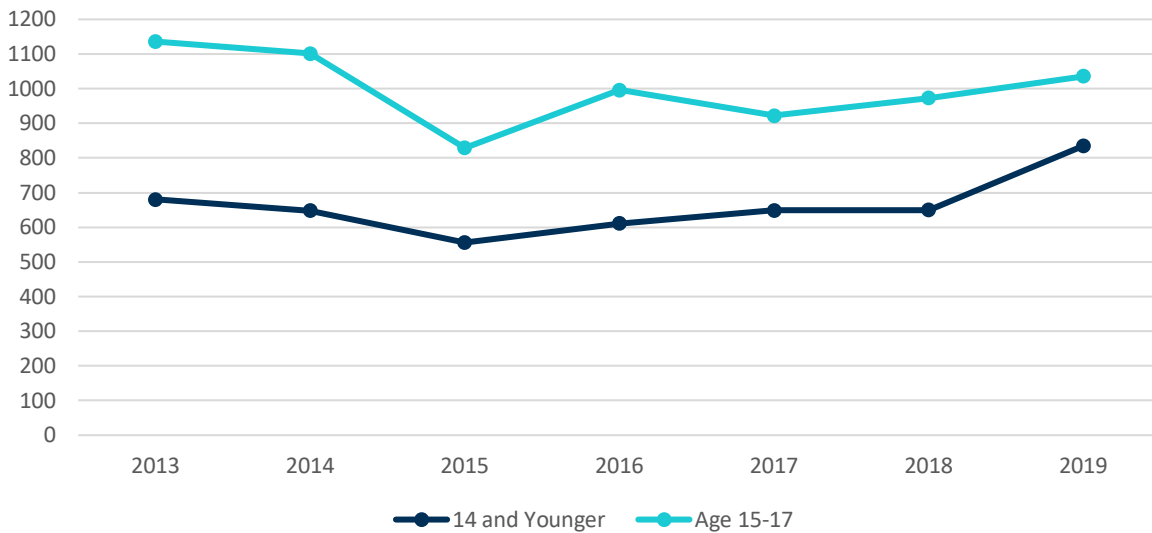
Exhibit 3 Number of Youth with Person Crime Arrests by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	1,271	1,194	966	1,114	1,125	1,072	1,298
Female	545	555	419	493	441	551	573

Exhibit 4 Number of Youth with Person Crime Arrests by Age: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

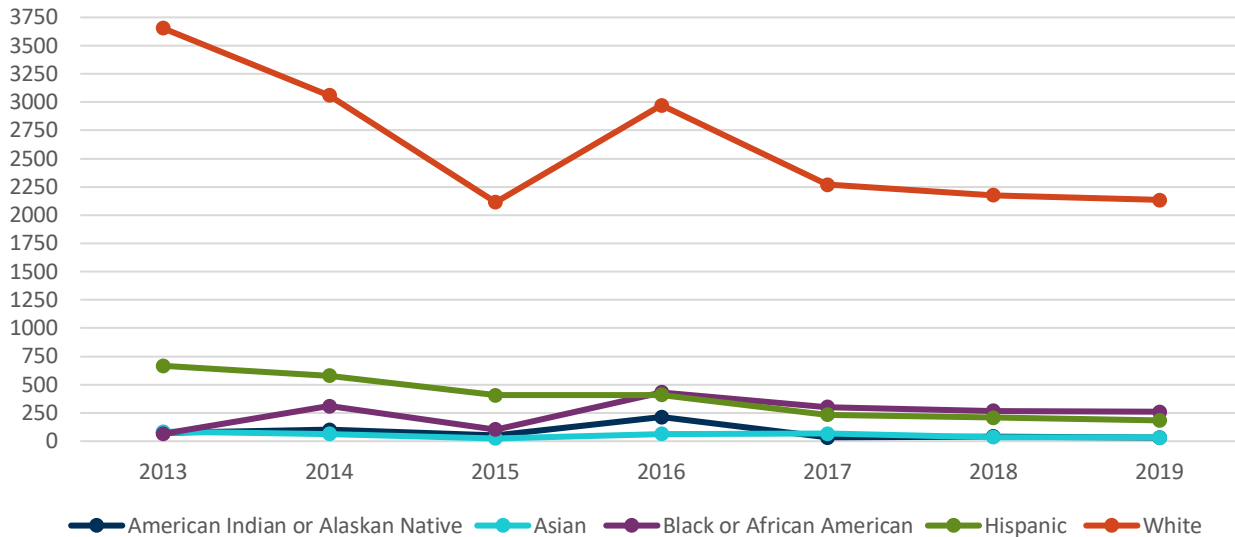
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
14 and Younger	680	648	556	611	649	650	835
Age 15-17	1,136	1,101	829	996	922	973	1,036

Additional Notes:

1. Youth 14 years old and younger experienced an increase of 23% in person crimes arrests from 2013 to 2019. This increase in the percentage of younger youth is statistically significant (2013: 37% and 2019: 45%).⁹

⁹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the percentage of younger youth arrests for person crimes from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 3.5%<P<4.0) and 2019: (95% CI: 4.2%<P<4.7%).

Exhibit 5 Number of Youth with Property Crime Arrests by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

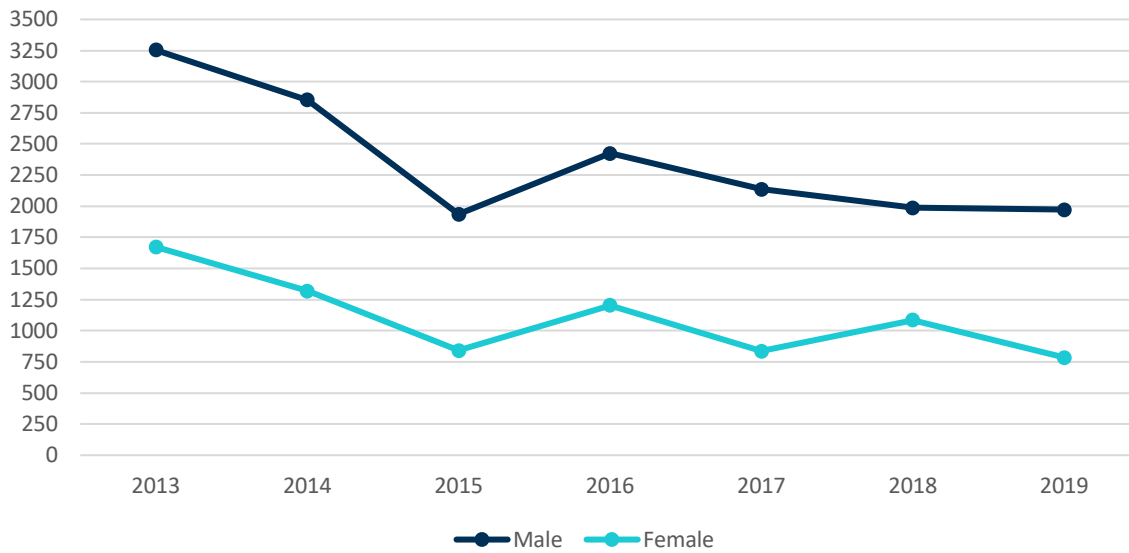
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian or Alaskan Native	76	102	51	214	33	40	32
Asian	85	63	24	64	66	36	33
Black or African American	66	311	104	431	303	269	260
Hispanic	667	580	406	409	234	208	184
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	9	16	19
White	3,653	3,060	2,114	2,972	2,269	2,176	2,133

Additional Notes:

1. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category combined with Asian category 2013-2015.
2. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category not included in graph due to low numbers.
3. The percentage of Black youth among those arrested for property crimes increased 294% from 2013 to 2019. This increase (2013: 2% and 2019: 10%) is statistically significant.¹⁰

¹⁰ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of youth arrests from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 1.10%<P<1.8) and 2019: (95% CI: 8.6%<P<10.9%).

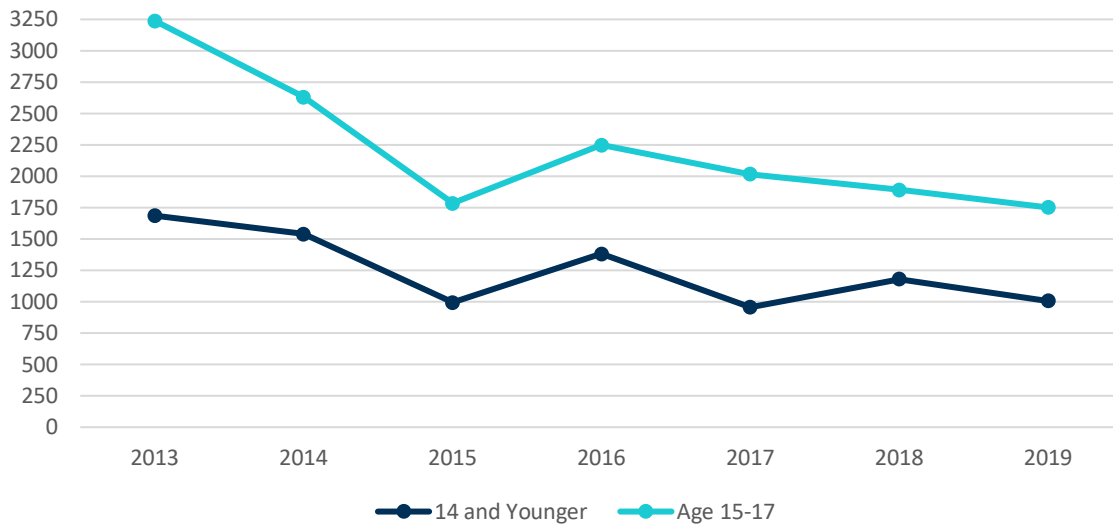
Exhibit 6 Number of Youth with Property Crime Arrests by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	3,253	2,852	1,936	2,425	2,137	1,988	1,972
Female	1,672	1,318	841	1,204	835	1,084	785

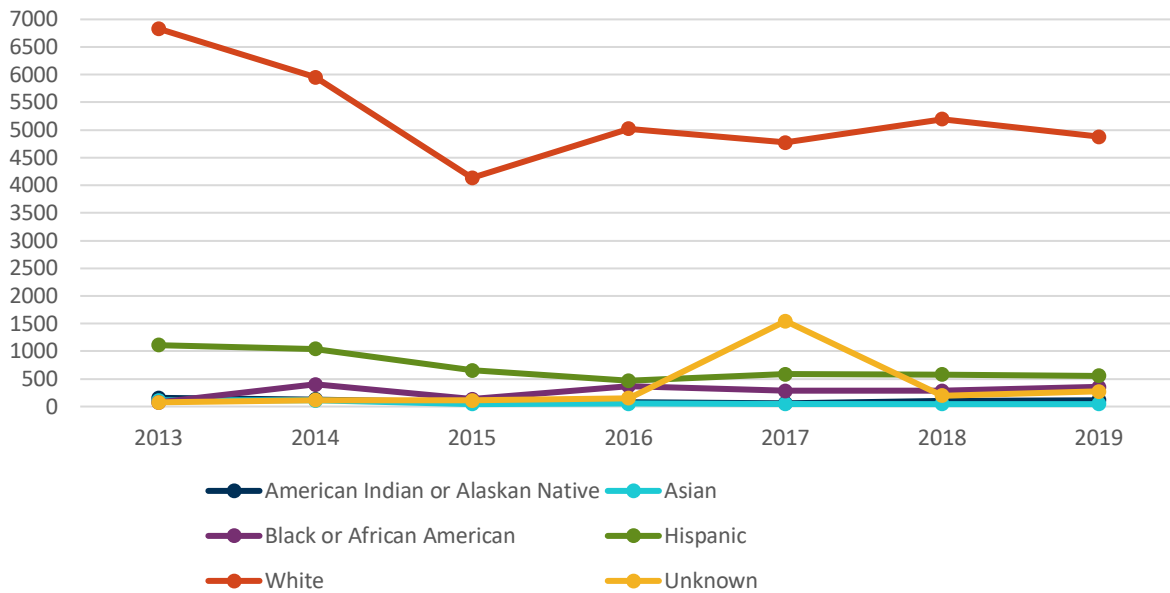
Exhibit 7 Number of Youth with Property Crime Arrests by Age: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
14 and Younger	1,686	1,539	993	1,381	956	1,181	1,006
Age 15-17	3,239	2,631	1,784	2,248	2,016	1,891	1,751

Exhibit 8 Number of Youth with Behavioral Crime Arrests by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

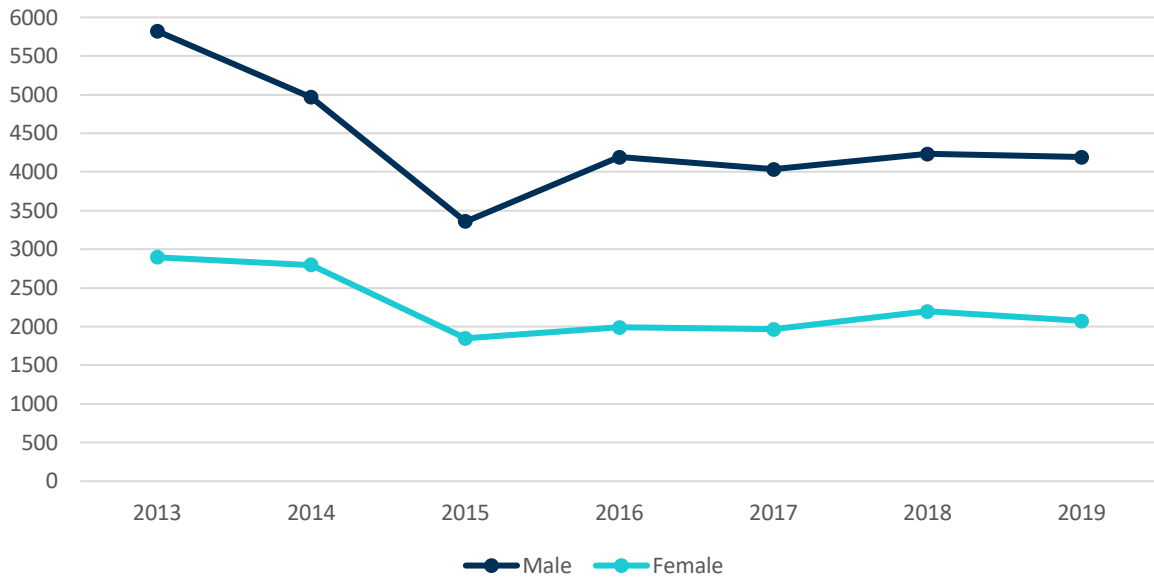
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
American Indian or Alaskan Native	157	129	75	77	58	97	118
Asian	109	113	48	55	46	48	48
Black or African American	76	402	134	369	284	286	355
Hispanic	1,109	1,042	656	467	584	579	556
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	24	26	30
White	6,831	5,956	4,135	5,024	4,772	5,199	4,880

Additional Notes:

1. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category combined with Asian category 2013-2015.
2. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander category not included in graph due to low numbers.
3. The percentage of Black youth among those arrested for behavior crimes increased 367% from 2013 to 2019. This increase (2013: 1% and 2019: 6%) is statistically significant.¹¹

¹¹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of youth arrests from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 0.7%<P<1.1) and 2019: (95% CI: 5.3%<P<6.5%).

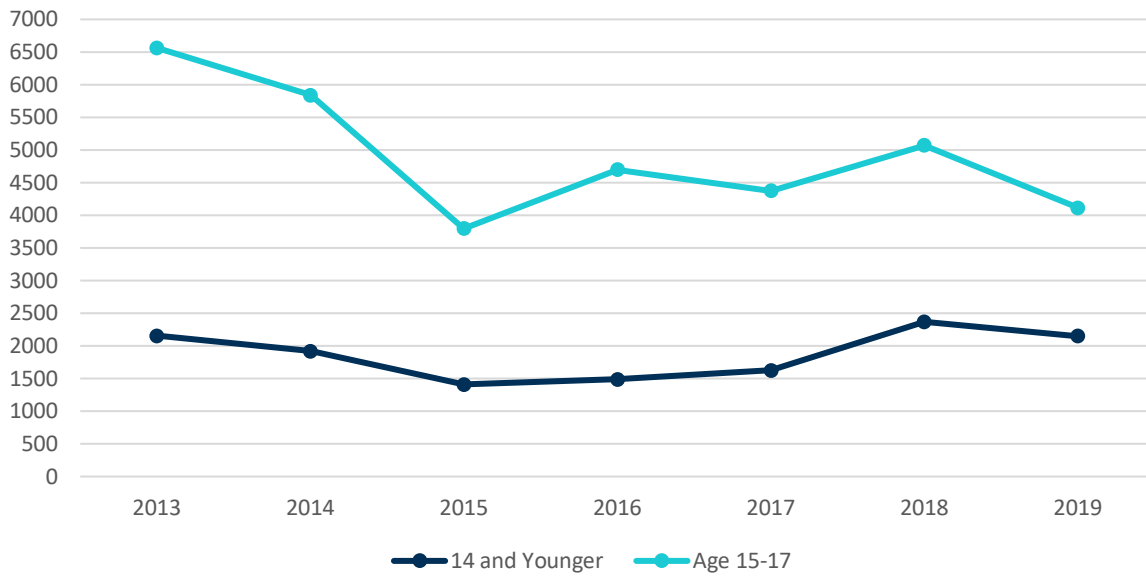
Exhibit 9 Number of Youth with Behavioral Crime Arrests by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	5,822	4,965	3,358	4,194	4,036	4,234	4,193
Female	2,896	2,795	1,849	1,990	1,964	2,197	2,072

Exhibit 10 Number of Youth with Behavioral Crime Arrests by Age: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
14 and Younger	2,155	1,922	1,411	1,487	1,627	2,369	2,148
Age 15-17	6,563	5,838	3,796	4,697	4,373	5,071	4,117

SECTION #2: YOUTH REFERRED

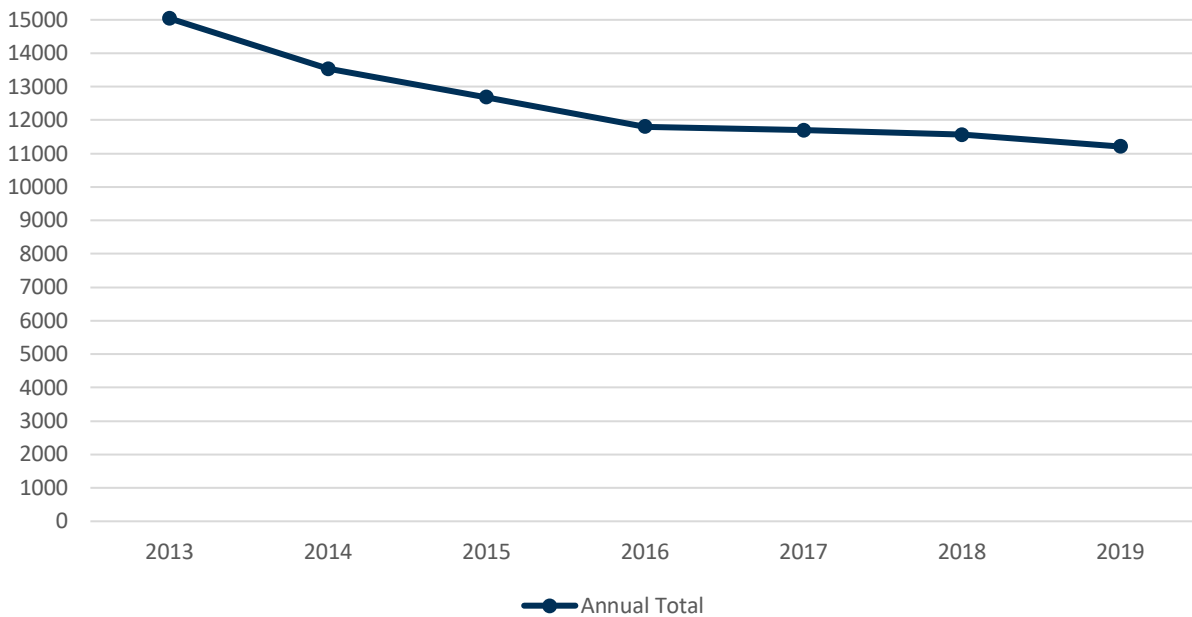
Data in this section were obtained from the **Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS)**, a statewide database administered by the state of Oregon through the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and county juvenile departments statewide.

JJIS data include offense categories (such as person or property-related crimes) and characteristics of the youth who commit offenses (including race, gender, and age).

Data are available through a JJIS annual report (*Youth and Referrals Report*), and include the number of individual youth* referred, as well as the total number of referrals per year. The data below reflect the number of individual youths referred each year.

* Youth are only counted once in the youth data. The youth is categorized by the most serious offense the youth committed during the reporting year.

Exhibit 11 Annual Number of Youth Referred



Source Data: Annual Number of Youth Referred (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

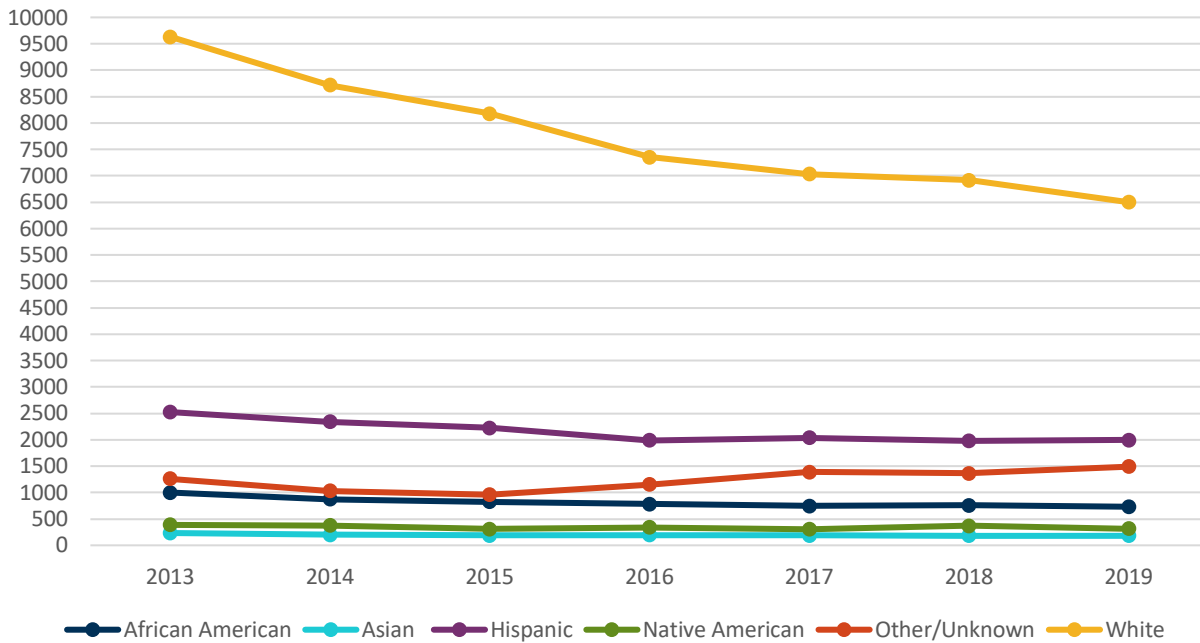
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Annual Total	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209

Additional Notes:

1. Total referrals decreased 27% from 2013 to 2019 (15,041 in 2013 to 11,209 in 2019). This change in the percentage of Oregon youth (2013: 3.9% and 2019: 2.8%) is statistically significant.¹²

¹² The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of youth who received referrals from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 3.8%<P<3.9) and (2019: 95% CI: 2.8%<P<2.9%).

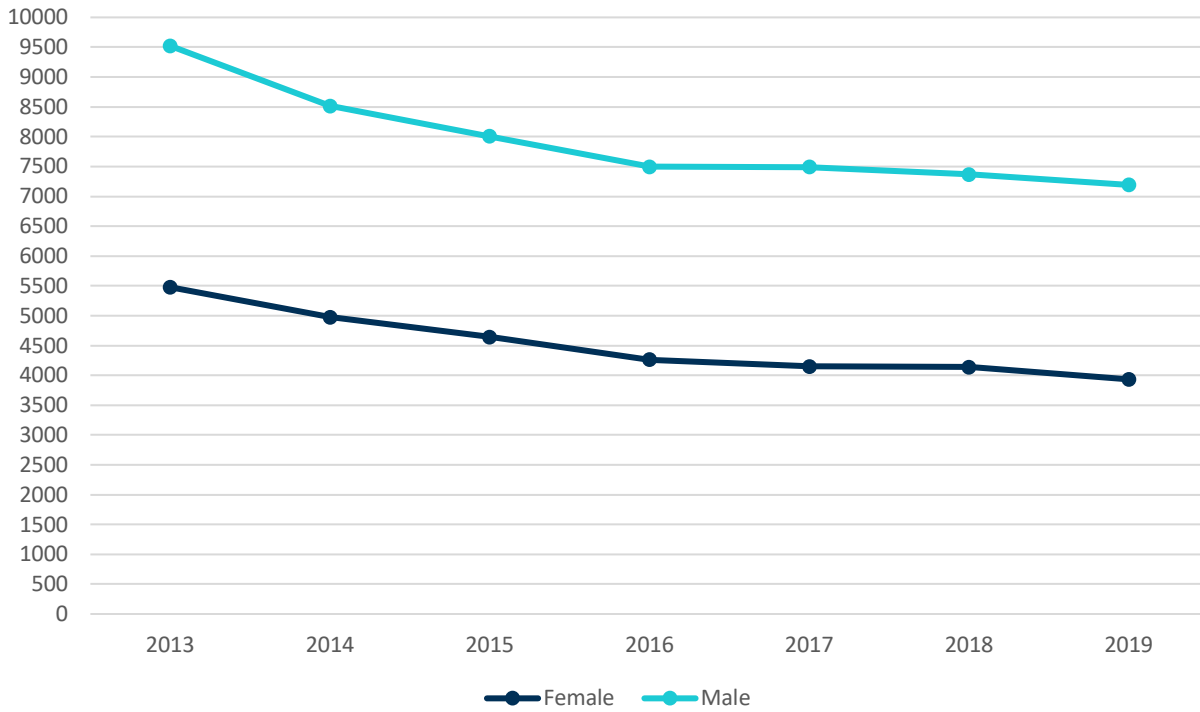
Exhibit 12 Annual Number of Youth Referred by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Annual Number of Youth Referred by Race (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American	1,000	875	827	781	748	755	731
Asian	233	198	187	193	189	181	180
Hispanic	2,524	2,342	2,224	1,987	2,036	1,978	1,994
Native American	387	377	308	339	304	370	315
Other/Unknown	1,264	1,028	959	1,152	1,388	1,364	1,490
White	9,633	8,715	8,178	7,355	7,034	6,914	6,499

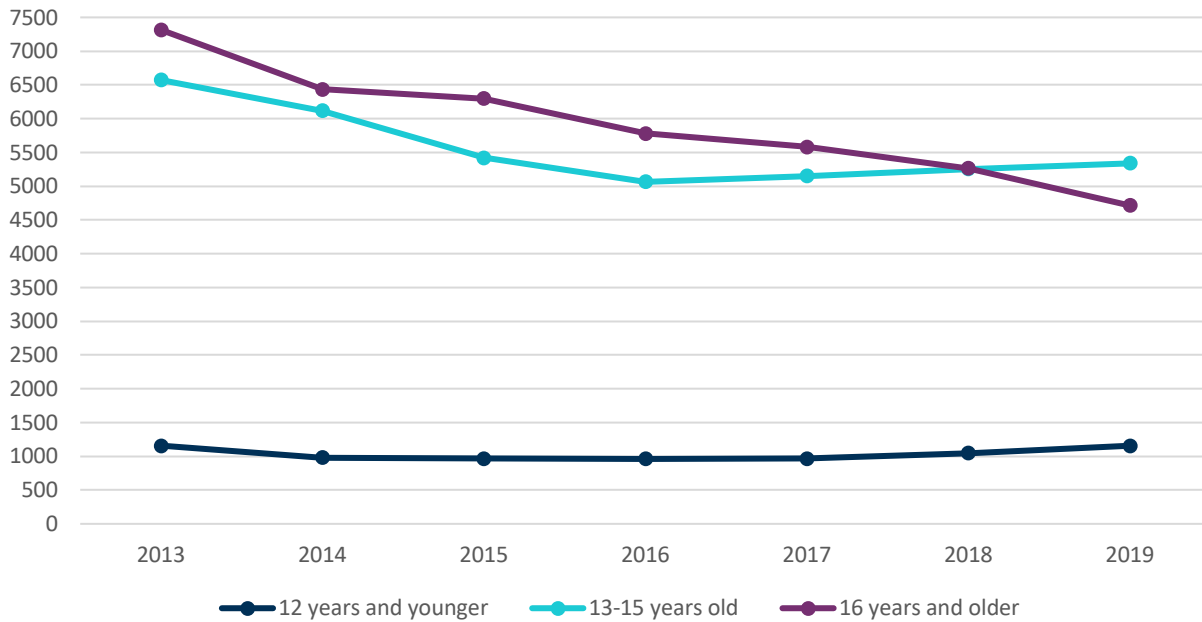
Exhibit 13 Annual Number of Youth Referred by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: Annual Number of Youth Referred by Gender (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	5,477	4,977	4,643	4,261	4,151	4,141	3,933
Male	9,522	8,517	8,005	7,495	7,493	7,370	7,192

Exhibit 14 Annual Number of Youth Referred by Age: 2013-2019



Source Data: Annual Number of Youth Referred by Age (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

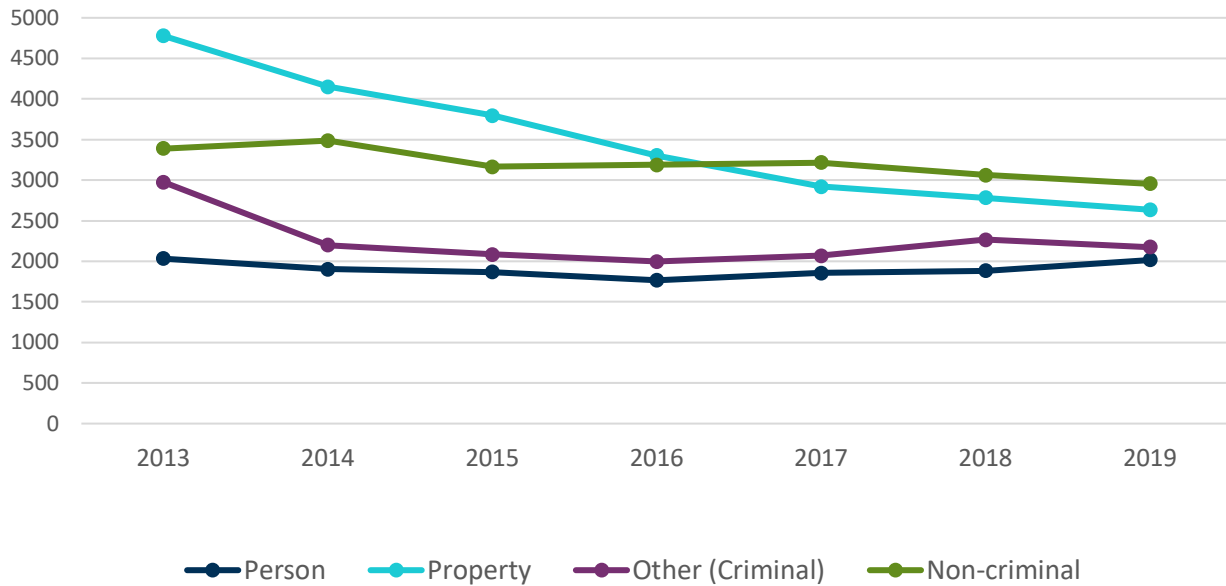
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
12 Years and Younger	1,154	982	965	961	966	1,045	1,157
13-15 Years Old	6,572	6,117	5,422	5,064	5,152	5,253	5,338
16 Years and Older	7,315	6,436	6,296	5,782	5,581	5,264	4,714

Additional Notes:

1. All categories are trending downward over time *except* the 12 years and younger group. The proportion of younger youth increased from **2014** to 2019 by 18%. This change (7% in 2014 to 10% in 2019) is statistically significant.¹³

¹³ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the percentage of younger youth who received referrals from 2014 to 2019 (2014: 95% CI: 6.8%<P<7.7) and (2019: 95% CI: 9.8%<P<10.9%).

Exhibit 15 Youth Referred by Offense Type: 2013-2019



Source Data: Youth Referred by Offense Type (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

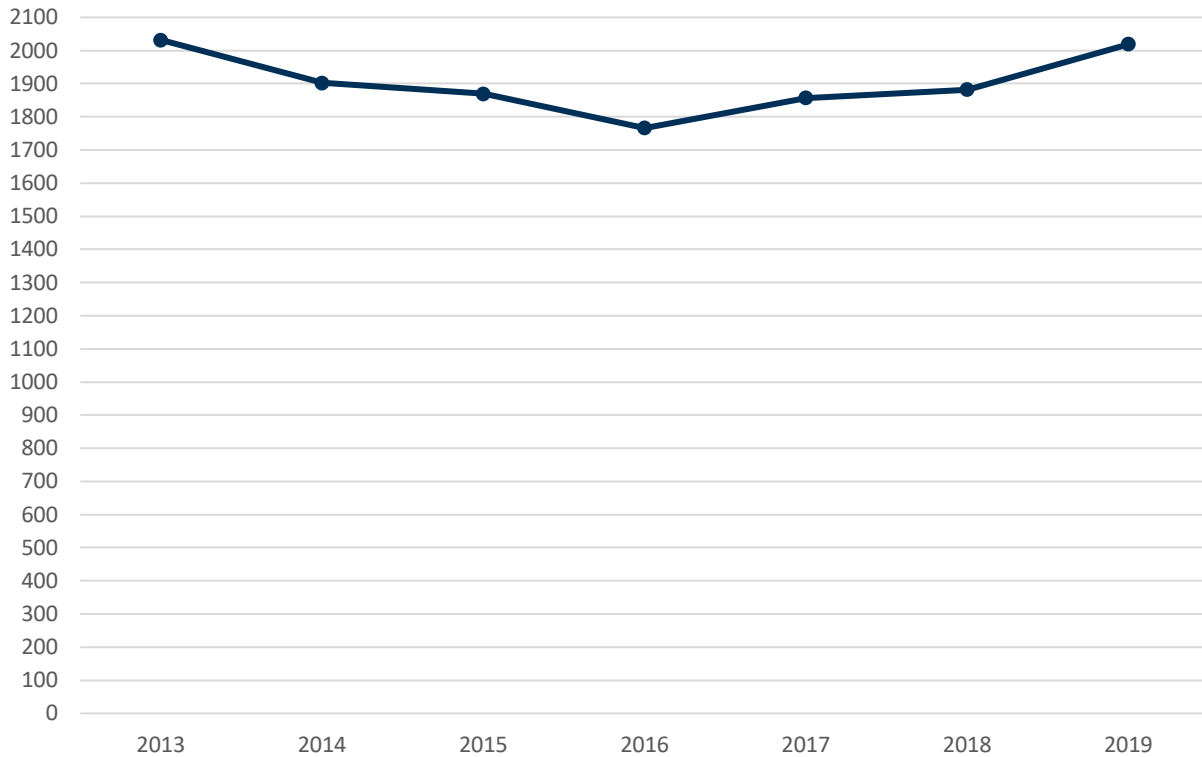
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Person	2,032	1,902	1,869	1,766	1,857	1,882	2,019
Property	4,777	4,150	3,797	3,303	2,921	2,782	2,635
Other (Criminal)	2,975	2,200	2,086	1,998	2,068	2,267	2,176
Non-criminal	3,390	3,487	3,165	3,188	3,217	3,063	2,954
Total	13,174	11,739	10,917	10,255	10,063	9,994	9,784

Additional Notes:

1. All offense types are trending downward *except* for person-related offenses.
2. The number of youth with person-related referrals is trending upwards since **2016**. Referrals for person crimes among total referrals have increased by 14% since **2016**, after reducing from 2013 (2016: 17% and 2019: 21%). This increase is statistically significant.¹⁴

¹⁴ These 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the percentage of referrals for person crimes from 2016 to 2019 (2016: 95% CI: 16.5%<P<18.0) and (2019: 95% CI: 19.8%<P<21.4).

Exhibit 16 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Person-Related Referrals (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

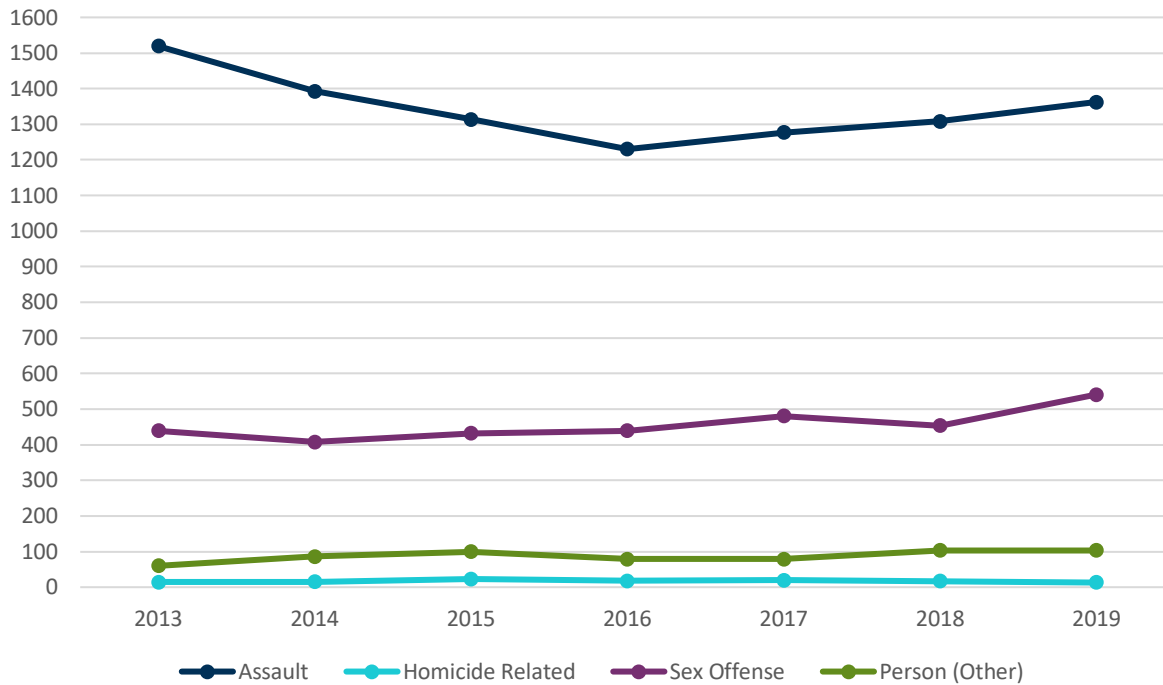
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Person	2,032	1,902	1,869	1,766	1,857	1,882	2,019

Additional Notes:

1. The proportion of youth with person referrals has increased among the population of Oregon youth (2016: 0.45% and 2019: 0.51%). This is a statistically significant difference.¹⁵

¹⁵ These 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the percentage of referrals for person crimes from 2016 to 2019 (2016: 95% CI: 0.43%<P<0.47) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.49%<P<0.53).

Exhibit 17 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes by Type: 2013-2019



Source Data: Person-Related Totals by Type (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

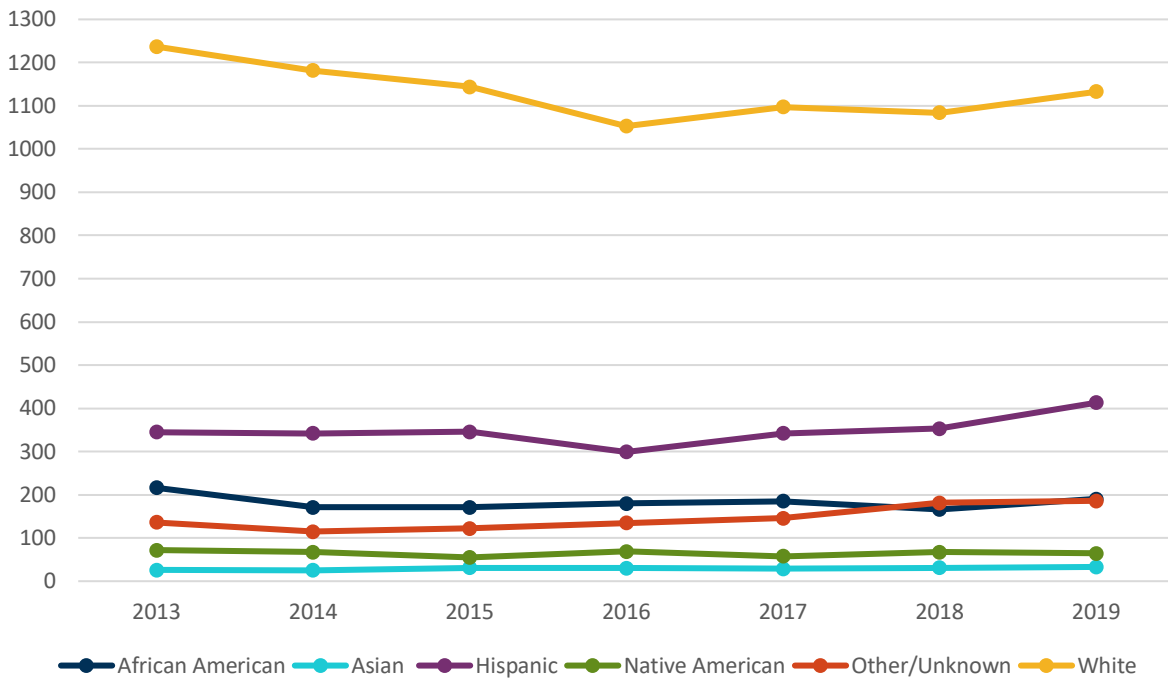
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Assault	1,519	1,393	1,314	1,230	1,277	1,308	1,362
Homicide Related	14	15	23	18	20	17	13
Sex Offense	439	408	432	439	481	454	541
Person (Other)	60	86	100	79	79	103	103

Additional Notes:

1. The number of youth with person-related referrals has been increasing (see Exhibit 15). While homicides have decreased by 43% from 2015, other person-related referrals (72% from 2013), assaults (11% from 2013) and sex offenses (25% from **2014**) have increased. These changes are statistically significant for assault, sex offense and other.¹⁶

¹⁶ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference when comparing 2013 and 2019 proportions of person referrals for assault (2013: 95% CI: 73%<P<77% and 2019: 95% CI: 66%<P<70%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference when comparing 2014 and 2019 proportions of sex offense (2014: 95% CI: 20%<P<23% and 2019: 95% CI: 25%<P<29%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference when comparing 2013 and 2019 proportions of sex offense (2013: 95% CI: 2.3%<P<3.7% and 2019: 95% CI: 4.1%<P<6.1%).

Exhibit 18 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Person-Related Totals by Race (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

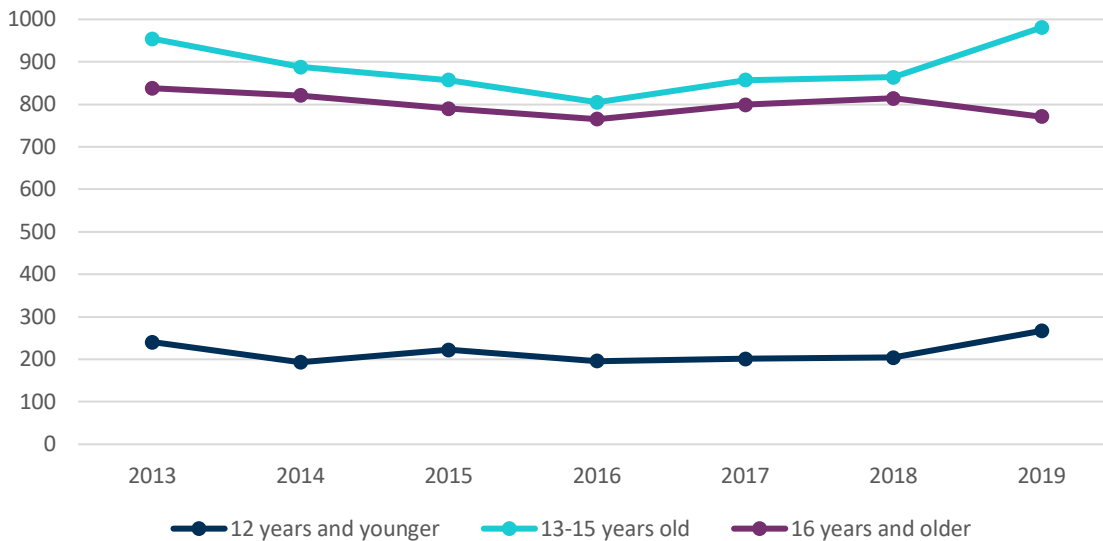
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American	216	171	171	180	185	166	190
Asian	26	25	31	30	29	31	33
Hispanic	345	342	346	299	342	353	413
Native American	72	67	55	69	58	67	64
Other/Unknown	136	115	122	135	146	181	186
White	1,237	1,182	1,144	1,053	1,097	1,084	1,133

Additional Notes:

1. Referrals for person-related crimes among Hispanic youth have increased 38% from **2016** to **2019**. This increase in the proportion of Hispanic youth is statistically significant (17% in 2016 and 21% in 2019).¹⁷

¹⁷ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in person-related crimes from 2016 to 2019 for Hispanic youth (2016: 95% CI: 15%<P<18.68%) and (2019: 95% CI: 18.69%<P<22%).

Exhibit 19 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes by Age: 2013-2019



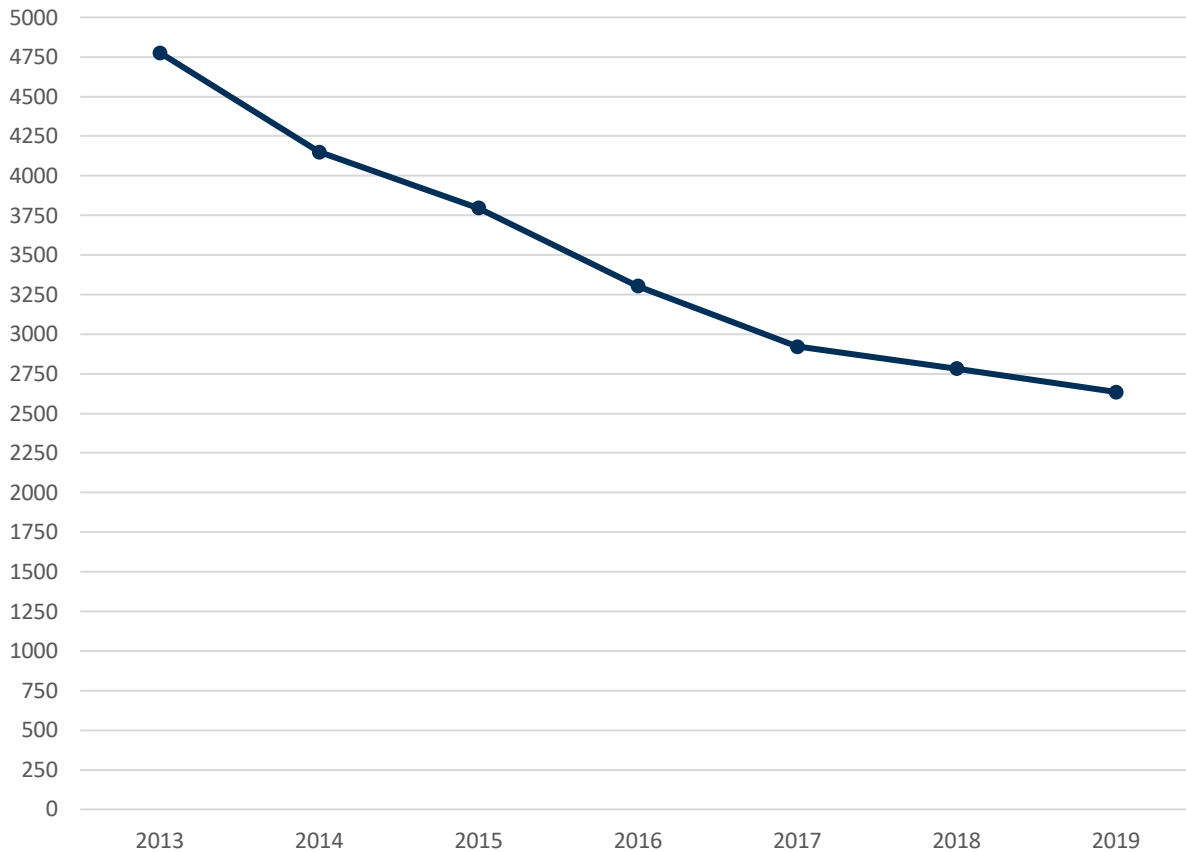
Source Data: Person-Related Totals by Age (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
12 Years and Younger	240	193	222	196	201	204	267
13-15 Years Old	954	888	857	805	857	864	981
16 Years and Older	838	821	790	765	799	814	771

Additional Notes:

1. Youth in the older age group had fewer person-related referrals in 2019 compared to **2018**, while younger in the two younger age groups had increases. Youth 12-15 have had notable increases since **2016** (36% increase, not found to be statistically significant).
2. There were no notable differences in the number of youth with person-related offenses over time by gender.

Exhibit 20 Youth Referred for Property-Related Crimes: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Property-Related Referrals (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

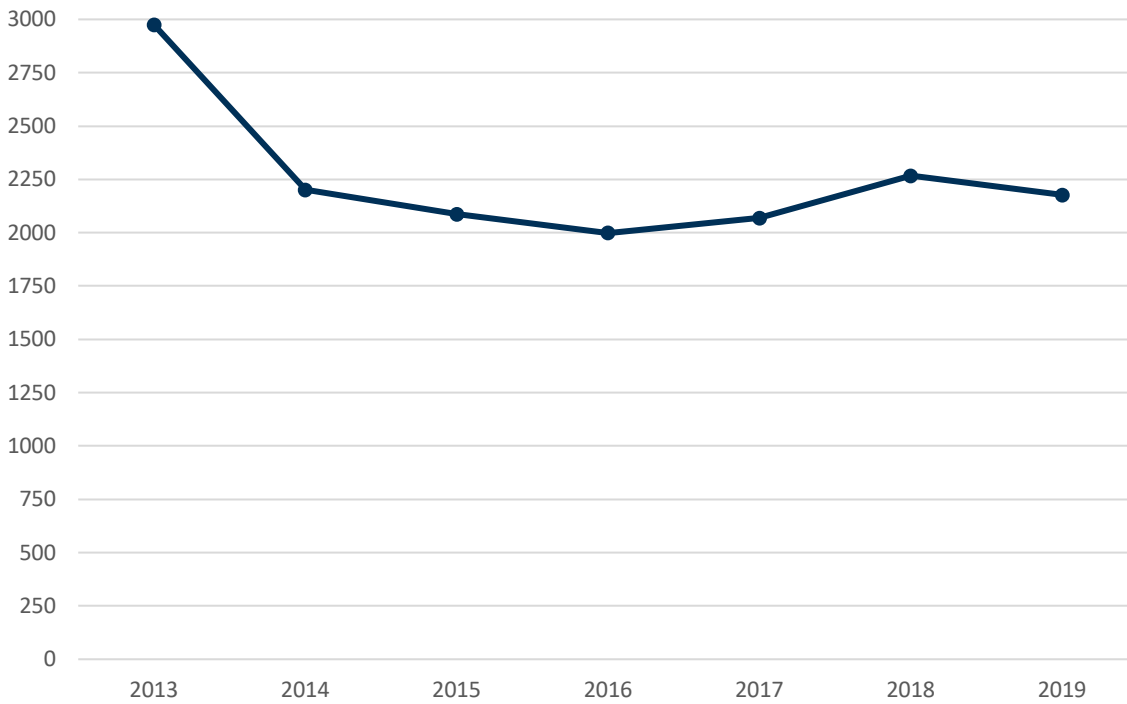
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Property	4,777	4,150	3,797	3,303	2,921	2,782	2,635

Additional Notes:

1. Property-related referrals decreased 45% from 2013 (1.2%) to 2019 (0.7%) among Oregon youth, a statistically significant difference.¹⁸

¹⁸ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of referrals for property crimes 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 1.2%<P<1.3) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.6%<P<0.7%).

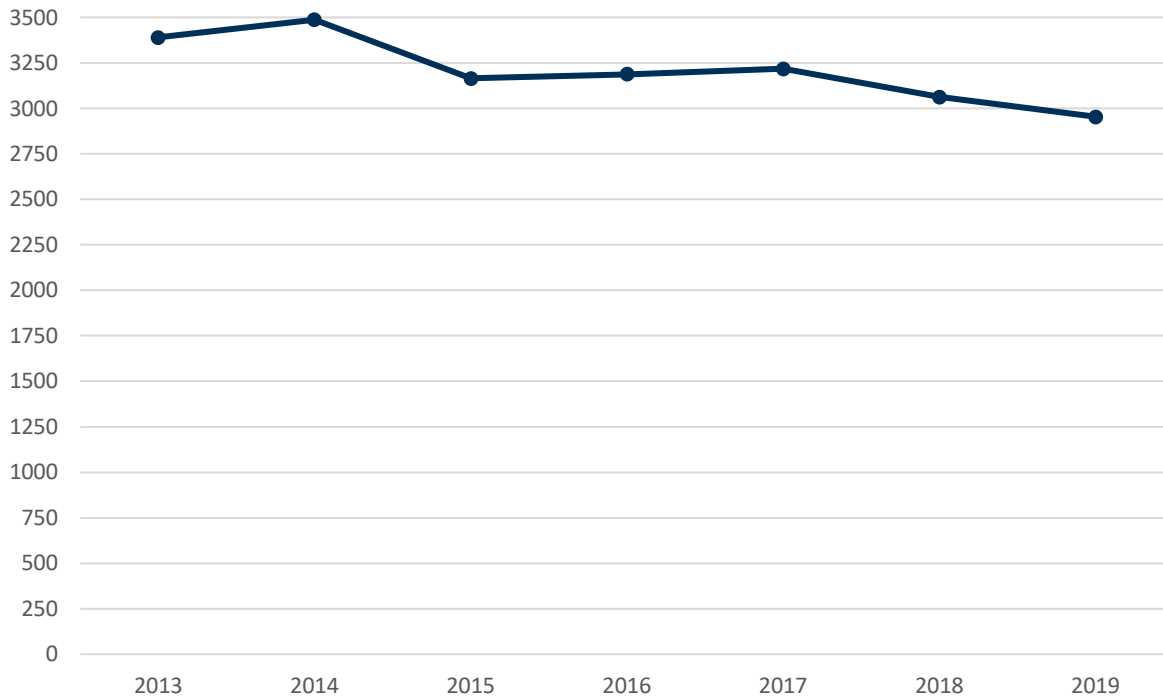
Exhibit 21 Youth Referred for Other Crimes: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Other Criminal Referrals (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Other (Criminal)	2,975	2,200	2,086	1,998	2,068	2,267	2,176

Exhibit 22 Youth Referred for Non-Criminal (Violations¹⁹) Incidents: 2013-2019

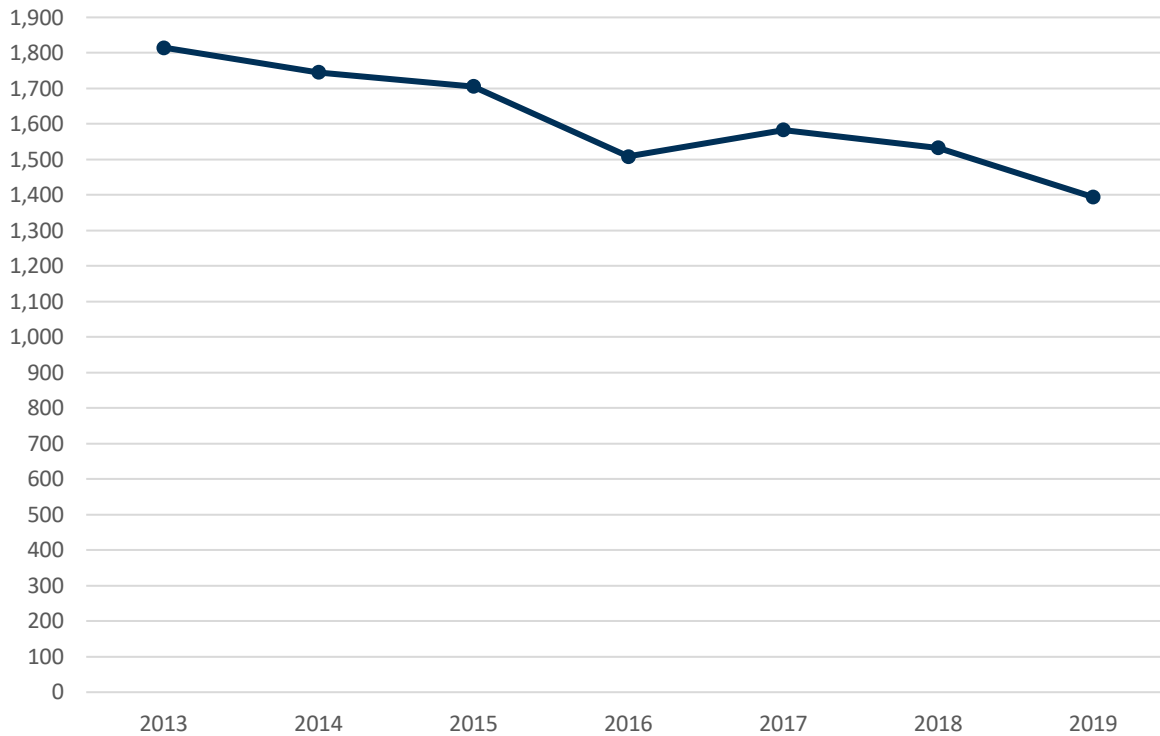


Source Data: Total Non-Criminal Referrals (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Non-criminal	3,390	3,487	3,165	3,188	3,217	3,063	2,954

¹⁹ Violations include trespass, curfew, alcohol/minor in possession, marijuana offense, tobacco, motor vehicle offense and other.

Exhibit 23 Youth Referred for Dependency (Runaway): 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Dependency Status Referrals (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

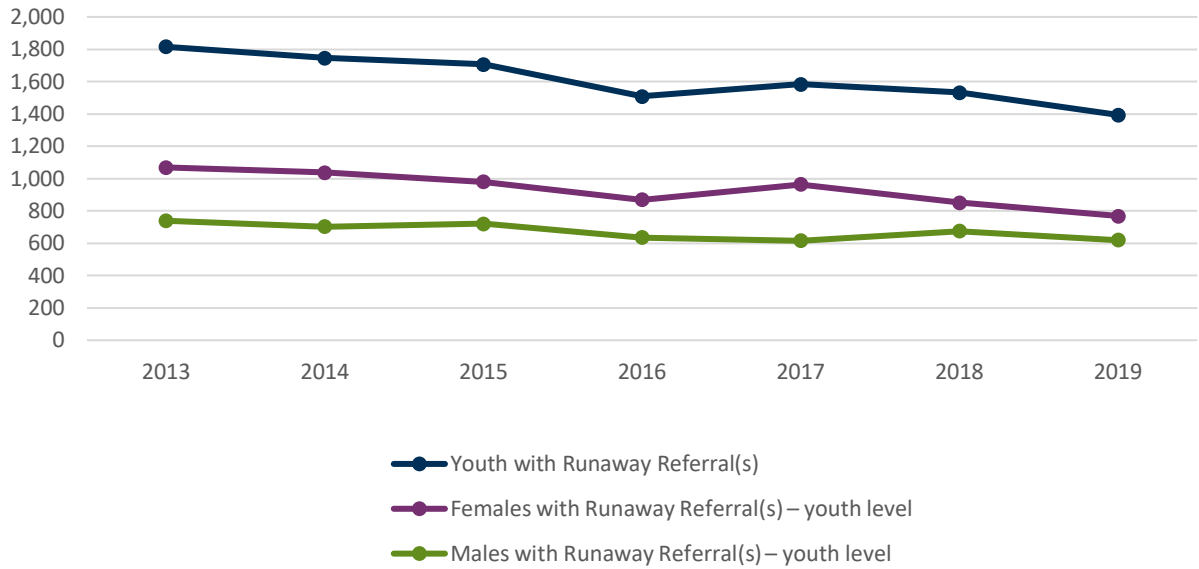
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394

Additional Notes:

1. Other dependency status offenses are not included as they average around 75 per year [less than 1% of dependency status referrals].
2. Runaway offenses have decreased by 23% from 2013 to 2019. This decrease in the proportion of the population of youth in Oregon is statistically significant (2013: 0.47% and 2019: 0.35%).²⁰
3. Youth average 2.5-2.75 runaway referrals per year from 2013-2019.

²⁰ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of referrals for dependency from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 0.45%<P<0.48%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.33%<P<0.37%).

Exhibit 24 Annual Number of Youth Referred for Runaway by Gender



Source Data: Total Youth with Dependency Status Referrals by Gender (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change Over Time
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394	23% decrease
Females with Runaway Referral(s) – Youth Level	1,069	1,037	979	869	964	851	769	28% decrease
Males with Runaway Referral(s) – Youth Level	739	703	720	635	615	675	619	16% decrease
Unknown Gender with Runaway Referral(s) – Youth Level	7	5	7	4	4	7	6	n/a
% Female	59%	59%	57%	58%	61%	56%	55%	6% decrease
% Male	41%	40%	42%	42%	39%	44%	44%	9% increase

Additional Notes:

1. Male youth (unduplicated) with runaway referrals make up 44% of the total in 2019, a slight increase from 41% of the total in 2013. The percent of female youth (unduplicated) with runaway referrals decreased from a high of 61% in 2017 to a low of 55% in 2019. When comparing females to males in 2019 (44% for males compared with 55% for females), the difference in the proportions by gender are statistically significant.²¹
 - a. Note that females typically represent approximately 36% of all referrals.
2. Female youth with runaway referrals decreased by 28% from 2013 to 2019. This decrease in the proportion of the population of female youth in Oregon is statistically significant (2013: 0.5% and 2019: 0.2%).²²
3. Male youth with runaway referrals decreased by 16% from 2013 to 2019. This decrease in the proportion of the population of male youth in Oregon is statistically significant (2013: 0.38% and 2019: 0.31%).²³

²¹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting there is a statistically significant difference in the proportion of youth with referrals for runaways who are male vs. female (2019 for male: 95% CI: 42%<P<47%) and (2019 for female: 95% CI: 53%<P<58%).

²² The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of youth with referrals for runaways from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 0.51%<P<0.57%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.17%<P<0.21%).

²³ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of youth with referrals for runaways from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 0.35%<P<0.41%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.29%<P<0.33%).

Exhibit 25 Total Number of Referrals for Runaway by Gender

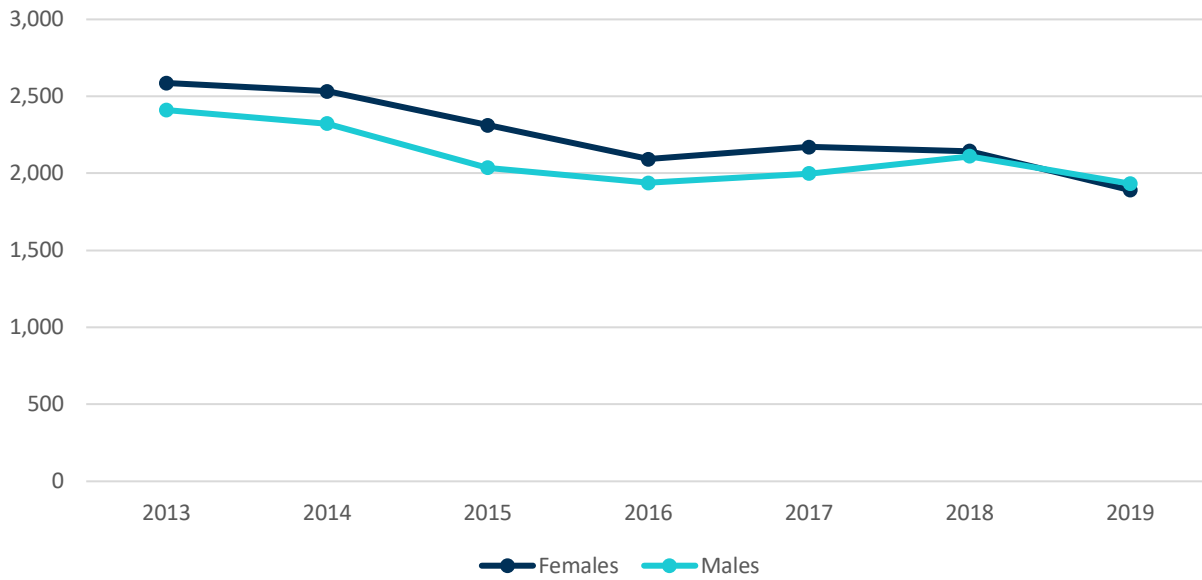
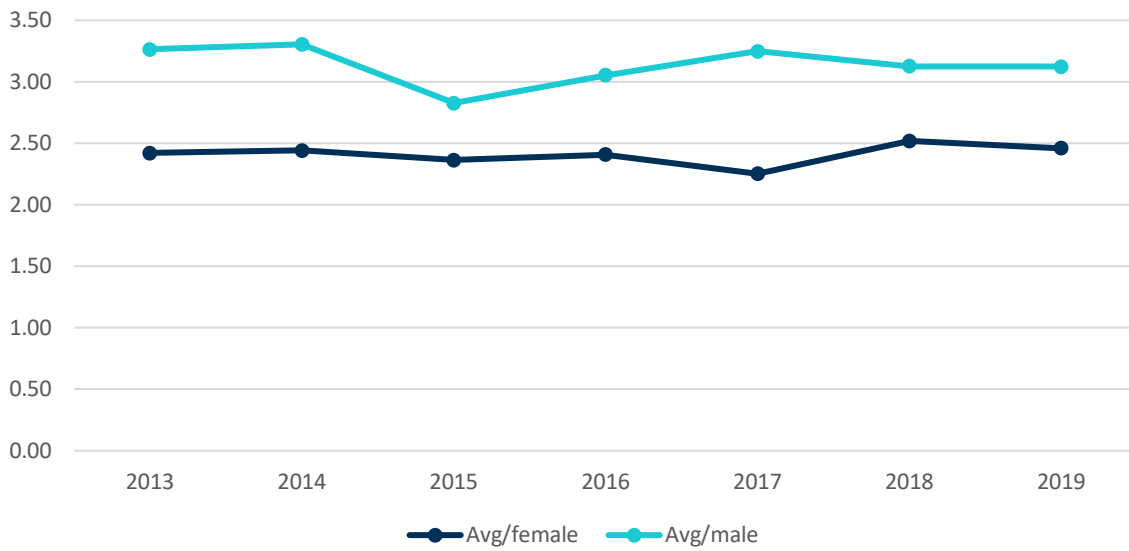


Exhibit 26 Average Number of Referrals for Runaway per Youth by Gender



Source Data: Number (Count) of Runaway Referrals by Gender (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change Over Time
Total	4,998	4,856	4,349	4,030	4,169	4,254	3,824	24% decrease
Number of Runaway Referrals by Females	2,587	2,533	2,313	2,092	2,171	2,144	1,891	27% decrease
Number of Runaway Referrals by Males	2,411	2,323	2,036	1,938	1,998	2,110	1,933	20% decrease
Unknown	7	8	7	6	5	8	10	n/a
Percent of Total Runaway Referrals - Female	52%	52%	53%	52%	52%	50%	49%	5% decrease
Percent of Total Runaway Referrals – Male	48%	48%	47%	48%	48%	50%	51%	5% increase
Avg # of Referrals for Females per Youth	2.42	2.44	2.36	2.41	2.25	2.52	2.46	2% decrease
Avg # of Referrals for Males per Youth	3.26	3.30	2.83	3.05	3.25	3.13	3.12	4% decrease

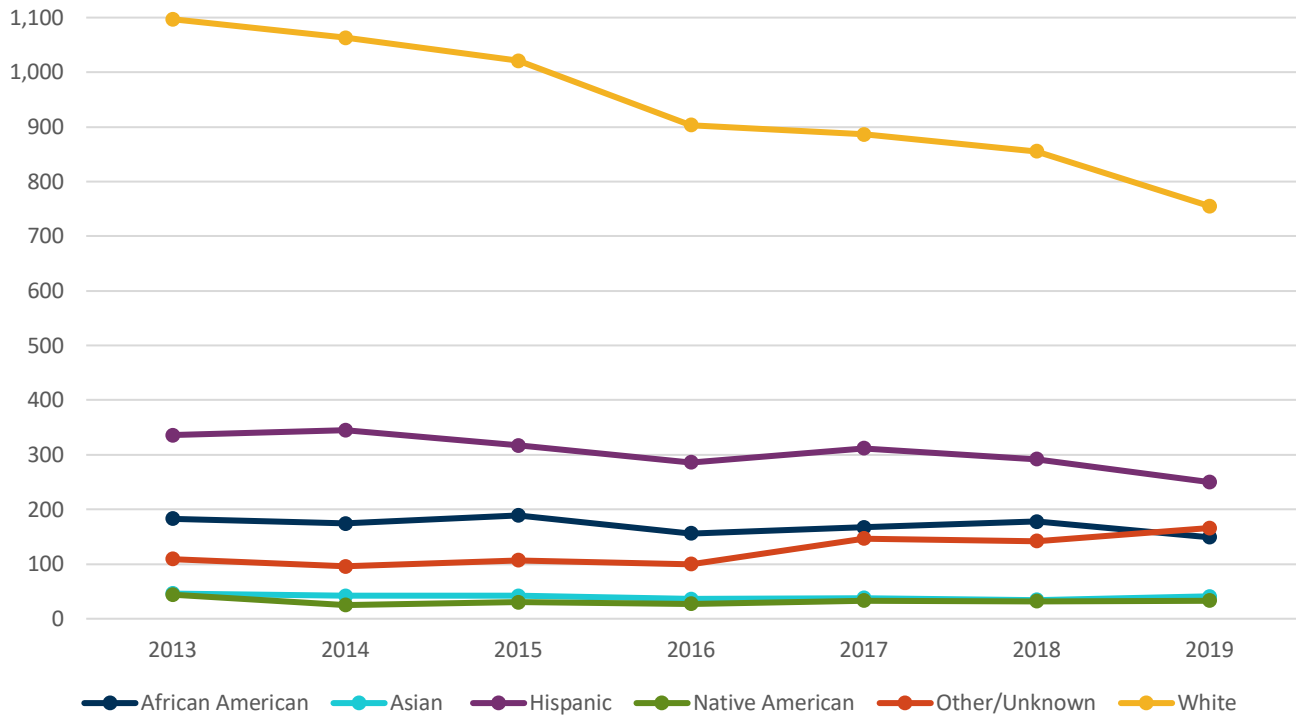
Additional Notes:

1. The average number of referrals for runaway per youth has remained somewhat consistent from 2013 to 2019 (ranging from a low of 2.25 for females to a high of 3.30 for males). In 2019 the per youth rates were 3.12 for males and 2.46 for females. This difference is statistically significant among the population of Oregon youth.²⁴
2. While referrals overall decreased from 2013 to 2019, the total count of female runaway referrals decreased by 27% and the total count of male runaway referrals decreased by 20% from 2013 to 2019. This difference in the change over time in total runaway referrals by gender is statistically significant.²⁵

²⁴ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among males and females in the rate of referrals per youth in 2019 (male: 95% CI: 3.0%<P<3.2%) and (female: 95% CI: 2.4%<P<2.5%).

²⁵ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting there is a statistically significant difference among males and females in the decrease of referrals for runaways over time (male: 95% CI: 19%<P<21%) and (female: 95% CI: 26%<P<28%).

Exhibit 27 Annual Number of Youth Referred for Runaway by Race



Source Data: Total Youth with Runaway Referrals by Race (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change Over Time
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394	23% decrease
African American	183	174	189	156	167	178	149	19% decrease
% African American	10.1%	10.0%	11.1%	10.3%	10.5%	11.6%	10.7%	
Asian	46	42	42	36	38	34	41	11% decrease
% Asian	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	
Hispanic	336	345	317	286	312	292	250	26% decrease
% Hispanic	18.5%	19.8%	18.6%	19.0%	19.7%	19.0%	17.9%	
Native American	44	25	30	27	33	32	33	25% decrease
% Native American	2.4%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	
Other/Unknown	109	96	107	100	147	142	166	52% increase
% Other/Unknown	6.0%	5.5%	6.3%	6.6%	9.3%	9.3%	11.9%	
White	1,097	1,063	1,021	903	886	855	755	31% decrease
% White	60.4%	60.9%	59.8%	59.9%	56.0%	55.8%	54.2%	

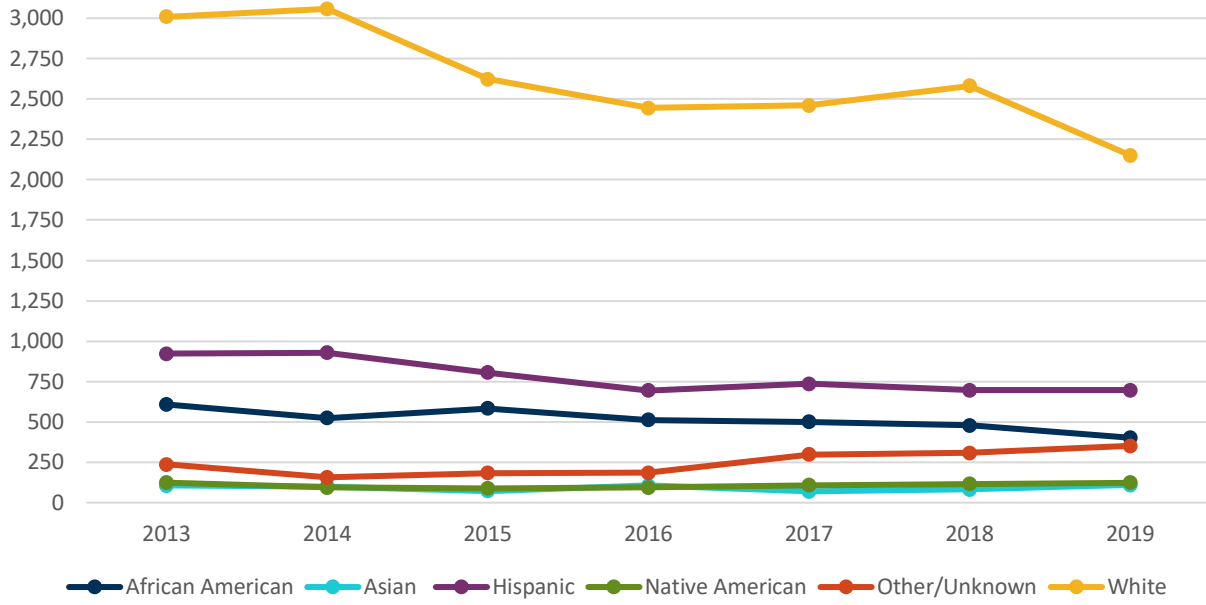
Additional Notes:

1. The number of Black, White, and Hispanic youth with runaway referrals decreased from 2013 to 2019. This decrease in the proportion of the population of Black, White, and Hispanic youth in Oregon is statistically significant for each group.²⁶
 - a. White youth had the largest decrease.
 - b. Asian youth had the smallest decrease over time, but is also the smallest racial group.
 - c. Youth from other races or for whom race was unknown was the only group that increased over time.
2. Youth of all other races had significantly lower decreases compared to White youth (who had a 31% decrease) from 2013 to 2019 (change over time).²⁷

²⁶ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of youth with referrals for runaways from 2013 to 2019, specifically: Black (2013: 95% CI: .88%<P<1.21%) and (2019 95% CI: 1.20%<P<1.60%); White (2013: 95% CI: 0.27%<P<0.30%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.39%<P<0.44%); and Hispanic (2013: 95% CI: 0.37%<P<0.46%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.25%<P<0.32%).

²⁷ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among White (95% CI: 29%<P<34%) and Native 25% (95% CI: 23%<P<27%); Black 19% (95% CI: 17%<P<21%); Asian 11% (95% CI: 9%<P<13%); and Hispanic 26% (95% CI: 23%<P<28%).

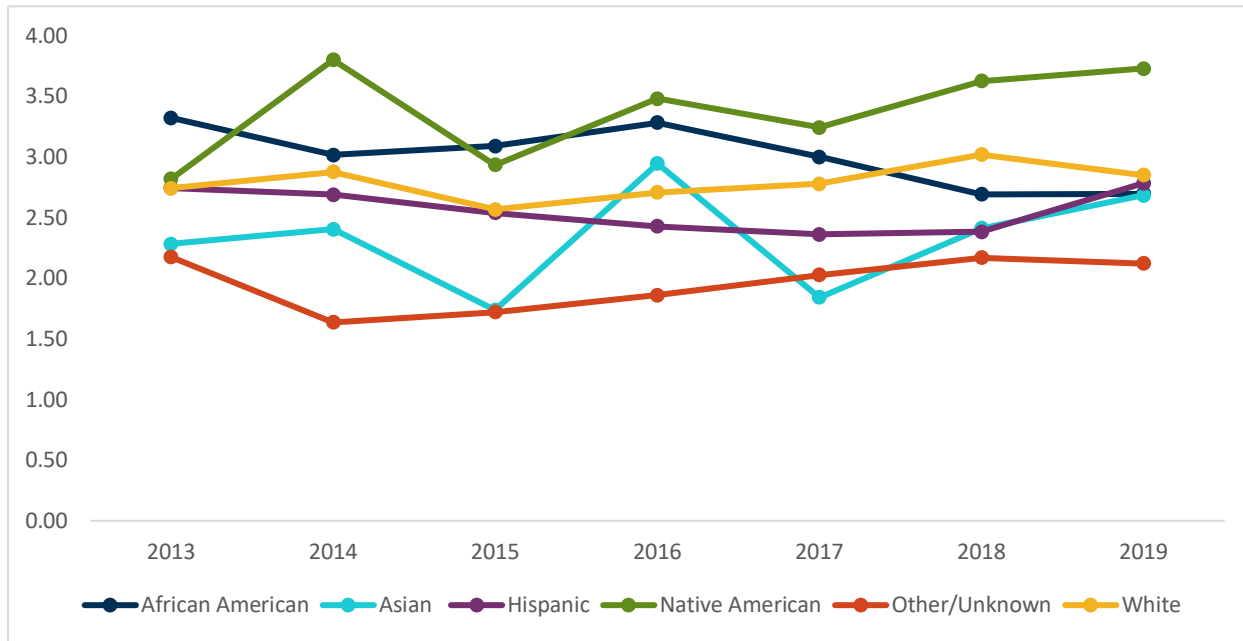
Exhibit 28 Annual Number of Referrals for Runaway by Race



Source Data: Total Number (Count) of Runaway Referrals by Race (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change Over Time
Total Number of Runaway Referrals	5,005	4,864	4,356	4,036	4,174	4,262	3,834	23% decrease
African American	608	525	584	512	501	479	402	34% decrease
% African American	12.1%	10.8%	13.4%	12.7%	12.0%	11.2%	10.5%	
Avg. # of Referrals per African-American Youth	3.32	3.02	3.09	3.28	3.00	2.69	2.70	
Asian	105	101	73	106	70	82	110	5% increase
% Asian	2.1%	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.9%	
Avg. # of Referrals per Asian Youth	2.28	2.40	1.74	2.94	1.84	2.41	2.68	
Hispanic	922	928	805	694	737	696	696	25% decrease
% Hispanic	18.4%	19.1%	18.5%	17.2%	17.7%	16.3%	18.2%	
Avg. # of referrals per Hispanic Youth	2.74	2.69	2.54	2.43	2.36	2.38	2.78	
Native American	124	95	88	94	107	116	123	<1% decrease
% Native American	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	
Avg. # of Referrals per Native American Youth	2.82	3.80	2.93	3.48	3.24	3.63	3.73	
Other/Unknown	237	157	184	186	298	308	352	49% increase
% Other/Unknown	4.7%	3.2%	4.2%	4.6%	7.1%	7.2%	9.2%	
Avg. # of Referrals per Other/Unknown Youth	2.17	1.64	1.72	1.86	2.03	2.17	2.12	
White	3,009	3,058	2,622	2,444	2,461	2,581	2,151	29% decrease
% White	60.1%	62.9%	60.2%	60.6%	59.0%	60.6%	56.1%	
Avg. # of Referrals per White Youth	2.74	2.88	2.57	2.71	2.78	3.02	2.85	

Exhibit 29 Average Number of Runaway Referrals per Youth by Race



Additional Notes:

1. The count of runaway referrals for Black youth has decreased by 34% (2013: 608 and 2019: 402) and the average number of referrals per youth has decreased by 19% (2013: 3.32 referrals per youth and 2019: 2.7 referrals per youth). However, these changes were not found to be statistically significant, which may be due to the small numbers.
2. From **2015** (the low point in these years for these groups of youth) to 2019, the count of referrals for Asian and Native youth has increased (34% and 40%, respectively) as has the average number of referrals per youth for both groups. These changes were not found to be statistically significant.
 - a. Native youth had the largest average number of runaway referrals per youth, an increase of approximately one third since 2013.
3. The number of runaway referrals for Hispanic and White youth²⁸ have decreased from 2013 to 2019 (24% and 29% respectively); however, the average number of referrals per youth has stayed consistent over time.
4. Referrals of youth from other or unknown racial backgrounds saw a substantial increase that is statistically significant from 2013 to 2019 (49%) but had the lowest average number of runaway referrals per youth over time.²⁹

²⁸ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference when comparing 2013 and 2019 proportions of runaway referrals for White youth (2013: 95% CI: 59%<P<62% and 2019: 95% CI: 55%<P<58%). The change in referrals for Hispanic youth was not found to be statistically significant.

²⁹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference when comparing 2013 and 2019 proportions of runaway referrals for youth in the other/unknown race category (2013: 95% CI: 4%<P<5% and 2019: 95% CI: 8%<P<10%).

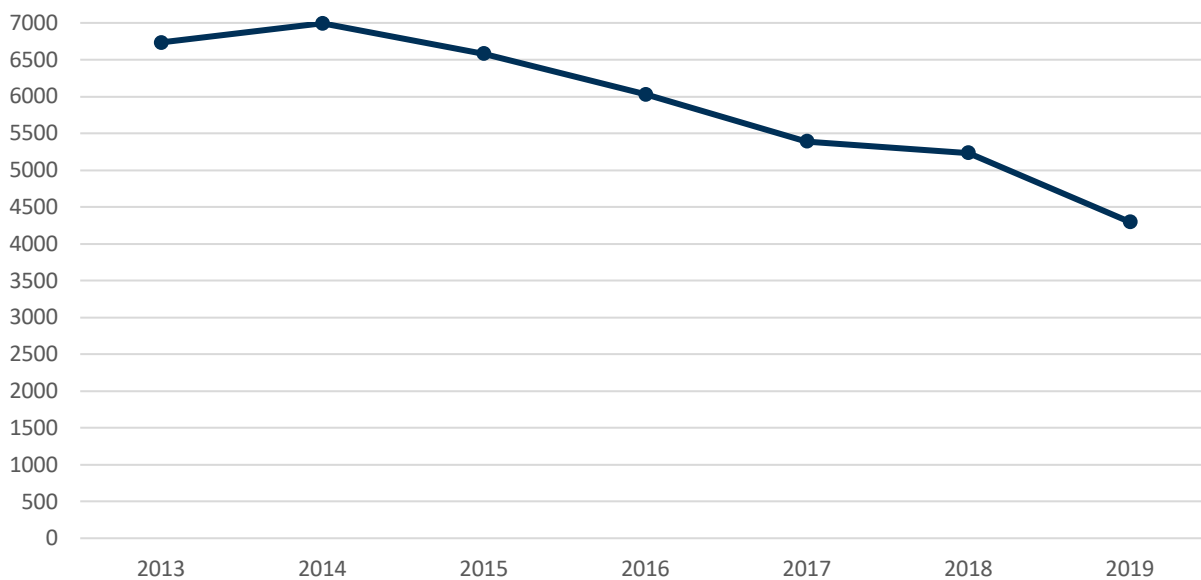
SECTION #3: DETENTION ADMISSIONS

Detention data in this section were obtained from JJIS, and include additional information related to detention such as admission reason and length of stay, as well as characteristics of the youth who were admitted to a detention facility (including race, gender, and age).

Data are available through a JJIS annual report (*Detention Admission Reasons and Length of Stay Report*) and include the number of youth admitted to a detention facility.

An admission is defined as an entry into a detention facility during the reporting year. It is possible for a youth to have more than one admission in the reporting year.

Exhibit 30 Total Detention Admissions: 2013-2019



Source Data: Totals Detention Admissions (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

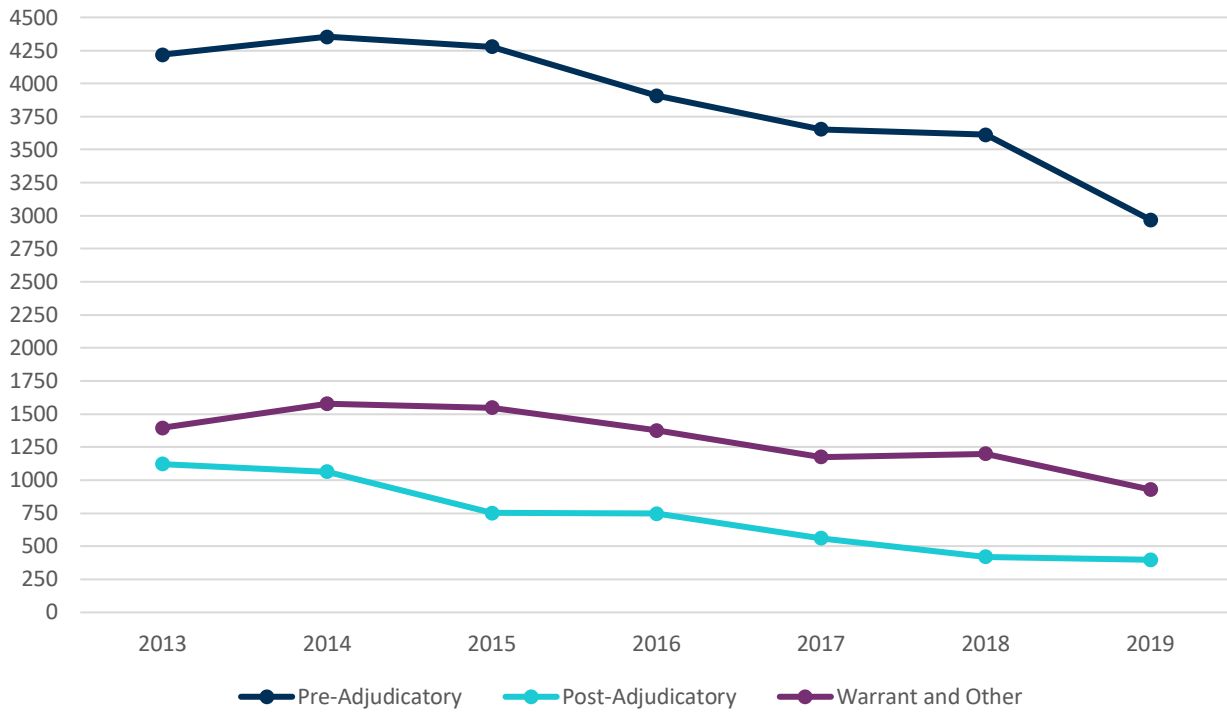
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Totals	6,734	6,995	6,579	6,030	5,389	5,233	4,296

Additional Notes:

1. Detention admissions decreased by 36% from 2013 to 2019. This decrease in the proportion of youth in Oregon is statistically significant (2013: 1.73 and 2019: 1.08).³⁰

³⁰ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of detention admissions from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 1.7%<P<1.8%) and (2019: 95% CI: 1.05%<P<1.11%).

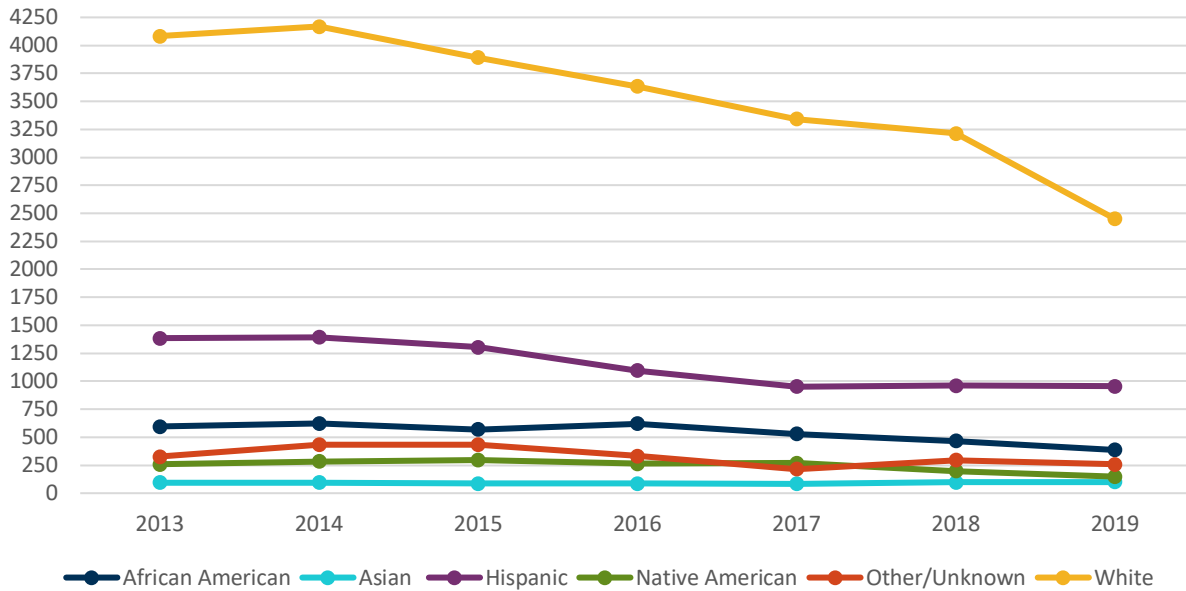
Exhibit 31 Detention Admissions by Type: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention Admissions by Type (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-Adjudicatory	4,217	4,354	4,279	3,907	3,653	3,612	2,969
Post-Adjudicatory	1,121	1,063	751	747	560	420	398
Warrant and Other	1,396	1,578	1,549	1,376	1,176	1,200	929

Exhibit 32 Detention Admissions by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention Admissions by Race (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American	594	623	568	622	530	466	386
Asian	94	96	87	85	83	98	99
Hispanic	1,383	1,392	1,305	1,096	951	962	954
Native American	257	282	296	264	268	198	148
Other/Unknown	325	433	433	331	214	296	259
White	4,081	4,169	3,890	3,632	3,343	3,213	2,450

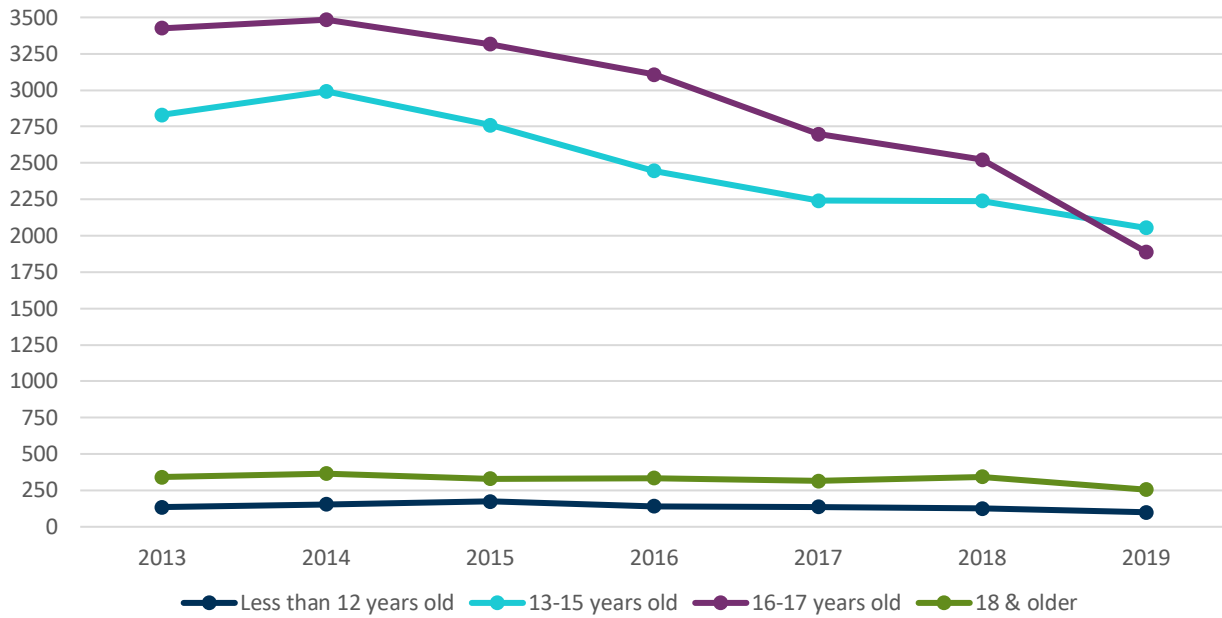
Additional Notes:

1. Detention admissions decreased overall (36%) however there were differences by race. Asian youth have an increase from **2016** to **2019** (proportion of total Asian youth in Oregon: 2016: 0.39 and in 2019: 0.42; this is not statistically significant).³¹ For Native American youth, a decrease of 48% from **2014** to **2019** was found to be statistically significant (2014: 4.6% and 2019: 2.5%).³²

³¹ The 95% confidence intervals do overlap, suggesting there is not a statistically significant increase in the percentage of detention admissions from 2016 to 2019 (2016: 95% CI: 0.31%<P<0.48%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.33%<P<0.50%).

³² The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of detention admission from 2014 to 2019 (2014: 95% CI: 4.0%<P<5.1%) and (2019: 95% CI: 2.1%<P<2.9%).

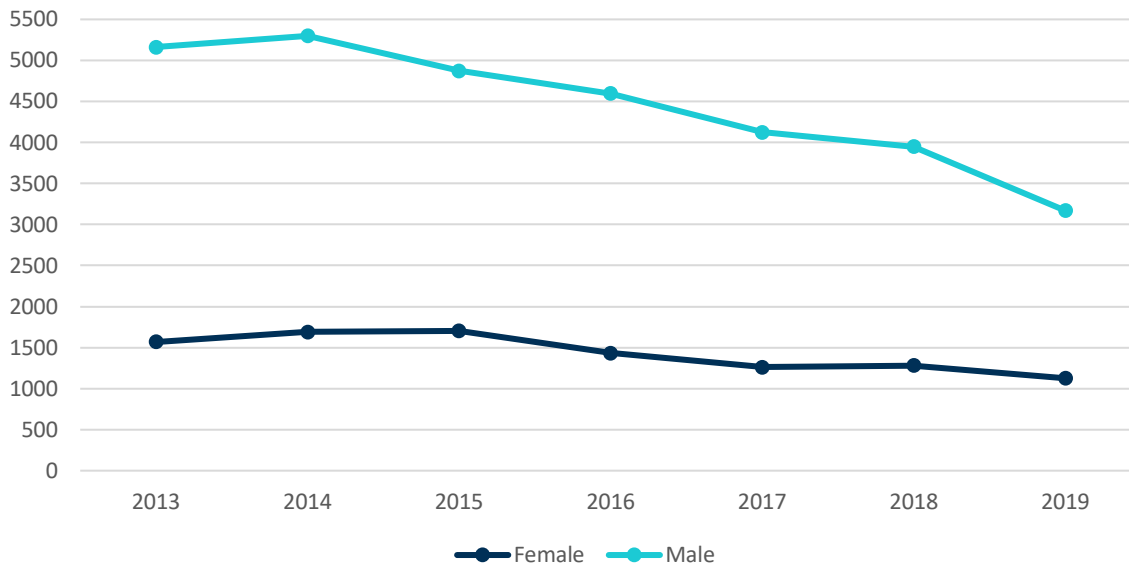
Exhibit 33 Detention Admissions by Age: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention Admissions by Age (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less Than 12 Years Old	135	154	175	141	137	126	100
13-15 Years Old	2,830	2,992	2,759	2,446	2,240	2,239	2,053
16-17 Years Old	3,425	3,484	3,315	3,108	2,698	2,523	1,888
18 & Older	342	365	330	334	314	344	255

Exhibit 34 Detention Admissions by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention Admissions by Gender (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

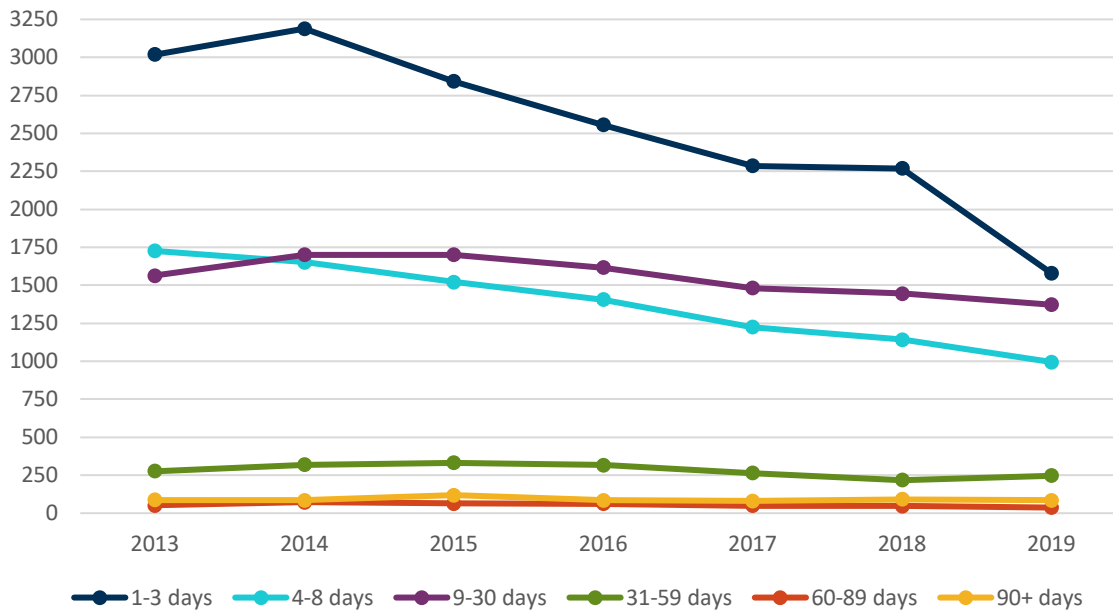
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	1,571	1,692	1,703	1,432	1,262	1,281	1,126
Male	5,161	5,299	4,872	4,598	4,126	3,949	3,169

Additional Notes:

1. Detention admissions among males decreased (statistically significantly different from 2013 to 2019) however, detention admissions among females remained stable and did not change significantly over time.³³

³³ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap for males, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of detention admission from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 7.6%<P<7.8%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.1%<P<7.3%).

Exhibit 35 Total Detentions by Length of Stay: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Detentions by Length of Stay (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change from 2013-2019
1-3 Days	3,019	3,189	2,842	2,555	2,286	2,270	1,579	48% decrease (50% decrease from high in 2014)
4-8 Days	1,726	1,651	1,522	1,405	1,225	1,143	995	42% decrease (high in 2013)
9-30 Days	1,564	1,700	1,700	1,617	1,482	1,445	1,372	12% decrease (19% decrease from high in 2014/15)
31-59 Days	277	318	331	316	264	217	248	10% decrease (25% decrease from high in 2015)
60-89 Days	52	73	64	62	49	47	37	29% decrease (49% decrease from high in 2014)
90+ Days	87	86	119	84	81	92	85	2% decrease (29% decrease from high in 2015)

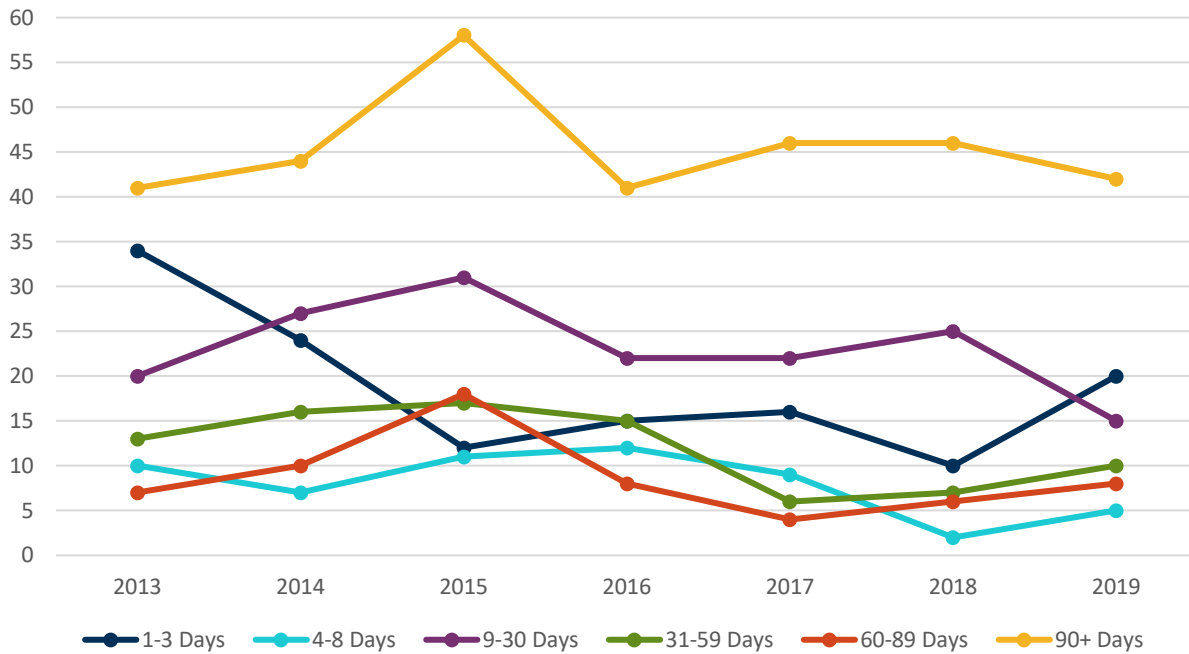
Additional Notes:

1. 2014 and 2015 had the highest detention rates in most length of stay categories. Shorter lengths of stay tended to decrease more than higher lengths of stay.

Pre-Adjudicatory Detention Lengths of Stay

*Traffic Court or Other Blanket Waiver Category not included in this report due to low totals (13 total detentions from 2013-2019).

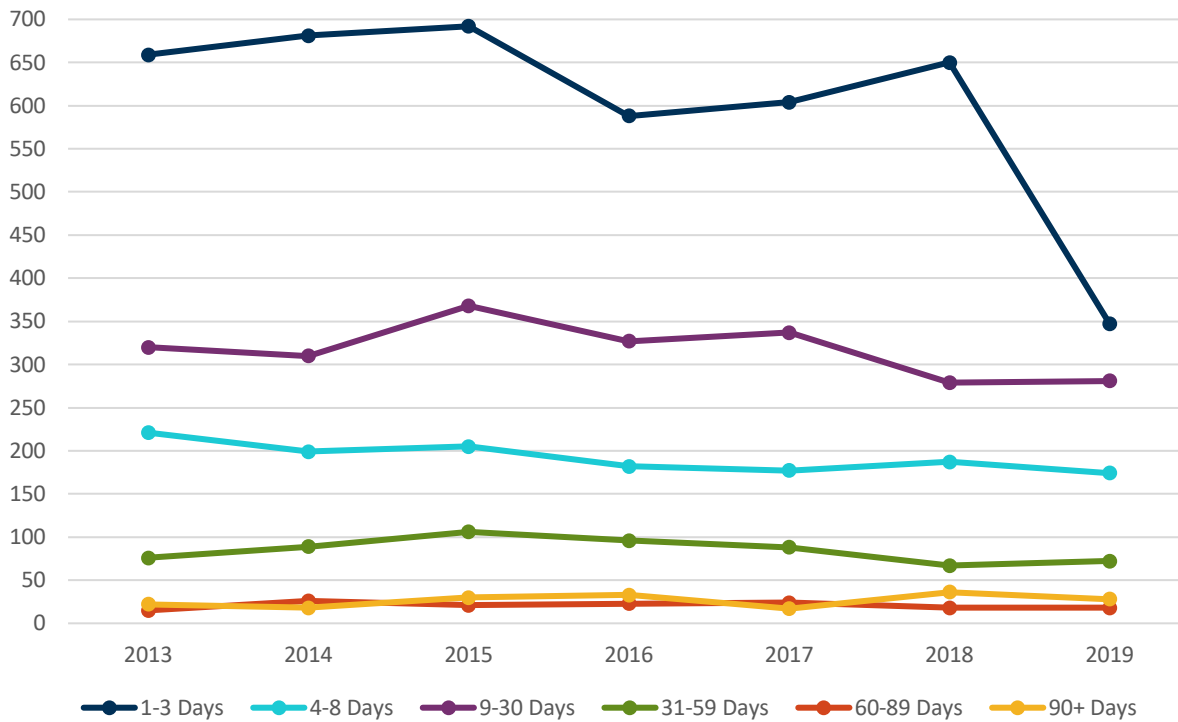
Exhibit 36 Detention LOS for Mandatory Minimum Sentence Law Violations: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Mandatory Minimum Sentence Law Violations (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	34	24	12	15	16	10	20
4-8 Days	10	7	11	12	9	2	5
9-30 Days	20	27	31	22	22	25	15
31-59 Days	13	16	17	15	6	7	10
60-89 Days	7	10	18	8	4	6	8
90+ Days	41	44	58	41	46	46	42

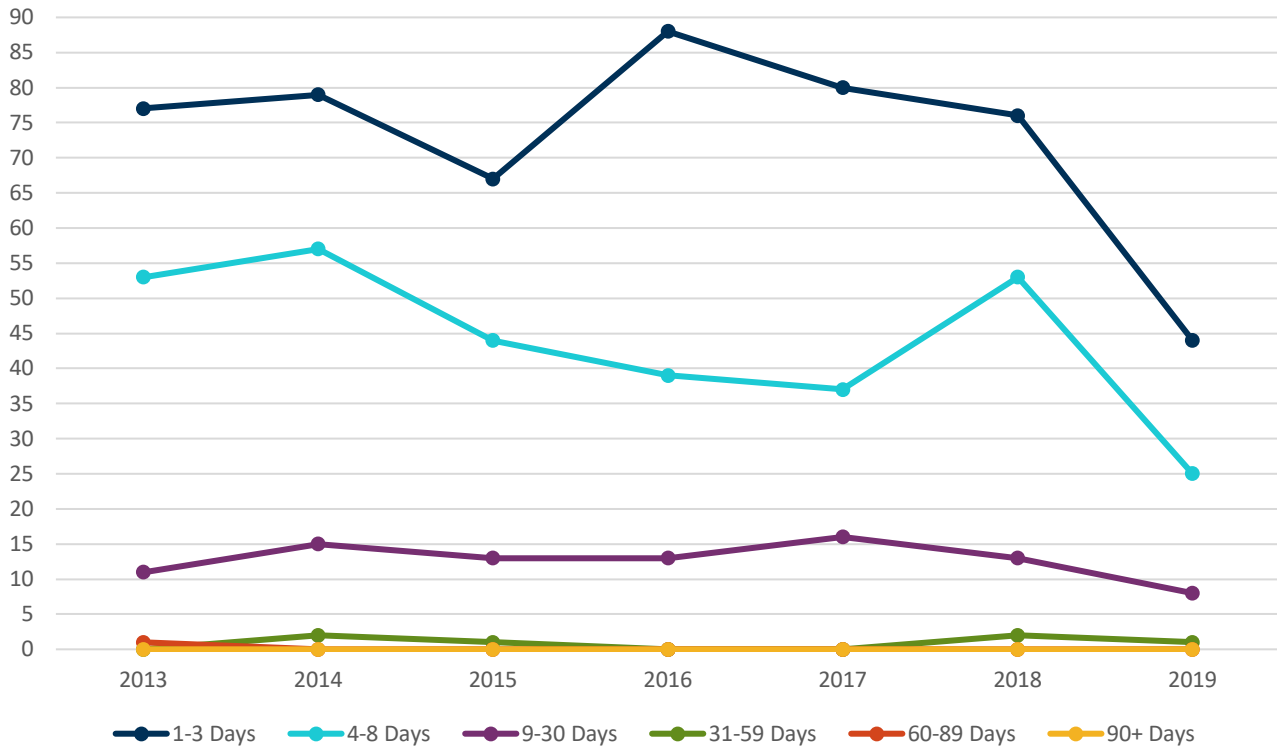
Exhibit 37 Detention LOS for New Law Violations: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for New Law Violations (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	659	681	692	588	604	650	347
4-8 Days	221	199	205	182	177	187	174
9-30 Days	320	310	368	327	337	279	281
31-59 Days	76	89	106	96	88	67	72
60-89 Days	15	26	21	23	24	18	18
90+ Days	22	18	30	33	17	36	28

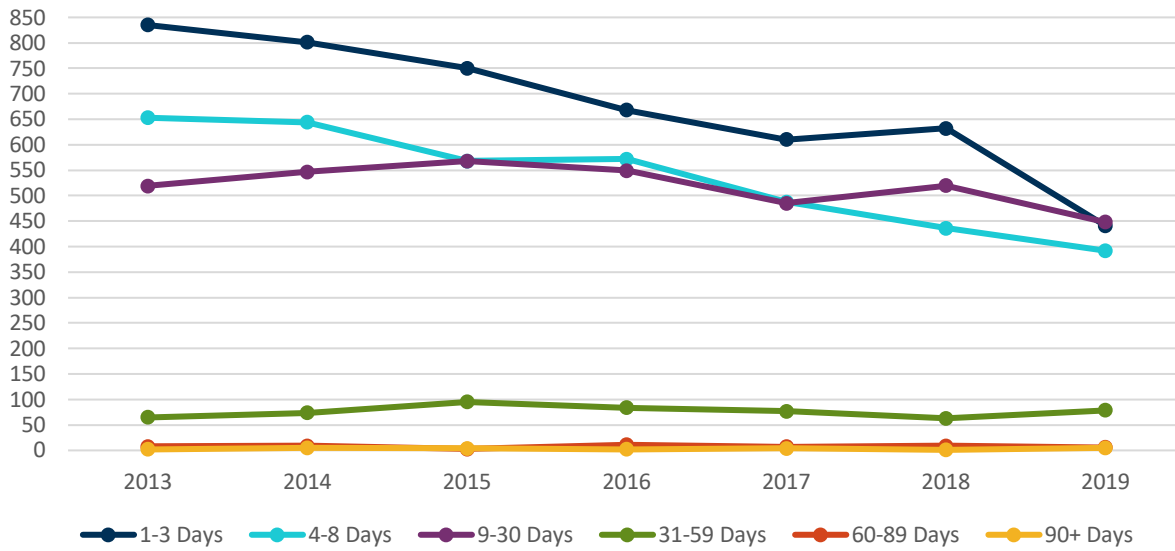
Exhibit 38 Detention LOS for Parole Violations: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Parole Violations (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	77	79	67	88	80	76	44
4-8 Days	53	57	44	39	37	53	25
9-30 Days	11	15	13	13	16	13	8
31-59 Days	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
60-89 Days	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

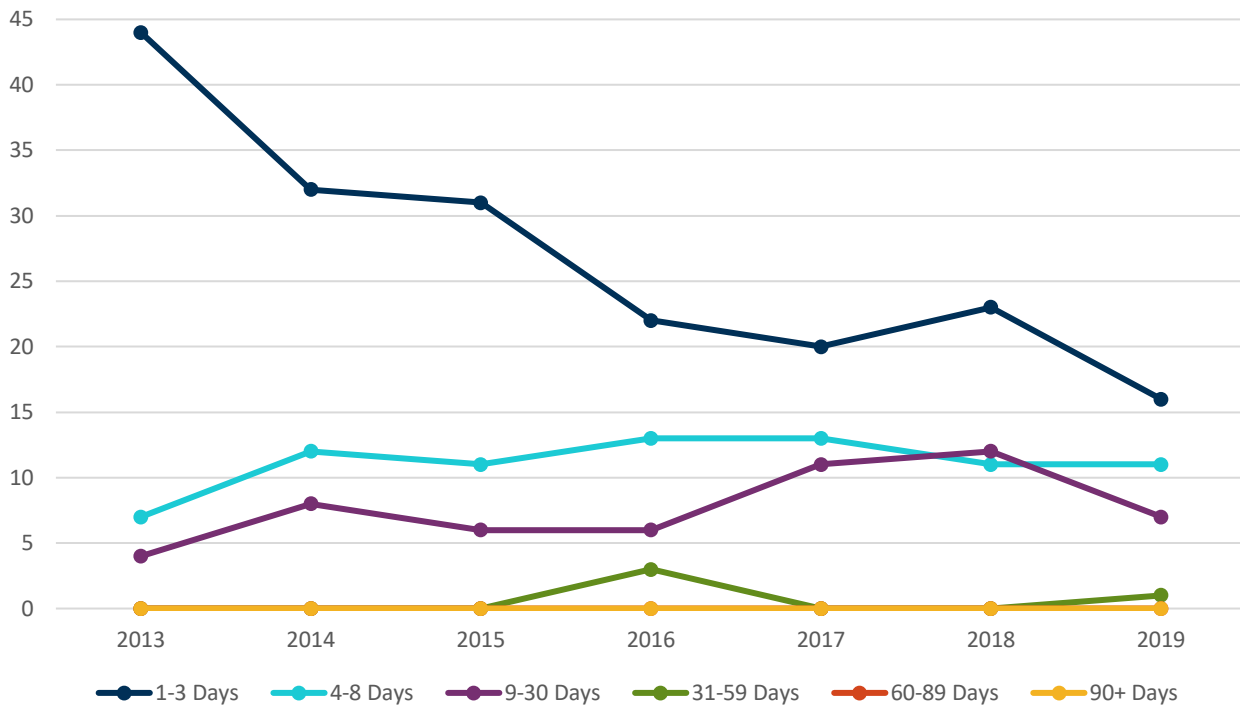
Exhibit 39 Detention LOS for Probation Violations: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Probation Violations (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	835	801	750	668	610	632	441
4-8 Days	653	644	568	572	488	436	392
9-30 Days	519	547	568	549	485	520	448
31-59 Days	65	74	95	84	77	63	79
60-89 Days	8	9	3	11	7	9	6
90+ Days	2	5	4	2	4	1	5

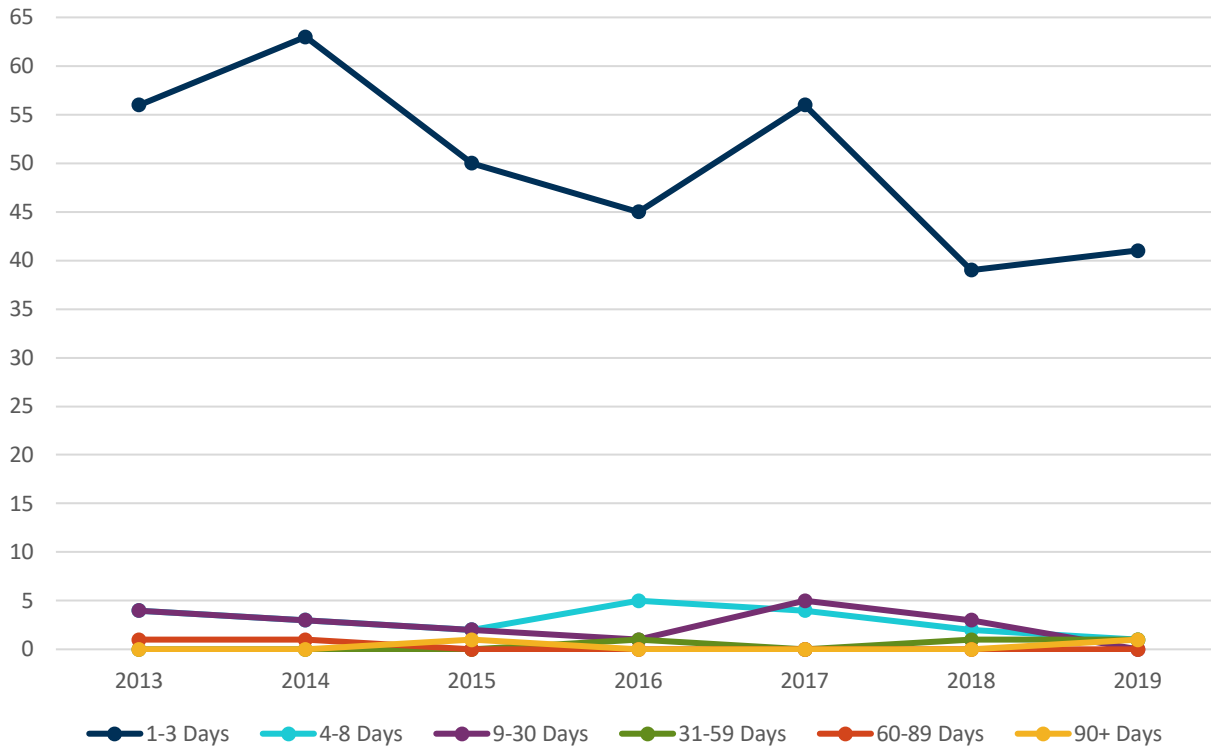
Exhibit 40 Detention LOS for Runaways from Another State: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Runaways from Another State (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	44	32	31	22	20	23	16
4-8 Days	7	12	11	13	13	11	11
9-30 Days	4	8	6	6	11	12	7
31-59 Days	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
60-89 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

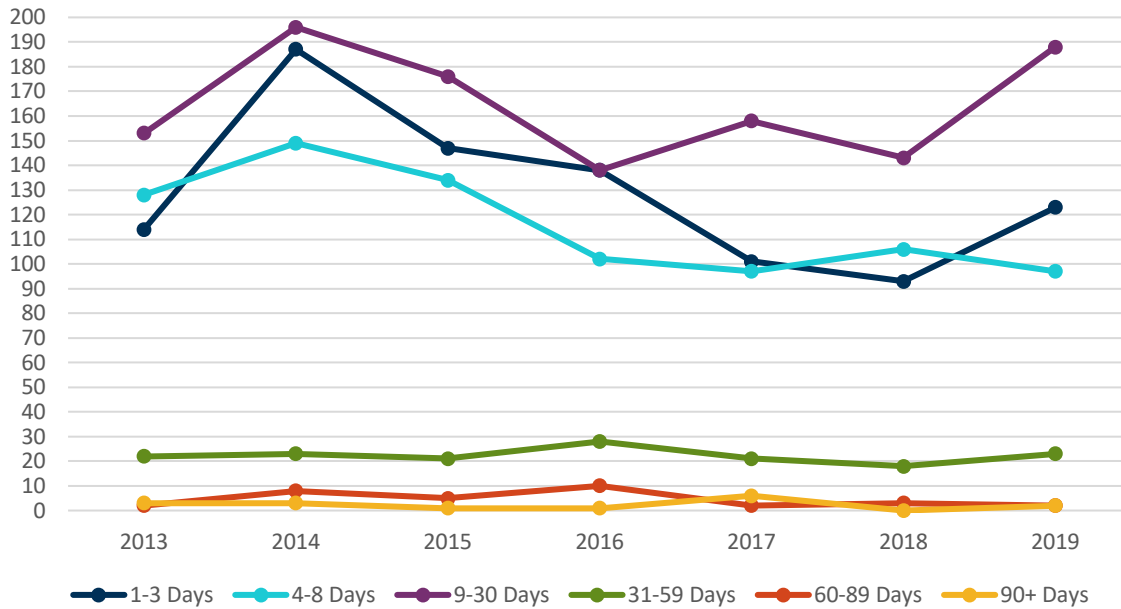
Exhibit 41 Detention LOS for Temporary Holds for Release Planning (36 hours): 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Temporary Holds for Release Planning (36 hours) (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	56	63	50	45	56	39	41
4-8 Days	4	3	2	5	4	2	1
9-30 Days	4	3	2	1	5	3	0
31-59 Days	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
60-89 Days	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Exhibit 42 Detention LOS for Violations of Conditional Release: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Violations of Conditional Release (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

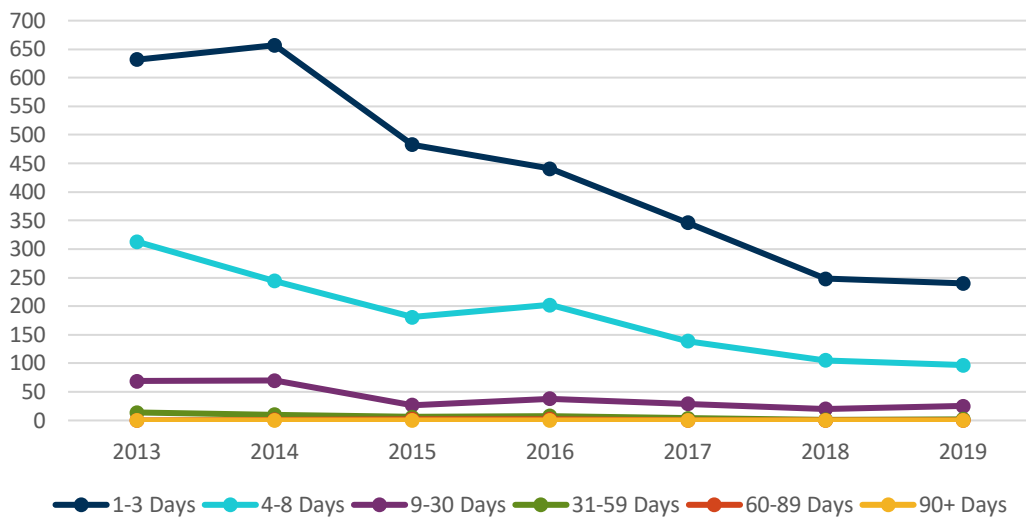
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	114	187	147	138	101	93	123
4-8 Days	128	149	134	102	97	106	97
9-30 Days	153	196	176	138	158	143	188
31-59 Days	22	23	21	28	21	18	23
60-89 Days	2	8	5	10	2	3	2
90+ Days	3	3	1	1	6	0	2

Post-Adjudicatory Detention Lengths of Stay

*Unauthorized Absence from OYA Close Custody Category not included in this report due to low totals (4 total detentions from 2013-2019).

*Others Category not included in this report due to low totals (44 total detentions from 2013-2019).

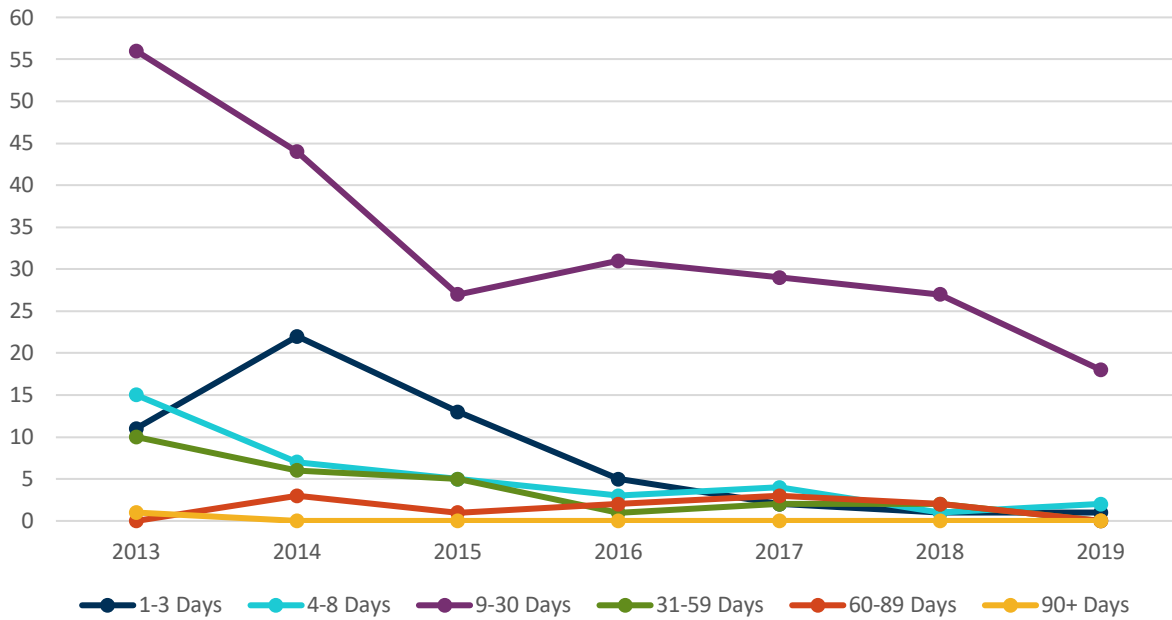
Exhibit 43 Detention LOS for Court Ordered (1-8 Day) Sanction: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Court Ordered (1-8 Day) Sanction (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	632	657	483	441	346	248	240
4-8 Days	313	244	181	202	139	105	97
9-30 Days	69	70	27	38	29	20	25
31-59 Days	14	10	6	8	4	1	2
60-89 Days	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exhibit 44 Detention LOS for Court Ordered Extended Detention Program: 2013-2019



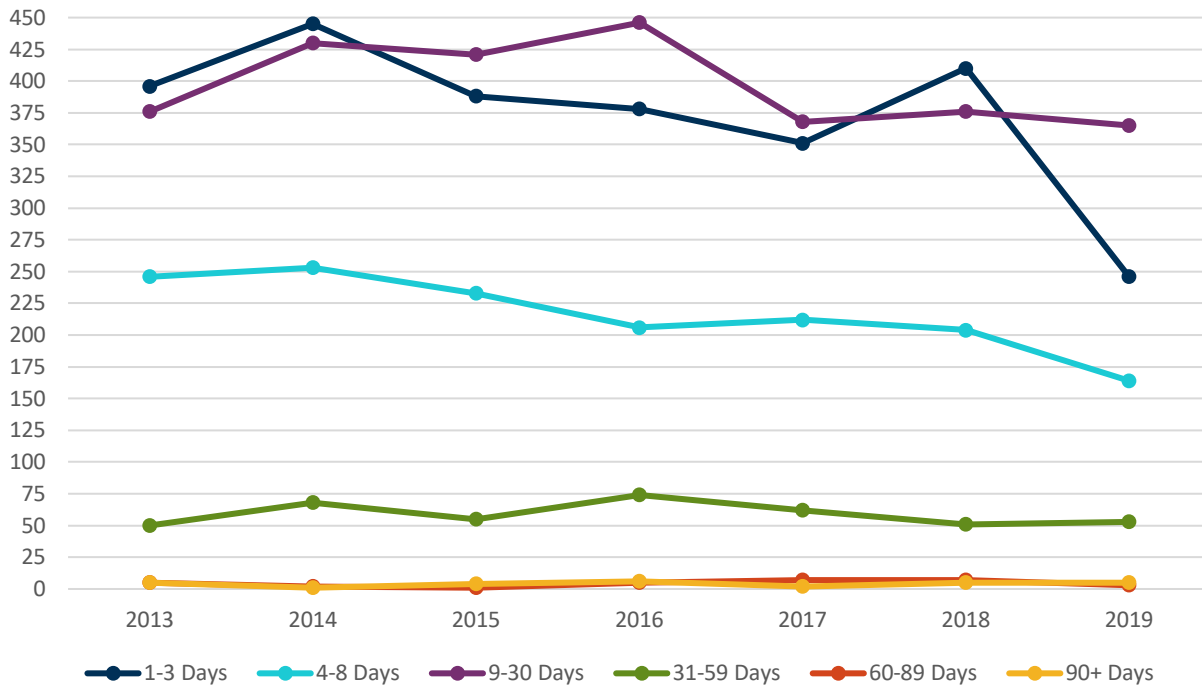
Source Data: Detention LOS for Court Ordered Extended Detention Program (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	11	22	13	5	2	1	1
4-8 Days	15	7	5	3	4	1	2
9-30 Days	56	44	27	31	29	27	18
31-59 Days	10	6	5	1	2	2	0
60-89 Days	0	3	1	2	3	2	0
90+ Days	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Warrant and Other Detention Lengths of Stay

**Waived* Category not included in this report due to low totals (537 total detentions from 2013-2019, but only 1 total detention in 2018-2019).

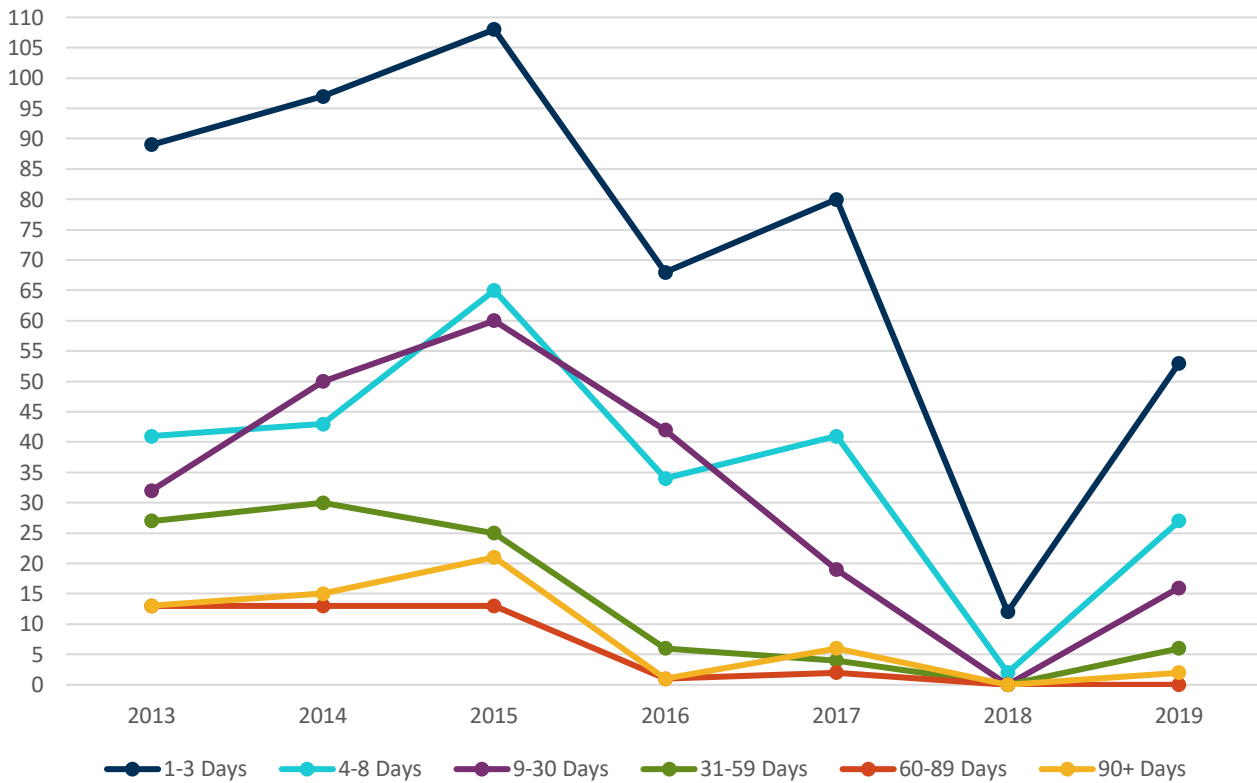
Exhibit 45 Detention LOS for Warrants: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Warrants (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	396	445	388	378	351	410	246
4-8 Days	246	253	233	206	212	204	164
9-30 Days	376	430	421	446	368	376	365
31-59 Days	50	68	55	74	62	51	53
60-89 Days	5	2	1	5	7	7	3
90+ Days	5	1	4	6	2	5	5

Exhibit 46 Detention LOS for Other Reasons³⁴: 2013-2019



Source Data: Detention LOS for Other Reasons (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1-3 Days	89	97	108	68	80	12	53
4-8 Days	41	43	65	34	41	2	27
9-30 Days	32	50	60	42	19	0	16
31-59 Days	27	30	25	6	4	0	6
60-89 Days	13	13	13	1	2	0	0
90+ Days	13	15	21	1	6	0	2

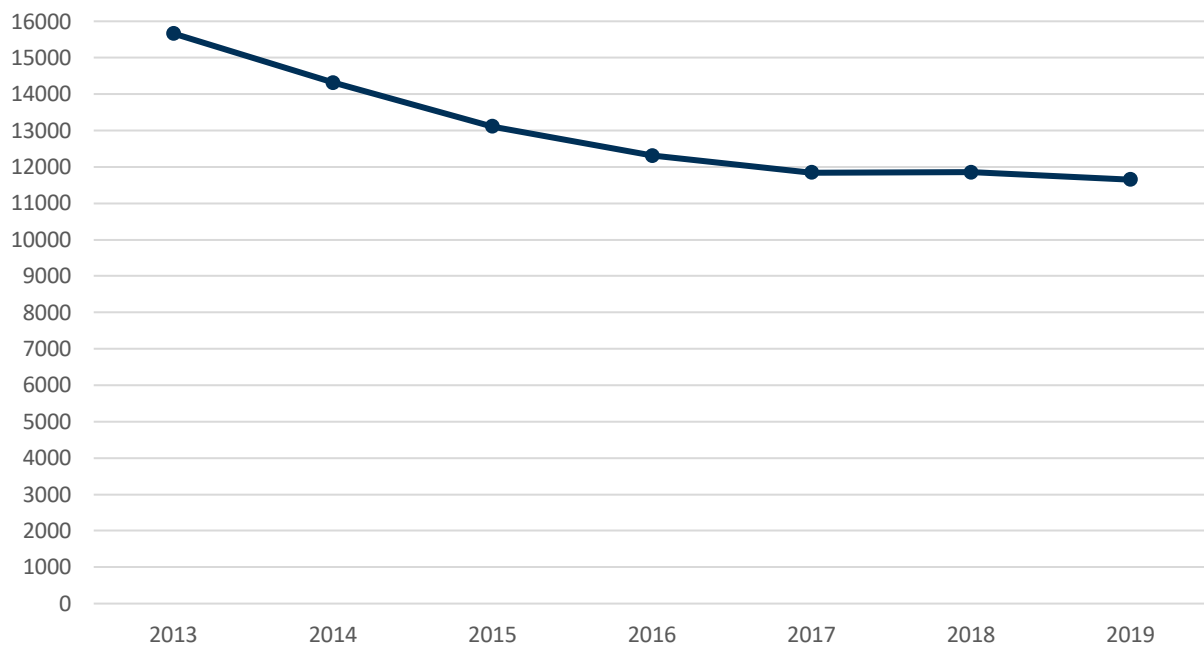
³⁴ Other reasons include federal housing, out of state housing, secure custody transport and Tribal housing.

SECTION #4: DISPOSITIONS

Disposition data in this section were obtained from JJIS, and include information related to disposition outcomes, as well as characteristics of the youth who received a disposition (including race, gender, and age) each year.

Data are available through a JJIS annual report (*Dispositions Report*) and include the number of individual youth who received a disposition, as well as the total number of referrals that received a disposition each year. The data below reflects the number of individual youths who received a disposition each year. Individual youth are also only counted once, regardless of the number of dispositions a youth received during the year.

Exhibit 47 Total Dispositions: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Dispositions (JJIS Annual Disposition Reports)

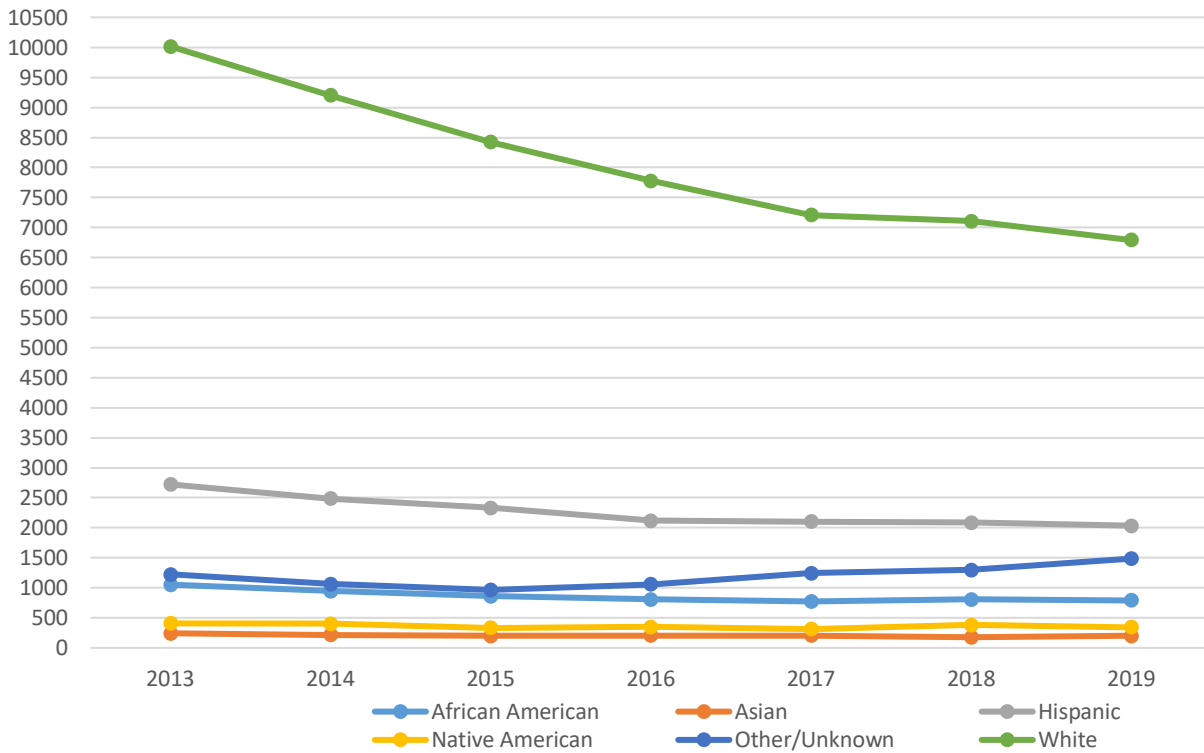
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Dispositions	15,664	14,318	13,111	12,312	11,844	11,856	11,648

Additional Notes:

1. Dispositions decreased 26% from 2013 to 2019, a statistically significant difference.³⁵

³⁵ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in dispositions from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 2.9%<P<3.0%) and (2019: 95% CI: 3.9%<P<4.1%).

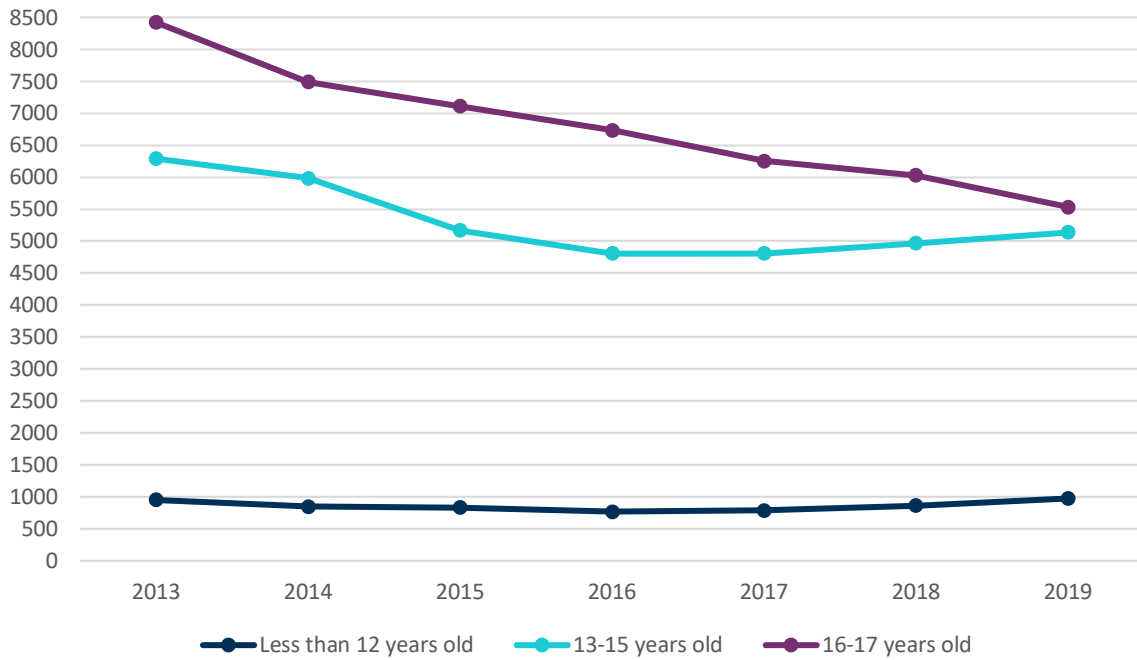
Exhibit 48 Dispositions by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Dispositions by Race (JJIS Annual Disposition Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American	1,053	947	862	809	773	806	793
Asian	243	218	197	203	204	177	201
Hispanic	2,722	2,487	2,331	2,120	2,103	2,087	2,035
Native American	407	401	332	347	312	382	342
Other/Unknown	1,222	1,065	965	1,056	1,245	1,299	1,487
White	10,017	9,200	8,424	7,777	7,207	7,105	6,790

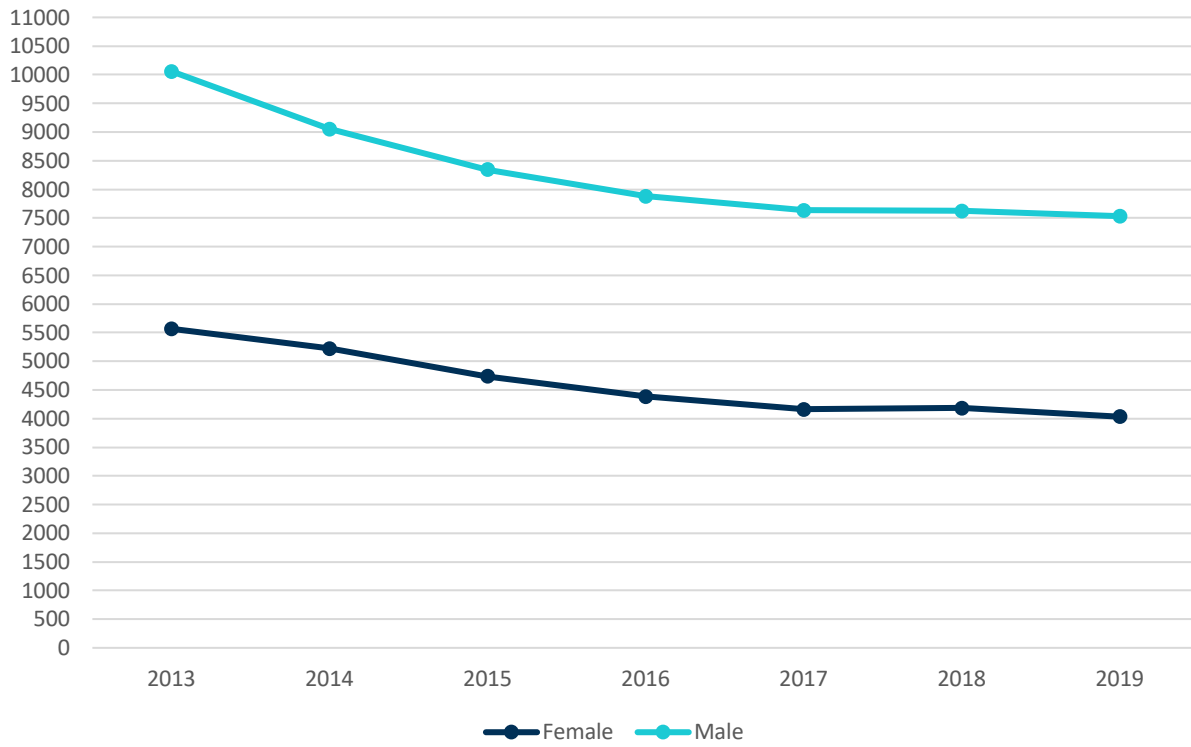
Exhibit 49 Dispositions by Age: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Dispositions by Age (JJIS Annual Disposition Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Less Than 12 Years Old	955	846	834	770	787	861	975
13-15 Years Old	6,289	5,983	5,167	4,809	4,805	4,966	5,138
16-17 Years Old	8,420	7,489	7,110	6,733	6,252	6,029	5,535

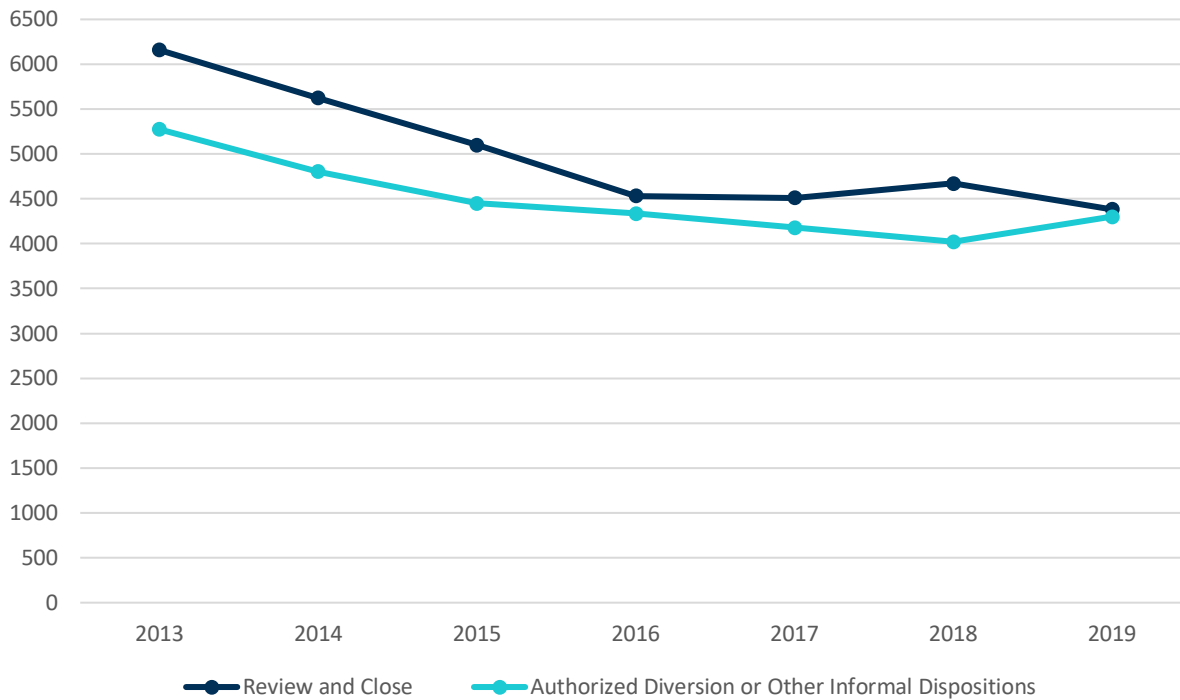
Exhibit 50 Dispositions by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Dispositions by Gender (JJIS Annual Disposition Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	5,567	5,224	4,735	4,388	4,161	4,187	4,033
Male	10,059	9,055	8,341	7,883	7,637	7,624	7,532

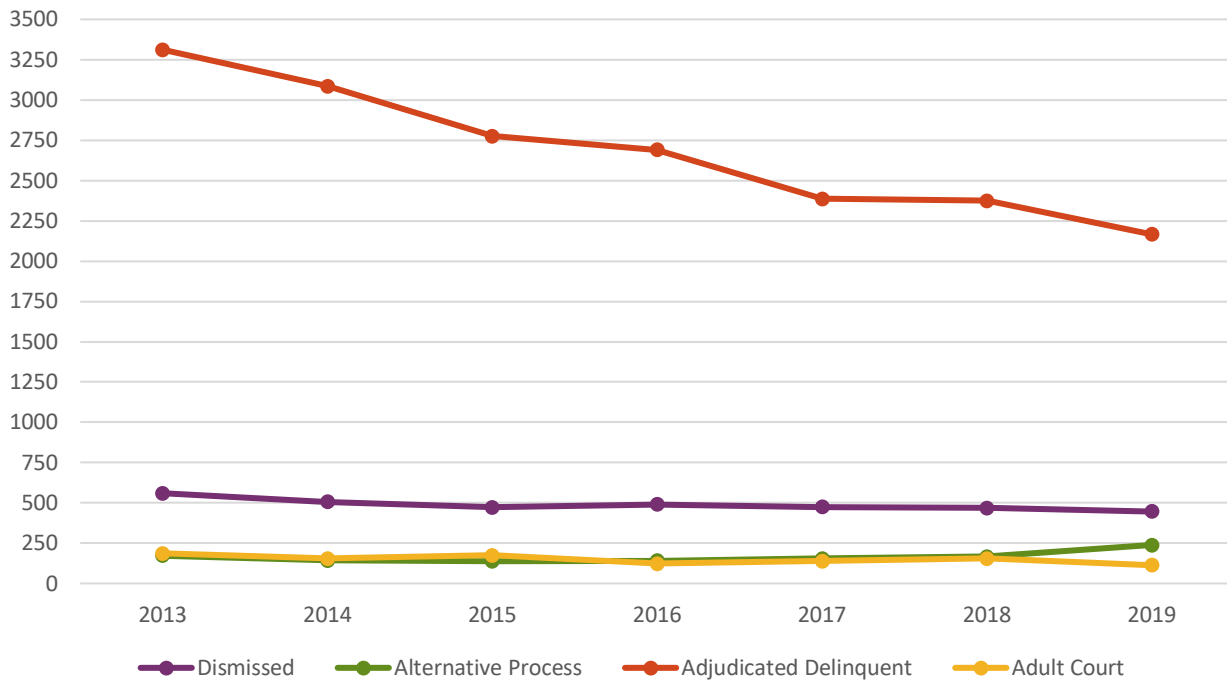
Exhibit 51 Dispositions by Outcome (Not Petitioned): 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Dispositions by Outcome (Non-Petitioned) (JJIS Annual Disposition Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Review and Close	6,158	5,624	5,100	4,532	4,511	4,671	4,382
Authorized Diversion or Other Informal Dispositions	5,274	4,805	4,452	4,336	4,178	4,022	4,302
Total (Non-Petitioned)	11,432	10,429	9,552	8,868	8,689	8,693	8,684
Total Dispositions	15,664	14,318	13,111	12,312	11,844	11,856	11,648
Percent of Authorized Diversion or Other Informal Dispositions from Total Dispositions	34%	34%	34%	35%	35%	34%	37%

Exhibit 52 Dispositions by Outcome (Petitioned): 2013-2019



Source Data: Total Dispositions by Outcome (Petitioned) (JJIS Annual Disposition Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Dismissed	560	507	472	490	475	468	446
Alternative Process	173	142	138	141	154	166	239
Adjudicated Delinquent	3,312	3,086	2,775	2,690	2,387	2,374	2,166
Adult Court	187	154	174	123	139	155	113
Total (Petitioned)	4,232	3,889	3,559	3,444	3,155	3,163	2,964
Total Dispositions	15,664	14,318	13,111	12,312	11,844	11,856	11,648
Percent Petitioned of All Dispositions	27%	27%	27%	28%	27%	27%	26%

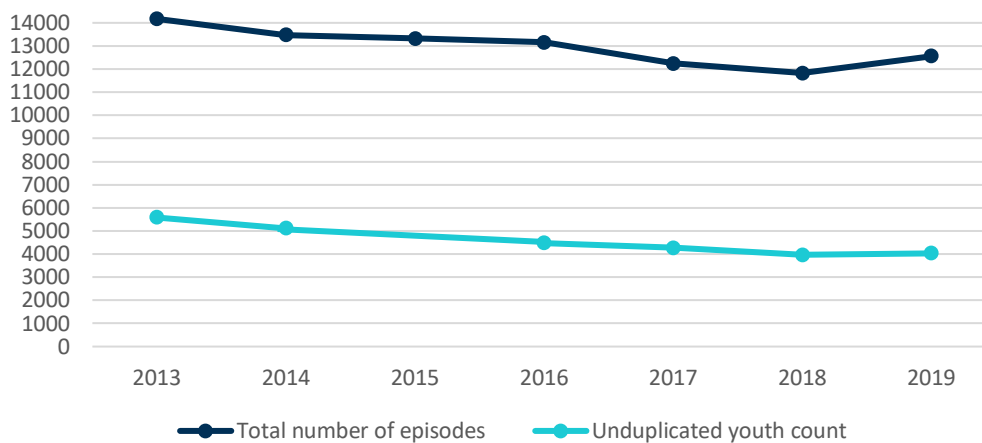
SECTION #5: PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Programs and Services data in this section were obtained from JJIS and include information related to various program and service categories, along with characteristics of the youth who received services (including age, race, and gender).

The JJIS reports describe these services as being provided by the “Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and all state Basic and Diversion funded treatment programs provided by county juvenile departments.” In addition, some counties provide data on services funded by other sources. Services include accountability, competency development, co-occurring (mental health and substance use disorder), family, fire setter, gang, mental health and other.³⁶

Data are available through a JJIS annual report (*Programs and Services Report*) and include the number of individual youth who received various services, as well as the total number of service episodes that were completed each year. The data below reflect the number of individual youths who had service episodes during the year in each of the different categories/service types. Youth may be counted in more than one category/service type.

Exhibit 53 Total Service Episodes & Unduplicated Youth Count: 2013-2019



³⁶ Please see the JJIS programs and services reports for more information on who is providing these services and a description of each of the types of services provided. <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Reports/2019StatewideProgramsServices.pdf>

Source Data: Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Number of Episodes	14,171	13,481	13,323	13,152	12,249	11,831	12,563
Unduplicated Youth Receiving Services Count	5,580	5,109	<i>Not reported</i> ³⁷	4,482	4,268	3,970	4,034
Average Number of Episodes per Youth	2.5	2.6	<i>Unknown</i>	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Total Youth Referred	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209
Percent of Referred Youth Receiving Services	37%	38%	<i>Unknown</i>	38%	37%	34%	36%

Additional Notes:

1. There are substantially more episodes than total number of youth, as youth can complete multiple services episodes in a given year.
2. About one-third of the youth with referrals in 2019 (36%) received services. This is consistent over time.
3. While the total number of youth referred, service episodes and unduplicated youth receiving services decreased over time, the average number of service episodes per youth increased by 25% from 2013 to 2019. This increase from 2.5 in 2013 to 3.1 in 2019 is a statistically significant difference.³⁸

³⁷ The 2015 JJIS Annual Programs and Services Report did not include an unduplicated youth count.

³⁸ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in per youth episodes of service from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 2.5%<P<2.6%) and (2019: 95% CI: 3.1%<P<3.2%).

Exhibit 54 Total Services Received³⁹ by Race: 2013 Compared to 2019 and Proportions of Referred Youth

Source Data: Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013 Total Referrals	2013 Proportion of Referrals	2013 Services Received	2013 Proportion of Services Received	2019 Total Referrals	2019 Proportion of Referrals	2019 Services Received	2019 Proportion of Services Received
African American	1,000	7%	1149	8%	731	7%	1231	10%
Asian	233	2%	214	1%	180	2%	234	2%
Hispanic	2,524	17%	3736	26%	1,994	18%	3075	25%
Native American	387	3%	617	4%	315	3%	536	4%
Other/Unknown	1,264	8%	265	2%	1,460	13%	514	4%
White	9,633	64%	8189	58%	6,499	58%	6973	56%
Total	15,041		14,170		11,209		12,563	

Additional Notes:

1. Services received by the proportion of youth by race appear to be consistent over time. The proportions of Hispanic youth service episodes was larger than the proportion of youth with referrals. This was also true for Black and Native youth. All of these differences are statistically significant.⁴⁰

³⁹ Unduplicated youth by race were not available in the JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports.

⁴⁰ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the proportions of Hispanic youth receiving services compared to the proportion with referrals (referrals: 95% CI: 2.5%<P<2.6%) and (services: 95% CI: 3.1%<P<3.2%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the proportions of Hispanic youth receiving services compared to the proportion with referrals (referrals: 95% CI: 2.5%<P<2.6%) and (services: 95% CI: 3.1%<P<3.2%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the proportions of Hispanic youth receiving services compared to the proportion with referrals (referrals: 95% CI: 2.5%<P<2.6%) and (services: 95% CI: 3.1%<P<3.2%).

Exhibit 55 Total Services Received⁴¹ by Gender: 2013 Compared to 2019 and Proportions of Referred Youth

Source Data: Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	<i>2013 Total Referrals</i>	<i>2013 Proportion of Referrals</i>	<i>2013 Services Received</i>	<i>2013 Proportion of Services Received</i>	<i>2019 Total Referrals</i>	<i>2019 Proportion of Referrals</i>	<i>2019 Services Received</i>	<i>2019 Proportion of Services Received</i>
Female	5,477	37%	2,605	18%	3,033	35%	2,308	18%
Male	9,522	63%	11,562	82%	7,192	65%	10,224	82%
Total	14,999		14,171		11,209		12,532	

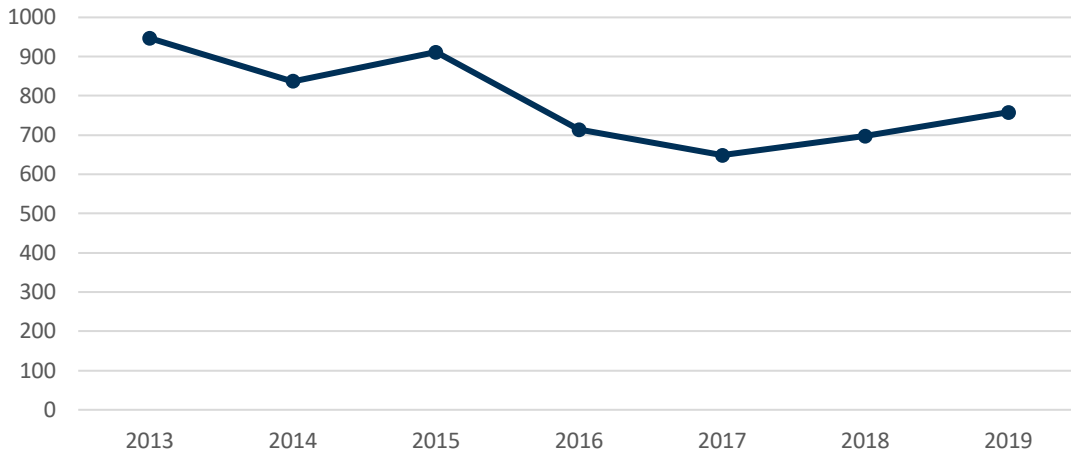
Additional Notes:

1. Services received by the proportion of youth by gender appear to be consistent over time. The proportions of female youth service episodes was larger than the proportion of female youth with referrals.⁴²

⁴¹ Unduplicated youth by gender were not available in the JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports.

⁴² The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the proportions of female youth receiving services compared to the proportion with referrals (referrals: 95% CI: 34%<P<36%) and (services: 95% CI: 17%<P<19%).

Exhibit 56 Total MH Service Episodes by Year: 2013-2019



Source Data: Mental Health Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MH Service Episodes	947	837	911	714	649	698	758
Total Number of Service Episodes	14,171	13,481	13,323	13,152	12,249	11,831	12,563
Percent of Episodes of Service Related to MH	7%	6%	7%	5%	5%	6%	6%
% Complete	82%	83%	77%	70%	69%	68%	65%
Total Youth Referred	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209
Percent of Referred Youth Receiving MH Services ⁴³	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%

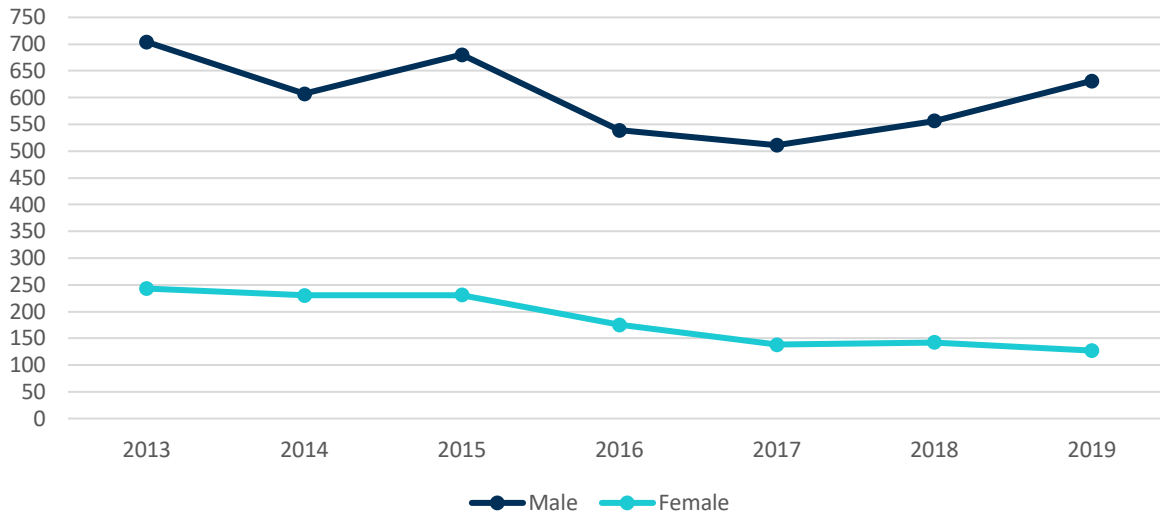
Additional Notes:

1. Mental health services episodes have stayed consistent over time.
2. The percent of mental health services completed has decreased over time by 21%. This change in completion rates is from 82% in 2013 to 65% in 2019 is a statistically significant difference.⁴⁴

⁴³ Percentages are presented as an informal comparison; services are measured in episodes and referrals are counted by the number of youth.

⁴⁴ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in completion rates for mental health services from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 80%<P<85%) and (2019: 95% CI: 62%<P<69%).

Exhibit 57 MH Service Episodes by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: MH Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male	704	607	680	539	511	556	631
Female	243	230	231	175	138	142	127
Male Referrals	9,522	8,517	8,005	7,495	7,493	7,370	7,192
Female Referrals	5,477	4,977	4,643	4,261	4,151	4,141	3,933
Percent of Referred Male Youth Receiving MH Services ⁴⁵	7%	7%	9%	7%	7%	8%	9%
Percent of Referred Female Youth Receiving MH Services ⁴⁶	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%

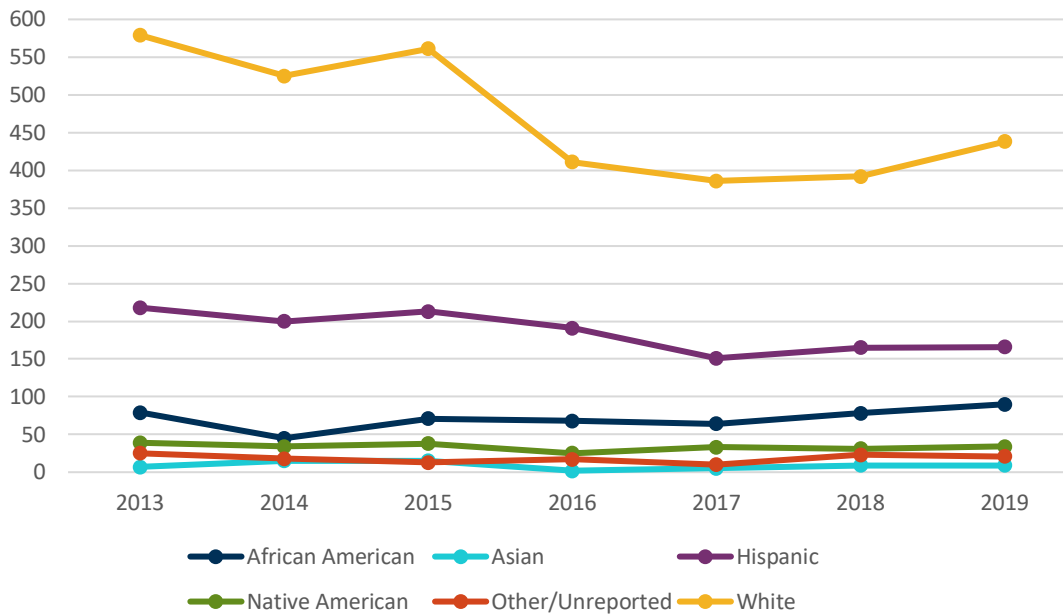
Additional Notes:

1. Also, please also see the table on page 10 (Exhibit 3) for person crime referrals by gender.
2. Services are measured in episodes and youth with referrals are measured in unduplicated youth – please interpret these percentages with caution.
3. The percentage of male youth referred who received mental health services has increased slightly over time while the percentage of female youth referred receiving these services has decreased slightly.

⁴⁵ Percentages are presented as an informal comparison; services are measured in episodes and referrals are counted by the number of youth.

⁴⁶ Percentages are presented as an informal comparison; services are measured in episodes and referrals are counted by the number of youth.

Exhibit 58 MH Service Episodes by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: MH Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

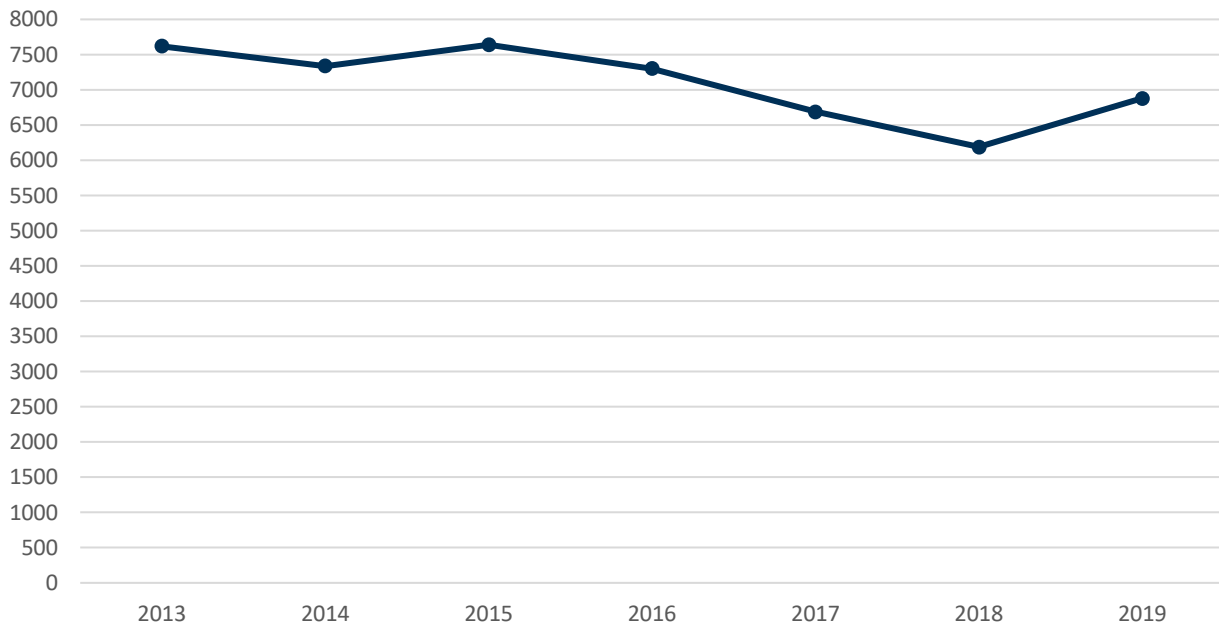
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African American	79	45	71	68	64	78	90
Asian	7	15	15	2	5	9	9
Hispanic	218	200	213	191	151	165	166
Native American	39	34	38	25	33	31	34
Other/Unreported	25	18	13	17	10	23	21
White	579	525	561	411	386	392	438

Additional Notes:

1. Please note the number of mental health services provided is a small proportion of overall referrals (see Exhibit 54 for context).
2. Black youth receiving services increased 100% from **2014** to 2019 (the only racial group with a statistically significant difference) while all others decreased or stayed about the same.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in mental health services for Black youth among all youth served from 2014 to 2019 (2014: 95% CI: 3.9%<P<6.9%) and (2019: 95% CI: 9.6%<P<14.1%).

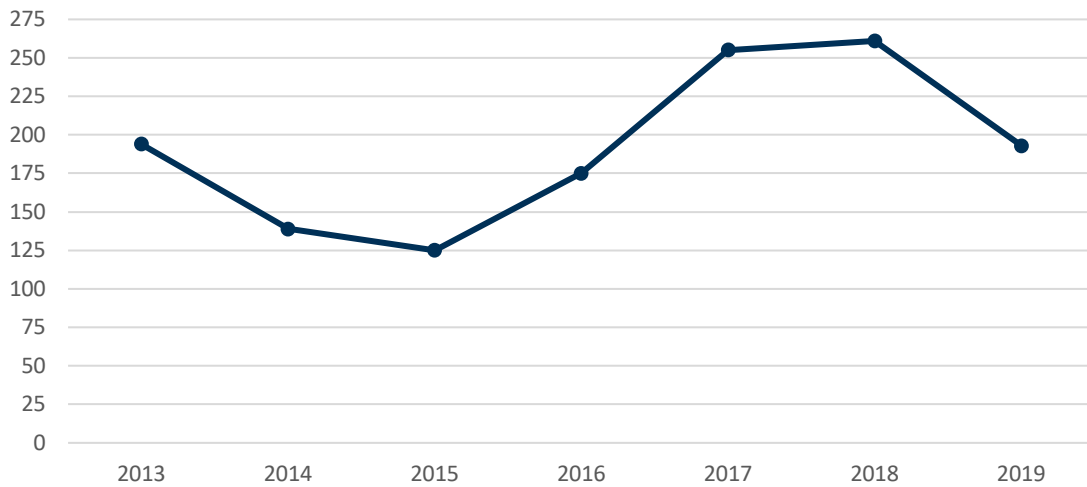
Exhibit 59 Competency Development Services: 2013-2019



Source Data: Competency Development Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Competency Development	7,620	7,336	7,640	7,302	6,686	6,190	6,878

Exhibit 6o Family Services: 2013-2019



Source Data: Family Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Family Services	194	139	125	175	255	261	193
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394
Total Youth Referred	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209
Percentage of Youth with Runaway Referrals ⁴⁸	11%	8%	7%	12%	16%	17%	14%
Percentage of Youth with Referrals ⁴⁹	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Additional Notes:

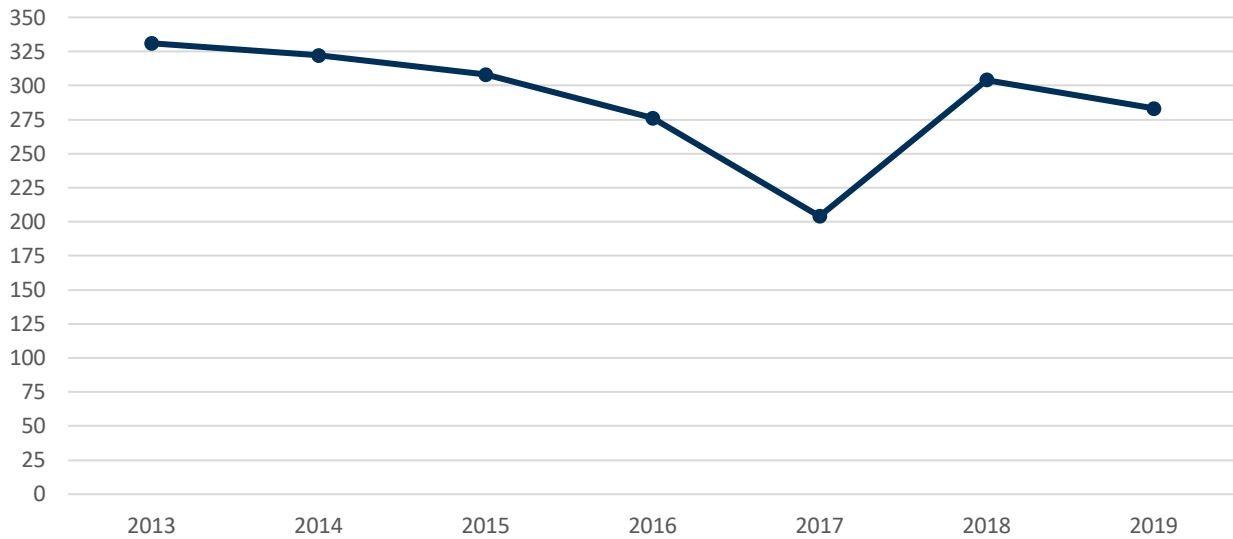
1. Family services⁵⁰ may have increased over time. The number of youth receiving family services appears small but perhaps growing over time.

⁴⁸ Percentages are presented as an informal comparison; services are measured in episodes and referrals are counted by the number of youth.

⁴⁹ Percentages are presented as an informal comparison; services are measured in episodes and referrals are counted by the number of youth.

⁵⁰ Family Services includes family counseling, family education, functional, multi-dimensional and multi-systemic family therapy. For more information, please see: <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Reports/2020StatewideProgramsServices.pdf>.

Exhibit 61 Sex Offense-Related Services: 2013-2019



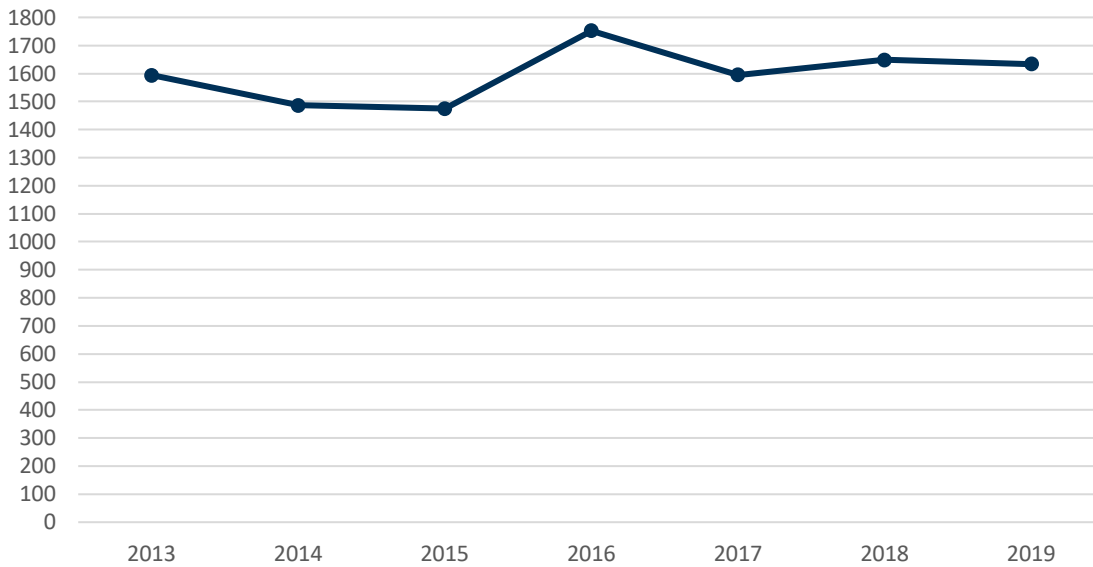
Source Data: Sex Offender Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Sex Offense-Related Referrals	331	322	308	276	204	304	283
Total Number of Service Episodes	14,171	13,481	13,323	13,152	12,249	11,831	12,563
Percent of Episodes of Service Related to Sex Offense	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%

Additional Notes:

1. The percentage of service episodes related to sex offenses is consistent over time.

Exhibit 62 Substance Use Disorder Services: 2013-2019



Source Data: Substance Abuse Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Substance Abuse	1,594	1,486	1,475	1,752	1,595	1,649	1,634

Other Programs and Services Notes (covering 2013-2019):

* There are a small number of episodes each year related to fire-setting, gang, and co-occurring programming (on average, less than 50 per year total for the 3 program types).

* A substantial number of episodes occurred each year related to accountability⁵¹ programming (on average, about 1,400 per year).

* A large number of episodes also occur across a range of other services, including drug court, mentoring, other residential, other youth services, victim related, wrap around, and religious services (on average, approximately 1,500 per year total across all program types).

⁵¹ From the JJIS reports, “accountability” services are those “designed to provide a consequence or an accountability experience for a youth. Examples include Extended detention, Community service, and Restitution.”

SECTION #6: RELATIVE RISK INDEX (DISPROPORTIONALITY BY RACE/ETHNICITY)

Source Data: JJIS Annual RRI Reports (county-level)

Relative Rate Index (RRI) is a measure of disproportionality across minority racial groups compared to White youth: an RRI of greater than 1 means the group is overrepresented compared to White youth and less than 1 means they are underrepresented. In our color coding below, ratios that were within .03 of 1.0 were rounded to 1 in the interpretation of whether there were needed improvements. A “desirable” RRI includes no disparity or more positive outcomes than the White youth.

The racial groups for which we have data are Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native

Referrals:

We have the most data for referrals than for the other decision points – 25 of 36 counties have data on at least one minority group with enough data to include; 24 counties have enough Hispanic youth to include.

At the state level (on average across counties), Black youth are overrepresented in referrals, with an RRI of 3.46. Native youth are also overrepresented, with an RRI of 2.59.

Hispanic and Asian youth are underrepresented compared to White youth, with average RRIs of .93 and .51, respectively.

However, there is variability across counties. RRI’s for Black youth range from 1.84-5.97, with 0% of counties having desirable ratios (underrepresentation) and 100% being overrepresented.

While Hispanic youth are underrepresented in referrals overall (desirable), they were overrepresented in 25% of the counties. The highest disproportionality for referrals was for Native youth in Wasco County (7.1) and the lowest was for Hispanic youth in Morrow County (0.24).

Exhibit 63 Relative Risk Index for Referrals

Referred	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native
Average RRI	3.46	0.93	0.51	2.59
% of Counties with Desirable RRI	0	75% (18)	100% (5)	8% (1)
% of Counties Needing Improvement	100% (13)	25% (6)	0	92% (12)
Range of RRI	1.84-5.97	.24-2.31	.42-.65	.98-7.1
Counties w/RRI to Measure for This Group	13	24	5	13

Diversion:

Diversion is a strategy to keep youth from deeper or more formal involvement in the juvenile justice system. At this decision point, we also see disparities for minority youth. In the area, in contrast to the other decision points, it is desirable to see RRIs at or above 1.0. The data show RRIs ranging from .6 to

1.12. Ten counties had enough youth to report, and all of them had data on Hispanic youth. Five counties had data on Black youth, 2 for Asian youth, and 1 for Native youth.

RRI's on average were .89 for Black youth, .87 for Hispanic youth, .86 for Asian youth, and 1.12 for Native youth (only Marion reporting). The result for Native youth means they were more likely than other youth, including White youth, to be diverted (desirable).

Of the 10 counties, 90% need improvement regarding diversion of Hispanic youth (and 80% of the 5 counties with data for Black youth).

Exhibit 64 Relative Risk Index for Diversion

Diverted	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native
Average RRI	0.89	0.87	0.86	1.12
% of Counties with Desirable RRI	20% (1)	10% (1)	0	100% (1)
% of Counties Needing Improvement	80% (4)	90% (9)	100% (2)	0
Range of RRI	.82-1.01	.6-1.06	.81-.91	1.12
Counties w/RRI to Measure for This Group	5	10	2	1

Detention:

The same 10 counties with Diversion data also had data for cases involving secure detention and cases that were petitioned (charges filed).

Asian youth had the largest RRIs for detention, a 1.91 on average (for 2 counties – Multnomah and Washington). Black youth on average had a .96, which is slightly underrepresented, with 2 of the 5 counties that had data having higher, 2 having lower RRIs, and one right at 1.0. The highest overrepresentation in detentions was 2.16 (for Asian youth). The highest RRI for Black youth was 1.19, which is notably better than the highest RRI for referrals of Black youth (which was 5.97). Native youth in Marion County (the only youth with data on Native youth) had an RRI of .36, indicating they were less likely than other youth to be detained. However, 50% of the counties still need improvement in this area for Hispanic youth.

Exhibit 65 Relative Risk Index for Detention

Detained	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native
Average RRI	0.96	1.14	1.91	0.36
% of Counties with Desirable RRI	60% (3)	50% (5)	0	100% (1)
% of Counties Needing Improvement	40% (2)	50% (5)	100% (2)	0
Range of RRI	.68-1.19	.67-1.52	1.65-2.16	0.36
Counties w/RRI to Measure for This Group	5	10	2	1

Petitions:

Native youth had the most positive RRI (0.41) for petitions, meaning they were less likely than other groups to have charges filed. On average, Asian youth had the highest rate (1.82) [2 counties] followed by Hispanic youth (1.22). Of the 10 counties with data for Hispanic youth, 60% had overrepresentation

of Hispanic youth and 30% had underrepresentation of Hispanic youth (with one county that did not have disparity). In contrast, Black youth were overrepresented regarding petitions in just 1 of the 5 counties with data on Black youth.

Exhibit 66 Relative Risk Index for Petition

Petitioned	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native
average RRI	0.94	1.22	1.82	0.41
% of Counties with Desirable RRI	80% (4)	40% (4)	0	100% (1)
% of Counties Needing Improvement	20% (1)	60% (6)	100% (2)	0
Range of RRI	.66-1.38	.74-2.66	1.49-2.14	0.41
Counties w/RRI to Measure for This Group	5	10	2	1

Confinement and Adult Court:

Only three counties have data related to cases resulting in confinement and one for cases transferred to adult court. Black youth are overrepresented in confinement (Multnomah), though Hispanic youth are underrepresented (Marion and Washington), and both Black and Hispanic youth are overrepresented in adult court (Multnomah).

Exhibit 67 Relative Risk Index for Confinement

Confined	Black	Hispanic
Average RRI	1.58	0.92
% of Counties with Desirable RRI	0	100% (2)
% of Counties Needing Improvement	100% (1)	0
Range of RRI	1.58	.89-.94
Counties w/RRI to Measure for This Group	1	2

Exhibit 68 Relative Risk Index for Sent to Adult Court

Sent to Adult Court	Black	Hispanic
Average RRI	1.56	2.00
% of Counties with Desirable RRI	0	0
% of Counties Needing Improvement	100% (1)	100% (1)
Range of RRI	1.56	2
Counties w/RRI to Measure for This Group	1	1

Rates from previous years:

RRI reports have been produced by JJIS since 2016. JJIS staff suggested that the 2019 rates be considered the most relevant year, as the methods used to tabulate the data to create the rates differs from year to year. With this caution, the following general information is provided for counties with enough data to create the RRI:

- Referrals

- In 2016, referrals for both Black and Native youth were in the “needs improvement” category for almost all counties.
- In 2017, only one county had enough data for Black or Native youth and both were in the “needs improvement” category. Two-thirds of counties were in the “desirable” category for Hispanic youth.
- In 2018, all three counties with data were in the “needs improvement” category for Black youth, 60% of the 10 counties were in the “desirable” category for Hispanic youth and one county with enough data for Native youth needed improvement.
- Diversion
 - In 2016, diversion for both Black and Native youth needed improvement for two-thirds and half, respectively, of the few counties with data. One third of the 9 counties were in need of improvement for Hispanic youth.
 - In 2017, two-thirds of counties were in the “needs improvement” category for Black and Native youth and 56% of counties were in the “desirable” category for Hispanic youth.
 - In 2018, three of the four counties needed improvement for Black youth, 90% of the 10 counties were in the “needs improvement” category for Hispanic youth and half of the counties with enough data for Native youth needed improvement.
- Detention
 - In 2016, the use of detention for Black and Hispanic youth needed improvement for all of the counties.
 - In 2017, three-quarters of the four counties were in the “needs improvement” category for Black youth and 80% of the counties were in the “needs improvement” category for Hispanic youth.
 - In 2018, both counties with data needed improvement for Black youth and 50% of the 4 counties with data needed improvement for Hispanic youth.

Summary:

While disproportionality in the juvenile justice system is a notable problem in Oregon for minority youth, there are positive areas to note. Referrals are typically a decision point involving law enforcement and are where the greatest disproportionality is for Black youth (3.39). However, the disparities for these youth reduce at the subsequent decision points and for detention and petitions are approaching 1.0 (0.96 and 0.94). Native youth also start off overrepresented at referrals (2.59) but are underrepresented in detentions (0.36) and petitions (0.41). Native youth also are overrepresented in diversions. The more troubling data involve Hispanic and Asian youth, who experience greater disproportionality at later decision points (detention and petitions) than at referral.

Exhibit 69 Disproportionate Minority Contact Results - Oregon 2019

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at Risk (age 10 through 17)	396,778	265,375	14,216	87,687	23,587	n/a	5,913	n/a	131,403
2. Juvenile Arrests ¹	10,882	8,417	769	914	98	58	183	443	2,465
3. Refer to Juvenile Court ²	9,408	5,309	978	1,752	179	n/a	272	n/a	3,181
4. Cases Diverted ²	5,990	3,481	577	1,052	121	n/a	174	n/a	1,924
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention ²	3,971	2,254	351	904	95	n/a	133	n/a	1,483
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed) ²	3,408	1,887	396	677	88	n/a	109	n/a	1,270
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities ²	396	213	58	84	18	n/a	18	n/a	178
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court ²	93	39	23	24	1	n/a	1	n/a	49

¹ Source Data: Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Annual Reports

² Source Data: JJIS Annual RRI reports (county-level). Totals include youth who are not counted in these race categories. The sum of the youth in the race categories does not equal the total youth reported by the Counties.

Exhibit 70 Decision Points by Race

	Race:	White	Black	Native	Asian	Hispanic
Population		265,375	14,216	5,913	23,587	87,687
Arrest (Referral)	<i>Number</i>	5,309	978	272	179	1,752
	<i>Percentage</i>	2.00%	6.88%	4.6%	0.008%	2.00%
Diversion	<i>Number</i>	3,481	577	174	121	1,052
	<i>Percentage</i>	1.31%	4.10%	2.94%	0.51%	1.20%
Detention	<i>Number</i>	2,254	351	133	95	904
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.009%	2.47%	2.25%	0.40%	1.03%
Secure Confinement	<i>Number</i>	213	58	18	18	84
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.001%	0.41%	0.30%	0.001%	0.001%
Adult Transfer	<i>Number</i>	39	23	1	1	24
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.0002%	0.002%	0.0002%	0.000%	0.0003%

Source Data: JJIS Annual RRI reports (county-level)

SECTION #7: SCHOOL RISK FACTORS

Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Program Risk Assessment. Statewide historical **data** from an assessment tool used to identify youth at risk for re-referral were analyzed by NPC Research staff.

Exhibit 71 School Risk Factor Rates by Race/Ethnicity

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native American	Other/Unknown
Drop Out***	64,984	16%	26%	21%	18%	22%	9%
Suspension or Expulsion in the Last 6-Months***	64,459	42%	49%	53%	43%	52%	39%
Suspension or Expulsion in the Past Month***	64,603	19%	22%	24%	20%	27%	17%
Risks in the School Domain*** ⁵²	65,362	51%	59%	62%	54%	63%	47%

*** $p < .001$

Additional Notes:

1. Black, Hispanic, and Native youth had higher rates than White, Asian, and youth with other/unknown races. These differences were statistically significant.

⁵² Includes: 1. Significant school attachment (reversed), 2. Academic failure, 3. Chronic truancy, and 4. Drop out.

Exhibit 72 School Risk Factor Rates by Gender

	Total Youth	Female	Male
Dropout**	64,946	17%	18%
Suspension or Expulsion in the Last 6-Months***	64,459	38%	47%
Suspension or Expulsion in the Past Month***	64,565	17%	22%
Risks in the School Domain*** ⁵³	65,324	50%	55%

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Additional Notes:

1. Female youth had lower rates for all categories. This finding is statistically significant.

⁵³ Includes: 1. Significant school attachment (reversed), 2. Academic failure, 3. Chronic truancy, and 4. Drop out.

Exhibit 73 School Risk Factor Rates by Age Category⁵⁴

	Total Youth	12 years and younger	13-15 years old	16 years and older
Drop Out***	64,907	8%	14%	22%
Suspension or Expulsion in the Last 6-Months***	64,386	51%	56%	34%
Suspension or Expulsion in the Past Month***	64,526	28%	27%	13%
Risks in the School Domain*** ⁵⁵	65,284	44%	57%	53%

*** $p < .001$

Additional Notes:

1. Youth in the 13-15 age category were more likely to be at risk in the School Domain. Younger youth were more likely to be suspended while youth 16 years and older had dropped out more frequently.

⁵⁴ Age is calculated at the time of the assessment.

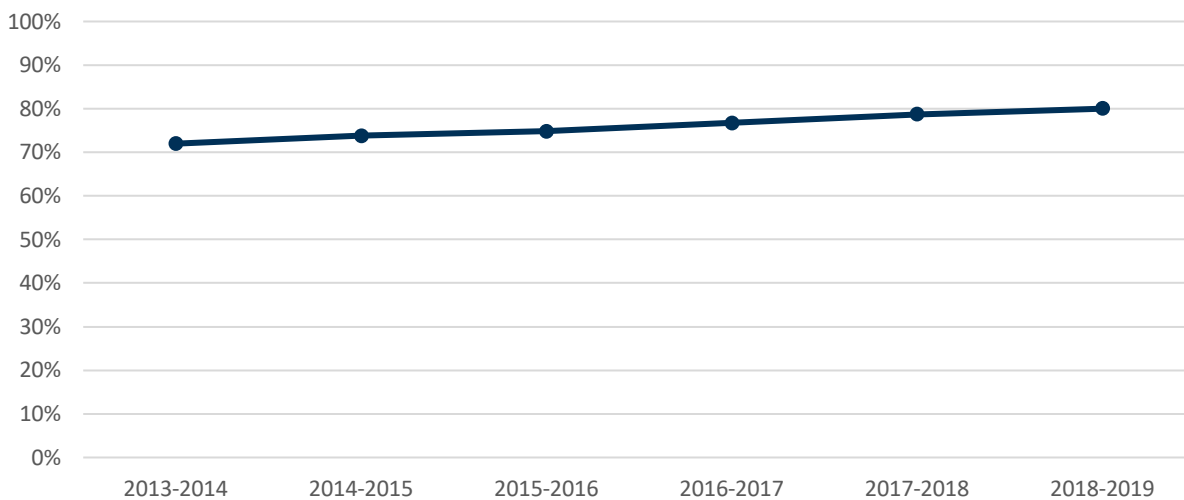
⁵⁵ Includes: 1. Significant school attachment (reversed), 2. Academic failure, 3. Chronic truancy, and 4. Drop out.

SCHOOL-RELATED MEASURES

There are several indicators of youth success that are collected and **reported** by the Oregon Department of Education. School-related risk and protective factors are directly related to juvenile crime. The following section presents graduation rates, attendance and absenteeism, drop-out rates, and disciplinary incidents (such as suspensions and expulsions). When data are available, information is provided by demographic characteristics, including race, gender, socioeconomic status, English literacy, and disability status.

SECTION #8: GRADUATION RATES

Exhibit 74 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

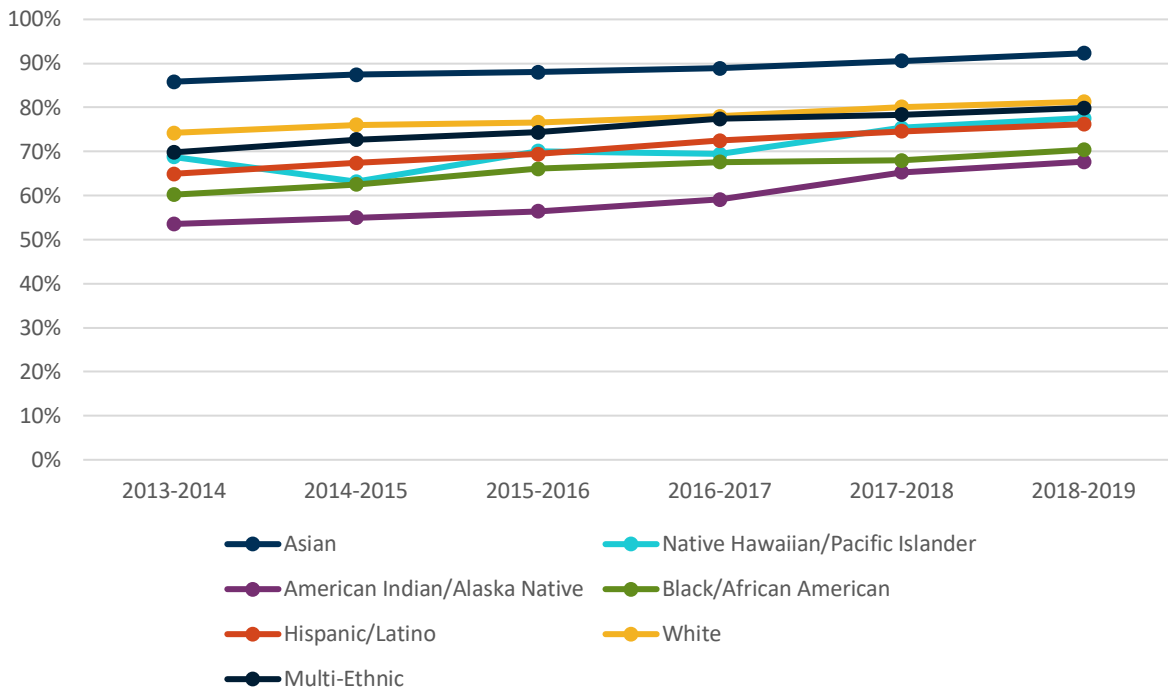
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Overall	72%	74%	75%	77%	79%	80%	11% increase

Additional Notes:

1. Graduation rates for the 4-year cohorts (youth who graduated from high school in 4 years) of Oregon youth increased 11% from 2013 to 2019. This change in the graduation rates is statistically significant.⁵⁶
2. Similar to the overall graduation rates, almost all subgroups had statistically significant increases from **2014** to 2019. Native (26%), Black (17%) and Hispanic (17%) youth and those who were economically disadvantaged (16%) had the highest rates of increase (see Exhibits 73 to 75).

⁵⁶ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the overall graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 71.6%<P<71.4%) and (2019: 95% CI: 79.6%<P<80.3%).

Exhibit 75 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Asian	86%	88%	88%	89%	91%	92%	8% increase
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	69%	63%	70%	69%	75%	78%	13% increase
American Indian/Alaska Native	54%	55%	56%	59%	65%	68%	26% increase
Black/African American	60%	63%	66%	68%	68%	70%	17% increase
Hispanic/Latino	65%	67%	69%	73%	75%	76%	17% increase
White	74%	76%	77%	78%	80%	81%	10% increase
Multi-Ethnic	70%	73%	74%	77%	78%	80%	15% increase

Additional Notes:

1. Graduation rates for the 4-year cohorts (youth who graduated from high school in 4 years) by race increased by 8-26% from 2013 to 2019. American Indian/Alaska Native graduate rates increased the most and Asian graduation rates remained steadily high. These changes in the graduation rates are statistically significant for all race groups except Native Hawaiian (likely due to the small number of youth – about 300 at each time point).⁵⁷

⁵⁷ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for **Asian** youth (2013: 95% CI: 84.2%<P<87.5%) and (2019: 95% CI: 91.1%<P<93.5%).

The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for **American Indian/Alaska Native** youth (2013: 95% CI: 50.2%<P<56.9%) and (2019: 95% CI: 64.2%<P<71.2%).

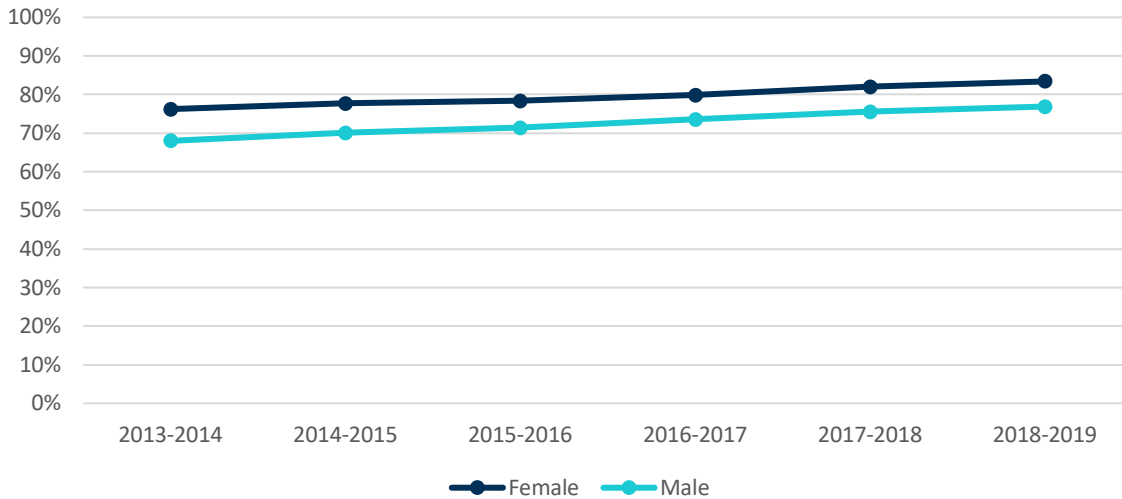
The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for **Black** youth (2013: 95% CI: 57.4%<P<63.0%) and (2019: 95% CI: 67.8%<P<73.0%).

The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for **Hispanic** youth (2013: 95% CI: 63.9%<P<66.0%) and (2019: 95% CI: 75.4%<P<77.0%).

The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for **White** youth (2013: 95% CI: 73.8%<P<74.7%) and (2019: 95% CI: 80.9%<P<81.8%).

The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for **Multi Ethnic** youth (2013: 95% CI: 67.9%<P<71.8%) and (2019: 95% CI: 73.9%<P<74.9%).

Exhibit 76 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate by Gender: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

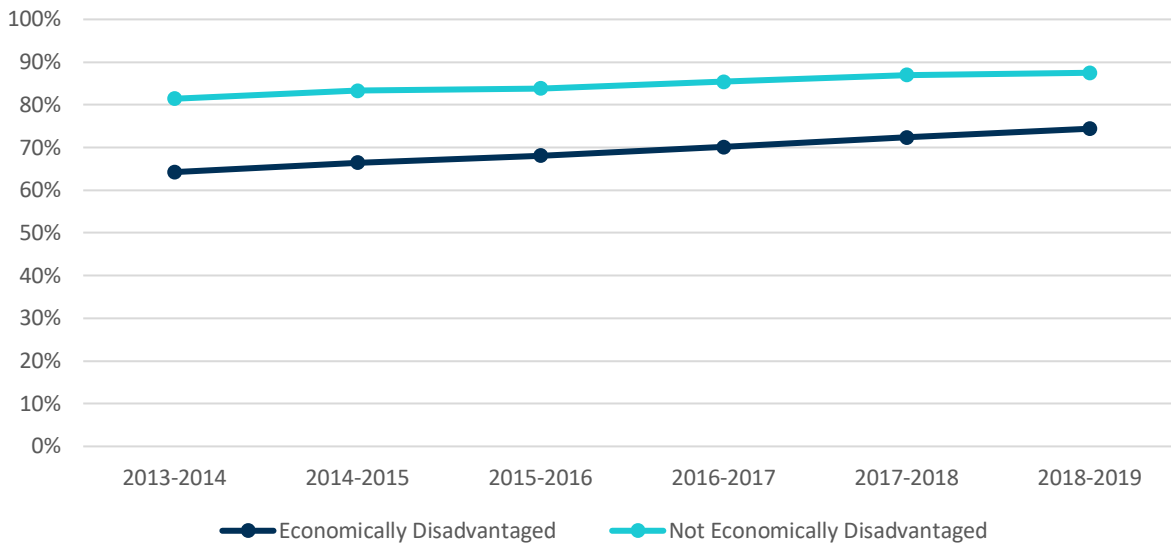
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Female	76%	78%	78%	80%	82%	83%	9% increase
Male	68%	70%	71%	74%	76%	77%	13% increase

Additional Notes:

1. Graduation rates for the 4-year cohorts (youth who graduated from high school in 4 years) by gender increased by 9% for females and 13% for males. Both were statistically significant differences.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for female youth (2013: 95% CI: 75.6%<P<78.8%) and (2019: 95% CI: 82.9%<P<83.9%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for male youth (2013: 95% CI: 67.4%<P<68.6%) and (2019: 95% CI: 76.4%<P<77.4%).

Exhibit 77 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate by Economic Disadvantage: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Economically Disadvantaged	64%	66%	68%	70%	72%	74%	16% increase
Not Economically Disadvantaged	81%	83%	84%	85%	87%	88%	8% increase

Additional Notes:

1. Graduation rates for the 4-year cohorts (youth who graduated from high school in 4 years) by economic status increased by 16% for those considered disadvantaged and 8% for youth not considered economically disadvantaged. Both increases were statistically significant.⁵⁹

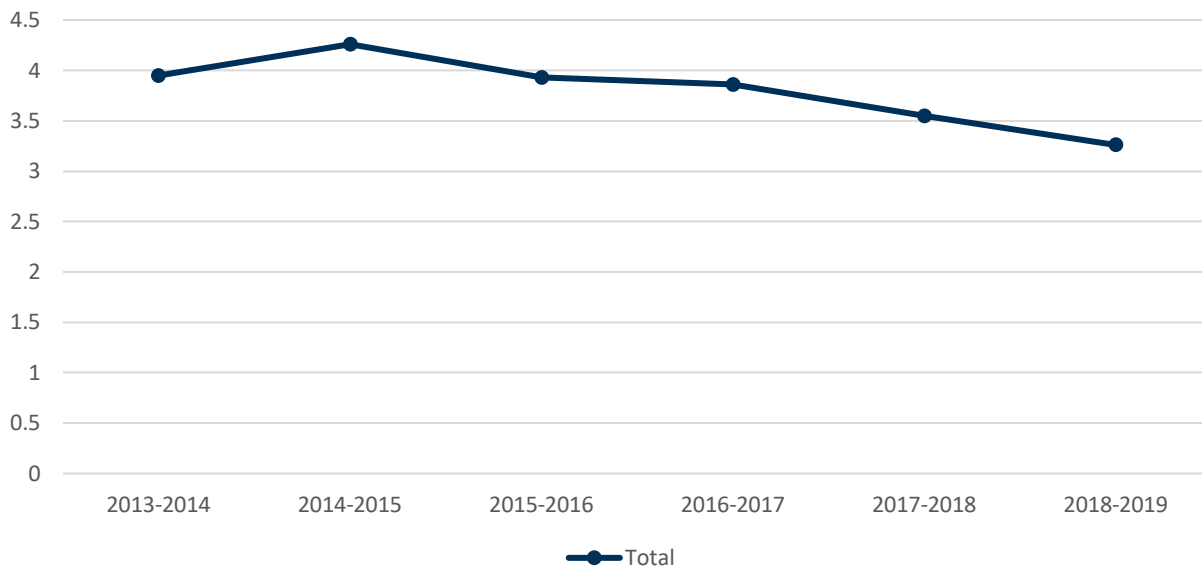
⁵⁹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for economically disadvantaged youth (2013: 95% CI: 63.7%<P<64.8%) and (2019: 95% CI: 73.9%<P<74.9%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the graduation rate from 2013 to 2019 for youth not considered economically disadvantaged (2013: 95% CI: 80.9%<P<82.0%) and (2019: 95% CI: 87.0%<P<88.0%).

SECTION #9: DROPOUT RATES

Definitions:

1. Oregon's dropout reporting procedures are in full agreement with the procedures developed by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for uniform and comparable reporting of dropout rates by the states.
2. Dropout data are collected in the Annual Cumulative Average Daily Membership (ADM) Data Collection each year at the end of the school year, which identifies students' enrollment dates and status as of the last day of enrollment for the year.
3. A dropout is a student who withdrew from school and did not graduate or transfer to another school that leads to graduation.
4. The sample includes youth who were enrolled as of the first school day in October of the given year and who were in 9th through 12th grade, not including students who died or who transferred to another school or education program during the year.
5. Rates shown below are percents. For example, in 2018-19, there were 180,491 students recorded as enrolled in public high schools (grades 9-12). 5,878 students were coded as dropouts during that year, or 3.26 of enrolled students.

Exhibit 78 Dropout Rate 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Dropout Data

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Overall	3.95	4.26	3.93	3.86	3.55	3.26	18% decrease

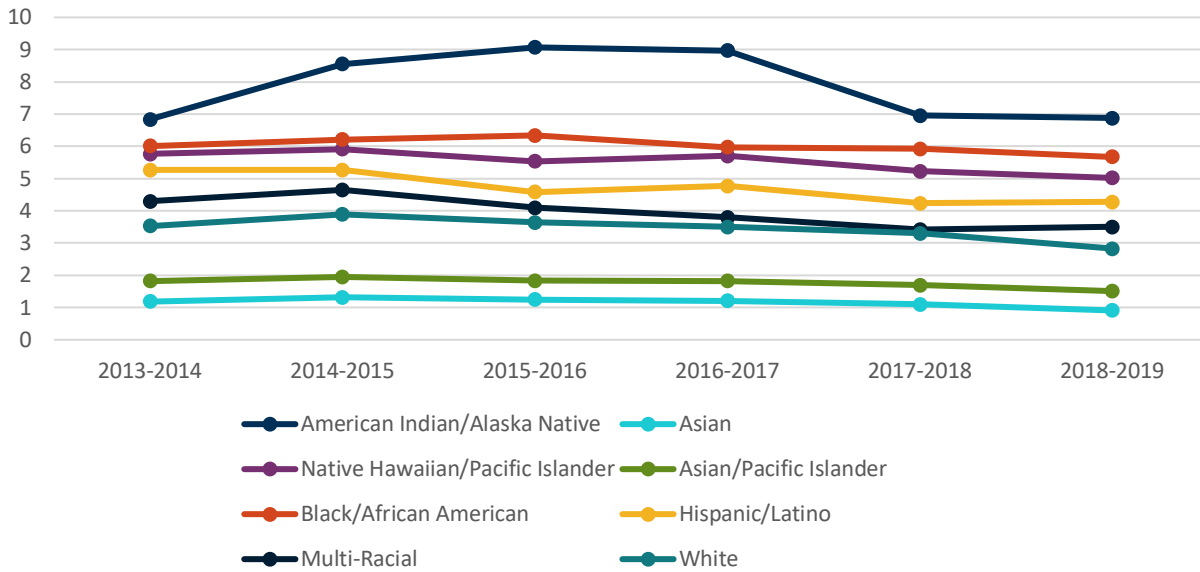
Additional Notes:

1. Dropout rates have decreased by 18% from 2013 to 2019. This is a statistically significant change over time.⁶⁰
2. The female dropout rate in 2019 is 2.74 while the male dropout rate in 3.74, a statistically significant difference.⁶¹
3. Dropping out is a risk factor for delinquency.

⁶⁰ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the dropout rate overall (2013: 95% CI: 38.4%<P<40.6%) and (2019: 95% CI: 31.4%<P<33.8%).

⁶¹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the dropout rates by gender in 2019 (male: 95% CI: 35.8%<P<39.0%) and (female: 95% CI: 25.6%<P<29.2%).

Exhibit 79 Dropout Rate by Race 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Dropout Data

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.84	8.55	9.07	8.97	6.96	6.88	<1% decrease
Asian	1.19	1.32	1.25	1.21	1.1	0.91	24% decrease
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5.76	5.91	5.54	5.7	5.23	5.02	13% decrease
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.82	1.95	1.83	1.82	1.69	1.51	17% decrease
Black/African American	6.01	6.21	6.34	5.97	5.92	5.67	6% decrease
Hispanic/Latino	5.27	5.27	4.58	4.77	4.24	4.28	19% decrease
White	3.53	3.89	3.64	3.5	3.3	2.83	20% decrease
Multi-Racial*	4.3	4.65	4.1	3.8	3.42	3.5	19% decrease

*Please note, the Multi-Racial category includes youth who are also represented in other categories

Additional Notes:

1. American Indian/Alaska Native youth had the smallest decrease in dropout rates from 2013 to 2019 (1%) and experienced an increase in the dropout rate in 2015-2016 with a subsequent decrease of 24% to 2019 (9.07 in 2015 and 6.88 in 2019). While the change in rates from 2013 to 2019 is not statistically significant, the decrease from **2015** to 2019 is significant.⁶²
2. Black youth also had a smaller decrease (6%) in the dropout rate from 2013 to 2019 and a larger decrease (11%) when compared to 2015. This change was not found to be statistically significant.
3. The decrease in the dropout rate from 2013 to 2019 for Hispanic youth (5.27 in 2013 and 4.28 in 2019) is statistically significant.⁶³ No other race group had a statistically significant change in the dropout rate from 2013 to 2019.
4. When comparing the 2019 rates by race, the rates for Black (5.67), American Indian/Alaska Native (6.88), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (5.02), Hispanic (?) and Multi-Racial (3.50) youth are higher than the rates for White youth (2.83). Asian (0.91) and Asian/Pacific Islander (1.51) youth have a lower rate than White youth (2.83). All differences are statistically significant.⁶⁴

⁶² The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the dropout rates for **American Indian/Alaska Native** youth from 2015 to 2019 (2015: 95% CI: 87.2%<P<94.2%) and (2019: 95% CI: 61.8%<P<75.7%).

⁶³ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the dropout rate for **Hispanic** youth from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 50.4%<P<55.0%) and (2019: 95% CI: 40.5%<P<45.1%).

⁶⁴ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among race categories when compared to White (White: 95% CI: 26.9%<P<29.7%) and (**American Indian/Alaska Native**: 95% CI: 61.9%<P<75.7%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among race categories when compared to White (White: 95% CI: 26.9%<P<29.7%) and (**Asian**: 95% CI: 2.4%<P<15.8%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among race categories when compared to White (White: 95% CI: 26.9%<P<29.7%) and (**Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander**: 95% CI: 38.2%<P<62.1%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among race categories when compared to White (White: 95% CI: 26.9%<P<29.7%) and (**Asian/Pacific Islander**: 95% CI: 9.1%<P<21.1%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among race categories when compared to White (White: 95% CI: 26.9%<P<29.7%) and (**Black**: 95% CI: 50.4%<P<63.0%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among race categories when compared to White (White: 95% CI: 26.9%<P<29.7%) and (**Hispanic**: 95% CI: 40.5%<P<45.1%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference among race categories when compared to White (White: 95% CI: 26.9%<P<29.7%) and (**Multi-Racial**: 95% CI: 30.2%<P<39.8%).

SECTION #10: ATTENDANCE

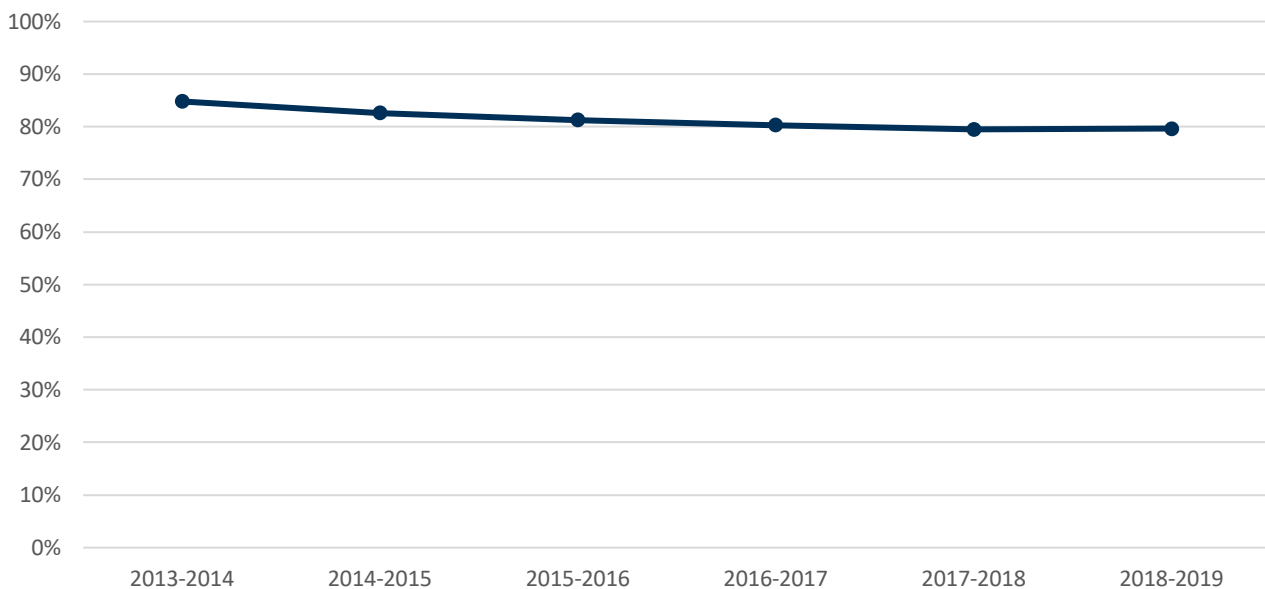
Regular Attenders

Attendance in Oregon Public Schools is measured in two ways. This section reports the percent of elementary through high school students who are regular attenders.

Definitions:

1. Students are considered "Regular Attenders" if they attended more than 90% of their enrolled days between the beginning of the academic school year and May 1st of the same academic school year. Prior to 2016-17, this category was called "Not Chronically Absent."
2. Students are considered "Chronically Absent" if they attended 90% or fewer of their enrolled days between the beginning of the academic school year and May 1st of the same academic school year. This category is calculated by subtraction based on the Regular Attenders counts and rates.
3. Students are included in the Oregon Department of Education's "Regular Attenders" report if they were attending the school or district listed on May 1st of the academic year and were enrolled in that school or district for a total of 75 or more days.

Exhibit 8o Percent of "Regular Attender" Students: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Student Attendance and Absenteeism Reports

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Change Over Time
Students Included	533,888	539,110	545,212	548,134	550,240	
Number of Regular Attenders	452,646	445,245	443,248	439,990	437,590	
Percent Regular Attenders	85%	83%	81%	80%	80%	6% decrease

Additional Notes:

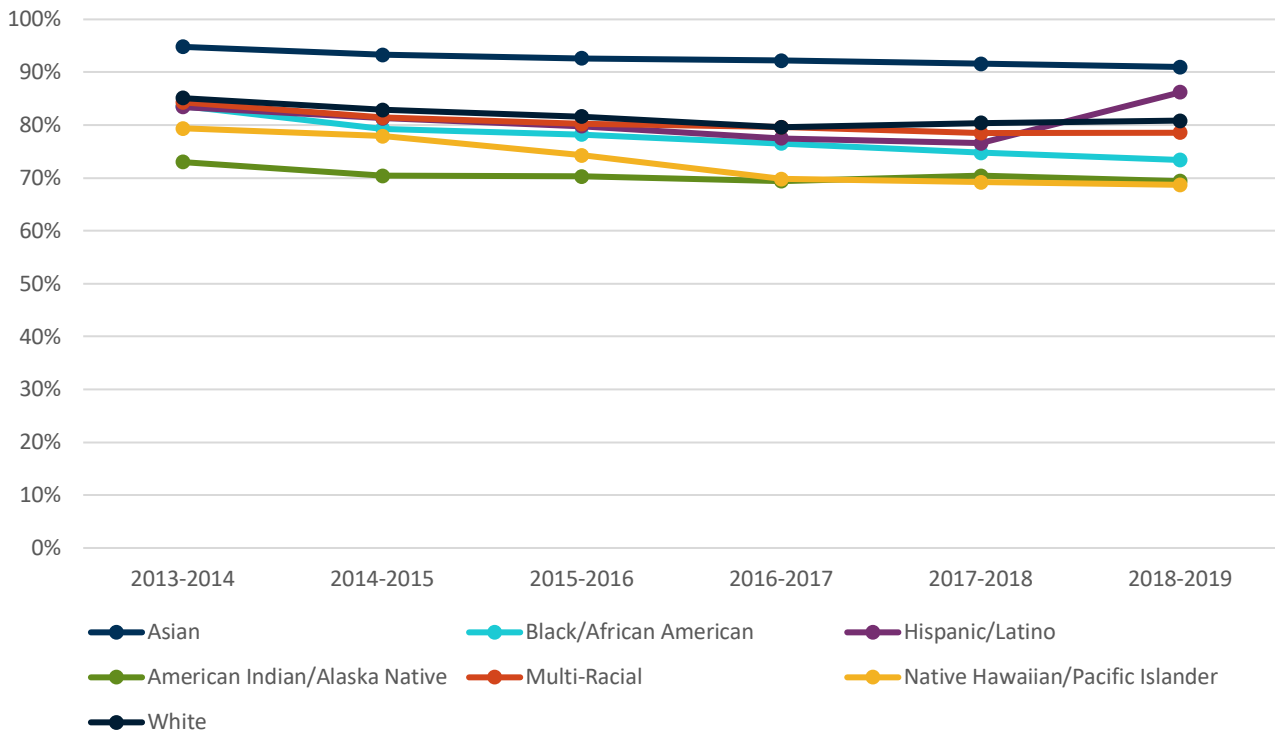
1. The proportion of youth described as a regular attender decreased from 2013-2014 to 2018-2019 by 6%. This decrease is statistically significant.⁶⁵
2. The percentage of regular attenders decreased the most among high school students (11th grade: 12% and 12th grade 18% over time). There is generally lower attendance in kindergarten, steady attendance throughout elementary then decreases in middle school and decreases from 9th grade to the low in 12th grade (less than 61% regular attenders by senior year).
3. Data on regular attenders by gender was collected only in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 and is consistent with the overall group. Non-binary youth were included as a category starting in 2018-2019. The proportion of youth identifying as non-binary who were regular attenders is 58% - significantly lower than the overall.⁶⁶
4. Youth listed as economically disadvantaged (75%) and English learners (78%) are about the same as the overall rate.
5. Homeless youth (57%) have lower rates of being categorized as regular attenders, which is statistically significant.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders overall from 2013 to 2019 (2013: 95% CI: 84.9%<P<85.1%) and (2019: 95% CI: 79.9%<P<80.1%).

⁶⁶ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the percentage of regular attenders identifying as non-binary compared with other genders (non-binary: 95% CI: 50.1%<P<65.9%) and (other: 95% CI: 78.9%<P<79.1%).

⁶⁷ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the percentage of regular attenders considered homeless compared with the overall rate (homeless: 95% CI: 56.2%<P<58.2%) and (overall: 95% CI: 79.9%<P<80.1%).

Exhibit 81 Percent of “Regular Attender” Students by Race: 2013-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Student Attendance and Absenteeism Reports

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Asian	95%	93%	93%	92%	92%	91%	4% decrease
Black/African American	84%	79%	78%	77%	75%	73%	10% decrease
Hispanic/Latino	83%	81%	80%	78%	77%	76%	7% decrease
American Indian/Alaska Native	73%	70%	70%	69%	70%	69%	4% decrease
Multi-Racial	84%	81%	80%	80%	79%	79%	6% decrease
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	79%	78%	74%	70%	69%	69%	11% decrease
White	85%	83%	82%	81%	80%	81%	4% decrease

Additional Notes:

1. Black (10%) and Native Hawaiian (11%) youth experienced the largest decreases in percentage of “regular attenders” from 2013 to 2019.
2. American Indian/Alaska Native youth and White youth had the smallest decreases (both 4%) though American Indian/Alaska Native youth started at the lowest percentage of “regular attenders” for all race groups (73% in 2013).
3. All decreases over time in the percentage of “regular attenders” by race were found to be statistically significant.⁶⁸

Attendance Rates

Oregon also measures attendance based on the rates at which students are present, rather than the percent of students who are present. Overall, student attendance rates ranged from 93.5% to 93% for all students from 2014-15 to 2016-17, the only years data are available. By this measure, rates were similar across race and were slightly (but not significantly) lower for other demographic characteristics.

Definition:

- Attendance rate is calculated based on the percent of days a student is present in the third period of the day out of the days they were attending that school. The rate calculates the average for all students in a school.
- Rates are also calculated by race and other demographic characteristics.

⁶⁸ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders from 2013 to 2019 among **Asian** youth (2013: 95% CI: 94.7%<P<95.3%) and (2019: 95% CI: 90.6%<P<91.4%).
The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders from 2013 to 2019 among **Black** youth (2013: 95% CI: 83.3%<P<84.7%) and (2019: 95% CI: 72.1%<P<73.9%).
The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders from 2013 to 2019 among **Hispanic** youth (2013: 95% CI: 82.8%<P<83.2%) and (2019: 95% CI: 75.7%<P<76.3%).
The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders from 2013 to 2019 among **American Indian/Alaska Native** youth (2013: 95% CI: 71.9%<P<74.1%) and (2019: 95% CI: 67.7%<P<70.3%).
The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders from 2013 to 2019 among **Multi Ethnic** youth (2013: 95% CI: 83.5%<P<84.5%) and (2019: 95% CI: 78.5%<P<79.5%).
The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders from 2013 to 2019 among **Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander** youth (2013: 95% CI: 77.5%<P<80.5%) and (2019: 95% CI: 67.3%<P<70.7%).
The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in the percentage of regular attenders from 2013 to 2019 among **White** youth (2013: 95% CI: 84.9%<P<85.1%) and (2019: 95% CI: 80.9%<P<81.2%).

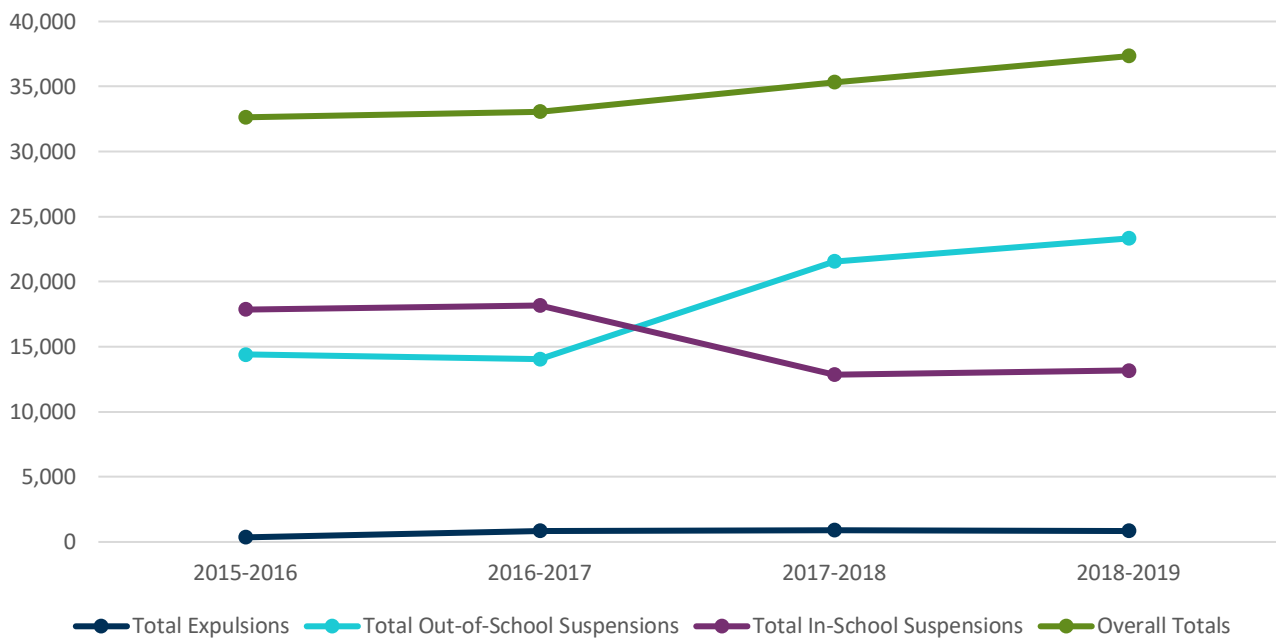
SECTION #11: DISCIPLINARY INCIDENTS

Definition:

Disciplinary incidents were obtained from the Oregon Department of Education's Discipline **Data** and include the following:

1. Expulsion – An action taken by a local educational agency to remove a child from their regular school for disciplinary purposes for a period lasting longer than the permitted out-of-school suspension period allowed by the local educational agency policy.
2. In-School Suspension – Instances when a child is temporarily removed from their regular classroom(s) for disciplinary purposes but remains under the direct supervision of school personnel. Direct supervision means school personnel are physically in the same location as the student under their supervision.
3. Out-of-School Suspension – Instances in which a child is temporarily removed from their regular school to another setting for disciplinary purposes that does not constitute an interim alternative educational setting. This includes both removals in which no IEP services are provided because the removal is 10 days or fewer, cumulatively, as well as disciplinary removals in which the child continues to receive services according to their IEP.

Exhibit 82 School Discipline Totals: 2015-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

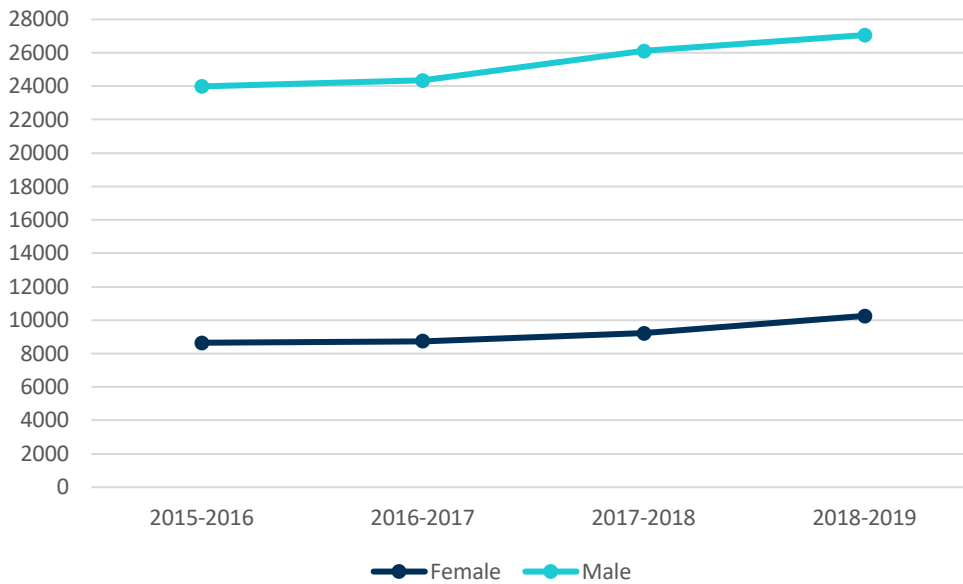
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Total Expulsions	353	844	899	846	140% increase
Total Out-of-School Suspensions	14,407	14,050	21,569	23,328	62% increase
Total In-School Suspensions	17,876	18,172	12,854	13,163	26% decrease
Overall Totals	32,636	33,066	35,322	37,337	14% increase

Additional Notes:

1. The overall use of disciplinary actions has increased 14% from **2015** to 2019. This is a statistically significant increase.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in the total use of expulsions, out of school suspension and in school suspension from 2015 to 2019 (2015: 95% CI: 5.60%<P<5.72%) and (2019: 95% CI: 6.36%<P<6.48%).

Exhibit 83 Total Expulsions, Out of School, In School Suspensions by Gender: 2015-2019



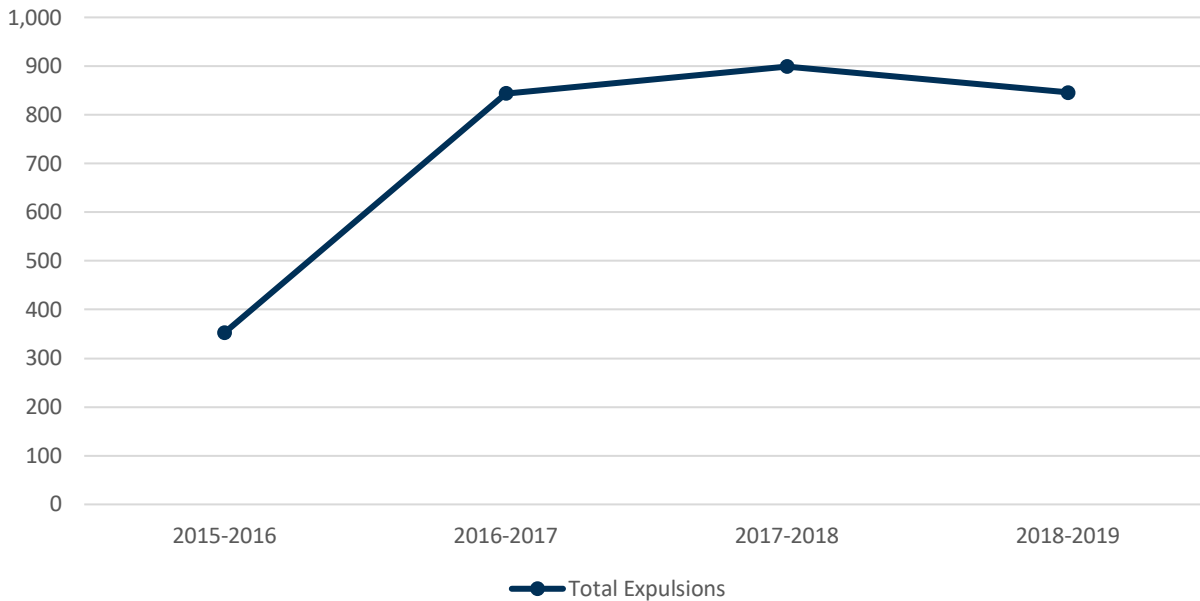
Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

Total Expulsions, Out of School Suspensions, In School Suspensions by Gender	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Female	8,647	8,728	9,212	10,253	19% increase
Male	23,989	24,338	26,110	27,063	13% increase
Non-Binary	-	-	-	21	
Totals	32,636	33,066	35,322	37,337	
Percent Female	27%	26%	26%	28%	
Percent Male	73%	74%	74%	72%	

Additional Notes:

1. Data on expulsions by gender changed in 2018-2019 as this metric now includes non-binary youth as a gender category.
2. Expulsions for males increased by 13% from **2015** to 2019 and 19% for females. The proportion has remained roughly the same over time (about one-quarter female and three-quarters male).

Exhibit 84 Total Expulsions: 2015-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

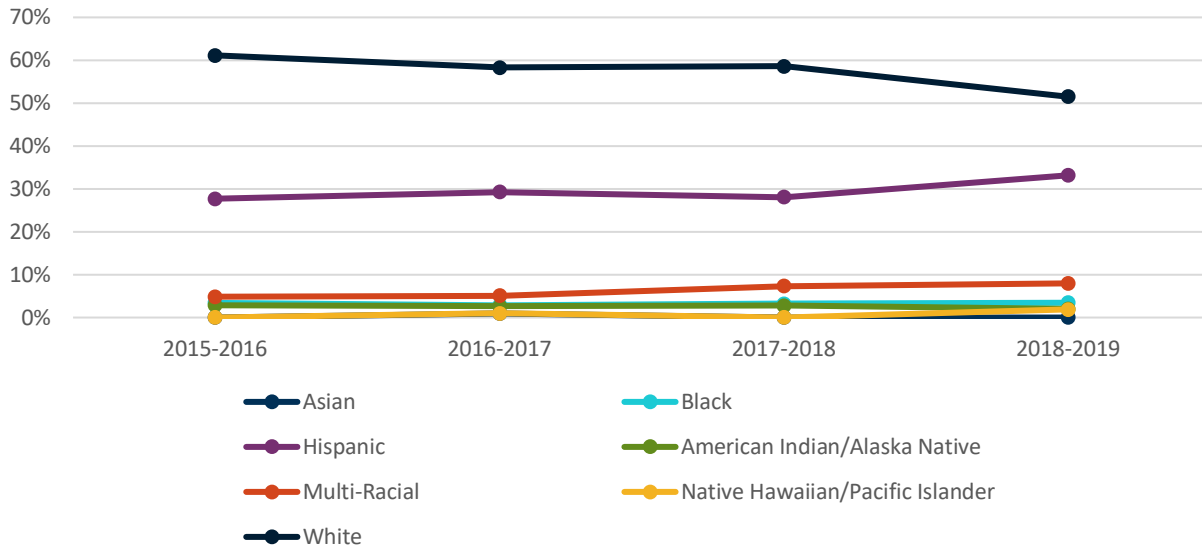
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Total Expulsions	353	844	899	846	140% increase

Additional Notes:

1. Total expulsions more than doubled (an increase of 140%) from 2015-2016 to 2018-2019. In-school suspensions decreased by 26% and out of school suspensions increased by 62% during this same time period. These changes are statistically significant.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in expulsions from 2015 to 2019 (2015: 95% CI: 0.06%<P<0.07%) and (2019: 95% CI: 0.14%<P<0.16%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant increase in out of school suspensions from 2015 to 2019 (2015: 95% CI: 2.46%<P<2.54%) and (2019: 95% CI: 3.06%<P<4.06%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in in school suspension 2015 to 2019 (2015: 95% CI: 2.22%<P<2.30%) and (2019: 95% CI: 3.06%<P<3.15%).

Exhibit 86 Expulsions by Race: Percent of Total by School Year



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

Expulsions	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Asian	0%	1%	0%	0%
Black	3%	3%	3%	4%
Hispanic	28%	29%	28%	33%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3%	3%	3%	2%
Multi-Racial	5%	5%	7%	8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0%	1%	0%	2%
White	61%	58%	59%	52%

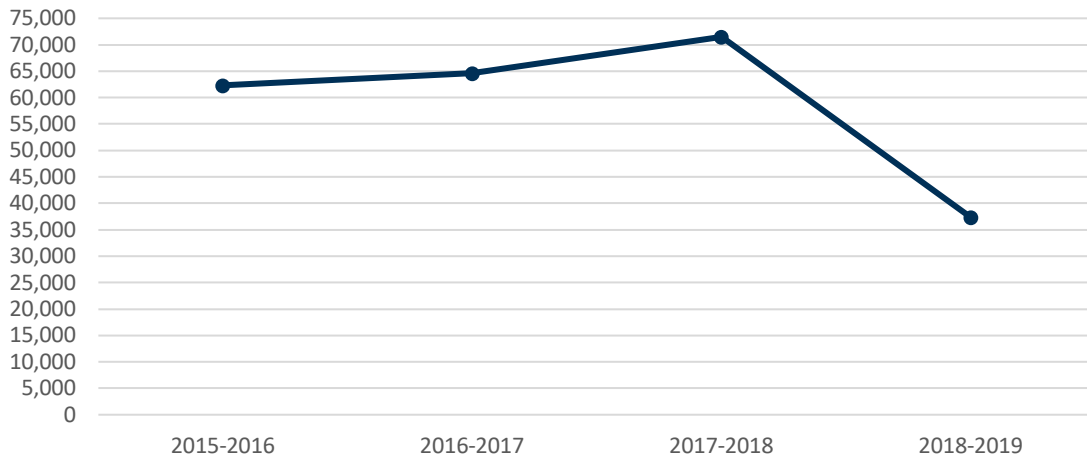
Expulsion Rates by Race

Expulsions by race (per thousand)	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Asian	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
Black	1	2	2	2
Hispanic	1	2	2	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	3	3	2
Multi-Racial	1	1	2	2
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A	4
White	1	1	1	1
Statewide	1	1	2	1

Additional Notes:

1. Expulsions by race had little variation over time (2015-2016 school year to 2018-2019).
2. Expulsions are reported in rates per thousand. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth had the highest expulsion rate in 2018-2019 (4 per 1,000) and American Indian/Alaska Native youth had the next highest expulsion rates in 2016-2018 (3 per 1,000). White youth experienced an unvarying rate of 1 youth per 1,000 over the years while all other youth experienced rates of 2 or more in 2018-2019.
3. These rates of expulsions increased over time for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and somewhat for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. Smaller increases were calculated for Black and Hispanic youth from 2015-2016 to 2016-2017.

Exhibit 86 Total Discipline Incidents: 2015-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	Change Over Time
Total Incidents	62,295	64,610	71,491	37,337	40% decrease

Reasons for Disciplinary Incidents

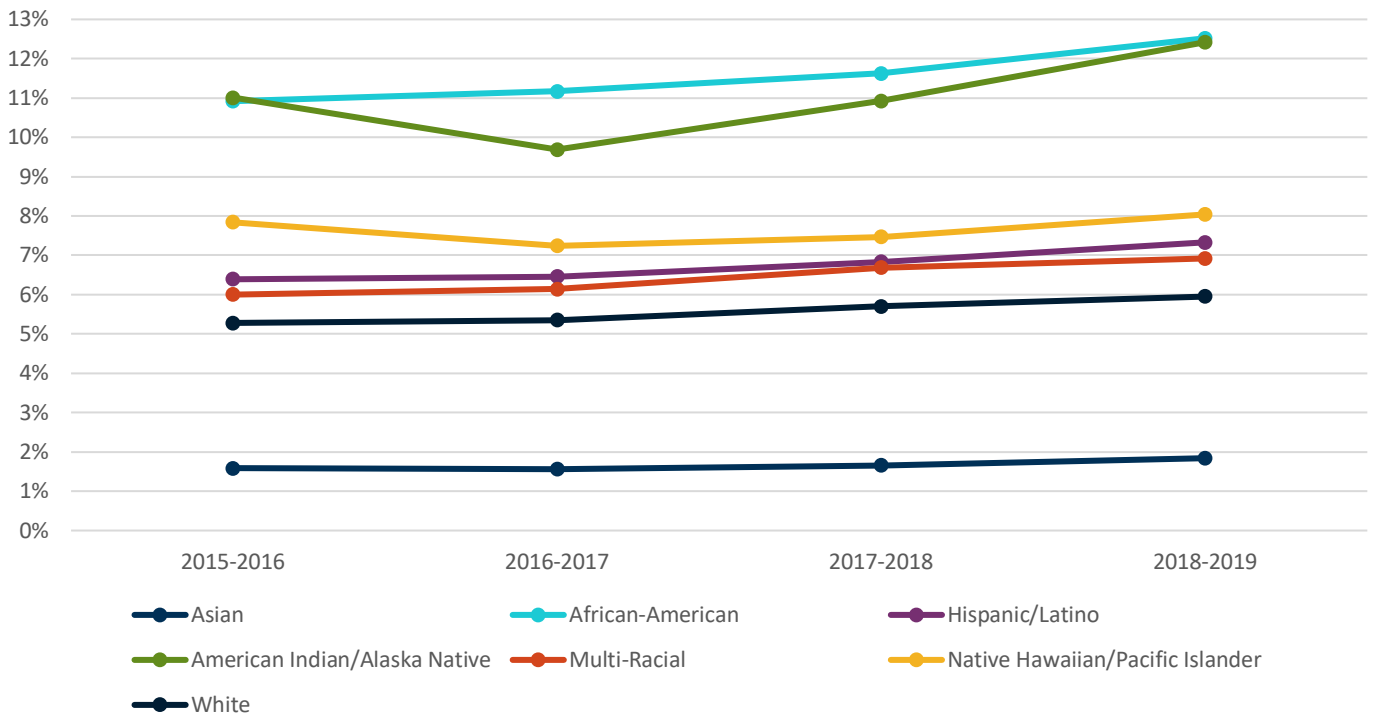
	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Total Incidents	62,295	64,610	71,491	37,337
Disruptive Behavior	43,436	44,282	47,167	20,159
Physical Assault/Attack	10,061	9,727	12,057	8,060
Substance Abuse/Misuse	5,288	4,949	6,780	6,221

Additional Notes:

1. Total incidents decreased from 2015-2016 to 2018-2019 by 40%. This change is statistically significant.⁷¹ This change is primarily due to a decline in incidents for disruptive behavior – which decreased by 54% during the same time period. It is likely this decrease reflects a reporting change rather than a change in the actual number of incidents. Substance use incidents increased by 18% and assaults dropped by 20% over this time period.

⁷¹ The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant decrease in total incidents from 2015-2016 to 2018-2019 (2015: 95% CI: 10.7%<P<10.9%) and (2019: 95% CI: 6.3%<P<6.5%).

Exhibit 87 Percent of Oregon Students Receiving Disciplinary Actions: 2015-2019



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Asian	2%	2%	2%	2%
African-American	11%	11%	12%	13%
Hispanic/Latino	6%	6%	7%	7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	11%	10%	11%	12%
Multi-Racial	6%	6%	7%	7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8%	7%	7%	8%
White	5%	5%	6%	6%

Additional Notes:

1. The percent of the population receiving referrals and the percent of disciplinary referrals by race show little variation over time (2015-2016 to 2018-2019 school years).

2. Black and American Indian/Alaska Native youth experienced disproportionately higher rates of disciplinary referrals when compared with White youth. There is a significant difference in the 2019 rates.⁷²

⁷² The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the rate of disciplinary actions for Black youth when compared with White youth (Black: 95% CI: 12.9%<P<13.1%) and (White: 95% CI: 5.9%<P<6.1%). The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, suggesting a statistically significant difference in the rate of disciplinary actions for American Indian/Alaska Native youth when compared with White youth (American Indian/Alaska Native: 95% CI: 11.9%<P<12.1%) and (White: 95% CI: 5.9%<P<6.1%).

APPENDIX A: DATA SOURCES AND LOCATIONS

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Data from the Criminal Justice Commission

1. <https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/SAC/Pages/Publications.aspx?wp7111=se:%22ucr%22> (Search for UCR)

JJIS Data and Reports from the Oregon Youth Authority

1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/Reports.aspx>: This link contains the current year's county and statewide JJIS data reports on:
 - a. Youth and Referrals
 - b. Dispositions
 - c. Detention
 - d. Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRI) **County only**
 - e. Programs and Services
 - f. *Restitution (not used in 2020)*
 - g. *Community Service (not used in 2020)*
 - h. *Recidivism (not used in 2020, based on new referrals)*
2. Reports from previous years can be found at the links below
 - a. Youth and Referrals: <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/YouthReferralsReports.aspx>
 - b. Dispositions: <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/DispositionReports.aspx>
 - c. Detention: <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/DetentionReports.aspx>
 - d. Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRI: Relative Rate Index) **County only**:
<https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/RRIReports.aspx>
 - e. Programs and Services:
<https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/ProgramsServicesReports.aspx>
 - f. Restitution (not used in 2020)"
<https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/RestitutionCommunityServiceReports.aspx>
 - g. Community Service (not used in 2020):
<https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/RestitutionCommunityServiceReports.aspx>
 - h. Recidivism (not used in 2020, based on new referrals):
<https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/RecidivismReports.aspx>

Juvenile Crime Prevention Program Risk Assessment

1. Data were received from the Juvenile Justice Information System and are not available publicly.
2. JJIS Access: Access to JJIS is granted to OYA and the county juvenile departments pursuant to signed intergovernmental agreements. Other public and private agencies that work with youth served by the county juvenile departments and OYA are external partners. The JJIS Steering Committee can also approve access to JJIS for research projects that support county and statewide research priorities. Contact: jjis.helpdesk@oya.state.or.us
3. The risk assessment tool can be found at:
<https://www.ojdda.org/uploads/file/JCP%202006%201%20Hard%20copy%20%20Revised%20Jan%202014.pdf>

Attendance and Dropout Data from the Department of Education

1. Dropout Data and Reports: <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/students/Pages/Dropout-Rates.aspx>
2. Attendance and Absenteeism: <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/students/Pages/Attendance-and-Absenteeism.aspx>
3. Graduation Rates by 4 (or 5) -year cohorts: <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/reports-and-data/Pages/Graduation-Cohort-Dropout-Rates.aspx>

School Discipline Data from the Department of Education

1. <https://www.oregon.gov/ode/students-and-family/healthsafety/Pages/School-Discipline,-Bullying,-Restraint-and-Seclusion.aspx>