

OJJDP FY 2024 TITLE II

Juvenile Problem/Needs Analysis: Oregon

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DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

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JUVENILE CRIME ANALYSES FY 2024: HIGHLIGHTS

This report adds data from 2020 through 2023 (where available) to the Juvenile Crime Analysis from FY 2020, which presented data starting in 2013. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in dramatic shifts in some of the juvenile crime and school data. In addition, some data elements were not available across all years (noted in the respective charts and tables).

As mentioned above, it is important to note that this report covers an unusual 3-year period. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted youth, families, schools, juvenile justice systems, and data collection. Schools were closed across 2 academic years, services were reduced or adjusted, and staffing levels declined. In addition, this period reflects the years following a substantive legal change in 2019 that impacts Oregon youth, by removing the requirement that youth 15-17 years old with certain criminal allegations will be automatically waived to adult court.

These factors make the interpretation of data in this report a little complicated. While many desirable results are seen in the data, such as reductions in law enforcement referrals of youth to the juvenile justice system, it is clear these reductions are beginning to adjust back to pre-pandemic levels. We have compared the 2023 data to what the trends looked like through 2019, the last year before significant impacts of the public health crisis and legal changes and pointed out where legal changes may have shifted the landscape for the future.

Positive trends:

- The number of youth with referrals has not returned fully to pre-pandemic levels, nor have disposition or detention rates.
- The patterns of reductions in the number of youth referred were similar across race, gender, and age.
- Referrals for noncriminal allegations, such as substance-related issues, have decreased
- Referrals for person crimes have remained low for Native youth, and those for white and Black youth are below pre-pandemic levels.
- The number of females with a referral for being a runaway continued to decline in 2023.
- Black and Hispanic youth, and youth who are economically disadvantaged, saw an increase in graduation rates in 2023, compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Juvenile Justice: Highlights

- Overall, [youth referrals](#) decreased notably in 2020 and continued a decline in 2021, as a result of the pandemic. While they increased about one third (32%) from 2021 to 2023, they are [still not as high as before the pandemic](#).
- The patterns of reductions in the number of youth referred were similar across race, gender, and age, with slightly greater increases after 2021 for males and 13-15-year-olds.
- The number of youth with property crimes increased more than for other crime types from 2021 and non-criminal referrals continued to decrease (resulting in 58% fewer youth referred overall for noncriminal allegations since 2019). Youth with person crimes reached a low point in 2020 rather than 2021 as was seen for the other categories.
- In earlier years, the numbers of property and noncriminal referrals were notably higher than for person crimes, but these numbers were all similar in 2020-2023. Noncriminal referrals are primarily substance related (marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco, in that order) with some curfew violations and violations related to motor vehicles.
- The increase in the number of youth with person crimes was driven by the number of youth referred for assaults (which in 2023 was 7% higher than pre-pandemic levels). Sex offenses, on the other hand, decreased and were at their lowest point (since 2013) in 2023. Homicides had decreased from 2015 to a low point in 2019 (pre-pandemic), and since then have increased 200%, from 13 in 2019 to 39 in 2023. These numbers may reflect youth being retained in the juvenile justice system rather than being addressed in the adult system.
- Hispanic youth had higher rates of person-related referrals in 2023 than before the pandemic. White and Black youth saw increases since their pandemic lows but have not yet reached pre-pandemic levels. Native youth are remaining at pandemic-era low rates.
- Unlike other referral types, [allegations of runaway continued to remain flat and increased minimally](#) (less than 2%) from 2021 to 2023.
- The number of runaways reached a low point in 2021-2022, with male rates starting to increase in 2023 and female rates still decreasing. Hispanic youth are seeing an increasing trend in referrals for being a runaway since 2021 with a 29% increase from 2022 to 2023. Native youth had the highest number of runaway referrals per youth with a spike in 2022 that almost reached pre-pandemic levels.
- Despite 2023 showing the number of youth with referrals trending upwards toward pre-pandemic levels, services did not keep pace. Services (such as competency development and family services) continued to decrease in 2022 and then data were not published in 2023. Overall, approximately 1/3 of youth with a referral received a service in 2022.

- The exception to the service trend was [mental health services](#), which in 2022 [exceeded pre-pandemic levels](#). Approximately 6-7% of youth were receiving mental health services each year since 2013, but in 2022 it was 11%. Youth were not served equitably though, as the increases were notably higher for males and for white youth. Black youth saw a 41% decline in mental health service episodes from 2019 to 2022.
- Detention rates in 2023 were still reflective of the pandemic levels, though they increased slightly since their low in 2021. [Pre-adjudicatory detention rates are increasing](#) while detentions as a result of a warrant are decreasing. Post adjudicatory detentions are still occurring less often than during the pandemic.
- Hispanic youth saw larger increases in detention, probably because of their higher rate of person crimes. Detention rates increased for all races from 2021 to 2023 except for Asian youth (who experienced a 57% decrease).
- Youth ages 16-17 saw a sharp increase in detention admissions in 2023 from low levels in 2020-2022. Rates were lower for other age groups in 2023 compared to 2022. There were similar patterns for females and males, though females in 2023 still represented about ¼ of detention admissions.
- Detention stays of 1-3 days or 9-59 days were more common than before the pandemic.
- Like referrals, dispositions are trending back up, though in 2023 they were still lower than pre-pandemic levels. Numbers decreased 45% from 2019 to 2021 and then increased 29% from 2021 to 2023.

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 (4.57). 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 (3.25) but are underrepresented in petitions (0.41). The more troubling data involve Hispanic youth, who experience greater disproportionality at later decision points (detention and petitions) than at referral. [Disparities have increased since 2019](#).

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 and age.
- The school risk factors have significantly different prevalence across racial groups. [Black, Hispanic/Latinx, Native, and Asian youth had higher rates of dropping out of school](#) than white youth and those with other/unknown races. Black and

Hispanic/Latinx youth had higher rates of suspensions and expulsions and risks in the school domain overall. Native youth had higher rates of risks in the school domain than all other youth. All of these differences are statistically significant.

- Youth in the 13-15 age category were more likely to be at risk in the School Domain. Youth 16 years and older were more likely to have dropped out of school and had been suspended or expelled less frequently than younger youth. These differences are all statistically significant.
- Females had lower rates for dropouts than males.

School-Related Measures: Highlights

- Black and Hispanic youth saw a 4% increase in graduation rates in 2023 compared to before the pandemic though overall, graduation rates for each racial group have remained fairly steady since 2019. Native youth are still less likely than white and Asian youth to graduate. Economically disadvantaged students saw a 9% increase in their graduation rate since 2019.
- Dropout rates were decreasing until 2021, when they increased by 126% in the 2021-2022 school year. Post pandemic, schools reopened in Oregon in April 2021. It appears that the following school year, a notable proportion of students did not return. All racial groups except Asian saw an increase in dropout rates.
- From 2018 to 2023, the proportion of youth described as a regular attender decreased by 14%, from 72% to 62%.
- For all racial groups, the percentage of regular attenders was lower in 2023 than in 2018. Native and Hispanic/Latinx youth experienced the largest decreases (35% and 28% respectively) in the percentage of “regular attenders” from 2018 to 2023. Asian youth had the smallest decreases (12%).
- Overall counts of disciplinary actions from 2018-2019 (pre-pandemic) are equal to 2022-2023 numbers. Out of school suspensions increased while expulsions and in-school suspensions decreased. Interestingly, there was a 5% decrease in enrollment from Fall 2018 (2018-2019 school year) to Fall 2022 (2022-2023 school year; 581,730 to 552,380; loss of 29,350 students). The total numbers of youth disciplined would be expected to decrease proportionally, about 5% indicating that these are even larger impacts on the numbers of youth disciplined.
- The total number of disciplinary incidents in the 2022-2023 school year increased slightly (7%) when compared to 2017-2018 levels perhaps as a result of the pandemic and also the addition of a new offense type category (altercation/harassment/intimidation).
- Expulsions for females increased by 13% from 2018 to 2023 and decreased by 6% for males. The proportion has remained roughly the same over time (about one-quarter female and three-quarters male), although the proportion of female youth has slightly increased over time. This large increase for youth identifying as non-binary may be due to more youth representing this category than in 2018 rather than actual increases in disciplinary actions.

- During the pandemic (2020-2021) very few students experienced expulsions. All of the students that were expelled were white youth. In 2021-2022, expulsions of white youth returned to pre-pandemic levels and there was a 15% decrease in for white students from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023. For Hispanic students, there was a 21% increase in the proportion of Hispanic students with expulsions from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023. Other racial groups saw a reduction or no change in expulsions from pre-pandemic levels to 2022-2023.
- The proportion of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth with discipline incidents increased by 37% from the 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 school year. The only racial group that had a decrease in proportion of youth with discipline incidents was American Indian/Alaska Native students (11% in 2023).

JUVENILE CRIME ANALYSES FY 2024: RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several areas 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 about services from the JJIS system, once those data become available. Specifically, look at whether service levels are starting to increase and why there appear to be disparities by race and gender in who is receiving mental health services. Reach out to service providers to assess the barriers to providing services and what the state agencies can do to address them. For example, service providers might benefit from incentives for individuals to enter the youth service and behavioral health fields and additional opportunities for staff education and training may be needed.
- ✚ Gather additional information about person-related criminal referrals, such as why the number of assaults has increased and whether communities need skill-building services for youth (and training for staff to provide those services) related to de-escalation, self-management, negotiation, and communication. These skills might be introduced and practiced in schools, juvenile departments, or other youth programs.
- ✚ Explore the reasons why older youth (16-17-year-olds) experienced such a dramatic increase in detention admissions in 2023. Adoption or expansion of diversion or prevention services focused on this age group may be needed.

Need for enhanced support and services for youth:

- ✚ Continue to fund and encourage use of culturally responsive services and supports.

- Provide support for Hispanic/Latino youth and families, to address the increases in person-related criminal referrals and their overrepresentation in petitions and detention.
- Work with community partners to identify and create opportunities for culturally responsive resources, including prevention and early intervention programs.
- Ensure that family services are provided to youth who are referred for running away from home. Since Hispanic youth experienced a large increase from 2022 to 2023 and Native youth had the highest number of runaway referrals per youth, these groups might benefit from culturally responsive services.
- Mental health services for Black youth, which had increased before the pandemic, saw a substantial decline from 2019 to 2022. Explore where services are needed to recover from these losses.
- Continue to support training for juvenile justice and youth service staff regarding disproportionality, implicit bias, cultural responsiveness, and the importance of cultural connections. Share data regarding disproportionality and explore ways to decrease disparities in referrals and subsequent decision points.

System-level reform efforts:

Justice system:

- ✚ Ensure that juvenile justice agencies are equipped, including staff being trained, to handle the more serious crimes that are no longer being waived to the adult system.
- ✚ Encourage juvenile department staff to enter service data consistently and work with JJIS to ensure that reports are informative and useful.
- ✚ Explore informal, diversion, and service options for Hispanic/Latino youth as alternatives to detention and formal processing and identify youth who are at risk of involvement in person-related crimes for specific support and prevention services.

School systems:

- ✚ Ensure school personnel receive training related to implicit bias and cultural responsiveness, as well as information about disproportionality by race/ethnicity in risk factors for negative academic outcomes and disciplinary actions. Provide additional supports to Black, Hispanic, and Native youth to prevent school drop-out, reengage youth who have dropped out, and advocate for alternatives to suspensions and expulsions, particularly for Hispanic youth.

- ✚ Ensure school personnel are trained and skilled in the use of positive strategies for behavior management and mediation and have access to counselors and case managers for youth who need assistance.
- ✚ Work with schools to reduce the use of out of school suspensions. When suspensions are warranted, arrange for youth to remain in school and work on class assignments, so they are less likely to get into additional trouble outside of school (without supervision) and fall behind in schoolwork.
- ✚ Invest in engagement services and strategies to prevent truancy and school drop-out. Mentors, counselors, and extracurricular activities can all help youth build positive connections to schools.

JUVENILE CRIME ANALYSES FY 2024

SECTION #1: YOUTH REFERRED

Data in this section were obtained from the **Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS)**,¹ a statewide database administered by the state of Oregon through the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) and utilized by county juvenile departments statewide.

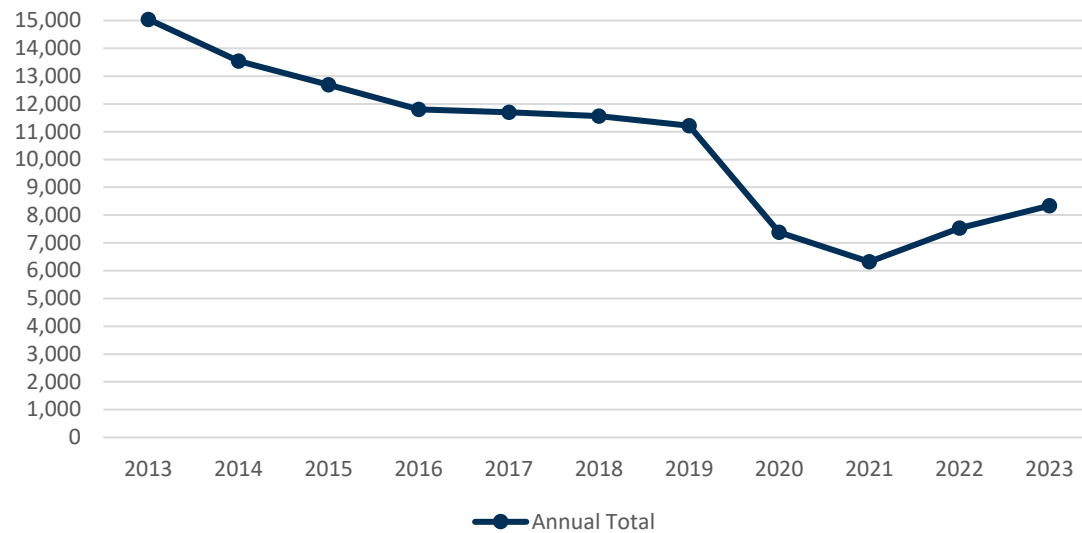
JJIS data include offense categories (such as person or property-related crimes) and characteristics of the youth who commit offenses (including race, gender, and age).

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.

¹ Oregon Revised Statutes do not allow for the arrest of children in the state of Oregon. Prior years of crime analyses included data from the Uniform Crime Reporting system for “arrests” by local law enforcement reported to the system. These data are no longer available in a useable format. “Referral” is the first point of contact with the juvenile justice system for youth in this study.

Exhibit 1 Annual Number of Youth Referred



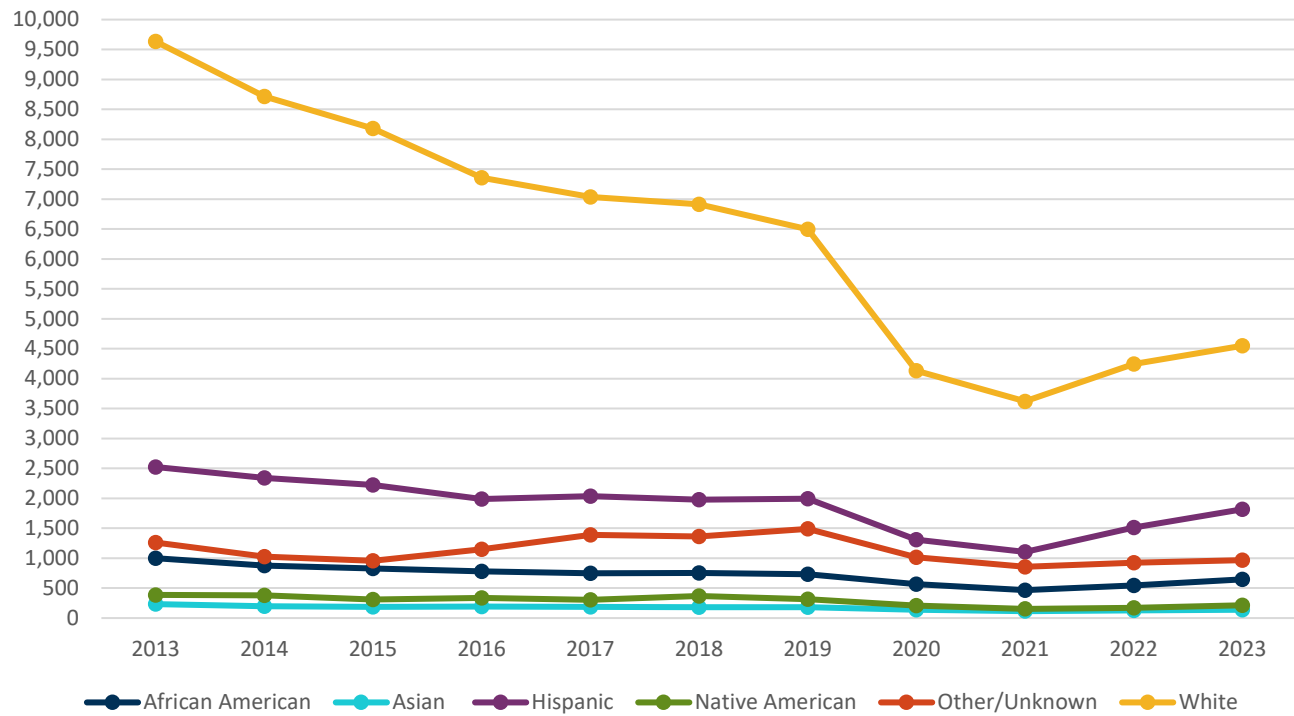
Source Data: Annual Number of Youth Referred (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Annual Total	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209	7,376	6,319	7,526	8,332

Additional Notes:

1. The number of youth referred dropped in 2020 and continued to decrease through 2021. Numbers are starting to increase again but are still lower than pre-pandemic levels.

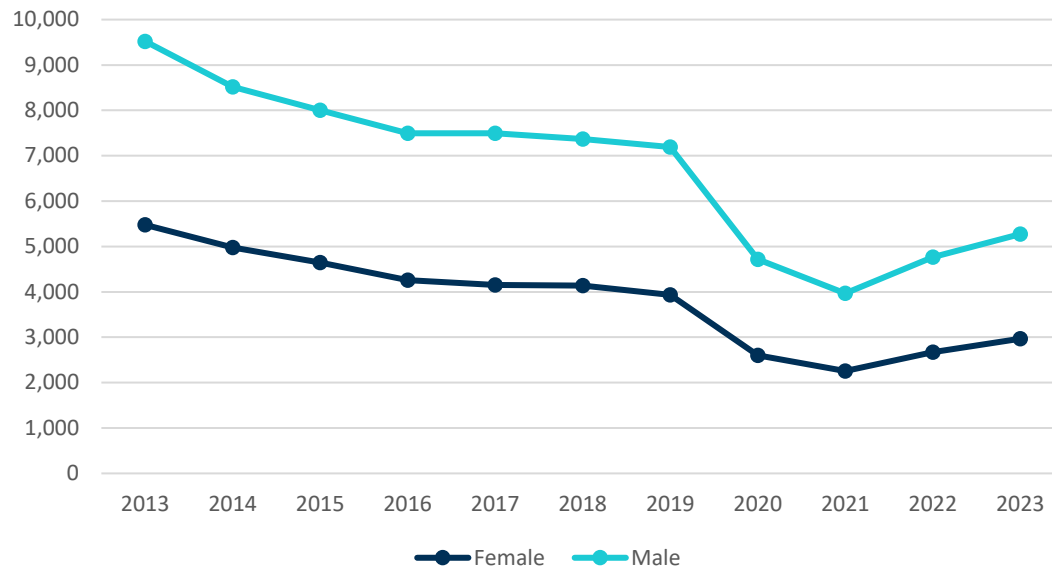
Exhibit 2 Annual Number of Youth Referred by Race: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
African American	1,000	875	827	781	748	755	731	568	467	545	648
Asian	233	198	187	193	189	181	180	141	115	129	137
Hispanic	2,524	2,342	2,224	1,987	2,036	1,978	1,994	1,308	1,105	1,513	1,818
Native American	387	377	308	339	304	370	315	210	153	169	211
Other/Unknown	1,264	1,028	959	1,152	1,388	1,364	1,490	1,014	857	927	970
White	9,633	8,715	8,178	7,355	7,034	6,914	6,499	4,135	3,622	4,243	4,548

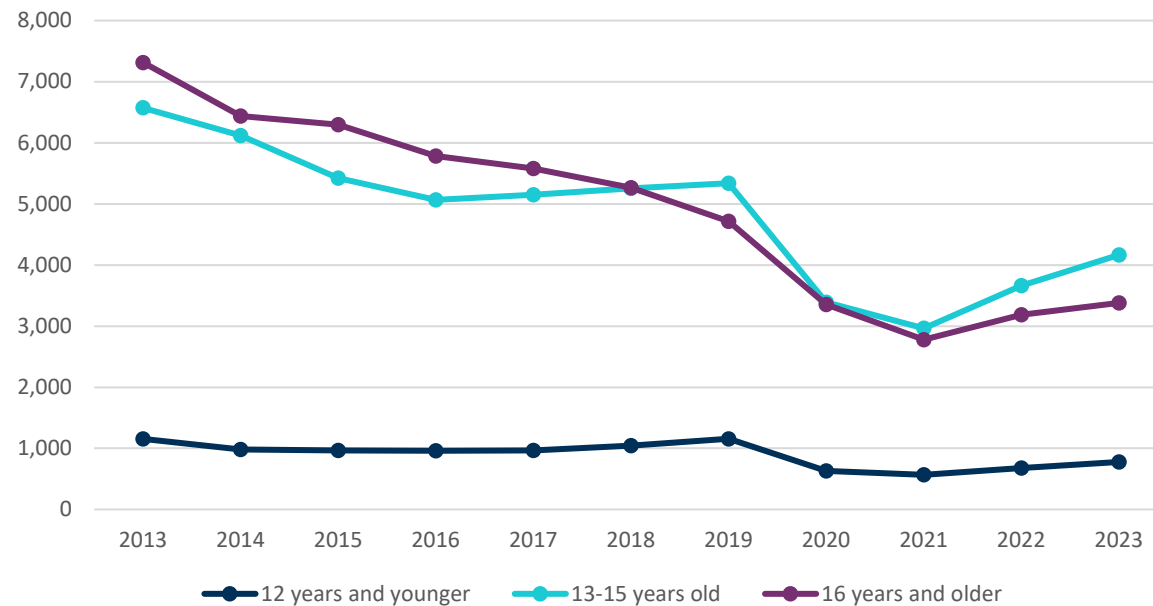
Exhibit 3 Annual Number of Youth Referred by Gender: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	5,477	4,977	4,643	4,261	4,151	4,141	3,933	2,600	2,256	2,673	2,966
Male	9,522	8,517	8,005	7,495	7,493	7,370	7,192	4,715	3,967	4,769	5,272

Exhibit 4 Annual Number of Youth Referred by Age: 2013-2023



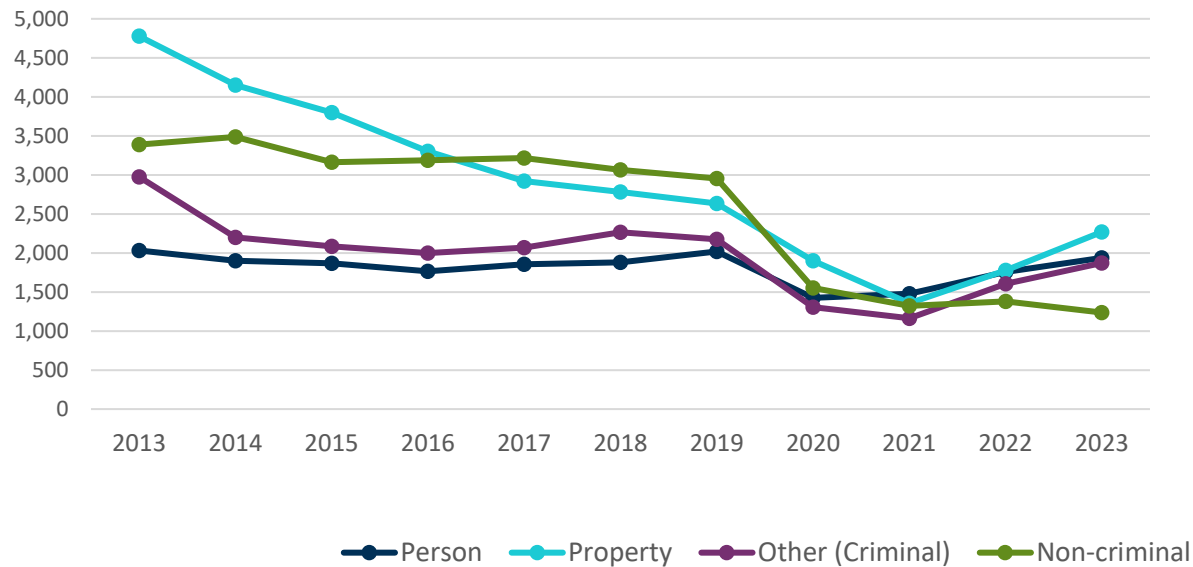
Source Data: Annual Number of Youth Referred by Age (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
12 years and younger	1,154	982	965	961	966	1,045	1,157	633	567	679	776
13-15 years old	6,572	6,117	5,422	5,064	5,152	5,253	5,338	3,389	2,964	3,663	4,166
16 years and older	7,315	6,436	6,296	5,782	5,581	5,264	4,714	3,354	2,779	3,184	3,382

Additional Notes:

1. All age groups decreased from 2019 to 2020, with the largest proportional decrease (45%) occurring for juveniles 12 years and younger.

Exhibit 5 Youth Referred by Offense Type: 2013-2023



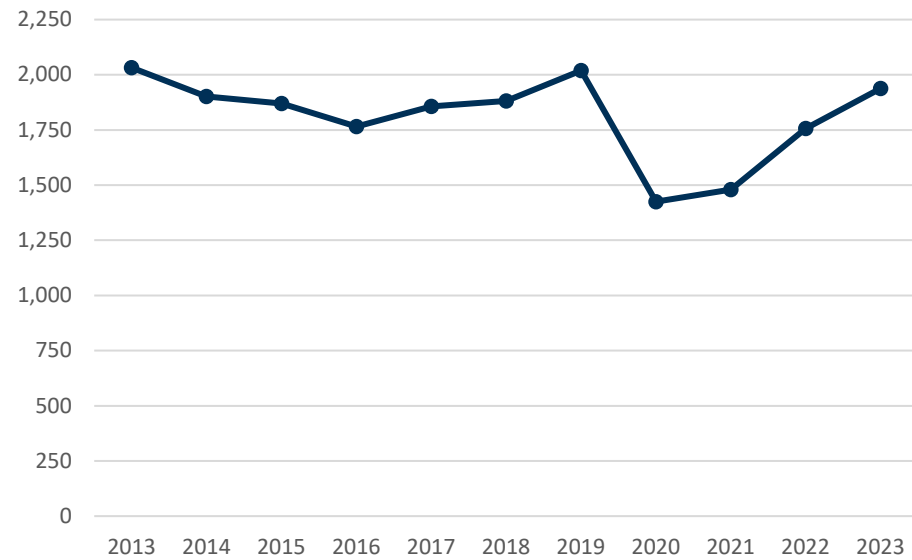
Source Data: Youth Referred by Offense Type (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Person	2,032	1,902	1,869	1,766	1,857	1,882	2,019	1,425	1,480	1,756	1,938
Property	4,777	4,150	3,797	3,303	2,921	2,782	2,635	1,902	1,356	1,776	2,268
Other (Criminal)	2,975	2,200	2,086	1,998	2,068	2,267	2,176	1,304	1,164	1,604	1,873
Non-criminal	3,390	3,487	3,165	3,188	3,217	3,063	2,954	1,551	1,322	1,380	1,237
Total	13,174	11,739	10,917	10,255	10,063	9,994	9,784	6,182	5,322	6,516	7,316

Additional Notes:

The total number of youth referred dropped in 2020 and reached a low point in 2021. Since then the numbers have slightly increased, though they are still lower than the total number of youth with referrals in 2019. The largest increase from 2021 to 2023 was with property referrals (67%) and other (criminal) referrals (61%). On the other hand, non-criminal referrals decreased by 6%.

Exhibit 6 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes: 2013-2023



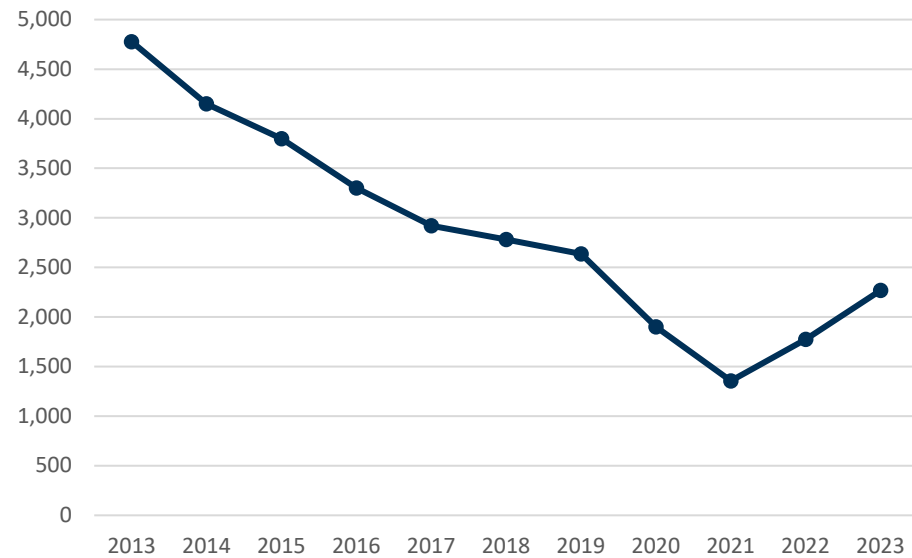
Source Data: Total Person-Related Referrals (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Person	2,032	1,902	1,869	1,766	1,857	1,882	2,019	1,425	1,480	1,756	1,938

Additional Notes:

1. Before the pandemic, person-related crimes were gradually increasing. After decreasing due to the pandemic, person-related referrals have steadily risen back up again. The number of youth with person-related referrals is only 4% lower than in 2019 (pre-pandemic).

Exhibit 7 Youth Referred for Property-Related Crimes: 2013-2023



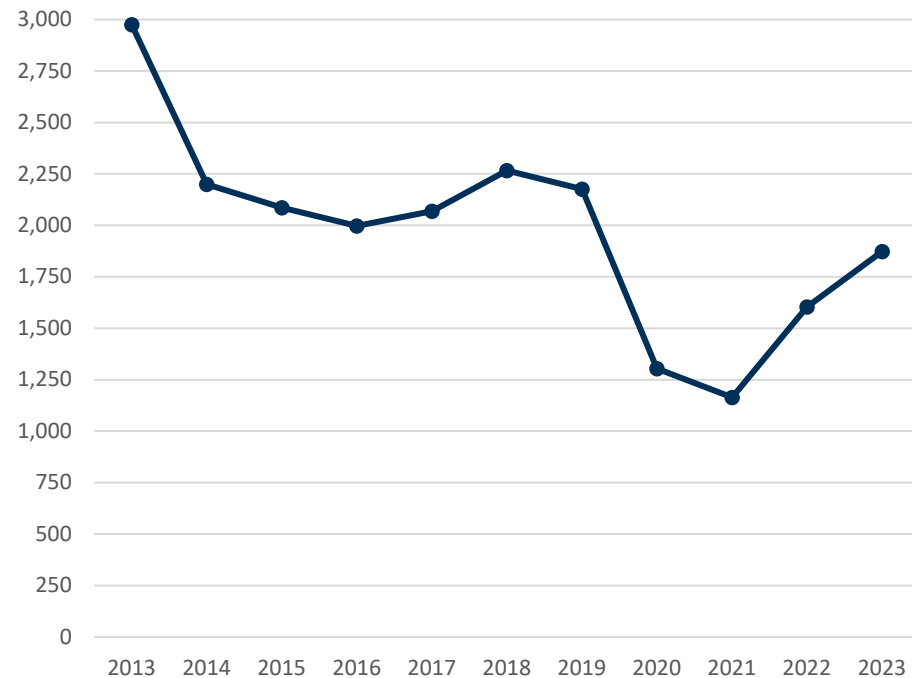
Source Data: Total Property-Related Referrals (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Property	4,777	4,150	3,797	3,303	2,921	2,782	2,635	1,902	1,356	1,776	2,268

Additional Notes:

1. Property-related referrals in 2023 were still 14% lower than in 2019.

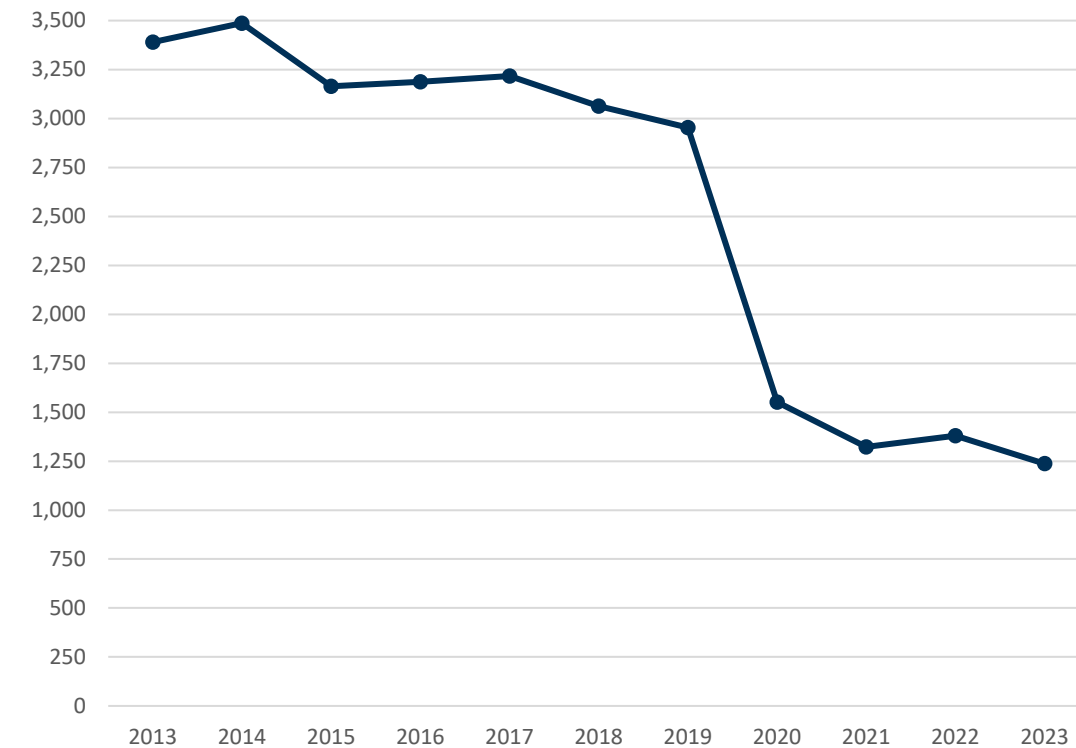
Exhibit 8 Youth Referred for Other Crimes: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Other (Criminal)	2,975	2,200	2,086	1,998	2,068	2,267	2,176	1,304	1,164	1,604	1,873

Exhibit 9 Youth Referred for Non-Criminal Incidents: 2013-2023



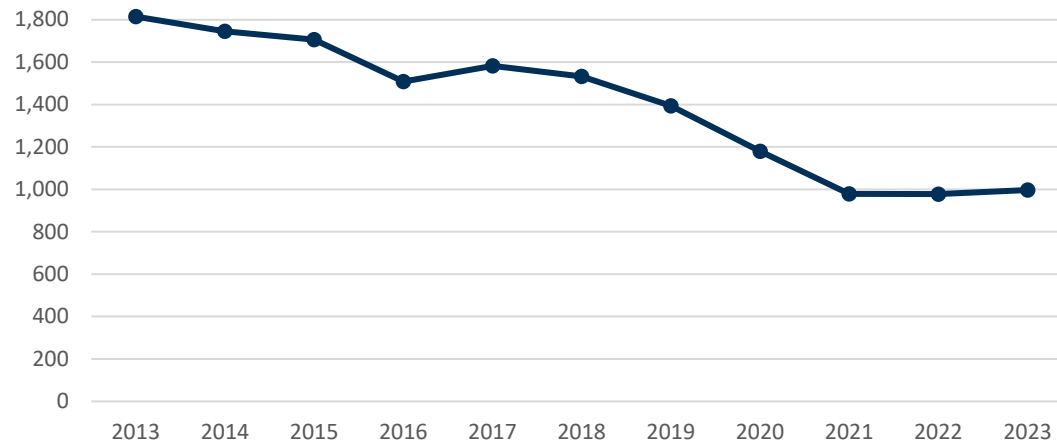
Source Data: Total Non-Criminal Referrals (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Non-criminal	3,390	3,487	3,165	3,188	3,217	3,063	2,954	1,551	1,322	1,380	1,237

Additional Notes:

1. Non-criminal referrals have decreased 58% from 2019 to 2023 among Oregon youth.

Exhibit 10 Youth Referred for Dependency (Runaway): 2013-2023



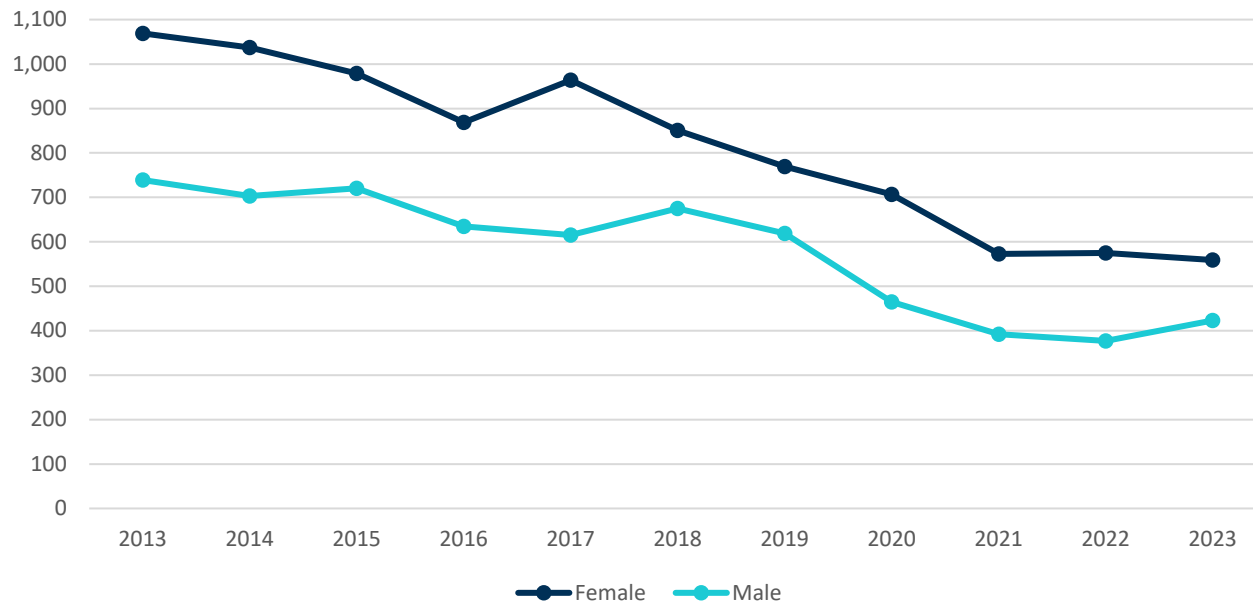
Source Data: Total Dependency Status Referrals (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394	1,180	979	978	997

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 28% from 2019 to 2023. The largest decrease occurred between 2019 and 2021 (17%) and has remained fairly steady since 2021.

Exhibit 11 Annual Number of Youth Referred for Runaway by Gender



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change Over Time (2019-2023)
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394	1,180	979	978	997	28% decrease
Females with Runaway Referral(s) – youth level	1,069	1,037	979	869	964	851	769	707	573	575	559	27% decrease
Males with Runaway Referral(s) – youth level	739	703	720	635	615	675	619	465	392	377	423	32% decrease
Unknown Gender with Runaway Referral(s) – youth level	7	5	7	4	4	7	6	8	14	26	15	n/a
% Female	59%	59%	57%	58%	61%	56%	55%	60%	59%	59%	56%	2% increase
% Male	41%	40%	42%	42%	39%	44%	44%	39%	40%	39%	42%	5% decrease

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

Additional Notes:

1. While females with runaway referrals did not decrease much from 2019 to 2020 (8%), males with runaway referrals decreased by 25%.
2. Male youth (unduplicated) with runaway referrals made up 42% of the total youth with runaway referrals in 2023, which is only a slight decrease compared to 44% in 2019 (pre-pandemic). The percentage of female youth (unduplicated) with runaway referrals slightly increased from 55% in 2019 to 56% in 2023.
 - a. Note that females typically represent approximately 36% of all referrals.
3. From 2022 to 2023, female youth with runaway referrals decreased slightly (3%), but male youth with runaway referrals increased by 12%.

Exhibit 12 Total Number of Referrals for Runaway by Gender

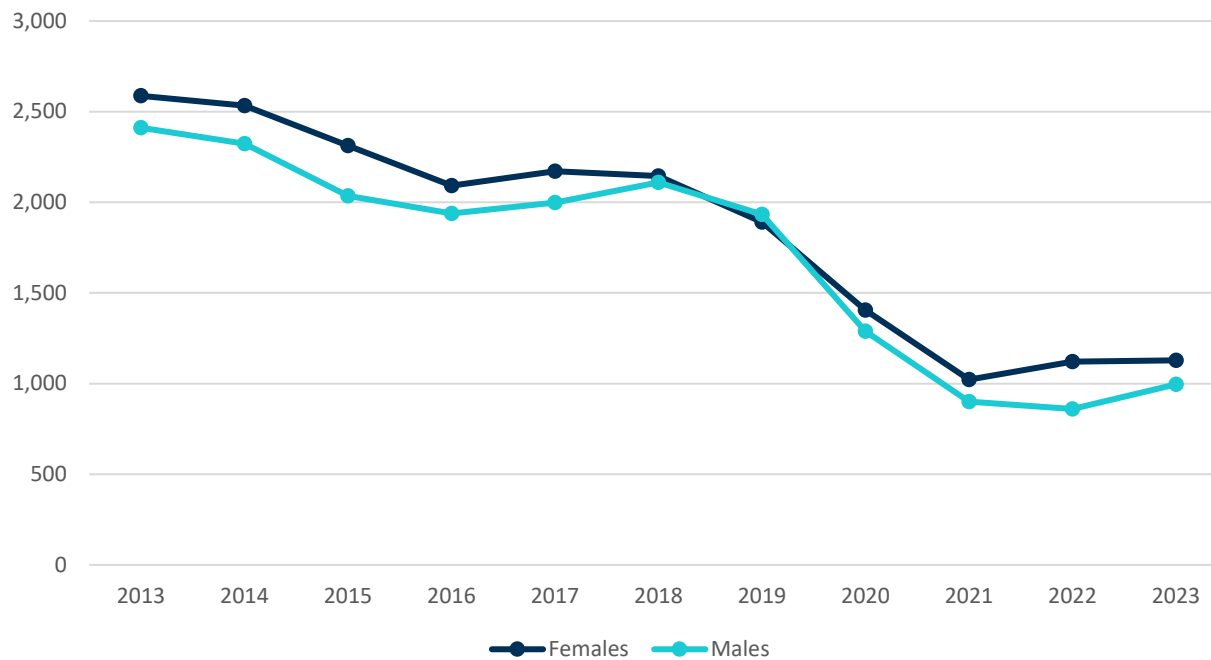
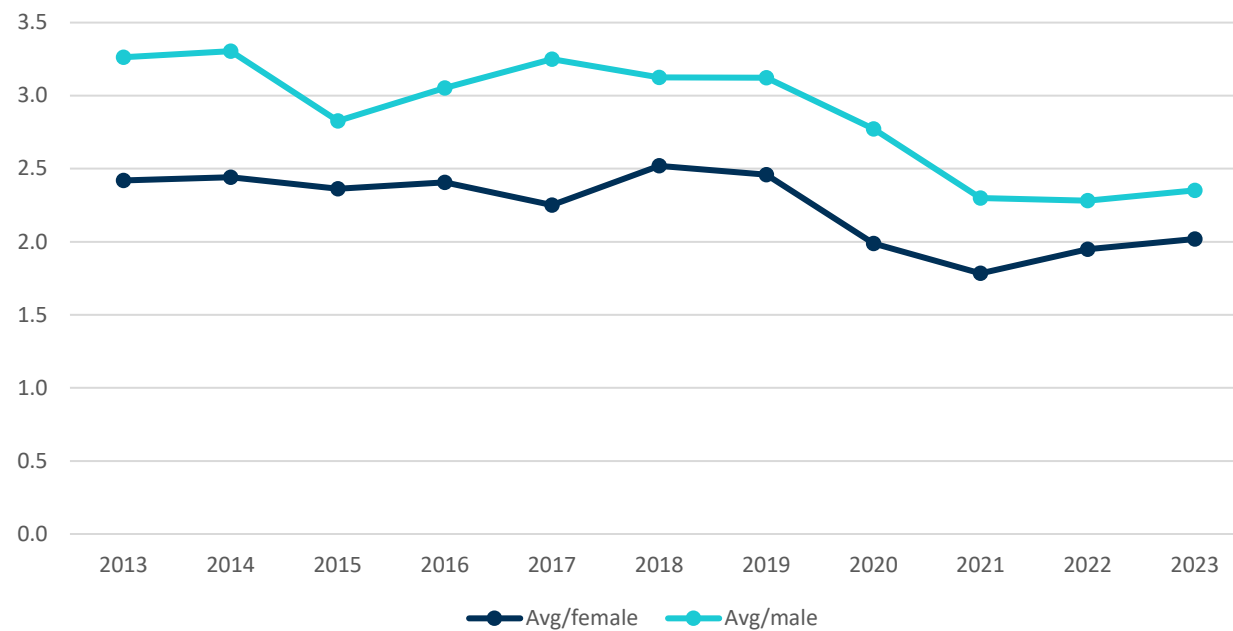


Exhibit 13 **Average Number of Referrals for Runaway per Youth by Gender**



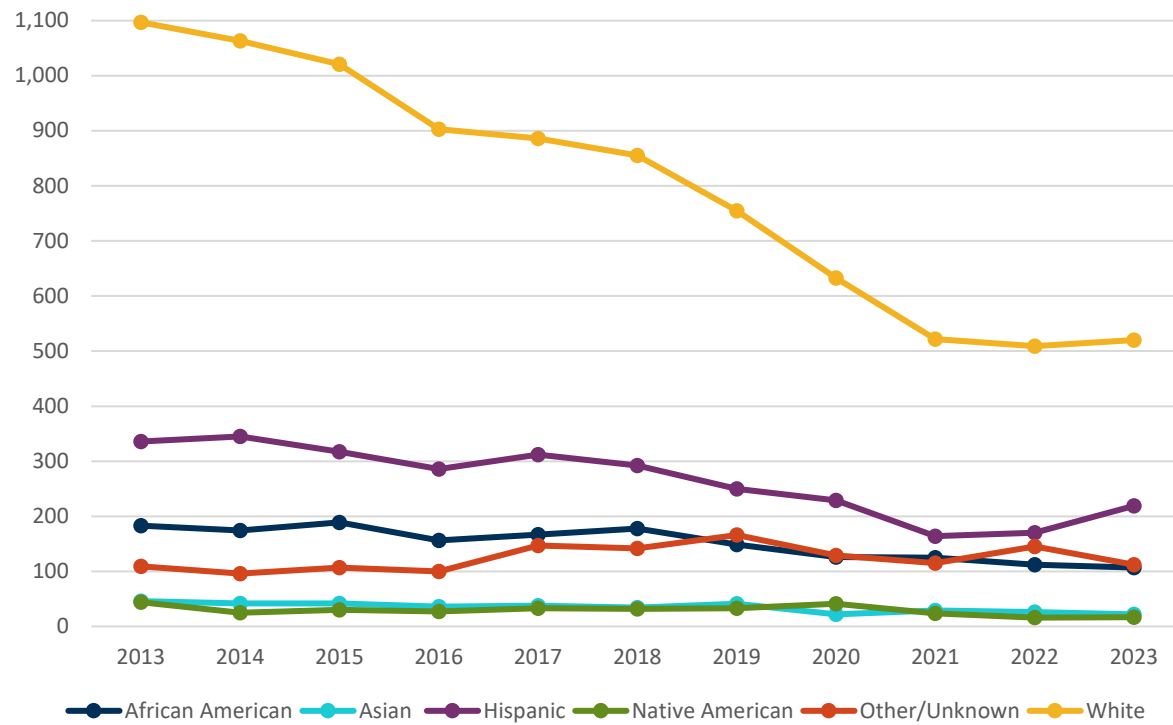
Source Data: Number (Count) of Runaway Referrals by Gender (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change Over Time (2019-2023)
Total	4,998	4,856	4,349	4,030	4,169	4,254	3,824	2,710	1,946	2,011	2,146	44% decrease
Number of Runaway Referrals by Females	2,587	2,533	2,313	2,092	2,171	2,144	1,891	1,405	1,022	1,121	1,129	40% decrease
Number of Runaway Referrals by Males	2,411	2,323	2,036	1,938	1,998	2,110	1,933	1,289	901	860	995	49% decrease
Unknown	7	8	7	6	5	8	10	16	23	30	22	n/a
Percentage of total runaway referrals - Female	52%	52%	53%	52%	52%	50%	49%	60%	59%	59%	56%	14% increase
Percentage of total runaway referrals - Male	48%	48%	47%	48%	48%	50%	51%	39%	40%	39%	42%	18% decrease
Avg # of referrals for females per youth	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	18% decrease
Avg # of referrals for males per youth	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	25% decrease

Additional Notes:

1. From 2021 to 2022, the average number of runaway referrals for females increased by 10% but remained steady for males. In 2023, males and females have a closer average number of runaway referrals than before the pandemic, with female runaway referrals increasing by 14% and male runaway referrals decreasing by 18%.

Exhibit 14 Annual Number of Youth Referred for Runaway by Race



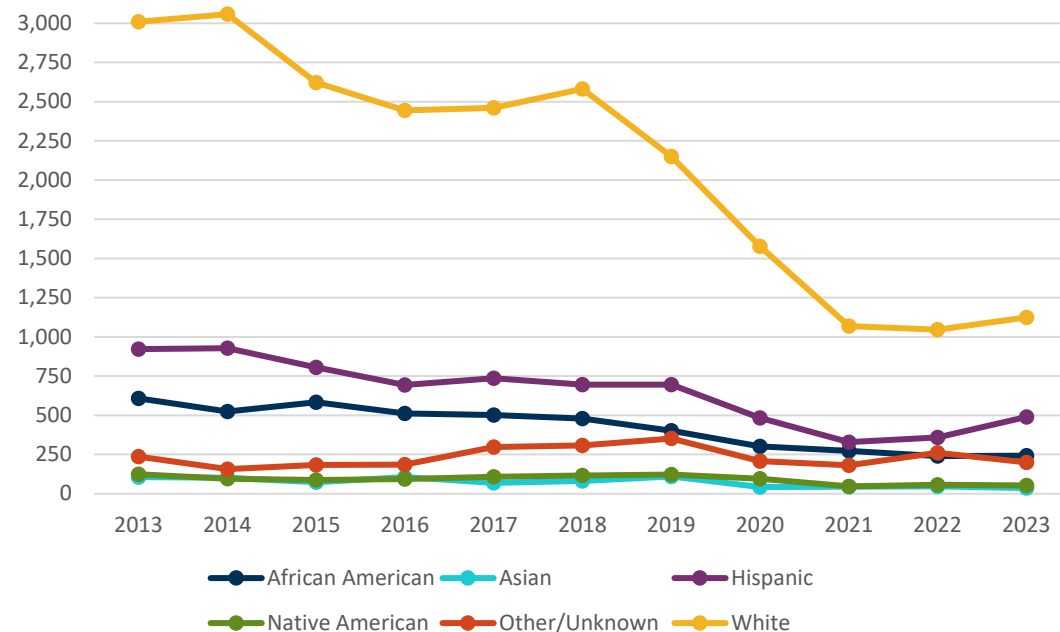
Source Data: Total Youth with Runaway Referrals by Race (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change Over Time (2019-2023)
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394	1,180	979	978	997	28% decrease
African American	183	174	189	156	167	178	149	126	125	112	107	28% decrease
% African American	10%	10%	11%	10%	11%	12%	11%	11%	13%	12%	11%	
Asian	46	42	42	36	38	34	41	22	29	26	22	46% decrease
% Asian	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	
Hispanic	336	345	317	286	312	292	250	229	164	170	219	12% decrease
% Hispanic	19%	20%	19%	19%	20%	19%	18%	19%	17%	17%	22%	
Native American	44	25	30	27	33	32	33	41	24	16	17	48% decrease
% Native American	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	
Other/Unknown	109	96	107	100	147	142	166	129	115	145	112	33% increase
% Other/Unknown	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%	9%	12%	11%	12%	15%	11%	
White	1,097	1,063	1,021	903	886	855	755	633	522	509	520	31% decrease
% White	60%	61%	60%	60%	56%	56%	54%	54%	53%	52%	52%	

Additional Notes:

1. From 2019 to 2023, the number of youth with runaway referrals has decreased for all races. The largest decrease was with Native Americans (48%) and Asians (46%), and the smallest decrease was with Hispanic youth (12%).
2. While most races had decreased or only slightly increased numbers of runaway referrals from 2022 to 2023, Hispanic youth runaway referrals increased by 29%.

Exhibit 15 Annual Number of Referrals for Runaway by Race



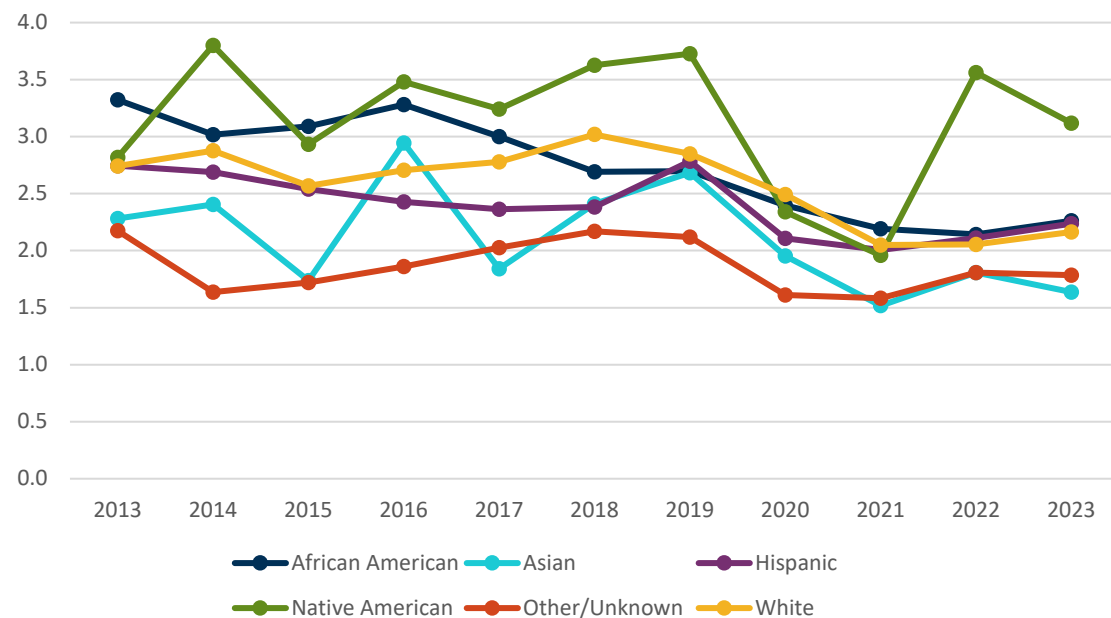
Source Data: Total Number (Count) of Runaway Referrals by Race (Runaway offenses only; JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change Over Time (2019-2023)
Total Number of Runaway Referrals	5,005	4,864	4,356	4,036	4,174	4,262	3,834	2,710	1,946	2,011	2,146	44% decrease
African American	608	525	584	512	501	479	402	302	274	240	242	40% decrease
% African American	12%	11%	13%	13%	12%	11%	10%	11%	14%	12%	11%	

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change Over Time (2019- 2023)
Avg. # of referrals per African-American Youth	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	
Asian	105	101	73	106	70	82	110	43	44	47	36	67% decrease
% Asian	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	
Avg. # of referrals per Asian Youth	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	
Hispanic	922	928	805	694	737	696	696	483	329	359	490	30% decrease
% Hispanic	18%	19%	18%	17%	18%	16%	18%	18%	17%	18%	23%	
Avg. # of referrals per Hispanic Youth	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	
Native American	124	95	88	94	107	116	123	96	47	57	53	57% decrease
% Native American	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	2%	
Avg. # of referrals per Native American Youth	2.8	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.7	2.3	2.0	3.6	3.1	
Other/Unknown	237	157	184	186	298	308	352	208	182	262	200	43% increase
% Other/Unknown	5%	3%	4%	5%	7%	7%	9%	8%	9%	13%	9%	

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change Over Time (2019- 2023)
Avg. # of referrals per Other/Unknown Youth	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	
White	3,009	3,058	2,622	2,444	2,461	2,581	2,151	1578	1070	1046	1125	48% decrease
% White	60%	63%	60%	61%	59%	61%	56%	58%	55%	52%	52%	
Avg. # of referrals per White Youth	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	

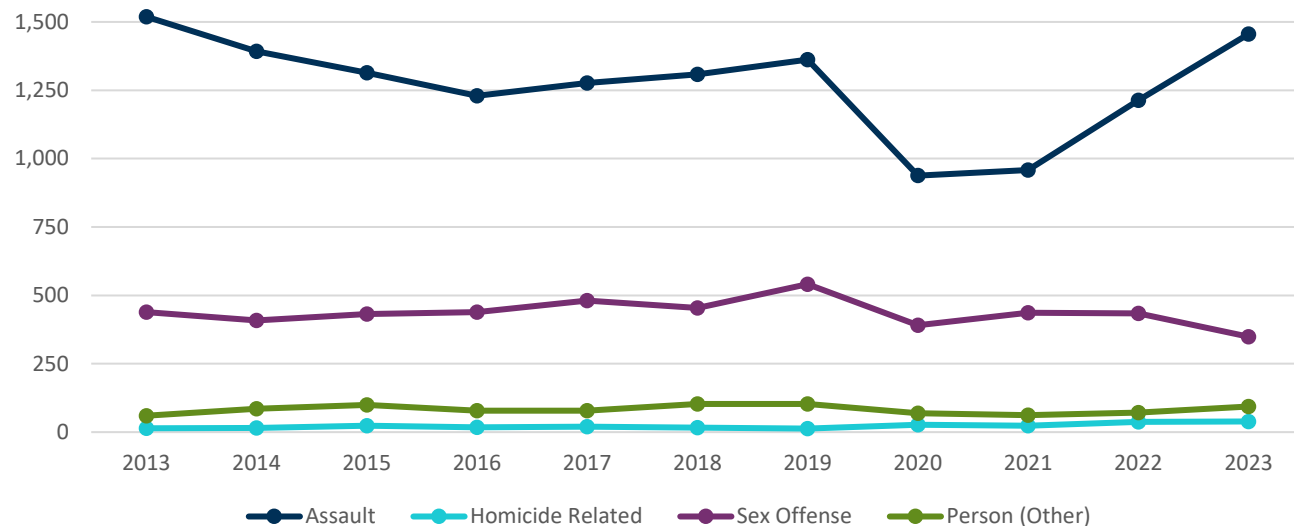
Exhibit 16 Average Number of Runaway Referrals per Youth by Race



Additional Notes:

1. From 2021 to 2022, the average number of runaway referrals for Native Americans increased by 82%, which was close to their average pre-pandemic. It dropped back down in 2023 but is still closer to the average from before the pandemic. Other races did not experience as large of an increase post-pandemic.

Exhibit 17 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes by Type: 2013-2023



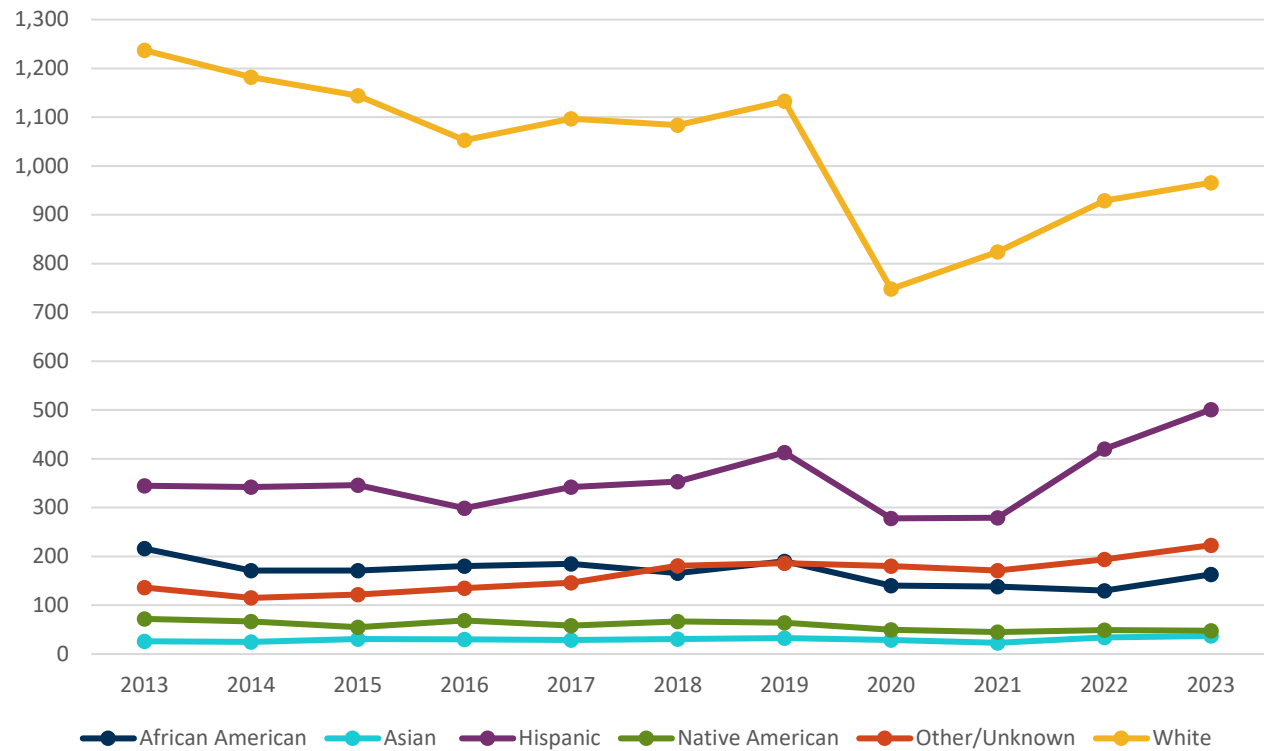
Source Data: Person-Related Totals by Type (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Assault	1,519	1,393	1,314	1,230	1,277	1,308	1,362	938	959	1,214	1,456
Homicide Related	14	15	23	18	20	17	13	27	23	37	39
Sex Offense	439	408	432	439	481	454	541	391	436	434	349
Person (Other)	60	86	100	79	79	103	103	69	62	71	94

Additional Notes:

1. The number of youth with assault offenses has increased by 7%, but the number of youth with sex offenses has decreased by 35% from 2019 to 2023. The number of youth with homicide-related offenses, on the other hand, has increased by 200% from 2019 to 2023.

Exhibit 18 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes by Race: 2013-2023



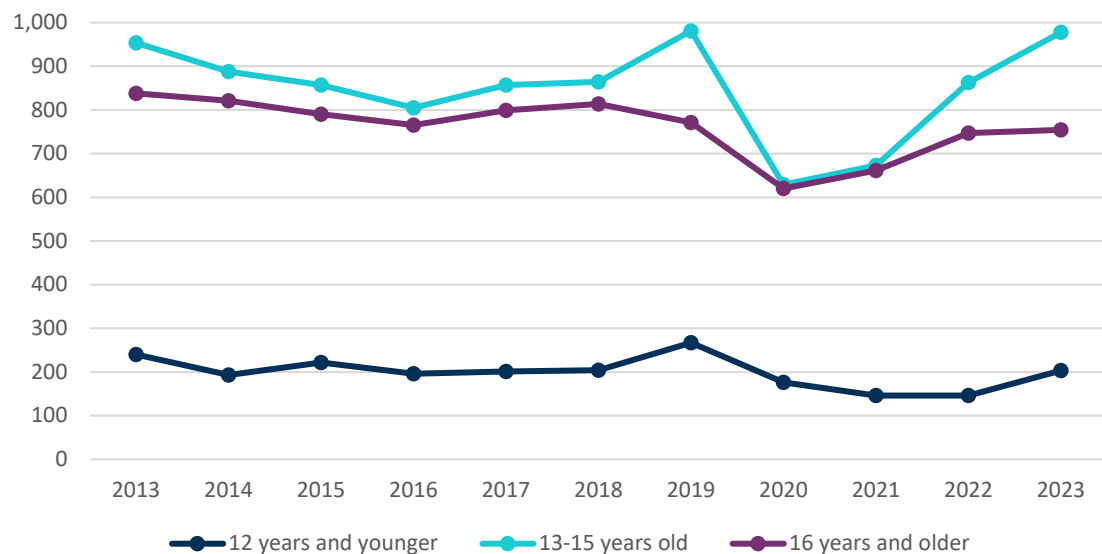
Source Data: Person-Related Totals by Race (JJIS Annual Referral Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
African American	216	171	171	180	185	166	190	140	138	130	163
Asian	26	25	31	30	29	31	33	29	23	34	37
Hispanic	345	342	346	299	342	353	413	278	279	420	501
Native American	72	67	55	69	58	67	64	50	45	49	48
Other/Unknown	136	115	122	135	146	181	186	180	171	194	223
White	1,237	1,182	1,144	1,053	1,097	1,084	1,133	748	824	929	966

Additional Notes:

1. Referrals for person-related crimes have increased from 2019 to 2023 for all races except Native American youth and white youth, who have decreased by 25% and 15% respectively.
2. Hispanic youth had the largest increase in person-related crimes (21%) from 2019 to 2023. Other/unknown youth increased by 20%.

Exhibit 19 Youth Referred for Person-Related Crimes by Age: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
12 years and younger	240	193	222	196	201	204	267	176	146	146	203
13-15 years old	954	888	857	805	857	864	981	629	673	863	978
16 years and older	838	821	790	765	799	814	771	620	661	747	754

Additional Notes:

1. While 13-15-year-olds and youth 16 years or older returned to similar totals from 2019 to 2023, youth 12 years and younger decreased by 24%, despite increasing by 39% from 2022 to 2023.

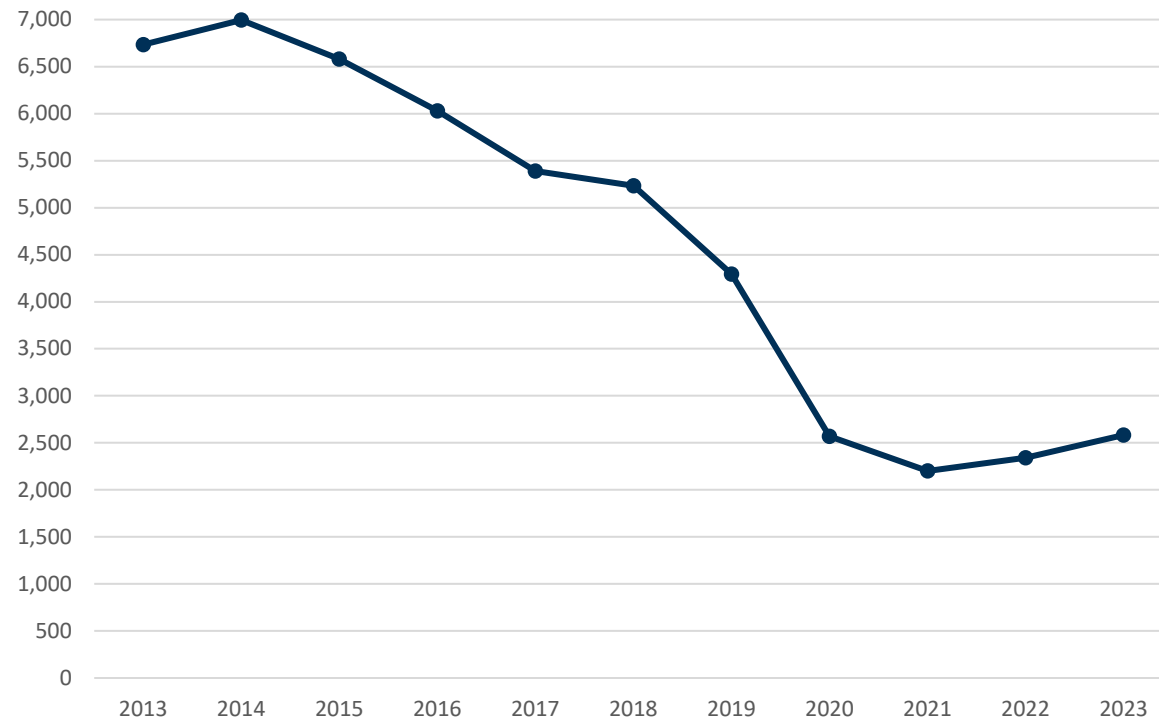
SECTION #2: DETENTION ADMISSIONS

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 20 **Total Detention Admissions: 2013-2023**



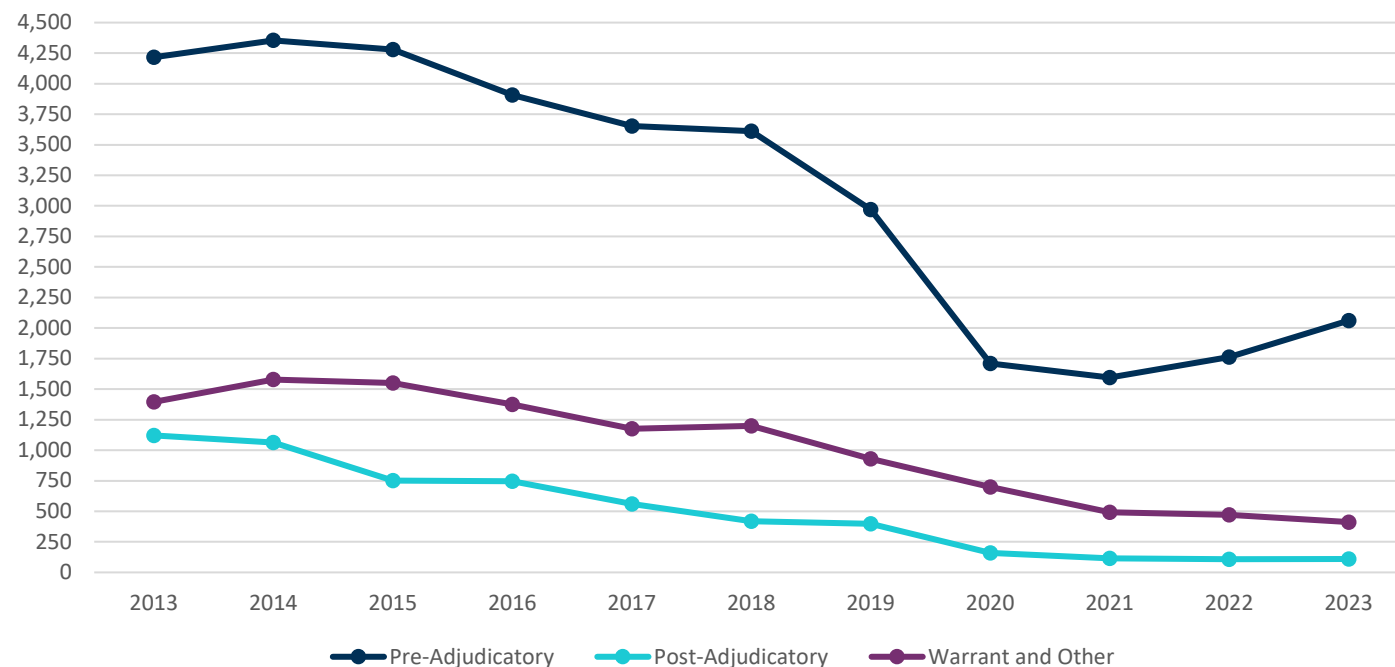
Source Data: Totals Detention Admissions (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Totals	6,734	6,995	6,579	6,030	5,389	5,233	4,296	2,569	2,201	2,341	2,582

Additional Notes:

1. Detention admissions decreased by 40% from 2019 to 2023. Since 2021, they have been steadily increasing (17% from 2021 to 2023) but are still much lower than before the pandemic.

Exhibit 21 Detention Admissions by Type: 2013-2023



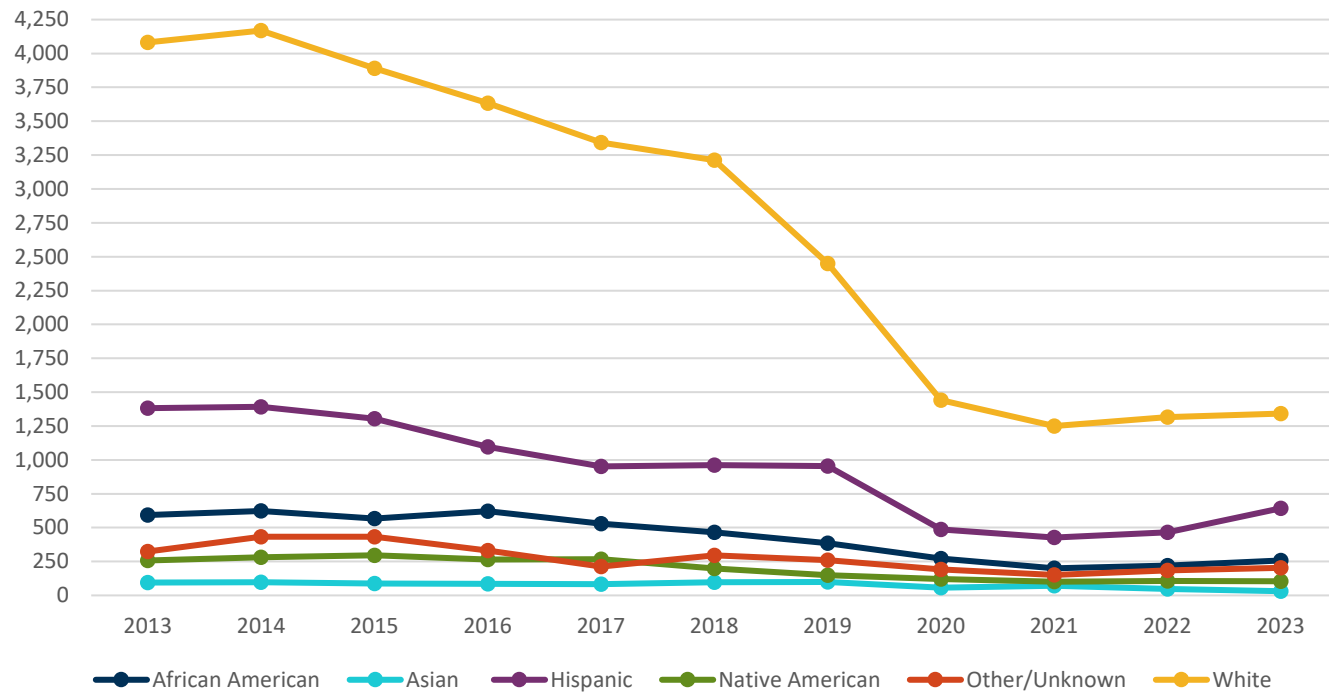
Source Data: Detention Admissions by Type (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pre-Adjudicatory	4,217	4,354	4,279	3,907	3,653	3,612	2,969	1,709	1,595	1,762	2,061
Post-Adjudicatory	1,121	1,063	751	747	560	420	398	160	114	108	109
Warrant and Other	1,396	1,578	1,549	1,376	1,176	1,200	929	700	492	471	412

Additional Notes:

1. From 2021 to 2023, post-adjudicatory and warrant (and other) detention admissions have decreased (4% and 16% respectively), but pre-adjudicatory admissions have increased by 29%. The number of detention admissions across all three types were still lower in 2023 than pre-pandemic levels.

Exhibit 22 Detention Admissions by Race: 2013-2023



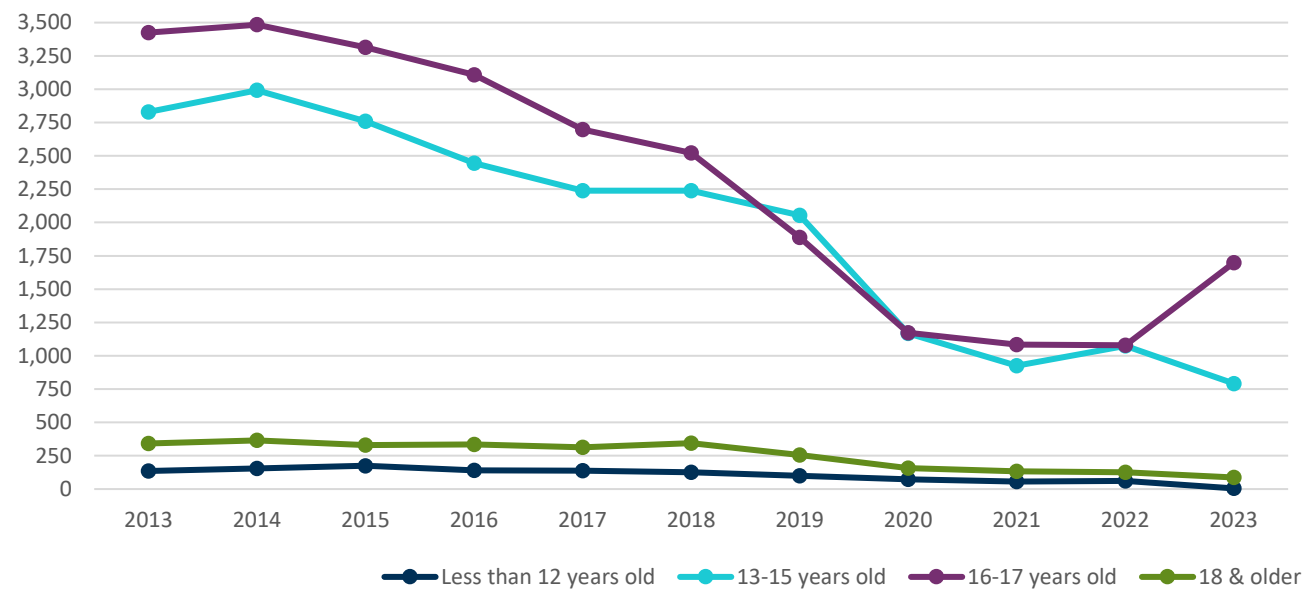
Source Data: Detention Admissions by Race (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
African American	594	623	568	622	530	466	386	271	200	220	258
Asian	94	96	87	85	83	98	99	57	72	48	31
Hispanic	1,383	1,392	1,305	1,096	951	962	954	487	427	466	643
Native American	257	282	296	264	268	198	148	121	101	106	104
Other/Unknown	325	433	433	331	214	296	259	191	151	184	204
White	4,081	4,169	3,890	3,632	3,343	3,213	2,450	1,442	1,250	1,317	1,342

Additional Notes:

1. Detention admissions for all race groups decreased from 2019 to 2023. Detention admissions slightly increased from 2021 to 2023 for all races except for Asian youth, which decreased by 57%.

Exhibit 23 Detention Admissions by Age: 2013-2023

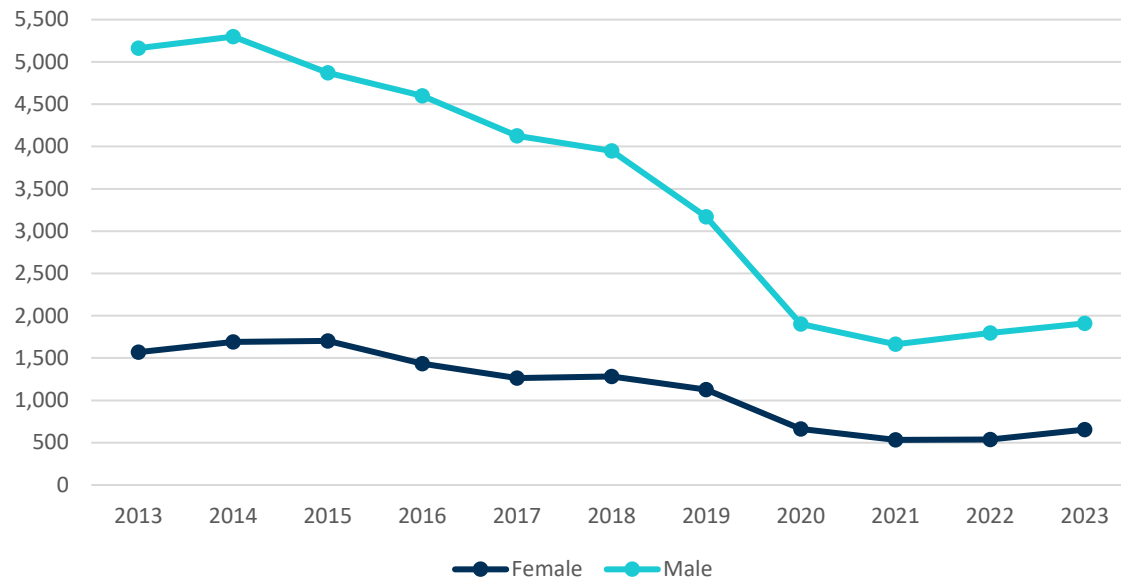


Source Data: Detention Admissions by Age (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Less than 12 years old	135	154	175	141	137	126	100	72	57	62	5
13-15 years old	2,830	2,992	2,759	2,446	2,240	2,239	2,053	1,169	926	1,074	792
16-17 years old	3,425	3,484	3,315	3,108	2,698	2,523	1,888	1,172	1,084	1,079	1,698
18 & older	342	365	330	334	314	344	255	156	134	125	87

Additional Notes:

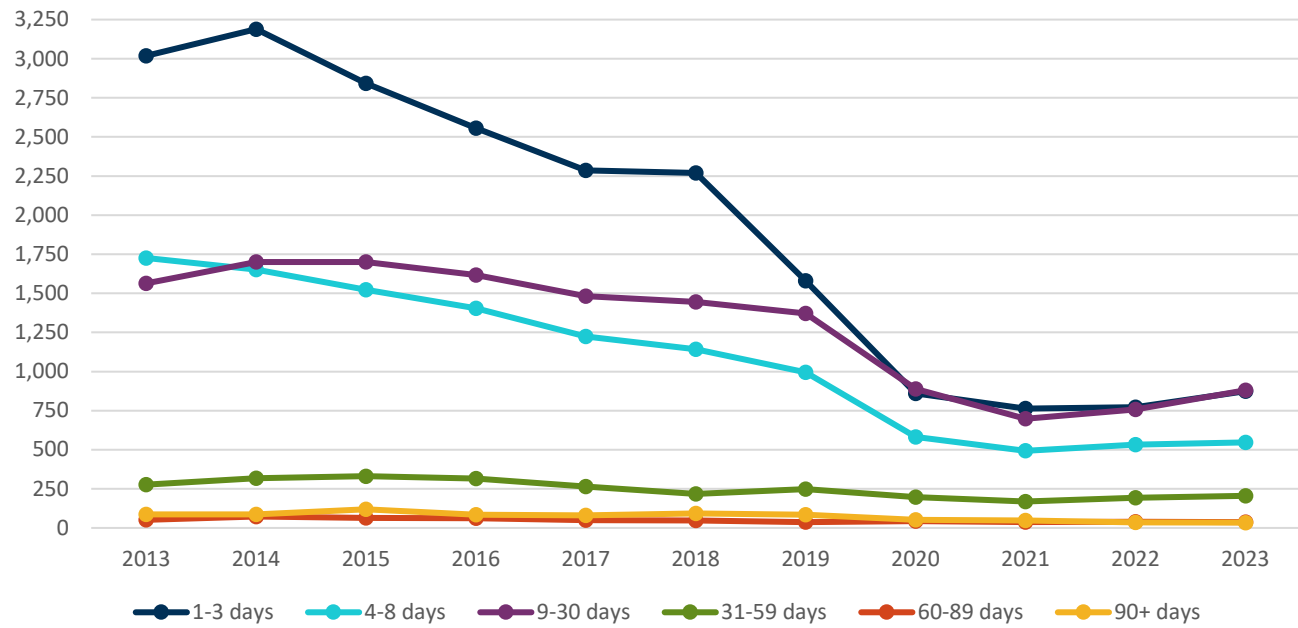
Exhibit 24 Detention Admissions by Gender: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	1,571	1,692	1,703	1,432	1,262	1,281	1,126	664	533	538	653
Male	5,161	5,299	4,872	4,598	4,126	3,949	3,169	1,902	1,663	1,796	1,910

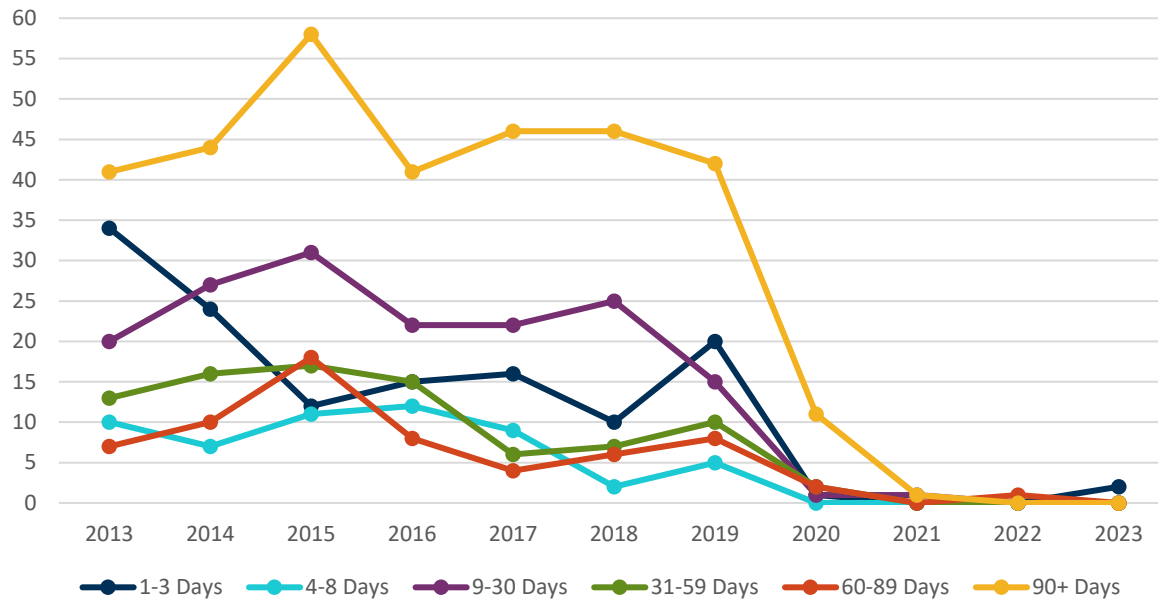
Exhibit 25 Total Detentions by Length of Stay: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change from 2019-2023
1-3 days	3,019	3,189	2,842	2,555	2,286	2,270	1,579	860	763	772	874	45% decrease
4-8 days	1,726	1,651	1,522	1,405	1,225	1,143	995	581	493	533	473	52% decrease
9-30 days	1,564	1,700	1,700	1,617	1,482	1,445	1,372	888	698	757	680	50% decrease
31-59 days	277	318	331	316	264	217	248	196	169	193	164	34% decrease
60-89 days	52	73	64	62	49	47	37	43	38	40	28	24% decrease
90+ days	87	86	119	84	81	92	85	51	48	36	29	66% decrease

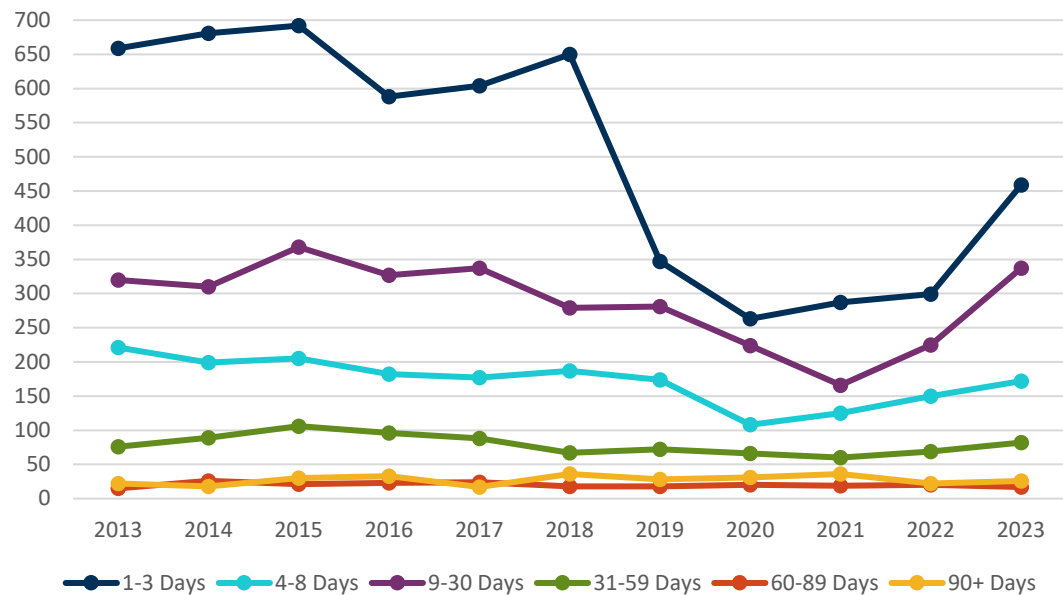
Exhibit 26 Detention LOS for Mandatory Minimum Sentence Law Violations: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	34	24	12	15	16	10	20	1	0	0	2
4-8 Days	10	7	11	12	9	2	5	0	0	0	0
9-30 Days	20	27	31	22	22	25	15	1	1	0	0
31-59 Days	13	16	17	15	6	7	10	2	0	0	0
60-89 Days	7	10	18	8	4	6	8	2	0	1	0
90+ Days	41	44	58	41	46	46	42	11	1	0	0

Exhibit 27 Detention LOS for New Law Violations: 2013-2023



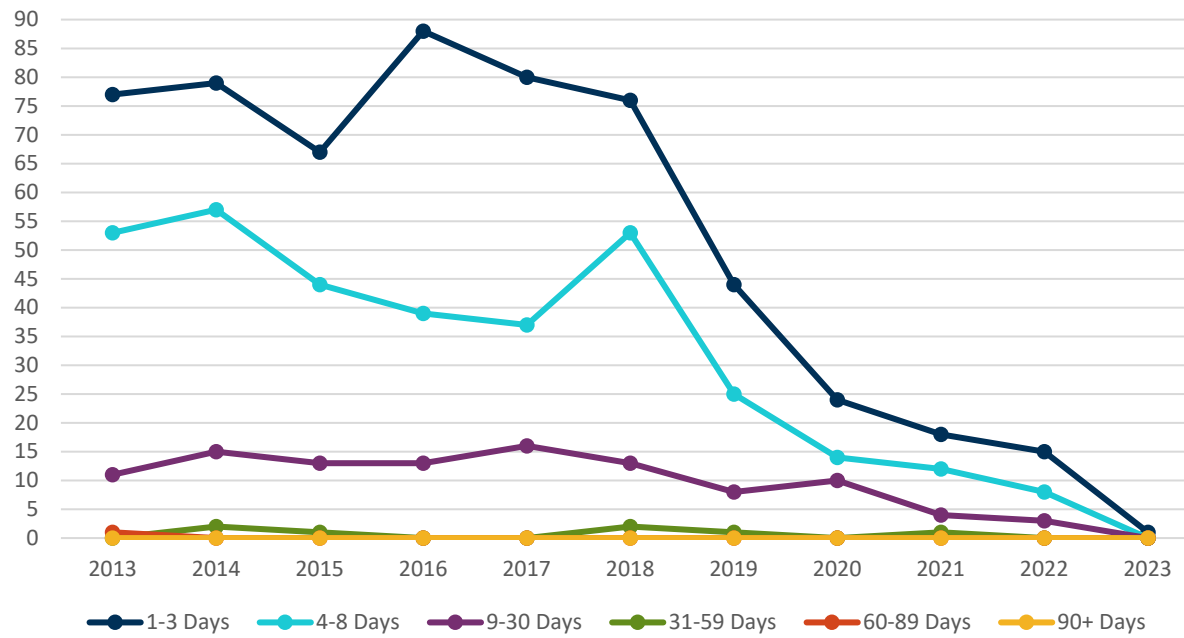
Source Data: Detention LOS for New Law Violations (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	659	681	692	588	604	650	347	263	287	299	459
4-8 Days	221	199	205	182	177	187	174	108	125	150	172
9-30 Days	320	310	368	327	337	279	281	224	166	225	337
31-59 Days	76	89	106	96	88	67	72	66	60	69	82
60-89 Days	15	26	21	23	24	18	18	20	19	20	17
90+ Days	22	18	30	33	17	36	28	31	36	22	26

Additional Notes:

1. There was a 32% increase in detention for 1-3 days, a 20% increase for 9-30 days, and a 14% increase for 31-59 days from 2019-2023.
2. Mandatory minimum sentencing laws changed as a result of revisions to the Oregon Revised Statutes in 2019 (Exhibit 26).

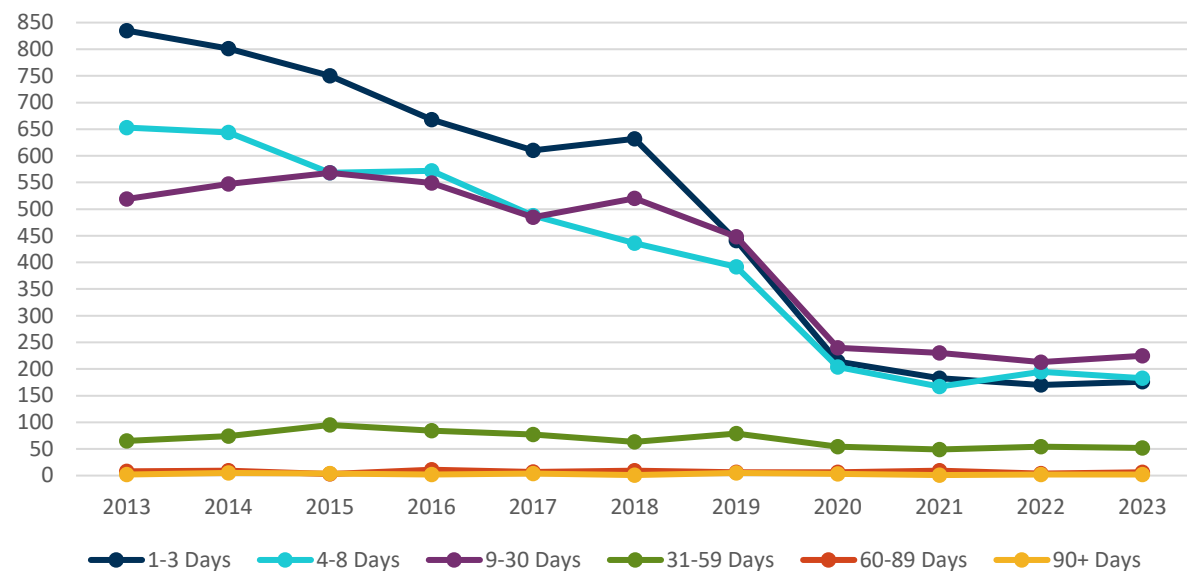
Exhibit 28 Detention LOS for Parole Violations: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	77	79	67	88	80	76	44	24	18	15	1
4-8 Days	53	57	44	39	37	53	25	14	12	8	0
9-30 Days	11	15	13	13	16	13	8	10	4	3	0
31-59 Days	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
60-89 Days	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

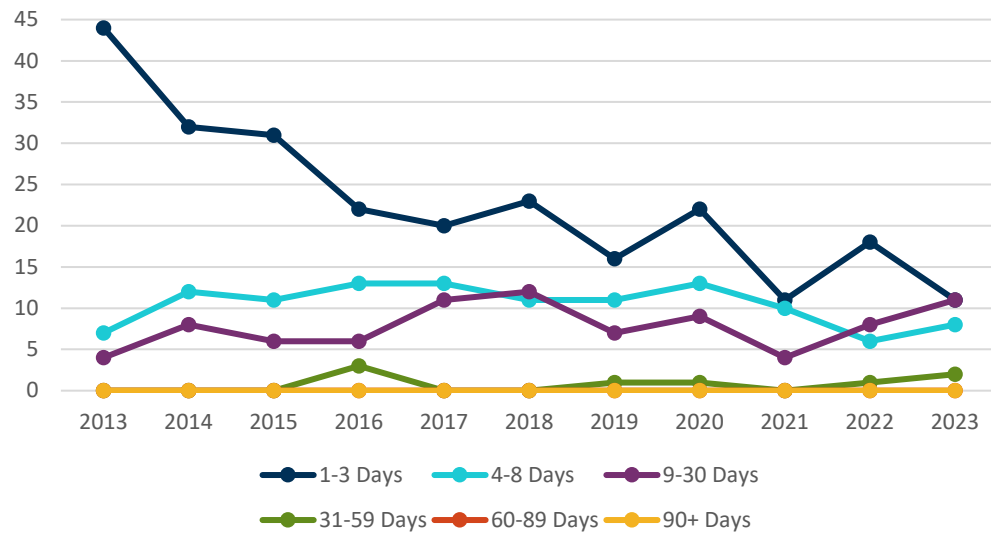
Exhibit 29 Detention LOS for Probation Violations: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	835	801	750	668	610	632	441	214	183	170	176
4-8 Days	653	644	568	572	488	436	392	204	167	195	183
9-30 Days	519	547	568	549	485	520	448	240	230	213	225
31-59 Days	65	74	95	84	77	63	79	54	49	54	52
60-89 Days	8	9	3	11	7	9	6	6	9	4	6
90+ Days	2	5	4	2	4	1	5	3	1	2	2

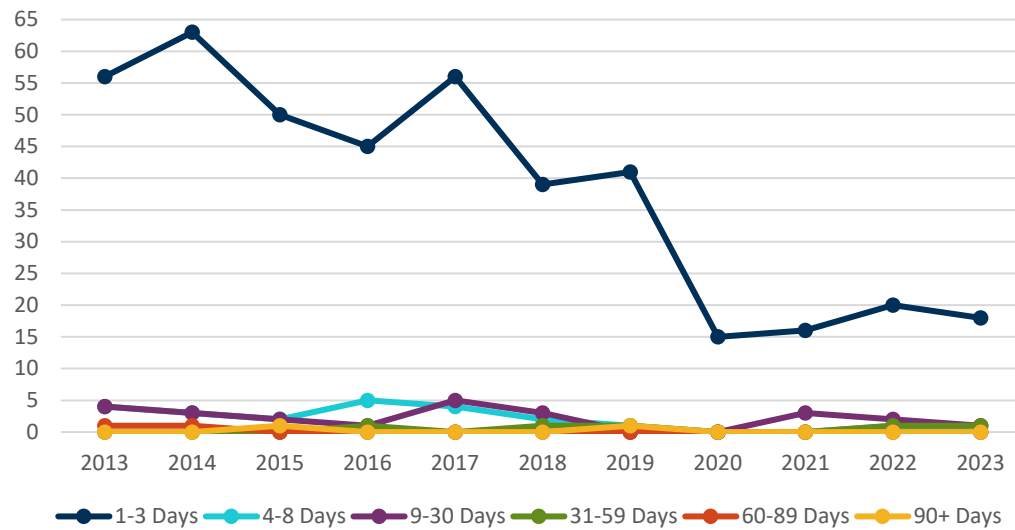
Exhibit 30 Detention LOS for Runaways from Another State: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	44	32	31	22	20	23	16	22	11	18	11
4-8 Days	7	12	11	13	13	11	11	13	10	6	8
9-30 Days	4	8	6	6	11	12	7	9	4	8	11
31-59 Days	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
60-89 Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

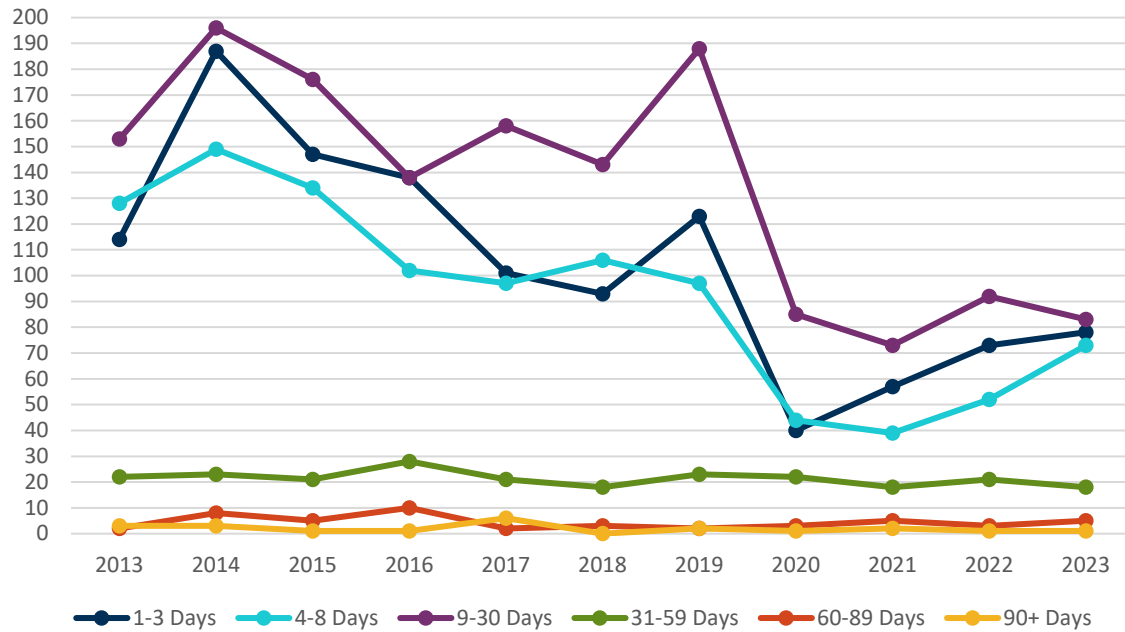
Exhibit 31 Detention LOS for Temporary Holds for Release Planning (36 hours): 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	56	63	50	45	56	39	41	15	16	20	18
4-8 Days	4	3	2	5	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
9-30 Days	4	3	2	1	5	3	0	0	3	2	1
31-59 Days	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
60-89 Days	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Exhibit 32 Detention LOS for Violations of Conditional Release: 2013-2023



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

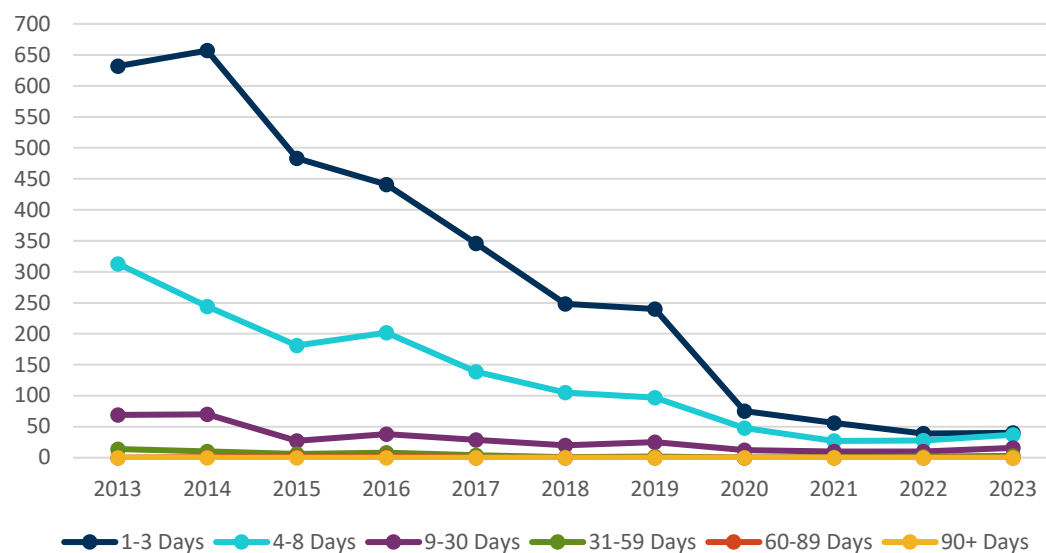
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	114	187	147	138	101	93	123	40	57	73	78
4-8 Days	128	149	134	102	97	106	97	44	39	52	73
9-30 Days	153	196	176	138	158	143	188	85	73	92	83
31-59 Days	22	23	21	28	21	18	23	22	18	21	18
60-89 Days	2	8	5	10	2	3	2	3	5	3	5
90+ Days	3	3	1	1	6	0	2	1	2	1	1

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). Starting in 2020, this category was removed from the JJIS Detention report.

**Others* Category not included in this report due to low totals (44 total detentions from 2013-2019). Starting in 2020, this category was removed from the JJIS Detention report.

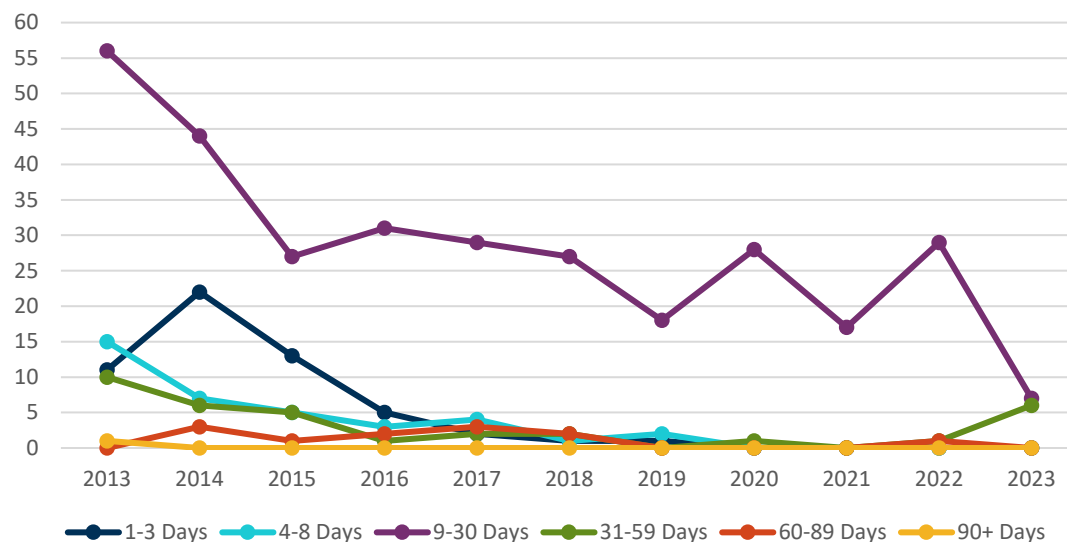
Exhibit 33 Detention LOS for Court Ordered (1-8 Day) Sanction: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	632	657	483	441	346	248	240	75	56	39	40
4-8 Days	313	244	181	202	139	105	97	48	27	28	37
9-30 Days	69	70	27	38	29	20	25	12	10	10	16
31-59 Days	14	10	6	8	4	1	2	0	1	2	3
60-89 Days	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90+ Days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exhibit 34 Detention LOS for Court Ordered Extended Detention Program: 2013-2023



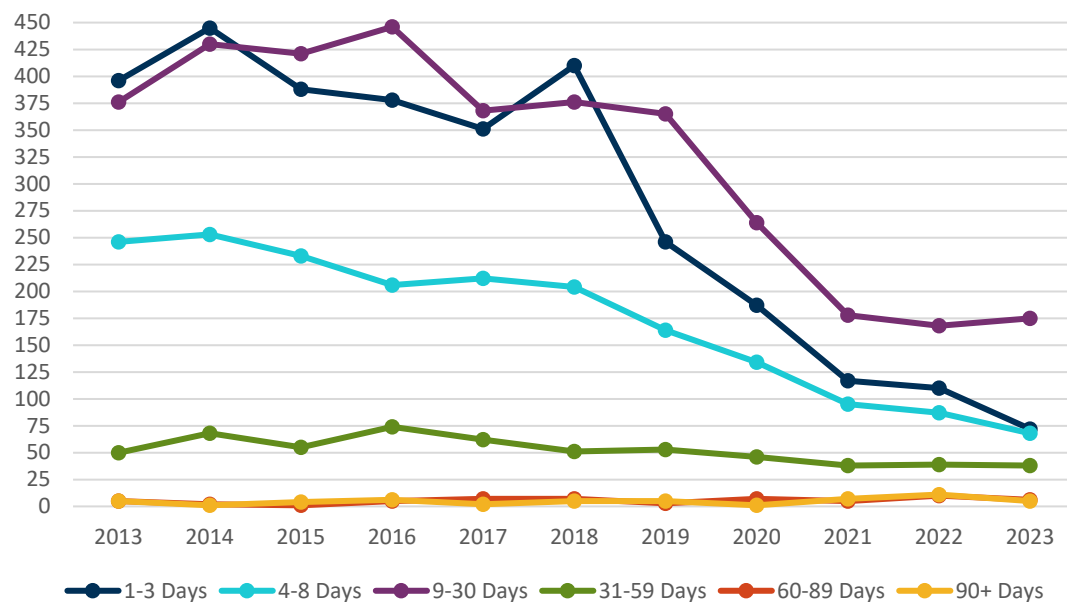
Source Data: Detention LOS for Court Ordered Extended Detention Program (JJIS Annual Detention Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	11	22	13	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
4-8 Days	15	7	5	3	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
9-30 Days	56	44	27	31	29	27	18	28	17	29	7
31-59 Days	10	6	5	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	6
60-89 Days	0	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
90+ Days	1	0	0	0	0	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). It was removed as a category in the JJIS Detention Report in 2019.

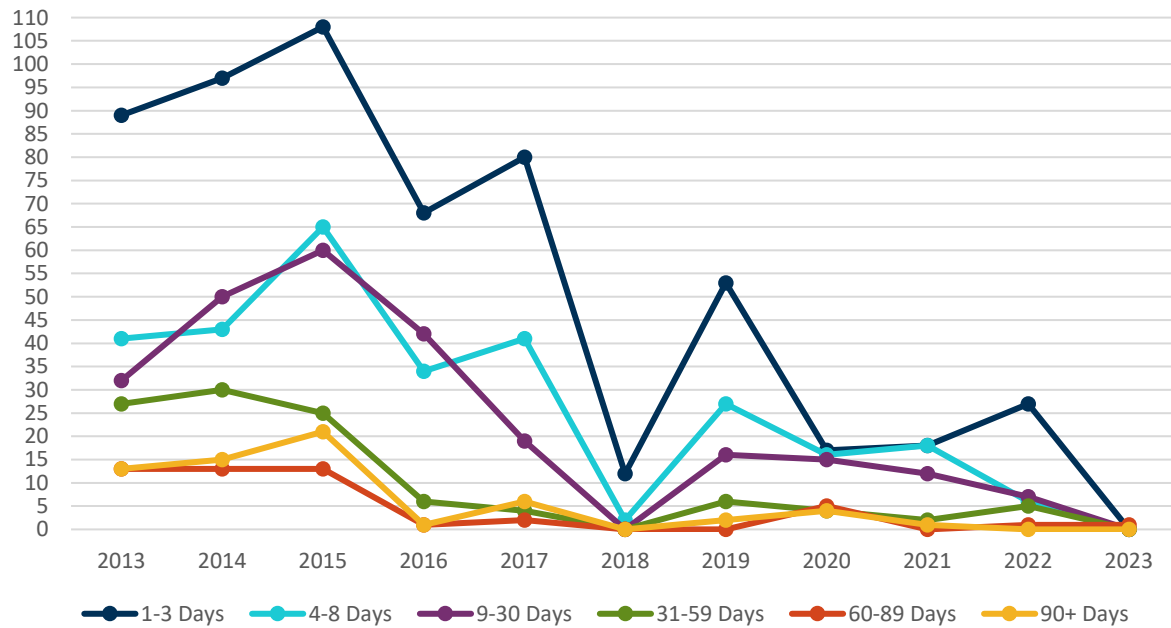
Exhibit 35 Detention LOS for Warrants: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	396	445	388	378	351	410	246	187	117	110	72
4-8 Days	246	253	233	206	212	204	164	134	95	87	68
9-30 Days	376	430	421	446	368	376	365	264	178	168	175
31-59 Days	50	68	55	74	62	51	53	46	38	39	38
60-89 Days	5	2	1	5	7	7	3	7	5	10	6
90+ Days	5	1	4	6	2	5	5	1	7	11	5

Exhibit 36 Detention LOS for Other Reasons: 2013-2023



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

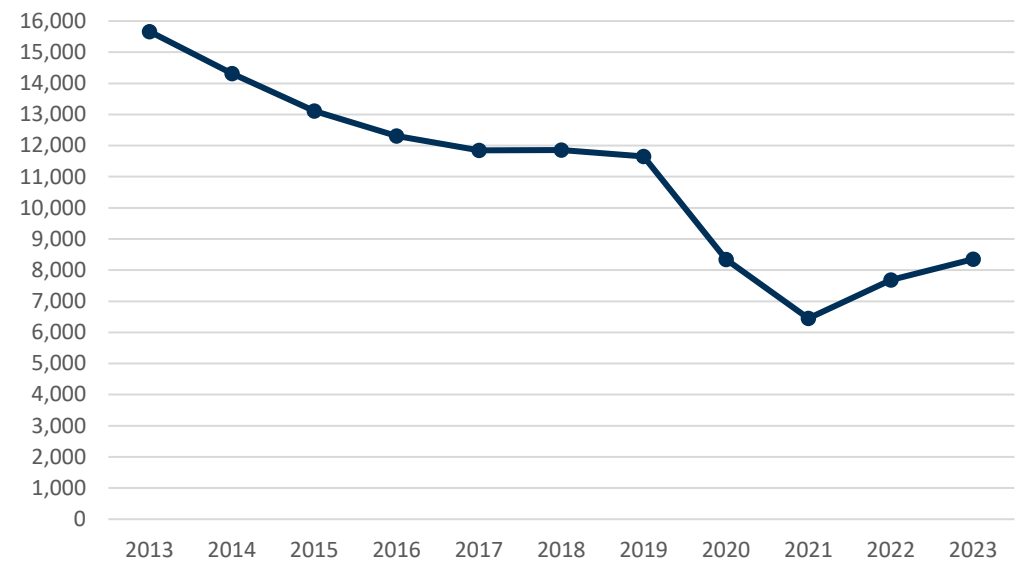
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1-3 Days	89	97	108	68	80	12	53	17	18	27	0
4-8 Days	41	43	65	34	41	2	27	16	18	6	0
9-30 Days	32	50	60	42	19	0	16	15	12	7	0
31-59 Days	27	30	25	6	4	0	6	4	2	5	0
60-89 Days	13	13	13	1	2	0	0	5	0	1	1
90+ Days	13	15	21	1	6	0	2	4	1	0	0

SECTION #3: 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 37 Total Dispositions: 2013-2023



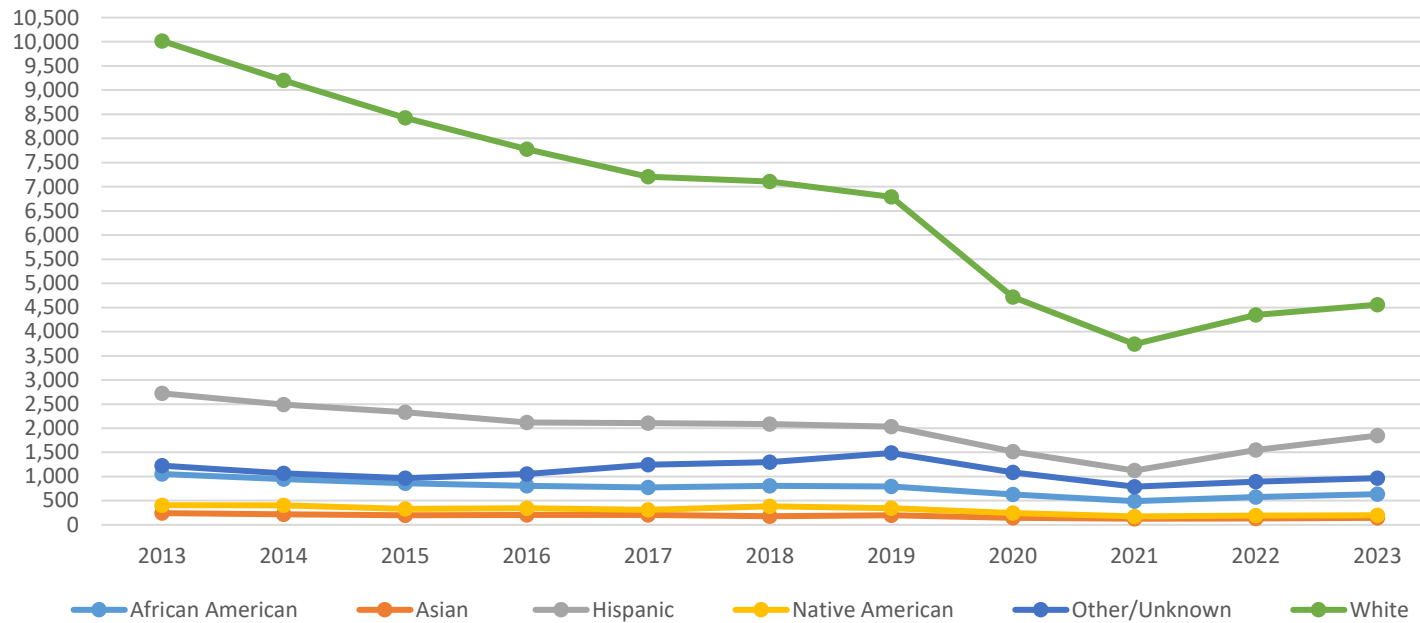
Source Data: Total Dispositions (JJIS Annual Disposition Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Dispositions	15,664	14,318	13,111	12,312	11,844	11,856	11,648	8,339	6,450	7,683	8,350

Additional Notes:

- 1. Dispositions decreased by 45% from 2019 to 2021, then increased from 2021 to 2023 by 29%.

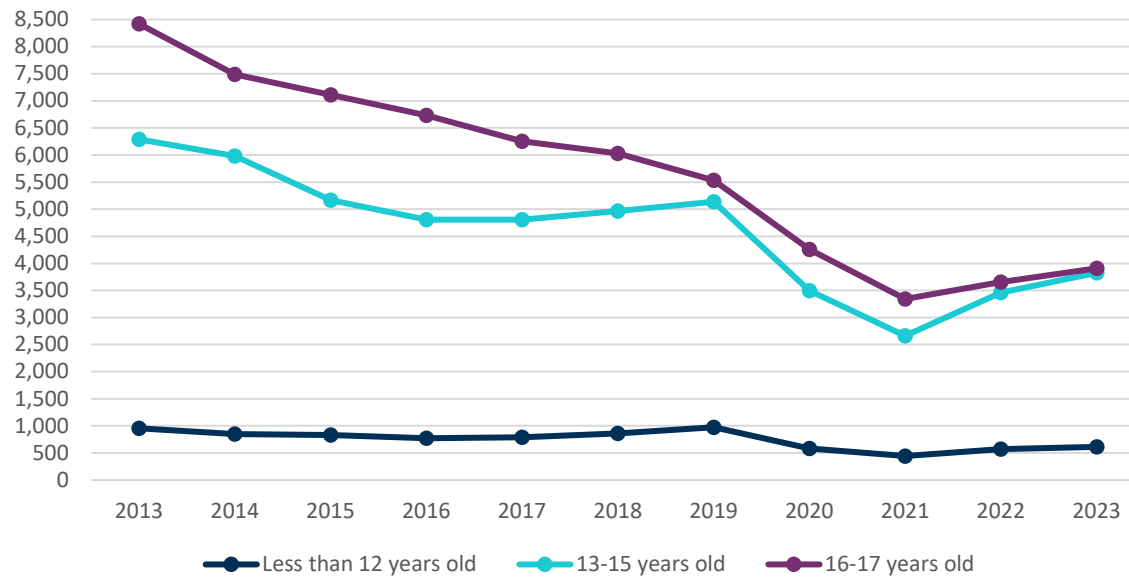
Exhibit 38 Dispositions by Race: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
African American	1,053	947	862	809	773	806	793	630	491	574	637
Asian	243	218	197	203	204	177	201	146	128	131	145
Hispanic	2,722	2,487	2,331	2,120	2,103	2,087	2,035	1,516	1,124	1,550	1,846
Native American	407	401	332	347	312	382	342	243	175	189	200
Other/Unknown	1,222	1,065	965	1,056	1,245	1,299	1,487	1,085	791	897	964
White	10,017	9,200	8,424	7,777	7,207	7,105	6,790	4,719	3,741	4,342	4,558

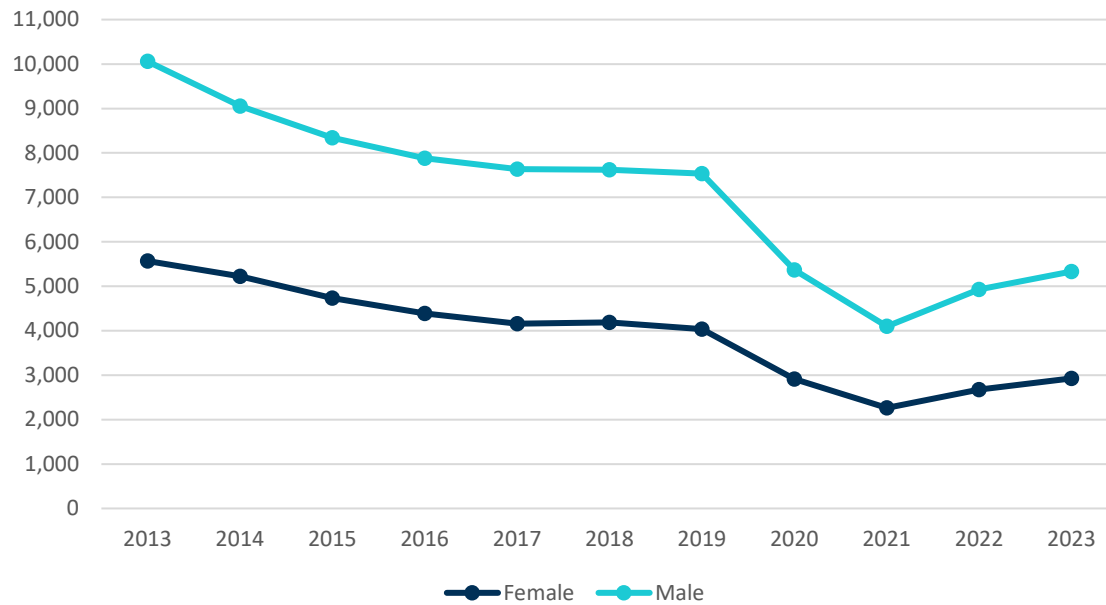
Exhibit 39 Dispositions by Age: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Less than 12 years old	955	846	834	770	787	861	975	586	444	570	613
13-15 years old	6,289	5,983	5,167	4,809	4,805	4,966	5,138	3,495	2,663	3,458	3,828
16-17 years old	8,420	7,489	7,110	6,733	6,252	6,029	5,535	4,258	3,343	3,655	3,909

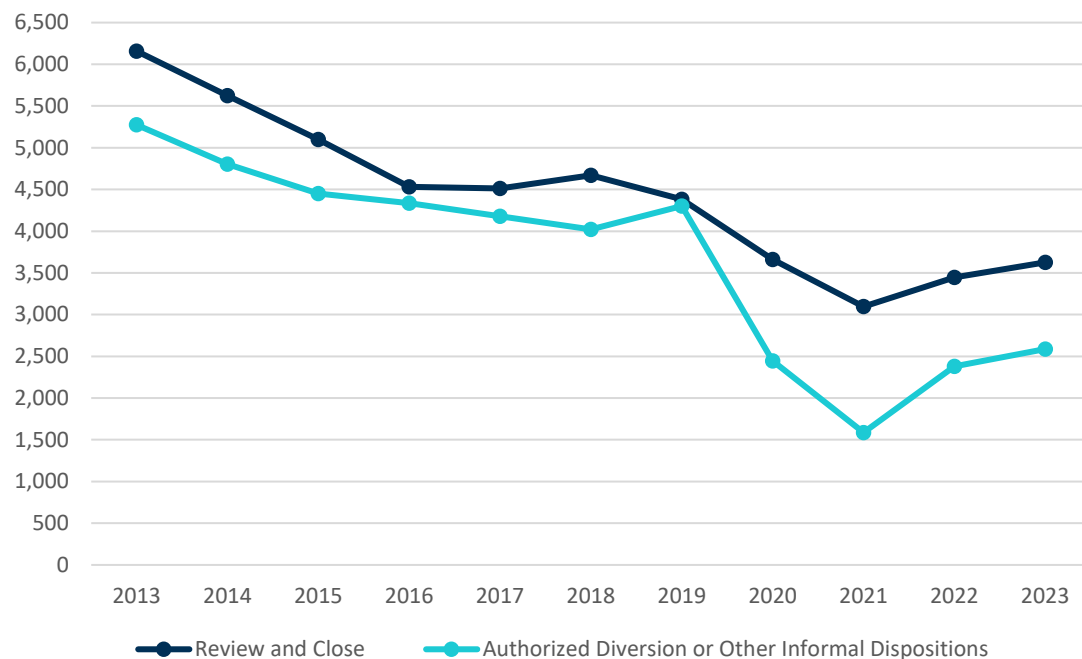
Exhibit 40 Dispositions by Gender: 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Female	5,567	5,224	4,735	4,388	4,161	4,187	4,033	2,910	2,263	2,677	2,924
Male	10,059	9,055	8,341	7,883	7,637	7,624	7,532	5,368	4,097	4,927	5,335

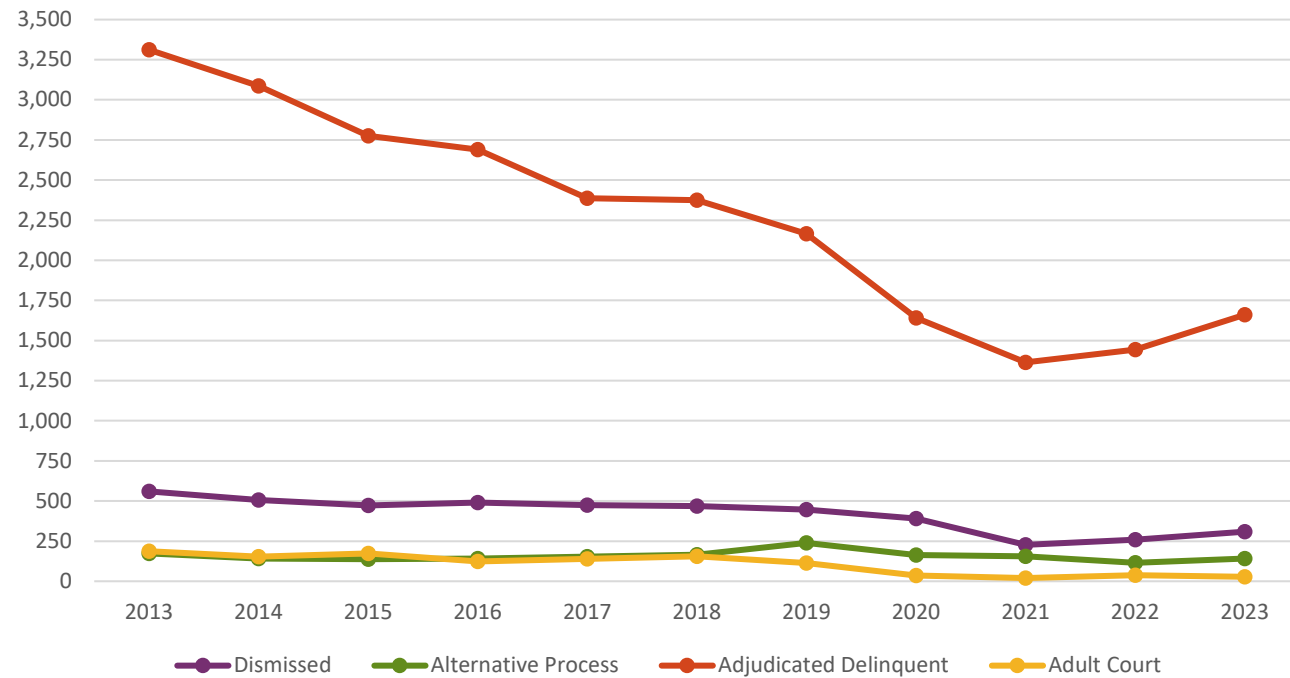
Exhibit 41 Dispositions by Outcome (Not Petitioned): 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Review and Close	6,158	5,624	5,100	4,532	4,511	4,671	4,382	3,661	3,096	3,446	3,625
Authorized Diversion or Other Informal Dispositions	5,274	4,805	4,452	4,336	4,178	4,022	4,302	2,446	1,587	2,380	2,588

Exhibit 42 Dispositions by Outcome (Petitioned): 2013-2023



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Dismissed	560	507	472	490	475	468	446	391	227	260	308
Alternative Process	173	142	138	141	154	166	239	164	156	115	142
Adjudicated Delinquent	3,312	3,086	2,775	2,690	2,387	2,374	2,166	1,641	1,364	1,444	1,660
Adult Court	187	154	174	123	139	155	113	36	20	38	27

Additional Notes:

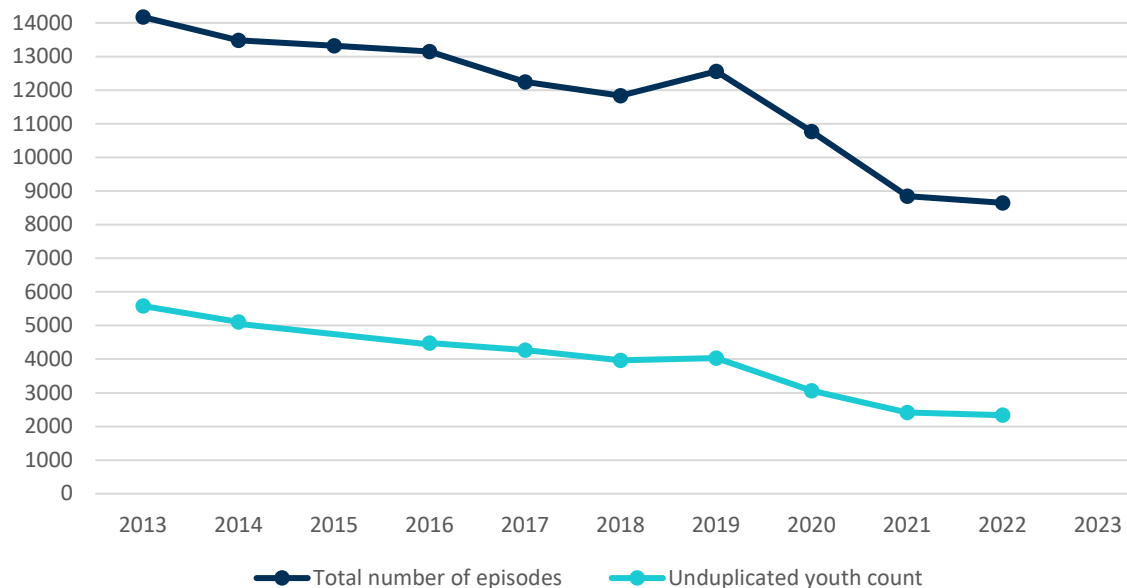
1. Changes in the law reduced the number of youth (based on type of crime and youth's age) who were petitioned to adult court, so the decrease in dispositions in 2020 may not just be due to the pandemic.
2. Dispositions decreased by 45% from 2019 to 2021, then increased from 2021 to 2023 by 29%.

SECTION #4: 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).

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 43 Total Service Episodes & Unduplicated Youth Count: 2013-2022²



² This report was not produced in 2023 due to concerns about unreliability of the data. The report and data are under review and may be resumed in future years.

Source Data: Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports

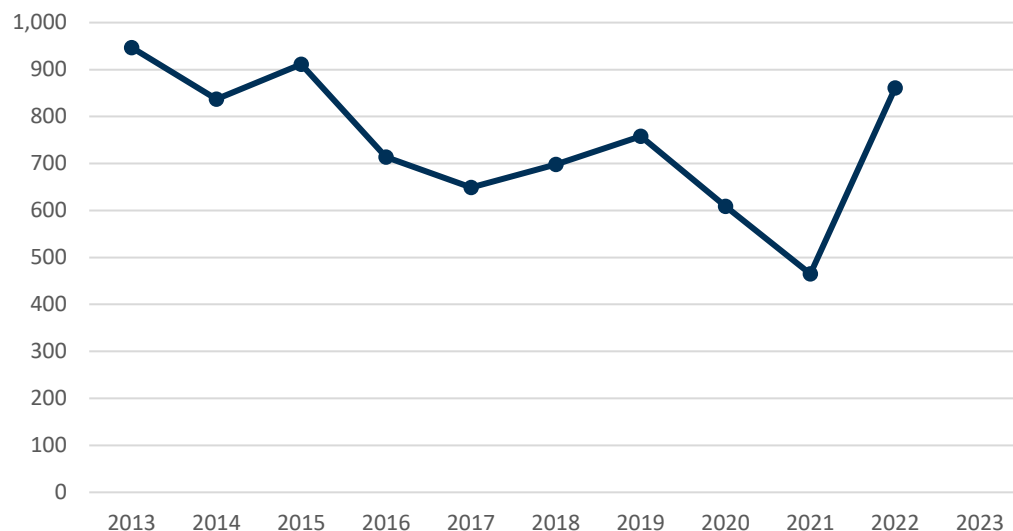
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total number of episodes	14,171	13,481	13,323	13,152	12,249	11,831	12,563	10,767	8,846	8,649	<i>Not reported</i>
Unduplicated youth count	5,580	5,109	<i>Not reported</i> ³	4,482	4,268	3,970	4,034	3,061	2,412	2,335	<i>Not reported</i>
Average number of episodes per youth	2.5	2.6	<i>Unknown</i>	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	<i>Not reported</i>
Total youth referred	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209	7,376	6,319	7,526	8,332
Percentage of referred youth receiving services	37%	38%	<i>Unknown</i>	38%	37%	34%	36%	41%	38%	31%	<i>Not reported</i>

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. Service episode data were not reported in 2023.
3. About one-third of the youth with referrals in 2022 (31%) received services.
4. The percentage of referred youth receiving services was fairly consistent during the pandemic, but as of 2022 was lower than prior years, despite the trend of referrals beginning to increase.

³ The 2015 JJIS Annual Programs and Services Report did not include an unduplicated youth count.

Exhibit 44 Total MH Service Episodes by Year: 2013-2022



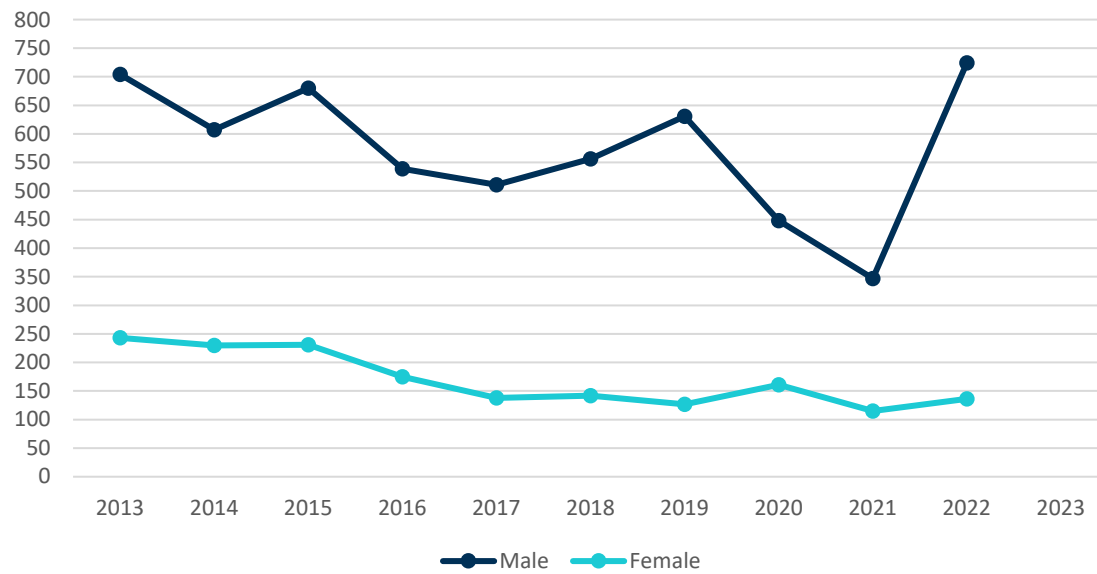
Source Data: Mental Health Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
MH Service Episodes	947	837	911	714	649	698	758	609	465	861	<i>Not reported</i>
% Complete	82%	83%	77%	70%	69%	68%	653%	71%	75%	92%	<i>Not reported</i>
Total youth referred	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209	7,376	6,319	7,526	8,332
Percentage of referred youth receiving MH services	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	8%	7%	11%	<i>Not reported</i>

Additional Notes:

1. Mental health services episodes increased by 14% from 2019 to 2023. While the number of episodes reached its lowest point in 2021, they increased by 85% from 2021 to 2022.

Exhibit 45 **MH Service Episodes by Gender: 2013-2022**



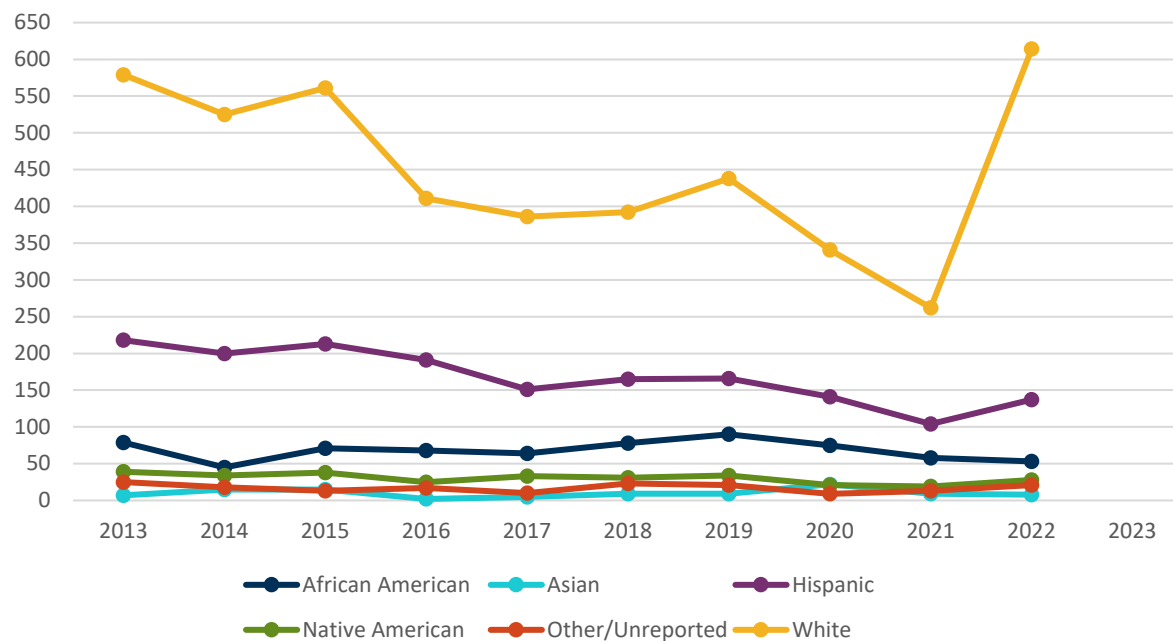
Source Data: MH Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	704	607	680	539	511	556	631	448	347	724	<i>Not reported</i>
Female	243	230	231	175	138	142	127	161	115	136	<i>Not reported</i>
Male referrals	9,522	8,517	8,005	7,495	7,493	7,370	7,192	4,715	3,967	4,769	5,272
Female referrals	5,477	4,977	4,643	4,261	4,151	4,141	3,933	2,600	2,256	2,673	2,966
Percentage of referred male youth receiving MH services	7%	7%	9%	7%	7%	8%	9%	10%	9%	15%	<i>Not reported</i>
Percentage of referred female youth receiving MH services	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	6%	5%	5%	<i>Not reported</i>

Additional Notes:

1. The percentage of male youth referred who received mental health services has increased slightly over time and peaked in 2022, while the percentage of referred female youth receiving mental health services has remained fairly steady.

Exhibit 46 MH Service Episodes by Race: 2013-2022



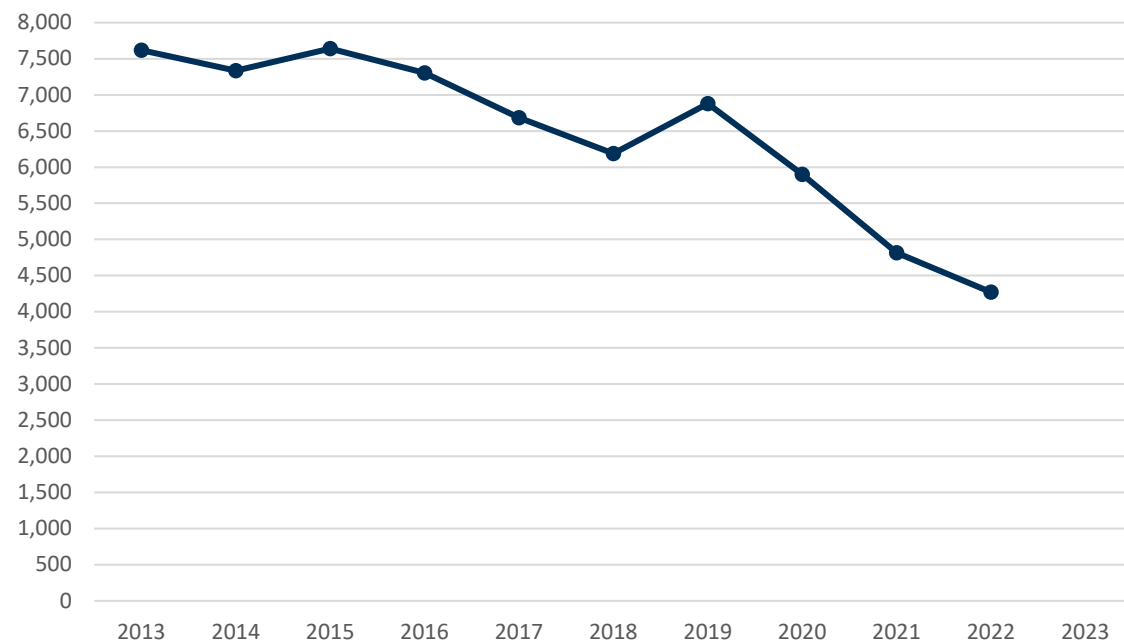
Source Data: MH Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
African American	79	45	71	68	64	78	90	75	58	53	Not reported
Asian	7	15	15	2	5	9	9	22	9	8	Not reported
Hispanic	218	200	213	191	151	165	166	141	104	137	Not reported
Native American	39	34	38	25	33	31	34	21	19	28	Not reported
Other/Unreported	25	18	13	17	10	23	21	9	13	21	Not reported
White	579	525	561	411	386	392	438	341	262	614	Not reported

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. Mental health service episodes decreased or stayed the same from 2019 to 2022 for all racial groups except for White youth, which increased by 40%. African American youth had the largest decrease in mental health service episodes from 2019 to 2023 (41%).

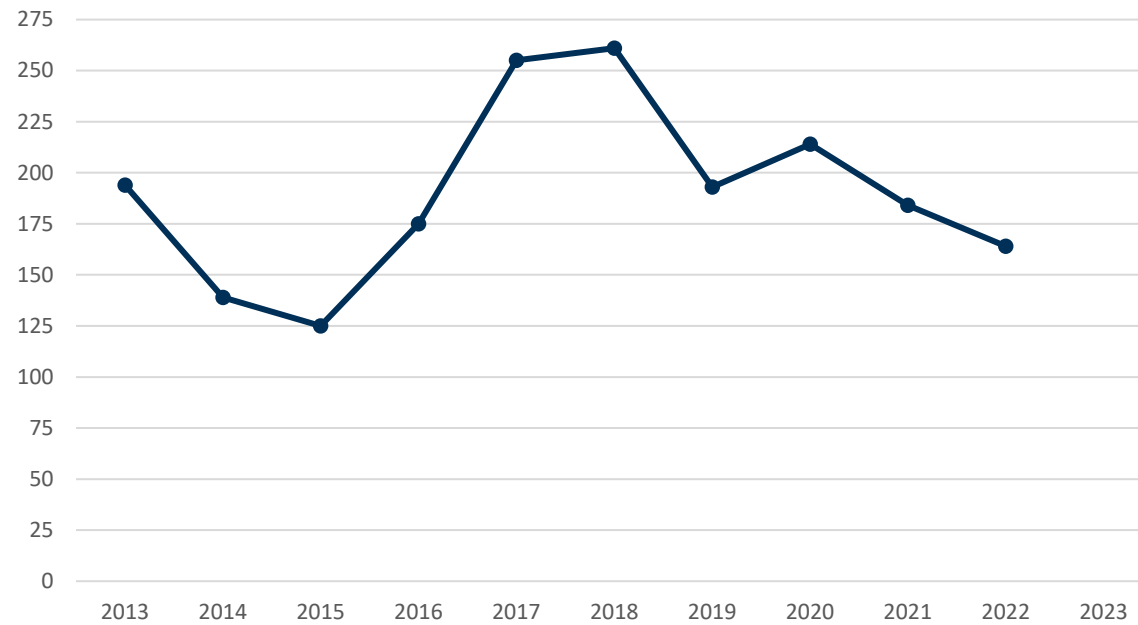
Exhibit 47 Competency Development Services: 2013-2022



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Competency Development	7,620	7,336	7,640	7,302	6,686	6,190	6,878	5,899	4,814	4,270	Not reported

Exhibit 48 Family Services: 2013-2022



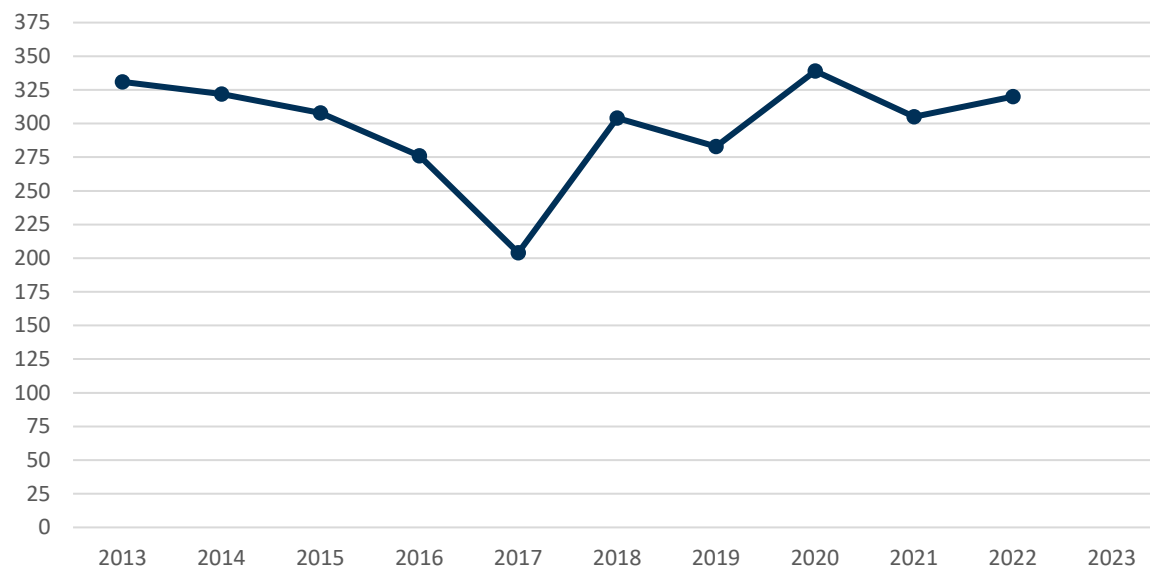
Source Data: Family Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Family Services	194	139	125	175	255	261	193	214	184	164	Not reported
Youth with Runaway Referral(s)	1,815	1,745	1,706	1,508	1,583	1,533	1,394	1,180	979	978	Not reported
Total youth referred	15,041	13,535	12,683	11,807	11,699	11,562	11,209	7,376	6,319	7,526	8,332

Additional Notes:

1. The number of family service episodes increased from 2019 to 2020, and then decreased in both 2021 and 2022.
2. Services are measured in episodes while youth with runaway referrals are measured in unduplicated youth, so no percentages or comparisons are made here.

Exhibit 49 Sex Offense-Related Services: 2013-2022



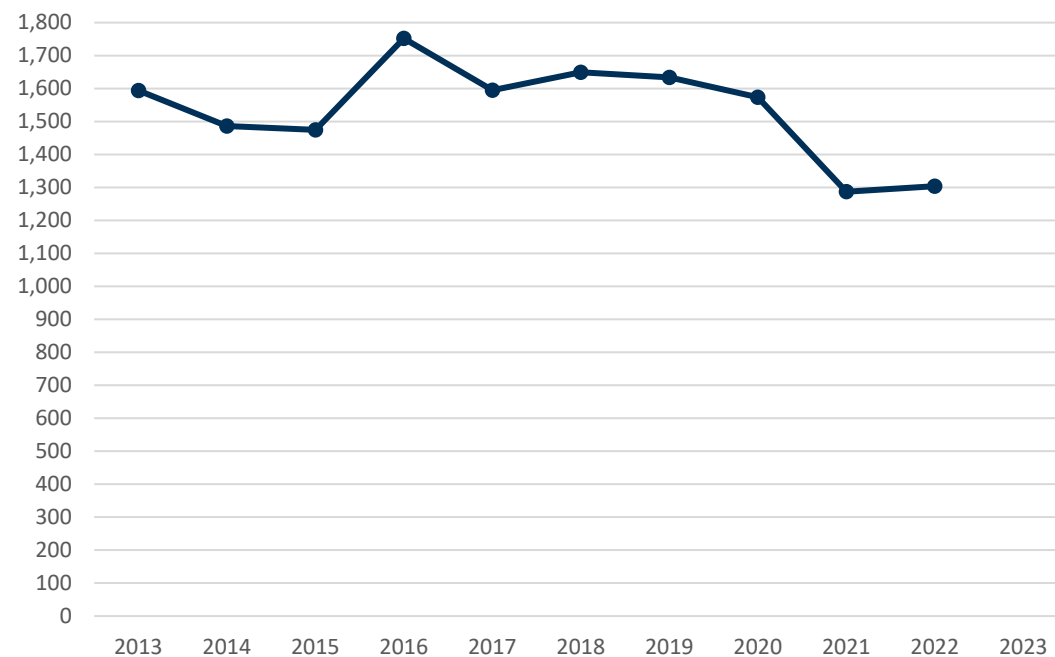
Source Data: Sex Offender Program Service Episodes (Statewide JJIS Annual Programs and Services Reports)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sex offense-related services	331	322	308	276	204	304	283	339	305	320	<i>Not reported</i>
Total number of service episodes	14,171	13,481	13,323	13,152	12,249	11,831	12,563	10,767	8,846	8,649	<i>Not reported</i>
Percentage of episodes of service related to sex offense	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	2.3%	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%	<i>Not calculated</i>

Additional Notes:

1. Since 2017, sex offender service episodes have increased over time despite the pandemic.

Exhibit 50 Substance Use Disorder Services: 2013-2022



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Substance Abuse Services	1,594	1,486	1,475	1,752	1,595	1,649	1,634	1,574	1,287	1,304	<i>Not reported</i>

Other Programs and Services Notes (covering 2020-2022):

* There are a small number of episodes each year related to fire-setting [2], gang [30], and co-occurring [52] programming (on average, approximately 84 per year total for the 3 program types).

* A substantial number of episodes occurred each year related to accountability⁴ programming (on average, about 600 per year, though this number is a large drop from the pre-pandemic average of about 1,400 episodes 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 1,200 per year total across all program types, also a decrease from the average of about 1,500 per year before the pandemic).

⁴ 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 #5: RELATIVE RATE INDEX (DISPROPORTIONALITY BY RACE/ETHNICITY)

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

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 American.

Referrals:

We have the most data for referrals than for the other decision points – 23 of 36 counties have data on at least one minority group with enough data to include.

At the state level (on average across counties), Black youth are consistently overrepresented in referrals, with an RRI of 4.57. Native youth are also consistently overrepresented, with an RRI of 3.25.

Hispanic and Asian youth are fairly equivalent to White youth, with average RRIs of 1.1 and .90, respectively.

However, there is variability across counties. RRI's for Black youth range from 1.91-8.86, with no counties having desirable ratios (underrepresentation); 100% are overrepresented. RRIs for Native youth show a similar pattern with a range of 1.49-10.04 and 100% being overrepresented compared to white youth.

While Hispanic youth were underrepresented in referrals for about half of the counties (desirable), they were overrepresented in 48% of the counties.

Disparities have increased since 2019, which an increased RRI for Black, Hispanic, and Native youth and more counties needing improvement.

Exhibit 51 2023 RRI for Referrals

Referred		Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native
average RRI		4.57	1.1	0.90	3.25
% of counties with desirable RRI		0	52% (12)	86% (6)	(0)
% of counties needing improvement		100% (13)	48% (11)	14% (1)	100% (13)
range of RRI		1.91-8.86	.36-1.56	.48-.83	1.49-10.04
counties w/RRI to measure for this group		13	23	7	13

Exhibit 52 2019 RRI 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. Nine counties had enough youth to report, and all of them had data on Hispanic youth. Two counties had data on Black youth and one for Asian youth.

RRI's on average were .96 for Black youth, .95 for Hispanic youth, and 1.17 for Asian youth. Of the 9 counties, 66% need improvement regarding diversion of Hispanic youth. These numbers represent slight improvements from 2019.

Exhibit 53 2023 RRI for Diversion

Diverted		Black	Hispanic	Asian
average RRI		0.96	0.95	1.17
% of counties with desirable RRI		50% (1)	34% (3)	100% (1)
% of counties needing improvement		50% (1)	66% (6)	(0)
range of RRI		.87-1.05	.7-1.25	1.17
counties w/RRI to measure for this group		2	9	1

Exhibit 54 2019 RRI 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 9 counties with Diversion data also had data for cases involving secure detention and cases that were petitioned (charges filed).

Asian youth had a positive RRI for detention, a .98 for Washington County. Black youth had an average overrepresentation of 1.60 for Multnomah and Washington Counties. Two thirds (66%) of the counties still need improvement in this area for Hispanic youth.

Disparities in detention by race increased for Black and Hispanic youth, and decreased for Asian youth, since 2019, though there were fewer counties in 2023 with sufficient data to be included in this analysis.

Exhibit 55 2023 RRI for Detention

Detained		Black	Hispanic	Asian
average RRI		1.60	1.25	.98
% of counties with desirable RRI		(0)	34% (3)	(100%) 1
% of counties needing improvement		100% (2)	66% (6)	(0)
range of RRI		1.17-2.02	.4-2.1	.98
counties w/RRI to measure for this group		2	9	1

Exhibit 56 2019 RRI 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:

Black youth had a positive RRI (0.95) for petitions for both Multnomah and Washington Counties, meaning they were slightly less likely to have charges filed than white youth. Of the 9 counties with data for Hispanic youth, 78% had overrepresentation of Hispanic youth and 22% had underrepresentation of Hispanic youth.

The rate for Hispanic youth was slightly higher (more disparity) in 2023 than in 2019.

Exhibit 57 2023 RRI for Petition

Petitioned	Black	Hispanic
average RRI	0.95	1.31
% of counties with desirable RRI	100% (2)	22% (2)
% of counties needing improvement	(0)	78% (7)
range of RRI	.92-.97	.74-1.97
counties w/RRI to measure for this group	2	9

Exhibit 58 2019 RRI 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:

In 2023, only two counties have data related to cases resulting in confinement and none for cases transferred to adult court. Hispanic youth are overrepresented in confinement in Washington County and are equivalent to white youth in Marion County. Confinement disparity for Hispanic youth increased since 2019.

Exhibit 59 2023 RRI for Confinement

Confined	Hispanic
average RRI	1.43
% of counties with desirable RRI	50% (1)
% of counties needing improvement	50% (1)
range of RRI	.98-.1.87
counties w/RRI to measure for this group	2

Exhibit 60 2023 RRI for Sent to Adult Court

Sent to Adult Court	
average RRI	-
% of counties with desirable RRI	0
% of counties needing improvement	0
range of RRI	-
counties w/RRI to measure for this group	0

Exhibit 61 2019 RRI 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 62 2019 RRI 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

Summary:

While disproportionality in the juvenile justice system continues to be 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 (4.57). However, the disparities for these youth reduce at the subsequent decision point, and petitions are equivalent to white youth (0.95).

Native youth also start off overrepresented at referrals (3.25) but data are not available in 2023 for the other decision points. The more troubling data involve Hispanic youth, who experience greater disproportionality at later decision points (detention, petitions, and confinement) than at referral.

Exhibit 63 Disproportionate Minority Contact Results - Oregon 2023

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Multiple Races	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	397,861	264,643	14,458	90,375	22,614	n/a	5,774	n/a	133,221
2. Refer to Juvenile Court ¹	7,906	4,192	729	1,861	128	n/a	562	n/a	3,280
3. Cases Diverted ¹	1,882	1,015	126	488	41	n/a	43	n/a	698
4. Cases Involving Secure Detention ¹	2,729	1,429	275	664	36	n/a	121	n/a	1,096
5. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed) ¹	1,772	924	145	464	25	n/a	56	n/a	690
6. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,456	761	109	401	23	n/a	54	n/a	587
7. Cases Resulting in County Probation Placement	1,097	548	78	327	20	n/a	41	n/a	466
8. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities ¹	156	88	11	39	2	n/a	6	n/a	68
9. Cases Transferred to Adult Court ¹	6	3	0	3	0	n/a	0	n/a	3

¹Source Data: JJIS Annual RRI reports (county-level). Totals (in the first column) do not equal the sum of the other columns, The full total includes youth who identified as some other race category or those for whom race was missing.

Exhibit 64 **Decision Points by Race 2023**

	Race:	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native
Population		264,643	14,458	90,375	23,614	5,774
Arrest (Referral)	<i>Number</i>	4,192	729	1,861	128	562
	<i>Percentage</i>	1.60%	5.04%	2.10%	0.5%	9.73%
Diversion	<i>Number</i>	1,015	126	488	41	43
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Detention	<i>Number</i>	1,429	275	664	36	121
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Secure Confinement	<i>Number</i>	88	11	39	2	6
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.04%	0.01%
Adult Transfer	<i>Number</i>	3	0	3	0	0
	<i>Percentage</i>	0.0001%		0.0001%		

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

SECTION #6: 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. These results include data from the initial assessment, at intake to JCP services.

Exhibit 65 School Risk Factor Rates by Race/Ethnicity 2020-2023

	Total Youth	Overall	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latinx	Asian	Native American	Other/Unknown
Drop Out***	11,521	17%	16%	25%	19%	22%	25%	8%
Suspension or expulsion in the last 6-months***	11,524	35%	33%	37%	41%	33%	39%	33%
Suspension or expulsion in the past month***	11,520	14%	13%	11%	17%	15%	13%	13%
Risks in the School Domain*** ⁵	11,536	55%	52%	60%	63%	60%	66%	48%

*** p < .001

Additional Notes:

1. The school risk factors have significantly different prevalence across racial groups. Black, Hispanic/Latinx, Native, and Asian youth had higher rates of dropping out of school than white youth and those with other/unknown races. Black and Hispanic/Latinx youth had higher rates of suspensions and expulsions and risks in the school domain overall. Native youth had higher rates of risks in the school domain than all other youth. All of these differences are statistically significant.

⁵ Includes: 1. Significant school attachment (reversed), 2. Academic failure, 3. Chronic truancy, and 4. Drop out.

Exhibit 66 School Risk Factor Rates by Gender 2020-2023

	Total Youth	Overall	Female	Male
Dropout**	11,521	17%	16%	18%
Suspension or expulsion in the last 6-months***	11,524	35%	36%	35%
Suspension or expulsion in the past month***	11,520	14%	14%	14%
Risks in the School Domain*** ⁶	11,536	55%	55%	55%

Female and male youth had statistically significant differences in school risk factors.

** $p < .01$

*** $p < .001$

Additional Notes:

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

⁶ Includes: 1. Significant school attachment (reversed), 2. Academic failure, 3. Chronic truancy, and 4. Drop out.

Exhibit 67 School Risk Factor Rates by Age Category 2020-2023⁷

	Total Youth	Overall	12 years and younger	13-15 years old	16 years and older
Drop Out***	11,521	17%	4%	12%	22%
Suspension or expulsion in the last 6-months***	11,524	35%	46%	48%	25%
Suspension or expulsion in the past month***	11,520	14%	22%	20%	8%
Risks in the School Domain*** ⁸	11,536	55%	50%	59%	53%

*** $p < .001$

Additional Notes:

1. Youth in the 13-15 age category were more likely to be at risk in the School Domain. Youth 16 years and older were more likely to have dropped out of school and had been suspended or expelled less frequently than younger youth. These differences are all statistically significant.

⁷ Age is calculated at the time of the initial assessment.

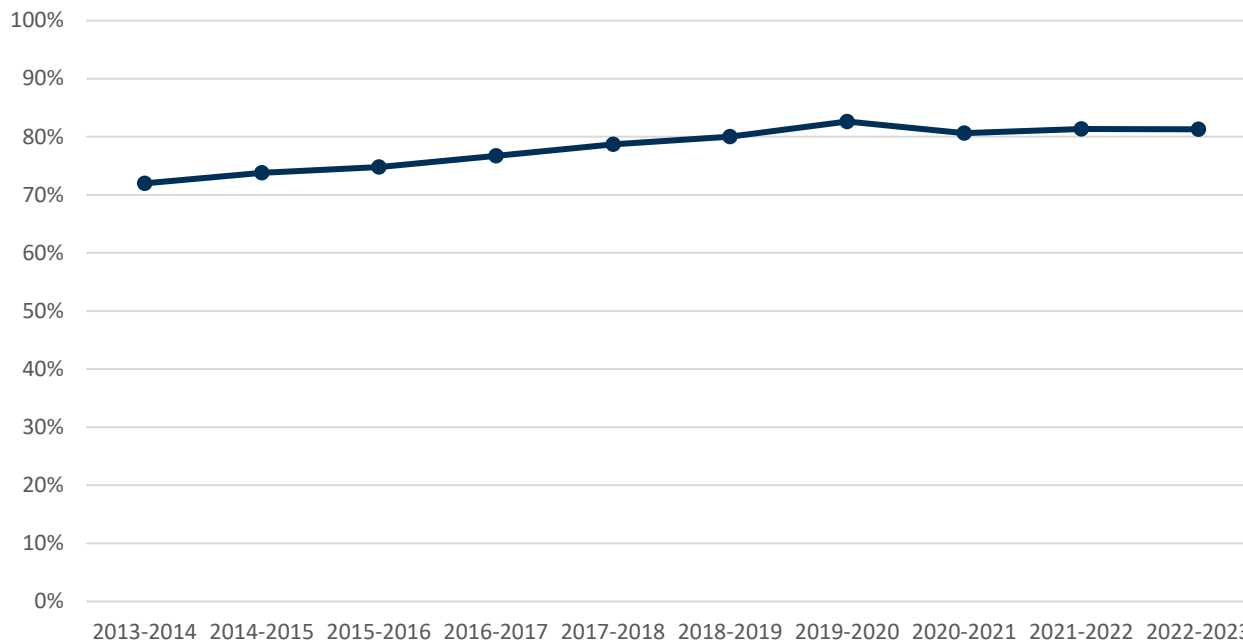
⁸ Includes: 1. Significant school attachment (reversed), 2. Academic failure, 3. Chronic truancy, and 4. Drop out.

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 #7: GRADUATION RATES

Exhibit 68 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate: 2013-2023



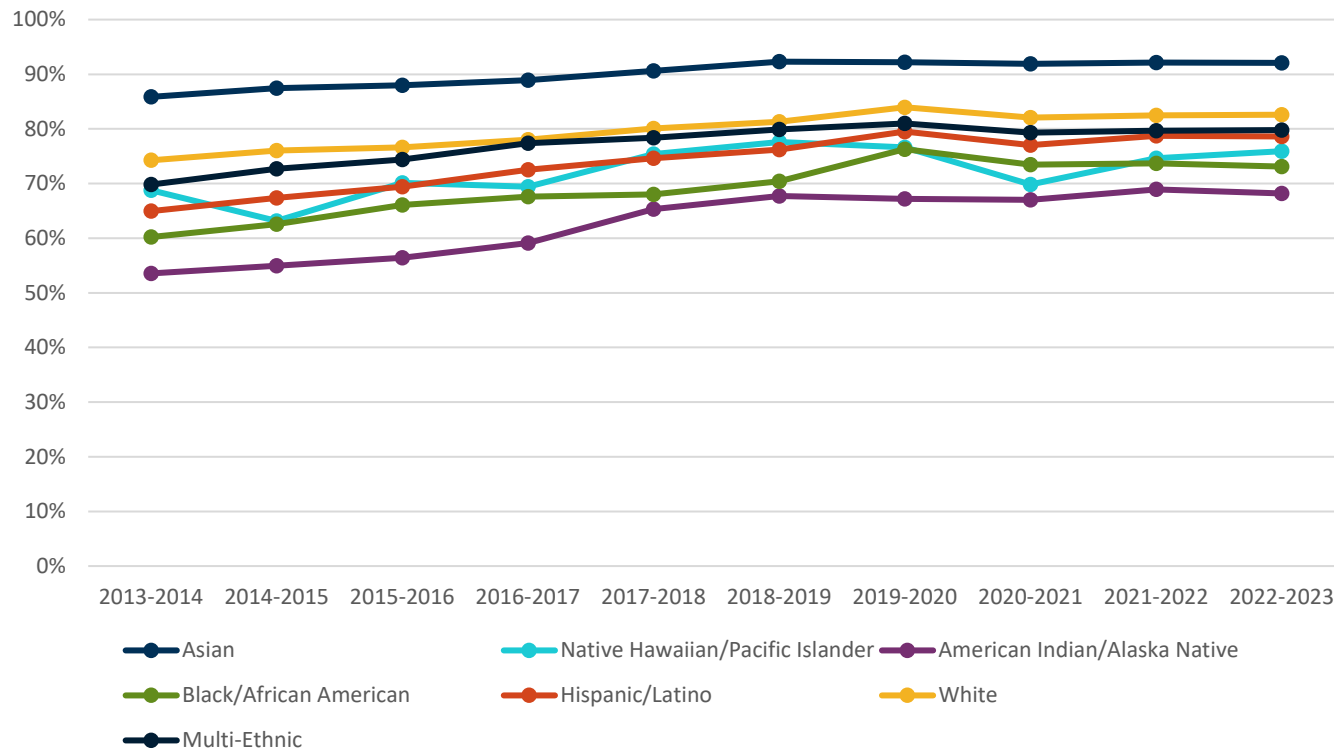
Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Overall	72%	74%	75%	77%	79%	80%	83%	81%	81%	81%	1% 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 but have remained steady since 2019.

Exhibit 69 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate by Race: 2013-2023



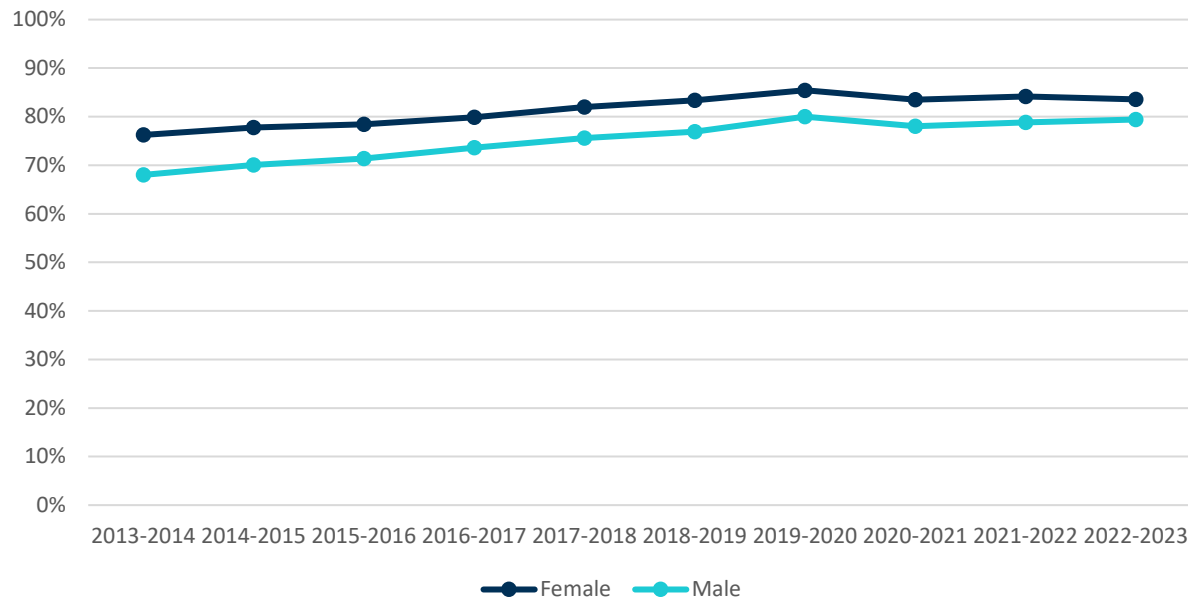
Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (Class of 2019 to 2023)
Asian	86%	88%	88%	89%	91%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	no change
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	69%	63%	70%	69%	75%	78%	77%	70%	75%	76%	2.5% decrease
American Indian/Alaska Native	54%	55%	56%	59%	65%	68%	67%	67%	69%	68%	no change
Black/African American	60%	63%	66%	68%	68%	70%	76%	73%	74%	73%	4% increase
Hispanic/Latino	65%	67%	69%	73%	75%	76%	80%	77%	79%	79%	4% increase
White	74%	76%	77%	78%	80%	81%	84%	82%	82%	83%	2% increase
Multi-Ethnic	70%	73%	74%	77%	78%	80%	81%	79%	80%	80%	no change

Additional Notes:

1. From 2019 to 2023, graduation rates have remained steady for all racial groups.

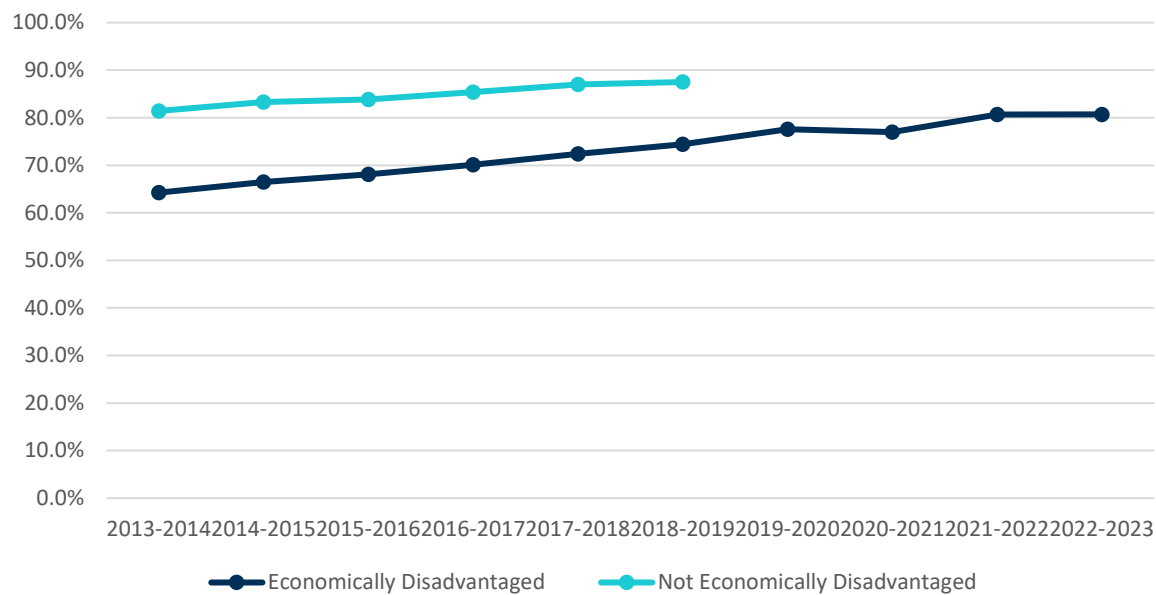
Exhibit 70 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate by Gender: 2013-2023



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018 to 2023)
Female	76%	78%	78%	80%	82%	83%	85%	83%	84%	84%	1% increase
Male	68%	70%	71%	74%	76%	77%	80%	78%	79%	79%	2.5% increase

Exhibit 71 4-year Cohort Graduation Rate by Economic Disadvantage: 2013-2023⁹



⁹ The “not economically disadvantaged” category was no longer reported starting in the 2019-2020 school year.

Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Cohort Graduation Rate

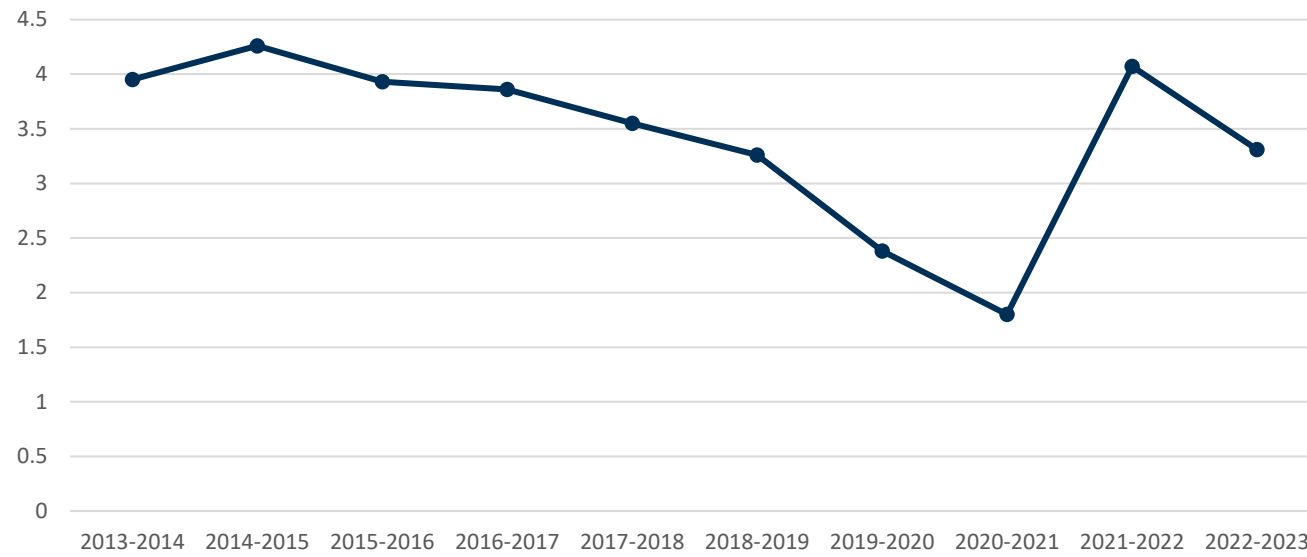
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Economically Disadvantaged	64%	66%	68%	70%	72%	74%	78%	77%	81%	81%	9% increase
Not Economically Disadvantaged	81%	83%	84%	85%	87%	88%	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	n/a

SECTION #8: 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 72 Dropout Rate 2013-2023



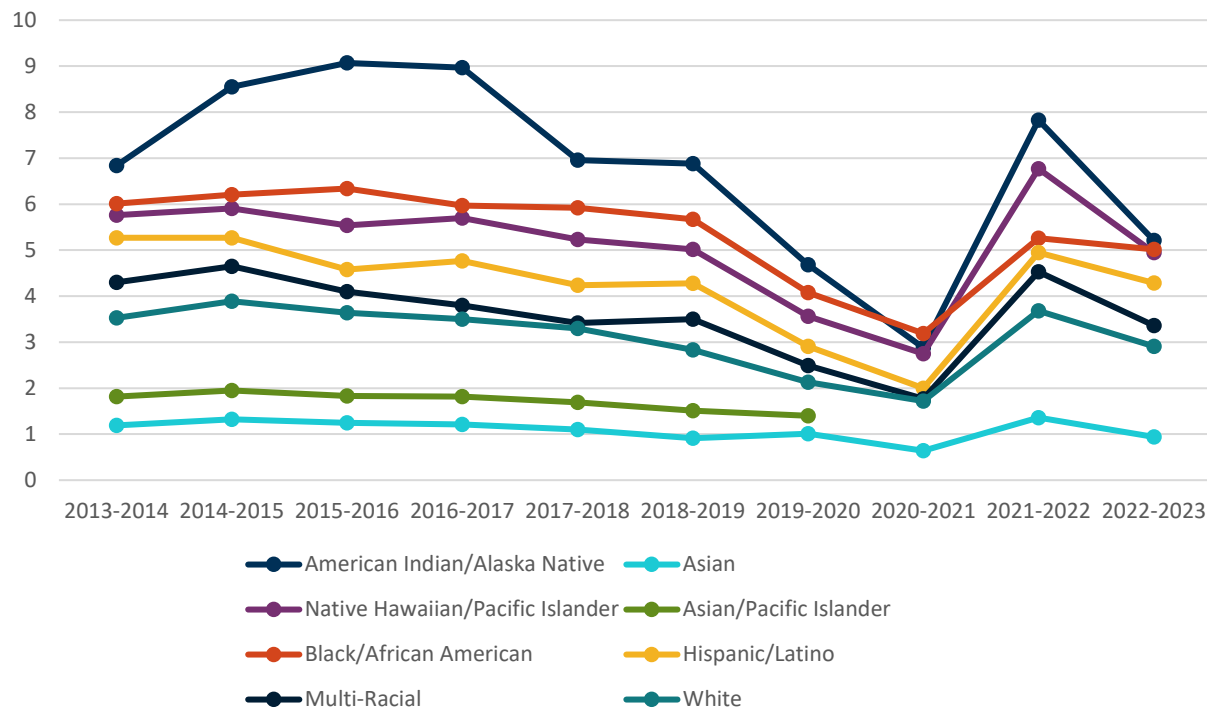
Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Dropout Data

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Overall	3.95	4.26	3.93	3.86	3.55	3.26	2.38	1.80	4.07	3.31	2% increase

Additional Notes:

1. Dropout rates were decreasing until 2021, when they increased by 126% in the 2021-2022 school year. Post pandemic, schools reopened in Oregon in April 2021. It appears that the following school year, a notable proportion of students did not return.

Exhibit 73 Dropout Rate by Race 2013-2023



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Dropout Data

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-19 to 2022-23)
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.84	8.55	9.07	8.97	6.96	6.88	4.68	2.88	7.83	5.21	24% decrease
Asian	1.19	1.32	1.25	1.21	1.1	0.91	1.01	0.64	1.36	0.94	3% increase
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5.76	5.91	5.54	5.7	5.23	5.02	3.56	2.75	6.77	4.95	1% decrease
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.82	1.95	1.83	1.82	1.69	1.51	1.4	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	n/a
Black/African American	6.01	6.21	6.34	5.97	5.92	5.67	4.08	3.19	5.26	5.02	11% decrease
Hispanic/Latino	5.27	5.27	4.58	4.77	4.24	4.28	2.91	2.00	4.95	4.29	1% increase
White	3.53	3.89	3.64	3.5	3.3	2.83	2.13	1.72	3.68	2.91	3% increase
Multi-Racial*	4.3	4.65	4.1	3.8	3.42	3.5	2.49	1.77	4.53	3.36	4% decrease

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

Additional Notes:

1. From 2019 to 2023, dropout rates have increased for White, Asian, and Hispanic/Latino youth, and decreased for Native, Black, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth. The decreases were substantive for Native (24%) and Black (11%) youth.

SECTION #9: ATTENDANCE

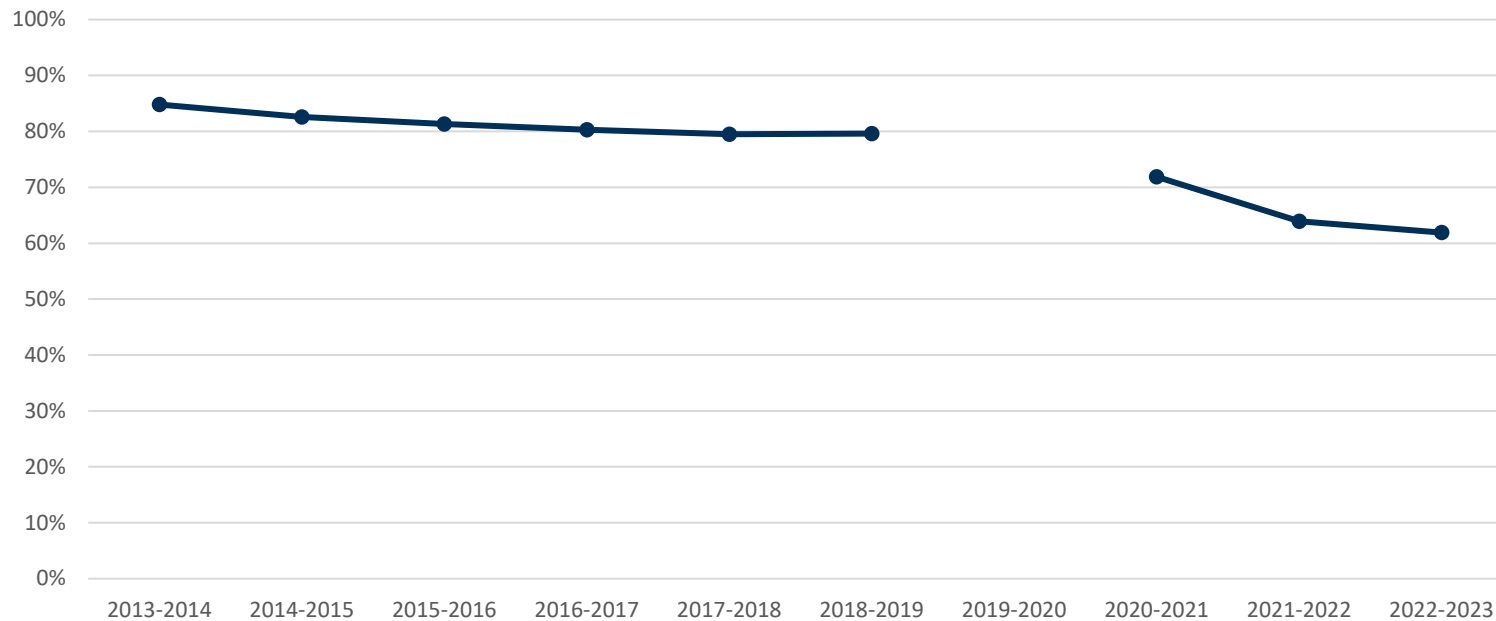
Regular Attenders

Attendance in Oregon Public Schools is measured in two ways. This section reports the percentage 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 74 Percentage of “Regular Attender” Students: 2013-2023



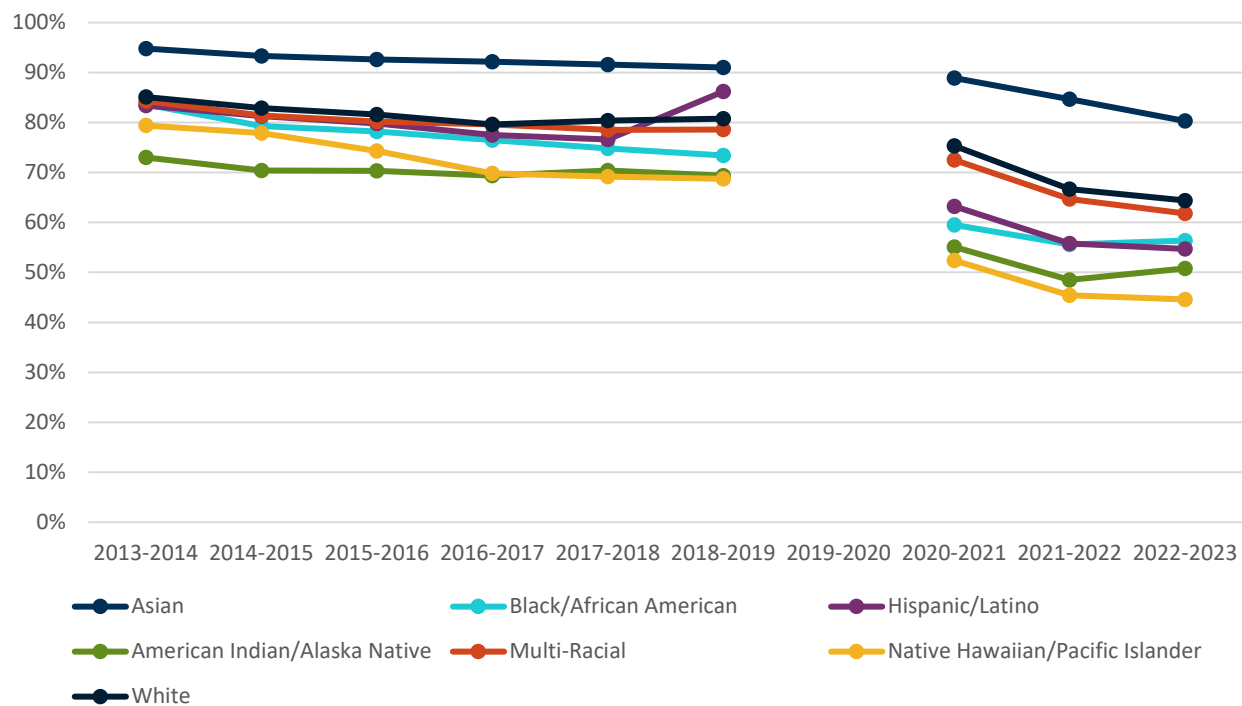
Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Student Attendance and Absenteeism Reports

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Students Included	533,888	539,110	545,212	548,134	550,240	551,477	Schools closed	535,692	524,410	525,208	
Number of Regular Attenders	452,646	445,245	443,248	439,990	437,590	438,889	Schools closed	384,970	335,346	325,105	
Percentage of Regular Attenders	85%	83%	81%	80%	80%	80%	Schools closed	72%	64%	62%	22% decrease

Additional Notes:

1. Data on regular attenders was not available for the 2019-2020 school year. Schools were closed at the end of the 2019-2020 school year so data were not reported for this year.
2. From 2018 to 2023, the proportion of youth described as a regular attender decreased by 14%, from 72% to 62%.
3. The percentage of regular attenders decreased the most among kindergarten students (29%, not shown).
4. In 2023, there was generally lower attendance in kindergarten, steady attendance throughout elementary, a decrease in middle school, and decreases from 9th grade to the low in 12th grade (less than 50% regular attenders by senior year).
5. From the 2020-2021 school year to the 2022-2023 school year, the proportion of female attenders decreased by 16% and male attenders by 9% (not shown).

Exhibit 75 Percentage of “Regular Attender” Students by Race: 2013-2023¹⁰



¹⁰ Regular Attender data were not available for the 2019-2020 school year.

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

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Asian	95%	93%	93%	92%	92%	91%	<i>Not reported</i>	89%	85%	80%	12% decrease
Black/African American	84%	79%	78%	77%	75%	73%	<i>Not reported</i>	60%	56%	56%	23% decrease
Hispanic/Latinx	83%	81%	80%	78%	77%	76%	<i>Not reported</i>	63%	56%	55%	28% decrease
American Indian/Alaska Native	73%	70%	70%	69%	70%	69%	<i>Not reported</i>	55%	49%	51%	26% decrease
Multi-Racial	84%	81%	80%	80%	79%	79%	<i>Not reported</i>	73%	65%	62%	22% decrease
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	79%	78%	74%	70%	69%	69%	<i>Not reported</i>	52%	45%	45%	35% decrease
White	85%	83%	82%	81%	80%	81%	<i>Not reported</i>	75%	67%	64%	21% decrease

Additional Notes:

1. Native and Hispanic/Latinx youth experienced the largest decreases (35% and 28% respectively) in the percentage of “regular attenders” from 2018 to 2023.
2. Asian youth had the smallest decreases (12%).
3. For all racial groups, the percentage of regular attenders was lower in 2023 than in 2018.

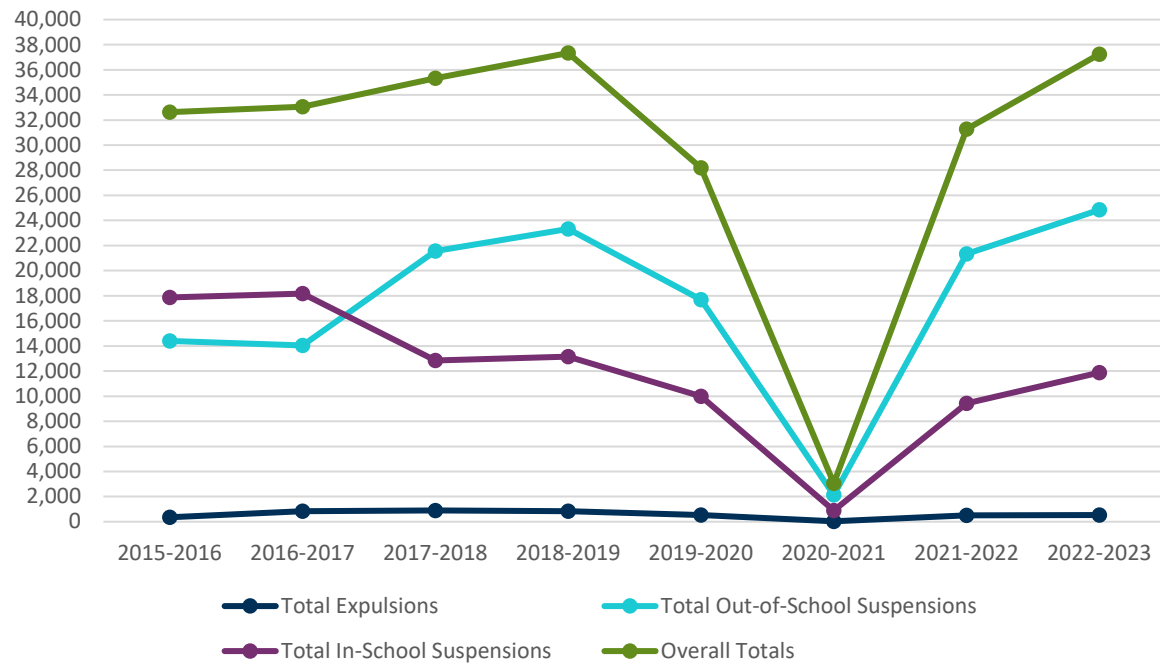
SECTION #10: DISCIPLINARY INCIDENTS

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 category includes both removals in which no individualized education program (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 76 School Discipline Totals: 2015-2023



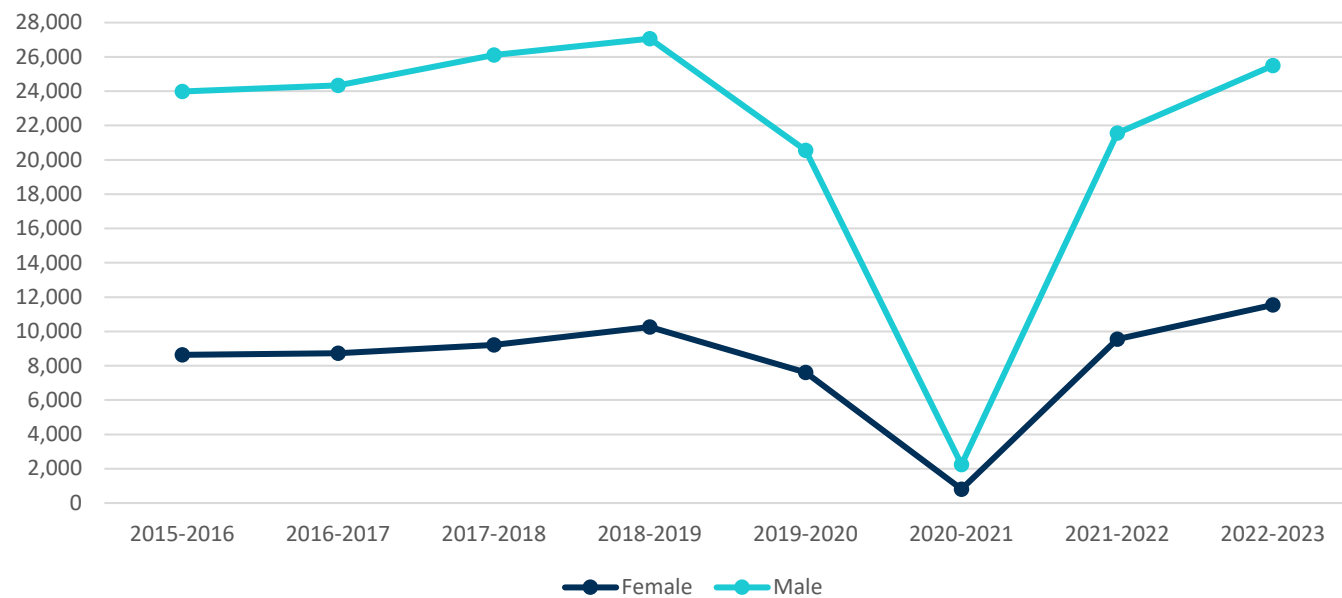
Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Total Expulsions	353	844	899	846	525	35	509	537	37% decrease
Total Out-of-School Suspensions	14,407	14,050	21,569	23,328	17,677	2,127	21,329	24,841	6% increase
Total In-School Suspensions	17,876	18,172	12,854	13,163	9,989	894	9,431	11,866	10% decrease
Overall Totals	32,636	33,066	35,322	37,337	28,191	3,056	31,269	37,244	No change

Additional Notes:

- Overall counts of disciplinary actions from 2018-2019 (pre-pandemic) are equal to 2022-2023 numbers. Out of school suspensions increased while expulsions and in-school suspensions decreased. Interestingly, there was a 5% decrease in enrollment from Fall 2018 (2018-2019 school year) to Fall 2022 (2022-2023 school year; 581,730 to 552,380; loss of 29,350 students). The total numbers of youth disciplined would be expected to decrease proportionally, about 5% indicating that these are even larger impacts on the numbers of youth disciplined.

Exhibit 77 Total Expulsions, Out of School, In School Suspensions by Gender: 2015-2023



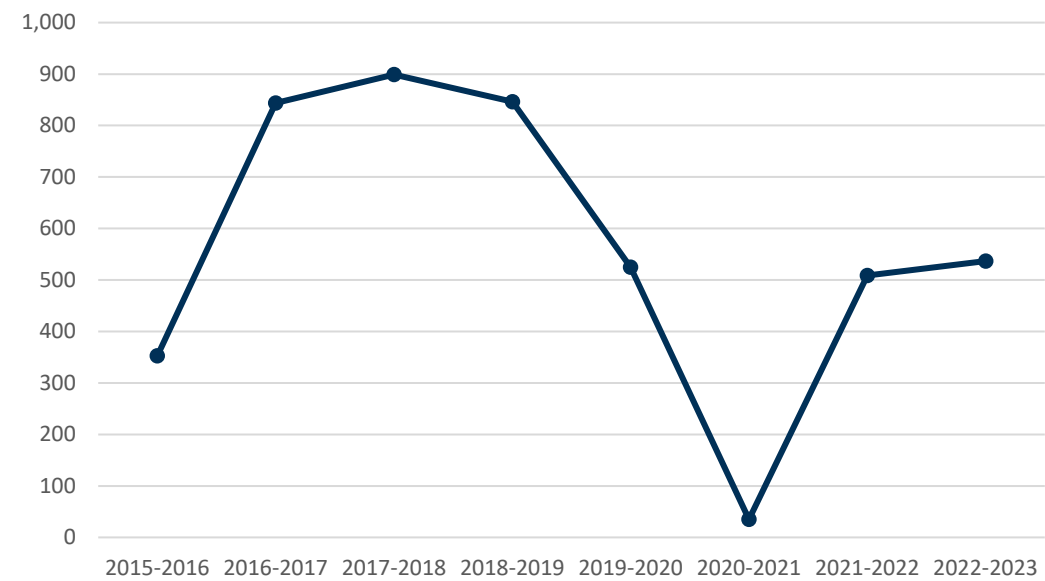
Source Data:

Total Expulsions, Out of School Suspensions, In School Suspensions by Gender	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Female	8,647	8,728	9,212	10,253	7,607	812	9,549	11,547	13% increase
Male	23,989	24,338	26,110	27,063	20,549	2,240	21,567	25,494	6% decrease
Non-Binary	<i>Not reported</i>	<i>Not reported</i>	<i>Not reported</i>	21	35	4	153	203	867% increase
Totals	32,636	33,066	35,322	37,337	28,191	3,056	31,269	37,244	No change
Percentage Female	27%	26%	26%	28%	27%	27%	31%	31%	11% increase
Percentage Male	73%	74%	74%	72%	73%	73%	69%	68%	6% decrease

Additional Notes:

1. Expulsions for females increased by 13% from 2018 to 2023 and decreased by 6% for males. The proportion has remained roughly the same over time (about one-quarter female and three-quarters male), although the proportion of female youth has slightly increased over time. This large increase for youth identifying as non-binary may be due to more youth representing this category than in 2018 rather than actual increases in disciplinary actions.

Exhibit 78 Total Expulsions: 2015-2023



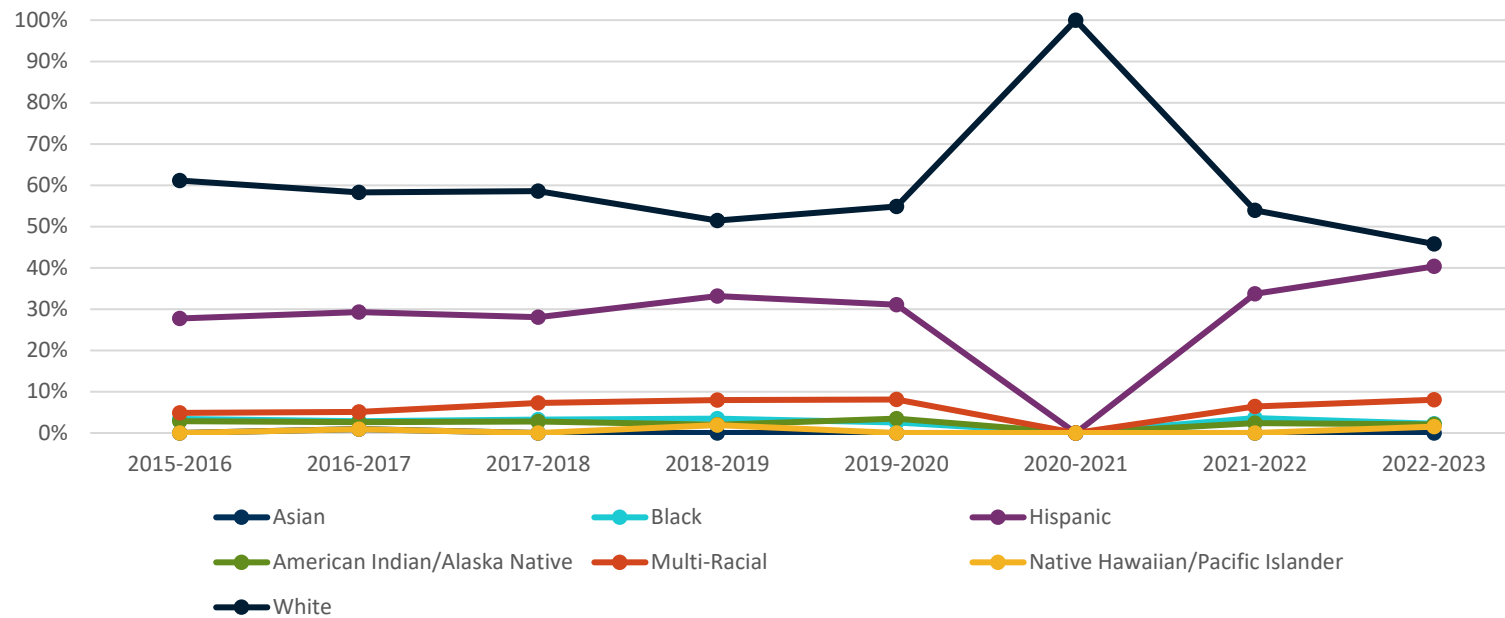
Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2018-2023)
Total Expulsions	353	844	899	846	525	35	509	537	37% decrease

Additional Notes:

1. Total expulsions decreased from the 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 school year by 37%. Not surprisingly, when schools were closed during the pandemic, there were very few expulsions.

Exhibit 79 Expulsions by Race: Percentage of Total by School Year



Note: Asian (navy blue), Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander (yellow), Black (turquoise), and American Indian/Alaska Native (green) are all under 10% and the lines on the graph overlap making them difficult to distinguish.

Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

Expulsions	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Asian	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Black	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	0%	4%	2%
Hispanic	28%	29%	28%	33%	31%	0%	34%	40%
American Indian/Alaska Native	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	0%	2%	2%
Multi-Racial	5%	5%	7%	8%	8%	0%	6%	8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
White	61%	58%	59%	52%	55%	100%	54%	46%

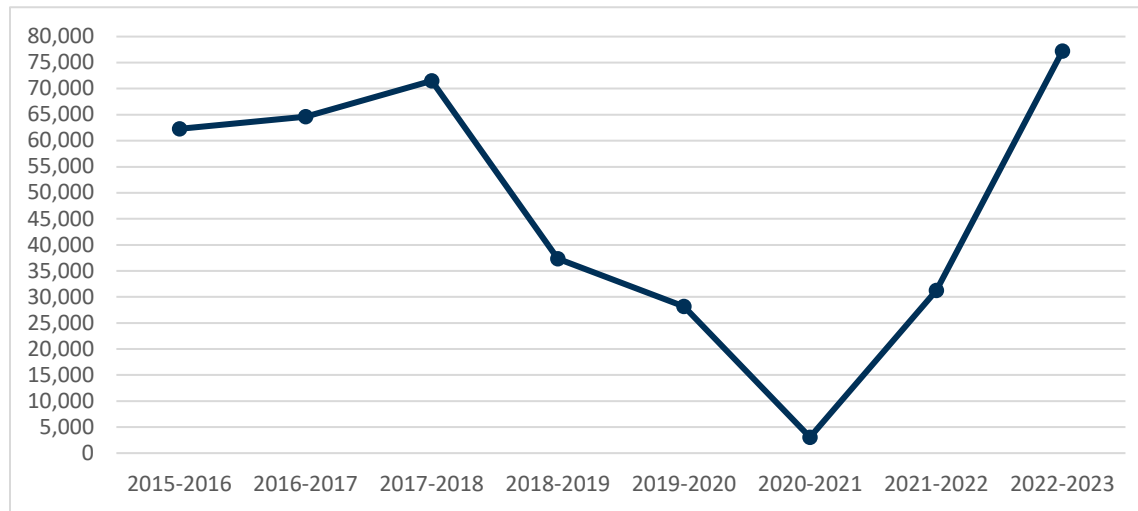
Expulsion Rates by Race (per thousand)	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Asian	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0
Black	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1
Hispanic	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	3	3	2	3	0	2	2
Multi-Racial	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	1
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	N/A	2	N/A	4	0	0	0	2
White	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Statewide	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1

Additional Notes:

1. In the Expulsion Rates by Race (per thousand) Table, "0" indicates fewer than 1 per thousand.

2. During the pandemic (2020-2021) very few students experienced expulsions. All of the students that were expelled were white youth. In 2021-2022, expulsions of white youth returned to pre-pandemic levels and there was a 15% decrease in for white students from 2021-2022 to 2022-2023.
3. For Hispanic students, there was a 21% increase in the proportion of Hispanic students with expulsions from 2018-2019 to 2022-2023.
4. Other racial groups saw a reduction or no change in expulsions from pre-pandemic levels to 2022-2023.

Exhibit 8o Total Discipline Incidents: 2015-2023



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Change Over Time (2017-2023)
Total Incidents	62,295	64,610	71,491	37,337	28,191	3,056	31,269	77,200	7% increase

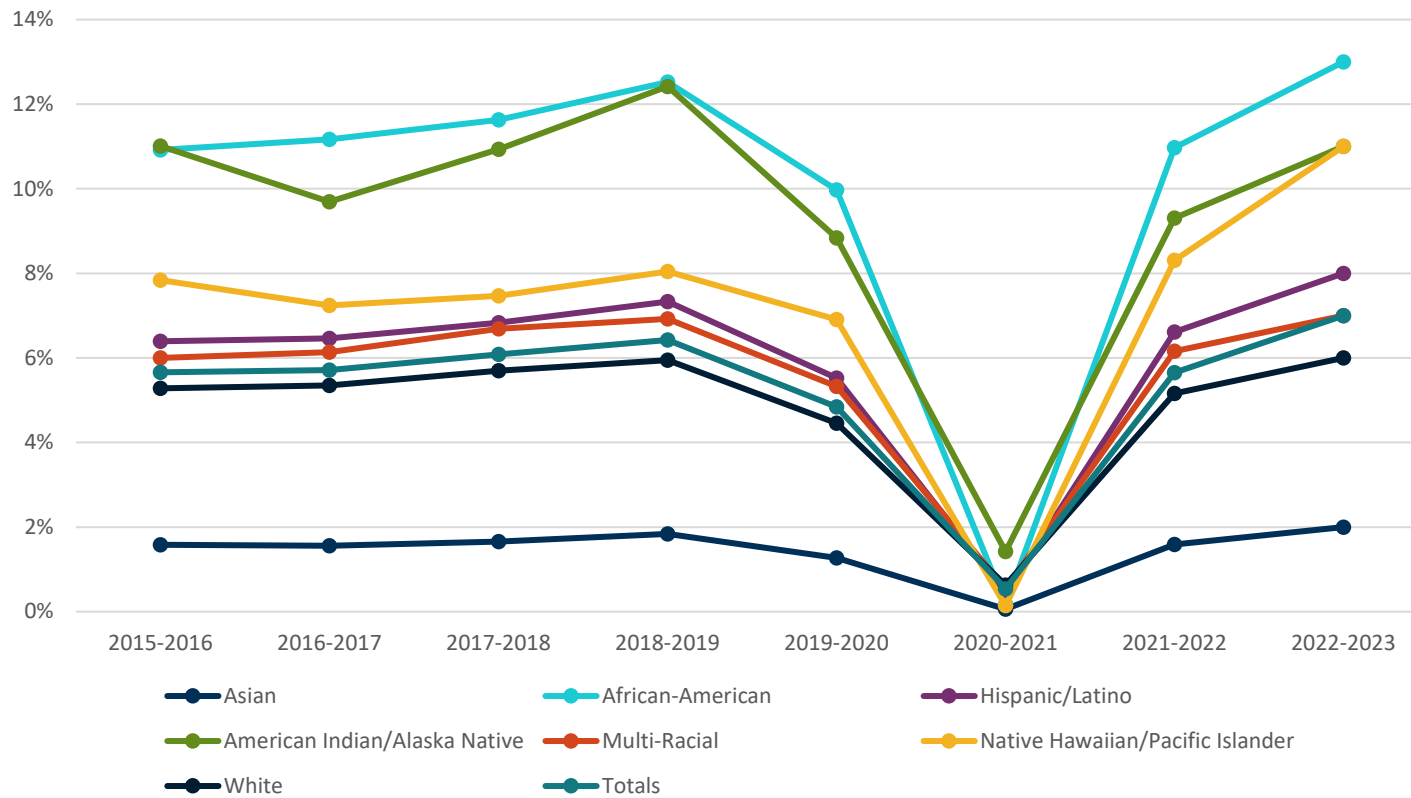
Reasons for Disciplinary Incidents

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Total Incidents	62,295	64,610	71,491	37,337	28,191	3,056	31,269	77,200
Disruptive Behavior	43,436	44,282	47,167	20,159	15,698	1,728	15,995	29,511
Physical Assault/Attack	10,061	9,727	12,057	8,060	5,932	505	7,301	14,811
Substance Abuse/Misuse	5,288	4,949	6,780	6,221	4,335	606	4,849	9,840
Altercation/Harassment/ intimidation								15,656

Additional Notes:

1. The total number of disciplinary incidents in the 2022-2023 school year increased slightly (7%) when compared to 2017-2018 levels perhaps as a result of the pandemic and also the addition of a new offense type category (altercation/harassment/intimidation).

Exhibit 81 Percentage of Oregon Students Receiving Disciplinary Actions: 2015-2023



Source Data: Oregon Department of Education Discipline Data

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Asian	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%
African-American	11%	11%	12%	13%	10%	0%	11%	13%
Hispanic/Latino	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	0%	7%	8%
American Indian/Alaska Native	11%	10%	11%	12%	9%	1%	9%	11%
Multi-Racial	6%	6%	7%	7%	5%	1%	6%	7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8%	7%	7%	8%	7%	0%	8%	11%
White	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%	1%	5%	6%

Additional Notes:

1. The proportion of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth with discipline incidents increased by 37% from the 2018-2019 to 2022-2023 school year. The only racial group that had a decrease in proportion of youth with discipline incidents was American Indian/Alaska Native students (11% in 2023).

APPENDIX A: DATA SOURCES AND LOCATIONS

JJIS Data and Reports from the Oregon Youth Authority

1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Pages/Reports.aspx>
 - a. This link contains the current year's county and statewide JJIS data reports on:
 - i. Youth and Referrals
 - ii. Dispositions
 - iii. Detention
 - iv. Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRI) *County only*
 - v. Programs and Services
 - vi. *Restitution (not used in 2020-2024)*
 - vii. *Community Service (not used in 2020-2024)*
 - viii. *Recidivism (not used in 2020-2024, based on new referrals)*
2. Reports from previous years can be found at the links below
 - i. Youth and Referrals
 1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Pages/YouthReferralsReports.aspx>
 - ii. Dispositions
 1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Pages/DispositionReports.aspx>
 - iii. Detention
 1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Pages/DetentionReports.aspx>
 - iv. Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRI: Relative Rate Index) *County only*
 1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Pages/RRIReports.aspx>
 - v. Programs and Services
 1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oya/jjis/Pages/ProgramsServicesReports.aspx>
 - vi. Restitution (not used in 2020-2023)

1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/RestitutionCommunityServiceReports.aspx>

vii. Community Service (not used in 2020-2023)

1. <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/RestitutionCommunityServiceReports.aspx>

viii. Recidivism (not used in 2020-2023, based on new referrals)

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