

OJJDP FY2024 Title II Application
R/ED Reduction Plan
Youth Development Council
Youth Development Oregon

STATE OF OREGON RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES (R/ED) REDUCTION PLAN



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I. Introduction

Oregon's Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Reduction Plan aims to implement system improvement strategies, identify, address, and reduce racial and ethnic disparities among youth across the state who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.¹ The Youth Development Council (YDC) is the State Advisory Group² (SAG) governing Youth Development Division³ (YDD). Together they are Youth Development Oregon (YDO). The YDC's Juvenile Justice Committee (JJC)⁴ uses reports produced by the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/default.aspx> to formulate Oregon's (R/ED) Reduction Plan. JJIS is the central information and data collection and tracking system for all youth offenders in the State of Oregon.⁵ JJIS provides comprehensive case information and reports of justice-involved youth. Reports include information on juvenile crime, treatment, sanctions, accountability, and dispositions at key decision points. Data received by JJIS encompass a series of annual reports that support public safety and aid in the development of plans used to reduce juvenile crime and racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. Section II of this Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Reduction Plan analyzes and identifies statewide data on race and ethnicity at five key decision points of contact – referral, diversion, pretrial detention, secure confinement, and transfer to adult court – to determine which decision points are disparate by race and ethnicity among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice

¹ JJDPA, Section 11133, State Plans, (a)(15)

² The Designated State Advisory Group (SAG).

³ The Designated State Agency.

⁴ The Subcommittee is comprised of juvenile justice stakeholders, including educational system representatives, state, local, and tribal representatives.

⁵ State of Oregon Youth Authority Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS)

system.⁶ Reporting rules used by JJIS state “if a youth has an ethnicity of Hispanic, they will be counted as Hispanic regardless of race. If a youth does not have an ethnicity of Hispanic, they will be counted in the appropriate race”.⁷ The State of Oregon uses the “referral” contact point as a proxy for “arrest”. [ORS 419C.091](#)⁸ states that “Custody under [ORS 419C.080](#) and [419C.088](#) shall not be deemed an arrest so far as the youth is concerned. All peace officers shall keep a record of youths taken into custody and shall promptly notify the juvenile court or counselor of all youths taken into custody.” Section III outlines a prescribed work plan that uses measurable objectives for practice, implementation, and/or system changes based on the needs and findings identified in Section II.⁹ The goals, progress and lessons learned from the 2023 R/ED Plan are described in Section IV of this document using an outcome-based evaluation to assess effectiveness.

II. Identify the Problem: Juvenile Justice Statewide Data Analysis

Summary and Data Sources

As of April 1, 2020, Oregon had a total of 4,241,507 residents.¹⁰ Of those residents, 397,861(9.4%) of them were youth ages 10-17. The National Center for Juvenile Justice and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention have not yet updated the EzaPop resource with population estimates for 2022 and 2023. For those years, 2020 population demographics

⁶ JJDPA, Section 11133, State Plans, (a)(15)(B)

⁷ JJIS Data and Evaluation Youth & Referrals Report Statewide (2023)

⁸ Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 419C Juvenile Code: Delinquency

⁹ JJDPA, Section 11133, State Plans, (a)(15)(c)

¹⁰ The National Center for Juvenile Justice and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention EzaPop resource. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

are used as the baseline for each point of contact percentage of population analysis. Citations for data sets are included in the relevant footnotes.

Information and data collected for statewide youth population and key juvenile justice decision points of contact are gathered through alliances with local juvenile departments and Tribal governments. Statewide data in this report came together through a collaborative process and assistance from juvenile justice stakeholders at each contributing local, county, state and Tribal nation. The information and data are presented in aggregate form to support a statewide approach to addressing racial and ethnic disparities and capsules at least one calendar year.

It should be noted this approach in displaying data in aggregate may not fully reflect the positive work that has been accomplished and continues to be performed by several individual jurisdictions, and communities in the state. Since Oregon is one of the most geographically diverse states in the U.S., marked by volcanoes, abundant bodies of water, dense evergreen and mixed forests, as well as high deserts and semi-arid shrublands, 43% of the total population of residents in the state reside within three major counties. Of the thirty six counties that make up the state, 78% of the population can be found within ten of the thirty six counties¹¹

Simply put, statewide juvenile justice figures are not a complete reflection of each individual county. The most recent county-level *Racial and Ethnic Disparities Reports* for the most up-to-

¹¹The National Center for Juvenile Justice and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention EzaPop resource. <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

date information on a county by county level can be found at:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/Reports.aspx>¹²

Comparison tables for FY2023 and FY2022 are displayed using data from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Further analysis and examination of each decision point is provided in an effort to reach the plan's goal of reducing racial and ethnic disparities.

¹² State of Oregon Youth Authority Juvenile Justice Information System <https://www.oregon.gov/oia/jjis/Pages/Reports.aspx>

Comparison tables of Oregon FY23 and FY22 on youth population, percentage, race and ethnicity data reported to JJIS at five key juvenile justice decision points of contact.

FY2023 Oregon Juvenile Justice Statistics ¹³					
Total Population (Ages 10-17)	White 264643	Black 14458	Hispanic 90372	American Indian 5774	Asian 22614
Total Referrals	4223	728	1879	235	132
<i>Referral % of Total Population</i>	1.60%	5.04%	2.08%	4.07%	0.58%
Diversions	2193	426	1015	150	51
<i>Diversion % of Referrals</i>	51.93%	58.52%	54.02%	63.83%	38.64%
Pretrial Detention	1449	274	672	127	35
<i>Pretrial Detention % of Referrals</i>	34.31%	37.64%	35.76%	54.04%	26.52%
Secure Confinement	88	11	39	7	1
<i>Secure Confinement % of Referrals</i>	2.08%	1.51%	2.08%	2.98%	0.76%
Adult Transfer	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Adult Transfer % of Referrals</i>	0.07%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%

¹³ State of Oregon Youth Authority Juvenile Justice Information System <https://www.oregon.gov/oja/jjis/Pages/Reports.aspx>

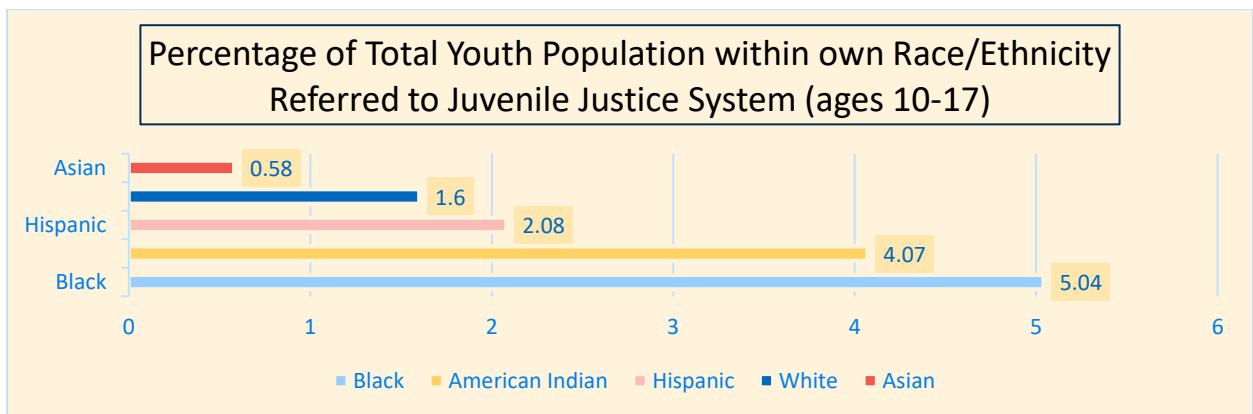
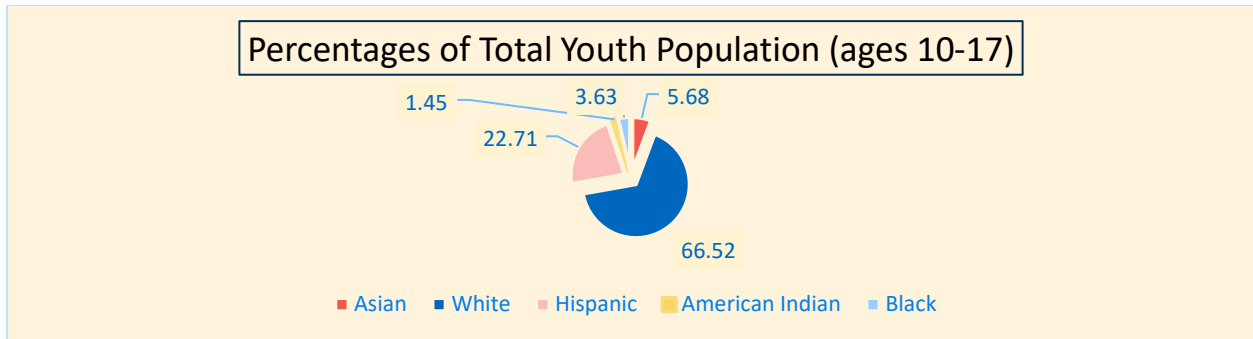
FY2022 Oregon Juvenile Justice Statistics¹⁴

Total Population (Ages 10-17)	White 264643	Black 14458	Hispanic 90372	American Indian 5774	Asian 22614
Total Referrals	3587	569	1494	166	127
<i>Referral % of Total Population</i>	1.36%	3.94%	1.65%	2.87%	0.56%
Diversions	2750	425	1175	116	94
<i>Diversion % of Referrals</i>	76.67%	74.69%	78.65%	69.88%	74.02%
Pretrial Detention	1240	206	446	95	48
<i>Pretrial Detention % of Referrals</i>	34.57%	36.20%	29.85%	57.23%	37.80%
Secure Confinement	81	24	48	11	5
<i>Secure Confinement % of Referrals</i>	2.26%	4.22%	3.21%	6.63%	3.94%
Adult Transfer	6	0	2	0	0
<i>Adult Transfer % of Referral</i>	0.17%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%

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¹⁴ State of Oregon Youth Authority Juvenile Justice Information System <https://www.oregon.gov/oja/jjis/Pages/Reports.aspx>

Referral Data



FY 2023 Youth Referrals	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino	American Indian	Asian
2023 Youth Population (age 10-17)	264643	14458	90372	5774	22614
Total Referrals	4223	728	1879	235	132
Percentage of Referred Youth From Own Racial and Ethnic Population	1.60%	5.04%	2.08%	4.07%	0.58%
Likelihood of Referral compared to White Youth		3.16 times as likely	1.30 times as likely	2.55 times as likely	0.37 times as likely

Referral Analysis

Oregon's juvenile justice system consists of local and state partners. County government entities predominantly provide direct services for youth at the local level, and the Oregon Youth Authority operates youth correctional facilities. Oregon uses the "referral" decision point as a proxy for "arrest"¹⁵. Youth can be referred to the juvenile justice system through multiple sources, including law enforcement, schools, parents or legal guardians, other government agencies, as well as community agencies.

Fiscal Year 2023 data representing the percentage of total Oregon youth population for ages 10-17, the percentage of total youth population by race and ethnicity from the total youth population referred to juvenile justice system, and actual number of referred youth by race and ethnicity to the juvenile justice system have increased as has referral percentage rates for all youth populations ages 10-17 from FY2022 to FY2023. In 2023, more youth were referred to the juvenile justice system than 2022. The most significant referral increase was among African American and American Indian/Native youth populations. An overall 1.1% rate increase from the total population for African American youth ages 10-17 or an increase of 21% from the referred number of youth.

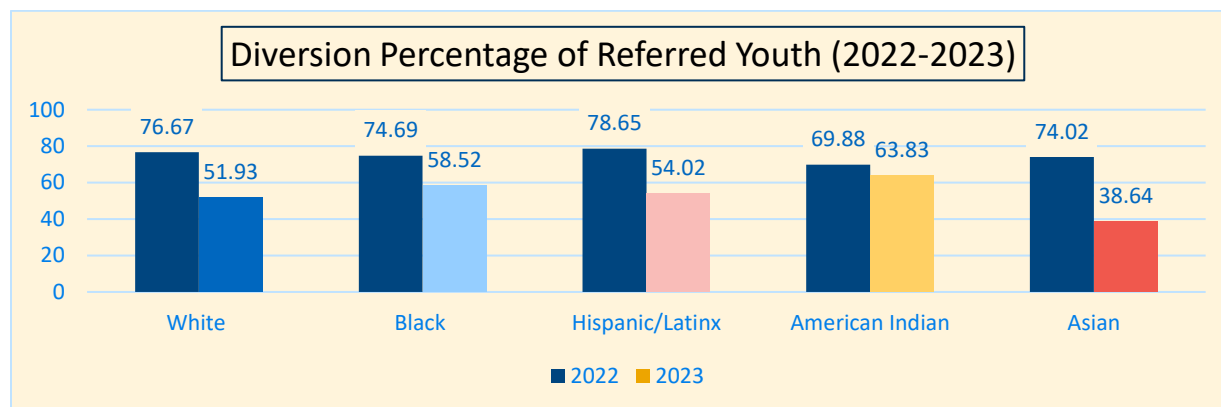
American Indian/Native youth saw an even higher increase. American Indian/Native youth ages 10-17 experienced a 1.2% rate increase or an increase of 29% from the previous year..

¹⁵ Oregon Revised Statutes do not allow for the arrest of children. Referral is the first point of contact with the juvenile justice system for youth in this report.

Although all racial and ethnic categories saw increases in the number of referrals of youth to the juvenile justice system, Asian youth ages 10-17 increased the least. The increase was 0.02% rate from the total youth population or an increase of 0.04% from the previous year's total actual referral numbers.

While White and Hispanic/Latinx youth ages 10-17 did not experience an increase as low as Asian youth, both groups rate increases for referral remained under 1%. White youth had an increase of 0.24% and Hispanic/Latinx youth had an increase of 0.43%.

Diversion Data



FY 2023 Youth Diversion	White	Black	Hispanic or Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2023 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	4223	728	1879	235	132
Total Diversion	2193	426	1015	150	51
Percentage of Diversion Youth From Total Referrals	51.93%	58.52%	54.02%	63.83%	38.64%
Likelihood of Diversion compared to White Youth		1.13 times as likely	1.04 times as likely	1.23 times as likely	0.74 times as likely
FY 2022 Youth Diversion	White	Black	Hispanic/ Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2022 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	3587	569	1494	166	127
Total Diversion	2750	425	1175	116	94
Percentage of Diversion Youth From Total Referrals	76.67%	74.69%	78.65%	69.88%	74.02%
Likelihood of Diversion compared to White Youth		.97 times as likely	1.03 times as likely	0.91 times as likely	0.97 times as likely

Diversion Analysis

Diversion efforts are a critical component in preventing further movement to the deeper end of the juvenile justice system. It is important for youth to avoid possible formal processing under certain conditions, thus minimizing the collateral consequences a youth may face. Long term avoidable consequences associated with a juvenile court record include negative effects on employment, education, and even military admissions. Oregon has launched more diversion efforts within the last five years. These efforts reduce recidivism, reduce ethnic and racial disparities provide services and reduce system costs. Oregon continues to focus on this important decision point while also trying to leverage needed resources to maximize the positive effects of diversion.

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Based on 2023 JJIS data, diversion rates for referred youth have decreased across all racial and ethnic youth categories. The highest decline occurred for Asian youth. Asian youth in Oregon had a 35.38% decline in the use of diversion, dropping from 74.02% in 2022 to 38.64% in 2023. This figure was among the lowest levels of diversion usage for any racial and ethnic youth group according to the information provided.

White youth experienced the second highest decline at the diversion decision point in 2023. Youth in this racial and ethnic group saw a 24.74% decrease in diversion, down from 76.67% in 2022 to 51.93% in 2023. Hispanic/Latinx youth experienced relatively similar figures with a decline of 24.63%, 78.65% to 54.02%.

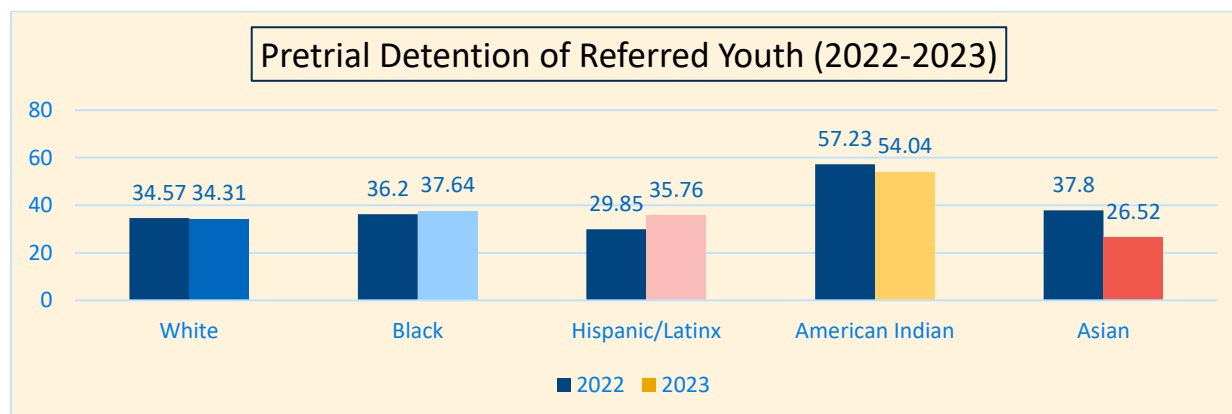
Although percentages were down for both African American and American Indian/Native youth in 2023, these two groups saw the highest percentage use of diversion for all youth groups.

African American youth saw a 16.17% drop, down from 74.69% in 2022 to 58.52% in 2023.

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American Indian/Native youth experienced a decrease of 6.05% in diversion, representing the lowest decline of all racial and ethnic youth groups. At 63.83% American Indian/Native youth saw the highest rate percentage of diversion for youth. Even with a decline in the percentage of diversion among all youth groups, data showed (with the exception of Asian youth), all other groups experienced the use of diversion at a slightly higher ratio than White youth.

Pretrial Detention



FY 2023 Youth Pretrial Detention	White	Black	Hispanic/ Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2023 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	4223	728	1879	235	132
Total Pretrial Detention	1449	274	672	127	35
<i>Percentage of Pretrial Detention Youth From Total Referrals</i>	34.31%	37.64%	35.76%	54.04%	26.52%
Likelihood of Pretrial Detention compared to White Youth		1.10	1.04	1.58	0.77
FY 2022 Youth Pretrial Detention	White	Black	Hispanic/ Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2022 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	3587	569	1494	166	127
Total Pretrial Detention	1240	206	446	95	48
<i>Percentage of Pretrial Detention Youth From Total Referrals</i>	34.57%	36.20%	29.85%	57.23%	37.80%
Likelihood of Pretrial Detention compared to White Youth		1.05	0.86	1.66	1.09

Pretrial Detention Analysis

Oregon's definition of preadjudication detention aligns with the federal definition of pretrial detention in that youth are held in a secure detention facility at some point during delinquency court proceedings prior to disposition. In Oregon, when a youth is placed in detention on a pretrial status the court or its authorized representative shall state in writing the basis for its decision to use detention, specifically why it is in the best interest of the youth to be held. The youth is given an opportunity to rebut any evidence given to the court and can present their own evidence at the hearing.¹⁶

Data on the use of pretrial detention in Oregon is collected and maintained by JJIS. The information on an admission is considered an entry into a detention facility during a calendar reporting year (January 1st thru December 31st). It is very possible that a youth may have more than one admission in the reporting year.

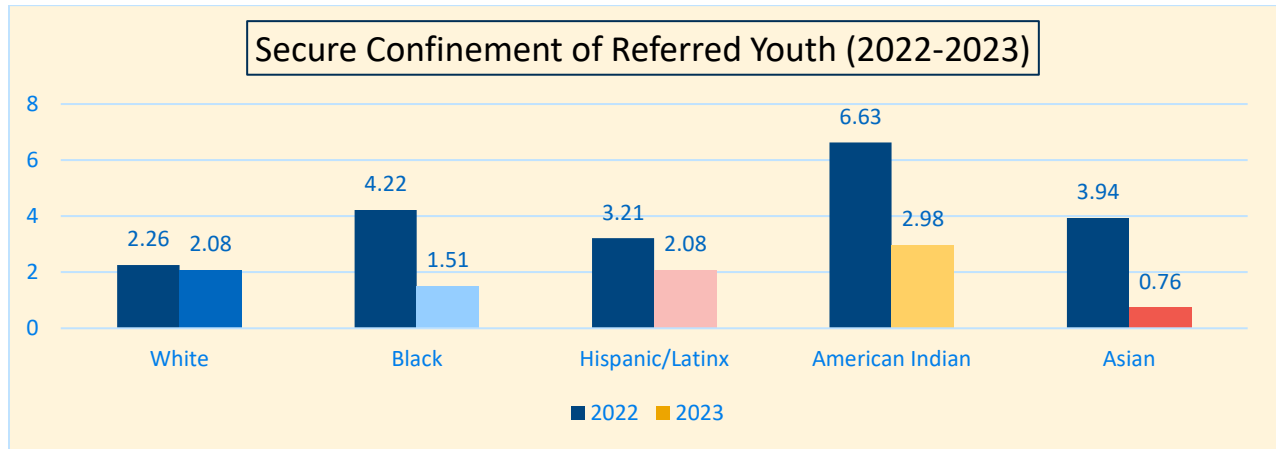
In reviewing the data on pretrial detention for 2023 in comparison to 2022, racial and ethnic youth populations with the exception of Asian youth experienced a rise in the total number of pretrial detention admissions. However, although the total number of referrals were up from the previous year, the percentage from the total referred youth admitted into pretrial detention for American Indian/Native youth and Asian youth were lower than the previous year. In other words, although more youth in these two groups were referred at a higher rate this year than last year, a smaller percentage of those youth were held in a pretrial detention status.

¹⁶ Oregon Administrative Rules (ORS) 419C.145 Preadjudication detention

Unfortunately, American Indian/Native youth still remain the highest group by percentage of pretrial detention from the group's referred population at 54.04% and African American have a percentage of 37.64%. In reviewing the data, American Indian/Native youth are slightly more than one and one half times more likely to be held in a pretrial detention status compared to White youth. This observation is trending in a downward projection from 1.66 in 2022 to 1.58 in 2023 when considering there were more youth referred to the juvenile justice system in 2023 than in 2022.

Hispanic/Latinx youth had the highest percentage of youth held in a pretrial detention in comparison to the previous year. The group had an increase of 5.91% rising from 29.85% in 2022 to 35.76% in 2023. The likelihood of pretrial detention for Hispanic/Latino youth compared to White youth rose this year from 0.86 in 2022 to 1.04 in 2023.

Secure Confinement



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FY 2023 Youth Secure Confinement	White	Black	Hispanic or Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2023 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	4223	728	1879	235	132
Total Secure Confinement	88	11	39	7	1
<i>Percentage of Secure Confinement Youth From Total Referrals</i>	2.08%	1.51%	2.08%	2.98%	0.76%
Likelihood of Secure Confinement compared to White Youth		0.73	1.00	1.43	0.36
FY 2022 Youth Secure Confinement	White	Black	Hispanic/ Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2022 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	3587	569	1494	166	127
Total Secure Confinement	81	24	48	11	5
<i>Percentage of Secure Confinement Youth From Total Referrals</i>	2.26%	4.22%	3.21%	6.63%	3.94%
Likelihood of Secure Confinement compared to White Youth		1.87	1.42	2.93	1.74

Secure Confinement Analysis

Secure Confinement in Oregon includes post-adjudicatory court ordered sanction, court-ordered extended detention program, a warrant or other circumstance such as out-of-state housing, or a secure custody transport. Under these circumstances youth are placed in secure facilities. Data contained in this report was obtained from the Oregon Youth Authority's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the primary information source for secure confinement data and reporting for juvenile justice in Oregon.

The information provided demonstrates positive changes in rates of secure confinement for youth. Despite the increase in the number of referrals for all racial and ethnic youth groups in 2023 from the previous year, the total number of youth who experienced secure confinement dropped in all racial and ethnic youth categories. American Indian/Native youth saw the largest drop in secure confinement from 2022 to 2023 with a decrease of 3.65%, from 6.63% in 2022 to 2.98% in 2023. Asian youth had the second largest drop in secure confinement use, down 3.18% from 3.94% in 2022 to 0.76% in 2023.

African American and Hispanic/Latinx youth also showed a decrease in the use of secure confinement with a 2.71% rate drop for African American youth and a 1.13% rate decrease for Hispanic/Latinx youth. Furthermore, findings show that African American and Asian youth are less likely to receive secure confinement compared to White youth. Hispanic/Latinx youth are likely to experience secure confinement at relatively the same rate as White youth.

Based on the data, the likelihood of secure confinement compared to White youth for American Indian/Native youth is almost one and one half times higher. This figure is down from the previous year by as much as one and one half where the likelihood of secure confinement for American Indian/Native youth was almost 3 times higher than White youth in 2022. American Indian/Native youth remain the population that experience the highest percentage rate of secure confinement.

Adult Transfer

FY 2023 Youth Adult Transfer	White	Black	Hispanic/Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2023 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	4223	728	1879	235	132
Total Adult Transfer	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Percentage of Adult Transfer Youth From Total Referrals</i>	0.07%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%
Likelihood of Adult Transfer compared to White Youth		0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00
FY 2022 Youth Adult Transfer	White	Black	Hispanic/Latinx	American Indian	Asian
2022 Total Youth Referral (age 10-17)	3587	569	1494	166	127
Total Adult Transfer	6	0	2	0	0
<i>Percentage of Adult Transfer Youth From Total Referrals</i>	0.17%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%
Likelihood of Adult Transfer compared to White Youth		0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00

Adult Transfer Analysis

In 2023 three (3) White youth were transferred to adult court. In 2022 six (6) White youth were transferred to adult court. There were 636 more referrals for White youth in 2023 in comparison to the previous year of 2022.

Hispanic/Latinx youth experienced a less than 0.05% increase in the percentage of adult transfer youth from the total number of referrals for their population group. In 2023 three (3) Hispanic/Latinx youth were transferred to adult court. In 2022 two (2) Hispanic/Latinx youth were transferred to adult court. There were 385 more referrals for Hispanic/Latinx youth in 2023 in comparison to the previous year of 2022. The overall number of youth from these two populations have decreased for transfers to adult court. However, according to the data Hispanic/Latinx youth are 2.25 times more likely to experience adult transfer compared to White Youth. A more concentrated focus on reducing this disparity for Hispanic/Latinx youth is needed. Through probation reform efforts our hope is to reduce this disproportionality for the Hispanic/Latinx youth population.

No other youth groups were represented at this decision point. This indicates disparity reduction efforts on the deeper end of the juvenile justice system are taking effect for Asian, African American, and American Indian/Native youth populations.

III Action Plan

Disparities Comparison

What do your R/ED numbers tell you about your jurisdiction? Response should reflect an analysis of the state's data.

Referral

In 2023 all racial and ethnic youth groups experienced an increase in referrals from the prior year of 2022. The most significant increase impacted American Indian/Native youth and African

American youth populations. American Indian/Native youth had a 29% increase from the previous year. African American youth saw an increase of 21% from the previous year.

Asian youth referral increased 0.04% from the previous year's total actual number of Asian youth referred to the juvenile justice system. White youth showed an increase of 0.24% from the previous year and Hispanic/Latinx youth displayed an increase of 0.43% in referral for the total youth population ages 10-17 in their perspective racial and ethnic categories.

Diversion

The data demonstrates a drop in diversion percentage rates of referred youth for 2023 across all racial and ethnic youth categories. The highest percentage of decline in Oregon occurred with Asian youth for this decision point in the juvenile justice system. White youth experienced the second highest percentage rate of decline for the diversion decision point in the year 2023. Although percentage rates for the diversion decision point were down for both African American and American Indian/Native youth in 2023, these two groups saw the highest percentage use of diversion for all youth groups.

Pretrial Detention

Pretrial detention data of referred youth for 2023 in comparison to 2022 showed that racial and ethnic youth populations with the exception of Asian youth experienced a rise in the number of pretrial detention admissions. In comparison to 2022 Hispanic/Latinx youth displayed the highest percentage increase between 2023 and 2022 of youth held in a pretrial detention status. American Indian/Native youth were held at the highest percentage of pretrial detention

youth at 54.04% with African American youth second with a percentage of 37.64% of that group's referrals.

Although the total number of referrals were up from the previous year, the percentage from the total referred youth admitted into pretrial detention for American Indian/Native youth and Asian youth were lower than the previous year. In other words, though more youth in these two groups were referred at a higher rate this year than last year, a smaller percentage of those youth were held in a pretrial detention status.

Secure Confinement

Racial and ethnic disparity data demonstrate a decrease in secure confinement. While there was an increase in the number of referrals in 2023 from the previous year, the number of youth who experienced secure confinement decreased in all racial and ethnic youth categories. Data show that African American and Asian youth were less likely to be admitted to secure confinement compared to White youth. Hispanic/Latinx youth were likely to be admitted to secure confinement at relatively the same rate as White youth. The likelihood of secure confinement compared to White youth for American Indian/Native youth were almost 1.5 times higher.

Adult Transfer

White and Hispanic/Latinx youth were the only populations represented at the adult transfer decision point. White youth represent 66.5% of the total youth population age 10-17 and Hispanic/Latino youth represent 22.7% of this population. White youth were referred to the juvenile justice system 44.5% higher than Hispanic/Latino youth, and both groups had the same

number of transfers to adult court. The Hispanic/Latinx youth are roughly 1/3 the size of White youth but the data indicate this group is 2.25 times more likely to experience adult transfer compared to their White peers.

Vision, Plan, and Goals

What would success in R/ED reduction look like for your state? Set forth a strategy, vision, plan, goals, or outcomes that reflect what success looks like.

R/ED success in Oregon starts with reductions at the referral and pretrial detention decision points for American Indian/Native youth, African American and Hispanic/Latinx youth along with an increase in diversion for all racial and ethnic youth groups.

Youth Development Oregon and its R/ED Coordinator work in partnership with county and Tribal juvenile departments on policy and funding solutions to these issues. Through technical assistance and grants that support culturally and linguistically responsive and traditional practices and services our goals are to reduce racial and ethnic inequities, improve these outcomes and drive system change. Youth Development Oregon also works to support training on R/ED reduction practices and strategies.

YDO also collaborates with the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors Association training committee. Through this collaborative, training and onboarding can be developed for new and continuing juvenile justice professionals on bias, as well as prevention, intervention and positive

youth development strategies. Introducing racial and ethnic disparities, disparate treatment and other R/ED concepts and analysis when people are just beginning as professionals in the juvenile justice system will hopefully support informed decision-making and lasting change in the reduction of R/ED at key decision points.

Reduction Aspirations

How much do you want to reduce RED next year? Include a desire to reduce RED at contact point or points for a specific racial group – no numerical target is required.

Oregon looks to reduce R/ED at the referral point for African American and American/Native youth and at the pretrial detention for Hispanic/Latinx and African American youth. To accomplish this, the Youth Development Oregon agency and its Juvenile Justice subcommittee will focus on delinquency prevention and probation reform strategies to bring new frameworks and disrupt outdated practices, processes and systems that contribute to and foster racial and ethnic disparities.

Our strategy is to coordinate with stakeholders at the State, Tribal, local, and programmatic level to fund and support delinquency prevention and probation reform efforts that provide positive youth development prevention programs, alternatives to detention and incarceration and incentives and not just sanctions.

At the state level we will continue to enhance our existing partnerships with other state agencies and perform work in aligning existing R/ED reduction efforts on a system level through data analysis, training and grantmaking.

At the Tribal level we will partner and collaborate with sovereign governments on juvenile crime prevention efforts in reducing Native American contact with the juvenile justice system through ongoing government-to-government meetings and technical assistance in reduction practices for improved outcomes on American Indian/Native youth involved with the juvenile justice system.

Youth Development Oregon will offer grant opportunities to local service providers that identify disparities, its root causes, and adhere to programs that reduce those disparities. The programs should include pre-referral services to reduce referral rates of African American and American Indian/Native youth and post-referral programs to add in the reduction of pretrial detention for Hispanic/Latinx and African American youth.

Reduction Justification and Intervention

Is the reduction reasonable? If yes, why? Include a justification (examples, specifics) as to why the intervention is reasonable.

Oregon is capable and willing to provide and maintain equitable systems of care for its youth populations. The state is focused on creating opportunities for all youth to achieve their fullest potential and become successful in adulthood. As the State Advisory Group we are purposeful

in embedding inclusion and innovation strategies supporting equitable access to services and opportunities that do not uproot family roles or replace cultural and traditional value foundations.

As a state agency along with our stakeholder partners, we believe we can reduce racial and ethnic disparities in our juvenile justice system through the care we hold for our youth populations in our state. The R/ED numbers for 2023 is not entirely reflective of who and what the state of Oregon aspire to represent in providing care and service to its youth population.

African American youth are more than three times as likely as White youth to be referred to the juvenile justice system. American Indian/Native youth are more than twice as White youth to be referred to the juvenile justice system. The efforts in reducing R/ED taking place in Oregon has already begun. This work is centered around key decision points where juvenile justice professionals have been using discretion in preventing youth from entering further into the system. The data shows that referral number are up, but what's important is that although those numbers have risen, secure confinement numbers for Asian, Black, Latinx, and Native youth are down across the board. Although the total number of referrals rose from the previous year, the percentage from the total referred youth admitted into pretrial detention for American Indian/Native youth and Asian youth were lower than the previous year. This signifies that although more youth in these two groups were referred at a higher rate than last year, a smaller percentage of those youth were held in a pretrial detention status.

This is where the work of reduction has already taken place and will continue to grow as we support services that focus on delinquency prevention efforts and probation reform.

OJJDP Assistance

What do you need from OJJDP to be successful with your plan? Identify any support needed from OJJDP or that no support is needed from OJJDP.

Youth Development Oregon is grateful for the support provided by OJJDP. We would appreciate this support to continue in the form of ongoing communication, training and technical assistance resources. Additionally, greater funding opportunities to support, sustain, and build upon the hard work that has been achieved in reducing racial and ethnic disparities.

Youth Accountability

What safeguards will you put in place to ensure that as you work to reduce RED, you are equipping youth to live productive lives? Discuss how the mission goals are connected in some way to R/ED.

Youth Development Oregon understands the significance of all Oregon youth receiving equitable programs, policies and treatment while they are in the juvenile justice system. Youth who have committed delinquent offenses are held accountable for the behavior and the public is protected. When youth are in Oregon's juvenile justice system they receive education, job-

development and life-skills training to assist in preparing them to live a crime-free and productive life once they return to their communities.

Our goal of reducing R/ED at the referral decision point aids in equipping youth to live productive lives. Youth who do not enter the juvenile justice system or avoid possible formal processing minimize the collateral consequences a youth may have after obtaining a juvenile record. Interruptions in school and education as well as the ability to gain employment or maintain stable housing create circumstances that disrupt productivity in a youth's life.

IV Outcome Evaluation

New Numbers

What are your new numbers? Discuss whether new state numbers reflect a change in R/ED within the state.

Based on the information provided and analyzed in Section II and further explained in Section III of this report, referral numbers rose for all race and ethnic youth. This indicates more youth are being introduced to the juvenile justice system than the previous year. However, a smaller percentage of this larger number of referred youth are experiencing pretrial detention.

Additionally, even with the increase in youth referrals secure confinement numbers have decreased. A positive change for R/ED has occurred on the backend of the system. Even with higher referral numbers, youth of color are not moving deeper into the juvenile justice system.

Goal Achievement (2023)

Did you meet your goals? (Response should include a discussion of whether desired goals from previous years were met.

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In 2023 we set goals for lower rates at the referral, pretrial detention, and secure confinement decision points for American Indian/Native youth, African American, Asian, and Latinx youth. These goals were not entirely met but progress has been made.

Referral rates for all youth in Oregon have risen so this goal was not accomplished. Pretrial detention numbers also rose, however the percentage amount of youth from the total number of referred youth was down from the previous year. So, although more youth were referred to the juvenile justice system, a lower percentage of those youth experienced pretrial detention.

Lastly, secure confinement numbers were down for all youth in Oregon. The data indicate less youth are experiencing secure confinement even with more youth being referred to the juvenile justice system.

Strategies and Barriers

If yes, what worked? What drove the success? If no, what were the barriers? How might you overcome them next year? What partners do you need? Include what worked to achieve success and a discussion of what prevented the state from meeting its goals.

Our success can be contributed to the ongoing collaboration efforts we have established with our statewide juvenile justice stakeholders who are committed to participating in efforts to reduce disparities in juvenile justice. The state, local, and Tribal partners who share our vision of reducing R/ED in Oregon have allowed us to identify and engage in the process of removing barriers that promote disproportionality in the system of care provided for our youth population.

Data has also played a large role in achieving successful outcomes. With a better understanding of data analysis and the story being told by the information, many of our partners at key decision points have made a concerted effort to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

The State Advisory Group has played an integral role in supporting Youth Development Oregon in providing support and encouragement for training and technical assistance opportunities to our statewide juvenile justice constituents.

We will continue to drive statewide R/ED reduction efforts to reduce disproportionate rates of referral for youth of color. Youth can be referred to the juvenile justice system through multiple sources, and barriers do exist to accessing these sources where R/ED education and training must occur. Through engagement and grant opportunities that identify R/ED and its root causes, YDO hopes to overcome these barriers to achieve our goal of disparity reduction.

OJJDP Assistance

How can OJJDP help you next year? What do you need from us?

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As described in Section III, Youth Development Oregon would appreciate ongoing communication, training and technical assistance resources. Additionally, greater funding opportunities to support, sustain, and build upon work that has been achieved in reducing racial and ethnic disparities.

Assistance in data collection methods and resources, as well as any information speaking to programs focused on pre-referral services or diversion prior to entering the juvenile justice system would be beneficial.

Youth Accountability

How did you equip juvenile offenders to live crime-free? Discuss how the mission goals are connected in some way to R/ED activities.

Youth Development Oregon facilitates the Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) program. This allows funding to Oregon counties and the nine federally recognized Tribes to provide services for youth and their families. The program uses a statewide assessment tool to measure risk and needs of youth with the goal of preventing youth from participating in criminal behavior.

Oregon operates a risk-based juvenile justice system which provides a continuum of interventions for all levels of youth. Through the use of risk assessments and evidence-based practices, appropriate services are available for youth at the state, local, county, and community level. These services help equip youth with the necessary tools needed to live crime-free lives.

Future Goals

What are your goals for next year? Set forth a strategy, a vision, plan, or outcomes that reflect what success looks like.

Goals for 2024 closely align with the model established in 2023 as described in Section III. Our intent is to maintain partnerships to broaden data sharing opportunities, focus on delinquency prevention and probation reform efforts, and continue to build on the reduction of R/ED at key decision points in the juvenile justice system.

YDO will continue to develop strategies through grant opportunities that focus specifically on culturally responsive programs and services as well as traditional practices which align with delinquency prevention and probation reform efforts. We believe this approach will aid in reduction efforts for American Indian/Native youth, and African American youth at the referral decision point. We also believe this approach will reduce the number of Hispanic/Latinx youth entering secure confinement as our data has suggested.