



Justice Center

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS: DELINQUENCY COURT ASSESSMENT

**OREGON JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

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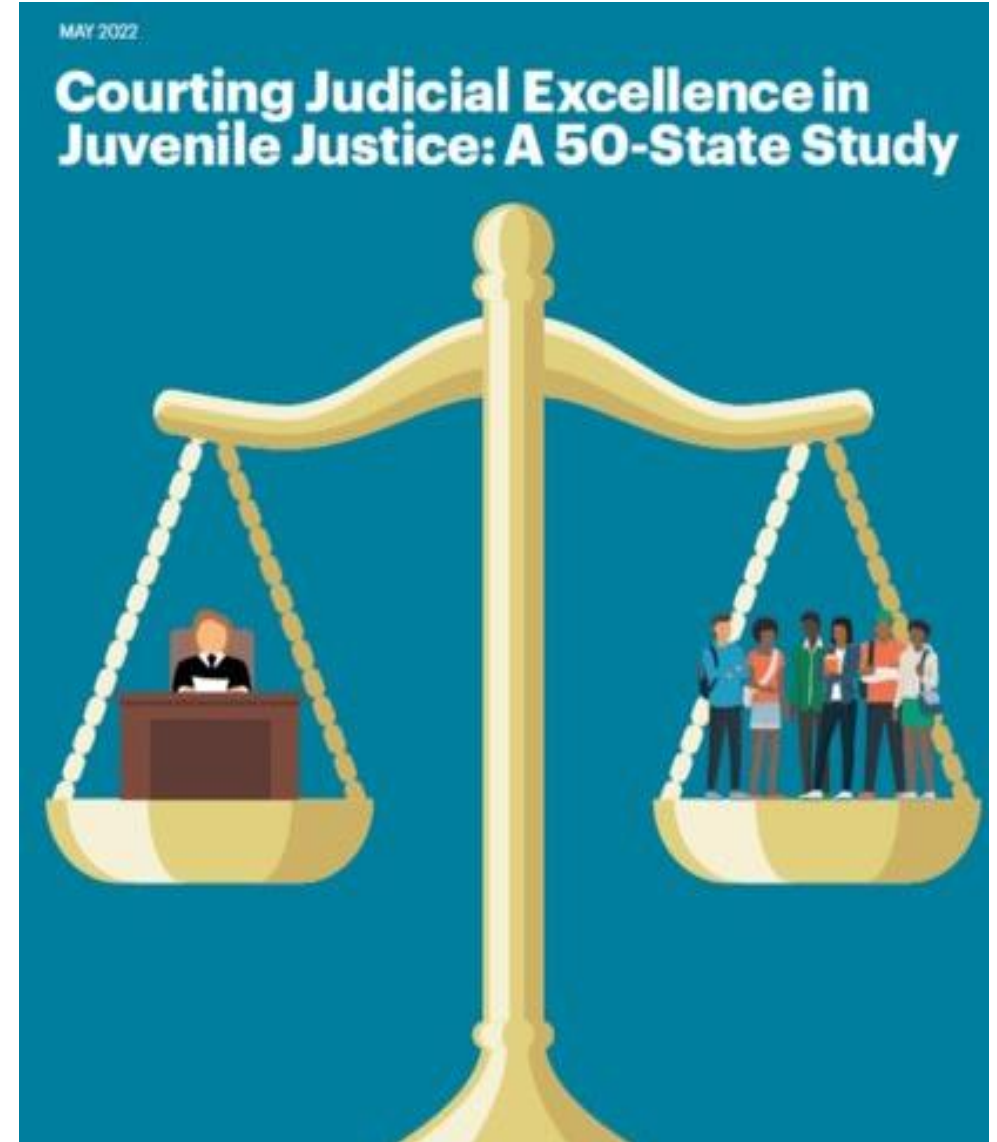
Section I: Background and Methodology

The Council of State Governments Justice Center

We are a national nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that combines the power of a membership association, serving state officials in all three branches of government, with policy and research expertise to develop strategies that increase public safety and strengthen communities.

Courting Judicial Excellence

- Conducted an analysis in 2021 of how courts that handle juvenile delinquency cases are structured and operate in all 50 states in order to:
- **Uplift the critical role that juvenile court judges play** in determining youth, system, and community outcomes
- Establish an unprecedented **understanding of whether and how all 50 states are positioning and supporting juvenile court judges** to make effective decisions.
- **Motivate and inform state and national efforts to strengthen the juvenile court** by identifying common gaps and challenges and advancing recommendations for court improvement.



Key findings presented today are based on a review of policy/court rules review and listening sessions with stakeholders statewide.



Key findings are also informed by analysis of case level data.

Data Source	• Oregon Youth Authority data collected, processed, and standardized for the National Juvenile Court Data Archive
Data Received	• Referrals disposed 2015—2020 including the handling decision, whether there was an associated pre-adjudication detention, whether the referral was adjudicated, and the first sanction associated with the case

The data utilized in the processing of Oregon Youth Authority's data were generated and made available by the National Juvenile Court Data Archive, which is maintained by the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and supported by a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice. NCJJ and OJJDP bear no responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented therein. OYA gave permission to NCJJ for the data files to be provided to CSG for this project.



There are important caveats about our data analysis.

- “Referral” means referral to the local juvenile department.
- The offense information represented is only the most serious charge associated with the referral.
- The data contain no information about what happened after the initial disposition of the referral.
- Detention information only includes whether there was a pre-adjudication detention for a given referral.
- There is no information on technical violations, sentence length, or time in detention, placement, or commitment.



Presentation Goals and Structure

Goals

- Identify opportunities for statewide juvenile court improvement that will improve public safety, youth outcomes, disparities, and court efficiencies.

Framework and Scope of Analysis

- Focus on delinquency and the court, though findings touch on multiple parts of the juvenile justice system.
- Areas of inquiry stem from Courting Judicial Excellence—court structure; decision making; training and tools; collaboration; and performance evaluation/data.

Presentation Structure

- Divided into sections with key takeaways and supporting analysis.
- Questions/discussion after each section, and at conclusion, begin to identify priorities for improvement.
- Discuss process for next steps and development of recommendations.



Assessment Findings in Context

- Oregon has a county run juvenile justice system—local variation across 36 counties is to be expected, and statewide trends, strengths, or challenges/gaps may not apply to individual jurisdictions.
- It's important to maintain and value local discretion and customization. At the same time, states with locally run systems range in the extent to which they have establish foundational statewide principles, policies, practices, and funding.
- Statewide and within individual jurisdictions, Oregon has a lot of strengths and local best practices that can serve as the foundation for statewide change.
- This assessment is about identifying priority opportunities for improvement, both short-term “low-hanging fruit” as well as working towards a longer-term vision for a statewide juvenile court system that is consistently effective, fair, and efficient.



Oregon Juvenile Court Strengths

- ✓ Formation of JDIP committees, Chief Justice's Equity Framework, and OJJDP grant demonstrates commitment to juvenile court improvement and provides the staffing/resources necessary to do so.
- ✓ Counties across the state have judges/referees that specialize in and are passionate about juvenile justice cases, and many courts/departments are implementing research-based programs/practices.
- ✓ Statute provides for some limitations/criteria guiding detention, disposition, and incarceration decisions, restrictions on shackling and fines/fees, and lengths of stay for youth placed out of home.
- ✓ The Oregon Juvenile Crime Prevention Risk Screen and Assessment (JCP) is widely used by county probation departments throughout Oregon, and in some locales, helps guide dispositional decisions.
- ✓ Protections for ensuring access to defense counsel.
- ✓ The Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and Odyssey systems serve as statewide juvenile justice data collection systems and offer robust data for analysis and reporting.



The Year Ahead: JDIP's Current System Change Efforts

- OJJDP Grant Funding
- First full day Delinquency Training for Judges (May 12, 2023)
- Drafting a Delinquency Bench Book
- Youth Advisory Board
- Family Engagement Initiative
- Model Courts in 3-5 Counties to implement best practices
- Creation of delinquency dashboard for Courts to utilize

Overarching Key Finding:

Local variation in court adherence to research, best practices, and a specialized approach to juvenile justice leads to justice by geography, inefficiencies, and potentially, worse public safety and youth outcomes.

Section II: Juvenile Justice System Referrals and Handling

Research and best practices on diverting youth from the juvenile justice system

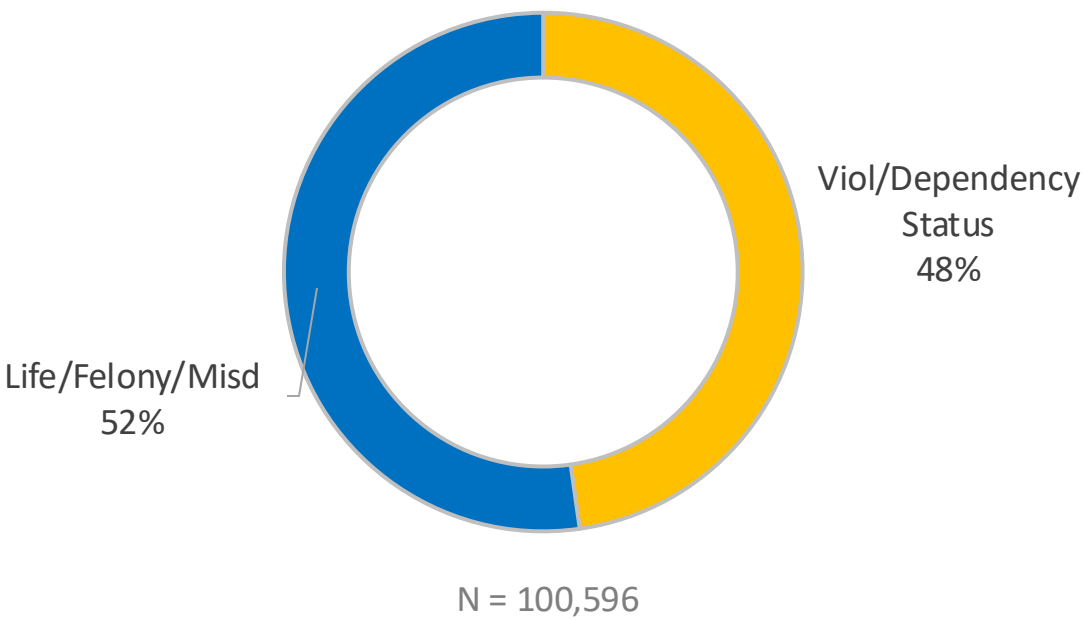
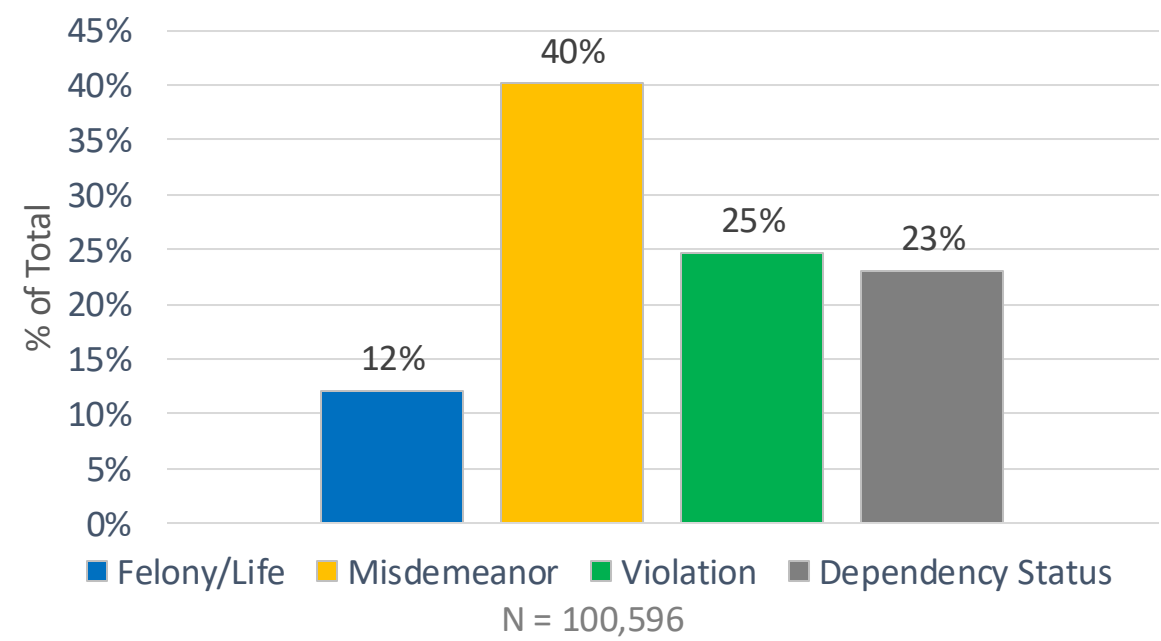
- ❖ Low risk youth who are arrested are more likely to reoffend, suffer trauma, and less likely to complete high school than their similar peers who are diverted, even without any services.
- ❖ The nature of a youth's offense is not correlated with their risk of reoffending—use risk and needs screening tools to identify and divert low risk youth from any form of system involvement and meet their needs through other service systems and community-based services.
- ❖ Partner across service systems to establish school-based, behavioral health, and other specialized diversion programs so the juvenile justice system is not a default service provider.
- ❖ Establish a range of diversion opportunities, minimal supervision/conditions, and provide restorative justice opportunities so youth can repair any harm caused to victims and communities.

Key Finding #1:

The majority of youth referred to the juvenile justice system statewide have committed status and low level/first time misdemeanor offenses as their most serious offenses.

Youth who commit status offenses and minor infractions as their most serious offense comprise almost half of all juvenile department referrals.

Referrals to Juvenile Departments by Offense Type, 2015—2020

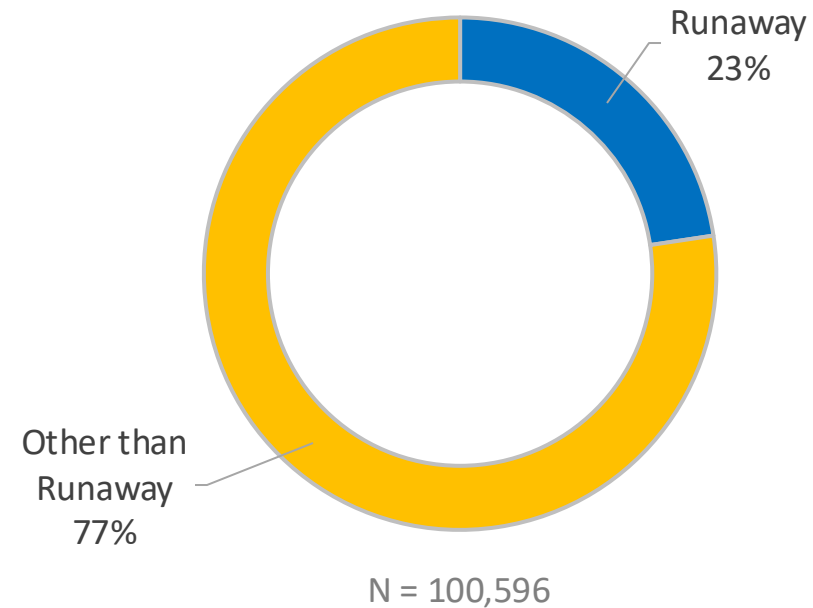


Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Runaways are the single largest category of juvenile department referrals, and almost a quarter of all referrals.

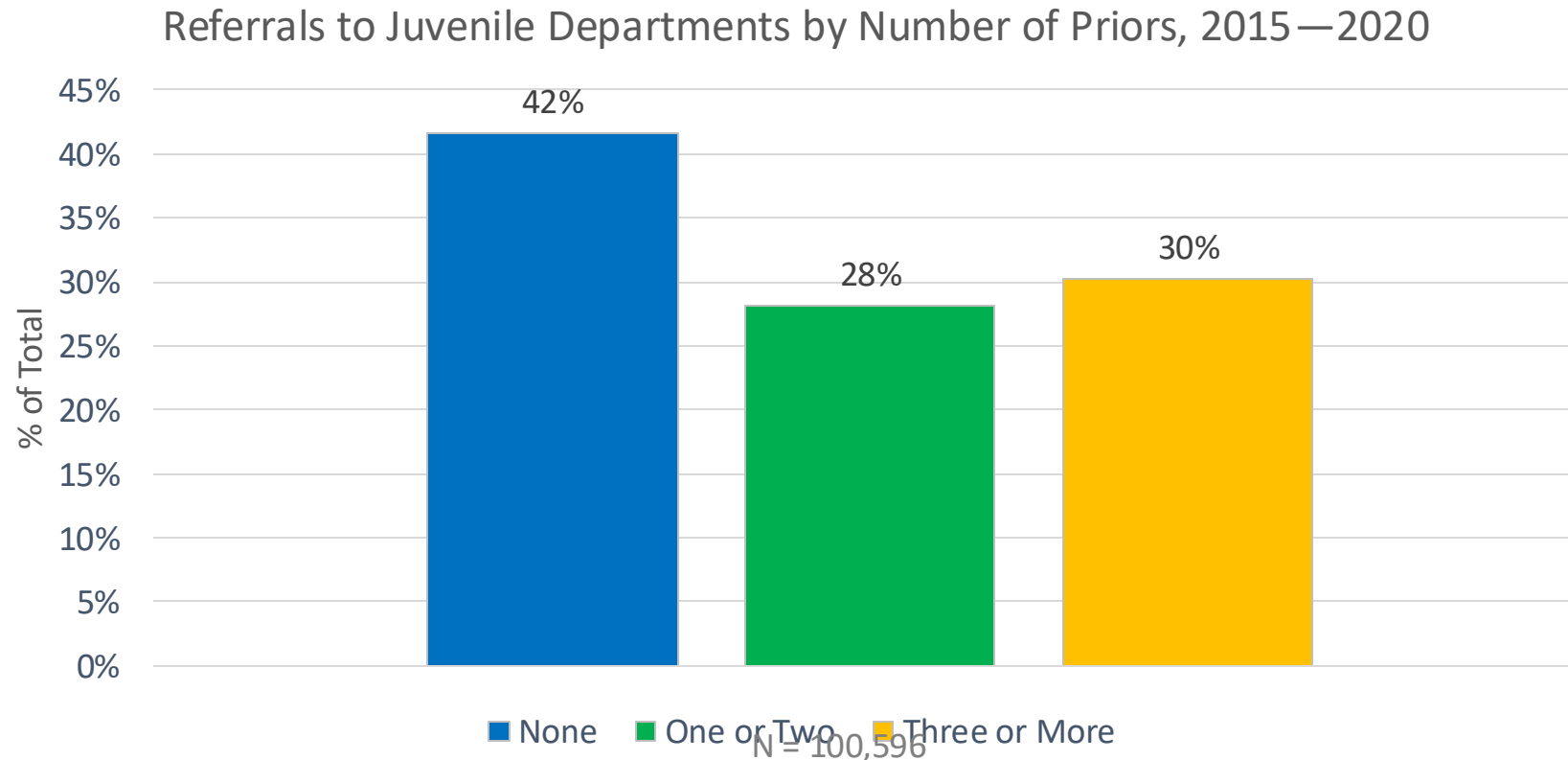
Referrals to Juvenile Departments, 2015—2020

Top 5 Offense Categories	% of Total
Runaway	23%
Theft	12%
Assault	8%
Marijuana Offenses	8%
Alcohol/MIP	6%



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

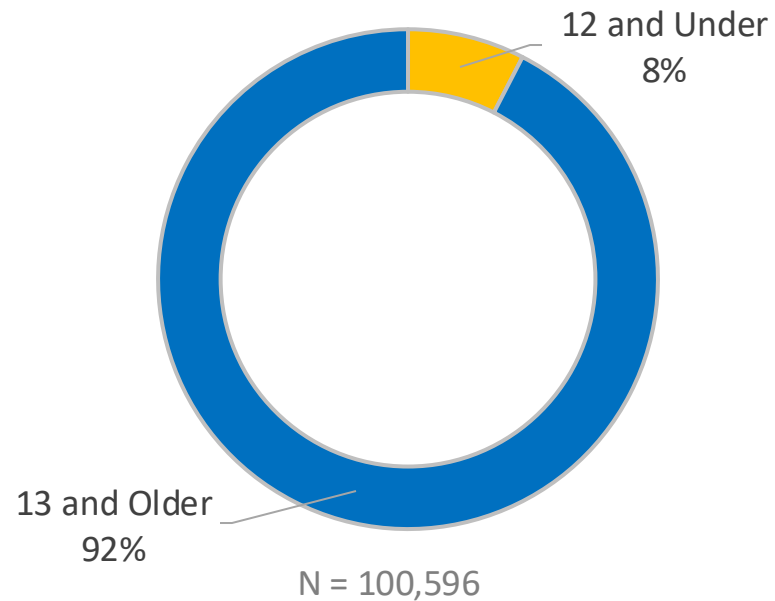
Over 40 percent of juvenile department referrals are for youth with no prior referrals.



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Almost 10 percent of juvenile justice department referrals are for youth 12 and under.

Referrals to Juvenile Departments by Age, 2015—2020



Year	12 and Under
2015	1,215
2016	1,234
2017	1,299
2018	1,347
2019	1,536
2020	992

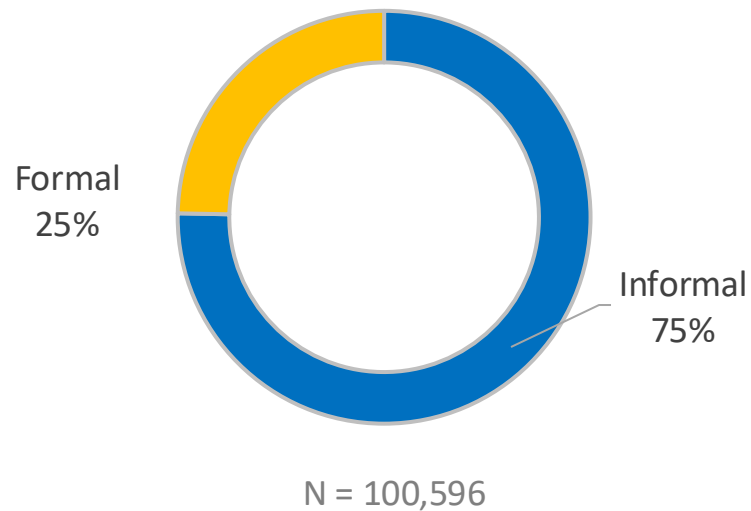
Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Key Finding #2:

Juvenile justice system referrals are frequently handled informally but handling processes and rates vary significantly across the state.

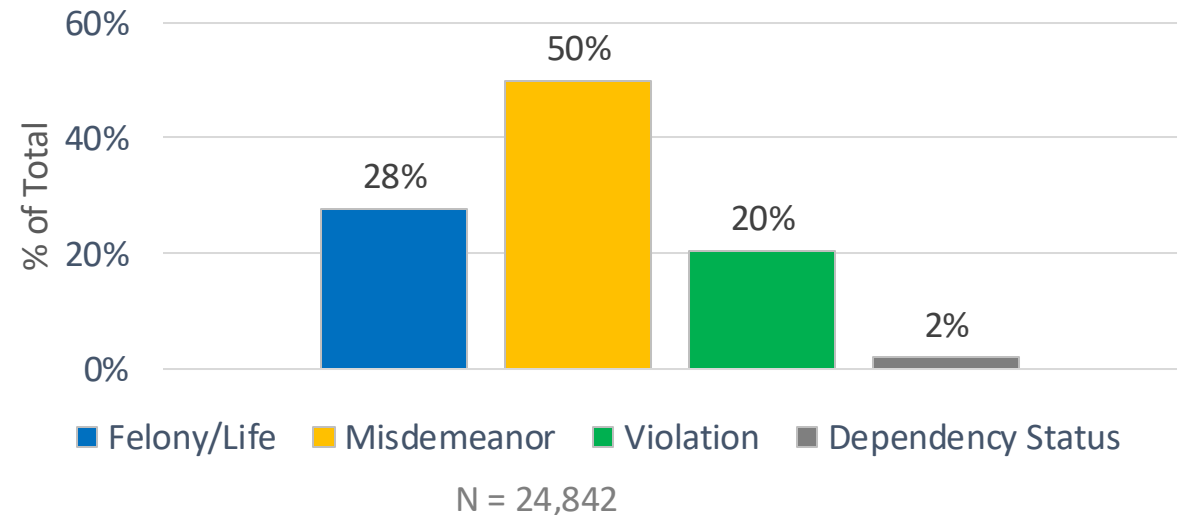
Three-quarters of cases are handled informally by juvenile departments.

Referrals to Juvenile Departments by Handling, 2015—2020



*Including only felony/misdemeanor cases, still only 37% of cases are handled formally.

Referrals Handled Formally by Offense Type, 2015—2020



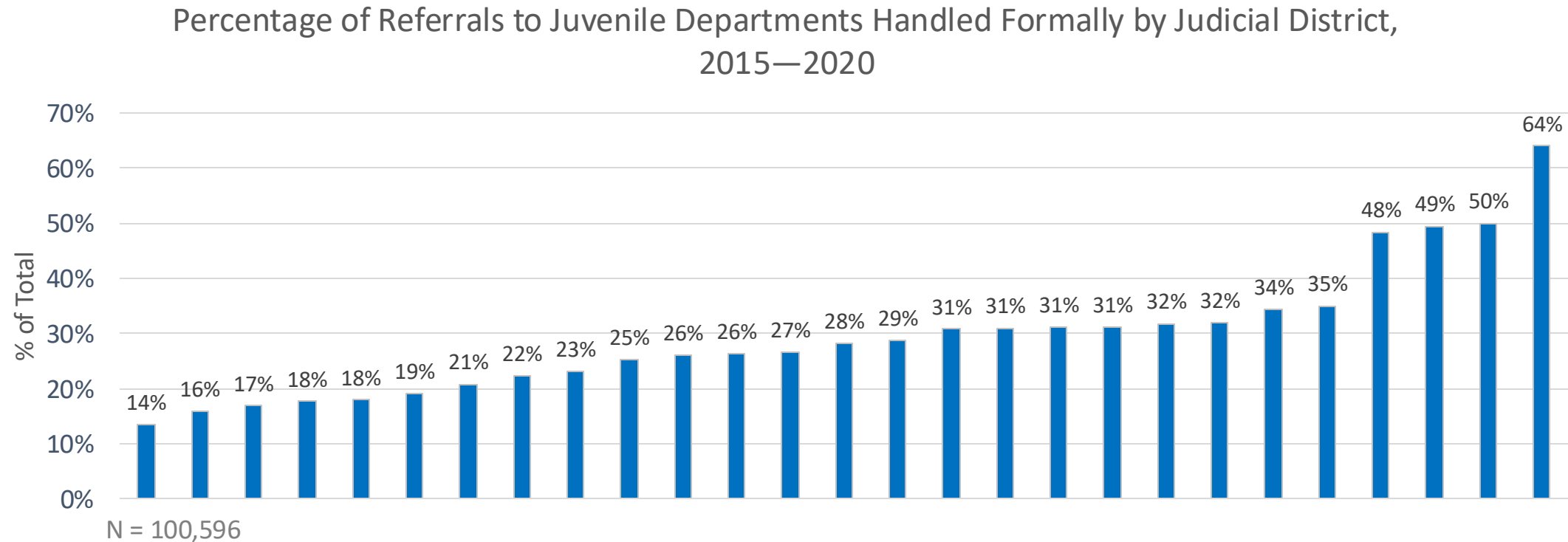
Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

There are minimal statewide guidelines, tools, or processes for how referrals are handled by juvenile departments/courts.



- Neither statute nor court rules outline principles, policies, or practices for guiding referral, intake, and diversion decisions on delinquency cases statewide.
- There is no minimum age of juvenile court jurisdiction.
- There are differing policies statewide for what courts have jurisdictional authority over traffic and game cases and eligible case resolutions accordingly.
- Few counties are using a risk screening tool, or needs screening tools such as mental health, substance use, or trauma screenings, to inform diversion decisions.
- The definition of “diversion” or “informal handling” differs across the state, and at least 20-25 percent of all informally handled cases receive some form of supervision.
- There is no dedicated funding stream to support diversion, and scattered use of restorative justice, mentoring, credible messengers, and other types of grassroots interventions that could serve in lieu of referrals to the juvenile justice system.
- There is limited collaboration across youth/family service systems to support connecting youth with the right system/programs/supports.

The proportion of all cases handled formally ranges from 14 to 64 percent across court districts.



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Section III: Court Decision-Making

Research and best practices in court decision making

- ❖ Use detention screening tools to guide detention decisions, and minimize the use of detention for reasons other than public safety or flight risk (such as for family/behavioral health reasons).
- ❖ Conduct validated risk/needs assessments and behavioral health assessments prior to disposition and use the results to match youth to the right level, type, and length of supervision and services.
- ❖ Engage youth, families, and victims in court processes and decisions, and foster meaningful partnerships with them to guide case and broader system improvements.
- ❖ Use incentives and graduated responses to promote youth behavior change and minimize the use of punitive measures, including out of home placement, in response to noncompliance
- ❖ Ensure court policies, practices, tools, and training promote racial, gender, and other types of system equity, and evaluate and seek to improve system disparities on an ongoing basis.

Key Finding #3:

Oregon lacks statewide policies, practices, and tools to guide critical court decisions, including detention, disposition, supervision, and out of home placement

Detention is used for varying purposes and in varying ways statewide.

Purpose

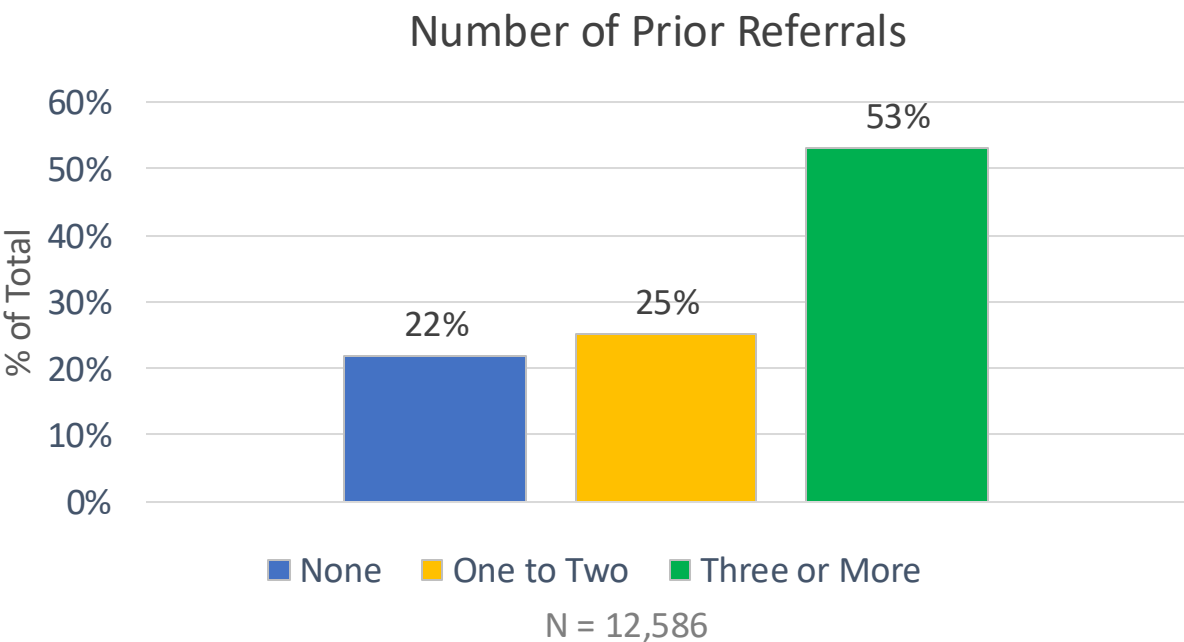
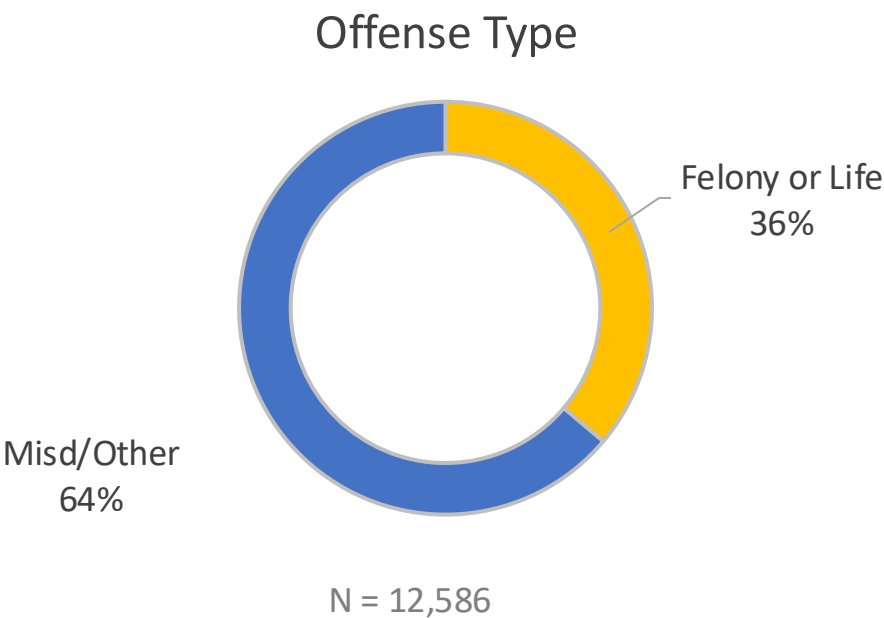
- No statewide criteria to guide use of detention other than limited offense restrictions and broad criterion in statute generally not directly related to public safety or flight risk.
- Detention is not restricted for need based reasons (lack of caregiver, behavioral health treatment, risk of self harm, etc.).
- Detention is frequently used as a response to technical violations of supervision.

Process and Use

- No consistency statewide in how/when/where youth are screened for detention, and in some locales, police bring youth to detention at their own discretion.
- Few jurisdictions use a detention screening tool to guide initial detention decisions or to support judicial decision-making during detention hearings.
- Detention timeframes and restrictions post-adjudication are causing confusion statewide and leading to inappropriate placements in OYA custody.

Approximately two-thirds of cases detained pre-adjudication are for a non-felony offense and 20 percent are for youth with no priors.

Referrals to Juvenile Departments with Pre-Adjudication Detention, 2015—2020

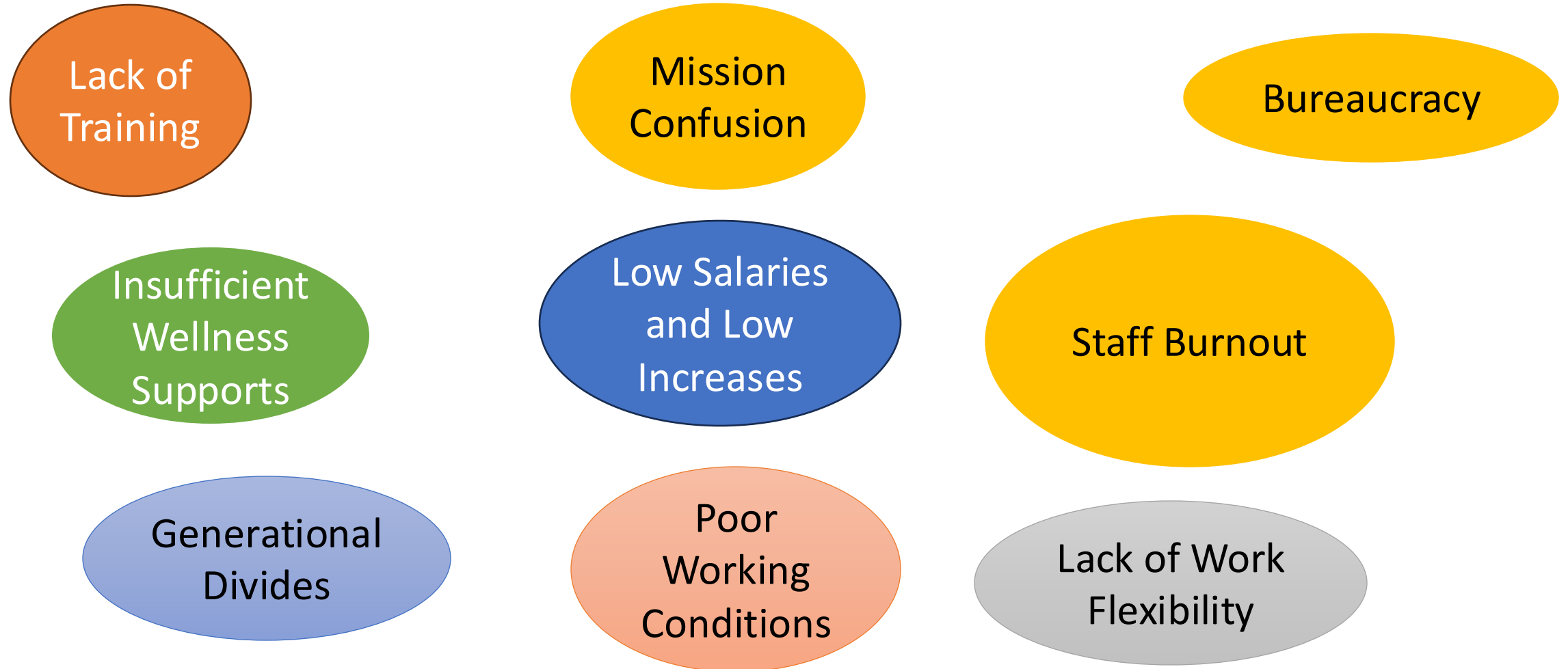


Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

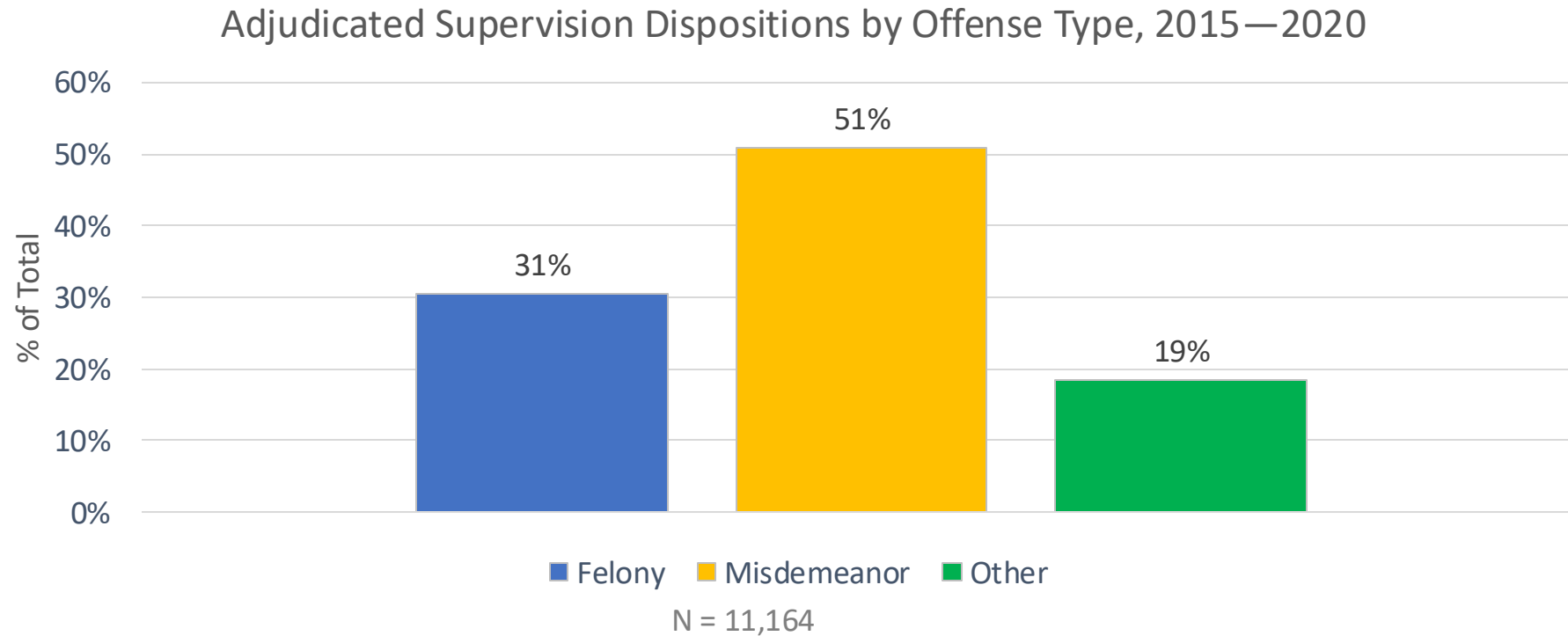
There are minimal statewide standards, tools, or processes to guide dispositional decisions statewide.

Best Practice	Oregon Law/Practice
Dispositional criteria aligned with risk/need/responsivity and developmental approach	➤ Guidelines in statute but general and not specific to RNR/adolescent development
Pre-dispositional risk assessment and report	➤ No statutory requirement ➤ Variable practice statewide ➤ Often standard probation conditions for all youth
Pre-dispositional mental health/trauma screening	➤ No statutory requirement ➤ Limited practice statewide
Limitations on use of out of home placement	➤ Minimal statutory criteria or process requirements ➤ No required use of graduated responses, and youth can be incarcerated for technical violation reasons
Length of probation/out of home placement guidelines	➤ LOS parameters for OYA commitments in statute but not for probation ➤ Lengths of supervision range significantly statewide

Oregon judges also lack a broader set of tools and resources that could promote research-based decision making on delinquency cases.



70 percent of youth adjudicated and placed on supervision have committed a non-felony offense as their most serious offense.

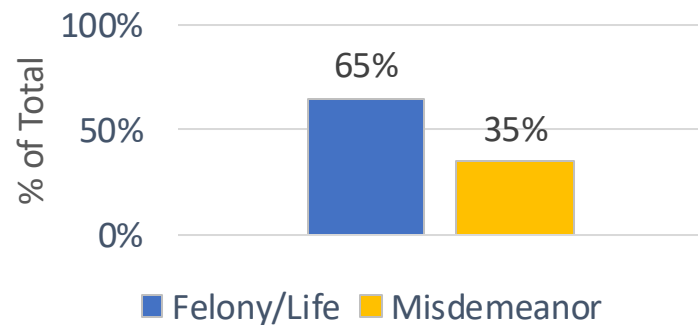


Note: If more than one referral was disposed on a single day, only the most severe disposition is counted. The offense shown is the most severe offense associated with the most severe disposition.

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

The majority of out-of-home placements are a result of felony offenses, but placement rates vary across districts.

Residential Placement or Commitment to Secure Institution Dispositions by Offense, 2015—2020

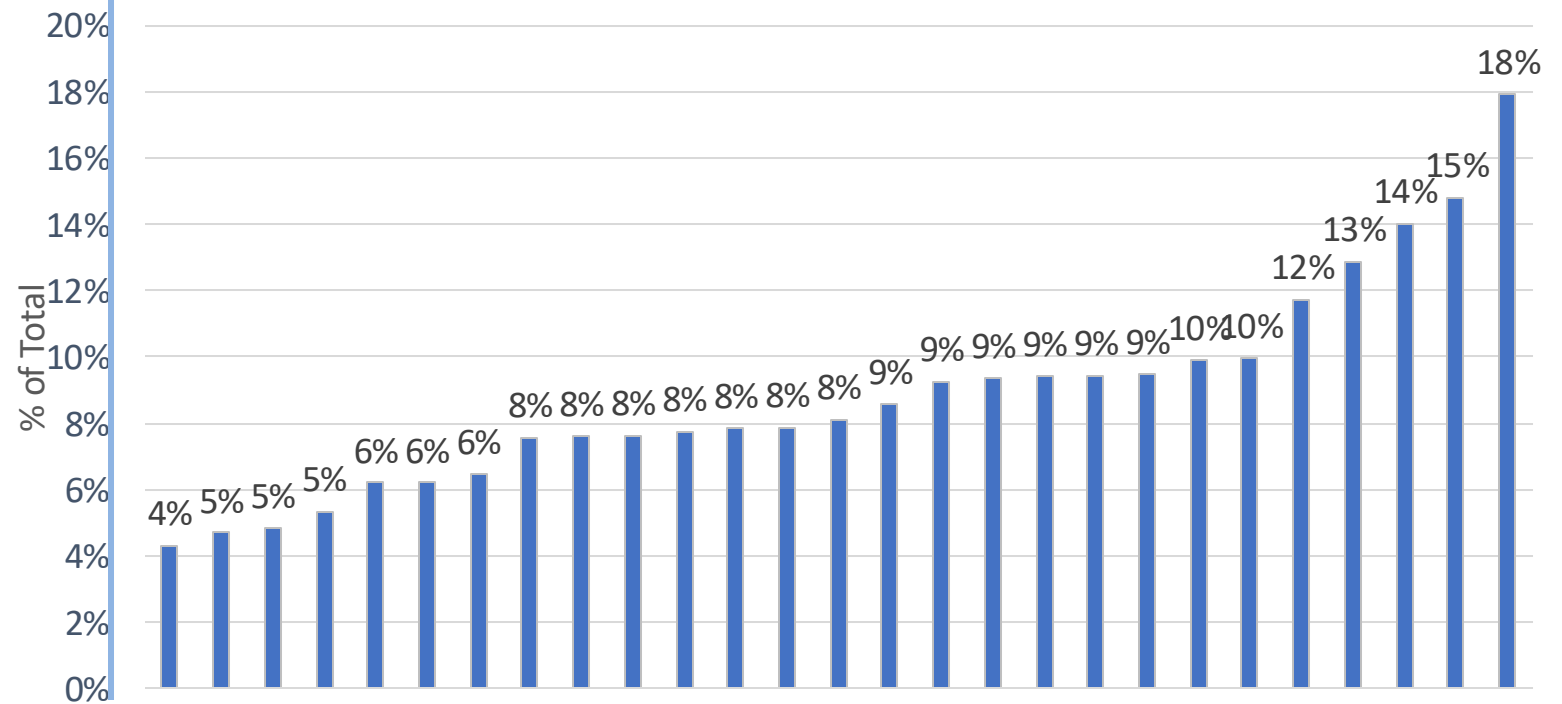


N = 1,668

Note: If more than one referral was disposed on a single day, only the most severe disposition is counted. The offense is the most severe offense associated with the most severe disposition.

Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Percentage of Adjudicated Referrals with Residential Placement or Commitment to Secure Institution by Offense, 2015—2020



N = 21,476

Key Finding #4:

There are few dedicated structures within local courts or at the state level to ensure youth, families, and victims are meaningful partners in court and post-dispositional processes.

Most courts lack formal structures or initiatives to promote the meaningful involvement of youth, families, and victims in court processes/decisions.

Examples of Possible Solutions

Statewide Youth/Victim Advisory Group/Advocates

Policy/Practice Coordination on Child Welfare Cases

Family/Victim Engagement Training

Court Procedure

Dedicated Staffing/Funding

Metrics/Measurement

Local Advisory Groups

Youth/Family/Victim Surveys

Family Team Decision Making

Hours of Operation

Family Navigators/ Messengers

Restorative Justice

Wraparound Services

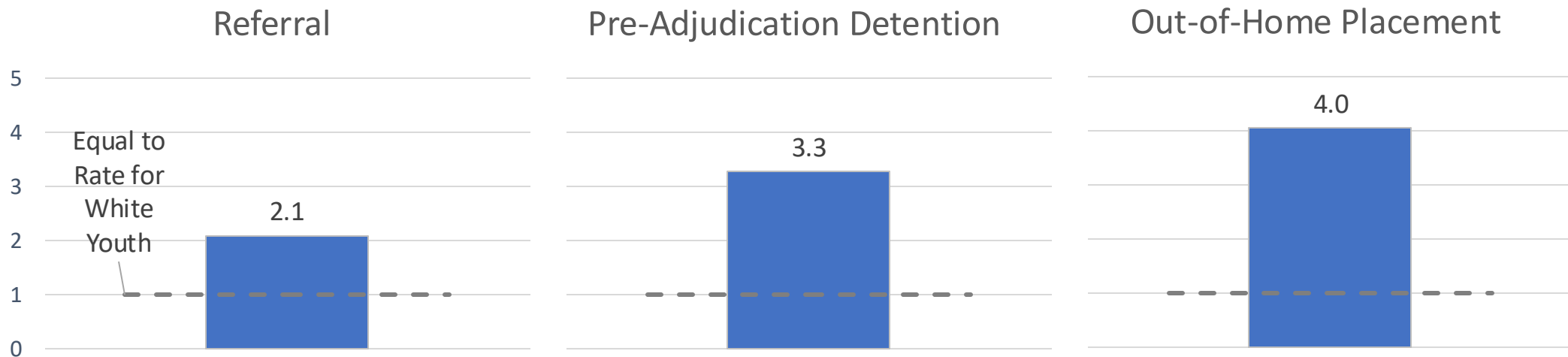
Conditions/Penalties vs. Supports

Key Finding #5:

Youth of color are disproportionately represented across the juvenile justice continuum, and there is no dedicated statewide effort to reduce disparities.

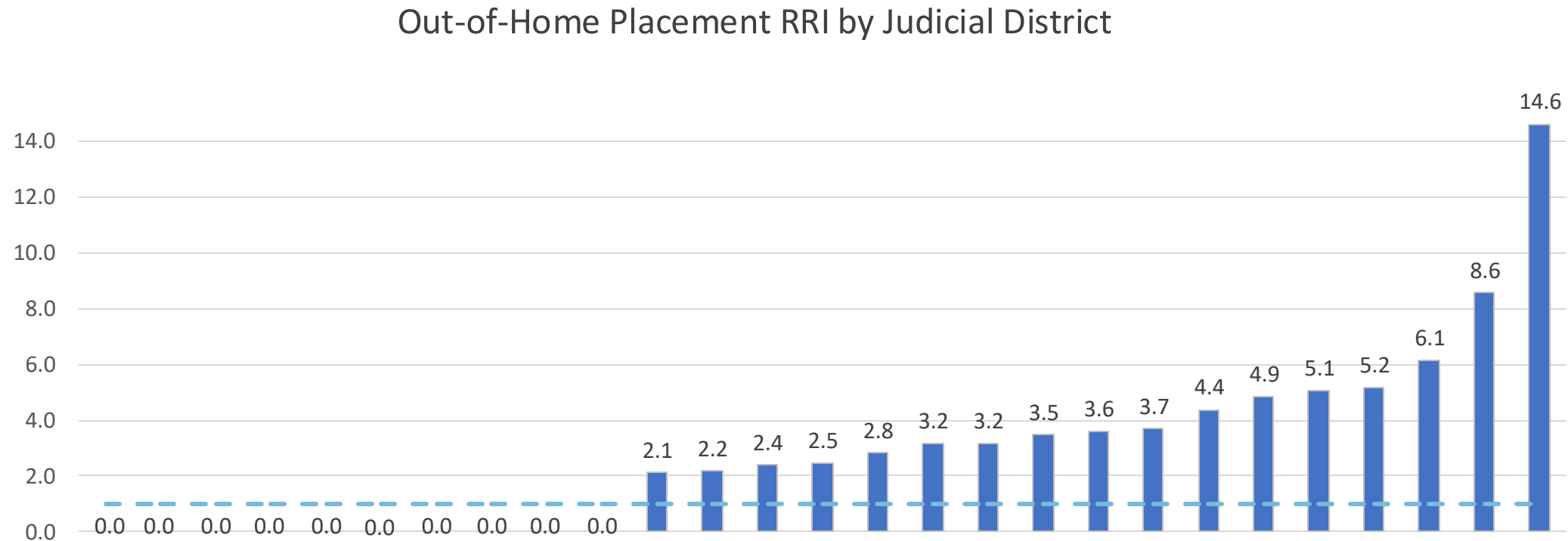
Black youth are disproportionately represented at all points in the system, particularly at referral and out of home placement.

Relative Rate Index for Black Youth



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

The relative rate index for Black youth placed out of home varies widely across court districts.



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Oregon lacks dedicated efforts at the state level and limited initiatives at the local level to promote racial equity.

Examples of Possible Solutions

Statewide Vision, Plan, and Oversight Group

Robust Evaluation of Statewide Data Arrest--Reentry

Bias and Structural Racism Training

Policies/Tools

Dedicated Staffing/Funding

Community Partnerships

Pilot Programs/Initiatives

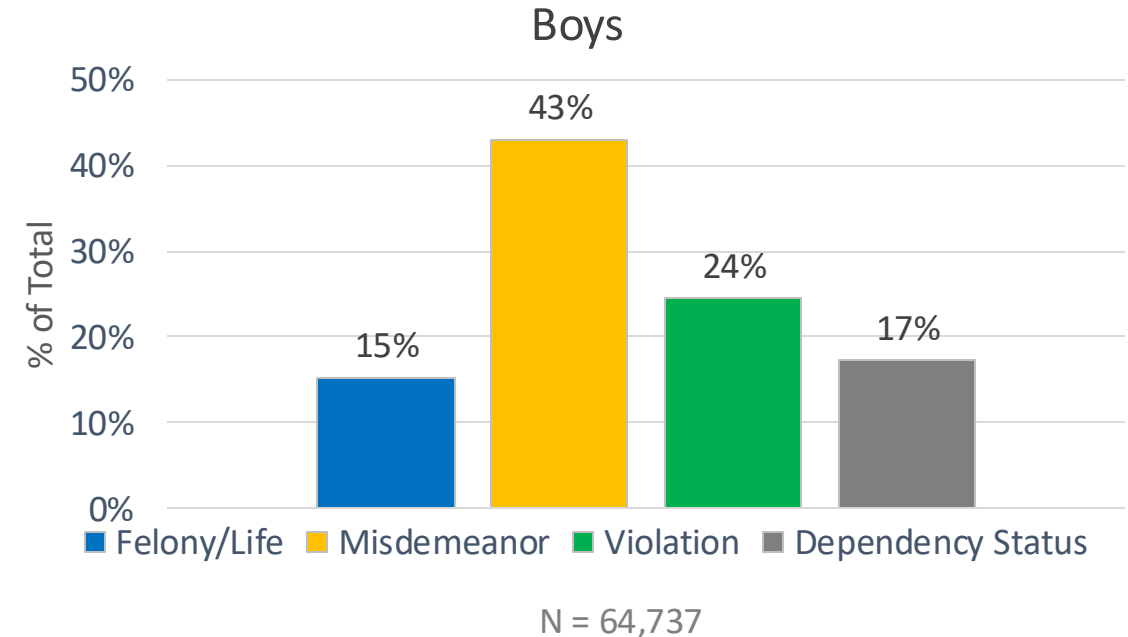
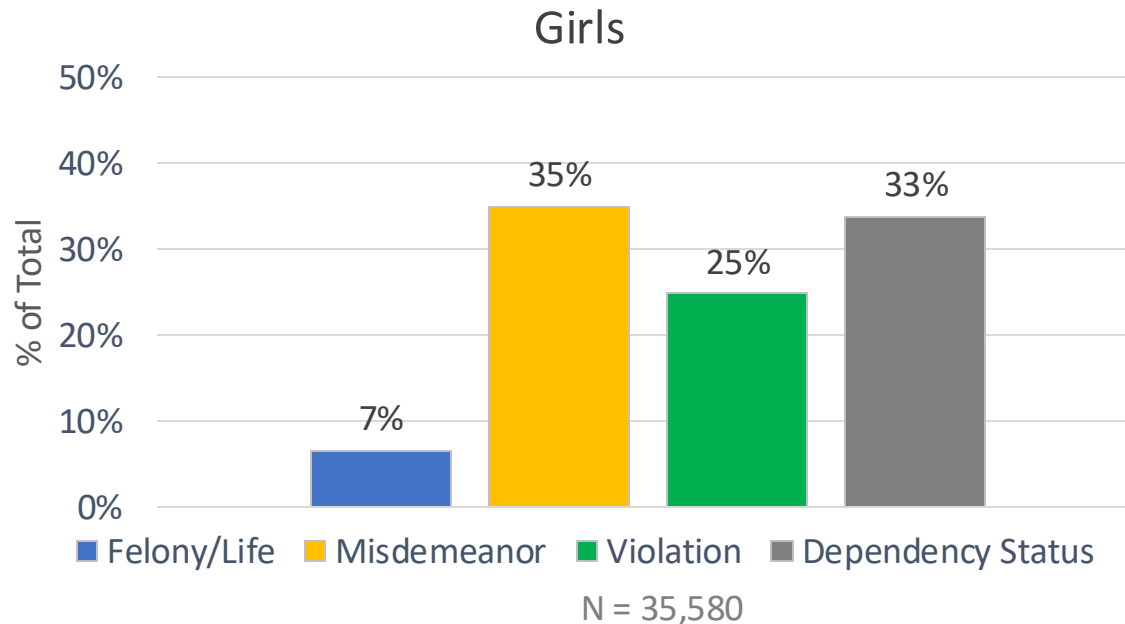
Credible Messengers/Mentors

Cultural Competence Supports

Staff Diversity

Girls are disproportionately likely to be referred to juvenile court for a minor/status offenses, especially running away.

Referrals by Offense Type, 2015—2020



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Runaways are 17% of referrals for boys and 33% of referrals for girls.

SECTION IV: Juvenile Justice Training and Supports

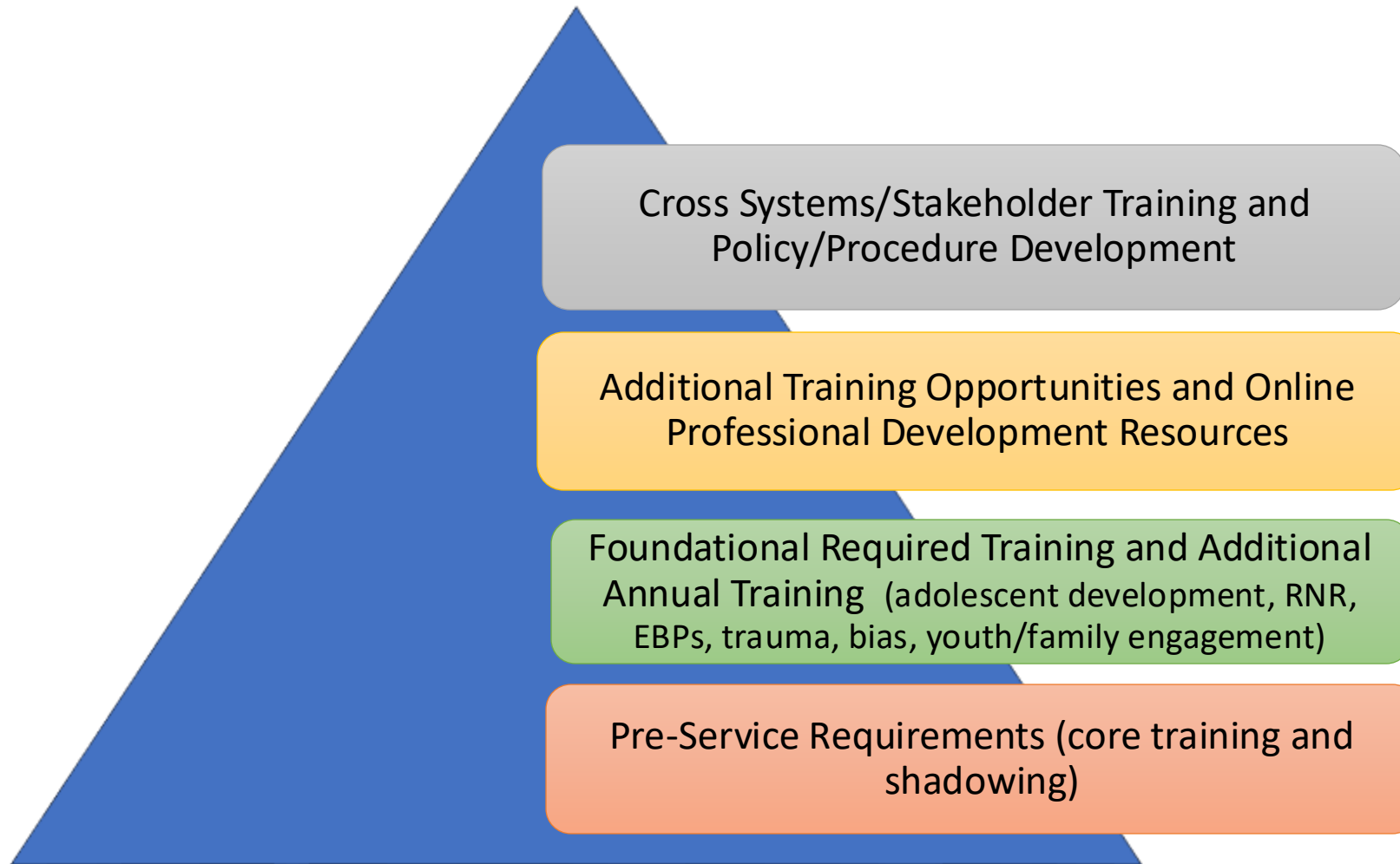
Research and Best practices

- ❖ Require all judges who handle delinquency cases to receive an orientation to juvenile justice case law, research, and best practices before or within months of starting on the bench, and a minimum number of hours in juvenile justice professional development annually.
- ❖ Ensure all judges, probation officers, and other system stakeholders receive core training in adolescent development, risk needs responsivity, and evidence-based programs and practices and that there is a dedicated, sustainable structure to support ongoing training and professional development.
- ❖ Encourage opportunities for training across system stakeholders and branches of government.
- ❖ Establish a system of preservice and ongoing judicial shadowing and/or mentoring, and more generally, provide opportunities for all system stakeholder to share and learn from each other
- ❖ Establish a statewide system of administrative and emotional supports for family and juvenile court judges

Key Finding #6:

The most common improvement area cited by system actors is the need for training on juvenile justice research and best practices for judges, attorneys, and probation officers

Oregon lacks a statewide juvenile justice training system that ensures all stakeholders have a core set of knowledge and skills.



Most Oregon judicial officers lack administrative, peer, and wellness supports that could help them handle delinquency cases more effectively.

Administrative

- x Most courts lack specialized juvenile justice/family court administrative staff.
- x Outside of larger courts, no dedicated staff for training, research/data, service/system coordination, or other types of court improvement.

Peer to Peer

- x No formal system of peer mentoring/shadowing/supports for new or rotating judges, which is particularly important given unclear/general statute and divergent statewide practice.

Wellness

- x No formal statewide system of wellness training, supports, or funding for judges handling challenging cases.

SECTION V: COURT STRUCTURE, PROCESSES, AND SYSYRM COLLABORATION

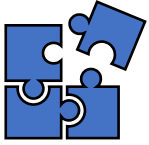
Research and best practices

- ❖ Establish specialized, dedicated juvenile and family court judges statewide who have the same level of authority and stature as judges who handle civil and criminal cases
- ❖ Extend state requirements and supports for juvenile court judges to judicial officers.
- ❖ Enact statewide standards on juvenile court rotation through statute or court rules including a minimum number of years, as well as a “lead” or “presiding” judicial structure to provide for clear leadership and points of contact on juvenile justice matters.
- ❖ Establish statewide consistency in juvenile court processes, procedures, forms, and case processing to promote court efficiency and swift and certain responses.
- ❖ Create formal, ongoing collaboratives with and across systems dedicated to improving the juvenile court and juvenile justice system.

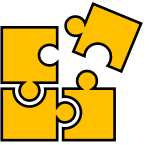
Key Finding #7:

Courts across the state vary in terms of judicial specialization, rotations, processes, and forms, leading to inefficiencies and case delays

Oregon courts lack consistency in the basic structure, stability, procedures, and forms for how delinquency cases are handled.



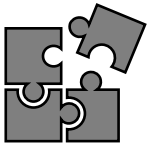
Courts vary in whether delinquency cases are handled by a judge or referee dedicated to delinquency, family court, or general jurisdiction cases. Thus, the level of experience/expertise in these cases vary as well.



There are no statewide policies on judicial rotations and lengths vary from a year to multiple years. Frequent rotations cause instability and often lead to new policies/procedures.



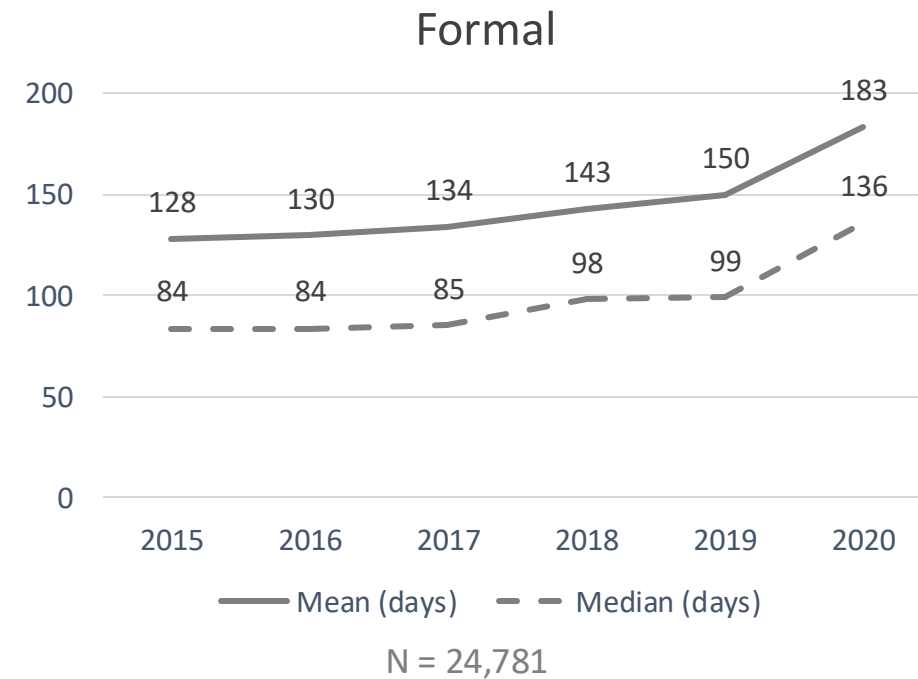
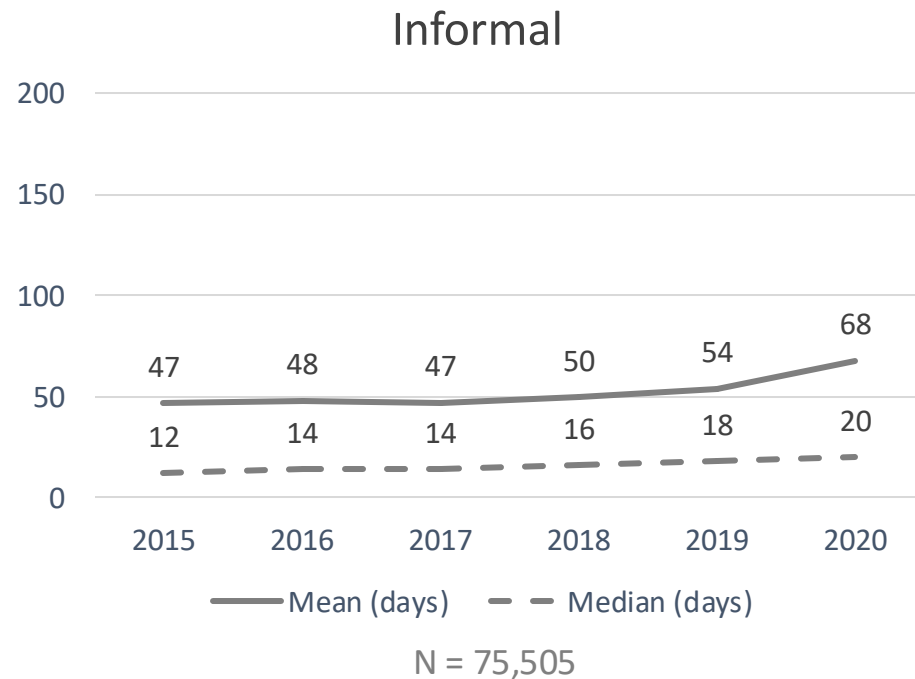
Courts and even individual judges differ on basic delinquency procedures/business practices, and there are no statewide forms, reporting templates, or tools (unlike for child welfare cases).



Many local stakeholders believe that juvenile justice cases are not a priority and that judges/attorneys see family court as a stepping-stone. The lack of a dedicated public defense system for youth exacerbates these concerns and the case delays that may result.

Delinquency case processing times for informal and formal cases can be extensive and are increasing annually.

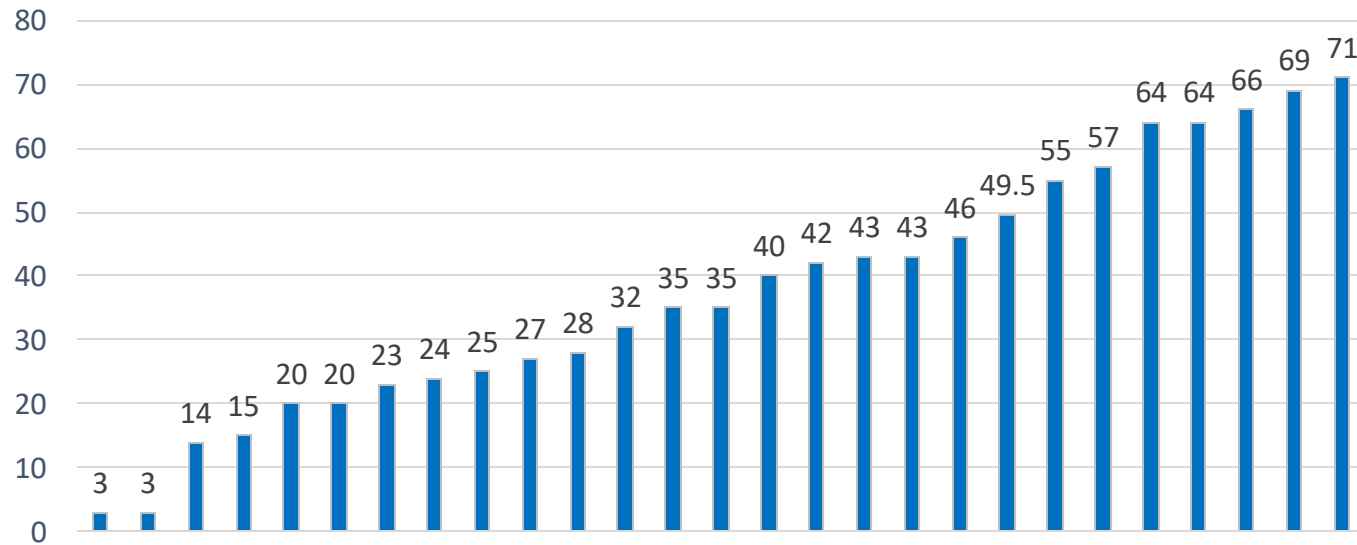
Days from Referral to Disposition by Handling



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

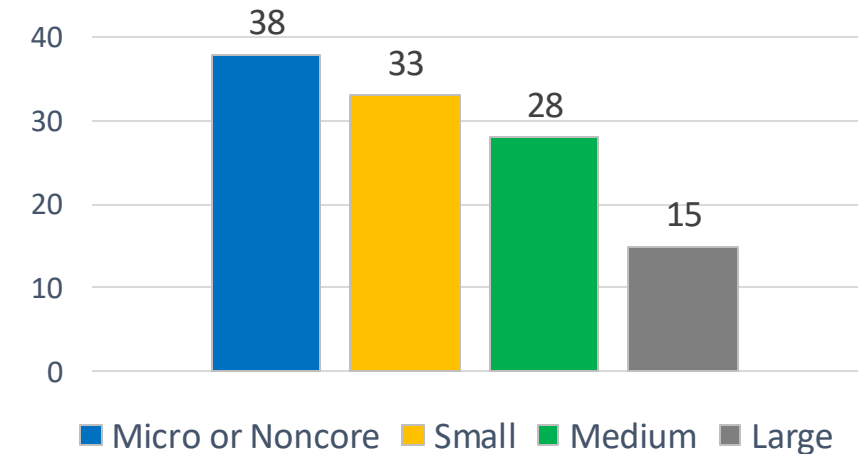
Delinquency case processing times vary across court districts, often dependent upon district size.

Median Days from Referral to Disposition by Judicial District, 2015—2020



*Mean average days across districts from 44 to 230 days

Median Days from Referral to Disposition by County Size, 2015—2020



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of NJCDA data.

Key Finding #8:

Until recently, there has been no consistent, formal structure at the state or local levels for collaboration amongst juvenile justice stakeholders or across service systems

Until recently, there have been limited efforts at the state level and sporadic collaboration locally on juvenile court/system improvement.

State Level

- x Until recently, no statewide court improvement efforts related to juvenile justice.
- x Few if any dedicated forums for judicial sharing, collaboration, or policy change and no judicial representation on the State Advisory Group.
- x No dedicated funding for delinquency court improvements, and OYA funding to juvenile departments is not well coordinated/integrated with court needs.

Local Level

- x Variety of forums for collaboration such as CIP committees, Public Safety Coordinating Councils, and Citizen Review Boards, but court involvement, juvenile justice focus, and overall engagement/usefulness varies statewide.
- x Some courts have regular meetings with stakeholders on delinquency cases, while in others, judges, department directors, and attorneys rarely meet.

Stakeholders express concern over a lack of behavioral health services and coordination with the child welfare system, but collaboration is limited.



- Concerns about availability/quality of behavioral health services for justice involved youth were frequently expressed and appear to be long standing.
- State/local collaboration to address these concerns is limited.
- Behavioral health has multi-stakeholder local systems of care in every county, reinforced by a statewide committee and advisory council, but justice stakeholders have little knowledge let alone involvement in these forums.



- Also widespread concerns on engagement/coordination with child welfare system on crossover youth, and pushing/pulling into respective systems.
- Some local courts participated in the crossover youth practice model, but generally limited coordination on these cases at the court, case planning/management, policy, or funding/service levels.

SECTION VI: DATA AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Research and best practices

- ❖ Identify performance measures and criteria for what makes effective juvenile court judges.
- ❖ Establish a transparent and collaborative juvenile court performance measurement system.
- ❖ Provide judges with the aggregate data and information they need to make informed decisions on individual delinquency cases.
- ❖ Establish statewide capacity to collect, analyze, report, and use data to guide, evaluate, and improve court and system processes and performance in ways that lead to improved public safety and youth outcomes.

Key Finding #9:

Oregon has a robust statewide data system, but courts are generally not analyzing and using data to evaluate, guide, or improve court decision making, supervision and services, disparities, or youth outcomes.

Oregon has not identified a robust set of data measures or feedback loops for defining, evaluating, and improving the performance of juvenile courts.



What does it mean to be a “good” Oregon judge or to make “effective” decisions on delinquency cases and how is this reflected in juvenile court principles, policies, and practices?



How are judges’ decisions and impact on public safety, disparities, and youth outcomes measured?

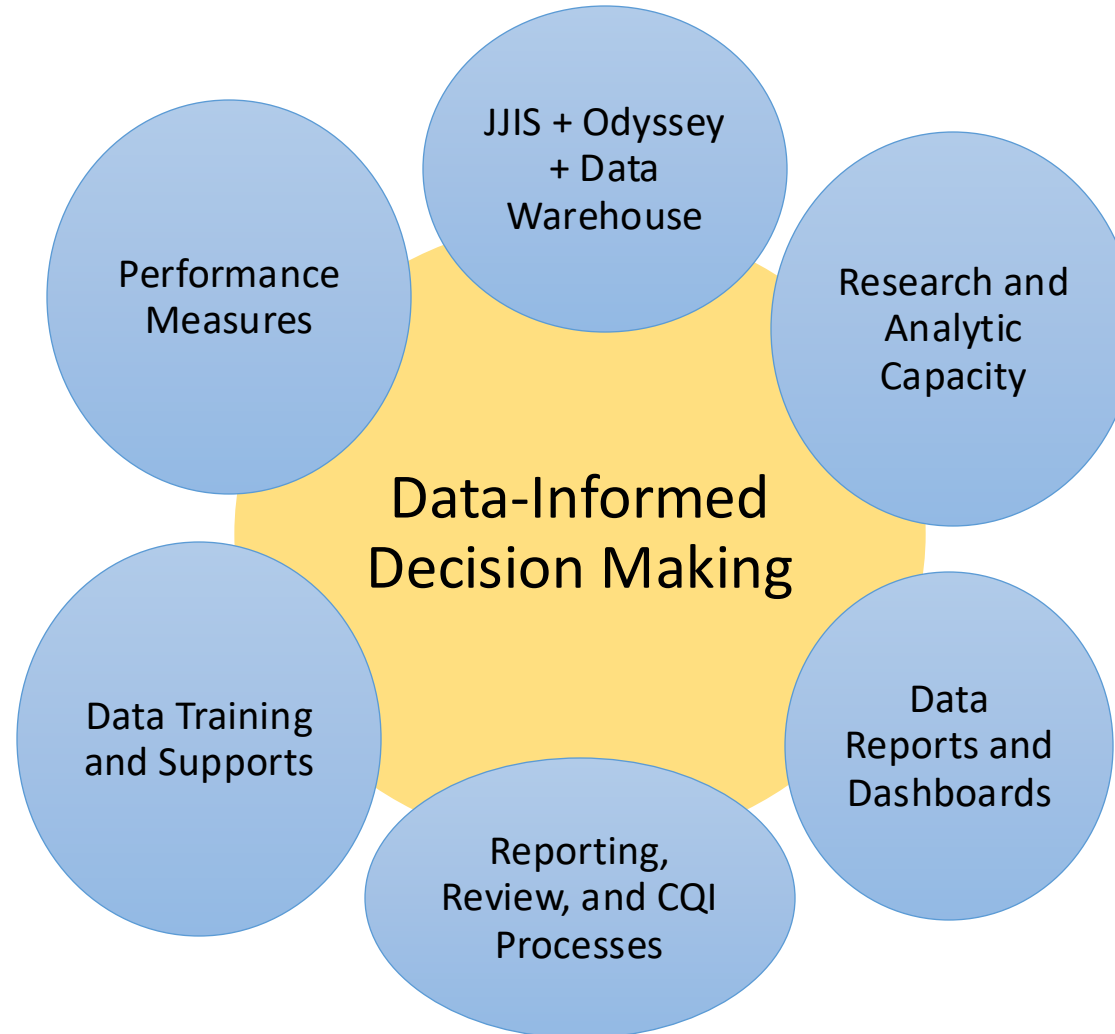


What opportunities do probation officers, attorneys, youth, and families have to offer feedback on what works well and what needs improvement with the system, court, and for individual judicial officers?



How are judges supported, guided, and held accountable for making research-based decisions and improving their expertise, decision making, and leadership?

JJIS serves as a robust statewide data system but is infrequently used at the local or state level for juvenile court analysis and improvement.



SECTION VII: POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Potential Opportunities for Statewide Juvenile Court and System Improvement

- A. Establish statewide criteria/restrictions/requirements for guiding referral, diversion, detention, dispositional, and supervision decisions aligned with what research shows works to improve public safety and youth outcomes.
- B. Require the use of risk/needs screening, detention screening, and risk assessment tools statewide to guide system decisions.
- C. Create a set of statewide resources and supports for all judges that handle delinquency cases including, at minimum, detailed standard procedural guide, best practice guide and bench cards, state forms/templates, and graduated response guides.
- D. Establish statewide initiatives, strategic plans, and oversight bodies dedicated to youth/family/victim partnerships and system equity, provide dedicated staffing/funding, and pilot/support local innovations and initiatives. Consider court procedural and operational policy changes needed to ensure statewide system improvement in these areas.
- E. Establish a foundational set of knowledge/skills that all judicial officers that handle delinquency cases should obtain, align pre-service and in-service training requirements with these competencies, and create a portfolio of ongoing trainings and professional development tools accordingly. Consider how this could be done in collaboration with other system stakeholders to promote resource efficiencies and shared buy-in.
- F. Establish a statewide system of judicial mentoring/shadowing, peer to peer learning, and wellness supports.

Potential Opportunities for Statewide Juvenile Court and System Improvement (cont.)

- G. Consider the viability of structural changes like dedicated juvenile/family court judges that handle delinquency cases for (if not in) every district. Determine what legal, operational, and funding reforms would be needed to support such a transformation.
- H. Absent the above, establish minimum standards on judicial rotations that provide for the time needed to learn the juvenile system, research, and best practices, and foster stability in policy and practice. Consider ways to incentivize these rotations and more broadly uplift the importance of delinquency/family court cases.
- I. Explore further the reasons behind increasing delinquency case delays, establish more robust state standards, and develop more transparent, real-time data tools to promote accountability and continuous improvement.
- J. Formalize the ongoing roles and authority of the JDIP and judges committee to guide statewide court and system improvement efforts, and consider requiring/incentivizing similar structures to the JDIP at the local level with concrete responsibilities.
- K. Partner with the behavioral health, child welfare, and other youth/family service systems to address shared areas of concern including service availability and effectiveness, provider capacity, staff hiring and retention, case coordination, and data sharing.
- L. Establish statewide performance measures for juvenile courts, create a delinquency research/data unit within OJD/in partnership with OYA, create a set of standard data reports/dashboards that local judges can easily use, and create a CQI system especially for local courts that diverge from statewide juvenile justice principles and research-based practices.

SECTION VIII: NEXT STEPS

Next Steps

1. Meet with additional stakeholders to share key findings and obtain feedback.
2. Discuss priorities for system improvement and determine next steps, including developing recommendations and action plan for implementation.
 1. Consider an initial meeting of JDIP to discuss and identify priorities and then form sub-groups to establish detailed recommendations to propose to the larger group and state leadership for consideration.
3. In the meantime, support OJD around current model court, equity, youth/family partnership, data, and other initiatives.

DATA APPENDIX

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Referrals by Offense Type, 2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Felony or Life	12232	12.16
Misdemeanor	40329	40.09
Violation	24816	24.67
Dependency Status	23219	23.08
Total	100596	100.00

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Vio/Status	48035	47.75
Life/Fel/Misd	52561	52.25
Total	100596	100.00

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Referrals, 2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Runaway	22761	22.63
Theft	12146	12.07
Assault	8191	8.14
Marijuana Offenses	8095	8.05
Alcohol/MIP	6286	6.25

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Runaway	22761	22.63
Other than Runaway	77835	77.37
Total	100596	100.00

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Referrals, 2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
0	41857	41.61
1-2	28294	28.13
3+	30445	30.26
Total	100596	100.00

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Referrals, 2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
12 and Under	7623	7.58
13 and Older	92973	92.42
Total	100596	100.00

Disposition Year	12 and Under	13 and Older	Total
2015	1215	17738	18953
2016	1234	16700	17934
2017	1299	16050	17349
2018	1347	16171	17518
2019	1536	15599	17135
2020	992	10715	11707
Total	7623	92973	100596

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Referrals, 2015—2020

Manner of Handling	Number	% of Total
Informal	75754	75.31
Formal	24842	24.69
Total	100596	100.00

Referrals with Formal Handling,
2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Felony or Life	6907	27.80
Misdemeanor	12394	49.89
Violation	5072	20.42
Dependency Status	469	1.89
Total	24842	100.00

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Referrals with Pre-Adjudication Detention, 2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Felony or Life	4555	36.19
Misd/Other	8031	63.81
Total	12586	100.00

Number of Prior Referrals	Number	% of Total
0	2751	21.86
1-2	3160	25.11
3+	6675	53.04
Total	12586	100.00

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Most Serious Referral Adjudicated to Supervision per Disposition Date, 2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Felony	3410	30.54
Misdemeanor	5683	50.90
Other	2070	18.54
Dependency Status	*	*
Total	11164	100.00

*Excluded due to small size.

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Most Serious Referral Adjudicated to Out of Home Placement per Disposition Date, 2015—2020

Offense Type	Number	% of Total
Felony or Life	1086	65.11
Misdemeanor	581	34.83
Violation	*	*
Total	1668	100.00

*Excluded due to small size.

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RRI for Black Youth, 2015—2019

RRI	Number
Referral	2.091
Pre-Adjudication Detention	3.279
Out of Home Placement	4.044

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Referrals, 2015—2020

Sex	Felony or Life	Misdemeanor	Violation	Dependency Status	Total
Male	9895	27839	15838	11165	64737
Female	2321	12440	8810	12009	35580
Total	12216	40279	24648	23174	100317

Sex	Felony or Life	Misdemeanor	Violation	Dependency Status	Total
Male	15.28	43.00	24.47	17.25	100.00
Female	6.52	34.96	24.76	33.75	100.00
Total	12.18	40.15	24.57	23.10	100.00

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Days from Referral to Disposition, 2015—2020

Informally Handled

Year of Disposition	Mean	Median	Count
2015	46.945	12	14109
2016	48.289	14	13342
2017	47.115	14	13091
2018	49.828	16	13175
2019	53.944	18	13069
2020	67.793	20	8719

Formally Handled

Year of Disposition	Mean	Median	Count
2015	128.059	84	4770
2016	129.688	84	4528
2017	134.169	85	4212
2018	143.25	98	4300
2019	149.681	99	4014
2020	183.272	136	2957

Note: 39 cases were missing referral date and disposition date. 271 cases had a referral date before the disposition date and were counted as “missing.”

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Days from Referral to Disposition by County Size, 2015—2020

Year of Disposition	Mean	Median	Count
Large Metro	68.9	15	37423
Medium Metro	63.612	28	19718
Small Metro	76.319	33	20779
Micro or Noncore	88.497	38	22366

Note: 39 cases were missing referral date and disposition date. 271 cases had a referral date before the disposition date and were counted as “missing.”