

JJPC TA Inventory Summaries

Subject Guide Related to JJPC Priority 1:
Key drivers of system involvement and
opportunities for improved diversion and
restorative justice.

- 1) Social & Public Services
- 2) Race & Ethnicity
- 3) Recommended Improvements

Statewide Reports (27):

OJJDP (FY 2024) TITLE II Juvenile Problem/Needs Analysis – Oregon:

The report updates Oregon juvenile crime and school data through 2023, reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and a 2019 legal change ending automatic transfers of certain youth to adult court. Overall, referrals of youth to the juvenile system dropped sharply during the pandemic and remain below pre-2020 levels, though they began rising again after 2021. Property crimes have increased most since 2021, while noncriminal referrals (like substance-related issues) have fallen 58% since 2019. Assault referrals now exceed pre-pandemic levels, but sex offenses are at a decade low. Youth homicide cases rose sharply, from 13 in 2019 to 39 in 2023, likely due to more cases being retained in juvenile court. Racial disparities persist. Black youth are most overrepresented at the referral stage, though gaps shrink at later stages, while Hispanic youth face greater disproportionality in detention and petitions. Native youth show high referral disproportionality but low petition rates. Detention rates remain below pre-pandemic levels overall but rose for Hispanic youth and 16–17-year-olds in 2023. Service availability declined, with only a third of youth receiving services in 2022, except for mental health support, which increased beyond pre-pandemic levels – though not equitably across groups. School data highlight widening inequities. Graduation rates rose slightly for Black, Hispanic, and economically disadvantaged youth, but dropout rates spiked 126% in 2021–22, and regular school attendance fell from 72% in 2018 to 62% in 2023. Native and Hispanic youth experienced the largest attendance declines. Disciplinary incidents returned to pre-pandemic levels, with suspensions rising and expulsions dropping. Disparities remain: Hispanic and Black students face higher suspension/expulsion rates, while Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth saw the largest increase in discipline.

- 1) Social & Public Services
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SOCAC Data Report on the Oregon System of Care for Youth (2024):

In 2024, the SOC Advisory Council (SOCAC) partnered with Oregon Health & Science University to create the first statewide data report to guide its 2026–2029 strategic plan. The report examined who is served, what works, what does not, and how funds are allocated. From 2020–2023, more than 210,000 youth were served across behavioral health, developmental disability, child welfare, and juvenile justice systems (excluding over 550,000 students served annually by education). Most youth served are White and English speaking, with American Indian/Alaska Native and Black/African American youth disproportionately present in behavioral health, child welfare, and juvenile justice systems. Youth often have high mental health, trauma, and substance use needs. Groups underserved include rural youth, youth with complex behavioral health needs, and students with the lowest graduation rates – particularly foster youth and currently or formerly incarcerated youth. Oregon has strong early childhood and mental health programs, statewide youth suicide prevention efforts, emerging crisis-response services, school-based health centers, family supports, and innovative pilots for high-needs youth. Major challenges include barriers to accessing services, high unmet mental health needs, complex and siloed systems that overwhelm families, high rates of trauma among foster youth, unsheltered homelessness, chronic absenteeism and dropout rates (especially for marginalized groups), overrepresentation of Native American/Alaska Native and Black/African American youth in juvenile justice, and workforce shortages across all systems. For 2023–2025, Oregon is investing nearly \$25 billion in the youth SOC, primarily through the Department of Education (\$16.1B), Oregon Health Authority programs (\$5.8B), Developmental Disability Services (\$5B), Child Welfare (\$1.59B), and OYA (\$0.47B), with an additional \$25M to expand psychiatric residential beds. Funding flows are complex and need deeper auditing. This initial statewide assessment highlights both strengths and significant gaps. It calls for better data systems, improved coordination, more equitable access to services, and focused interventions for underserved youth to ensure Oregon’s SOC can meet diverse and complex needs.

1) Social & Public Services

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OJJDP State of Oregon Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R/ED) Reduction Plan (2024):

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. Comparison tables from Fiscal Year 23 show that juveniles (10-17 years old) receive referrals disproportionately across racial and ethnic lines: 4,223 White juveniles received referrals (1.6% of White juvenile population); 728 Black juveniles received referrals (5.04% of Black juvenile population); 1,879 Hispanic juveniles received referrals (2.08% of Hispanic juvenile population); 235 Native American juveniles received referrals (4.07% of Native American juvenile population); and 132 Asian juveniles received referrals (0.58% of Asian juvenile population). The likelihood of Black

juveniles receiving a referral is 3.16 higher in comparison to White juveniles; for Hispanic juveniles it is 1.30 higher in comparison to White juveniles; for Native Americans it is 2.55 higher in comparison to White juveniles; and for Asian juveniles it is 0.37 higher in comparison to White juveniles. Oregon's efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities (R/ED) in juvenile justice focus on lowering referral and pretrial detention rates for African American, American Indian/Native, and Hispanic/Latinx youth, while expanding diversion opportunities for all groups. Youth Development Oregon (YDO) and its R/ED Coordinator partner with county and Tribal juvenile departments to fund and implement culturally responsive services, provide technical assistance, and deliver training on bias reduction and youth development strategies. The state aims to reform delinquency prevention and probation practices, disrupt outdated systems that perpetuate inequities, and expand alternatives to detention. Collaboration occurs at multiple levels: statewide alignment of R/ED efforts through training and data analysis, Tribal partnerships through government-to-government engagement, and local grants for programs targeting disparities. These initiatives emphasize prevention, positive youth development, and incentives over punitive approaches to achieve lasting system change.

2) Race & Ethnicity

3) Recommended Improvements

JJIS Community Service Data and Evaluation Report (2024):

This graph consists of the community service hours ordered and completed by each county. The statewide total of community hours ordered was 59,251, with 48,970 of those hours completed (83% completion).

JJIS Restitution Data and Evaluation Report (2024):

This graph consists of the restitution amounts assigned and paid by each county. The statewide total of restitution assigned was \$733,402.27, with \$322,438.23 paid (44% paid). Counties Columbia, Crook, Gilliam, Jackson, and Sherman do not record restitution data in JJIS.

JJIS Statewide Admissions and Releases Data and Evaluation Report (2024):

Oregon's statewide admissions and detention report totals 2,916 admissions (736 female, 2,165 male, and 15 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 15.7. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 300 African American, 41 Asian, 679 Hispanic, 115 Native American, 185 Unknown/Other, and 1,526 White juveniles. There were 2,903 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 14.3 days.

2) Race & Ethnicity

JJIS Statewide Dispositions Data and Evaluation Report (2024):

Oregon's statewide disposition report totals 8,950 dispositions (3,191 females, 5,646 males, and 113 unknown). The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 735 African American, 169 Asian, 1,960 Hispanic, 260 Native American, 950 Unknown/Other, and 4,876 White juveniles.

Of these dispositions, 664 were handled by diversion specialists, 195 were diverted to youth court, 2 were diverted to adult court/sentencing, and 365 were dismissed. 1,930 dispositions were felonies, 4,502 dispositions were misdemeanors, 1,212 were violations, and the remaining 1,246 were others.

2) Race & Ethnicity

JJIS Statewide Youth and Referrals Data and Evaluation Report (2024):

Oregon's statewide youth and referrals report totals 11,682 referrals (8,119 unduplicated referrals). The total of criminal referrals was 8,018 (6,040 unduplicated) and the total of non-criminal referrals was 1,565. Felony referrals showed 932 for Person, 933 for Property, 354 for Public Order, 50 for Substance/Alcohol, 163 for Criminal Other, and 10 for Marijuana Offenses. Misdemeanor referrals showed 1,272 for Person, 2,182 for Property, 1,625 for Public Order, 39 for Substance/Alcohol, and 102 for Marijuana Offenses. Additionally, referrals for Total Dependency Status amounted to 2,099.

Oregon Judicial Department Juvenile Delinquency Improvement Program Advisory Committee CSG (2023):

This presentation outlines that Oregon's juvenile justice system faces significant challenges due to local variation in practices, resulting in "justice by geography," inefficiencies, and inconsistent youth outcomes. Many youth referred are low-level, first-time offenders, yet low-risk youth often face negative long-term impacts when arrested rather than diverted. Research shows offense type does not predict reoffending, highlighting the need for risk and needs assessments and greater use of community-based diversion programs such as school-based and behavioral health supports. Statewide, Oregon lacks consistent policies, tools, and structures to guide key decisions like detention, supervision, and placement. Courts also differ in specialization, processes, and training, leading to delays and inefficiencies. Families and victims are often not meaningfully engaged in the justice process. Youth of color remain disproportionately represented, and there is no coordinated statewide effort to reduce disparities. While Oregon has a strong data system, courts rarely use it to inform or improve decision-making. System actors agree on the urgent need for training judges, attorneys, and probation officers in juvenile justice research and best practices. Until recently, there has also been little formal structure for collaboration across courts, agencies, and service systems.

1) Social & Public Services

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ODHS Child Welfare Data Book 2023:

In Federal Fiscal Year 2023, Oregon's child welfare system responded to 161,780 contacts to the state's abuse hotline, which resulted in nearly 11,200 confirmed child victims. More than a third of these victims were age five or younger, and the most common family stress factors linked to

abuse were caregiver substance use (40.7%) and domestic violence (31.3%). Over 7,200 children spent time in foster care during the year, with about half of family foster placements involving relatives, while thousands more received safety and case management services in their own homes. Efforts to provide permanency continued, with 550 children adopted – most alongside their siblings – and 403 leaving foster care for guardianship.

1) Social & Public Services

OJJDP Oregon Juvenile Justice Profile (2022):

In 2020, Oregon's juvenile population (ages 0–17) was about 861,000, compared to 72.8 million nationally. The state had a smaller proportion of Black youth (3.8% vs. 15.3% U.S.) but a comparable share of Hispanic youth (22.6% vs. 25.6%). Oregon reported lower teen birth and child poverty rates than national averages. Oregon youth faced higher maltreatment victimization (13.6 vs. 9.1 per 1,000) and suicide rates (4.6 vs. 3.6 per million), with suicides far outpacing homicides (ratio 4.4 vs. 1.3 nationally). In arrests (2020), Oregon youth had higher larceny (173 vs. 148) and drug abuse arrest rates (163 vs. 122), but lower weapons arrests (18 vs. 34). Assault and robbery rates were close to national averages. For corrections (2021), Oregon's youth commitment rate (121 vs. 39 nationally) was far higher, while its detention rate (23 vs. 33) was lower. Oregon placed fewer juveniles for non-person offenses (34% vs. 52%), but racial disparities were greater: minority youth in residential placement were 5.3 times more likely than white youth (vs. 4.7 nationally).

1) Social & Public Services

2) Race & Ethnicity

OYA Recidivism Outcomes FY 2009–FY 2021 Cohorts (2022):

The Oregon Youth Authority's report "*Recidivism Outcomes FY 2009–FY 2021 Cohorts*" examines how often youth reoffend after supervision or custody, using data from Oregon's Juvenile Justice Information System and Department of Corrections records. It tracks three groups – OYA Probation youth, OYA Parole youth released from facilities, and Department of Corrections youth housed in OYA facilities – and measures felony reoffending at 12-, 24-, and 36-month intervals. Recidivism rates have generally declined, reaching historic lows for the FY2019 cohorts: OYA Probation at 14.4%, OYA Parole at 18.0%, and DOC Youth at 22.6%. Females consistently reoffend at lower rates than males, and youth committed for sex offenses have the lowest recidivism rates compared to other crimes. The COVID-19 pandemic likely contributed to reduced offending and case processing, so recent decreases should be interpreted cautiously. Because only felony offenses are tracked, some youth misbehavior is not captured, and rates may also appear artificially low for those held in residential programs during the tracking period. The report cautions against comparing rates across agencies or states due to differing definitions and methods, but overall shows a downward trend in youth recidivism in Oregon.

1) Social & Public Services

Oregon Youth Authority 2022 Budget Note Report: Juvenile Crime Prevention County Funding Outcomes:

The budget note has allowed OYA to reexamine a long-standing system with little prior change, highlighting wide variation in how counties use JCP Basic and Diversion Services funds and the challenges this creates for measuring outcomes like recidivism. Because these funds cover only part of the services youth receive, directly linking them to outcomes is difficult, though overall recidivism and escalation data can still help counties identify service gaps and shape plans. OYA and county juvenile departments have built a strong partnership that enables complex discussions and collaborative problem-solving. Moving forward, OYA is confident that continued collaboration and analysis will strengthen the system, better align funding with best practices, and improve progress toward intended outcomes.

3) Recommended Improvements

NJDC – Advancing Youth Justice: An Assessment of Access to and Quality of Juvenile Defense Counsel in Oregon (2020):

The NJDC's 2020 assessment of access and quality of juvenile defense counsel in Oregon outlines key findings and recommendations to strengthen Oregon's commitment to a just, fair, and constitutionally compliant criminal defense system. Key findings include: Oregon's public defense system has adopted minimum qualifications and best practices for those representing young people in delinquency cases but does not provide oversight or enforcement (as a result the system does not ensure quality representation for young people across the state); the pay structure and contracting options of Oregon's public defense system do not support defenders who would like to specialize in delinquency defense; children's right to counsel is not uniformly realized across the state (in some jurisdictions, children are presumed indigent and automatically provided counsel, while in others, in-depth analysis of the youth's or their family's ability to pay delays and hinders the appointment of counsel); in many counties, the juvenile court has reduced or even eliminated the imposition of fees, fines, and costs for young people, removing significant financial hurdles that often result from system involvement (this was not consistent across the counties visited); and, Oregon is one of just eight states that has no uniform, comprehensive guidance for procedure in delinquency proceedings meaning access to justice and fairness can too often be contingent on where a child lives or in which courtroom their case proceeds. These findings guided the NJDC to encourage Oregon to enforce mandatory state and national performance standards, support specialization in juvenile delinquency defense, ensure all youth are protected from uninformed waiver of counsel, eliminate all fees and costs related to juvenile court, including those associated with access to a publicly funded juvenile defender, ensure juvenile defenders are appointed to provide active advocacy for youth at every stage of the juvenile legal system, including through post-disposition proceedings and appeals, eliminate existing racial disparities in the juvenile court system, and enact rules of procedure for delinquency matters.

1) Social & Public Services

3) Recommended Improvements

OCID Juvenile Justice Contact and 4-Year Graduation for the Oregon High School Class of 2020:

OCID's factsheet shows that Oregon's class of 2020 had 30,410 students, 3,410 of which had contact with the juvenile justice system (11% of students). Approximately 75% of students had their first contact with the juvenile justice system in high school (ages 14-17), with the average age of 15 years old when first contact was made. The number of referrals students had was strongly correlated to the probability of graduating within four years; 61% of students with 1 referral graduated in four years, this number significantly decreased for students with 2 (or more) referrals. Evaluating characteristics of students who made contact with the juvenile justice system, OCID determined 22% experienced deep poverty. Moreover, prior to first contact 88% of youth interacted with at least one other non-educational public program; key programs were Medicaid/CHIP, SNAP, chronic absenteeism, and school discipline.

1) Social & Public Services

OCID Juvenile Justice Contact and 4-Year Graduation for the Oregon High School Class of 2020 (Focus: Race/Ethnicity and Geography):

OCID's factsheet shows that Oregon's class of 2020 had disproportionate juvenile justice contact with youth of color. Compared with the overall Class of 2020, the juvenile justice system rates of contact were 31% higher for American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) students, 43% higher for Black/African American (Black/AA) students, and 14% higher for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) students. The four year graduation rates by racial/ethnic groups who had contact with the juvenile justice system were 47% for American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) students, 46% Black/African American (Black/AA) students, 53% for Hispanic/Latinx students, 62% for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) students, and 52% for White students. OCID also found that there was disproportionate contact with youth in rural areas (15% contact), versus 8% contact in the tri-county area.

2) Race & Ethnicity

OCID Juvenile Justice Contact and 4-Year Graduation for the Oregon High School Class of 2020 (Focus: Disability):

OCID's factsheet shows that Oregon's class of 2020 had disproportionate juvenile justice contact with students with disabilities, defined here as ever having an IEP. 41% of male students with juvenile justice contact ever had an IEP. In contrast, 29% of male students without juvenile justice contact ever had an IEP. Oregon's education system had lower four year graduation rates for students with disabilities and juvenile justice contact, with 43% graduating within four years.

1) Social & Public Services

OYA Feeder System Project: Overview of Juvenile Justice Involvement and Adult Felony Convictions among Oregon Youth (2019):

This report details that about half of Oregon's children had contact with at least one state agency before age 18, most often through Self-Sufficiency, Medical Assistance, Mental Health, Child Protective Services, or Foster Care. Roughly one in five youths also had some involvement with the juvenile justice system, with a smaller share placed on probation or committed to the Oregon Youth Authority. These systems overlap significantly – three-quarters of youth with juvenile justice involvement had prior service contacts, and around one-third of youth served by agencies later entered the justice system. Patterns of service use and demographics could predict juvenile justice involvement with about 70% accuracy. Looking into adulthood, nearly three-quarters of those convicted of felonies before age 26 had received adolescent services, most commonly juvenile justice referrals, probation, or OYA commitments. Youth who experienced OYA commitments, probation, foster care, or substance use services had particularly high risks of later felony convictions, and overall, early service contacts combined with demographic information could predict adult felony convictions with about 80% accuracy.

1) Social & Public Services

OYA Feeder System Technical Report: Predicting Adult Felony Conviction from contacts with Child Protective Services, Foster Care, Mental Health, and Alcohol and Drug Services (2019):

The analysis found that agency data can moderately to strongly predict future adult felony convictions, with accuracy ranging from 68% for Child Protective Services (CPS) to 75% for Alcohol and Drug (AD) Services. All models were statistically significant and maintained accuracy when tested on new samples, showing strong generalizability. CPS models had the weakest predictive power, with male gender, prior AD service contact, and prior Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) involvement emerging as key risk factors. Foster Care models achieved moderate accuracy, with male gender, prior AD and OYA contacts, and removals due to child drug use as strong risks, while adoption served as a powerful protective factor. Mental Health models were among the strongest, with risks including male gender, referrals from the justice system, institutional living, and prior AD contacts; protective factors included receiving adult outpatient services. AD Services models were the most accurate, with risks tied to male gender and OYA history, and protective factors including alcohol or marijuana as the primary substance of abuse, DUII education, supportive referrals, and successful completion of treatment. Overall, the findings suggest that demographic and service history data can reliably identify youth at elevated risk of adult felony convictions while highlighting both risk and protective factors across service systems.

1) Social & Public Services

OYA Feeder System Technical Report: Predicting Adult Felony Convictions among Youth Committed to the Oregon Youth Authority (2019):

The report shows that youth with Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) involvement face very high risks of future adult felony convictions, with 52% convicted between ages 18–25. Rates were lowest among females (34%) and highest among African American youth (61%) and those with youth correctional facility commitments (60%). Most OYA youth (over 80%) had prior contact with other social service agencies before their first OYA disposition, and nearly half had contact with three or more agencies, most commonly Self-Sufficiency, Medical Assistance, Mental Health, and Alcohol and Drug services. Adult felony conviction rates generally increased with the number of prior agency contacts, though predictive modeling found that prior service histories did not improve accuracy beyond demographics and juvenile justice data alone. The study was limited by outdated cohorts, restricted data on service histories, and lack of control for time spent in custody. Nonetheless, findings suggest that predictive models can help identify at-risk youth for targeted prevention, but the high overall rates of adult felony convictions indicate that broader, universal interventions may also be necessary.

- 1) Social & Public Services
- 2) Race & Ethnicity
- 3) Recommended Improvements

OYA Feeder System Technical Report: Predicting Adult Felony Convictions among Youth with Juvenile Department Dispositions (2019):

The study found that adult felony convictions were common among youth with juvenile department involvement, ranging from 18% for those never formally supervised to 61% for those committed to a secure OYA facility, with 40% of probation youth later convicted as adults. Nearly half of these youth had prior contact with other agencies during adolescence, most often Self-Sufficiency and Medical Assistance, though the reported rates likely underestimate true contact levels due to limited data. Predictive modeling showed that demographics and juvenile justice history could predict adult felony convictions with strong accuracy, while prior agency contacts added little predictive value, possibly due to incomplete histories. Limitations included reliance on older cohorts and narrow service data. The findings suggest that while predictive models can identify higher-risk youth, prevention and diversion strategies should also target those who never escalate within juvenile justice but still face significant adult felony risks.

- 1) Social & Public Services
- 3) Recommended Improvements

OYA Probability of Commitment to the Oregon Youth Authority among Young People Receiving Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services (2015):

OHA's Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services (ADTS) program serves a substantial portion of youth who later become involved with OYA. While only 7.3% of ADTS clients born between 1981 and 2001 were ultimately committed to OYA, this rate is far higher than the 0.0015% of the

general Oregon youth population, highlighting that ADTS serves a disproportionately high-risk group. Risk for OYA commitment is linked to factors such as gender, race/ethnicity, arrest history, mental health treatment involvement, foster care involvement, type and success of prior substance treatment, age at first substance use, type of referral, and type of substances used. Youth at highest risk were typically male, Hispanic/Latino or African American, with early substance use, prior arrests, failed treatment attempts, residential treatment experience, and concurrent foster care or mental health involvement. The predictive model works best for 16-year-olds and tends to perform more accurately for males, but should be applied with professional discretion, using data to supplement – not replace – judgment in identifying high-risk youth for targeted diversion and intervention services.

1) [Social & Public Services](#)

2) [Race & Ethnicity](#)

OYA Using Education Data to Predict Juvenile Justice Involvement among Oregon Students (2015):

This report supplements Oregon’s previous “feeder system” research by analyzing how education records can predict future juvenile justice involvement. Using data from 5th–10th grade students (2007–2012) linked with county probation and Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) records (2009–2013), researchers found that demographic factors, social determinants, and school experiences are significant predictors. Male, Native American/Alaska Native, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latinx students, as well as students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, had higher probabilities of probation or OYA commitment. Students with disabilities were more likely to experience OYA commitment. Exclusionary discipline (suspensions/expulsions), school changes mid-year, poor reading or math performance, and chronic absenteeism all strongly increased the risk of juvenile justice involvement. The report recommends future work to measure protective factors, assess model usefulness for specific student groups, and investigate why risks differ by race, economic status, and disability.

1) [Social & Public Services](#)

2) [Race & Ethnicity](#)

3) [Recommended Improvements](#)

OYA Probability of Oregon Foster Care Children’s Future Involvement with the Oregon Youth Authority (2015):

Findings from OYA’s feeder system analyses show that the Oregon Child Welfare system serves a significant portion of youth who later become involved with OYA. Among children born between 1981 and 2001 who experienced foster care, nearly 6% were committed to OYA between 2000 and 2013—a rate far higher than the 0.0015% of the general Oregon youth population—indicating that foster care serves many high-risk youth. Predictive modeling suggests that children at greatest risk are typically male, African American, older at first foster care placement, have multiple foster care episodes, were removed for behavioral reasons, and

spent less than two cumulative years in care. These youth are less likely to have family histories of certain CPS involvement or Self-Sufficiency program use, but more likely to have engaged with Alcohol and Drug Treatment and Mental Health Treatment Services. The model predicts OYA commitment risk with about 81% accuracy and performs best for boys and for children aged 11–12, suggesting targeted interventions could focus on these higher-risk subgroups, while professional discretion should guide application across genders, ages, and racial/ethnic groups.

1) Social & Public Services

2) Race & Ethnicity

OYA Probability of Commitment to the Oregon Youth Authority among Children and Youth Receiving Mental Health Treatment Services (2015):

OHA's Mental Health Treatment Services program plays a significant role in the pathways of youth who later become involved with OYA. While only about 4% of clients born between 1981 and 2001 were ultimately committed to OYA, this rate is dramatically higher than the 0.0015% commitment rate among the general Oregon youth population, showing that the program serves a disproportionately high-risk group. The study found that risk for OYA commitment is linked to factors such as gender, race/ethnicity, age at first treatment, referral source, type of treatment, treatment completion history, and involvement with other services like foster care or alcohol and drug treatment. Youth at highest risk were often male, African American, referred by criminal justice sources, involved in psychiatric or substance abuse treatment, and less likely to have completed treatment or participated in Self-Sufficiency programs. While the predictive model should be applied cautiously and alongside professional judgment, it is especially effective at identifying risk among 10–12-year-olds, making this group a key target for early intervention to prevent future OYA commitments.

1) Social & Public Services

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OYA Predicting First DOC Commitment from Prior Social Service Involvement (2015):

The study examined the likelihood of Department of Corrections (DOC) entry among individuals who had accessed state-funded programs such as Self-Sufficiency, Medical Assistance, Mental Health Services, Alcohol and Drug Treatment, Child Protective Services, Foster Care, and the Oregon Youth Authority. Results showed that OYA and Alcohol and Drug services were the strongest predictors of future DOC involvement, though nearly all program contacts (except CPS) significantly contributed to predicting DOC entry. Importantly, each program was individually associated with future DOC involvement, suggesting opportunities across systems to identify and intervene with high-risk individuals. Future research will focus on identifying individual characteristics and service-use patterns that best predict DOC entry, with the goal of creating tools to identify and support the highest-risk populations early. Initial efforts will

prioritize youth and individuals involved with OYA and Alcohol and Drug services, given their strong predictive value.

1) Social & Public Services

ODAA An Analysis of the Performance of Oregon's Juvenile Justice System and Specific Recommendations for Improvements (2014):

ODAA's report highlights key takeaways of Oregon's Juvenile Justice System since Oregon adopted Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) model in the 1990s, which has reduced juvenile detention and court involvement. Despite lower detention and petition rates, Oregon's juvenile crime rates (especially property crimes and drug use) remain above national averages. Juvenile drug abuse worsened drastically, dropping Oregon to one of the worst rates in the U.S. Major violent juvenile crime fell 68% under state laws requiring adult jurisdiction for serious offenses. State-level spending has stabilized, but county costs (especially Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington) have risen sharply despite claims of detention reductions. Oregon's results mirror national trends – JDAI sites reduce detention but show higher non-violent crime rates and weak budget performance.

ACLU – Oregon's School to Prison Pipeline (2010):

This report overviews Oregon's disproportionate representation of students of color at every stage of Oregon's school-to-prison pipeline. Oregon data from 2008-2009 shows a trend of criminalizing, rather than educating the state's children. Data shows that children of color are more likely than their white peers to be subjected to harsher punishment and the effects are amplified the further up the justice system they move. Nationally, African-American students are far more likely than their white peers to be suspended or expelled for the same kind of conduct at school; in Oregon, although they represent 3% of the youth population in Oregon (age 10-17), African Americans make up 13% of those held in "close custody" in Oregon juvenile detention facilities. On the other hand, their white peers represent 76% of the same population and 56% of those held in close custody. The report tracks the pattern of punishing students of color (African-American, Hispanic/Latinx, and Native American) disproportionately in comparison to white students in suspension rates (in-school and out-of-school), expulsions rates, removals to alternative educational setting rates, dropout rates, and probation, parole, and in-custody rates. Concluding, the school-to-prison pipeline issues in Oregon need and deserve serious attention by school officials, government leaders and the community at large.

1) Social & Public Services

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OYA Additional Reports (3):

OYA Quick Facts (2025):

As of January 2025, Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) supervised a total of 890 youth, with 58% living in the community and 42% in close custody. Within community supervision, 305 youth were on OYA probation (34%) and 210 on OYA parole (24%). Close custody included 349 juvenile commitments (39%) and 26 adult commitments to DOC (3%). Recidivism rates within 36 months were 22% for OYA probation, 20% for OYA parole, and 9% for DOC post-prison supervision. Youth supervised by OYA show high levels of trauma and mental health needs: 96–99% had known trauma histories, 60–82% had diagnosed mental health disorders, 63–77% had parents with substance abuse histories, 16–40% had prior suicide attempts, 38–68% experienced physical abuse, 52% of males and 37% of females had special education histories, and 70–82% had histories of regular drug or alcohol use. OYA's close custody capacity totals 407 beds across five Youth Correctional Facilities, with an additional 60 beds in transition programs. Community supervision includes 216 youth in 34 residential programs, 61 in OYA foster or proctor homes, and oversight via 16 field offices. The 2023–25 legislatively approved OYA budget is \$500.7 million (\$418.8 million General Fund), with 43% allocated to facility programs, 34% to community programs, 11% to program support, 3% agency-wide, 4% debt service, and 5% capital projects. The agency employs 899 staff, including 752 represented employees. Average juvenile length-of-stay in close custody is 435 days (median 308 days).

OYA Demand Forecast (2025):

The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) close custody population is currently 1% (3 beds) below the October 2024 forecast. A data coding error in classifying youth as Public Safety Reserve versus DBA was corrected, affecting distribution across cohorts but not total beds. The April 2025 forecast projects a gradual rise to about 400 beds over the next decade, though uncertainty remains due to policy and post-pandemic trends. Intakes to close custody dropped sharply during COVID-19 and have not fully recovered despite juvenile crime indicators nearing pre-pandemic levels. Future population growth could occur if detection, charging, and commitments return to prior rates. Policy changes also affect projections: Senate Bill 1008 (2019) reduced the number of Department of Correction youth in OYA custody by 80%, while the impact of House Bill 4002 (2024) on youth commitments remains unknown. The Juvenile Correction Population Forecast Advisory Committee has warned that if these risks materialize, close custody capacity may fall short of demand.

OYA 2023 PREA Report:

In 2023, the Oregon Youth Authority strengthened its Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) compliance through comprehensive staff training, regular oversight, and improved resources. All employees completed PREA education through online, virtual, and in-person sessions, with annual refreshers. Weekly and monthly check-ins among PREA leaders, compliance managers,

and facility directors supported consistent implementation, while unannounced walkthroughs and annual staffing reviews ensured strong supervision and accessible reporting resources. Youth received ongoing education on sexual abuse, harassment, and reporting at intake, during transfers, and in biannual living unit discussions. The report included the numbers of substantiated and unsubstantiated PREA allegations; agency-wide allegations totaled to 20 substantiated and 9 unsubstantiated, which was a large increase in comparison to the 2022 data (5 substantiated and 9 unsubstantiated). Also highlighted are key achievements, including completing PREA audits at Tillamook Youth Correctional Facility, Camp Tillamook, and Camp Florence; securing the Governor's formal assurance of PREA compliance; and supporting legislative changes to require staffing ratios tied to youth facility populations. The PREA Coordinator provided leadership-wide training and, with compliance managers, developed a new desk manual and standardized PREA binders for all living units and transition programs – reinforcing OYA's commitment to safety and accountability.

Reports by County (35):

Baker County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Baker county admissions and detentions report totals 30 admissions (13 female, 17 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 Hispanic, 11 Unknown/Other, and 17 White juveniles. There were 31 releases, with the average length of stay totaling 20.4 days.

Benton County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Benton county admissions and detentions report totals 31 admissions (10 female, 19 male, and 2 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 15.0 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 1 Hispanic, 2 Native American, 3 Unknown/Other, and 25 White juveniles. There is no available data on releases from detention.

Clackamas County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Clackamas county admissions and detentions report totals 63 admissions (18 female, 44 male, and 1 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 15.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 9 African Americans, 1 Native American, and 33 White juveniles. There were 64 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 22.3 days.

Clatsop County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Clatsop county admissions and detentions report totals 17 admissions (8 female, 9 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 3 Hispanic, and 12 White juveniles. There were 16 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 8.3 days.

Columbia County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Columbia county admissions and detentions report totals 18 admissions (7 female, 11 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.3 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 1 Hispanic, 7 Unknown/Other, and 8 White juveniles. There were 18 releases, with the average length of stay totaling 11.1 days.

Coos County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Coos county admissions and detentions report totals 66 admissions (22 female, 44 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.3 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 4 Hispanic, 1 Unknown/Other, and 49 White juveniles. There were 65 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 10.4 days.

Crook County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Crook county admissions and detentions report totals 44 admissions (12 female, 32 male). The average age of youth in detention is 16.1 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 4 Hispanic, 4 Native American, 7 Unknown/Other, and 29 White juveniles. There were 46 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 9.4 days.

Curry County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Curry county admissions and detentions report totals 15 admissions (1 female, 14 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.3 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 1 Hispanic and 14 White juveniles. There were 15 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 12.2 days.

Deschutes County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Deschutes county admissions and detentions report totals 105 admissions (27 female, 76 male, and 2 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 15.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 10 Native American, 3 Unknown/Other and 76 White juveniles. There were 107 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 8.7 days.

Douglas County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Douglas county admissions and detentions report totals 117 admissions (23 female, 94 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 13 African American, 6 Hispanic, 8 Native American, 4 Unknown/Other and 86 White juveniles. There were 116 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 10.5 days.

Gilliam County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

No data.

Grant County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Grant county admissions and detentions report totals 2 admissions (0 female, 2 male). The average age of youth in detention is 16.0 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 1 Unknown/Other and 1 White juveniles. There were 2 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 34.5 days.

Harney County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Harney county admissions and detentions report totals 2 admissions (0 female, 2 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.0 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 White juveniles. There were 2 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 51.0 days.

Hood River County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Hood River county admissions and detentions report totals 8 admissions (1 female, 7 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 6 Hispanic and 2 White juveniles. There were 8 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 8.6 days.

Jackson County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Jackson county admissions and detentions report totals 240 admissions (59 female, 178 male, and 3 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 16.0 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 19 African American, 4 Asian, 48 Hispanic, 12 Native American, 8 Unknown/Other and 149 White juveniles. There were 238 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 17.2 days.

Jefferson County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Jefferson county admissions and detentions report totals 41 admissions (12 female, 29 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.7 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 4 African American, 7 Hispanic, 17 Native American, and 13 White juveniles. There were 36 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 18.3 days.

Josephine County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Josephine county admissions and detentions report totals 79 admissions (12 female, 67 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.7 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 16 Hispanic, 3 Unknown/Other, and 56 Native American, and 13 White juveniles. There were 79 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 10.9 days.

Klamath County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Klamath county admissions and detentions report totals 190 admissions (83 female, 107 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 7 African American, 17 Hispanic, 52 Native American, 12 Unknown/Other, and 102 White juveniles. There were 189 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 8.2 days.

Lake County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Lake county admissions and detentions report totals 3 admissions (1 female, 3 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.3 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 1 Hispanic and 2 White juveniles. There were 3 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 13.7 days.

Lane County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Lane county admissions and detentions report totals 294 admissions (86 female, 206 male, and 2 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 15.9 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 40 African American, 1 Asian, 33 Hispanic, 11 Native American, 3 Unknown/Other and 206 White juveniles. There were 299 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 6.6 days.

Lincoln County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Lincoln county admissions and detentions report totals 21 admissions (3 female, 18 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 4 African American, 3 Hispanic, 2 Native American, 2 Unknown/Other and 10 White juveniles. There were 20 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 29.6 days.

Linn County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Linn county admissions and detentions report totals 266 admissions (79 female, 184 male, and 3 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 15.8 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 13 African American, 46 Hispanic, 14 Native American, 59 Unknown/Other and 134 White juveniles. There were 262 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 11.8 days.

Malheur County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Malheur county admissions and detentions report totals 28 admissions (8 female, 20 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 11 Hispanic, 1 Unknown/Other, and 6 White juveniles. There were 24 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 15.6 days.

Marion County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Marion county admissions and detentions report totals 410 admissions (85 female, 325 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.7 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 31 African American, 17 Asian, 200 Hispanic, 10 Native American, 3 Unknown/Other and 149 White juveniles. There were 403 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 17.7 days.

Morrow County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Morrow county admissions and detentions report totals 9 admissions (1 female, 8 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.0 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 3 Hispanic, 4 Native American, and 2 White juveniles. There were 9 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 10.3 days.

Multnomah County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Multnomah county admissions and detentions report totals 234 admissions (38 female, 196 male). The average age of youth in detention is 16.2 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 4100 African American, 7 Asian, 66 Hispanic, 11 Native American, 8 Unknown/Other, and 42 White juveniles. There were 237 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 30.4 days.

Polk County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Polk county admissions and detentions report totals 66 admissions (12 female, 54 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.8 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 1 African American, 2 Asian, 20 Hispanic, 5 Native American, 5 Unknown/Other, and 33 White juveniles. There were 62 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 9.4 days.

Tillamook County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Tillamook county admissions and detentions report totals 21 admissions (1 female, 20 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.6 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 6 Hispanic, 7 Unknown/Other, and 8 White juveniles. There were 22 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 13.4 days.

Umatilla County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Umatilla county admissions and detentions report totals 38 admissions (5 female, 33 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 2 Hispanic, 2 Native American, 9 Unknown/Other, and 23 White juveniles. There were 37 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 13.9 days.

Union County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Union county admissions and detentions report totals 16 admissions (16 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.3 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 Unknown/Other and 14 White juveniles. There were 18 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 18.9 days.

Wallowa County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Wallowa county admissions and detentions report totals 2 admissions (2 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.0 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 White juveniles. There were 2 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 24.0 days.

Wasco County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Wasco county admissions and detentions report totals 3 admissions (3 male). The average age of youth in detention is 14.3 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 1

Unknown/Other and 2 White juveniles. There were 3 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 7.3 days.

Washington County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Washington county admissions and detentions report totals 260 admissions (57 female, 201 male, and 2 unknown). The average age of youth in detention is 16.1 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 35 African American, 10 Asian, 117 Hispanic, 8 Native American, 7 Unknown/Other, and 83 White juveniles. There were 263 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 16.5 days.

Wheeler County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

No data.

Yamhill County (2024) Detention Admissions and Releases Report (JJIS):

Yamhill county admissions and detentions report totals 96 admissions (27 female, 69 male). The average age of youth in detention is 15.5 years old. The racial and ethnic demographic breakdown shows 2 African American, 17 Hispanic, 5 Native American, 1 Unknown/Other, and 71 White juveniles. There were 92 releases, with the average length of stay totalling 8.2 days.