Youth Development Oregon

Juvenile Crime Prevention Program
Statewide Evaluation Summary 2021-2023

Youth Development Oregon

NPC RESEARCH

KEY TAKEAWAYS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

KEY TAKEAWAYS AT A GLANCE

All youth receiving JCP prevention services receive an initial assessment and a reassessment for risk for juvenile justice involvement. The risk and protective factors that make up the score are located on the JCP assessment (https://www.ojdda.org/default.asp?pg=risk). Risk levels are categorized into scores to indicate low-risk (0-4), medium-risk (5-13), or high-risk (14+).

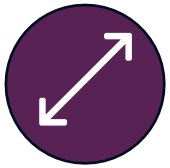
JCP youth avoid criminal recidivism, especially high-risk youth – Page 5

Greatest risk reduction is among high-risk youth – Page 6

Youth who participate in JCP re-engaged in educational programs – Page 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

Focus on services for **high-risk youth** - the positive impact for that group is impressive.



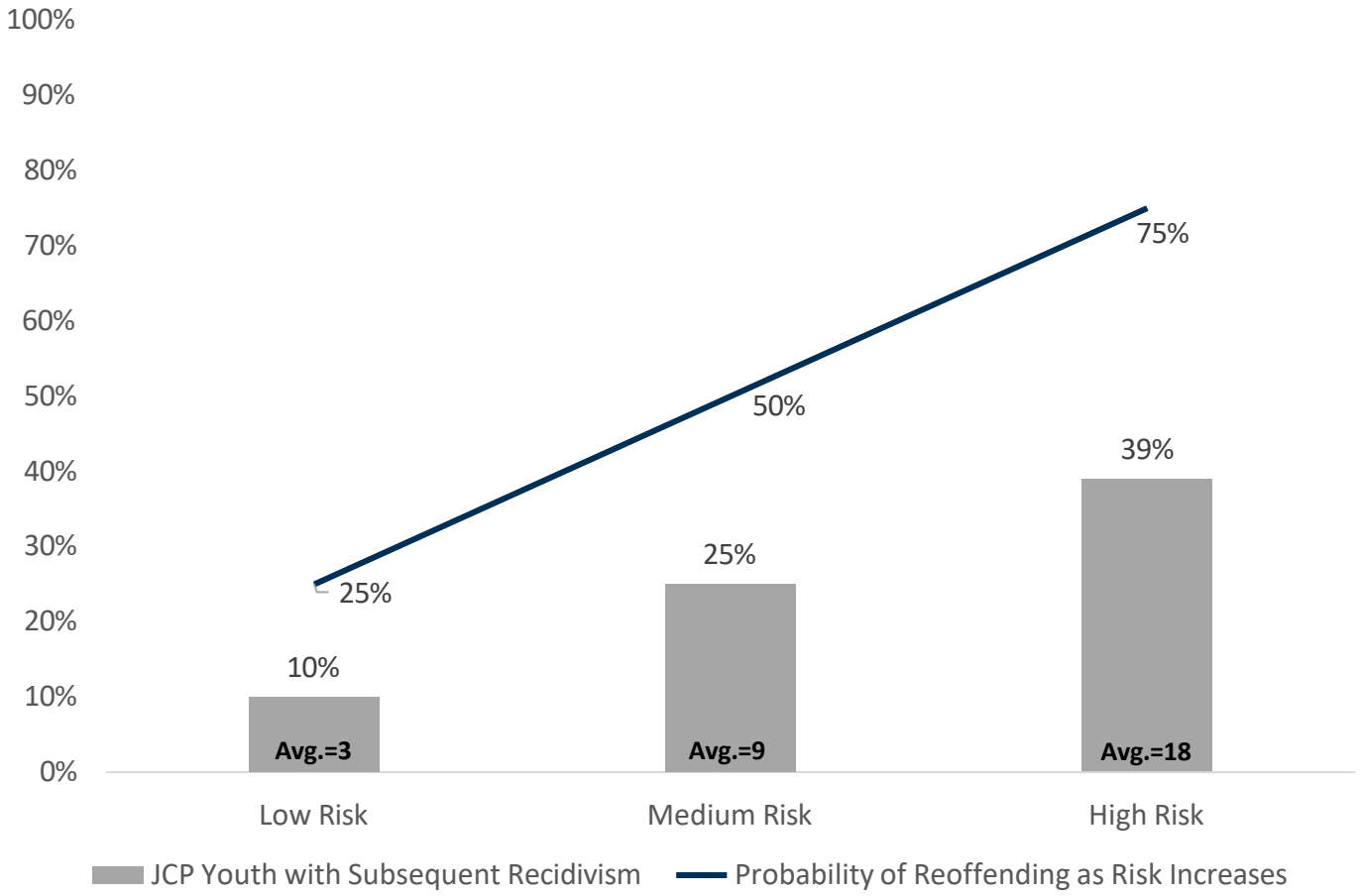
Consider **expanding the evaluation** to explore with JCP providers the reasons why some risk and protective factors are more or less likely to change.

Gather **information** from service providers about eligibility, dosage, and program type.

Explore the impact of **culturally specific and culturally responsive services**.

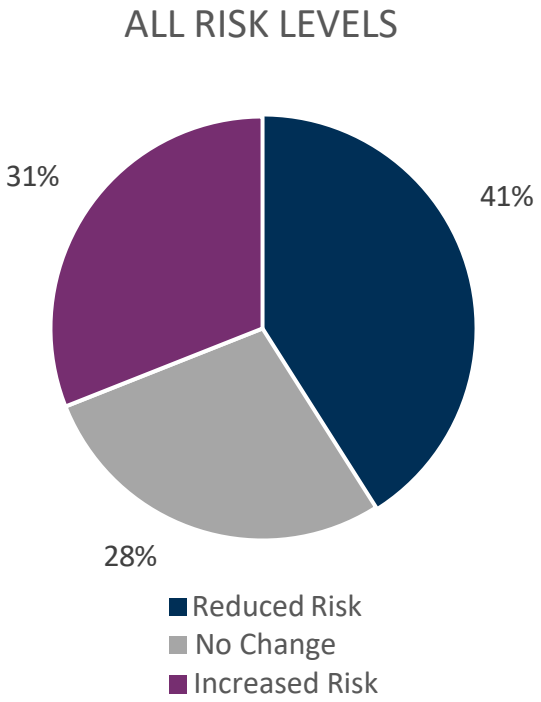
KEY TAKEAWAYS: MOST JCP YOUTH AVOIDED CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT

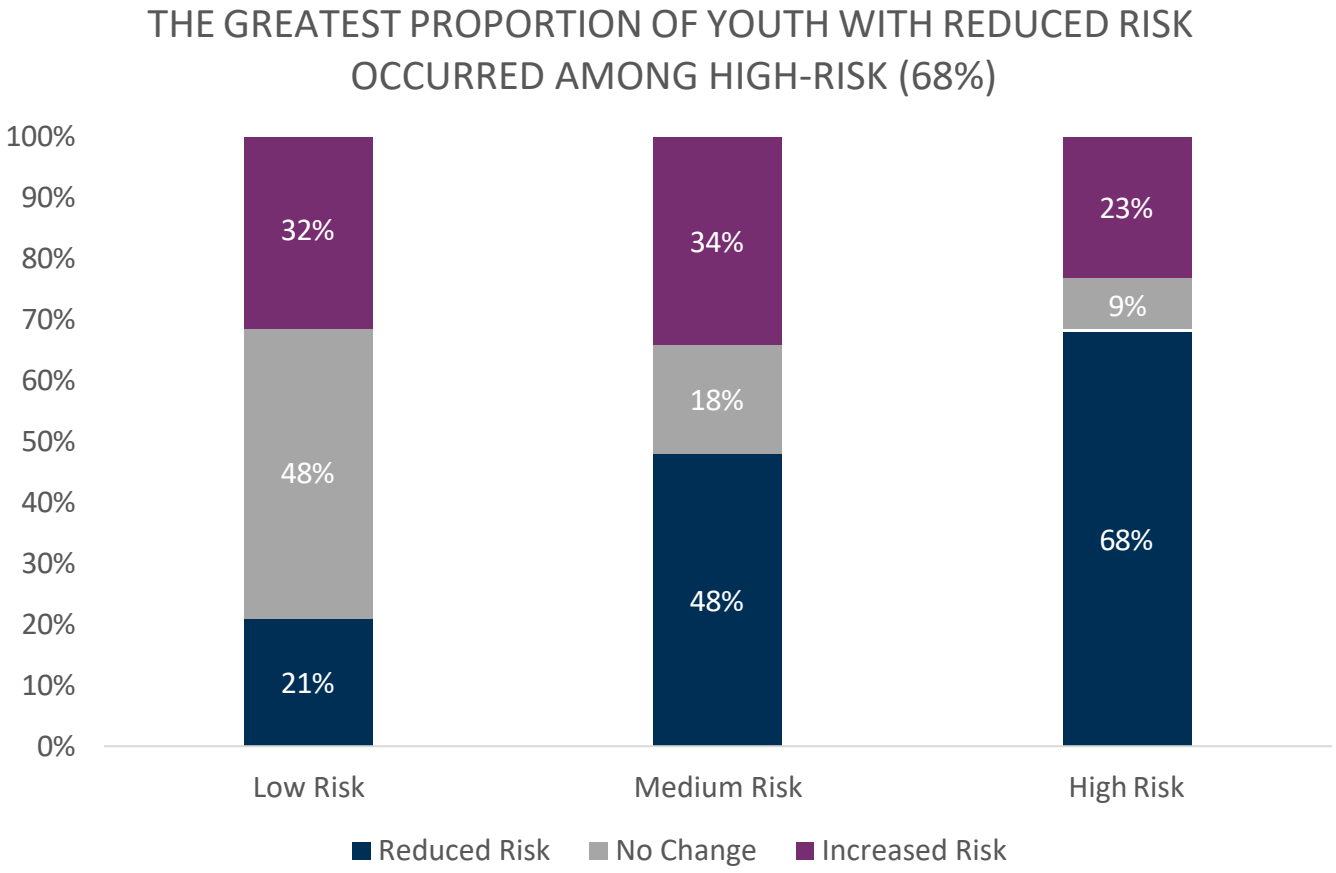
Fewer youth than expected (based on risk level) have criminal involvement.



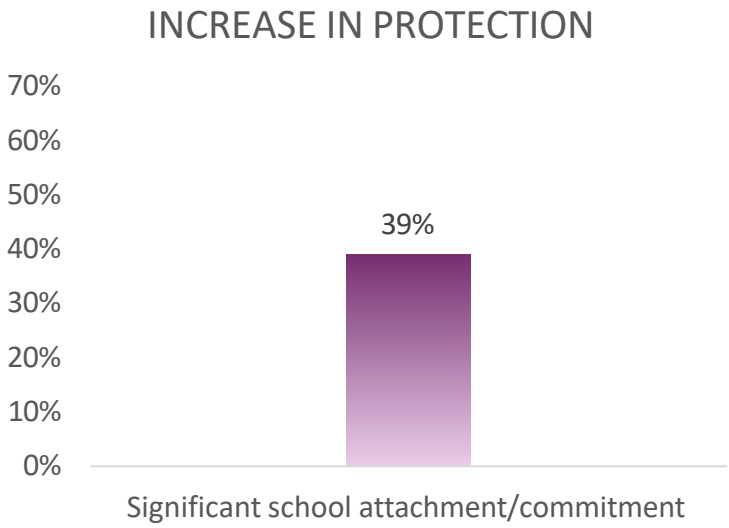
The JCP validation study predicted the probability of reoffending as risk increases.

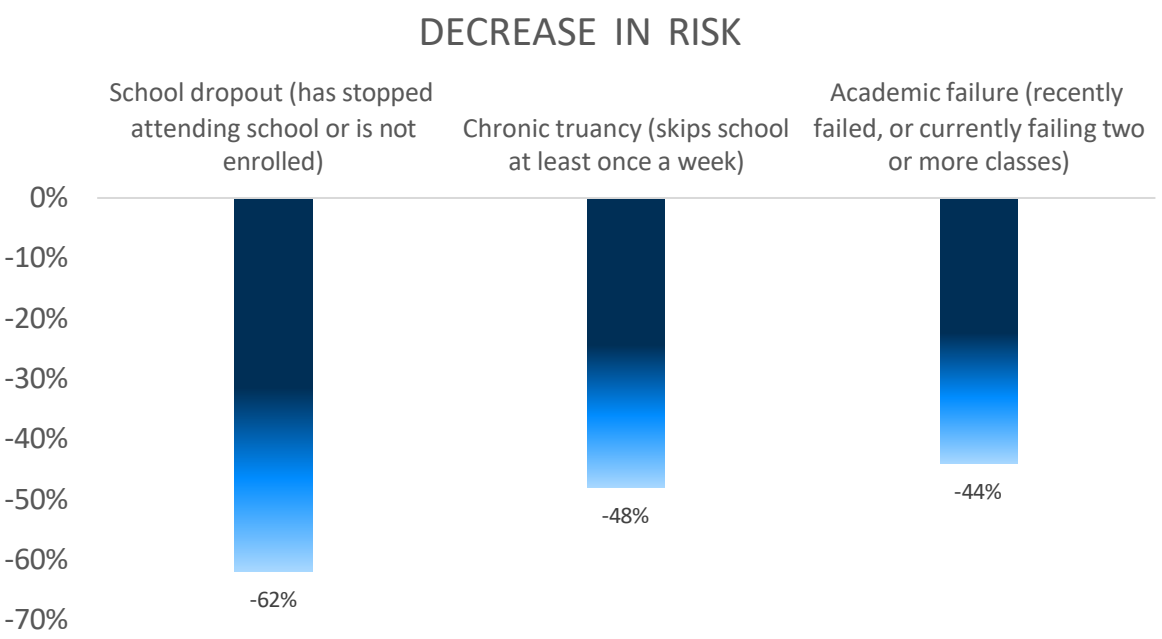
KEY TAKEAWAYS: CHANGE IN RISK FOR JCP YOUTH





KEY TAKEAWAYS: IMPROVEMENTS IN SCHOOL





BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

The Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Program supports all 36 counties and nine Federally-recognized Tribes in Oregon in serving ***young people at risk of criminal behavior*** and preventing criminal behavior.

Youth receiving JCP services complete the ***JCP Assessment Tool***, which measures risk and protective factors in 6 domains.

An evaluation is conducted each biennium to examine ***change in risk and protective factors and impact on juvenile crime*** among those served by the JCP Program.

Please see Appendix A for more background information.

School

Behavior

Family

Substance Use

Peers

Attitudes

YOUTH DEMOGRAPHIC AND RISK/PROTECTION PROFILE

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SERVED BY JCP PROGRAMS

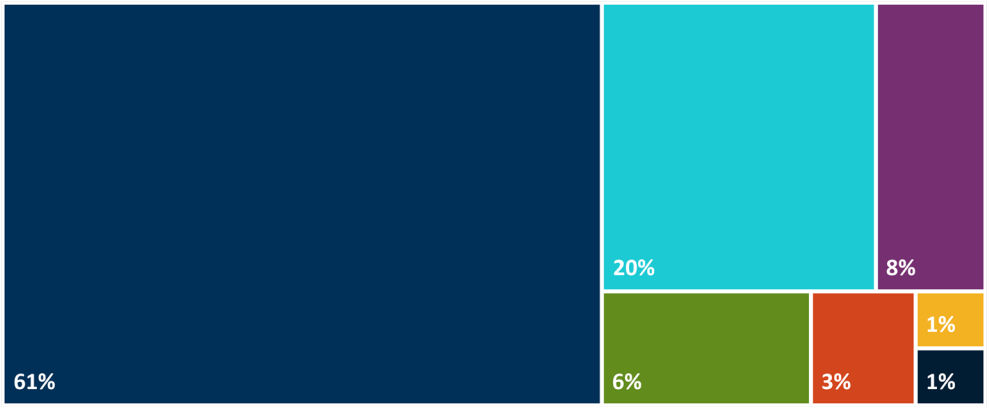
Average age of youth

14

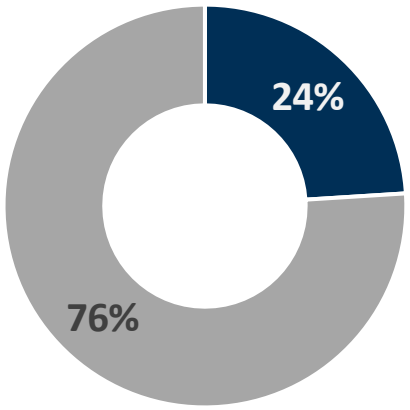
(range of 7-19)

13 and younger (64%)
14 and older (36%)

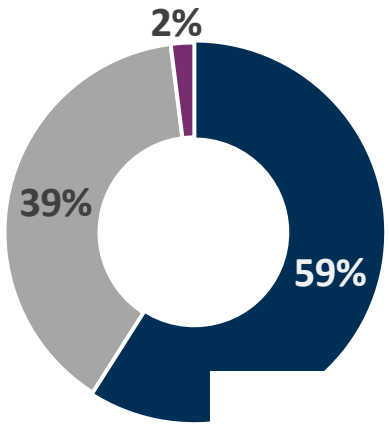
Please see Appendix E for a description of youth 9 and younger.



- White
- Latinx
- Native American
- Multi-Racial
- Black
- Asian
- Hawaiian/PI



- Counties with Populations of 300K or More
- Counties with Populations Less Than 300K and Tribes



- Male
- Female
- Another Gender[1]

[1]

JCP serves a diverse group of youth and due to collaborations with the 9 Oregon Tribes is able to serve a notable group of Native youth.

39% of the youth are from groups that have historically experienced discrimination/from historically marginalized groups.

JPC Mental Health Risk Factors:

Actively suicidal or prior attempts

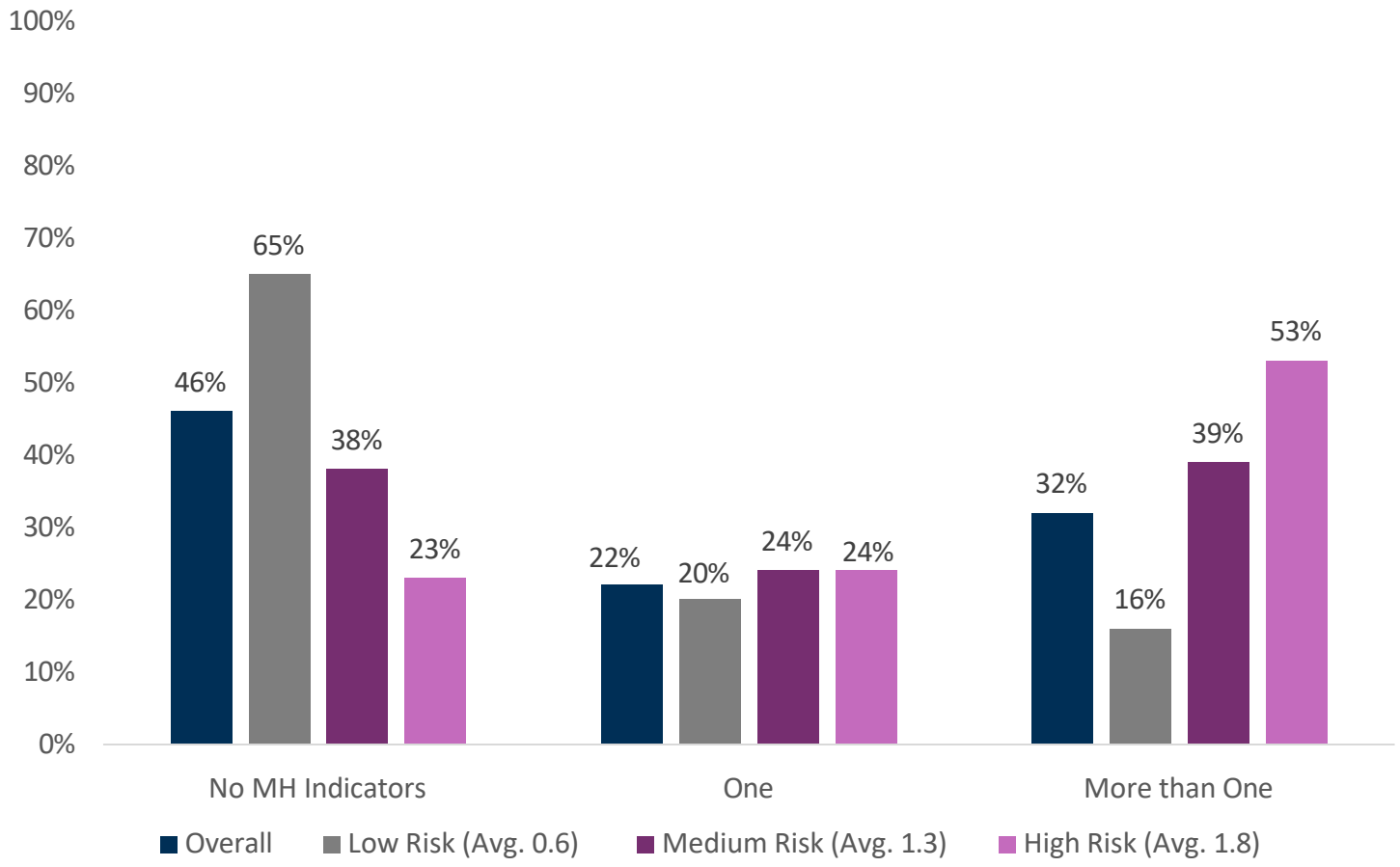
Depressed or withdrawn

Difficulty sleeping or eating

Hallucinations or delusions (not due to drugs or alcohol)

Social isolation

OVER HALF OF JCP YOUTH HAVE MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS



Half of the high-risk youth have two or more mental health needs. This pattern has been consistent over the last decade.

Risk Levels & Scores

Range 0-30

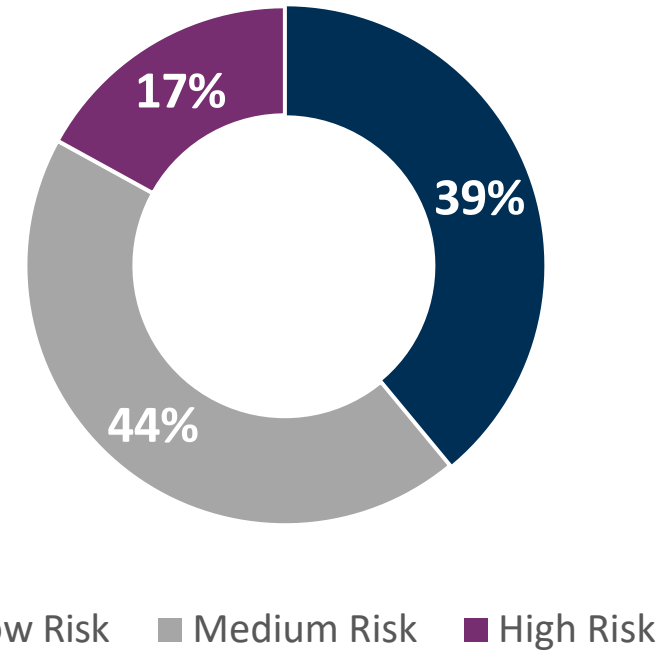
⇩	Low	0-4
▭	Med	5-13
⇧	High	14+

6 Average # risk indicators (0-24)

2 Average # of protective indicators missing (0-6)

4 Average # of risk domains (0-6)

THE MAJORITY OF YOUTH WERE EITHER LOW OR MEDIUM RISK AT THE INITIAL ASSESSMENT



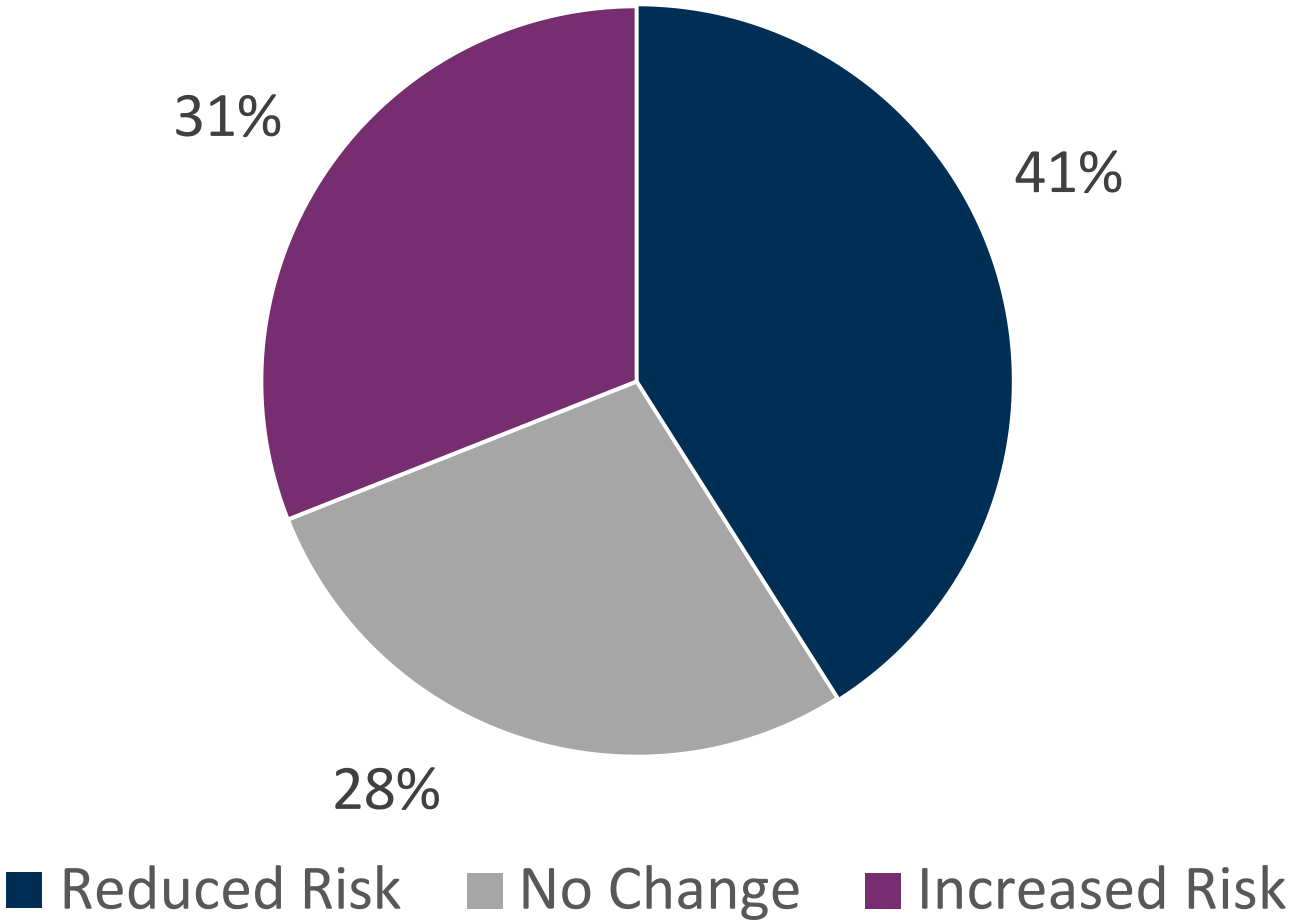
The average risk score = **8** (medium-risk)

Please see endnote 2 for more information.

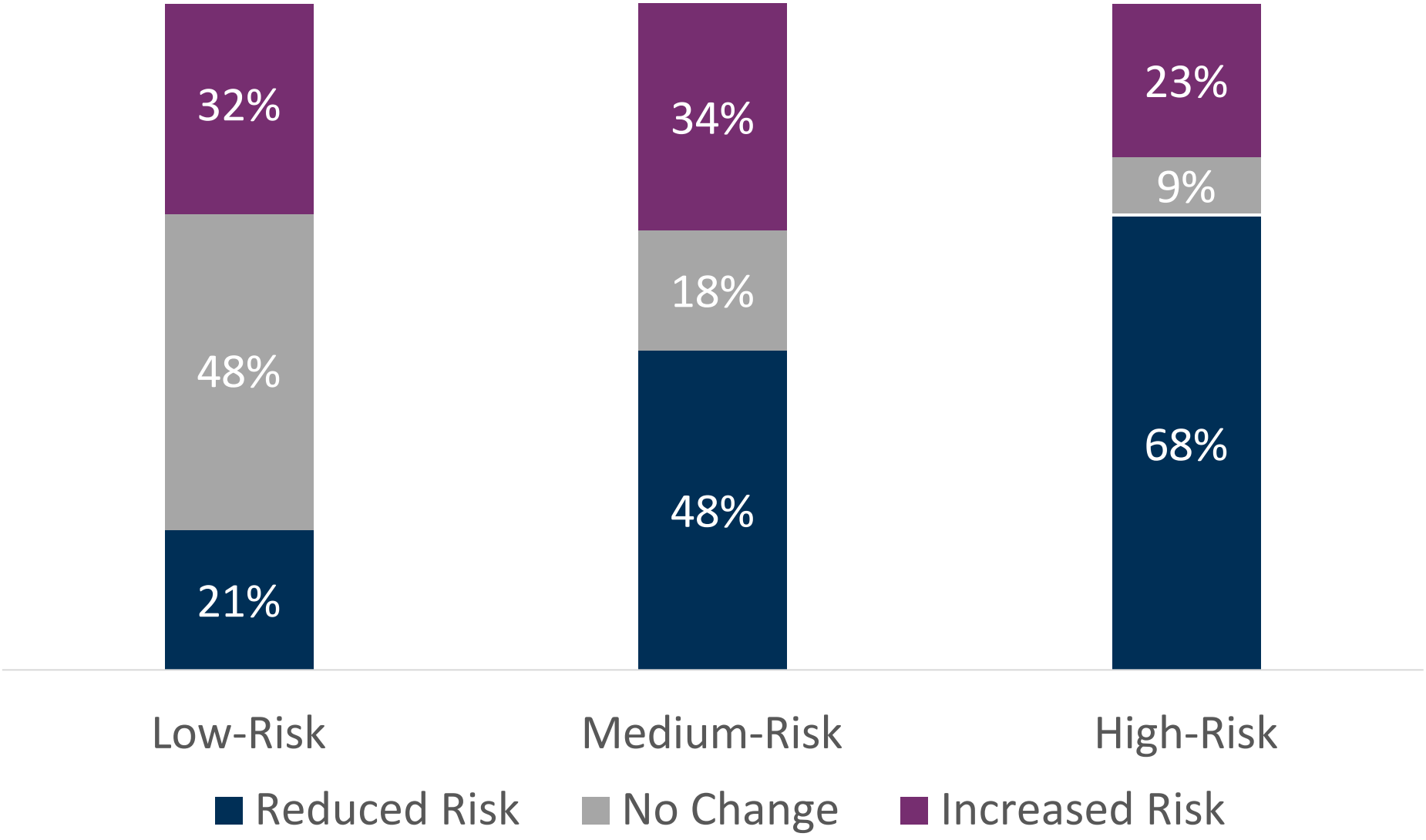
A ***lack of protective factors*** is counted in the average risk score

OUTCOMES FOR RISK AND PROTECTION

4 OUT OF 10 JCP YOUTH HAD REDUCED RISK SCORES AT REASSESSMENT

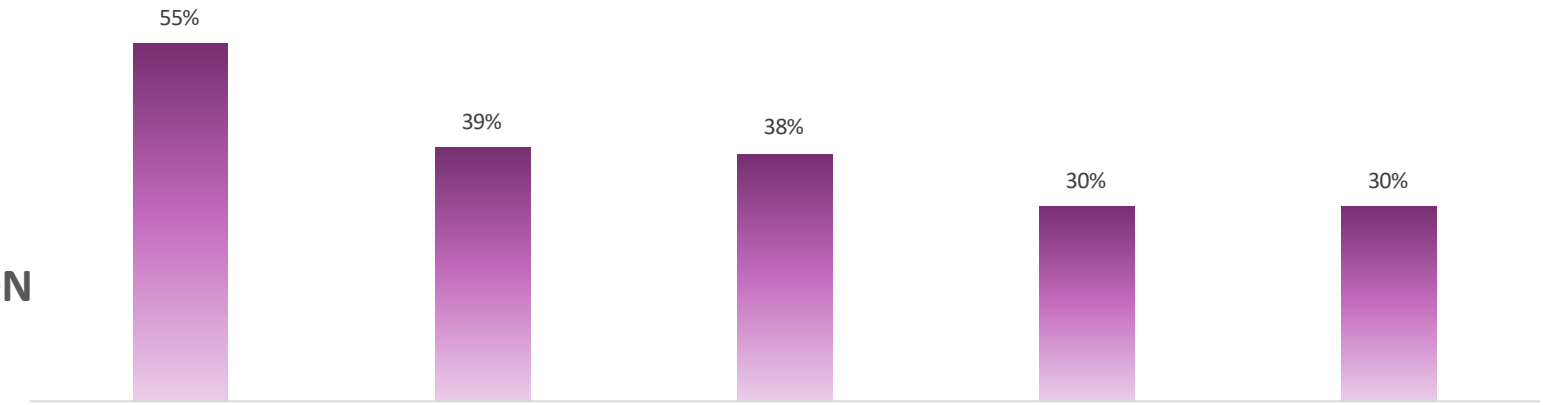


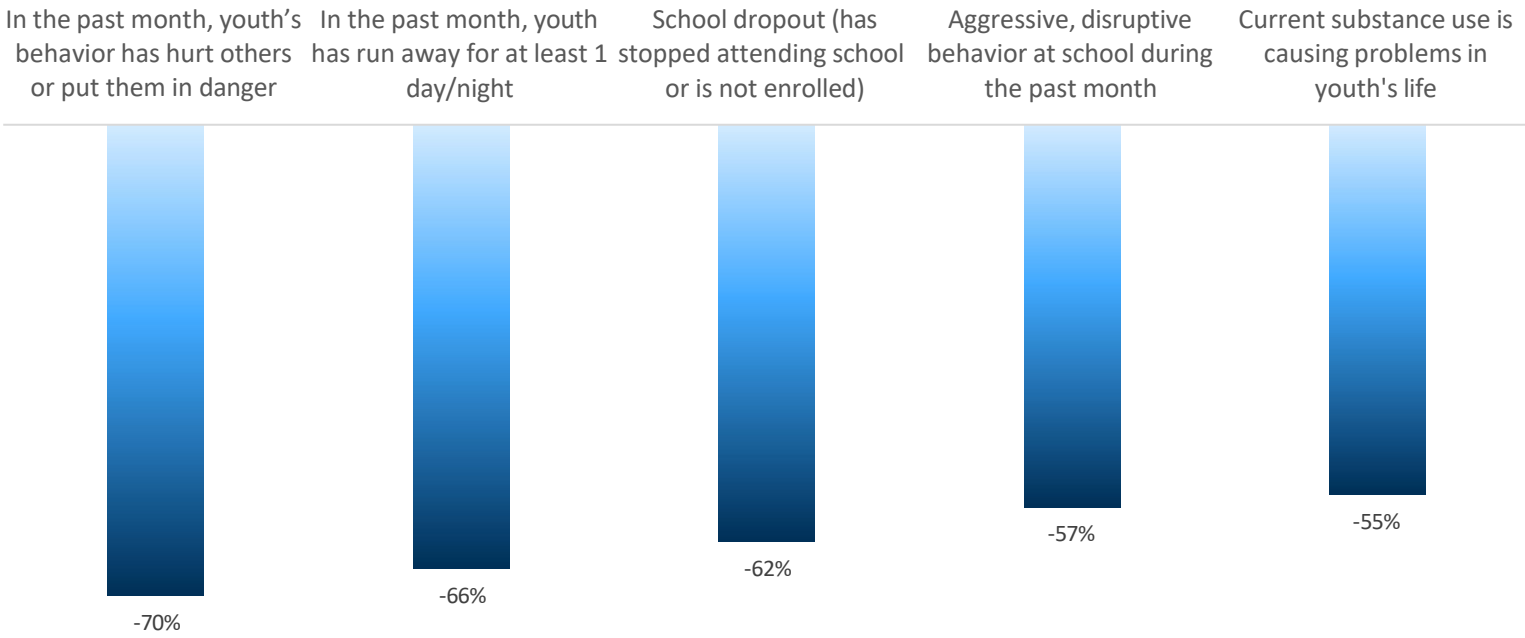
THE GREATEST PROPORTION OF YOUTH WITH REDUCED RISK OCCURRED AMONG **HIGH-RISK YOUTH** (68%)



JCP YOUTH HAD INCREASES IN PROTECTIVE FACTORS AND REDUCTIONS IN RISK FACTORS

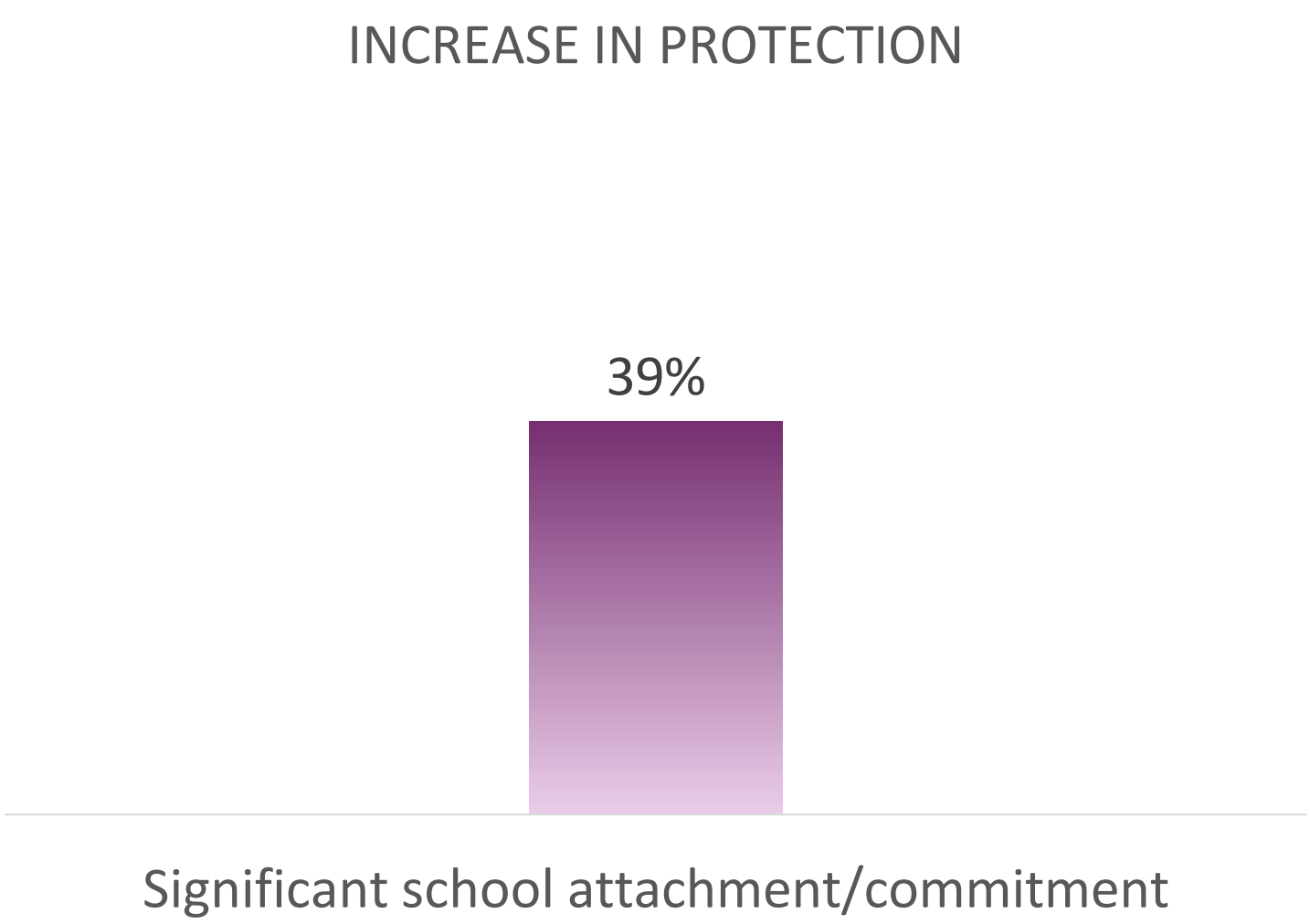
GREATEST INCREASES IN PROTECTION



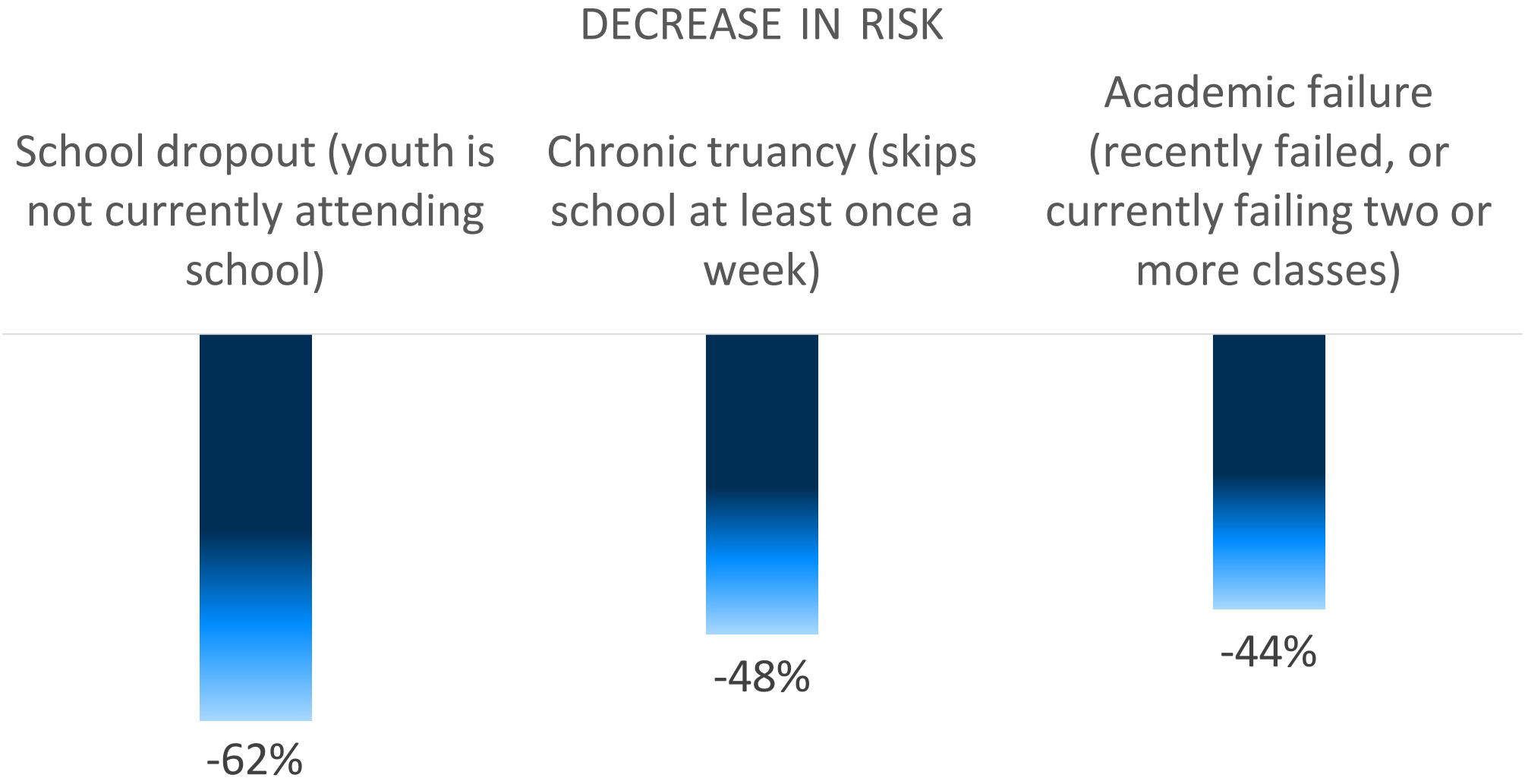


GREATEST DECREASES IN RISK

SPOTLIGHT: IMPROVEMENTS IN SCHOOL

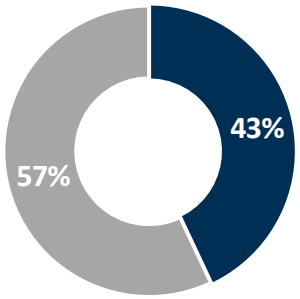


SPOTLIGHT: IMPROVEMENTS IN SCHOOL

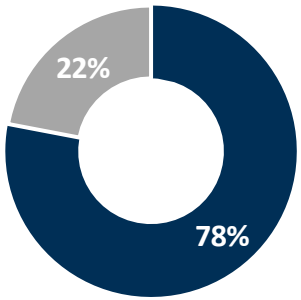


JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION OUTCOMES

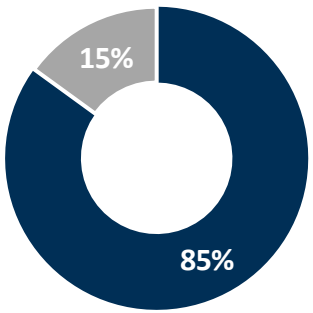
MOST JCP YOUTH HAD NO CRIMINAL REFERRALS OR DETENTION IN THE 12 MONTHS AFTER JCP



- Proportion with No Criminal Referrals Before Participating in JCP services (43%)
- Proportion with One or More Criminal Referral Before Participating in JCP services (57%)



- Proportion with No Criminal Referrals in 12 Months After JCP (78%)
- Proportion with One or More Criminal Referrals in 12 Months After JCP (22%)



- Proportion with No Detention in 12 Months After JCP (85%)
- Proportion with Detention in 12 Months After JCP (15%)

Please see endnote 3 for more information.

43%

did not have criminal involvement before JCP.

78%

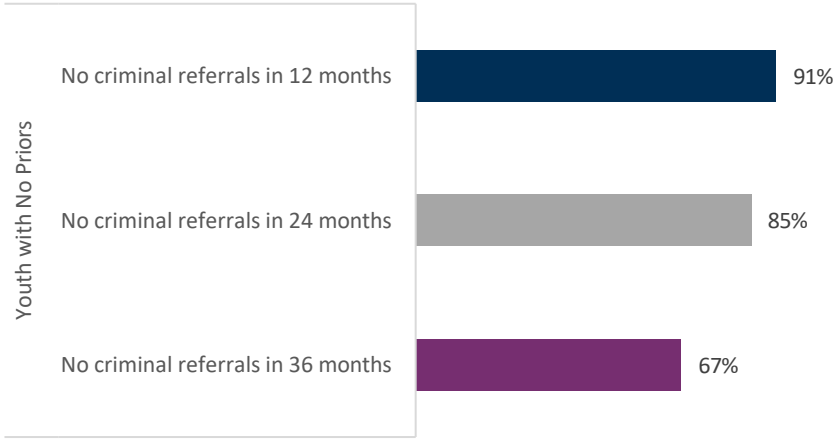
did not have criminal involvement after JCP.

85%

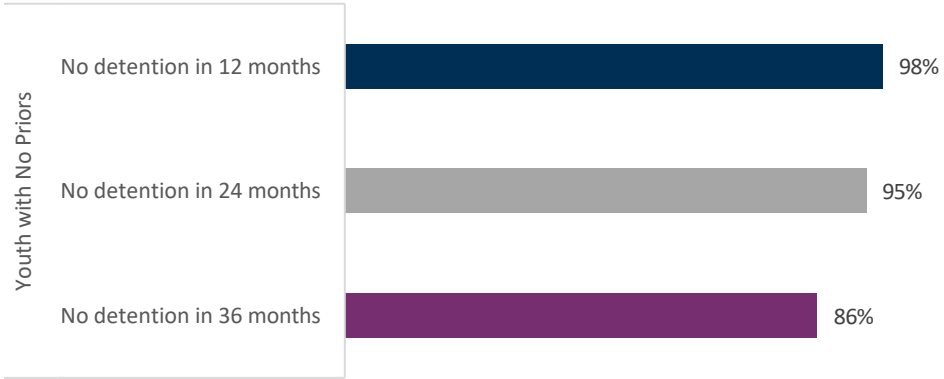
did not have detention after JCP.

SUSTAINED OUTCOMES FOR YOUTH WITHOUT CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT BEFORE JCP

THOSE WHO DID NOT HAVE CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT PRIOR TO JCP CONTINUED TO AVOID CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM



YOUTH WHO DID NOT HAVE DETENTION



67%

of youth with no criminal involvement before JCP continued to avoid recidivism up to 36 months after JCP

86%

of youth with no criminal involvement before JCP avoided detention up to 36 months

SUSTAINED OUTCOMES FOR YOUTH WITH CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT BEFORE JCP

39%

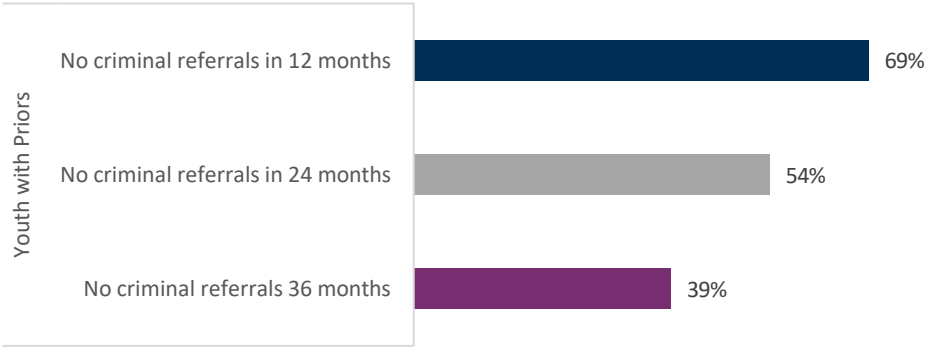
of youth with criminal involvement before JCP had no additional criminal recidivism after 36 months

45%

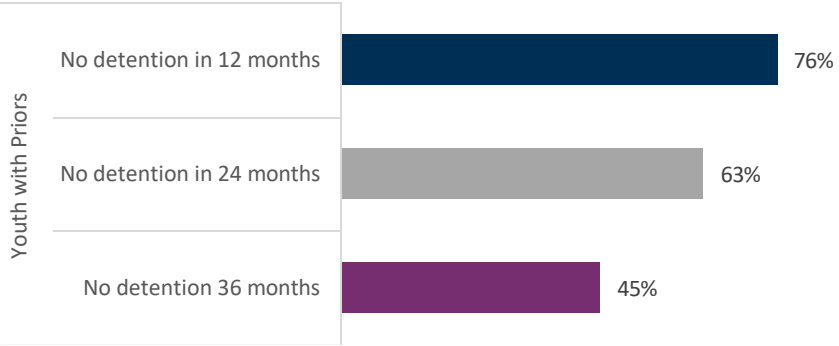
of youth with criminal involvement before JCP had no detention after 36 months

THOSE WHO DID HAVE CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT PRIOR TO JCP SHOWED A SUSTAINED REDUCTION IN SUBSEQUENT CRIME AND DETENTION FOR UP TO 3 YEARS

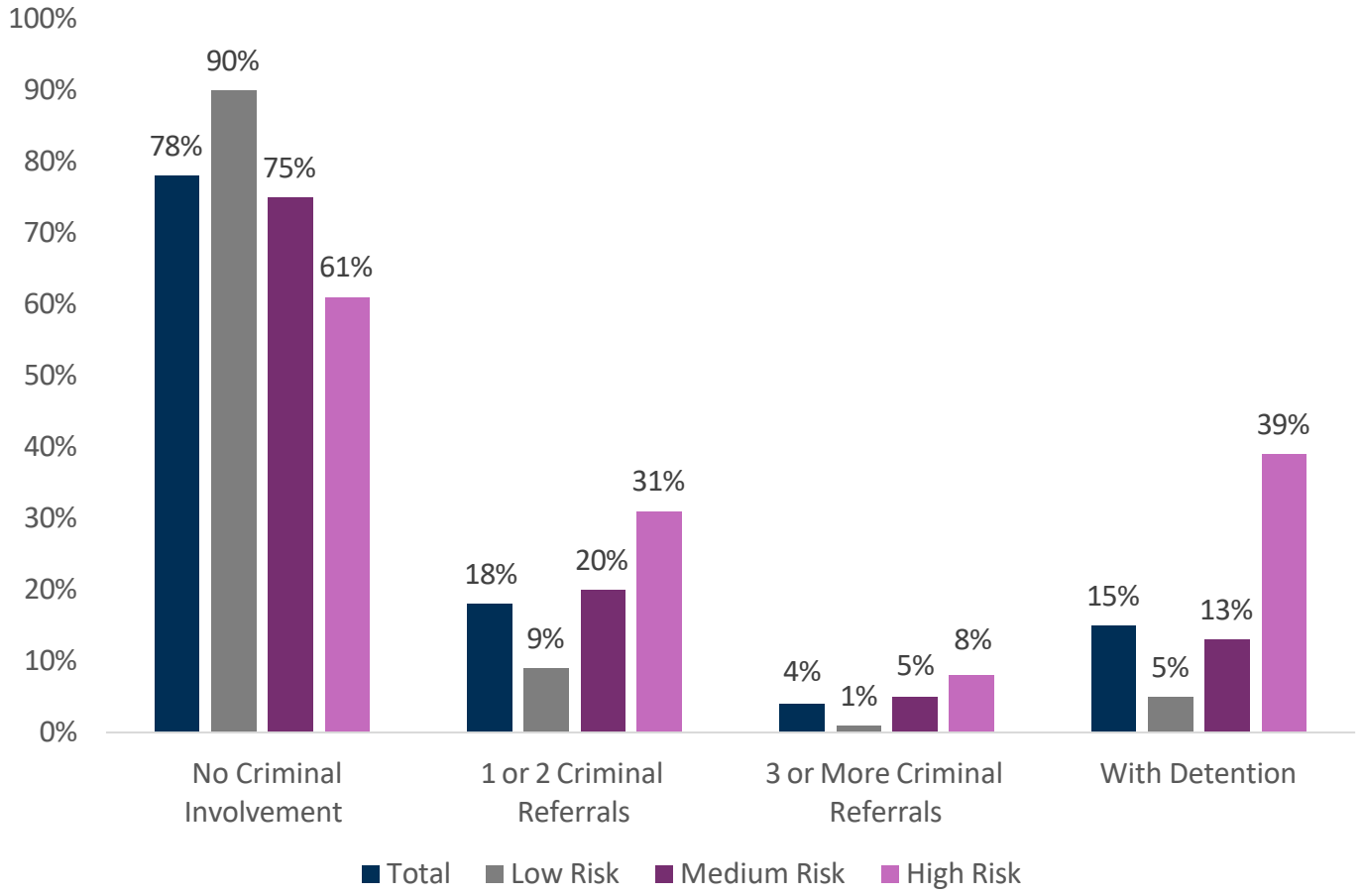
YOUTH WITH NO CRIMINAL REFERRALS



YOUTH WITH NO DETENTION



61% OF HIGH-RISK YOUTH DID NOT HAVE CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM AFTER JCP



CRIMINAL INVOLVEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER JCP VARIES BY YOUTH CHARACTERISTICS

Race

- **Native, Latinx, and Asian** youth had significantly less criminal involvement than **all other racial groups**
- **White** youth had significantly less criminal involvement than **Black and Multi Racial** youth

Gender

- **Females** had less criminal involvement and less detention than **males**

Age

- Youth **13 and younger** had less detention than youth **14 and older**

Population Density

- Youth from **counties with populations less than 300,000** and youth from **Tribes** had less criminal involvement than youth from **more populated counties**

ENDNOTES

[1] A new category for gender identity was added to the YDD Data Manager in 2018 (though not all programs were using a paper JCP assessment tool that had this option) and to the JJIS assessment (sometime later in the 2017-2019 biennium). The table in Appendix F illustrates the demographic and risk information for JCP youth in another gender identity category. Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Lane and Marion counties have populations over 300,000. All other Oregon counties are included in the less than 300,000 population category along with the Tribes.

[2] There were 100 youth with 0 risk factors included in these analyses, most from the same few programs. This is likely a training issue. Due to rounding, the average risk score is 8 (5.6 + 2.3 = 7.9, rounded to 8). Please see Appendices B and C for more information on risk level and change in risk level by gender identity, race and age.

[3] Includes youth who started JCP services prior to 2/12/2023, to ensure a complete 12-month follow-up period within the data collected on 2/12/2024. In addition, only youth with 24 and 36 months of follow up time are included in the analyses for 24 and 36 months, respectively. The recidivism analyses include adult and juvenile system data. Detention analyses include only youth until they are 18 years old for the youth system detention data. See Appendix D for recidivism by gender identification, racial identification, and age.

For additional information, please contact:

Anna Tamarkin, Ph.D. Tamarkin@npcresearch.com

NPC Research is located on the ancestral homelands of the Willamette, Tumwater, Clackamas, Mollala, Watlala, Multnomah, other Chinookan people, as well as the Tualatin Kalapuya who resided in what is now called Portland, Oregon.

APPENDIX A: JCP PROGRAM AND EVALUATION BACKGROUND

The goal of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Program is to support the efforts of all 36 counties and nine federally recognized Tribes in Oregon to serve at-risk young people and prevent criminal behavior. The Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) Program provides funds to Oregon counties and Tribes to pay for services supporting youth and their families, with the goal of preventing young people from engaging in criminal behavior. JCP monies fund services and programs identified by each community to meet its specific needs and focus on assessing and intervening with youth at risk to commit offenses. Youth eligible for JCP-funded programs and services are those who are 10-17, have a presenting problematic behavior, and have a challenge in more than one of the following risk domains:[1]

- School issues
- Behavior issues
- Family functioning or support
- Substance use
- Peer relationships
- Attitudes, values, and beliefs

As part of the JCP planning process, the 36 Oregon counties and nine Tribes decide how to use their JCP funds and which organization or department will serve as the lead agency. In some communities, JCP is used to operate programs housed in juvenile/youth services departments, and in other communities the funds are subcontracted to community organizations, social services, or prevention programs.

Information on demographics, risk and protective factors, and services are collected for all JCP youth. An interdisciplinary work group with members from juvenile justice, education, research, academia, and youth treatment services designed an assessment tool with scoring methods to identify youth at risk. The tool has been used since 1999 and has been validated and revised several times. Training on the use of the tool is conducted by NPC Research and Oregon Youth Development Division (YDD) staff. The community-based assessment tool includes a consent process for both services and the evaluation.

JCP Prevention Program staff members enter information about JCP services, risk and protective factors, and demographics for each youth from the risk assessment tool into one of two data systems. County juvenile/youth services departments utilize the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and

[1] The first five risk domains are listed in Oregon Revised Statutes 417.855. The additional validated factor (antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs) is supported by research and became policy subsequent to the legislation.

community-based and Tribal programs use the YDD Data Manager system, developed by the Oregon Department of Education (ODE). These assessment data are provided to NPC Research for this statewide evaluation and summarized each biennium.

Assessment data were analyzed for 1,621 youth who were served during the 2021-2023 biennium. This number includes 1,530 youth served by counties either in the community or at juvenile/youth services departments and 91 youth served by programs at the Tribes.

An evaluation is conducted each biennium to examine change in risk and protective factors and impact on juvenile crime among those served by the JCP Program. The total number of youth in this 2021-2023 evaluation is 1,621. These are youth with assessments in JJIS or Data Manager and for whom the family consented to participate in the evaluation. The 1,621 youth reported here are representative of JCP Programs in 31 of the 36 counties and six of the nine federally recognized Oregon Tribes. This evaluation includes 1,049 youth from 24 juvenile department-based county JCP Prevention Programs, 572 youth from 14 community-based[2] county JCP Prevention Programs and programs at the Tribes.[2]

927 youth had both an initial and a reassessment of risk and protective factors.

Data Sources

- **JCP Risk Assessment**
  - Obtained from the Oregon Youth Authority Juvenile Justice Information System and the Youth Development Division Data Manager System
  - Initial assessments collected at JCP start date
  - Reassessments collected at 6-month intervals
- **Juvenile Crime Outcome Data**
  - Obtained from the Oregon Youth Authority Juvenile Justice Information System
  - Youth referrals at 12, 24, and 36 months after JCP start date
  - Youth detention at 12, 24, and 36 months after JCP start date

[2] Some counties had both juvenile department-based and community-based services. Several counties and Tribes had assessments for fewer than 4 youth. See the JCP Data Tables for the list of included counties/Tribes and the number of youth from each county/Tribe that was entered into JJIS, entered into the YDD Data Manager, or submitted to NPC.

APPENDIX B: YOUTH DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION BY RISK LEVEL AND CHANGE IN RISK LEVEL

The table in Appendix B describes the demographic profile of various subgroups of JCP youth. That is, gender identity, age, and racial/ethnic background are presented for the entire JCP sample, and for the subgroups of youth based on the risk level they had at Initial assessment and whether they had change in their number of risk indicators over time.

Table B1. Youth Demographic Information by Risk Level and Change in Risk Level at Reassessment[3]

	Youth with Both Assessments[4] *N* = 927	Low Risk at Entry *n* = 358	Med Risk at Entry *n* = 400	High Risk at Entry *n* = 169	Reduced Risk Level *n* = 382	No Change in Risk Level *n* = 256	Increased Risk Level *n* = 289
Gender							
Male	60% (554)	57% (203)	61% (243)	64% (108)	59% (225)	55% (140)	65% (189)
Female	38% (356)	42% (150)	37% (148)	34% (58)	39% (147)	44% (112)	34% (97)
Other Gender Identity	2% (17)	1% (5)	2% (9)	2% (3)	3% (10)	2% (4)	1% (3)
Age at Initial Assessment							
Average (mean)	14 years	14 years	14 years	14 years	14 years	14 years	13 years
Range	7-18 years	7-18 years	8-18 years	10-18 years	8-18 years	7-18 years	8-18 years
Race/ethnicity							
White	64% (583)	62% (219)	67% (263)	60% (101)	63% (235)	68% (173)	61% (175)
Latinx	18% (164)	20% (71)	15% (59)	20% (34)	19% (71)	13% (34)	20% (59)
Native American	8% (72)	9% (32)	8% (33)	4% (7)	6% (22)	5% (12)	9% (26)
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	6% (53)	5% (17)	5% (21)	9% (15)	7% (25)	9% (24)	6% (16)
Black	3% (27)	3% (11)	2% (9)	4% (7)	3% (11)	2% (6)	4% (10)
Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	2% (16)	1% (3)	2% (9)	2% (4)	2% (8)	2% (5)	1% (3)

[3] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
[4] These youth (*n* = 927) have both an Initial assessment and a Reassessment.

APPENDIX C: CHANGES IN TOTAL RISK SCORE BY RISK LEVEL – DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The tables in Appendix C provide additional details to describe changes in risk score for the entire sample of youth by subgroup.

Differences in percentages between tables are not necessarily statistically significant. Once the data are divided into multiple categories, the sample sizes become small, so interpretations of some comparisons must be made with caution. However, differences by gender and race are worth noting and may highlight some areas where additional services, staff training, or resources are needed. Attention to the need for and importance of staff trained to work with youth, particularly at-risk youth, using culturally relevant and developmentally appropriate practices is relevant given these findings.

CHANGES BY GENDER IDENTITY

Table C1. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: MALES

Risk Level at Initial Assessment[5]	# of Youth (%)	Percent with Reduced Risk Score	Percent with No Change in Risk Score	Percent with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	203 (37%)	17% (34)	45% (91)	38% (78)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	243 (44%)	48% (116)	17% (40)	36% (87)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	108 (20%)	69% (75)	8% (9)	22% (24)
Total sample	554	41% (225)	25% (140)	34% (189)

[5] Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table C2. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: FEMALES

RISK LEVEL AT INITIAL ASSESSMENT	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	150 (42%)	26% (39)	51% (77)	23% (34)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	148 (42%)	47% (69)	20% (29)	34% (50)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	58 (16%)	67% (39)	10% (6)	22% (13)
Total sample	356	41% (147)	32% (112)	27% (97)

CHANGES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Table C3 displays the change in risk score by race and not by risk level as some of the groups were too small to have the low, medium, and high risk distinctions. Tables C4-C7 include the percent with a score change by risk level for the groups large enough for these analyses.

Table C3. Changes in Total Risk Score by Race/Ethnicity

RISK LEVEL AT INITIAL ASSESSMENT	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
White	583 (64%)	40% (235)	30% (173)	30% (175)
Latinx	164 (18%)	43% (71)	21% (34)	36% (59)
Native American	72 (8%)	31% (22)	33% (24)	36% (26)
Multiple Race/Ethnicities	53 (6%)	47% (25)	23% (12)	30% (16)
Black	27 (3%)	41% (11)	22% (6)	37% (10)
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	16 (2%)	50% (8)	31% (5)	19% (3)
Total sample	915	41% (372)	28% (254)	32% (289)

Table C4. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: WHITE

RISK LEVEL AT INITIAL ASSESSMENT	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	219 (38%)	21% (46)	47% (124)	64% (65)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	263 (45%)	52% (114)	18% (48)	11% (11)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	101 (17%)	27% (59)	35% (91)	25% (25)
Total sample	583	38% (219)	45% (263)	17% (101)

Table C5. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: NATIVE AMERICAN

RISK LEVEL AT INITIAL ASSESSMENT	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	32 (44%)	19% (6)	41% (13)	41% (13)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	33 (46%)	33% (11)	30% (10)	36% (12)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	7 (10%)	71% (5)	14% (1)	14% (1)
Total sample	72	31% (22)	33% (24)	36% (26)

Table C6. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: LATINX

RISK LEVEL AT INITIAL ASSESSMENT	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	71 (43%)	21% (15)	38% (27)	41% (29)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	59 (36%)	56% (33)	10% (6)	34% (20)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	34 (21%)	68% (23)	3% (1)	29% (10)
Total sample	164	43% (71)	36% (59)	21% (34)

Table C7. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: MULTIPLE RACES/ETHNICITIES

RISK LEVEL AT INITIAL ASSESSMENT	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	17 (32%)	6% (1)	53% (9)	41% (7)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	21 (40%)	48% (10)	14% (3)	38% (8)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	15 (28%)	93% (14)	0% (0)	7% (1)
Total sample	53	47% (25)	23% (12)	30% (16)

CHANGES BY AGE

Table C8. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: AGE 13 OR YOUNGER (7-13)

Risk level at initial assessment	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	229 (38%)	21% (48)	39% (90)	40% (91)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	262 (44%)	47% (123)	16% (43)	37% (96)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	105 (18%)	68% (71)	10% (10)	23% (24)
Total sample	596	41% (242)	21% (143)	35% (211)

Table C9. Changes in Total Risk Score by Risk Level: AGE 14 or OLDER (14-18)

Risk level at initial assessment	# of Youth (%)	Percent (n) with Reduced Risk Score	Percent (n) with No Change in Risk Score	Percent (n) with Increased Risk Score
Low risk (0-5 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	129 (39%)	20% (26)	63% (81)	17% (22)
Medium risk (6-13 risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	138 (42%)	51% (70)	20% (27)	30% (41)
High risk (14+ risk indicators present and/or protective indicators lacking)	64 (19%)	69% (44)	8% (5)	23% (15)
Total sample	331	42% (140)	34% (113)	24% (78)

APPENDIX D: YOUTH DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION BY CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM AND DETENTION

The table in Appendix D describes the demographic profile of various subgroups of JCP youth. That is, gender identity, age, and racial/ethnic background are presented for the entire JCP sample, and for the subgroups of youth based on their prior criminal charges, subsequent criminal charges, and detention stays.

Table D1. Youth Demographic Information by Prior and Subsequent Charges and Subsequent Detention Stays

	Youth with no Priors	Youth with Priors	Youth with no Subsequent Charges	Youth with Subsequent Charges	Youth with no Detention	Youth with Detention
Gender						
Male	34% (271)	66% (518)	73% (578)	27% (211)	82% (646)	18% (143)
Female	53% (273)	46% (236)	85% (433)	15% (76)	90% (460)	10% (49)
Other Gender Identity	91% (21)	9% (2)	96% (22)	4% (1)	96% (22)	4% (1)
Age at Initial Assessment						
Less than 14	47% (404)	53% (457)	64% (659)	70% (202)	67% (756)	54% (105)
14 and older	35% (161)	65% (299)	36% (374)	30% (86)	33% (372)	46% (88)
Race/ethnicity						
White	41% (325)	59% (473)	78% (619)	22% (179)	85% (680)	15% (118)
Latinx	47% (128)	53% (145)	80% (218)	20% (55)	88% (241)	12% (32)
Native American	75% (70)	25% (23)	86% (86)	14% (13)	90% (84)	10% (9)
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	7% (5)	93% (66)	72% (51)	28% (21)	70% (50)	30% (21)
Black	29% (12)	71% (30)	64% (27)	36% (15)	76% (32)	24% (10)
Asian/Pacific Islander/ Native Hawaiian	30% (7)	70% (16)	78% (18)	22% (5)	87% (20)	13% (3)
Total	***n* = 1,321**	***n* = 1,321**	***n* = 1,321**	***n* = 1,321**	***n* = 1,321**	***n* = 1,321**
	43% (565)	57% (756)	78% (1,033)	22% (288)	85% (1,128)	15% (193)

APPENDIX E: DEMOGRAPHICS AND RISK LEVEL FOR YOUTH 9 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER

The table in Appendix E illustrates the demographic and risk information for younger youth in the JCP evaluation sample. A majority of these youth experienced changes in their risk score over time.

Note: The latest validation of the JCP Assessment in 2012 (for 2009–2011) had children and youth that ranged in age from 6 to 17. These were youth from JJIS, though many juvenile departments do not actually serve youth younger than 10. The tool was validated for the entire age range and there were no groups of youth for whom the tool did not "work," though the numbers for children ages 6–8 were very small. Results of the validation study did not yield any patterns that would have indicated it was not a useful tool for the younger youth. As part of the tool development process, a review of the research specific to the younger group was conducted and items were selected that were relevant across the entire age spectrum. Research suggests that younger children do not have as many accumulative risks simply because they have not had the opportunity due to their age. Many of the risks accumulate over time chronologically; therefore, older youth tend to have more risk indicators. When risk indicators are observed in the younger youth it is certainly notable. It is important if using the assessment with younger youth that they understand the concepts/questions—the skill of the interviewer with any individual child/youth is important in being able to explain questions, develop rapport, elicit information, and help the youth understand what is being asked. The other issue is how to serve the younger youth and if the JCP services in that area are appropriate for younger youth. When younger youth have multiple risk factors, it is worth paying attention to that, even if they are referred out to other services.

Table E1. Demographics and Risk Level for JCP Youth 9 Years of Age or Younger, 2021-2023 Biennium

Demographics	7–9 years old
# Of youth	13[6]
Male	62% (8)
Female	38% (5)
White	84% (11)
Latinx	8% (1)
Native American	8% (1)
Risk levels at initial assessment (for youth with both initial and reassessment)	
# with matched assessments	13
Low	46%
Medium	54%
High	0%
Change in risk level (from initial to reassessment)	
Decrease	46%
No change	15%
Increase	39%

[6] 13 youth represent 1% of the total group of JCP youth for this biennium.

APPENDIX F: DEMOGRAPHICS AND RISK LEVEL FOR YOUTH WITH GENDER IDENTIFICATION OTHER THAN MALE OR FEMALE

A third category for gender identity was added to the YDD Data Manager in 2018 (though not all programs were using a paper JCP assessment tool that had this option) and to the JJIS assessment (sometime later in the 2019-2021 biennium). The table in Appendix F illustrates the demographic and risk information for youth with another gender identification in the JCP evaluation sample.

Table F1. Demographics and Risk Level for Another Gender Identification, 2021-2023 Biennium

Demographics	Youth with another gender identification
# Of youth	31[7]
Average age at Initial Assessment	13 (range 10-18)
White	71% (20)
Latinx	14% (4)
Native American	11% (3)
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	4% (1)
Risk levels at initial assessment (for youth with both initial and reassessment)	
# with matched assessments	31
Low	39%
Medium	51%
High	10%
Change in risk level (from initial to reassessment)	
Decrease	59%
No change	23%
Increase	18%

[7] 31 youth represent 2% of the total group of JCP youth for this biennium.