




Multnomah County

Juvenile Crime Prevention
Plan



2025-2027

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Guidelines for Developing Local High Risk Juvenile Crime Prevention Plans

The Oregon Youth Development Division (YDD) provides Juvenile Crime Prevention (JCP) funds to counties and tribes for programs focused on youth at risk for juvenile crime and establishes assessment criteria for the local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans. The criteria include, but are not limited to, measuring changes in juvenile crime and recidivism ([ORS 417.850](#)).

The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for developing local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans for 2023-2025 biennium ([ORS 417.855](#)).

Each board of county commissioners shall designate an agency or organization to serve as the lead planning organization to facilitate the creation of a partnership among state and local public and private entities in each county. The partnership shall include, but is not limited to, education representatives, public health representatives, local alcohol and drug planning committees, representatives of the court system, local mental health planning committees, city or municipal representatives and local public safety coordinating councils. The partnership shall develop a local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plan ([ORS 417.855](#)).

Local public safety coordinating council shall develop and recommend to the county board of commissioners a plan designed to prevent criminal involvement by youth. The plan must provide for coordination of community-wide services involving treatment, education, employment and intervention strategies aimed at crime prevention ([ORS 423.565](#)).

JCP plans will be reviewed for approval by the Youth Development Council (YDC) members and staff. The lead agency is required to submit a JCP Plan in accordance with the “Required Plan Elements” described in this document.

Additionally, [ORS 417.850](#) requires the YDC to review and coordinate county youth diversion plans and basic services grants with the local high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans.

Oregon Administrative rules relating to the [Juvenile Crime Prevention](#) have been adopted by the YDC and have been filed by the Secretary of State in Chapter 423, Division 120.

Required Plan Elements

1. Planning Process

The Multnomah County Department of Community Justice (DCJ) Juvenile Services Division (JSD) envisions a community where every young person thrives through strong connections and effective support, helping them steer away from the criminal justice system and towards successful futures.

Our mission is to empower youth by connecting them to their communities and enhancing public safety through effective interventions. We aim to reduce recidivism and prevent further involvement in the juvenile and adult justice systems. 405 youth were served on probation in FY 2024. 86% of those youth did not receive a new adjudication within one-year post disposition.

Our programs and services are designed to provide youth and families with resources, skills, and support by leveraging partnerships with community organizations and other stakeholders. The juvenile justice system prioritizes restorative practices that are healing-centered, trauma-informed, and tailored to the needs of individuals.

Multnomah County is the most populous in Oregon with 789,698 residents as of 2023 and is also the most racially and ethnically diverse. The youth population represents 17.3%. Black, Indigenous, and/or People of Color (BIPOC) youth continue to be overrepresented in the Multnomah County Juvenile Justice System. 2024 data indicates that BIPOC youth are five times more likely to be referred to JSD as White youth, and BIPOC youth are eight times more likely to be referred for criminal referrals. 86% of youth benefiting from the services from JCP Funding identify as BIPOC. Addressing systemic inequities is central to DCJ's approach, including through the Local Public Safety Coordinating Council (LPSCC) Juvenile Justice Steering Committee, re-established in January 2025 with the JSD Director serving as Chair. The Committee identified eliminating overrepresentation of youth of color in detention as one of the main objectives for their work going forward.

Since the submission of the 2023-2025 JCP plan, we have engaged in thoughtful planning and discussions, including a thorough evaluation and data analysis of the services funded by the JCP. We have conducted numerous stakeholder meetings to understand community needs, which revealed a strong demand for enhancing prevention and intervention services to keep youth engaged in their communities. The plan was discussed as part of the LPSCC Juvenile Justice Steering Committee on February 24, 2025.

2. Population to be served

The population served by this funding are youth ages 10-17 in Multnomah County. Although Multnomah County is geographically small in comparison to the other 35 counties in Oregon, it is the most racially and ethnically diverse county in the state.

These funds serve youth demonstrating at-risk behaviors that have come to the attention of Juvenile Services Division by way of diversion, schools, courts, and/or law enforcement.

Last fiscal year, 366 youth were served by JCP-prevention funded programs. Of those youth, 33 percent were African-American youth, 19 percent were Hispanic, 25 percent were Caucasian, and 23 percent were other. 80 percent were males. In the 2025 - 2027 bi-ennium, it is estimated that approximately 375 youth will be served by JCP-prevention funded programs, annually.

3. Services/programs to be funded

Multnomah County uses JCP funds, JCP Basic and Diversion funding, and OYA Gang Transition Services (GTS) funds, to support services for the juvenile justice system continuum. The JCP Prevention funds specifically support services for pre-adjudicated and adjudicated youth who are impacted by the juvenile justice system. They provide critical community-based, family-focused, culturally-responsive services to at-risk youth in our community. These services include the Community Healing Initiative Early Intervention and Prevention (CHI-EI) Program, and support services within the Pre-Adjudication and Informal Supervision Unit.

Since the implementation of Senate Bill 1008 on January 2, 2020 - which ended the automatic transfer of youth to adult criminal court - the juvenile system has assumed responsibility for processing and providing services to young people adjudicated on very serious person-to-person felonies. Between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024 there were 56 youth referred to Multnomah County Juvenile Services Division that previously would have been automatically transferred to the adult system. Of those 56 youth, 17 had their cases dismissed. The remaining 39 youth had petitions filed in the juvenile court, with none of those youth ending up waived to the adult system. With the juvenile system now responsible for supervision of youth adjudicated for serious felony cases, the services funded by JCP are needed more than ever.

JCP funding assists Multnomah County in continuing to provide proven resources that positively impact youth outcomes, including:

- **The Community Healing Initiative (CHI) Early Intervention (EI) and Prevention Programs** are a portfolio of community based and family-focused efforts designed to prevent and reduce delinquency, address root causes, and augment community safety and connection. Culturally specific nonprofits provide services, supports, and referrals calibrated to the level of risk and family needs for youth.

- **The Pre-Adjudication and Informal Supervision Unit** serves youth who are facing charges in the Juvenile Court. Youth are assessed using validated risk assessment instruments to determine the appropriate level of services and supervision needed to protect the community, restore the harm caused to victims, and assist youth in becoming productive members of the community.

4. JCP Risk Assessment Tool

The Juvenile Court Counselors, CHI-EI Coordinators, and the Community Intervention Specialists conduct the assessments and reassessments. They participate in quarterly training that includes trauma informed care, assertive engagement, motivational interviewing, community resources, etc. They have also been trained in the OREGON JCP ASSESSMENT (2006.1)- Community Version. The JCP Assessment, in addition to a Family Assessment Tool, is used to create a Service/Success Plan with the youth and family based on strengths, needs, and risk level. The Juvenile Court Counselors are responsible for entering the assessment data into the YDD Data Manager and JJIS.

5. Evidence-Based Practice

DCJ's vision of ***Community Safety through Positive Change*** guides our budget and policy decisions. We focus our efforts on serving the highest risk populations, basing decisions on outcomes and evidence based practices, and investing in behavior change, while ensuring responsible stewardship of public resources.

See Appendix B - Evidence-Based Checklists

6. Cultural appropriateness

DCJ is committed to providing culturally responsive programming to justice involved youth and adults. We tailor programming, and work with culturally specific community partners, to deliver the most successful outcomes. The following represents data collections on racial and ethnic disparities (RRI) among justice involved youth:

- Black youth were 5 times more likely to have a referral of any kind (both criminal and non-criminal) compared to White youth but nearly 8 times more likely to have a criminal referral specifically. They were also 2 times more likely to be detained. They were also slightly more likely to have their referrals adjudicated and to end up on probation for those referrals. Black youth were slightly less likely to have their referrals petitioned.
- Hispanic youth were more likely than White youth to experience a negative outcome at each decision point. Most notably, Hispanic youth were nearly 2 times more likely to have a criminal referral and to be detained compared to White youth.
- American Indian/Native Alaskan youth were over 6 times more likely to receive a referral compared to White youth - both for criminal referrals alone and criminal and non-criminal combined. They were also more than 2 times more likely to be detained following their referral. They were about 1.3 times more likely to have their referral(s) adjudicated and to be sentenced

to probation. American Indian/Native Alaskan youth were slightly less likely to have their referrals petitioned.

- Asian/Pacific Islander youth only were 1.13 times more likely to be detained compared to White youth. For all other decision points they fared better than White youth. Two decision points (adjudicated referrals and probation) could not be calculated due to small population sizes in these categories.
- Youth whose race/ethnicity was either multiracial or not defined in the data were categorized as Unknown/Other. These youth were slightly more likely to have their referrals petitioned and adjudicated. However, they were nearly 2 times more likely to be detained compared to White youth. They were equally likely to be sentenced to probation as White youth. Other decision points did not have enough data to calculate a RRI.

2023 Decision Points	Relative Rate Index (RRI) Compare to White Youth				
All Referrals	Black	Hispanic	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other/Unknown
Criminal Referrals	5.33	1.30	6.33	.33	--
All Referrals	7.81	1.78	6.30	.51	--
Petitioned Referrals	.94	1.10	.83	.69	1.03
Adjudicated Referrals	1.12	1.13	1.29	--	1.09
Detention	2.13	1.85	2.38	1.13	1.94
Probation	1.19	1.14	1.31	--	1.00

See Appendix C & D

7. Relationship of JCP Prevention Services to the JCP Basic and Diversion funds

Multnomah County utilizes funding from the Oregon Department of Education Youth Development Division to focus on first-time youth offenders with a qualifying low-level offense, aiming to prevent further involvement in the juvenile justice system. Eligible youth are referred to Community Healing Initiative - Early Intervention (CHI-EI), a program operated by community-based, culturally-specific nonprofit organizations that provide support, services and referrals. Additionally, pre-adjudication counselors support youth and families who are navigating a referral to the court for an eligible offense. Connecting youth and families to services; helping them get reconnected with school, mentorship programs, vocational training, and/or their larger communities, helps prevent further penetration into the juvenile justice system and reduces recidivism.

These early interventions reduce the number of youth that require services funded through the Oregon Youth Authority JCP Basic and Diversion Funds that provide services and support to justice-involved youth. The JSD programs funded through OYA include CHI Probation, Community Monitoring, Shelter Care and pro-social support services in Detention.

8. Budget

DCJ applies JCP funds to support early intervention programming and services for pre-adjudicated youth, augmenting County General Funds. In the 2023 - 2025 biennium, DCJ's JSD received \$901,220 in JCP funding from ODE.

See Appendix E

APPENDIX A – Planning partners list

Education representatives	Multnomah Education School District, Bich Do & Christine Otto
Public health representatives	Multnomah County Health Department
Alcohol and drug services	REAP, Corrections Health
Representatives of the court system	Chief Family Law Judge Patrick Henry ; Lead Juvenile Judge Amy Holmes Hehn
Mental health representatives	Multnomah County Behavioral Health Department
City or municipal representatives	Office of Violence Prevention, City of Portland, City of Gresham
Local public safety coordinating council	Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Steering Committee
Community based organizations	POIC + RAHS, Latino Network
Youth and families	Multnomah County Family Voice Council
Culturally specific organizations	POIC + RAHS, Latino Network
Workforce boards and services	Worksystems

Appendix B – Evidence-Based Practice Checklist

1) **JCP FUNDED PROGRAM:** The Community Healing Initiative (CHI) Early Intervention (EI) and Prevention Program

PROGRAM TYPE: Mentoring, family therapy/counseling, skill building

BRIEF Description of Funded Program:

The Community Healing Initiative (CHI) Early Intervention (EI) and Prevention Program is a portfolio of community based and family-focused efforts designed to prevent and reduce delinquency, address root causes, and augment community safety and connection. Culturally specific nonprofits provide services, supports, and referrals calibrated to the level of risk and family needs for youth.

The Community Healing Initiative Early Intervention Program (CHI-EI) is a voluntary program that provides support and services for youth who have committed lower level offenses and some informal supervision cases. This program is in response to findings that the greatest racial and ethnic disparities in the Multnomah County juvenile justice system occur at the point of referral from law enforcement. Youth who qualify for the CHI Early Intervention program are referred to community-based providers who offer risk and needs assessment, care coordination, prosocial programming, and referrals to needed services. Risk and needs are assessed through validated risk tools and assertive engagement is then used to focus intervention to those youth with the highest needs. Program Coordinators are assigned to a caseload of youth who then develop service plans tailored to meet the needs of individual youth and their family. The most critical needs served by this program are school connection/re-connection assistance, counseling, youth development activities (e.g. sports, arts), and parent support/parenting classes. The youth referred to CHI-EI are not tracked in Juvenile Services databases in an effort to limit stigma and further system involvement. An exception exists for cases referred by the DA for informal processing.

TARGET POPULATION: CHI-EI serves youth, ages 12-18, who are referred to the juvenile justice system for low-level criminal offenses as well as violation behaviors (such as Minor in Possession of Alcohol). All races, ethnicities and genders are eligible for services.

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM

OJJDP recognizes diversion as a model program offered prior to juvenile court adjudication. (<https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg-iguide/topics/diversion-programs/index.html>)

While formal or informal probation is the most common disposition for youth referred to the juvenile justice system, research over the past several years has questioned its effectiveness and revealed that diversion is more effective at reducing re-offending for many young people. Yet, diversion continues to be

under-used despite research that most youth will naturally age out of problem behaviors and that formal system involvement can harm youth who might otherwise be diverted.

According to a 2018 report from the Annie E. Casey Foundation entitled *Transforming Juvenile Probation: A Vision for Getting it Right*, research shows that probation should be reserved for youth who pose a significant risk for serious offending. Diversion is recommended for minor offenses (including misdemeanors and first-time nonviolent felonies) and for low-risk youth, and responsibility for diversion programming should be given to non-court community partners. Further, interventions should “promote personal growth, positive behavior change and long-term success (as opposed to surveillance and compliance), as a means to protect public safety – and do so in ways that promote racial and ethnic equity.”

- Program model is cited on (e.g. SAMHSA, OJJDP): OJDDP
- Level or rating of program (e.g. exemplary, effective, model): Promising

RESEARCH AND THEORY

The Community Healing Initiative (CHI-EI) helps to ensure that youth of color are receiving the support and services to meet their needs. At the community level, CHI is essential to increasing equity, and building capacity and safety in communities of color. Culturally-specific nonprofits Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center (POIC) and Latino Network provide services and have adapted those services to specifically respond to the populations they serve. POIC’s intervention approach is based on the Theory of Triadic Influence (TTI) (Flay, Snyder, & Petraitis (2009) and informed by African-centered values, beliefs, and practices. Latino Network’s intervention approach is based on the specific history of Latinos in Oregon, Latino cultural values, as well as the historical social oppressions and local social barriers they have had to face.

Racially/Ethnically Inclusive Strategies for Youth Engagement: Literature Review

Culturally sensitive substance use treatment for racial/ethnic minority youth: A meta-analytic review
Steinka-Fry, Tanner-Smith, Dakof, & Henderson (2017)

- Cultural sensitivity within mental health treatment has been more established compared to substance use treatment (e.g., inclusion of family or spirituality)
- Culturally sensitive treatment is linked to increased treatment utilization, reductions in dropout, and better outcomes for typically underserved clients of color
 - Results specific to substance use treatment
 - Use of culturally sensitive treatments were associated with significantly greater reductions in substance use relative to comparison conditions
- Other common components of treatment in the literature include:
- Cooperation with important members of target community
- Accessible location of services
- Cultural sensitivity training for providers

Racial Trauma in the Lives of Black Children and Adolescents: Challenges and Clinical implications
Jernigan & Henderson Daniel (2011)

- Overview: Racial stress can emerge when systems are oblivious or unwilling to acknowledge the presence of racism and its implication on development of Black children and adolescents who are forced to find ways to cope
 - Membership in a racial and ethnic group can influence perception, impact, and recovery when one has experienced trauma
 - Authors call for providers to better understand and be able to clinically assess for issues of racial trauma in Black youths and intervene from a developmentally appropriate strengths-based perspective
- A Strengths-Based Approach to Assessing and Treating Racial Trauma in Children
 - One proposed model requires counselor competence in socio political histories of race and racism as well as knowledge of racial identity assessment
 - Treatment must also occur in a safe and validating environment
 - There should be a comprehensive assessment of trauma history (e.g., nature of incident, actions taken, client's thoughts and feelings, etc.)
 - Racial trauma should include secondary trauma in which client was a witness to racism

Evidence-Based Family Intervention and Juvenile Delinquency: A Critical Literature Review of Hispanic Ethnic Factors and Cultural Trajectories
Cueto (2020)

- Gender roles, discrimination, and immigration are salient factors that need attention in treatment with Latino men
- Attention should be given to use of Spanish language and ecological context of client
 - In some cases ecological context includes family's relocation into a new country with its own laws, regulations, and traditions
 - This can lead to feelings of isolation, challenges with community resources, and stress related to norms within the home vs. the community
- Additional treatment considerations include family organization (composition and values of nuclear family), family life cycle (values of collectivism and respect for authority in the family), and religion/spirituality
- General Considerations Included in Culturally Sensitive Interventions for Latinos
 - Treatment should pay attention to values held strongly by Latinos such as fidelity to family and gender role behavior
 - Some providers may ask the individual to aspire for adaptation of program's social norms which may be norms/values that are discouraged in Latino culture
 - Providers should receive training in cultural competence, obtain history on immigration, and provide consultation on values and proper use of language
 - Spanish language contains many nuances and subtleties - it is not enough to just translate an intervention into Spanish (some concepts may not apply or be appropriate)
 - Use of metaphors in treatment can help client to feel at an equal level of understanding and can strengthen the therapeutic relationship

RISK PRINCIPLE

The CHI-EI program assesses youth using the JCP Quick Assessment tool, as well as a Family Assessment Tool. The service plan addresses risk in family, school, peer group, and other relevant social settings.

- Uses a validated risk assessment tool (JCP)
- Addresses risk in family, school, peer group, and other relevant social settings

NEED (CRIMINOGENIC) PRINCIPLE

The CHI-EI service plan addresses those factors closely linked to criminal offending. Intervention is comprehensive and across systems, and addresses six domains:

- Home & Family (e.g., housing, clothing, food, income, safety)
 - Health (e.g., mental health, parenting, addictions, health care)
 - Jobs & Education (diploma/GED, employment, internships, career/college exposure)
 - Pro-Social Activities (mentorship, volunteerism, recreation, family activities)
 - Spirituality (cultural identity, meaning making, virtues)
 - Community (leadership, advocacy, church, clubs)
-
- Intervention is geared to those factors closely linked to criminal offending rather than an array of needs that are less related to criminal conduct.
 - Services target dynamic factors and needs associated with criminal behavior: antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs; antisocial peer association; family problems with supervision, communication, engagement; difficulties with self-control and problem solving; substance abuse;
 - Intervention is comprehensive and across systems, and addresses many aspects of youths' lives – health, education, employment, cognitive and social skills.

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

CHI-EI services build on strengths, assets and protective factors. Services are culturally-specific and developmentally appropriate.

- Builds on strengths, assets, and protective factors
- Provides services that are sensitive, relevant, and specific to culture and gender

QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

Staff/providers possess relevant education and experience and receive significant training. They model pro-social values and behaviors.

- Staff, volunteers, providers have relevant education, training, and experience
- Staff, volunteers, providers model pro-social values and behavior

COLLABORATION

CHI-EI is a collaborative program between Multnomah County JSD and two culturally-specific community providers. The CHI-Early Intervention program provides an alternative to formal processing for youth who pose less risk to public safety.

Collaboration and integration of services is demonstrated and authentic.

COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLE

CHI-EI interventions focus on teaching and reinforcing new skills for both youth and their families.

- Emphasis on cognitive-behavioral approaches
- Includes structured follow-up and planned support to reinforce skills

CULTURAL ADAPTATION

CHI-EI was specifically designed to meet the cultural needs of African American and Latinx youth and families. The program model was developed and adapted based on data and research, with a strong emphasis on incorporating parent and community voices.

- Culturally equivalent model of a model program
- Cultural adaptation is based on data, research and community assessment
- Principles of evidence-based practice are implemented in accordance with the values of target community

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

None requested

2) JCP FUNDED PROGRAM: The Pre-Adjudication and Informal Supervision Unit

PROGRAM TYPE: Court services, community-based programs and services

BRIEF Description of Funded Program:

The Pre-Adjudication and Informal Supervision Unit serves youth who are facing charges in the Juvenile Court. Youth are assessed using validated risk assessment instruments to determine the appropriate level of services and supervision needed to protect the community, restore the harm caused to victims, and assist youth in becoming productive members of the community.

The assessment process evaluates the circumstances of the offense and the youth's social and family history and dynamics to assess individual risk and needs. The results provide the Court with data driven recommendations. This includes, cultural and language needs, learning or cognitive differences in ability (such as neurodivergence), history of trauma or mental illness, family history of justice involvement or domestic violence, and adverse childhood experiences. Juvenile Court Counselors (JCC) provide pre-adjudication supervision when court-ordered on cases that are deemed high risk and/or high need. This supervision includes community visits, referrals, summons, and individualized targeted youth and family support while awaiting case disposition. The JCC acts as a liaison between the parties to the case and the family, guardians, or other stakeholders for the youth awaiting disposition. Diversion programs include Enhanced Diversion and Formal Accountability Agreement cases. The team is responsible for identifying and coordinating appropriate diversion programs tailored to the individual's needs, potentially including restorative services, counseling, community service, or educational interventions. JCCs are responsible for monitoring and

support.

This Unit works closely with the Restorative Practices Unit Victim and Survivor Services community partners, social service agencies, mental health professionals, to provide a holistic support network for individuals at the precipice of the justice system. The unit's overall goal is to provide personalized pathways for individuals that minimize the impact of the justice system, promote rehabilitation, reduce recidivism and prevent youth and sometimes younger siblings/relatives from penetrating into or further into the system.

This unit also provides referrals and education to community members who walk in and call on the phone regarding services for youth who have been observed escalating behaviors, but have not yet been referred to the juvenile department. Some examples are: Community Supervision partners with Behavioral Health K-12 program to connect youth with case managers who specialized in getting kids reconnected with school. Community Supervision also partners with the District Attorney, state agencies, and community partners to determine appropriate housing placements for youth through court order or Alternative Placement Committee. We also refer to programs like Bienestar de la Familia, The Gun Violence Reduction Team, Disability Services, etc to ensure people are getting access to all the assistance available to them.

TARGET POPULATION: Youth, aged 12-18, who are facing an allegation in the Juvenile Court.

EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAM

Multnomah County JSD is committed to providing culturally-relevant and evidence-based services to the youth and families in our community. We partner closely with Annie E. Casey Foundation to ensure practices are aligned with current understanding of adolescent brain-development, risk and needs, and cultural competency. We are in the process of implementing an opportunities-based, incentivized approach to community supervision. We have also proposed a new Culturally-Responsive Mental Health Transitional Services Program specifically designed to address needs expressed by the community through multiple listening sessions.

- Program model is cited on (e.g. SAMHSA, OJJDP): The Transforming Juvenile Probation model calls for dramatically reducing the number of youth on probation by increasing diversion programs and early intervention strategies. <https://www.aecf.org/resources/transforming-juvenile-probation>
- Level or rating of program (e.g. exemplary, effective, model): A promising practice, increased share of delinquency cases processed informally (outside of court) is a fundamental shift from reliance on detention and probation. Expanding the use of diversion and developing a stronger continuum of diversion programming can significantly improve system outcomes. In Alameda County, California, evaluators found that youth diverted to a Restorative Community program were half as likely to reoffend as youth formally processed in court.

RESEARCH AND THEORY

Developmentally Appropriate Programming for Youth: Literature Review

The Youth Development Handbook: Coming of Age in American Communities
Hamilton & Hamilton, Eds. (2004)

- Development is continuous - when working on developmental goals with youth, progress (not attainment) is key
- Youth Development principles:
 - emphasis on positive approach and universality (or goal of all youth thriving)
 - importance of healthy relationships and challenging activities that endure and change over time
 - engaging young people as participants, not just recipients

The best designed program is by itself neither the sole nor even strongest influence on attitudes and behavior - youth are also influenced by relationships

- Within any given program, a youth's experience is unique and what impacts their decisions may be the result of different programmatic influences (e.g., content learned vs. mentorship experience)
- One activity is not necessarily developmentally appropriate and enhancing for all youth
- Youth have different interests and needs and therefore respond differently to the same opportunities
- When a program engages participants in serious decisions, those programs usually benefit and can be more responsive, more attractive, and more effective

Important Program Features

- Youth centeredness - effective youth organizations put youth at the center and adults who work with them know about their strengths and interests
- Cycles of planning, practice, and performance - successful programs provide ongoing feedback to youth about how they are progressing as well as recognition of growth and accomplishment
- Caring community - a setting where youth feel physically and emotionally safe, respected, and accepted is critical

Exploring Developmentally Appropriate Practice (DAP)

Micemoyer (2016)

Pennsylvania State University

- Knowledge of Effective Practices (from the perspective of early learning with younger youth)
 - Creating a caring community of learners - build positive and responsive relationships between youth, staff, and families
- Enhancing development and learning - provide balance of teacher-directed and child-initiated activities that meet individual needs and goals
- Planning curriculum to achieve goals - develop curriculum to support individual learning
- Assessing development and learning - use assessment to measure youth's progress
- Establishing reciprocal relationships and communication with families

Youth Engagement: Lessons Learned

Mix, Clary, Bradley (2021)

Youth at-risk of Homelessness

- Engagement should be early and creative
 - Practitioners made it a point to tell youth that they are the lead team member

- o Typically wait 2-3 months into program before asking youth to develop goals - allows time to build trust and rapport and makes the discussion feel more authentic and less transactional
- Building rapport sets stage for sustained engagement
 - o Create an inclusive and mutually respectful partnership with shared power
 - o Use mindfulness techniques to be aware of implicit biases related to youth
 - o Avoid labeling youth and their language
 - o Give youth space to “tell it like it is”
 - o Accept “nontraditional” appearances in both staff and youth (tattoos, facial piercings, etc.)
 - o Use incentives to maintain participation and build rapport
 - o Incorporate trauma-informed practices
- Goal setting is an opportunity to encourage youth voice and choice
 - o Help guide youth to create their own goals rather than set goals for them
 - o It’s important to allow youth to “fail forward” and make developmentally appropriate mistakes which promote learning and prepare youth for future
- Use multiple methods to know if, when, and to what extent youth are engaged
 - o Do not rely on gut feelings - alternative option is to rely on assessments and surveys to determine youth’s level of engagement
 - o Other signs of engagement include youth independently reaching out to provider for help or intentionally staying connected; also, when youth are actively demonstrating skills learned
- Consideration for practitioners to support youth engagement in services
 - o Important to know that youth engagement looks different at various ages and developmental levels
 - o Should view youth engagement as a process and not an outcome

RISK PRINCIPLE

The Pre-adjudication and Informal program assesses youth using the JCP Assessment tool, as well as a Social Interview. The service plan addresses risk in family, school, peer group, and other relevant social settings.

- Uses a validated risk assessment tool (JCP)
- Addresses risk in family, school, peer group, and other relevant social settings

NEED (CRIMINOGENIC) PRINCIPLE

The Pre-adjudication and Informal service plan addresses those factors closely linked to criminal offending. Referral to relevant services is comprehensive and across systems, and addresses six domains:

- Home & Family (e.g., housing, clothing, food, income, safety)
 - Health (e.g., mental health, parenting, addictions, health care)
 - Jobs & Education (diploma/GED, employment, internships, career/college exposure)
 - Pro-Social Activities (mentorship, volunteerism, recreation, family activities)
 - Spirituality (cultural identity, meaning making, virtues)
 - Community (leadership, advocacy, church, clubs)
- Intervention is geared to those factors closely linked to criminal offending rather than an array of needs that are less related to criminal conduct.

- Services target dynamic factors and needs associated with criminal behavior: antisocial attitudes, values, beliefs; antisocial peer association; family problems with supervision, communication, engagement; difficulties with self-control and problem solving; substance abuse;
- Intervention is comprehensive and across systems, and addresses many aspects of youths' lives health, education, employment, cognitive and social skills.

RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

Pre-Adjudication and Informal processing builds on strengths, assets and protective factors. Services are culturally-specific and developmentally appropriate.

- Builds on strengths, assets, and protective factors
- Provides services that are sensitive, relevant, and specific to culture and gender

QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY

JCCs in the Pre-adjudication and informal unit possess relevant education and experience and receive significant training. They model and teach pro-social values and behaviors.

- Staff, volunteers, providers have relevant education, training, and experience
- Staff, volunteers, providers model pro-social values and behavior

COLLABORATION

The Informal processing program provides an alternative to formal processing for youth who pose less risk to public safety. They work closely with Restorative Justice practitioners to ensure victims are made whole. Through a Formal Accountability Agreement, youth are held accountable for actions without formal prosecutorial involvement.

Collaboration and integration of services is demonstrated and authentic

COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLE

The Pre-Adjudication and Informal Processing Unit focus on connecting youth and their families to community services, and allowing youth to take responsibility for their actions through letters of accountability and accountability agreements, as well as restitution.

- Emphasis on cognitive-behavioral approaches
- Includes structured follow-up and planned support to reinforce skills

CULTURAL ADAPTATION

The Pre-Adjudication and Informal Processing Unit meets the cultural needs of African American and Latinx youth and families. The program employees mirror the community, understand relative cultural touchpoints, and/ or are bilingual. Staff work with parents and youth, and incorporate community (victim) voices.

- Culturally equivalent model of a model program

- Cultural adaptation is based on data, research and community assessment
- Principles of evidence-based practice are implemented in accordance with the values of target community

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDS

None requested

Appendix C – Cultural Appropriateness

The Community Healing Initiative (CHI-EI) helps to ensure that youth of color are receiving the support and services to meet their needs. At the community level, CHI is essential to increasing equity, and building capacity and safety in communities of color. Culturally-specific nonprofits Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center (POIC) and Latino Network providing services have adapted the services to specifically respond to the populations they serve. POIC's intervention approach is based on the Theory of Triadic Influence (TTI) (Flay, Snyder, & Petraitis (2009) and informed by African-centered values, beliefs, and practices. Latino Network's intervention approach is based on the specific history of Latinos in Oregon, Latino cultural values, as well as the historical social oppressions and local social barriers they have had to face. For CHI-EI programming the interventions include:

- Emphasis is placed on importance of supporting youth within the context of their families and communities
- Use of a strengths-based approach to treatment (Positive Youth Development framework - used within CHI-EI)
 - This framework also encourages programs to involve and engage youth as equal partners
- Youth involvement in identifying needs/goals
- Incorporation of culturally-specific services

Appendix D - Best practices for LGBTQ+ youth

The Juvenile Services Division, POIC and Latino Network center our work on inclusively working with youth of all gender identities, gender expressions, and sexual orientations. The Care Coordinators meet youth where they are at, use their chosen pronouns, help them identify their strengths, build confidence in their identities and navigate challenges they may face such as bullying, fear, lack of trust, negative reactions from family and friends and society in general.

Among LGBTQ+ youth, gender-diverse youth often face the greatest discrimination due to the visibility of their gender expression. When youth express their gender identities Care Coordinators respond in affirming and supportive ways, and help them identify supportive people in their social networks. Due to the trauma and discrimination faced by gender-diverse youth, Care Coordinators work with youth to identify any emotional challenges and whether there is a need for mental health support. Youth are also connected to LGBTQ+ organizations, resources and events.

APPENDIX E – BUDGET

BUDGET CATEGORY	Amount
Personnel & Fringe Benefits Juvenile Counselor (100%) & Juvenile Counselor (14%)	\$386,862
Travel	\$0
Equipment	\$0
Supplies	\$0
Consultants/Contracts Culturally specific community organizations to provide Community Healing Intervention Early Intervention (CHI-EI) services.	\$457,304
Other Costs Client assistance	\$18,368
Grant Administration Administrative costs (10% of personnel costs)	\$38,686
Total	\$901,220

APPENDIX F -OUTPUT AND OUTCOME MEASURES

CHI- EI

Performance Measures

Measure Type	Performance Measure	FY24 Actual	FY25 Budgeted	FY25 Estimate	FY26 Target
Output	Number of CHI Early Intervention youth referred	100	100	100	100
Outcome	Percent of CHI EI referrals that resulted in a successful contact to offer services.	20%	55%	45%	50%
Output	Percent of CHI Early Intervention youth who successfully completed services once engaged	73%	85%	75%	75%

Pre-Adjudication

Performance Measures

Measure		FY24	FY25	FY25	FY25
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Type	Performance Measure	Actual	Budgeted	Estimate	Target
Output	Total number of cases referred for adjudication	212	240	225	225
Outcome	Percent of youth who did not receive a new adjudication within one year post adjudication	92%	80%	85%	85%
Output	Number of youth who received diversion services	184	N/A	200	200
Outcome	Percent of youth who successfully completed diversion services once engaged	54%	N/A	60%	60%

COUNTY CONTACTS

Authorized Contract Signer Contact Information:

(County Administrator of BOCC Chair)

Name: Sarah Mullen (she/her/hers)

Title: Executive Director

Agency: Multnomah County Local Public Safety Coordinating Council

Address: 501 SE Hawthorne Blvd, Suite 624 Portland, Oregon 97214

Phone Number: 503-988-5777 (office)

Email: sarah.mullen@multco.us

Lead Agency:

Lead Agency Director Contact Information:

Name: Ansley J. Flores, EMBA (interim for Kyla Armstrong-Romero, Ph.D.)

Title: Juvenile Services Division Director

Address: 1401 NE 68th Ave, Portland, OR 97213

Phone Number: 971-464-0141 -Ansley

(971-291-3614 -Kyla)

Email: ansley.flores@multco.us or

kyla.armstrong-romero@multco.us

County/Lead Agency Fiscal Contact Information:

Name: Colby Dixon

Title: Business Services Manager

Agency: Multnomah County Department of Community Justice

Address: 1401 NE 68th Ave, Portland, OR 97213

Phone Number: 971-429-7718

Email: colby.dixon@multco.us

Electronic Grant Management System (EGMS) Contact

Name: Karen Beilstein

Title: Grant Accountant

Agency: Multnomah County Department of Community Justice

Address: 1401 NE 68th Ave, Portland, OR 97213

Phone Number: 503-988-7569

Email: karen.beilstein@multco.us

Please submit your plan by March 31, 2025, via email to JCP@ode.oregon.gov