

TARRANT COUNTY DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT REPORT 2015-2019

Elise T. Morrison M.S.

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Introduction

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) is defined by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) as “the rates of contact with the juvenile justice system among juveniles of a specific minority group that are significantly different from rates of contact for white non-Hispanic juveniles” (2014, pg.1). Racial inequality has appeared in the juvenile justice literature for decades (Arnold, 1971; Bridges & Steen, 1988; Pope & Feyerherm, 1990). In 1988, congress amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 which mandated the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) “to require all states participating in the Formula Grants Program (Title II, Part B, of the Act) to address disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) in their state plans. Specifically, the amendment required the state, if the proportion of a given group of minority youth detained or confined in its secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails, and lockups exceeded the proportion that group represented in the general population, to develop and implement plans to reduce the disproportionate representation (Section 223(a)(23)).” (OJJPD, (2009), pg. Intor-1).

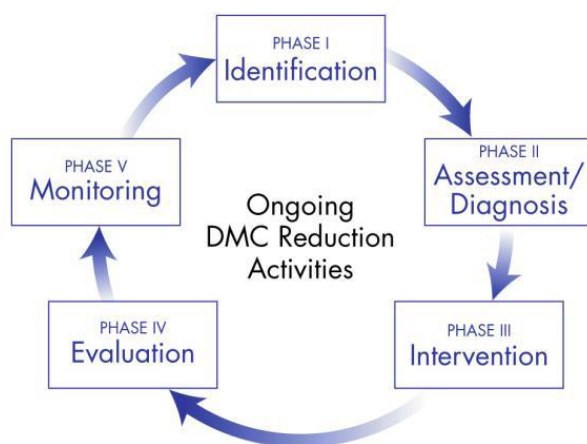
Disproportionate minority contact is a complex issue that has many interrelated causes that are often difficult to parse. The reason this topic is so complex is due to the fact that there are many facets of a juvenile’s life that could bring them into contact with the juvenile justice system: family, school, and sociodemographics to name a few. All of these can have a direct or indirect impact on a juvenile’s life (Laub, 2018). Beyond youths’ different backgrounds, when they come into contact with the juvenile justice system they are exposed to a variety of different contact points including, but not limited to, police, attorneys, probation officers, detention officers, and judges. All of whom have different levels of discretion and impact on a youth’s outcome (Kempf-Leonard, 2007). According to Dawson-Edwards, Tewksbury, & Nelson (2020), there are two main theories as to the cause of DMC, the differential offending or differential behavior theory and the differential treatment theory. The differential offending or differential behavior theory suggests that the reason minority youth are disproportionately represented at various contact points is because they “act differently” or commit a disproportionate amount of crime. The differential treatment theory suggests that DMC is caused by different actors in the juvenile justice system treating minority youth differently than Caucasian youth whether it is intentionally or unintentionally.

Tarrant County Juvenile Services has considered DMC to be an important topic of understanding for many years. Several reports have been written since 2010. For sake of brevity, we will focus on the last two reports which cover 2009-2013 and 2011-2015. The common themes among the two reports were that African American and Hispanic youth were consistently overrepresented in the number of overall referrals, arrests, detention, and petitions filed. African American and Hispanic youth were also underrepresented in diversionary programs and placements, according to the 2011-2015 report.

OJJDP has developed a five-phase model for systematically addressing DMC. This model includes identification, assessment/diagnosis, intervention, evaluation, and monitoring (see Figure 1). The first step in developing strategies to alleviate DMC is the collection and analysis of data to

identify where and to what degree DMC exists in the system. The identification stage does not attempt to describe why DMC exists, nor does it involve the creation of strategies to alleviate DMC. Rather, the development and deployment of policies/strategies to reduce DMC is dependent upon understanding the nature and extent of minority youth under-/overrepresentation in a jurisdiction. It is essential to understand whether disproportionate contact exists, where in the system it exists, and to what degree it exists at these contact/processing points. Furthermore, the initial identification of disproportionate contact provides a baseline for ongoing monitoring. This analysis serves as the initial identification phase of DMC in the Tarrant County Juvenile Justice System.

Figure 1. OJJDP's DMC Reduction Cycle



Methodology

Data

Beyond the population data that was gathered from the OJJDP's EZAPOPOP website, the data used in this report was all gathered from Tarrant County Juvenile Services database JCMS. Data included is derived from the 18,632 Paper Complaints, Paper Formalized, and Formal juvenile referrals that were referred to TCJS from January 2015-December 2019. Because each contact point is a continuation of each other they all find their base in the original 18,632 referrals. For example, detention data was pulled by querying whether any of the original referred juveniles were detained due to that referral. If a juvenile had a detention event during the study period that was linked to a referral that was referred prior to 2015 that detention event would not be included in this study.

With this methodology there is the possibility that the most recent year's numbers might differ from the previous four in this study. This is due to the fact that those referred in 2019 might not have a disposition yet. To account for this the number of disposed referrals for each year in this study were examined.

Table 1. Number of Referral without Dispositions

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<i>Referrals Disposed</i>	3303 (99.7%)	3369 (99.9%)	3551 (99.6%)	3546 (99.3%)	3671 (96.8%)
<i>Referrals Not Disposed</i>	11 (0.3%)	5 (0.1%)	16 (0.4%)	24 (6.7%)	123 (3.2%)
<i>Total</i>	3314	3374	3567	3570	3794

As reflected in Table 1, there is a small difference in the number of dispositions in 2019 versus the other four years. Of the 123 referrals missing dispositions, 81 (65.9%), are felony offenses. It is possible that with the addition of these referrals it could change the rates for the various disposition related contact points (Probation, Placement, and Commitment). The likelihood of this changing the commitment RRI’s is low as there would need to be approximately 20 more commitments from these 123 youth to allow us to calculate the RRI¹. While this limitation does exist and should be noted, this method of data collection is still the most accurate way to capture this information.

Contact Points

The contact points in this report were derived from previous Disproportionate Minority Contact Reports completed by TCJS. These points include: Referrals, Arrests, Detention, Diversion, Deferred Prosecution Probation, Petitions Filed, Delinquent/Violated Findings, Probation, Placement, and Commitment. Operational Definitions for these contact points can be found in the Appendix.

RRI Methodology

The methodology employed in this report is the Relative Rate Index (RRI) Method selected by OJJDP. They define this method as “comparing the relative volume (rate) of activity for each major stage of the juvenile justice system for minority youth with the volume of the activity for white (majority) youth.... In its simplest form, the RRI is simply the rate of activity involving minority youth divided by the rate of activity involving majority youth” (OJJDP, 2009, pg 1-2). This method allows agencies to determine if they have racial disparities at various stages within the juvenile justice system process. In this report we will briefly go over the RRI for each of the stages as a preliminary form of data collection.

¹ Please see the Commitment Results section for an explanation of why the RRI was not calculated.

Table 2. Numerical Bases for Rate Calculations

Contact Point	Base Rate
Referral to Juvenile Court	Rate per 1,000 population
Arrests (In Custody Referrals)	Rate per 100 referrals
Diversion (prior to adjudication)	Rate per 100 referrals
Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP)	Rate per 100 referrals
Detention	Rate per 100 referrals
Petition/charges filed	Rate per 100 referrals
Delinquent/Violated Finding	Rate per 100 petitioned
Probation	Rate per 100 delinquent/violated findings
Placement in a Residential Facility	Rate per 100 delinquent/violated findings
Commitment to TJJD	Rate per 100 eligible for commitment

The RRI value specifies if and to what degree disproportionate contact exists at each contact point. The RRI equation is presented below:

$$RRI = \frac{\text{The rate of minority youth at the juvenile justice system contact point}}{\text{The rate of white youth at the juvenile justice system contact point}}$$

A RRI greater than one indicates minority overrepresentation, one indicates proportional representation, and less than one indicates minority underrepresentation. The magnitude of this difference is assessed by examining the RRI. An index of 2.00 indicates that the minority group has a rate two times greater than the majority group, whereas an index of 0.50 indicates the majority group has a rate two times greater than the minority group. Similarly, 3.00 and 0.33, 4.00 and 0.25, and 5.00 and 0.20 represent equivalent degrees of over-/underrepresentation.

There are contact points in the juvenile justice system where a lower RRI suggests a disadvantage for minority youth: diversion, DPP, and probation (see Table 2). Diversion programs are intended to reduce stigmatization by diverting the youth from the system. The majority of youth who are not diverted experience formal processing, and typically more restrictive dispositions. Similar to diversion, DPP is a voluntary form of supervision offered in lieu of more severe dispositions. The youth generally agrees to complete 6 months of supervision to avoid formal court processing. Similarly, youth who are not placed on probation at the dispositional phase in the system typically receive more restrictive dispositions, such as commitment to a secure correctional facility. Significantly lower RRI values at these points should be noted as areas of concern for the assessment phase.

Table 3. Relative Rate Index Values*

Area of concern	Decision stages or contact points
More than 1.00	Arrests Referrals to juvenile court Cases involving secure detention Cases petitioned Cases resulting in delinquency/violated findings Cases resulting in placement Cases resulting in commitment to TJJD Referrals to JJAEP
Less than 1.00	Cases diverted Cases disposed to Deferred Prosecution Probation Cases resulting in probation
Note: RRI values that cause DMC concern can be greater than 1 or less than 1.	

Results

Population

Table 4. Tarrant County Juvenile Population

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Caucasian	82,549	82,006	80,850	79,908	79,003
African American	38,650	39,976	41,269	42,625	43,516
Hispanic	78,125	80,461	82,733	84,509	85,820
Asian	11,762	12,266	12,558	12,741	12,986
Other	775	782	762	759	740
Total	211,861	215,491	218,172	220,542	222,065

Figure 2. Tarrant County Population Minority

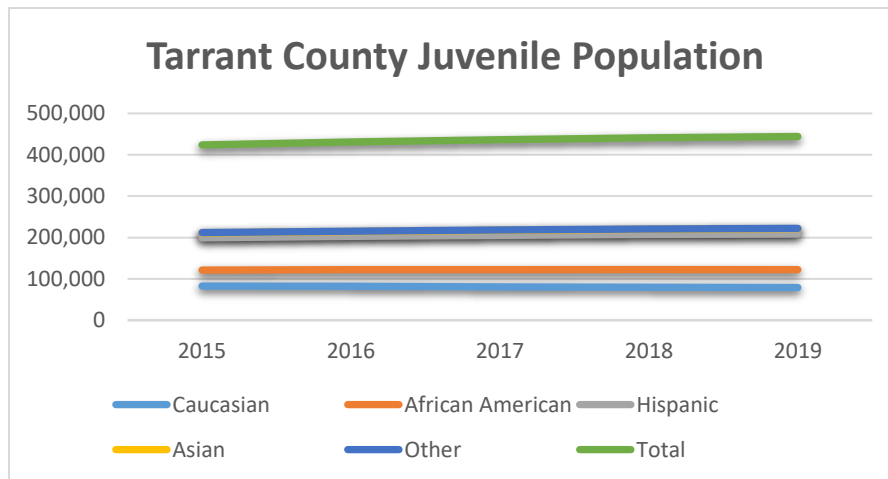
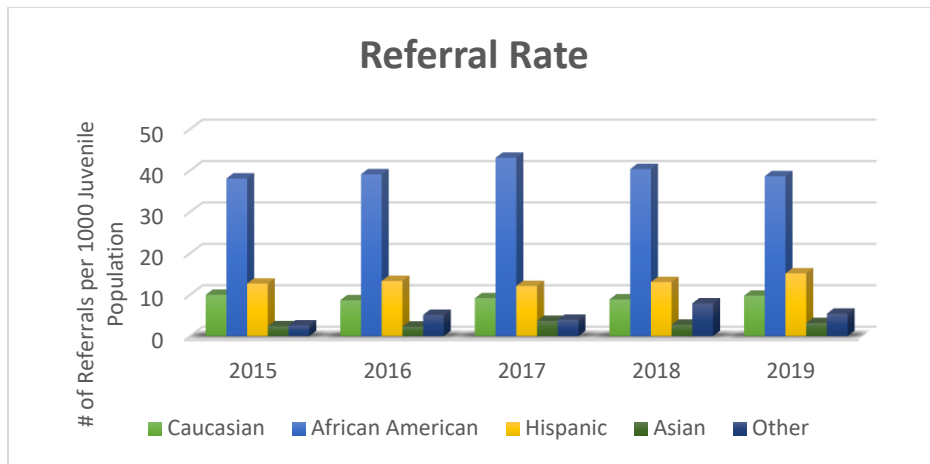


Figure 1 demonstrates that while the Tarrant County Juvenile Population has been gradually increasing as a whole, racial groups remain relatively stable across this five-year time line.

Referrals

The Texas Family Code defines referral to juvenile court as “the referral of a child or child’s case to the office or official, including intake officer or probation officer, designated by the juvenile board to process children within the juvenile justice system” (p. 163). This section includes all Paper Complaints, Paper Formalized, and Formal Referrals. Please see the Appendix for further operationalizing of the terms. The primary decision makers at this contact point are law enforcement agencies, schools, and the probation department itself depending on the offense and location the offense was committed. It should be noted that from 2015- 2019 the number of referrals gradually increased.

Figure 3. Referral Rate

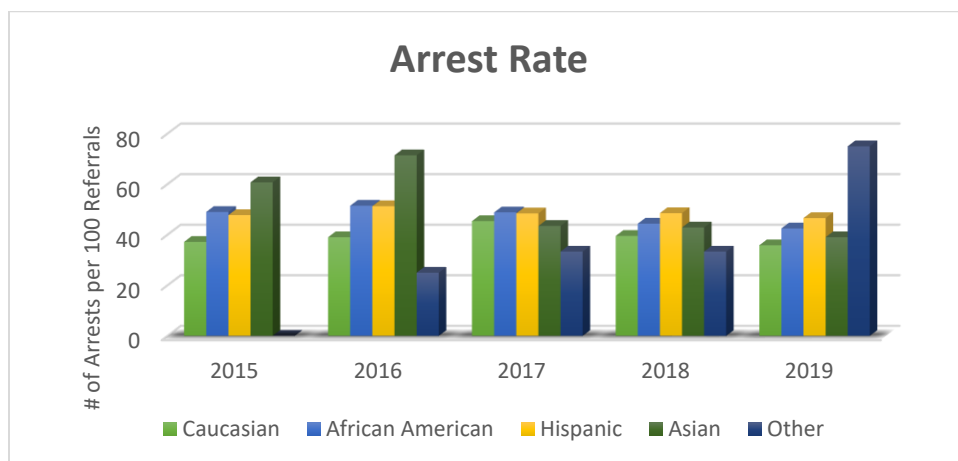


As we can see in Figure 2, African Americans have a referral rate that is more than double the referral rate for Caucasians. Both African American and Hispanic youth were referred to TCJS at a significantly higher rate than Caucasians for all years in the study. Asian juveniles were referred at a statistically lower rate than Caucasians in all years.

Arrests

Arrests, in the context of this study, can be defined as “In Custody Referrals”. The reason for this definition is that TCJS does not have access to data regarding juvenile arrests that do not generate a referral to TCJS. An In-Custody referral occurs when a youth is physically brought to the Lynn W. Ross Detention Center by a law enforcement agency for processing and temporary holding/detainment. The actor with discretionary decisions at this contact point lies solely with the law enforcement agency. The Arrest Rate is calculated per 100 referrals to TCJS

Figure 4. Arrest Rate

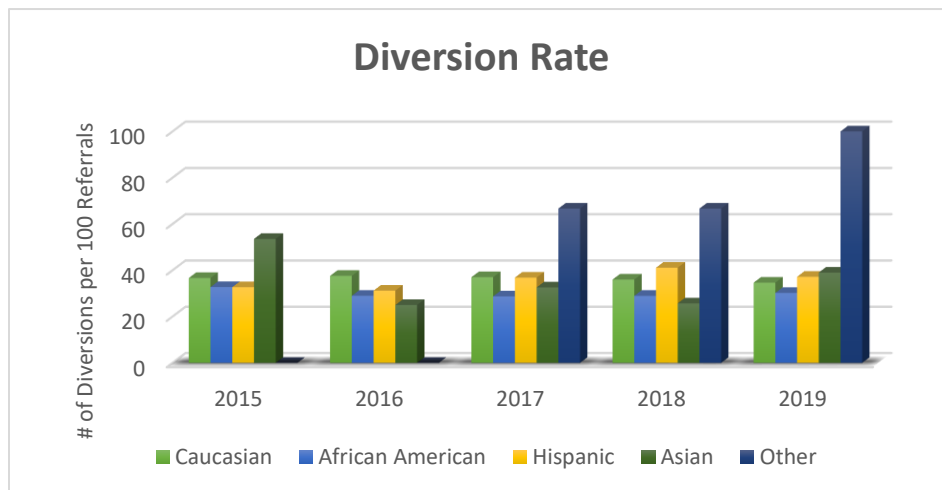


In all years except for 2017, African American and Hispanic youth were arrested at a significantly higher rate than Caucasian youth. In 2017 there was no statistically significant differences between any of the racial categories. In 2015 and 2016 there were not enough Asian youth to calculate the RRI and 2017-2019 there was not a significant difference between those youth and Caucasian youth.

Diversions

Diversion is a term that refers to the process of removing “status offenders and first time offenders from traditional juvenile justice processing” (Schwalbe et. al, 2012, pg.27). TCJS defines as diversion as a referral that is either (1) disposed with a supervisory caution while not pending additional charges or on supervision, or (2) participating in one of the diversion programs. The programs included in this analysis are Second Opportunity for Success, Victim Offender Mediation, Drug Court, Ground Zero, and Community Coaches. The primary actors at this contact point could be Court Intake Officers or District Attorneys. The diversion rate is calculated per 100 referrals to TCJS.

Figure 5. Diversion Rate

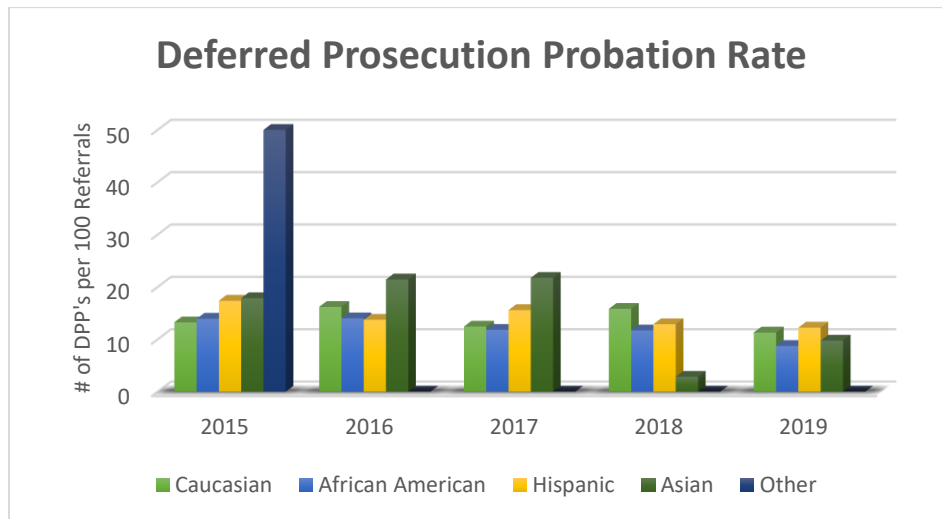


Diversion rates varied throughout the years. African Americans in 2016-2019 were significantly less likely to be diverted than Caucasian youth. In 2015 there was not a significant difference. Hispanic youth showed no significant difference from Caucasian youth in 2015, 2017, and 2019. Hispanic youth had significantly less diversions in 2016 and significantly more diversions than Caucasian youth in 2018. Asian youth showed no significant difference from Caucasian youth in all five years.

Deferred Prosecution Probation

Deferred Prosecution Probation (DPP) is a voluntary form of supervision that caters to first-time offenders. Typically, candidates for DPP have been charged with a Class A or B misdemeanor or for a singular, first time felony property offense. DPP supervision is short-term, lasting a maximum of six months. This disposition is typically offered in lieu of a traditional 12-month court-ordered probationary term, and as such, minority underrepresentation at this decision point would be considered as a disadvantage to minority youth. The primary actors at this contact point could be Juvenile Probation Officer or District Attorneys. The DPP rate is calculated per 100 referrals to TCJS.

Figure 6. Deferred Prosecution Probation Rate

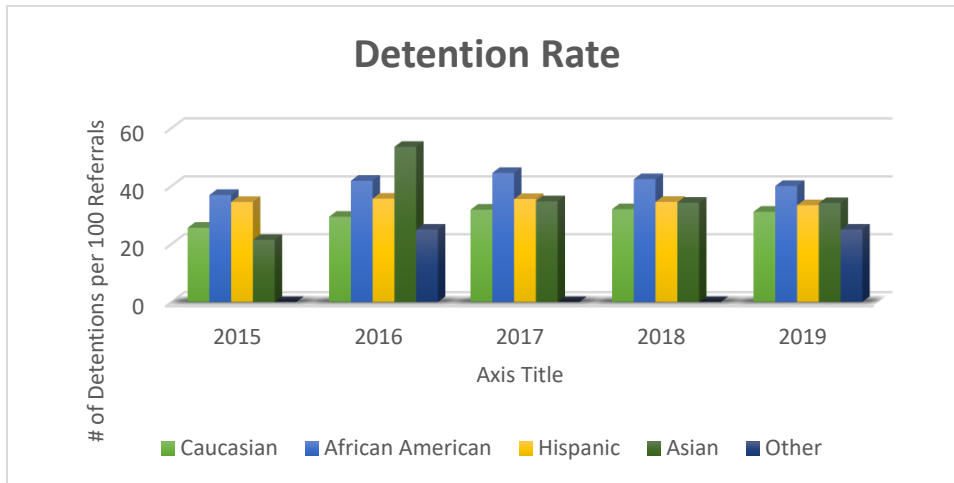


In 2015-2017 African American youth did not receive DPP at a significantly different rate than Caucasian youth. In 2018-2019 African American youth received a disposition of DPP significantly less than Caucasian youth. Hispanic youth received DPP dispositions significantly more than Caucasian youth in 2015 and did not have a significant difference from 2016-2019. Asian youth did not show significant differences in DPP dispositions from Caucasian youth in all 5 years.

Detention

Tarrant County Juvenile Services operates the Lynn W. Ross Detention Center. This secure detention facility is used to detain youth who are awaiting preliminary investigation, adjudication, court-ordered placement, or transportation to a Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) facility. The primary actor in this contact point is the Detention Intake Officer. The detention rate is calculated per 100 referrals to TCJS.

Chart 7. Detention Rate

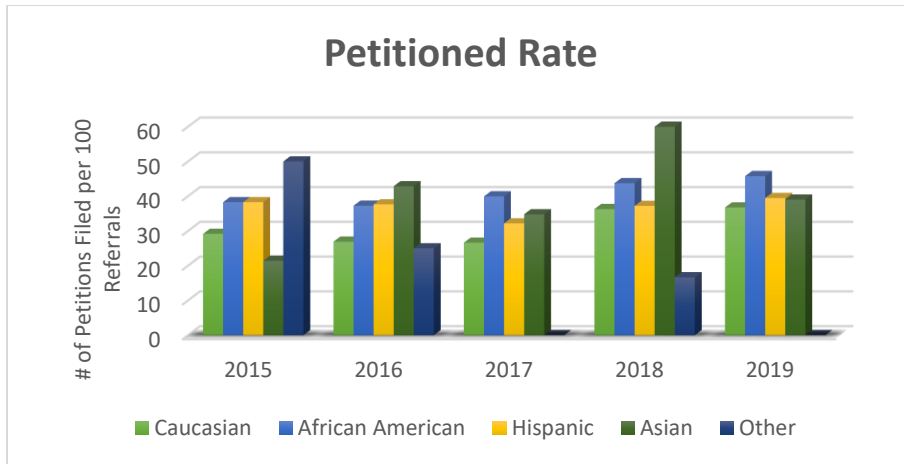


In all of the five years included in this study, African American juveniles were detained at a significantly higher rate than Caucasian youth. Hispanic youth were detained at a significantly higher rate than Caucasian youth in 2015 and 2016 but showed no difference in 2017-2019. Asian youth had no significant difference than Caucasian youth. It should be noted that in a few of the years the RRI for Asian youth could not be calculated due to such a low number of detainees within the population.

Petitioned/Charge Filing

OJJDP defines petitioned cases as “those that appear on a court calendar in response to the filling of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent or status offender, or to waive jurisdiction and transfer the youth to criminal court” (OJJDP, 2009, pg. 1-7). The formal filing of charges is the responsibility of the District Attorney’s office. The petitioned rate is calculated per 100 referrals to TCJS.

Chart 8. Petitions Filed Rate

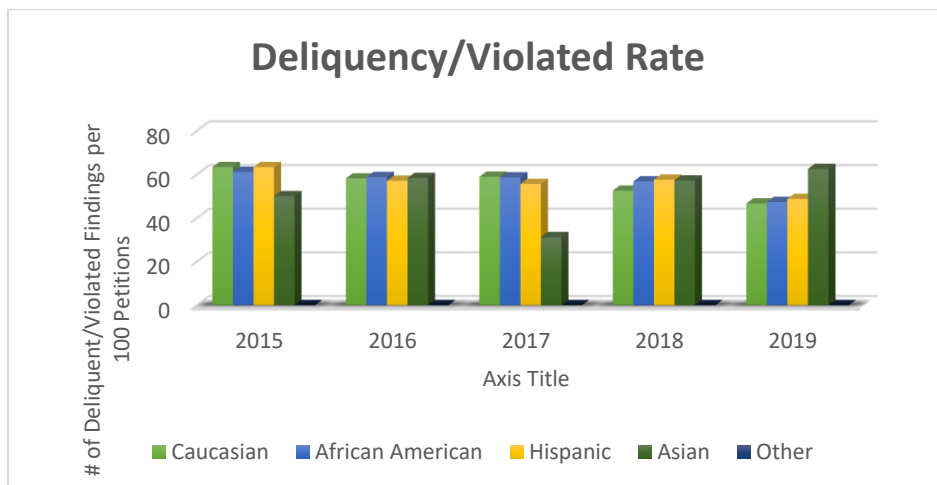


From 2015-2019 African American and Hispanic juveniles had petitions filed at a significantly greater rate than Caucasian youth. Asian youth were petitioned at a significantly higher rate in 2018 but had no difference in the other four years.

Delinquent/Violated

Youth are found delinquent as a result of an adjudication hearing. A finding of delinquency is equivalent to being convicted of a criminal offense in the criminal justice system. Youth who are charged with a violation of probation are found to have violated the terms and conditions of their probation as a result of a modification hearing. The delinquent/violated findings rate is calculated per 100 youth petitioned.

Chart 9. Delinquent/Violated Rate

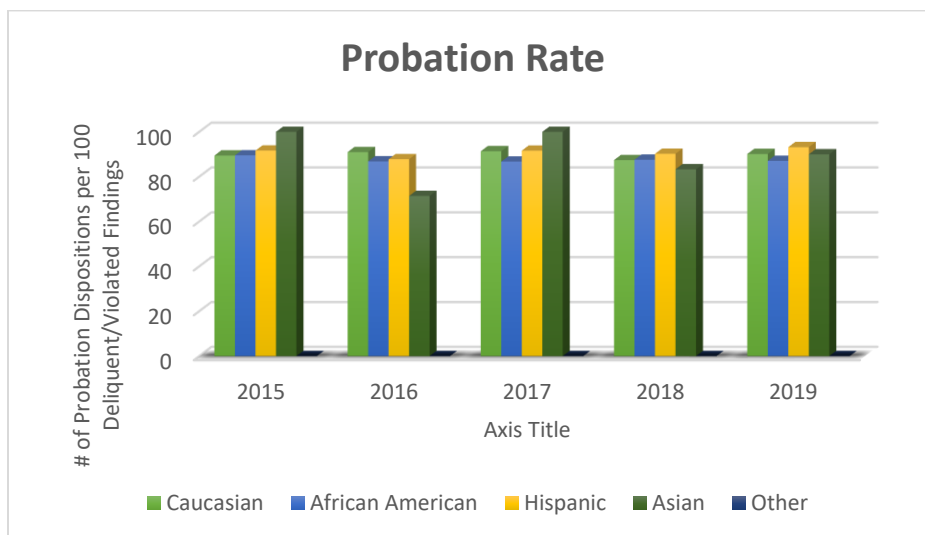


There was no significant difference between any of the racial categories in the five years of data included in this study.

Probation

The majority of youth adjudicated delinquent by the 323rd District Court are placed on formal, court-ordered probation. Probation terms typically consist of 12 months of community supervision; however, terms are at times shorter or longer. Furthermore, youth who are found to have violated the terms and conditions of their probation can receive an extension or modification to their existing probation. The primary actor at this contact point is the Judge presiding over the case. The probation rate is calculated per 100 delinquent/violated findings.

Chart 10. Probation Rate

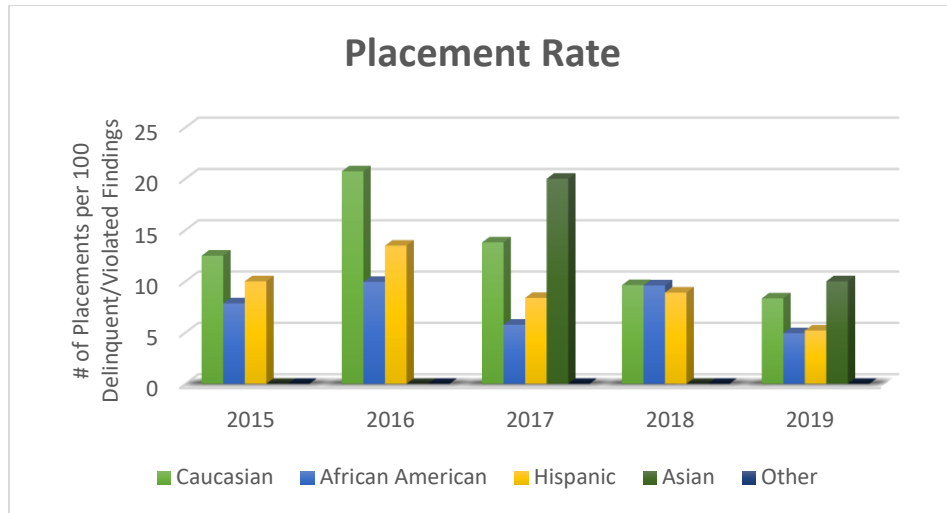


In 2015-2019 there was no significant difference between the Probation rates of any of the racial categories.

Placement

Placements, otherwise known as secure correctional facilities, are used to confine youth who have been adjudicated delinquent of a criminal offense and remanded to treatment in a secure placement facility or committed to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department. The primary actor at this contact point is the Judge presiding over the case. The confinement in secure correctional facilities rate is calculated per 100 delinquent/violated findings.

Chart 11. Placement Disposition Rate

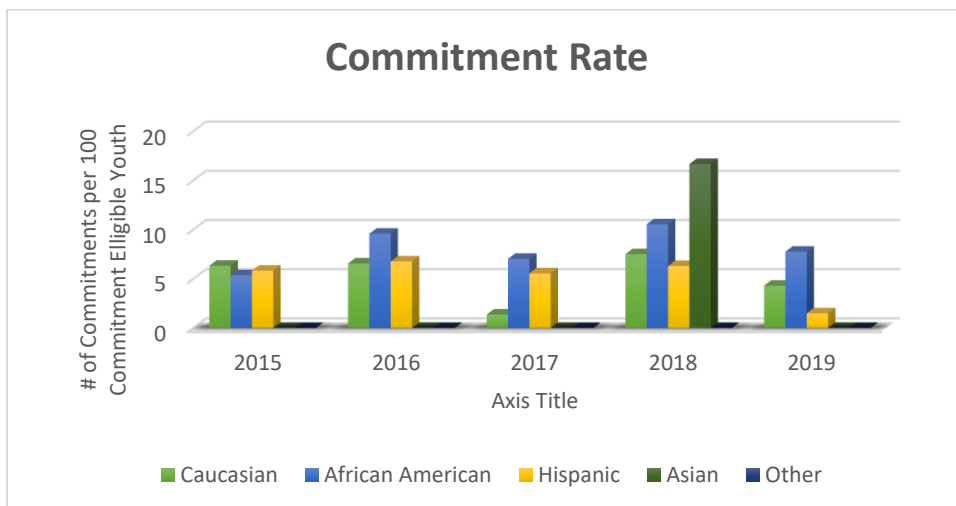


In 2016 and 2017 African American youth were placed in secure correctional facilities at a significantly smaller rate than Caucasian youth. In 2015, 2018, and 2019 there was no significant difference in placement rates between the various racial categories.

Commitment

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) serves as the state’s juvenile corrections agency. Effective June 8, 2007, Senate Bill (S.B.) 103 mandated that only youth who committed a felony offense or violated the terms of their court-ordered felony probation as eligible for commitment. Prior to S.B. 103, all youth adjudicated delinquent could be committed to TJJD. The commitment to TJJD rate is calculated per 100 youth eligible for commitment.

Chart 12. Commitment Rate



In 2018, there was no significant difference between African American and Hispanic youth commitment rates and Caucasian youth. In 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019 there was not enough commitments to accurately calculate the RRI.

Discussion

Overview of Findings

There are several salient points that can be derived from the results in this report. In this section we will focus on the contact points that display a disproportionate minority contact across multiple years.

1. Referral – there are significantly more African American and Hispanic youth referred to TCJS than Caucasian youth.
2. Arrest -- there are significantly more African American and Hispanic youth referred In-Custody to TCJS than Caucasian youth.
3. Detention – there are significantly more African American youth detained than Caucasian youth.
4. Petitioned -- there are significantly more African American and Hispanic youth with petitions filed than Caucasian youth.
5. Diversion – African American youth were diverted at a significantly lower rate than Caucasian youth.
6. DPP – African American youth are given Deferred Prosecution Probation at a significantly lower rate than Caucasian youth.

Next Steps

Now that we have determined which contact points have disproportionate minority representation the next steps should be to attempt to understand why there are differences in rates and what can be done to mitigate these differences in the future.

Though we may never fully understand the true reasons why there are disproportionate minority contact we can rule out reasons like seriousness of offense, number of previous offenses, age, gender, and risk score with proper analysis. There are several different statistical techniques that will help us determine whether one of these factors is influencing decision making at these contact points or if it is due to bias or another external factor that we are unable to measure.

Steps to help mitigate these differences should be a discussion among county and juvenile justice leaders in order to determine best practices. Some options to consider could be more training on implicit bias, how to make determinations based on Risk and Need scores as well as offense seriousness and number of previous offenses. As mentioned previously, juveniles' interaction with the juvenile justice system is a multifaceted collaboration and thus requires leaders from several agencies to work together to approach and improve on this problem.

Appendix

Appendix A: Operational Definitions for Juvenile Justice Contact Points

JJS Contact Point	Operational Definition	Data Point
Arrest	All referrals that involved a youth being referred “in-custody” to Tarrant County Juvenile Services.	Referral Type = "FM" (formalized)
Referral	All formalized, paper formalized, and paper referrals to Tarrant County Juvenile Services between 2015 and 2019.	Referral Date is between 1/1/2015 and 12/31/2019 <i>and</i> Referral Type = "FM", "PF", "PA"
Diversion	All referrals that were disposed to Supervisory Caution (JPD, DA) or Deferred Prosecution Probation (JPD, DA). All referrals that were attached to youth who participate in Drug Court, Second Opportunity for Success, Victim Offender Mediation, Ground Zero, or Community Coaches.	Disposition= Supervisory Caution (JPD, DA) <i>or</i> Deferred Prosecution Probation (JPD, DA) <i>and</i> Referral in the Referral Contact data. <i>or</i> All youth with participating in Drug Court, Second Opportunity for Success, Victim Offender Mediation, Ground Zero, or Community Coaches, <i>and</i> Referral in the Referral Contact data.
Detention	All referrals that have an associated admittance to the Lynn W. Ross Detention Center and were part of the Referral Contact dat.	Detention attached to a Referral from the Referral Contact data.
Petitioned/Charge Filing	All referrals that resulted in the District Attorney formally filing a petition.	Prosecutor Action Provision indicates that a petition was filed <i>and</i> Referral in the Referral Contact Data.
Delinquent/Violated Findings	All referrals, that resulted in the DA filing a petition, that result in the youth being adjudicated delinquent or found to have to have violated terms of probation. A referral was considered to result in a delinquent or violated finding if it received one of the following dispositions: adjudicated no disposition, court-ordered probation, modification/extension of court-ordered probation, commit to TJJD.	Disposition= adjudicated no disposition, court-ordered probation, modification/extension of court-ordered probation, commit to TJJD. <i>and</i> Referral in the Petitioned/Charge Filed data.
Probation	All referrals that had a delinquent or violated finding that result in the youth being placed on a first, subsequent, or extended/modified term of court-ordered probation with Tarrant County Juvenile Services.	Disposition= court-ordered probation, modification/extension of court-ordered probation, commit to TJJD. <i>and</i> Referral in the Delinquent/Violated contact data.
Placement	All referral that had a delinquent or violated finding that result in the youth being who were placed in a secure correctional placement facility.	Placement <i>and</i> Referral in the Delinquent/Violated contact data.
Committed to TJJD	All youth, who were commitment eligible who were committed to the Texas Juvenile Justice Department.	Disposition=commit to TJJD <i>and</i> Referral in the Delinquent/Violated data <i>and</i> Commitment Eligible: youth had at least one felony offense.

Appendix B: Annual Contact Rates and Relative Rate Indices

Table 1. Annual Contacts: 2015

Contact Point	Total Youth	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Population (age 10 to 16)	211,861	82,549	38,650	78,125	11,762	775	129,312
Referrals to Juvenile Court	3,314	823	1,471	990	28	2	2,491
Juvenile Arrests	1,517	306	721	473	17	0	1,211
Cases Diverted	1,123	302	482	324	15	0	821
Cases Resulting in DPP	492	109	205	172	5	1	383
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,103	211	544	342	6	0	892
Cases Petitioned	1,189	240	563	379	6	1	949
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	739	152	344	240	3	0	587
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	667	136	308	220	3	0	531
Cases Resulting in Placement	70	19	27	24	0	0	51
TJJD Commitments	23	5	11	7	0	0	18

Table 2. Relative Rate Index: 2015

Contact Point	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	All Minorities
Referrals to Juvenile Court	3.82	1.27	0.24	1.93
Juvenile Arrests	1.32	1.29	**	1.31
Cases Diverted	0.89	0.89	**	0.90
Cases Resulting in DPP	1.05	1.31	**	1.16
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.44	1.35	**	1.40
Cases Petitioned	1.31	1.31	**	1.31
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	0.96	1.00	**	0.98
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	1.00	1.02	**	1.01
Cases Resulting in Placement	0.63	0.80	**	0.70
TJJD Commitments	**	**	**	**

Table 3. Annual Contacts: 2016

Contact Point	Total Youth	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Population (age 10 to 16)	215,491	82,006	39,976	80,461	12,266	782	133,485
Referrals to Juvenile Court	3,374	710	1,562	1,070	28	4	2,664
Juvenile Arrests	1,651	277	804	549	20	1	1,374
Cases Diverted	1,061	267	453	334	7	0	794
Cases Resulting in DPP	487	115	219	147	6	0	372
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,261	209	654	382	15	1	1,052
Cases Petitioned	1,189	191	582	403	12	1	998
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	690	111	342	230	7	0	579
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	605	101	297	202	5	0	504
Cases Resulting in Placement	88	23	34	31	0	0	65
TJJD Commitments	34	4	21	9	0	0	30

Table 4. Relative Rate Index: 2016

Contact Point	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	All Minorities
Referrals to Juvenile Court	4.51	1.54	0.26	2.31
Juvenile Arrests	1.32	1.32	**	1.32
Cases Diverted	0.77	0.83	**	0.79
Cases Resulting in DPP	0.87	0.85	**	0.86
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.42	1.21	**	1.34
Cases Petitioned	1.39	1.40	**	1.39
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	1.01	0.98	**	1.00
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	0.95	0.97	**	0.96
Cases Resulting in Placement	0.48	0.65	**	0.54
TJJD Commitments	**	**	**	**

Table 5. Annual Contacts: 2017

Contact Point	Total Youth	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Population (age 10 to 16)	218,172	80,850	41,269	82,733	12,558	762	137,322
Referrals to Juvenile Court	3,567	740	1,777	1,001	46	3	2,827
Juvenile Arrests	1,710	336	868	485	20	1	1,374
Cases Diverted	1,171	274	511	369	15	2	897
Cases Resulting in DPP	468	92	210	156	10	0	376
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,400	236	792	356	16	0	1,164
Cases Petitioned	1,245	197	710	322	16	0	1,048
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	716	116	416	179	5	0	600
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	636	106	361	164	5	0	530
Cases Resulting in Placement	56	16	24	15	1	0	40
TJJJ Commitments	25	1	18	6	0	0	24

Table 6. Relative Rate Index: 2017

Contact Point	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	All Minorities
Referrals to Juvenile Court	4.70	1.32	0.40	2.25
Juvenile Arrests	1.08	1.07	0.96	1.07
Cases Diverted	0.78	1.00	0.88	0.86
Cases Resulting in DPP	0.95	1.25	1.75	1.07
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.40	1.12	1.09	1.29
Cases Petitioned	1.50	1.21	1.31	1.39
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	1.00	0.94	**	0.97
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	0.95	1.00	**	0.97
Cases Resulting in Placement	0.42	0.61	**	0.48
TJJJ Commitments	**	**	**	**

Table 7. Annual Contacts: 2018

Contact Point	Total Youth	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Population (age 10 to 16)	220,542	79,908	42,625	84,509	12,741	759	140,634
Referrals to Juvenile Court	3,570	708	1,719	1,102	35	6	2,862
Juvenile Arrests	1,595	280	763	535	15	2	1,315
Cases Diverted	1,219	255	498	453	9	4	964
Cases Resulting in DPP	456	112	201	142	1	0	344
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,349	227	729	381	12	0	1,122
Cases Petitioned	1,441	257	752	410	21	1	1,184
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	810	135	427	236	12	0	675
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	715	118	374	213	10	0	597
Cases Resulting in Placement	75	13	41	21	0	0	62
TJJJ Commitments	42	6	27	8	1	0	36

Table 8. Relative Rate Index: 2018

Contact Point	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	All Minorities
Referrals to Juvenile Court	4.55	1.47	0.31	2.30
Juvenile Arrests	1.12	1.23	1.08	1.16
Cases Diverted	0.80	1.14	0.71	0.94
Cases Resulting in DPP	0.74	0.81	**	0.76
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.32	1.08	1.07	1.22
Cases Petitioned	1.21	1.02	1.65	1.14
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	1.08	1.10	**	1.09
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	1.00	1.03	**	1.01
Cases Resulting in Placement	1.00	0.92	**	0.95
TJJJ Commitments	1.41	0.84	**	1.23

Table 9. Annual Contacts: 2019

Contact Point	Total Youth	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Population (age 10 to 16)	222,065	79,003	43,516	85,820	12,986	740	143,062
Referrals to Juvenile Court	3,794	770	1,680	1,299	41	4	3,024
Juvenile Arrests	1,614	276	714	605	16	3	1,338
Cases Diverted	1,278	267	508	483	16	4	1,011
Cases Resulting in DPP	397	87	147	159	4	0	310
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,362	240	673	434	14	1	1,122
Cases Petitioned	1,581	283	769	513	16	0	1,298
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	756	132	364	250	10	0	624
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	678	119	317	233	9	0	559
Cases Resulting in Placement	43	11	18	13	1	0	32
TJJJ Commitments	25	4	19	2	0	0	21

Table 10. Relative Rate Index: 2019

Contact Point	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	All Minorities
Referrals to Juvenile Court	3.96	1.55	0.32	2.17
Juvenile Arrests	1.19	1.30	1.09	1.23
Cases Diverted	0.87	1.07	1.13	0.96
Cases Resulting in DPP	0.77	1.08	**	0.91
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.29	1.07	1.10	1.19
Cases Petitioned	1.25	1.07	1.06	1.17
Cases Resulting in Delinquent/Violated Findings	1.01	1.04	**	1.03
Cases Resulting in Probation/Modification	0.97	1.03	**	0.99
Cases Resulting in Placement	0.59	0.62	**	0.62
TJJJ Commitments	**	**	**	**

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