

Kansas State DMC Assessment



This report was funded by grants 2009JFFX0036 and 2010JFFX0031 from the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant.

Objective Advantage, LLC

Elizabeth Neeley, Ph.D.

Mitchel N. Herian, Ph.D.

Anne Hobbs J.D., Ph.D.

7/31/2013

Acknowledgements

Objective Advantage, LLC would like to acknowledge the contributions of time and expertise that the following individuals made to this project. For their assistance with accessing data sources, formulating research questions, organizing community engagement events, and coordinating the review of this assessment, we would like to thank the staff of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority, specifically Randall Bowman, Don Chronister, Sandra Nesbitt, Pamela Rodriguez, and Sabrina Urquhart. Special thanks also to the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG) for their input and feedback into the assessment process. We would also like to thank the individuals who organized community meetings across the State of Kansas: Meredith Butler, Gail Cozadd, Phillip Lockman, Melody McCray-Miller, Heather Moon, Chrysann Phipps, Robert Sullivan, Dr. Nathaniel Terrell, and Verna Weber. As well as those who volunteered to serve as reviewers including: the staff of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority, Carla Benway, Dr. Brenda Dietrich, Shaena Fazal, Michael Marks, Dina Pennington, Callie Remschner, and Jodi Tronsgard. Thank you also to the research assistants from Objective Advantage, Madeline Ripa, Janet Sanchez and Janki Sharma for their work in support of this project. Thank you also to Timbre Wulf-Ludden for her assistance with data analysis and Megan McGuffy for her assistance with editing the final report.

Executive Summary

The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act charges states to institute multipronged strategies not only to prevent delinquency but to improve the juvenile justice system and assure equal treatment of all youth. To successfully address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recommends a five-phase process, whereby jurisdictions: 1) identify whether disproportionality exists and the extent to which it exists at all contact stages of the juvenile justice system; 2) assess the contributing factors; 3) provide an intervention plan; 4) evaluate the efficacy of efforts to reduce DMC; and 5) monitor and track DMC trends over time to identify emerging critical issues and to determine whether there has been progress.

The goal of this assessment is to identify the factors that contribute to DMC in the State of Kansas so that Kansas' juvenile justice system stakeholders can design appropriate intervention strategies. To do this, DMC was examined at three key decision points: arrest, secure detention and case management placements. Because data were made available regarding juvenile intake and assessment (which intersect with both law enforcement and secure detention) this data point was also examined. Like many assessments of this type, we were limited by the availability and quality of data. However, the report and recommendations that follow identify ways in which Kansas can explore data-driven approaches to addressing the overrepresentation of minority youth in the Kansas juvenile justice system.

Key Findings for Juvenile Arrests

1. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the arrest population, while American Indian, Asian and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the population of youth arrested.
2. District-level analyses indicated that Black youth were overrepresented in the number of arrests across the vast majority of judicial districts.
3. Youth were most often charged with Crimes against Society (37.2%), followed by Crimes against Property (34.8%), Crimes against Persons (19.3%), and Other types of Crimes (8.7%)

4. Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Persons and Crimes against Property. Black youth were underrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Society.
5. Hispanic youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with "Other" types of crimes (which may include violation of probation, failure to appear, etc.). Hispanic youth were underrepresented in the number of Crimes against Property.
6. White youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Society.
7. The five most common types of offenses were Larceny/Theft Offenses (20.7%), Assault Offenses (15.5%) and Drug/Narcotic Offenses (11.3%), Runaway (10.4%) and Liquor Law Violations (10.0%).
8. A more specific look at types of offense data indicated that there were significant differences in the types of offenses for which white and minority youth are arrested. Black youth are significantly overrepresented in offense categories that are more likely to come to the attention of law enforcement (Crimes against Persons and Property) while white youth are overrepresented in crimes that are less likely to come to the attention of law enforcement (Crimes against Society).
9. The relatively small number of American Indian and Asian youth made it difficult to draw firm conclusions about the trends in offenses with which these populations were charged.
10. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth had a higher number of charges per arrest than White youth, though this relationship was diminished when controlling for other relevant demographic (i.e. age and gender) and contextual factors (i.e. jurisdiction population, percent of jurisdiction who speak non-English language, poverty rates).
11. At the state level, Black youth had a higher number of arrests per individual than White youth, even when controlling for other relevant demographic and contextual factors (i.e. age, gender, geography, jurisdiction population, percent of jurisdiction who speak non-English language, poverty rates).

Key Findings for Juvenile Assessment

1. The data collected via the Intake and Assessment process could potentially provide a wealth of knowledge for the juvenile justice system. However, given the large amount of missing data, it is clear that the assessment process is not being implemented uniformly across the state. This likely results in a situation called “justice by geography” where youth with similar circumstances are treated differently by the justice system by virtue of where they live and the local practices in place.
2. The assessment tool currently used by Intake and Assessment is designed to identify problems and potential needs for services in the teenage population. It is not specifically designed to inform placement decisions.
3. There were no significant differences across race/ethnicity in the number of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors (meaning that minority youth were not more likely to be brought to Intake and Assessment on more serious charges).
4. There were significant differences in how youth came to Juvenile Intake and Assessment. Among youth charged with felonies:
 - a. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be assessed while they were detained.
 - b. White youth were more likely to be assessed as the result of an appointment or police drop off.

Among youth charged with misdemeanors:

- c. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be assessed while they are detained or as the result of a police drop-off.
- d. White youth were more likely to be assessed as the result of an appointment or a notice to appear.

These findings suggest that White youth were more likely than Black and Hispanic youth to be released after being charged with a crime. Alternatively, it appears that Black and Hispanic youth were more likely to be detained upon being charged with a crime.

5. Regarding placements, predictive analyses revealed that among youth charged with felonies, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained after assessment. Black youth were significantly less likely to

be released home after assessment. This relationship held even while controlling for the nature of the offense and other relevant variables.

6. Regarding placements, predictive analyses revealed that among youth charged with a misdemeanor, Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained after assessment. Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home. This relationship held even while controlling for the nature of the offense and other relevant variables.
7. While race is an important factor in the types of placements youth receive, the nature of the charge (i.e. Crime against Persons, Crime against Property, Crime against Society, or an "Other" type of crime) appears to be the strongest predictor of placement outcomes.

Key Findings for Secure Juvenile Detention

1. White, Asian and American Indian youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their numbers in the general population. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in detention facilities in comparison to their numbers in the general population.
2. White youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their contact with law enforcement. In contrast, Black, American Indian and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in secure detention, based on their contact with law enforcement.
3. Youth were admitted to detention for a variety of reasons. Over one-third of all admissions were for a new offense (37.8%). Twenty eight point six percent (28.6%) were admitted for a technical violation (probation violation, violations of court orders, violation of bond conditions or re-admission on a failed placement). Over fifteen percent of admissions were for warrants (15.6%). Roughly seven percent were admitted for a post disposition sentence/sanction (7.8%) and only 1.8% were admitted because they were awaiting a placement.
4. At the state level, data indicated racial patterns in the reasons for detention. More specifically:
 - a. Black youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a warrant.
 - b. Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a technical violation and for "other" reasons (which included court ordered/remanded

pre-disposition or Courtesy Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds).

5. There were no significant differences across race/ethnicity in the number of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors (meaning that minority youth were not more likely to have committed more serious charges).
6. Length of stay varied greatly across juvenile detention centers. While the average length of stay across all facilities was 15.4 days, the average length of stay at the Leavenworth JDC was only 4.6 days compared to an average length of stay of 24.3 days at the Shawnee JDC.
7. Data indicated that Black youth (17.6 days) and American Indian youth (31.4 days) had significantly longer stays in detention than White youth (14.5 days). Differences between the average length of stay for Asian and Hispanic youth compared to White youth were not significant.
8. The average length of stay was significantly different by race at three juvenile detention centers: Franklin, Shawnee and Wyandotte.
9. At the state level, 50.2% of youth were released home from a Juvenile Detention Center and 49.8% of youth were released to an alternate placement. Chi-square analysis indicated that the rate at which youth were released home did not differ significantly by race.
10. When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home from the South East Regional Juvenile Detention Center ($p < .05$). While 47% of all youth were released home, only 20.7% of Black youth were released home from this detention center.
11. No clear racial/ethnic patterns emerged regarding at what point youth are released from secure detention.
12. The high percentage of youth released before or at the detention hearing raises questions about whether the admission was necessary in the first place.
13. At the state level, data indicated that 26.2% of youth were released to a low level placement (electronic monitoring/house arrest or shelter care). Fifty eight point seven (58.7%) of youth were released to a moderate level placement (foster care or

group home) and 15.1% of youth were released to a high level placement (a juvenile correctional facility or adult jail). Chi-square analysis indicated that the level of placement to which youth are released does not differ significantly by race/ethnicity.

14. When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that there were no significant racial differences in the level of placement (low, moderate, or high) of youth at any of the juvenile detention centers.
15. Three juvenile detention centers (Leavenworth, Saline and Shawnee) released 0% of youth to a low level placement (signaling the need for low level release options in these communities).
16. Information on re-admissions could be improved by identifying/tracking whether youth have previously been admitted to secure detention.
17. In comparing youth with one admission to youth with more than one admission during the study period, there were no racial and ethnic differences in re-admission rates.

Key Findings for Case Management Placements

1. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the population of youth committed to JJA in comparison to the general youth population.
2. District-level analyses indicated that Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth committed to JJA custody in the vast majority of judicial districts.
3. The majority of youth committed to JJA have a misdemeanor level offense (69.9%).
4. The majority of youth committed to JJA have a score in the moderate range on the YLS (69.4%). Nine point eight percent of the youth committed to JJA were categorized as low risk by the YLS. YLS information was missing for 88 of the 700 youth committed to JJA in SFY 2012.

5. Data did not lend support for the differential offending hypothesis. Black and Hispanic youth committed to JJA did not have more serious law violations than other youth in JJA custody. While Black youth did have a significantly higher mean YLS score when compared to their White counterparts, these differences were not large enough to result in Black youth disproportionately being categorized as higher risk.
6. On average, Black youth had a higher average number of placements, but the differences across racial/ethnic groups were not statistically significant.
7. Regression analysis was used to predict the number of placements while controlling for variables like age, gender, and YLS score. Results indicate that when controlling for other variables, race is a significant predictor of the number of placements. More specifically, American Indian youth have significantly more placements ($p < .001$), while Hispanic youth have significantly fewer placements ($p < .001$). Age is also significant predictor of the number of placements, the younger the youth the more placements they received. Community characteristics were also predictive. The higher the poverty rate of the community where the youth resided, the more placements a youth received. Finally, the youth's total YLS Score was predictive of the number of placements, the higher a youth's YLS score, the more placements he or she had.
8. Youth in JJA custody are most often placed in a juvenile detention center. The second most common placement is a Youth Residential Care II facility.
9. There were no significant racial/ethnic differences regarding the type of placements in JJA custody.
10. There were no significant differences regarding whether a youth received an in-home or out-of-home placement.
11. The level of placement (low, moderate or high in terms of restrictiveness) did not differ significantly by race/ethnicity at the state or district level.
12. A youth's risk level (as measured by the YLS) or level of offense (felony or misdemeanor) does not predict the level of placement that a youth received.

13. The average length of stay in a JJA placement is 54.4 days. The average length of stay differs significantly by type of placement but does not differ significantly by race and ethnicity.
14. Younger juveniles have significantly longer length of stay in a placement, American Indian youth spend longer in placements and youth who have a felony level offense have longer stays in placement.
15. The average length of stay in JJA custody is 15.3 months. Controlling for other variables, race was predictive of length of stay in JJA custody: African America, American Indian and Hispanic youth all spend significantly more days on JJA supervision than White youth.
16. Several other variables were also significant in predicting total length of time (in days) that youth spent under JJA supervision.
 - a. Younger juveniles spent more time under JJA supervision. Males spent more days on supervision.
 - b. Compared to youth from metropolitan communities, youth from rural and micropolitan communities spent significantly more time on supervision. As the percent of individuals living in poverty increased, so too did the length of time youth spent on JJA supervision.
 - c. The higher a youth's YLS youths' score and the more serious the offense also predicted more days under JJA supervision.
 - d. The more placements a youth had, the longer a youth is supervised.
17. A total of \$17,769,328 was spent on the 700 youth who were under JJA authority in SFY2012. This is likely under estimated as some costs were unavailable.
18. The average cost that the state spent on a particular type of placement or service ranged from \$1,980 to \$34,701, dependent upon the type of placement and how long the youth remained in the service.
19. We were unable to measure program effectiveness and compare it to cost, due to the lack of program-level variables (success, failure).
20. Only 7.6% of youth had a repeat commitment to JJA, while 92.4% had only one record of commitment to JJA between SFY 2009 and SFY 2012.

21. Black youth are significantly more likely to be recommitted to JJA custody.
22. Approximately 70% of youth committed to JJA moved to a less restrictive placement by the time supervision ended, while 11.1% moved to a more restrictive placement by the time their supervision ended.
23. Black youth are significantly more likely to maintain or increase in the level of restriction of their placements while in JJA custody.

Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
Executive Summary	3
Key Findings for Juvenile Arrests	3
Key Findings for Juvenile Assessment.....	5
Key Findings for Secure Juvenile Detention.....	6
Key Findings for Case Management Placements	8
Chapter 1: Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Kansas Juvenile Justice System	16
Introduction	16
What Factors Contribute to DMC?	17
Examining and Addressing DMC	18
The Kansas DMC Assessment.....	21
Chapter 2: Methods	23
Secondary Data Analysis	23
Community Engagement Events.....	26
Chapter 3: Examining DMC in Juvenile Arrests in Kansas	28
Introduction	28
Data and Methods	29
Characteristics of the Population.....	30
Results.....	36
The Youth Population Compared to the Arrested Population.....	36
Racial/Ethnic Differences in Types of Offenses	39
Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity.....	46
Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity	49
Discussion.....	51
Are Minority Youth Overrepresented in Juvenile Arrests?.....	51
Are there Racial/Ethnic Patterns in Types of Offenses?	52
Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity.....	53
Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity	54

Chapter 4: Examining DMC in Juvenile Assessment in Kansas	55
Introduction	55
Data and Methods	56
Characteristics of the Population.....	57
Results.....	57
Race/Ethnicity and Offense Severity.....	57
How Youth Enter the Assessment Process	58
Racial/Ethnic Differences in How Youth Enter Assessment.....	59
Racial/Ethnic Differences in Type of Charges	62
Placements.....	64
Racial/Ethnic Differences in Placement Type for Felonies	65
Racial/Ethnic Differences in Placement Type for Misdemeanors.....	66
Predictive Analyses: Felony Placements.....	67
Predictive Analyses: Misdemeanor Placements	69
Discussion.....	72
Assessment Instruments.....	73
Chapter 5: Examining DMC in Juvenile Detention in Kansas	76
Introduction	76
Data and Methods	78
Characteristics of the Population.....	78
Results.....	80
The Youth Population Compared to the Detention Admissions Population	80
The Arrested Population Compared to the Detention Admissions Population.....	83
How do Youth Enter Detention?.....	85
Length of Stay in Detention	92
Released Home or Released to a Placement	96
Release Point for Youth Returned Home.....	97
Release Point for All Detained Youth.....	98
Level of Release Placement	98
Re-Admissions.....	101
Discussion.....	102
Objective Admissions.....	102

Technical Violations	104
Warrants	105
Length of Stay	105
Release from Detention	106
Severity of Placement	106
Re-Admissions.....	107
Chapter 6: JJA Case Management Placements	108
Introduction	108
Data and Methods	110
Characteristics of the Population.....	111
Results.....	114
The Youth Population Compared to the Population of Youth Committed to JJA.....	114
Racial/Ethnic Differences in Number of Placements	118
Type of Placement	120
Restrictiveness of Placement	121
Length of Stay in JJA Custody.....	125
Cost of Placements and Analysis of Cost Effectiveness	126
Annual Average Cost of JJA Placements for SFY 2012	127
Measures of Effectiveness	128
Discussion.....	130
Equity in JJA Admissions	130
Number of Placements by Race/Ethnicity	131
Restrictiveness of Placement	131
Length of Stay in Placements	132
Length of Time in JJA Custody.....	132
Costs and Measures of Effectiveness.....	133
Chapter 7: Capacity to Conduct DMC Assessment Activities and Evaluate JDAI’s Impact on DMC	135
Introduction	135
DMC Assessment Activities.....	135
State and Local Level Activities	135
Supporting Existing and Establishing New Local DMC Committees	135
Expanding Capacity for Data Driven Reform	138

Assessing the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).....	140
Framework for Assessing JDAI’s Impact on DMC.....	141
Chapter 8: Summary of Findings.....	143
Key Findings for Juvenile Arrests	143
Key Findings for Juvenile Assessment.....	144
Key Findings for Secure Juvenile Detention.....	145
Key Findings for Case Management Placements	148
Chapter 9: Recommendations	151
General Recommendations	151
Juvenile Arrests.....	152
Juvenile Intake and Assessment	153
Secure Juvenile Detention	154
Case Management Placements.....	157
Appendix A: Counties in each Judicial District	159
Appendix B: Classification of Counties as Metro, Micro or Rural	160
Appendix C: Arrest Data by Judicial District.....	116
Appendix D: Supporting Analyses for Arrest and Assessment Chapters	178
Appendix E: Missing Data from Juvenile Intake & Assessment	187
Appendix F: Supporting Analyses for Secure Juvenile Detention Chapter	189
Appendix G: Judicial District Reported DMC Activities.....	191
Appendix H: Kansas General Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity and Judicial District.....	199
Appendix I: Supporting Analysis for Case Management Placements	200
Appendix J: JDAI Core Strategies Matrix.....	204
References	217

Chapter 1: Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Kansas Juvenile Justice System

Introduction

In 1988, in response to overwhelming evidence that minority youth were disproportionately confined in the nation's secure facilities, Congress amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-415, 42 U.S.C. 5601 *et seq.*) 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,¹ to develop and implement plans to reduce the disproportionate representation (Section 223(a)(23)). In its 1992 amendments to the JJDP Act, Congress elevated DMC to a core requirement, tying 25% of each state's Formula Grant allocation for that year to compliance. Ten years later, Congress modified the DMC requirement of the JJDP Act of 2002 to require all states that participate in the Formula Grants Program to address "juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system." This change broadened the DMC core requirement from examining disproportionate minority "confinement" to disproportionate minority "contact," and further required states to institute multipronged intervention strategies including not only juvenile delinquency prevention efforts but also system improvements to assure equal treatment of all youth. Despite the expansion of the DMC core requirement over the years, the purpose of the DMC core requirement remains the same: **to ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of race and ethnicity** (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

Beyond these federal requirements to address DMC, it is in the state's best interest to do so. First, legitimacy of the justice system is in part based on the perception that the law is distributed in a fair and even-handed manner (Tyler, 2006). When evidence suggests the contrary, it diminishes the strength of the justice system. Second, research indicates that justice system involvement results in negative long-term outcomes for youth (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2004; Holman and Ziedenburg, 2006; Soler, 2010). If minority youth are disproportionately represented in the juvenile justice system, then they will also disproportionately suffer the impacts of being involved in that system.

¹ Throughout this report the term general population refers to the population of youth aged 10-17.

Finally, both the juvenile justice system and the state of Kansas wants their response to juvenile delinquency to be based on the offense and the needs of the youth, not the color of their skin.

What Factors Contribute to DMC?

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) occurs when a racial/ethnic group's representation at a point in the juvenile justice system exceeds their representation in the general population. The literature has identified a number of factors that contribute to/explain the overrepresentation of minority youth (some of which are interrelated).

- Differential Offending: Some researchers assert that DMC is the result of minority youth committing more crimes, more serious crimes, or types of offenses that are more likely to come to the attention of police (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).
- Selective Enforcement: Another explanation for DMC is the targeting of certain communities by law enforcement where law enforcement will disproportionately come into contact with minority youth. Moreover, some researchers assert that when data show a disproportionate share of minorities as offenders that this information is then used as a rationale to continue selectively targeting minority youth (Piquero, 2008).
- Differential Opportunities for Prevention and Treatment: Other research indicates that DMC exists because youth of color have less access to prevention and treatment programs than white youth and are therefore, more vulnerable to risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency (NC Office of Juvenile Defender, 2011). Differential opportunity can manifest itself in a number of ways including access to programs, eligibility criteria, implementation, and differential rates of effectiveness (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).
- Differential Handling/Treatment: Another explanation for DMC is that youth of color are more likely to enter the juvenile justice system due to differential treatment (NC Office of Juvenile Defender, 2011). Discretion points characterized by subjective criteria/processes can lend themselves to implicit bias. Stakeholders are encouraged to examine each decision point and question: what are the criteria on which decisions are made? Are those criteria applied consistently across all groups of youth? Are the criteria structured in a manner that places some groups at a disadvantage (Kang, 2009; U.S. Department of Justice, 2009)?
- Indirect Effects: Research also points out that DMC may be a result of indirect effects between race and crime (NC Office of Juvenile Defender, 2011). Indirect effects are defined as "those factors that contribute to presence in the system because of their coexistence with other factors." One example of an indirect effect

is family socioeconomic status as those who live in poor areas are more likely to have fewer protective factors and, therefore, more risk factors for criminal activity.

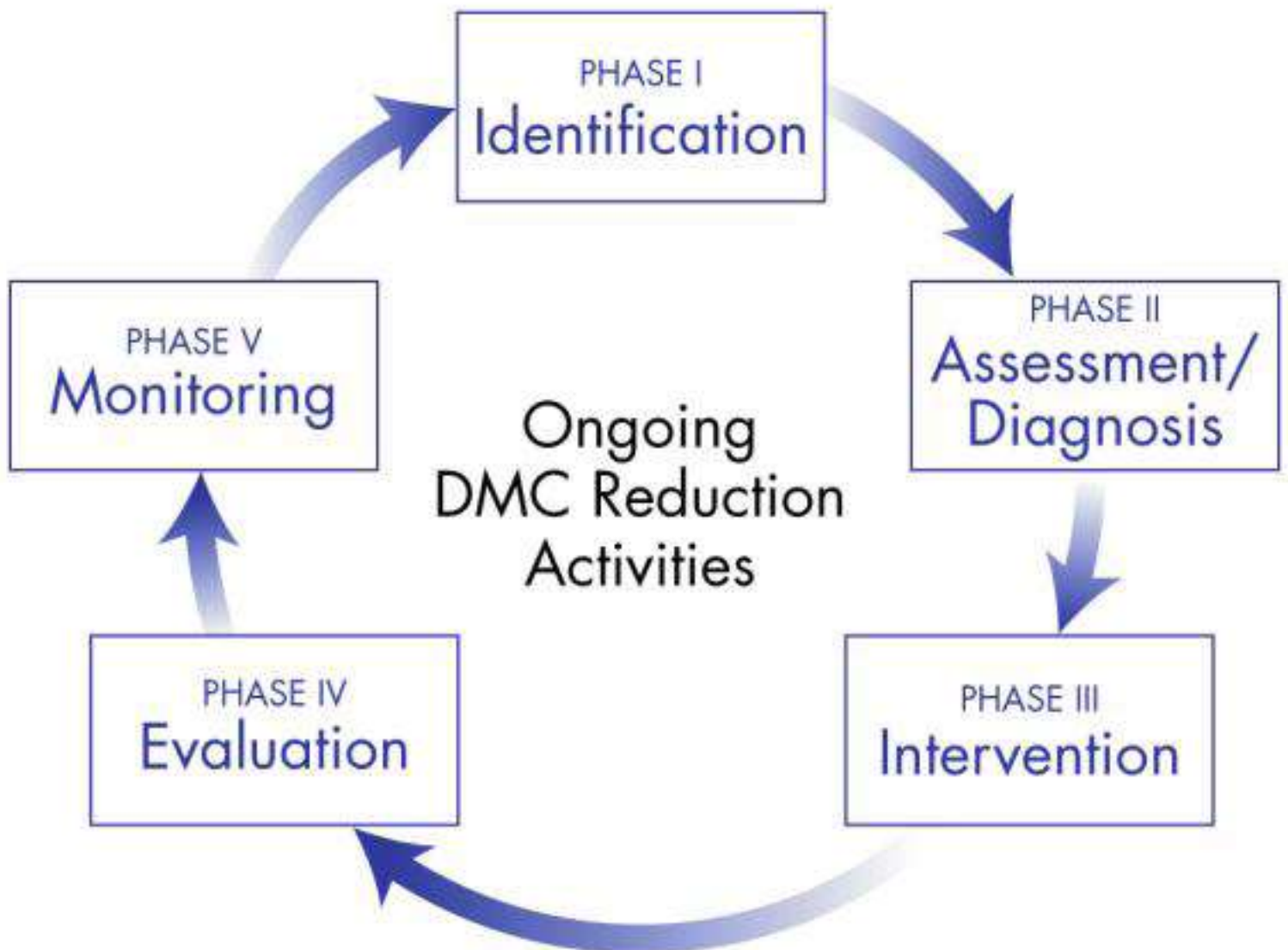
- Legislative Changes, Administrative Policies and Legal Factors: DMC may also be a result of legislation, policies and legal factors that inadvertently affect youth of color (NC Office of Juvenile Defender, 2011; The Sentencing Project, 2008). For example, administrative policies such as those allowing youth in custody to only be released to guardians who are home may inadvertently discriminate against youth of color given that single parent households with a working parent are more common in communities of color. Researchers have also identified school zero tolerance policies as another factor that may inadvertently cause DMC as these types of policies have been empirically shown to result in disproportionate treatment of youth of color. Furthermore, the use of legal factors, such as the number of prior arrests to determine a youth's disposition can disproportionately affect youth of color if they have already experienced differential opportunities or treatment in the juvenile justice system (NC Office of Juvenile Defender, 2011; The Sentencing Project, 2008).
- Justice by Geography: Youth in general, and minority youth in particular, may be processed or handled differently in one jurisdiction than in another within the same state. Differing responses may occur based on whether the youth was processed in an urban versus a rural setting or an urban versus a suburban setting, differences in resources (availability of diversion services), or differences in operating philosophies between jurisdictions (for instance, how a jurisdiction defines accountability for youthful misconduct or whether a jurisdiction uses deterrence as a primary rationale for system action as opposed to other philosophies of public safety; U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

Examining and Addressing DMC

To successfully address DMC, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) recommends a five phase process, whereby jurisdictions: 1) **identify** whether disproportionality exists and the extent to which it exists at all contact stages of the juvenile justice system; 2) **assess** the contributing factors; 3) **provide** an intervention plan; 4) **evaluate** the efficacy of efforts to reduce DMC; and 5) **monitor** and track DMC trends over time to identify emerging critical issues and to determine whether there has been progress (see Figure 1; U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

As states have undertaken efforts to address disproportionate minority contact, they have found evidence that disproportionality can occur at every contact point within the juvenile justice system. Moreover, what happens to youthful offenders during their

initial contacts with the juvenile justice system influences their outcomes at later stages, leading to a commonly observed amplification phenomenon (i.e., the extent of minority overrepresentation amplifies as minority youth penetrate deeper into the juvenile justice system). Therefore, to both understand the factors/mechanisms that contribute to DMC and to design appropriate intervention strategies to address these specific contributing mechanisms, one must first examine contact points throughout the juvenile justice system and target interventions at the selected priority contact points (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).



which present standardized residuals, the RRI computes a “rate of occurrence” and compares the rate of occurrence for minority youth to the rate of occurrence for white youth (see Table 1-1). When this number is bold it indicates that the difference is significantly different. For example, the table below indicates that Black youth are 3.38 times more likely to be arrested than White youth and that Hispanic youth are 1.49 times more likely to be arrested than White youth. Conversely, Asian and American Indian youth are approximately half as likely (.49 and .45 respectively) to be arrested as White youth. Based on the RRI data, the Kansas Advisory Group chose three priority areas for this assessment: arrest, secure detention and case management placements. Because data were made available regarding juvenile intake and assessment (which intersect with both law enforcement and secure detention) this data point was also examined.

Table 1-1: Kansas RRI Data from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011

	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Juvenile Arrests	3.38	1.49	0.49	--	0.45	--	1.91
Refer to Juvenile Court	0.83	0.83	0.68	--	1.62	--	0.85
Cases Diverted	0.78	0.77	0.82	--	0.40	5.47	0.86
Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.68	1.45	1.10	--	0.47	0.59	1.52
Cases Petitioned	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.14	1.28	1.09	--	1.24	0.23	1.18
Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.19	1.17	0.64	--	2.09	--	1.18
Court Service Probation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intensive Supervised Probation	0.83	1.14	--	--	2.20	--	1.00
Case Management	1.61	1.20	--	--	1.95	--	1.40
Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cases Transferred to Adult Court	2.64	1.14	--	--	2.20	**	1.00
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Key:							
Statistically significant results:	Bold font						
Results are not statistically significant	Regular font						
Insufficient number of cases or missing data	--						

The Kansas DMC Assessment

The goal of this assessment is to identify the factors that contribute to DMC, so that Kansas juvenile justice system stakeholders can design appropriate intervention strategies to address specific contributing mechanisms. (For an overview of current DMC reduction activities occurring in the state's judicial districts, see Appendix G, which is a report developed by the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority). Like many assessments of this type, we were limited by the availability and quality of data. Ultimately, given the available data we were able to examine the following system points and research questions:

Law Enforcement

- Compared to their composition in the population of youth in Kansas, are minority youth overrepresented in arrests?
- Are minority youth more likely than white youth to be arrested for certain types of offenses?
 - What factors account for racial differences in types of offenses?
- Is the average number of arrests per individual higher for minority youth than white youth?
 - What factors account for racial differences in number of arrests per individual?
- Is the average number of charges per arrest higher for minority youth than white youth?
 - What factors account for racial differences in number of charges per arrest?

Juvenile Assessment

- What is the demographic profile of youth being assessed and are there racial patterns in the classification of youth?
- How do youth enter the assessment process and are there racial patterns to these entry points?
- Does placement type differ by race?
 - What factors explain racial differences (e.g., offense, primary language, gender, race, age, etc.)?

Secure Juvenile Detention

- Are minority youth overrepresented in secure juvenile detention in comparison to their composition in the general population of youth?
- Are minority youth overrepresented in secure juvenile detention in comparison to their composition in the population of youth arrested?

- For what reasons do youth in Kansas enter secure detention?
 - Are there racial/ethnic patterns in detention admissions?
- Is length of stay at a secure juvenile detention facility equitable across racial/ethnic groups?
 - If not, what factors explain differential lengths of stay?
- Are there racial/ethnic patterns in whether a youth is released home or to a placement?
 - If so, what factors explain these patterns?
- Are there racial/ethnic differences in when youth are released from detention (prior to adjudication, post disposition, etc.)?
- Are there racial/ethnic patterns in the severity of release placements?
- Are there racial patterns to re-admissions into detention?

Case Management Placements

- Compared to their composition in the population of youth in Kansas, are minority youth overrepresented in commitments to JJA?
 - If so, what available variables explain racial differences?
- Are minority youth more likely to have multiple placements than white youth?
 - If so, what available variables explain racial differences?
- Are minority youth more likely to have more restrictive placements within JJA than white youth?
 - If so, what available variables explain racial differences?
- Are lengths of stay in placements equitable across racial groups?
 - If not, what available variables explain racial differences?
- Are lengths of stay in JJA custody equitable across racial groups?
 - If not, what available variables explain racial differences?
- What was the average total cost to serve a youth in JJA custody in SFY 2012?
- What is the average cost per type of placement in SFY 2012?
- What are the available indicators of success and are outcomes equitable across racial groups?

Chapter 2: Methods

Secondary Data Analysis

The primary research method for this assessment was statistical analysis of data captured by several of the state's case management systems. Table 2-1 presents each system point and the source which provided data for the assessment.

System Point	Data Sources
Law Enforcement	Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Juvenile Intake and Assessment	Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority
Detention	Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority
Case Management Placements	Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

Data were imported into and analyzed with SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Prior to conducting our analysis, we examined each of the variables for accuracy, missing values, and that the variables met the assumptions for multivariate analysis. When combining data from multiple sources, many of the variables were recoded to allow for meaningful analysis.²

Data analyses included frequency distributions, cross tabs, chi-square, ANOVA and regression analyses. Definitions and examples of how to interpret these data are provided below:

- **Frequency Distribution:** The number of times the various attributes of a variable are observed. For example, 50% of the sample was male, and 50% of the sample was female.
- **Cross Tabs:** Presents the relationship between two variables. For example, comparing the high school graduation rates of males versus females.
- **Chi-Square (Standardized Residual):** Provides a statistical comparison of cross tabs. For example, this technique would determine whether the graduation of rates of males and females at a particular school are statistically different than what would be expected from the graduation rates across an entire state.
- **ANOVA:** Statistically compares the mean values on a particular variable between two or more groups. For example, this technique would allow one to statistically compare the average number of honors students in a school by racial/ethnic categories.

² For example, some agencies collect information about ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino) separately from information regarding race, while others collect information regarding race/ethnicity as one variable. Recoding the variables allows us to accurately merge these different ways of tracking race/ethnicity data into a common variable.

- Regression Analysis: Explores the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. Regression analysis allows us to identify which factors/variables are significant in predicting outcomes. In this report, three types of regression analyses are used. First, linear regression is used when the dependent variables is continuous in nature (e.g. number of days in detention). Second, logistic regression is used when the outcome variable is dichotomous (e.g. Did youth commit a crime against a person? “yes” or “no”). Third, negative binomial regression is used when the dependent variable is a count variable (e.g. number of charges on an arrest).

Throughout the report there are references to whether or not differences are statistically significant. Below are explanations of the significance tests referenced throughout the report:

- Standardized Residual: A chi-square test produces a statistic called a standardized residual which allows you to determine if the difference between groups is statistically significant. A chi-square test takes an expected proportion and compares it to an observed proportion. When the standardized residual is greater than 2.0 or -2.0, it indicates that the disparity contributes to the significant chi-square value; the greater the standardized residual, the greater the disparity.
- Significance Levels: A significance level indicates how likely a result is due to chance. The indication that an analysis is $p < .05$ indicates that the finding is true within a 95% confidence interval. The indication that an analysis is $p < .01$ indicates that the finding is true within a 99% confidence interval. The indication that an analysis is $p < .001$ indicates that the finding is true within a 99.9% confidence interval. In many tables, significance levels are indicated by asterisks (i.e. * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$)

The variables used for these analyses are presented in the Tables 2-2 and 2-3.

Table 2-2: Dependent Variables

Stage	Dependent Variables	Coding
Law Enforcement	Number of Charges	Number of charges for each individual arrest
	Number of Arrests	Number of arrests for each individual youth
	Type of Charge	National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) codes indicating Crimes against Persons, Property, Society or Other NIBRS codes indicating the specific nature of offense with which a youth was charged
Assessment	How youth enter the assessment process	Dichotomous indicators of: Appointment, Direct CINC Placement, Interviewed in Detention, Notice & Agreement to Appear, Police Drop Off, Turned Self In, Walk In
	Type of Charge	NIBRS codes indicating Crimes against Persons, Property, Society or Other
	Placement Type	1=Home, 2=Other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.), 3=Detention
Detention	Reason for Detention	Dichotomous indicators of: Awaiting placement, Technical violation, New offense, Post disposition, Warrant, or Other
	Length of Stay	Number of days in secure juvenile detention
	Released Home or Released to Placement	1=Released home or to a parent/guardian, 2=Released to a placement of any type
	Level of Placement	1=Low level placement, 2=Moderate level placement, 3=High level placement
	Release Point	1=Prior to detention hearing, 2=At detention hearing, 3=Prior to adjudication, 4=At adjudication, 5=Prior to disposition, 6=At disposition, 7=Post disposition
Case Management Placements	Number of Placements	Number of JJA placements in FY 2012 per youth
	Placement Type	Detention, Juvenile Detention, Juvenile Correctional Facility, Jail, Psychiatric Residential Treatment, Youth Residential Center I and II, Foster Home, Residential Drug & Alcohol, Inpatient Hospitalization, Therapeutic Foster Home, Independent Living, Transitional Living, Home
	Length of Stay	Number of days in JJA Placement
	Length of time in JJA Custody	Total number of total days under JJA supervision per youth
	In-Home Placement vs. Out of Home Placement	1=In Home Placement a parent/guardian, 2=Out of Home Placement
	Level of Placement	1=Low level placement, 2=Moderate level placement, 3=High level placement
	Total Cost of Placement	Sum of cost of all placements FY 2009-2012
	Recidivism	1= Recommitment to JJA after release, 0= No recommitment
	Change in Level of Restriction	Move to less restrictive placement, maintain level of placement, move to more restrictive placement

Table 2-3: Independent/Control Variables

Level	Independent/Control Variables	Coding
Individual Level	Gender	1=Female, 2=Male
	Age	Number of years
	Binary Race	1=Non-white, 2=White
	Categorical Race ³	1=American Indian, 2=Asian, 3=Black, 4=Hispanic, 5=White
	Seriousness of Offense	1=Misdemeanor, 2=Felony
	Reason for detention	Dichotomous indicators of: Awaiting placement, Technical violation, New offense, Post disposition, Warrant, or Other
	Language Other than English at Home	0=English spoken at home, 1=Language other than English spoken at home
	Prior Arrests	0=No prior arrest, 1=Prior Arrest(s)
	Type of Charge	Crimes against Persons, Property, Society or Other
	YLS Total Score	Raw YLS combined score
	Categorical YLS Score	1=Low, 2=Moderate, 3= High
Community Level ⁴	Community Size	1=Rural, 2=Micropolitan, 3=Metropolitan
	Poverty Level	Percentage of County Population Below the Poverty Level
	Language Other than English	Percentage of County Population Speaking a Language Other than English

Community Engagement Events

Once preliminary results from the arrest and detention data became available, the research team conducted a series of regional public presentations in six jurisdictions selected by the Kansas Advisory Group (KAG)⁵ (see Table 2-4). Community engagement events involved a myriad of justice system stakeholders (including law enforcement, prosecutors, detention center staff, community corrections staff, etc.) as well as members of the public. These two hour events were not only an opportunity to

³ Race and ethnicity were coded in the following way: When a youth's ethnicity was classified as Hispanic, and race was classified as Asian, Black, or White, the youth was categorized as Hispanic. If a youth's ethnicity was classified as Non-Hispanic, and race was classified as Asian, Black, or White, race was categorized as Asian, Black, or White, respectively. Youth whose race was American Indian were categorized as American Indian, regardless of whether ethnicity was classified as Hispanic.

⁴ County level information was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts, available online at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/20000.html>

⁵ The Kansas Advisory Group was established by the Governor in accordance with K.S.A. 75-7007 and as directed by Section 223(a) (3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), to determine, advocate for, and promote the best interests of juveniles in Kansas. The Kansas Advisory Group reviews juvenile justice policy, advises policymakers on issues affecting the juvenile justice system; and strives to keep Kansas in compliance with the federal JJDP act.

introduce participants to the quantitative findings regarding arrest and detention data at both the state and local level, but also an opportunity to obtain qualitative information by discussing what additional questions or additional variables participants perceived as important to examining/understanding DMC in their communities and discussing any specific local processes or conditions which might explain local findings.

Table 2-4: Community Engagement Events			
City	County	Date	Approximate Attendance
Kansas City	Wyandotte County	December 12, 2012	35
Emporia	Lyon County	December 13, 2012	6
Garden City	Finney County	January 9, 2013	12
Wichita	Sedgwick County	January 10, 2013	95
Junction City	Geary County	January 22, 2013	15
Topeka	Shawnee County	January 29, 2013	30

Chapter 3: Examining DMC in Juvenile Arrests in Kansas

Introduction

Research has shown that minority youth come into contact with the juvenile justice system at significantly higher rates than white youth (Huizinga, Thornberry, Knight, Lovegrove, Loeber, Hill and Farrington, 2007; The Sentencing Project, 2008). At the arrest stage, researchers have examined the reasons for this phenomenon. One of the prominent theories to explain why minority youth might come into contact with police is the differential offending hypothesis. This theory holds that differences in the frequency with which white and minority youth come into contact with law enforcement, is the result of differential offense patterns across races/ethnicities (Leiber, 2002; Pope and Leiber, 2005). That is, minority youth may come into contact with law enforcement more often because they commit more offenses, more serious offenses or the types of offenses that are more likely to come to the attention of law enforcement.

However, research has also shown that the differential offense hypothesis can only explain a portion of the differences in juvenile justice system contact between white and minority youth. An alternative explanation – selection bias/selective enforcement – has been offered to help explain such differences (such as the targeting of certain communities by law enforcement). While researchers have not been fully able to identify the factors that underlie disparities that occur at the point of law enforcement contact, it is clear that disproportionality exists. Because we know that racial/ethnic disparities may be amplified as youth penetrate deeper into the justice system, it is critical to examine such disparities at arrest – the earliest stage of the juvenile justice process.

The purpose of this chapter is to: assess whether minority youth are over- or underrepresented in the extent to which they are arrested by Kansas Law Enforcement; examine differential offense patterns between youth of different races/ethnicities; and analyze the factors beyond race/ethnicity that might explain why youth of different races/ethnicities are arrested and charged with various types of offenses.

Specifically, our research questions related to arrest are:

- Compared to their composition in the population of youth in Kansas, are minority youth overrepresented in arrests?
- Are minority youth more likely than white youth to be arrested for certain types of offenses?
 - What factors account for racial differences in types of offenses?

- Is the average number of arrests per individual higher for minority youth than white youth?
 - What factors account for racial differences in number of arrests per individual?
- Is the average number of charges per arrest higher for minority youth than white youth?
 - What factors account for racial differences in number of charges per arrest?

In addition to examining state-level data, we examined each of the four primary research questions above using district-level data. For readers who may not be familiar with judicial districts in Kansas, Appendices A and B provide information about the counties that make up each district and how counties were categorized in terms of community size. Appendix C presents the district-level findings on the arrest analyses.

Data and Methods

To examine juvenile arrests in Kansas, we combined law enforcement agency data provided by the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) for arrests occurring during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2010 and SFY 2011. The data contained each of the charges filed against juveniles across various jurisdictions in Kansas (n=40,590). Because these cases represented the total number of charges filed by law enforcement in Kansas across these two years – regardless of whether a youth was charged with multiple offenses – it was necessary to determine two critical pieces of information: 1) whether multiple charges were made against a youth at arrest (i.e. multiple charges per arrest); and 2) whether youth had been arrested on multiple occasions. To do this, we matched cases based on Last Name, First Name, and Date of Birth. Using these criteria, we identified 22,397 unique individuals that had been arrested at least once during SFYs 2010 and 2011. However, 2,026 individuals did not have either a DOB recorded, or did not have a date of arrest recorded. Without these two pieces of information, we were not able to definitively classify some individuals as having multiple arrests/charges; as a result, these individuals were dropped from the analysis. This left us with 20,371 unique individuals who had been arrested at least once. Because a substantial number of youth had been arrested multiple times (4,119 youth were arrested more than once), we were left with 27,056 unique arrests to examine. For descriptive purposes, these 27,056 arrests served as the basis for our analyses related to differential offense patterns across races/ethnicities. Later in the chapter, we examine data at the individual level so that individual-level patterns such as number of charges per individual and number of arrests per individual can be discerned. Note that sample sizes vary across the different analyses in this chapter due to missing data.

Characteristics of the Population

Again, a total of 27,056 arrests during SFY 2010 and SFY 2011 were included in the analyses. Youth ranged in age from 10-17 (see Table 3-1). The mean age was 15.6. The gender breakdown of the sample was: 64.1% male (n=17,116) and 35.9% female (n=9,599).

Age	Number	Percent
10	239	0.9%
11	500	1.9%
12	1,066	4%
13	2,064	7.7%
14	3,387	12.7%
15	4,959	18.5%
16	6,827	25.5%
17	7,719	28.8%
Total	26,761	100.0%

*Note that 295 youth had ages that ranged from 0-9, was 18 years old, or had missing data. Many of these aberrant data are likely due to data entry error.

The racial/ethnic breakdown of the sample was: 59.1% White; 21.3% Black; 18.0% Hispanic; 1.1% Asian; 0.5% American Indian; 0.0% Other/Unknown (see Table 3-2). It should be noted that this racial breakdown is based on 25,788 cases, as 973 juveniles had missing race and/or ethnicity data, were classified as “Other”, or were classified as “Unknown”.

	Number	Percent
American Indian	122	0.5%
Asian	272	1.1%
Black	5,495	21.3%
Hispanic	4,650	18.0%
White	15,249	59.1%
Total	25,788	100.0%

In addition to examining demographic variables, we also examined arrest patterns by community size. Each of the 105 counties in Kansas were categorized as rural (population < 10,000), micropolitan (10,000-50,000), or metropolitan (> 50,000). Nearly three quarters of arrests were from a metropolitan county (72.4%) compared to 22.0% from a micropolitan county and 5.6% from a rural county (see Table 3-3). The classification of each county into these three categories is presented in Appendix B.

Table 3-3: Arrests by Community Size		
	Number	Percent
Rural	1,452	5.6%
Micro	5,660	22.0%
Metro	18,673	72.4%
Total	25,785	100%

Table 3-4 (see next page) presents the number of arrests per judicial district, as well as the racial/ethnic breakdown of the sample by judicial district.

Table 3-4: Race/Ethnicity of Arrests by Judicial District

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
District 1	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	108	21.7%	16	3.2%	369	74.2%	497
District 2	14	4.5%	1	.3%	16	5.2%	23	7.4%	255	82.5%	309
District 3	9	0.5%	6	.3%	421	23.8%	259	14.7%	1,071	60.6%	1,766
District 4	1	.5%	0	0%	11	5.2%	1	.5%	199	93.9%	212
District 5	2	.5%	3	.7%	46	11.2%	96	23.3%	265	64.3%	412
District 6	0	0%	0	0%	22	11.4%	7	3.6%	164	85%	193
District 7	33	4.9%	9	1.3%	165	24.3%	33	4.9%	439	64.7%	679
District 8	1	.3%	3	.8%	105	27.2%	26	6.7%	251	65%	386
District 9	0	0%	5	.8%	48	7.5%	79	12.3%	509	79.4%	641
District 10	1	0%	36	.7%	1,160	21%	667	12.1%	3,648	66.2%	5,512
District 11	4	.8%	1	.2%	73	14.8%	34	6.9%	381	77.3%	493
District 12	0	0%	0	0%	7	3.5%	16	7.9%	179	88.6%	202
District 13	1	.2%	19	3.7%	12	2.4%	22	4.3%	455	89.4%	509
District 14	7	1.5%	2	.4%	122	26%	25	5.3%	314	66.8%	470
District 15	0	0%	1	1.5%	1	1.5%	9	13.4%	56	83.6%	67
District 16	0	0%	4	.6%	28	3.9%	496	69.1%	190	26.5%	718
District 17	0	0%	0	0%	2	5.4%	1	2.7%	34	91.9%	37
District 18	19	.3%	125	2%	1,996	31.9%	1,123	18%	2,989	47.8%	6,252
District 19	1	.4%	7	2.7%	25	9.7%	32	12.4%	194	74.9%	259
District 20	3	1%	0	0%	23	7.9%	51	17.6%	213	73.4%	290
District 21	1	.3%	4	1.3%	57	18.3%	22	7.1%	228	73.1%	312
District 22	11	7%	0	0%	12	7.6%	5	3.2%	130	82.3%	158
District 23	3	1.9%	0	0%	17	10.9%	18	11.5%	118	75.6%	156
District 24	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	17.2%	48	82.8%	58
District 25	0	0%	21	2.5%	37	4.4%	581	69.6%	196	23.5%	835
District 26	1	.2%	6	1.2%	18	3.6%	373	74.3%	104	20.7%	502
District 27	2	.3%	0	0%	101	12.9%	108	13.8%	572	73.1%	783
District 28	4	3%	13	1%	204	16.3%	132	10.6%	895	71.7%	1,248
District 29	2	.1%	4	.3%	640	41.9%	366	24%	515	33.7%	1,527
District 30	0	0%	0	0%	5	3.2%	11	7.1%	140	89.7%	156
District 31	0	0%	0	0%	13	8.9%	8	5.5%	125	85.6%	146
Total	122	0.5%	272	1.1%	5,495	21.3%	4,650	18.0%	15,264	59.1%	25,785

Youth were charged with a variety of offenses. National Incidence-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) codes were used to classify the charges. NIBRS is a crime reporting system that collects data on each crime occurrence and each incident and arrest within that occurrence. NIBRS codes provide a broad classification of offenses that allow for a concise description of offense types.⁶ Table 3-5 presents the NIBRS categories that are used by agencies in the U.S. by classification: Crimes against Property, Crimes against Society, Crimes against Persons, and Other Crimes.

Table 3-5 NIBRS Categories			
Crimes Against Property	Classification	Crimes Against Persons	Classification
Arson	Property	Assault Offenses	Persons
Bribery	Property	Homicide Offenses	Persons
Burglary/B&E	Property	Kidnapping/Abduction	Persons
Counterfeiting/Forgery	Property	Sex Offenses (Forcible)	Persons
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	Property	Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	Persons
Embezzlement	Property	Family Offenses, Non-Violent	Persons
Extortion/Blackmail	Property		
Fraud Offenses	Property		
Bad Checks	Property		
Larceny/Theft Offenses	Property	Other Offenses⁷	
Motor Vehicle Theft	Property	Probation Violation	Other
Robbery	Property	Failure to Appear	Other
Stolen Property Offenses	Property	All Other Offenses	Other
Crimes Against Society			
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	Society		
Gambling Offenses	Society		
Pornography/Obscene Material	Society		
Prostitution Offenses	Society		
Weapon Law Violations	Society		

In cases where there was only one charge per arrest, it was relatively easy to determine the nature of the arrest (i.e. whether an arrest was best characterized as an arrest for

⁶ A brief description of NIBRS codes and their application can be found here: <http://dci.sd.gov/Operations/CriminalStatisticalAnalysisCenter/NIBRS.aspx>. More detailed information can be found here: <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/v1all.pdf>.

⁷ It is difficult to provide examples of “Other Offenses as approximately three-quarters (73.7%) of the charges classified as “other” by NIBRS were described as “All Other Offenses”.

assault, disorderly conduct, theft, etc.). However, in cases where there was more than one charge per arrest, it was more difficult to determine the nature of the arrest because NIBRS codes – which are fairly general in nature – served as the indicator for charge type in most jurisdictions from which data were collected. As an alternative approach, in cases where an arrest involved more than one charge, we examined only the first charge that was listed for each arrest. This was done to simplify the analysis and to provide a more succinct illustration of the offense patterns in the data.

We recognize that there are limitations to this approach. To determine the extent to which arrests with multiple charges varied in terms of offense type per charge, we cross-tabulated the first and second offense types. In total, 17,470 youth were charged with only one offense at the time of arrest; 8,315 youth were charged with at least two offenses on a single arrest. This analysis showed that among the 7,150 youth who were charged with two offenses at the time of arrest and who have NIBRS data available on both arrests, 97.7% (n=6,936) were charged with two offenses that were classified by the same NIBRS codes. Furthermore, among the 542 youth who were charged with three offenses on a single arrest and who have NIBRS data available at all three time points, 83.0% were charged with three offenses that all fell into the same NIBRS classification. Taken together, these findings indicate that youth charged with multiple offenses per arrest were highly likely to have multiple charges that fall under the same NIBRS classification. This finding gave us confidence that our approach to assessing offense patterns across youth with multiple charges is appropriate.

Table 3-6 indicates that Crimes against Society were the most prevalent among Kansas youth (37.2%), followed by Crimes against Property (34.8%), Crimes against Persons (19.3%), and “Other” Types of Crimes (8.7%).

	Total Number	% of Total
Crimes Against Persons	4,297	19.3%
Crimes Against Property	7,725	34.8%
Crimes Against Society	8,263	37.2%
Other Types of Crimes	1,936	8.7%
Total	22,221	100.0%

Table 3-7 provides a more detailed account. The most common type of offense was Larceny/Theft Offenses. According to this table, over 20% of all youth arrests in Kansas during SFYs 2010 and 2011 involved some sort of larceny or theft charge. The next most common charge was for Assault (15.5%), followed by Drug/Narcotic Offenses (11.3%),

Runaways (10.4%), and Liquor Law Violations (10.0%). Notably, a substantial number of offenses (7.5%) were classified as “Other”, and 2.5% of cases contained a NIBRS code that was unidentifiable, or was missing altogether.

Offense Category	Total Number	% of Total
Larceny/Theft Offenses	5,335	20.7%
Assault Offenses	4,006	15.5%
Drug/Narcotic Offenses	2,921	11.3%
Runaway	2,683	10.4%
Liquor Law Violation	2,579	10.0%
Other Offense	1,936	7.5%
Disorderly Conduct	1,585	6.1%
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	1,038	4.0%
Burglary/B&E	699	2.7%
Trespassing	549	2.1%
DUI	366	1.4%
Sex Offenses	251	1.0%
Weapon Law Violations	238	0.9%
Missing/Other	224	0.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	201	0.8%
Robbery	105	0.4%
Stolen Property Offenses	101	0.4%
Arson	65	0.3%
Fraud Offenses	59	0.2%
Counterfeiting/Forgery	40	0.2%
Statutory Rape	34	0.1%
Embezzlement	29	0.1%
Kidnapping/Abduction	25	0.1%
Pornography/Obscene Material	20	0.1%
Family Offenses/Non-Violent	19	0.1%
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	15	0.1%
Drunkenness	4	0.0%
Prostitution	1	0.0%
Missing Data	657	2.5%
Total	25,785	100.0%

Results

The Youth Population Compared to the Arrested Population

To determine whether minority youth were overrepresented in the overall number of arrests, we compared the proportion of youth arrested by race/ethnicity to the proportion of youth in the general population (see Table 3-8).⁸ A chi-square analysis indicated that there were significant racial differences when comparing the general youth population to the population of youth arrested ($p < .001$). In the tables below, when the standardized residual is greater than 2.0 or -2.0 it indicates that the difference contributes to the significant chi-square value; the greater the standardized residual, the greater the disparity. For example, data showed that White youth comprised 72.6% of the general population; if no disproportionality existed in Kansas, we would expect to see that White youth comprised approximately 72.6% of the arrested population. However, the data showed that White youth comprised only 59.1% of the arrested population. The standardized residual statistic (-25.4) indicates that this is a statistically meaningful difference. As Table 3-8 shows, American Indian, Asian and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the arrested youth population, while Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the arrest population. The large standardized residual for Black youth (74.5) illustrates the extent to which the Black youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth arrested in the State of Kansas.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Youth Population	1.9%	2.6%	8.1%	14.8%	72.6%
Youth Arrested	0.5%	1.1%	21.3%	18.0%	59.1%
Standardized Residual	-16.3	-14.9	74.5	13.4	-25.4
	Under	Under	Over	Over	Under
Note: Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of arrested youth and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category.					

In addition to examining state-level results, we also examined whether disproportionality existed at the judicial district level. Because we suspected that there were geographic variations in the extent to which disproportionality exists, this analysis provided a more nuanced look at the arrest data. Similar to the state-level analysis, the

⁸ The general population is defined as youth aged 10-17 in the state of Kansas. See Appendix H for demographic information by judicial district.

first step in this process was to determine whether each racial/ethnic group was over- or underrepresented in the number of arrests, in relation to their numbers in the general population within each judicial district. A summary of that analysis is provided below in Table 3-9. The full results are presented in Appendix C.

Table 3-9: District-Level Analysis of Racial/Ethnic Disproportionality in Arrests					
	Am. Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
District 1			Over	Under	
District 2			Over	Over	
District 3			Over		Under
District 4			Over	Under	
District 5			Over	Under	
District 6			Over		
District 7		Under	Over		Under
District 8	Under		Over	Under	
District 9	Under		Over		
District 10	Under	Under	Over	Over	Under
District 11	Under		Over		
District 12			Over	Over	
District 13	Under	Over			
District 14	Under		Over		Under
District 15					
District 16	Under		Over	Over	Under
District 17					
District 18	Under	Under	Over		Under
District 19	Under		Over		
District 20			Over		
District 21		Under	Over		
District 22			Over		
District 23	Over		Over	Over	
District 24					
District 25	Under		Over	Over	Under
District 26	Under			Over	Under
District 27	Under	Under	Over		Under
District 28	Under	Under	Over	Under	Over
District 29	Under	Under	Over	Under	
District 30					
District 31			Over		

“Under” refers to cases where that racial/ethnic group was underrepresented in the number of arrests in that judicial district, in relation to their makeup in the general population. “Over” refers to cases where that racial/ethnic group was overrepresented in the number of arrests in that judicial district, in relation to their makeup in the youth population of the judicial district. The full results that provide the basis for this table can be found in Appendix C.

As Table 3-9 shows, Black youth were overrepresented in the number of arrests in 25 of the 31 judicial districts in Kansas. White youth were underrepresented in the number of arrests in nine judicial districts and overrepresented in the number of arrests in one district. American Indian and Asian youth were underrepresented in the number of arrests in a fairly large number of judicial districts, though the sample sizes in many of these cases are very small. Hispanic youth were overrepresented in the number of arrests in seven judicial districts, but were underrepresented in the number of arrests in six judicial districts. During community engagement events in communities where data indicated that Hispanic youth were underrepresented in arrests, community stakeholders disagreed that this was the case and questioned the accuracy of Census data regarding the Hispanic population, commenting that for the Hispanic community, the school systems appeared to have the most accurate data regarding the diversity of the youth population.

In general, it is important to keep in mind that the sample sizes were relatively small in a number of judicial districts. For example, in District 4 where there were only 212 arrests across 2010-2011, Black youth were arrested 11 times (5.2% of all arrests). However, because Black youth only comprise 2.0% of the general population, this was considered a statistically significant difference using the standardized residual approach. Simply put, it is important to use caution when interpreting these results – particularly in those judicial districts with relatively small numbers of arrests – and it would be beneficial for the reader to take a closer look at the full results presented in Appendix C.

When presented with these findings at the community engagement events, one discussion topic among stakeholders was the perception that a substantial percentage of arrests are now being initiated by schools. The increase in arrests initiated by schools has been the trend nationally (Jefferson, 2012). The concern is that instead of being handled by the school, student misbehavior is now resulting in formal law enforcement contact. As the Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court stated in response to statistics from his state detailing the number of youth who come into contact with the justice system via schools:

“Criminalizing kids for minor misbehavior in our schools unnecessarily exposes them to our justice system and increases the likelihood they will drop out of school and face later incarceration... Charging kids with criminal offenses for low-level behavior issues exacerbates the problem. Among those suspended and expelled, minority and special education students are heavily overrepresented.

Of course, disruptive behavior must be addressed, but criminal records close doors to opportunities that less punitive intervention would keep open. Let us endeavor to give them a chance at life, before setting them on a path into the adult criminal justice system” (Jefferson, 2012: 1).

Nationally, jurisdictions have begun re-evaluating school disciplinary processes and reassessing school discipline policies to define: What are the criteria on which decisions are made? Are those criteria applied consistently across all groups of youth? Are the criteria structured in a manner that places some groups at a disadvantage (Jefferson, 2012; NC Office of Juvenile Defender, 2009).

Unfortunately, the data made available for this assessment did not indicate whether law enforcement contact was initiated by a school or another source. One justice system stakeholder estimated that in his jurisdiction, over one-third of arrests were generated at schools. It was recommended that tracking the number and types of referrals made to law enforcement from schools could serve as a catalyst to open the dialog and identify the issues more specifically.

Stakeholder feedback on this issue was mixed. While many questioned whether and what types of policies were in place to provide guidance to schools on when youth should formally be referred to the juvenile justice system, some stakeholders believed that the policies in their jurisdiction were being implemented uniformly and that law enforcement were involved only when absolutely necessary. A representative from a school district explained that these varied perceptions are likely due to the fact that Kansas is a “local control” state and therefore the public school districts have individual policies and practices that are developed by the local school boards. (This likely results in a situation called “justice by geography” where youth with similar circumstances are treated differently by the justice system by virtue of where they live and the local practices in place). She suggested that a more effective approach may be to establish guidelines regarding juvenile arrests in partnership with the Kansas State Board of Education, which could then be provided to local school districts as guidelines.

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Types of Offenses

Next, we examined frequencies across races/ethnicities to determine whether there were statistically significant differences in the types of offenses committed by youth of different races/ethnicities. To make this comparison, we examined racial/ethnic differences across offense categories as classified by NIBRS codes (again, for youth with

multiple charges per arrest we examined the first offense as an approximation for the overall arrest type).

The first step of the analysis was to examine the four broad categorizations of offense types: Crimes against Persons, Property, Society, and Other types of crimes (see Table 3-10). Results showed that Black youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Persons (standardized residual of 7.0), while White youth were significantly underrepresented in those types of crimes (standardized residual of -3.7). Both Asian and Black youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth charged for Crimes against Property (standardized residuals of 4.7 and 6.9, respectively); Hispanic and White youth were both significantly underrepresented in this category (standardized residuals of -2.5 and -3.3, respectively). Asian and Black youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth charged for crimes against society (standardized residuals of -2.0 and -11.8, respectively), while White youth were significantly overrepresented in these types of charges (standardized residual of 6.8). Finally, results revealed that American Indian and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth charged for "Other" types of crimes (standardized residuals of 2.3 and 3.7, respectively); Asian and White youth were significantly underrepresented in these charges (standardized residuals of -2.6 and -2.1, respectively).

As discussed in Chapter 1, one theory used to explain DMC is that minority youth commit offenses that are more likely to come to the attention of police (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009). It could be argued that Crimes against Persons (where there is a victim) and Crimes against Property are more likely to come to the attention of law enforcement than are Crimes against Society and Other Types of Crimes. Table 3-10 indicates that Black youth are significantly overrepresented in those categories that are more likely to come to the attention of law enforcement and White youth are significantly underrepresented. Moreover, crimes that are least likely to come to the attention of law enforcement (Crimes against Society) are those where White youth are significantly overrepresented and Black youth are significantly underrepresented.

It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about offenses classified as "other" by NIBRS codes. An analysis of the specific offense descriptions contained in the data provided by the KBI showed that 73.7% of the charges classified as "other" by NIBRS were described as "All Other Offenses" by KBI and law enforcement officials. However, 3.4% of cases were described as failure to appear and 2.1% of these cases were described as probation

violation, thus providing some sense of the types of offenses categorized as “other” by the NIBRS codes.

		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Crimes Against Persons	N	22	35	1,114	757	2,369	4,297
	%	21.4%	14.4%	23.8%	19.0%	17.9%	19.3%
	Std. Res.	.5	-1.7	7.0	-.5	-3.7	
Crimes Against Property	N	30	128	1,902	1,294	4,371	7,725
	%	29.1%	52.7%	40.7%	32.4%	33.1%	34.8%
	Std. Res.	-1.0	4.7	6.9	-2.5	-3.3	
Crimes Against Society	N	35	71	1,246	1,520	5,391	8,263
	%	34.0%	29.2%	26.7%	38.1%	40.8%	37.2%
	Std. Res.	-.5	-2.0	-11.8	1.0	6.8	
Other Types of Crimes	N	16	9	413	417	1,081	1,936
	%	15.5%	3.7%	8.8%	10.5%	8.2%	8.7%
	Std. Res.	2.3	-2.6	.3	3.7	-2.1	
Total	N	103	243	4,675	3,988	13,212	22,221
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of arrested youth and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category. Youth charged with NIBRS code 90I (runaway) were not included in this analysis; youth with missing NIBRS information were also excluded.

To better understand the factors that might help explain differential offense patterns, we conducted a series of predictive analyses to predict the likelihood of receiving a law enforcement charge for a particular offense type, while controlling for a range of factors. To do this, regression analyses were used to predict the likelihood that youth would be charged by law enforcement with Crimes against Persons, Property, or Society, or an Other type of offense, while controlling for the race/ethnicity, age and gender of the youth. We also controlled for a number of contextual factors: whether the arrest occurred in a rural, micropolitan, or metropolitan area; the percentage of people in the judicial district that speak a language other than English; and the percentage of people in the judicial district under the poverty line.⁹ Table 3-11 presents the summary of the regression results. The full results of this analysis are presented in Appendix D.

⁹ County level information was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts, available online at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/20000.html>

Table 3-11: Summary of Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Effects of Race/Ethnicity Upon Various Offense Types				
	Crimes Against Persons	Crimes Against Property	Crimes Against Society	Other Types of Crime
American Indian				Increased Likelihood
Asian		Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Black	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Hispanic				Increased Likelihood
Female	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Age	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Rural		Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Micropolitan	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
% Other than English		Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
% under Poverty Line				Increased Likelihood
Notes: "Increased Likelihood" indicates that the variable increased the likelihood of the offense type; "Decreased Likelihood" indicates that the variable decreased the likelihood of the offense type. Blank cells indicate that there is no statistical relationship between that variable and each offense type. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable; Metropolitan served as the reference group. The full results of this analysis are presented in Appendix D.				

As Table 3-11 shows, Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be charged with Crimes against Persons. Asian and Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be charged with Crimes against Property, but were significantly less likely to be charged with Crimes against Society. Finally, American Indian, Black, and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be charged with "Other" types of offenses, while Asian youth were significantly less likely.

Next, we sought to take a more detailed look at the relationship between race/ethnicity and offense types. We did this by examining whether youth of different races/ethnicities were disproportionately charged with specific types of offenses. Once again, NIBRS codes were used to identify the different offenses with which youth were charged. The summary of these findings is presented in Table 3-12; the full results of this analysis are presented in Appendix D.

As Table 3-12 shows, American Indian youth were significantly overrepresented in two of the 16 offense categories under consideration (Robbery and “Other”). Asian youth were significantly overrepresented in Burglary/Breaking and Entering Offenses and Larceny/Theft offenses, and were underrepresented in the number of “Other” offenses.

Turning to examine the extent to which Black youth were over- or underrepresented across the 16 offense categories, we found that Black youth were overrepresented across five of the offense categories we examined: Robbery Offenses, Assault Offenses, Burglary/Breaking and Entering Offenses, Larceny/Theft Offenses, and Disorderly Conduct Offenses. Black youth were underrepresented in three offense categories: Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Liquor Law Violations and Driving under the Influence.

The finding that Black youth were significantly more likely to be charged with Disorderly Conduct, an offense that can be used by law enforcement in any number of different scenarios, is consistent with research indicating that racial disparity is greatest when officer discretion is highest (Baumgartner and Epp, 2012). When discussed with stakeholders, participants confirmed their perception that whether a youth will be charged with disorderly conduct can depend on a number of contextual factors such as how the youth responds to the law enforcement officer and the mood of the law enforcement officer.

Hispanic youth were overrepresented in three of the 16 offense categories examined. Specifically, Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Weapon Law Violations, and in the number of offenses categorized as “Other” by NIBRS. This latter finding may signal that Hispanic youth are also more likely to be charged with offenses that involve more discretion on the part of the arresting officer, or that are not clearly classified by NIBRS codes. Hispanic youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth charged with Motor Vehicle Theft and Liquor Law Violations.

The analysis showed that White youth were significantly underrepresented across six of the 16 offense categories. White youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of Robbery Offenses, Assault Offenses, Larceny/Theft Offenses, Weapon Law Violations, Disorderly Conduct Offenses, and “Other” offenses. White youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Drug/Narcotic offenses, DUI, and with Liquor Law Violations.

	Am. Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Sex Offenses					
Robbery	Over		Over		Under
Assault Offenses			Over		Under
Burglary and B & E		Over	Over		
Larceny/Theft		Over	Over		Under
Motor Vehicle				Under	
Stolen Property					
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property					
Drug/Narcotic Offenses			Under	Over	Over
Weapon Law Violation				Over	Under
Disorderly Conduct			Over		Under
DUI			Under		Over
Liquor Law Violation			Under	Under	Over
Trespassing					
Other	Over	Under		Over	Under

Using regression techniques, we next predicted whether or not a youth was charged with the following five broad types of charges: Assault Offenses, Larceny/Theft Offenses, Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Disorderly Conduct, and Liquor Law Violations. Thus, five separate logistic regression models were developed to predict each outcome separately. These outcomes were chosen because they entail a substantial proportion (67%; n=16,531) of the overall number of outcomes in the dataset, and they appear to be outcomes on which there is substantial variation across racial and ethnic groups. By utilizing predictive techniques we were able to more stringently test the results presented in Table 3-12, while controlling for differences among youth in age, gender, and geographic location. Once again, we also controlled for three contextual factors: whether the county was rural, micropolitan, or metropolitan; the percentage of people in the judicial district who speak a language other than English and percentage of people in the judicial district below the poverty line.

Table 3-13 presents the findings of the five separate logistic regressions. The full results of these analyses are presented in Appendix D. When looking at these tables, it is important to keep in mind that we determined the likelihood of being charged with a particular offense by comparing each racial/ethnic category to White youth. As the results show, Asian youth were significantly less likely than White youth to be charged with Drug offenses, but were more likely than Whites to be charged with Theft and

Larceny offenses. Black youth were more likely than White youth to be charged with Assaults, Theft/Larceny, and Disorderly Conduct, but were significantly less likely than White youth to be charged with Drug offenses and Liquor offenses. Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be charged with Disorderly Conduct, and were significantly less likely to be charged with Liquor Violations. In general, it appears that White youth are more likely than minority youth to be charged with Drug and Liquor offenses; minority youth – particularly Black youth – were more likely to be charged with other types of offenses.

Table 3-13: Summary of Logistic Regression Analyses Predicting Effects of Race/Ethnicity Upon Various Offense Types					
	Assault	Theft/Larceny	Drugs	Disorderly Conduct	Liquor
American Indian					
Asian		Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood		
Black	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Hispanic				Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Female	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
Age	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Rural		Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Micropolitan	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
% Other than English	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood		Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
% under Poverty Line	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Notes: "Increased Likelihood" indicates that the variable increased the likelihood of the offense type; "Decreased Likelihood" indicates that the variable decreased the likelihood of the offense type. Blank cells indicate that there is no statistical relationship between that variable and each offense type. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable; Metropolitan served as the reference group. The full results of this analysis are presented in Appendix D.					

While the data indicate the crimes with which minority youth are more likely to be charged, the data do not tell us whether actual offending patterns across racial and

ethnic groups are equitable. Arrest rates are essentially an indicator of police activity in clearing reported crimes, and crimes police observe themselves. Thus, arrest figures reflect the frequency with which crimes are reported, police decisions regarding offenses on which they will concentrate their attention and resources, and the relative vulnerability of certain crimes to arrest (The Sentencing Project, 2008). Research has documented numerous examples where offending rates appear to be equal but arrest rates disproportionately impact populations of color (The Sentencing Project, 2008).

Regarding offense patterns, there were numerous discussions at the public engagements events about whether there were local programs in place to prevent youth from coming into contact with law enforcement. A number of system stakeholders and members of the public noted a lack of resources aimed at delinquency prevention. Stakeholders from across the state noted that the amount of prevention funding available had dropped drastically in recent years, while others noted that there had been a general shift of resources to the “back end” of the system (such as detention and case management placements) instead of investing in prevention and diversion programs that would keep youth out of the system in the first place.

At each community engagement event, community members articulated that it is the responsibility of the entire community to invest in prevention opportunities for youth. Programs that were emphasized by members of the public included: leadership development, recreational opportunities (such as team sports) and youth employment. It was also suggested that prevention be family focused, that is, by supporting families (with parenting classes, GED opportunities, etc.) youth would have better outcomes. It was also noted by stakeholders that prevention programs tend to focus on those offenses that white youth are most likely to come into contact with the juvenile justice system for (alcohol and drug related offenses).

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity

The mean number of charges per individual was 1.41, with the number of total charges ranging from 1 to 26. We assessed racial/ethnic differences in the number of charges per arrest using ANOVA; the results of this analysis are presented in the Table 3-14. The results show that there were significant differences in the number of charges per individual across racial/ethnic categories ($p < .001$). Black youth had the highest mean number of charges per arrest (1.47) followed by Hispanic youth (1.42), White youth (1.39), American Indian youth (1.31), and Asian youth (1.25).

	Number	Mean
American Indian	122	1.31
Asian	272	1.25
Black	5,495	1.47
Hispanic	4,650	1.42
White	15,246	1.39
Total	25,785	1.41

What factors predict the number of charges per arrest? Regression analysis was used to predict the number of charges per arrest by race/ethnicity while controlling for the same variables as used in the previous predictive analysis.¹⁰ The summary of the results are presented in Table 3-15.

American Indian	
Asian	Decreased
Black	
Hispanic	Decreased
Female	Decreased
Age	Increased
Rural	Decreased
Micropolitan	Decreased
% Other than English	Increased
% under Poverty Line	Increased
Notes: "Increased" indicates that the variable increased the number of charges per arrest; "Decreased" indicates that the variable decreased the number of charges per arrest. Blank cells indicate that there is no statistical relationship between that variable and number of charges. White youth served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between White youth and each racial/ethnic category. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable; Metropolitan served as the reference group. The full results of this analysis are presented in Appendix D.	

Results indicate that Asian youth had significantly fewer charges per arrest than White youth. In contrast to the findings in Table 3-9, when community factors were controlled for, the pattern for Hispanic youth reversed. Hispanic youth became less likely to be charged with more offenses per arrest than White youth. The results also show that females were charged with fewer offenses per arrest than male youth, older youth were charged with more offenses, and youth from micropolitan and rural areas were charged

¹⁰ Because the dependent variable (number of charges) was a count variable, and was therefore not normally distributed, we utilized negative binomial regression to determine the effects of each variable.

with fewer offenses per arrest than youth in urban areas. The percentage of people under the poverty line appeared to be a significant negative predictor.

We also examined each judicial district to determine whether there were significant differences in the number of charges per arrest across racial/ethnic groups (see Table 3-16). There were significant differences in the number of charges per arrest in Districts 3, 11, 29, and 31. Note, however, that the numbers of American Indian and Asian youth are quite low for each of these districts; thus the significant differences occur between Black, Hispanic, and White youth. The full results of these analyses can be found in Appendix C.

District	Number of Charges per Arrest?	District	Number of Charges per Arrest?
District 1	No	District 17	No
District 2	No	District 18	No
District 3	Yes	District 19	No
District 4	No	District 20	No
District 5	No	District 21	No
District 6	No	District 22	No
District 7	No	District 23	No
District 8	No	District 24	No
District 9	No	District 25	No
District 10	No	District 26	No
District 11	Yes	District 27	No
District 12	No	District 28	No
District 13	No	District 29	Yes
District 14	No	District 30	No
District 15	No	District 31	Yes
District 16	No		

In response to data indicating racial differences in the number of charges for youth, justice system stakeholders and community members inquired whether the race/ethnicity of the law enforcement officer could be included in the analysis. The race/ethnicity of the law enforcement officer was not a variable made available for this analysis. However, this question sparked several dialogues about the perception that White law enforcement officers may be influenced by implicit bias in charging decisions, and the need for both a diverse law enforcement (and broader juvenile justice system) workforce and a workforce that is educated about cultural competence and how implicit bias can impact decision making.

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

Next, we conducted an analysis of the total number of arrests per youth by race/ethnicity. In this analysis, our focus was on individual youth, rather than on the arrests themselves as in previous analyses. As noted above, the mean number of arrests per youth for the 19,289 youth who met the inclusion criteria for this analysis was 1.33. Once again, we used ANOVA to examine mean differences in the number of arrests across racial/ethnic categories. Similar to the previous analysis examining the number of charges per arrest, we found significant differences between racial/ethnic groups ($p < .001$). The analysis revealed that Black youth had the highest mean number of arrests (1.41) followed by American Indian youth (1.35), White youth (1.31), Hispanic youth (1.30), and Asian youth (1.21). Once again, follow up analyses revealed that the significant differences were largely driven by the differences between Black and Asian youth, Black and Hispanic youth, and Black and White youth.

	Number	Mean
American Indian	94	1.35
Asian	225	1.21
Black	3,856	1.41
Hispanic	3,543	1.30
White	11,580	1.31
Total	19,298	1.33

Finally, predictive analyses were used to determine the effects of race/ethnicity and other applicable variables upon the total number of arrests per individual (see Table 3-18). As the results show, Asian youth were significantly less likely to experience multiple arrests than were White youth; Black youth were significantly more likely to experience multiple arrests than White youth. Once again, females were arrested significantly fewer times, and older youth were likely to see fewer arrests likely due to the fact that there was simply less time for older youth to be included in these analyses. Youth in rural areas were likely to be arrested fewer times, while there appeared to be no difference between youth from micro- and metropolitan areas. Youth from areas with relatively high poverty rates were likely to see fewer arrests during this time period.

American Indian	
Asian	Decreased
Black	Increased
Hispanic	
Female	Decreased
Age	Decreased
Rural	Decreased
Micropolitan	
% Other than English	
% under Poverty Line	Decreased
Notes: "Increased" indicates that the variable increased the number of arrests per youth; "Decreased" indicates that the variable decreased the number of arrests per youth. Blank cells indicate that there is no statistical relationship between that variable and number of arrests per youth. White youth served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between White youth and each racial/ethnic category. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable; Metropolitan served as the reference group. The full results of this analysis are presented in Appendix D.	

Once again, we examined each judicial district to determine whether there were significant differences in the number of arrests per individual across racial/ethnic groups (see Table 3-19). The results demonstrated that there were significant differences in the number of arrests per individual in Districts 11, 18, and 24. Note that the results regarding District 24 involve an extremely small sample size. The full results of these analyses can be found in Appendix C.

District 1	No	District 17	No
District 2	No	District 18	Yes
District 3	No	District 19	No
District 4	No	District 20	No
District 5	No	District 21	No
District 6	No	District 22	No
District 7	No	District 23	No
District 8	No	District 24	Yes
District 9	No	District 25	No
District 10	No	District 26	No
District 11	Yes	District 27	No
District 12	No	District 28	No
District 13	No	District 29	No
District 14	No	District 30	No
District 15	No	District 31	No
District 16	No		

Together, the data on number of arrests per youth and number of charges per arrest show that there are racial and ethnic differences on these measures in the state of Kansas. In recognition of the importance of these variables for both the short- and long-term well-being of youth in Kansas, there were extended discussions at the community engagement events in Kansas City (Wyandotte County) and Wichita (Sedgwick County) about the need for a community-based solution to the problem of differential arrest patterns in those communities. Specifically, community members and stakeholders discussed the need for more prevention programs to put youth and law enforcement into contact with one another in non-threatening contexts, such as after school programs. Community members in Wichita also discussed the need for community members to volunteer and to serve as mentors for youth.

Discussion

Are Minority Youth Overrepresented in Juvenile Arrests?

The analysis showed Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the arrest population, while American Indian, Asian, and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the arrested youth population. This determination was made by statistically comparing the proportions of each race/ethnicity who were

arrested in Kansas in SFYs 2010 and 2011 to the proportion of each racial/ethnic group in the youth population during that time.

When the same analyses were conducted at the district level, a more nuanced picture emerged. Specifically, it appeared that Black youth were statistically overrepresented in the number of youth arrested across a vast majority of the judicial districts in the state. Thus, the district-level analyses allowed us to say that Black youth are overrepresented in the number of arrests, regardless of geographic location. For White youth, however, this was not the case. The districts in which White youth were underrepresented may be some of the more populous districts in the state (especially Districts 10, 18, and 26), but the patterns are not clear. For Hispanic youth, there did not appear to be any patterns with regard to the size or populations of the different judicial districts in which Hispanic youth were over- or underrepresented. During community engagement events in communities where data indicated that Hispanic youth were underrepresented in arrests, community stakeholders disagreed that this was the case and questioned the accuracy of Census data regarding the Hispanic population, commenting that for the Hispanic community, the school systems appeared to have the most accurate data regarding the diversity of the youth population.

Are there Racial/Ethnic Patterns in Types of Offenses?

Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Persons, while White youth were underrepresented in such crimes. Asian and Black youth were overrepresented in the number of charges for Crimes against Property; Hispanic and White youth were both underrepresented in the number of charges for Crimes against Property. Asian and Black youth were underrepresented in the number of charges for Crimes against Society, while White youth were overrepresented in these types of charges. Finally, the results revealed that American Indian and Hispanic youth were overrepresented in the number of charges for “Other” types of crimes; Asian and White youth were underrepresented in these charges.

Analyses that examined specific offense types provide more detail to our inquiry. The results demonstrate that Black youth were overrepresented in the number of Robbery Offenses, Assault Offenses, Burglary/Breaking and Entering Offenses, Larceny/Theft Offenses, and Disorderly Conduct Offenses. The latter finding –that Black youth are more likely to be charged with Disorderly Conduct – may suggest that Black youth are more likely to be charged with offenses for which there is more discretion for the arresting officer in determining whether to arrest a youth, and in determining the charge with which the youth will be charged. Finally, it is important to note that Black

youth were underrepresented in three prominent offense categories: Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Liquor Law Violations and Driving under the Influence.

The results of the analyses revealed that Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Weapon Law Violations, and in the number of offenses categorized as “Other” by NIBRS. This latter finding may signal that Hispanic youth are more likely to be charged with offenses that involve technical violations such as probation violation and failure to appear. Hispanic youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth charged with Motor Vehicle Theft, and Liquor Law Violations.

Finally, we examined the proportion of White youth within each offense category in relation to their composition of the overall youth population. The results of the analysis showed that White youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of Robbery Offenses, Assault Offenses, Larceny/Theft Offenses, Weapon Law Violations, Disorderly Conduct Offenses, and “Other” offenses. White youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Drug/Narcotic Offenses, DUI, and with Liquor Law Violations.

Upon discussion of these findings at the community events, stakeholders discussed the need for additional prevention programs within communities and suggested that the state of Kansas would be better served by investing in the front end of the system (prevention) rather than the back end (detention and case management placements) both in terms of improved outcomes and fiscally.

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity

The total number of charges on a single arrest indicates the severity of that arrest for youth. When examining this variable, Black youth had the highest mean number of charges per arrest (1.47) followed by Hispanic youth (1.42), White youth (1.39), American Indian youth (1.31), and Asian youth (1.25). Predictive analyses showed while Black and Hispanic youth had a higher mean number of charges per arrest than other racial/ethnic groups, the effects were diminished when controlling for other relevant factors. Contextual factors (population of jurisdiction, percent of population that is non-English speaking, and percent under poverty line) appeared to account for much of the variation in the number of charges per arrest. Specifically, it appears that youth from more urban areas were more likely to receive more charges per arrest.

We examined the average number of charges per arrest at the judicial-district level to determine whether there were racial and ethnic differences on this variable within judicial districts. The results showed that there were only significant differences on this variable in Districts 3, 11, 29, and 31. Black youth had the highest number of charges per arrest in Districts 29 and 31; White youth had the highest number of charges per arrest in District 3; and Hispanic youth had the highest number of charges per arrest in District 11.

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

The total number of arrests a youth has may signify their level of involvement in the juvenile justice system. A look at this variable showed that Black youth had the highest mean number of arrests (1.41) followed by American Indian youth (1.35), White youth (1.31), Hispanic youth (1.30), and Asian youth (1.21). When employing predictive analyses, we found that Black youth were likely to see significantly more arrests than White youth. Females were likely to see fewer arrests, and older youth were likely to see fewer arrests. Youth in rural areas were likely to be arrested fewer times, while there appeared to be no difference between youth from micro- and metropolitan areas.

Again, we conducted this analysis at the district level to determine whether a more nuanced look at the data could be obtained. This analysis revealed that there were significant differences on this variable in Districts 11, 18, and 24. In both Districts 11 and 18, Black youth had the highest number of arrests per individual. The sample size in District 24 was too small to draw any firm conclusions about statistical significance on this variable in that district.

Chapter 4: Examining DMC in Juvenile Assessment in Kansas

Introduction

Juvenile Intake and Assessment programs operate in all 31 judicial districts throughout Kansas, providing intake evaluations for alleged juvenile offenders and children in need of care who are taken into custody by law enforcement agencies. Juvenile Intake and Assessment operates on a twenty-four hour a day, seven-day week basis to assist law enforcement by allowing them to return to patrol while intake staff assess the youth's needs. This assessment helps determine what community-based services may be appropriate for the youth and family as well as to determine if the youth can be returned home or if placement is appropriate pending a subsequent court hearing.

In short, the intake assessment system is designed to collect information on youth who come into contact with the Kansas juvenile justice system. Not only is this information used to determine the proper way to move forward with a youth who comes into contact with the juvenile justice system, but it is also used to advise Kansas state government on the operation of the Kansas Juvenile Justice System. As such, the intake assessment system is an important feature of the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Intake and Assessment provides a formalized process for collecting specific information on youth who enter the intake system. Drawing on a collection of validated tools, the intake assessment collects information on substance abuse, physical and mental health, social skills peer relations, family relations, educational status, vocational status, leisure/recreation, and aggressive/delinquent behaviors. This wide collection of variables should provide a wealth of information about youth, and, when examined in conjunction with demographic and case-specific information about youth, should provide a critical source of information for assessing the factors that might be related to a wide range of outcomes in the juvenile justice system.

As part of the DMC assessment, the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) is interested in determining whether assessment patterns differ across race/ethnicity, and whether outcomes of the assessment process also differ across race/ethnicity. To make this determination, we drew upon data from the Juvenile Intake Assessment Process to develop and test the following research questions:

- What is the demographic profile of youth being assessed and are there racial patterns in the classification of youth?

- How do youth enter the assessment process and are there racial patterns to these entry points?
- Does placement type differ by race?
 - What factors explain racial differences (e.g., offense, primary language, gender, race, age, etc.)?

Data and Methods

The data for these analyses were obtained from the JJA. The files provided by the JJA contained information on 41,941 youth who were assessed by local government employees or contractors in SFY 2010 and SFY 2011. For each case, there were four potential classifications: F (Felony); L (Local Offense); M (Misdemeanor); and U (Unclassified). Of the 41,941 cases provided to analysts, 26,711 youth were charged with either a felony or misdemeanor as their most serious offense. The other 15,230 youth were classified as either violating a local ordinance, or were unclassified (a broadly defined category that included: violating truancy laws, being absent from home without consent of parent/custodian, being without adequate parental care/control or subsistence, being in violation of probation/placement orders, being a curfew/status offender, being a walk-in case, being arrested for a warrant, etc.). These 15,230 youth were not included in the analyses in this chapter.

In addition, a number of youth were charged with both a felony and a misdemeanor, or were charged with multiple felonies or multiple misdemeanors. In sum, there were 10,533 youth charged with more than one misdemeanor and/or felony offense, had multiple counts of unclassified offenses, or were charged with a felony or misdemeanor at the same time they were indicated as unclassified or having violated a local ordinance. For analytic purposes, we identified whether these youth had been charged with any type of felony or misdemeanor; if yes, they were included in the analyses in this chapter, if not they were excluded.¹¹

¹¹ In cases where a youth had multiple criminal charges or had a criminal charge at the same time they were listed as unclassified or having violated a local ordinance, we determined whether the youth had been charged with a felony or a misdemeanor, or both. If a youth had any sort of felony charge, they were classified as having a felony, regardless of whether they had been charged with a lesser offense. If a youth was charged with any sort of misdemeanor, but not a felony, they were classified as having a misdemeanor charge, regardless of whether they may have also been charged with violating a local ordinance, or classified with one of the other categories captured by the Kansas JJA intake system. If a youth was only charged with a local offense and/or was classified with one of the other categories captured by the Kansas JJA, they were not included in the analyses presented in this chapter. In other words, in all of the analyses presented in this chapter, we focused solely on those youth who were charged with a felony or misdemeanor offense.

Characteristics of the Population

Again, 26,711 youth were charged with a misdemeanor or felony. Of these, 5,042 (18.9%) were charged with a felony, while the other 21,669 (81.1%) were charged with a misdemeanor offense. Focusing on youth who were 10-17 years old (n=26,695), the mean age of the sample was 15.3. The sample was predominantly male 17,979 (67.3%), while 8,716 youth were female (32.7%). Whites comprised 55.5% of the overall sample. The sample consisted of equal proportions of Black and Hispanic youth (21.2%). Both American Indian and Asian samples were quite small (1.0% of the sample). The “Other” racial/ethnic category, which contained only 27 youth, was eliminated from subsequent analyses. Approximately two-thirds of those assessed were from a metropolitan county (66.7%), compared to 26.9% from a micropolitan county and 6.4% from a rural county.

Substantial amounts of data were missing from the JJIAMS Case Management System (due to missing data on a number of variables, this sample size varies slightly across subsequent analyses). An account of the missing data is presented in Appendix E. When asked why so much data were not available from the Intake and Assessment process, stakeholders identified a number of issues. First, the only two official assessments for the intake and assessment process are: 1) the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Questionnaire (JIAQ) that collects basic demographic and contact information regarding the youth; and 2) the Problem Oriented Screening Instrument for Teens (POSIT), which is a 139 item questionnaire that is meant to identify problems and potential needs for services in the teenage population. Jurisdictions voluntarily adopt (or not) other types of assessments, so some jurisdictions collect information regarding other measures while others do not. The second issue is that the POSIT is voluntary, and not all youth elect to take the screening.

Results

Race/Ethnicity and Offense Severity

Table 4-1 presents the number and percentages of each racial/ethnic category based on whether the youth was charged with a felony or misdemeanor. Chi-square analyses (Table 4-1) revealed that there were no significant differences across race/ethnicity in the number of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors.

		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Felony	N	53	45	1,081	1,040	2,813	5,032
	%	19.1%	16.9%	19.1%	18.4%	19.0%	18.9%
	Std. Res.	0.1	-0.7	0.4	-0.8	0.4	
Misd.	N	224	221	4,579	4,617	11,995	21,636
	%	80.9%	83.1%	80.9%	81.6%	81.0	81.1%
	Std. Res.	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	
Total	N	277	266	5,660	5,657	14,808	26,668
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Significant standardized residuals are in bold. Bold negative values less than -2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is underrepresented in that particular offense category; bold positive values greater than 2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is significantly overrepresented in that category.

How Youth Enter the Assessment Process

Per K.S.A. 38-2330, law enforcement shall bring a youth with whom they have had contact to an assessment center. System stakeholders reported that this is not uniformly the case. That is, some law enforcement officers decide to handle the situation on their own, some will bring youth in for assessment part of the time, and other law enforcement officials bring the youth in for assessment consistently.

One important consideration in the juvenile assessment/intake process is how the youth originally arrived at the assessment center and how/where they were assessed. This information is presented below by race/ethnicity. As Table 4-2 shows, assessments were most commonly conducted as a result of police drop offs (66.9%), followed by notice and agreement to appear (15.0%), appointments (10.3%), and interviewed in detention (6.6%). Stakeholders indicated that the ways in which youth are brought to intake and assessment vary across jurisdictions (e.g., some districts or counties do not use a notice and agreement to appear while others do). It is very likely that how a youth enters the assessment process will impact the ultimate placement decision. For example, if a law enforcement officer decides that the youth can return home and provides them with a notice and agreement to appear at the assessment center, it is probably not likely that that youth would subsequently be recommended for secure detention. Alternately, if a youth is assessed while in detention, this may influence the subsequent placement of the youth.¹²

¹² In fact, 97.9% of youth interviewed in detention were ultimately detained, regardless of whether it was a felony or misdemeanor offense.

The decision of how youth are brought into the assessment process may in part be driven by the severity of the offense. As Table 4-2 shows, the proportion of youth assessed while in detention was much greater for youth charged with felonies (15.4%) than for those charged with misdemeanors (4.5%) (it is worth noting that in terms of total number, more youth with misdemeanor level offenses were assessed in detention (n=972) than youth with felony level offenses (n=777). Alternatively, for youth charged with misdemeanors, a much greater proportion of assessments took place as a result of appointments (11.0% of youth with misdemeanors compared to 7.3% of youth with felonies) and a notice and agreement to appear (17.5% of youth with misdemeanors compared to 4.2% of youth with felonies). Substantially large proportions of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors (72.1% and 65.7%, respectively) were assessed as a result of a police drop off.

Table 4-2: How Youth Enter the Assessment Process

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Appointment	368	7.3%	2,390	11.0%	2,758	10.3%
Court Ordered Appointment	13	0.3%	28	0.1%	41	0.2%
Direct CINC Placement	3	0.1%	19	0.1%	22	0.1%
Interviewed in Detention	777	15.4%	972	4.5%	1,749	6.6%
Notice & Agreement to Appear	213	4.2%	3,783	17.5%	3,996	15.0%
Police Drop Off	3,633	72.1%	14,235	65.7%	17,868	66.9%
Turned Self In	11	0.2%	71	0.3%	82	0.3%
Walk In	18	0.4%	161	0.7%	179	0.7%
Total	5,036	100.0%	21,659	100.0%	26,695	100.0%

Racial/Ethnic Differences in How Youth Enter Assessment

We next examined potential racial/ethnic differences in how youth enter the assessment process. To do so, we first focused on youth charged with felony offenses. A chi-square analysis revealed that there were significant racial/ethnic differences in the ways in which youth arrived at assessment centers ($p < .001$). Black youth were significantly more likely to be assessed in detention, and were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth assessed as a result of an appointment, notice to appear, and police drop off. Hispanic youth were also significantly overrepresented in the number of youth assessed while in detention. White youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth assessed as a result of an appointment and police drop off, and were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth interviewed while in detention.

Assessment Type		Race of Youth					
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Appointment	N	14	1	37	60	256	368
	%	26.4%	2.2%	3.4%	5.8%	9.1%	7.3%
	St. Res.	5.1	-1.3	-4.7	-1.8	3.5	
Court Ordered Appointment	N	0	0	3	2	8	13
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
	St. Res.	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3	
Direct CINC Placement	N	0	0	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	St. Res.	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	1	
Interviewed in Detention	N	4	5	298	224	246	777
	%	7.5%	11.1%	27.6%	21.5%	8.7%	15.4%
	St. Res.	-1.5	-0.7	10.1	5.0	-9.0	
Notice and Agreement to Appear	N	2	6	30	49	126	213
	%	3.8%	13.3%	2.8%	4.7%	4.5%	4.2%
	St. Res.	-0.2	3	-2.3	0.8	0.6	
Police Drop Off	N	33	33	711	703	2,149	3,629
	%	62.3%	73.3%	65.8%	67.6%	76.4%	72.1%
	St. Res.	-0.8	0.1	-2.5	-1.7	2.7	
Turned Self In	N	0	0	1	1	9	11
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
	St. Res.	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.8	1.1	
Walk In	N	0	0	1	1	16	18
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%
	St. Res.	-0.4	-0.4	-1.5	-1.4	1.9	
Total	N	53	45	1,081	1,040	2,813	5,032
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Significant standardized residuals are in bold. Bold negative values less than -2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is underrepresented in that particular offense category; bold positive values greater than 2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is significantly overrepresented in that category.

Next, we conducted the same analysis for youth charged with misdemeanors. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 4-4. Similar to the analysis above, the analysis revealed a significant relationship between type of assessment and race/ethnicity ($p < .001$). The analyses showed that American Indian youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth who were assessed as the result of an appointment, and were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth assessed as a result of police drop off. Asian youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth assessed while in detention. Black youth were significantly

underrepresented in the number of youth assessed because of an appointment, because of a notice to appear, and because of a walk-in. Black youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth assessed in detention and as a result of a police drop off. Hispanic youth were also significantly overrepresented in the number of youth interviewed during detention and as a result of a police drop off. White youth were overrepresented in the number of youth assessed because of an appointment, because of a notice to appear, and as a result of a walk in. White youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth assessed during detention and because of a police drop off.

Table 4-4: Comparison of Types of Arrival by Race/Ethnicity for Misdemeanor Charges

Placement Type		Race of Youth					
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Appointment	N	64	27	215	472	1,606	2,384
	%	28.6%	12.2%	4.7%	10.2%	13.4%	11.0%
	St. Res.	7.9	0.5	-12.9	-1.6	7.8	
Court Ordered Appointment	N	0	0	5	9	14	28
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
	St. Res.	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	1.2	-0.4	
Direct CINC Placement	N	0	0	6	3	10	19
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	St. Res.	-0.4	-0.4	1	-0.5	-0.2	
Interviewed in Detention	N	8	3	373	247	339	970
	%	3.6%	1.4%	8.1%	5.3%	2.8%	4.5%
	St. Res.	-0.6	-2.2	11.7	2.8	-8.6	
Notice and Agreement to Appear	N	32	47	570	533	2601	3,783
	%	14.3%	21.3%	12.4%	11.5%	21.7%	17.5%
	St. Res.	-1.1	1.3	-8.2	-9.7	11	
Police Drop Off	N	118	142	3376	3,313	7,272	14,221
	%	52.7%	64.3%	73.7%	71.8%	60.6%	65.7%
	St. Res.	-2.4	-0.3	6.7	5.1	-6.9	
Turned Self In	N	1	1	20	10	39	71
	%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
	St. Res.	0.3	0.3	1.3	-1.3	-0.1	
Walk In	N	1	1	14	30	114	160
	%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
	St. Res.	-0.5	-0.5	-3.4	-0.7	2.7	
Total	N	224	221	4,579	4,617	11,995	21,636
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Significant standardized residuals are in bold. Bold negative values less than -2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is underrepresented in that particular offense category; bold positive values greater than 2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is significantly overrepresented in that category.

Taken together, the results of these analyses provide evidence that Black and Hispanic youth were more likely than White youth to be assessed while detained or as the result of a police drop off. In contrast, White youth were more likely to be assessed as the result of an appointment, a notice to appear, or because of a walk-in. These findings suggest that White youth are more likely than Black and Hispanic youth to be released after being charged with a misdemeanor. Alternatively, it appears that Black and Hispanic youth are either dropped off by police at the agency conducting the assessment immediately after being charged with a crime, or are more likely to be detained upon being charged with a crime.

Comments made by juvenile justice system stakeholders during community engagement events indicated that parental involvement may play a role in whether a youth is assessed as the result of a police drop off or while in detention. That is, if a parent or guardian is unable to be reached or is unable or unwilling to pick up a youth, that youth may be taken to the assessment center and/or admitted and held in secure detention. While data were not available to allow us to explore this possibility it may be worthwhile for future analyses to examine such explanations.

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Type of Charges

The type of placement a youth receives is likely to be determined, in part, by the seriousness of the offense with which they are charged. To account for this fact, we examined the types of charges against youth. Because the data did not allow us to rank different charges according to seriousness of offense (again, NIBRS codes do not readily lend themselves to such an analysis), we instead relied upon a broad classification of case types provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation: Crimes against Persons, Crimes against Property, Crimes against Society, and “Other” types of Crimes.¹³ The frequency of each of these charge types is presented in Table 4-5. Note that the number of cases is slightly smaller in this analysis due to cases in which NIBRS Code information was not recorded (n=2,420). Also, note that a similar analysis was conducted in Chapter 3. Overall, the most common type of charges against youth were for Crimes against Property, followed by Other types of Crimes, Crimes against Persons, and Crimes against Society.

¹³ These broad classifications were based on information from the following source: <http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/nibrs/manuals/v1all.pdf>.

	Total	
	Number	Percent
Crimes against Persons	4,788	19.7%
Crimes against Property	8,524	35.2%
Crimes against Society	3,659	15.1%
Other types of Crimes	7,277	30.0%
Total	24,248	100.0%

Next, we examined each offense type by race and ethnicity. We isolated felony and misdemeanor offenses to more clearly see the relationship between offense type and race at each level of offense. Table 4-6 presents the analysis for felony cases. As the Table shows, disproportionality in offense types primarily existed among Hispanic youth. Specifically, Hispanic youth were underrepresented in the number of Crimes against Persons, and were overrepresented the number of Crimes against Society and Other types of Crimes. White youth were underrepresented in the number of Other types of Crimes.

		Race of Youth					
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Crimes against Persons	N	18	10	301	227	720	1,276
	%	39.1%	27.8%	32.5%	25.8%	30.3%	29.9%
	St. Res.	1.1	-0.2	1.4	-2.2	0.3	
Crimes against Property	N	12	21	428	365	1,118	1,944
	%	26.1%	58.3%	46.2%	41.4%	47.0%	45.5%
	St. Res.	-2.0	1.1	0.3	-1.8	1.1	
Crimes against Society	N	8	5	117	158	340	628
	%	17.4%	13.9%	12.6%	17.9%	14.3%	14.7%
	St. Res.	0.5	-0.1	-1.7	2.5	-0.5	
Other types of Crimes	N	8	0	81	131	200	420
	%	17.4%	0.0%	8.7%	14.9%	8.4%	9.8%
	St. Res.	1.6	-1.9	-1.1	4.8	-2.2	
Total	N	46	36	927	881	2,378	4,268
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Significant standardized residuals are in bold. Bold negative values less than -2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is underrepresented in that particular offense category; bold positive values greater than 2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is significantly overrepresented in that category.

Next, we examined the relationships between race/ethnicity and offense type for misdemeanor offenders. The results are presented in Table 4-7. The results show that Asian youth were overrepresented in the number of Crimes against Property. Black youth were overrepresented in the number of Crimes against Persons and Property, and were underrepresented in the number of Crimes against Society and Other types of Crime. Hispanic youth were overrepresented in the number of Crimes against Society. White youth were underrepresented in the number of Crimes against Persons and Property, and were overrepresented in the number of Crimes against Society and Other types of Crime.

		Race of Youth					
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Crimes against Persons	N	35	31	909	718	1,819	3,512
	%	16.7%	14.7%	21.9%	17.5%	16.1%	17.6%
	St. Res.	-0.3	-1.0	6.6	-0.1	-3.8	
Crimes against Property	N	70	99	1,601	1305	3,505	6,580
	%	33.5%	46.9%	38.6%	31.8%	31.0%	32.9%
	St. Res.	0.1	3.5	6.3	-1.2	-3.6	
Crimes against Society	N	26	23	425	703	1,854	3,031
	%	12.4%	10.9%	10.2%	17.1%	16.4%	15.2%
	St. Res.	-1.0	-1.6	-8.2	3.2	3.3	
Other types of Crimes	N	78	58	1,215	1374	4132	6,857
	%	37.3%	27.5%	29.3%	33.5%	36.5%	34.3%
	St. Res.	0.7	-1.7	-5.5	-0.9	4.0	
Total	N	209	211	4,150	4,100	11,310	19,980
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Significant standardized residuals are in bold. Bold negative values less than -2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is underrepresented in that particular offense category; bold positive values greater than 2 indicate that the racial/ethnic group is significantly overrepresented in that category.

Placements

Following the assessment, intake and assessment staff will make a recommendation to the law enforcement officer about the placement of the youth. Information about how often law enforcement officers follow the recommendations made by intake and assessment were not available (this is a data point that Intake and Assessment should consider collecting in the future). According to system stakeholders, the likelihood that law enforcement will follow the recommendation made by the intake and assessment process varies by county and judicial district.

The following table presents the frequency of each assessment outcome (see Table 4-8). As the right two columns of the Table show, the most common outcome was release to parents/guardians. This event occurred in 67.9% of the cases examined. The second most common outcome was detention. This outcome occurred in 23.2% of cases. Together, these two outcomes represent over 91% of the total number of placements that occurred in Kansas in SFYs 2010 and 2011. Other placement types with a substantial number of cases included release to relative (2.3%), “other” (1.7%; this variable can include when a youth is released to another appropriate guardian such as a teacher, principal, pastor, other relative, etc.); foster care (1.2%), and placement in a group home resident center (1.0%). Not surprisingly, detention comprised a much greater proportion of the outcomes for youth charged with felonies (57.5%) than for those charged with misdemeanors (15.3%), however, it is important to note that in terms of overall numbers, more youth with misdemeanor level offenses are detained (3,303) than youth with felony level offenses (2,894). Similarly, release to parents/guardians comprised a much greater proportion of the outcomes for youth charged with misdemeanors (75.0%) than for those charged with felonies (37.2%).

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Attendant Care	6	0.1%	12	0.1%	18	0.1%
Detention	2,894	57.5%	3,303	15.3%	6,197	23.2%
Emergency Shelter	14	0.3%	152	0.7%	166	0.6%
Foster Care	49	1.0%	276	1.3%	325	1.2%
Friend	9	0.2%	118	0.5%	127	0.5%
Group Home	28	0.6%	251	1.2%	279	1.0%
House Arrest	37	0.7%	38	0.2%	75	0.3%
Other	55	1.1%	407	1.9%	462	1.7%
Parents/Guardians	1,872	37.2%	16,250	75.0%	18,122	67.9%
Relative	56	1.1%	564	2.6%	620	2.3%
Shelter Family	9	0.2%	219	1.0%	228	0.9%
Self	5	0.1%	38	0.2%	43	0.2%
SRS	2	0.0%	31	0.1%	33	0.1%
Total	5,036	100.0%	21,659	100.0%	26,695	100.0

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Placement Type for Felonies

The next step was to examine the relationship between race/ethnicity and placement types. Before conducting this analysis, however, we combined a number of categories for a more meaningful analysis. Specifically, we collapsed these outcomes into three

groups: Detention, “Other” type of release (Attendant Care, Emergency Shelter, Foster Care, Group Home, Other, Shelter Family, SRS), and Home (Friend, Parents/Guardians, Relative, Self). The results of the first analysis showed that there were significant differences across race/ethnicity in the types of placements received by youth charged with a felony ($p < .001$). Once again, the standardized residual scores allowed us to determine where the most meaningful differences lie.

Results indicate that Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of detention placements, while White youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of detentions (see Table 4-9). Black youth were underrepresented in the number of Home placements, while White youth were overrepresented in the number of Home placements. Hispanic youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of “other” types of placements, while White youth were overrepresented on this outcome.

Table 4-9: Type of Placement by Race/Ethnicity for Felonies

Placement Type		Race of Youth					
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Home	N	26	25	305	369	1215	1,940
	%	49.1%	55.6%	28.2%	35.5%	43.2%	38.6%
	St. Res.	1.2	1.8	-5.5	-1.6	4.0	
Other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.)	N	2	1	39	23	135	200
	%	3.8%	2.2%	3.6%	2.2%	4.8%	4.0%
	St. Res.	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-2.9	2.2	
Detention	N	25	19	737	648	1,463	2,892
	%	47.2%	42.2%	68.2%	62.3%	52.0%	57.5%
	St. Res.	-1.0	-1.3	4.6	2.1	-3.8	
Total	N	53	45	1,081	1,040	2,813	5,032
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Placement Type for Misdemeanors

The second portion of the analysis involved examining the same relationships between race/ethnicity and placement type among youth charged with a misdemeanor offense (see Table 4-10). Once again, a chi-square analysis revealed that the relationship between race/ethnicity and placement type was significant ($p < .001$). As in the previous

analysis, specific relationships between race/ethnicity and placement types were examined by measuring the standardized residuals.

The results of that analysis reveal that once again, Black youth were overrepresented in the proportion of youth charged with misdemeanors who were detained. Asian and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth detained. Among youth receiving “other” types of placements, we found that Black youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth who received this type of placement, while Hispanic youth were significantly underrepresented. American Indian youth were overrepresented in the number of “other” placements. Finally, we examined racial/ethnic differences in the proportions of home placements. This analysis revealed that Black youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth released to home, while White youth were significantly overrepresented in this proportion.

Table 4-10: Type of Placement by Race/Ethnicity for Misdemeanors

Placement Type		Race of Youth					
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Home	N	171	195	3,185	3,686	9,719	16,956
	%	76.3%	88.2%	69.6%	79.8%	81.0%	78.4%
	St. Res.	-0.3	1.7	-6.7	1.1	3.3	
Other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.)	N	23	8	410	216	726	1,383
	%	10.3%	3.6%	9.0%	4.7%	6.1%	6.4%
	St. Res.	2.3	-1.6	6.9	-4.6	-1.5	
Detention	N	30	18	984	715	1,550	3,297
	%	13.4%	8.1%	21.5%	15.5%	12.9%	15.2%
	St. Res.	-0.7	-2.7	10.8	0.4	-6.5	
Total	N	224	221	4,579	4,617	11,995	21,636
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Predictive Analyses: Felony Placements

The results above demonstrate that there is a relationship between race/ethnicity and placement outcomes. However, we also have found that there is a relationship between race/ethnicity and the type of offenses with which youth were charged (i.e. Crimes against Persons, Property, Society, or Other). Thus, to gain a clearer picture of how these race/ethnicity impacts placement outcomes, it was necessary to use predictive techniques so that we could account for the type of offense when examining the relationship between race/ethnicity and placement types. Furthermore, this approach also allowed us to address our research questions regarding which factors (e.g., age, gender) can help explain racial/ethnic differences in placement types. To do this, we ran

a series of logistic regressions that used a number of variables available to us to predict two placement outcomes for youth charged with a felony: detention, “other” types of placements, and release to home (to parent/guardian). For these analyses, we used a number of variables to predict the likelihood receiving each of these three outcomes: race/ethnicity, gender, age, geographic location (rural, micropolitan, metropolitan), primary language spoken at home, percent in county who speak language other than English, percent in county under the poverty line, type of crime (against persons, property, society, or other), and whether the youth had been arrested previously.¹⁴ In each of these analyses, the reference categories were: White youth, males, youth in metropolitan areas, English speaking youth, and youth who were charged with crimes against persons.

Detention

The results of the analyses are presented in Table 4-11. Black and Hispanic youth were both more likely than White youth to be detained as the result of being charged with a felony. There were no significant differences between American Indian and Asian youth and White youth in the likelihood of being detained. Females were significantly less likely to be detained than were male youth, and older youth were more likely to be detained. Juveniles in rural and micropolitan areas were both less likely to be detained in relation to youth in urban areas. There appeared to be no relationship between language spoken at home and detention. The percentage of the county speaking a language other than English and percentage below the poverty level were both positive predictors of detention. Youth charged with crimes against property and society, and “other” types of crimes were both less likely to be detained. Finally, youth with a prior arrest were significantly more likely to be detained.

Other Placements

The results showed no relationship between race/ethnicity and receiving a placement of “other”. Youth who speak a language other than English at home, who come from counties with high levels of non-English speakers, and youth that commit crimes against property (compared to crimes against persons) were less likely to receive a placement of “other”. A prior arrest increased the likelihood of this outcome.

¹⁴ It is important to note that there were a number of other variables provided by the Kansas JJA that would have likely provided important information in these analyses. These variables include risk of harm to others/self, eight or more prior filings, current citizenship status, etc. However, due to the large amount of missing data on these variables (for example, data on risk of harm to others were missing for 68% of youth charged with a felony), it was not possible to use these data in a meaningful way.

Home Placements

Black and Hispanic youth were less likely than White youth to be released home. Youth in rural and micropolitan areas were more likely to be released home than youth in metropolitan areas. In relation to youth who were charged with Crimes against Persons, youth charged with Crimes against Property, Society, or Other types of crimes, were more likely to be released home.

	Detention	Other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.)	Home
American Indian			
Asian			
Black	Increased Likelihood		Decreased Likelihood
Hispanic	Increased Likelihood		Decreased Likelihood
Female	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Age	Increased Likelihood		
Rural	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
Micropolitan	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
Non-English /Bilingual at Home		Decreased Likelihood	
% Other than English	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	
% under Poverty Line	Increased Likelihood		
Crime against Property	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Crime against Society	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
Other type of Crime	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
Prior Arrest	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	

Notes: "Increased Likelihood" indicates that the variable increased the likelihood of the placement type; "Decreased Likelihood" indicates that the variable decreased the likelihood of the placement type. Blank cells indicate that there is no statistical relationship between that variable and each placement type. White youth served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between White youth and each racial/ethnic category. Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable; Metropolitan served as the reference group. Prior Arrest was entered as a dichotomous variable. Crimes against Persons served as the reference group, thus all comparisons on types of crime are between Crimes against Persons and each of the broad categories of offenses.

Predictive Analyses: Misdemeanor Placements

We next moved to examine placement outcomes for youth charged with misdemeanor offenses. The same predictive variables were used in this analysis as were used in the analyses related to felony offenders: race/ethnicity, gender, age, rural/urban, language

spoken at home, percent of county speaking language other than English, percent of county below poverty line, offense type, and whether youth had a previous arrest.

Detention

The results of the first analysis are presented in Table 4-12. The results demonstrate that Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained as a result of a misdemeanor charge. Females were significantly less likely than males to be detained for a misdemeanor charge. Older youth were significantly more likely to be detained than were younger youth. Youth from micropolitan areas were less likely to be detained for a misdemeanor offense than were youth from metropolitan areas. There was no relationship between detention and the primary language spoken at home. Youth charged with crimes against property and society, and “other” types of crimes were less likely to be detained. And, youth with a prior arrest were significantly more likely to be detained.

4-12: Summary of Logistic Regression Predicting Likelihood of Placements for Misdemeanors			
	Detention	Other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.)	Home
American Indian			
Asian			
Black	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Hispanic			
Female	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Age	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Rural			
Micropolitan	Decreased Likelihood		Increased Likelihood
Non-English /Bilingual at Home		Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
% Other than English	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
% under Poverty Line		Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Crime against Property	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Crime against Society	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Other type of Crime	Decreased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood
Prior Arrest	Increased Likelihood	Increased Likelihood	Decreased Likelihood
Notes: “Increased Likelihood” indicates that the variable increased the likelihood of the placement type; “Decreased Likelihood” indicates that the variable decreased the likelihood of the placement type. Blank cells indicate that there is no statistical relationship between that variable and each placement type. White youth served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between White youth and each racial/ethnic category. Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable; Metropolitan served as the reference group. Prior Arrest was entered as a dichotomous variable. Crimes against Persons served as the reference group, thus all comparisons on types of crime are between Crimes against Persons and each of the broad categories of offenses.			

Other Placements

Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to receive a placement of “Other”. Females, youth from areas with high poverty rates, and youth with prior arrests were more likely to receive this placement type. Older youth, youth from areas with a high non-English speaking population, and youth charged with crimes other than Crimes against Persons were more likely to receive a placement of “other”.

Home Placements

Black youth were significantly less likely than White youth to be released home. Females, youth from micropolitan and rural areas, and youth charged with offenses other than crimes against persons were more likely to be released home. Older youth, youth from areas with a high poverty rate and high non-English speaking population, and youth with a prior arrest were significantly less likely to be released home.

Summary of Results from Predictive Analyses

- Black and Hispanic youth charged with felonies were more likely than White youth to be detained.
- Black and Hispanic youth charged with felonies were less likely than White youth to be released home.
- Black youth charged with misdemeanors were more likely than White youth to be detained or to receive an out of home placement;
- Black youth charged with misdemeanors were significantly less likely than White youth to be released home.
- Youth charged with Crimes against Persons were significantly more likely to be detained. This relationship held across misdemeanor and felony samples.
- Youth with a prior arrest record were more likely to be detained or sent to a group home, foster home, etc., than youth without an arrest record.
- Youth in metropolitan areas were more likely to be detained.
- Youth who speak a language other than English or who are bilingual at home were less likely to receive a placement of other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.), and, among misdemeanor offenders, were more likely to be released home.
- Contextual factors at the county level (e.g. percent non-English speaking; percent below poverty line) helped explain some of the variation in placement outcomes.

Discussion

Analyses revealed that Black youth were more likely to be assessed in detention, and were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth assessed as a result of an appointment, notice to appear, and police drop off. Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth assessed while in detention. White youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth assessed as a result of an appointment and police drop off, and were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth interviewed while in detention.

Among youth charged with a felony, we found that Black youth and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of detention placements, while White youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of detentions. Hispanic youth were underrepresented in the number of youth who received “other” types of placements, while White youth were overrepresented. Finally, we found that Black youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth released to home, while White youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth receiving this outcome.

Black youth were also overrepresented in the proportion of youth charged with misdemeanors who were detained. Both Asian youth and White youth were underrepresented in this placement category. We found that Black youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth who received a placement of “Other”, while Hispanic youth were significantly underrepresented. Finally, when we examined racial/ethnic differences in the proportions of home placements, we found that Black youth were significantly underrepresented in the number of youth released to home, while White youth were significantly overrepresented in this proportion.

The predictive analyses also revealed a number of important relationships between race and placement outcomes, while controlling for relevant variables. Among youth charged with felonies, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained; Black and Hispanic youth were significantly less likely than White youth to be released home. Importantly, the type of offense appeared to be a strong predictor of the type of placement a youth received.

Among youth charged with a misdemeanor, we found that Black youth were again significantly more likely than White youth to be detained and were significantly less likely to be released to home. Two notable relationships between language and outcomes emerged in this set of analyses. Specifically, youth who do not primarily

speak English at home and youth who speak English and another language at home were more likely than English-only speakers to be released to self, a parent, or a relative; non-English speaking youth charged with a misdemeanor were also less likely to receive a placement of “other”. Once again the type of offense was a strong predictor of placement outcomes.

A key component for effective placement decisions at the point of intake and assessment is having alternative placement options for low and moderate risk youth. It is important to support the development of alternatives to detention that provide appropriate levels of supervision for low-risk offenders in the community. The development of alternatives for low-risk populations should be done in an informed way, so that the result is that low risk youth in detention are instead placed in the alternative rather than using the alternative for youth who would have otherwise been released home. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Consider the Alternatives-Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives*.¹⁵

Assessment Instruments

Before moving on to the next chapter, we would like to make a note about the use of assessment instruments. The state of Kansas should be applauded for incorporating assessment into its juvenile justice process. According to the *Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment System User’s Guide* (2005), the intake assessment gathers comprehensive information about a youth in order to determine the needs of the youth and to make referrals based on that data. While the specific types of assessments used were not listed, the guide indicates that the assessment information includes:

- Juvenile’s conduct resulting in the current law enforcement contact
- Physical and mental health status
- Educational background and needs
- Substance use or abuse history
- Prior and current contact with social services
- Offense history or prior police contact
- Abuse or neglect history
- Economic situation or job status
- Demographic information

¹⁵ Available online at:

<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/JDAI%20Pathway%20Series/JDAI%20Pathway%2004%20Consider%20the%20Alternatives%20Planning%20and%20Implementing%20Detention%20Alternatives.pdf>

Ideally, all of the information above could have been analyzed to determine if youth from different racial/ethnic backgrounds with similar risk factors are treated equitably by the justice system. It could have also told us whether minority youth are overrepresented in youth exhibiting risk factors that predict justice system involvement (socioeconomic status, mental health status, etc.) Unfortunately, given the large amount of missing data, this was not feasible (see Appendix E).

The primary reason for the large amount of missing data at this system point is because there is little uniformity in the assessments and processes being utilized across Kansas. Because placement decisions are not being made based on uniform and objective criteria, it is likely that Kansas has created an intake system characterized by “justice by geography” where youth with similar circumstances are treated differently by virtue of where they live and the local practices is in place. The fact that 97.9% of youth interviewed in detention were ultimately detained, raises questions about whether the results of the assessment process are actually being used to inform placement decisions.

It is also worth noting that the primary assessment tool currently used by Intake and Assessment (the POSIT) is not specifically designed to inform placement decisions but nevertheless is being used for this purpose. While a thorough review of the validity of Kansas’s assessment process and instruments is beyond the scope of this assessment, ensuring that decisions made at the point of assessment are based on objective and predictive criteria can help reduce the potential for implicit bias to impact decisions and can reduce the use of secure juvenile detention for low risk youth.

A statewide Risk Assessment Instrument should be adopted for the purpose of making risk-based, objective admissions into detention. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Controlling the Front Gates: Effective Admissions Policies and Practices*.¹⁶ These instruments help distinguish between high and low risk youth (given research indicating that detaining low risk youth has little to no deterrent effect, and in some instances increases recidivism, it is important to take steps to make sure that only high risk youth are securely detained). Reportedly, some of the JDAI sites within Kansas are currently using a Risk Assessment Instrument, but there is currently no uniform, research based instrument in place statewide. It is the authors understanding that a Risk Assessment being developed through the JDAI process for the state is currently being piloted. One of the single biggest improvements that a state can make to its juvenile justice system is the adoption of an effective Risk Assessment Instrument to guide the detention process.

¹⁶ Available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/controlling%20front%20gates.pdf>

If Kansas elects to establish a statewide Risk Assessment Instrument it should be developed in collaboration with its JDAI process, which is both data-driven and collaborative across juvenile justice system stakeholders.

Chapter 5: Examining DMC in Juvenile Detention in Kansas

Introduction

While DMC has been examined at a number of stages in the juvenile justice process, studies consistently demonstrate significant overrepresentation of minority youth in secure juvenile detention (Kempf-Leonard, 2007; Kurtz, Linneman and Spohn, 2008; Leiber and Rodriguez, 2010; Mukoro, 2005; Rodriguez, 2010). According to SFY 2011 Relative Rate Index (RRI) data, this has also been the case for the state of Kansas. Data indicated that Black youth were 1.68 times more likely than White youth to have a case involving secure detention. Hispanic youth were 1.45 times more likely than White youth to have a case involving secure detention (see Table 1-1 in Chapter 1). Stated another way, 705 fewer Black youth and 392 fewer Hispanic youth would need to be held in secure detention per year in order to achieve numerical parity with White youth.

The overrepresentation of minority youth in secure detention is especially troubling because the consequences of juvenile detention are far-reaching. Youth who have been confined are at a significant risk of not gaining the educational credentials they need to succeed as adults and have difficulty obtaining sustained employment (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2004). Detention disrupts education, family connections and services and subjects youth to potential physical assault and psychological stress (Soler, 2010). Furthermore, research shows that once detention interrupts education, some youth have difficulty returning to school (Holman & Ziedenburg, 2006). Detention also increases the likelihood that youth with pre-existing mental health problems will have more severe problems and that youth without a previous history of mental health problems have an increased likelihood for experiencing such problems (Soler, 2010). Finally, research indicates that youth who are incarcerated are more likely to recidivate than youth who are supervised in a community based program (Holman and Ziedenberg, 2006).

In light of the evidence demonstrating the harmful effects of detention and that detention of low risk youth actually increases rather than decreases recidivism, detention reform and the development of alternatives to detention have become a focus for communities since the late 1990s. The Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a nationally renowned detention reform process which has effectively lowered detention populations, enhanced public safety, saved tax payer money, reduced the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduced other overall juvenile justice system improvements in more than 130

jurisdictions across the United States. One of the primary tenets of the JDAI model is a deliberate commitment to reducing racial disparities by eliminating biases and ensuring a level playing field. JDAI is, in the authors' opinion, one of the most promising and data-driven approaches for effectively addressing DMC.¹⁷ Another successful juvenile justice reform initiative is the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change. Models for Change works to reduce DMC by providing research-based tools and techniques to identify appropriate interventions that include tools to promote objective decision-making, improved language and cultural competency, education and workforce development, and detention alternatives and nontraditional services.¹⁸ Although it is beyond the scope of this assessment to examine the impact the JDAI model or the Models for Change Initiative has had on DMC in Kansas, the research questions examined as part of this assessment come directly from the JDAI model. We hope that the information presented and the recommendations discussed in the final chapter can be used to support the work of both initiatives.

Our research questions related to detention are:

Admissions

- Are minority youth overrepresented in secure juvenile detention in comparison to their composition in the general population of youth?
- Are minority youth overrepresented in secure juvenile detention in comparison to their composition in the population of youth arrested?
- For what reasons do youth in Kansas enter secure detention?
 - Are there racial/ethnic patterns in detention admissions?

Case Processing

- Is length of stay at a secure juvenile detention facility equitable across racial/ethnic groups?
 - If not, what factors explain differential lengths of stay?

Releases

- Are there racial/ethnic patterns in whether a youth is released home or to a

¹⁷ Currently there are five JDAI sites within the state of Kansas: Douglas, Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte Counties. More information about the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/majorinitiatives/juvenilealternativesinitiative.aspx>

¹⁸ Sedgwick and Lyon-Chase Counties are Models for Change Sites. More information about Models for Change is available online at: <http://www.modelsforchange.net/index.html>

placement?

- If so, what factors explain these patterns?
- Are there racial/ethnic differences in when youth are released from detention (prior to adjudication, post disposition, etc.)?
 - If so, what factors explain these patterns?
- Are there racial/ethnic patterns in the severity of release placements?
 - If so, what factors explain these patterns?

Re-Admissions

- Are there racial patterns to re-admissions into detention?

Data and Methods

In our analysis, we began by examining all admissions to detention from January 1, 2012 through August 31, 2012 (4,287 admissions).¹⁹ The main dependent variables were as follows: the reason for detention, length of stay, point of release, release placement and whether a youth was re-admitted into detention after their first booking in 2012. In addition to basic demographic data (race, age, gender), several control variables were included in the analyses. A description of how each variable was coded can be found in Chapter 2.

Characteristics of the Population

A total of 4,287 admissions were made into Kansas juvenile detention facilities between January 1, 2012 and August 31, 2012. Youth ranged in age from 10 years old to 18 years old. The mean age of detained youth was 15.7 years old.

Age	Number of Youth	Percentage of Youth
10	7	0.2%
11	30	0.7%
12	82	1.9%
13	239	5.6%
14	429	10.0%
15	822	19.2%
16	1,195	27.9%
17	1,337	31.2%
18	145	3.4%
Total	4,286	100%

¹⁹ The 2012 time frame was used because in January of 2012 the state of Kansas transitioned to a new information management system, which was the source of data for this assessment.

Approximately half of youth admitted to detention were White (50.8%) (see Table 5-2). Over one quarter of all detained youth were Black (26.7%), and an additional 20.8% were Hispanic. American Indian and Asian youth both accounted for less than 1% of detained youth (0.8%).²⁰ Nearly one-quarter of detained youth were female (24.0%).

	Race and Ethnicity		Gender			
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
American Indian	36	0.8%	23	63.9%	13	36.1%
Asian	36	0.8%	22	61.1%	14	38.9%
Black	1,146	26.7%	860	75.0%	286	25.0%
Hispanic	892	20.8%	709	79.5%	183	20.5%
White	2,176	50.8%	1,645	75.6%	531	24.4%
Total	4,286	100%	3,259	76.0%	1,027	24.0%

The size of the community in which the youth resides was also examined. Just over sixty percent of youth in detention (60.7%) were from a metropolitan county, 30.5% were from a micropolitan county and 6.7% were from a rural county.²¹ Just over two percent (2.1%) resided out of state.

	Number	Percent
Rural	245	6.7%
Micropolitan	1,122	30.5%
Metropolitan	2,230	60.7%
Out of State	77	2.1%

Youth were booked into secure detention in a number of different facilities. The facility with the most admissions was the Sedgwick JDC (18.5%), followed by the Wyandotte JDC (13.7%), the Shawnee JDC (12.5%) and the Johnson JDC (12.2%).

²⁰ Given the small number of Asian and American Indian youth in the sample, sometimes there is not enough statistical reliability to include them in analysis.

²¹ Metropolitan was defined as a population of 50,000 or more, micropolitan was defined as having a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000, and rural was defined as having a population of less than 10,000.

Table 5-4: Detention Facility		
	Number	Percent
Douglas JDC	205	4.8%
Franklin JDC	68	1.6%
Johnson JDC	522	12.2%
Leavenworth JDC	88	2.1%
North Central Regional JDC	330	7.7%
Reno JDC	363	8.5%
Saline JDC	133	3.1%
Sedgwick JDC	794	18.5%
South East Regional JDC	235	5.5%
Shawnee JDC	538	12.5%
Southwest Regional JDC	423	9.9%
Wyandotte JDC	587	13.7%
Total	4,287	100.0%

Results

The Youth Population Compared to the Detention Admissions Population

To examine whether minority youth were disproportionately booked into detention compared to white youth, a chi-square analysis was used to compare the percentage of racial groups in the general population to corresponding groups of detained youth. (In the Tables below, when the standardized residual is greater than 2.0 or -2.0, it indicates that the difference contributes to the significant chi-square value; the greater the standardized residual, the greater the disparity).

Data indicated that there were significant racial/ethnic differences in whether youth were booked into detention ($p < .001$). White, Asian and American Indian youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their numbers in the general population.²² In contrast, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in detention admissions.

²² Again, the general population is defined as youth aged 10-17.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Percentage of youth population	1.9%	2.6%	8.1%	14.8%	72.6%
Percentage of youth booked into detention	0.8%	0.8%	26.7%	20.8%	50.8%
Standardized Residual	-5.1	-7.5	43.0	10.3	-16.8
	Under	Under	Over	Over	Under

This same analysis was conducted for each juvenile detention facility (for statistical reliability facilities with fewer than 200 admissions were not included in some of the analyses). As a comparison/reference group, the percentage of each racial and ethnic group in the general youth population was established based on the judicial districts that primarily populate each juvenile detention facility (see Table 5-6).

In every facility, Black youth were significantly overrepresented in comparison to their composition in the general youth population. In every detention facility, White youth were either significantly underrepresented or equitably represented in comparison to their composition in the general youth population. In every detention facility that had enough cases for statistical reliability, Asian youth were significantly underrepresented in comparison to their composition in the general youth population. In every detention facility that had enough cases for statistical reliability, American Indian youth were equitably represented in comparison to their composition in the general population. There was not a clear pattern for Hispanic youth, who were sometimes significantly overrepresented, sometimes significantly underrepresented, and sometimes equitably represented in comparison to their composition in the general population. During community engagement events, in Wichita (Sedgwick County) and Kansas City (Wyandotte County) where data indicated that Hispanic youth were significantly underrepresented in the detention population, community stakeholders questioned the accuracy of Census data regarding the Hispanic population, commenting that for the Hispanic community, the school systems appeared to have the most accurate data regarding the diversity of the youth population.

Table 5-6: Population of Youth vs. Population of Detention Facility by Race					
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Youth Population in Districts 5 & 7	3.5%	2.9%	6.1%	14.0%	73.5%
Douglas JDC	5.4%	0.5%	23.9%	16.6%	53.7%
Standardized Residual	1.2	--	5.2	0.9	-3.9
					
Youth Population in District 10	0.8%	4.6%	6.3%	8.9%	79.5%
Johnson JDC	0.0%	2.1%	22.0%	16.1%	59.8%
Standardized Residual	--	-3.9	7.7	4.1	-5.8
					
Youth Population in Districts 2, 8 & 21	2.3%	1.8%	8.4%	7.9%	79.6%
NCRJDC	2.1%	0.6%	26.7%	11.2%	59.4%
Standardized Residual	0.2	--	6.4	1.8	-4.8
					
Youth Population in Districts 13, 19, 20, 27 & 30	1.9%	0.9%	2.7%	10.3%	84.2%
Reno JDC	0.8%	0.0%	7.7%	15.4%	76.0%
Standardized Residual	--	--	3.4	2.5	1.8
					
Youth Population in District 18	2.2%	4.5%	12.3%	17.9%	63.2%
Sedgwick JDC	--	1.1%	38.3%	11.8%	48.6%
Standardized Residual	--	-8.9	11.8	-5.0	-5.9
					
Youth Population in Districts 11, 14 & 31	3.9%	0.7%	5.9%	5.4%	84.9%
SERJDC	0.9%	1.3%	14.5%	5.5%	77.9%
Standardized Residual	--	--	3.5	0.1	1.2
					
Youth Population in District 3	2.4%	1.3%	12.8%	15.6%	67.8%
Shawnee JDC	1.9%	0.0%	32.5%	19.5%	46.1%
Standardized Residual	0.9	--	8.0	2.1	-7.4
					
Youth Population in Districts 16, 25 & 26	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	50.8%	43.2%
SWRJDC	0.0%	0.7%	5.7%	65.5%	28.1%
Standardized Residual	--	--	2.9	3.7	-5.8
					
Youth Population in District 29	2.3%	3.4%	28.1%	33.4%	32.8%
Wyandotte JDC	0.0%	1.0%	48.7%	27.8%	22.5%
Standardized Residual	--	-5.7	7.2	-2.6	-5.3

The Arrested Population Compared to the Detention Admissions Population

A common explanation for why minority youth are overrepresented in secure detention is that minority youth are more likely to have law enforcement contact.²³ If the detention population was, in fact, a reflection of those who have had law enforcement contact, we would expect that there would not be significant differences by race when comparing the population of youth arrested with the population of youth in secure detention. A chi-square analysis was conducted to compare the percentage of youth arrested to youth in detention (see Table 5-7). The results indicated that there were significant racial/ethnic differences between the population of youth arrested and the population of youth booked into detention ($p < .001$). White youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their contact with law enforcement. In contrast, Black, American Indian and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in secure detention. This suggests that the detention population is not simply a reflection of those who have contact with law enforcement (as discussed in subsequent sections, youth enter detention for a variety of reasons unrelated to committing new offenses).

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Percentage of arrested youth	0.5%	1.0%	21.3%	18.0%	59.2%
Percentage of youth booked into detention	0.8%	0.8%	26.7%	20.9%	50.7%
Standardized Residual	3.11	1.5	7.7	4.4	-7.2
	Over	--	Over	Over	Under

This same type of analysis, was conducted for each juvenile detention facility (see Table 5-8). In every facility, Black youth were significantly overrepresented in comparison to their composition in the population of youth arrested. In every detention facility, White youth were either significantly underrepresented or equitably represented. American Indian youth were significantly overrepresented at the Shawnee JDC. There was not a clear pattern for Asian youth who were significantly overrepresented at the Johnson JDC and significantly underrepresented at the Sedgwick JDC in comparison to the population of arrested youth. There was not a clear pattern for Hispanic youth who were equitably represented at four detention centers, significantly overrepresented at four detention centers and significantly underrepresented at one.

²³ Some research suggests that DMC is the result of minority youth committing more crimes, more serious crimes, or types of offenses that are more likely to come to the attention of the police. However, results are mixed on the extent to which differential offending contributes to DMC (Huizinga et al., 2007).

Table 5-8: Population of Arrested Youth Population vs. Population of Detention Facility by Race

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Arrest Population in Districts 5 & 7	3.2%	1.1%	19.3%	11.8%	64.5%
Douglas JDC	5.4%	0.5%	23.9%	16.6%	53.7%
Standardized Residual	--	--	1.3	1.7	-2.1
Arrest Population in District 10	0.0%	0.7%	21.0%	12.1%	66.2%
Johnson JDC	0.0%	2.1%	22.0%	16.1%	59.8%
Standardized Residual	--	2.2	0.5	2.3	1.9
Arrest Population in Districts 2, 8 & 21	1.6%	0.8%	17.7%	7.1%	72.9%
NCRJDC	2.1%	0.6%	26.7%	11.2%	59.4%
Standardized Residual	--	--	3.2	2.2	-3.2
Arrest Population in Districts 13, 19, 20, 27 & 30	0.4%	1.3%	8.3%	11.2%	78.8%
Reno JDC	0.8%	0.0%	7.7%	15.4%	76.0%
Standardized Residual	--	--	0.4	2.1	0.6
Arrest Population in District 18	0.3%	2.0%	31.9%	18.0%	47.8%
Sedgwick JDC	0.1%	1.1%	38.3%	11.8%	48.6%
Standardized Residual	--	-2.3	2.9	-5.0	0.3
Arrest Population in Districts 11, 14 & 31	1.0%	0.3%	18.8%	6.0%	73.9%
SERJDC	0.9%	1.3%	14.5%	5.5%	77.9%
Standardized Residual	--	--	1.7	0.3	0.7
Arrest Population in District 3	0.5%	0.3%	23.8%	14.7%	60.6%
Shawnee JDC	1.9%	0.0%	32.5%	19.5%	46.1%
Standardized Residual	2.3	--	3.5	2.5	-5.0
Arrest Population in Districts 16, 25 & 26	0.0%	1.5%	4.0%	70.6%	23.8%
SWRJDC	0.0%	0.7%	5.7%	65.5%	28.1%
Standardized Residual	--	--	1.4	1.3	1.7
Arrest Population in District 29	0.1%	0.3%	41.9%	24.0%	33.7%
Wyandotte JDC	0.0%	1.0%	48.7%	27.8%	22.5%
Standardized Residual	--	--	2.4	1.7	-5.7

How do Youth Enter Detention?

If you asked the average citizen to describe the population of youth in secure juvenile detention in the state of Kansas, the majority would likely perceive that secure juvenile detention is a place for youth who commit serious offenses. However, the fact is that only 37.8% of youth in Kansas are in secure detention for committing a new offense.²⁴ Twenty eight point six percent (28.6%) were admitted for a technical violation (e.g., probation violation, violation of court order, violation of bond conditions or re-admission on a failed placement). Over fifteen percent of admissions were for warrants (15.6%). Roughly seven percent were admitted for a post disposition sentence/sanction (7.8%) and only 1.8% were admitted because they were awaiting a placement.

	Number	Percentage
Awaiting Placement	79	1.8%
Technical Violation	1,221	28.6%
New Offense	1,616	37.8%
Post Disposition	335	7.8%
Warrant	668	15.6%
Other	356	8.3%
Total	4,275	100%

These patterns vary significantly across the state. Table 5-10 presents the reasons for detention by detention center (for detention centers with more than 200 annual admissions). When the percentage is in bold, it indicates that the percentage is significantly different than the state average.

²⁴ More than half of these “new offenses” were misdemeanors (58.2%) as opposed to felonies (41.8%).

Table: 5-10: Reasons for Detention by Detention Facility							
	Awaiting Placement	Technical Violation	New Offense	Post Disposition	Warrant	Other	Total
Douglas	0.5%	42.0%	41.0%	2.4%	11.7%	2.4%	100%
		Over		Under		Under	
Johnson	0.6%	23.8%	41.8%	3.6%	20.1%	10.2%	100%
	Under			Under	Over		
NCJDC	1.5%	11.2%	41.5%	19.4%	13.0%	13.3%	100%
		Under		Over		Over	
Reno	9.6%	16.5%	46.3%	8.3%	16.8%	2.5%	100%
	Over	Under	Over			Under	
Sedgwick	1.5%	17.7%	25.0%	9.1%	29.2%	17.5%	100%
		Under	Under		Over	Over	
SERJDC	2.1%	34.5%	29.4%	19.1%	12.3%	2.6%	100%
			Under	Over		Under	
Shawnee	0.2%	33.3%	38.1%	9.1%	7.2%	12.1%	100%
		Over			Under	Over	
SWRJDC	1.2%	46.1%	40.4%	6.6%	5.2%	0.5%	100%
		Over			Under	Under	
Wyandotte	1.0%	36.3%	47.5%	0.5%	14.7%	0.0%	100%
		Over	Over			Under	
State	1.8%	28.9%	37.6%	7.8%	15.5%	8.3%	100%

For example, the Reno JDC had a significantly higher percentage of youth in detention awaiting placement (9.6%) than the rest of the state (1.8%). Douglas JDC (42.0%), Shawnee JDC (33.3%), SWRJDC (46.1%) and Wyandotte JDC (36.3%) have significantly higher percentages of youth in detention for technical violations than the rest of the state (28.9%). The NCJDC (19.4%) and SERJDC (19.1%) have significantly higher percentages of youth entering secure detention post-disposition than the rest of the state (7.8%). Johnson JDC (20.1%) and Sedgwick JDC (29.2%) have significantly higher percentages of youth entering secure detention on warrants than the rest of the state (15.5%). NCJDC (13.3%), Sedgwick JDC (17.5%) and Shawnee JDC (12.1%) have significantly higher percentages of youth entering secure detention for “other reasons” (which included court ordered/remanded pre-disposition or Courtesy ICE holds) than the rest of the state (8.3%).

When asked about the variability across jurisdictions, stakeholders provided examples of how local practice impacts how youth enter detention. For example, in some jurisdictions if a youth fails a placement, a warrant will be issued for their arrest, while in other jurisdictions, law enforcement would charge that youth with a new crime, such as “escape from custody.” In other jurisdictions, what would typically be handled as a “technical violation” is instead handled via a warrant. Worth noting, is the fact that the issue at hand appears to be compliance with the directives of the court/probation/placement rather than new crimes.

State level data indicated that there were racial patterns in the reasons for detention. More specifically, Black youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a warrant. Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a technical violation and for “Other” reasons (which included court ordered/remanded pre-disposition or Courtesy ICE holds). White youth were significantly more likely to be detained awaiting placement but were significantly less likely to be detained for a technical violation.

Table 5-11: Detention Reason by Race				
	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Awaiting Placement	0.9%	1.3%	2.6%	1.8%
Standardized Residual	-2.4	-1.1	2.5	
	Under	--	Over	
Technical Violation	28.5%	36.6%	26.1%	28.9%
Standardized Residual	-.3	4.2	-2.5	
	--	Over	Under	
New Offense	37.5%	33.7%	39.7%	37.6%
Standardized Residual	.0	-1.8	1.2	
	--	--	--	
Post Disposition	6.4%	8.4%	8.5%	7.8%
Standardized Residual	-1.8	.5	1.0	
	--	--	--	
Warrant	18.2%	14.7%	14.5%	15.5%
Standardized Residual	2.2	-.6	-1.2	
	Over	--	--	
Other	8.6%	5.2%	9.2%	8.3%
Standardized Residual	.5	-3.1	1.6	
	--	Under	--	

These patterns manifest differently across the state (see Table 5-12). For example, Hispanic youth enter secure detention at significantly higher percentages for warrants at the Reno JDC ($p < .01$) and Johnson JDC ($p < .001$) but enter detention at the Shawnee JDC at a significantly higher percentage for technical violations ($p < .001$). Results for other JDCs were not significant and were therefore not presented.

Table 5-12: Detention Reason by Race at JDCs with Significant Racial Patterns

	Johnson JDC					Reno JDC					Shawnee JDC			
	Black	Hispanic	White	Total		Black	Hispanic	White	Total		Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Awaiting Placement	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%		3.6%	5.4%	11.2%	9.7%		0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Std. Residual	-.8	.7	.1			-1.0	-1.0	.8			-.6	-.4	.8	
Technical Violation	24.3%	16.7%	24.7%	23.3%		3.6%	12.5%	18.5%	16.4%		37.7%	44.8%	25.4%	33.3%
Std. Residual	.2	-1.3	.5			-1.7	-.7	.9			1.0	2.0	-2.2	
												Over	Under	
New Offense	39.1%	35.7%	44.9%	42.1%		60.7%	39.3%	46.0%	46.1%		40.0%	25.7%	41.9%	38.1%
Std. Residual	-.5	-.9	.8			1.1	-.8	.0			.4	-2.1	1.0	
												Under		
Post Disposition	2.6%	3.6%	13%	3.7%		3.6%	8.9%	8.7%	8.3%		8.6%	13.3%	7.3%	8.9%
Std. Residual	-.6	-.1	4.2			-.9	.2	.2			-.1	1.5	-.9	
Warrant	25.2%	35.7%	14.1%	20.2%		25.0%	30.4%	13.4%	16.9%		8.6%	1.0%	9.3%	7.4%
Std. Residual	1.2	3.2	-2.4			1.0	2.4	-1.4			.6	-2.4	1.1	
		Over	Under				Over					Under		
Other	8.7%	7.1%	11.5%	10.2%		3.6%	3.6%	2.2%	2.5%		5.1%	15.2%	15.7%	12.1%
Std. Residual	-.5	-.9	.8			.4	.5	-.3			-2.7	0.9	1.6	
											Under			

It is worth noting that of youth admitted for a new offense (n= 1,616), there were no significant racial differences in the seriousness of offenses (measured as a misdemeanor or felony) of youth admitted for a new offense.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Misdemeanor	45.5%	72.4%	58.4%	55.9%	58.8%	58.2%
Felony	54.5%	27.6%	41.6%	41.2%	41.2%	41.8%
Standardized Residual	.9	-1.2	-.1	.8	-.4	
	--	--	--	--	--	

Technical Violations

Data indicated that the overall percentage of youth entering secure detention for technical violations was 28.9%. Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to enter secure detention on technical violations (36.6%) than other youth, and White youth were significantly less likely to enter secure detention on technical violations (26.1%) than other youth.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Technical Violation	22.2%	30.6%	28.3%	36.6%	26.1%	28.9%
Not a Technical Violation	77.8%	69.4%	71.7%	63.4%	73.9%	71.1%
Standardized Residual	.7	.2	-.4	4.3	-2.4	
	--	--	--	Over	Under	

In order to adequately address these disparities, it is recommended that the state of Kansas, further examine the reasons why Hispanic youth are detained on technical violations. Knowing the reasons for the technical violation will help inform potential solutions (e.g., are Hispanic youth more likely to fail drug tests? Are they more likely to violate a court order? Are they less likely to appear for court or for probation appointments? Are technical violations occurring because of a language barrier with the youth or with their parents?). Unfortunately, data on how youth committed technical violations was not available for this assessment.

To begin this process in a limited way, we examined the population detained for technical violations and looked at the underlying type of offense. Unfortunately, in

17.1% of those cases there was no underlying offense listed.²⁵ Because 39.1% of the cases that were missing underlying offense were for Hispanic youth, we were unable to shed light on understanding the large amount of technical violations for the Hispanic population. The chart below suggests that Black youth were significantly more likely to be detained on a technical violation because of a probation violation (20.6%) than were White youth (15.5%), suggesting that this may be an area for future examination; that is, why are Black youth more likely to violate probation?

	Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unknown (Missing)	20	6.3%	60	10.7%	126	39.1%	209	17.1%
Child in Need of Care	17	5.3%	30	5.4%	14	4.3%	61	5.0%
Civil/Traffic/Fishing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	0.1%
Conditional Release/Parole Violation	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
Felony	265	28.4%	123	22.0%	53	16.5%	273	22.4%
Misdemeanor	116	36.3%	253	45.2%	73	22.7%	449	36.8%
Other	6	1.9%	19	3.4%	3	0.9%	28	2.3%
Probation Violation	66	20.6%	73	13.0%	50	15.5%	192	15.7%
Status Offense/MIP/Tobacco	2	0.6%	2	0.4%	2	0.6%	6	0.5%
Total	320	100%	560	100%	322	100%	1221	100%

Warrants

Data indicated that the overall percentage of youth entering secure detention for warrants was 15.5%. Data indicated that the rates at which youth entered detention for warrants differed significantly by race. Black youth were significantly more likely to enter secure detention on a warrant than other youth.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Warrant	11.1%	19.4%	18.1%	14.7%	14.5%	15.5%
Not a Warrant	88.9%	80.6%	81.9%	85.3%	85.5%	84.5%
Standardized Residual			2.2			
	--	--	Over	--	--	

²⁵ Underlying offense was missing in 626 cases. The high percentage of missing data for this variable comes from two juvenile detention facilities. 53.7% of the missing data for this variable is from SWRJDC and 42.3% is from the NCRJDC.

In order to adequately address these disparities, it is recommended that the state of Kansas, further examine the reasons why minority youth were detained on warrants. For example, was the warrant issued for failure to pay a fine or failure to appear for court? During community engagement events, participants posited that warrants in some jurisdictions are typically used in instances when a youth fails a placement. Unfortunately, data explaining what the youth did to necessitate a warrant being issued was not available.

To begin this process in a limited way, we examined the population detained for warrants and looked at the underlying type of offense. In 7.3% of those cases there was no underlying offense listed. Hispanic youth had substantially higher percentage of warrants for cases where the underlying offense was not listed and for Civil/Traffic/Fishing offenses. Warrants for Black youth appear to be related to felony and misdemeanor crimes.

Table 5-17: Underlying Offense Type by Warrant

	Black		Hispanic		White		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Unknown (Missing)	11	5.3%	17	12.9%	21	6.6%	49	7.3%
Child in Need of Care	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	12	3.8%	13	1.9%
Civil/Traffic/Fishing	8	3.8%	15	11.4%	12	3.8%	36	5.4%
Conditional Release/Parole Violation	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	0.4%
Felony	48	23.1%	23	17.4%	60	18.9%	133	19.9%
Misdemeanor	110	52.9%	69	52.3%	150	47.3%	335	50.1%
Other	11	5.3%	3	2.3%	33	10.4%	47	7.0%
Probation Violation	7	3.4%	1	0.8%	10	3.2%	20	3.0%
Status Offense/MIP/Tobacco	10	4.8%	4	3.0%	18	5.7%	32	4.8%
Total	208	100%	132	100%	317	100	668	100%

Length of Stay in Detention

Given the potential negative impacts and high costs of secure juvenile detention, jurisdictions should make efforts to ensure that youth do not stay in secure detention longer than necessary. Length of stay in detention ranged from less than one day to 484 days. The average length of stay in secure detention is 15.4 days. Data indicated that Black youth (17.6 days) and American Indian youth (31.4 days) have significantly

longer stays in detention than White youth (14.5 days). Differences between the average length of stay for Asian and Hispanic youth compared to White youth were not significant (see Table 5-18).

	Length of Stay in Days	N	Significantly different than average LOS for whites?
American Indian	31.4	32	Yes, p<.001
Asian	11.7	34	No
Black	17.6	1,074	Yes, p<.01
Hispanic	13.9	812	No
White	14.5	2,029	No
All Youth	15.4	3,981	--

The average length of stay in detention varies greatly across juvenile detention centers (see Table 5-18). For example, the average length of stay at the Leavenworth JDC is only 4.6 days compared to an average length of stay of 24.3 days at the Shawnee JDC. A number of factors can affect length of stay (e.g., how quickly the prosecutor reviews the case, how soon counsel is appointed, how soon a case can be set on a judge’s calendar, whether or not evaluations are ordered, whether and how many continuances are granted, the zealotness of defense counsel, etc.). Many of these factors differ greatly depending on local practice.

While the average length of stay also varies widely across racial and ethnic groups at each juvenile detention center, the differences are statistically significant at three facilities: Franklin, Shawnee and Wyandotte (see Table 5-19). At the Franklin JDC, there was a statistically significant difference between the average length of stay for American Indian youth (31.4 days) compared to White youth (14.1 days) (p<.001) and for Black youth (17.6 days) compared to White youth (14.1 days) (p<.01). At the Shawnee JDC, there was a statistically significant difference between the average length of stay for American Indian youth (46.9 days) compared to White youth (21.6 days) (p<.05). At the Wyandotte JDC, there was a statistically significant difference between the average length of stay for Black youth (16.6 days) compared to White youth (7.5 days) (p<.001) and for Hispanic youth (17.3 days) compared to White youth (7.5 days) (p<.01).

Table 5-19: Average Length of Stay (ALOS) by Race by Detention Facility ²⁶								
Juvenile Detention Center	Number of Admissions	All Youth	American Indian Youth	Asian Youth	Black Youth	Hispanic Youth	White Youth	Significant Difference?
Douglas	205	16.8	27.1	-	21.0	17.3	13.8	No
Franklin	68	15.1	31.4***	11.7	17.6**	13.9	14.1	Yes
Johnson	522	15.2	--	20.7	14.7	16.4	14.9	No
Leavenworth	88	4.6	--	--	4.7	2.0	4.9	No
North Central Regional	330	11.8	17.9	--	7.3	13.8	13.4	No
Reno	363	11.0	--	--	4.8	9.2	12.2	No
Saline	133	14.7	--	--	17.9	14.6	14.1	No
Sedgwick	794	18.1	--	15.0	19.9	15.4	17.1	No
South East Regional	235	11.1	--	--	8.7	4.2	12.3	No
Shawnee	538	24.3	46.9*	--	28.7	20.7	21.6	Yes
South West Regional	423	9.6	--	--	9.4	10.0	8.6	No
Wyandotte	587	14.6	--	--	16.6***	17.3**	7.5	Yes
Total	4,309	15.4	31.4***	11.7	17.6**	13.9	14.5	Yes
*** =p<.001, **= p<.01, *=p<.05								

²⁶ In Table 5-19, the – mark indicates that there were not enough cases to present a reliable average for this racial/ethnic group.

To further explore differences in length of stay, regression analysis was used to determine what factors predict length of stay in a detention (see Table 5-20). Data indicated that the following factors were significant predictors of a youth’s length of stay in secure detention: the older the youth the longer the detention stay ($p<.001$); non-white youth were more likely to have longer detention stays ($p<.05$); the larger the county that the youth resides in the longer the detention stay ($p<.001$); and the more serious the offense (a felony over a misdemeanor) the longer the detention stay ($p<.001$). Interestingly, the reason for the detention (awaiting placement, technical violations, new offense, post disposition, warrant or other) was not a significant predictor of length of stay. The full regression table is presented in Appendix F.

Individual Characteristics	Significant Relationships
Age	The older the youth, the longer the detention stay
White or Non-White	Youth is non-white, significantly longer LOS
Gender	--
Community Characteristics	
Community Size	The larger the community, the longer the LOS
% Non-English Speaking	--
% Below Poverty	--
Offense Characteristics	
Misdemeanor or Felony	The more serious the offense, the longer the LOS
Detained awaiting placement	--
Detained for technical violation	--
Detained for new offense	--
Detained for post disposition	--
Detained for warrant	--
Detained for other reason	--

When discussed with community and system stakeholders, it was suggested that jurisdictions set strict time limits for court proceedings for detained youth. As discussed above, many factors (case related and non-case related) can affect the progression of a case (e.g., how quickly the prosecutor reviews the case, how soon counsel is appointed, how soon a case can be set on a judge’s calendar, whether or not evaluations are ordered, whether and how many continuances are granted, the zealotness of defense counsel, etc.). While these factors could not be examined by this assessment, they can and should be examined at the local level.

Released Home or Released to a Placement

Detention data allowed us to examine where youth were released. First, we examined whether there were racial/ethnic disparities in whether youth were released home (to themselves, a relative or parent guardian) or released to some other placement (electronic monitoring, house arrest, shelter care, foster care, group home, juvenile correctional facility or an adult correctional facility).²⁷ Fifty point two percent (50.2%) of youth were released home and 49.8% of youth were released to an alternate placement. Chi-square analysis indicated that the rate at which youth were released home did not differ significantly by race, at the state level.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Released Home	39.1%	50.0%	51.2%	53.2%	48.6%
Released to Alternate Placement	60.9%	50.0%	48.8%	46.8%	51.4%
Standardized Residual	.8	.0	-.5	-1.1	.9
	--	--	--	--	--

The same analysis was conducted for each detention facility. The percentage of youth released home was significantly higher for two detention centers. The Franklin JDC (71.4%) and the Wyandotte JDC (68.0%) released higher percentages of youth home than the rest of the state (50.2%), while the Reno JDC (59.1%) and the Sedgwick JDC (56.2%) released significantly higher percentages of youth to alternate placements.

	Percentage of Youth Released Home	Percentage of Youth Released to Placement	Standardized Residual	Significant Difference
Douglas JDC	45.8%	54.2%		
Franklin JDC	71.4%	28.6%	2.2	yes
Johnson JDC	48.2%	51.8%		
Leavenworth JDC	65.7%	34.3%		
North Central Regional JDC	57.1%	42.9%		
Reno JDC	40.9%	59.1%	-2.0	yes
Saline JDC	41.8%	58.2%		
Sedgwick JDC	43.8%	56.2%	-2.4	yes
South East Regional JDC	47.0%	53.0%		
Shawnee JDC	48.6%	51.4%		
Southwest Regional JDC	43.4%	56.6%		
Wyandotte JDC	68.0%	32.0%	5.5	yes
Total	50.2%	49.8%		

²⁷ Youth who were not yet released, and youth who were temporarily released to be transported to a hearing or other appointment were not included in these analyses.

When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that minority youth were significantly less likely to be released home at only one facility, the South East Regional Juvenile Detention Center ($p < .05$) (see Table 5-22). While 47% of all youth were released home, only 20.7% of Black youth were released home. It is recommended that this jurisdiction evaluate the potential reasons for this disparity.

Table 5-23: Release Placement (home or alternate placement) by Race for SERJDC

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Released Home	--	--	20.7%	61.5%	50.6%	47.0%
Released to Alternate Placement	--	--	79.3%	38.5%	49.4%	53.0%
Standardized Residual	--	--	-2.1	.8	.7	--
			Under			

Release Point for Youth Returned Home

The fact that more than half of all youth admitted to secure juvenile detention were released home, raises other interesting questions. First, if a youth is removed from the home only to be returned home within a matter of days, was admission into secure detention really necessary or could a less restrictive (and less expensive) alternative been utilized? Table 5-24 presents the point at which youth who were returned home were released from secure detention. More than half of youth who were released home were released prior to the Detention Hearing (25.2%) or at the Detention Hearing (26%). Conversely, nearly one-quarter of youth (23.6%) did not return home until post-disposition, raising the question, if the youth was simply going to be returned home, why did they need to wait until post disposition to do so?

Table 5-24: Release Point for Youth who Returned Home

	Number	Percent
Prior to Detention Hearing	399	25.2%
At Detention Hearing	411	26.0%
Prior to Adjudication	136	8.6%
At Adjudication	64	4.0%
Prior to Disposition	75	4.7%
At Disposition	123	7.8%
Post Disposition	373	23.6%
Total	1,581	100%

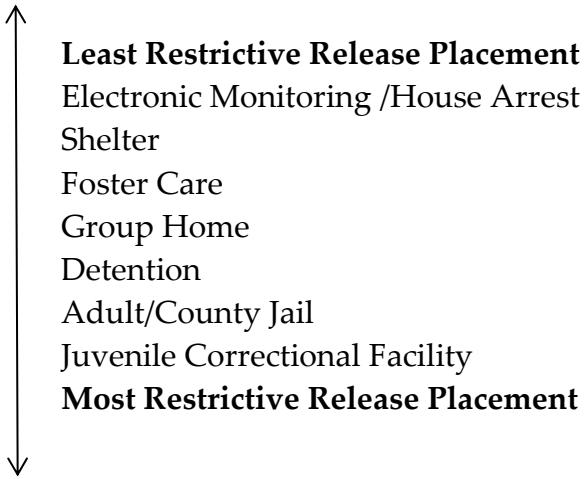
Release Point for All Detained Youth

No clear racial/ethnic patterns emerged regarding release point (for the population that returned home or for the entire detention population). However, regression analysis was conducted to discern whether any factors significantly predict a youth's release point. Regression analysis confirmed that race/ethnicity was not a significant predictor for release point. Data indicated that the following factors were significant predictors of the stage at which a youth would be released from detention: the older the youth the later the release point ($p < .05$), the larger the community the youth resided in the later the youth's release point ($p < .01$), the higher the percentage of people below the poverty line in the county that the youth resided in, the later the youth's release point ($p < .001$). Interestingly, the reasons for a youth's detention and the seriousness of the offense were not significant. The full regression table is presented in Appendix F.

Individual Characteristics	Significant Relationships
Age	The older the youth, the later the release point
White or Non-White	--
Gender	--
Community Characteristics	
Community Size	The larger the community, the later the release point
% Non-English Speaking	--
% Below Poverty	The greater the percentage of people in poverty, the later the release point
Offense Characteristics	
Misdemeanor or Felony	--
Detained awaiting placement	--
Detained for technical violation	--
Detained for new offense	--
Detained for post disposition	--
Detained for warrant	--
Detained for other reason	--

Level of Release Placement

Next, for youth released to a placement, we examined whether the severity of the placement differed by race and ethnicity. With stakeholder input, release options were coded from least restrictive to most restrictive in this way:



Data indicated that 26.2% of youth were released to a low level placement (electronic monitoring/house arrest or shelter care). Fifty eight point seven (58.7%) of youth were released to a moderate level placement (foster care or group home) and 15.1% of youth were released to a high level placement (a juvenile correctional facility or adult jail). Chi-square analysis indicated that the level of placement to which youth were released did not differ significantly by race/ethnicity at the state level.

Table 5-26: Release Placement (low, moderate, high) by Race

	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Low Level Placement ²⁸	27.4%	27.4%	25.3%	26.2%
Moderate Level Placement ²⁹	58.8%	58.2%	58.4%	58.7%
High Level Placement ³⁰	13.9%	16.3%	16.3%	15.1%
Standardized Residual	--	--	--	

Table 5-27 presents the level of release placement by detention facility. The reality is that not every jurisdiction has low level placement options (Leavenworth, Saline and Shawnee JDCs reported no releases to electronic monitoring, house arrest, or shelter care). During community engagement events, frustration was expressed by stakeholders from communities without low level placements. Stakeholders felt that low level options would benefit youth and would be more cost effective but felt challenged with making this case to their counties. This led to a discussion about the

²⁸ For purposes of this analysis, a low level placement included youth released on electronic monitoring/house arrests and youth released to shelter care.
²⁹ For purposes of this analysis, a moderate level placement included youth released to a foster care or group home placement.
³⁰ For purposes of this analysis, a high level placement included youth released to a juvenile correctional facility or an adult jail.

funding arrangements in place for detention centers, and the fact that in some jurisdictions there is no financial incentive to reduce the detention population (that the cost to the county would be the same no matter the size of the population).

	Low Level	Moderate Level	High Level
Douglas JDC	7.7%	75.6%	16.7%
Franklin JDC	12.5%	68.8%	18.8%
Johnson JDC	45.3%	46.7%	8.0%
Leavenworth JDC	0.0%	79.2%	20.8%
North Central Regional JDC	4.2%	72.2%	23.3%
Reno JDC	39.1%	39.8%	21.1%
Saline JDC	0.0%	62.3%	37.7%
Sedgwick JDC	44.9%	42.2%	12.9%
South East Regional JDC	12.1%	75.0%	12.9%
Shawnee JDC	0.0%	87.7%	12.3%
South West Regional JDC	24.8%	58.0%	14.9%
Wyandotte JDC	24.8%	58.0%	17.2%
State	26.2%	58.7%	15.1%

When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that there were no significant racial differences in the level of placement of youth at any of the juvenile detention centers. While no racial disparities were identified in the level of release placements, it is important to note the need for low level placement options in several jurisdictions across Kansas (particularly Leavenworth, Saline and Shawnee JDCs). Nationally, research has consistently shown that over-serving low risk youth is detrimental and actually increases recidivism. Moderate level placements remove youth from their homes (foster care and group home placements), which can be disruptive to families, traumatic for youth and more expensive for communities. The development of alternatives for low-risk populations should be done in an informed way, so that the result is that low risk youth in detention are instead placed in the alternative rather than using the alternative for youth who would have otherwise been released home. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Consider the Alternatives-Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives*.³¹

³¹ Available online at:
<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/JDAI%20Pathway%20Series/JDAI%20Pathway%2004%20Consider%20the%20Alternatives%20Planning%20and%20Implementing%20Detention%20Alternatives.pdf>

Re-Admissions

An attempt was made to examine re-admissions during the study time period (January 1, 2012 through August 30, 2012). The available data indicated that 70.4% of youth were admitted once during the study period and 29.6% had multiple admissions. These statistics are limited in a few ways. First the data does not capture youth who may have been admitted to detention prior to January 1, 2012. Second, the database used for this assessment does not currently capture how many admissions a youth has had. This variable was calculated manually by identifying admissions with identical names, social security numbers and birth dates. Unfortunately, because of data entry issues it is not always clear if an admission is the same youth (e.g., a youth may be entered as an admissions three times, but one time there is no social security number provided or no birthday provided, or the name is spelled slightly different, there is no way to ensure that this is or is not the same person). These limitations aside, the snapshot of data available indicated that there were not significant differences by racial or ethnic group in whether youth had more than one admission to detention.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
One Admission	71.4%	68.0%	70.9%	72.5%	69.2%	70.4%
More than One Admission	28.6%	32.0%	29.1%	27.5%	30.8%	29.6%
Standardized Residual	-.1	.2	-.3	-1.0	.8	--

The mean number of times a youth was booked into detention after their initial booking was 1.45. Table 5-29 presents the mean number of admissions by race. The differences across races were not statistically significant.

	Mean Number of Admissions
American Indian	1.35
Asian	1.52
Black	1.46
Hispanic	1.42
White	1.46
All youth	1.45

Although race/ethnicity did not appear to be a factor in predicting re-admission, regression analyses were conducted to identify any other factors that predict a re-admission. Data indicated that the younger the youth, the more likely they would be readmitted ($p < .01$) and that the more impoverished the community (measured by the

percentage of residents below the poverty line) the more likely youth would be readmitted ($p < .05$). The full regression table is presented in Appendix F.

Individual Characteristics	Significant Relationships
Age	The younger the youth, the greater the likelihood of re-admission
White or Non-White	--
Gender	--
Community Characteristics	
Community Size	--
% Non-English Speaking	--
% Below Poverty	The greater the percentage of people in poverty, the greater the likelihood of readmission
Offense Characteristics	
Misdemeanor or Felony	--
Detained awaiting placement	--
Detained for technical violation	--
Detained for new offense	--
Detained for post disposition	--
Detained for warrant	--
Detained for other reason	--

Discussion

Objective Admissions

Data indicated that Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in detention when compared to their composition on the youth population of Kansas. Data also indicated that compared to the population of youth arrested in Kansas, Black, American Indian and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in secure detention.

Jurisdictions interested in reducing racial/ethnic disparities at the point of secure detention must first come to a consensus on the “purpose of detention” and ensure that the adopted philosophy is reflected in admission policies practices and instruments. As the Annie E. Casey Foundation points out, “if staff do not accept and act upon the notion that detention use must be tied to risk of non-appearance or re-arrest, there is nothing to preclude them from putting kids in custody as a punishment or “to have

them assessed.” During community engagement events, some stakeholders commented on their perception that youth are sometimes put into detention to “be taught a lesson.”

The statutory criteria for detention in a juvenile detention center are provided for in K.S.A. 38-2331. In comparison to other states, the criteria set forth in Kansas for detention is much broader. For example, some states have effectively reduced an overreliance on secure detention by statutorily prohibiting the use of secure detention for youth who violate a Valid Court Order (VCO). According to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (Gannon Hornberger, 2010), approximately 25 states prohibit the use of secure detention for youth who violate a VCO. Moreover, many states are in the process of modifying their laws and practices to reduce and eliminate detention of non-offenders and status offenders. According to the National Council of Family and Juvenile Court Judges, “Alabama, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio and Utah have recently cut by more than half, the use of violation of court orders through a range of actions including procedural and administrative changes, legislation and by establishing alternatives to detention” (Gannon Hornberger, 2010, p 16). In 2007 Connecticut prohibited detention for VCOs and directed funding to family support centers, as well as community-based case management services including crisis intervention services. Within 18 months, Connecticut’s detention of status offenders due to VCOs fell from 300 per year to zero, and positive youth and family outcomes increased (Gannon Hornberger, 2010). Using secure detention for VCOs and/or for status offenses is contrary to juvenile justice best practices and a bill currently pending in the U.S. Senate (S.678) would require states to phase out use of the VCO exception within three years.

Other states have used their statutory framework to require the use of a Risk Assessment Instrument, so that the detention decision is objective and risk based (given Kansas’s existing Juvenile Assessment and Intake system, this seems like a model that Kansas has the existing infrastructure to implement). For information related to the assessment tools used and assessment requirements by state visit the National Center for Juvenile Justice’s website at: <http://www.ncjj.org/Topic/Risk-and-Needs-Assessments.aspx>.

Whether done via statutory change or other means, a statewide Risk Assessment Instrument should be adopted for the purpose of making risk-based, objective admissions into detention. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Controlling the Front Gates: Effective Admissions Policies and Practices*.³² These instruments help distinguish

³² Available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/controlling%20front%20gates.pdf>

between high and low risk youth (given research indicating that detaining low risk youth has little to no deterrent effect, and in some instances increases recidivism, it is important to take steps to make sure that only high risk youth are securely detained). Reportedly, some of the JDAI sites within Kansas are currently using a Risk Assessment Instrument, but there is currently no uniform, research based instrument in place statewide. One of the single biggest improvements that a state can make to its juvenile justice system is the adoption of an effective Risk Assessment Instrument to guide the detention process. If Kansas elects to establish a statewide Risk Assessment Instrument it should be developed in collaboration with its JDAI process, which is both data-driven and collaborative across juvenile justice system stakeholders.

Technical Violations

Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a technical violation and for “other reasons” (which included court ordered/remanded pre-disposition or Courtesy ICE holds). In order to adequately address these disparities, it is recommended that the state of Kansas further examine the reasons why Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to be detained on technical violations (not appearing for probation meetings, failing drug tests, not complying with curfew, etc.). The Annie E. Casey Foundation’s, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Special Detention Cases: Strategies for Handling Difficult Populations* is an excellent resource in this regard as well.³³ This process begins with an in-depth look at the reasons why technical violations were issued.

Different jurisdictions have utilized different strategies to address the detention (and racial disparity) of youth with technical violations. Examples of successful strategies from other JDAI jurisdictions include:

- Adopting written guidelines for how technical violations will be handled and requiring supervisory review when there is a recommendation to detain a technical violator.
- Making sure that risk screening and intake procedures also apply to youth brought to detention on technical violations (that the decision to detain is based on risk, not solely on the fact that the youth had a technical violation).
- Adopting graduated sanctions which allows Juvenile Community Corrections Programs (Probation) to implement its own (non-judicial) administrative review and response process, with secure detention being the last resort.
- Establishing alternatives to detention for probation violators.

³³ Available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/special%20detention%20cases.pdf>

- Adoption of a non-detention policy for technical violations (as discussed above, some states have amended their statutes to prohibit the use of secure detention for technical violations).

Warrants

When examining the reasons for detention, Black youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a warrant. In order to adequately address these disparities, it is recommended that the state of Kansas further examine the reasons why Black youth were significantly more likely to be detained on warrants. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Special Detention Cases: Strategies for Handling Difficult Populations*.³⁴ This process should begin with an in-depth look at the reasons why warrants were issued. For example, nationally, one reason for the issuance of warrants is failure to appear to court. Research has documented that racial and ethnic minorities, and particularly Black populations are significantly more likely to fail to appear for court. Research also suggests that implementing court reminder programs can be an effective way to reduce failure to appear particularly in minority communities (Bornstein, Tomkins, Neeley, Herian and Hamm, 2012).

However, different jurisdictions need different strategies for addressing warrants. Examples of successful strategies from other JDAI jurisdictions include:

- Making sure that risk screening and intake procedures also apply to youth apprehended on warrants.
- Adopting different warrant categories, not all of which will result in detention.
- Establishing alternatives to detention for minors with warrants.
- Clearing the backlog of invalid warrants (i.e., if the warrant is no longer valid it still may be listed as active resulting in a large number of youth coming in on warrants).
- Preventing failure to appear by improving notification procedures or improving transportation options.

Length of Stay

Data indicated that Black and American Indian youth have significantly longer stays in detention than White youth. When racial disparities are documented in the length of stay for youth in detention, it is recommended that the jurisdiction conduct a further analysis of how it processes cases. By mapping out the length of time for each step in the process by racial and ethnic group it becomes possible to identify why certain groups have longer detention stays than others (e.g., is it related to the crime, the area of

³⁴ Available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/special%20detention%20cases.pdf>

the state, a jurisdiction's ability to access court interpreter services, waiting for cultural specific placement options?). Interestingly, data obtained through this analysis suggests that the reason for detention (i.e., the youth was detained awaiting placement, for a technical violation, for a new offense, post disposition, for a warrant or for another reason) was not a significant predictor of length of stay. The fact that community size (the larger the community the longer the detention stay) was a significant predictor of length of stay suggests that it is important to conduct an analysis of the case processing process at a local level as there are many jurisdiction specific factors that tend to impact total case processing time.

Release from Detention

At the state level, data indicated that approximately 50.2% of youth were released home and 49.8% of youth were released to an alternate placement and that the rate at which youth were released home did not differ significantly by race. When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home from the South East Regional Juvenile Detention Center ($p < .05$). While 47% of all youth were released home, only 20.7% of Black youth were released home. This jurisdiction should further examine why this disparity exists.

Of the youth released home, more than 50% were returned home prior to or at the detention hearing. Given these short detention stays, this statistic begs the question of whether the youth should have been admitted to secure detention in the first place, or whether a less restrictive (and less expensive) alternative would have been more appropriate. If a risk assessment instrument was in place to objectively identify low risk offenders perhaps more youth could avoid the admission to detention.

Severity of Placement

When examining racial patterns at the facility level, there were no significant racial differences in the level of placement of youth at any of the juvenile detention centers. While no racial disparities were identified in the level of release placements, it is important to note the need and value of low level placement options. Nationally, research has consistently shown that over-serving low risk youth is detrimental and actually increases recidivism. Moderate level placements remove youth from their homes (foster care and group home placements), which can be both disruptive to families, traumatic for youth and more expensive for communities. The development of alternatives for low-risk populations should be done in an informed way, so that the result is that low risk youth in detention are instead placed in the alternative rather than using the alternative for youth who would have otherwise been released home. An

exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Consider the Alternatives-Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives*.

Re-Admissions

The data available indicated that there were not racial and ethnic differences in re-admission rates and that race/ethnicity was not a significant predictor of whether a youth would be re-admitted into secure detention. Of the variables examined, the only significant predictors of re-admissions were age and the poverty level within the community.

Chapter 6: JJA Case Management Placements

Introduction

Research has shown that youth who experience abuse and neglect have a much higher likelihood of crossing-over into the delinquency side of Juvenile Court. Vulnerable young people face even greater obstacles to success when they are involved in more than one system of care (Altschuler, Stangler, Berkley and Burton, 2009). It is important, therefore, to examine how the juvenile justice system responds to youth who have multiple needs, whether these relate to mental health, drug and alcohol use, past abuse or neglect or co-occurring issues.

Many maltreated youth cross over from the child welfare system into the juvenile justice and other systems of care. In 1989, Wisdom reported that child abuse and neglect increases the risk of any arrest of a juvenile by 55 percent and the risk of committing a violent crime by 96 percent. Youth involved in both the child welfare and legal systems are at “higher-risk for exposure to violence and/or abuse; familial dysfunction, substance use, or criminality; congregate or group home placement; school dropout, poor grades, and truancy; and mental health and/or substance use problems” (Herz and Ryan, 2008). Research indicates that any substantial history of abuse is significantly correlated with an increased risk of juvenile delinquency and antisocial behavior (Smith, Ireland and Thornberry, 2005).

When researchers compare youth who are placed outside the home to their counterparts who received no outside placement, the dually-involved youth who were removed were significantly more likely to incur juvenile, adult, and violent arrests (Widom and Maxfield, 2001). These youth are also more likely to be perceived as high-risk by system personnel (Morris and Freundlich, 2004). It is not surprising, therefore, that they are highly represented at deep levels of the juvenile justice system (e.g., youth in out-of-home placements).

In Kansas, youth ages 10-17 may be adjudicated a juvenile offender and ordered into the custody of the Commissioner of Juvenile Justice. The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA) is a cabinet level criminal justice agency that can retain jurisdiction over a juvenile offender (in a juvenile correctional facility) until the youth reaches age 22.5, or in the community until the youth is age 23. The JJA is a broad-based collaborative of state and local, public and private partnerships who work to provide Kansas with comprehensive juvenile justice system options and alternatives. The goal is to provide youth with the services they need to become successful and productive citizens.

Services under the jurisdiction of JJA range from prevention and intervention programs, to community-based graduated sanctions and juvenile correctional facilities.

The 2011 Kansas Relative Rate Index (RRI) data demonstrated that minority youth are more likely to be placed under the authority of JJA, and likely to be placed in the most restrictive placement (secure confinement; see Chapter 1), but the RRI data does not indicate other variables that might serve to explain these results. Research has shown that youth in the welfare system too often “crossover” into the juvenile or criminal justice system. It is critical to examine whether race impacts patterns of commitments to JJA, even when controlling for risk and offense history. While DMC has been examined at a number of stages in juvenile justice proceedings, few studies have been conducted that specifically examine whether minority youth are removed from their homes at higher rates than white youth.

The JJA philosophy is grounded with a focus on the community; specifically that “youth are more effectively rehabilitated and served in their own community” (<http://www.doc.ks.gov>). In recognition of this philosophy, we examined the research questions below using state-level data, but were able to report some of our results by judicial district as well.

Our research questions related to juveniles committed to the JJA included:

Representation

- Compared to their composition in the population of youth in Kansas, are minority youth overrepresented in commitments to JJA?
 - If so, what available variables explain racial differences?

Equitable Placement

- Are minority youth more likely to have multiple placements than white youth?
 - If so, what available variables explain racial differences?
- Are minority youth more likely to have more restrictive placements within JJA than white youth?
 - If so, what available variables explain racial differences?
- Are lengths of stay in placements equitable across racial groups?
 - If not, what available variables explain racial differences?
- Are lengths of stay in JJA custody equitable across racial groups?
 - If not, what available variables explain racial differences?

Costs and Measures of Effectiveness

- What was the average total cost to serve a youth in JJA custody in SFY 2012?

- What is the average cost per type of placement in SFY 2012?
- What are the available indicators of success and are outcomes equitable across racial groups?

Data and Methods

To examine commitments to JJA in Kansas, we combined two datasets provided by the Kansas JJA. The first dataset contained all juvenile placements of youth under supervision from July 2008 through June 2012 across all jurisdictions in Kansas. This data set captured the total placements for every youth who was under JJA authority in Kansas across these four years. This allowed us to determine critical pieces of information such as: 1) the average number of placements per youth; and 2) whether youth came under the jurisdiction of JJA more than once during the study period. We matched cases based on the JJA unique identifier, “Juvenile Justice System ID”. Using this identifier, we identified 2,885 unique youth that had been placed under JJA supervision at least once during SFYs 2008 through 2012.

Policies and practices can change significantly over years, so we focused the dataset by pulling the most current fiscal year and combined these data with the second dataset, which included law violation information and YLS scores for youth committed to JJA in fiscal year 2012 (700 unique youth).

The main dependent variables were: the number of placements, type of placement, length of stay in placements as well as in JJA custody, and cost of placement. Other variables designed to measure program effectiveness were: whether a youth was re-committed to JJA after the first placement and change in levels of restriction. In addition to basic demographic data (race, age, gender) and community level variables (size of community, poverty level in the community, etc.), several important control variables, like type of law violation and Youth Level of Service (YLS) scores,³⁵ were included in the analyses. A description of how each variable was coded can be found in the introductory chapter.

³⁵ The YLS is derived from the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R), a standardized risk assessment for adult offenders created by Andrews and Bonta (1995). There are a number of studies that demonstrate the predictive validity of the YLS/CMI, linking the relationship between recidivism and YLS/CMI scores.

Characteristics of the Population

A total of 700 youth were committed to the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. Youth ranged in age from 10 years old to 19 years old. The mean age at the time of commitment was 15.5 years old (Table 6-1).

Age	Number of Youth	Percentage of Youth
10	2	0.3%
11	6	0.8%
12	18	2.5%
13	36	5.2%
14	94	13.2%
15	160	23.2%
16	189	26.9%
17	174	24.8%
18	19	2.8%
19	2	0.3%
Total	700	100%

More than half of youth committed to JJA were White (51.4%) (Table 6-2). Nearly one quarter of all JJA youth were Black (24.2%), and an additional 22.7% were Hispanic. American Indian (1%) and Asian youth (.7%) accounted for less than 2% of youth under the jurisdiction of JJA in SFY 2012. Eighty one point six percent of youth in the custody of JJA were male.

	Race and Ethnicity		Gender			
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
American Indian	7	1.0%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%
Asian	5	0.7%	5	100%	0	0%
Black	169	24.2%	142	84.0%	27	16.0%
Hispanic	159	22.7%	131	82.4%	28	17.6%
White	360	51.4%	287	79.7%	73	20.3%
Total	700	100%	570	81.6%	130	18.4%

In addition to examining demographic variables, we also examined community-level variables. We examined commitment rates by community size. Each of the 105 counties in Kansas were categorized as rural (population < 10,000), micropolitan (10,000-50,000), or metropolitan (> 50,000). More than half of the youth committed to JJA in SFY 2012 were from a metropolitan county (54.1%) compared to 35.3% from a micropolitan county and 10.4% from a rural county. When we examined placements by community

size, the percentages varied only slightly (see Table 6-3). The classification of each county into these three categories is presented in Appendix B.

Table 6-3: Commitments and Placements by Community Size(n= 700, includes individual youth in SFY 2012)			
	Number of Youth	Percent of Commitments	Percent of Placements
Rural	73	10.4%	9.1%
Micro	247	35.3%	33.4%
Metro	379	54.1%	57.4%
Missing Data	1	0.2%	0.1%
Total	700	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6-4 (see next page) presents the number of commitments per judicial district, as well as the racial/ethnic breakdown of the sample by judicial district.

Table 6-4: SFY 2012 Youth Committed to JJA by Race/Ethnicity and Judicial District

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
District 1	0	0%	0	0%	5	25.0%	0	0%	15	75.0%	20
District 2	1	14.3%	0	0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	7
District 3	1	1.8%	0	0%	25	43.9%	12	21.1%	19	33.3%	57
District 4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0%	7	100.0%	7
District 5	0	0%	1	5.3%	2	10.5 %	12	63.2%	4	21.1%	19
District 6	0	0%	0	0%	2	16.7%	0	0%	10	83.3%	12
District 7	0	0%	0	0%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	4	50.0%	8
District 8	0	0%	0	0%	10	27.0%	7	18.9%	20	54.1%	37
District 9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	2
District 10	1	2.3%	0	0%	12	27.9%	4	9.3%	26	60.5%	43
District 11	0	0%	0	0%	3	12.0%	4	16.0%	18	72.0%	25
District 12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	16.7	5	83.3%	6
District 13	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	100.0%	14
District 14	0	0%	0	0%	9.0	22%	2	4.9%	30	73.2%	41
District 15	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
District 16	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19	70.4%	8	29.6%	27
District 17	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	36.8%	12	63.2%	19
District 18	2	1.7%	3	2.5%	50	42.0%	19	16.0%	45	37.8%	119
District 19	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	100.0%	6
District 20	0	0%	0	0%	1	5.0%	6	30.0%	13	65.0%	20
District 21	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100.0%	4
District 22	1	25%	0	0%	1	25%	1	25%	1	25%	4
District 23	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
District 24	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100.0%	4
District 25	0	0%	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	18	72.0%	5	20.0%	25
District 26	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	13	76.5%	4	23.5%	17
District 27	0	0%	0	0%	4	16.0%	4	16.0%	17	68.0%	25
District 28	1	3.6%	0	0%	2	7.1%	4	14.3%	21	75.0%	28
District 29	0	0%	0	0%	39	47.0%	22	26.5%	22	26.5%	83
District 30	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	100.0%	10
District 31	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	11
Total	7	1.0%	5	0.7%	169	24.1%	159	22.7%	360	51.4%	700

Results

The Youth Population Compared to the Population of Youth Committed to JJA

To determine whether minority youth were overrepresented in the overall number of JJA commitments, we compared the proportion of youth who came under JJA jurisdiction by race/ethnicity to the proportion of youth in the general population (see Table 6-5).³⁶ A chi-square analysis indicated that there were significant racial differences when comparing the general youth population to the population of youth committed to JJA ($p < .001$). In the tables below, when the standardized residual is greater than 2.0 or less than -2.0 it indicates that the difference contributes to the significant chi-square value; the greater the standardized residual, the greater the disparity. For example, data showed that White youth comprised 72.6% of the general population; if no disproportionality existed in Kansas, we would expect to see that White youth comprised approximately 72.6% of the youth committed to JJA. However, the data showed that White youth comprised only 51.6% of the juvenile population committed to JJA. The standardized residual statistic (-6.6) indicates that this is a statistically meaningful difference. As Table 6-5 shows, Asian and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the population of youth committed to JJA, while Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the committed population. The standardized residual for Black youth (14.6) illustrates the extent to which Black youth were significantly overrepresented in the number of youth committed to JJA in the State of Kansas.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
Youth Population	1.9%	2.6%	8.1%	14.8%	72.6%
Youth Committed	1.0%	0.7%	23.8%	22.8%	51.6%
Standardized Residual	1.8	-3.1	14.6	5.3	-6.8
	--	Under	Over	Over	Under

Note: Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of youth committed to JJA and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category.

In addition to examining state-level results, we also examined whether disproportionality existed at the judicial district level. Because we suspected that there were geographic variations in the extent to which disproportionality exists, this analysis provided a more nuanced look at which youth are committed. Similar to the state-level analysis, the first step in this process was to determine whether each racial/ethnic group

³⁶ The general population is defined as youth aged 10-17 in the state of Kansas.

was over- or underrepresented in the number of youth committed to JJA, in relation to their numbers in the general population within each judicial district. A summary of that analysis is provided below in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6: District-Level Analysis of Racial/Ethnic Disproportionality in JJA Commitments					
	Am. Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White
District 1			Over		
District 2					
District 3			Over		Under
District 4					
District 5				Over	Under
District 6			Over		
District 7			Over		
District 8			Over		
District 9					
District 10			Over		
District 11					
District 12					
District 13					
District 14			Over		
District 15	No JJA youth				
District 16					
District 17					
District 18	Under		Over		
District 19					
District 20					
District 21		Under	Over		
District 22			Over	Over	
District 23	No JJA youth				
District 24					
District 25					
District 26					
District 27			Over		
District 28				Under	Over
District 29			Over		
District 30					
District 31			Over		
<p>“Under” refers to cases where that racial/ethnic group was underrepresented in the number of youth committed to JJA in that judicial district, in relation to their makeup in the general population. “Over” refers to cases where that racial/ethnic group was overrepresented in the number of youth committed to JJA in that judicial district, in relation to their makeup in the youth population of the judicial district. The full results that provide the basis for this table can be found in Appendix H.</p>					

As Table 6-6 shows, Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth placed under JJA jurisdiction in 13 of the 31 judicial districts in Kansas. White youth were

underrepresented in JJA commitments in two judicial districts and overrepresented in one district. American Indian and Asian youth were underrepresented in the number of commitments in two districts, though the sample sizes in many of these cases are very small. Hispanic youth were overrepresented in the number of commitments in two judicial districts, and were underrepresented in the number of commitments in only one judicial district.

In general, it is important to keep in mind that the sample sizes were relatively small in a number of judicial districts. In two districts there were no youth committed to JJA in SFY 2012. In twelve districts there were ten or less youth committed. Simply put, it is important to use caution when interpreting these results – particularly in those judicial districts with relatively small numbers of youth committed to JJA. Table 6-4 demonstrates the relatively low number of commitments in many of the judicial districts.

A common explanation for the overrepresentation of minority youth at various points in the juvenile justice system is the differential offending hypothesis (see Chapter 1), which holds that disproportionate minority contact occurs because minority youth are committing more crimes, more serious crimes, or types of offenses that are more likely to come to the attention of police (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009). We were able to examine this theory to some extent by looking at whether minority youth were assessed as being higher risk than white youth (as measured by the YLS) and whether they committed more serious offenses (measured as misdemeanor versus felony level offenses).

Are minority youth overrepresented in JJA custody because they are higher risk?

In Kansas, system-involved youth are often assessed using the Youth Level Services/ Case Management Inventory. The YLS is derived from the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R), a standardized risk assessment for adult offenders created by Andrews and Bonta (Thompson and Pope, 2005; Bechtel, Lowenkamp and Latessa, 2007). There are a handful of studies that demonstrate the predictive validity of the YLS/CMI. Bechtel, Lowenkamp and Latessa (2007) examined the relationship between recidivism and YLS/CMI scores by assessing 4,482 cases where juveniles were serving both community-based and institutional sentences. They chose these divergent settings to determine whether the tool was truly effective in identifying different risk levels. Their findings indicate that the YLS/CMI is effective at identifying different risk levels and predicting juvenile recidivism for youth in both community settings and institutional settings.

A score between 0 and 8 translates to a *low* score on the YLS. A *moderate* YLS score is classified as a youth scoring between 9 and 22. A *high* YLS score is classified as a youth scoring between 23 and 34, and a *very high* YLS score is classified as a youth scoring between 35 and 42 (see Table 6-7). Of youth committed to JJA, 9.8% were classified as having a *low* score on the YLS, while 69.4%, presented with *moderate* YLS scores. Twenty point eight percent of youth committed to JJA had a *high* YLS score. No youth committed to JJA presented with a *very high* YLS score (YLS scores were not available for 88 youth).

	YLS Score Range	Number	Percent
Low YLS Score	0-8	60	9.8%
Moderate YLS Score	9-22	424	69.4%
High YLS Score	23-34	127	20.8%
Very High YLS Score	35-42	0	0.0%
Total		611	100%

We next examined whether there are racial/ethnic differences in risk level by race and ethnicity. The only significant difference identified was that White youth were significantly more likely (at the $p < .05$ level) to have a *low* YLS score (see Table 6-8).

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Percent with Low YLS	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	5.8%	13.5%	9.8%
Standardized Residual	-.8	-.7	-1.3	-1.5	2.1	--
Percent with Moderate YLS	83.3%	80.0%	67.1%	73.0%	68.5%	69.4%
Standardized Residual	.4	.3	-.3	.5	-.2	--
Percent with High YLS	16.7%	20.0%	26.3%	21.2%	18.0%	20.8%
Standardized Residual	-.2	.0	1.5	.1	-1.1	--
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of youth committed to JJA and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category.

Another way to examine this is to compare average scores on the YLS by racial/ethnic group. The average score on the YLS for youth in JJA custody was 17.3 (which is a *moderate* score). ANOVA analysis indicates that Black youth had significantly higher average YLS scores (18.3) than White youth (16.5) (at the $p < .05$ level). While Black youth have significantly higher YLS scores, the difference was not such that it resulted in disparities across the *low*, *moderate*, and *high* classifications.

Table 6-9: Mean YLS Score by Race/Ethnicity (n= 611, includes individual youth with a YLS on file) in SFY 2012

Race/Ethnicity	Mean	Number
American Indian	17.3	6
Asian	21.0	5
Black	18.3	152
Hispanic	17.6	137
White	16.5	311
Total	17.3	611

Are minority youth overrepresented in JJA custody because they commit more serious offenses? Approximately 70% of all youth committed to JJA have a misdemeanor level law violation. We examined whether the overrepresentation of minority youth in JJA custody could be attributed to minority youth having a higher percentage of felony level offenses. As Table 6-10 indicates, there were no significant differences in misdemeanor or felony level offenses across racial and ethnic groups.

Table 6-10: Percent of Youth with Felony Law Offenses

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Misdemeanor Law Violation	72.9%	60.0%	68.1%	72.9%	70.1%	69.9%
Felony Law Violation	25.1%	40.0%	31.9%	25.1%	28.9%	30.1%
Standardized Residual	1.3	0.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.1	--

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Number of Placements

We examined the number of placements a youth had while under the supervision of JJA to determine whether there were significant racial/ethnic differences. The mean number of placements per individual youth under JJA authority was 4.4, with the number of total placements ranging from 1 to 19. We assessed racial/ethnic differences in the number of placements using ANOVA; the results of this analysis are presented in Table 6-11. African American youth had the highest mean number of placements (4.9) followed by American Indian youth (4.7), White youth (4.4), Hispanic youth (4.2), and Asian youth (3.9). However, these differences were not statistically significant.

Table 6-11: Mean Number of Placements by Race/Ethnicity (n=699, includes individual youth in SFY 2012 for the SFY 2009-2012 time frame)

	Number of Youth	Mean Number of Placements Including a Home Placement
American Indian	7	4.7
Asian	5	3.8
Black	168	4.9
Hispanic	159	4.2
White	360	4.3
Total	699	4.4

What factors predict the number of placements per youth? Regression analysis was used to predict the number of placements while controlling for variables like age, gender, and YLS score.³⁷ Results indicate that when controlling for other variables, race is a significant predictor of the number of placements. More specifically, American Indian youth have significantly more placements ($p < .001$), while Hispanic youth have significantly fewer placements ($p < .001$). Age is also a significant predictor of the number of placements, the younger the youth the more placements they received. Community characteristics were also predictive. The higher the poverty rate of the community where the youth resided, the more placements a youth received. Finally, the youth's total YLS Score was predictive of the number of placements, the higher a youth's YLS score, the more placements he or she had (see full results in Appendix H).

When discussed with stakeholders, they identified the provider as an additional variable that likely impacts the number of placements. Some providers have a "no eject" policy, which means that youth who have some type of "technical violation" are not kicked out of the program. The provider instead deals with violations internally/administratively. Unfortunately, we were not able to examine this variable as part of this assessment.³⁸

³⁷ Because the dependent variable (number of placements) was a count variable, and was therefore not normally distributed, we utilized negative binomial regression to determine the effects of each variable.

³⁸ Future research should examine whether the "no reject" policy results in better outcomes for youth and the extent to which this practice reduces racial disparities in the number of placements youth have while in JJA custody.

Variables	Significant Relationships
Gender	
Age	Younger youth have more placements
Race	
Asian	
African American	
Hispanic	Hispanic youth have fewer placements
American Indian	American Indian youth have more placements
County Population	
Micropolitan	
Rural	
% under Poverty Line	Youth from poorer communities have more placements
Felony v. Misdemeanor	
YLS Total Score	Higher risk youth have more placements

Type of Placement

Table 6-13 presents the percentage of each type of placement for youth in JJA custody during the entire study period (capturing all placements of youth in SFY 2012). Juvenile Detention is the most common placement for youth in JJA custody, with Youth Residential Care II (YRC II) facilities ranking as the second most common placement. Additional analysis indicated that minority youth were significantly over or underrepresented in some placement types but because the sample size was so low this finding is not considered statistically reliable (see Appendix H for information on placement types by race/ethnicity).

	Number	Percentage
Detention- Adult Facility	68	2.4%
Detention-Juvenile Facility	1,071	37.0%
Home/ Kinship	360	12.4%
Hospital/ Inpatient	39	1.1%
Juvenile Correctional Facility	88	3.0%
PRTF	84	2.9%
Residential Placement	256	8.8%
YRC II	932	32.0%
Total	2,898	100%

Restrictiveness of Placement

Next, we examined whether minority youth were as likely to be served in an in-home placement as white youth. Results indicate that there were no statistically significant racial differences between youth who were placed at home or with relatives compared to youth who were placed out-of-home (see Table 6-14).

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
In-Home	12.9%	21.1%	11.8%	12.9%	13.0%	12.7%
Out of Home Placement	87.1%	78.9%	88.2%	87.1%	87.0%	87.3%
Standardized Residual	-.4	.3	.0	.0	-.1	

Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of youth committed to JJA and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category.

Next, we examined whether there were racial/ethnic differences in the level of restrictiveness of the placement. With stakeholder feedback, placement options were coded from least restrictive to most restrictive in this way:

	Least Restrictive Release Placement
	Home/Kinship Care
	Independent Living / Maternity Care
	Shelter/ Emergency Shelter
	Foster Care/ Therapeutic Foster Care
	Group Home/ Residential Placement
	Youth Residential Center II
	Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility
	Inpatient Care
	Hospitalization
	Detention
	Adult/County Jail
	Juvenile Correctional Facility
Most Restrictive Release Placement	

Youth living in home, kinship, independent living, a foster home and/or therapeutic foster care, emergency shelters or maternity group homes were coded as having *low* level placements. Those in treatment and enhanced group homes and those in treatment and residential care were coded as *having a moderately* restrictive placement. Finally,

youth in juvenile detention facilities, county jails and juvenile correctional facilities were coded as *highly* restrictive placements.

Data indicated that 19.5% of youth were placed in a low level placement (home, kinship care, shelter care or residential maternity home). Thirty eight percent (38.0%) of youth received a moderate level placement (enhanced group home, psychiatric treatment center) and 42.5% of youth were released to a high level placement (juvenile detention, a juvenile correctional facility or adult jail). Chi-square analysis indicated that level of placement did not differ significantly by race/ethnicity at the state level (see Table 6-15). This same analysis was conducted at the district level. We did not find significant racial/ethnic differences in level of placement at the district level.

Table 6-15: Level of Placement (Low, Medium, High) by Race (N=2,895 includes all placements in FY 2012)

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Low Level Placement	16.1%	31.6%	19.1%	17.4%	20.4%	19.5%
Standardized Residual	-.4	1.2	-.2	-1.1	.8	--
Moderate Level Placement	35.5%	26.3%	35.8%	37.3%	39.5%	38.0%
Standardized Residual	-.2	-.8	-1.0	-.3	1.0	--
High Level Placement	48.4%	42.1%	45.2%	45.2%	40.0%	42.5%
Standardized Residual	.5	.0	1.1	1.0	-1.5	--
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of youth committed to JJA and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category.

Based on theory and practice, we would expect that youth who were placed in the most restrictive settings would pose the highest risk based upon YLS scores and/or have the highest number of law violations. Therefore, we examined the extent to which YLS scores are correlated with level of placement. Results indicated that risk as scored by the YLS was not highly correlated with level of placement. For example, 78% of youth who scored low on the YLS, were placed in a moderate or high level placement.

Table 6-16: Level of Placement by YLS Score

	Low YLS	Moderate YLS	High YLS
Low Level Placement	22.0%	15.7%	12.0%
Standardized Residual	1.8	.2	-1.5
Moderate Level Placement	29.7%	35.0%	34.8%
Standardized Residual	-.9	.3	.1
High Level Placement	48.3%	49.4%	53.3%
Standardized Residual	-.3	-.3	.7

Additionally, whether a youth had a misdemeanor or felony level offense did not result in significant differences in placement levels. Regardless of the level of offense, approximately half of all youth received a high level placement (see Table 6-17).

	Misdemeanor	Felony	Total
Low Level Placement	15.8%	15.4%	15.7%
Standardized Residual	.1	-.2	--
Moderate Level Placement	34.6%	30.5%	33.3%
Standardized Residual	.7	-1.0	--
High Level Placement	49.6%	54.1%	51.0%
Standardized Residual	-.6	.9	--

The concern with placing low risk youth in more restrictive placements is that research has documented that over-serving low risk youth is detrimental and actually increases recidivism. Based on stakeholder comments, the authors would speculate that placement level is largely a function of the options available within the community.

Length of Stay in Placements

We then examined whether lengths of stay in placements are equitable across racial groups. In order to adequately present total length of stay in placements rather than length of stay in placements that occurred only in a year period, data from the entire sample were utilized. As Table 6-18 indicates, the average number of days in a placement is 54.4. While the average number of days in a placement differed across racial and ethnic groups, these differences were not statistically significant. In other words, minority youth did not have significantly different lengths of stay in out-of-home placements than white youth.

Race	Number of Youth	Mean number of days
American Indian	31	62.8
Asian	19	67.6
Black	744	53.3
Hispanic	619	55.7
White	1,482	54.1
Total	2,898	54.4

Length of stay does differ by type of placement ($p < .001$) (see Table 6-19). For example, the average length of stay in a hospital/inpatient placement is 10.6 days compared to 113.9 days in a juvenile correctional facility.

	Number of Placements	Average Number of Placement Days
Detention- Adult Facility	69	27.5
Detention-Juvenile Facility	1,071	16.5
Home/ Kinship	360	67.0
Hospital/ Inpatient	39	10.6
Juvenile Correctional Facility	88	113.9
PRTF	84	101.8
Residential Placement	252	63.4
YRC II	932	85.6
Total	2,898	54.4

To further examine length of stay, regression analysis was again used to determine what factors predict length of stay (see Table 6-20). Younger juveniles have significantly longer length of stay in a placement, American Indian youth spend more days in placements and youth who have a felony level offense spend more days in a placement. A full regression analysis can be found in Appendix H.

	Significant Relationships
Individual Characteristics	
Age	Younger youth have longer stays
Race	--
Asian	--
African American	--
Hispanic	--
American Indian	American Indian youth have longer stays than White youth
Gender	--
Community Characteristics	
Community Size	--
Micropolitan	--
Rural	--
% Non-English Speaking	--
% Below Poverty	--
Offense Characteristics	
Felony or Misdemeanor	Felony level offenders have longer stays
Total YLS Score	--

Length of Stay in JJA Custody

To examine differences in the length of time a youth remained under JJA supervision we conducted an ANOVA to compare the mean time youth of different races spent under JJA supervision. We excluded any case that had not closed by Dec. 31, 2012. At the time of this analysis, only 70.9% of the cases had closed, or 2,046 of the total 2,885 youth committed to JJA since SFY 2009. On average, youth spent 15.3 months under JJA supervision (Table 6-21). The data indicated that length of supervision did not differ significantly based on race.

Race	Number of Youth	Mean number of months
American Indian	30	15.2
Asian	7	14.4
Black	489	15.6
Hispanic	461	15.8
White	1,057	15
Total	2,046	15.3

To further examine length of time in JJA custody, regression analysis was used to determine what factors predict length of days (rather than months) in JJA custody. Several variables predicted the total length of time (in days) that youth spent under JJA supervision. Younger juveniles spent more time under JJA supervision. Males spent more days on supervision. Race was also predictive of length of stay in JJA: African American, American Indian and Hispanic youth all spend significantly more days on JJA supervision than White youth.

Compared to youth from metropolitan communities, youth from rural and micropolitan communities spent significantly more time on supervision. Youth from poorer communities spent more time under JJA supervision. Also higher YLS scores and the more serious offenses predicted more days under JJA supervision. An expected relationship was that the more placements a youth had, the longer a youth is supervised. This was supported.

Variables	Significant Relationships
Age	Older youth spend less time on supervision
Race	
Asian	--
African American	More time under JJA supervision than Whites
Hispanic	More time under JJA supervision than Whites
American Indian	More time under JJA supervision than Whites
Gender	Males spend more time under JJA supervision
Community Size	
Micropolitan	Micropolitan youth (v. Metro) spend more time on supervision
Rural	Rural youth (v. Metro) spend more time on supervision
% Non-English Speaking	Higher % non-English speaking = less time on supervision
% Below Poverty	Youth from poorer communities spend more time under JJA supervision
Number of Placements	More placements = more time on supervision
Felony or Misdemeanor	Felony = more time on supervision
YLS Total Score	Higher YLS score = more time on supervision

Cost of Placements and Analysis of Cost Effectiveness

The cost for services provided to youth (while the youth is under the jurisdiction of the JJA) range from less than \$50.00 per day to \$341.00 per day (see Table 6-23). Some costs are also billed hourly (*Provider Handbook* from www.doc.ks.gov).

	Number	Percentage	Cost Per Diem
Detention- Adult Facility	68	2.4%	\$120.00
Detention-Juvenile Facility	1,071	37.0%	\$120.00
Home/ Kinship	360	12.4%	\$0.00
Hospital/ Inpatient	39	1.1%	Per diem not available
Juvenile Correctional Facility	88	3.0%	\$120.00
Psychiatric Residential Treatment	84	2.9%	\$341.00
Residential Placement	256	8.8%	\$50.00-\$115.00
Youth Residential Center II	932	32.0%	\$126.00
Total	2,898	100%	NA

In addition, the county is responsible for some placements/services while the state of Kansas JJA covers other placements/services. Youth are court ordered to the custody of the JJA for suitable placement. Consequently, the state pays the cost of the placement. These may be offset by child support payments by a parent, or by payments by the county for costs for which they are responsible.

Annual Average Cost of JJA Placements for SFY 2012

We were provided with a per diem cost for many of the services provided to youth. We then multiplied the per diem rate by the total number of days youth were in a particular placement, for a total cost of that placement. Table 6-23 illustrates the annual cost expended per placement and based on the number of youth served estimated an average cost per youth during a one year period. Although detention costs may be paid by the county, they are included in this analysis because they represent the funds spent on the youth –regardless of which governmental entity paid for placement.

It is estimated that a total of \$17,769,328 was spent on the 700 youth who were under JJA authority in SFY2012. The average cost that the state spent on a particular type of placement or service ranged from \$1,901 to \$34,701, dependent upon the type of placement (Table 6-23). The total cost for days youth were in placement did not include hospitalization, drug and alcohol treatment and other treatment options for which we were not provided a daily rate. Consequently, the \$17,769,328 is likely an under estimate. The overall average cost per placement per youth is \$6,131.58.

Table 6-24: SFY 2012 Total Cost, Days and Average by Type of Placement (n=2,898, includes all placements in SFY2012)

	Cost Per Diem	Number of Total Days in Placement	Estimated Total Cost by Placement	Number of Placements	Estimated Average Cost Per Placement
Detention- Adult Facility	\$120	1,896	\$227,520	69	\$3,297.39
Detention-Juvenile Facility	\$120	17,665	\$2,119,800	1,071	\$1,979.27
Home/ Kinship	\$0.00	24,130	\$0	360	\$0.00
Hospital/ Inpatient	NA	412	Not Available	39	Not available
Juvenile Correctional Facility	\$120	10,026	\$1,203,120	88	\$13,671.82
Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility	\$341	8,548	\$2,914,868	84	\$34,700.81
Residential Placement (includes CIP, ESF, JJCF, TLP, SFR, TFRH)	\$50-\$115	15,139	\$1,248,968	255	\$4,897.91
Youth Residential Center –Level II	\$126	79,802	\$10,055,052	932	\$10,788.68
Total	--	157,618	\$17,769,328	2,898	\$6,131.58

Measures of Effectiveness

Our ability to provide a cost benefit analysis was inhibited by the fact that measures of success (whether or not the youth successfully completed a placement) were not included in the data provided. Therefore we examined effectiveness indirectly, using two proxy variables:

1. Whether a youth was released from JJA and then later was recommitted; and
2. Whether a youth ended up in a more or less restrictive placement by the end of the commitment to JJA. Specifically, we examined what factors influence the change in level of restriction.

Recommitment to JJA

Of the 2,895 youth under JJA authority between SFY 2008 and 2012, 221 had a record of being released from JJA custody and were later recommitted (7.6%). We then examined whether the rates at which youth who were recommitted to JJA custody differed by race. Results indicate that Black youth are significantly more likely to be re-committed to JJA custody ($p < .001$) (see Table 6-25).

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Not Recommitted	87.1%	100%	88.0%	94.5%	93.7%	92.4%
Recommitted	12.9%	0.0%	12.0%	5.5%	6.3%	7.6%
Standardized Residual	1.1	-1.2	4.3	-1.9	-1.8	--
	--	--	Over	--	--	

Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of youth committed to JJA and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category.

Change in Level of Restriction

A variable was created to indicate change in the level of restrictiveness of placements in JJA. Specifically, a youth’s first placement in JJA (between SFY 2009 and SFY 2012) and their most recent placement were compared. This allowed us to examine whether youths’ placements got more or less restrictive over time. Youth with “open” cases (i.e. had supervision end dates after Dec. 31, 2012) were not included in these analyses.

As Table 6-26 illustrates, approximately 70% of youth moved to a less restrictive placement from their first to their final placement in the dataset. Nearly one-fifth (18.4%) maintained the same level of placement, and only 11.1% moved to a more restrictive level of placement.

Direction of Placement Change	Number of Youth	Percent
Less restrictive	1,941	70.6%
Remained the Same	504	18.4%
More Restrictive	304	11.1%
Total	2,749	100.0%

We examined movement in level of restrictiveness by race and ethnicity. Results indicate that Black youth are significantly more likely to maintain or increase in the level of restrictiveness of their placement.

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
Less Restrictive	67.5%	88.9%	66.2%	71.5%	72.2%	70.6%
Standardized Residual	-.2	.7	-1.4	.3	.7	--
Remained the Same or Increased	32.5%	11.1%	33.8%	28.5%	27.8%	29.4%
Standardized Residual	-.4	-1.0	2.1	-.4	-1.1	--
			Over			

Standardized residuals that are greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the percentages of youth committed to JJA and the youth population for each racial/ethnic category.

Discussion

Equity in JJA Admissions

Data indicated that Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in JJA commitments, while Asian, and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the youth committed to JJA. This determination was made by statistically comparing the proportions of each race/ethnicity that were placed under JJA supervision in Kansas in SFY 2012 to the proportion of each racial/ethnic group in the youth population during that time. The differences were not significant for American Indian youth.

When the same analyses were conducted by placements at the district level, a more nuanced picture emerged. Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth placed under JJA jurisdiction in 13 of the 31 judicial districts in Kansas.

Differential offending does not appear to explain the higher rates of JJA commitments for Black and Hispanic youth, as they are no more likely to have serious law violations than any other group. Black youth did have significantly higher average YLS score when compared to their White counterparts, but not to the extent that they were disproportionately categorized as higher risk.

If you asked the average citizen to describe the population of youth committed to JJA custody in Kansas, the majority would likely perceive that this population has committed very serious offenses and/or has very high levels of risks/needs. The available data does not support this presumption. Only 30% of the youth committed to JJA custody had a felony level offense. None of the youth committed to JJA custody had a *very high* classification on the YLS (a score of 35-42) and only 20.8% of youth in JJA

custody had *high* classification on the YLS (a score of 23-34). The majority of youth were classified as *moderate* risk (a score of 9-22) and 9.8% were classified as *low* risk (a score of 0-8). It is important to note that for purposes of this assessment, we did not have access to all of the information that juvenile justice stakeholders are privy to in making decisions to commit youth to the custody of JJA. However, given the overrepresentation of minority youth and the number of youth who appear to be low-risk who are entering JJA custody, it is important to review the criteria on which the decision to place a youth into JJA custody are based.

Number of Placements by Race/Ethnicity

The mean number of placements per individual youth under JJA authority was 4.4, with the number of total placements for youth who came under JJA supervision in SFY2012 ranging from 1 to 19. The number of placements that youth experience is important to track because the cumulative turmoil of changing who they live with can be temporarily or permanently harmful. While moves might be a positive thing, for example in the case of a youth who needed a higher level of care when they first entered the system who is now progressing toward a less restrictive placement. Moves can also be due to “failed placements” or youth not complying with the conditions of a placement, resulting in a move to an alternative or more restrictive placement.

A comparison of mean number of placements across racial and ethnic groups indicated that there were not significant differences in the number of placements. Regression analysis was used to identify the factors that predict the total number of placements for each individual youth while controlling for variables like age, gender, and YLS score. Results indicate that when controlling for other variables, race is a significant predictor of the number of placements. More specifically, American Indian youth have significantly more placements ($p < .001$), while Hispanic youth have significantly fewer placements ($p < .001$). Age is also a significant predictor of the number of placements, the younger the youth the more placements they received. Community characteristics were also predictive. The higher the poverty rate of the community where the youth resided, the more placements a youth received. Finally, the youth’s total YLS score was predictive of the number of placements, the higher a youth’s YLS score, the more placements he or she had.

Restrictiveness of Placement

There were no significant racial or ethnic differences in the types of placements that youth in JJA custody received. Additionally, there were not significant racial differences in the rates at which youth were placed in-home versus out-of home. Given the impact that removing youth from their homes can have (research indicates that youth placed

outside the home are significantly more likely to incur juvenile, adult and violent arrests than their counterparts who remain in home), the national trend is moving toward a model where youth remain in the home with services in place rather than removal from the home (Herz, Lee, Lutz, Stewart, Tuell, Wiig, Bilchik, and Kelly, 2012.) Nationally, this approach has proven more effective in terms of outcomes and cost savings.

Research indicates that over-serving low risk youth is detrimental and can actually increase recidivism. It is important to make sure that youth receive placements that are appropriate for their level of risks/needs. While we did not find evidence of racial disparity in the level of restrictiveness of placements (i.e., minority youth were not significantly more likely to receive more restrictive placements), the indicators of risk/need levels available were not well correlated with the level of placement. In other words, the placement decision seems to be more a function of what is available in a community and is irrespective of the youth's risk level (as measured by their level of offense and their score on the YLS) or levels of offense.

Length of Stay in Placements

The average length of stay in a JJA placement is 54.4 days. The average length of stay differs significantly by type of placement but does not differ significantly by race and ethnicity.

To further examine length of stay, regression analysis was again used to determine what factors predict length of stay (see Table 6-20). When other variables are controlled for, younger juveniles have significantly longer length of stay in a placement, American Indian youth spend longer in placements and youth who have a felony level offense have longer stays in placement.

Length of Time in JJA Custody

The average length of time in JJA Custody is 15.3 months. Data indicated that the average length of supervision (measured in months) did not differ based on race. However, when regression analysis was used to identify the factors that predict length of time under JJA supervision and other variables were controlled for there were significant racial differences. More specifically, African America, American Indian and Hispanic youth all spend significantly more days on JJA supervision than White youth.

Additionally, younger juveniles spent more days under JJA supervision and male youth spent more days on supervision. Compared to youth from metropolitan communities, youth from rural and micropolitan communities spent significantly more days on

supervision. Youth from poorer communities spent more time under JJA supervision. Also, the higher a youth's YLS youths' score and the more serious the offense also predicted more days under JJA supervision. Finally, the more placements a youth had, the longer a youth is under JJA supervision.

Costs and Measures of Effectiveness

It is estimated that a total of \$17,769,328 was spent on the 700 youth who were under JJA authority in SFY2012. The average cost that the state spent on a particular type of placement or service ranged from \$1,980 to \$34,701, dependent upon the type of placement. The overall average cost per placement per youth is \$6,131.58.

Unfortunately, the data made available for this assessment did not include variables that defined whether or not youth were successful in their JJA placements. This prohibited us from definitively determining success rates by type of placement. We were able to use two proxy variables as measurements of success: 1) the rate at which youth left JJA custody and were subsequently readmitted; and 2) the percentage of youth whose placements while in JJA custody decreased in terms of restrictiveness rather than maintaining or increasing in level of restrictiveness.

During SFY 2009-2012, a total of 221 youth had a record of being released from JJA custody and were later recommitted (7.6%), which is a low re-entry rate. Black youth, however, are significantly more likely to be re-committed to JJA custody in comparison to other racial and ethnic groups. Unfortunately, we do not know the reasons why Black youth have a higher re-commitment rate. This is something that the Kansas JJA should examine further in order to make recommendations to prevent Black youth from re-entering JJA custody.

When presented with this finding, stakeholders advocated for a family-centered approach—“If we continue to send kids back to the same environment, why are we surprised when they return to JJA custody?” Stakeholders noted the importance of: the transition back home; making sure that mentors and role models are in place; that schools are not creating barriers to a youth's return; and that employment opportunities are available. As another stakeholder suggests, ““We find that often, as a society, we've grown to rely exclusively on professionals to care for, support, encourage and guide high need youth and families. However, these professionals represent services that are often time-limited, exclusionary, and with interests vested not just with the family but with the organizations they represent. Identifying individuals and organizations that youth and families can access as needed for various reasons beyond our services helps to build the support system that they will need. This can include churches,

organizations, schools, and individuals from their family or community that can help with specific needs.”

During SFY 2009-2012, approximately 70% of youth moved to a less restrictive placement from their first to their final placement in the dataset. Nearly one-fifth (18.4%) maintained the same level of placement, and 11.1% moved to a more restrictive level of placement. Overall youth appear to move to less restrictive settings. Black youth, however, were significantly more likely to maintain or increase in the level of restriction of their placements while in JJA custody. One limitation to this study is that we cannot determine whether the move to less restriction is due to adolescent development/maturity and compliance or whether it is related to the interventions employed.

Stakeholders posited that program success may have more to do with how well staff communicate and work with youth of color. For example, research indicates that young Black males are often portrayed in the media as criminals who should be feared and avoided (Monroe, 2005). It was suggested that consciously or unconsciously, staff may react to Black youth in ways that are consistent with these stereotypes.

Stakeholders also suggested that a diverse workforce and cultural competency training may be important steps in addressing this issue. As one stakeholder stated, “First and foremost, staff need to be able to engage the youth and develop their trust. When staff share their culture (in terms of race, neighborhood, etc.) it helps to develop that trust. Plus, staff often become much-needed positive role models for the kids, showing them that they have options and opportunities.”

Chapter 7: Capacity to Conduct DMC Assessment Activities and Evaluate JDAI's Impact on DMC

Introduction

As part of this *Kansas State DMC Assessment*, the Kansas State Advisory Group requested recommendations for 1) the state's capacity to conduct DMC assessment activities; and 2) a framework for evaluating JDAI's effectiveness in reducing DMC at the secure detention level in the five JDAI communities (Douglas, Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte Counties).

DMC Assessment Activities

State and Local Level Activities

Some of the recommendations made in this *Kansas State DMC Assessment* are state-level policy issues while other recommendations will require local stakeholders to further examine the issues and develop implementation strategies. The Juvenile Justice Authority and Kansas Advisory Group should identify and consider recommendations with state-wide implications/scope and develop an implementation plan. While some recommendations are clearly state-level policy issues (e.g., exploring a statutory revision prohibiting the use of secure detention for youth who violate a Valid Court Order (VCO) or adoption of a statewide Risk Assessment Instrument to inform detention decisions) and some recommendations are clearly local-level policy issues (e.g., that counties review their financial agreements with juvenile detention centers so that there are financial incentives for reducing the population of youth in detention), other recommendations may require additional consideration about whether a local or state approach would be more appropriate/effective.

For state-level policy issues, the Kansas Advisory Group will need to decide whether to form a statewide DMC Committee or to incorporate DMC work into its existing agenda. Factors in selecting an organizational structure include: whether the composition of the KAG is conducive to DMC work; whether the KAG offers the strong leadership necessary to accomplishing DMC work; whether the priorities selected would be most likely achieved if taken on by the KAG or by another Committee; how the KAG will measure its success/remain accountable to its DMC agenda or how the KAG will hold a state DMC Committee accountable (these factors are discussed below in more detail).

Supporting Existing and Establishing New Local DMC Committees

For the work that will commence on the local level, this will most likely be undertaken by local DMC Committees. As previously discussed, a number of counties/judicial

districts are currently engaged in DMC work as part of the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) or the MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative. The efforts of these initiatives should receive the continued support of JJA and the KAG.

A number of other judicial districts have independent DMC Committees (the current activities of these Committees are presented in Appendix G, which was provided by the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority) and several jurisdictions are not currently involved in DMC work. A number of judicial districts expressed the need for assistance in moving forward with DMC reduction activities. Upon request, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention can provide technical assistance to the state of Kansas on this topic. In their *DMC Technical Assistance Manual* (2009), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) provides a JDAI Core Strategies Matrix, to assist both JDAI and non-JDAI jurisdictions with examining system practices with a DMC framework. This matrix is provided in Appendix J as a resource for DMC Committees (operating within the JDAI framework and independent DMC Committees).

Additionally, some basic recommendations from OJJDP on the functioning of a DMC Committee are summarized below (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009):

- *Composition:* The committee should include key stakeholders in the juvenile justice system, such as the chief judge in the juvenile court, chief juvenile probation officer, senior prosecutor in the juvenile court, senior public defender, and police captain or lieutenant in charge of juvenile cases. It is important to have chiefs or senior officials on the committee to ensure that committee decisions are implemented. The committee should also include non-traditional stakeholders (i.e., persons with an interest in DMC from the perspective of program services rather than system policies and practices). These representatives are identified from community-level leadership, such as directors of community groups, civil rights organizations, child advocates, parent advocates, and others in the community who are concerned with DMC issues. The committee should also include young people or representatives of young people who are or have been in the system, to anchor the work to the population most affected (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).
- *Strong leadership:* Leadership by high-level administrators of the judicial and/or probation system can convey and lend validity to the message that DMC reduction is an important issue within system agencies. (DMC reduction will not occur as an afterthought or a sidelight to other initiatives: the leadership of the

steering committee must convey a sense of urgency about the issue). As system stakeholders, DMC leaders may also be well positioned to implement policy changes that may be necessary to DMC reduction efforts (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

- *Setting Priorities:* The DMC Committee should use data to prioritize system decision points and develop targeted interventions. While the Relative Rate Index (RRI) data collected and reported to OJJDP can be useful in this regard, historically many DMC Committees get “stalled out” at this step, and spend all of their efforts collecting, reviewing and debating the RRI data. Models for Change and established JDAI sites may be a great resource for independent DMC Committees as they learn to move beyond the RRI data to focus on specific contact points, and routinely utilize data to inform their work.

DMC may occur at any key decision point in the system—arrest, referral to juvenile court, diversion, secure detention, petition (charges filed), delinquent findings, probation placement, secure confinement, and transfer to adult court. There is value and wisdom to addressing one decision point at a time.

Agreement about which decision points are the largest contributors to DMC will vary by jurisdiction. Although setting priorities should be based on data, levels of collaboration, cooperation, community readiness for change, and availability of resources in some parts of the system rather than others may also drive priorities (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

Finally, there are many factors beyond the scope of the juvenile justice system that influence disproportionate minority contact (poverty, family dysfunction, early education opportunities, etc.). Many of these broader problems often distract DMC Committee’s from achieving effective system reform.

- *Defining Success:* How do local stakeholders define success based on their own perspective of need and their collective experience in local juvenile justice work? Although the goal is to reduce overrepresentation at particular points in the system, there are many ways to move toward that goal, such as development of new community-based programs and services as alternatives to secure detention, modification of police procedures to better track contacts with minority youth, adoption of policies to reduce transfer to adult criminal court, and reduction in post-dispositional placements in secure confinement, etc. Committees should define how they will measure their impact and use this information to celebrate their successes and hold stakeholders accountable (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

Expanding Capacity for Data Driven Reform

Data and data-analysis capabilities are key tools in reducing DMC. By measuring how youth of different races and ethnicities are treated at every stage of the process, we can determine if there are inequities or barriers to equitable treatment. **Use of accurate data**, both to diagnose disparities and to assess the impact of various reforms, is critical. Without hard facts, myths and anecdotes can derail DMC reduction efforts (U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

A number of recommendations have been made in this report regarding data collection (summarized below). It is likely that as their work begins, DMC Committees will identify additional data points and make additional data recommendations. To the extent that there are commonalities across jurisdictions, the State DMC Coordinator could play a helpful role in coordinating and responding to data requests.

Arrest Data Improvements

- The data provided to analysts for the arrest portion of this assessment came primarily from the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI). However, a substantial proportion of the data was also provided by individual jurisdictions around the Kansas City metropolitan area. While the data elements collected by the KBI and the individual jurisdictions were fairly similar, there were some discrepancies in the data elements collected by each entity. For example, KBI data contained juvenile offense data in the form of National Incident Based Reporting (NIBRS) codes; data from the Kansas City Police Department used statutes to identify juvenile offenses. Analysts had to execute a number of complex data transformations to determine how Kansas statutes aligned with NIBRS codes. To improve efficiency and ability to utilize as many data elements as possible from each jurisdiction, it may be important to use one data collection system (i.e. KBI) throughout the state, or ensure that each data collection system collects uniform information on each juvenile arrest.
- The arrest data provided to analysts did not allow analysts to readily determine whether multiple charges were issued on a single arrest. Instead, analysts determined if multiple charges were issued by examining whether individuals with the same name and birth date were cited with multiple offenses on a single date. The solution to this problem would be for KBI and other jurisdictions to issue a unique identifier for each arrest. If multiple charges were issued during an arrest, the unique identifier would be assigned to each charge issued at that arrest. This would allow analysts to easily identify if a single arrest included multiple charges.

- As stated in the body of the report, many of the research questions examined in the arrest portion of this assessment were driven by the availability of data. Policy makers and stakeholders should critically review the research questions examined in the assessment of juvenile arrests to determine whether these research questions truly contributed to the understanding of disproportionate minority confinement. If yes, then stakeholders should ensure that the same data elements continue to be collected so that the same research questions can be addressed in the future. If no, then stakeholders may want to determine which data elements would lead to a true understanding of disproportionate minority contact, and ensure that such variables are collected by law enforcement agencies in the future.

Assessment Data Improvements

- The data collected via the Intake and Assessment process could potentially provide a wealth of knowledge for the juvenile justice system. However, given the large amount of missing data, it is clear that the assessment process is not being implemented uniformly across the state and raises questions about whether the assessment process is in fact being used to inform decision making. Appendix H summarizes the extent of missing data in the system. A central strategy to improving data collection at this system point is the adoption of a uniform risk assessment instrument.
- If a unique identifier was implemented at the arrest stage (see discussion above) then it would also be possible to connect assessments to a particular arrest, which would further improve data capacity.

Detention Data Improvements

- The case management system for detention currently indicates the reason why a youth entered secure juvenile detention. Data indicate that there are racial disparities in the rates at which minority youth are detained for technical violations and for warrants. In order to adequately examine and address these disparities, additional information is needed about how the youth committed a technical violation or what initiated a warrant being issued so that appropriate intervention strategies or policies can be explored.
- Given the current structure of the case management system, it is difficult to determine how many admissions a youth has had into secure detention. By capturing whether a youth had previously been admitted to secure detention, the state of Kansas could more adequately document readmission and recidivism rates.
- Another key advantage to adopting a statewide risk assessment instrument is that it would allow Kansas to identify how many low, moderate and high risk

youth are currently being held in secure detention. This information can be used to help inform detention reform (including the development of alternatives to detention) and DMC reduction strategies.

- Given the national trend and pending federal legislation that will prohibit the detention of youth who have violated a Valid Court Order (VCO), tracking the number of youth detained on VCOs may be an effective benchmark/variable.

Case Management Data Improvements

- The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority should create variables to be maintained by their case management system that indicate whether youth were successful in their JJA placements. If youth have “failed” placements, the reason why the placement was unsuccessful should be indicated. This information could be used to help understand both the racial disparities in the number of placements for youth in JJA custody and the cost effectiveness of placements.

Assessing the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is a nationally renowned detention reform process which has effectively lowered detention populations, enhanced public safety, saved taxpayer money, reduced the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduced other overall juvenile justice system improvements in more than 130 jurisdictions across the United States.³⁹

One of the primary tenets of the JDAI model is a deliberate commitment to reducing racial disparities by eliminating biases and ensuring a level playing field. JDAI is, in the authors’ opinion, one of the most promising and data-driven approaches for effectively addressing DMC. For example, through its JDAI initiative, Santa Clara, California initiated objective screening decisions and after one year 276 fewer youth of color were referred to juvenile hall and 162 fewer youth of color were detained. Santa Cruz County, California opened a neighborhood evening center for high risk Latino youth and reduced its average minority population in juvenile hall from 64 percent to 47 percent. Multnomah County, Oregon also reduced the disproportionate confinement of minority youth by sharply lowering the proportion of minorities in detention from 70 youth (73 percent) before JDAI to 16 youth (50 percent) in 2003. In 1999, Bernalillo County booked 2,840 (72 percent) ethnic minorities but in 2005, only 2,426 (62 percent)

³⁹ More information about the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative is available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/majorinitiatives/juvenilealternativesinitiative.aspx>

minorities were booked by the county. In Clayton County, Georgia, public school referrals of African American youth to the juvenile court were reduced by 46 percent.⁴⁰

JDAI is a data driven reform process. In order to measure its effectiveness, the Annie E. Casey Foundation already requires JDAI sites to regularly report on a number of indicators meant to measure success including but not limited to: total admissions, average daily detention populations, average length of stay, re-arrest and failure to appear rates pending adjudication (as measures of public safety), the extent to which tax dollars were saved or reinvested as a result reform efforts, as well as the extent to which racial and ethnic disparities are reduced.

The reduction of racial disparity through the JDAI process can occur either from DMC specific activities or by maintaining a DMC focus on the development and implementation of the core population management strategies: 1) adoption of objective criteria and instruments to inform detention decisions and making sure that criteria are race-neutral; 2) development of alternatives to secure juvenile detention that focus on reducing racial disparity by identifying needed alternatives for youth of color; 3) introducing changes to expedite the flow of cases through the system with a particular focus on reducing racial disparities in length of stay; and 4) reviewing practices for handling special detention cases (probation violators, warrants, youth awaiting placement, etc.) to minimize their occurrence and racial disparities in these reasons for detention.

Framework for Assessing JDAI's Impact on DMC

Obviously, the framework for evaluating JDAI's impact DMC in Kansas will depend on the strategies employed. Below are some general potential research questions based on the JDAI core strategies, that will help to evaluate the impact of JDAI on reducing racial disparities.

Objective Admissions

- To what extent does the Risk Assessment Instrument reduce the total number of youth placed in detention? To what extent does the Risk Assessment Instrument reduce the total number of minority youth placed in detention?
- How often is the Risk Assessment Instrument "overridden"? Are override rates equitable across racial and ethnic groups?
- Are all detention decisions informed by the Risk Assessment Instrument or are certain categories of youth not given the assessment? If not, why not?

⁴⁰ For more information about the impact of JDAI visit:

<http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/JuvenileDetentionAlternativesInitiative/JDAIResults.aspx>

- Are their statutory provisions that result in racial differences in who securely detained?

Alternatives to Detention

- Are placements in alternatives based on risk level?
- Are alternatives effective in reducing failure to appear and preventing additional offenses? Do success rates differ by race and ethnicity?
- Do placement options reflect the diversity of client population? Do program staff that have the skills set and values to meet the youth's language and cultural needs?
- Are programs located in the neighborhoods where relevant youth and families reside?

Case Processing

- To what extent do case processing reforms reduce the average number of days in detention? As reductions in length of stay are made, are average lengths of stay equitable across racial and ethnic groups?
- To what extent do case processing reforms reduce other time frames and or length of time in JJA custody? As reductions occur, are average time frames equitable across racial and ethnic groups?
- Do youth have adequate access to defense counsel? Do minority youth disproportionately waive their right to counsel?

Special Detention Cases

- Do rates of failure to appear differ by race/ethnicity? Is there a court notification system in place to reduce failure to appear?
- Is there a differential warrant policy in place to identify youth who have a warrant but do not need to be detained? What criteria are used to make this determination?
- How are technical violations of probation handled? Are objective and uniform criteria in place to inform this decision? Are graduated sanctions in place to handle violations so that detention is only a last resort?
- What are program policies regarding rejection of referrals or termination of clients?

Chapter 8: Summary of Findings

Key Findings for Juvenile Arrests

1. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the arrest population, while American Indian, Asian and White youth were significantly underrepresented in the population of youth arrested.
2. District-level analyses indicated that Black youth were overrepresented in the number of arrests across the vast majority of judicial districts.
3. Youth were most often charged with Crimes against Society (37.2%), followed by Crimes against Property (34.8%), Crimes against Persons (19.3%), and Other types of Crimes (8.7%)
4. Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Persons and Crimes against Property. Black youth were underrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Society.
5. Hispanic youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with “Other” types of crimes (which may include violation of probation, failure to appear, etc.). Hispanic youth were underrepresented in the number of Crimes against Property.
6. White youth were overrepresented in the number of youth charged with Crimes against Society.
7. The five most common types of offenses were Larceny/Theft Offenses (20.7%), Assault Offenses (15.5%) and Drug/Narcotic Offenses (11.3%), Runaway (10.4%) and Liquor Law Violations (10.0%).
8. A more specific look at types of offense data indicated that there were significant differences in the types of offenses for which white and minority youth are arrested. Black youth are significantly overrepresented in offense categories that are more likely to come to the attention of law enforcement (Crimes against Persons and Property) while white youth are overrepresented in crimes that are less likely to come to the attention of law enforcement (Crimes against Society).

9. The relatively small number of American Indian and Asian youth made it difficult to draw firm conclusions about the trends in offenses with which these populations were charged.
10. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth had a higher number of charges per arrest than White youth, though this relationship was diminished when controlling for other relevant demographic (i.e. age and gender) and contextual factors (i.e. jurisdiction population, percent of jurisdiction who speak non-English language, poverty rates).
11. At the state level, Black youth had a higher number of arrests per individual than White youth, even when controlling for other relevant demographic and contextual factors (i.e. age, gender, geography, jurisdiction population, percent of jurisdiction who speak non-English language, poverty rates).

Key Findings for Juvenile Assessment

1. The data collected via the Intake and Assessment process could potentially provide a wealth of knowledge for the juvenile justice system. However, given the large amount of missing data, it is clear that the assessment process is not being implemented uniformly across the state. This likely results in a situation called “justice by geography” where youth with similar circumstances are treated differently by the justice system by virtue of where they live and the local practices in place.
2. The assessment tool currently used by Intake and Assessment is designed to identify problems and potential needs for services in the teenage population. It is not specifically designed to inform placement decisions.
3. There were no significant differences across race/ethnicity in the number of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors (meaning that minority youth were not more likely to be brought to Intake and Assessment on more serious charges).
4. There were significant differences in how youth came to Juvenile Intake and Assessment. Among youth charged with felonies:
 - a. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be assessed while they were detained.
 - b. White youth were more likely to be assessed as the result of an appointment or police drop off.

Among youth charged with misdemeanors:

- c. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be assessed while they are detained or as the result of a police drop-off.
- d. White youth were more likely to be assessed as the result of an appointment or a notice to appear.

These findings suggest that White youth were more likely than Black and Hispanic youth to be released after being charged with a crime. Alternatively, it appears that Black and Hispanic youth were more likely to be detained upon being charged with a crime.

5. Regarding placements, predictive analyses revealed that among youth charged with felonies, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained after assessment. Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home after assessment. This relationship held even while controlling for the nature of the offense and other relevant variables.
6. Regarding placements, predictive analyses revealed that among youth charged with a misdemeanor, Black youth were significantly more likely than White youth to be detained after assessment. Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home. This relationship held even while controlling for the nature of the offense and other relevant variables.
7. While race is an important factor in the types of placements youth receive, the nature of the charge (i.e. Crime against Persons, Crime against Property, Crime against Society, or an “Other” type of crime) appears to be the strongest predictor of placement outcomes.

Key Findings for Secure Juvenile Detention

1. White, Asian and American Indian youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their numbers in the general population. Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in detention facilities in comparison to their numbers in the general population.
2. White youth were significantly less likely to be booked into detention than would be expected, based on their contact with law enforcement. In contrast, Black,

American Indian and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in secure detention, based on their contact with law enforcement.

3. Youth were admitted to detention for a variety of reasons. Over one-third of all admissions were for a new offense (37.8%). Twenty eight point six percent (28.6%) were admitted for a technical violation (probation violation, violations of court orders, violation of bond conditions or re-admission on a failed placement). Over fifteen percent of admissions were for warrants (15.6%). Roughly seven percent were admitted for a post disposition sentence/sanction (7.8%) and only 1.8% were admitted because they were awaiting a placement.
4. At the state level, data indicated racial patterns in the reasons for detention. More specifically:
 - a. Black youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a warrant.
 - b. Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a technical violation and for “other” reasons (which included court ordered/remanded pre-disposition or Courtesy Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) holds).
5. There were no significant differences across race/ethnicity in the number of youth charged with felonies and misdemeanors (meaning that minority youth were not more likely to have committed more serious charges).
6. Length of stay varied greatly across juvenile detention centers. While the average length of stay across all facilities was 15.4 days, the average length of stay at the Leavenworth JDC was only 4.6 days compared to an average length of stay of 24.3 days at the Shawnee JDC.
7. Data indicated that Black youth (17.6 days) and American Indian youth (31.4 days) had significantly longer stays in detention than White youth (14.5 days). Differences between the average length of stay for Asian and Hispanic youth compared to White youth were not significant.
8. The average length of stay was significantly different by race at three juvenile detention centers: Franklin, Shawnee and Wyandotte.
9. At the state level, 50.2% of youth were released home from a Juvenile Detention Center and 49.8% of youth were released to an alternate placement. Chi-square analysis indicated that the rate at which youth were released home did not differ significantly by race.

10. When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home from the South East Regional Juvenile Detention Center ($p < .05$). While 47% of all youth were released home, only 20.7% of Black youth were released home from this detention center.
11. No clear racial/ethnic patterns emerged regarding at what point youth are released from secure detention.
12. The high percentage of youth released before or at the detention hearing raises questions about whether the admission was necessary in the first place.
13. At the state level, data indicated that 26.2% of youth were released to a low level placement (electronic monitoring/house arrest or shelter care). Fifty eight point seven (58.7%) of youth were released to a moderate level placement (foster care or group home) and 15.1% of youth were released to a high level placement (a juvenile correctional facility or adult jail). Chi-square analysis indicated that the level of placement to which youth are released does not differ significantly by race/ethnicity.
14. When examining racial patterns at the facility level, chi-square analysis indicated that there were no significant racial differences in the level of placement (low, moderate, or high) of youth at any of the juvenile detention centers.
15. Three juvenile detention centers (Leavenworth, Saline and Shawnee) released 0% of youth to a low level placement (signaling the need for low level release options in these communities).
16. Information on re-admissions could be improved by identifying/tracking whether youth have previously been admitted to secure detention.
17. In comparing youth with one admission to youth with more than one admission during the study period, there were no racial and ethnic differences in re-admission rates.

Key Findings for Case Management Placements

1. At the state level, Black and Hispanic youth were significantly overrepresented in the population of youth committed to JJA in comparison to the general youth population.
2. District-level analyses indicated that Black youth were overrepresented in the number of youth committed to JJA custody in the vast majority of judicial districts.
3. The majority of youth committed to JJA have a misdemeanor level offense (69.9%).
4. The majority of youth committed to JJA have a score in the moderate range on the YLS (69.4%). Nine point eight percent of the youth committed to JJA were categorized as low risk by the YLS. YLS information was missing for 88 of the 700 youth committed to JJA in SFY 2012.
5. Data did not lend support for the differential offending hypothesis. Black and Hispanic youth committed to JJA did not have more serious law violations than other youth in JJA custody. While Black youth did have a significantly higher mean YLS score when compared to their White counterparts, these differences were not large enough to result in Black youth disproportionately being categorized as higher risk.
6. On average, Black youth had a higher average number of placements, but the differences across racial/ethnic groups were not statistically significant.
7. Regression analysis was used to predict the number of placements while controlling for variables like age, gender, and YLS score. Results indicate that when controlling for other variables, race is a significant predictor of the number of placements. More specifically, American Indian youth have significantly more placements ($p < .001$), while Hispanic youth have significantly fewer placements ($p < .001$). Age is also significant predictor of the number of placements, the younger the youth the more placements they received. Community characteristics were also predictive. The higher the poverty rate of the community where the youth resided, the more placements a youth received. Finally, the youth's total YLS Score was predictive of the number of placements, the higher a youth's YLS score, the more placements he or she had.

8. Youth in JJA custody are most often placed in a juvenile detention center. The second most common placement is a Youth Residential Care II facility.
9. There were no significant racial/ethnic differences regarding the type of placements in JJA custody.
10. There were no significant differences regarding whether a youth received an in-home or out-of-home placement.
11. The level of placement (low, moderate or high in terms of restrictiveness) did not differ significantly by race/ethnicity at the state or district level.
12. A youth's risk level (as measured by the YLS) or level of offense (felony or misdemeanor) does not predict the level of placement that a youth received.
13. The average length of stay in a JJA placement is 54.4 days. The average length of stay differs significantly by type of placement but does not differ significantly by race and ethnicity.
14. Younger juveniles have significantly longer length of stay in a placement, American Indian youth spend longer in placements and youth who have a felony level offense have longer stays in placement.
15. The average length of stay in JJA custody is 15.3 months. Controlling for other variables, race was predictive of length of stay in JJA custody: African American, American Indian and Hispanic youth all spend significantly more days on JJA supervision than White youth.
16. Several other variables were also significant in predicting total length of time (in days) that youth spent under JJA supervision.
 - a. Younger juveniles spent more time under JJA supervision. Males spent more days on supervision.
 - b. Compared to youth from metropolitan communities, youth from rural and micropolitan communities spent significantly more time on supervision. As the percent of individuals living in poverty increased, so too did the length of time youth spent on JJA supervision.
 - c. The higher a youth's YLS youths' score and the more serious the offense also predicted more days under JJA supervision.

- d. The more placements a youth had, the longer a youth is supervised.
17. A total of \$17,769,328 was spent on the 700 youth who were under JJA authority in SFY2012. This is likely under estimated as some costs were unavailable.
 18. The average cost that the state spent on a particular type of placement or service ranged from \$1,980 to \$34,701, dependent upon the type of placement and how long the youth remained in the service.
 19. We were unable to measure program effectiveness and compare it to cost, due to the lack of program-level variables (success, failure).
 20. Only 7.6% of youth had a repeat commitment to JJA, while 92.4% had only one record of commitment to JJA between SFY 2009 and SFY 2012.
 21. Black youth are significantly more likely to be recommitted to JJA custody.
 22. Approximately 70% of youth committed to JJA moved to a less restrictive placement by the time supervision ended, while 11.1% moved to a more restrictive placement by the time their supervision ended.
 23. Black youth are significantly more likely to maintain or increase in the level of restriction of their placements while in JJA custody.

Chapter 9: Recommendations

The JJDP Act charges states to institute multipronged strategies not only to prevent delinquency but to improve the juvenile justice system and assure equal treatment of all youth. Below are recommendations based on national best practice and the findings of this report.

General Recommendations

1. Discretion points characterized by subjective criteria/processes can lend themselves to implicit bias. Discretion points should be evaluated for the purpose of appropriately replacing subjective processes with race neutral, objective decision making criteria. Training can assist justice system stakeholders with reviewing this process (see the Annie E. Casey Foundation's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative *Pathways Series on Effective Admissions Policies and Practices* and/or the American Bar Association's (2010) *Building Community Trust: Improving Cross-Cultural Communication in the Criminal Justice System*).
2. Attitudes toward the justice system can affect the way individuals perceive their role in the justice system: their willingness to comply with laws, report crimes, etc. In short, a positive public perception of the justice system is critical to its maintenance and operation. A juvenile justice system that is reflective of the population it serves can promote trust and confidence in the system. Moreover, a basic principle of cultural competence is that cultural integration can only be achieved when the decision-making circles reflect the cultural composition of society. If the justice system does not reflect this diversity, it will never be free of accusations, unfounded or not, of bias and discrimination. Improving the diversity of the juvenile justice system's workforce requires a concerted and long term commitment by all stakeholders. It is recommended that all juvenile justice system stakeholders participate in the development and implementation of a plan to improve diversity of the juvenile justice workforce.
3. JDAI is a nationally renowned detention reform process which has effectively lowered detention populations, enhanced public safety, saved tax payer money, reduced the overrepresentation of minority youth, and introduced other overall juvenile justice system improvements in more than 130 jurisdictions across the United States. One of the primary tenets of the JDAI model is a deliberate commitment to reducing racial disparities by eliminating biases and ensuring a level playing field. The

state of Kansas has a number of emerging JDAI sites. Efforts should be made to support JDAI and its statewide expansion.

4. The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority should develop an education plan to expand knowledge among juvenile justice system stakeholders about DMC and should coordinate the provision of cross-agency training opportunities to improve cultural competence.

5. To the extent that justice system stakeholders have mandatory training requirements, efforts should be made to dedicate an appropriate number of education hours for topics related to DMC, addressing institutional and implicit bias, and improving cultural competence.

Juvenile Arrests

6. Given the findings of this assessment and stakeholder and community perceptions that law enforcement officials, who have high levels of discretion and direct contact with the public, may be influenced by implicit bias in their decision to arrest and the type of charge, it is recommended that law enforcement in the state of Kansas be trained in issues regarding the overrepresentation of minority youth, how the perception of racial disparity undermines the strength of the justice system, the harmful effects of juvenile detention, and how law enforcement agencies and officers can work to enhance fairness in their policies and practices.

7. As discussed above, discretion points characterized by subjective criteria/processes can lend themselves to implicit bias. Discretion points should be evaluated for the purpose of appropriately replacing subjective processes with race neutral, objective decision making criteria. Three points of particular emphasis should be: the decision to charge a youth with disorderly conduct, the criteria used by law enforcement to decide how a youth will be brought to Juvenile Intake and Assessment, and the law enforcement placement decision.

8. Given the trend nationally of evaluating the intersection of student misbehavior and referral to the juvenile justice system, it is recommended that a collaborative be established with Kansas Public Schools and/or the Kansas Board of Education to review and make any necessary revisions to school policies which may either unnecessarily involve youth in the juvenile justice system or disproportionately impact youth of color. It is also recommended that (if not already done at the local level) the number and types

of referrals made to law enforcement from schools be tracked by law enforcement agencies.

9. In addition to ensuring equal treatment of all youth who come into contact with law enforcement, justice system and community stakeholders feel strongly that preventing delinquency behavior is also a priority. Efforts should be made to support both general and targeted prevention efforts within communities. While some prevention efforts are in place, community stakeholders noted that they tend to focus on drug/alcohol offenses (the offenses for which White youth primarily come into contact with the juvenile justice system). Conversely, the offenses for which the level of disparity is the highest for minority youth were disorderly conduct, larceny and theft and assault offenses.

Juvenile Intake and Assessment

10. Given the high incidence of missing data for Juvenile Intake and Assessment, it is recommended that the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority develop strategies to improve the data reported through the intake and assessment process.

11. Although it is laudable that the Juvenile Intake and Assessment Process has already established the use of assessments to guide decisions regarding youth with law enforcement contact, a validated risk assessment instrument specific to determining whether secure detention is an appropriate placement should be established and adopted statewide in collaboration with the JDAI initiative. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Controlling the Front Gates: Effective Admissions Policies and Practices*. A Risk Assessment Instrument distinguishes between high and low risk youth (given research indicating that detaining low risk youth has little to no deterrent effect, and in some instances increases recidivism, it is important to take steps to make sure that only high risk youth are securely detained). It is the authors understanding that a Risk Assessment is currently being developed through the JDAI process and is currently being piloted. The authors would like to stress that one of the single biggest improvements that a state can make to its juvenile justice system is the adoption of an effective Risk Assessment Instrument to guide the detention process. If Kansas elects to establish a statewide Risk Assessment Instrument it should be developed in collaboration with its JDAI process, which is both data-driven and collaborative across juvenile justice system stakeholders.

12. Intake and Assessment Staff should be trained on the potential harmful effects of secure juvenile detention.

13. Effective placement decisions are in part dependent on the alternatives available in a community. The development of alternatives for low and moderate risk populations should be done in an informed way, so that the result is that low risk youth in detention are instead placed in the alternative rather than using the alternative for youth who would have otherwise been released home. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Consider the Alternatives-Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives*.

Secure Juvenile Detention

14. Minority youth were disproportionately brought into secure detention for technical violations. In order to adequately address these disparities, it is recommended that the state of Kansas further examine the reasons why minority (particularly Hispanic) youth were significantly more likely to be detained on technical violations (not appearing for probation meetings, failing drug tests, not complying with curfew, etc.). The Annie E. Casey Foundation's, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Special Detention Cases: Strategies for Handling Difficult Populations* is an excellent resource in this regard as well.⁴¹ Examples of successful strategies from other JDAI jurisdictions include:

- Adopting written guidelines for how technical violations will be handled and requiring supervisory review when there is a recommendation to detain a probation violator.
- Making sure that risk screening and intake procedures also apply to youth brought to detention on technical violations (that the decision to detain is based on risk, not solely on the fact that the youth had a technical violation).
- Adopting graduated sanctions which allow Probation Administration to implement its own (non-judicial) administrative review and response process, with secure detention being the last resort.
- Establishing alternatives to detention for probation violators
- Adoption of a non-detention policy for technical violations (as discussed above, some states have amended their statutes to prohibit the use of secure detention for technical violations).

⁴¹ Available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/special%20detention%20cases.pdf>

15. Minority youth were significantly more likely to be detained for a warrant. In order to adequately address these disparities, it is recommended that the state of Kansas further examine the reasons why minority youth (Black youth in particular) were significantly more likely to be detained on warrants. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Special Detention Cases: Strategies for Handling Difficult Populations*.⁴² Examples of successful strategies from other JDAI jurisdictions include:

- Making sure that risk screening and intake procedures also apply to youth apprehended on warrants.
- Adopting different warrant categories, not all of which will result in detention.
- Establishing alternatives to detention for minors with warrants.
- Clearing the backlog of invalid warrants (i.e., if the warrant is no longer valid it still may be listed as active resulting in a large number of youth coming in on warrants).
- Preventing failure to appear by improving notification procedures or improving transportation options.

16. Given research indicating that detaining low risk youth has little to no deterrent effect, and in some instances increases recidivism, it is important to support the development of alternatives to detention that provide appropriate levels of supervision for low-risk offenders in the community, particularly in areas where low level placements are not currently available (the Leavenworth, Saline and Shawnee JDCs). The development of alternatives for low-risk populations should be done in an informed way, so that the result is that low risk youth in detention are instead placed in the alternative rather than using the alternative for youth who would have otherwise been released home. An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Consider the Alternatives- Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives*.⁴³

17. In comparison to other states, the criteria set forth in Kansas for the use of secure juvenile detention is much broader (K.S.A. 38-2331). For example, some states have effectively reduced an overreliance on secure detention by statutorily prohibiting the use of secure detention for youth who violate a Valid Court Order (VCO). Approximately 25 states have prohibited the use of secure detention for youth who violate a VCO and there is pending federal legislation that would prohibit this practice

⁴² Available online at: <http://www.aecf.org/upload/publicationfiles/special%20detention%20cases.pdf>

⁴³ Available online at: <http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/JDAI%20Pathway%20Series/JDAI%20Pathway%2004%20Consider%20the%20Alternatives%20Planning%20and%20Implementing%20Detention%20Alternatives.pdf>

nationwide. The state of Kansas should consider adopting this national best practice. States with recent reform efforts in this regard include: Alabama, Connecticut, Idaho, Louisiana, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio and Utah.

18. Given the potential negative impacts and high costs of secure juvenile detention, jurisdictions should make efforts to ensure that youth do not stay in secure detention longer than necessary (e.g., because of delays or system inefficiencies caused by the system). Moreover, given the significant difference in the mean length of time youth of different racial groups spent in secure detention facilities, a thorough review of case processing should be undertaken to determine why minority youth experience longer detention stays (the JDAI process provides jurisdictions with guidance with this process). An exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Unnecessary Delay, Innovations in Case Processing Alternatives*.⁴⁴ Examples of successful strategies from other JDAI jurisdictions include:

- Timely assignment of defense counsel
- Calendaring and focusing on in-custody cases
- Timely hearings
- Limiting continuances
- Addressing delays caused by dispositional reports
- Addressing delays caused by youth awaiting a placement.

19. Based on stakeholder comments, some counties may have financial agreements with juvenile detention centers that would provide no financial incentive for reducing the population of youth in secure detention. Counties are encouraged to explore their funding structures, as using low level placement options instead of secure detention for low risk youth can improve outcomes for youth and save tax payer resources.

20. Given that Black youth were significantly less likely to be released home from the South East Regional Juvenile Detention Center in comparison to other youth, it is recommended that that jurisdiction evaluate the potential reasons for this disparity.

21. Information on re-admissions to secure detention could be improved by identifying/tracking whether youth have previously been admitted to secure detention.

⁴⁴ Available online at:

<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/JDAI%20Pathway%20Series/JDAI%20Pathway%2005%20Reducing%20Unnecessary%20Delay%20Innovations%20in%20Case%20Processing.pdf>

Case Management Placements

22. Given the overrepresentation of minority youth and the number of youth who appear to be low-risk who are entering JJA custody, it is important to review the criteria on which the decision to place a youth into JJA custody are based.

23. Research indicates that over-serving low risk youth has little to no deterrent effect, and in some instances increases recidivism. Research has also identified the negative impacts of out-of-home placements. It is, therefore, important to support the development of appropriate levels of supervision for youth in JJA custody. Placement decisions currently do not appear to be well correlated with risk level. Although developed specifically for the development of alternatives to secure detention, a good resource for identifying which additional placement options would work best for local jurisdictions is the Annie E. Casey Foundation's *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Consider the Alternatives- Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives*.⁴⁵

24. Due to the potential negative impacts and high costs of JJA placements/custody, jurisdictions should make efforts to ensure that youth do not stay placements or custody longer than necessary (e.g., because of delays or system inefficiencies caused by the system. Moreover, given the significant differences in length of time spent in placements/custody, a thorough review of case processing should be undertaken to determine why minority youth experience longer stays. Although specific to secure juvenile detention, an exceptional resource in this regard is available by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Unnecessary Delay, Innovations in Case Processing Alternatives*.⁴⁶

25. The Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority should create variables to be maintained by their case management system that indicate whether youth were successful in their JJA placements. If youth have "failed" placements, the reason why the placement was unsuccessful should be indicated. This information could be used to help understand both the racial disparities in the number of placements for youth in JJA custody and the cost effectiveness of placements.

26. Both practice and policy should be driven by regularly reviewed data-informed discussion. On-going dialogue with communities and agencies that serve juveniles will help uncover

⁴⁵ Available online at:

<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/JDAI%20Pathway%20Series/JDAI%20Pathway%2004%20Consider%20the%20Alternatives%20Planning%20and%20Implementing%20Detention%20Alternatives.pdf>

⁴⁶ Available online at:

<http://www.jdaihelpdesk.org/JDAI%20Pathway%20Series/JDAI%20Pathway%2005%20Reducing%20Unnecessary%20Delay%20Innovations%20in%20Case%20Processing.pdf>

practices that influence higher levels of care. Dialogue should focus on school discipline, eligibility for community-based programs, reasons for discharge, and practices that push youth into deeper levels of care. Regularly reviewing the data and rooting community conversations in the findings helps create data-driven decisions and will help DMC efforts stay focused and productive.

Appendix A: Counties in each Judicial District

- 1st Judicial District: Atchison, Leavenworth
- 2nd Judicial District: Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee
- 3rd Judicial District: Shawnee
- 4th Judicial District: Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage
- 5th Judicial District: Chase, Lyon
- 6th Judicial District: Bourbon, Linn, Miami
- 7th Judicial District: Douglas
- 8th Judicial District: Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris
- 9th Judicial District: Harvey, McPherson
- 10th Judicial District: Johnson,
- 11th Judicial District: Cherokee, Crawford, Crawford, Labette, Labette
- 12th Judicial District: Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington
- 13th Judicial District: Butler, Elk, Greenwood
- 14th Judicial District: Chautauqua, Montgomery, Montgomery
- 15th Judicial District: Cheyenne, Logan, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Wallace
- 16th Judicial District: Clark, Comanche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa, Meade
- 17th Judicial District: Decatur, Graham, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Smith
- 18th Judicial District: Sedgwick
- 19th Judicial District: Cowley
- 20th Judicial District: Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford
- 21st Judicial District: Clay, Riley
- 22nd Judicial District: Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha
- 23rd Judicial District: Ellis, Gove, Rooks, Trego
- 24th Judicial District: Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush
- 25th Judicial District: Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Scott, Wichita
- 26th Judicial District: Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens
- 27th Judicial District: Reno
- 28th Judicial District: Ottawa, Saline
- 29th Judicial District: Wyandotte
- 30th Judicial District: Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt, Sumner
- 31st Judicial District: Allen, Neosho, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson

Appendix B: Classification of Counties as Metro, Micro or Rural

METRO			RURAL			RURAL	
Butler	Metro		Anderson	Rural		Osborne	Rural
Douglas	Metro		Barber	Rural		Ottawa	Rural
Johnson	Metro		Brown	Rural		Pawnee	Rural
Leavenworth	Metro		Chase	Rural		Phillips	Rural
Reno	Metro		Chautauqua	Rural		Pratt	Rural
Riley	Metro		Cheyenne	Rural		Rawlins	Rural
Saline	Metro		Clark	Rural		Republic	Rural
Sedgwick	Metro		Clay	Rural		Rooks	Rural
Shawnee	Metro		Cloud	Rural		Rush	Rural
Wyandotte	Metro		Coffey	Rural		Russell	Rural
MICRO			Comanche	Rural		Scott	Rural
Atchison	Micro		Decatur	Rural		Sheridan	Rural
Barton	Micro		Doniphan	Rural		Sherman	Rural
Bourbon	Micro		Edwards	Rural		Smith	Rural
Cherokee	Micro		Elk	Rural		Stafford	Rural
Cowley	Micro		Ellsworth	Rural		Stanton	Rural
Crawford	Micro		Gove	Rural		Stevens	Rural
Dickinson	Micro		Graham	Rural		Thomas	Rural
Ellis	Micro		Grant	Rural		Trego	Rural
Finney	Micro		Gray	Rural		Wabaunsee	Rural
Ford	Micro		Greeley	Rural		Wallace	Rural
Franklin	Micro		Greenwood	Rural		Washington	Rural
Geary	Micro		Hamilton	Rural		Wichita	Rural
Harvey	Micro		Harper	Rural		Wilson	Rural
Jackson	Micro		Haskell	Rural		Woodson	Rural
Jefferson	Micro		Hodgeman	Rural			
Labette	Micro		Jewell	Rural			
Lyon	Micro		Kearny	Rural			
McPherson	Micro		Kingman	Rural			
Marion	Micro		Kiowa	Rural			
Marshall	Micro		Lane	Rural			
Miami	Micro		Lincoln	Rural			
Montgomery	Micro		Linn	Rural			
Nemaha	Micro		Logan	Rural			
Neosho	Micro		Meade	Rural			
Osage	Micro		Mitchell	Rural			
Pottawatomie	Micro		Morris	Rural			
Rice	Micro		Morton	Rural			
Seward	Micro		Ness	Rural			
Sumner	Micro		Norton	Rural			

Appendix C: Arrest Data by Judicial District

District 1 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	2	2	108	16	369	497
%	0.4%	0.4%	21.7%	3.2%	74.2%	100%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	0.9%	1.4%	9.3%	6.8%	81.6%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.4%	0.4%	21.7%	3.2%	74.2%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.17	-1.88	9.09	-3.06	-1.82	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	1.00	0.00
Asian	2	2.00	1.41
Black	91	1.22	0.55
Hispanic	13	1.00	0.00
White	296	1.29	0.70
Total	404	1.26	0.66

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	1.00	0.00
Asian	2	1.00	0.00
Black	108	1.45	0.81
Hispanic	16	1.44	0.51
White	369	1.33	0.73
Total	497	1.35	0.74

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	4	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-9	-4	.6		
Robbery	N	0	0	0	0	4	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-9	-4	.6		
Assault	N	0	0	15	4	65	84	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	4.8%	77.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-6	-6	-8	.8	.3		
Arson	N	0	0	1	0	1	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	.9	-3	-4		
Burglary	N	0	0	4	0	19	23	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	82.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-3	-4	-9	.5		
Larceny/Theft	N	2	0	23	2	58	85	
	%	2.4%	0.0%	27.1%	2.4%	68.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	2.8	-6	1.1	-4	-6		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	3	0	5	8	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	62.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-2	1.0	-5	-4		
Fraud	N	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	15.7	-5	-2	-9		
Stolen Property	N	0	1	1	0	3	5	
	%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	6.9	-1	-4	-4		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	2	1	23	26	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	3.8%	88.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-3	-1.5	.2	.8		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	8	1	35	44	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	2.3%	79.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	-4	-5	-3	.4		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-7	-3	.4		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	10	4	34	48	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	8.3%	70.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	-4	-1	2.0	-3		
DUI	N	0	0	0	2	7	9	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	77.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-2	-1.4	3.2	.1		
Drunkenness	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-5	-2	.3		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	1	0	22	23	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	95.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-3	-1.8	-9	1.2		
Runaway	N	0	0	15	0	37	52	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	0.0%	71.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-5	-5	1.1	-1.3	-3		
Trespassing	N	0	0	4	0	11	15	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	73.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-2	.4	-7	.0		
Other	N	0	0	21	2	38	61	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	34.4%	3.3%	62.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-5	-5	2.1	.0	-1.1		
Total	N	2	2	108	16	369	497	
	%	.4%	.4%	21.7%	3.2%	74.2%	100.0%	

District 2 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	14	1	16	23	255	309
%	4.5%	.3%	5.2%	7.4%	82.5%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	3.5%	0.6%	2.1%	4.2%	89.5%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	4.5%	0.3%	5.2%	7.4%	82.5%	100.0%
St. Res.	0.97	-0.63	3.73	2.78	-1.30	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	9	1.67	1.12
Asian	1	1.00	--
Black	11	1.18	0.40
Hispanic	17	1.29	0.69
White	205	1.29	0.76
Total	243	1.30	0.76

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	14	1.43	0.51
Asian	1	1.00	--
Black	16	1.25	0.45
Hispanic	23	1.78	2.07
White	255	1.39	0.87
Total	309	1.41	0.98

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity					Total
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	4	0	6	10
	%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.7	-.2	4.8	-.9	-.8	
Assault	N	3	1	5	4	31	44
	%	6.8%	2.3%	11.4%	9.1%	70.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.7	2.3	1.8	.4	-.9	
Burglary	N	1	0	0	1	6	8
	%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	75.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.1	-.2	-.6	.5	-.2	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	0	0	25	25
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-1.1	-.3	-1.1	-1.4	1.0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.1	-.3	-.4	.3	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.1	-.2	-.3	.2	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	1	0	0	2	22	25
	%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	88.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-1.1	.1	.3	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	2	0	0	2	25	29
	%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	86.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.6	-.3	-1.2	-.1	.2	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	5	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.1	-.5	-.6	.4	
Pornography/Obscene Material	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.1	-.2	-.3	.2	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.1	-.3	-.4	.3	
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	0	1	1	18	21
	%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	85.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.0	-.3	-.1	-.5	.2	
DUI	N	1	0	0	0	6	7
	%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.2	-.2	-.6	-.7	.1	
Liquor Law Violations	N	1	0	2	4	41	48
	%	2.1%	0.0%	4.2%	8.3%	85.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	-.4	-.3	.2	.2	
Runaway	N	1	0	1	2	19	23
	%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%	82.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.0	-.3	-.2	.2	.0	
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	1	8	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	-.2	-.7	.4	.2	
Other	N	3	0	3	6	37	49
	%	6.1%	0.0%	6.1%	12.2%	75.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.5	-.4	.3	1.2	-.5	
Total	N	14	1	16	23	255	309
	%	4.5%	.3%	5.2%	7.4%	82.5%	100.0%

District 3 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	9	6	421	259	1071	1766
%	0.5%	0.3%	23.8%	14.7%	60.6%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	2.4%	1.3%	12.8%	15.6%	67.8%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.5%	0.3%	23.8%	14.7%	60.6%	100.0%
St. Res.	-5.13	-3.54	12.97	-0.99	-3.65	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	7	1.00	0.00
Asian	5	1.20	0.45
Black	303	1.27	0.72
Hispanic	197	1.15	0.45
White	829	1.20	0.53
Total	1341	1.21	0.57

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	9	1.00	0.00
Asian	6	1.17	0.41
Black	421	1.23	0.61
Hispanic	259	1.17	0.58
White	1071	1.31	0.68
Total	1766	1.27	0.65

Differences are statistically significant

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	3	1	1	5	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-.1	1.7	.3	-1.2		
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	4	0	5	9	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	55.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-.2	1.3	-1.1	-.2		
Robbery	N	0	0	0	0	6	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-.1	-1.2	-.9	1.2		
Assault	N	3	1	73	26	114	217	
	%	1.4%	.5%	33.6%	12.0%	52.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	1.8	.3	3.0	-1.0	-1.6		
Arson	N	0	0	1	0	2	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-.1	.3	-.7	.1		
Burglary	N	0	0	9	9	11	29	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	31.0%	37.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	-.3	.8	2.3	-1.6		
Larceny/Theft	N	3	1	92	59	211	366	
	%	.8%	.3%	25.1%	16.1%	57.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.8	-.2	.5	.7	-.8		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	1	5	2	5	13	
	%	0.0%	7.7%	38.5%	15.4%	38.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	4.5	1.1	.1	-1.0		
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	2	2	2	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-.1	.5	1.2	-.9		
Fraud	N	0	0	0	1	1	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-.1	-.7	1.3	-.2		
Stolen Property	N	0	0	2	0	6	8	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-.2	.1	-1.1	.5		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	19	11	32	62	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	30.6%	17.7%	51.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-6	-.5	1.1	.6	-.9		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	1	0	28	28	132	189	
	%	.5%	0.0%	14.8%	14.8%	69.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.8	-2.5	.1	1.6		
Weapons Law	N	1	0	0	2	4	7	
	%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	57.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	5.1	-.2	-1.3	1.0	-.1		
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	0	38	18	37	94	
	%	1.1%	0.0%	40.4%	19.1%	39.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.7	-.6	3.3	1.1	-2.7		
DUI	N	0	0	1	11	42	54	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	20.4%	77.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-5	-.4	-3.3	1.1	1.6		
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-.1	-.5	-.4	.5		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	18	28	224	270	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	10.4%	83.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1.2	-1.0	-5.8	-1.8	4.7		
Runaway	N	0	2	24	18	83	127	
	%	0.0%	1.6%	18.9%	14.2%	65.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-8	2.4	-1.1	-.1	.7		
Trespassing	N	0	0	18	3	11	32	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	56.3%	9.4%	34.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	-.3	3.8	-.8	-1.9		
Other	N	0	1	81	39	140	261	
	%	0.0%	.4%	31.0%	14.9%	53.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1.2	.1	2.4	.1	-1.5		
Total	N	9	6	418	258	1070	1761	
	%	.5%	.3%	23.7%	14.7%	60.8%	100.0%	

District 4 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	1	--	11	1	199	212
%	0.5%	--	5.2%	0.5%	93.9%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.5%	0.4%	2.0%	4.2%	91.9%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.5%	0.0%	5.2%	0.5%	93.0%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.22	-0.92	3.28	-2.65	0.30	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	7	1.00	0.00
Hispanic	1	1.00	--
White	166	1.27	0.65
Total	174	1.25	0.64

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	11	1.18	0.40
Hispanic	1	1.00	--
White	199	1.32	0.55
Total	212	1.31	0.54

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity				Total
			American Indian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.4	-.1	.1		
Assault	N	0	4	1	40	45	
	%	0.0%	8.9%	2.2%	88.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.5	1.1	1.7	-.3		
Burglary	N	0	0	0	10	10	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.7	-.2	.2		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	0	11	11	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.8	-.2	.2		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.2	-.1	.1		
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.4	-.1	.1		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	2	0	5	7	
	%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	71.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	2.7	-.2	-.6		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	2	0	33	35	
	%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	94.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.4	.1	-.4	.0		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.2	-.1	.1		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.4	-.1	.1		
DUI	N	0	0	0	7	7	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.6	-.2	.2		
Drunkenness	N	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.2	-.1	.1		
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.2	-.1	.1		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	1	0	30	31	
	%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	96.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.4	-.5	-.4	.2		
Runaway	N	1	1	0	23	25	
	%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	92.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	2.6	-.3	-.3	-.1		
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.2	-.1	.1		
Other	N	0	1	0	26	27	
	%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	96.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.4	-.3	-.4	.1		
Total	N	1	11	1	199	212	
	%	.5%	5.2%	.5%	93.9%	100.0%	

District 5 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	2	3	46	96	265	412
%	0.5%	0.7%	11.2%	23.3%	64.3%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.8%	1.6%	2.9%	31.3%	62.4%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.5%	0.7%	11.2%	23.3%	64.3%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.99	-1.40	9.85	-2.90	0.49	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	2.00	
Asian	3	1.00	0.00
Black	28	1.57	1.03
Hispanic	73	1.16	0.47
White	203	1.42	0.81
Total	308	1.37	0.77

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	1.00	0.00
Asian	3	1.00	0.00
Black	46	1.30	0.47
Hispanic	96	1.15	0.35
White	265	1.31	0.46
Total	412	1.26	0.44

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	7	7	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-2	-9	-1.3	1.2		
Assault	N	0	0	12	20	44	76	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	26.3%	57.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-6	-7	1.2	.5	-7		
Burglary	N	1	1	1	1	9	13	
	%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	69.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	3.7	2.9	-4	-1.2	.2		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	7	15	41	63	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	23.8%	65.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-6	-7	.0	.1	.1		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-3	-5	.4		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	1	1	1	3	9	15	
	%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	20.0%	60.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	3.4	2.7	-5	-3	-2		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	1	1	17	12	31	
	%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%	54.8%	38.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	1.6	-1.3	3.6	-1.8		
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-3	1.6	-8		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-3	1.6	-8		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	13	12	50	75	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	16.0%	66.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-6	-7	1.6	-1.3	.3		
DUI	N	0	0	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-6	-8	.8		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	2	15	22	39	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	38.5%	56.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	-5	-1.1	2.0	-6		
Runaway	N	0	0	8	6	40	54	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	11.1%	74.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-5	-6	.8	-1.9	.9		
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	3	13	16	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	81.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-3	-1.3	-4	.8		
Other	N	0	0	1	2	14	17	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	11.8%	82.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-4	-7	-1.0	.9		
Total	N	2	3	46	96	265	412	
	%	.5%	.7%	11.2%	23.3%	64.3%	100.0%	

District 6 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	--	--	22	7	164	193
%	--	--	11.4%	3.6%	85.0%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	0.9%	0.7%	2.8%	3.9%	91.6%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	3.60%	85.0%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.32	-1.16	7.14	-0.19	-0.96	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	18	1.28	0.75
Hispanic	7	1.29	0.49
White	135	1.19	0.55
Total	160	1.21	0.57

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	22	1.00	0.00
Hispanic	7	1.14	0.38
White	164	1.19	0.45
Total	193	1.17	0.43

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity			Total
			Black	Hispanic	White	
Homocide	N	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.2	.2		
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	1	5	6	
	%	0.0%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.8	1.7	.0		
Assault	N	6	1	21	28	
	%	21.4%	3.6%	75.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	1.6	.0	-.6		
Burglary	N	0	0	14	14	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1.3	-.7	.6		
Larceny/Theft	N	8	1	29	38	
	%	21.1%	2.6%	76.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	1.8	-.3	-.6		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	2	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.5	-.3	.2		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	3	1	14	18	
	%	16.7%	5.6%	77.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.7	.4	-.3		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	2	2	22	26	
	%	7.7%	7.7%	84.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.6	1.1	.0		
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	1	1	2	
	%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.5	3.4	-.5		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	4	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.7	-.4	.3		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	6	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.8	-.5	.4		
DUI	N	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.2	.2		
Liquor Law Violations	N	2	0	18	20	
	%	10.0%	0.0%	90.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.9	.2		
Runaway	N	0	0	16	16	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1.4	-.8	.7		
Trespassing	N	1	0	1	2	
	%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	1.6	-.3	-.5		
Other	N	0	0	9	9	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1.0	-.6	.5		
Total	N	22	7	164	193	
	%	11.4%	3.6%	85.0%	100.0%	

District 7 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	33	9	165	33	439	679
%	4.9%	1.3%	24.3%	4.9%	64.7%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	4.2%	3.4%	7.5%	6.9%	78.0%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	4.9%	1.3%	24.3%	4.9%	64.7%	100.0%
St. Res.	0.84	-2.93	15.99	-2.02	-3.94	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	24	1.38	0.65
Asian	8	1.00	0.00
Black	120	1.23	0.58
Hispanic	28	1.11	0.42
White	334	1.34	0.89
Total	514	1.30	0.79

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	33	1.36	0.78
Asian	9	1.11	0.33
Black	165	1.34	0.82
Hispanic	33	1.30	0.64
White	439	1.35	0.88
Total	679	1.34	0.85

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity					Total
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.2	-.7	-.3	.6	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	4	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.4	-.2	-1.0	-.4	.9	
Robbery	N	3	0	3	0	6	12
	%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	3.2	-.4	.0	-.8	-.6	
Assault	N	5	3	59	7	86	160
	%	3.1%	1.9%	36.9%	4.4%	53.8%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-1.0	.6	3.2	-.3	-1.7	
Burglary	N	1	0	3	0	13	17
	%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	76.5%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.2	-.5	-.6	-.9	.6	
Larceny/Theft	N	7	3	32	9	107	158
	%	4.4%	1.9%	20.3%	5.7%	67.7%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.2	.6	-1.0	.5	.5	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	2	0	1	0	1	4
	%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	4.1	-.2	.0	-.4	-1.0	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	1	0	0	1	2
	%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	6.0	-.7	-.3	-.3	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.2	-.7	-.3	.6	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	5	0	16	21
	%	0.0%	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%	76.2%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-1.0	-.5	.0	-1.0	.7	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	1	1	7	4	33	46
	%	2.2%	2.2%	15.2%	8.7%	71.7%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.8	.5	-1.2	1.2	.6	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	2	1	2	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.5	-.3	.7	1.5	-.7	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	13	1	13	27
	%	0.0%	0.0%	48.1%	3.7%	48.1%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-1.1	-.6	2.5	-.3	-1.1	
DUI	N	1	0	0	3	16	20
	%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.0	-.5	-2.2	2.1	.9	
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.2	-.7	-.3	.6	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	0	0	9	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.7	-.3	-1.5	-.7	1.3	
Runaway	N	6	0	18	2	49	75
	%	8.0%	0.0%	24.0%	2.7%	65.3%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	1.2	-1.0	-.1	-.9	.1	
Tresspassing	N	0	0	2	0	16	18
	%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	88.9%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.9	-.5	-1.1	-.9	1.3	
Other	N	7	1	20	6	61	95
	%	7.4%	1.1%	21.1%	6.3%	64.2%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	1.1	-.2	-.6	.6	-.1	
Total	N	33	9	165	33	439	679
	%	4.9%	1.3%	24.3%	4.9%	64.7%	100.0%

District 8 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	1	3	105	26	251	386
%	.3%	.8%	27.2%	6.7%	65.0%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.7%	1.8%	13.2%	10.0%	73.3%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.3%	0.8%	27.2%	6.7%	65.0%	100.0%
St. Res.	-2.17	-1.50	7.57	-2.03	-1.90	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	3	1.00	0.00
Black	75	1.43	0.89
Hispanic	22	1.05	0.21
White	193	1.21	0.64
Total	294	1.25	0.69

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	3	1.00	0.00
Black	105	1.34	0.89
Hispanic	26	1.31	0.68
White	251	1.23	0.51
Total	386	1.26	0.65

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	1	1	2	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.1	1.4	-.4		
Robbery	N	0	0	2	1	0	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	1.3	1.8	-1.4		
Assault	N	1	2	30	4	54	91	
	%	1.1%	2.2%	33.0%	4.4%	59.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	1.6	1.5	1.1	-.9	-.7		
Arson	N	0	0	0	1	1	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.7	2.4	-.3		
Burglary	N	0	0	0	3	5	8	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-1.5	3.4	-.1		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	1	22	5	39	67	
	%	0.0%	1.5%	32.8%	7.5%	58.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.4	.7	.9	.2	-.7		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	0	4	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-1.0	-.5	.9		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	7	0	17	24	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	0.0%	70.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	.2	-1.3	.4		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	11	2	37	50	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%	4.0%	74.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.6	-.7	-.7	.8		
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	2	0	1	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	1.3	-.4	-.7		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	1	3	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-1.0	1.4	.2		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	1	1	8	10	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	80.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	-1.0	.4	.6		
DUI	N	0	0	1	1	5	7	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.7	.8	.2		
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.5	-.3	.4		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	2	1	28	31	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	3.2%	90.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.5	-2.2	-.8	1.7		
Runaway	N	0	0	5	1	7	13	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%	7.7%	53.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.8	.1	-.5		
Trespassing	N	0	0	3	0	8	11	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	72.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.0	-.9	.3		
Other	N	0	0	18	4	31	53	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%	7.5%	58.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.6	.9	.2	-.6		
Total	N	1	3	105	26	251	386	
	%	.3%	.8%	27.2%	6.7%	65.0%	100.0%	

District 9 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	--	5	48	79	509	641
%	--	.8%	7.5%	12.3%	79.4%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.1%	0.7%	3.2%	10.4%	84.7%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.8%	7.5%	12.3%	79.4%	100.0%
St. Res.	-2.66	0.24	6.07	1.51	-1.46	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	2	2.00	0.00
Black	33	1.67	0.96
Hispanic	58	1.31	0.78
White	365	1.33	0.82
Total	458	1.35	0.82

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	5	1.40	0.55
Black	48	1.27	0.45
Hispanic	79	1.28	0.48
White	509	1.49	1.62
Total	641	1.44	1.46

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity				Total
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	1	0	2	3
	%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	1.6	-.6	-.2	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	1	3	2	8	14
	%	7.1%	21.4%	14.3%	57.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.7	1.9	.2	-.9	
Robbery	N	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	2.5	-.9	
Assault	N	2	13	18	82	115
	%	1.7%	11.3%	15.7%	71.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.2	1.5	1.0	-1.0	
Arson	N	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.5	.3	
Burglary	N	0	0	0	10	10
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.9	-1.1	.7	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	2	8	54	64
	%	0.0%	3.1%	12.5%	84.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.7	-1.3	.0	.4	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	6	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.7	-.9	.6	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.5	-.6	.4	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.5	-.6	.4	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	3	1	29	33
	%	0.0%	9.1%	3.0%	87.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	.3	-1.5	.5	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	5	12	51	68
	%	0.0%	7.4%	17.6%	75.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.7	.0	1.3	-.4	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.5	-.6	.4	
Pornography/Obscene Material	N	0	0	1	1	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	1.5	-.5	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.5	-.6	.4	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	2	2	17	21
	%	0.0%	9.5%	9.5%	81.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	.3	-.4	.1	
DUI	N	0	2	0	11	13
	%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	84.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	1.0	-1.3	.2	
Liquor Law Violations	N	2	9	11	93	115
	%	1.7%	7.8%	9.6%	80.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.2	.1	-.8	.2	
Runaway	N	0	4	11	75	90
	%	0.0%	4.4%	12.2%	83.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	-1.1	.0	.4	
Trespassing	N	0	2	1	10	13
	%	0.0%	15.4%	7.7%	76.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	1.0	-.5	-.1	
Other	N	0	2	11	46	59
	%	0.0%	3.4%	18.6%	78.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.7	-1.2	1.4	-.1	
Total	N	5	48	79	509	641
	%	.8%	7.5%	12.3%	79.4%	100.0%

District 10 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	1	36	1159	667	3641	5504
%	0.0%	0.7%	21.1%	12.1%	66.2%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	0.8%	4.6%	6.3%	8.9%	79.5%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.7%	21.1%	12.1%	66.2%	100.0%
St. Res.	-6.48	-13.65	43.62	8.00	-11.11	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	2.00	--
Asian	33	1.03	0.17
Black	802	1.44	0.95
Hispanic	491	1.38	0.81
White	2657	1.38	0.95
Total	3984	1.39	0.93

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	36	1.36	0.49
Black	1159	1.50	0.56
Hispanic	667	1.52	0.60
White	3641	1.53	0.68
Total	5504	1.52	0.65

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	2	1	2	5	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-2	.9	.5	-.7		
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	4	6	12	22	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	27.3%	54.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.4	-.3	2.0	-.7		
Robbery	N	0	0	6	0	2	8	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-2	3.3	-1.0	-1.4		
Assault	N	0	5	228	111	452	796	
	%	0.0%	.6%	28.6%	13.9%	56.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.4	-.1	4.7	1.5	-3.3		
Arson	N	0	0	1	0	6	7	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-2	-.4	-.9	.6		
Burglary	N	0	4	12	9	75	100	
	%	0.0%	4.0%	12.0%	9.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	4.1	-2.0	-.9	1.1		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	19	355	161	660	1195	
	%	0.0%	1.6%	29.7%	13.5%	55.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.5	4.0	6.5	1.4	-4.6		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	1	1	2	14	18	
	%	0.0%	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%	77.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	2.6	-1.4	-.1	.6		
Nerfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	1	2	3	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.2	-.2	1.5	-.5		
Fraud	N	0	0	3	2	12	17	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	11.8%	70.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.3	-.3	.0	.2		
Embezzlement	N	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.1	1.7	-.3	-.8		
Stolen Property	N	0	0	5	3	11	19	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	15.8%	57.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.4	.5	.5	-.4		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	2	30	36	124	192	
	%	0.0%	1.0%	15.6%	18.8%	64.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	.7	-1.6	2.6	-.3		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	2	57	49	452	560	
	%	0.0%	.4%	10.2%	8.8%	80.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.9	-5.6	-2.3	4.2		
Pornography/Obscene Material	N	0	0	1	1	8	10	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	80.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.3	-.8	-.2	.5		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	4	8	26	38	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	21.1%	68.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.5	-1.4	1.6	.2		
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	1	105	49	159	315	
	%	.3%	.3%	33.3%	15.6%	50.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	3.9	-.7	4.8	1.8	-3.4		
DUI	N	0	0	2	6	48	56	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	10.7%	85.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.6	-2.9	-.3	1.8		
Family Offenses	N	0	0	1	0	5	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.2	-.2	-.9	.5		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	43	20	497	560	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	3.6%	88.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-1.9	-6.9	-5.8	6.6		
Runaway	N	0	1	77	59	351	488	
	%	0.0%	.2%	15.8%	12.1%	71.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-1.2	-2.5	.0	1.6		
Trespassing	N	0	0	11	6	76	93	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	6.5%	81.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.8	-1.9	-1.6	1.8		
Other	N	0	0	61	31	202	294	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	10.5%	68.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-1.4	-.1	-.8	.5		
Victims	N	0	1	138	99	416	654	
	%	0.0%	.2%	21.1%	15.1%	63.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-1.6	.0	2.2	-.8		
Total	N	1	36	1149	661	3613	5460	
	%	.0%	.7%	21.0%	12.1%	66.2%	100.0%	

District 11 Arrest Result

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	4	1	73	34	381	493
%	.8%	.2%	14.8%	6.9%	77.3%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	3.9%	0.7%	5.3%	5.4%	84.6%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.8%	0.2%	14.8%	6.9%	77.3%	100.0%
St. Res.	-3.47	-1.32	9.17	1.43	-1.77	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	3	2.33	1.53
Asian	1	1.00	--
Black	51	1.57	1.10
Hispanic	26	1.12	0.33
White	291	1.32	0.74
Total	372	1.34	0.79

Differences are statistically significant

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	4	1.25	0.50
Asian	1	1.00	--
Black	73	1.21	0.41
Hispanic	34	1.56	0.56
White	381	1.25	0.52
Total	493	1.27	0.51

Differences are statistically significant

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N		0	0	1	0	0	1
	%		0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	.0	2.2	-.3	-.9	
Homicide	N		0	0	0	0	1	1
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	.0	-.4	-.3	.3	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N		0	0	1	1	4	6
	%		0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.2	-.1	.1	.9	-.3	
Robbery	N		0	0	2	0	1	3
	%		0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.2	-.1	2.3	-.5	-.9	
Assault	N		1	0	19	8	80	108
	%		.9%	0.0%	17.6%	7.4%	74.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		.1	-.5	.8	.2	-.4	
Arson	N		0	0	0	0	2	2
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	-.1	-.5	-.4	.4	
Burglary	N		0	0	6	1	14	21
	%		0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	4.8%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.4	-.2	1.6	-.4	-.6	
Larceny/Theft	N		1	0	9	2	58	70
	%		1.4%	0.0%	12.9%	2.9%	82.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		.6	-.4	-.4	-1.3	.5	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N		0	0	3	1	16	20
	%		0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	5.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.4	-.2	.0	-.3	.1	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N		0	0	1	0	1	2
	%		0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	-.1	1.3	-.4	-.4	
Fraud	N		0	0	0	0	1	1
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	.0	-.4	-.3	.3	
Stolen Property	N		0	1	0	0	3	4
	%		0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.2	11.0	-.8	-.5	-.1	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N		0	0	1	0	16	17
	%		0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	94.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.4	-.2	-1.0	-1.1	.8	
Drugs/Narcotics	N		0	0	9	1	50	60
	%		0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	1.7%	83.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.7	-.3	.0	-1.5	.5	
Weapons Law	N		0	0	0	1	1	2
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	-.1	-.5	2.3	-.4	
Disorderly Conduct	N		0	0	1	3	12	16
	%		0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	18.8%	75.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.4	-.2	-.9	1.8	-.1	
DUI	N		0	0	0	0	5	5
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.2	-.1	-.9	-.6	.6	
Drunkenness	N		0	0	0	0	1	1
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	.0	-.4	-.3	.3	
Family Offenses	N		0	0	0	0	1	1
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.1	.0	-.4	-.3	.3	
Liquor Law Violations	N		1	0	4	3	23	31
	%		3.2%	0.0%	12.9%	9.7%	74.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		1.5	-.3	-.3	.6	-.2	
Runaway	N		1	0	14	8	64	87
	%		1.1%	0.0%	16.1%	9.2%	73.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		.4	-.4	.3	.8	-.4	
Trespassing	N		0	0	0	2	7	9
	%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	77.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.3	-.1	-1.2	1.8	.0	
Other	N		0	0	2	3	20	25
	%		0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	12.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.5	-.2	-.9	1.0	.2	
Total	N		4	1	73	34	381	493
	%		.8%	.2%	14.8%	6.9%	77.3%	100.0%

District 12 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	--	--	7	16	179	202
%	--	--	3.5%	7.9%	88.6%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	0.9%	0.7%	1.6%	3.7%	93.1%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	7.9%	88.6%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.35	-1.19	2.10	3.12	-0.66	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	7	1.14	0.38
Hispanic	10	1.80	2.53
White	133	1.36	0.78
Total	150	1.38	0.97

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	7	1.14	0.38
Hispanic	16	1.00	0.00
White	179	1.31	0.74
Total	202	1.28	0.70

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity			Total
		Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	.1	
Assault	N	0	2	29	31
	%	0.0%	6.5%	93.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.9	-.1	.2	
Burglary	N	0	0	14	14
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	-1.0	.4	
Larceny/Theft	N	1	4	25	30
	%	3.3%	13.3%	83.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.3	1.3	-.4	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	6	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.7	.2	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	3	0	14	17
	%	17.6%	0.0%	82.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	3.9	-1.1	-.3	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	13	13
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	-1.0	.4	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.1	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	3	11	14
	%	0.0%	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	2.0	-.5	
DUI	N	0	0	4	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.5	.2	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	1	30	31
	%	0.0%	3.2%	96.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.9	-.8	.4	
Runaway	N	0	2	14	16
	%	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	.8	-.1	
Trespassing	N	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.5	.2	
Other	N	1	1	10	12
	%	8.3%	8.3%	83.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.3	.2	-.3	
Victims	N	0	1	2	3
	%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	1.7	-.4	
Total	N	5	14	178	197
	%	2.5%	7.1%	90.4%	100.0%

District 13 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	1	19	12	22	455	509
%	0.2%	3.7%	2.4%	4.3%	89.4%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.6%	1.0%	1.9%	5.5%	90.0%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.2%	3.7%	2.4%	4.3%	89.4%	100.0%
St. Res.	-2.50	6.17	0.75	-1.13	-0.14	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	19	1.05	0.23
Black	10	1.30	0.67
Hispanic	20	1.15	0.37
White	377	1.25	0.64
Total	427	1.24	0.62

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	19	1.00	0.00
Black	12	1.25	0.45
Hispanic	22	1.32	0.48
White	455	1.39	0.68
Total	509	1.37	0.66

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	7	7	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.5	-.4	-.6	.3		
Robbery	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.2	-.2	-.2	.1		
Assault	N	0	0	4	1	39	44	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	2.3%	88.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.1.3	2.9	-.7	-.1		
Arson	N	0	0	1	0	3	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.4	2.9	-.4	-.3		
Burglary	N	0	0	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.3	-.3	-.4	.2		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	1	0	1	53	55	
	%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	96.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.7	-.1.1	-.9	.5		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	0	10	10	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.6	-.5	-.7	.4		
Nerfeiting/Forge ry	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.2	-.2	-.2	.1		
Fraud	N	0	0	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.3	-.3	-.4	.2		
Embezzlement	N	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.3	-.2	-.3	.2		
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	-.2	-.2	-.2	.1		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	1	2	8	11	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	18.2%	72.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.6	1.5	2.2	-.6		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	1	1	0	2	72	76	
	%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%	94.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	2.2	-.1.1	-.1.3	-.7	.5		
Pornography/Ob scene Material	N	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.3	-.2	-.3	.2		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	1	1	2	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.4	2.9	2.0	-.8		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	0	1	25	26	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	96.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.1.0	-.8	-.1	.4		
DUI	N	0	0	0	0	13	13	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.7	-.6	-.7	.4		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	17	2	8	136	163	
	%	0.0%	10.4%	1.2%	4.9%	83.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.6	4.4	-.9	.4	-.8		
Runaway	N	0	0	1	5	37	43	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	11.6%	86.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.1.3	.0	2.3	-.2		
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	0	11	11	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.1	-.6	-.5	-.7	.4		
Other	N	0	0	2	1	26	29	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	3.4%	89.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.1.0	1.6	-.2	.0		
Total	N	1	19	12	22	455	509	
	%	.2%	3.7%	2.4%	4.3%	89.4%	100.0%	

District 14 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	7	2	122	25	314	470
%	1.5%	.4%	26.0%	5.3%	66.8%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	6.4%	0.6%	8.3%	6.3%	78.4%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	1.5%	0.4%	26.0%	5.3%	66.8%	100.0%
St. Res.	-4.21	-0.49	13.29	-0.85	-2.84	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	5	1.80	1.30
Asian	2	1.00	0.00
Black	93	1.32	0.55
Hispanic	22	1.09	0.29
White	222	1.40	0.72
Total	344	1.36	0.67

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	7	1.57	0.53
Asian	2	2.00	0.00
Black	122	1.34	0.47
Hispanic	25	1.24	0.44
White	314	1.36	0.52
Total	470	1.35	0.50

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-1	-1	-5	4.1	-8		
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	1	0	3	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-2	-1	.0	-5	.2		
Assault	N	1	0	30	3	54	88	
	%	1.1%	0.0%	34.1%	3.4%	61.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-3	-6	1.5	-8	-6		
Arson	N	0	0	1	0	2	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-2	-1	.3	-4	.0		
Burglary	N	0	0	1	3	9	13	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	23.1%	69.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-4	-2	-1.3	2.8	.1		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	17	1	32	50	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%	2.0%	64.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-9	-5	1.1	-1.0	-.2		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-2	-1	-.7	-.3	.6		
Fraud	N	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-1	-1	1.5	-2	-.8		
Embezzlement	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-1	-1	-.5	-2	.4		
Stolen Property	N	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-1	-1	1.5	-2	-.8		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	2	0	13	15	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	86.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-5	-3	-1.0	-9	.9		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	1	0	8	4	29	42	
	%	2.4%	0.0%	19.0%	9.5%	69.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	.5	-4	-.9	1.2	.2		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	2	0	1	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-2	-1	1.4	-4	-.7		
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	1	30	3	55	90	
	%	1.1%	1.1%	33.3%	3.3%	61.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-3	1.0	1.4	-8	-.7		
DUI	N	0	0	0	0	4	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-2	-1	-1.0	-5	.8		
Liquor Law Violations	N	1	0	3	3	33	40	
	%	2.5%	0.0%	7.5%	7.5%	82.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	.5	-4	-2.3	.6	1.2		
Runaway	N	3	0	18	3	41	65	
	%	4.6%	0.0%	27.7%	4.6%	63.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	2.1	-5	.3	-2	-.4		
Trespassing	N	0	0	2	0	10	12	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	83.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-4	-2	-.6	-8	.7		
Other	N	0	1	5	4	25	35	
	%	0.0%	2.9%	14.3%	11.4%	71.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-7	2.2	-1.4	1.6	.3		
Total	N	7	2	122	25	314	470	
	%	1.5%	.4%	26.0%	5.3%	66.8%	100.0%	

District 15 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	0	0	1	2	48	57
%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	14.0%	84.2%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.0%	0.3%	1.4%	9.4%	87.8%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	14.0%	84.2%	100.0%
St. Res.	-0.75	-0.41	0.23	1.14	-0.29	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	1	1.00	--
Hispanic	8	1.00	0.00
White	41	1.12	0.33
Total	50	1.10	0.30

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	1	1.00	--
Hispanic	8	1.13	0.35
White	48	1.29	0.46
Total	57	1.26	0.44

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity			Total
		Black	Hispanic	White	
Assault	N	0	2	11	13
	%	0.0%	15.4%	84.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	.1	.0	
Burglary	N	0	2	1	3
	%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	2.4	-1.0	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	9	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-1.1	.5	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.6	.3	
Fraud	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	.2	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	1	1	1	3
	%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	4.1	.9	-1.0	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	2.3	-.9	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	.2	
DUI	N	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.5	.2	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	2	15	17
	%	0.0%	11.8%	88.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.2	.2	
Runaway	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	.2	
Trespassing	N	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.5	.2	
Other	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	.2	
Total	N	1	8	48	57
	%	1.8%	14.0%	84.2%	100.0%

District 16 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	0	4	28	496	190	718
%	0.0%	0.6%	3.9%	69.1%	26.5%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.8%	1.1%	2.4%	48.9%	45.9%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.6%	3.9%	69.1%	26.5%	100.0%
St. Res.	-3.59	-1.39	2.59	7.73	-7.69	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	3	1.67	0.58
Black	22	1.36	0.85
Hispanic	373	1.33	0.76
White	130	1.44	1.06
Total	528	1.36	0.85

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	4	1.25	0.50
Black	28	1.11	0.31
Hispanic	496	1.36	1.24
White	190	1.26	0.55
Total	718	1.32	1.07

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity				Total
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	1	2	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-.7	1.4	
Robbery	N	1	1	7	2	11
	%	9.1%	9.1%	63.6%	18.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	3.8	.9	-.2	-.5	
Assault	N	0	9	81	40	130
	%	0.0%	6.9%	62.3%	30.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.9	1.7	-.9	1.0	
Burglary	N	1	0	13	1	15
	%	6.7%	0.0%	86.7%	6.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	3.2	-.8	.8	-1.5	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	7	87	30	124
	%	0.0%	5.6%	70.2%	24.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	1.0	.1	-.5	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	3	1	2	6
	%	0.0%	50.0%	16.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	5.7	-1.5	.3	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	2	1	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-.1	.2	
Fraud	N	0	0	2	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	.5	-.7	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	4	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-1.7	2.9	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	1	24	11	36
	%	0.0%	2.8%	66.7%	30.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.3	-.2	.5	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	1	5	101	35	142
	%	.7%	3.5%	71.1%	24.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.2	-.2	.3	-.4	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	2	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	.5	-.7	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	2	2	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.5	.9	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	1	24	8	33
	%	0.0%	3.0%	72.7%	24.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.3	.3	-.2	
DUI	N	0	0	15	4	19
	%	0.0%	0.0%	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.9	.5	-.5	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	69	26	95
	%	0.0%	0.0%	72.6%	27.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.7	-1.9	.4	.2	
Runaway	N	0	0	22	10	32
	%	0.0%	0.0%	68.8%	31.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-1.1	.0	.5	
Trespassing	N	0	0	6	6	12
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.7	-.8	1.6	
Other	N	1	1	37	6	45
	%	2.2%	2.2%	82.2%	13.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.5	-.6	1.1	-1.7	
Total	N	4	28	496	190	718
	%	.6%	3.9%	69.1%	26.5%	100.0%

District 17 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	0	0	2	1	34	37
%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	2.7%	91.9%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	0.5%	0.3%	2.0%	3.5%	93.8%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	2.7%	91.9%	100.0%
St. Res.	-0.43	-0.33	1.46	-0.26	-0.12	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	2	1.00	0.00
Hispanic	1	1.00	--
White	33	1.21	0.86
Total	36	1.19	0.82

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	2	1.50	0.71
Hispanic	1	2.00	--
White	34	1.26	0.45
Total	37	1.30	0.46

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity			Total
		Black	Hispanic	White	
Assault	N	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.2	.1	
Arson	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.2	.1	
Burglary	N	0	0	8	8
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.7	-.5	.2	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.2	.1	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	4	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.3	.2	
Embezzlement	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.2	.1	
Stolen Property	N	1	0	1	2
	%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.7	-.2	-.6	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.2	.1	
DUI	N	0	0	5	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.4	.2	
Liquor Law Violations	N	1	1	9	11
	%	9.1%	9.1%	81.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.5	1.3	-.3	
Total	N	2	1	34	37
	%	5.4%	2.7%	91.9%	100.0%

District 18 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	19	125	1996	1119	2979	6238
%	.3%	2.0%	32.0%	17.9%	47.8%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	2.2%	4.5%	12.3%	17.9%	63.2%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.3%	2.0%	32.0%	17.9%	47.8%	100.0%
St. Res.	-10.09	-9.29	44.36	0.07	-15.34	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	18	1.00	0.00
Asian	100	1.25	0.63
Black	1327	1.50	1.13
Hispanic	840	1.34	0.84
White	2251	1.31	0.80
Total	4536	1.37	0.92

Differences are statistically significant

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	19	1.16	0.37
Asian	125	1.20	0.40
Black	1996	1.20	0.43
Hispanic	1119	1.18	0.39
White	2979	1.21	0.57
Total	6238	1.20	0.50

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity					Total
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	1	1	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	.5	1.1	-1.0	
Homocide	N	0	0	1	5	1	7
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	71.4%	14.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.8	3.3	-1.3	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	1	26	7	36	70
	%	0.0%	1.4%	37.1%	10.0%	51.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.3	.8	-1.6	.4	
Robbery	N	0	0	27	5	5	37
	%	0.0%	0.0%	73.0%	13.5%	13.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.9	4.4	-.6	-3.0	
Assault	N	4	14	344	145	433	940
	%	.4%	1.5%	36.6%	15.4%	46.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.7	-1.1	2.5	-1.8	-.8	
Arson	N	0	0	2	2	3	7
	%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.2	.7	-.2	
Burglary	N	1	3	91	26	72	193
	%	.5%	1.6%	47.2%	13.5%	37.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.5	-.4	3.7	-1.5	-2.1	
Larceny/Theft	N	4	48	567	302	885	1806
	%	.2%	2.7%	31.4%	16.7%	49.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	2.0	-.5	-1.2	.8	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	27	8	20	55
	%	0.0%	0.0%	49.1%	14.5%	36.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-1.0	2.2	-.6	-1.2	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	1	0	7	8
	%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	87.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	-1.0	-1.2	1.6	
Fraud	N	0	6	6	1	6	19
	%	0.0%	31.6%	31.6%	5.3%	31.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	9.1	.0	-1.3	-1.0	
Embezzlement	N	0	0	5	1	3	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	55.6%	11.1%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	1.2	-.5	-.6	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	1	1	5	7
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.8	-.2	.9	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	4	64	38	113	219
	%	0.0%	1.8%	29.2%	17.4%	51.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	-.2	-.7	-.2	.8	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	5	13	213	211	501	943
	%	.5%	1.4%	22.6%	22.4%	53.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.3	-1.4	-5.1	3.2	2.4	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	1	1	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	.5	1.1	-1.0	
Pornography/Obscene Material	N	0	0	1	0	2	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	.0	-.7	.5	
Prostitution	N	0	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.6	1.9	-.7	
Weapons Law	N	0	2	42	33	33	110
	%	0.0%	1.8%	38.2%	30.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	-.1	1.1	3.0	-2.7	
Disorderly Conduct	N	3	6	182	97	197	485
	%	.6%	1.2%	37.5%	20.0%	40.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.3	-1.2	2.2	1.1	-2.3	
DUI	N	0	0	6	10	42	58
	%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	17.2%	72.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-1.1	-2.9	-.1	2.7	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	2	29	61	129	221
	%	0.0%	.9%	13.1%	27.6%	58.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	-1.2	-5.0	3.4	2.3	
Runaway	N	2	18	266	114	307	707
	%	.3%	2.5%	37.6%	16.1%	43.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	1.0	2.6	-1.1	-1.7	
Trespassing	N	0	6	48	20	46	120
	%	0.0%	5.0%	40.0%	16.7%	38.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	2.3	1.5	-.3	-1.5	
Other	N	0	2	45	29	133	209
	%	0.0%	1.0%	21.5%	13.9%	63.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	-1.1	-2.7	-1.4	3.3	
Total	N	19	125	1996	1119	2979	6238
	%	.3%	2.0%	32.0%	17.9%	47.8%	100.0%

District 19 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	1	7	25	32	194	259
%	.4%	2.7%	9.7%	12.4%	74.9%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	0.4%	2.7%	9.7%	12.4%	74.9%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	3.9%	2.0%	3.9%	12.7%	77.5%	100.0%
St. Res.	-2.86	0.80	4.69	-0.16	-0.47	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	
Asian	5	1.40	0.55
Black	12	1.83	1.75
Hispanic	29	1.10	0.41
White	159	1.31	0.98
Total	206	1.31	0.98

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	2.00	
Asian	7	1.29	0.49
Black	25	1.64	0.49
Hispanic	32	1.50	0.51
White	194	1.50	0.54
Total	259	1.51	0.53

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity					Total
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.4	-.5	.4	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	1	1	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.4	1.5	-.4	
Assault	N	0	0	1	6	18	25
	%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	24.0%	72.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.8	-.9	1.7	-.2	
Arson	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.3	-.4	.3	
Burglary	N	0	0	0	2	4	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	-.8	1.5	-.2	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	4	0	3	20	27
	%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	11.1%	74.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	3.8	-1.6	-.2	.0	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.3	2.5	-.9	
Fraud	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.3	-.4	.3	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	1	0	6	7
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	.4	-.9	.3	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	1	1	1	13	16
	%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	81.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	.9	-.4	-.7	.3	
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	2	2	3	27	35
	%	2.9%	5.7%	5.7%	8.6%	77.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.4	1.1	-.7	-.6	.2	
DUI	N	0	0	0	1	2	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-.5	1.0	-.2	
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.3	-.4	.3	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	5	8	54	67
	%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	11.9%	80.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-1.3	-.6	-.1	.5	
Runaway	N	0	0	8	2	34	44
	%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	4.5%	77.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-1.1	1.8	-1.5	.2	
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	1	1	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.4	1.5	-.4	
Other	N	0	0	7	3	9	19
	%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	15.8%	47.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.7	3.8	.4	-1.4	
Total	N	1	7	25	32	194	259
	%	.4%	2.7%	9.7%	12.4%	74.9%	100.0%

District 20 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	3	0	23	51	213	290
%	1.0%	0.0%	7.9%	17.6%	73.4%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.6%	0.5%	2.2%	16.9%	78.7%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	1.0%	0.0%	7.9%	17.6%	73.4%	100.0%
St. Res.	-0.76	-1.20	6.58	0.28	-1.01	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	1.50	0.71
Asian	--	--	--
Black	17	1.41	0.87
Hispanic	39	1.46	0.76
White	167	1.26	0.72
Total	225	1.31	0.74

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	3	1.33	0.58
Asian	--	--	--
Black	23	1.52	0.73
Hispanic	51	1.24	0.43
White	213	1.40	0.60
Total	290	1.38	0.58

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity				Total
		American Indian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	1	1	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	1.1	-.4	
Assault	N	0	4	17	28	49
	%	0.0%	8.2%	34.7%	57.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.7	.1	2.9	-1.3	
Burglary	N	0	0	1	9	10
	%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	90.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.9	-.6	.6	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	2	1	18	21
	%	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%	85.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	.3	-1.4	.7	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	6	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.7	-1.0	.8	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-.4	.3	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	1	14	15
	%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-1.1	-1.0	.9	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	1	10	24	35
	%	0.0%	2.9%	28.6%	68.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	-1.1	1.5	-.3	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	2	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	2.8	-1.2	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	1	2	1	4
	%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	1.2	1.5	-1.1	
DUI	N	0	0	1	4	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.6	.1	.2	
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-.4	.3	
Liquor Law Violations	N	1	2	0	46	49
	%	2.0%	4.1%	0.0%	93.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.7	-1.0	-2.9	1.7	
Runaway	N	2	5	5	35	47
	%	4.3%	10.6%	10.6%	74.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.2	.7	-1.1	.1	
Trespassing	N	0	2	0	1	3
	%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	3.6	-.7	-.8	
Other	N	0	6	10	24	40
	%	0.0%	15.0%	25.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	1.6	1.1	-1.0	
Total	N	3	23	51	213	290
	%	1.0%	7.9%	17.6%	73.4%	100.0%

District 21 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	14	4	57	22	228	312
%	.3%	1.3%	18.3%	7.1%	73.1%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.6%	3.5%	10.2%	9.9%	74.9%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.3%	1.3%	18.3%	7.1%	73.1%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.79	-2.09	4.46	-1.60	-0.37	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	2	2.00	1.41
Black	46	1.52	1.17
Hispanic	16	1.44	0.81
White	178	1.26	0.73
Total	243	1.33	0.84

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	2.00	--
Asian	4	1.00	0.00
Black	57	1.32	0.51
Hispanic	22	1.27	0.46
White	228	1.28	0.48
Total	312	1.29	0.48

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity					Total
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Homocide	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.4	-.3	.3	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	6	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-1.0	-.7	.8	
Assault	N	0	0	9	3	26	38
	%	0.0%	0.0%	23.7%	7.9%	68.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.7	.8	.2	-.3	
Burglary	N	0	1	1	0	7	9
	%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	77.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	2.6	-.5	-.8	.2	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	1	9	1	32	43
	%	0.0%	2.3%	20.9%	2.3%	74.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	.6	.4	-1.2	.1	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.4	-.3	.3	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	2	0	6	8
	%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.4	-.8	.1	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	8	3	28	39
	%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	7.7%	71.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.7	.3	.2	-.1	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.4	-.3	.3	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	1	1	2	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	.3	1.4	-.5	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	3	0	2	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	2.2	-.6	-.9	
DUI	N	0	0	0	0	6	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-1.0	-.7	.8	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	5	4	62	71
	%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	5.6%	87.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-1.0	-2.2	-.4	1.4	
Runaway	N	1	2	4	9	34	50
	%	2.0%	4.0%	8.0%	18.0%	68.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.1	1.7	-1.7	2.9	-.4	
Other	N	0	0	15	1	14	30
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	3.3%	46.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.6	4.1	-.8	-1.7	
Total	N	1	4	57	22	228	312
	%	.3%	1.3%	18.3%	7.1%	73.1%	100.0%

District 22 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	11	--	12	5	130	158
%	7.0%	--	7.6%	3.2%	82.3%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	4.4%	0.4%	2.8%	3.3%	89.1%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	7.0%	0.0%	7.6%	3.2%	82.3%	100.0%
St. Res.	1.54	-0.79	3.60	-0.09	-0.91	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	9	1.11	0.33
Asian	--	--	--
Black	12	1.00	0.00
Hispanic	5	1.00	0.00
White	105	1.30	0.68
Total	131	1.24	0.62

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	11	1.36	0.50
Asian	--	--	--
Black	12	1.08	0.29
Hispanic	5	1.20	0.45
White	130	1.38	0.55
Total	158	1.35	0.53

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity				Total
		American Indian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	1	0	1	2
	%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.4	2.2	-.3	-.5	
Assault	N	1	2	1	15	19
	%	5.3%	10.5%	5.3%	78.9%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	.5	.5	-.2	
Burglary	N	0	5	0	6	11
	%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	54.5%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.9	4.6	-.6	-1.0	
Larceny/Theft	N	1	1	2	21	25
	%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	84.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.6	-.7	1.4	.1	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.3	-.2	.2	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	0	6	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.6	-.7	-.4	.5	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	2	1	0	19	22
	%	9.1%	4.5%	0.0%	86.4%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.4	-.5	-.8	.2	
Pornography/Obscene Material	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.3	-.2	.2	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.3	-.2	.2	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	1	0	9	10
	%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	90.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.8	.3	-.6	.3	
DUI	N	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.4	-.4	-.3	.3	
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.3	-.2	.2	
Liquor Law Violations	N	3	1	1	25	30
	%	10.0%	3.3%	3.3%	83.3%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.6	-.8	.1	.1	
Runaway	N	2	0	1	17	20
	%	10.0%	0.0%	5.0%	85.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.5	-1.2	.5	.1	
Other	N	2	0	0	5	7
	%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	2.2	-.7	-.5	-.3	
Total	N	11	12	5	130	158
	%	7.0%	7.6%	3.2%	82.3%	100.0%

District 23 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	3	1	17	19	126	166
%	1.8%	0.6%	10.2%	11.4%	75.9%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	0.5%	0.7%	1.9%	6.4%	90.4%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	1.8%	0.6%	10.2%	11.4%	75.9%	100.0%
St. Res.	2.38	-0.15	7.80	2.57	-1.96	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	3	1.33	0.58
Asian	1	1.00	--
Black	12	1.12	0.33
Hispanic	13	1.16	0.37
White	110	1.42	1.01
Total	141	1.36	0.90

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	3	1.33	0.58
Asian	1	1.00	--
Black	17	1.12	0.33
Hispanic	19	1.16	0.37
White	126	1.42	1.01
Total	166	1.36	0.90

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity					Total
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	1	0	1	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.1	1.8	-.5	-.4	
Robbery	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.3	
Assault	N	1	0	5	4	11	21
	%	4.8%	0.0%	23.8%	19.0%	52.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.0	-.4	1.9	1.0	-1.2	
Burglary	N	0	0	3	0	3	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.2	3.0	-.8	-.7	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	5	5	25	35
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	-.5	.7	.5	-.3	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.3	
Fraud	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.3	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.3	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	0	0	7	7
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.2	-.8	-.9	.7	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	0	1	14	15
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	93.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.3	-1.2	-.5	.8	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.3	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.3	
DUI	N	0	0	0	0	10	10
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.2	-1.0	-1.1	.9	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	1	0	4	29	34
	%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	11.8%	85.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	1.8	-1.9	.1	.6	
Runaway	N	0	0	0	0	3	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.1	-.6	-.6	.5	
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.3	-.3	.3	
Other	N	2	0	3	5	16	26
	%	7.7%	0.0%	11.5%	19.2%	61.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.2	-.4	.2	1.2	-.8	
Total	N	3	1	17	19	126	166
	%	1.8%	.6%	10.2%	11.4%	75.9%	100.0%

District 24 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	0	0	0	10	48	58
%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	82.8%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.4%	0.6%	4.6%	12.1%	81.4%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	82.8%	100.0%
St. Res.	-0.90	-0.59	-1.63	1.13	0.11	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	--	--	--
Hispanic	5	2.00	1.22
White	42	1.10	0.30
Total	47	1.19	0.54

Differences are statistically significant

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	--	--	--
Hispanic	10	1.30	0.67
White	48	1.29	0.46
Total	58	1.29	0.50

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity		Total
			Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N		0	1	1
	%		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.4	.2	
Assault	N		2	8	10
	%		20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		.2	-.1	
Burglary	N		1	2	3
	%		33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		.7	-.3	
Larceny/Theft	N		0	4	4
	%		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.8	.4	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N		1	4	5
	%		20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		.1	-.1	
Drugs/Narcotics	N		4	4	8
	%		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		2.2	-1.0	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N		0	1	1
	%		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.4	.2	
Disorderly Conduct	N		1	1	2
	%		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		1.1	-.5	
DUI	N		0	3	3
	%		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.7	.3	
Liquor Law Violations	N		0	9	9
	%		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-1.2	.6	
Runaway	N		1	8	9
	%		11.1%	88.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.4	.2	
Other	N		0	3	3
	%		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual		-.7	.3	
Total	N		10	48	58
	%		17.2%	82.8%	100.0%

District 25 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N		21	37	585	206	849
%		2.5%	4.4%	68.9%	24.3%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.5%	2.9%	2.0%	51.9%	41.8%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	2.5%	4.4%	68.9%	24.3%	100.0%
St. Res.	-3.57	-0.73	4.86	6.88	-7.90	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	14	1.50	0.65
Black	28	1.36	0.73
Hispanic	444	1.30	0.72
White	147	1.39	0.82
Total	633	1.33	0.74

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	21	1.43	1.12
Black	37	1.22	0.58
Hispanic	585	1.30	0.56
White	206	1.28	0.49
Total	849	1.29	0.57

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity				Total
		Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.2	.4	-.5	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	1	1	7	3	12
	%	8.3%	8.3%	58.3%	25.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	1.3	.7	-.4	.1	
Robbery	N	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.2	.4	-.5	
Assault	N	4	13	112	27	156
	%	2.6%	8.3%	71.8%	17.3%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.1	2.4	.4	-1.8	
Arson	N	2	0	4	0	6
	%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	4.8	-.5	-.1	-1.2	
Burglary	N	4	1	17	5	27
	%	14.8%	3.7%	63.0%	18.5%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	4.1	-.2	-.4	-.6	
Larceny/Theft	N	2	7	103	33	145
	%	1.4%	4.8%	71.0%	22.8%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.8	.3	.3	-.4	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	4	1	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.4	-.5	.3	-.2	
Nerfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.2	.4	-.5	
Embezzlement	N	0	0	3	1	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.4	.1	.0	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	2	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.3	.5	-.7	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	1	19	12	32
	%	0.0%	3.1%	59.4%	37.5%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.9	-.3	-.6	1.5	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	1	56	25	82
	%	0.0%	1.2%	68.3%	30.5%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-1.4	-1.4	-.1	1.1	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	2	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.3	.5	-.7	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	3	1	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.3	-.4	.1	.0	
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	3	15	3	22
	%	4.5%	13.6%	68.2%	13.6%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.6	2.1	.0	-1.0	
DUI	N	0	0	0	6	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.4	-.5	-2.0	3.8	
Family Offenses	N	0	0	2	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.2	-.3	.5	-.7	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	1	46	32	79
	%	0.0%	1.3%	58.2%	40.5%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	2.9	
Runaway	N	3	2	76	22	103
	%	2.9%	1.9%	73.8%	21.4%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	.3	-1.2	.6	-.6	
Tresspassing	N	2	0	22	2	26
	%	7.7%	0.0%	84.6%	7.7%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	1.7	-1.1	1.0	-1.7	
Other	N	2	7	89	33	131
	%	1.5%	5.3%	67.9%	25.2%	100.0%
	Std. Res.	-.7	.5	-.1	.2	

District 26 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	1	6	18	373	104	502
%	.2%	1.2%	3.6%	74.3%	20.7%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	2.2%	1.4%	2.4%	54.3%	39.7%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.2%	1.2%	3.6%	74.3%	20.7%	100.0%
St. Res.	-3.02	-0.39	1.71	6.08	-6.75	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	2.00	--
Asian	6	1.00	0.00
Black	15	1.20	0.56
Hispanic	298	1.26	0.65
White	90	1.16	0.54
Total	410	1.23	0.62

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	1.00	--
Asian	6	1.33	0.52
Black	18	1.28	0.46
Hispanic	373	1.39	0.86
White	104	1.28	0.47
Total	502	1.36	0.78

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity					Total
		American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	0	1	1	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.3	-.4	.9	
Assault	N	1	0	2	45	10	58
	%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	77.6%	17.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.6	-.8	-.1	.3	-.6	
Burglary	N	0	2	0	8	2	12
	%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	4.9	-.7	-.3	-.3	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	1	2	54	21	78
	%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	69.2%	26.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	.1	-.5	-.5	1.2	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	1	1	1	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	2.7	-.8	.5	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.0	-.1	-.2	.3	-.5	
Fraud	N	0	0	0	1	2	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.3	-.8	1.7	
Embezzlement	N	0	0	0	2	2	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.4	-.6	1.3	
Stolen Property	N	0	0	0	2	0	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.3	.4	-.6	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	1	8	1	10
	%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	80.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	1.1	.2	-.7	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	5	44	9	58
	%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	75.9%	15.5%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.8	2.0	.1	-.9	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.0	-.1	-.2	-.9	1.7	
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	3	1	4
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.4	.0	.2	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	1	12	0	13
	%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	92.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	.8	.8	-.6	
DUI	N	0	0	0	10	2	12
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	-.7	.4	-.3	
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	2	2	67	26	97
	%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	69.1%	26.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	.8	-.8	-.6	1.3	
Runaway	N	0	0	1	43	13	57
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	75.4%	22.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.8	-.7	.1	.3	
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	5	0	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.4	.7	-1.0	
Other	N	0	1	3	66	12	82
	%	0.0%	1.2%	3.7%	80.5%	14.6%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	.0	.0	.6	-1.2	
Total	N	1	6	18	373	104	502
	%	.2%	1.2%	3.6%	74.3%	20.7%	100.0%

District 27 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	2	--	101	108	572	783
%	.3%	--	12.9%	13.8%	73.1%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.5%	0.8%	4.1%	13.2%	80.4%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.3%	0.0%	12.9%	13.8%	73.1%	100.0%
St. Res.	-2.84	-2.50	12.16	0.46	-2.29	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	1.00	0.00
Asian	--	--	--
Black	70	1.44	1.04
Hispanic	78	1.38	0.74
White	419	1.32	0.74
Total	569	1.34	0.79

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	1.00	0.00
Asian	--	--	--
Black	101	1.30	0.52
Hispanic	108	1.42	0.74
White	572	1.33	1.06
Total	783	1.34	0.97

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity				Total
		American Indian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.4	.3	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	3	1	4	8
	%	0.0%	37.5%	12.5%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	1.9	-.1	-.8	
Assault	N	0	12	14	99	125
	%	0.0%	9.6%	11.2%	79.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	-1.0	-.8	.8	
Arson	N	0	1	1	7	9
	%	0.0%	11.1%	11.1%	77.8%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.1	-.2	.2	
Burglary	N	0	4	2	19	25
	%	0.0%	16.0%	8.0%	76.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	.4	-.8	.2	
Larceny/Theft	N	1	22	22	121	166
	%	.6%	13.3%	13.3%	72.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.9	.1	-.2	.0	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	3	0	0	3
	%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	4.2	-.6	-1.5	
Fraud	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.4	.3	
Embezzlement	N	0	0	0	7	7
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-1.0	-1.0	.8	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	3	4	34	41
	%	0.0%	7.3%	9.8%	82.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.3	-1.0	-.7	.7	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	8	9	57	74
	%	0.0%	10.8%	12.2%	77.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.5	-.4	.4	
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.4	-.4	.3	
Weapons Law	N	0	1	0	1	2
	%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	1.5	-.5	-.4	
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	3	4	14	21
	%	0.0%	14.3%	19.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	.2	.6	-.3	
DUI	N	0	2	0	5	7
	%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	71.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	1.2	-1.0	-.1	
Family Offenses	N	0	0	0	2	2
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.5	-.5	.4	
Liquor Law Violations	N	1	11	10	47	69
	%	1.4%	15.9%	14.5%	68.1%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.0	.7	.2	-.5	
Runaway	N	0	18	22	99	139
	%	0.0%	12.9%	15.8%	71.2%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.6	.0	.6	-.3	
Trespassing	N	0	0	0	14	14
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-1.3	-1.4	1.2	
Other	N	0	10	19	39	68
	%	0.0%	14.7%	27.9%	57.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	.4	3.1	-1.5	
Total	N	2	101	108	572	783
	%	.3%	12.9%	13.8%	73.1%	100.0%

District 28 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	4	13	204	132	895	1248
%	.3%	1.0%	16.3%	10.6%	71.7%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.4%	2.2%	2.4%	54.3%	39.7%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.3%	1.0%	16.3%	10.6%	71.7%	100.0%
St. Res.	-3.22	-2.76	31.80	-20.96	17.95	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	1.50	0.71
Asian	11	1.27	0.47
Black	122	1.61	1.33
Hispanic	95	1.37	0.89
White	650	1.42	0.88
Total	880	1.44	0.95

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	4	1.50	0.58
Asian	13	1.23	0.44
Black	204	1.22	0.71
Hispanic	132	1.54	1.92
White	895	1.34	1.25
Total	1248	1.34	1.26

No significant differences

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.4	-.3	.3		
Homocide	N	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.4	2.7	-.8		
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	3	2	17	22	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	9.1%	77.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.5	-.3	-.2	.3		
Robbery	N	0	0	0	0	6	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.3	-1.0	-.8	.8		
Assault	N	1	0	54	29	159	243	
	%	.4%	0.0%	22.2%	11.9%	65.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	.3	-1.6	2.3	.7	-1.2		
Arson	N	0	0	1	0	7	8	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	87.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	-.3	-.9	.5		
Burglary	N	0	1	8	4	24	37	
	%	0.0%	2.7%	21.6%	10.8%	64.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.3	1.0	.8	.0	-.5		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	7	50	25	207	289	
	%	0.0%	2.4%	17.3%	8.7%	71.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-1.0	2.3	.4	-1.0	.0		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	0	1	13	14	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	92.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	-1.5	-.4	.9		
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	1	0	1	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	1.2	-.5	-.4		
Fraud	N	0	0	1	0	4	5	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	.2	-.7	.2		
Stolen Property	N	0	0	6	0	9	15	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	2.3	-1.3	-.5		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	0	12	10	60	82	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	12.2%	73.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.9	-.4	.5	.2		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	16	9	76	101	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	8.9%	75.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.6	-1.0	-.1	-.5	.4		
Sex Offenses (Non-Forcible)	N	0	0	3	2	5	10	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	20.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	1.1	.9	-.8		
Pornography/Obscene Material	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.1	-.4	-.3	.3		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.1	-.2	-.7	-.6	.6		
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	0	11	13	60	85	
	%	1.2%	0.0%	12.9%	15.3%	70.6%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	1.4	-.9	-.8	1.3	-.1		
DUI	N	0	1	0	4	8	13	
	%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	30.8%	61.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	2.3	-1.5	2.2	-.4		
Liquor Law Violations	N	1	2	14	12	140	169	
	%	.6%	1.2%	8.3%	7.1%	82.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	.6	.2	-2.6	-1.4	1.7		
Runaway	N	0	0	2	0	14	16	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	87.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.4	-.4	-1.3	.7		
Trespassing	N	1	2	4	14	42	63	
	%	1.6%	3.2%	6.3%	22.2%	66.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	1.8	1.7	-2.0	2.8	-.5		
Other	N	0	0	18	6	38	62	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	29.0%	9.7%	61.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.8	2.5	-.2	-1.0		
Total	N	4	13	204	132	895	1248	
	%	.3%	1.0%	16.3%	10.6%	71.7%	100.0%	

District 29 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	2	4	641	366	522	1535
%	0.1%	0.3%	41.8%	23.8%	43.0%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	2.3%	3.4%	28.1%	33.4%	32.8%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.1%	0.3%	41.8%	23.8%	34.0%	100.0%
St. Res.	-5.61	-6.67	10.10	-6.48	0.83	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	1	2.00	
Asian	4	1.00	0.00
Black	508	1.19	0.52
Hispanic	296	1.19	0.48
White	425	1.18	0.57
Total	1234	1.19	0.53

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	2	2.00	0.00
Asian	4	3.00	2.00
Black	641	2.73	1.59
Hispanic	366	2.66	1.64
White	522	2.17	1.28
Total	1535	2.52	1.52

Differences are statistically significant

			Race/Ethnicity					Total
			American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
Kidnapping/Abduction	N	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	.0	.9	-.5	-.6		
Homocide	N	0	0	0	0	4	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-1.3	-1.0	2.2		
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	10	0	5	15	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-2	1.5	-1.8	-.1		
Robbery	N	0	0	10	0	0	10	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	2.8	-1.5	-1.9		
Assault	N	0	0	86	38	73	197	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	43.7%	19.3%	37.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-5	-7	.3	-1.0	.6		
Arson	N	0	0	2	1	3	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	50.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-.3	-.3	.6		
Burglary	N	0	0	26	10	11	47	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	55.3%	21.3%	23.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-3	1.4	-.2	-1.3		
Larceny/Theft	N	0	0	125	25	109	259	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	48.3%	9.7%	42.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-6	-.8	1.5	-4.4	2.0		
Nerfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	.0	.9	-.5	-.6		
Fraud	N	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	.0	-.6	1.6	-.6		
Stolen Property	N	0	0	10	5	5	20	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-2	.5	.2	-.7		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	1	27	25	21	74	
	%	0.0%	1.4%	36.5%	33.8%	28.4%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	2.1	-.7	2.0	-.9		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	1	25	24	41	91	
	%	0.0%	1.1%	27.5%	26.4%	45.1%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	1.8	-2.2	.7	1.7		
Weapons Law	N	0	0	9	12	5	26	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	46.2%	19.2%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-2	-2	-.6	2.5	-1.3		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	45	26	24	95	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	47.4%	27.4%	25.3%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-4	-5	.8	.9	-1.6		
DUI	N	0	0	0	0	7	7	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-1	-1	-1.7	-1.3	2.9		
Drunkenness	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	.0	.0	-.6	-.5	1.1		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	0	0	44	44	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-3	-4.3	-3.2	7.3		
Runaway	N	0	1	106	86	79	272	
	%	0.0%	.4%	39.0%	31.6%	29.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-6	.5	-.8	3.1	-1.6		
Tresspassing	N	0	0	17	20	15	52	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	32.7%	38.5%	28.8%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	-3	-3	-1.0	2.4	-.7		
Other	N	2	0	75	38	27	142	
	%	1.4%	0.0%	52.8%	26.8%	19.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Res.	3.9	-.6	2.0	1.0	-3.2		
Total	N	2	3	575	311	474	1365	
	%	.1%	.2%	42.1%	22.8%	34.7%	100.0%	

District 30 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	--	--	5	11	140	156
%	--	--	3.2%	7.1%	89.7%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.9%	0.5%	2.0%	6.3%	89.2%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	7.1%	89.7%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.72	-0.88	1.06	0.37	0.07	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	5	1.00	0.00
Hispanic	11	1.00	0.00
White	124	1.07	0.41
Total	140	1.06	0.38

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	5	1.20	0.45
Hispanic	11	1.09	0.30
White	140	1.23	0.51
Total	156	1.22	0.50

No significant differences

		Race/Ethnicity			Total
		Black	Hispanic	White	
Assault	N	0	1	17	18
	%	0.0%	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.8	-.2	.2	
Burglary	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.1	
Larceny/Theft	N	0	1	4	5
	%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	1.1	-.2	
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.1	
Counterfeiting/Forgery	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.1	
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	0	1	3	4
	%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.4	1.4	-.3	
Drugs/Narcotics	N	2	2	15	19
	%	10.5%	10.5%	78.9%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	1.8	.6	-.5	
Disorderly Conduct	N	1	0	2	3
	%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	2.9	-.5	-.4	
Liquor Law Violations	N	1	4	78	83
	%	1.2%	4.8%	94.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-1.0	-.8	.4	
Runaway	N	0	0	1	1
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	-.2	-.3	.1	
Other	N	1	2	17	20
	%	5.0%	10.0%	85.0%	100.0%
	Std. Residual	.4	.5	-.2	
Total	N	5	11	140	156
	%	3.2%	7.1%	89.7%	100.0%

District 31 Arrest Results

Total Number of Arrests by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
N	-	-	13	8	125	146
%	-	-	8.9%	5.5%	85.6%	100.0%

Comparison of General Population to Arrested Population by Race/Ethnicity						
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Total
% in General Population	1.8%	0.6%	2.0%	4.6%	91.0%	100.0%
% in Arrested Population	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	5.5%	85.6%	100.0%
St. Res.	-1.62	-0.94	5.90	0.50	-0.68	--

Standard residuals greater than 2 or less than -2 represent statistically significant differences between the racial/ethnic percentage in the general population and the racial/ethnic percentage in the arrest population

Number of Arrests per Individual by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	8	1.25	0.46
Hispanic	5	1.60	0.89
White	103	1.19	0.54
Total	116	1.22	0.56

No significant differences

Number of Charges per Arrest by Race/Ethnicity			
	N	Mean	SD
American Indian	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--
Black	13	1.46	0.52
Hispanic	8	1.13	0.35
White	125	1.14	0.35
Total	146	1.17	0.38

Differences are statistically significant

			Race/Ethnicity			Total
			Black	Hispanic	White	
Sex Offenses (Forcible)	N	0	0	2	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.3	.2		
Robbery	N	0	0	1	1	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.3	-.2	.2		
Assault	N	2	4	29	35	
	%	5.7%	11.4%	82.9%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.6	1.5	-.2		
Arson	N	0	0	2	2	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.4	-.3	.2		
Burglary	N	1	0	2	3	
	%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	1.4	-.4	-.4		
Larceny/Theft	N	1	2	17	20	
	%	5.0%	10.0%	85.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.6	.9	.0		
Motor Vehicle Theft	N	0	0	3	3	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.5	-.4	.3		
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	N	1	0	4	5	
	%	20.0%	0.0%	80.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	.8	-.5	-.1		
Drugs/Narcotics	N	0	0	6	6	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.7	-.6	.4		
Disorderly Conduct	N	0	0	4	4	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.6	-.5	.3		
DUI	N	0	0	5	5	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-.7	-.5	.3		
Liquor Law Violations	N	0	0	23	23	
	%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	-1.4	-1.1	.7		
Runaway	N	3	0	5	8	
	%	37.5%	0.0%	62.5%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	2.7	-.7	-.7		
Trespassing	N	1	0	3	4	
	%	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	1.1	-.5	-.2		
Other	N	4	2	19	25	
	%	16.0%	8.0%	76.0%	100.0%	
	Std. Residual	1.2	.5	-.5		
Total	N	13	8	125	146	
	%	8.9%	5.5%	85.6%	100.0%	

Appendix D: Supporting Analyses for Arrest and Assessment Chapters

In a number of the following tables, results of regression analyses are presented. The tables present the beta coefficient (B), the standard error (SE), and the Odds Ratio.

When a coefficient (the number in the column labeled "B") is positive, that means that the variable is a positive predictor of the outcome. If a number is negative, it means that the variable is a negative predictor of the outcome. Significant relationships are denoted by asterisks. In the regression analyses, the regressions were run so that direct comparisons between white youth and minority youth could be made; thus White youth served as the comparison group against which the probability of committing each type of offense among the other four racial/ethnic groups. Consequently, in each regression output, the row containing results for White youth contains only dashes ("--"). In those cases where a racial group has a positive number, this means that they were more likely to have been charged with a particular offense than were White youth; in cases with a negative number, they were less likely than White youth to be charged with that offense. The same logic holds across gender where females were compared to males, and across geography where micropolitan and rural jurisdictions were compared to metropolitan areas. The notes at the bottom of each table provide more information about the analysis included in each table.

Corresponding Analysis for Table 3-11: Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting Effects of Race/Ethnicity Upon Various Offense Types

	Crimes Against Persons		Crimes Against Property		Crimes Against Society		Other Types of Crimes	
	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio
American Indian	0.18 (0.25)	1.19	-0.14 (0.22)	0.87	-0.29 (0.21)	0.75	0.68* (0.28)	1.97
Asian	-0.26 (0.19)	0.77	0.76*** (0.13)	2.14	-0.45** (0.14)	0.64	-0.84* (0.34)	0.43
Black	0.34*** (0.04)	1.40	0.22*** (0.04)	1.24	-0.55*** (0.04)	0.58	0.16* (0.06)	1.17
Hispanic	0.02 (0.05)	1.02	-0.03 (0.04)	0.98	-0.03 (0.04)	0.97	0.14* (0.07)	1.15
White	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	-0.09* (0.04)	0.91	0.48*** (0.03)	1.61	-0.33*** (0.03)	1.40	-0.28*** (0.05)	0.75
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age	-0.23*** (0.01)	0.80	-0.10*** (0.01)	0.90	0.24*** (0.01)	1.27	0.14*** (0.02)	1.15
Rural	0.05 (0.08)	1.05	-0.37*** (0.07)	0.69	0.18** (0.06)	1.20	0.33*** (0.10)	1.39
Micropolitan	0.25*** (0.04)	1.28	-0.37*** (0.04)	0.69	0.00 (0.04)	1.00	0.47*** (0.06)	1.60
Metropolitan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% Other than English	-0.01 (0.00)	0.99	0.01*** (0.00)	1.01	-0.01*** (0.00)	0.99	0.01* (0.00)	1.10
% under Poverty Line	-0.00 (0.00)	0.99	-0.00 (0.00)	0.99	-0.00 (0.00)	0.99	0.02*** (0.01)	1.02
Constant	2.00 (.16)		0.67 (0.14)		-4.53 (0.17)		-4.99 (0.27)	

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Notes: Race was coded as follows: American Indian=1, Asian=2, Black=3, Hispanic=4, White=5. Race/ethnicity was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Age was entered as a continuous variable. Geography was coded: Rural=1, Micropolitan=2, Metropolitan=3. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Metropolitan served as the reference group.

Corresponding Analysis for Table 3-12: Comparison of Youth Charged with Various Offenses to the Proportion of At-Risk Youth by Race/Ethnicity

NIBRS Code	Offense Description		Race/Ethnicity of Youth					Total
			Am. Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	
11A-11D	Sex Offenses	N	0	3	63	32	153	251
		%	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%
		St. Res.	-1.1	0.2	1.4	-1.9	0.3	
120	Robbery	N	3	1	51	15	35	105
		%	2.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
		St. Res.	3.6	-0.1	6.1	-0.9	-3.5	
13A-13C	Assault Offenses	N	22	32	1,041	714	2,197	4,006
		%	21.4%	13.7%	22.5%	18.2%	16.9%	18.3%
		St. Res.	0.7	-1.6	6.8	-0.2	-3.8	
220	Burglary/B&E	N	4	17	176	113	389	699
		%	3.9%	7.3%	3.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%
		St. Res.	0.4	3.5	2.4	-1.1	-1.3	
23A-23H	Larceny/Theft Offenses	N	19	88	1,366	901	2,961	5,335
		%	18.4%	37.8%	29.6%	22.9%	22.7%	24.3%
		St. Res.	-1.2	4.2	7.2	-1.8	-3.7	
240	Motor Vehicle Theft	N	2	2	44	21	132	201
		%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%
		St. Res.	1.1	-0.1	0.3	-2.5	1.1	
280	Stolen Property	N	0	2	27	13	59	101
		%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
		St. Res.	-0.7	0.9	1.2	-1.2	-1	
290	Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	N	2	8	193	189	646	1,038
		%	1.9%	3.4%	4.2%	4.8%	5.0%	4.7%
		St. Res.	-1.3	-0.9	-1.7	0.2	1.2	
35A-35B	Drug/Narcotic Offenses	N	13	21	424	600	1,863	2,921
		%	12.6%	9.0%	9.2%	15.3%	14.3%	13.3%
		St. Res.	-0.2	-1.8	-7.7	3.3	3.0	
520	Weapon Law Violations	N	1	2	62	71	102	238
		%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%
		St. Res.	-0.1	-0.3	1.7	4.3	-3.3	
90C	Disorderly Conduct	N	9	11	468	295	802	1,585
		%	8.7%	4.7%	10.1%	7.5%	6.2%	7.2%
		St. Res.	0.6	-1.4	7.3	0.6	-4.6	
90D	DUI	N	2	1	14	64	285	366
		%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%
		St. Res.	0.2	-1.5	-7.2	-0.2	4.6	
90G	Liquor Law Violation	N	9	26	161	383	2,000	2,579
		%	8.7%	11.2%	3.5%	9.7%	15.4%	11.8%
		St. Res.	-0.9	-0.3	-16.4	-3.7	11.9	

90J	Trespassing	N	1	10	115	104	319	549
		%	1.0%	4.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%
		St. Res.	-1.0	1.7	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	
90Z	Other	N	16	9	413	417	1,081	1,936
		%	15.5%	3.9%	8.9%	10.6%	8.3%	8.8%
		St. Res.	2.3	-2.6	0.2	3.7	-2.1	
Total		N	103	233	4,618	3,932	13,024	21,910
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Significant standardized residuals are in bold. Bold negative values indicate that the racial/ethnic group is underrepresented in that particular offense category; bold positive values indicate that the racial/ethnic group is significantly overrepresented in that offense category. In cases where NIBRS information was missing, or the offense category contained less than 100 cases, the data were excluded from this analysis. For example, NIBRS code 09A (Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter) contained only 15 cases, and therefore did not provide a sufficient sample size with which to compare racial/ethnic proportions. In addition, we did not examine NIBRS code 90I (runaway), as this is no longer classified with NIBRS codes, nor is it considered a crime.

Corresponding Analysis for Table 3-13: Logistic Regression Analysis Predicting Effects of Race/Ethnicity Upon Various Offense Types

	Assault		Theft/Larceny		Drugs		Disorderly Conduct		Liquor	
	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio
American Indian	0.20 (0.24)	1.22	-0.17 (0.26)	0.84	-0.12 (0.30)	0.89	0.26 (0.35)	1.29	-0.68 (0.36)	0.51
Asian	-0.24 (0.19)	0.78	0.59*** (0.14)	1.80	-0.54* (0.23)	0.58	-0.32 (0.31)	0.73	-0.12 (0.21)	0.89
Black	0.33*** (0.04)	1.39	0.22*** (0.04)	1.25	-0.50*** (0.06)	0.61	0.48*** (0.06)	1.61	-1.32*** (0.09)	0.27
Hispanic	0.05 (0.05)	1.05	0.05 (0.05)	1.05	0.06 (0.06)	1.06	0.22** (0.08)	1.25	-0.25*** (0.07)	0.78
White	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	-0.11** (0.04)	0.89	0.85*** (0.03)	2.34	-1.01*** (0.05)	0.36	-0.03 (0.06)	0.97	0.28*** (0.04)	1.33
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age	-0.22*** (0.01)	0.81	-0.05*** (0.01)	0.95	0.26*** (0.02)	1.30	-0.15*** (0.02)	0.86	0.47*** (0.02)	1.60
Rural	0.06 (0.08)	1.07	-0.76*** (0.09)	0.47	-0.44*** (0.10)	0.64	-0.63*** (0.15)	0.53	0.97*** (0.07)	2.64
Micropolitan	0.20*** (0.04)	1.22	-0.61*** (0.04)	0.55	-0.17*** (0.05)	0.85	0.08 (0.06)	1.09	0.21*** (0.05)	1.24
Metropolitan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
% Other than English	-0.01* (0.00)	0.99	0.01*** (0.00)	1.01	0.00 (0.00)	1.00	-0.02*** (0.01)	0.98	-0.03*** (0.00)	0.97
% under Poverty Line	-0.01** (0.00)	0.99	-0.02*** (0.00)	0.98	-0.01 (0.01)	0.99	0.02* (0.01)	1.02	-0.04*** (0.01)	0.96
Constant	1.76 (0.16)		-0.75 (0.16)		-5.56 (0.25)		-0.55 (0.24)		-8.80 (0.32)	

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Notes: Race was coded as follows: American Indian=1, Asian=2, Black=3, Hispanic=4, White=5. Race/ethnicity was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Age was entered as a continuous variable. Geography was coded: Rural=1, Micropolitan=2, Metropolitan=3. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Metropolitan served as the reference group.

Corresponding Analysis for Table 3-15: Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Effects of Race/Ethnicity Upon Number of Charges			
	B	(SE)	Odds Ratio
American Indian	-0.04	(0.04)	0.96
Asian	-0.15***	(0.03)	0.87
Black	0.00	(0.01)	1.00
Hispanic	-0.05***	(0.01)	0.95
White	--	--	--
Female	-0.02***	(0.01)	0.98
Male	--	--	--
Age	0.02***	(0.00)	1.02
Rural	-0.04***	(0.01)	0.96
Micropolitan	-0.05***	(0.01)	0.95
Metropolitan	--	--	--
% Other than English	0.02***	(0.00)	1.02
% under Poverty Line	0.01***	(0.00)	1.01
Intercept	-0.19	(0.04)	

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Notes: Race was coded as follows: American Indian=1, Asian=2, Black=3, Hispanic=4, White=5. Race/ethnicity was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Age was entered as a continuous variable. Geography was coded: Rural=1, Micropolitan=2, Metropolitan=3. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Metropolitan served as the reference group.

**Corresponding Analysis for Follow Up Analyses to Table 3-15: Negative Binomial Regression
Predicting Effects of Race/Ethnicity Upon Number of Charges for Districts 3, 11, 39, and 31**

	District 3		District 11		District 29		District 31	
	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio
American Indian	-0.25 (0.03)	0.78	-0.00 (0.17)	0.99	-0.20*** (0.04)	0.82	--	--
Asian	-0.12*** (0.12)	0.89	-0.24*** (0.03)	0.79	0.29 (0.28)	1.34	--	--
Black	-0.04 (0.03)	0.96	-0.03 (0.05)	0.97	0.23*** (0.03)	1.26	0.24 (0.09)**	1.27
Hispanic	-0.10*** (0.03)	0.90	0.22*** (0.06)	1.24	0.22*** (0.04)	1.24	-0.05 (0.11)	0.95
Female	0.05 (0.03)	1.05	0.00 (0.04)	1.00	-0.18 (0.03)	0.83	0.10 (0.06)	1.10
Age	0.04*** 0(.01)	1.04	0.02* (0.01)	1.02	0.03*** (0.01)	1.03	0.01 (0.01)	.101
Intercept	-0.42 (0.09)		-0.09 (0.15)		0.34*** (0.14)		-0.08 (0.21)	

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Notes: Race was coded as follows: American Indian=1, Asian=2, Black=3, Hispanic=4, White=5.

Race/ethnicity was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category.

Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Age was entered as a continuous variable. Geography was coded: Rural=1, Micropolitan=2, Metropolitan=3. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Metropolitan served as the reference group.

Corresponding Analysis for Table 4-11: Logistic Regression Predicting Likelihood of Placement Types for Felonies

	Detention		Other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.)		Home	
	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio
American Indian	-0.49 (0.33)	0.61	-0.18 (0.74)	0.84	0.54 (0.33)	1.72
Asian	-0.23 (0.38)	0.80	0.19 (1.04)	1.21	0.22 (0.38)	1.24
Black	0.39*** (0.09)	1.48	-0.21 (0.22)	0.81	-0.37*** (0.10)	0.69
Hispanic	0.25* (0.11)	1.29	-0.11 (0.28)	0.89	-0.24* (0.11)	0.79
White	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	-0.58*** (0.09)	0.56	0.83*** (0.18)	2.28	0.41*** (0.09)	1.50
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age	0.12*** (0.02)	1.12	-0.02 (0.05)	0.98	-0.12*** (0.02)	0.89
Rural	-0.49*** (0.13)	0.61	0.02 (0.29)	1.02	0.49*** (0.13)	1.63
Micropolitan	-0.48*** (0.08)	0.62	0.30 (0.18)	1.35	0.42*** (0.08)	1.52
Metropolitan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-English /Bilingual at Home	0.12 (0.15)	1.13	-2.40* (1.03)	0.09	-0.01 (0.15)	0.99
% Other than English in County	0.01** (0.00)	1.01	-0.03* (0.01)	0.97	-0.01 (0.00)	0.99
% under Poverty Line in County	0.02* (0.01)	1.02	-0.03 (0.02)	0.97	-0.02 (0.01)	0.98
Crime against Property	-0.83*** (0.13)	0.44	-0.83* (0.37)	0.44	1.03*** (0.13)	2.81
Crime against Society	-1.29*** (0.09)	0.28	-0.17 (0.18)	0.84	1.39*** (0.09)	4.01
Other type of Crime	-1.15*** (0.11)	0.32	-0.24 (0.26)	0.79	1.26*** (0.12)	3.51
Crime against Person	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prior Arrest	0.86*** (0.07)	2.37	0.45** (0.17)	1.56	-0.96*** (0.07)	0.38
Constant	-1.51 (0.38)		0.02 (1.30)		1.08 (0.38)	

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Notes: Race was coded as follows: American Indian=1, Asian=2, Black=3, Hispanic=4, White=5. Race/ethnicity was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Age was entered as a continuous variable. Geography was coded: Rural=1, Micropolitan=2, Metropolitan=3. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Metropolitan served as the reference group. Crimes against Persons served as the reference group. Prior Arrest was entered as a dichotomous variable: 0=no prior arrest, 1=prior arrest.

Corresponding Analysis for Table 4-12: Logistic Regression Predicting Likelihood of Placement Types for Misdemeanors

	Detention		Other (Foster Home, Group Home, etc.)		Home	
	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio	B (SE)	Odds Ratio
American Indian	0.10 (0.22)	1.10	0.18 (0.25)	1.20	-0.17 (0.18)	0.85
Asian	-0.41 (0.29)	0.66	-0.12 (0.40)	0.89	0.36 (0.25)	1.44
Black	0.29*** (0.06)	1.34	0.34*** (0.07)	1.41	-0.37*** (0.05)	0.69
Hispanic	0.07 (0.07)	1.07	0.07 (0.10)	1.07	-0.07 (0.06)	0.94
White	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	-0.37*** (0.05)	0.69	0.21*** (0.06)	1.23	0.18*** (0.04)	1.20
Male	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age	0.10*** (0.02)	1.10	-0.06*** (0.02)	0.95	-0.05*** (0.01)	0.96
Rural	-0.17 (0.10)	0.84	0.17 (0.13)	1.18	0.04 (0.09)	1.04
Micropolitan	-0.85*** (0.06)	0.43	0.01 (0.07)	1.01	0.56*** (0.05)	1.75
Metropolitan	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-English /Bilingual at Home	-0.01 (0.09)	0.99	-0.58*** (0.16)	0.56	0.18* (0.08)	1.20
% Other than English	0.02*** (0.00)	1.02	-0.02*** (0.00)	0.98	-0.01* (0.00)	1.00
% under Poverty Line	-0.01* (0.01)	0.99	0.05*** (0.01)	1.05	-0.01** (0.00)	0.99
Crime against Property	-0.70*** (0.06)	0.50	-0.75*** (0.08)	0.47	0.88*** (0.05)	2.41
Crime against Society	-1.09*** (0.07)	0.34	-0.79*** (0.08)	0.45	1.17*** (0.06)	3.23
Other type of Crime	-0.80*** (0.07)	0.45	-1.30*** (0.12)	0.27	1.11*** (0.07)	3.04
Crime against Person	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prior Arrest	1.44*** (0.05)	4.22	1.15*** (0.07)	3.16	-1.49*** (0.04)	0.23
Constant	-3.52 (0.26)		-1.77 (0.33)		2.12 (0.22)	

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

Notes: Race was coded as follows: American Indian=1, Asian=2, Black=3, Hispanic=4, White=5. Race/ethnicity was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Whites served as the reference group, thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Gender was coded: male=0, female=1. Age was entered as a continuous variable. Geography was coded: Rural=1, Micropolitan=2, Metropolitan=3. Geography was entered into the model as a categorical variable. Metropolitan served as the reference group. Crimes against Persons served as the reference group. Prior Arrest was entered as a dichotomous variable: 0=no prior arrest, 1=prior arrest.

Appendix E: Missing Data from Juvenile Intake & Assessment

The following table presents a selection of variables from the Kansas Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment System. The purpose of this analysis is to provide an overview of the data quality on variables that might be helpful in the current and future analyses of DMC in the State of Kansas. Note that the calculations are based on all 41,941 cases provided to us by the JJA.

Variable Code	Variable Description	Usable Data	Missing Data
NIBRS Codes		66.3%	33.7%
Parmenthlthstat	Parent undergone MH treatment	0.0%	100.0%
Agency		100.0%	0.0%
Famcriminalstat	Family Members with Criminal Hist.	100.0%	0.0%
famfinancestat.1	Family Financial Status	27.2%	72.8%
Fammovecnt	Number of times family has moved	97.5%	2.5%
Famneedassist	Would Follow-up or Case Mgmt Assist	47.9%	52.1%
Famunder18inhome	Persons Under 18 YOA in HH	58.9%	41.1%
Intkplaceoutcode	Placement Outcome	100.0%	0.0%
Intkrlsauthority	Authority for Release	61.6%	38.4%
Intktype	Type Of Intake	100.0%	0.0%
Parmenthlthstat	Parent undergone MH treatment	100.0%	0.0% (significant # of Unknown/Refuse)
Parsubtreatstat	Parents undergone SA treatment	100.0%	0.0% (significant # of Unknown/Refuse)
Ythadjudoutofhome	Prior Adj. Resulting in OOH Placement	100.0%	0.0%
Ythchargeasadult	Presumption of Waiver?	100.0%	0.0%
Ythconditionalrelease	Conditional Release (Y/N)	56.2%	43.8%
Ythctraftercarestat	Juvenile Correctional Facility	56.6%	43.4%
ythcurcitizen	Current Citizenship	31.6%	68.4%
Ythdomviolencestat	Domestic V Exposure Youth	64.5%	35.5%
Ythfirearmstat	Firearm	100.0%	0.0%
Ythhousearreststat	House Arrest	56.6%	43.4%
Ythidentcoresp	Co-Respondents	100.0%	0.0%
Ythinjuredvictim	Victim Injured	100.0%	0.0%
Ythjjastat	Prior JJA Custody	56.6%	43.4%
Ythmedicalrelease	Medical Release (Y/N)	41.5%	58.5%
Ythmentinpatientstat	Inpatient	100.0%	0.0%
Ythmentoutpatientstat	Outpatient	100.0%	0.0%
Ythmentreathist	Mental Health Treatment History	100.0%	0.0%
Ythmore8priorfiling	More Than 8 Prior Case Filings	56.2%	43.8%
Ythoutofhomecnt	# of places other than home, youth lived	100.0%	0.0%
Ythprevcitizen	Previous Citizenship	13.6%	86.4%
Ythpriorarrestat	Prior Arrests	100.0%	0.0%

Ythpriorcincstat	Prior Adjudications - CINC	39.2%	60.8%
Ythpriorjostat	Prior Adjudications - JO	39.6%	60.4%
Ythprobation2more	More than 2 Probations	100.0%	0.0%
Ythprbationstat	Probation Status	57.3%	42.7%
Ythrefdrugquest	Refused to Ans Drug & Alcohol Quest.	56.1%	43.9%
Ythrefusedquest	Youth Refused to Answer Any Questions	54.5%	45.5%
Ythresidecnty	Resident County	39.1%	60.9%
Ythrisk2harmothers	Risks To Harm Others	39.0%	61.0%
Ythrisk2harmself	Risk to Harm Self	39.1%	60.9%
Ythrisk2run	Risk to Run From Placement	39.0%	61.0%
Ythsuicidalstat	Suicide Attempts by Youth	64.2%	35.8%
Ythtruancystat	Truancy Petition Filed	100.0%	0.0%
Ythuseivstat	Has used Drugs Intravenously	57.2%	42.8%
Ythweaponstat	Weapon	100.0%	0.0%
IntkOffenderType	JO/Status Off/ Non Offender	100.0%	0.0%
IntkSecureCustody	Secure Custody	100.0%	0.0%
IntkNonSecureHow	Non-Secured Custody	100.0%	0.0%
IntkSecureHow	Secured Custody	100.0%	0.0%
IntkSecureReason	Reason Secured	100.0%	0.0%
IntkWhereTookPlace	Where Intake Took Place	100.0%	0.0%
Ythpriorarrsagency	Agency	22.5%	77.5%
Ythcourtcddcode	Court Code	11.0%	89.0%
Ythcourtdispcode	Disposition Code	3.8%	96.2%

Appendix F: Supporting Analyses for Secure Juvenile Detention Chapter

In a number of the following tables, results of regression analyses are presented. The tables present the beta coefficient (B), the standard error (SE), and the Beta. When a coefficient (the number in the column labeled “B”) is positive, that means that the variable is a positive predictor of the outcome. If a number is negative, it means that the variable is a negative predictor of the outcome. Significant relationships are denoted by bold numbers in the last column.

Standardized Coefficients of Linear Regression on Length of Stay

Standardized Coefficients of Linear Regression on Length of Stay				
	B	SE B	Beta	Sig.
Individual Characteristics				
Age	2.30	.529	.091	.000
White or Non-White	-3.223	1.3613	-.044	.046
Gender	3.616	1.865	.042	.053
Community Characteristics				
Community Size	5.812	1.367	.094	.000
% Non-English Speaking	-.208	.110	-.042	.058
% Below Poverty	.329	.210	.034	.117
Offense Characteristics				
Misdemeanor or Felony	9.720	1.618	.134	.000
Detained awaiting placement	5.959	13.189	.027	.651
Detained for technical violation	5.068	12.459	.059	.684
Detained for new offense	8.400	12.404	.166	.498
Detained for post disposition	-5.400	12.654	-.041	.670
Detained for warrant	.093	12.482	.001	.994
Detained for other reason	.252	12.587	.002	.984

Standardized Coefficients of Linear Regression on Release Point				
	B	SE B	Beta	Sig.
Individual Characteristics				
Age	.086	.043	.3060	.047
White or Non-White	-.098	.125	-.024	.435
Gender	.076	.155	.015	.625
Community Characteristics				
Community Size	.343	.131	.084	.009
% Non-English Speaking	-.007	.009	-.023	.446
% Below Poverty	.069	.017	.127	.000
Offense Characteristics				
Felony or Misdemeanor	.091	.128	.022	.477
Detained awaiting placement	1.394	.819	.126	.089
Detained for technical violation	.139	.762	.030	.855
Detained for new offense	-1.078	.758	-.254	.155
Detained for post disposition	1.413	.901	.084	.117
Detained for warrant	.348	.764	.066	.649
Detained for other reason	1.091	.767	.188	.155

Standardized Coefficients of Regression on Readmission				
	B	SE B	Beta	Sig.
Individual Characteristics				
Age	-.061	.024	-.109	.010
White or Non-White	.016	.070	.010	.820
Gender	-.033	.090	-.015	.716
Community Characteristics				
Community Size	.031	.071	.020	.658
% Non-English Speaking	-.004	.005	-.033	.442
% Below Poverty	.020	.010	.091	.038
Offense Characteristics				
Misdemeanor or Felony	-.081	.073	-.049	.263
Detained awaiting placement	.184	.450	.042	.638
Detained for technical violation	.357	.418	.182	.394
Detained for new offense	.199	.415	.118	.632
Detained for post disposition	.162	.495	.024	.744
Detained for warrant	.303	.419	.143	.469
Detained for other reason	.339	.421	.140	.421

Appendix G: Judicial District Reported DMC Activities

Reported to and Produced by the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority

The following is a summary of Judicial District reported activities to address Disproportionate Minority Contact.

1st Judicial District: (*Atchison, Leavenworth*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

Activities:

- Working on better processes to simplify the gathering of data and tracking DMC statistics
- Implemented an Electronic Monitoring and Home Confinement Program to provide alternatives to detention
- Implemented a Secure Detainment Form to objectively measure detention guidelines; also captures demographics and other data
- JCAB Sub-Committee will be expanded to add more stakeholders at some point in the future

2nd Judicial District: (*Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Waubunsee*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities: Data reviewed quarterly with JJCAB2, as well as, with Commission. Data reviewed monthly at Youth Services.

3rd Judicial District: (*Shawnee*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

This District is a JDAI site and is actively involved in addressing DMC. It was not required to answer the questions.

4th Judicial District: (*Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- Participated in Community Engagement conducted by DMC Assessment Consultants.
- Local stakeholders will review data in 2013/2014 to ascertain if DMC is occurring anywhere in the system to determine if additional action required or current approach needs modification
- Results of Assessment Study will be shared with JCAB and Commissioners. Future meetings will highlight subsequent data, and further involvement by these stakeholders will be solicited in the event DMC concerns are raised
- Future technical assistance or training opportunities will be made available to these stakeholders as they occur

5th Judicial District: (*Chase, Lyon*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

This District is/has been involved in the MacArthur Foundation and work involving DMC. It was not required to answer the questions.

6th Judicial District: (*Bourbon, Linn, Miami*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

Activities:

- Intake data is monitored
- Members of the public, agency staff and some JCAB members attended the Community Engagement conducted by Objective Advantage in Junction City on January 22, 2013. Stakeholders provided researchers with possible impacts to the data that was collected
- District seeks training and assistance to fully embrace the statistics revealed from the Assessment
- After release of the final Assessment, the District will develop plans to identify alternatives to detention to include pre-trial supervision, electronic monitoring options, and additional collaborations with local resources

7th Judicial District: (*Douglas*) **DMC Committee : Yes**

This District is a JDAI site and is actively involved in addressing DMC. It was not required to answer the questions.

8th Judicial District: (*Dickson, Geary, Marion, Morris*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- Challenged by an understanding of what steps to take in implementing DMC measures. Some members of the public, agency staff and JCAB members attended at the Community Engagement on the DMC Assessment in Junction City on January 22nd, but looking for the way forward. Shared with researchers some possible impacts to the data that may not have previously been considered
- With other workload, challenged by time available to address to DMC
- After release on the DMC Assessment, will address plans to identify alternatives to detention, to include pre-trial supervision, electronic monitoring options and additional collaborations with local resources

9th Judicial District: (*Harvey, McPherson*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

Activities:

- The Administrative Contact continues to review DMC data from previous years.
- Truancy Prevention Program and Teen Court data continue to be analyzed for DMC evidence
- Administrative Contact will work with DMC Committee to develop intervention plan if intervention strategies need to occur

10th Judicial District: (*Johnson*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

This District is a JDAI site and is actively involved in addressing DMC. It was not required to answer the questions.

11th Judicial District CR: (*Crawford*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- JCAB committed to provide services regardless of race or ethnicity
- Goal of JCAB is to prevent arrest through prevention programs

- If DMC Committee were organized, would not do anything different than currently being addressed
- JCAB reviews DMC reports and discusses internal findings minimum of two times per year; continually working as a board to develop better understanding of DMC and solutions which can be put in place
- Would benefit from looking at other Judicial Districts, particularly in rural areas
- Program Coordinator and JCAB Chair participated in 11th JD DMC Contact Committee and prevention meetings with DCF and other local agencies

11th Judicial District L/C: (*Labette, Cherokee*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- JCAB continues to discuss DMC and address as needed
- All programs funded through grants are open to all races and ethnicities
- JCAB has active sub-committee to address DMC needs
- Administrative Contact and JCAB review quarterly reports, grant applications and prevention programs data to ensure community needs are being met and take appropriate action as deemed necessary
- Administrative Contact participated in 11th Judicial District DCF DMC Committee and reviewed findings with JCAB
- Administrative Contact participated in Parents: Things to Know About Teens program conducted by Parsons Police Department, Regional Prevention Center and LB County Attorney
- DMC addressed with local school professionals, LB County Attorney and Parsons Chief of Police

12th Judicial District: (*Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- JJA Guidance that because numbers of minority statistics, a specialized committee is not needed at this time
- JCAB reviews Intake, JISP and Case management statistics at every meeting, as well as DMC
- Able to serve all youth and families with necessary referrals to resources and available services
- Plan to provide yearly training and update on DMC to JCAB members, and invite all stakeholders

13th Judicial District: (*Butler, Elk, Greenwood*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

Activities:

- Administrative Contact met with 19th JD counterpart and KAG board member to discuss DMC efforts and issues; as a result, requested quarterly DMC data from JJA
- Will benefit with better understanding of interpretation of data and assistance in determining what level of DMC data is of concern
- Data inconsistent for the district
- Would benefit from additional training in the area of DMC

14th Judicial District: (*Chataqua, Montgomery*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

Activities:

- Four County Mental Health Strengthening Families program funded through JJA to address DMC
- First Steps program reaches out to young mothers in district
- Completed workshop covering diversity in April 2012
- Reduced RRI statistic for African Americans by half from 2010 to 2011
- Goal to maintain programs in place
- 2012 – began Anger Management training targeting juveniles processed through Intake, TIIP and youth in services
- Referral on all youth ages 10-15 to Strengthening Families program
- Independence School District providing Strengthening Families in school system
- Coffeyville School District has mentoring program called Gentleman’s Club, targeting high-risk youth
- Coffeyville citizens group, PINCH (People for Institutional and Communal Harmony) in place
- Independence has group, Diversity Task Force

15th, 17th and 23rd Judicial Districts: (*15th – Cheyenne, Logan, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Wallace, Thomas; 17th – Decatur, Graham, Norton, Osborn, Phillips, Smith; 23rd – Ellis, Gove, Rooks, Trego*) **DMC Committee: No**

- Director of NWKJS attended statewide DMC training; data will be presented to JCAB; however no DMC issues were noted
- DMC data will be disseminated to JCAB

16th Judicial District: (*Clark, Comanche, Ford, Gray, Kiowa, Meade*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- JCAB members participated in Community Engagement meeting in Garden City in January 2013
- District continues to practice policies and procedures that promote a race neutral juvenile justice system
- District works daily with all minority populations; stakeholders are engaged at all levels
- Funding cuts remain an issue

18th Judicial District: DMC Committee: Yes

This District is a JDAI site and is actively involved in addressing DMC and has participated in the MacArthur Foundation Models for Change program. It was not required to answer the questions.

19th Judicial District: (*Cowley*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

Activities:

- JCAB reviews DMC data quarterly
- DMC Committee monitors Intake, Truancy, Immediate Intervention, JJA Custody and JISP demographic reports to determine trends, identify areas of concern and make recommendations as needed
- Sub-committee established to study the benefits of a youth court program, including visiting another district’s operating program

20th Judicial District: (*Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- JCAB determines that no immediate racial, geographic or other biases exist in district
- Many networking systems in juvenile services
- JCAB members serve on many of the networking committees and will meet DMC needs as they arise

21st Judicial District: (*Clay, Riley*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- Race or ethnicity are not a factor when detention decisions made
- Staff and system partners continue to attend state DMC meetings and trainings and regularly review data
- Discrepancies will be addressed appropriately when they arise
- Community meetings held to share data with JCAB and other stakeholders

22nd Judicial District: (*Brown, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- MDT meets monthly to monitor 9 points of contact in juvenile justice system
- Data reviewed, but possible differences in rates of contact and of processing juveniles not found
- Individual minority RRIs do not reflect DMC issue; however, when combined, it does
- Utilize Models for Change in work with youth
- Recognize that youth are different from adults, one mold of supervision does not fit all, and all juveniles deserve to be safe, held accountable for their actions and consequences of those actions
- Doniphan and Nemaha counties working on diversion program
- Juvenile Services implemented Common Sense Parenting classes for families
- Juvenile Services has partnered with The Mirror, Inc. to provide Coping and Support Training (CAST) to deliver life-skills training to high-school-aged youth
- Pre-Adjudicated Conditions (PAC) is program that youth and families can volunteer to participate
- BBBS program supported
- Assessment given to all youth to identify needs/risk
- Resources referred to respond to individual differences
- System of graduated responses to juvenile offending utilized with goals of as informal, unrestrictive and close to home as possible and reflecting promising, evidence-based practices
- Training on cultural differences taken as opportunities become available
- Juvenile Services partnered with Kanza Mental Health and Guidance to develop coalition dedicated to working on prevention of substance abuse in Brown County
- Coordinator hired to gather community assessment of problems and educate community through outreach vehicles (newspaper, radio, health fairs, etc.) focused on underage drinking and DMC
- Goal is to have access to services without bias and that community is aware of the obligation to safeguard the welfare of children and youth to help them grow into adults

24th Judicial District: (*Edwards, Hodgman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- Data reviewed annually with JCAB and County Commission to discuss importance and determine if work plan warranted
- Administrative Contact reviews annually the data – inconsistent results from year to year
- JCAB shares information with civic organizations and community programs
- Administrative Contact shares data with community members as speaker at meetings

25th Judicial District: (*Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Scott, Wichita*) **DMC Committee: Yes**

Activities:

- DMC committee meets quarterly. Minutes of the meetings are kept and distributed to committee members at each meeting.

Committee members are as follows:

Addison Morgan GCHS SRO (GCPD)

Alan Riedel FICO Register of Deeds

Olivia Casas AMHC

Consuelo Sandaval United Way

Fernando Rodriguez AMHC

Gary Kuenstler GCHS SRO (GCPD)

Judge Chris Sanders FICO District Court

Leland Jackson Trinity Lutheran Church

Manuel Terrazas YMCA

Mary Pinkney JDC

Nancy Harness Center for Children & Families

Katrina Pollet JDC

Robert Deleon Salvation Army

Steve Martinez FICO Sheriff's Dept

Tammy Davis BBBS

Verna Weber Center for Children & Families

- Hosted Community Engagement on January 9, 2013, with representatives from Youth Services in attendance; event advertised through press release, flyers, 16 radio stations, including Spanish-speaking stations, and print media
- Piloting JDAI Detention Assessment RAI tool
- DMC Committee meetings held quarterly, generally on same day as JCAB meetings. Efforts brought forth through Spanish-speaking radio

26th Judicial District: (*Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- Working with St. Francis and facilitators with families of youth that are court-ordered to program in Spanish
- Parenting-Family classes, the Triple P program, is an 8-week course taught in Spanish for entire family
- Sending referrals to St. Francis for parenting class; providing incentives, dinner and free daycare; program reviewed quarterly with JCAB

27th Judicial District: (Reno) DMC Committee: Yes

Activities:

- Partially fund three programs which impact on DMC: Youth Friends, Reno Valley Middle School Leadership, Enrichment and Academic Academy, and Strengthening Families
- JCAB continues to review DMC data from Intake and from individual programs
- Data reviewed from 2009-2012 reflect that more Black and Hispanic youth are being placed at home and a significant reduction in these youth being placed in detention. During the same timeframe, White juveniles had increase in detention and a slight decrease in total number being brought to Intake
- Data reflects significant improvements in some areas, decreases in others and only slight increases in others yet; overall, district continues to show improvement
- Mid-Kansas Community Action Program conducted Community Action Poverty Simulation Course in January 2013 so that community agencies are educated about day-to-day strategies of a low-income family to sensitize participants to the hardships faced by some community members
- Hutchinson Community Foundation approved a grant to Hutchinson Community College Fine Arts Department to support guest artists and marketing of Nathan Jackson's play 'When I Come to Die', with public forums to discuss race relations, as the culminating event of Black History Month in February 2013. Received favorable news coverage. It is about a man on death row who must contemplate being spared by a first attempt at lethal injection, only to face the death penalty again. Forums, hosted by the HCC Social Science department, had topics of 'Bridging Differences: Separate and Unequal', and Bridging Differences: Black, White and Blue.
- New Equity Advisory Board established, with HCC Social Science department chair and local NAACP President as members. Board part of the Kansas African American Affairs Commission project, aimed at pinpointing problems of DMC that affect the Black community and offer solutions, as well as, a \$50,000 grant to be disbursed across the state, to combat these problems

28th Judicial District: (Ottawa, Saline) DMC Committee: No

Activities:

- Tracking and compiling district data to determine DMC issues
- JCAB and agency staff are compiling three-year data collection and tracking project to establish determination of DMC within district
- Data reported quarterly to JCAB, law enforcement, citizens, Commission, county agencies and non-profit agencies within district
- No significant differences in number of arrests by race/ethnicity, number of charges per arrest; Black youth over-represented in Assault and under-represented in liquor law and trespassing. Hispanic youth over-represented in DUI and trespassing
- Data collected monthly and evaluated for accuracy
- At conclusion of 3-year data collection, may request technical assistance from JJA or other outside entity
- Concern always voiced from groups as to costs and what actions can be accomplished

29th Judicial District: (Wyandotte) DMC Committee: Yes

This District is a JDAI site and is fully engaged in addressing DMC. The District was not required to answer the questions.

30th Judicial District: *Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt, Sumner*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- JCAB appointed committee to review DMC data and report findings to JCAB and Commission in July 2012
- Will continue to review DMC data and develop action plan as deemed necessary
- JCAB and Administrative Contact share data with community member organizations
- Data reveals no DMC areas of statistical importance

31st Judicial District: *Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson*) **DMC Committee: No**

Activities:

- Administrative Director and the Director evaluate data collected and assessed in CASIMS, JJIAMS, monthly caseload reports submitted by Case Management, Juvenile Intensive Supervision and Truancy Prevention Program, as well as, DMC data in regards to racial, geographical or other bias. At end of 2012, no recommendations needed to be made to JCAB
- Assess what interventions, if any, need to be implemented; vision for success in district is to have a lower Relative Rate Index than the State in all areas
- Based on DMC data, no need to engage youth, families, stakeholders at this time; if warranted in the future, various community organizations will be engaged in planning efforts to address DMC

Appendix H: Kansas General Youth Population by Race/Ethnicity and Judicial District

	American Indian		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
District 1	97	0.9%	147	1.4%	952	9.3%	700	6.8%	8,390	81.6%	10,286
District 2	266	3.5%	47	0.6%	160	2.1%	319	4.2%	6,779	89.5%	7,571
District 3	469	2.4%	249	1.3%	2,460	12.8%	3005	15.6%	13,025	67.8%	19,208
District 4	102	1.5%	30	0.4%	135	2.0%	284	4.2%	6,264	91.9%	6,815
District 5	66	1.8%	57	1.6%	105	2.9%	1,131	31.3%	2,253	62.4%	3,612
District 6	65	0.9%	50	0.7%	190	2.8%	269	3.9%	6,298	91.6%	6,872
District 7	373	4.2%	298	3.4%	656	7.5%	602	6.9%	6,854	78.0%	8,783
District 8	133	1.7%	147	1.8%	1052	13.2%	801	10.0%	5,865	73.3%	7,998
District 9	77	1.1%	48	0.7%	227	3.2%	743	10.4%	6,051	84.7%	7,146
District 10	484	0.8%	2,932	4.6%	4049	6.3%	5,756	8.9%	51,187	79.5%	64,408
District 11	336	3.9%	63	0.7%	452	5.3%	465	5.4%	7,246	84.6%	8,562
District 12	29	0.9%	22	0.7%	52	1.6%	118	3.7%	3,000	93.1%	3,221
District 13	152	1.6%	97	1.0%	178	1.9%	513	5.5%	8,471	90.0%	9,411
District 14	251	6.4%	22	0.6%	325	8.3%	245	6.3%	3,053	78.4%	3,896
District 15	26	1.0%	9	0.3%	38	1.4%	248	9.4%	2,311	87.8%	2,632
District 16	118	1.8%	73	1.1%	158	2.4%	3,227	48.9%	3,029	45.9%	6,605
District 17	11	0.5%	8	0.3%	47	2.0%	83	3.5%	2,237	93.8%	2,386
District 18	1,295	2.2%	2,603	4.5%	7,196	12.3%	10,448	17.9%	36,940	63.2%	58,482
District 19	151	3.9%	78	2.0%	154	3.9%	497	12.7%	3,029	77.5%	3,909
District 20	94	1.6%	29	0.5%	130	2.2%	995	16.9%	4,624	78.7%	5,872
District 21	86	1.6%	194	3.5%	562	10.2%	545	9.9%	4,142	74.9%	5,529
District 22	185	4.4%	15	0.4%	118	2.8%	137	3.3%	3,719	89.1%	4,174
District 23	19	0.5%	24	0.7%	68	1.9%	223	6.4%	3,163	90.4%	3,497
District 24	30	1.4%	12	0.6%	100	4.6%	263	12.1%	1,767	81.4%	2,172
District 25	102	1.5%	197	2.9%	137	2.0%	3,558	51.9%	2,866	41.8%	6,860
District 26	136	2.2%	86	1.4%	149	2.4%	3,338	54.3%	2,441	39.7%	6,150
District 27	99	1.5%	53	0.8%	270	4.1%	877	13.2%	5,345	80.4%	6,644
District 28	136	2.2%	86	1.4%	149	2.4%	3,338	54.3%	2,441	39.7%	6,150
District 29	418	2.3%	615	3.4%	5,110	28.1%	6,077	33.4%	5,970	32.8%	18,190
District 30	115	1.9%	31	0.5%	116	2.0%	374	6.3%	5,271	89.2%	5,907
District 31	80	1.8%	29	0.6%	92	2.0%	209	4.6%	4,153	91.0%	4,563
Total	6,001	1.9%	8,351	2.6%	25,587	8.2%	49,388	14.8%	228,184	72.6%	317,511

Appendix I: Supporting Analysis for Case Management Placements

Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Total Number of Placements			
	B	(SE)	e ^b
Gender	.018	.038	1.018
Age	-.021*	.010	0.979
Race			
Asian	-.250	.167	0.779
African American	.022	.035	1.022
Hispanic	-.105**	.036	0.901
American Indian	.258**	.099	1.295
County Population			
Micropolitan	-.017	.032	0.984
Rural	-.050	.053	0.951
% under Poverty Line	.008**	.003	1.008
Felony v. Misdemeanor	.024	.030	1.024
YLS Total Score	.016***	.002	1.016
<p>*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001</p> <p>Notes: Whites served as the reference group for the race variables; thus all racial/ethnic comparisons are comparisons between Whites and each racial/ethnic category. Metropolitan counties were the reference group for population variables.</p>			

Type of Placement by Race SFY 2012									
		Missing	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Unknown	White	Total
Independent Living	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	.2%
	Std. Res	.0	-.2	-1.1	-1.0	-.2	-.1	1.5	
Adult Detention / County Jail	Count	0	0	25	14	0	0	35	74
	%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.6%
	Std. Res	-.2	-.7	1.4	-.5	-.9	-.2	-.5	
Emergency Shelter	Count	0	2	21	5	0	0	29	57
	%	0.0%	10.5%	2.8%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Std. Res	-.1	2.7	1.7	-2.1	-.8	-.2	.0	
Foster (Relative Home)	Count	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.2%
	Std. Res	.0	-.2	-1.1	.9	-.2	-.1	.3	
Home	Count	0	4	85	79	4	0	188	360
	%	0.0%	21.1%	11.4%	12.8%	12.9%	0.0%	12.7%	12.4%
	Std. Res	-.4	1.1	-.8	.2	.1	-.5	.3	
Hospital	Count	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	12
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.6%	.4%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.3	.0	-1.6	-.4	-.1	1.2	
Inpatient Hospital Stay	Count	0	0	6	4	0	0	17	27
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	.9%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.4	-.4	-.7	-.5	-.1	.9	
Juvenile Correction Facility	Count	0	1	23	21	2	0	41	88
	%	0.0%	5.3%	3.1%	3.4%	6.5%	0.0%	2.8%	3.0%
	Std. Res	-.2	.6	.1	.5	1.1	-.2	-.6	
Juvenile Detention	Count	0	7	288	245	13	1	517	1071
	%	0.0%	36.8%	38.7%	39.6%	41.9%	50.0%	34.9%	37.0%
	Std. Res	-.6	.0	.8	1.1	.5	.3	-1.3	
Juvenile Justice Foster Care	Count	0	0	15	14	0	0	18	47
	%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.6%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.6	.8	1.3	-.7	-.2	-1.2	
Kinship Care	Count	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	.1%
	Std. Res	.0	-.1	.3	.4	-.2	.0	-.4	
Psychiatric Residential Treatment Center	Count	1	0	17	11	1	0	54	84
	%	100.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%	3.2%	0.0%	3.6%	2.9%
	Std. Res	5.7	-.7	-1.0	-1.6	.1	-.2	1.7	

		Missing	Asian	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Unknown	White	Total
Residential Drug & Alcohol	Count	0	0	7	5	1	0	30	43
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.9%	.8%	3.2%	0.0%	2.0%	1.5%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.5	-1.2	-1.4	.8	-.2	1.7	
Residential Maternity Care	Count	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	9
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	.3%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.2	-.2	.1	-.3	-.1	.2	
Relative	Count	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	.2%
	Std. Res	.0	-.2	.4	-1.1	-.3	-.1	.5	
DCCA, The Shelter, TFI Family Services	Count	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	11
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	.4%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.3	-.5	-.9	-.3	-.1	1.0	
State Hospital	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	.1%
	Std. Res	.0	-.1	.3	-.8	-.2	.0	.4	
Therapeutic Foster Home	Count	0	0	2	1	1	0	10	14
	%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%	.2%	3.2%	0.0%	.7%	.5%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.3	-.8	-1.2	2.2	-.1	1.1	
Transitional Living Program	Count	0	0	12	3	0	0	32	47
	%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.6%
	Std. Res	-.1	-.6	.0	-2.2	-.7	-.2	1.6	
Youth Residential Center Level II	Count	0	5	232	211	9	1	474	932
	%	0.0%	26.3%	31.2%	34.1%	29.0%	50.0%	32.0%	32.2%
	Std. Res	-.6	-.4	-.5	.8	-.3	.4	-.1	
Total	Count	1	19	744	619	31	2	1482	2,898
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Negative Binomial Regression Predicting Length of Stay				
	B	(SE)	e^b	Sig.
Individual Characteristics				
Age	-0.028	0.009	0.972	0.003
Race				
Asian	-0.099	0.145	0.906	0.496
African American	0.054	0.034	1.056	0.106
Hispanic	-0.037	0.036	0.964	0.304
American Indian	0.232	0.104	1.261	0.026
Gender	0.025	0.035	1.025	0.482
Community Characteristics				
Community Size				
Micropolitan	-0.036	0.029	0.965	0.221
Rural	0.084	0.048	1.088	0.079
% Non-English Speaking	0.001	0.001	1.001	0.470
% Below Poverty	0.002	0.003	1.002	0.465
Offense Characteristics				
Felony or Misdemeanor	0.130	0.028	1.139	0.000
YLS Total Score	0.001	0.002	1.001	0.758

Appendix J: JDAI Core Strategies Matrix

Collaboration				
Issue	What We're Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is there an official imprimatur that reducing racial disparities is an explicit responsibility of the JDAI collaborative? 			
Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the collaborative reflect the diversity of the kids and families involved in your juvenile justice system? ● Do we have the decision makers sitting at the table with the appropriate community representatives? ● Does the collaborative effort include representatives of the impacted neighborhoods of color? ● Are civil rights advocates at the table? ● Are community-based service providers at the table? 			
Organizing the work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The intentionality and infusion of the racial lens needs to be driven in unison with decision makers and communities of color. ● Is the current configuration, e.g., work group, ad hoc committee, working? ● Is each subcommittee held accountable for contributions to reducing racial disparities? ● Common challenges are —work groups working in a silo, which are expected to —fix the problem. 			
Creating a safe place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Are discussions regarding disproportionality undertaken with respect and tolerance? ● Are the discussions mainly finger-pointing sessions? ● Are deliberations based on facts and supported by data or impressions? ● Have efforts been made to ensure equal and full participation in the discussions and deliberations? 			
Forming a Common Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do members of the collaborative including work group members if relevant, have common understanding of, and embrace, the same agenda: detention as the entry point to the reduction of racial disparities ● Members of the collaborative understand that the work entails changing policies and practices under the control of their juvenile justice system. ● Members of the collaborative reach a consensus of the use of detention in their jurisdiction ● A shared value that pretrial detention should not be used as either punishment or treatment. 			

Reliance on Data				
Issue	What We're Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Disaggregating data by race and ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline data of youth ages 10– 17, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, gender, and geography, should be collected by the foundation to identify the disproportionality and to commence the discussion. • Has the collaborative compared the percentage of youth of color in the juvenile justice system with the percentage of minorities in the general youth population? All ensuing data collection— e.g., admissions by reason, risk assessment instrument (RAI) screening, RAI overrides, length of stay (LOS), average daily population, use of alternatives to detention (ADP) should be disaggregated by race/ethnicity/gender/ geography. • Routine management reports present basic utilization statistics by race/ethnicity/ gender to enable stakeholders to identify disparities and to assess trends and change policies and practices. 			
Detention utilization study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the first steps in planning for reform is to document how detention is currently used through careful data collection and analysis. A thorough description of recent trends and current practices in detention utilization provides the foundation for the problem identification and analysis, as well as the subsequent development of change strategies. The detention utilization study should provide the collaborative with a quantitative picture of how detention use varies for different categories of youth. 			

<p>Geocoding and community mapping</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the target area(s), that is the geographic area(s) contributing the highest number of kids in detention. ● Map the community assets, including community-based organizations currently providing services to youth and their families in the target neighborhoods. ● Identifying the target neighborhoods and mapping community-based services will assist in informing strategies for effective and efficient alternatives to detention. 			
<p>Routine management reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using data to monitor progress toward reducing racial disparities and disproportionate minority confinement. The JDAI quarterly reports are an example of fundamental management reports. As the data from the reports raise questions, further data queries should be developed to dig deeper and acquire clarity. 			
<p>Qualitative analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Digging deeper generally leads to going —behind the data— to look at individual policies and practices to clarify reasons behind the statistics. ● What are the practices or policies contributing to the statistical disproportionality? 			
<p>Comprehensive annual analysis of racial disparities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is the community informed of the state of racial disparities/DMC on an annual basis in your jurisdiction? ● Annual reports developed by the system partners help keep eyes on the prize and promote accountability and transparency. 			

Eliminating Bias in Detention Admission Screening

Issue	What We're Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Objective criteria and instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative development of a race- and gender-neutral objective detention admission screening instrument based on risk. The admission screening instrument should be scrutinized to ensure it is eliminating opportunities for disparate decisions. We're looking to control the front gates in an objective and equitable manner. 			
Bias in statutory criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine your jurisdiction's statutory detention criteria for any bias and determine whether the criteria are mandatory or discretionary. This examination should include which factors must be taken into consideration to detain and consider collaborative efforts for developing local detention criteria to reduce the number of kids of color brought to the front gate. 			
Testing for unintended bias from screening tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the admission screening instruments' impact on kids of color. The screening scores should be consistently monitored for disparate application and nuances that can reveal unintended biases. The risk-based detention screening instrument should not add unfair risk points for kids of color. For example: points for being a "gang associate" tend to penalize kids for living in the disinvested neighborhoods where youth of color and their families have long been segregated; limiting release to parent(s) only and not considering extended family members or a responsible adult. 			
Multilingual, multicultural intake staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating barriers to returning a youth home. Intake staff that speak and understand the language spoken by the youth and families to facilitate the release of youth in a more timely 			

	<p>fashion. Implementing intake procedures 24/7. Intake staff who value, recognize, and appreciate an individual’s race/culture and its significance and role in the lives of youth and families.</p>			
Quality controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of protocols for the implementation of the admission screening instrument. Leadership providing swift and consistent oversight for compliance with the protocols and with the application and scoring of the admissions screening instrument, as well as monitoring overrides. Monitoring for consistency and equity in the application of the admission screening instrument by intake staff. 			
Use of overrides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting data to determine if kids of color are being overridden in a disparate manner. What are the override criteria? What are the reasons for the overrides? Do patterns emerge in the criteria invoked for the override relative to youth of color? For instance, criteria that allow for an override if —parent, guardian or responsible relative refuses to take custody.¶ Collecting this information will assist in informing strategies for changes in policies and practices relative to the particular override criteria. Monitoring for consistency and equity in the application of the admission screening instrument by intake staff. If one worker, for example, is overriding the RAI at a significantly higher rate than other workers or a significantly higher rate for kids of color, the pattern should be identified and addressed immediately. 			
Automatic detention cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting and analyzing the data to determine whether youth of color fall disproportionately into this category. • Conducting a qualitative analysis to determine if changes in policies are necessary; e.g., warrants, and policies 			

	<p>that will promote detention alternatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the data to ensure that the automatic detention category is not being disparately applied to youth of color. 			
--	--	--	--	--

Culturally and Racially Competent Alternatives to Detention				
Issue	What We're Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Target populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ATD should serve kids who otherwise would be detained. Is the target population based on risk level, e.g., RAI score, or status, e.g., violations of probation (VOPs)? Collect and monitor data informing which kids are being referred to ATD. Are youth of color treated disparately in referrals to ATD? Conduct a qualitative analysis of the target population to determine the needed intervention necessary to inform responsive ATD. 			
Program design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs that respond to the needs and circumstances of youth of color. Good ATD programs are relationship based, not technology based. Successful ATD programs include partnerships with community-based organizations to provide the appropriate culturally and racially relevant and responsive interventions. Pre-adjudication ATD programs are intended to ensure court appearance and minimize re-arrest risk. Post-adjudication programs will typically feature more treatment interventions (e.g., counseling) and sanctions. The ATD is limited in duration of purpose—don't create a purgatory that will set kids up for failure. Does supervision include face-to-face contact? Is the level of 			

	<p>supervision based on risk? ATD that offer more than one level of alternative? Collect data on entry to and exits from the programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data on the rate of referrals by RAI scores to Electronic Monitoring Programs (EMP). Is there an overreliance on the use of EMP with kids of color? • Collect data to monitor terminations/failures. Is there a high failure rate of kids of color by a particular program? • Conduct a qualitative analysis to determine reasons for failure to inform needed program changes or enhancement and development of ATD. Does the program have a —no reject policy? 			
Service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based organizations that provide culturally or racially relevant and appropriate services. • Do current service providers have the capacity and are they appropriate, to work with kids of color? 			
Location and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are programs located in the neighborhoods where relevant youth and families reside? Programs that are accessible to the youth, e.g., getting to the program, isn't going to pose a hazard to the youth's safety. • Accessing and partnering with community-based organizations that are in the neighborhoods already working with, and touching on, the lives of youth of color and their families. 			
Language and culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program staff that have the skills set and values to meet the youth's language and cultural needs. • Eliminate barriers, posed by staff's language limitations that hamper the youth's success on the ATD. • Principles that acknowledge that culturally responsive also includes understanding and tolerance of "youth culture." 			
Staffing and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff who relate, and are responsive to, the needs and circumstances of youth of color and their families. • Staff who appreciate the culture of youth and who want to work with youth and help 			

	<p>them succeed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff who have an awareness and understanding of the dynamics of the neighborhoods where youth and their families reside. • Staff who look like, and live in or around the same neighborhoods as, the youth of color and their families. • Activities and services that value and honor the race/ethnicity/culture of the youth and their families. • Are activities and services designed as a “one size fits all,” or designed to respond to individual needs? • Are services designed to build on the strengths of the youth and their families? Are there cultural and relevant racial competency trainings for staff? • Is the program’s physical environment reflective of the clientele’s race/ethnicity/culture? 			
<p>Results based accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess current ATD for effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness. • Does the ATD affect bed displacement of kids of color? • Whether the ATD is provided for solely by system folks or in partnership with community-based organizations, results/outcomes must be established and monitored. • Measurable results for pre-adjudication ATD include minimizing re-arrest and failure to appear (FTA). • Contractual agreements between system agencies and community based organizations that specify expected results and define success. • Agreed-upon data collection and methodology. E.g., FTA, rearrests, successful completion, LOS. 			

Equalizing Case Processing				
Issue	What We're Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Analysis of decision points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the juvenile justice system partners map the decision making points relevant to their discipline, that touch upon the children's lives as they "process" through the system. • Collect data relative to each of the decision points and analyze for racial disparities. (Some examples of specific decision points: the District Attorney measuring all filing decisions and processes by race/ethnicity/gender; the Public Defender measuring requests for continuances, e.g., reasons, frequency, by race/ethnicity/gender; the probation department's recommending or opposing ATD.) • Monitor decision point data for trends. • Monitor for disparities in arresting charge vs. actual charge filed vs. resulting adjudication. 			
Examining "race effects" throughout case processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an initial mapping of the jurisdiction's case processing, including time frames for each of the case processing —steps. • Collect the data to determine any disparate outcomes based on race/ethnicity/gender. Use the data to inform changes in policies and practices. 			
Minimizing unnecessary delay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical examination of case processing with an eye to reveal unnecessary delay for kids of color which contribute to longer lengths of stay in detention. • Efficient court and placement system with short lengths of stay in detention. 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure length of stay by race/ethnicity/gender to inform changes in policies and practices. • Dedicated staff/expeditor assigned to monitor the status of detained youth and identify any disparities. • Examine for and reduce delays that can result in pushing kids into detention, e.g., delays leading to FTA, resulting in the issuance of a warrant in turn resulting in detention. 			
Ensuring equal access and due process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administration of justice that is responsive to the circumstances of youth of color and their families. • Public transportation conveniently located in the impacted communities and in proximity to court services. • Multilingual court personnel, including courtroom interpreters, to minimize barriers for youth of color and their families. • Defense counsel knowledgeable of, and experienced in, juvenile law. Defense counsel who understand the circumstances of youth of color. Sufficient number of public defenders to support the caseload. A fair and honest rate of pay for appointed counsel. Ensure that youth are represented by counsel at every stage of the proceedings. • Monitor for waivers of counsel by youth, and eliminate such policies and practices. • Monitor for disparities in adjudicatory outcomes for kids of color. 			
Consistency and equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that kids who are similarly situated are treated in an equitable manner from courtroom to courtroom. • A determined and intentional commitment to equitable and consistent treatment of kids of color that reflect the principles of JDAI. 			

Race and “Special” Detention Cases				
Issue	What We’re Looking For, Why This Is Important	Review, Observe, and Interview	Major Findings	Best Practices, Recommendations
Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there disparities in case status by race/ethnicity? Often, kids of color are more likely to have warrants, be charged with VOPs, etc. • If disparities are found statistically, are there policy or practice reasons for them? • Do youth of color have longer lengths of stay? • This is especially likely in the pending placement group; what causes these differences? • What are the reasons for warrants, VOPs, and delayed placements? For example, are most warrants for FTA? Most VOPs for positive drug tests? 			
Warrant reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are FTA rates high, at first appearance? High FTA rates often include many unintentional absences. • Is there a court notification system? FTA can be reduced simply by reinforcing notification of court dates. (Similar gains can be made regarding VOPs by decreasing likelihood that youth miss visits with probation.) • Are warrant cases screened with RAI? Many warrant cases pose low public safety risks (after all, the kid was not detained in the first instance), but “automatic” detention policies often mean that risk is never assessed. • Is there a differential warrant policy? Do judges indicate whether individual warrants must be detained, or is there simply a blanket policy. 			
Violation of probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are conditions of probation established; are they too numerous? If there are lots of unnecessary conditions, it is easy to violate youth. • Are detained VOP cases equally distributed across staff? Differences 			

	<p>between probation officers in use of detention for VOPs indicate that the underlying policies do not structure decisions or control for individual idiosyncrasies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are graduated sanctions available as alternatives? Systems ought to have options short of detention that are based upon seriousness of the violation, etc. • Is there court policy requiring court intervention for technical violations? • Can the department handle routine violations administratively? • What do we know about the quality of probation supervision generally? In some systems, for example, high caseloads typically mean ineffective case management which, in turn, leads to youth “failures” negative results that might be avoided through improved supervision. 			
<p>Pending placement cases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do placement options reflect diversity of client population? Are they culturally competent? If placements are not available for non-English speaking youth, for example, they will languish as staff look for a program that can communicate with the clients. Similarly, culturally incompetent programs will surely have higher failure rates as youth abscond or get frustrated and alienated. • What are program policies regarding rejection of referrals or termination of clients? Contract conditions can reduce pending placement cases simply by ensuring that referred clients are accepted or by limiting the numbers of youth getting recycled because of unnecessary ejection from programs. • Is there effective dispositional planning? Many places have long pending placement lists because they are uncreative or rigid in their approach to crafting individualized dispositions. • Does the placement process delay release? If placement paperwork is not prepared in a timely way, or only sent to 			

	<p>one program at a time, days will be wasted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there intensive home-based services available? Overreliance on out-of-home placements is often the result of limited non-residential program options. 			
<p>Effectiveness of counsel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does counsel take steps to reduce likelihood of warrants, or to clear old warrants? Defense lawyers can reduce clients' jeopardy of detention for FTA simply by taking steps to ensure their clients appear in court as scheduled. • Does counsel have capacity to provide effective dispositional advocacy? In many places, the defense fails to offer the court non-residential alternatives that could minimize pending placement backlogs. Similarly, failure to advocate for appropriate conditions of probation increases odds that violations will occur. • Does counsel challenge VOPs? Detention use in VOP cases can be avoided if counsel presents a case against the allegations or the detention. • Does counsel review "special" detention cases internally or participate in system case reviews? Placement cases languish absent prodding to expedite arrangements. Warrants may be cleared and set the stage for renewed applications for release. These developments are more likely if there is a structured review process, either in counsel's office or by the system generally. 			

References

- Alan, H. (1999). *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Reducing Unnecessary Delay-Innovations in Case Processing*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- Altschuler, D., Stangler, G., Berkley, K., and Burton, L. (2009). *Supporting Youth in Transition to Adulthood: Lessons Learned from Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice*. Center for Juvenile Justice Reform.
- American Bar Association. (2010). *Building Community Trust: Cross Cultural Communication in the Criminal Justice System*.
- Andrews, D.A., and Bonta, J. (1995). *The Level of Supervision Inventory Revised*. Toronto Multi Health Systems.
- Annie E. Casey Foundation (2004). "Moving Youth from Risk to Opportunity." Kids Count Essay.
- Baumgartner, F.R. and Epp, D. (2012). *North Carolina Traffic Stops Statistics Analysis: Final Report to the North Carolina Advocates for Justice Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Bias*. Department of Political Science University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
- Bechtel, K., Lowenkamp C., and Latessa, E. (2007). "Assessing the Risk of Re-offending for Juvenile Offenders Using the Youth Level of Services/Case Management Inventory." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*.
- Bornstein, B. H., Tomkins, A. J., Neeley, E. M., Herian, M. N., and Hamm, J. A. (2012). "Reducing Courts' Failure-to-Appear by Written Reminders." *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1037/a0026293).
- DeMuro, P. (1999). *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Consider the Alternatives-Planning and Implementing Detention Alternatives*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- "Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) and Relative Rate Index (RRI), FY 2009". Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (2009) Retrieved August 26, 2011 from http://www.djj.virginia.gov/Initiatives/pdf/Statewide_DMC_2010.pdf.
- Gannon Hornberger, N. (Summer, 2010). "Improving Outcomes for Status Offenders in the JJDP A Reauthorization." *Juvenile and Family Justice Today*.

Herz, D., Lee, P., Lutz, L., Stewart, M., Tuell, J., Wiig, J., Bilchik, S., and Kelly, E. (2012). *Addressing the Needs of Multi-System Youth: Strengthening the Connection between Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice*.

Herz, D., and Ryan, J. (2008). *Building Multisystem Approaches in Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Juvenile Justice Reform.

Holman, B. and J. Ziedenburg. (2006). "The Dangers of Detention: The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities." *Juvenile Justice Policy Institute*.

Huizinga, D., Thornberry, T., Knight, K, Lovegrove, P., Loeber, R, Hill, K., and Farrington, D. (2007) "Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System: A Study of Differential Minority Arrest/Referral to Court in Three Cities." A Report to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Jefferson, Hon. W. B. (2012). "Recognizing and Combating the 'School to Prison Pipeline' in Texas." *Future Trends in State Courts. National Center for State Courts*.

Juvenile Justice Intake and Assessment System User's Guide (2005). Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority. Retrieved March 29, 2013 from:

<http://www.doc.ks.gov>

Kang, J. (August, 2009). *Implicit Bias: A Primer for Courts*. Prepared for the National Campaign to Ensure the Racial and Ethnic Fairness of America's State Courts.

Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority. Retrieved January 5, 2013 from

<http://www.doc.ks.gov>.

Kempf-Leonard, K. (2007). Minority Youths and Juvenile Justice: Disproportionate Minority Contact after Nearly 20 Years of Reform Efforts. *Youth Violence and Juvenile Justice*, 5(1), 71-87.

Kurtz, D.L., Linnemann, T., and Spohn, R. (2008). Investigating Racial Disparity at the Detention Decision: The Role of Respectability. *Southwest Journal of Criminal Justice*, 5(2), 140-157.

- Leiber, M. J. (2002). Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) of Youth: An Analysis of State and Federal Efforts to Address the Issue. *Crime & Delinquency* 48, 3-45.
- Leiber, M. and Rodriguez, N. (2010). The Implementation of the Disproportionate Minority Confinement/Contact (DMC) Mandate: A Failure or Success? *Race and Justice*, 1(1), 103-124.
- Monroe, C. R. (2005). Why are "Bad Boys" always African American? Causes of Disproportionality in School Discipline and Recommendations for Change. *The Clearing House*, 79 (1), 45-50 doi: 10.3200/TCHS.79.1.45-50.
- Morris, L., and Freundlich, M. (2004). *Youth Involvement in the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems: A Case of Double Jeopardy?* Washington D.C.: Child Welfare League of America.
- Mukoro, S.D. (2005). The State of Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) in Mississippi's Juvenile Detention Facilities. *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, 1(1), (2005): 23-31.
- North Carolina Office of the Juvenile Defender. "Addressing DMC in Juvenile Delinquency Court." (2011). Retrieved February, 22, 2013 from: <http://www.ncids.org/JuvenileDefender/Guides/AddressingMinorityContact.pdf>
- Orlando, F. (1999). *Pathways to Juvenile Justice Reform: Controlling the Front Gates-Effective Admissions Policies and Practices*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- Piquero, A.R. "Disproportionate Minority Contact." *The Future of Children*, 18(2) (2008):59-79.
- Pope, C.E. and Leiber, M.J. (2005). Disproportionate Minority Confinement/Contact (DMC): The Federal Initiative, in *Our Children, Their Children: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Differences in American Juvenile Justice*, Darnell F. Hawkins and Kimberly Kempf-Leonard, eds. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Rodriguez, N. "The Cumulative Effect of Race and Ethnicity in Juvenile Court Outcomes and Why Preadjudication Detention Matters." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 47(3), (2010): 391-413.

- Smith, C., Ireland, T., and Thornberry, T. (2005). *Adolescent Maltreatment and its Impact on Young Adult Antisocial Behavior*. Child Abuse & Neglect.
- Soler, M. (2010). "Missed Opportunity: Waiver, Race, Data and Policy Reform." LA. L. REV.
- Steinhart, D. (2001). *Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform: Special Detention Cases-Strategies for Handling Difficult Populations*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- The Sentencing Project. (2008). *Reducing Racial Disparity in the Criminal Justice System: A Manual for Practitioners and Policymakers*.
- Thompson, A.P., and Pope, Z., (2005). Assessing Juvenile Offenders: Preliminary data for the Australian Adaptation of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory. *Australian Psychologist*.
- Tyler, T. (2006). *Why People Obey the Law*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Widom, C.S. (1989). Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior. *Criminology*, 27, 251-271.
- Widom, C.S., & Maxfield, M.G., (2001). *An Update on the "Cycle of Violence."* Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.
- U.S. Department of Justice and Office Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services Division. (August, 2009). *National Incident-Base Reporting System: Volume 1: Data Collection Guidelines*.
- U.S. Department of Justice and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. "Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual. (4th ed.) National Criminal Justice Reference Service (2009)." Retrieved August 8, 2011 from https://www.ncjrs.gov/html/ojjdp/dmc_ta_manual/dmcfull.pdf