

Disproportionate Minority Contact

- **D**isproportionate
- **M**inority
- **C**ontact



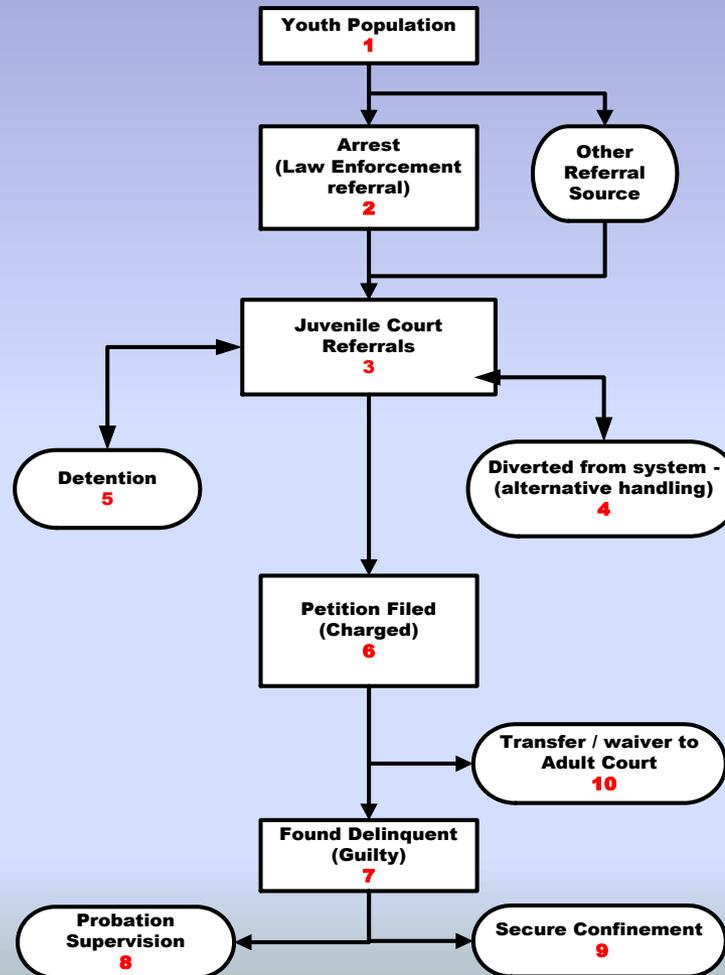
Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) as a Core Requirement in the JJDP Act of 2002

DMC as a Core Requirement in the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended in 1992:

- Requiring states participating in the JJDP Act's Part B 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.*”

Juvenile Justice System (JJS)

Contact Points



WHY DMC

The purpose of the DMC Core Requirement:

To ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of race and ethnicity.

Disproportionate

A *rate* of contact with the juvenile justice system among juveniles of a specific minority group that is significantly different from the *rate* of contact for whites (i.e., non-Hispanic Caucasians) or for other minority groups.

Relative Rate Index Formula

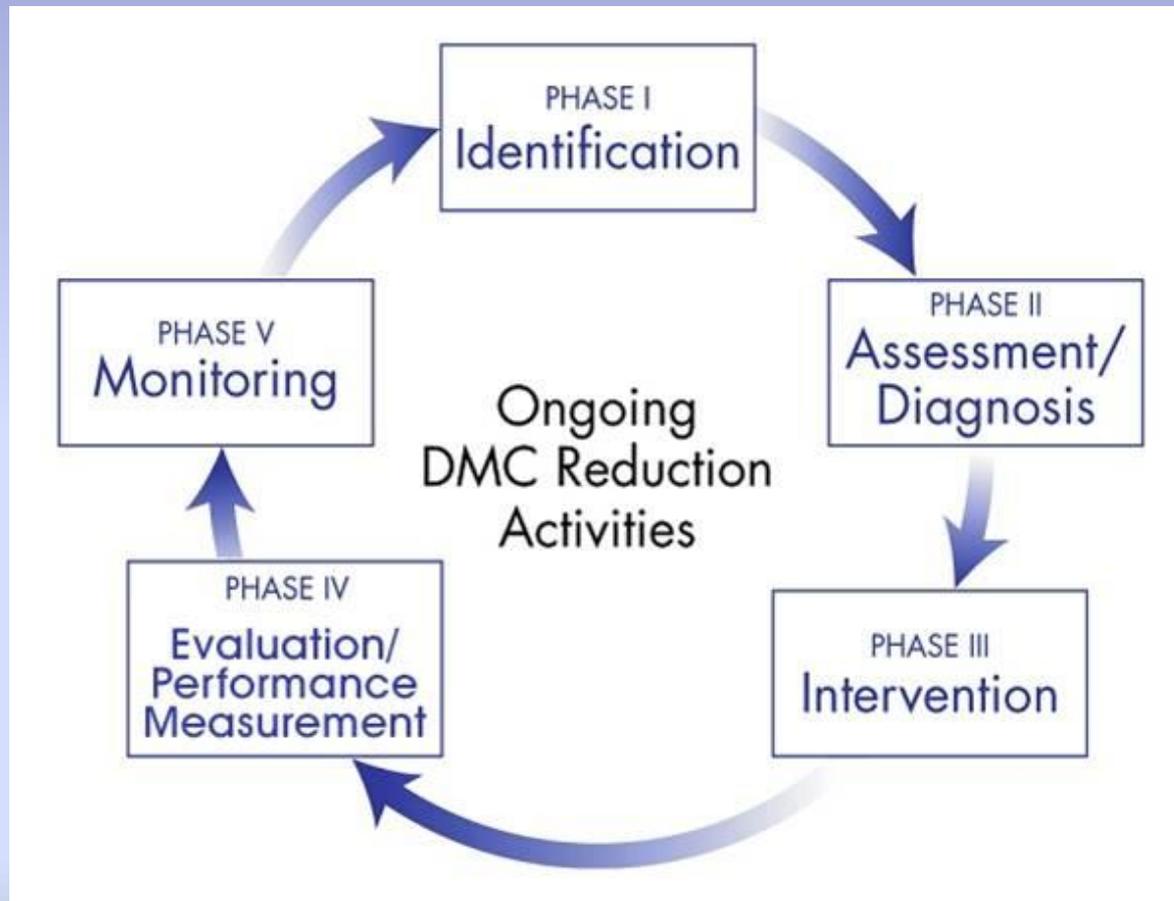
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Relative Rate Index (RRI)} \\ = \\ \text{minority rate} / \text{white rate} \end{aligned}$$

Oklahoma's Data

Juvenile Online Tracking System (JOLTS)

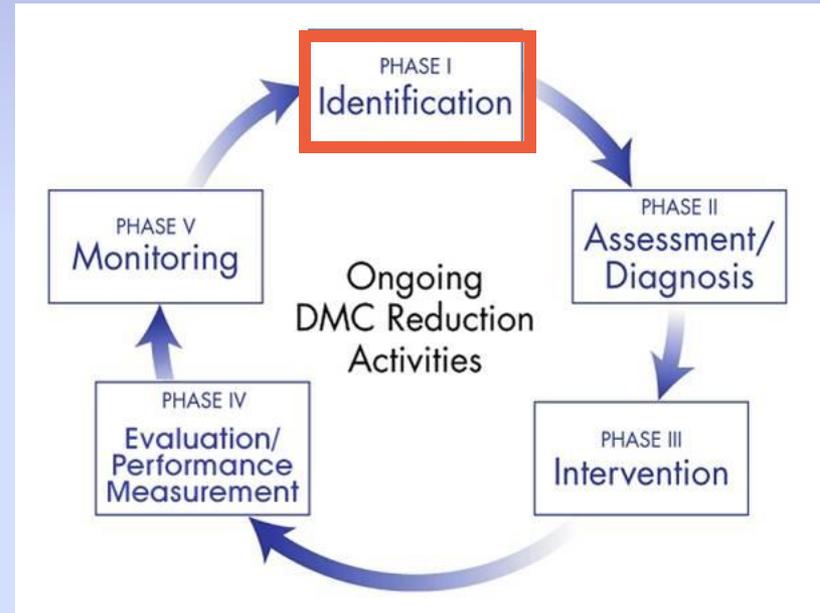
- Data Obtained through JOLTS

DMC Reduction Model



Identification

- **Answers the questions:**
 - **Does DMC exist?**
 - **If so, where on the juvenile justice continuum?**
 - **And with what minority population?**
 - **To what extent?**



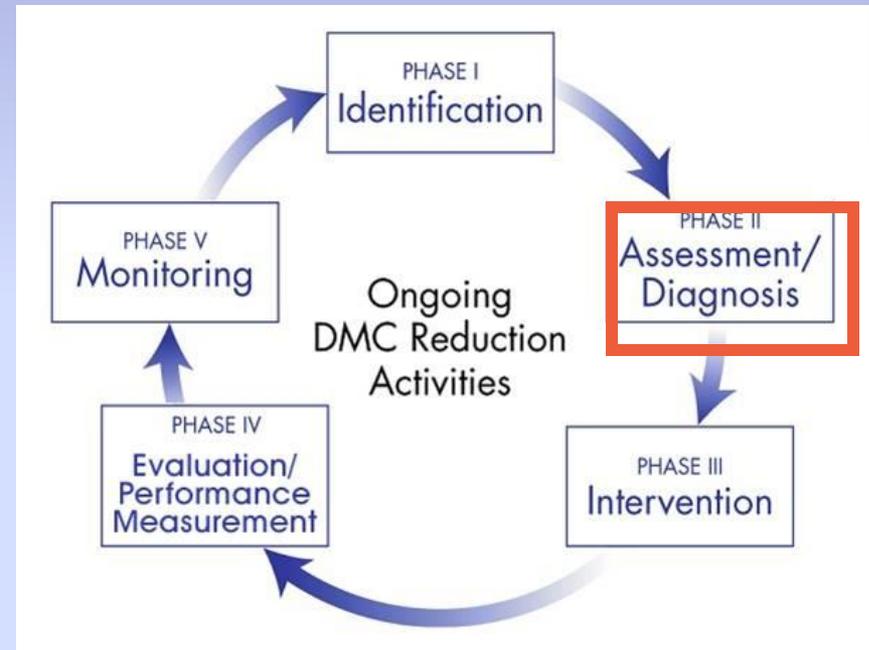
Why Measure DMC?

- To determine the existence and extent of disproportionality—“between race” comparisons within jurisdictions and at specific decision points.
- To make comparisons across multiple jurisdictions and select jurisdictions to receive primary attention.
- For data-based targeting of assessment studies, identifying points of intervention, and resource allocation.
- To enable monitoring/comparison of DMC trends.

Assessment

Answers the questions:

- **What factors contribute to minority overrepresentation?**
- **How do we gain consensus on areas of focus?**
- **How do we prioritize the areas of focus that a community decides to address?**



Contributing Mechanisms

Differential Offending

- Drugs/gangs/serious offenses
- Importation/displacement effects
- Repeated offending

Mobility

Movement of youth into/out of jurisdiction in ways not reflected in Census information

Indirect Effects

Factors such as socioeconomic status or risk factors that are linked to race/ethnicity

Contributing Mechanisms

Differential Opportunities for Prevention and Treatment

- Access
- Eligibility
- Implementation
- Effectiveness

Differential Handling

- Decision making criteria
- Cultural competence: interpretation of language and behavior

Justice by geography

- Urban versus rural setting
- Urban versus suburban setting
- Differences in resources (availability of diversion services)
- Differences in operating philosophies between jurisdictions

Contributing Mechanisms

Legislation, policies, legal factors with disproportionate impact

- Policies about offense characteristics
- Policies about location issues
- Policies that mandate specific handling

Accumulated disadvantage

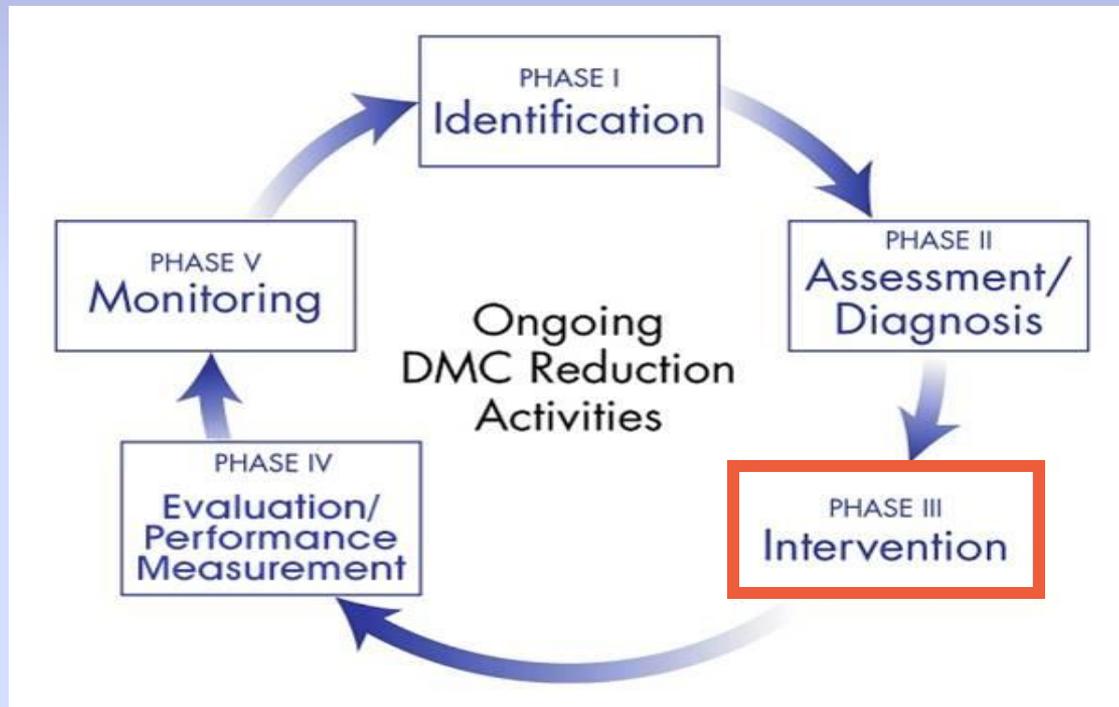
- Impacts on minorities accumulate as they move through the juvenile justice system

Statistical aberrations

- Census and record keeping issues, small number issues

Intervention

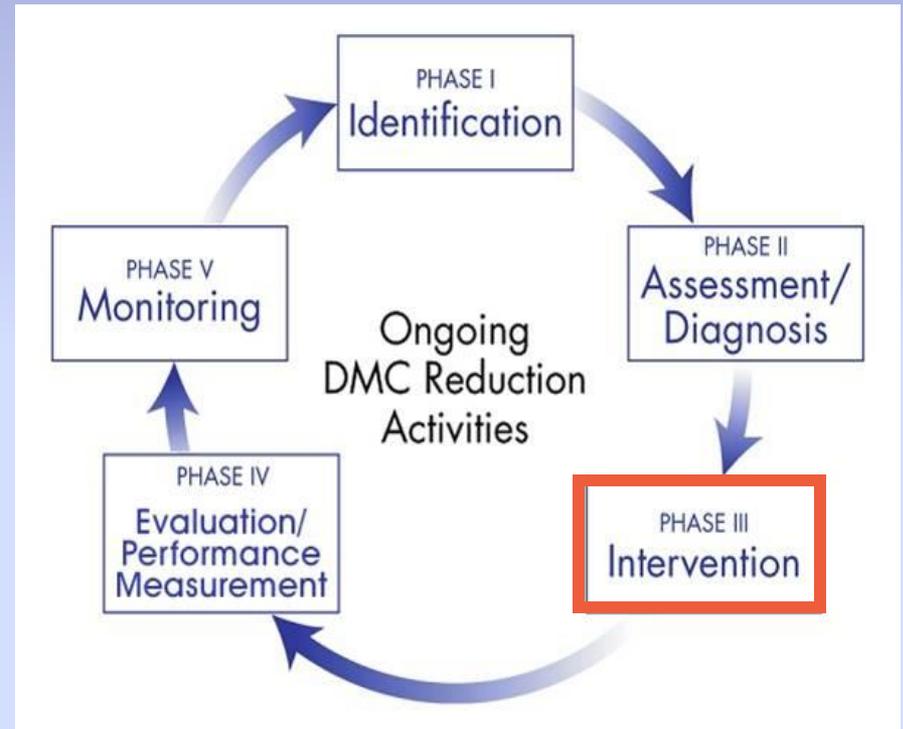
Devising and Implementing Data-Based Strategies to Reduce DMC



Categories of Intervention

Prior to intervening answer the following questions:

- What direct services are available?
- Is there training and technical assistance?
- What systems change activities are needed?



Systems Change: Legislative Reforms

Legislative reforms that promote systems change can be an effective strategy for addressing DMC because of the enormous potential for producing broad-based change in every aspect of the system.

- *Examples:* monitoring bills concerning juvenile justice issues to ensure they do not result in statutes that could fuel overrepresentation or bias justice officials' decision-making; enacting laws to establish standards for decision-making at certain stages of the juvenile justice process.
- *DMC mechanisms addressed:* differential processing; legislation, policies, and legal factors with disproportionate impact; accumulated disadvantage.

STATE FY 2008 STATEWIDE DATA

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
				Reporting Period:			
State : Oklahoma				June 2007 through June 2008			
County: Statewide Data							
	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	5.64	2.07	1.03	*	2.57	0.12	2.54
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.04	1.09	0.78	*	1.10	0.80	1.06
4. Cases Diverted	0.42	0.75	1.22	*	0.90	1.23	0.62
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2.52	1.44	1.46	*	0.92	1.05	1.88
6. Cases Petitioned	1.12	1.06	1.01	*	1.01	0.97	1.08
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.92	1.02	1.07	*	1.03	0.80	0.96
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.88	0.85	**	*	1.32	**	1.00
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	3.11	1.14	**	*	0.94	**	2.17
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1.41	**	**	*	2.18	**	1.43
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
<i>release 10/30/05</i>							

STATE FY 2013 STATEWIDE DATA

Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
				Reporting Period			
State : Oklahoma				7/1/2012 through 6/30/2013			
County : Statewide							
	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.10	0.89	0.24	*	1.45	0.10	1.27
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.00	1.00	*	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. Cases Diverted	0.70	0.78	0.87	*	0.79	0.66	0.74
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.61	1.42	**	*	1.39	0.62	1.49
6. Cases Petitioned	1.42	1.28	0.33	*	0.89	1.04	1.22
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.10	0.86	**	*	0.87	0.66	1.00
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.74	0.84	**	*	0.83	**	0.77
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	2.30	1.86	**	*	2.03	**	2.17
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	*	**	**	0.79
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	

release 10/17/05

Current Local DMC Project Sites

- **Comanche County – First Site**
(Health Department)
CASP / Local Coordinator / School
- **Oklahoma County – Second Site**
(Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau)
CASP / Policies and Procedures / School
- **Tulsa County – Third Site**
(Non-Profit Agency-Oklahoma Family Empowerment Center)

CASP / Local Coordinator

Current Statewide Initiatives

Arrest Focused: Highest DMC Rate

Use ONLY Evidenced–Based Program Models

Effective Police Interactions with Youth (EPIY)

– CLEET Certified Training for Law Enforcement

Street Law Program

– Model Program Youth on Rights and Responsibilities when Interacting with Law Enforcement

Ongoing Statewide DMC Research

Partnership with University of Oklahoma Dr. Paul Ketchum/Dr. Mitch Peck

- Statewide DMC Assessment 2012
- Survey of Offense Rates 2013
- Secure Care Placement Assessment 2014