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LCLE - Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment Study Phase 1 Report

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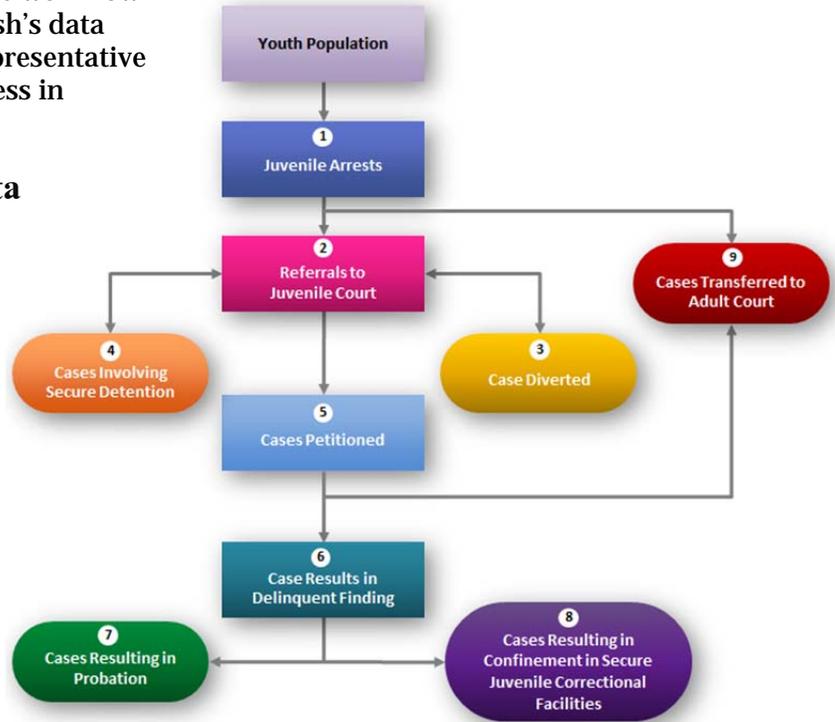
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Executive Summary

GCR & Associates, Inc. (GCR) has assessed the data available for identification of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in the juvenile population of the eight pilot parishes of Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, and Rapides. Site visits occurred at each parish to discuss the nine DMC decision /contact points that are illustrated in the juvenile justice workflow graphic to the right. Each parish’s data was discussed with a parish representative and reviewed for appropriateness in determination of DMC.

Suitability of Existing Data

A review of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s (OJJDP) definition for each decision/contact point was performed with each of the parishes to ensure participants had a current understanding of the OJJDP DMC guidelines. The assessment team then discussed the parish’s data sources and suitability for use in monitoring DMC according to the OJJDP guidelines.



Generally, the project team determined that there is data in each parish that follows the OJJDP data rules for the nine decision/contact points; however, there are some inconsistencies in how data is counted at each decision/contact point by parish. For example, there are some issues with data not being reported consistently for the “Cases Diverted” decision/contact point. There were also a few other decision/contact points where data was being reported incorrectly by race. An example of this is some parishes count the number of cases passing through a particular decision/contact point instead of the number of individuals. This mistakenly inflates the count when multiple cases are opened for a single individual at a particular decision/contact point.

Other Data Sources

During the assessment additional sources of data were identified at the Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), the Louisiana Supreme Court, and the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE). These state level data sources were reviewed for their suitability for use in DMC identification. It is possible that some of this data could replace or supplement parish level data for some of the decision/contact points. Data available from the OJJ identifies counts by race for the following DMC decision/contact points:

- Cases Resulting in Probation (point seven on contact points graphic).
- Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities (point eight on contact points graphic).

Data from OJJ could be used for the two decision/contact points listed above for the parishes of Caddo, Ouachita, and Rapides.

The Louisiana Supreme Court compiles counts of juvenile cases and charges from all of the courts in Louisiana. This data is published in the Supreme Court's Annual Report. The data collected does not identify counts by race. Therefore, it is only good for checking the total number of cases against parish totals at the "Referrals to Juvenile Court" DMC decision/contact point (point three on contact points graphic).

The LCLE has data for age, sex and race of juveniles arrested. This data is known as ASRJ data. This data was reviewed and could supplement the data parishes provide for the "Juvenile Arrest" DMC decision/contact point (point one on contact points graphic). Hispanic or Latino race classification is not reported in the ASRJ data. Counts for the Asian and Pacific Islander race classifications are combined into one race category. The ASRJ data would be useful as a quality check against parish data totals in the "Juvenile Arrest" decision/contact point. Note that since the ASRJ report is voluntary the data may not be accurate. Additionally, the report may not be received in a time-frame acceptable for DMC determination purposes.

The data OJJ provides is currently being used as the source, or as an additional source, of data for two DMC decision/contact points. The Supreme Court's data does not identify race so it cannot be used directly for DMC determination, but it can be used for a quality control check of the DMC data totals being reported by the parishes. The ASRJ data can be used for supplementing and quality checks of the "Juvenile Arrest" decision/contact point.

Where DMC is Occurring

The latest data available from the pilot parishes indicates DMC is occurring at several decision/contact points. Unfortunately, the majority of the decision/contact points either have an insufficient number of cases for analysis or they are missing data for a portion of the relative rate index calculation.

Where the data is available to calculate the relative rate index, the “Juvenile Arrest” decision/contact point contains the most occurrence of DMC in the pilot parishes. Historically, the data reported for the “Juvenile Arrest” decision/contact point has not been of high quality. Research into why DMC appears to be occurring at this decision/contact point should first focus on improving the quality of the data before focusing on why DMC is occurring. The second highest relative rate index is for the “Cases Involving Secure Detention” decision/contact point.

Recommendations for Improved Data

Most of the pilot parishes are missing data that is critical to identifying the occurrence of DMC at various decision/contact points. A rigorous effort should be made with the parishes to improve the quality of juvenile contact data necessary for DMC determination. Once the quality of the data is improved then a reliable analysis can be performed to determine where DMC is occurring. The following recommendations will substantially improve the quality of the data collected from each parish:

- Develop a data dictionary to be used for training data providers on how to capture and report DMC data. This will help ensure the uniform collection of DMC identification data across the state.
- For smaller parishes with limited resources, develop a centralized juvenile case management system to facilitate collection of necessary data elements.
- For larger parishes with resources and a technology system, fund development of export routines and data quality rules to automate providing the DMC data.
- Work with the district attorney’s office to gather data on cases that are diverted and transferred directly to the adult court.
- Work with the arresting agencies to assemble arrest data and provide technology solutions for tracking arrests.
- Work with parishes to setup quality assurance reviews of the data before it is submitted. Develop quality assurance procedures and practices on a statewide basis for training data providers.
- Work with the parishes to ensure that DMC identification data is reported by case and not by charge.



Introduction

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) has undertaken an assessment study of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) focusing on the parishes of Caddo, Calcasieu, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Lafayette, Orleans, Ouachita, and Rapides. This assessment has been broken down into four phases.

Phase one is a review of the DMC identification data that is available in the eight pilot parishes. The outcome of the phase one report will support the second phase of the assessment, a development of research topics and hypotheses on why DMC is occurring. A formal research proposal will be the major deliverable of phase two. The third phase will carry out the performance of the research activity proposed in the phase two proposal. Phase four of the project will be an endorsement of DMC mitigation strategies and development of a monitoring plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies in reducing occurrences of DMC.

The purpose of this report is to present the findings from the first phase of the assessment project and to make concrete recommendations for improving collection of DMC data, management of DMC data, and analysis of DMC data. In phase one data for identification of DMC was gathered from LCLE and the pilot parishes. The data was evaluated for its ability to contribute to identifying DMC. In addition, external sources of data were reviewed to evaluate how they could supplement the data provided from the eight pilot parishes. At the individual parish level, data quality issues were identified and are detailed later in this report. In addition, common issues representative of all parishes were observed and are also detailed later in this report.

Background of DMC

The federal government passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act in 1974. This act has been amended several times. Passage of the latest amendment occurred in 2002. The 2002 amendment requires states participating in formula grant allocations address the prevention and reduction of DMC within their boundaries. In addition, states are required to develop and institute multi-faceted intervention programs to ensure equal treatment of all youth. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) required DMC identification data be reported on an annual basis along with a comprehensive three year plan to be updated every three years.



Definition of DMC

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is determined by analysis of two pieces of data: race and point of contact with justice system. These points of contact help isolate unique points in the system where DMC may be occurring. DMC occurs when the percentage of involvement in the juvenile justice system by minority youth is greater than the index set by OJJDP. Addressing DMC in the juvenile justice system is not just a local and state responsibility. It is also a federal government priority as the federal government is asserting itself into a major role by prioritizing funding identified for the reduction of DMC. According to OJJDP guidelines, for the purpose of DMC identification population, only data for youths aged ten through seventeen should be used for DMC identification.

Race

Exhibit 1: Race Descriptions shows a list of races, along with related descriptions adopted for use in DMC identification. These race classifications are used by the United States (U.S.) Census Bureau for collection of baseline population data across the United States. The baseline population data is also used in the DMC calculation.

Exhibit 1: Race Descriptions

Race	Description
White	Person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.
Black or African-American	Person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
Hispanic or Latino	Person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
Asian	Person having origins in the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	Person having origins in the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
American Indian or Alaska Native	Person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
Other/Mixed	Race that does not fit the other classifications.



DMC Decision /Contact Points

DMC determination is broken down into decision/contact as points illustrated in *Exhibit 2: DMC Decision/Contact Points* and *Exhibit 3: Decision Contact Point Descriptions*. Each decision/contact point is illustrated with a specific color (and number) that identifies that decision/contact point in other graphics in this document. The youth population listed in the graphic is not assigned a number because it not decision/contact point. There are nine points of contact where a juvenile may interact with the justice system. Interaction with a juvenile should be recorded at each decision/contact point by race.

Exhibit 2: DMC Decision/contact Points

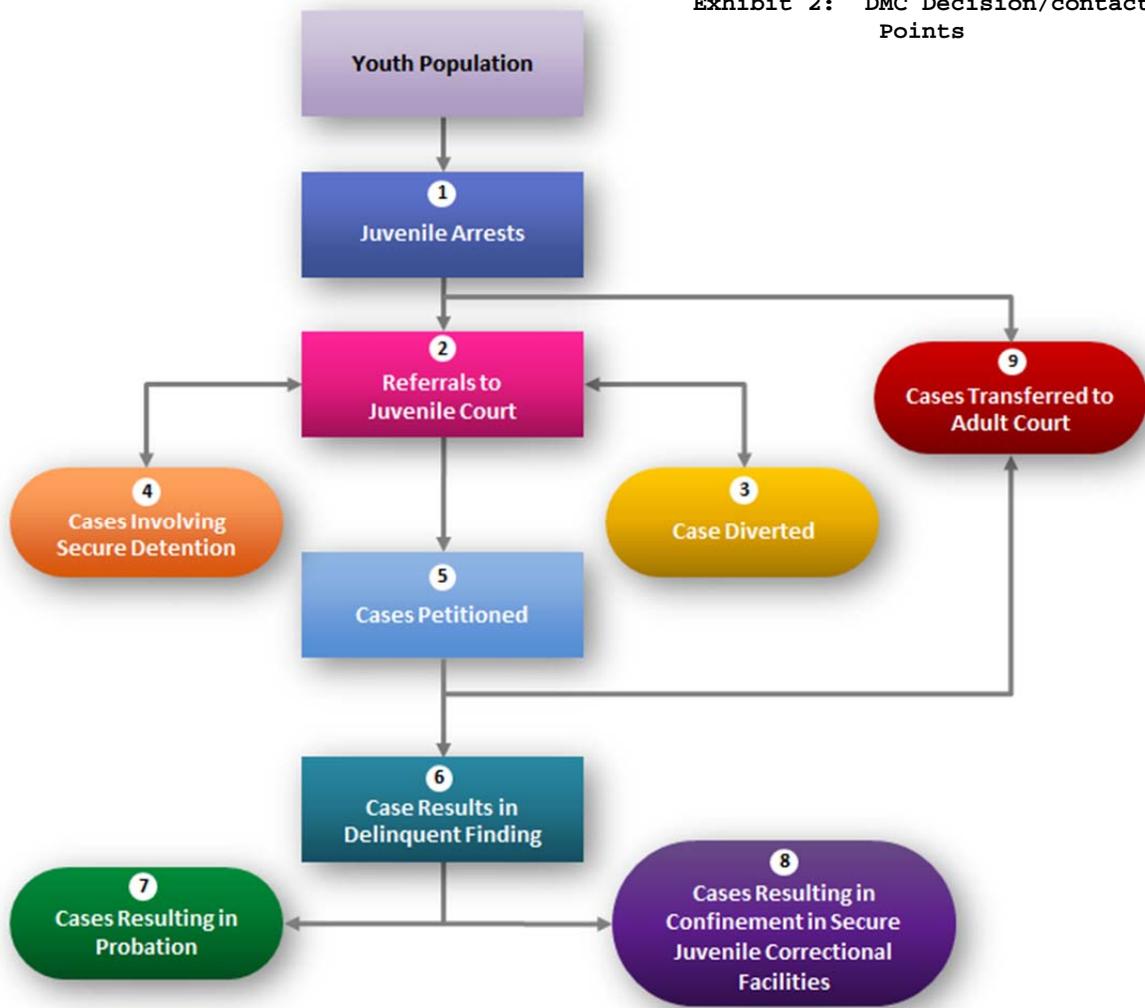




Exhibit 3: Decision / Contact Point Descriptions

	Decision / Contact Points	Description
1	Juvenile Arrests	Youth are considered to be arrested when they are apprehended, stopped, or otherwise contacted by law enforcement agencies and suspected of having committed a delinquent act. Delinquent acts are those which, if committed by an adult, would be criminal, including crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against the public order.
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	When a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile or family court or juvenile intake agency, either as a result of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen or school.
3	Cases Diverted	Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are often screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency, to resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or formally (with the filing of charges). The diversion population includes all youth referred for legal processing but handled without the filing of formal charges.
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	Detention refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of delinquency cases - i.e., prior to disposition. In some jurisdictions, the detention population may also include youth held in secure detention to await placement following a court disposition. For the purposes of DMC, detention may also include youth held in jails and lockups. Detention should NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	Formally charged (petitioned) delinquency cases are those that appear on a court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent or status offender, or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court. Petitioning occurs when a juvenile court intake officer, prosecutor, or other official determines that a case should be handled formally. In contrast, informal handling is voluntary and does not include the filing of charges.
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	Youth are judged or found to be delinquent during adjudicatory hearings in juvenile court. Being found (or adjudicated) delinquent is roughly equivalent to being convicted in criminal court. It is a formal legal finding of responsibility. If found to be delinquent, youth normally proceed to disposition hearings where they may be placed on probation, committed to residential facilities, be ordered to perform community service, or various other sanctions.
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	Probation cases are those in which a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition. Note: youth on "probation" under voluntary agreements without adjudication should not be counted here, but should be part of the diverted population instead.
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	Confined cases are those in which youth are placed in secure residential or correctional facilities for delinquent offenders following a court disposition. The confinement population should NOT include all youth placed in any form of out-of-home placement. Group homes, shelter homes, and mental health treatment facilities, for example, would usually not be considered confinement. Every jurisdiction collecting DMC data must specify which forms of placement do and do not qualify as confinement.
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	Data reported for criminal court transfer should at least include judicially waived cases. Waived cases are those in which a youth is transferred to criminal court as a result of a judicial finding in juvenile court. A petition is usually filed in juvenile court asking

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		<p>the juvenile judge to waive jurisdiction over the matter. The juvenile judge decides whether a case merits criminal prosecution. When a waiver request is denied, the matter is usually scheduled for an adjudicatory hearing in the juvenile court. If a request is granted, the juvenile is then sent to criminal court for further action. Juveniles may be transferred to criminal court using a variety of other methods, but most of these methods are difficult or impossible to track from within the juvenile justice system, including prosecutor discretion or concurrent jurisdiction, legislative exclusion, and the variety of blended sentencing laws.</p>
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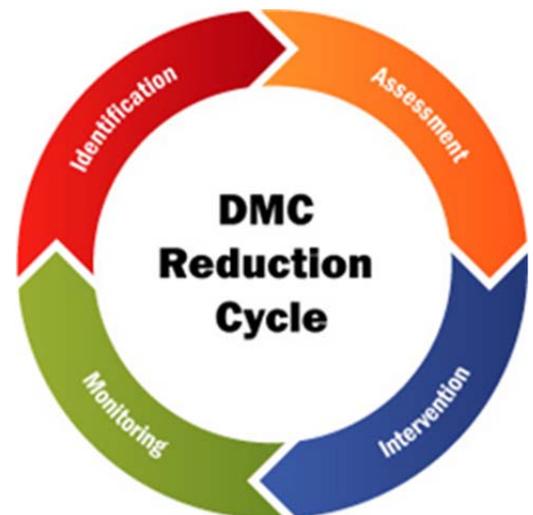
DMC Identification

The OJJDP has determined that the best way to identify DMC is to use the Relative Rate Index (RRI) method. The points in the juvenile justice system used for comparison in the RRI Method are called decision/contact points. The RRI method compares the volume of non-white race activity at specific points in the juvenile justice system with the volume of white race activity at those same points. A non-white race will need to represent at least one percent of the population that comes under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts before their information is analyzed separately. The comparison of the volume will result in a single index that indicates if there is overrepresentation of the minority group at the decision/contact points of the juvenile justice system. An RRI index for a decision/contact point greater than one indicates that DMC is occurring.

DMC Reduction Cycle

The efforts to reduce DMC can be broken down into four different stages:

- **Identification Stage** - Identifies the contact/decision points within the juvenile justice system where data should be collected to show to what extent DMC is occurring in the juvenile justice system.
- **Assessment Stage** - Review the data that is collected in the identification stage and analyze it to determine what is causing DMC at the identified contact points.
- **Intervention Stage** - Develop a plan to reduce DMC. This plan will document the strategies that will be used to reduce DMC.
- **Monitoring Stage** - Make sure that the plan developed in the intervention stage is implemented and reduces DMC.



These stages work together in a cycle to identify:

- Where DMC occurs
- What causes DMC
- What strategies will reduce DMC

- How to monitor these strategies in order to determine their effectiveness

These four stages taken together can be called the DMC reduction cycle.





Suitability of Existing Data

Data Collected

Exhibit 4: Availability of DMC Data by Year by Parish shows the data that has been collected by GCR & Associates, Inc. (GCR) during phase one of this assessment. Most of the data for 2007 and 2008 was provided by LCLE. The 2009 data was collected directly from parishes. Caddo Parish was able to provide partial data for 2008 by combining MacArthur Foundation data and data provided by OJJ. Lafayette Parish was not able to provide DMC identification data because they are reporting their juvenile information as totals by category (FINS, Truancy, Traffic Fines, etc.) and the data is not broken down by race.

Exhibit 4: Availability of DMC Data by Year by Parish

Parish	2007	2008	2009
Caddo	•		
Calcasieu	•	•	•
East Baton Rouge	•	•	•
Jefferson	•	•	•
Lafayette			
Orleans	•	•	•
Ouachita	•	•	•
Rapides	•	•	•

The majority of the pilot parishes use computer systems to manage their juvenile cases. *Exhibit 5: Data Management Systems Used by Parish* identifies the computer systems and their providers for each pilot parish. Rapides Parish does not use a computer system to gather their DMC identification data. Rapides receives paper reports and Excel spreadsheets on a regular basis from various agencies. Calcasieu Parish uses a custom developed computer system to manage their juvenile cases. Their system has built-in reports that produce the DMC identification data when requested by LCLE. These reports were developed using the OJJDP DMC decision/contact point definitions. The computer systems used by the rest of the parishes require a computer professional to extract the DMC identification data from the database before it can be reported. This can cause extra work and delays in providing DMC data.

Exhibit 5: Data Management Systems Used by Parish

Parish	Juvenile Management System	System Provider
Caddo	IJJIS	The Interactive Group
Calcasieu	Juvenile Management System	Applied Data Systems
East Baton Rouge	AS400 - Juvenile Database System	
Jefferson	AS400 - Juvenile Database System	
Lafayette	Not Available	
Orleans	RiteTrack	Handel Software

Data for many of the decision/contact points come from multiple sources. Collecting data from these multiple sources can cause delays in data collection because automated systems are not in place to provide the data extracts. Gathering data from each source and making sure that all of the data fits the definitions can be very time consuming. The parish's lack of understanding of the importance of providing DMC identifications data also affects data collection.

During the data collection effort with each parish the OJJDP DMC decision/contact definitions were reviewed. Each parish agreed that the data they were providing met the OJJDP



definitions. Even with this agreement there were a couple of issues that did come up in reporting data consistent with the OJJDP definitions.

Observations on Data Collection

Collecting DMC data is challenging for both the state and the individual parishes. The parishes particularly have trouble providing the data because of the difficulty in gathering it from different sources. Data resides in different entities of the judicial system and in different computer systems in most parishes. Coordinating the collection of data across these different entities is the main reason why the DMC data for 2009 has, for the most part, not yet been collected. *Exhibit 6: Data Adequacy* shows the adequacy of the data collected from the pilot parishes.

Exhibit 6: Data Adequacy

2009 - DMC Data			
Parish	Accuracy	Availability	Completeness
Caddo			
Calcasieu	X	X	X
East Baton Rouge	?	X	
Jefferson	X	X	X
Lafayette			
Orleans	?	X	
Ouachita	?	X	X
Rapides	?	X	

Problems with Current Data

Multiple Data Sources

The number of data sources and the manual intervention required increases the likelihood of issues with data consistency and quality. One area where a data inconsistency was easily identified is in the race classification. All data sources do not classify race in the way OJJDP requires. For example, in hypothetical data source one the race classification options may be White, Black, and Mixed/Other. Race classification options may be White, Black, Asian, and Mixed/Other in hypothetical data source two. Race would be entered as “Mixed/Other” for an Asian individual in data source 1. Race would be entered as “Asian” in data source two for the same individual. This kind of inconsistency in definition of race classifications introduces inconsistent interpretations and comparisons in the overall dataset.

Multiple data sources can also cause problems providing data. The time needed to provide data increases as the number of data sources increases. Caddo Parish is an example of this problem. Caddo has reports 8 different data sources for their DMC identification data and has indicated that collecting the data from their sources is very time consuming.

Race Classification

Across the state race is classified using several methods including self-identification, determination by an officer, or determination from official records. Race classification occurs at each of the decision/contact points, and different methods of



race classification can be used at each of these decision/contact points. Each time race is classified the possibility arises that an individual may be classified as a race different from that of the previous decision/contact points. Race is fundamental to analyzing DMC, and each parish must ensure that race is properly classified throughout the juvenile justice system (JJS).

Ethnicity/Race Issues

A major issue of concern when measuring DMC is how "minority" is defined. Typically, JJS agencies across the state do not separate race and ethnicity. This means that either "Hispanic" is a category in the race section (i.e., youth are coded as White, Black, or Hispanic) or that Hispanic youth are not accounted for at all (i.e., coded as White or Black). The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the Hispanic youth population in the state has increased over the past decade. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important to understand how JJS decisions are being made for Hispanic juvenile offenders compared to White and Black juveniles. Furthermore, research suggests that Hispanic offenders have different experiences in the criminal justice system, including disadvantages with officers, judges, and lawyers due to language barriers, diverse treatment responses, and cultural differences.

Definition of a Juvenile

The state of Louisiana uses an age range of zero to sixteen to define juveniles. When an individual reaches their seventeenth birthday he/she is considered an adult in Louisiana. The person continues to be treated as a juvenile until their twenty-first birthday if the individual reaches their seventeenth birthday in the care of the juvenile system. Contact points with these individuals between seventeen and twenty-one may currently be counted by parishes

as Juvenile. LCLE has determined that for the purposes of DMC reporting the youth at risk population should be based on the ages of ten through seventeen. Training the law enforcement community in what counts as juvenile cases is a very important component to accurate data collection.

Diverted Cases

The "Cases Diverted" decision/contact point data is being reported incorrectly across all the pilot parishes. Some parishes over report the count of diverted cases (based on the definition) and in other parishes the diverted cases are

Issues Identified by Parish

Parish	Multiple Data Source	Missing DA Diversions	Informal Adjustment Agreements
Caddo	X		Y
Calcasieu		X	Y
East Baton Rouge		X	Y
Jefferson		X	Y
Lafayette			
Orleans		X	Y
Ouachita	X	X	Y
Rapides	X		Y

being under reported. Descriptions of how diverted cases are being under and over reported are described in the two following document sub sections.

Diverted Cases - Under Reported

Most pilot parishes do not have counts of the cases that are referred to the district attorney's office and then either dismissed or resolved informally. Cases that are resolved informally need to be included in the "Cases Diverted" data. Not including these diverted cases affects the accuracy of the identification of DMC at the "Cases Diverted" decision/ contact point. In some cases, DMC may be indicated at the "Cases Diverted" decision/contact points when in fact no DMC is occurring because the cases handled informally at the district attorney's level are not reported.

Diverted Cases - Over Reported

It is customary in several parishes to have formal charges filed by the district attorney on all cases. Once the case goes to court, the court may handle the case informally, usually with an "Informal Adjustment Agreement" (IAA). Cases handled in this manner would not be counted as diverted cases based on the definition of the "Cases Diverted" decision/contact points. This would cause some parishes to have no diverted cases in their DMC Identification data if this definition is enforced. Cases handled through an IAA are included in the diverted case counts for DMC purposes because the intent of the system is to divert cases.

Identification of Key Stages of Decision-Making

"Key stages" of decision-making vary from parish to parish. For example, Calcasieu Parish has an intake probation department that diverts arrested youth before the complaint goes to the district attorney. Thus, the decision to divert in Calcasieu Parish can be made at the intake probation stage, district attorney stage, or sometimes, by the judge in court. Jefferson Parish, in contrast, does not have an intake probation department that makes processing decisions before the complaint reaches the district attorney's office. Jefferson Parish has only two stages where a youth may be diverted, (1) by the district attorney or (2) by the judge. Thus, there will likely be a larger number of youth sent to the district attorney in Jefferson Parish for non-serious offenses as compared to those sent to the district attorney in Calcasieu Parish for the same type of offenses.

This is important to keep in mind when assessing DMC in different communities because the level of DMC at one stage influences the level of DMC at the following stages (e.g., arrest is considered the "gateway" to the JJS). Typically, DMC increases as a juvenile progresses through the system. It is well documented that Black juveniles are more likely to be arrested

and charged with a serious offense compared to White youth. Therefore, without taking into account offense level, DMC at the district attorney decision-making stage may be higher in Calcasieu Parish compared to Jefferson Parish because the youth charged with non-serious offenses (i.e., typically less DMC in these offenses) would have already been diverted by the intake probation department.

Definition of Key Stages

It is critical to know that data from each parish is gathered using the same definitions, and that the influences affecting the data are the same when making comparisons across parishes.

For instance, most parishes would agree that the term “diversion” represents the decision to refer youth to some type of service, other than formal processing (e.g., teen court, shoplifting class, substance use counseling). However, the person making the decision to divert, the eligibility criteria for diversion, the number of diversion programs, and the type of diversion services offered, varies widely from parish to parish. This will likely influence the number of youth being diverted as well as the types of offenses that are diverted.

Similarly, “detention” in one parish may encompass both pre-adjudication detention (i.e., youth who are considered a flight risk or danger to society, but have not been convicted) and post-adjudication detention (i.e., youth awaiting residential placement, youth who are in detention due to violations) whereas another parish may only report pre- or post-adjudication detention admissions. Understanding these similarities and differences is critical to understanding differences in DMC. For example, if one parish only reports post-adjudication detention admissions and another parish combines pre- and post-adjudication admissions, then the sample characteristics may be different because the goal of pre-adjudication differs from the goal of post-adjudication. Typically, post-adjudication detention is used for the more serious offenders (i.e., youth sentenced to residential placement and / or youth who misbehave or re-offend while on probation); DMC is typically higher for serious offenders compared to non-serious offenders.

Understanding the Unit of Measurement

Determining whether the unit of measurement is an individual or an event is an important distinction. Most data that is reported in Louisiana is based on events, (arrests made or petitions filed) not youth. Hence, if a youth were arrested three times in one year, he would be included in the data three separate times. However, it is also possible that some agencies report individual-level data. In this case, if a youth were arrested three times, he would only be included in the data once. The first situation, based on events, answers the question

"How many arrests were made in X Parish" whereas the second situation, based on individuals, answers the question "How many youth were arrested in X Parish." These are two very different questions to ask. Because DMC focuses on the decision-making process, DMC data most often focuses on events. Individual-level data are more often used when attempting to understand trajectories through the JJS, including youth outcomes and recidivism. A great deal of research suggests that Black youth are more likely to be arrested. This implies a greater number of events, compared to individuals, among Black youth which would lead to differences in the level of DMC in analyzing the number of petitions versus the number of youth in the system.

In addition to distinguishing between individuals and events, it is also important to understand how events are measured. A petition represents the "summary" of the event and includes multiple offenses (e.g., one petition lists five offenses representing a string of burglaries) in some jurisdictions. In other jurisdictions, one petition is filed for each offense (e.g., one petition for each burglary). Clearly in this instance, the number of events reported could be quite different in these two situations, in turn influencing the comparability in the number of events across jurisdictions.

Understanding Differences in Data Systems, Data Capacity, and Data Collection across Agencies

Several advances in data capacity have been made in Louisiana over the past five years. Based on these changes, there may be variations in the availability of data. For instance, since the Models for Change¹ initiative began, several agencies have improved their data systems with enhancements to their current system (e.g., Calcasieu Parish) or the addition of brand new data systems (e.g., IJJIS in Caddo Parish and the Rapides Parish district attorney's office). These changes may influence what data elements can be reported and the unit of measurement reported across the years of interest. For example, the data provided in 2007 based on Caddo's previous JCATS system may differ from the data reported in more recent years based on the IJJIS system. Also, Calcasieu's improvements may lead to differences in the way that race / ethnicity is measured. Similarly, a number of agencies in Jefferson and Rapides Parishes are currently undergoing changes to their data systems (e.g., Rivarde Detention Center, Rapides Parish probation department, and Rapides Parish district attorney's office).

¹ A model for Change is a national initiative funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to accelerate reform of juvenile justice systems across the country.



Data capacities vary widely from agency to agency within a given parish. For instance, it is difficult to get accurate information on arrests in Rapides and Jefferson Parish. Most arresting agencies in these parishes rely on a very old data system (i.e., AS400) or an Excel spreadsheet, and do not enter data regularly. This makes it difficult for them to access their data in aggregate form which in turn affects the accuracy of the data they are able to report. The Clerk of Court in these parishes also relies on these older systems but enters data on a regular basis and has a "data specialist" who is familiar with reporting data on a regular basis. The data provided by the Clerk of Court in these parishes is therefore more easily accessible and accurate than the data provided by the arresting agencies. Additionally, the detention centers in both of these parishes have recently improved, or are in the process of improving, their data capacity with newer systems. This allows for easier manipulation of their data, and leads to more accurate reporting. However, due to the variations in data capacity, a common problem across these agencies is inconsistency in the numbers reported. Thus, when reporting data across key stages, or agencies, it is important to understand the varying levels of data capacity and ease of data manipulation for the individual agencies.

Transfers to the Adult System

A juvenile that commits certain crimes in Louisiana can bypass the juvenile system and go directly to the adult system. This decision is made by the district attorney. The count of cases that are handled in this manner should be included in the "Cases Transferred to the Adult Court" decision/contact point, but are currently not included.

Summons to Appear in Court

When counting the "Juvenile Arrest" contact/decision point most all of the parishes include juveniles in this count when they are taken into custody. In some cases the office will issue a "Summons to Appear in Court" instead of placing the juvenile in a detention resource. When these summonses are issued they are not usually counted in the "Juvenile Arrest" decision/contact points. Not counting these contacts as juvenile arrests affects the RRI for the "Juvenile Arrest" decision/contact point. In parishes where the detention resource is not available a high number of summons are issued rather than taking the juvenile into custody. Other Data Sources

Part of this assessment includes identifying other sources of DMC identification data at the state or local level. This section contains additional sources of data and what DMC data they can provide. These sources may not be able to replace the local data sources but, at a minimum, they can provide information to assist in judging the accuracy of the local data.





Other Data Sources

Office of Juvenile Justice

The Office of Juvenile Justice (OJJ), a state agency, provides services, supervision, and confinement for all juvenile cases that are adjudicated delinquent or have been ruled in need of services. OJJ can provide data that can supplement the parish’s data for the following DMC data items:

- “Cases Resulting in Probation Placement”
- “Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities”

The data items that OJJ can provide are race, sex, legal status, and number of cases.

The race field identifies the following race classifications:

- Asian
- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Mixed
- Black or African American
- Hispanic
- Other-None of Above
- Pacific Islander
- Race Not Available
- White

The OJJ race classifications can be easily mapped to the DMC race classifications.

The legal status field contains the following information:

Exhibit 7: Legal Status Descriptions		
	LEGAL STATUS	DESCRIPTION
CUSTODY	Custody Secure Delinquent (CSD)	The most restrictive status. Most youth classified CSD will be housed in male state secure care facilities or the female facility at Ware. Other CSD youth can be found in detention, parish jails, and other locations with respect to their pending status for placement.
	Custody Non-Secure Delinquent (CND)	Less restrictive custody status, ordinarily out-of-home placement.
	Custody Non-Secure FINS (CNF)	Status offenses such as truancy and ungovernable, ordinarily out-of-home placement.
SUPERVISION	Probation Delinquent (PBD)*	Typically as a direct judicial determination or achieved after leaving Custody Non Secure Delinquent status. Mostly in-home placement.
	Probation FINS (PBF)*	Status offenses such as truancy and ungovernable, mostly in-home placement.
	Parole Delinquent (PRD)	Typically achieved after leaving Custody Secure Delinquent status. Mostly in-home placement.

Supreme Court

The Louisiana Supreme Court receives case counts from all of the courts in Louisiana and distributes these numbers through their annual report. Juvenile case counts are reported for each district court and for each juvenile court. Juvenile court



activity is reported as the number of filings, the number of charges, and the number of children. The district court data is reported only as juvenile cases filed. Since the data reported to the Supreme Court is not broken down by race the data cannot be used for DMC identification purposes. The data could be used to help validate the total number of juvenile cases that had charges filed.

The Supreme Court hosts the IJJIS system. IJJIS is currently being used by Caddo Parish Juvenile Services and by the Rapides Parish district attorney's office. This system was specifically designed to manage juvenile cases in Louisiana. The system is also web-based so each parish that uses IJJIS does not have to maintain the system for themselves.

Uniform Crime Reporting

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) is the aggregation of crime statistics gathered from voluntary crime reports provided by local and federal law enforcement agencies. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) gathers the following reports on a monthly basis as the source of UCR data:

- Return A – Monthly Return of Offenses Known to Police
- Supplementary Homicide Report
- Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested Under 18 Years of Age (ASRJ)
- Age, Sex and Race of Persons Arrested Over 18 Years of Age
- Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted
- Monthly Return of Arson offenses Known to Law Enforcement
- Hate Crime Incident Report

Since the UCR is a voluntary program not all of the law enforcement organizations file reports. This causes the data to be highly inaccurate. LCLE gathers the UCR reports from the various organizations in Louisiana and submits the data to the FBI.

Of the UCR reports that LCLE gathers the ASRJ report contains data that is the most useful to DMC determination. This report is made up of arrest data for juveniles broken down by offense, male or female, age ranges, and several race classifications. The race classifications used are White, Black, American Indian or Native American, and Asian or Pacific Islander.

The ASRJ data could be used to provide arrest information for parishes that do not have data for the "Juvenile Arrest" decision/contact point and can be used as a quality check for parishes that have data for the "Juvenile Arrest" decision/contact point. The problem with the data collected is that the program is a voluntary program and the race classifications do not match the race classifications for DMC



identification data. Since providing the data is not mandatory, there is no assurance that the data will be provided or that it will be accurate.

Classification of race is another problem with the ASRJ data. There are seven race classifications used in DMC identification. In the ASRJ there are only four race classifications. The ASRJ race classifications do not include a Hispanic classification. Hispanic counts were included in the White classification when there was not a Hispanic classification. This practice skews the White counts on the report and does not provide DMC information for the Hispanic minority. With the recent growth in the Hispanic population of Louisiana, there is a higher likelihood that DMC will occur with the Hispanic minority.

ARJS data combines two race classifications from the DMC identification data (Asian, Hawaiian Native or other Pacific Islander) into one ARJS race classification (Asian or Pacific Islander). Pacific Islander is not a significant minority population in Louisiana, so the Asian or Pacific Islander race classification for the ARJS report may not be skewed for use as a source of DMC identification data.

The ARJS data can be used to quality check the total juvenile arrests and could be used as a quality check for Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian arrest counts.

Where DMC is Occurring

The latest data available from the pilot parishes indicate DMC is occurring at several decision/contact points as shown in *Exhibit 10: RRI by Decision/contact Point for Pilot Parishes*. Unfortunately, the majority of the decision/contact points either have an insufficient number of cases for analysis or they are missing data for a portion of the relative rate index calculation. There are only two parishes that are reporting enough information for the relative rate index to be calculated for the majority of DMC decision/contact points.

Calcasieu Parish did not report data for the “Juvenile Arrests” decision/ contact point because Juvenile Services is not aware of juvenile cases until the “Referred to Juvenile Court” decision/contact point.

Jefferson Parish provided enough DMC data for the relative rate index to be calculated at all decision/contact points except for the “Cases Transferred to Adult Court” decision/contact point.

“Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)” decision/contact point in Ouachita Parish indicates that there is data missing. This is because all cases referred to the juvenile court had charges filed.

The rest of the parishes did not have enough data reported or data was missing. This caused the calculation of the relative rate index to fail.

“Juvenile Arrest” decision/contact point is where the relative rate index indicates the most DMC occurs. Historically, the data reported for the “Juvenile Arrest” decision/contact point has not been of high quality.

Research into why DMC is occurring at this point should first focus on improving the quality of the data provided before focusing on why DMC is occurring. The second highest RRI is for the “Cases Involving Secure Detention” decision/contact point.

Orleans Parish is an anomaly among the pilot parishes because the Black or African American population is the majority race instead of the minority.

Exhibit 10: RRI by Decision/contact Point for Pilot Parishes

Item	RRI All Minorities					
	2009 Calcasieu	2008 East Baton Rouge	2008 Jefferson	2009 Orleans	2009 Ouachita	2009 Rapides
1	--	4.40	3.18	6.74	2.43	--
2	2.53	0.96	1.09	**	0.93	28.86
3	0.66	--	0.77	--	1.80	--
4	1.65	2.11	1.43	**	2.08	**
5	1.23	1.10	1.00	**	--	--
6	1.07	--	1.04	**	0.67	**
7	0.72	--	1.01	**	1.31	--
8	**	**	1.36	**	**	--
9	--	--	**	**	**	--

Key: **Insufficient number of cases for analysis. -- Missing Data for some element of calculation.

Recommendations

This section contains recommendations on how to improve the data collection process and the quality of the data collected. Recommendations have also been made on how to address issues identified in the development of this report.

DMC Dictionary

A DMC Dictionary should be developed to be used as a training and reference tool. This dictionary should contain:

- Definitions of the DMC decision/contact points
- Definitions of race
- RRI tool provided by LCLE
- Description of why data is needed and how it helps the parish
- Contact information for LCLE for questions and support
- Section to address common questions concerning DMC identification data

The dictionary should be reviewed with the providers of DMC identification data to help ensure uniform handling of DMC identifications across the state. DMC dictionary should be updated and redistributed on a regular basis.

Definitions of Decision/Contact Points

Definitions of the decision/contact points exist and are based on the definitions established by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). These definitions are generalized in some cases, and there are gaps in the definitions that do not cover situations in the juvenile justice system unique to Louisiana. This causes the parishes to make decisions on the inclusion of data or exclusion of data at DMC decision/points where the gaps occur. These decisions can vary from parish to parish and can cause the DMC identification data to be skewed.

It is recommended that a comprehensive review of the definitions be performed to address gaps in the definitions as they relate to Louisiana and the definitions be revised to cover these gaps. Revised definitions should be reviewed with the parish data providers to confirm definitions are understood. Reviews of both the decision/contact points and the definitions should be done on a regular basis to ensure that the decision/contact points and their definitions accurately reflect the current juvenile justice system.

Race Classification

OJJDP has established standard race classifications for DMC identification data. These race classifications are based on the race classifications used by the U.S. Census Bureau. Race is classified using one of three methods: self-identification,

classification by officials, or use of other records in the pilot parishes included in this assessment.

Hispanic or Latino individuals are not always accounted for in the juvenile justice system. Hispanics or Latinos are usually classified as Black or White. It has become increasingly important that the Hispanic/Latino² populations be properly classified with the recent increase in the Hispanic / Latino population in the state. Similar classification problem affect all races.

It is recommended that the standard race classifications established by the U.S. Census Bureau be used for race classifications related to DMC identification data. An instrument should be developed to aid in race classifications. Training should be held with the relevant stakeholders to ensure their understanding of the process. Race classifications should also be reviewed with the administrators of all data sources that provide DMC identification data to ensure that they are using the standard race classifications. Race classifications that are currently being used should map easily to the standard race classifications.

Improvements to Data Collection

The majority of the parishes in the study use electronic systems to collect and report DMC identification data. Calcasieu Parish has developed specific reporting routines to provide DMC identification data. These reporting routines were developed using the DMC decision/contact point definitions as description of the data provided in the report. The operator only has to run the reports and quality check the report before it can be delivered to a requestor. These built in reporting routines greatly reduce the time it takes to deliver the DMC identification data. Electronic systems used in the other parishes, capture the DMC data but the data has to be manually extracted from the system before it can be delivered to the requestor. Manual extraction of the DMC data requires the work of knowledgeable computer professionals which are usually in short supply. Relying on these resources slows down these parishes' response to requests for DMC identification data.

Electronic systems also collect additional information that may be helpful in determining strategies to reduce DMC. In the pilot parishes there are five different systems in use by the parishes to manage their juvenile data. Only the system in use by Calcasieu has built in reporting routines based on the definitions of the DMC decision/contact points.

² Hispanic/Latino is an ethnicity that is distinct from race. Ethnicity and Race are closely related but different. Race is a biological and Ethnicity is cultural.

It is recommended that an electronic system be used to provide DMC identification data. Development of a centralized juvenile case management system that contains routines to provide DMC identification data using the OJJDP decision/contact point definitions would allow smaller parishes with limited resources to record accurate DMC data. Funding could be provided to larger parishes that have their own juvenile case management system to develop the routines to report DMC identification data according to the OJJDP decision/contact point definitions if the existing juvenile case management system does not already provide this function. These actions would improve the timeliness of DMC identification data collection by removing the burden of manually extracting the data for the DMC report.

District Attorneys

There is point in the juvenile justice process in each parish where the district attorney makes a decision to dismiss a case, refer the case to the juvenile process, divert the case out of the system, or in special circumstances bypass the juvenile justice system and go straight to adult court. The count of cases diverted and cases that bypass the juvenile systems at the district attorney's office are not being included in the DMC identification data.

It is recommended that LCLE and the parishes work with district attorneys to develop a method for capturing the DMC data related to the cases diverted and cases that are transferred to adult court at the district attorney level.

Quality Check DMC Data

DMC decision/contact points fall under the responsibility of different individuals in each parish. Each of these individuals is a stakeholder in the DMC identification data. Each has an understanding of what the data should look like for the decision/contact point that is their responsibility. These stakeholders can be helpful in verifying the DMC identification data before it is reported.

It is recommended that the parishes have the DMC stakeholders review the DMC identification data before it is provided to LCLE to verify that the numbers are correct.

Counts of FINS Data

Questions arose in the context of this report as to how Families In Need of Service (FINS) data relates to DMC identification data. FINS is a program that was developed as an intervention to help children and families before adjudication. There are two methods of entering the FINS program. One is court-mandated entry and the other a voluntary process.

It is recommended that FINS data be included in the DMC identification data at the appropriate decision/contact points.

Diverted Cases

In some parishes all cases are referred to the juvenile court with petitions filed. When a case comes to court, it is handled using an informal adjustment agreement. The informal adjustment agreement outlines the terms and conditions of the youths' supervision. Informal adjustment agreements usually last six months and, if completed successfully, the case is dismissed. The current definition of diverted cases excludes cases where petitions have been filed from the count of diverted cases.

It is recommended that informal adjustment agreement cases should be counted as diverted cases for DMC purposes.

Because of the organization of the court and the processes that they follow in these parishes, the filing of petitions is first required so that the court may intervene on a youth's behalf to divert him or her out of the system.

Since the spirit of this action clearly falls into the category of a diversion, these cases should be included within the tally of diverted cases.

Misdemeanor Referral Center

When an officer detains a youth the officer must either release the youth to their guardian or take the youth to a detention area. When the officer is out finding the legal guardian for the youth the officer is off the street and not able to work to prevent crime.

LCLE may want to look into working with the parishes to setup a center that would accept the youth from the officer and take responsibility of getting the youth to their legal guardian. This would free up the officer and allow them to return to patrolling the streets.

Conclusion

The recommendations that will have the most impact on the collection and quality of the data received will be the implementation of a common juvenile case management system and the development and training in the use of a DMC dictionary.

The common juvenile case management system will help to ensure DMC data is easily assessable. The system would also provide easy access to additional data that could be used to support research related to reducing DMC.

Development of the DMC dictionary is very important to ensure DMC data received is as accurate as possible. Having a common juvenile justice management system in itself will not ensure that the data entered into the system will be accurate. Creation of a DMC dictionary will help ensure accuracy by establishing universal definitions to be used when entering data for DMC purposes. Training and phone support will help ensure the DMC dictionary is being used properly and will

allow the user to have import into improvements to the DMC dictionary.



Appendices

Parish Juvenile Justice Processes Including FINS

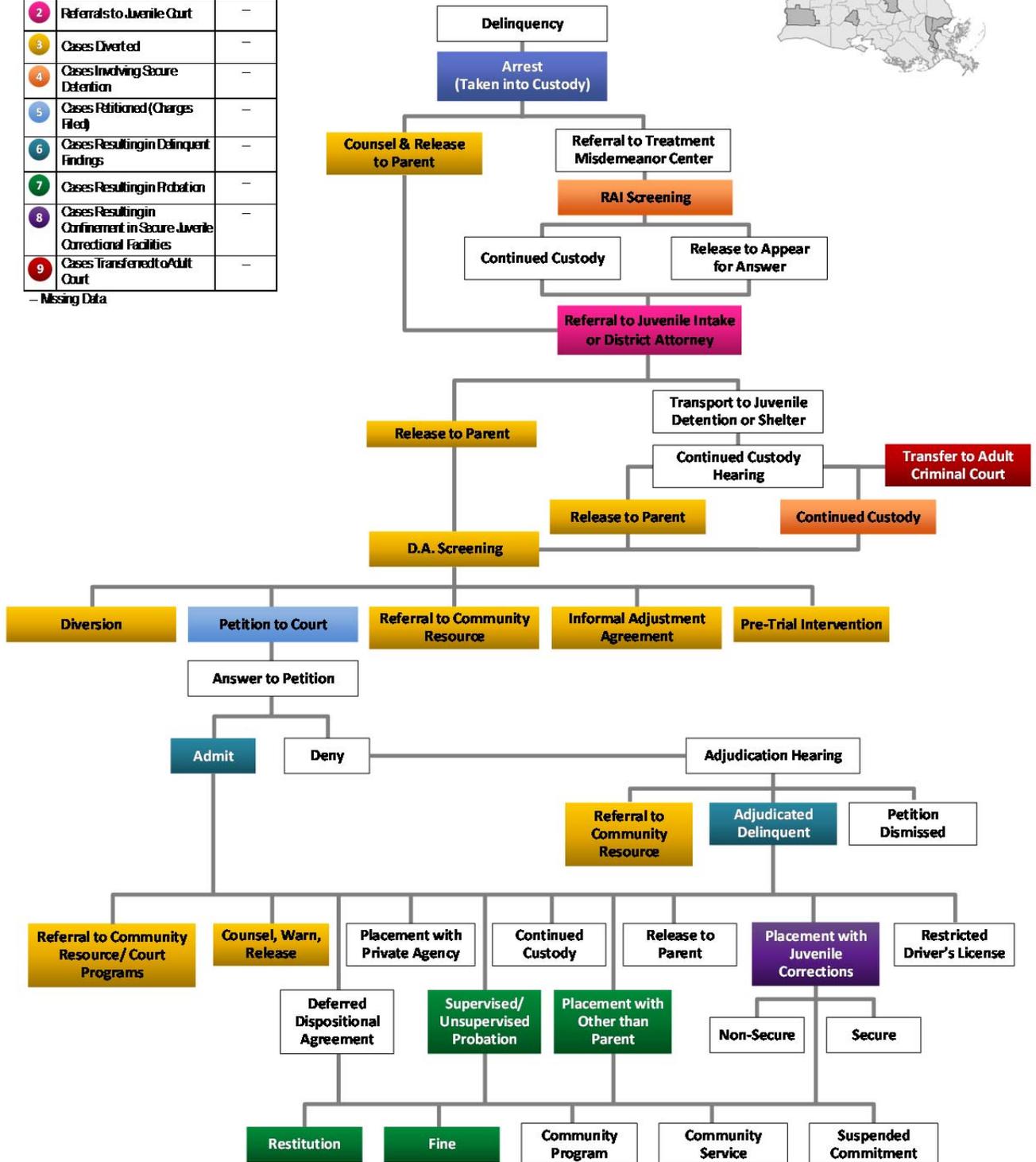
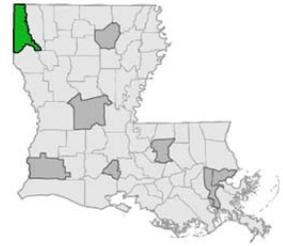
Below are charts for each parish representing the juvenile process in each parish. The colored boxes represent the 9 DMC decision/contact points and indicate where DMC identification data needs to be collected. These charts illustrate the differences in the juvenile process among the parishes.



RAI All Minorities		
Item	Description	Caddo 2009
1	Juvenile Arrests	—
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	—
3	Cases Diverted	—
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	—
5	Cases Retentioned (Charges Filed)	—
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	—
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	—
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	—
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	—

— Missing Data

Caddo Parish Juvenile Justice Process

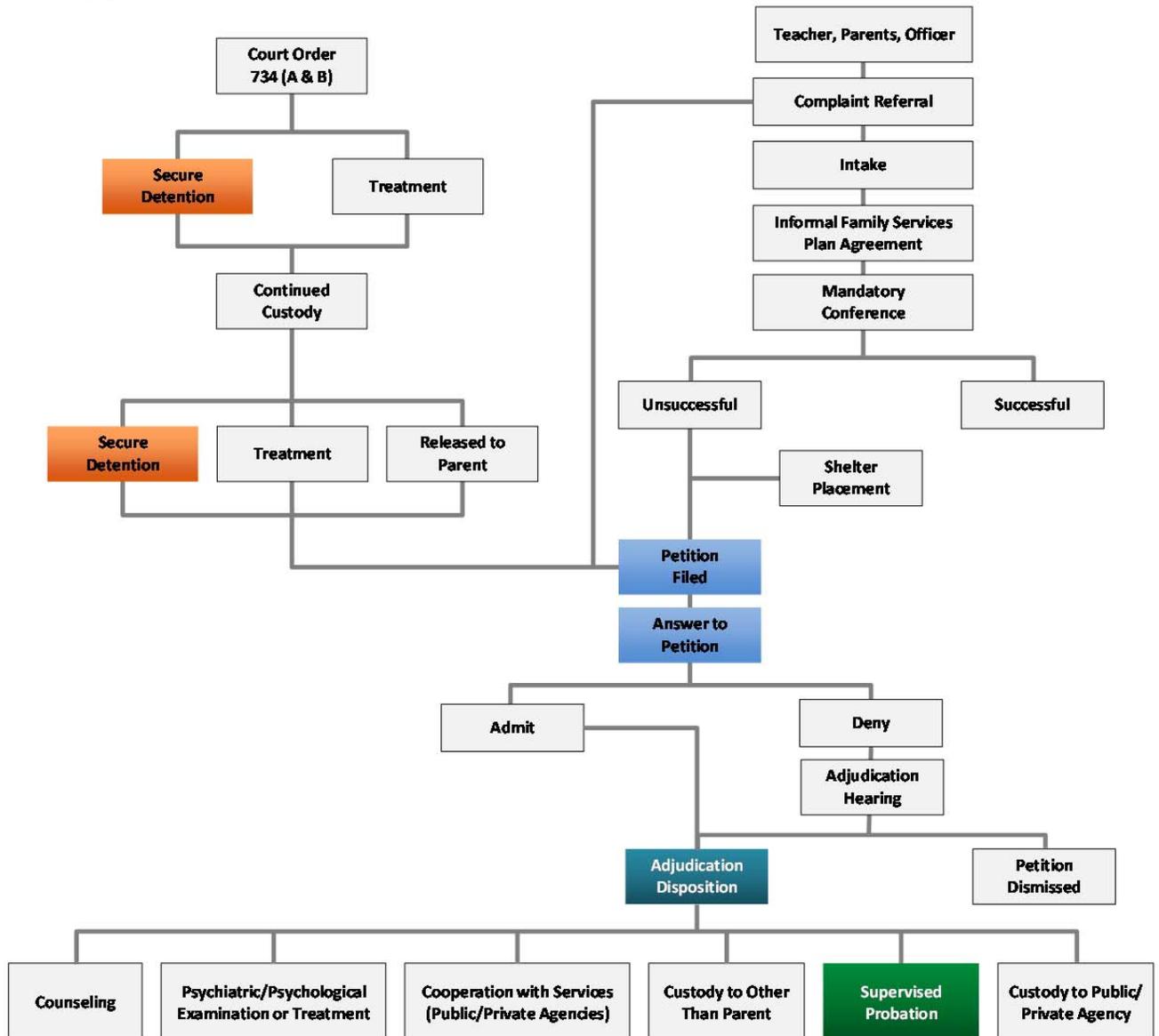


Families in Need of Services (FINS) Caddo Parish



RFI All Minorities		
Item	Description	2009 Caddo
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	--
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	--
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	--

-- Missing data

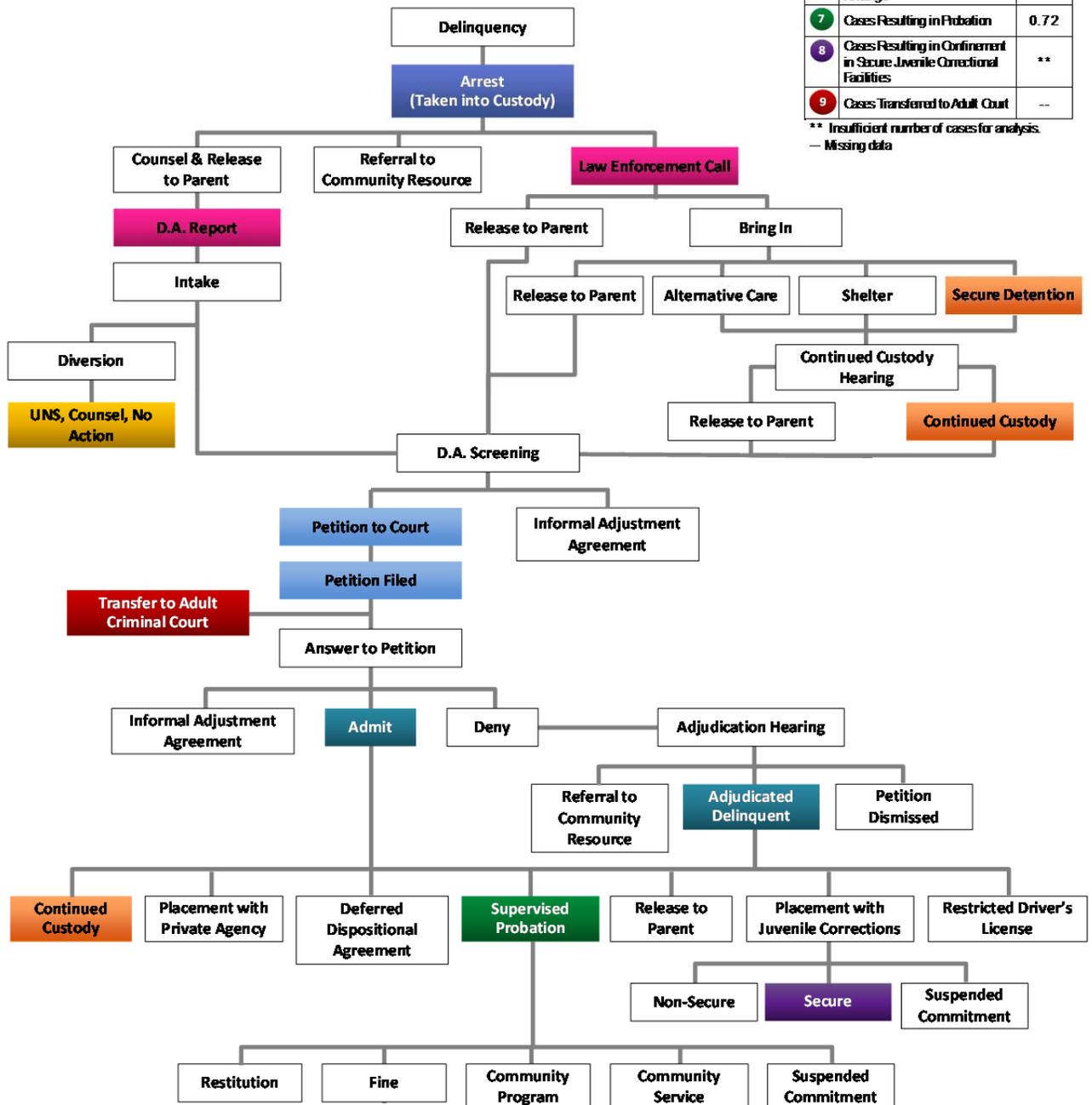


Calcasieu Parish Juvenile Justice Process



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	Calcasieu 2009
1	Juvenile Arrests	--
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	2.53
3	Cases Diverted	0.66
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.65
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	1.23
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.07
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	0.72
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis.
 -- Missing data

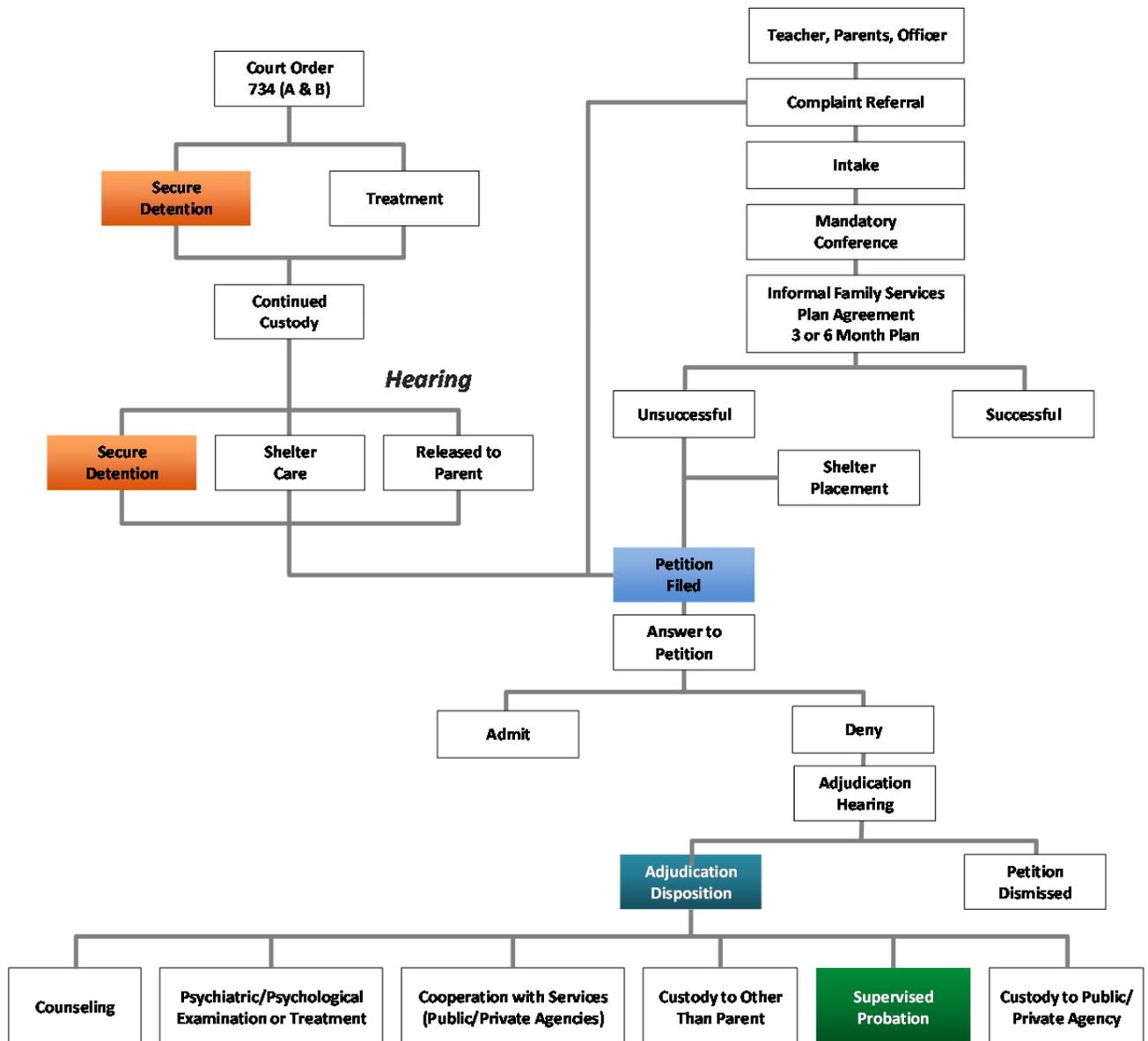


Families in Need of Services (FINS) Calcasieu Parish



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	2009 Rapides
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.65
5	Cases Retention (Charges Filed)	1.23
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.07
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	0.72

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data



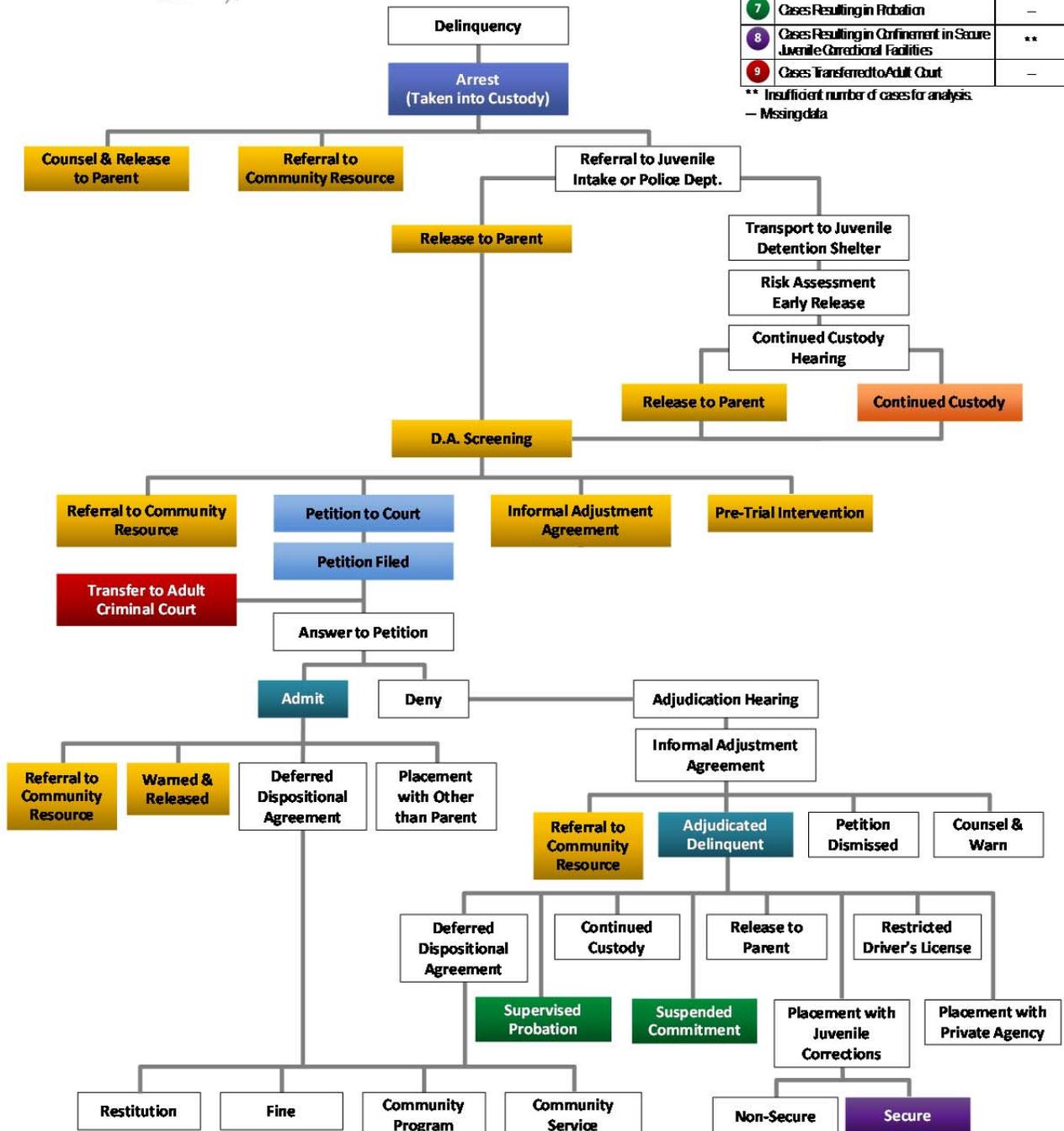


East Baton Rouge Parish Juvenile Justice Process



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	East Baton Rouge 2009
1	Juvenile Arrests	4.40
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	0.96
3	Cases Diverted	-
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	2.11
5	Cases Retained (Charges Filed)	1.10
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	-
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	-
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	-

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis.
 - Missing data

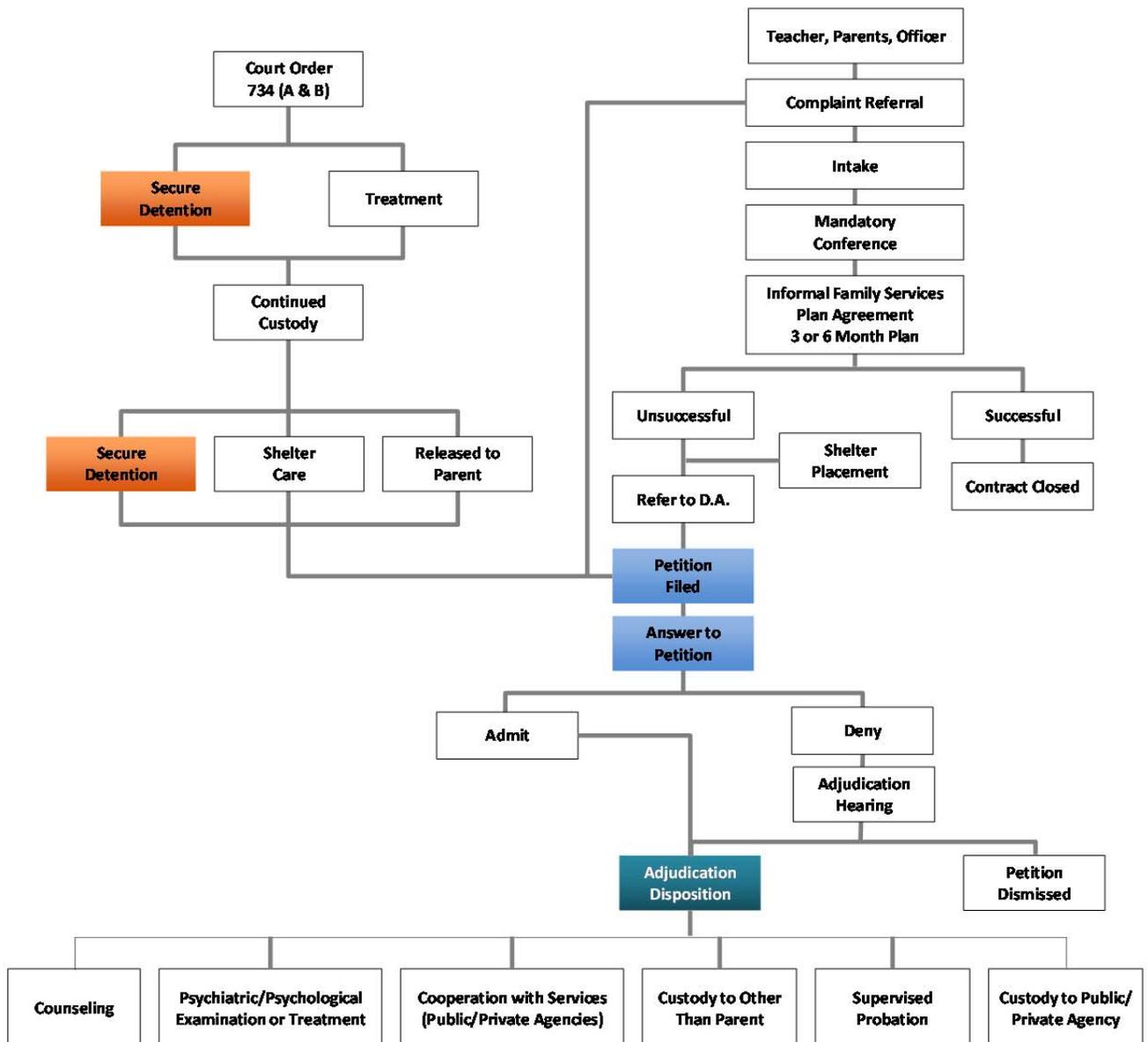


Families in Need of Services (FINS) East Baton Rouge



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	2009 Ouachita
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	2.11
5	Cases Retained (Charges filed)	1.10
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	-

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data

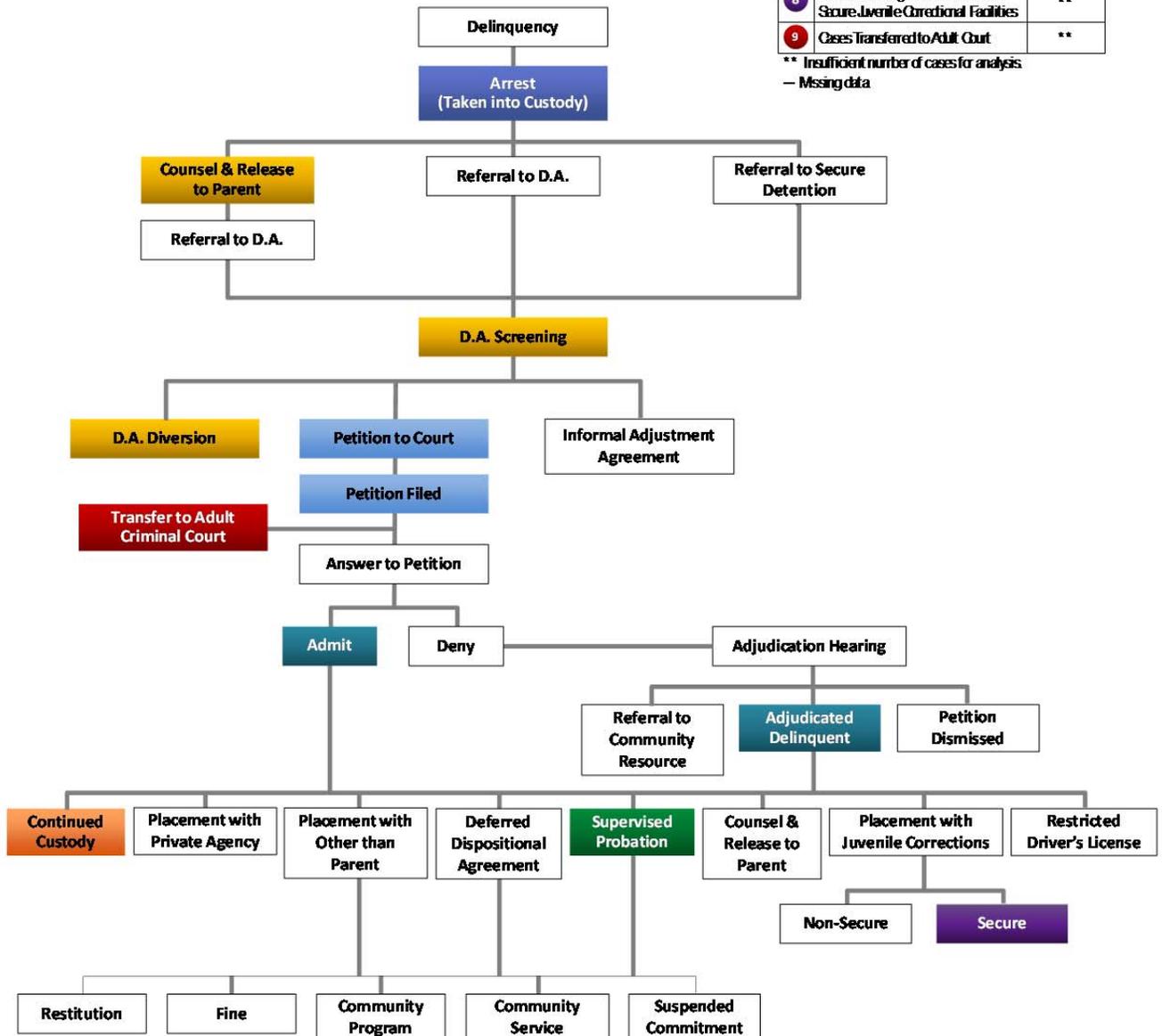


Jefferson Parish Juvenile Justice Process



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	Jefferson 2009
1	Juvenile Arrests	6.74
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	**
3	Cases Diverted	-
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	**
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	**
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	**
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
 - Missing data



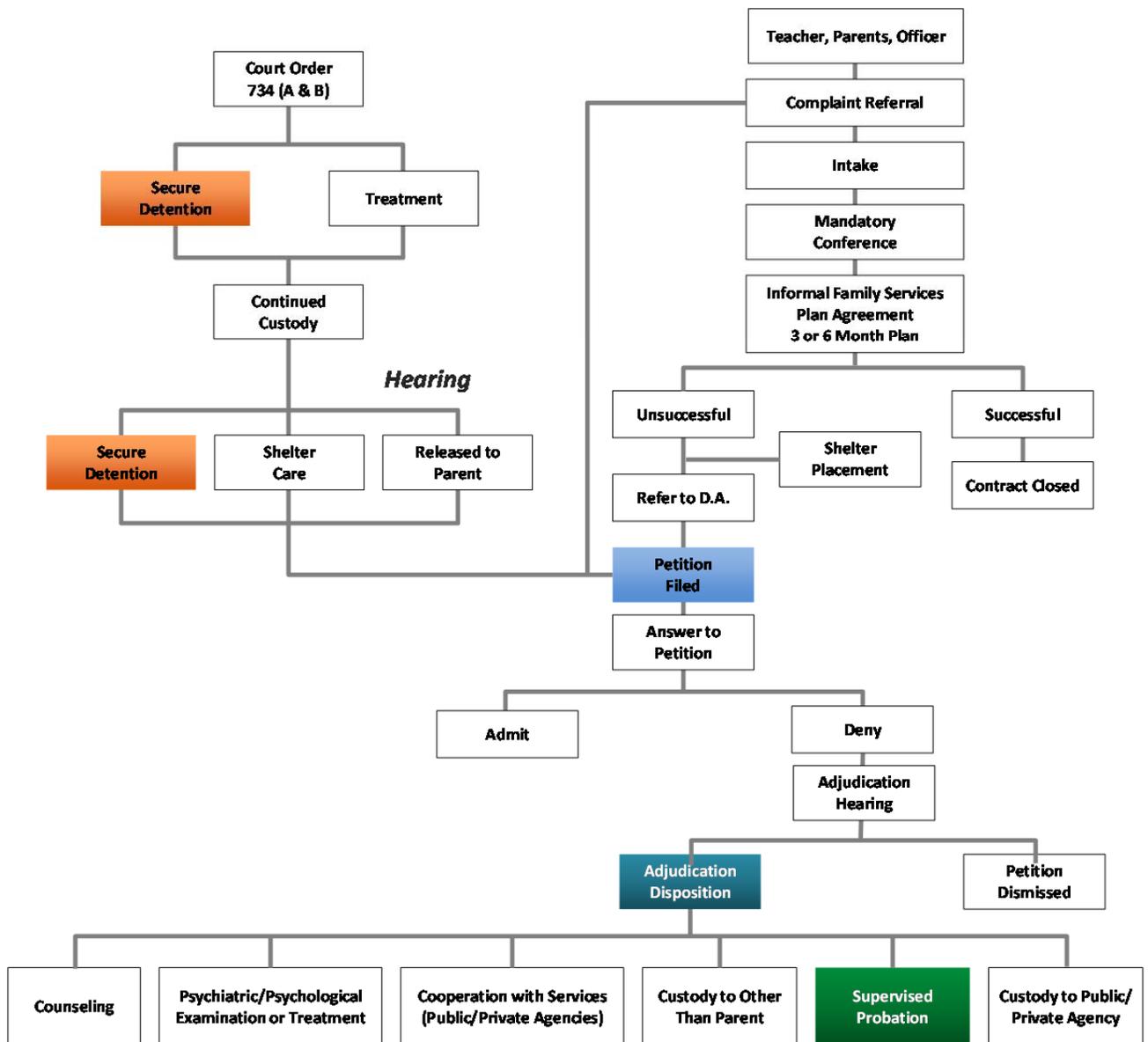


Families in Need of Services (FINS) Jefferson Parish



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	2009 Jefferson
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.43
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	1.00
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.04
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	1.01

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data



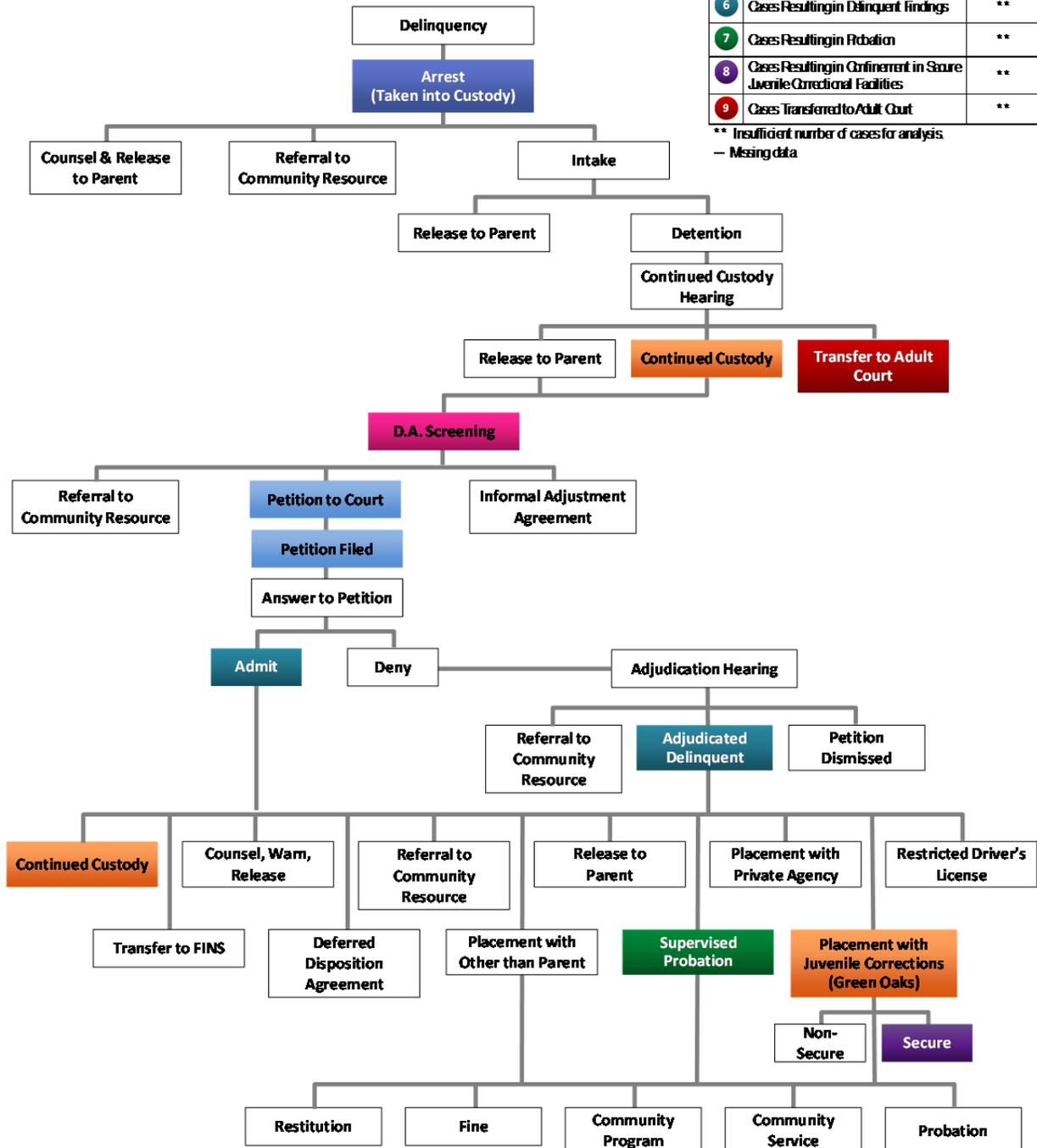


Orleans Parish Juvenile Justice Process



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	Orleans 2009
1	Juvenile Arrests	6.74
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	**
3	Cases Diverted	--
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	**
5	Cases Retention (Charges Filed)	**
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	**
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
 -- Missing data

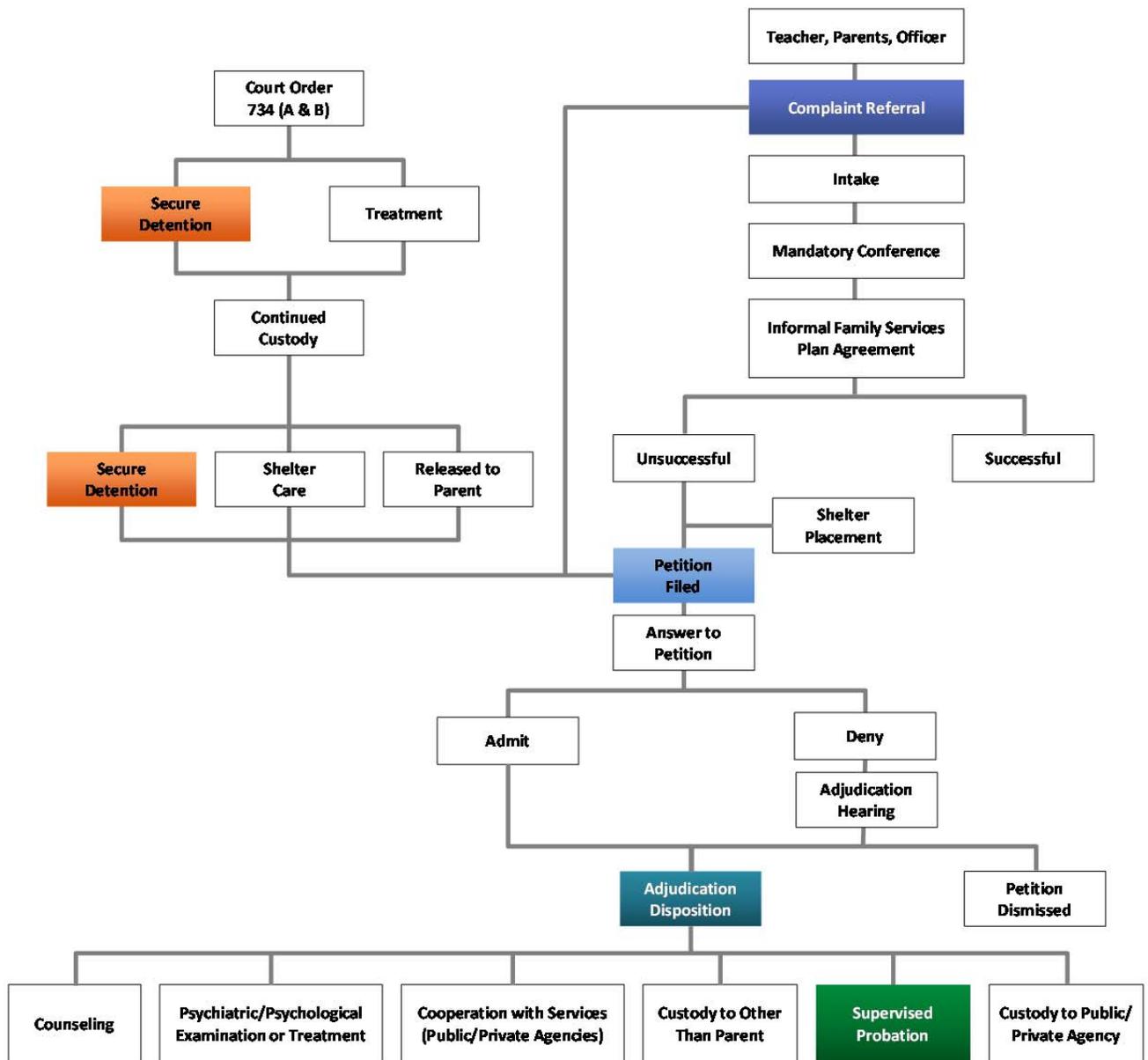


Families in Need of Services (FINS) Orleans Parish



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	2009 Orleans
1	Juvenile Arrests	6.74
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	**
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	**
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	**

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data



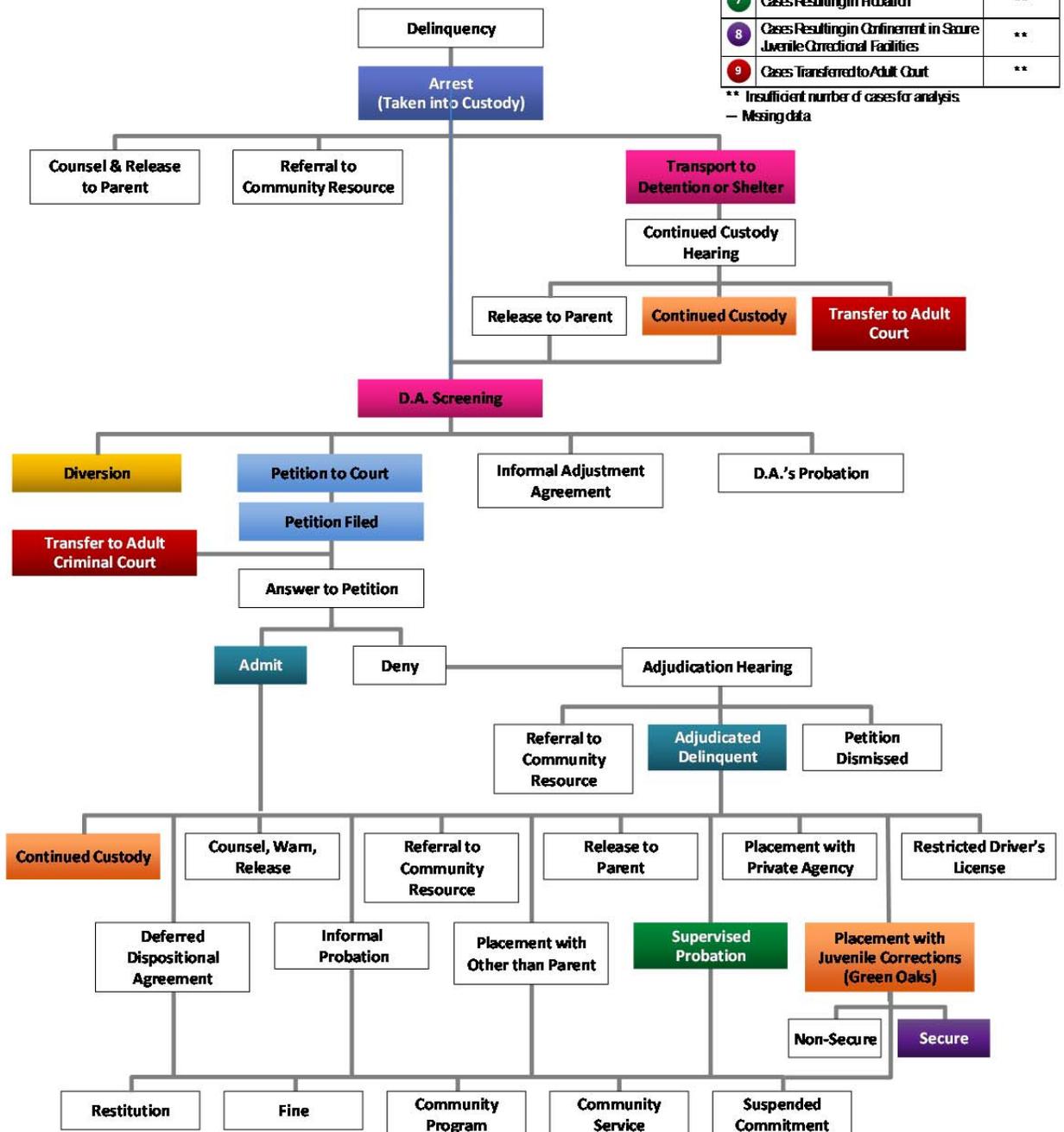


Ouachita Parish Juvenile Justice Process



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	Ouachita 2009
1	Juvenile Arrests	6,74
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	**
3	Cases Diverted	---
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	**
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	**
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	**
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
 - Missing data

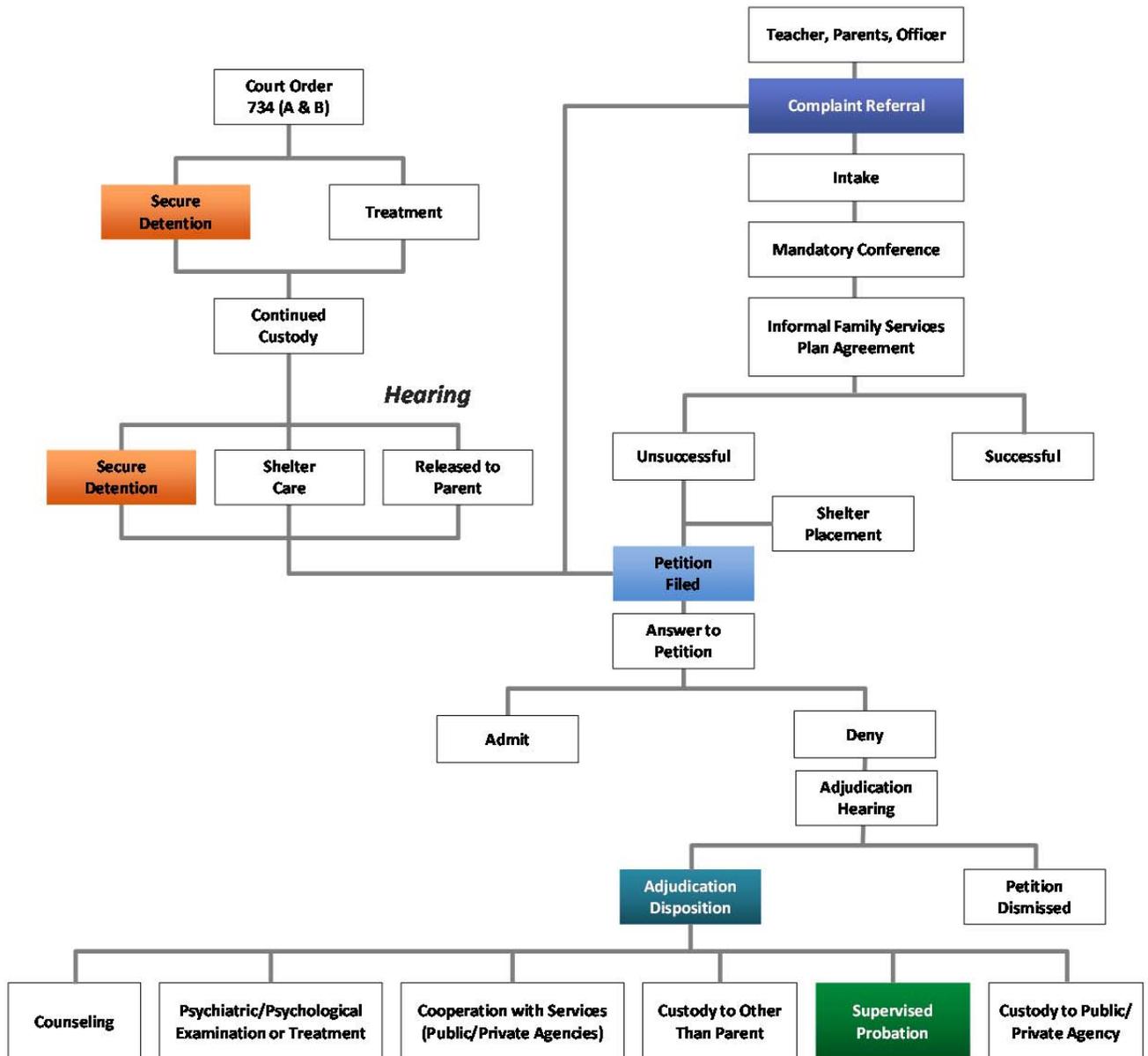


Families in Need of Services (FINS) Ouachita Parish



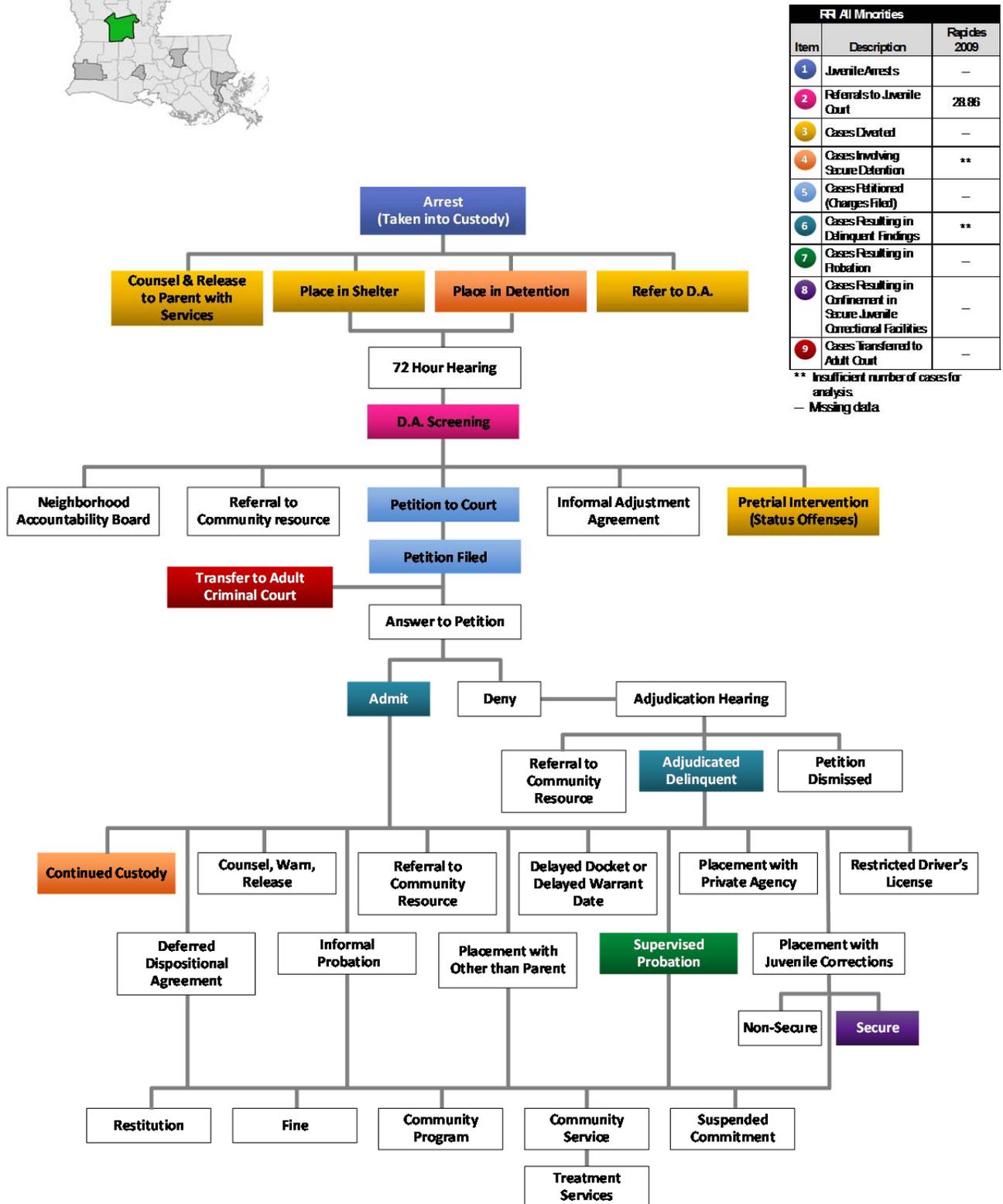
RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	2009 Ouachita
1	Juvenile Arrests	2.43
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	2.08
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	--
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.67
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	1.31

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data





Rapides Parish Juvenile Justice Process



RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	Rapides 2009
1	Juvenile Arrests	—
2	Referrals to Juvenile Court	2886
3	Cases Diverted	—
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	**
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	—
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	—
8	Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	—
9	Cases Transferred to Adult Court	—

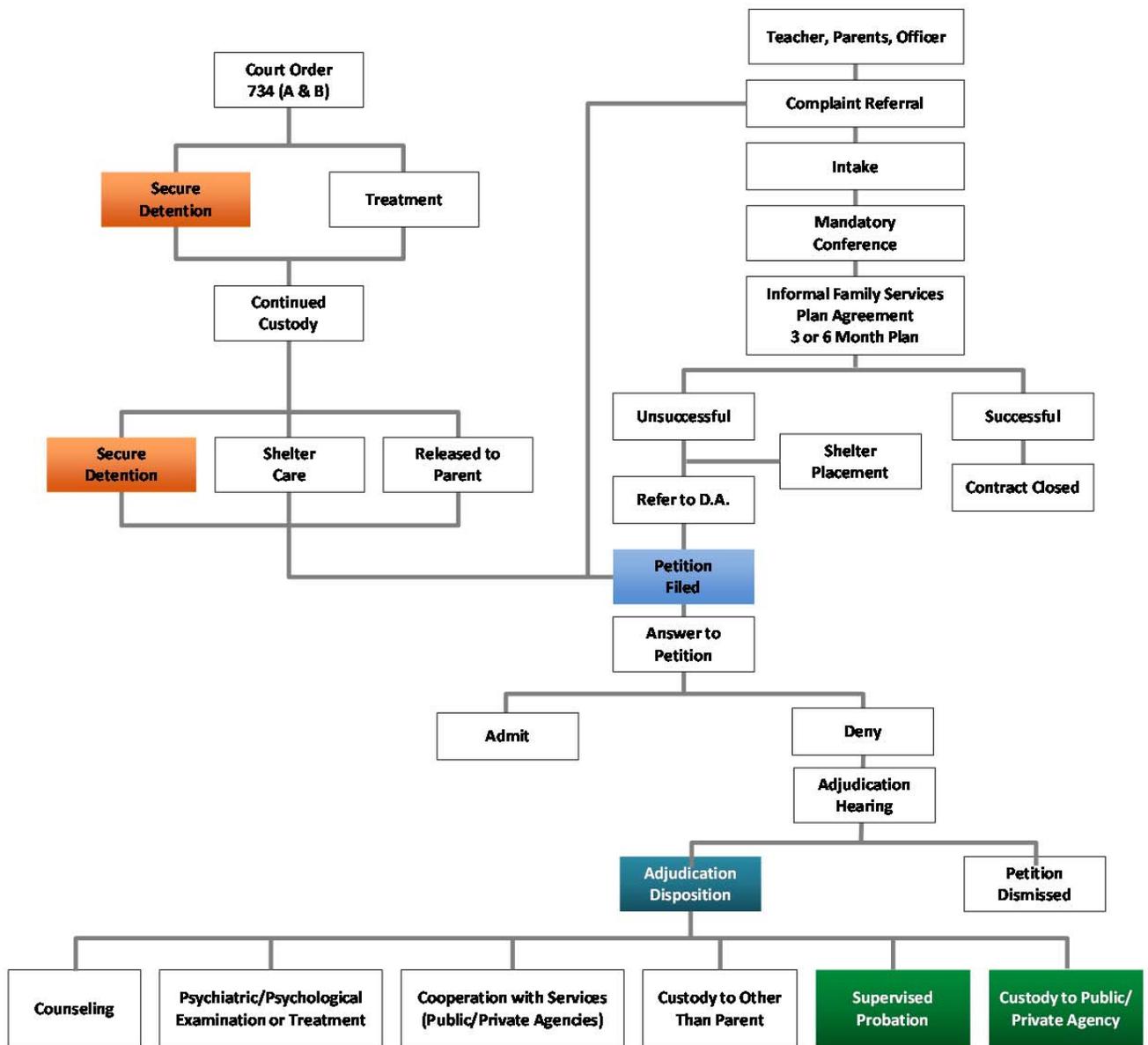
** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
 — Missing data



Families in Need of Services (FINS) Rapides Parish

RR All Minorities		
Item	Description	2009 Rapides
4	Cases Involving Secure Detention	**
5	Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	-
6	Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**
7	Cases Resulting in Probation	-

** Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data





Most recent DMC data collected by parish

The following pages show the DMC identification data collected from each parish along with the calculated RRI information. This will help provide an understanding of what data has been collected.



Calcasieu Parish - 2009

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State :Louisiana
County: Calcasieu

Reporting Period January 1, 2009
through December 31, 2009

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age YY through XX)	32,995	20,186	11,845	573	315	0	76	0	12,809
2. Juvenile Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	922	377	594	9	0	0	1	1	605
4. Cases Diverted	378	183	191	3	0	0	0	1	195
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	332	91	233	8	0	0	0	0	241
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	342	115	222	4	0	0	1	0	227
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	233	75	154	3	0	0	1	0	158
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	108	43	63	1	0	0	1	0	65
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately? Yes Yes Yes No No No No

release 10/30/05

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: Kids Count School Age Population
Item 3: Cal Juvenile System
Item 5: Cal Juvenile System
Item 7: Cal Juvenile System
Item 9: Cal Juvenile System

Item 2: See item # 3
Item 4: Cal Juvenile System
Item 6: Cal Juvenile System
Item 8: Cal Juvenile System
Item 10: No Adult Transfers

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles								
Reporting Period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009								
State :Louisiana County: Calcasieu								
	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. Refer to Juvenile Court	2.69	0.84	*	*	*	*	2.53	
4. Cases Diverted	0.66	**	*	*	*	*	0.66	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.63	**	*	*	*	*	1.65	
6. Cases Petitioned	1.23	**	*	*	*	*	1.23	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.06	**	*	*	*	*	1.07	
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.71	**	*	*	*	*	0.72	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	*	*	*	*	**	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	*	*	*	*	--	
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		

release 10/30/05

- Key:
- Statistically significant results: **Bold font**
 - Results that are not statistically significant: Regular font
 - Group is less than 1% of the youth population: *
 - Insufficient number of cases for analysis: **
 - Missing data for some element of calculation: ---



East Baton Rouge Parish – 2009

AREA REPORTED		Data Entry Section								
State :Louisiana										
County: East Baton Rouge Parish		Reporting Period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009								
	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities	
1. Population at risk (age 0 through 17)	106,487	43,749	59,574		2,858		309		62,741	
2. Juvenile Arrests	3,582	349	3,214	4	2			13	3,233	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,413								0	
4. Cases Diverted									0	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,156	77	1,073					6	1,079	
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	2,192	164	2,015		13				2,028	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	364								0	
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement									0	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	52	1	50	1					51	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	5		5						5	
Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately?		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No		
<i>release 10/30/05</i>										
5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES										
Item 1: ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop			Item 2: 2008 EBR Annual Report							
Item 3: 2008 EBR Annual Report			Item 4: 2008 EBR Annual Report							
Item 5: 2008 EBR Annual Report			Item 6: 2008 EBR Annual Report							
Item 7: 2008 EBR Annual Report			Item 8: 2008 EBR Annual Report							
Item 9: 2008 EBR Annual Report			Item 10: 2008 EBR Annual Report							

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles								
State :Louisiana		Reporting Period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009						
County: East Baton Rouge Parish								
	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	6.76	*	**	*	*	*	6.46	
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	--	*	--	*	*	*	--	
4. Cases Diverted	--	*	--	*	*	*	--	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.51	*	**	*	*	*	1.51	
6. Cases Petitioned	1.33	*	**	*	*	*	1.33	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	--	*	--	*	*	*	--	
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	--	*	--	*	*	*	--	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	*	**	*	*	*	**	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	*	--	*	*	*	**	
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No		
<i>release 10/30/05</i>								

Key:
 Statistically significant results: **Bold font**
 Results that are not statistically significant: Regular font
 Group is less than 1% of the youth population: *
 Insufficient number of cases for analysis: **
 Missing data for some element of calculation: ---



Jefferson Parish - 2009

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State: Louisiana
Parish: Jefferson

Reporting Period January / 2009
through December / 2009

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age YY through XX)	45,852	27,124	12,278	4,165	1,596	194	24	471	18,728
2. Juvenile Arrests	5,247	1,667	3,525	75	55	0	0	0	3,655
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	2,126	635	1,471	29	20	0	0	0	1,520
4. Cases Diverted	253	89	158	0	6	0	0	0	164
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,504	340	1,101	57	5	0	1	0	1,164
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	2,082	623	1,443	27	16	0	0	0	1,486
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	375	111	261	12	3	0	0	0	276
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	478	142	332	21	4	0	0	0	357
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	190	46	144	0	0	0	0	0	144
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately? Yes Yes Yes Yes No No Yes

release 10/30/05

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: U.S. Census Estimates
Item 3: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database
Item 5: L. Robert Rivarde Detention Home Records
Item 7: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database
Item 9: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database

Item 2: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database
Item 4: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database
Item 6: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database
Item 8: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database
Item 10: AS-400 Juvenile Court Database

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
State: Louisiana		Reporting Period January / 2009					
Parish: Jefferson		through December / 2009					
	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	4.67	0.29	0.56	*	*	**	3.18
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.10	1.02	0.95	*	*	**	1.09
4. Cases Diverted	0.77	**	**	*	*	--	0.77
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.40	**	**	*	*	--	1.43
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	**	**	*	*	--	1.00
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.02	**	**	*	*	--	1.04
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0.99	**	**	*	*	--	1.01
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.33	**	**	*	*	--	1.26
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	--	--	*	*	--	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	

release 10/30/05

Key:
 Statistically significant results: **Bold font**
 Results that are not statistically significant: Regular font
 Group is less than 1% of the youth population: *
 Insufficient number of cases for analysis: **
 Missing data for some element of calculation: ---



Orleans Parish - 2009

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State : Louisiana
County: Orleans Parish

Reporting Period January / 2009
through December / 2009

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	28,095	3,290	22,597	1,229	942		37		24,805
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,036	20	1,013	2	1				1,016
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1,574	20	1,553		1				1,554
4. Cases Diverted	118								0
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	413	3	409	1					410
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	735	14	719	2					721
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	405	3	401	1					402
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	173		173						173
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	108		108						108
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	4		4						4

Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately? Yes Yes Yes Yes No No No

release 10/30/05

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: ojdp.gov for 2008
Item 3: All arrest and FINS cases

Item 5: Orleans Parish Juvenile Court Intake Department

Item 7: RiteTrack
Item 9: RiteTrack

Item 2: Orleans Parish Juvenile Court Intake Department
Item 4: Information obtained from the D.A. office. Data is not captured by race.

Item 6: RiteTrack

Item 8: RiteTrack
Item 10: RiteTrack

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
	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	7.37	**	**	*	*	*	6.74
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
4. Cases Diverted	--	--	--	*	*	*	--
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	--	**	*	*	*	**
6. Cases Petitioned	**	--	**	*	*	*	**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	--	*	*	*	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	--	--	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	--	--	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	--	--	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

release 10/30/05

Key:

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- Group is less than 1% of the youth population: *
- Insufficient number of cases for analysis: **
- Missing data for some element of calculation: ---



Ouachita Parish – 2009

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State :Louisiana
County: Ouachita Parish

Reporting Period January 1, 2009
through December 31, 2009

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age YY through XX)	18,498	9,790	8,362	0	0	0	0	0	8,362
2. Juvenile Arrests	2,980	969	1,987	4	5		1	14	2,011
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	959	326	629	1	2				632
4. Cases Diverted	1,672	373	1,296	3	0				1,299
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	982	195	787	0	0				787
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	958	326	629	1	2				632
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	364	158	205	1	0				206
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	65	24	39	0	2				41
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	5	4	1	0	0				1
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	3	0	3	0	0				3

Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed seperately? Yes Yes No No No No No No

release 10/30/05

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

- Item 1:
- Item 2: 4th JDA Database System
- Item 3: 4th JDA Database System
- Item 4: 4th JDA Database System & Diversionary Programs
- Item 5: Green Oaks Detention Center
- Item 6: 4th JDA Database System
- Item 7: 4th JDA Database System
- Item 8: Office of Juvenile Justice
- Item 9: Office of Juvenile Justice
- Item 10: 4th JDA Database System

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
Reporting Period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009							
State :Louisiana							
County: Ouachita Parish							
	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	2.40	*	*	*	*	*	2.43
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	0.94	*	*	*	*	*	0.93
4. Cases Diverted	1.80	*	*	*	*	*	1.80
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2.09	*	*	*	*	*	2.08
6. Cases Petitioned	--	*	*	*	*	*	--
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	0.67	*	*	*	*	*	0.67
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.25	*	*	*	*	*	1.31
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	*	*	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	*	*	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	

release 10/30/05

- Key:
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 - Results that are not statistically significant: Regular font
 - Group is less than 1% of the youth population: *
 - Insufficient number of cases for analysis: **
 - Missing data for some element of calculation: ---



Rapides Parish – 2009

Data Entry Section

AREA REPORTED

State : Louisiana
County: Rapides

Reporting Period January 2009
through December 2009

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	34,206	20,477	5,702	0	169	0	116	0	5,987
2. Juvenile Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	151	16	134	1	0	0	0	0	135
4. Cases Diverted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	29	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	151	16	134	1	0	0	0	0	135
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	89	25	64	0	0	0	0	0	64
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meets 1% rule for group to be analyzed separately? Yes Yes No No No No No No

release 10/30/05

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: [Http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop.asp](http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop.asp)
Item 3: District Attorney's Office
Item 5: Rapides Parish Clerk of Court
Item 7: Rapides Parish Clerk of Court
Item 9: Office of youth Development

Item 2: LCLE UCR Reports
Item 4: District Attorney's Office
Item 6: Rapides Parish Clerk of Court
Item 8: Rapides Parish Clerk of Court
Item 10: Rapides Parish Clerk of Court, Rapides Parish

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles								
		Reporting Period January 2009 through December 2009						
State : Louisiana								
County: Rapides								
	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. Refer to Juvenile Court	30.08	*	*	*	*	*	28.86	
4. Cases Diverted	--	*	*	*	*	*	--	
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	
6. Cases Petitioned	--	*	*	*	*	*	--	
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	*	*	*	*	*	**	
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	--	*	*	*	*	*	--	
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	--	*	*	*	*	*	--	
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	*	*	*	*	*	--	
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	No	No	No	No	No		

release 10/30/05

Key:

- Statistically significant results: **Bold font**
- Results that are not statistically significant: Regular font
- Group is less than 1% of the youth population: *
- Insufficient number of cases for analysis: **
- Missing data for some element of calculation: ---