

DMC Data Disclaimer

DMC data are collected to measure disproportionality in the Utah Juvenile Justice System. It helps identify where DMC occurs, at what magnitude and to which racial or ethnic minority group. The data however, does not explain what caused DMC. While it is public information, the user is strongly advised to consult the Utah DMC Coordinator, DMC Data Subcommittee or DMC professional before attempting to interpret or analyze the data. The DMC subcommittee does not seek to cast blame on any individual or organization for the DMC phenomenon. The DMC Subcommittee, however, seeks collaboration and partnership with stakeholders to further understand the possible contributing factors (to disproportionality), develop strategies for intervention at all levels, while reducing disproportionality until it reaches parity. Inappropriate use of DMC data may hinder this effort.

AREA REPORTED

Data Entry Section

State : Utah

County : Statewide

Reporting Period 7/01/2012
through 6/30/2013

	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)	357,428	278,696	4,801	57,726	6,486	5,483	4,236	0	78,732
2. Juvenile Arrests	20,698	14,143	939	4,626	650		340	0	6,555
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	25,630	15,731	1,159	7,181	268	579	712	0	9,899
4. Cases Diverted	7,800	5,122	291	2,008	104	160	115	0	2,678
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	6,804	4,106	320	1,916	40	115	307	0	2,698
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	17,830	10,609	868	5,173	164	419	597	0	7,221
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	15,687	9,362	751	4,509	143	373	549	0	6,325
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	2,100	1,260	88	644	15	40	53	0	840
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	157	68	7	73	0	2	7	0	89
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1: See Data Appendix

Item 2-10: See Data Appendix

Juvenile Justice Rates								
	White	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	50.7	195.6	80.1	100.2		80.3		83.3
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	111.2	123.4	155.2	41.2		209.4		151.0
4. Cases Diverted	32.6	25.1	28.0	38.8	27.6	16.2		27.1
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	26.1	27.6	26.7	14.9	19.9	43.1		27.3
6. Cases Petitioned	67.4	74.9	72.0	61.2	72.4	83.8		72.9
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	88.2	86.5	87.2	87.2	89.0	92.0		87.6
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	13.5	11.7	14.3	10.5	10.7	9.7		13.3
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0.7	0.9	1.6		0.5	1.3		1.4
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court			0.0					0.0

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White								
	White	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	1.00	3.85	1.58	1.97	**	1.58	*	1.64
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.11	1.40	0.37	**	1.88	*	1.36
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.77	0.86	1.19	0.85	0.50	*	0.83
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.06	1.02	0.57	0.76	1.65	*	1.04
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.11	1.07	0.91	1.07	1.24	*	1.08
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.04	*	0.99
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.87	1.06	0.78	0.80	0.72	*	0.99
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	1.28	2.23	**	**	1.76	*	1.94
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with

White

	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant								
2. Juvenile Arrests								
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								

release date: March, 2011

AREA REPORTED

Data Entry Section

State : Utah

County : Salt Lake

Reporting Period 7/01/2012
through 6/30/2013

	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)	119,099	79,999	2,683	28,190	3,969	3,148	1,110	0	39,100
2. Juvenile Arrests	8,271	4,766	564	2,373	452		116	0	3,505
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	9,722	4,761	676	3,538	151	419	177	0	4,961
4. Cases Diverted	2,852	1,532	179	946	56	110	29	0	1,320
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,126	1,002	155	815	22	81	51	0	1,124
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	6,870	3,229	497	2,592	95	309	148	0	3,641
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	5,947	2,825	419	2,217	84	272	130	0	3,122
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	787	356	51	329	10	30	11	0	431
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	69	18	6	41	0	2	2	0	51
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes No No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. See Data Appendix

Item 2-10: See Data Appendix

Juvenile Justice Rates								
	White	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	59.6	210.2	84.2	113.9		104.5		89.6
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	99.9	119.9	149.1	33.4		152.6		141.5
4. Cases Diverted	32.2	26.5	26.7	37.1	26.3	16.4		26.6
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	21.0	22.9	23.0	14.6	19.3	28.8		22.7
6. Cases Petitioned	67.8	73.5	73.3	62.9	73.7	83.6		73.4
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	87.5	84.3	85.5	88.4	88.0	87.8		85.7
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	12.6	12.2	14.8	11.9	11.0	8.5		13.8
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0.6	1.4	1.8		0.7	1.5		1.6
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White								
	White	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	1.00	3.53	1.41	1.91	**	*	*	1.50
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.20	1.49	0.33	**	*	*	1.42
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.82	0.83	1.15	0.82	*	*	0.83
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.09	1.09	0.69	0.92	*	*	1.08
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.08	1.08	0.93	1.09	*	*	1.08
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.96	0.98	1.01	1.01	*	*	0.98
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.97	1.18	0.94	0.88	*	*	1.10
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	2.25	2.90	**	**	*	*	2.56
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with							White	
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant								
2. Juvenile Arrests								
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								

release date: March, 2011

AREA REPORTED

Data Entry Section

State : Utah

County : Utah

Reporting Period 7/01/2012
through 6/30/2013

	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)	76,022	63,995	607	9,177	802	1,014	427	0	12,027
2. Juvenile Arrests	3,139	2,296	132	609	79		23	0	843
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	3,362	2,371	84	796	23	58	30	0	991
4. Cases Diverted	1,130	836	22	243	7	19	3	0	294
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	915	609	30	239	8	16	13	0	306
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	2,232	1,535	62	553	16	39	27	0	697
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,870	1,283	49	466	14	36	22	0	587
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	202	142	4	50	1	3	2	0	60
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	9	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes No Yes Yes Yes No No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. See Data Appendix

Item 2-10: See Data Appendix

Juvenile Justice Rates								
	White	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	35.9	217.5	66.4	98.5		53.9		70.1
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	103.3	63.6	130.7	29.1		130.4		117.6
4. Cases Diverted	35.3	26.2	30.5	30.4	32.8	10.0		29.7
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	25.7	35.7	30.0	34.8	27.6	43.3		30.9
6. Cases Petitioned	64.7	73.8	69.5	69.6	67.2	90.0		70.3
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	83.6	79.0	84.3	87.5	92.3	81.5		84.2
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	11.1	8.2	10.7	7.1	8.3	9.1		10.2
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0.5		0.6					0.5
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White								
	White	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	1.00	*	1.85	2.75	**	*	*	1.95
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	*	1.27	0.28	**	*	*	1.14
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	*	0.87	**	0.93	*	*	0.84
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	*	1.17	**	1.07	*	*	1.20
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	*	1.07	**	1.04	*	*	1.09
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	*	1.01	**	1.10	*	*	1.01
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	*	0.97	**	**	*	*	0.92
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	*	**	**	**	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	*	**	**	**	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

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What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	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								
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								

release date: March, 2011

AREA REPORTED

Data Entry Section

State : Utah

County : Weber

Reporting Period 7/01/2012
through 6/30/2013

	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)	28,221	20,691	318	6,601	285	157	169	0	7,530
2. Juvenile Arrests	1,574	945	63	544	14		8	0	629
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	2,681	1,420	135	1,065	15	15	31	0	1,261
4. Cases Diverted	828	454	30	326	7	3	8	0	374
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	813	436	46	329	0	1	1	0	377
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	1,853	966	105	739	8	12	23	6	887
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1,711	895	100	683	7	10	16	0	816
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	278	155	16	106	0	0	1	0	123
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	22	9	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes Yes Yes Yes No No No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. See Data Appendix

Item 2-10: See Data Appendix

Juvenile Justice Rates								
	White	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	45.7	198.1	82.4	49.1		47.3		83.5
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	150.3	214.3	195.8	107.1		387.5		200.5
4. Cases Diverted	32.0	22.2	30.6	46.7	20.0	25.8		29.7
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	30.7	34.1	30.9		6.7	3.2		29.9
6. Cases Petitioned	68.0	77.8	69.4	53.3	80.0	74.2		70.3
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	92.7	95.2	92.4	87.5	83.3	69.6		92.0
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	17.3	16.0	15.5			6.3		15.1
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.0		1.9					1.6
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court			0.1					0.1

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White								
	White	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	1.00	4.34	1.80	1.08	*	*	*	1.83
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.43	1.30	**	*	*	*	1.33
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.70	0.96	**	*	*	*	0.93
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.11	1.01	**	*	*	*	0.97
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.14	1.02	**	*	*	*	1.03
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.03	1.00	**	*	*	*	0.99
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.92	0.90	**	*	*	*	0.87
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	**	1.89	**	*	*	*	1.58
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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What Would it Take?								
Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with								White
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant								
2. Juvenile Arrests								
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								

release date: March, 2011

AREA REPORTED

Data Entry Section

State : Utah

County : Non-Wasatch

Reporting Period 7/01/2012
through 6/30/2013

	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)	89,907	75,894	572	9,814	654	647	2,326	0	14,013
2. Juvenile Arrests	5,289	4,159	85	799	61		185	0	1,130
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	7,495	5,501	159	1,311	35	41	448	0	1,994
4. Cases Diverted	2,129	1,662	30	344	16	13	64	0	467
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,394	1,675	57	405	7	8	242	0	719
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	5,366	3,839	129	967	19	28	384	0	1,527
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	4,836	3,452	115	859	17	26	367	0	1,384
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	620	452	9	116	1	3	39	0	168
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	41	26	1	9	0	0	5	0	15
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?

Yes No Yes No No Yes No

release date: March, 2011

5. DATA SOURCES & NOTES

Item 1. See Data Appendix

Item 2-10: See Data Appendix

Juvenile Justice Rates								
	White	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	54.8	148.6	81.4	93.3		79.5		80.6
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	132.3	187.1	164.1	57.4		242.2		176.5
4. Cases Diverted	30.2	18.9	26.2	45.7	31.7	14.3		23.4
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	30.4	35.8	30.9	20.0	19.5	54.0		36.1
6. Cases Petitioned	69.8	81.1	73.8	54.3	68.3	85.7		76.6
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	89.9	89.1	88.8	89.5	92.9	95.6		90.6
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	13.1	7.8	13.5	5.9	11.5	10.6		12.1
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0.8	0.9	1.0			1.4		1.1
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : White								
	White	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	1.00	*	1.49	*	*	1.45	*	1.47
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	*	1.24	*	*	1.83	*	1.33
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	*	0.87	*	*	0.47	*	0.78
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	*	1.01	*	*	1.77	*	1.18
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	*	1.06	*	*	1.23	*	1.10
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	*	0.99	*	*	1.06	*	1.01
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	*	1.03	*	*	0.81	*	0.93
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	*	1.39	*	*	**	*	1.44
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	*	**	*	*	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	

Key:

Statistically significant results:

Results that are not statistically significant

Group is less than 1% of the youth population

Insufficient number of cases for analysis

Missing data for some element of calculation

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What Would it Take?

Assuming all else remained constant, what changes in volume for minority youth required to achieve statistical parity with **White**

Note: results are only displayed if the corresponding RRI value is statistically significant	White	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								
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								

release date: March, 2011

Utah DMC Point of Contacts Definition (Updated: 3/3/14)

General CARE Methodology

There were 28,581 original episodes (i.e., unique case numbers on a specific date) provided for DMC analyses. However, 539 cases were removed because the county of offense was listed as being outside of Utah or was “Unknown.” In order to comply with OJJDP guidelines, cases were included only when the youth was age 10 or older, but also younger than 18 on the date of the incident(s)¹. After the non-Utah cases had already been removed, the age restriction resulted in a reduction of 78 additional episodes under age 10 and 1,866 age 18 or older. This provided a final episode count of 26,126 (25,630 of which had race and ethnicity available for DMC analyses).

In order to create the categories in the DMC tables, Race and Ethnicity of youth were combined. In cases in which youth were of more than one race or ethnicity, the following methodology was used:

- 1) Youth who were identified as “Latino/Hispanic” in Ethnicity and “White” in Race were flagged as “Hispanic” for the DMC tables.
- 2) Youth who were identified as being more than one race, where “White” and another Minority race were identified, were flagged as the Minority race².
- 3) Youth who were identified as being more than one race, where both races were Minority races, were flagged according to the first occurring minority racial category³.
- 4) The methodology used All other categories came from the number of youth reported in the Race groupings

1. Population at risk

Data source: Utah Board of Education, Statistics Department⁴.

Timeframe: School Enrollment as of October 1, 2013.

Definition: Youth who are between the ages of 10 to 17.

¹ A different restriction was placed on probation placements (#8), detention placements (#5) and secure confinement placements (#9). Because placements were not linked to specific incidents in the data, these placement-based episodes are based on the start date of the respective service. Accordingly, some episodes are not included when a youth committed a delinquent act prior to age 18, but was not placed until after age 18.

² A growing number of youth in Utah are identified as White and of another racial category. Beginning in 2015, it may be worthwhile to classify and report on the multi-racial OJJDP category rather than classifying all youth as White and a Minority by their Minority status alone.

³ Though an imperfect methodology for categorizing youth, in the absence of a multi-racial category, this was the best methodological option, and influenced less than 0.1% of cases. In accord with footnote two, it may be worthwhile to begin reporting these youth as multi-racial beginning in 2015.

⁴ The data does not include an estimate of the 3% private school youth and the 1% home schooled youth. The data does, however, include charter schools.

2. Arrest

Data source: Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI).

Timeframe: 2012 Calendar Year.

Definition: Youth are considered to be arrested when law enforcement agencies apprehend, cite or refer youth to juvenile court for having committed a delinquent act. Delinquent acts are those that, if an adult commits them, would be criminal, including crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against the public order.

Arrest data include youth ages 0-9 year old. In 2012, 202 youth or 0.98% of total were arrested under this category.

3. Referral

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: Referral is when a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile court either as a result of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen, school, government entity, or other individual or organization⁵.

Referral to the Court included all INTAKE DECISION codes, *except* the following (which are considered non-delinquency cases or internal court action):

AWE	Adult Warrant Executed
CAD	Case Accepted Another District
CW ONLY OR CW	Child Welfare
DTH	Detention Hearing
EEP	Education Enhancement Program
Exparte or Exp	Exparte Order
EXX	Warrant Executed
FIL	See File for intake action
FOR	Forwarded to another juvenile court
ICJ	Interstate Compact
IPN	ICJ-Ut Probation Not Accepted
LRE	

⁵ In Utah, a youth can be referred to Juvenile Court by any organization or individual whether government or private.

REV	Review Hearing Set
SHH	Shelter Hearing
TRH	Transient Returned to Home
VAC	Warrant Vacated
VAW	Adult Warrant Vacated
VOM	Closure for VOMP
Warrant or War	Warrant
YPA	Youth Parole Authority

4. Diversion

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are screened by the intake department. Intake 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 whose offenses are handled non-judicially.

Given the presence of a new and more accurate variable in the CARE system, a methodological change was adopted for calculating diverted cases in this year's (FY2013) DMC analyses. Rather than computing diversions from the intake decision codes (which, for diversion, can change as new codes are added each year), diversions were calculated from the new variable "courtindicator." All instances where court indicator did not equal a value of "Y" (where "Y" indicated "Yes" there was a court appearance or petition) were flagged as diversions.

5. Detention

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) – location assignment table.

Timeframe: Detention start date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013.⁶

Definition: Detention refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of delinquency cases. 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 juvenile jails and juvenile

⁶ This category (#5), along with probation (#8), and secure care (#9) represent new starts during the fiscal year. This is a change in methodology from previous years, which were calculated using open, or stays overlapping, the fiscal year. This restriction results in a slight decline in the total number of episodes, but does not alter the relative number of events in the category by race/ethnicity.

lockups. Detention does NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.⁷

6. Petitioned

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: 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 or when mandated by statute.

Given the presence of a new and more accurate variable in the CARE system, a methodological change was adopted for calculating petitioned cases in this year's (FY2013) DMC analyses. Rather than computing petitioned cases from the intake decision codes (which change from year to year – requiring code updates), petitioned cases were calculated from the new variable “courtindicator.” All instances where court indicator equaled a value of “Y” (where “Y” indicated “Yes” there was a court appearance or petition) were flagged as petitioned cases.⁸

7. Delinquent Findings

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: 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 secure facilities, be ordered to perform community service, committed to Juvenile Justice Service, or various other sanctions.

Given the presence of two new and more accurate variables in the CARE system, which could be combined to provide the number of delinquent findings, a methodological

⁷ Counts for this category (#5), along with probation (#8), and secure care (#9) are aggregated at the “episode” level. For example, if a youth (as determined by case number) has admissions/starts of 7/1/12-7/7/12, 7/7/12-7/9/12, and 7/9/12-7/13/12, it would be counted as one “episode” in the RRI table. Locally, data can be described by the admission level if needed, such that the example above would count as three admissions. This alternate approach is valuable to determine resource allocation, but does not match the needs of the DMC requirements.

⁸ Note that this methodology makes the sum of diversions and petitioned cases equal to the number of referrals (as should be the case).

change was adopted for calculating delinquent cases in this year's (FY2013) DMC analyses. Rather than computing delinquent cases from disposition codes (which change from year to year – requiring code updates), delinquent cases were calculated from the variables “courtindicator” and “conviction_flag”. All instances where court indicator equaled a value of “Y” (where “Y” indicated “Yes” there was a court appearance or petition) and the conviction flag also equaled a value of “Y” (where “Y” indicated “Yes” there was a conviction) were flagged as delinquent cases.

8. Probation

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) – probation assignment table (Juvenile Court) and custody table (JJS).

Timeframe: Probation/custody start date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013.

Definition: Probation cases are those in which a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition.

Probation included the following services:

Probation by probation division (PRO)
JJS Community Based placement (YCP)
Probation State Supervision (PSS)

*YCP was included in OJJDP reporting as it is a form of supervision. Separate probation from probation codes vs. JJS Community Based placement flags were created for separate internal DMC analyses.

Overlapping probation placements for PSS and PRO were included as one placement. If overlap occurred with YCP and either PRO or PSS, overlapping events were treated as separate episodes because they are qualitatively different services. Although YCP is not identical in nature to probation, it was included with probation cases for the RRIs because community placement does not have its own category, and community placements are a form of supervision. Considering community placements as part of probation provided the best fit given the other fixed categories of the RRIs (e.g., detention or secure confinement).

9. Confinement in Secure Correctional Facilities

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) – location assignment table.

Timeframe: Secure confinement start date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013.

Definition: Confined cases are those in which youth are placed in secure correctional facilities for delinquent offenders following a court disposition.

10. Transferred to Adult (District) Court

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: In Utah, Juvenile Transferred to District Court are governed by the following statutes:

*Exclusive and Original Jurisdiction of the District Court*⁹: Juveniles who are 16 or 17 years old who are charged with murder or aggravated murder are under the exclusive and original jurisdiction of the district courts. Juveniles, who are 16 or 17 years of age, who have previously been committed to secure care and are charged with a felony, are also under the exclusive and original jurisdiction of the district courts.

Serious Youth Offender Act: A youth who is 16 years or 17 years old who is charged with aggravated arson, aggravated assault resulting in serious bodily injury, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated burglary, aggravated robbery, aggravated sexual assault, discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, attempted aggravated murder, attempted murder, or any offense other than the listed above involving the use of a dangerous weapon which would be a felony if committed by an adult, are subject to the jurisdiction of the district court unless the court finds that it would be contrary to the best interest of the minor and to the public to transfer the juvenile to the district court. In making the determination the court shall consider only the following factors: i) whether the minor has been previously adjudicated delinquent for an offense involving the use of a dangerous weapon which would be a felony if committed by an adult; ii) if the offense was committed with one or more other persons, whether the minor appears to have a greater or lesser degree of culpability than the codefendant; (iii) the extent to which the minor's role in the offense was committed in a violent, aggressive or premeditated manner; iv) the number and nature of the minor's prior adjudications in the juvenile court; and (v) whether public safety is better served by adjudicating the minor in the juvenile court or in the district court.

Certification to District Court: This is the process of determining if a youth's case should be transferred to district court. For a case to be certified, it must be felony-level and committed by a minor 14 years of age or older. The state must prove probable cause that the juvenile committed the crime and that it is contrary to the best interest of the child or public for the juvenile court to retain jurisdiction. Certification factors include: seriousness of offense, if aided or encouraged by two or more others, if the offense was aggressive/violent/premeditated or willful, if offense was committed against a person, maturity of minor, previous record, likelihood of successful rehabilitation, if co-defendants will be tried in adult court, whether minor used firearm in an offense, and if minor had dangerous weapon on school grounds.

⁹ Currently, these cases are not captured in the CARE system, and are, therefore, not presently available for inclusion in RRI analyses.

Once a juvenile is transferred to the district court, the juvenile will legally be an adult after that time unless the charges are dismissed, the charges are reduced and no longer qualify for transfer, the juvenile is acquitted, or there is a finding of not guilty.

Transfer to Adult Court included the following DISPOSITIONS:

BOD	Bound over to district court
OCT	Certified to adult court
Direct File	Direct File to adult court

Beginning in FY2012 analysis, Transferred to Adult Court (#10) was calculated as person rather than episode-based because it was suggested that presenting these data as episode based did not make logical sense because, once transferred to the adult system, individuals would be unlikely to have future episodes in juvenile court.

Utah DMC Point of Contacts Definition (Updated: 3/3/14)

General CARE Methodology

There were 28,581 original episodes (i.e., unique case numbers on a specific date) provided for DMC analyses. However, 539 cases were removed because the county of offense was listed as being outside of Utah or was “Unknown.” In order to comply with OJJDP guidelines, cases were included only when the youth was age 10 or older, but also younger than 18 on the date of the incident(s)¹. After the non-Utah cases had already been removed, the age restriction resulted in a reduction of 78 additional episodes under age 10 and 1,866 age 18 or older. This provided a final episode count of 26,126 (25,630 of which had race and ethnicity available for DMC analyses).

In order to create the categories in the DMC tables, Race and Ethnicity of youth were combined. In cases in which youth were of more than one race or ethnicity, the following methodology was used:

- 1) Youth who were identified as “Latino/Hispanic” in Ethnicity and “White” in Race were flagged as “Hispanic” for the DMC tables.
- 2) Youth who were identified as being more than one race, where “White” and another Minority race were identified, were flagged as the Minority race².
- 3) Youth who were identified as being more than one race, where both races were Minority races, were flagged according to the first occurring minority racial category³.
- 4) The methodology used All other categories came from the number of youth reported in the Race groupings

1. Population at risk

Data source: Utah Board of Education, Statistics Department⁴.

Timeframe: School Enrollment as of October 1, 2013.

Definition: Youth who are between the ages of 10 to 17.

¹ A different restriction was placed on probation placements (#8), detention placements (#5) and secure confinement placements (#9). Because placements were not linked to specific incidents in the data, these placement-based episodes are based on the start date of the respective service. Accordingly, some episodes are not included when a youth committed a delinquent act prior to age 18, but was not placed until after age 18.

² A growing number of youth in Utah are identified as White and of another racial category. Beginning in 2015, it may be worthwhile to classify and report on the multi-racial OJJDP category rather than classifying all youth as White and a Minority by their Minority status alone.

³ Though an imperfect methodology for categorizing youth, in the absence of a multi-racial category, this was the best methodological option, and influenced less than 0.1% of cases. In accord with footnote two, it may be worthwhile to begin reporting these youth as multi-racial beginning in 2015.

⁴ The data does not include an estimate of the 3% private school youth and the 1% home schooled youth. The data does, however, include charter schools.

2. Arrest

Data source: Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI).

Timeframe: 2012 Calendar Year.

Definition: Youth are considered to be arrested when law enforcement agencies apprehend, cite or refer youth to juvenile court for having committed a delinquent act. Delinquent acts are those that, if an adult commits them, would be criminal, including crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against the public order.

Arrest data include youth ages 0-9 year old. In 2012, 202 youth or 0.98% of total were arrested under this category.

3. Referral

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: Referral is when a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile court either as a result of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen, school, government entity, or other individual or organization⁵.

Referral to the Court included all INTAKE DECISION codes, *except* the following (which are considered non-delinquency cases or internal court action):

AWE	Adult Warrant Executed
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CW ONLY OR CW	Child Welfare
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⁵ In Utah, a youth can be referred to Juvenile Court by any organization or individual whether government or private.

REV	Review Hearing Set
SHH	Shelter Hearing
TRH	Transient Returned to Home
VAC	Warrant Vacated
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VOM	Closure for VOMP
Warrant or War	Warrant
YPA	Youth Parole Authority

4. Diversion

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are screened by the intake department. Intake 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 whose offenses are handled non-judicially.

Given the presence of a new and more accurate variable in the CARE system, a methodological change was adopted for calculating diverted cases in this year's (FY2013) DMC analyses. Rather than computing diversions from the intake decision codes (which, for diversion, can change as new codes are added each year), diversions were calculated from the new variable "courtindicator." All instances where court indicator did not equal a value of "Y" (where "Y" indicated "Yes" there was a court appearance or petition) were flagged as diversions.

5. Detention

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) – location assignment table.

Timeframe: Detention start date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013.⁶

Definition: Detention refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of delinquency cases. 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 juvenile jails and juvenile

⁶ This category (#5), along with probation (#8), and secure care (#9) represent new starts during the fiscal year. This is a change in methodology from previous years, which were calculated using open, or stays overlapping, the fiscal year. This restriction results in a slight decline in the total number of episodes, but does not alter the relative number of events in the category by race/ethnicity.

lockups. Detention does NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.⁷

6. Petitioned

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: 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 or when mandated by statute.

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7. Delinquent Findings

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS).

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: 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 secure facilities, be ordered to perform community service, committed to Juvenile Justice Service, or various other sanctions.

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8. Probation

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) – probation assignment table (Juvenile Court) and custody table (JJS).

Timeframe: Probation/custody start date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013.

Definition: Probation cases are those in which a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition.

Probation included the following services:

Probation by probation division (PRO)
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9. Confinement in Secure Correctional Facilities

Data Source: CARE database implemented by the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Justice Services (JJS) – location assignment table.

Timeframe: Secure confinement start date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013.

Definition: Confined cases are those in which youth are placed in secure correctional facilities for delinquent offenders following a court disposition.

10. Transferred to Adult (District) Court

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Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/12 and 6/30/2013

Definition: In Utah, Juvenile Transferred to District Court are governed by the following statutes:

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Certification to District Court: This is the process of determining if a youth's case should be transferred to district court. For a case to be certified, it must be felony-level and committed by a minor 14 years of age or older. The state must prove probable cause that the juvenile committed the crime and that it is contrary to the best interest of the child or public for the juvenile court to retain jurisdiction. Certification factors include: seriousness of offense, if aided or encouraged by two or more others, if the offense was aggressive/violent/premeditated or willful, if offense was committed against a person, maturity of minor, previous record, likelihood of successful rehabilitation, if co-defendants will be tried in adult court, whether minor used firearm in an offense, and if minor had dangerous weapon on school grounds.

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Once a juvenile is transferred to the district court, the juvenile will legally be an adult after that time unless the charges are dismissed, the charges are reduced and no longer qualify for transfer, the juvenile is acquitted, or there is a finding of not guilty.

Transfer to Adult Court included the following DISPOSITIONS:

BOD	Bound over to district court
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