

## 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 causes DMC. While it is public information, the user is strongly advised to consult 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 both improvement and intervention at all levels, while reducing disproportionality until it reaches parity. Inappropriate use of DMC data may hinder this effort.



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	39.2	148.9	57.7	71.0		69.4		55.2
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	120.5	124.2	181.5	43.7		186.5		174.0
4. Cases Diverted	32.5	16.5	23.4	46.6	31.0	17.9	26.0	23.2
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	25.5	37.3	31.3	24.0	22.2	56.5	98.6	35.1
6. Cases Petitioned	67.5	83.5	76.6	53.4	69.0	82.1	74.0	76.8
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	88.2	85.8	87.5	90.8	87.5	90.3	88.5	87.6
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	11.1	14.0	13.5	18.2	11.0	10.7	12.0	13.3
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.0	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.2
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	3.80	1.47	1.81	**	1.77	**	1.41
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.03	1.51	0.36	**	1.55	**	1.44
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.51	0.72	1.43	0.95	0.55	0.80	0.71
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.46	1.23	0.94	0.87	2.22	3.87	1.38
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.24	1.14	0.79	1.02	1.22	1.10	1.14
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.97	0.99	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.99
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	1.27	1.22	1.64	1.00	0.97	1.08	1.20
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	1.18	1.06	**	**	2.21	**	1.19
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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: ---

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								



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	48.4	155.6	68.7	86.0		87.2		65.8
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	96.7	125.9	151.4	36.4		100.0		144.9
4. Cases Diverted	28.0	17.8	20.2	43.3	30.2	18.1	32.4	21.4
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	24.4	36.4	31.3	24.4	24.7	40.4	110.8	33.5
6. Cases Petitioned	72.0	82.2	79.8	56.7	69.8	81.9	67.6	78.6
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	86.9	87.1	86.2	88.9	90.1	83.1	87.0	86.5
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	9.4	11.7	13.8	17.2	12.7	14.1	16.7	13.6
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.1	1.7	1.3
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	3.22	1.42	1.78	**	*	**	1.36
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	1.30	1.57	0.38	**	*	**	1.50
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.63	0.72	1.55	1.08	*	1.15	0.76
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.49	1.29	1.00	1.01	*	4.54	1.37
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.14	1.11	0.79	0.97	*	0.94	1.09
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.04	*	1.00	1.00
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	1.24	1.47	1.82	1.35	*	1.77	1.44
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	**	1.83	**	**	*	**	1.75
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	*	**	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

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: ---

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 : Utah

Reporting Period 7/01/2014  
through 6/30/2015

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	82,883	67,445	638	10,457	1,858	1,045	382	2,103	16,483
2. Juvenile Arrests	2,762	2,204	97	398	47		16	0	558
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	3,411	2,364	76	869	11	51	20	20	1,047
4. Cases Diverted	1,040	785	8	216	8	16	4	3	255
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	708	477	17	177	1	4	3	29	231
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	2,371	1,579	68	653	3	35	16	17	792
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent	2,000	1,339	51	556	3	26	11	14	661
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	209	146	5	54	0	2	1	1	63
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	13	10	1	2	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	Yes	

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	32.7	152.0	38.1	25.3		41.9		36.1
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	107.3	78.4	218.3	23.4		125.0		187.6
4. Cases Diverted	33.2	10.5	24.9	72.7	31.4	20.0	15.0	24.4
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	20.2	22.4	20.4	9.1	7.8	15.0	145.0	22.1
6. Cases Petitioned	66.8	89.5	75.1	27.3	68.6	80.0	85.0	75.6
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	84.8	75.0	85.1	100.0	74.3	68.8	82.4	83.5
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	10.9	9.8	9.7		7.7	9.1	7.1	9.5
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	0.7	2.0	0.4					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	*	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.77</b>	**	*	**	<b>1.11</b>
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	*	<b>2.04</b>	<b>0.22</b>	**	*	**	<b>1.75</b>
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	*	<b>0.75</b>	**	0.94	*	**	<b>0.73</b>
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	*	1.01	**	**	*	**	1.09
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	*	<b>1.13</b>	**	1.03	*	**	<b>1.13</b>
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	*	1.00	**	<b>0.88</b>	*	**	0.98
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	*	<b>0.89</b>	**	**	*	**	<b>0.87</b>
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	*	**	**	**	*	**	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	*	**	**	**	*	**	**
<b>Group meets 1% threshold?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

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: ---

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



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	27.1	136.9	65.4	18.6		21.7		59.0
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	231.8	230.4	209.2	87.5		625.0		224.9
4. Cases Diverted	33.1	8.5	22.3	42.9	44.4	32.0	24.5	21.7
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	37.5	53.8	43.1	114.3	55.6	24.0	107.5	47.2
6. Cases Petitioned	66.9	91.5	77.7	57.1	55.6	68.0	75.5	78.3
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	91.7	85.6	91.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	90.9
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	13.7	16.9	13.9	25.0		35.3	11.4	14.5
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.4	3.6	1.1					1.2
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court								

Relative Rate Index Compared with : <b>White</b>								
	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	<b>5.04</b>	<b>2.41</b>	0.69	*	*	**	2.17
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	0.99	0.90	**	*	*	**	0.97
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.26	0.68	**	*	*	0.74	0.66
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.44	1.15	**	*	*	2.87	1.26
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.37	1.16	**	*	*	1.13	1.17
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.93	1.00	**	*	*	0.95	0.99
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	1.23	1.02	**	*	*	**	1.06
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	**	0.78	**	*	*	**	0.91
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	**	**
<b>Group meets 1% threshold?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

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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 : Non-Wasatch

Reporting Period 7/01/2014  
through 6/30/2015

	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 )	306	284	1	9	8	5	2	0	25
2. Juvenile Arrests	<b>4,070</b>	3,275	89	508	33		165	0	795
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	5,517	4,064	85	875	21	35	389	48	1,453
4. Cases Diverted	1,698	1,368	13	226	8	12	63	8	330
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1,770	1,110	41	298	3	4	262	52	660
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	3,819	2,696	72	649	13	23	326	40	1,123
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	3,476	2,453	61	593	13	19	301	36	1,023
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	420	286	17	86	3	1	26	1	134
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	43	29	0	5	0	1	7	1	14
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meets 1% rule for group to be assessed?		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	

Juvenile Justice Rates								
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	11,531.7	89,000.0	56,444.4	4,125.0		82,500.0		36,136.4
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	124.1	95.5	172.2	63.6		235.8		182.8
4. Cases Diverted	33.7	15.3	25.8	38.1	34.3	16.2	16.7	22.7
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	27.3	48.2	34.1	14.3	11.4	67.4	108.3	45.4
6. Cases Petitioned	66.3	84.7	74.2	61.9	65.7	83.8	83.3	77.3
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	91.0	84.7	91.4	100.0	82.6	92.3	90.0	91.1
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	11.7	27.9	14.5	23.1	5.3	8.6	2.8	13.1
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.2		0.8		5.3	2.3	2.8	1.4
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 Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	*	**	**	**	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	*	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.51</b>	**	*	*	<b>1.47</b>
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	*	<b>0.77</b>	**	1.02	*	*	<b>0.67</b>
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	*	<b>1.25</b>	**	**	*	*	<b>1.66</b>
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	*	<b>1.12</b>	**	0.99	*	*	<b>1.17</b>
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	*	1.00	**	**	*	*	1.00
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	*	<b>1.24</b>	**	**	*	*	<b>1.12</b>
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure	1.00	*	**	**	**	*	*	<b>1.16</b>
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	*	**	**	**	*	*	**
<b>Group meets 1% threshold?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	

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

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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 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

### General CARE Methodology

There were 25,410 original episodes (i.e., unique case numbers on a specific date) provided for DMC analyses. However, 479 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 intake(s)<sup>1,2</sup>. After the non-Utah cases had already been removed, the age restriction resulted in a reduction of 51 additional episodes under age 10 and 1,814 age 18 or older<sup>3</sup>. This provided a final episode count of 23,084 (22,514 of which had race and ethnicity available for DMC analyses).

### 1. Population at risk

Data source: Utah Board of Education, Statistics Department<sup>4</sup>.

Timeframe:

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

### 2. Arrest

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

Timeframe:

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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> This methodology differs from years prior to 2014. Prior to 2014, cases were selected based on age at incident date, but data were pulled based on intake. To make the two methodologies more compatible, age at intake was adopted in analyses post 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Some of these out of range cases were the result of data entry errors; for example, some dates of birth were entered as 1/1/1900, which precluded including the cases in the DMC analyses. If failure to enter dates of birth was not systematic, however, it would be expected that cases were deleted due to this error proportionate to the ethnic composition of the entire sample. Therefore, one might expect the proportionality of minority contact to be intact despite the removed cases if this assumption holds.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

### 3. Referral

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

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015

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 organization.

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	Child Welfare
DTH	Detention Hearing
EEP	Education Enhancement Program
Exparte	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	
REV	Review Hearing Set
SHH	Shelter Hearing
TRH	Transient Returned to Home
VAC	Warrant Vacated
VAW	Adult Warrant Vacated
VOM	Closure for VOMP
Warrant	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 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015

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 handled without the filing of formal charges.

Diversions were calculated from the CARE system variable “courtindicator.” All instances where court indicator did not equal a value of “1” (where “1” indicated 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 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015.<sup>5</sup>

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 jails and lockups. Detention does NOT include youth held in shelters, group homes, or other non-secure facilities.<sup>6</sup>

## 6. Petitioned

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

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015

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.

Petitioned cases were calculated from the CARE system variable “courtindicator.” All instances where court indicator equaled a value of “1” (where “1” indicated a court appearance or petition) were flagged as petitioned cases.<sup>7</sup>

## 7. Delinquent Findings

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<sup>5</sup> This category (#5), along with probation (#8), and secure care (#9) represent new starts during the fiscal year.

<sup>6</sup> 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 7/1/13-7/7/13, 7/7/13-7/9/13, and 7/9/13-7/13/13, 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.

<sup>7</sup> This methodology appropriately makes the sum of diversions and petitioned cases equal to the number of referrals.

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

Timeframe: Intake date between 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015

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 receive various other sanctions.

Delinquent cases were calculated using the CARE system variables “convictiondisp” and “courtindicator.” Cases in which both flags equaled a value of “1” (where “1” on “convictiondisp” indicated a conviction and “1” on “courtindicator” indicated a court appearance or petition) were flagged as delinquent cases. “Convictiondisp” alone could not be used because youth can receive a delinquency flag from intake officers, which does not indicate they were adjudicated by the court as such.

## 8. Probation

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

Timeframe: Probation start date between 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015.

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 DISPOSITION codes:

PRO	Probation by probation division
YCP	JJS Community Based placement*
PSS	Probation State Supervision^

\*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.

## 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 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015.

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: Disposition order date between 7/1/2014 and 6/30/2015

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

*Exclusive and Original Jurisdiction of the District Court:* 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 and the best interest of the child 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 the 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 the minor used a firearm in an offense, and if the minor had a dangerous weapon on school grounds.

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 juvenile is acquitted, or there is a finding of not guilty.

Transferred to Adult Court (#10) is calculated as person rather than episode-based because, once transferred to the adult system, individuals are unlikely to have future episodes in juvenile court.