

2017 DMC Strategic Compliance Plan Update

The Utah 2017 DMC Strategic Compliance Plan follows OJJDP's Enhanced DMC Reduction Model. The model consists five phases: identification, assessment/diagnoses, intervention, evaluation, and monitoring. The plan will first discuss FY15 data trends, the most recent data available, and DMC focus areas. Second, the plan will discuss suggested intervention strategies following the 2016 report of Alternatives To Juvenile Court Research recommendations.

Phase I: Identification Process

A. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets

- 1) Attachment #2:
 - a) Appendix A – FY15 RRI Analysis Tracking Sheets,
 - b) Appendix B – FY15 RRI Data spreadsheets,
 - c) Appendix C – Adjusted Asian and Pacific Islander Arrest RRI
 - d) Appendix D – Adjusted Referral RRI
 - e) Appendix E – FY15 RRI Data Definitions
 - f) FY16 Data spreadsheets and Appendices (without analysis)

B. Data Discussion

- 1) Background of Data Collection Process and Timeline

Utah's DMC Subcommittee of the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice (UBJJ), Utah's SAG, has been actively identifying and addressing DMC issues. Various working groups have been formed and assigned specific tasks. The Data Working Group meets about quarterly to analyze and interpret RRI data and advise the DMC Subcommittee on data/research issues. The Data Working Group consists of DMC subcommittee members, University of Utah Criminal Justice Centers (UCJC) staff members, Utah State Office of Education Statistic Department, Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services Research Office, Law Enforcement Agency, Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) research staff, as well as representatives from the Administrative Office of the Court (AOC), who provide the raw data.

The most current data for RRI analysis is available roughly six months after the end of State fiscal year (June 30). The UCJC requests the data from the AOC at the beginning of the calendar year. Data are then validated and tabulated for the RRI. This process takes approximately 3 months to complete. By the time the RRI is ready, it is also the due date for the Title II application. Thus, the most current data are being submitted with the Title II application to OJJDP without analysis or interpretation. The plan, however, is based on careful analysis and interpretation of the previous year's data.

The 2017 DMC Strategic Compliance Plan Update is based on the FY15 data analysis, which was submitted to OJJDP in the 2016 DMC Compliance Update. FY15 data was studied by the Data Working Group over the summer. FY15 RRI data were collected from the CARE database (Court & Agencies' Record Exchange) for the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. The CARE database collects data for eight points of contact in the juvenile justice system, from Referral to Juvenile Court to Transferred to Adult Court. Arrest data is collected from the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) using the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). This system combines Pacific Islanders and Asians in the arrest category. As a result, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (NH/PI) does not have an arrest RRI or referral RRI due to the formulated spreadsheet. Both arrest and CARE data are duplicate counts. Incidents are aggregated to episode on the date of occurrence. The volume of activity presented in the RRI is episode based.

Current FY16 data will be submitted with this update; however, it has not been discussed, analyzed or interpreted until later in the year. It will be carefully studied, verified, and used as a baseline for the DMC Annual Meeting, which is scheduled for November 2017. The results of the DMC Annual Meeting,

as well as the trends will be reported in 2018 DMC Compliance Plan Update. Starting FY16, Utah will change the DMC Data reporting period from state fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) to Federal Fiscal Year in pursuant to the December 5, 2016 OJJDP Policy: Monitoring of State Compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Utah DMC will report data base on Oct. 1 – Sept of the reporting year.

2) RRI at Points of Contact

a) Population at Risk

The Utah Population Estimate Committee, which is a function of the Utah Governor’s Office of Management and Budget, issues an annual estimate of state population. The latest available data are as of July 1, 2016, the state population was estimated at 3,051,217, an increase of 1.8% in total population from the 2015 estimate. The trends show that Utah’s population has increased from 1.5% to 1.7% since 2010. The 2013 estimate showed one of the highest percentage changes in that time period. However, these estimates failed to yield data for the 10-17 year old population.

The 2015 Census data estimated Utah’s population at 2,995,919. In 2000, it estimated the Utah population at 2,246,553. In 15 years, the state population increased 33.4%. This data has the same barrier as the Utah Population Estimate Committee data; it yields no data for youth ages 10-17. During 2015, Utah’s population of 10 to 17 year old youths numbered 390,607, a 2.0% increase over 2014. Continuing a trend that began in 2003, the group is expected to grow substantially over the next several years and exceed 433,000 by 2020.

It was realized early on that using the Census data for the population at risk was outdated. Using the Utah Population Estimate Committee was not suitable as well because it did not provide the necessary data. The Subcommittee looked at the various sources for updated information and has used data from the Utah State Board of Education -USBE (formerly the Utah State Office of Education -USOE), School Enrollment since FY07. FY15 USBE data, accounts for an estimated 95.6% of the total population at risk. The data does, however, include charter schools. The remaining 3% attend private school, 1% are home schooled, and 0.4% are not included in the count. It is also important to note that undocumented youth who do not attend school are not accounted for in this total. However, they are counted in the CARE database if they have an encounter with the juvenile justice system. The data sources for the population at risk mentioned above have different estimates. Thus, each data source has its benefits and limitations. The DMC Subcommittee uses the best data available for DMC purposes.

A comparison of the 2015 USBE and 2016 USOE USBE School Enrollment (population at risk) shows an increase in the minority population. At a statewide level, minorities increased 4.0%, from 89,561 in 2015 to 93,159 in 2016. The data shows an increase for all minorities except Asians, American Indian or Alaska Native. The increases include 3.74% for Hispanic or Latino, 5.9% for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 2.9% for African American. Total numbers have increased by 2,254 for Hispanic, 328 for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 147 for Black or African American. White youth have experienced an increase of 1.6 % or 4,530 youth in this comparison, from 282,763 in FY14 to 287,293 in FY15. White youth make up a dominant 75.5% in FY15 of the total population at risk in comparison to 75.9% in FY14. Hispanic or Latino youth remains the largest minority youth population in the state at 16.4 % of the total population, up from 16.2% in FY14. Changes described in this paragraph do not include the total of “other/mixed” category.

Since the change of data source to USBE in 2007, there has been significant change in the “Other/Mixed” category. There has been a constant increase between 2007 to the latest data, from 1,078 in 2007 to 8,668 in 2015. This category was first included in the FY14 data analysis portion of the 2016 DMC plan. This represents a magnificent increase of 704%. This is being closely monitored and is now included in the RRI analysis. Figure 1 below shows the population at risk as well as the breakdown of minority youth using 2016 USBE data. Figure 2 shows White youth trends over the years.

Figure 3 shows the statewide minority make-up, which includes four counties along the Wasatch-Front. It is estimated that 75% of the total population at risk and 82% of all minority youth live along the Wasatch Front (Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, and Davis Counties). The remaining 25% of youth live outside the Wasatch Front and are distributed between 25 other counties throughout the State. These percentages have not changed much in the last three years.

Since changing the data sources to USBE School Enrollment, the number of minority youth has consistently increased. Since 2010, Other/Mixed youth has increased to 269%, Hispanic or Latino youth has increased to 28.5%, followed by Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander at 14.2 %, 13.4 % for Black or African American and Asian at 6.9% . The overall increase for minority youth statewide is 56.9%, from 59,369 in 2007 to 93,159 in 2015. White youth has increased 16.6%, from 246,427 in 2007 to 287,293 in 2016 enrollment. The Subcommittee is confident in their decision to change the data source as the data has showed consistency in the population at risk.

Figure 1: FY15 USBE Statewide Population at Risk Trends

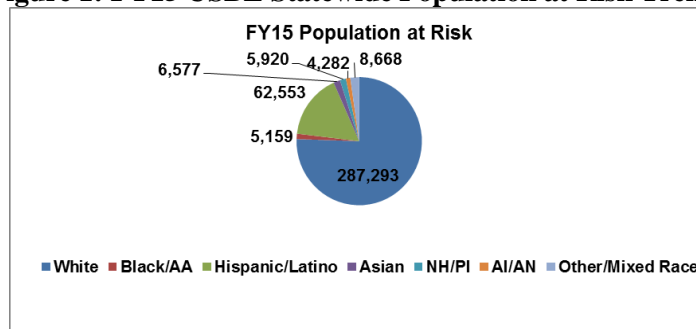


Figure 2: Statewide White Youth Population at Risk Trends

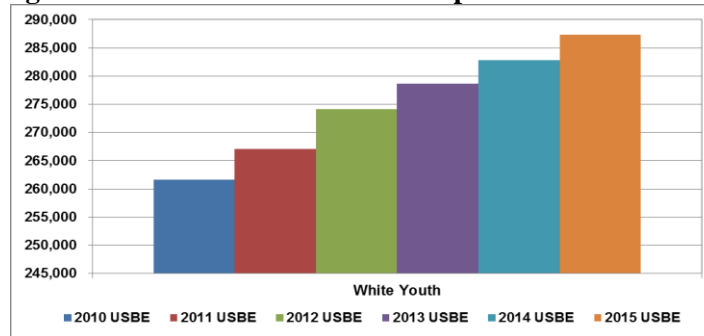
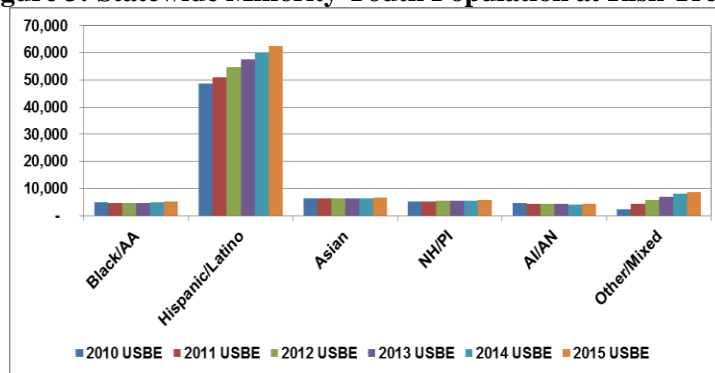


Figure 3: Statewide Minority Youth Population at Risk Trends

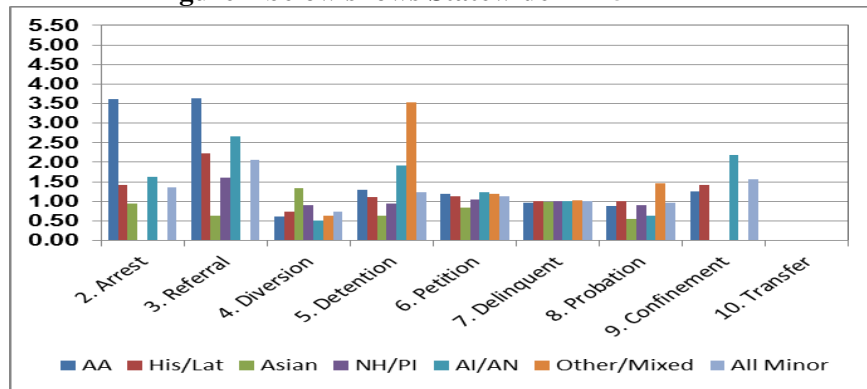


b) Arrest data

Arrest data is collected from the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI). The Bureau functions under the Utah Department of Public Safety. The Bureau collects data from state and local law enforcement agencies. These agencies use the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) program. Reporting to the Bureau is voluntary; a few small agencies choose not to submit data. The FY15 data for juvenile arrest rates is based on the 2014 calendar year. Asian and Pacific Islander rates are combined in this dataset. Hispanic rates are subtracted from the White racial category. This assumes all those of Hispanic origin noted their race as White. Ten law enforcement agencies out of 143 total did not submit data to UCR. The total population of these agencies is 27,381 or 0.91% of the state’s total population. All law enforcement agencies in jurisdictions where the minority population is highest submitted arrest data. Arrest data included youth ages 0-9 year olds, which accounted for 2.03% or 333 of the total arrests.

The FY15 arrest RRI is the highest in statistically significant and magnitude, for Black or African American youth Statewide and in Weber Counties. The highest RRI is in Weber County at 5.04 and lowest is 3.22 in Salt Lake County. However, the volume of activity is relatively small. The Hispanic/Latino arrest RRI is statistically significant and high in magnitude but varied by jurisdiction. The highest RRI is in Weber County at 2.41 and lowest in Utah County at 1.16 with a statewide average of 1.47. The American Indian/Alaska Native arrest RRI is statistically significant at 1.77 statewide. As noted above, Asian and Pacific Islander arrest data are combined, therefore Pacific Islanders do not have an arrest RRI. (See Appendix C titled FY15 Adjusted Asian Arrest RRI for calculation method.) The American Indian or Alaska Native arrest RRI is statistically significant Statewide at 1.77 and non-Wasatch Front at 1.56. Hispanic/Latino is only the other minority group that meet the one percent threshold for RRI analysis in the non-Wasatch Front counties.

Figure 4 below shows Statewide FY15 RRI



Figures 5 a-d show statewide arrest RRI trends for FY10 – FY15. Here Black or African American shows a concerning trend as RRI has been on the increase for the last seven years. Similar trend are shown for American Indian or Alaska Native. Hispanic or Latino, however, shows an encouraging trend in that it has been on the decrease since FY10. As they are the largest minority youth and greatest volume of activities, trends for Hispanic or Latino is also the trend for all minorities in all jurisdictions. Similar graphs with local information have been used in presentations to local leaders.

Figure 5a: Statewide Asian RRI Trends

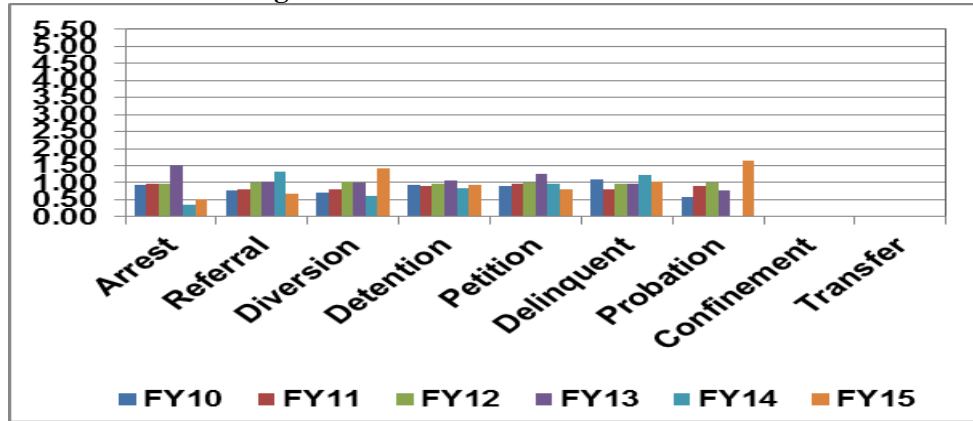


Figure 5b: Statewide Arrest RRI Trends: Black/African American

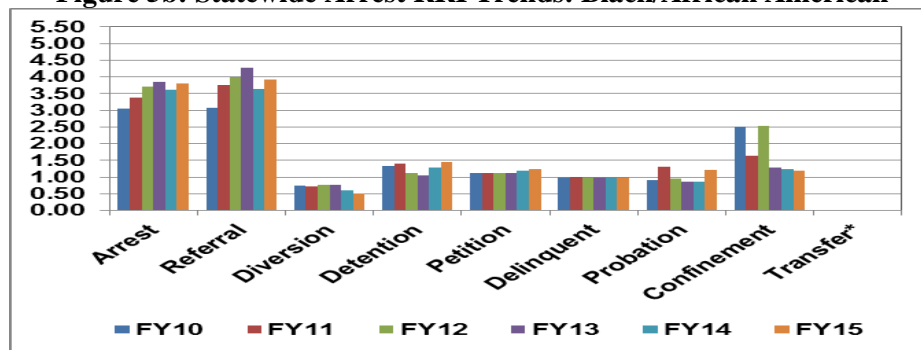


Figure 5c: Statewide Arrest RRI Trends: American Indian/Alaska Native

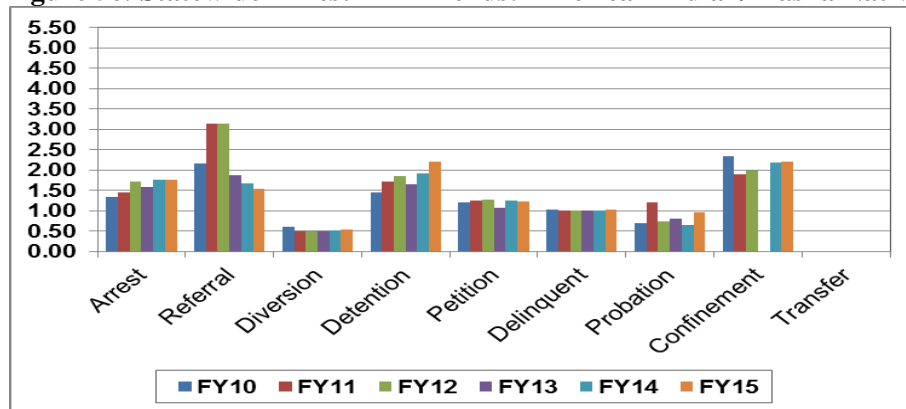
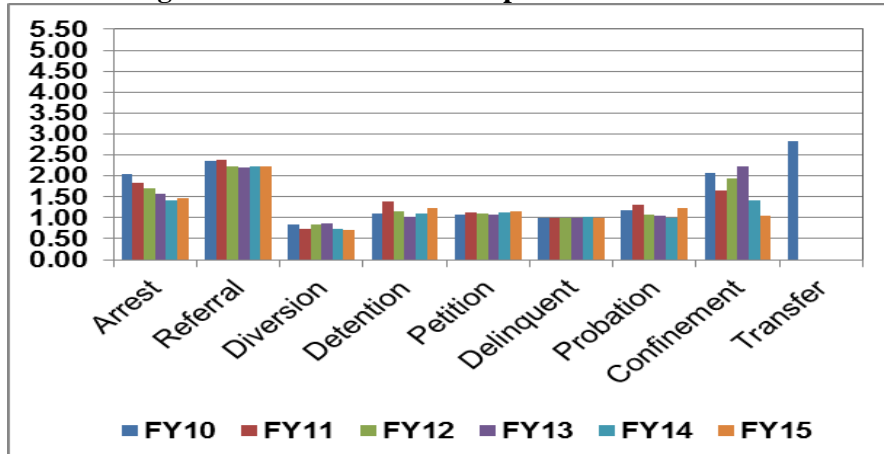


Figure 5d: Statewide RRI Hispanic/Latino RRI Trends



Since FY07, the Subcommittee revised the OJJDP definition of referral to juvenile court to accurately describe the Utah Juvenile Justice System. The revised definition reads, “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, or government entity.”

The Courts & Agencies' Record Exchange (CARE) information system is Utah's juvenile justice database. Referral data is collected from the CARE database. Referral data is collected from a different source than arrest data and there is no way to identify how many arrests are being referred to the juvenile court. This is troublesome when calculating the referral RRI because the DMC Reduction model assumes that the volume of referrals is a subset of arrest. The volume of referrals to juvenile court for minorities has consistently been considerably higher than that of arrest, except for White and Asian youth. For example, Salt Lake County shows 4,738 White youth were arrested in FY14 with 4,244 being referred to court. In the same period, 1,974 Hispanic or Latino youth were arrested with 3,491 referred to juvenile court. Dr. William Feyerherm, OJJDP Trainer, and the Data Working Group recommended using a different method to calculate the RRI at referral. The RRI for referrals is now based on the population at risk instead of the volume of arrests. As a result, the RRI showed a significant increase at the point of referral.

Based on the statistical significance, magnitude, and volume of activity analysis, the DMC Subcommittee has determined that an assessment is warranted at the arrest and referral points of contact. Furthermore, consistent trends shown in Figures 5 (a-d) above for statewide trends, Figures 6 (a-d) below for arrest, Figures 7 (a-e) for referral, and Figures 8 (a-e) for diversion are evidence that DMC Reduction activities should focus on these two areas. Details of the assessment and timeline will be discussed in the Assessment Section. Plan to implement recommendations from the assessment report will come at the intervention section of the report.

Figure 6a: Arrest RRI Trends: Asian

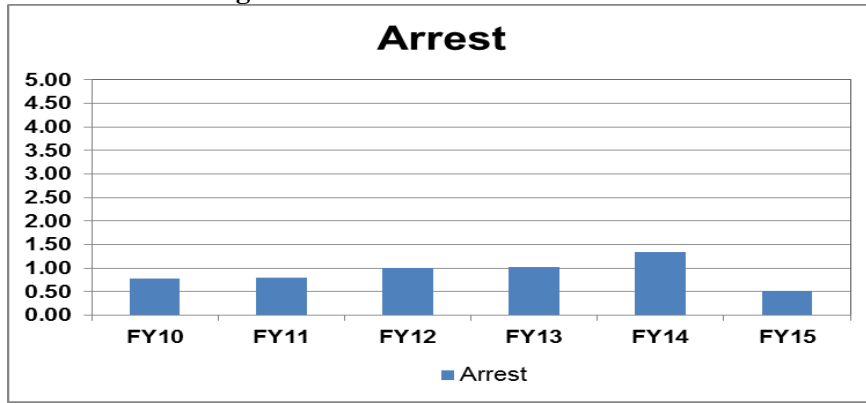


Figure 6b: Statewide Arrest RRI Trends: Black/African American

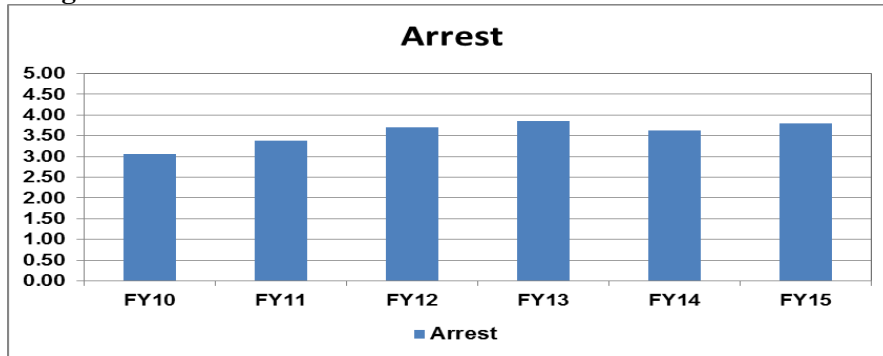


Figure 6c: Statewide Arrest RRI Trends: Hispanic/Latino

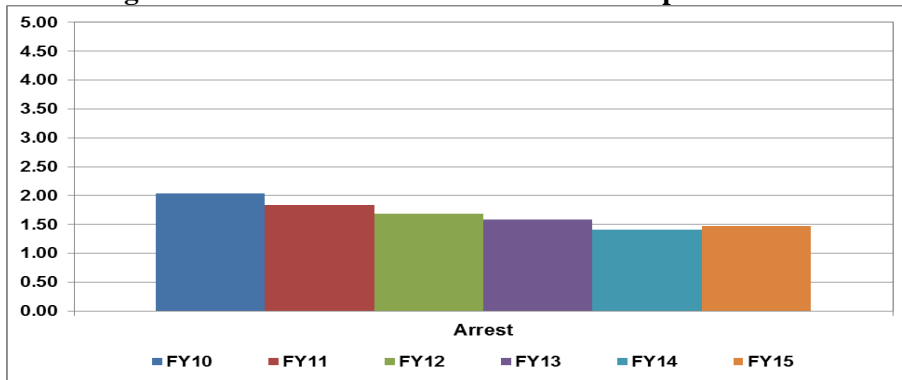
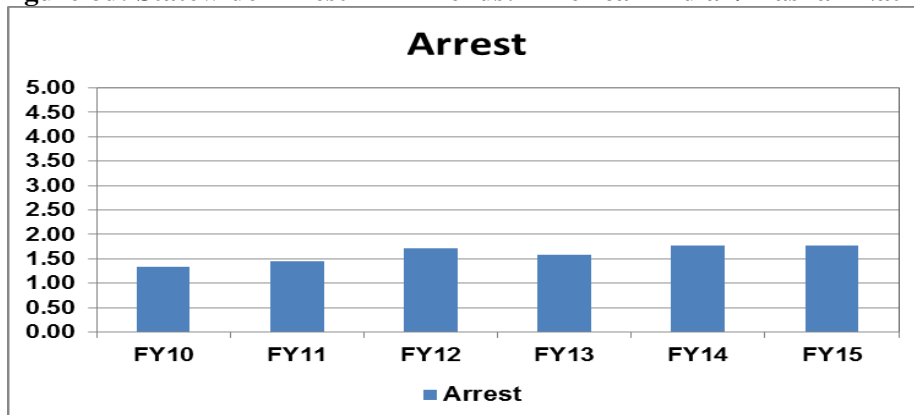


Figure 6d: Statewide Arrest RRI Trends: American Indian/Alaskan Native



Statewide referral RRI trends show not much change in the RRI for Hispanic/Latino since FY12 except for an increase in FY14 with an RRI of 2.23, and a consistent decline for Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander youth since FY13; Asian RRI continuously shows an RRI of below 1.00, Hispanic/Latino shows a slight decrease from above 2.23 in FY14 to 2.22 in FY15. Asian has dropped from the highest RRI of 1.00 in FY13 to 0.66 in FY15. African American has also decreased from 4.28 in FY13 to 3.92 in FY15 while AI/AN showed an increase from 1.88 to 2.67 in the same period, but showed a decrease in FY15 to an RRI to 1.55. As noted earlier, volumes of activity for all minorities except Hispanic or Latino are significantly smaller.

Figure 7a: Statewide RRI Trends: Asian shows fluctuation in rate from the previous year at the Referral Point of Contact

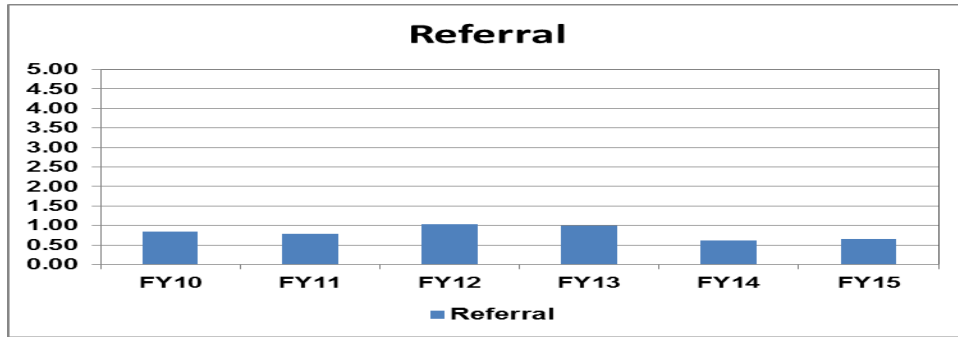


Figure 7b: Statewide RRI Trends: Black/African American shows much fluctuation in rate from previous year at Referral point of Contact

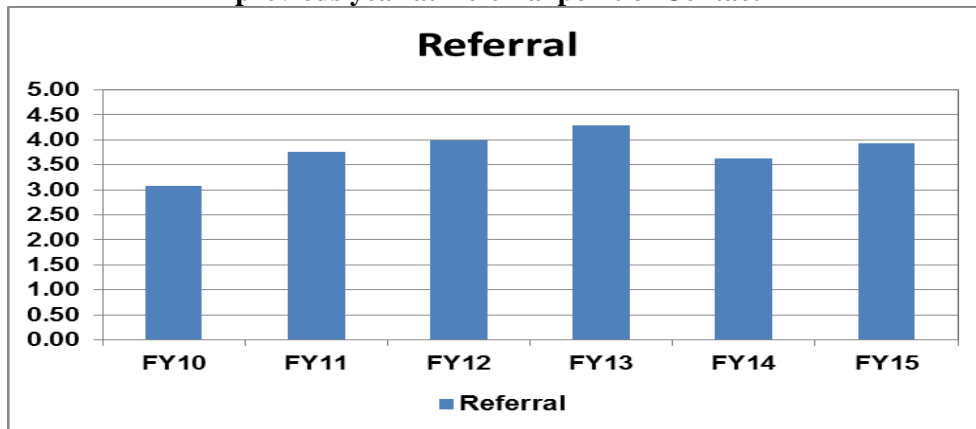


Figure 7c: Statewide Trends: American Indian/Alaskan Native shows a decrease at Referral Point of Contact

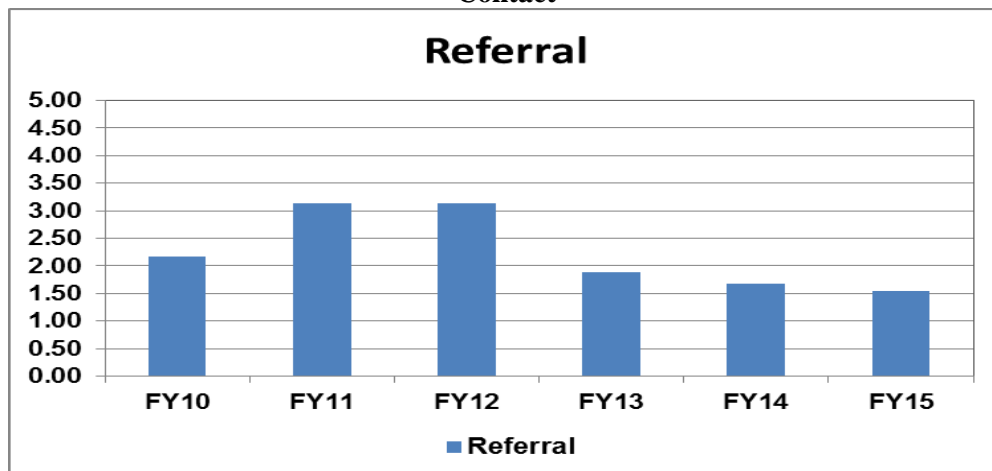


Figure 7d: Statewide RRI Trends: Hispanic shows not much change in rate from previous year at Referral Point of Contact

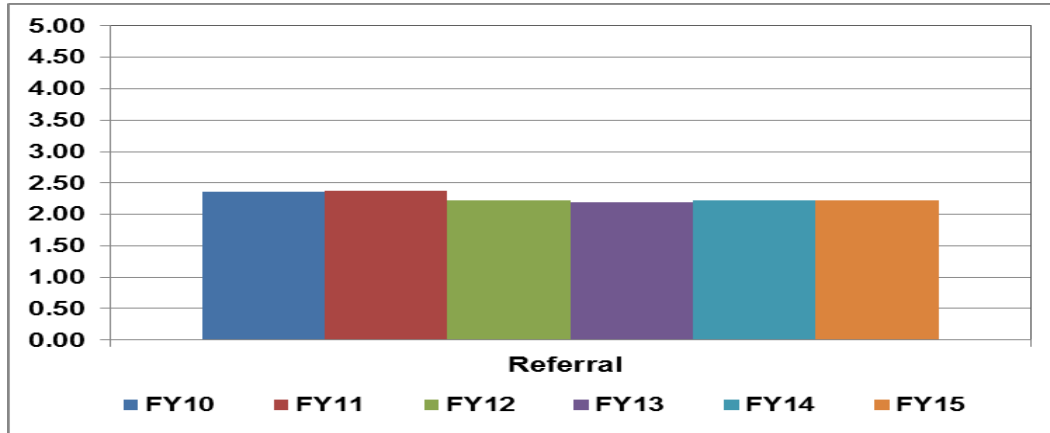
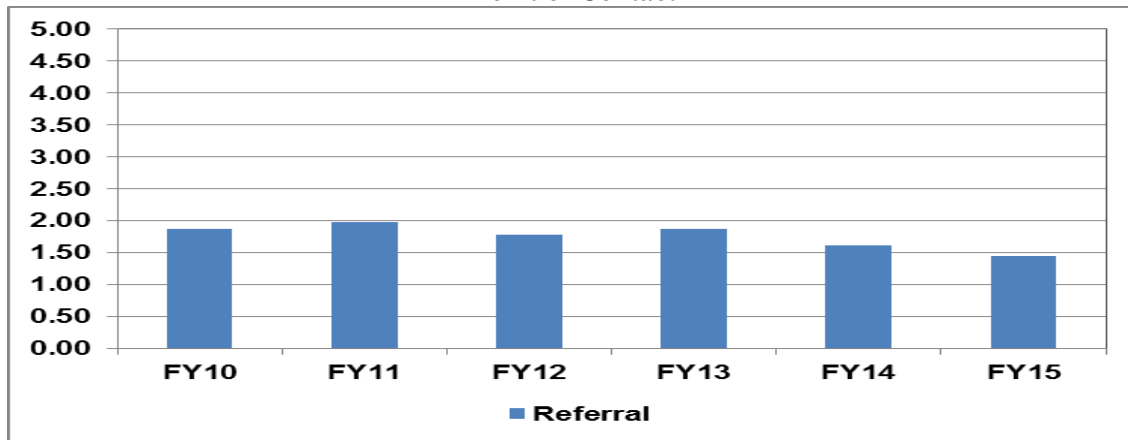


Figure 7 e: Statewide RRI Trends: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander shows no increase at Referral Point of Contact



c) Diversion

Table 1: Diversion Trends

Diversion Trends FY06-FY2015										
Reporting Area	Year	Volume of Activity							RRI	
		Total	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	PI	AI/A N	Hisp	All Minority
Statewide	FY06	5,802	4,025	165	1,264	96	136	116	0.92	0.92
	FY07	8,268	5,734	199	1,908	111	185	131	0.88	0.86
	FY08	11,364	7,694	319	2,766	198	235	152	0.82	0.82
	FY09	10,934	7,359	305	2,676	194	252	148	0.84	0.84
	FY10	11,074	7,351	313	2,754	201	282	173	0.85	0.85
	FY11	9,649	6,373	306	2,420	145	240	165	0.84	0.82
	FY12	9,165	6,126	320	2,268	123	179	149	0.83	0.80
	FY13	7,800	5,122	291	2,008	104	160	115	0.86	0.83
	FY14	7,059	4,786	187	1,694	93	136	97	0.74	0.73
	FY15	6,494	4,413	157	1,531	95	126	99	0.72	0.73
Salt Lake County	FY06	2,764	1,721	117	708	69	111	38	0.90	0.89
	FY07	3,880	2,434	137	1,051	75	137	46	0.84	0.81

	FY08	4,790	2,869	175	1,395	117	184	50	0.80	0.78
	FY09	4,655	2,701	187	1,420	116	190	41	0.82	0.81
	FY10	4,366	2,398	177	1,411	121	214	45	0.86	0.86
	FY11	3,697	1,995	189	1,212	87	172	42	0.82	0.82
	FY12	3,664	2,017	190	1,203	66	139	49	0.81	0.80
	FY13	2,852	1,532	179	946	56	110	29	0.83	0.83
	FY14	2,448	1,331	109	807	58	102	16	0.74	0.74
	FY15	1,986	1,061	102	635	55	83	17	0.72	0.76
Utah County	FY06	1,072	852	11	186	7	12	4	0.85	0.84
	FY07	1,448	1,135	20	253	11	20	9	0.71	0.71
	FY08	1,468	1,183	9	243	15	11	7	0.53	0.53
	FY09	1,233	976	19	206	17	11	4	0.63	0.65
	FY10	1,436	1,113	11	263	14	22	13	0.79	0.78
	FY11	1,483	1,111	19	293	20	27	13	0.87	0.88
	FY12	1,150	916	22	187	12	3	10	0.65	0.67
	FY13	1,130	836	22	243	7	19	3	0.87	0.84
	FY14	1,147	911	14	191	10	12	8	0.70	0.71
	FY15	1,040	785	8	216	8	16	4	0.75	0.73
Weber County	FY06	358	198	14	138	4	3	1	0.98	0.95
	FY07	623	399	14	202	2	3	3	0.85	0.79
	FY08	1,532	909	59	535	7	8	14	0.85	0.84
	FY09	1,367	844	32	460	15	7	9	0.85	0.81
	FY10	1,137	698	31	391	10	3	4	0.87	0.83
	FY11	972	561	30	365	3	4	9	0.98	0.92
	FY12	910	540	29	324	3	3	11	0.89	0.86
	FY13	828	454	30	326	7	3	8	0.96	0.93
	FY14	733	424	27	259	3	2	8	0.85	0.86
	FY15	681	436	9	208	3	4	8	0.68	0.66

Diversion programs serve youth who have been 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. The volume of diversion has significantly increased since discussions began seven years ago. In Weber County, Hispanic/Latino reached statistical parity in FY11 at 0.98, and continues to maintain parity at 0.96 in FY13, but decreased again to 0.68 in FY15. Statewide, Hispanic/Latino diversion disparity has shown a consistent increase from 0.85 in FY10 to 0.72 in FY15. In terms of volume of activity, there has been a decrease since FY08 data, from 2,766 in FY08 to 1,531 in FY15.

Figure 8a: Statewide RRI Trends: Asian shows not much increase in rate from previous year at Diversion Point of Contact

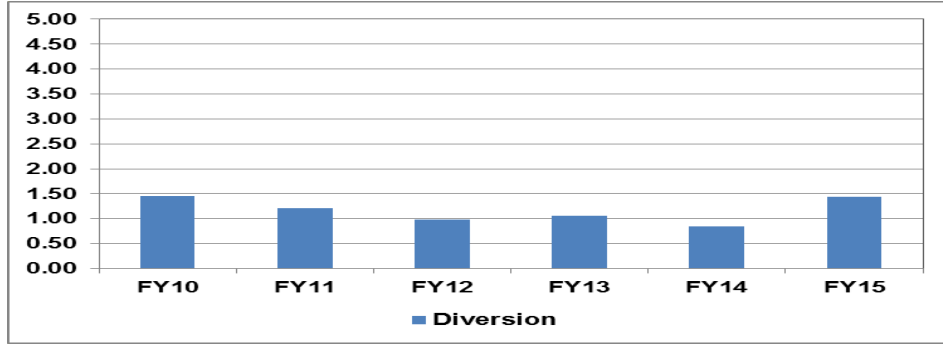


Figure 8b: Statewide RRI Trends: Black/African American shows continued decline in the utilization of diversion programs as seen in the rate from previous year at Diversion Point of Contact

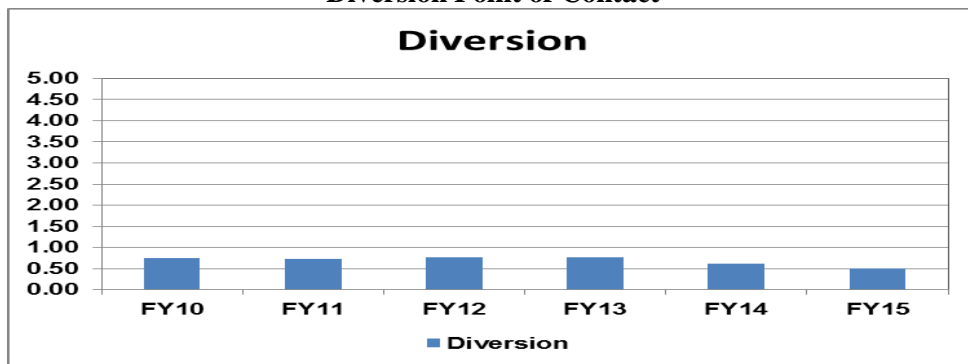
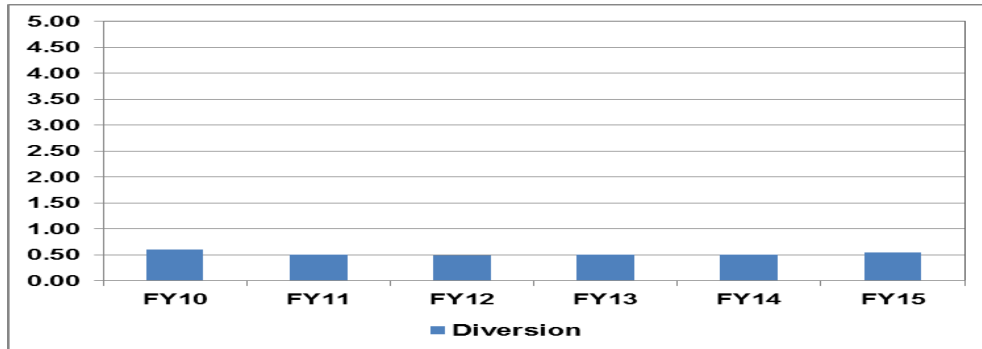


Figure 8c: Statewide RRI Trends: American Indian/Alaska Native shows consistent underutilization of diversion programs as seen in the rate from previous year at Diversion Point of Contact



Figures 8d: Statewide RRI Trends: Hispanic/Latino shows consistent underutilization of diversion programs as seen in the rate from previous year at Diversion Point of Contact

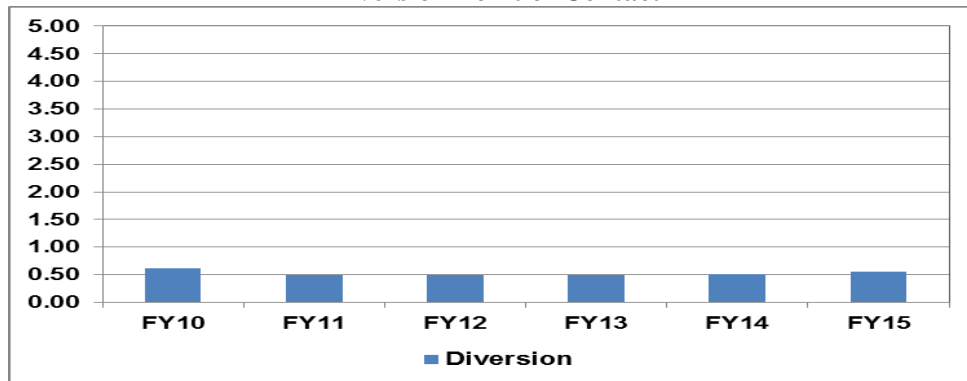
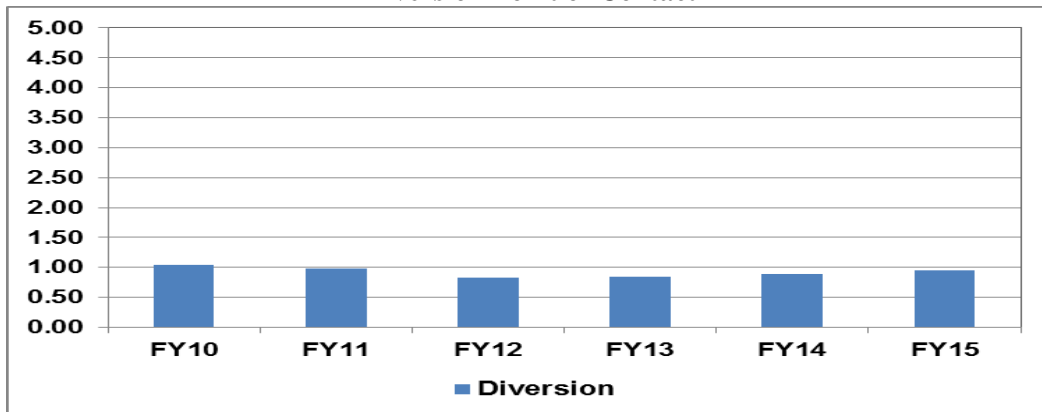


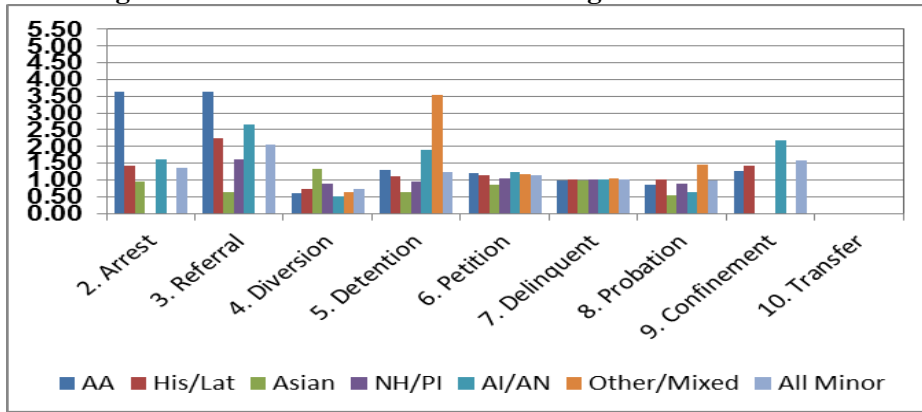
Figure 8e: Statewide RRI Trends: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander shows consistent increase in the utilization of diversion programs since FY13 as seen in the rate from previous years at Diversion Point of Contact



d) Detention to Transfer to Adult Court points of contact

The FY15 RRI for Detention, Petition, Delinquent Findings, and Probation Placement are close to proportionate that is, the RRI for all minorities at these four points of contact are at or very close to 1.00 except for the Other/Mixed group that shows a 3.87 RRI for Detention in FY15. However, disproportionality begins again at the Confinement in Secure Facilities for all minorities, especially Black/African American, which shows a 1.18 RRI and American Indian or Alaska Native shows 2.21 RRI at the Confinement level. This means that Black/African Americans are 1.18 times more likely to be held in detention than White youth, and American Indian/Alaska Native are almost two and a half times more likely to be held in confinement than White youth. Transfer to adult court, however, does not have sufficient numbers for analysis. The Subcommittee came to a consensus agreement that addressing arrest, referral, and diversion will have a direct impact on those subsequent RRI. Thus, it seems reasonable to focus on the first three points of contact not only to pilot the strategy, but to also build political capital for future and ongoing DMC efforts. Figures 9 show FY15 statewide data including RRI for minorities.

Figure 9: FY15 Statewide Data including All Minorities RRI



e) Data Trends

Trends have been discussed in various contexts as described in the section above. Figure 10a-10e below are statewide trends from FY10-FY15 for each minority group as an example of how the RRI is used to present and start a conversation with local stakeholders. This data speaks to the concerns of disproportionality without pointing fingers at any one person or group. Depending on jurisdictions and audiences, the local RRI is presented in bar graph format in order to make the data more comprehensive to all audiences. The idea is not to cast blame or point fingers as mentioned above as to who is responsible for the DMC phenomena, but rather focus on how we can collaborate and work closely together in order to address DMC. Trends clearly demonstrate that attention is warranted at arrest, referral, and diversion points of contact as its RRI magnitude and volume of activity are considerably higher or lower (in the case of diversion). There is always a concern when the RRI is either above or below parity (1.00). Disproportionality is mirrored in both extreme cases.

Figure 10a: Statewide RRI Trends for Hispanic/Latino

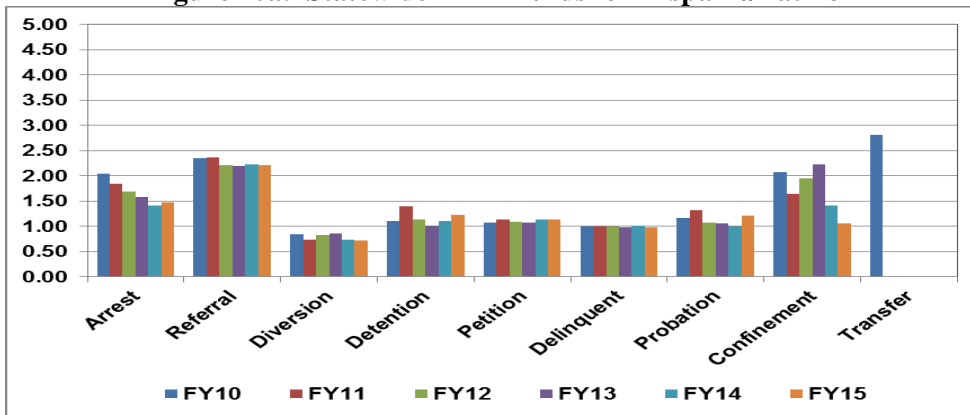


Figure 10b: Statewide RRI Trends for Black or African American

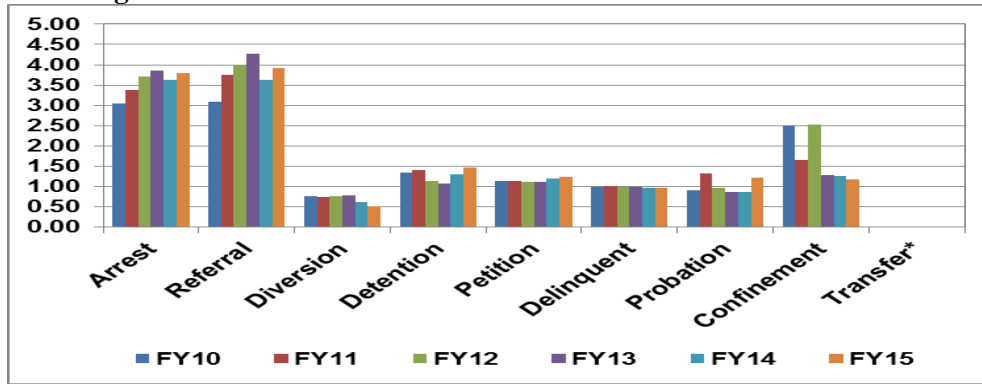


Figure 10c: Statewide RRI Trends for Asian

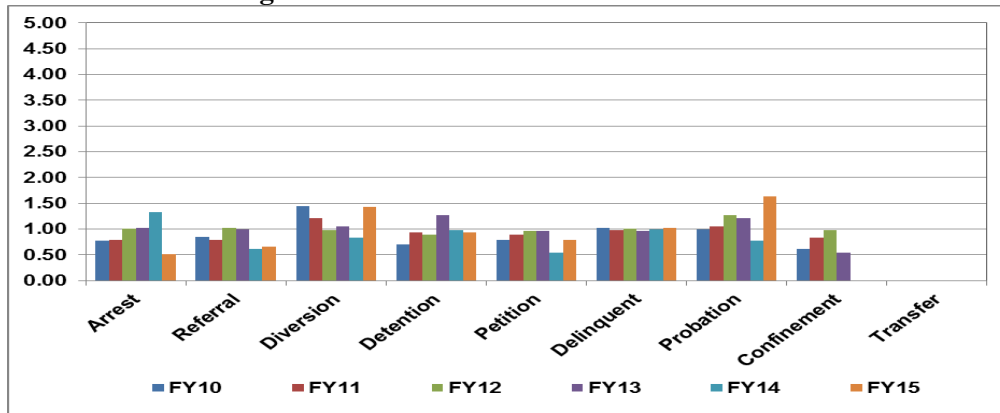


Figure 10d: Statewide RRI for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

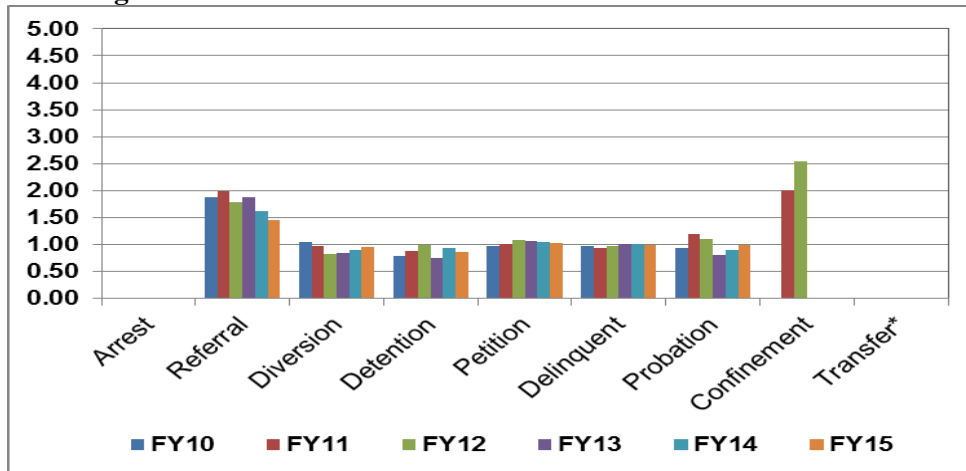
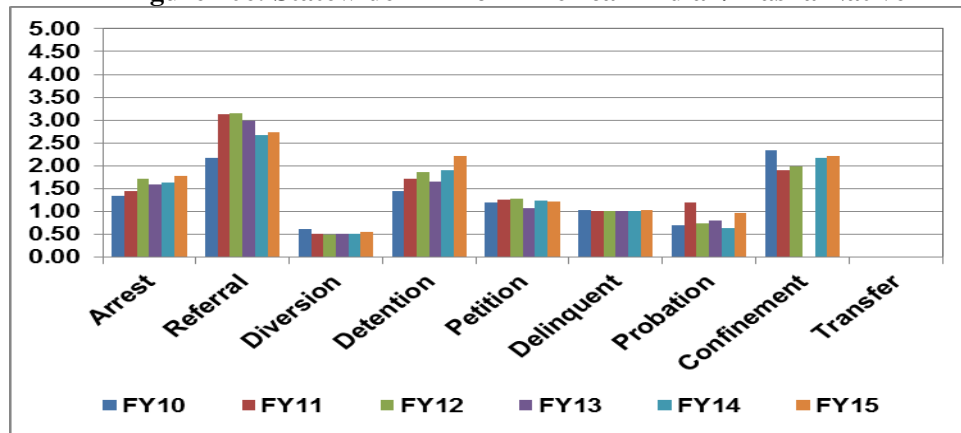


Figure 10e: Statewide RRI for American Indian/Alaska Native



3) RRI Tracking Sheet

Attached to this report are five tracking sheets (Appendix A) that follow the steps described in the DMC Manual to analyze and interpret data at each contact point. The five tracking sheets cover Statewide, Salt Lake, Utah, Weber County and non-Wasatch Front Counties analysis. The tracking sheets include each of the following steps and ground rules to identify:

- S = Statistically Significant; identified by **red bold font** in the RRI Summary Sheet
- M = Magnitude; defined by 1.5 RRI or higher for all points of contact except diversion (4) or probation placement (8) where M is given when RRI is at or below 0.85.
- V = Volume of Activity; use discretionary measure of population at risk as well as total volume of activity in each point of contact.
- C = Comparing RRI to national data.

Comparing Utah's RRI to national data is not applicable. The Data Working Group suggests that making comparisons between Utah's current data (FY15) and national data that is four years older (2009) creates confusion and misdirection. In addition, there are concerns regarding alignment of the data definition for Utah and the national definitions.

e) CX= RRI in the local context: as suggested earlier, data drives decision-making regarding which jurisdiction the Subcommittee should invest efforts. Population at risk is the first determiner. The 2016 Population at Risk shows that 72.7% of white youth and 82.4% of minority youth live along the Wasatch Front. With the exception of American Indian/Alaska Native, majority of the minority youth live along the Wasatch Front. The 2016 data show that 89% of Asian, 87% of Black/African American, 83% of Hispanic, 88% of Pacific Islander, and 86% of two or more races live along the Wasatch Front while 43% AI/AN are accounted in the same area. Thus the Utah DMC Subcommittee mainly focuses its DMC efforts on the three largest minority population: Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber County.

Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis

Assessment 2005-2014

2011 – Diversion Assessment

2012 – Arrest and Referral Assessment

2014 – DMC Evidence Based, Best Practice Initiative

2016 – Alternative to Juvenile Court Diversion Program

In 2016, UBJJ awarded a grant to the Institute of Innovation Justice to conduct an Alternative to Juvenile Court Evidence Based Diversion Program. This is a follow up of the DMC EBP Practice where, through the assessment process, the DMC Subcommittee has identified lack of resources and programming for alternative to juvenile court referral. The objectives of the research are:

- 1) Conduct literature review of evidence-based, best practices and promising program(s) that will be used as alternative options to juvenile court
- 2) Identify resources available to school officials and SROs; determine their effectiveness and make recommendations for improvement, identify gaps & recommend evidence based best practices, & promising practices that create resources that help keep youth in school.

A. Alternatives to the Juvenile Courts- Evidence-Based Diversion Programs Report

An assessment of Salt Lake County school-based law enforcement programs and statewide trainings with school resource officers and school administrators found a need for alternative diversion programs to the juvenile courts to reduce reoffending by individuals who have committed a minor offense(s), such as vandalism and disorderly conduct. Diversion programs often contain accountability, community service, and skills development, and can reduce costs as compared to the juvenile justice system. A literature review was conducted in search of evidence-based practices for moderate-to-high risk youth using several clearinghouse, such as the Blueprints Models, What Works Clearinghouse and National Institutes of Justice. Age and risk level of participants, level of program effectiveness, and implementation costs were factors used to determine appropriate alternative programs to the juvenile courts. Ten programs were identified. Four are model programs, two effective, and four promising with half focused on low to moderate risk youth.

a) Background

An assessment of school-based law enforcement programs was conducted in Salt Lake County. The assessment reviewed policies and practices for school resource officers (SROs) in four school districts and five law enforcement agencies. One of the major findings of the assessment was to seek alternatives to the juvenile courts to address disproportionate contact and the school to-prison pipeline. The need for these alternative diversion programs was further confirmed by participating SROs and school administrators that attended the School-Based Law Enforcement Trainings that were conducted statewide. Several training participants stated that they preferred providing youth with appropriate programming rather than law enforcement referrals but diversion programs did not exist in their school district.

b) Purpose for Diversion Programs

One of the main purposes for diversion programs is to reduce reoffending by individuals who have committed a minor offense(s), such as theft, vandalism, alcohol use, minor assault, and disorderly conduct. Diversion programs sanctions often have components of accountability and restitution, community service and connection, and therapy and skills development. Issues of identity may also be included to address labeling effects of involvement in the criminal and juvenile justice system. The combination of these sanctions can improve informal social controls and allow residents to address their own community issues. Lastly, diversion programs can also reduce costs. Diverting youth from a lifetime of crime can save intervention costs between \$2.6 and \$5.3 million (Cohen, 2009).

c) Clearinghouse Databases

The researcher conducted a literature review of evidence-based practices for moderate-to-high risk youth requiring Tier II or Tier III services. Several clearinghouse databases were reviewed:

- Blueprints Models
- Models for Change
- What Works Clearinghouse
- National Institutes of Justice
- Office of Juvenile Justice& Delinquency Prevention
- Crime Solutions
- SAMHSA

d) Decision-Making Protocol

Searching for programs were based on the following factors: Age, risk level, level of effectiveness, and cost.

- Age of program participant to provide developmentally appropriate services
- Children’s Age: Elementary, middle, high school
- Adult: Caregiver or direct service provider (youth worker, teacher, etc)
- Risk level of participant to provide services that match identified needs and strengths
- Low: Individuals who are exposed to risk factors but are not having behavioral problems and require Tier I services.
- Moderate: Individuals who are exposed to risk factors and are starting to exhibit behavioral problems and require Tier II services.
- High: Individuals who are exposed to risk factors and are exhibiting chronic behavioral problems and require Tier III services.
- Level of program effectiveness at improving participant prosocial behaviors and decreasing participant antisocial behaviors
- Model: Programs have been rigorously evaluated with two or more randomized controlled trials & found positive results.
- Effective: Programs have been evaluated with one randomized controlled trials or at least a couple of quasi-experimental design studies & found positive results.
- Promising: Programs have been evaluated using quasi-experimental design studies & mostly found positive results.
- Cost for program implementation
- Start-up cost for one year of program implementation
- Cost per program participant
- Return on investment

e) Recommended Programs

- Positive Action (PA)
- Adolescent Diversion Project (MSU-ADP)
- Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS)
- Incredible Years - (IY)
- Youth Courts - (YC)
- Multisystemic Therapy® (MST®)
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Sanction Treatment Opportunity Progress (STOP)
- Adolescent Diversion Program (ADP-NY)
- Front-End Diversion Initiative (FEDI)

Phase III: Intervention

A) Report on 2016 DMC-Reduction Plan and Progress:

2016 DMC Activity	Progress
1. Collect RRI Data and convert RRI data into narrative form	FY15 data was collected, analyzed, and converted to narrative form. The data was used for the 2016 DMC Annual meeting. FY15 data and trends since FY06 helped guide and develop Utah’s DMC Compliance Plan. This effort will continue annually as the new RRI become available. FY16 data is typically made available in time for submission of the Title II application with this report. However, the data has not yet been analyzed and converted to narrative form. This will occur later in the summer of 2017. It will be used for the 2017 DMC Annual Retreat and will guide 2018 DMC Reduction plan. The RRI is also used as a tool to monitor DMC reduction activities.

	<p>Continued to identify trends and areas of disparity at nine contact points in Utah’s juvenile justice system. This data was presented to 5 stakeholders and 185 individuals reached. Audiences included: Law Enforcement Agencies, Administrative Office of the Court and School Districts.</p> <p>Starting FY16, Utah will change the DMC Data reporting period from state fiscal year (July 1 – June 30) to Federal Fiscal Year in accordance to the December 5, 2016 OJJDP Policy: Monitoring of State Compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Utah DMC will report data base on Oct. 1 – Sept 30. The due date for DMC compliance data is now February 28. Utah will continue to work feverishly to uphold and fulfill all requirements to remain in compliance.</p>
<p>2. Conduct further research to identify causes of disproportionate minority representation in Utah’s juvenile justice system.</p>	<p>In addition to the continued assessment at the Arrest/Referral points of contact,-the FY15 data suggested an increasingly high RRI at both the Detention and Confinement levels. The DMC Data Working Group suggested that this area should be another focus of the DMC Subcommittee.</p> <p>In 2016, the Working Group explored other data sources to analyze the RRI at the local level. Specifically, the Working Group is looking for cities’ population at risk. This presents a challenge as some cities used school enrollment data, other used census data to provide estimates. The Working Groups continue to explore what other state agencies are using and possible collaborations to share those data sources. In addition, there has been great concern that the data provided by the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) for Native American youth on Population at Risk is not fully reflective of these youth’s experiences. This is because the information for youths on the reservation is not shared with the State. The data for Native Youth currently is only for those in urban areas. The approach has been to make connection with local leaders in order to address these reporting concerns, explain to them the importance of data, and what needs to be done in order to enhance partnership between DMC Subcommittee and their respective communities.</p>
<p>3. Monitor the entry of racial data in the CARE (Court Agencies’ Records Exchange) system. The goal is to reach 90% reporting of racial data in the CARE system, reducing the number of “Cannot Determine” entries to less than 10%.</p>	<p>For CARE data 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). 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. This provided a final episode count of 18,357 (17,478 of which had race and ethnicity available for DMC analyses) which represents 9.52% of all cases. This translates to 4.8% missing of racial data, well within the DMC Subcommittee goal.</p>
<p>4. Gather data to determine the</p>	<p>UBJJ funded two programs in West Valley City and Cedar City.</p>

<p>number of minority youth participating in Formula Grant projects.</p>	<p>The West Valley City program is an after-school program that serves elementary-age youth. The program served 22 youth in their fourth and final year of funding cycle. The Native Youth Program in Cedar City served 94 youth in group and individual after-school and summer programming to youth ages 5-17. The program's goal is to develop <i>“academic, social and cultural skills, receive recognition of their efforts and success while at the same time associating and bonding with positive adult mentors that set clear standards.”</i> The program served 5 Bands of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah in the Iron, Washington, Millard and Sevier Counties. Combined, the two projects served 116 youth in 2016.</p>
<p>5. Identify key players to address the low diversion rate for minority youth.</p>	<p>Continue annual updates to Juvenile Court Administrators, Trial Court Executives, Juvenile Probation Chiefs, and Board of Juvenile Judges. These are key stakeholders who have the greatest influence on policy, regulations, and procedures at the Utah Juvenile Court. The goal for diversion is to maintain areas that reached parity (2nd District), continue the improvement trends (4th District), and work toward parity (3rd District). As part of this continued effort, the DMC Coordinator presented data to both Trial Court Executives (TCEs), and Chief Probation Officers (CPOs).</p>
<p>6. Raise awareness of DMC issues among “professional communities”</p>	<p>Established DMC Message Working Group to identify groups, organizations, and stakeholders who are decision makers impacting DMC. The Working Group created a handout and updated data in PowerPoint format. The handout included JJDP Act, Organizational Chart, FY15 Data, Four Year Trends, Arrest Trends, as well as the Subcommittee's strategy to address DMC in identified counties. The PowerPoint presentation complements the handout. In 2016, 5 stakeholders and 185 individuals. Audiences included: Law Enforcement Agencies, Administrative Office of the Court, and School Districts.</p>
<p>7. Create Community Relations Training Curriculum for Utah's Peace Officers and Standards Training (POST)</p>	<p>The Community Relations Curriculum for the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) was created to raise awareness of cultural diversity and teach cadets to work effectively with diverse communities. Peace Officer Standards Training (POST) conducted its Community Relations training; 792 Fire and Law enforcement Cadets received training through the Academy, and its respective satellite locations in 2016.</p>
<p>8. School Based Law Enforcement (SBLET) Training update</p>	<p>Successfully provided the School-based Law Enforcement Training Curriculum to school administrators and law enforcement officers working within school districts. The training reached 10 stakeholders and 281 participants throughout the State. The curriculum creates protocols and standardizes practices to handle delinquent youth and determines whether to resolve the case at the school or to refer the case to the juvenile court. The training provides standardization along with best practices while developing alternative options for juvenile courts and school districts across jurisdictions.</p> <p>UBJJ/DMC in collaboration with ACLU of Utah and Racially Just Utah with sponsorship from Chief House Sponsor, Sandra Hollins and Senate Sponsor, Daniel W. Thatcher petitioned for</p>

	<p>and was successful in getting HB460 (SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS AND SCHOOL and ADMINISTRATORS TRAINING AND AGREEMENT) bill passed and enacted in April 2016. This bill enacts provisions regarding a law enforcement officer who provides police services to a public school. The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) to create a certain training program relating to a law enforcement officer who provides police services to a public school; and a contract for a law enforcement officer to provide police services to a public school to contain certain provisions; and gives rulemaking authority. As a result CCJJ/USBE drafted, but not yet signed a memorandum of agreement to create a curriculum for the School Based Law Enforcement Training (SBLET).</p>
<p>9. Addressing DMC issues according to OJJDP DMC Reduction Model</p>	<p>At the Annual DMC Retreat on November 3, 2016, Dr. Tom Harig & Dr. Bill Feyerhem reviewed the OJJDP DMC Reduction Model with members of the state DMC Subcommittee in order to help determine whether disproportionality exists within their jurisdictions across Utah, and how following the steps in the model can aid in developing DMC reduction efforts.</p> <p>In the end, the suggestion was to look at arrest, referral and diversion as points of contacts in order to attain deeper analysis for Salt Lake, Utah and Weber County. The suggestion was for the group to look at a 3-year trend for each point of contact for each county with the objective of determining possible contributing factors to DMC.</p> <p>The DMC Subcommittee plans to review and incorporate these recommendations where it deems appropriate including the SAG's Three Year plan.</p>
<p>10. Ensure that cultural competency training continues to be offered throughout the state.</p>	<p>Efforts to develop new cultural competency training for employees at Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services and Juvenile Court have not materialized. DMC Coordinator was in dialogue with the Training Director of Juvenile Justice Services about revamping the original curriculum, to include change of language, and updated scenarios, however, there is neither a commitment nor an agreement to further this discussion.</p>
<p>11. Encourage all agencies providing services within the juvenile justice system provide services in a culturally competent manner.</p>	<p>All employees of Juvenile Justice Services, Juvenile Court, and their service providers include cultural competency training as part of their contract.</p>
<p>12. Encourage efforts to further diversify the juvenile justice workforce.</p>	<p>The Subcommittee has collaborated with the Salt Lake County Council on Diversity Affair (CODA) – an advisory board to the Salt Lake County Mayor on diversity and service delivery issues to the diverse community. The DMC Coordinator participates as a member to CODA Law-Enforcement Subcommittee. There has been a push to continue focus on how law enforcement can become a more visible presence. This lent to much focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement Hiring Criteria • Law Enforcement Hosting Community Seminars • Law Enforcement Job Fair Attendance • Law Enforcement Training Criteria

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Resource Officers Standards <p>Out of these areas of focus the Law-Enforcement Subcommittee has set the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective One- Develop healthy relationship between community and law enforcement <p>The Committee has set the following action items to complement the above mentioned objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create opportunities for identified local leaders to engage in conversation with law enforcement in local neighborhoods ○ Create opportunities for law enforcement to engage in community events, functions, activities, rallies, festivals, etc. ○ Create opportunities for law enforcement to “share” booth space with CODA Law Enforcement Subcommittee at local informational fairs ○ Discuss with sheriff and police chief the need to implement cultural sensitivity training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective Two: Reduce the disproportionate minority youth representation in the juvenile justice system in Salt Lake County. <p>The Committee has set the following as action items to complement the above mentioned objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The DMC Coordinator will continue to attend monthly CODA meetings, and report on DMC activities. ○ The Coordinator will continue to seek ways to promote DMC awareness while on the Committee based on the varied nature of its membership, and stakeholders in attendance. This is a grass-roots opportunity where the DMC Coordinator effectively promotes DMC ideas that are already at the State level to the local level through this Committee. ○ Achievement: Continuous partnership between the Mayor’s Committee on Diversity Affairs, and the DMC Subcommittee. ○ DMC Coordinator was instrumental in coordinating efforts with Granite School District’s Charlene Lui as well as CODA’s Emma Houston to create a tutoring program to aid refugee youth who wants to take NPOST exam in order to become a law enforcement officer.
<p>13. The DMC Subcommittee will meet on a regular basis throughout the year.</p>	<p>The Subcommittee has been meeting on an every other month basis with the exception to July and December, and has scheduled meetings for the remainder of the year. The Working Groups meet as needed to work on the subcommittee’s objectives and goals. In addition, the DMC Coordinator has made efforts to meet individually with DMC members to discuss their concerns, vision and objectives for DMC.</p> <p>During 2016 there were 8 DMC Subcommittee meetings, 1 DMC Data meetings and 3 DMC Best Practice meetings in Salt Lake</p>

	County, 4 in Davis County and 1 in Weber County. The intention is to create a new local DMC Working Group in Davis County in 2017.
14. Update Utah’s DMC Strategic Compliance Plan.	The Subcommittee and Coordinator have completed Utah’s 2016 DMC Strategic Plan Update. The plan was completed and submitted to OJJDP June 1, 2016. The Plan was revised based on new data and trends. Working with the Subcommittee Chair, the Coordinator will monitor, evaluate, and revise the plan in an on-going basis.
15. Participate in the 2016 Legislative Review meetings	The Subcommittee participated in the 2016 Legislative Review. The mission was to analyze and provide input on legislation that may impact minority youth. Two DMC members alternated to attend meetings every Monday with SAG Executive members during the annual 45-day legislative session. Together, 175 bills were reviewed, and 124 focused specifically on Juvenile Justice. The Subcommittee plans to participate annually and will continue to focus on issues impacting minority youth.
16. Implement the 2013 Community and Strategic Plan (CASP) Curriculum	<p>2013 CASP (Community and Strategic Planning Grant) Update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UBJJ hired a research consultant in 2016 in the amount of \$9,600 from the Community Strategic Planning (CASP) Grant for the <i>Research: Alternative to Juvenile Court Referrals</i> – Institute for Innovative Justice. Dr. Moises Prospero was selected based on an RFI Process and Review. • With the passage of HB460 (School Resource Officers and School And Administrators Training and Agreement) a one-time \$50, 000 was given to create a curriculum. HB460 authorizes the Utah State Board of Education (USBE) to develop a training curriculum in collaboration with the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice. Utah Board of Juvenile Justice (UBJJ) anticipates in transferring \$23,789 remaining from CASP to support the project that may include producing a video to accompany School Based Law Enforcement Training (SBLET). • An additional \$7,200 was allocated to conduct the School Based Law Enforcement Training (SBLET) statewide in 3 jurisdictions: Washington County, San Juan County & Uintah County. • Anticipate the finalization of the School-Based Law Enforcement Training (SBLET) that USBE is developing, and a signing of the MOU between CCJJ and USBE by May 2017. • Anticipate the DMC Subcommittee to review and to determine the next steps regarding recommendations

	received from <i>Research: Alternative to Juvenile Court Referrals</i> that Dr. Moises Prospero from Institute for Innovative Justice presented in its final draft format in August 2016.
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B) DMC Reduction Plan for 2017

The following goals and objectives are the result of the 2016 DMC Annual meeting which was held November, 2016. The list was discussed and approved by the Subcommittee with “buy-in” from the SAG. The State SAG has an annual meeting in October and has been accustomed to defer the DMC priorities to the DMC Subcommittee. The followings are results of the process.

Mission:	Reduce the disproportionate representation of minority youth at decision points within the juvenile justice system, from arrest through transfer & waiver to the adult system in all counties
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Goal:	Implement phase III (Intervention) of OJJDP’s DMC Reduction Plan (unchanged)
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Objective 1:	Continue to obtain and evaluate data on disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system
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Steps:

1. Obtain FY16 data at nine points of contact in the juvenile justice system by October 2016
2. Complete Relative Rate Index (RRI) analysis by February, 2017; determine trends and where disproportionate contact occurred in FY15 & FY16
3. Prepare report on RRI analysis for the November 2017 annual meeting
4. Improve arrest data collection at local level(based on race/ethnicity)

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Obtain RRI Data by October 2016.
2. Complete RRI Analysis in written form by February 2017
3. RRI analysis report prepared by February 2017.
4. Work with LE on collecting information according to race/ethnicity

Responsible Member: Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator & DMC Data Analysis Working Group

Objective 2:	Evaluate the Diversion Assessment Report and develop an intervention plan based on recommendations. Maintain diversion RRI in jurisdiction(s) where it reaches parity.
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Steps:

1. Present annual diversion RRI update to Juvenile Court Administrators, Trial Court Executives, Juvenile Probation Chiefs, and Board of Juvenile Judges
2. Develop plans/programs to increase utilization of diversion or maintain diversion level for minority youth in Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber Counties, when appropriate
3. Work with juvenile court, monitor, and evaluate progress made on the intervention plan
4. Raise awareness and seek collaborations among professional communities on DMC issues
5. Reached verbal agreement with Juvenile Court for annual update

6. Continue to pursue additional stakeholders to utilize the report and develop intervention plans

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Complete presentations to stakeholders by Fall 2017
2. Develop a diversion intervention plan by June 30, 2017 with 3rd District Juvenile Court

Responsible member: Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator and Respective DMC Diversion Working Group

Objective 3: Sustain the School-Based Law Enforcement Training (SBLET) for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and School Districts (SDs) statewide.
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Steps:

1. Work in collaboration to with Utah State Board of Education (USBE) to finish the SBLET curriculum, and get the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed. The MOU includes a partnership between Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) and Utah State Board of Education (USBE) where they have both entered an agreement to fund a School-Based Law Enforcement Training to school administrators and school resource officers statewide.
2. Work with USBE to ensure there will be an entity to conduct the SBLET Training;
3. Work to secure UBJJ's financial support and offer to UBSE that the DMC Subcommittee to offer and manage the curriculum training for the next 3-5 years statewide
4. Explore other avenues, such as Utah and Northern Gang Conference, collaborate to offer the SBLET Training at these conferences
5. Continue plan for sustainability throughout 2017

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Have MOU signed between UBJJ/CCJJ and USBE by February 2017
2. Secure assurance from USBE that UBJJ as a training entity by May/June 2017
3. Sign agreement with Northern Utah Gang Conference Organizing Committee for the SBLET to be offered at their conference by May/June 2017
4. Sign agreement with Utah Gang Conference Organizing Committee for the SBLET to be offered at their conference by May/June 2017

Responsible member: Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator, USBE and organizers of the Utah and Northern Gang Conference

Objective 4: Market Community Relations to law enforcement training agency leaders and expand its use to current, veteran, and field training officers
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Steps:

1. Continue to identify groups, organizations, and stakeholders who would benefit from the Community Relations training
2. Make presentations to identified audiences and promote the Community Relations curriculum.
3. Collect and analyze evaluation forms after the training
4. Develop and complete long-term evaluation tool to measure the effectiveness of the Curriculum.

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Identify groups, organizations, and stakeholders - ongoing
2. Number of presentations made quarterly
3. Number of evaluations collected and analyzed on a bi-annual basis.

4. Long-term evaluation tool - ongoing

Responsible member: Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator and Data Working Group

Objective 5:	Encourage juvenile justice organizations to use the Community Relations Curriculum offered by POST
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Steps:

1. Continue to seek “buy-in” from Juvenile Court
2. Continue to seek “buy-in” from Juvenile Justice Services
3. Continue to be in contact with POST in order to know the latest version of the training in place, and move towards creating a version for veteran police officers
4. Re-engage stakeholders in order to revamp the content matter for the Community Relations curriculum in order to re-energize efforts to create an agreed upon curriculum, in addition to dialogue with training members at POST

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Continue to communicate with two stakeholders regarding the training in 2017
2. Communicate with POST about the current curriculum, and the possible addition that will focus of veteran police officers to see how the State DMC Committee can be of assistance in guiding the content of the training March 2017
3. Work to implement curriculum in collaboration with POST by October 2017

Responsible member: Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator

Objective 6:	Increase awareness of DMC issues among professional communities and provide update to stakeholders
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Steps:

1. Continue to identify groups, organizations, and stakeholders who have an stake in reducing DMC numbers
2. Update DMC information for handout by February 2017
3. Make presentations to targeted audiences throughout the year
4. Continue to support the STPP as it complements DMC

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Update document for presentation by June 2017
2. Number of presentation presented quarterly
3. Update documents for presentation by June 2017
4. Number of presentation presented quarterly
5. Engage more stakeholders especially on the county level to get ‘buy in’ from local elected officials.

Responsible member: Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator & DMC Message Working Group

Objective 7:	Work with local DMC Working Groups to develop and implement intervention plans
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Steps:

- Salt Lake County DMC Working Group
 - Transform the Salt Lake Best Practice Group members to being official members of Salt Lake local DMC Working group by May 2017

- Work with Trial Court Executive for 3rd district (Salt Lake County) to drive the directions for DMC reduction efforts in SL County & guide work for the new SL local DMC Working group
 - Complete action plan to address DMC as per data provided to Statewide DMC Committee of which majority members are from SL County, in November and December 2016.
 - Steps will be drafted in accordance with the goals, and objectives of this “Alternatives to Juvenile Court” research, but in conjunction with the Pew Research, recommendations from the Juvenile Justice Working Group recommendations. The strategy is for the DMC Subcommittee to work together in order to implement recommendations from this research- Expected to continue to conduct the SBLET training as per intended agreement between UBJJ/CCJJ and USBE
 - Address specific community groups where there is a high concentration of American Indian/Alaskan Native students in their school districts.
 - (Title 7 in School Districts).
- Utah County Working Group
 - Continue to identify groups, organizations, and stakeholders who have an stake in reducing DMC numbers
 - Update DMC information for handout by June 2017
 - Increase Public Awareness regarding DMC issues
 - Address specific community groups (Title 7 in School Districts)
 - Host a one-day Training & Technical Assistance (TTA) from Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by May 2017
 - Promote positive relationships/involvement with Peer/Youth Courts
 - Continue to partner with UVU & BYU Law and Education Workshops that has a DMC component
 - Continue to support Street Law Education at Mountain View High School
 - Continue to support the STPP as it complements DMC
- Weber County Working Group
 - Re-energize Weber County local DMC Working Group by March 2017
 - Invite new members to join Weber County local Working Group by March 2017
 - Host a one-day Training & Technical Assistance from Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by May 2017
 - Address specific community groups (Title 7 in School Districts)
 - Continue to support the STPP as it complements DMC
- Davis County Working Group
 - Meet with local stakeholders about creating a local DMC Working Group in Davis County by January 2017
 - Create a local DMC Working Group in Davis County by April 2017
 - Invite new members to join Davis County local Working Group by March 2017
 - Host a one-day Training & Technical Assistance from Office of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by May 2017
 - Address specific community groups (Title 7 in School Districts)
 - Support the STPP as it complements DMC

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Complete action plans to address DMC in the respective local DMC jurisdictions by July 2017 after they each have received the TTA.

2. Identify how the recommendations from Alternative Juvenile Justice Research can be implemented by July 2017
3. Expected to implement SRO/Administrator Curriculum to Stakeholders throughout the State as agreed upon by MOU signed by UBJJ/CCJJ and USBE by April 2017

Objective 8: Participate in the 2017 Legislative Review meetings
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Steps:

1. Identify two DMC members to attend Utah's SAG legislative review meetings
2. Review criminal and juvenile justice legislation with State SAG
3. Provide feedback on behalf of DMC Subcommittee

Measures/Benchmarks:

1. Identify two individuals by December 2016
2. Attend weekly meetings starting January 2017
3. Number of bills reviewed with feedback

Responsible member: Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator and DMC Members

Phase IV: Evaluation

UBJJ has set aside funding for an on-going effort with University of Utah Criminal Justice Center (UCJC) to collect and calculate the RRI. They provide assurance for quality of data as discussed in the identification phase. The DMC Coordinator will work closely with UCJC staff, as well as maintain constant contact with OJJDP State Representatives to ensure Utah maintains compliance with the DMC Core Requirement.

Performance Measures: the following are mandatory performance measures for DMC at State level

- Output Performance Measures
 1. Number and percent of program staff trained (#3)
 2. Number of hours of program staff training provided (4)
 3. Number of program youth served (#8)
 4. Number of planning activities conducted (#11)
 5. Number of assessment studies conducted (#12)
 6. Number of data improvement projects implemented (#13)
 7. Number of objective decision-making tools developed (#14)
 8. Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period (short term, #16)
 9. Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period (long term, #17)
 10. Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (short term, #18)
 11. Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (long term, #19)
- Outcome Performance Measures
 1. Substance use (short term, #25A)
 2. Substance use (long term, #25B)
 3. School attendance (long term, #25B)
 4. Family relationships (short term, #25C)
 5. Family relationships (long term, #25C)
 6. Antisocial behavior (short term, #25D)
 7. Antisocial behavior (long term, #25D)

Phase V: Monitoring

Utah has a statewide data collection system and tabulates the RRI on an annual basis. Any changes will be closely monitored in the targeted jurisdictions. In addition, the Subcommittee will work with UCJC staff to monitor progress, via RRI changes, as well as site visits to sub-grantees. Additional evaluations are in place to measure effectiveness of specific programs. This will be an on-going effort to study trends and effectiveness of the activities that sub-grantees have outlined and performed. The SAG committed to funding a full-time DMC Coordinator to carry out the DMC Strategic Compliance Plan.