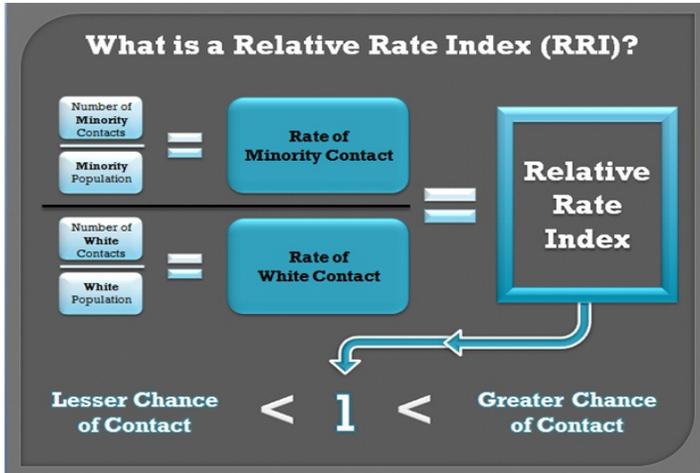


## Assumptions of King County Data

1. RRI's are based on cases, not individual youths.
2. Population Data for 2010 is based on 2010 Census Data.  
Population for 2014 and 2015 is based on 2014 National Center for Health Statistics Bridged Race Estimates,  
[http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged\\_race.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm)
3. RRI is calculated: \*



4. There are two types of RRI: Incremental and Cumulative
  - a) Cumulative RRI - Shows total disproportionality from referral to a given decision point. It is the accumulation of disproportionality from the referral stage multiplied by the rate of disparity at each subsequent decision point. For example the Secure Detention Cumulative RRI is: Referral RRI X Secure Detention RRI.
  - b) Incremental RRI - shows disproportionality at each decision point. The denominator is adjusted based on the prior decision point.
    - i. Rates of referrals are based on population.
    - ii. Rates of diversions, secure detentions, and charges files are based on referrals for each group.
    - iii. Rates of cases resulting in delinquent findings are based on the charges filed for each group.
    - iv. Rates of cases resulting in confinement in probation or secure juvenile facilities are based on
5. With the changeover to JIMS, new queries had to be constructed to extract the DMC data. Differences in the queries include: Exclude all Out of Jurisdiction, Non-offender, and Supervision only cases; Exclude test PersonIDs; Include Saturday Seminar data in diversion numbers; Include Deferred Disposition cases in Delinquent Findings numbers to be more in line with the state queries.
6. Secure Detention - means Non-sentenced, Secure detention bookings.
7. The numbers provided are not part of a cohort analysis; we are not following the same group of kids throughout the process, but rather the number of cases at each step.

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\* Diagram from Washington State Center for Court Research, [www.courts.wa.gov/wsccr/?fa=ccr.datameans](http://www.courts.wa.gov/wsccr/?fa=ccr.datameans)

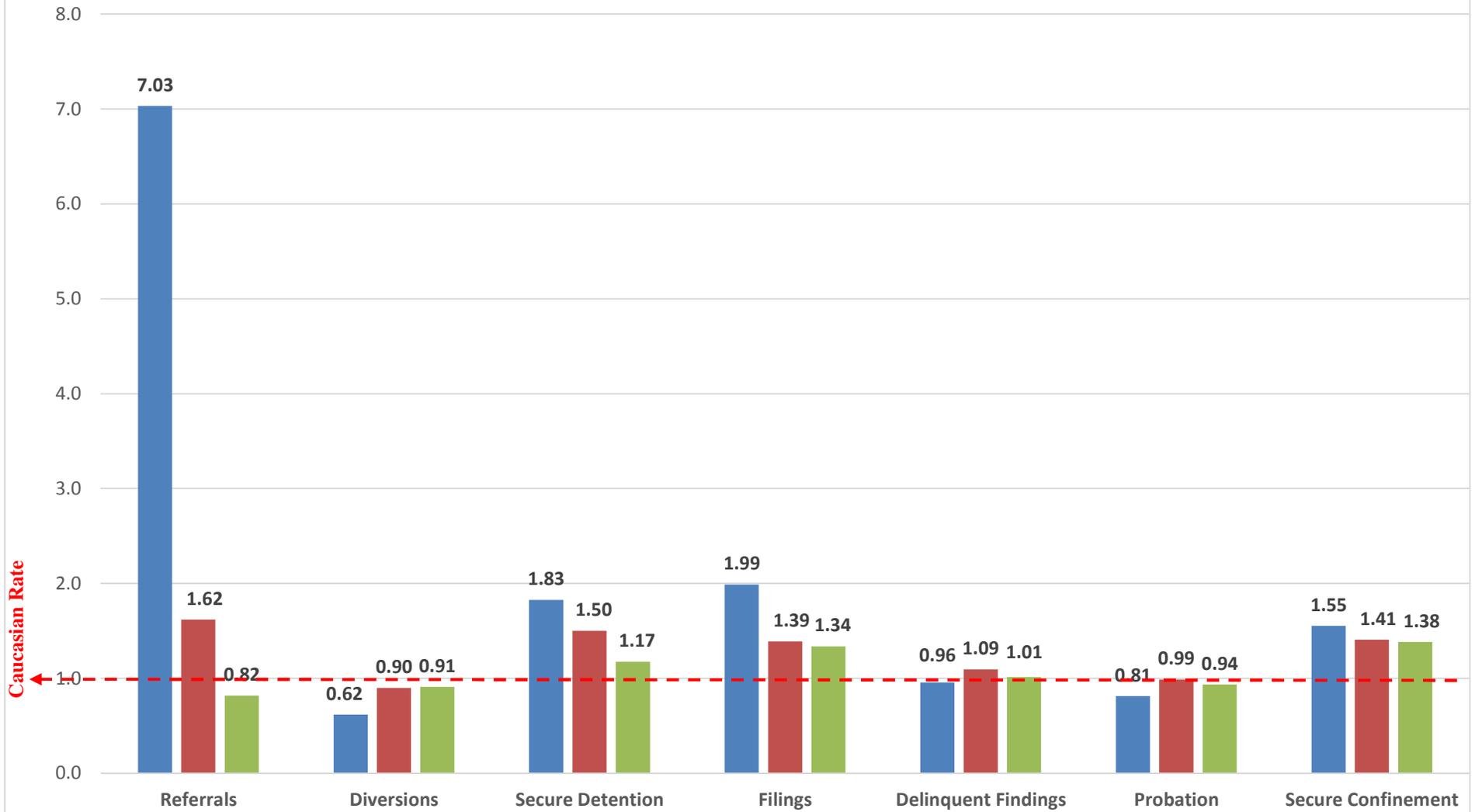
## Limitations of the RRI

1. Incremental RRI may understate the overall level of disproportionality, especially at the most serious decision points.
2. RRIs are based on race and ethnicity categories prescribed by OJJDP. These categories do not perfectly align with census data, which identifies ethnicity (Hispanic/non-Hispanic) and race separately. A person with a Hispanic ethnicity is supposed to be listed as a race for the RRI. In order to accomplish this, I assigned any population data with an ethnic designation of "Non-Hispanic" as whatever their race was indicated. Any population that had a designation of "Hispanic" for ethnicity was designated as "Hispanic", regardless of their race.
3. WA-PCJJ noted in their Statewide DMC Assessment that broad racial categories may mask or overstate the disparity for specific subgroups within the category. They used East Africans, Eastern Europeans, indigenous Mexican and Southeast Asian youth as examples. It was suggested that country or origin should be collected.
4. RRI is a very high level picture of disparity, and using the RRI on its own as a whole picture can be misleading. It is rather a piece of a picture and should be viewed through that lens. RRI does not control for offense type, or criminal history. It does not look at ethnic subgroups that comprise a race. The RRI does not indicate whether rates of activity are going up or down, but merely disparity between Caucasian rates and other youth of color groups.

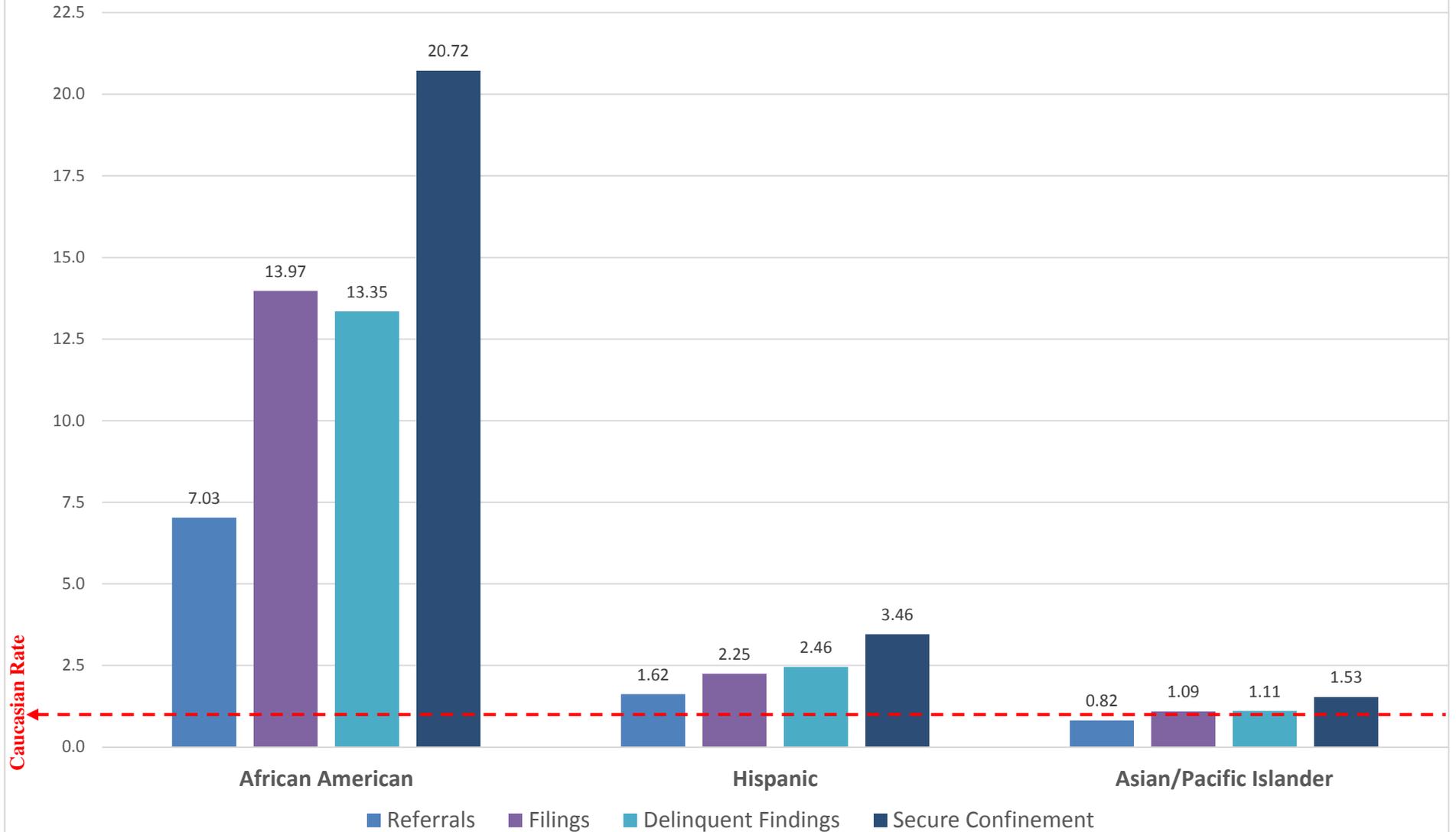
*Prepared by: Elizabeth Haumann, M.A., Juvenile Justice Research & Evaluation Analyst,  
King County Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget*

# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality 2015 Incremental Change by Race/Ethnicity

■ African American ■ Hispanic ■ Asian/Pacific Islander



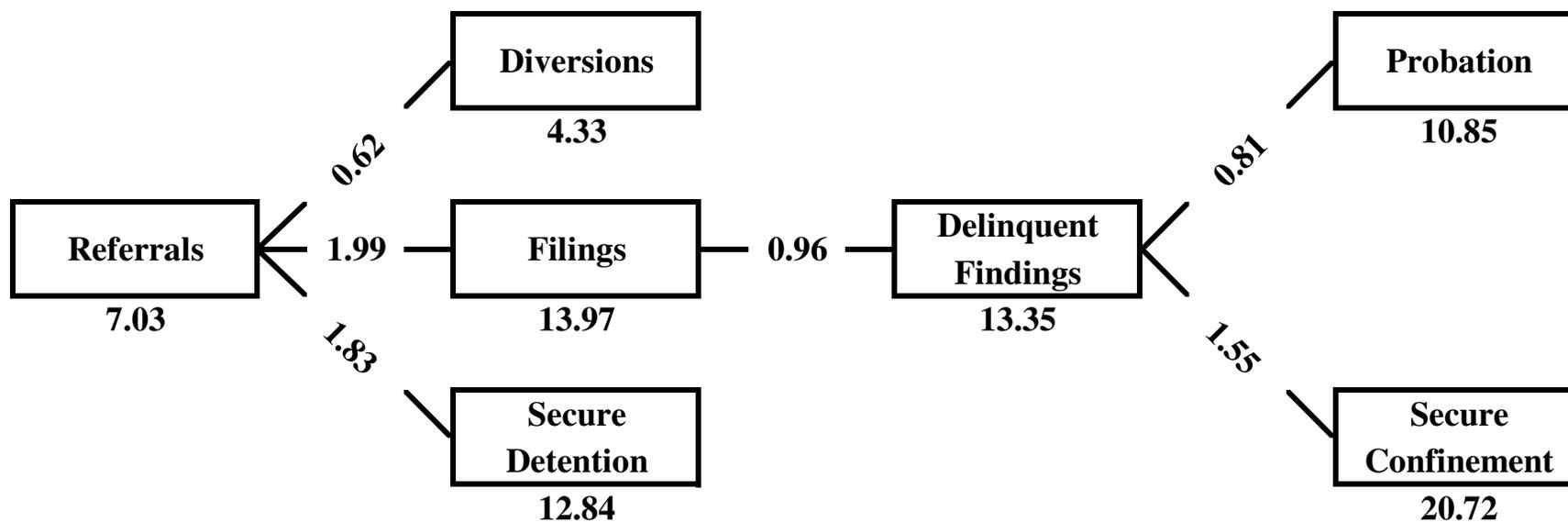
# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality Race/Ethnicity by Decision Point - 2015 Cumulative



# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality

## African American as Compared to Caucasian for All Offenses/Offense Types

### Calendar Year 2015\*



\* General Population Updated with 2014 NCHS Estimates (6/2015)

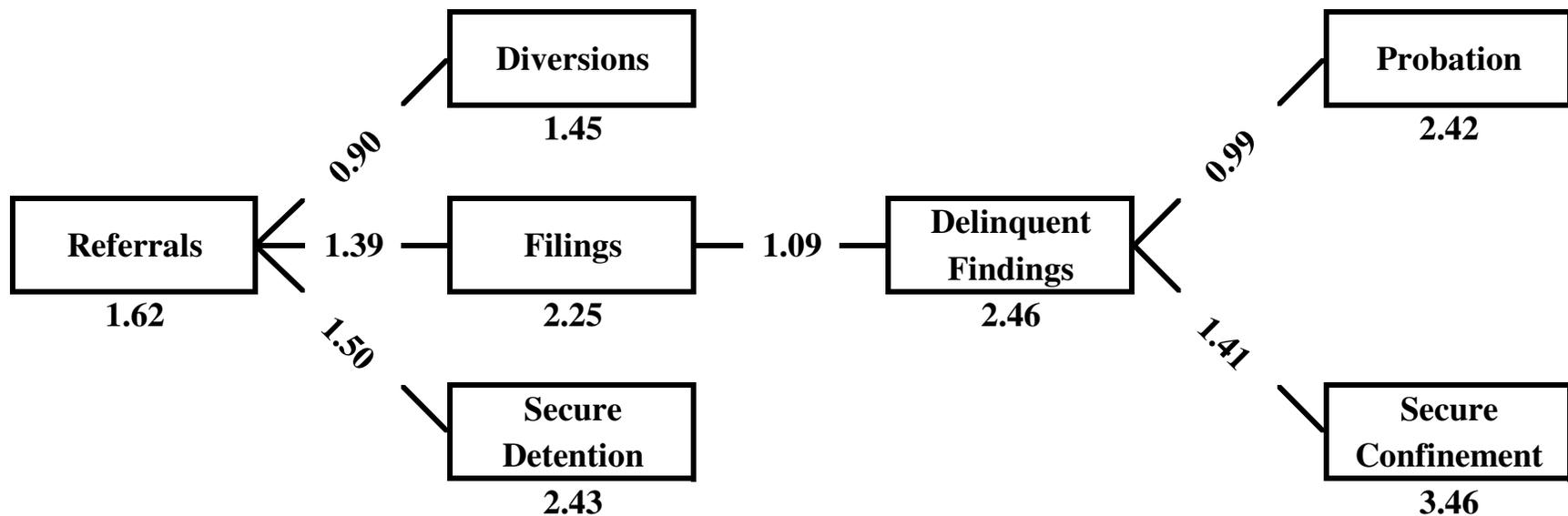
**Note:** This analysis is strictly a starting point for the discussion on disproportionality. It is an aggregate comparison that includes all offenses/offense types and does not distinguish between differences in the severity of offenses, nor does it factor in gender, age or other differences. The figures above represent the difference between African American youth and Caucasian youth at various stages in the juvenile justice system in King County (disproportionality). The figures under each box represent the cumulative disproportionality at each stage, while the figures in each path represent the incremental change between stages.

**Example:** Based upon the general population of youth ages 10 to 17 in King County, African American youth are over 7 times more likely to receive a referral than Caucasian youth. Once referred, they are 99% more likely to be filed on, making the cumulative disproportionality for filings 13.97 (7.03 x 1.99). This means that, based upon the population described above, African American youth nearly 14 times more likely to be filed on than Caucasian youth. Once filed on, they are as likely to be found delinquent as their Caucasian counterparts, but their cumulative rate remains much higher than Caucasian youth at 13.35 (7.03 x 1.99 x 0.96).

# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality

## Hispanic as Compared to Caucasian for All Offenses/Offense Types

### Calendar Year 2015\*



\* General Population Updated with 2014 NCHS Estimates (6/2015)

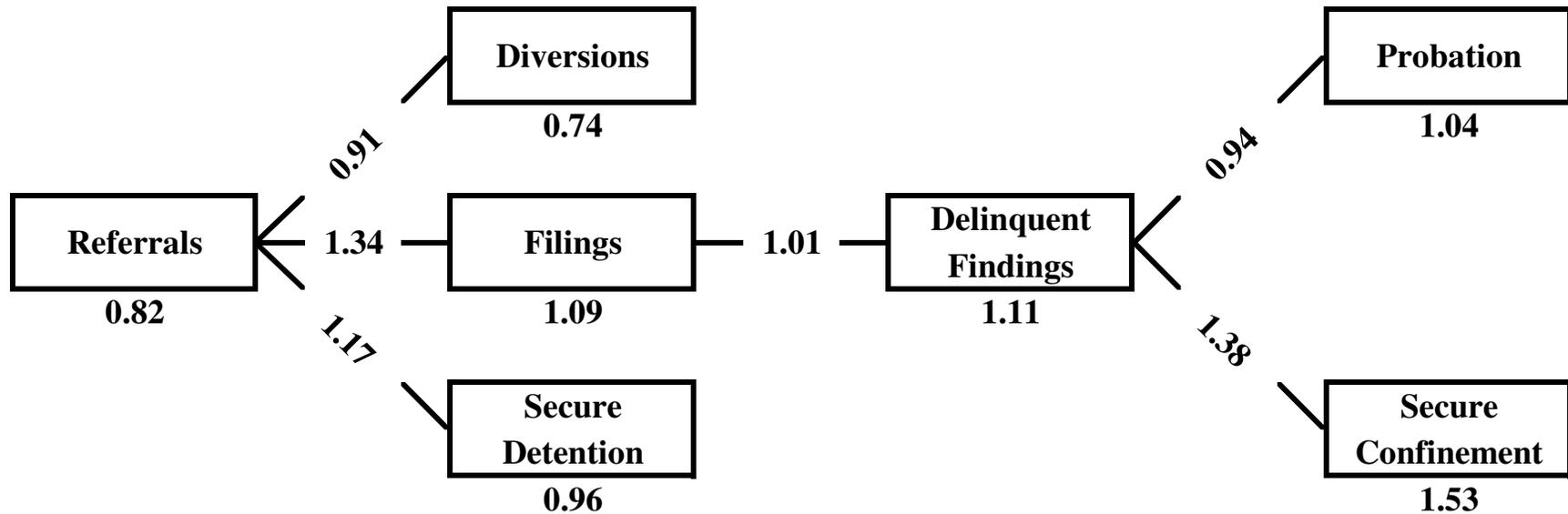
**Note:** This analysis is strictly a starting point for the discussion on disproportionality. It is an aggregate comparison that includes all offenses/offense types and does not distinguish between differences in the severity of offenses, nor does it factor in gender, age or other differences. The figures above represent the difference between Hispanic youth and Caucasian youth at various stages in the juvenile justice system in King County (disproportionality). The figures under each box represent the cumulative disproportionality at each stage, while the figures in each path represent the incremental change between steps.

**Example:** Based upon the general population of youth ages 10 to 17 in King County, Hispanic youth are 62% more likely to receive a referral than Caucasian youth. Once referred, they are 39% more likely to be filed on, making the cumulative disproportionality for filings 2.25 (1.62 x 1.39). This means that, based on the population described above, Hispanic youth are just nearly 2 1/4 times more likely to be filed on than Caucasian youth. Once filed on they are as likely to be found delinquent than are Caucasian youth, but their cumulative rate remains higher 2.46 (1.62 x 1.39 x 0.1.09).

# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality

## Asian/Pacific Islander as Compared to Caucasian for All Offenses/Offense Types

### Calendar Year 2015\*



\* General Population Updated with 2014 NCHS Estimates (6/2015)

**Note:** This analysis is strictly a starting point for the discussion on disproportionality. It is an aggregate comparison that includes all offenses/offense types and does not distinguish between differences in the severity of offenses, nor does it factor in gender, age or other differences. The figures above represent the difference between Asian/Pacific Islander youth and Caucasian youth at various stages in the juvenile justice system in King County (disproportionality). The figures under each box represent the cumulative disproportionality at each stage, while the figures in each path represent the incremental change between steps.

**Example:** Based upon the general population of youth ages 10 to 17 in King County, Asian/Pacific Islander youth are referred at a rate of 0.82 or 21% less than Caucasian youth. Once referred, they are 34% more likely be filed on, making the cumulative disproportionality for filings 1.09 (0.82 x 1.34). This means that, based on the population described above, Asian/Pacific Islander youth are 34% likely to be filed on than Caucasian youth. Once filed on they are as likely to be found delinquent than their Caucasian counterparts, with the rate 1% higher than Caucasian youth and their cumulative rate being 1.11 (0.82 x 1.34 x 1.01).

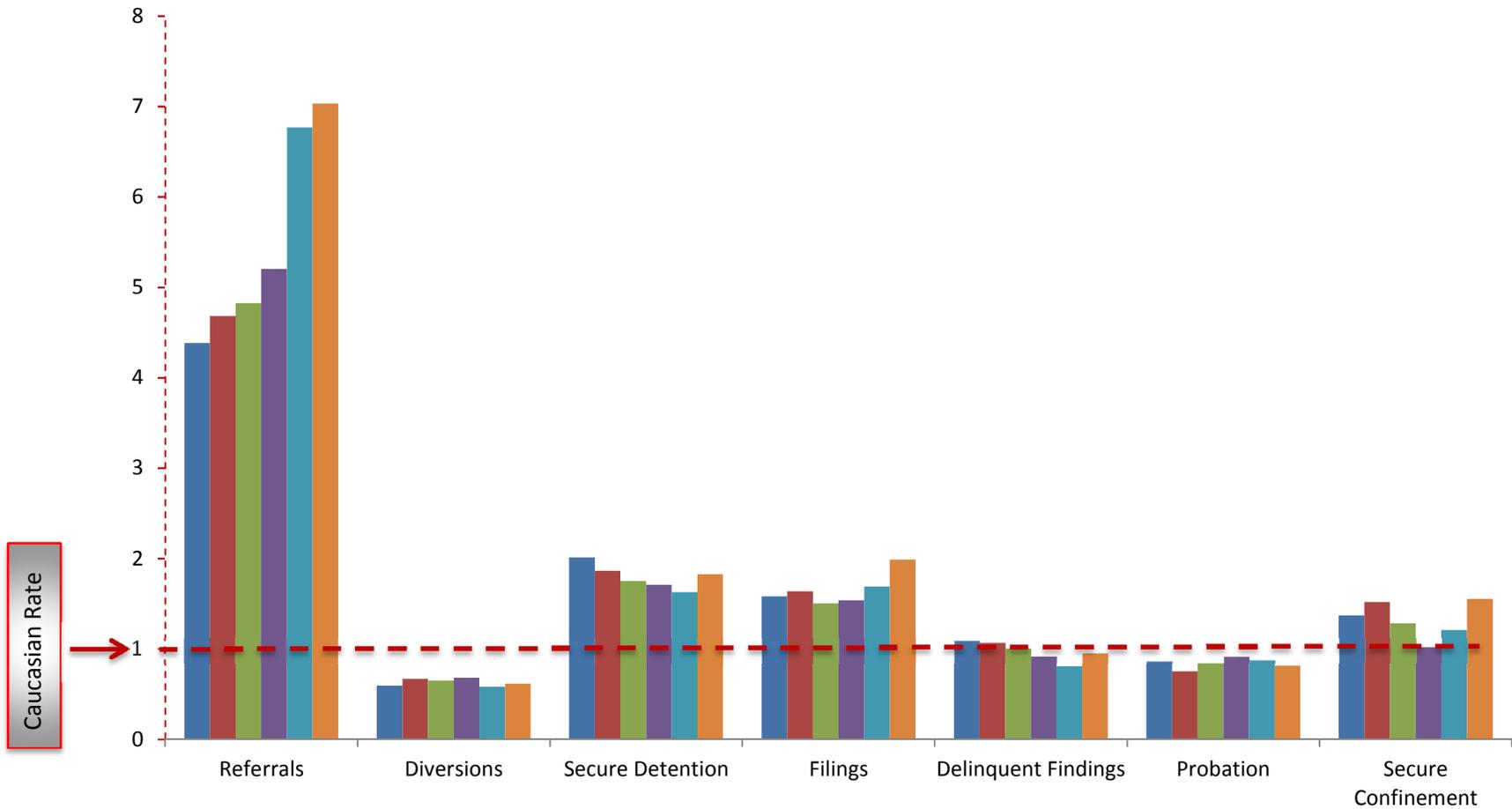
**King County Juvenile Court  
2010 - 2015 RRI Table  
Incremental Changes**

	<b>African American</b>					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Referrals</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>7.03</b>
<b>Diversions</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.62</b>
<b>Secure Detention</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Filings</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>1.99</b>
<b>Delinquent Findings</b>	<b>1.09</b>	1.07	1.00	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.81</b>	0.96
<b>Probation</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.85</b>	0.92	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.81</b>
<b>Secure Confinement</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.28</b>	1.02	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.55</b>
	<b>Hispanic</b>					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Referrals</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<b>Diversions</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.95	0.98	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Secure Detention</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Filings</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.39</b>
<b>Delinquent Findings</b>	1.09	1.08	1.01	0.98	0.89	1.09
<b>Probation</b>	0.86	0.95	0.88	1.13	1.09	0.99
<b>Secure Confinement</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.29</b>	1.20	0.95	1.08	<b>1.41</b>
	<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Referrals</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.82</b>
<b>Diversions</b>	1.04	1.02	1.12	<b>1.27</b>	0.97	0.91
<b>Secure Detention</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.25</b>	1.00	<b>1.34</b>	1.17
<b>Filings</b>	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.05	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.34</b>
<b>Delinquent Findings</b>	1.15	1.09	1.09	1.03	<b>0.79</b>	1.01
<b>Probation</b>	0.91	1.05	<b>0.77</b>	1.12	1.12	0.94
<b>Secure Confinement</b>	<b>1.29</b>	1.10	1.20	1.09	1.00	1.38

**Statistically Significant**

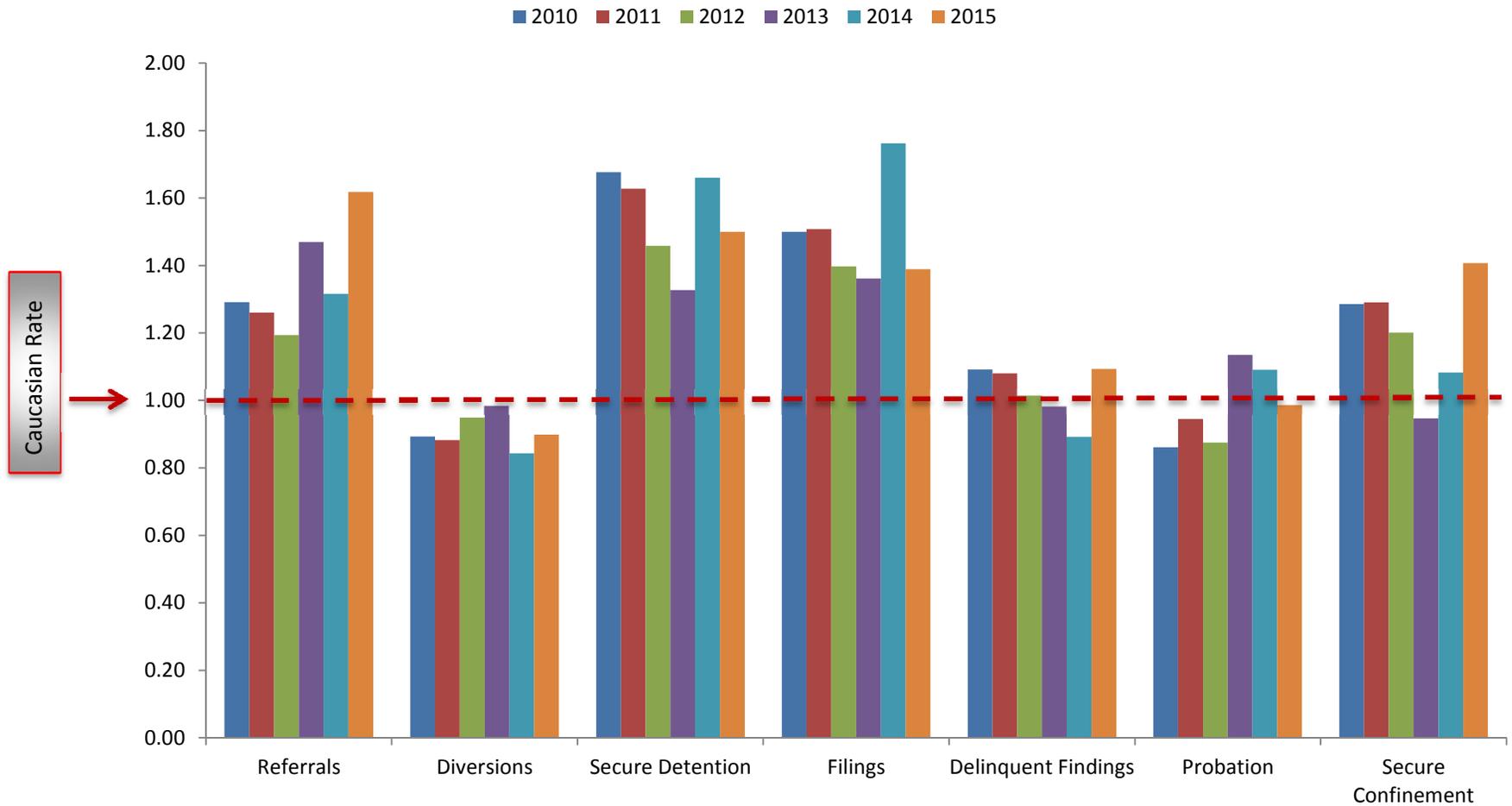
# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality -African American- Incremental Change by Decision Point

■ 2010   
 ■ 2011   
 ■ 2012   
 ■ 2013   
 ■ 2014   
 ■ 2015



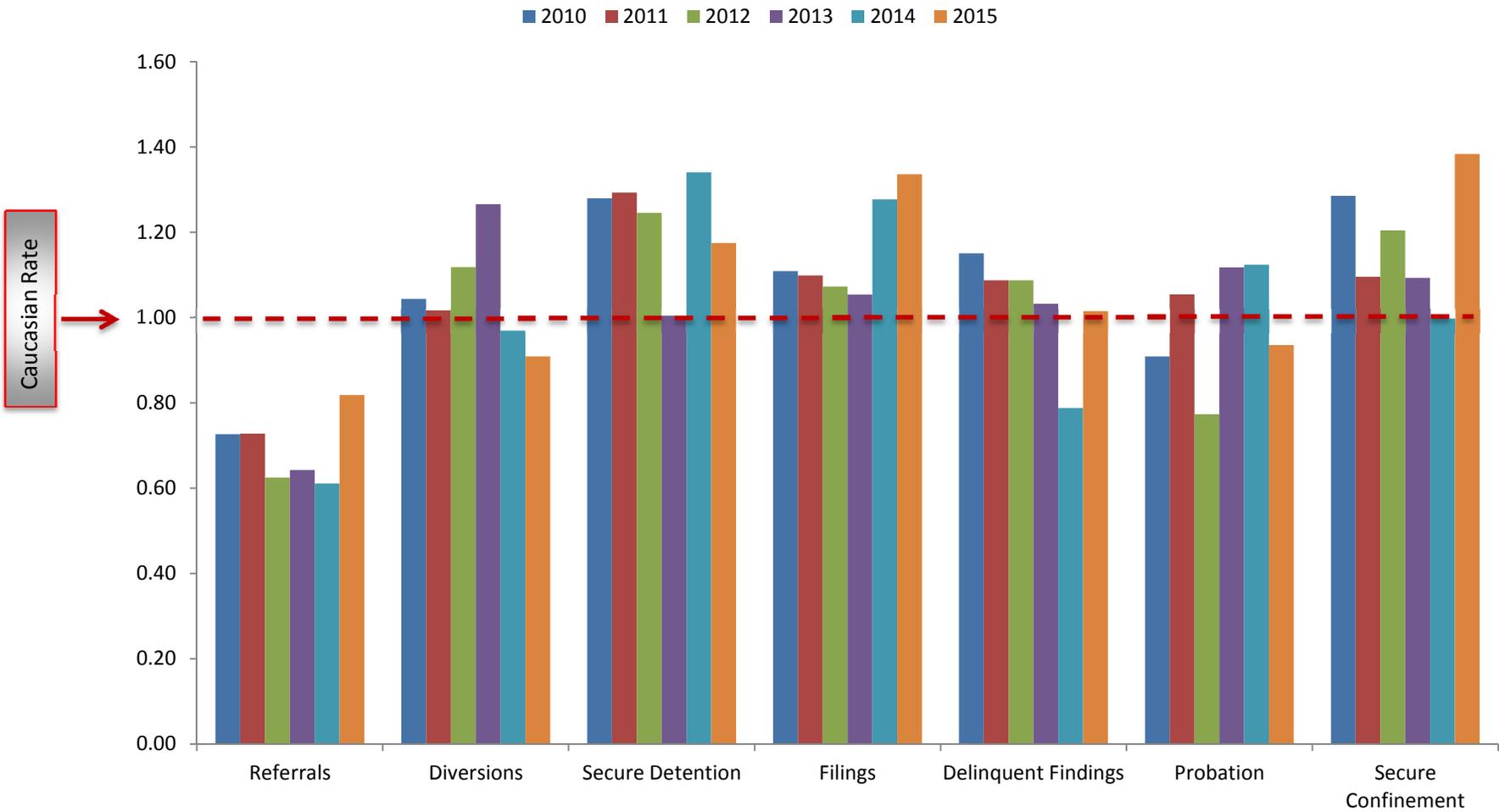
Prepared by: Elizabeth Haumann, M.A., Research & Evaluation Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget  
 Data extracted from King County Juvenile Information System (JIMS) - April 2016

# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality -Hispanic- Incremental Change by Decision Point



*Prepared by: Elizabeth Haumann, M.A., Research & Evaluation Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget  
Data extracted from King County Juvenile Information System (JJIS) - April 2016*

# King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality -Asian/Pacific Islander- Incremental Change by Decision Point



Prepared by: Elizabeth Haumann, M.A., Research & Evaluation Analyst, Office of Performance, Strategy, and Budget  
Data extracted from King County Juvenile Information System (JIMS) - April 2016

## How the 2015 African American Referral Disproportionality Figure of 7.03 is Calculated

**104,375** King County Caucasian Population Ages 10-17

**1,326** King County Juvenile Caucasian Referrals

$(1,326 \div 104,375) \times 1,000 =$  Rate of 12.70 Caucasian Referrals Per 1,000 Caucasian Youth

**18,698** King County African American Population Ages 10-17

**1,670** King County Juvenile African American Referrals

$(1,670 \div 18,698) \times 1,000 =$  Rate of 89.31 African American Referrals Per 1,000 African American Youth

$89.31 \div 12.70 =$  Relative Rate of **7.03** Which Means

African American youth were referred at a rate 7.03 times greater than Caucasian youth in King County in Calendar Year 2015, based on 2014 population numbers.