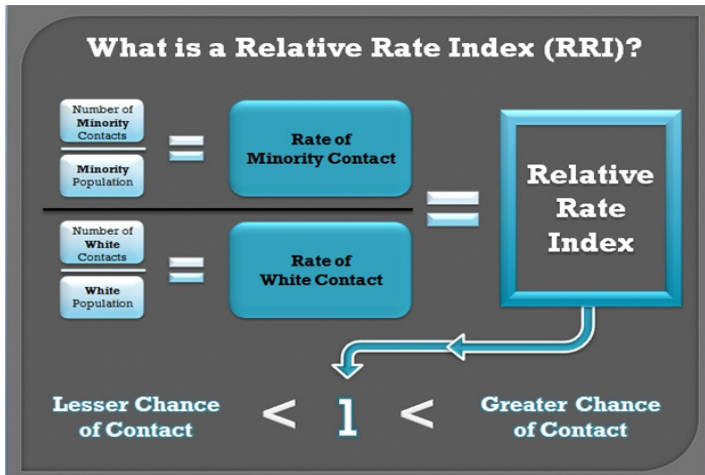


Assumptions of King County Data

1. RRI's are based on cases, not individual youths.
2. Population Data for 2010 is based on 2010 Census Data.
Population for 2016 is based on 2015 National Center for Health Statistics Bridged Race Estimates,
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 the number of cases resulting in a delinquent finding for each group.
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.

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

* Diagram from Washington State Center for Court Research, www.courts.wa.gov/wscrr/?fa=ccr.datameans

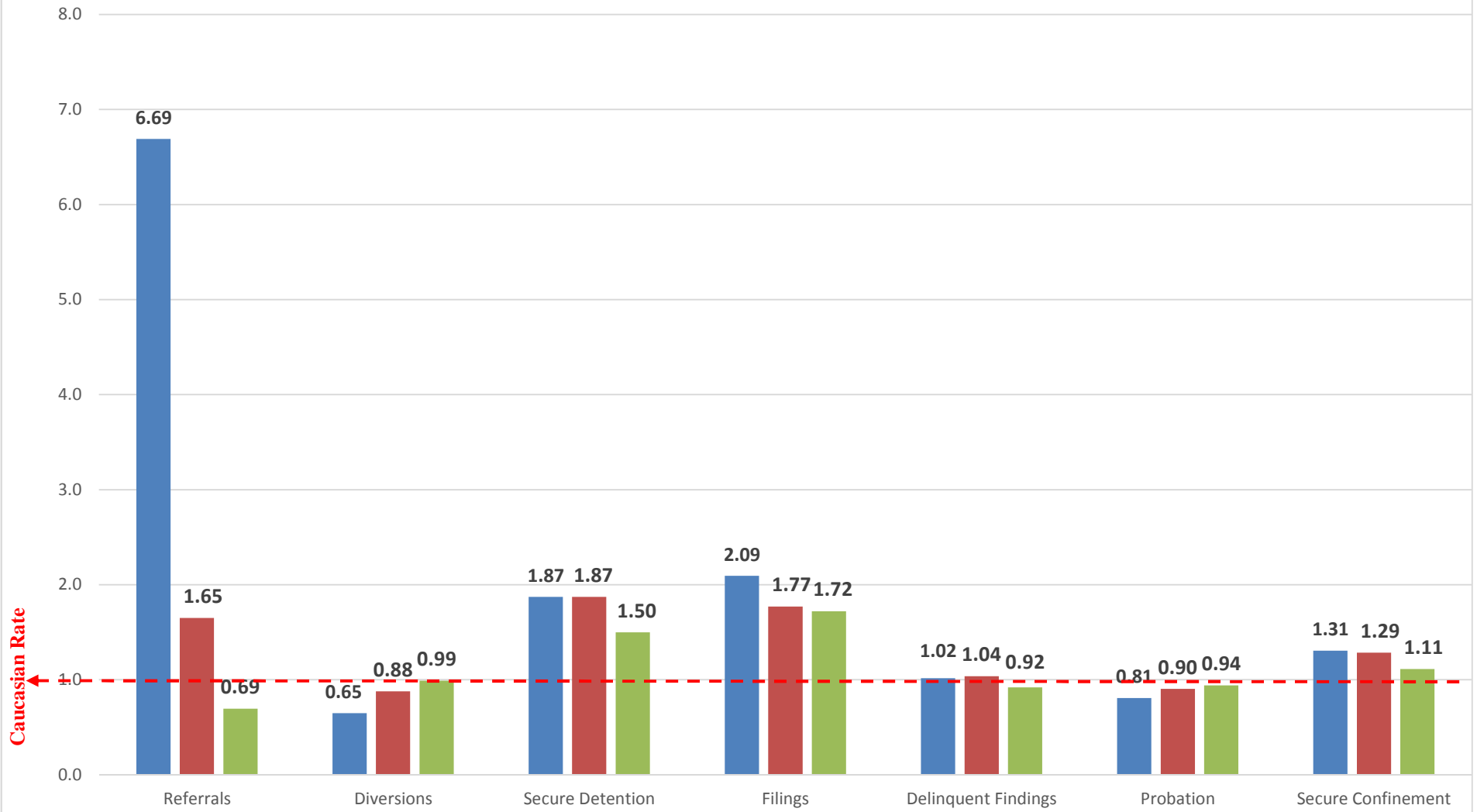
Limitations of the RRI

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*

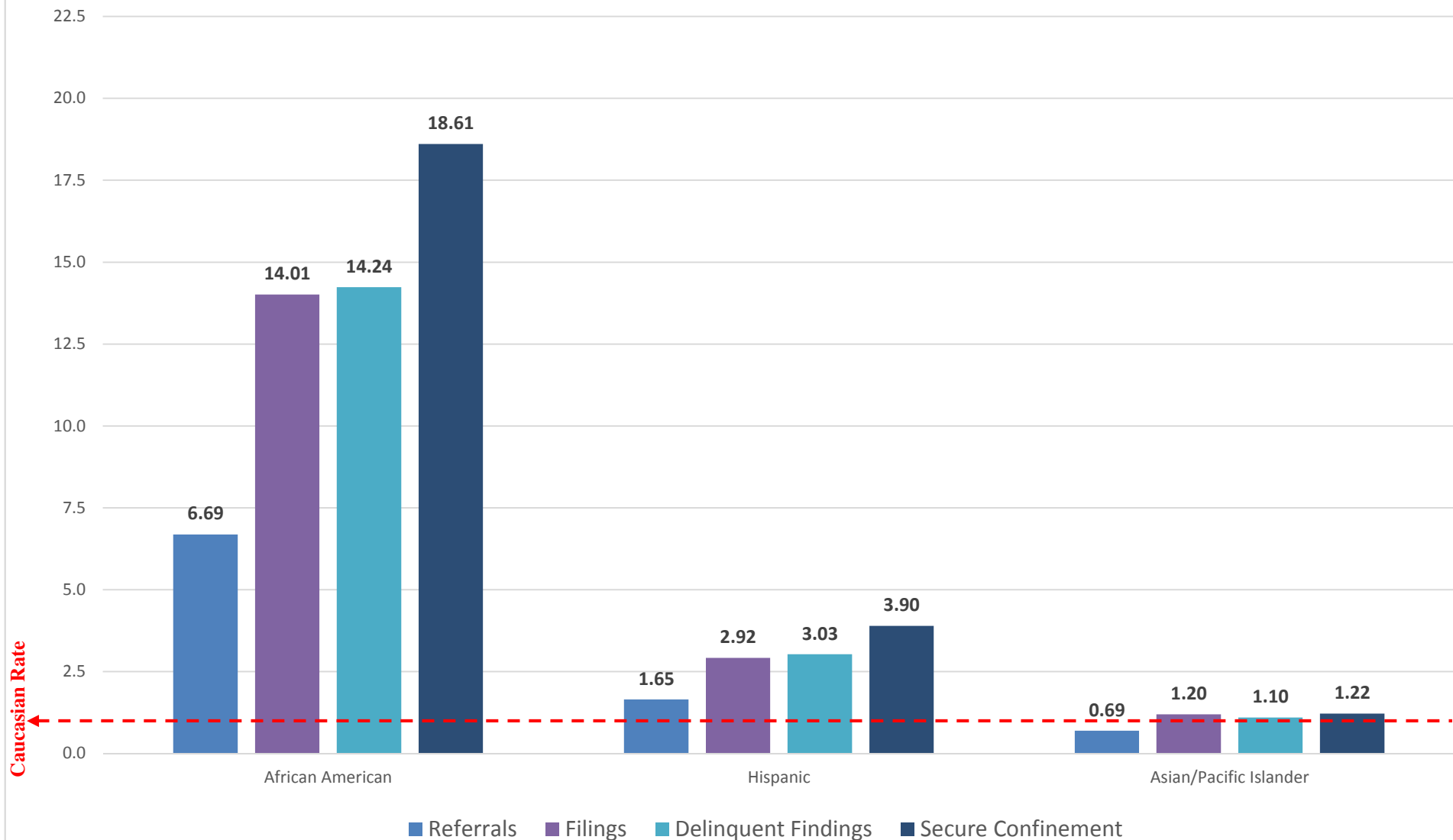
King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality 2016 Incremental Change by Race/Ethnicity

■ African American ■ Hispanic ■ Asian/Pacific Islander



King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality

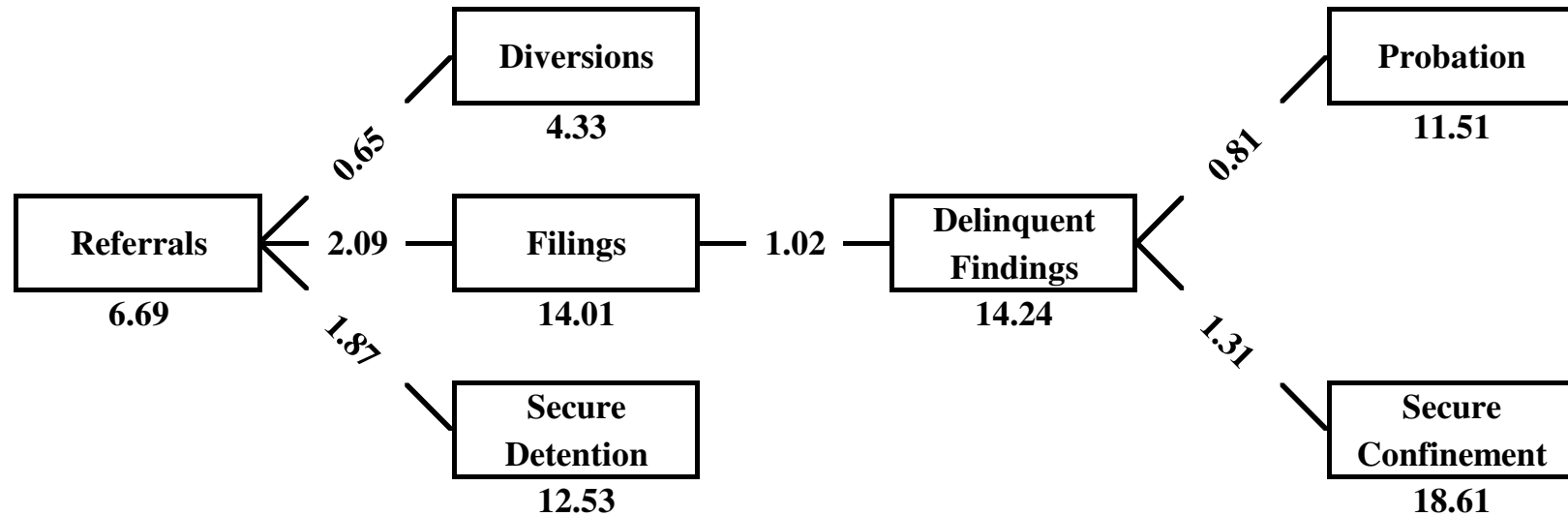
Race/Ethnicity by Decision Point - 2016 Cumulative



King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality

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

Calendar Year 2016*



* General Population Updated with 2015 NCHS Estimates (6/2016)

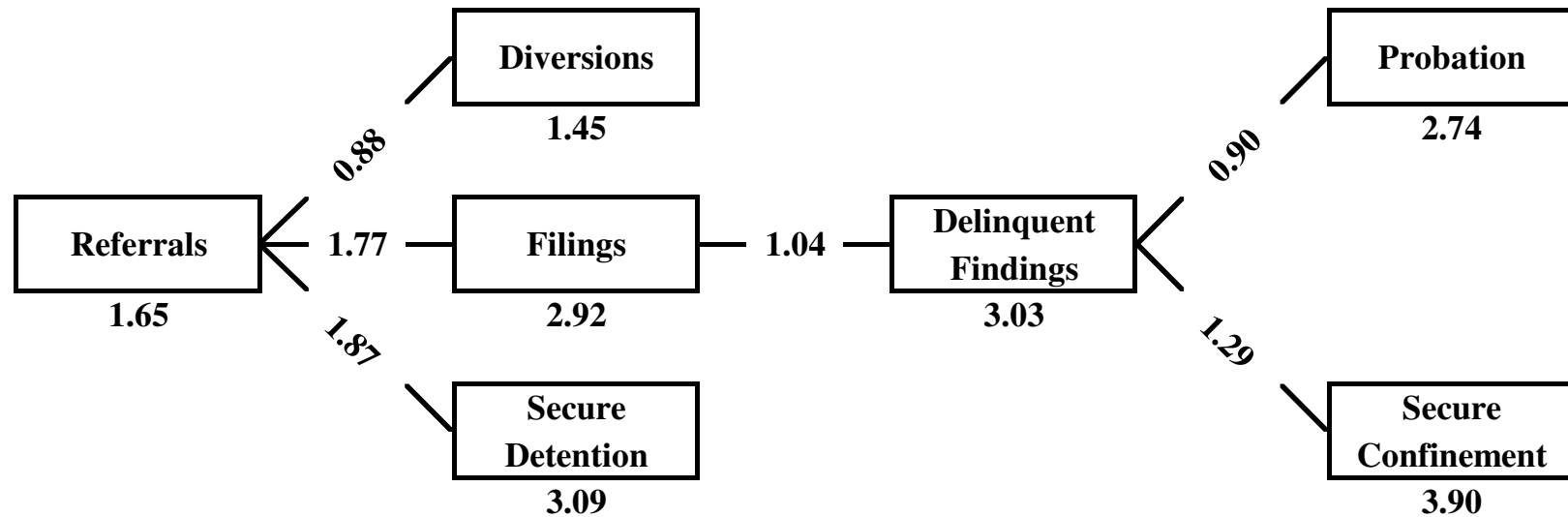
Note: This analysis is strictly a starting point for the discussion on disproportionality. It is an aggregate comparison that includes all offenses/offense types and does not distinguish between differences in the severity of offenses, nor does it factor in gender, age or other differences. The figures 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 more than six and one-half times more likely to receive a referral than Caucasian youth. Once referred, they are twice as likely to be filed on, making the cumulative disproportionality for filings 14.01 (6.69×2.09). This means that, based upon the population described above, African American youth are 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 14.24 ($6.69 \times 2.09 \times 1.02$).

King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality

Hispanic as Compared to Caucasian for All Offenses/Offense Types

Calendar Year 2016*



* General Population Updated with 2015 NCHS Estimates (6/2016)

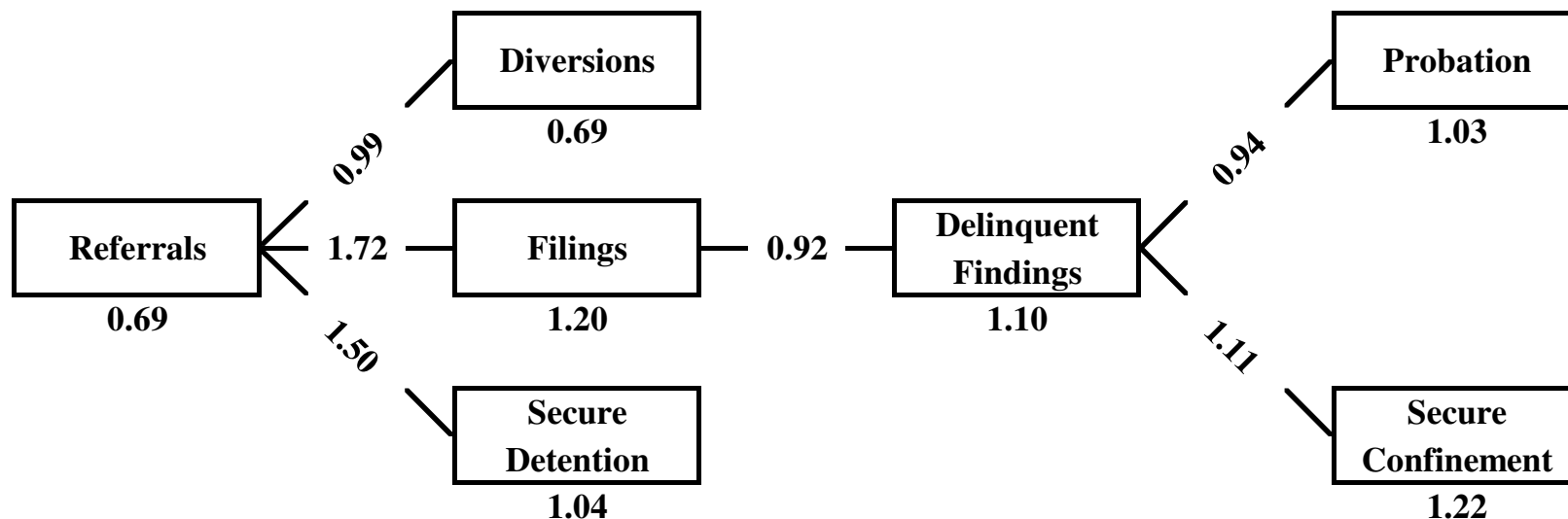
Note: This analysis is strictly a starting point for the discussion on disproportionality. It is an aggregate comparison that includes all offenses/offense types and does not distinguish between differences in the severity of offenses, nor does it factor in gender, age or other differences. The figures 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 65% more likely to receive a referral than Caucasian youth. Once referred, they are 77% more likely to be filed on, making the cumulative disproportionality for filings 2.92 (1.65 x 1.77). This means that, based on the population described above, Hispanic youth are nearly 3 times more likely to be filed on than Caucasian youth. Once filed on they are as likely to be found delinquent as Caucasian youth, but their cumulative rate remain higher 3.03 (1.65 x 1.77 x 1.04).

King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality

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

Calendar Year 2016*



* General Population Updated with 2015 NCHS Estimates (6/2016).

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 0.69 or 44% less than Caucasian youth. Once referred, they are 72% more likely be filed on, making the cumulative disproportionality for filings 1.20 (0.69×1.72). This means that, based on the population described above, Asian/Pacific Islander youth are more likely to be filed on than Caucasian youth. Once filed on they are as likely to be found delinquent as their Caucasian counterparts, with the cumulative rate statistically similar to Caucasian youth and their rate being 1.10 ($0.69 \times 1.72 \times 0.92$).

King County Juvenile Court
2010 - 2016* RRI Table
Incremental Changes

	African American						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Referrals	4.38	4.68	4.83	5.20	6.77	6.88	6.69
Diversions	0.59	0.67	0.65	0.68	0.58	0.62	0.65
Secure Detention	2.01	1.86	1.75	1.71	1.63	1.83	1.87
Filings	1.58	1.64	1.50	1.54	1.69	1.99	2.09
Delinquent Findings	1.09	1.07	1.00	0.92	0.81	0.96	1.02
Probation	0.87	0.75	0.85	0.92	0.88	0.81	0.81
Secure Confinement	1.37	1.52	1.28	1.02	1.21	1.55	1.31

	Hispanic						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Referrals	1.29	1.26	1.19	1.47	1.32	1.57	1.65
Diversions	0.89	0.88	0.95	0.98	0.84	0.90	0.88
Secure Detention	1.68	1.63	1.46	1.33	1.66	1.50	1.87
Filings	1.50	1.51	1.40	1.36	1.76	1.39	1.77
Delinquent Findings	1.09	1.08	1.01	0.98	0.89	1.09	1.04
Probation	0.86	0.95	0.88	1.13	1.09	0.99	0.90
Secure Confinement	1.29	1.29	1.20	0.95	1.08	1.41	1.29

	Asian/Pacific Islander						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Referrals	0.73	0.73	0.62	0.64	0.61	0.78	0.69
Diversions	1.04	1.02	1.12	1.27	0.97	0.91	0.99
Secure Detention	1.28	1.29	1.25	1.00	1.34	1.17	1.50
Filings	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.05	1.28	1.34	1.72
Delinquent Findings	1.15	1.09	1.09	1.03	0.79	1.01	0.92
Probation	0.91	1.05	0.77	1.12	1.12	0.94	0.94
Secure Confinement	1.29	1.10	1.20	1.09	1.00	1.38	1.11

Statistically Significant-different than caucasian youth

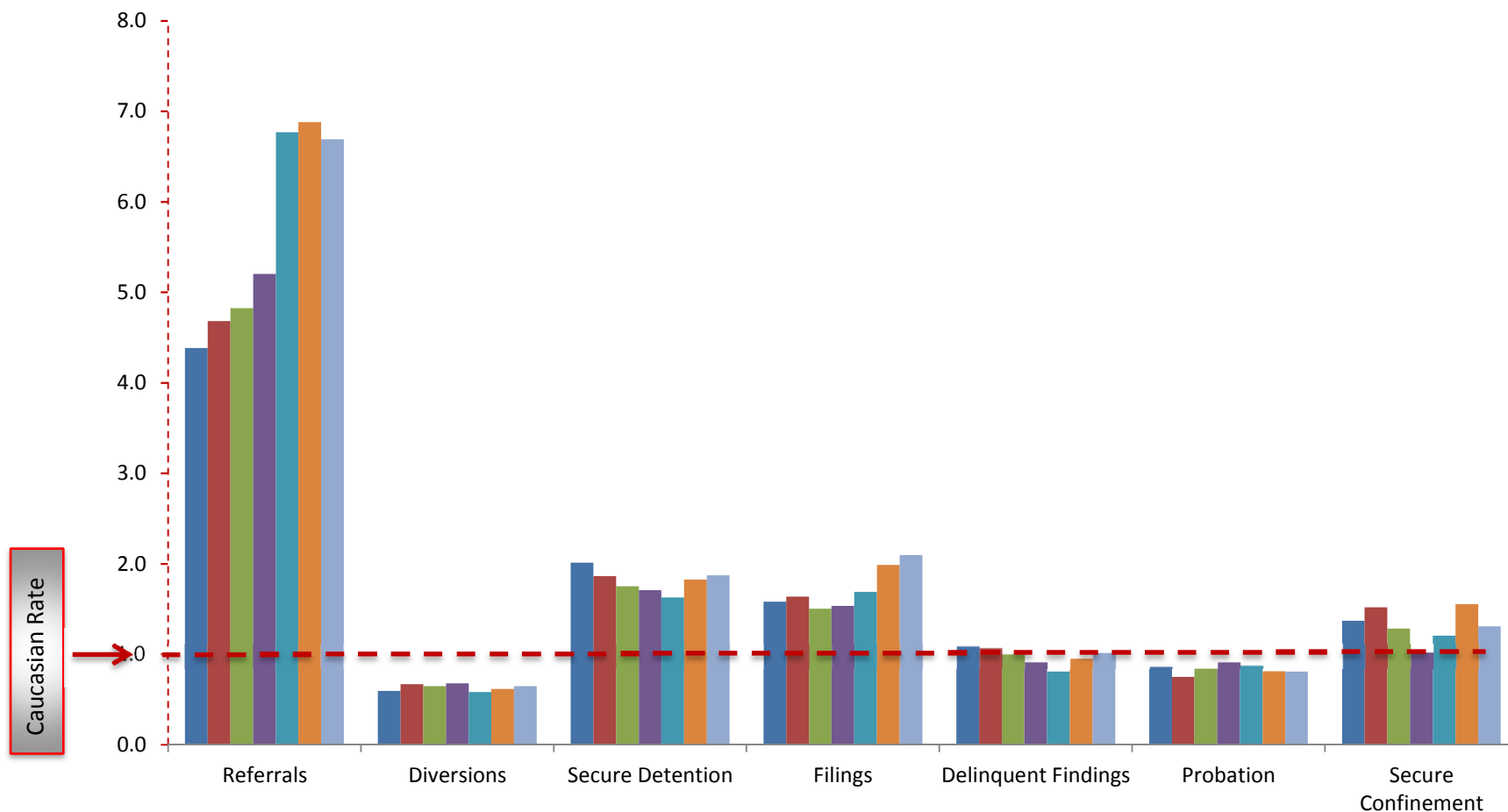
*2015 population used; 2016 population data not available until July 2017.

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

Data extracted from King County Juvenile Information System (JIMS) - March 2017

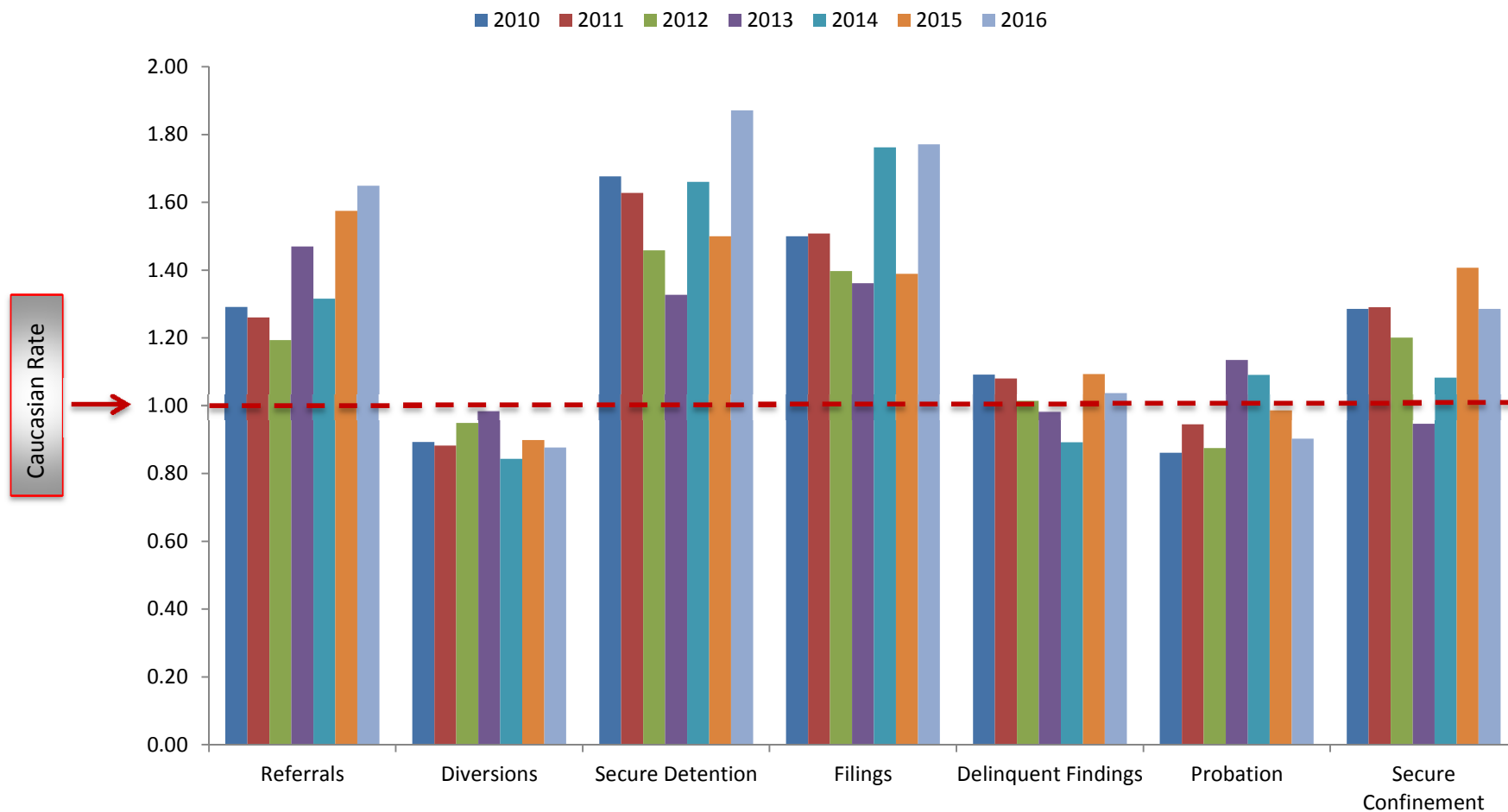
King County Juvenile Justice Disproportionality -African American- Incremental Change by Decision Point

■ 2010 ■ 2011 ■ 2012 ■ 2013 ■ 2014 ■ 2015 ■ 2016



Prepared by: Elizabeth Haumann, M.A., Research & Evaluation Analyst, King County Executive's Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Data extracted from King County Juvenile Information System (JIMS) - March 2017

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



Prepared by: Elizabeth Haumann, M.A., Research & Evaluation Analyst, King County Executive's Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Data extracted from King County Juvenile Information System (JJIS) - March 2017

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



Prepared by: Elizabeth Haumann, M.A., Research & Evaluation Analyst, King County Executive's Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget
Data extracted from King County Juvenile Information System (JIMS) - March 2017

How the 2016 African American Referral Disproportionality Figure of 6.69 is Calculated

102,874 King County Caucasian Population Ages 10-17

1,221 King County Juvenile Caucasian Referrals

$(1,221 \div 102,874) \times 1,000 =$ Rate of 11.87 Caucasian Referrals Per 1,000 Caucasian Youth

18,828 King County African American Population Ages 10-17

1,495 King County Juvenile African American Referrals

$(1,495 \div 18,828) \times 1,000 =$ Rate of 79.40 African American Referrals Per 1,000 African American Youth

$79.40 \div 11.87 =$ Relative Rate of 6.69 Which Means

African American youth were referred at a rate 6.69 times greater than Caucasian youth in King County in Calendar Year 2016, based on 2015 population numbers.