



# History of DMC

1. The original goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974:
  - Help state and local governments prevent and control juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system.
  - Protect juveniles in the juvenile justice system from inappropriate placements and from the physical and psychological harm that can result from contact with adult inmates.
  - Provide community-based treatment for juvenile offenders.
2. The evolution of the four JJDP Act Core Requirements:
  - Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)—1974
  - Separation—1974
  - Jail Removal—1980
  - Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)—1988
    - Became a Core Requirement—1992
    - Expanded to Disproportionate Minority Contact — 2002

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)  
as a Core Requirement in the  
JJDPA of 2002

Requiring states participating in the JJDP Act's Part B Formula Grants program to “address *juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts* designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who *come into contact with the juvenile justice system.*”

## Purpose of the DMC Core Requirement

*To ensure equal and fair treatment for every youth in the juvenile justice system, regardless of race and ethnicity.*

# Disproportionate Minority Contact

- Disproportionate
- Minority
- Contact



# Disproportionate

A *rate* of contact with the juvenile justice system among juveniles of a specific minority group that is significantly different from the rate of contact for whites (i.e., non-Hispanic Caucasians) or for other minority groups.

# Minority: Race and Ethnicity Categories

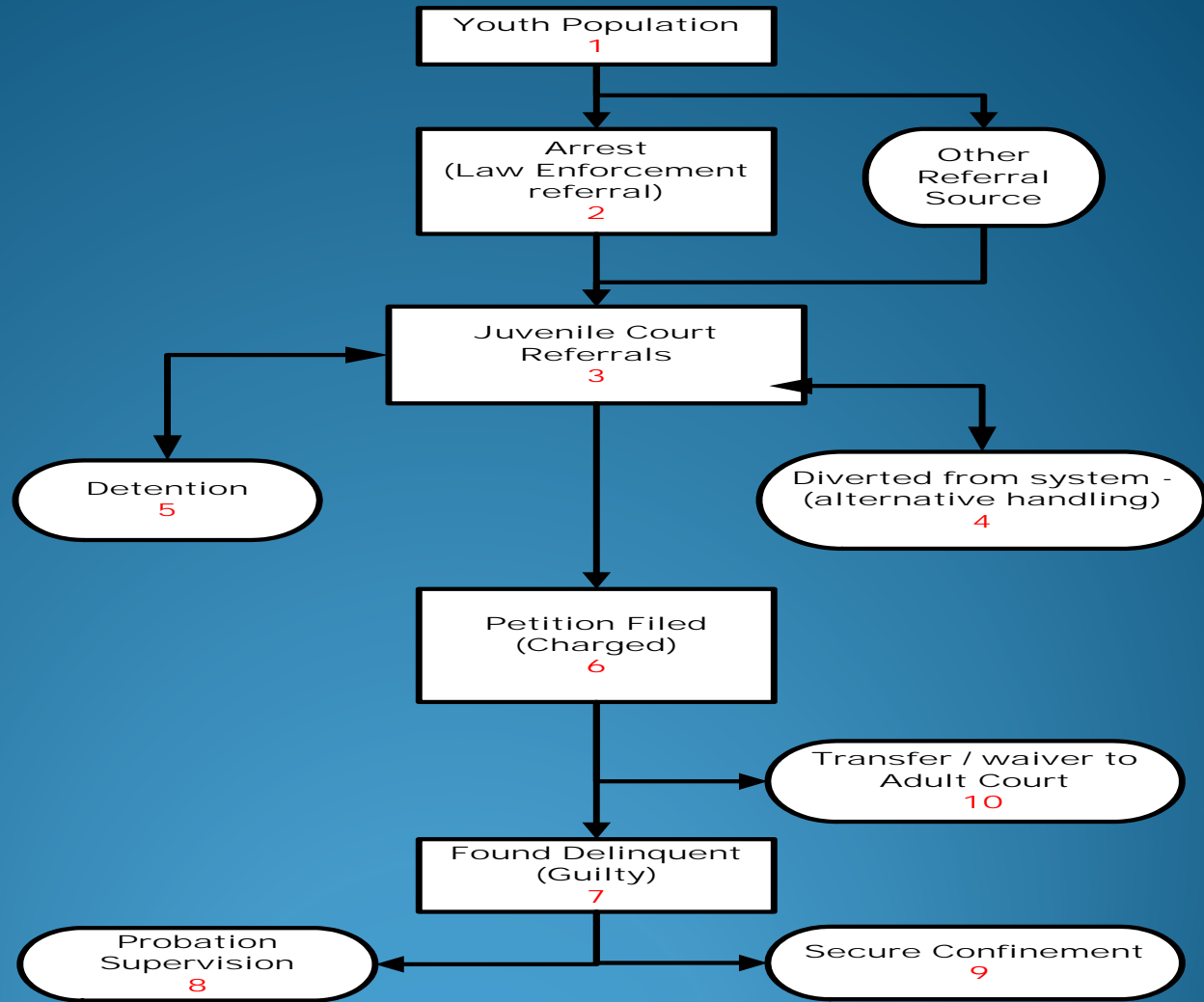
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>White (non-Hispanic):</b>	<b>A person having origins in any of the original people of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.</b>
<b>Black or African-American (non-Hispanic):</b>	<b>A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino:</b>	<b>A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.</b>
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic):</b>	<b>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.</b>
<b>Asian (non-Hispanic):</b>	<b>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.</b>
<b>Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic):</b>	<b>A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific islands.</b>

# Using Race and Ethnicity Categories

- Counts for all other groups should remove Hispanic/Latino (e.g., “African-American” should really be “non-Hispanic African-American”).
- Groups MORE specific than the six major groups may be defined IF they may be aggregated into the six major groups.
- Any of the six groups consisting of one (1) percent or more of the juvenile population in a specific jurisdiction (subject to juvenile justice contact and processes) should be assessed independently.
- Reports should describe the categories and allocation rules used. Be consistent within a state/local report.



# Juvenile Justice System Contact Points



# Anywhere County Raw Data into DMC Data Base System

Anywhere County	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	176,115	115,605	15,622	13,238	26,368	0	1,824	3,458	60,510
2. Juvenile Arrests	6,492	4,236	1,630	0	456	0	170	0	2,256
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	9,641	5,166	2,636	700	860	0	228	51	4,475
4. Cases Diverted	3,625	2,147	816	258	323	0	63	18	1,478
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,902	1,316	1,055	212	211	0	96	12	1,586
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	4,368	2,149	1,425	327	322	0	134	11	2,219
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	2,755	1,355	889	192	222	0	89	8	1,400
8. Cases Resulting in Probation Placement	1,634	862	477	109	145	0	38	3	772
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1,125	460	427	96	104	0	34	4	665
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	41	13	20	3	5	0	0	0	28

# DMC County Relative Rate Index Sample

Data Items	Total Number of Reference Group	Rate of Occurrence - Reference Group	Total Number In Focal Group	Rate of Occurrence - Focal Group	Relative Rate Index
1. Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	15,756		1,897		
2. Juvenile Arrests	636	40.37	301	158.67	<b>3.93</b>
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	148	23.27	80	0.00	1.14
4. Cases Diverted	-	0.00	-	0.00	**
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	-	0.00	-	0.00	**
6. Cases Petitioned (Charge Filed)	147	99.32	80	100.00	1.01
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	98	66.67	51	63.75	0.96
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	6	6.12	5	9.80	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	7	7.14	10	19.61	<b>2.75</b>
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	2	1.36	-	0.00	**

# Contact Points: Standard Definitions

Contact Point	Definition
Arrest	Youth are considered to be arrested when law enforcement agencies apprehend, stop, or otherwise contact them and suspect them of having committed a delinquent act.
Referral	When a potentially delinquent youth is sent forward for legal processing and received by a juvenile or family court or juvenile intake agency, either as a result of law enforcement action or upon a complaint by a citizen or school.
Diversion	Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are often screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency, resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or resolve it formally (with the filing of charges). The diversion population includes all youth referred for legal processing but handled without the filing of formal charges.

# Contact Points: Standard Definitions

## (cont'd)

Contact Point	Definition
Detention	Detention refers to youth held in secure detention facilities at some point during court processing of delinquency cases (i.e., prior to disposition). The detention population may also include youth held in secure detention to await placement following a court disposition. For the purposes of DMC, detention may also include youth held in jails and lockups.
Petitioned/charges filed	Formally charged (petitioned) delinquency cases are those that appear on a court calendar in response to the filing of a petition, complaint, or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate a youth as a delinquent or status offender or to waive jurisdiction and transfer a youth to criminal court.
Delinquent findings	Youth are judged or found to be delinquent during adjudicatory hearings in juvenile court. Being found (or adjudicated) delinquent is roughly equivalent to being convicted in criminal court.



# Contact Points: Standard Definitions (cont'd)

Contact Point	Definition
Probation	Those in which a youth is placed on formal or court-ordered supervision following a juvenile court disposition. Notably, youth on “probation” under voluntary agreements without adjudication should not be counted here but should instead be part of the diverted population.
Confinement in secure correctional facilities	Confined cases are those in which, following a court deposition, youth are placed in secure residential or correctional facilities for delinquent offenders. The confinement population should not include all youth placed in any form of out-of-home placement.
Transferred to adult court	Waived cases in which a youth is transferred to criminal court as a result of a judicial finding in juvenile court. Juveniles may be transferred to criminal court through a variety of other methods, but most of these methods are difficult or impossible to track from within the juvenile justice system, including prosecutor discretion or concurrent jurisdiction, legislative exclusion, and the variety of blended sentencing laws.

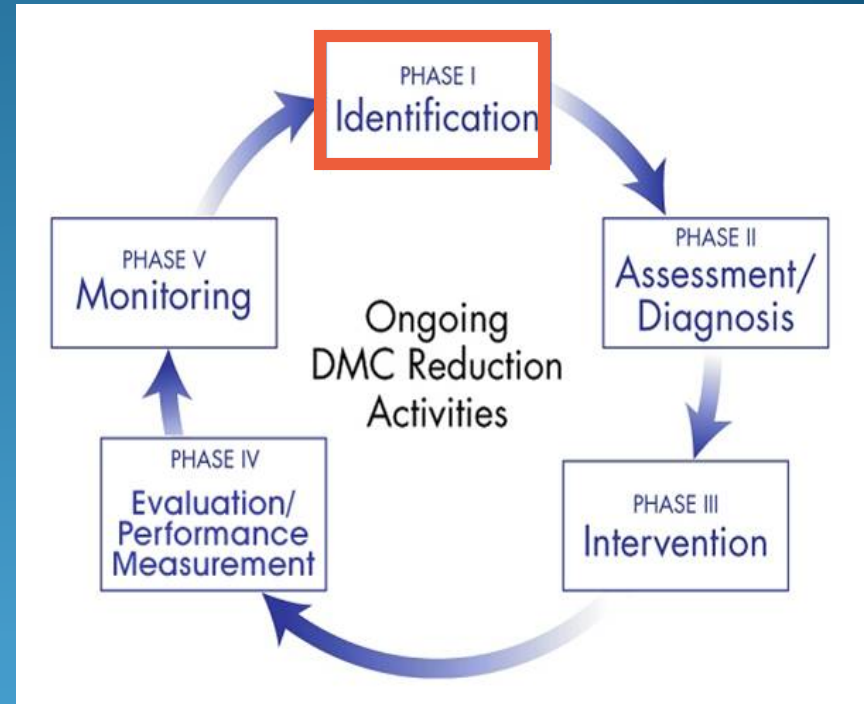
# Why Measure DMC?

- To determine the existence and extent of disproportionality—“between race” comparisons within jurisdictions and at specific decision points.
- To make comparisons across multiple jurisdictions and select jurisdictions to receive primary attention.
- For data-based targeting of assessment studies, identifying points of intervention, and resource allocation.
- To enable monitoring/comparison of DMC trends.

# Phase 1. Identification

Answer the questions:

- Does DMC exist?
- To what extent?
- How do we address it?





## Contributing Mechanisms Leading to DMC:

What are some Contributing Mechanisms Leading to DMC?

# DMC Mission Statement :

- To determine the extent to which Disproportionate Minority Contact of youth with the juveniles justice system exists in Arkansas; to assess reason it may exist; and to develop and facilitate the applications of strategies for reducing such contact.



# What Can You Do to Help ?

- First acknowledge that DMC Disproportionate Minority Contact with juvenile justice system is a problem that needs to be solved.
- Examine the part that you and you agency or system play in the issue of disproportionate Minority Contact.
- Stay abreast of developments in reducing minority disparity and take advantage of opportunities to attend training sessions and meeting on DMC.
- And finally ,work within your system to educate decision maker and co-worker on issues related to DMC



- Sheila R Foster, DMC Coordinator
- Arkansas Department of Juvenile Justice Office  
Delinquency and Prevention
- [Sheila.foster@dhs.arkansas.gov](mailto:Sheila.foster@dhs.arkansas.gov)
  - (501) 320-6129 office
  - (501) 416-5939 cell
  - (501) 682-2121 fax