

Nevada: Plan for Compliance with the DMC Core Requirement 2015

Phase I: Identification (To determine the extent to which DMC exists.)

Statewide DMC Data Discussion

The state of Nevada consists of 17 counties. Clark and Washoe Counties contain the majority of the state's population. The majority of the youth population, age 10-17 is white (76.7%). The racial distribution of the remaining population is 12.1% African Americans, 2.3% American Indians, and 8.9% Asians. Nearly two-fifths (38.8%) of the population is Hispanic. The term Hispanic is used to characterize youth that are of Hispanic ethnicity apart from the indicated racial groups.

Clark County, home to the city of Las Vegas, has a minority population of over 130,000 ages 10 to 17. The population within Clark County is 72.7% white, 15.1% African American, 1.7% American Indian, and 10.4% Asian. Just over two-fifths (41.5%) of the population are Hispanic. Washoe County has a population of approximately 21,600 minority youth. Washoe County is 85.6% white, 4.3% African American, 3.1% American Indian, and 7.1% Asian. Approximately one-third (34.8%) are Hispanic. The remaining 15 counties each have less than 5,000 minority youth.

Statewide, American Indians make up 2.3% of the population. The highest proportion of American Indian youth is in Mineral County at 27% of youth from ages 10 to 17. However, the largest population of American Indian youth are located in Clark County where approximately 3,600 youth compose 1.7% of the population. The majority of juveniles in the five counties are white (62.4%). Hispanics are the largest minority group (27.1%), followed by American Indians (5.1%) and mixed race youth (3.3%). African American and Asian youth represent less than 1% of the population in these counties.

Relative Rate Indices (RRIs) have been calculated for decision points using data obtained from . The data used to calculate the RRIs does **not** reflect a duplicated count, one reflecting the total number of system involved youth rather than the total number of youth contacts with the system.

RRI values can provide valuable insight into the presence of disproportion at each of the decision points in a state's juvenile justice system; however they are not a reliable indicator of overall system performance. Nevada is a bifurcated state. As previously stated, the majority of the population is located in two counties. The remaining areas within the state are mainly rural with low populations. Therefore, statewide RRIs are not completely representative of disproportionate contact across the state due to the extreme differences in population between these areas.

In reviewing the statewide RRIs, disparities existed for at least one minority group in out of **9** points. The decision points where disparities were not noted were . Compared to white youth, minority youth are disproportionality represented statewide at **X** out of **9** decision points; the greatest rate is at . **LV to insert data description of statewide data.**

Depending on the data we choose to use in the plan, we may need to describe differences between data from last plan and limitations of using Archive data.

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Statewide RRI Matrix 2012 from Archive Data							
Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White, NH						
	White, NH	Black, NH	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander, NH	American Indian/Alaskan Native, NH	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	**	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	3.41	1.34	0.39	1.28	*	1.60
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.99	1.10	1.30	0.95	*	1.06
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.46	1.11	0.72	1.04	*	1.23
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.19	0.94	0.81	1.14	*	1.03
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.72	0.80	0.66	1.63	*	0.78
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	1.40	1.27	**	0.77	*	1.31
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement	1.00	1.11	1.04	**	1.03	*	1.03
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	*	**
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	

Clark County DMC Data Discussion

In Clark County, all minorities are disproportionately represented at **each decision point** in the juvenile justice system when compared to white youth. The greatest point of disparity is in cases resulting in delinquent findings.

African American youth are more than six times more likely than white youth to be arrested, and there are also statistically significant RRI values for Hispanic youth (RRI=1.91). Following arrest, minority youth are referred to juvenile court less frequently than whites (RRI=0.86); however Asian youth were referred at a rate 1.18 times that of the rate for white youth. There is disproportionality for African American youth only at detention (RRI=0.08) and secure detention (RRI=1.58). **LV to insert data description for Clark County.**

Insert Clark County RRI matrix

Washoe County DMC Data Discussion

In Washoe County, RRIs show disparity for all minorities to whites at arrest (RRI=1.32) and cases resulting in delinquent findings (RRI=1.19). Cases resulting in probation placement (RRI=0.87) were statistically significant for all minorities, though the RRI indicates minorities are less likely to receive probation services. African American youth in Washoe are nearly 4 times more likely to be arrested than white youth (RRI=3.96). The juvenile arrest RRIs for Hispanic and American Indian youth were 1.23 and 1.61, respectively. Cases for African American (RRI=0.79), Hispanic (RRI=0.99), and American Indian (RRI=0.78) youth are less likely to be referred to juvenile

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court following arrest than cases for white youth. There were no significant disparities noted for cases involving secure detention or cases petitioned.

Cases were diverted for African American youth less often than white youth (RRI=0.79). Disproportionality was noted for cases resulting in delinquent findings for Hispanic (RRI=1.28) youth. Cases for minority youth received probation at a lower rate than whites at 0.83. The Pacific Islander population in Washoe County does not exceed 1%. There was an insufficient number of cases for all minorities for the analysis of cases resulting in confinement and transfers to adult court.

In Washoe County, RRI values indicate disparity for African American (RRI=3.96) and Hispanic (RRI=1.23) youth at the point of arrest. Countywide, African American youth make up 4.3% percent of the population, while Hispanic youth account for approximately one-third or 34.8%. Although the greatest amount of disparity occurs for African American youth at the point of arrest, Hispanic youth are experiencing disparity at a higher volume due to their prevalence in the population.

LV To insert data description for Washoe County.

Insert Washoe County RRI matrix and trend data

Tribal Jurisdictions DMC Data Discussion

A third area for identification was generated by combining the data from four counties containing tribal areas: Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, and White Pine. **LV to talk about the limitations of the reported data.**

There are several obstacles for accurately measuring juvenile justice contact for American Indian youth. Tribal lands have jurisdiction over juveniles that come into contact with the juvenile justice system on reservation land. The numbers for American Indian youth that come into contact with the juvenile justice system in the statewide data may only represent youth that are offending outside of the jurisdiction of their reservation. Tribal or reservation areas may not report their juvenile justice data to their county or state, or may not have data to report. Therefore, any activity for American Indian youth may include any offenses committed on tribal lands. This means that American Indian youth are likely underrepresented in state juvenile justice data.

Tribal Jurisdiction DMC Data Discussion

- RRI Analysis Tracking Sheet & Discuss RRIs
- Use the RRI Tracking Sheet to interpret and analyze the values that drive decision making and how data will guide reduction efforts
- The most recent RRI calculations indicate that there is disproportionality of minority youth, with the most statistically significant rates on a statewide basis being those of in cases resulting in delinquent findings. In Clark County, disparity was noted at each of the 9 decision points. Washoe County data indicated disparity at arrest, secure detention, probation placement, and confinement.
- Statewide, the primary populations identified by the RRI analysis are _(race)_ youth. In Clark and Washoe Counties, the primary populations identified are _(race)_ youth.
- Identify significant values including statistical parity (i.e. how many less or more minority youth would it take to show statistical equality with white non-Hispanic youth)
- Identify the greatest degree of disproportionate contact
- The greatest degree of disproportionate contact occurs at _(decision point)_ with the greatest disparity for _(race)_ youth with an RRI of _____.

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- Identify greatest magnitude, volume (meaning the decision points where the largest number of minority youth may be affected)
- Using the Relative Rate Index Tracking Sheet for analysis, the rates with the greatest magnitude and volume of activity are associated with_(race)_ youth.
- Compare to national RRI values
- Examine local context for values to determine target populations for DMC reduction
- Compared to national rates Nevada has a higher rate of _(decision point)_ for minority youth.

LV To insert data description for tribal jurisdictions.

Insert Trend Data from 2011-2013 here

Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis (To assess the reasons for DMC, if it exists.)

Current Progress on the Assessment Process

As discussed above, the majority of the state's minority youth population is in two counties, Clark and Washoe. The remaining areas within the state are mainly rural with low populations. Therefore, it seems most practical and beneficial that Nevada's statewide DMC assessment consist of assessments of these counties.

The Juvenile Justice Specialist in conjunction with the Minority and Gender Committee of the SAG has a strong understanding of the identification and assessment process via OJJDP's Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual, 4th Edition. The Juvenile Justice Specialist collects, inputs, and analyzes DMC data from each county within the state. This information is then shared with the Minority and Gender Committee.

In preparation for the assessment process, the Juvenile Justice Specialist has:

- Reviewed past assessments from states across the country
- Attended national conferences on different jurisdictions
- Become familiar with the state's 3-year plan concerning DMC
- Reviewed findings from the Identification Phase (Relative Rate Index)

The Minority and Gender Committee of the SAG plans to address the remaining steps of the assessment process. The Nevada Division of Child and Family Services- Juvenile Justice Programs Office, Nevada Juvenile Justice Commission (SAG) and Nevada Statewide Minority/Gender Taskforce requested Technical Assistance through OJJDP in 2012 and 2013. Training dates were scheduled and subsequently cancelled per the request of the TA provider.

A time/task plan for the completion of the assessment has been developed. The assessment is anticipated to be complete as of May 2015.

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DMC Assessment Timeline

Task	Date Due
Review findings from Identification Phase (Relative Rate Index) for 2012	06/15/2014
Identify where data for each decision point are recorded/stored and how to best obtain data	07/15/2014
Determine and document the decision making process and key information used for key decision points across the juvenile justice continuum (actual process not just official policies/procedures)	07/15/2014
Obtain permission to get/abstract the data	08/01/2014
Determine decision points in juvenile justice system to be studied	08/08/2014
Discuss possible uses for qualitative technique(s) to be used, determine best methodology based on use (e.g., interviews, observations, focus groups)	08/22/2014
Identify potential research organizations	09/05/2014
Conduct meeting with potential applicants (i.e. universities, research firms, etc.) Discuss DMC and generally what you are looking for, solicit input, refer possible applicants to the <i>Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual</i> , 4th Edition	10/31/2014
Request technical assistance from OJJDP to assist and oversee assessment plans/strategies, development of RFP, possible training to successful applicant, and/or review of completed study before submission	11/01/2014
Distribute Request For Proposals	12/12/2014
Obtain written final report and presentation of assessment findings from research organization	05/01/2015

Phase III: Intervention (To develop and implement intervention strategies to address these identified reasons.)

Progress Made in 2013

- (1) Insert any information for trainings that are occurring that will assist with the reduction of DMC in Nevada.
- (2) Insert any progress made by the Work Group/Task Force in Washoe County.
- (3) Maintaining the Pueblo Project in Washoe County. The JJPO will continue to monitor and collect data on the effectiveness of this program. [Something more about Pueblo Project here.](#)
- (4) Submitted Technical Assistance Request to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) to assist with the analysis and collection of Nevada's DMC data statewide and by county. NCJJ will provide a method to track changes in DMC data over time.

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- (5) Insert any progress made with the standards proposed by the Nevada Supreme Court for everyone who represents or prosecutes juveniles involved in the system.
- (6) Work with National Council on Crime and Delinquency to assess the need for improvements to the JDAI. NCCD will review current Risk and Needs Assessment; complete a system analysis of our current JCATS data system; determine the viability of purchasing SPSS predictive analytics software; and develop management reports that guide and track practice outcomes. Is this only in Washoe?
- (7) Develop an automated case management system to provide quality assurance and improve consistency of probation practice. Is this only in Washoe?

Goals→Objectives→Activities

Goal 1: Promote equitable treatment of youth in Washoe County in the juvenile justice system through maintaining JDAI engagement, targeting disparity at the decision point of arrest, and addressing disparate contact of Hispanic juveniles.

Objectives:

- Hispanic youth represent 37% of the youth population in Washoe County for 2011. However, RRI values do not take into account differences in population size. In Washoe County, RRI values indicate disparity for African American (RRI=3.96) and Hispanic (RRI=1.23) youth at the point of arrest. Countywide, African American youth make up 4.3% percent of the population, while Hispanic youth account for approximately one-third or 34.8%. Although the greatest amount of disparity occurs for African American youth at the point of arrest, Hispanic youth are experiencing disparity at a higher volume due to their prevalence in the population.
- Describe level of disparity for Hispanic youth in Washoe.
- In Washoe County, Hispanic youth experience significant disparities at the points of arrest (RRI=1.23) and cases resulting in delinquent findings (RRI=0.87). However, they are less likely to have cases referred to juvenile court (RRI=1.28) or cases resulting in probation (RRI=0.83).

Activities:

Washoe County has implemented several initiatives to assist with the reduction of overrepresentation of Hispanic youth in the juvenile justice system. With the assistance of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Washoe County has been participating in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The Pueblo Project is a local initiative that was developed to target the values of the Hispanic community with culturally specific programming and promote the prevention of delinquency in Hispanic youth. The following interventions have been implemented to address disparities in Hispanic youth in Washoe County:

Some of the intervention strategies implemented based on the analysis of DMC data are:

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI):

The Washoe County Board of County Commissioners accepted a continuation grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation to expand its JDAI efforts into Dispositional and “Deep End” reform areas of the Juvenile Justice System. These efforts will continue to focus on safely reducing the number of youth placed in out of state treatment centers by enhancing community based options.

The goals for this year are:

- Work with National Council on Crime and Delinquency to review our current Risk and Needs Assessment; complete a system analysis of our current JCATS data system; determine the viability of purchasing SPSS predictive analytics software; and develop management reports that guide and track practice outcomes
- Develop an automated case management system to provide quality assurance and improve consistency of probation practice

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Pueblo Project:

Juvenile Services continues to work in conjunction with therapist Frank D. Lemus Sr. in the implementation of the Pueblo Project, *Latino Starting Point*. This project provides mothers and fathers of our Latino youth an opportunity to establish an effective foundation for their families. It empowers them with culturally-specific strengths in order to assist them in improving rules for their home. The project focuses on the strengths and values that are identified in Latino Culture and uses them as a motivation for positive change. The five key informed Latino aspects that are incorporated in this approach are: Power, Responsibility, Family, Faith Community, Identity. Since the inception of the program in February of 2012, thirty nine (39) families have been served, of which thirty five (35) families have successfully completed the program requirements.

Insert proposed performance measures here.

Goal 2. Improve the data collection and analysis system to measure disproportionate minority contact and the impact of interventions on DMC.

Objectives:

- Improve the capacity for data collection and analysis to identify DMC in Nevada.
- Improve use of the OJJDP required data collection including the RRI Matrix.

Activities:

- Examine existing RRI data and identify which jurisdictions are affecting the high Relative Rate Index (RRI) for minority arrests.
- Look at the barriers related to the collection/availability of data for the RRI spreadsheets.
- Maintain files of OJJDP sponsored DMC projects for information and dissemination
- Monitor RRIs statewide and by county level to assess disparities.

Nevada began collecting data in 1997 and continually reviews and refines the data collection system with the assistance of NJJPO and NJJC. The Juvenile Justice Commission's Gender/Minority sub-committee review data on an annual basis and make recommendations to the Juvenile Justice Commission based on that review. The Juvenile Justice Programs Office reviews data on a monthly basis and does a thorough analysis of the data on an annual basis in coordination with the NJJC. The two largest county juvenile probation departments (Washoe and Clark) report data to the state on a quarterly basis; the other nine county juvenile probation departments report on a monthly basis.

Many do an analysis of that data on a quarterly basis. This collection and examination of data, along with the legislatively required annual analysis from the county juvenile probation departments (SB232 reports) gives a realistic view of the status of DMC in Nevada.

The NJJC and the NJJPO feel that the collection and analysis of data must be under continual scrutiny. The NJJPO data system has added three new fields in order to identify possible areas of disproportionate minority contact. Two of these additions were requested by county juvenile probation departments. NJJPO recognizes the importance of responding quickly to the local jurisdictions requests. Staff serves on several statewide committees to ensure that the needs of youth in the juvenile justice system are addressed.

NJJPO and the counties currently analyze submitted data annually for DMC using the DMC matrix and the SB 232 reports. The plan is to begin analyzing the data on a quarterly basis with Washoe and Clark and on a monthly basis with the Balance of State. It is believed that frequent and timely analysis will benefit all entities in program development and implementation as well as correcting any statistical errors in a timely manner. An additional step is to utilize the analysis to make project/program recommendations to address DMC.

Insert proposed performance measures here.

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Goal 3. Promote equitable treatment for all minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

Objectives:

- Provide training and technical assistance to programs/ communities addressing minority over representation and provide education to targeted audiences.
- Provide programs/communities the tools necessary to address DMC effectively.

Activities:

- Continue monthly meetings for the statewide DMC task force.
- Provide training on DMC and diversity issues to public defenders, prosecutors, victim advocates, law enforcement agencies, local juvenile probation agencies, community based organizations and state correctional institutions
- Provide technical assistance to assist in diversity program development and implementation

The Nevada Supreme Court Task Force, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Reno Police Department, the Clark County Juvenile Services and Washoe County Juvenile Services have developed projects to address DMC issues. The Division of Child and Family Services and the Juvenile Justice

Programs Office will work collaboratively with these entities to assist in the continued development of projects addressing DMC. NJJPO and NJJC encourage and promote community coalitions that advocate for youth; provide technical assistance as required; assists with training on cultural diversity and DMC; monitors and analyzes data to look for barriers in programming, policies and procedures; funds local jurisdictions programs; provides information and support to counties and local coalitions; and acts as a liaison to other state and local agencies NJJPO, NJJC, the local jurisdictions and state youth corrections work collaboratively on most policy issues, including DMC. Over the past three years, NJJPO, state youth corrections and the local jurisdictions have been examining policies and procedures. This examination also looked at referral/arrest criteria, confinement/release criteria, parole services and community-based treatment of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. A review in Clark and Washoe counties resulted in the implementation of increased community based projects focusing on minority youth.

Insert proposed performance measures here.

Phase IV: Evaluation (To evaluate the effectiveness of the chosen intervention strategies.)

1. Explain why evaluation has not occurred.
2. Discuss performance measures

Phase V: Monitoring (To note changes in DMC trends and to adjust intervention strategies as needed.)

Plan not to exclude 6 months for monitoring and tracking changes over time

Insert trending data here.

Include description of monitoring prevention, intervention, and/or sys improvement

- Who will monitor activities, part-time DMC Coordinator Pauline Salla
- Timeline for current and/or future monitoring activities

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Nevada will continue to monitor and track changes in DMC trends annually through the calculation of the relative rates indices and an analysis of the level of system involvement based on minority youth population. These activities will be conducted by the Juvenile Justice

Specialist and will take place each year in **(month-month)** as previous calendar year data is made available. Any Formula grant-supported DMC reduction activities planned will be required to report on evaluation measures. In addition, on-site monitoring will be conducted of any sub-grantees.

DMC Reduction Plan

Include a chart or action plan

Specify timeline for next FY to conduct prevention, intervention and sys improvement strategies (specify program goals here)

Specify funding amount and sources designated