

I. Identify statewide data at research-based points of potential disparity.

When calculating RRI for West Virginia, the following Four Primary Sources were used:

US Census: Annual census reports provide baseline population numbers

WV State Police: Criminal history records department provides data on juvenile arrests

WV Division of Juvenile Services: OIS database provides data on pre-disposition detentions and post-adjudication secure placements

WV Supreme Court of Appeals: OCMS database provides data on referrals, diversions, petitions, adjudications, probation placements and transfers to adult criminal court

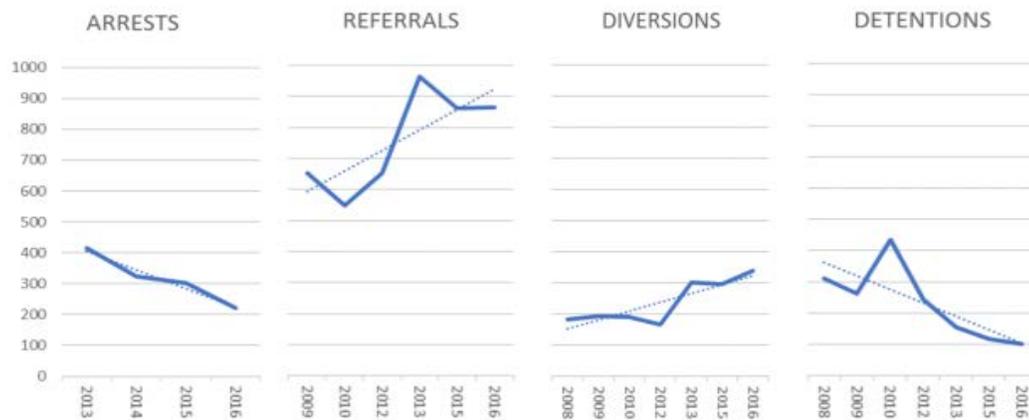
West Virginia Juvenile Justice System Contacts in 2016, by Race							
	Total Youth	White	Native American	Asian or Pacific Islander	African American or Black	Hispanic, Other, or Unknown Race	All Minorities
Population at risk (ages 10 to 17)	172,256	161,555	373	1,530	8,798	3,780	14,481
Juvenile Arrests	898	677	1	4	195	21	221
Referred to Juvenile Court	6,606	5,760	2	7	450	387	846
Cases Diverted from Juvenile Court	4,072	3,732	2	2	178	158	340
Cases Resulting in Pre-disposition Detention	389	287	0	1	64	37	102
Cases Resulting in Petitions	2,923	2,334	0	7	327	255	589
Cases Resulting in Adjudications	771	583	0	2	128	60	188
Cases Resulting in Adjudications with Probation	916	735	0	0	120	59	181
Cases Resulting in Adjudications with Secure Placement	93	57	0	0	21	15	36
Cases Resulting in Transfer or Waiver to Criminal Court	6	4	0	0	2	0	2

Note: Juvenile arrest data was obtained from the West Virginia State Police and there is no option to report "Hispanic" or "Latino" arrests. Any individual identifying as such is reported in the "Unknown" category.

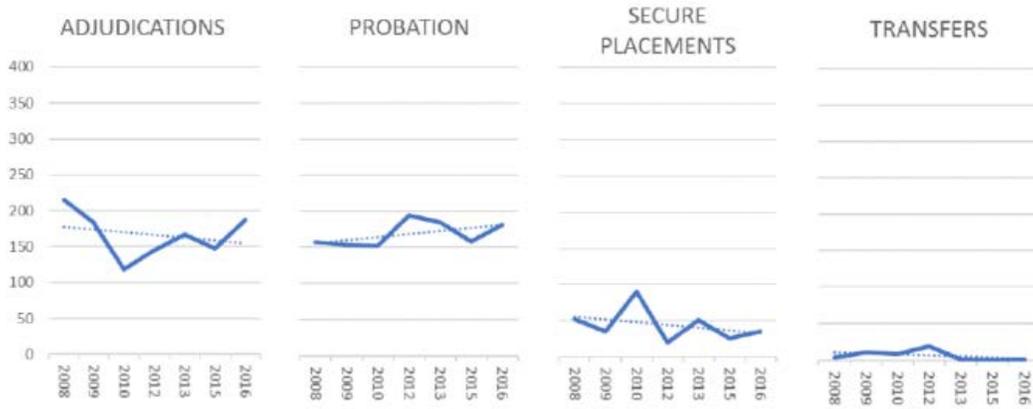
West Virginia 2016 Relative Rate Index Values, by Race					
	Native American	Asian or Pacific Islander	African American or Black	Hispanic, Other, or Unknown Race	All Minorities
Juvenile Arrests	0.64	0.62	5.29	1.33	3.64
Referred to Juvenile Court	0.23	0.20	0.27	2.16	0.44
Cases Diverted from Juvenile Court	1.54	0.44	0.61	0.63	0.62
Cases Resulting in Pre-disposition Detention	0.00	2.86	2.85	1.91	2.41
Cases Resulting in Petitions	0.00	2.46	1.79	1.62	1.71
Cases Resulting in Adjudications	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.94	1.27
Cases Resulting in Adjudications with Probation	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.78	0.76
Cases Resulting in Adjudications with Secure Placement	0.00	0.00	1.67	2.55	1.95
Cases Resulting in Transfer or Waiver to Criminal Court	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	2.27

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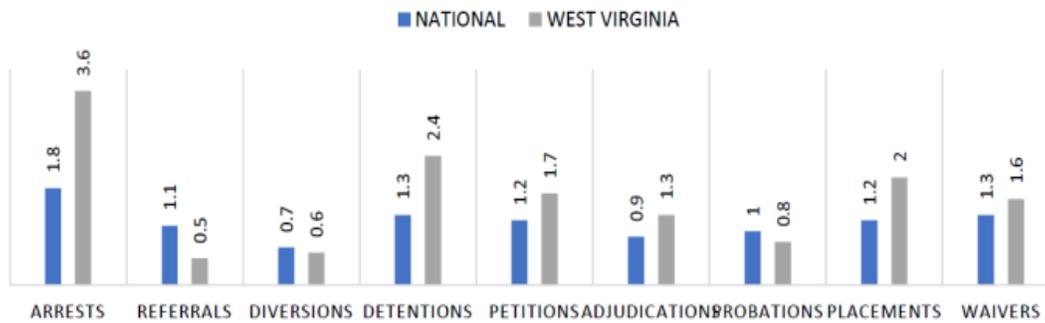
Trends in Juvenile Justice System Contacts, All Minority Youth 2008-2016



Trends in Juvenile Justice System Contacts, All Minority Youth 2008-2016



RELATIVE RATE INDEX FOR ALL MINORITIES IN WEST VIRGINIA COMPARED TO NATIONAL AVERAGE, 2013



minority youth. These include working to develop an institutional culture that emphasizes rehabilitation and treatment rather than punishment, creating alternatives to secure confinement for youth, and increasing collaboration between state and local stakeholders in the juvenile justice system.

3. West Virginia would like to reduce DMC significantly within the next year. Despite the small size of West Virginia's minority youth population, the state is not immune to the racial disparities that affect juvenile justice systems in other states.
4. Yes. Although the size of the minority youth population residing in the state is comparatively small, this does not diminish the significance of DMC for those individuals affected by this issue. Research suggest that even modest reforms are likely to make a noticeable impact on future measures of DMC in West Virginia. By implementing the strategies mentioned above, there are likely to be many opportunities to reduce rates of DMC in the state.
5. OJJDP can assist West Virginia by providing more training to increase the state's access to knowledge and resources.
6. he most recent action on taken in West Virginia to address DMC involved the passage of Senate Bill 393 in 2015. The new law made several changes, including requiring that at least half of program expenditures by state agencies and contracted service providers to fund evidence-based practices by 2017, allows for the diversion of status and nonviolent misdemeanants to restorative justice programs, and prevents first time status and nonviolent misdemeanors offenders form being placed in residential facilities expect for some specific exceptions. West Virginia will continue to emphasize the importance of awareness of the issue of disproportionate minority contact. The state will continue to provide cultural competency training for law enforcement and other justice system staff can help to reduce DMC by teaching participants to recognize the ways in which racial stereotyping and decision-making bias can perpetuate disparities in arrests and other outcomes.

II. Outcome-Based Evaluation (not applicable for FY 2019)