

Analysis of DMC in Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Lawton

Final Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background:

First mentioned in Congressional testimony in 1986, the existence of Disproportionate Minority Confinement, later renamed as Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) to better reflect the true depth of the issue, led to policy to reduce minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system by 1992. The amended Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires all states that participate in the Federal Formula Grants Program to measure the extent of DMC, identify causes and put measures into place to reduce minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system. Failure to implement a good faith plan may result in a loss of federal funding.

Literature Summary:

Prior research shows DMC at each decision point in most jurisdictions, though the degree of DMC often varies both between contact points in a given location and between jurisdiction suggesting that differential treatment of minority youths plays a role in DMC.

Other studies also suggest both the amount and type of juvenile criminal acts (differential involvement) may vary between racial and ethnic groups, due to the impact of racial discrimination, poverty and other social forces on minority juveniles.

Research Design:

This study will be divided into two sections.

1) Quantitative Analysis

Statistical analysis of JOLTS, Municipal Court data, comparing outcome by race and type of infraction. Municipal court data is included as a possible decision point contributing to DMC may be the decision to send juveniles to Municipal Court rather than Juvenile Court, which would then impact prior record, a well-documented contributor to DMC. The following data sets will be utilized to determine the extent of DMC:

- Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS)
- Community Disadvantage Index (CDI)
- Police juvenile arrest data
- Police crime and crime location data
- Municipal Court data referencing juvenile offenders

2) Qualitative Analysis

For the second part of this study, we will conduct semi-structured interviews using trained interviewers. Interviews will be conducted with police officers, juvenile probation officers, attorneys (DA's, Juvenile Public Defenders and private defense attorneys), and Juvenile Court Justices to examine the impact of a) subtle and/or overt bias, b) institutional/procedural bias and c) social factors which may contribute to DMC at different decision points in the juvenile justice system. Interviews will be audio-recorded and sent to a transcribing agency on OU's approved list. The interview is designed to exclude identifiers, though any identifiers will be removed in the transcription. A final check for any identifiers will be made by the PI, in every

transcribed interview before coding. 176 interviews total including all three cities and all juvenile justice professions.

Summary Findings:

Racial differences were found in all three counties, Tulsa, Oklahoma and Comanche at arrest, intake and outcome, though the degree of DMC varied significantly. Geographic analysis of arrest data supports differential involvement as arrest “hot spots” are mapped and examined by community disadvantage rates.

Support was also found for subtle bias on the part of juvenile justice professionals, when taken as a whole.

Recommendations:

- we recommend standardization of juvenile justice data collection.
- we recommend further research into DMC. Specifically, a multi-year study of self-report delinquent and criminal behavior
- we recommend further research in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods to both determine a) the need for services and resources and b) the most cost effective way to deliver those services and resources.
- we recommend training for juvenile justice professionals, well beyond the traditional cultural sensitivity training to mitigate existing bias.
- we recommend programs and policies designed to a) draw greater numbers of minority applicants for all juvenile justice system positions and b) encourage the development of programs and policies which encourage/reward juvenile justice professionals to live in racially/ethnically diverse neighborhoods.

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Mr. Sebastian Davis prepared the original data set made available to the research team, prepared the juvenile crime “hot spots” section and assisted in ensuring that critical research questions were addressed. Mr. Patrick Polasek prepared the literature review and coded the interviews for this report under the supervision of Dr. Paul Ketchum and Dr. John Duncan. Dr. John Duncan developed interview and survey questions and worked on the content analysis of interview data. Dr. B. Mitchell Peck prepared the data for statistical manipulation and analyzed the results. Dr. Paul Ketchum served as the project’s lead investigator, developed instruments for collection of qualitative data and reviewed and analyzed the results of the project.

II PROJECT OVERVIEW

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) refers to the overrepresentation of minorities at contact or decision points throughout the juvenile justice system as compared to the racial/ethnic demographics for the same area. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of race/ethnicity on the outcomes at decision points within the Oklahoma juvenile justice system. The study design and the focus of this report are to assist policymakers and juvenile justice specialists in understanding and finding solutions to minority overrepresentation in the Oklahoma juvenile justice system.

Three major tasks for this project were assigned by the State Advisory Group; 1) identify and assess available data sources that can be used for the identification of *disproportionate minority contact* (DMC) and/or the monitoring of DMC intervention efforts and make recommendations relative to the use of these data sources; 2) process the available data to establish the extent of DMC and the possible reasons for DMC at contact points including referral to the juvenile justice system, admission to secure detention, and intake decisions; and, 3) develop strategies for the reduction of DMC that are both feasible and cost effective. With respect to the second and third tasks, the project team was to focus on data from three cities including Lawton (Comanche County), Oklahoma City (Oklahoma County), and Tulsa (Tulsa County). The project team utilized both quantitative and qualitative research methods to accomplish the three major tasks.

III LITERATURE REVIEW

Statistics consistently show that minorities are overrepresented at each level of the juvenile justice system. However, while Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system is well documented, the causes are still not fully understood. Some have suggested that DMC is simply the result of disproportionate amounts of crime committed by minority youth, while others claim that racism, be it overt, subtle, individual or institutional, plays a significant role in DMC. Regardless of the cause the result is that a disproportionate number of minorities come in contact with the juvenile justice system each year. In 2008, the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) shows that 52% of juvenile Violent Crime Index arrests and 33% of juvenile Property Crime Index arrests were black youth, however black youth only accounted for 16% of the age 10-17 youth population (Puzzanchera 2009).

In 2008, the UCR data shows that 52% of juvenile Violent Crime Index arrests and 33% of juvenile Property Crime Index arrests were black youth. This occurred while black youth only accounted for 16% of the youth population between the ages of 10-17. The "Juvenile Arrest 2008" document focuses on arrest data as a whole but does find minorities disproportionately "involved" in juvenile arrests (Puzzanchera 2009).

In the 1980's, black juveniles had a Violent Crime Index arrest rate 6 to 7 times greater than whites. The Violent Crime Index refers to arrests made per 1,000 juveniles in a specific group, in this case race. There was a decline in the gap between black and white juveniles arrested in the 1990's. The Violent Crime Index during this time frame was approximately 4 to 1 with black youth again being overrepresented. The racial divide in arrests began to rise in 2003. The racial disparity has now risen to 5 to 1 black youth over white youth arrests. This rise in the ratio was related to an increase in black youth arrests and a decrease in white youth arrests. The black rate increased to 24% and the white rate decreased to 3%. Looking into specific crimes, black juveniles rate increased to 56% in the robbery rate while whites juveniles accounted for 30%. In aggravated assault, black youth increased 4% and white youth decreased by 9% that creates the 5 to 1 racial disparity (Puzzanchera 2009).

In 2008, black youth represented 5% of the U.S. juvenile population (ages 10-17). Whites represented 78%, Asian/Pacific Islander 5%, and American Indian 1%. Hispanics were included with whites. Despite only representing 5% of the juvenile population, blacks were arrested for 52% of violent crimes. Whites were the second highest with 47%, followed by 1% of Asian, and 1% of American Indian of juvenile violent crime arrests. The Violent Crime Index arrest rate confirms that which was discussed earlier in this document that blacks youth are arrested 5 times the rate of white youth. Compared to other racial groups, black youth were 6 times the rate of American Indian juveniles and 13 times the rate of Asian juveniles who were arrested (Puzzanchera 2009).

Property crime showed whites with 65%, blacks with 33%, Asian with 2%, and American Indian with 1% of arrested youth. The Property Crime Index shows the rate of black youth is double that of white youth. This appears to be conflicting data because if whites youth account for 65% of property crime, they should not represent half of black youth property crime. The Property Crime Index does show in multiple places a greater number of black juveniles arrested from property crimes than white juveniles. The importance of this study in relation to DMC is it shows that in both violent crime and property crime black youth were overrepresented (Puzzanchera 2009).

Disproportionate Minority Contact is not simply a black and white issue. This is why it is important to separate Hispanics from whites to show that DMC exists for Latinos as well. In a study by Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer (1995), they found Disproportionate Minority Contact for both black and Latino youth. In the 14 counties that Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer studied, blacks represented 19% of the population and Latino's represented 4%. In terms of DMC, black youth accounted for 46% of juvenile court referrals and Latino's accounted for 7%. Minority youth also had a greater chance of being detained than white youth and were found to be overrepresented at all five stages of juvenile justice system (Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer 1995).

Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer (1995) also found that Latino juveniles were most likely to have a poor family (52%), followed by 34% of blacks, and only 12% of white youth. A really interesting piece of data was that Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer (1995) found that black youths were less likely than other races to have injured the victim. This goes against stereotypical notions for differential involvement of violent minority youth as a reason for DMC. Parent and or attorney not being present at the hearing found blacks at 19%, Latinos at 18% and whites at 11%. And perhaps one of the most disproportionate numbers comes from police department referrals. The main police department of the county referred 73% of Latino youth and 62% of black youth, while only referring 31% of white youth (Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer 1995).

In 2008, black youth represented 16 percent of the general population of youth but accounted for 30 percent of juvenile court referrals, 38 percent of youth in juvenile placement, and 58 percent of youth in adult prison (Piquero 1998). The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (2007) data shows that black youth are detained at higher rates than white and Latino youth, however Latino youth are detained at higher rate than white youths. Through the findings in The Sentencing Project, which calculated state rates of incarceration by race and ethnicity, the data shows that black youth are incarcerated at a rate of six times that of white youth, while Latino youth are incarcerated at double the rate of white youth (Piquero 1998).

The information provided so far has shown that minorities are overrepresented in the juvenile justice systems. The data shows that DMC exists at different levels and minority youth are especially susceptible to it. The following section, the literature review, will show the research that has been conducted on the possible causes of minority overrepresentation and DMC.

Agency level acknowledgement of Disproportionate Minority Contact, originally referred to as disproportionate minority representation, can be traced back to two accomplishments. The first occurred when policy makers began to understand that there was a problem with minority youth being overrepresented in the juvenile justice system, especially in confinement. In 1988, the National Coalition of State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups had a conference that focused on this issue. The second was in the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA). The JJDPA made it policy that in order for states to receive federal resources under the JJDPA, they must address over-confinement of minority youth. This was commonly referred to as DMC or disproportionate minority confinement. The mandate passed down by JJDPA created a convergence between policy and research, which would not have occurred except for developments that were made in both these areas (Feyerherm 1995).

The first mention of a problem in minority confinement occurred in June of 1986 from the testimony of Ira Schwartz before the House Subcommittee on Human Resources. Schwartz stated, “minority youth now comprise more than half of all the juveniles incarcerated in public detention and correctional facilities in the United States” (Feyerherm 1995:7). Barry Krisberg of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency stated, “minority youth are more likely than white youth to end up in public versus private facilities and more likely to end up at the deep end of custody system” (Feyerherm 1995:8) at the same hearing that Schwartz spoke.

Based on these findings researchers investigating minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system initially focused solely on confinement. In 2002, however, to take account of racial differences at all stages of the juvenile justice process, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act broadened the concept from disproportionate minority confinement to Disproportionate Minority Contact (Piquero 2008).

It is important to focus on all stages of the juvenile justice process because minority overrepresentation exists at every stage as it becomes more displaced the deeper the youth gets into the system (Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer 1995; Bishop and Frazier 1996; Pope, Lovell, and Hsia 2003). This begins with the arrest. Minority youth are more likely to be arrested and charged with a felony when the arresting offense could also be considered a misdemeanor (Lockhart et al. 1991). Next, in terms of representation, minority youth are less likely to have private counsel and if in adult court less likely to be transferred back to juvenile court (Juszkiwicz 2000). Then minority youth are more likely to be placed in detention and also they are more likely to receive more severe court dispositions (Austin 1995; Feld 1995; Poupart 1995; Wordes and Bynum 1995; Snyder and Sickmund 1999; Poe-Yamagata and Jones 2000). Next, minority youth are more likely to be transferred (waived/certified) to adult criminal court and subsequently more likely to be sentenced to incarceration (Snyder and Sickmund, 1999; Males 2000; Poe-Yamagata and Jones 2000). Finally, minority youth are more likely to have their cases petitioned for court involvement and less likely to have their cases diverted for services or to be handled on a deferred basis pending completion of treatment (Bishop and Frazier 1988; Frazier and Bishop 1995; Bishop and Frazier 1996; Snyder and Sickmund, 1999; Poe-Yamagata and Jones 2000).

While the degree of DMC differs with geography (Feld 1999) and decision points (Kempf-Leonard and Sontheimer 1995; Bishop and Frazier 1996; Pope, Lovell, and Hsia 2003), the existence of DMC is well documented. The causes of DMC are less well understood. One possibility is that minority overrepresentation at any level in the justice system is simply due to minorities committing more crimes (*differential involvement*). Differential involvement in crime is a result of individual traits or choices either 1) independent of social problems or 2) attributable as a result of social problems. D'Sousa (1995) aligns himself with the first possibility when he states that those who are especially cautious of young black men are simply employing rational discrimination based on prudent statistics which use racial or ethnic identity combined with gender, demeanor and other factors to exclude interaction with young black men when possible because we know that these individuals commit more crimes, especially violent and drug related crimes. A number of scholars have suggested that young, angry men of color actually commit more crimes than do other individuals (D'Sousa 1995; Herrnstein and Murray 1994; Wilbanks 1986; Wilson and Herrnstein 1985). Overrepresentation in the justice system is perceived as fallacy from this view, as observed inequities in the justice system reflect the realities of which individuals actually commit crimes rather than focusing on social problems which lead certain groups to be more or less likely to commit a crime. This concept assumes that each individual a) has the ability to choose whether or not to commit a crime and b) that social forces take a back seat to individual choice. It should be noted that while there is little current scholarly work supporting this contention, many of those interviewed for this study continue to ascribe criminalistics tendencies to minorities.

There is an alternative view of differential involvement, which suggests that higher levels of criminal behavior from the young living in poor, minority neighborhoods are rooted in environmental factors (Martinez 2002; Anderson 1999). This perspective suggests that issues such as poverty, disrupted home-life, relative disadvantage, limited economic and educational opportunity, disenfranchisement and limited community policing are among those factors which influence both the prevalent types of crime as well as the crime rate. From this view, minority's differential involvement in crime is due to environmental factors encouraging or otherwise rewarding criminal behavior. For instance, Cherish, Damphousse and Davis (2004) found that Black and Hispanic youths in Oklahoma committed more crime than did white youth, however once environmental condition were controlled for, that difference disappeared.

Differential treatment or differential handling of minorities in the criminal and juvenile justice systems is the other side of the DMC argument. Research conducted by Wordes and Bynum, Bishop and Frazier, and Bridges and Steen suggest differential treatment of minorities by the criminal and juvenile justice systems to be the root cause of DMC.

Wordes and Bynum (1995) found that differential treatment of minorities begins at the first point of contact, which is police decision-making. Their quantitative analysis showed that DMC existed for blacks in every law enforcement agency in the nine jurisdictions they studied. The data showed that DMC was most common in communities that were predominately white. Also, just as other studies have shown, DMC increased as one went deeper into the system (Wordes and Bynum 1995, Puzanchera 2009)

Wordes and Bynum (1995) found six common themes attributed as the cause of DMC. The most common explanation for DMC was a lack of parental supervision, lack of discipline, broken homes, and single-parent families. The second most common explanation was low socioeconomic status. The third most common explanation for DMC was personal problems, poor school performance, and substance abuse issues. The fourth most common explanation was racial prejudice and bias by law enforcement officers and community members being more likely to report minorities. The fifth most common explanation for DMC was minorities commit more serious crimes and are more likely to be involved in criminal behavior. The final explanation used by juvenile officers to explain DMC was the lack of concern by city officials and more formal urban police practices (Wordes and Bynum 1995).

Patrol officers gave three reasons for making initial contact with juveniles. The first was the seriousness of the offense. The second was responding to calls. The third reason was the youth “looked suspicious” or “funny.” The most common characteristic patrol officers used for whether the juvenile entered the system or the matter is handled informally was family issues (Wordes and Bynum 1995).

Police making initial contact with juveniles who “looked suspicious” or “funny” was the same reason that Piliavin and Briar found in 1964. Piliavin and Briar’s (1964) research found three conclusions of how police interact with juveniles. The first conclusion is that police used wide discretion when dealing with juveniles. The second conclusion is that discretion was directly linked to prior records of the juveniles, as well as race, grooming, and demeanor. Demeanor was strongly correlated with officer decision. The third finding by Piliavin and Briar was black juveniles tendency to exhibit demeanor that the officers associated with true delinquent boys would lead to arrest (Piliavin and Briar 1964).

Wordes and Bynum (1995) account this differential treatment of minorities. Regardless of the type of crime: felony, misdemeanor, or status offense, minorities are more likely to receive harsher treatment than their white counterparts. Juvenile officers believe that the perceived ability of the juvenile’s family to institute discipline is the most important factor in DMC. White juveniles, controlling for prior history and offense, are more likely to be dropped, diverted, or released at the scene than minorities. Blacks juveniles are more likely to be detained and referred to the courts (Wordes and Bynum 1995). At each level of the system minorities become more overrepresented, understanding the initial cause for entry into the system is important in the ultimate goal of reducing DMC.

Differential treatment of minorities can also been seen in confinement. Bridges et al. (1995) found that racial disparities in confinement are not the result of differential arrests rates and referral of minority youths. Next, they found that violent crime rate is not an accurate explanation of DMC or minority confinement. The third element they found was that minority concentration appears to have an indirect effect on minority referral rates. Next, they found that economic inequality between whites and minorities does not account for higher disparities in minority confinement. Instead, greater economic inequality may relate to lower DMC. The fifth element they found was that urbanization decreases racial disparity by increase the

number of whites referred. The final finding was that minority confinement is positively related to court workload, but not when county characteristics are controlled (Bridges et al. 1995).

Bridges et al. (1995) finds the cause of the disparity in confinement or DMC is differential treatment. They found this differential treatment in the referral rate and violent crime rate data on confinement. Minorities were more likely to be confined in communities that had higher violent crime rates compared to whites. This occurred regardless of the differences in racial referral rates (Bridges et al. 1995).

Bridges and Steen (1998) found that minorities were even treated differently when it came to how probation officers described juvenile offenders. These descriptions are used to persuade judges on their decisions of what course of action to take for the juvenile offender. They used written accounts from probation officers to the judges to find minorities were assessed differently than whites in relation to sentencing recommendations and risk of reoffending. This disparity existed even when the offender characteristics and offense were controlled. Black juveniles were described as unremorseful in their attitudes and of an amoral character, while white juveniles for the same offense were victims of external circumstances. These descriptions influence judge's decisions in sentencing and potential danger of the juvenile, which can be a cause of DMC at this level of the juvenile justice system (Bridges and Steen 1998).

Austin (1995) and Frazier and Bishop (1995) found differential treatment of minorities to be the reason for DMC and that institutional racism was a central cause. They attempted to identify the significance and influence of race from several different points in juvenile processing in their study. The decision of intake officials, decision of judges on detention, decision of state attorneys to file formal charges, and judicial decisions of state attorneys to file formal charges, and judicial decisions regarding final disposition outcomes were all points of interest in processing that Frazier and Bishop studied (Austin 1995, Frazier and Bishop 1995).

Frazier and Bishop interviewed juvenile judges, state attorneys, public defenders, and Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services intake workers all of whom they deemed "insiders" to the system. They found that at 53% of nonwhite youths that were referred to the intake officials were recommended for court, while white youths accounted for 42%. As they looked deeper into the juvenile justice system the racial disparity got worse. At the judicial disposition, 31% of minority youth were incarcerated compared to 18% of white juveniles. Even though minority youth between the ages of ten to seventeen represent 21% of the population, they account for 44% of those incarcerated or transferred (Bishop and Frazier 1996).

When controlling for the crime committed and the previous record, juvenile racial disparities still exist. At the formal processing decision, 47% of white youth were recommended compared to 54% of nonwhites. The odds of being held in a secure facility for whites were 12% and 16% for nonwhite youths. At the prosecutorial referral stage the impact of race was small but still shows a disadvantage for nonwhite youth. A white youth has a 32% of being referred to the court and nonwhite youth has a 34% chance. At the final processing stage, race becomes an

important factor again. A nonwhite youth has a 16% chance of being committed compared to just 9% for whites at the judicial disposition stage (Bishop and Frazier 1996).

Through interviews with juvenile judges, state attorneys, public defenders, and Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services intake workers Frazier and Bishop found 5 major themes: 1) racial differences attributable to racial bias, 2) racial differences attributable to prejudiced individuals, 3) racial differences and economic factors, 4) racial differences and family consideration, and 5) institutional racism. These themes are significant in that they are what “insiders” in the criminal justice system believe account for DMC (Frazier and Bishop 1995).

Looking past individual prejudice people, two explanations stand out. The first is racial differences and family considerations. Frazier and Bishop (1995) found respondents thought youths that came from families that could not provide good supervision and/or came from single-family homes were more likely to be referred to the court. Minority families were seen in a negative light that could not discipline their child and this could account for minority youth overrepresentation at each level of processing (Frazier and Bishop 1995).

The second is institutional racism. Institutional racism implies that the juvenile justice system is set up structurally in a way that disadvantages racial minority and ethnic groups (Frazier and Bishop 1995). Respondents noticed a reliance on common racial stereotypes in relation to differences in dispositions received by nonwhites in comparison to whites. These stereotypes focused on community, family, and interpersonal styles (Frazier and Bishop 1995).

The importance of studying multiple decision points in the criminal and juvenile justice system can be seen in most of the recent research conducted on DMC. Multiple decision points, such as arrest, detention, petition, adjudication, and disposition, allow researchers to see how DMC exists throughout the system and see differences at each point. The studies showed that significant differences between whites and minorities did not always occur at every decision point. Race effects can also have indirect relationship between different decision points (Pope, Lovell, and Hsia 2003).

Type of jurisdiction also has influence on race effects. Feld (1995) found that urban youths of all races are more criminally active than suburban or rural youths. He also found that urban courts are more likely to charge youths and more likely to have status offenses than rural and suburban juvenile courts.

IV THE OKLAHOMA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS

The juvenile justice system in Oklahoma is comprised of a number of entities at the state and county level, all subject to the provisions of the state juvenile code in Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Within Oklahoma's 77 counties, juvenile justice is administered by:

- The Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA), the state agency responsible for statewide juvenile justice planning and program development and funding. County offices of the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs, the state's juvenile justice agency, provide intake, probation, custody, and parole services in 73 counties and provide only custody and parole services in the 4 counties with juvenile bureaus.
- Four statutorily constituted juvenile bureaus under administrative control of county judges and commissioners, in four counties (Canadian, Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa), supervise the provision of intake and probation services in those counties.
- County commissioners in 17 counties operate secure detention centers in conformance with the state's detention plan administered by OJA.
- OJA contracts with nine municipalities (Clinton, Duncan, Enid, Lawton, Muskogee, Norman, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Woodward) for the provision of Community Intervention Centers (CIC). CICs provide a non-secure holding facility for juveniles arrested for minor offenses, deemed not to require secure detention, to be held for up to twenty-four hours while their parents and/or guardians can be located and to retrieve their juvenile.
- OJA also contracts with 42 statutorily defined nonprofit youth services agencies for the provision of prevention, treatment, and reentry services for juvenile offenders and juveniles at risk of delinquency.
- District juvenile courts including district judges and district attorneys within each county.
- Approximately 315 state and local law enforcement agencies.
- An unknown number of municipal courts, through interlocutory agreements with county authorities, administer jurisdiction over juvenile offenders charged with various offenses including crimes, status offenses, and municipal code violations.¹

¹ See **Notes**. Municipalities with populations of at least 25,000 may, through a written resolution filed with the district court, assume jurisdiction of juveniles charged with violating any municipal ordinance identified in the resolution. Other municipalities may enter into interlocal agreements with the district court to assume jurisdiction

V THE OKLAHOMA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESS

When coming into contact with juveniles, law enforcement officers have a number of options. They can make an informal disposition that results in sending the juvenile home; issue the juvenile a ticket or citation or make an arrest. If a juvenile is arrested, the officer may release the juvenile to their guardian, place the juvenile in one of the nine CICs, or may request placement in a secure detention facility. If the juvenile is charged with the offense, the charge sheet prepared by the officer may be sent to the city attorney or to the county's District Attorney for an intake disposition (usually involving an intake assessment and preparation of intake recommendations by OJA county staff or juvenile bureau staff). Juveniles placed in non-secure CICs may be charged in municipal or the county district court depending on the specific terms of any existing interlocal agreement. Juveniles placed in a secure detention facility cannot be charged in municipal court.

If law enforcement officers have submitted the charges to the local city attorney, the city attorney may refer the case to the county's District Attorney, dismiss the case, or process the case through the municipal court with outcomes ranging from dismissal or the imposition of fines and/or terms and conditions involving receipt of services and/or participation in community service.

Under the terms of the state's Youthful Offender Act juveniles who have allegedly committed certain enumerated serious felonies at defined age ranges may be subject to being charged as Youthful Offenders rather than as Delinquents. The District Attorney may elect to file Youthful Offender petitions with either the adult criminal court or the juvenile court. The district criminal court may elect to transfer the juvenile to the juvenile court upon motion by defense attorney(s). The district juvenile court may elect to transfer the juvenile to the district criminal court upon motion by the District Attorney. If juveniles have been convicted as Youthful Offenders in the district criminal court they are remanded to the custody or supervision of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections as adults with a specific term sentence. If juveniles have been convicted as Youthful Offenders in the district juvenile court they are remanded to the custody or supervision of the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs with a specific term sentence. Youthful Offenders remanded to the custody or supervision of the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs may be released depending on satisfaction of the juvenile court with their progress in treatment. Youthful Offenders who fail to make progress in treatment or who are convicted of a new felony while in the custody or supervision of OJA may be bridged to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections to serve the remainder of their sentence. Youthful Offenders placed in the custody of OJA are subject to the same out-of-home custody placements that are available for juveniles adjudicated as Delinquents.

of cases juveniles charged with similar violations as agreed to by the district court, the district attorney and the municipality. The number of municipal courts exercising such jurisdiction is unknown.

If the juvenile's case has been assigned to the juvenile division of the District Attorney's office, the District Attorney's in that division will receive the intake information and accompanying recommendation by OJA or juvenile bureau staff and will make a final decision on how to proceed from any of the following options:

- Decline or dismiss the case from prosecution.
- Divert the juvenile to voluntary services available from community based providers.
- Initiate a deferred prosecution or deferred filing agreement with specific terms and conditions for completion by the juvenile in order to avoid prosecution. The juvenile's status in this instance is referred to as "informal probation" .
- File a petition to charge the juvenile in court either as an adult or as a delinquent or as a Youthful Offender.

At any time, District Attorneys may elect to revise the charges against a juvenile and may elect to revise their intake decision.

If detained in a secure detention center as a result of an arrest, a juvenile is entitled to a detention hearing within two judicial days. The detention hearings are presided over by the local juvenile court judge and the District Attorney represents the state's interest. The juvenile may have legal counsel to represent his or her interest. At the detention hearing, the judge may order the juvenile released or can hold the juvenile in detention for up to 5 days pending the filing of a petition by the District Attorney. Once a petition is filed, a juvenile may be held in detention pending an adjudicatory hearing although a detention hearing must be held every 10 days thereafter. If juveniles are adjudicated as Delinquents by the juvenile court they may be placed in detention periodically to ensure their appearance in court or if they have been charged with contempt of court. Juveniles charged as Youthful Offenders may be treated as adults and placed in adult jails pending the decision of District Attorneys as to whether to file the charges in adult criminal court or juvenile court.

Juveniles charged with status offenses may not be placed in detention and if petitions are filed they can only be adjudicated as status offenders (Child In Need of Supervision) and the juvenile court's dispositional finding after adjudication is limited to ordering their supervision by a responsible party.

When the intake decision by District Attorneys has been to decline or dismiss juvenile cases or to divert juveniles to voluntary services available from community based providers no further action by the juvenile justice system is taken. Juveniles subject to District Attorney decisions to apply deferred prosecution or deferred filing agreements are subject to case related terms and conditions and to supervision by OJA or juvenile bureau staff to ensure compliance. Pending progress on completion of the terms and conditions, District Attorneys may revoke the agreements and file petitions for court involvement. Juveniles who have had petitions filed by District Attorneys accompanied by motions to certify them as adults will have their cases transferred to the adult criminal courts if the juvenile court grants the motion. Juveniles with petitions filed in the juvenile court charging them as Delinquents will be processed by the

juvenile court. For these juveniles, the juvenile court may decide any of three options including:

- Dismissal in which case the juvenile returns to their legal guardian and no further action by the juvenile justice system is taken.
- Deferred adjudication in which case the juvenile court defers a decision to adjudicate and may or may not impose conditions contingent on that deferral. Ultimately, the case may be dismissed or the juvenile court proceeds to adjudicate the juvenile as a Delinquent.
- Adjudication as a Delinquent.

Following adjudication of juveniles as Delinquents the juvenile court also makes a dispositional decision depending on what it decides is in the best interest of the child. There are three possible decisions:

- Court Supervision in which case the court directly supervises the juvenile or assigns that responsibility to another responsible party other than the juvenile bureau or OJA with an obligation to report back to the court at periodic court review hearings until the court is satisfied that the case can be dismissed.
- Court ordered probation in which case the court assigns supervisory responsibility to either the juvenile bureau or to OJA until such time as the juvenile completes their probationary treatment.
- Court ordered custody in which case the court assigns the juvenile to the custody of a responsible party, generally OJA, until such time as the court is satisfied that the case can be dismissed.

Delinquent juveniles on court ordered probationary status may live with their legal guardian (parents or relative or other individual) and are on supervision by the bureau or OJA working on a court approved treatment plan and attending periodic court review hearings until the case is dismissed.

Delinquent juveniles in custody of OJA are assessed with respect to risk and needs and may or may not be placed in out-of-home custody placements, working on a court approved treatment plan and attending periodic court review hearings until the case is dismissed. Out-of-home custody facilities range on a continuum of restrictiveness including foster homes, Level E staff secure group homes, and most restrictive physically secure institutions. There are two secure institutions with one having a unit that is within the fence for maximum security. Juveniles stay in custody placements until they have completed their treatment plans or are released by court order. Out-of-home custody placements are for indeterminate lengths of stay but cannot exceed age of 18 for Delinquents and 21 for Youthful Offenders.

Delinquents and Children in Need of Supervision may retain that legal status until they reach their 18th birthday. Delinquents may continue to receive services until their 19th birthday if they have and the supervising agency and the court has agreed to an extension of services.

Youthful Offenders may receive services until they are 19 at which point the court must decide whether to bridge them to the Department of Corrections; the court may defer that decision until they are 21 at which time they are either discharged from OJA or bridged to the Department of Corrections.

VI DATA AVAILABILITY AND UTILITY

Determining race effects and the extent of race effects in the juvenile justice system requires transactional data for each juvenile referred to the juvenile justice system during the period of measurement. The data needs to incorporate the arrest, citation, or referral for alleged offenses for each juvenile during the period of measurement and include the prior history of juvenile justice involvement for each juvenile, the resulting decisions made with respect to secure detention admission, and the resulting intake decision regarding the disposition of the case for each juvenile.

Developing preemptive strategies for addressing disproportionate minority contact also requires the collection of other types of data. Data referencing the residential location of juveniles at the time of their arrest, citation, or referral, supplemented by data regarding their family income status, may be useful for preemptive strategies with regard to the allocation of prevention or treatment resources to particular geographic areas or for populations additionally eligible for other public services. Data is also needed that references the location of the alleged offenses, as this may prove useful for the development of preemptive strategies addressing 'hot spots' of juvenile crime.

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) is the state agency responsible for collecting and reporting Oklahoma arrest and crime statistics. The OSBI participates in the nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The older UCR system is dependent on monthly summary crime and arrest reports from local law enforcement agencies and the system is not a transactional data system referencing individual offender data. The OSBI also administers the state's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that does capture individual offender data with related crime and arrest and disposition information. However, the individual data available from this system is text based and extensive data processing programming is necessary to analyze these data. The OSBI is also promoting the newer National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), called SIBRS in Oklahoma that captures crime data including arrest data, offender data, victim data, and offense data. As of December 31, 2010, 151 (47.9%) of 315 law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma participated in the SIBRS program including 21 sheriff's offices and 130 local police departments. An estimated 15% of Oklahomans live in a jurisdiction with a law enforcement agency participating in the NIBRS program. The balance of 304 reporting law enforcement agencies manually submit crime report forms or participate in the Offender Data Information System that is to be merged with the SIBRS system over the next two years. However, the state's largest law enforcement jurisdictions including Oklahoma City and Tulsa are not expected to be a part of the SIBRS system within the next two years.²

Although OJA has obtained data from the OSBI in the past, the project team determined that

² Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center (OSBI). State Incident-Base Reporting System Participation in Oklahoma: December 2010. <http://www.ok.gov/osbi/documents/SIBRS%20Bulletin%202010.pdf>.

because 1) the UCR database is not transactional and does not capture individual offender data and 2) because of the partial participation by law enforcement agencies in the SIBRS system, particularly the lack of law enforcement data from Oklahoma City and Tulsa, that OSBI data was not going to be useful to the project.

The project team decided to acquire data from the Oklahoma City Municipal Court³, the police departments in each of the three cities, the JOLTS system, and the Oklahoma Health Care Authority; and through interviews with juvenile justice professionals in the three cities and the principal counties for those cities (Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa counties). Attempts were made to also obtain data through self report surveys of juveniles but the school districts for Lawton and Oklahoma City declined to participate and the agreement to participate by the Tulsa school district came too late to be included as part of this study. Tulsa schools district's agreement to participate is valid for the whole of 2012. Pending securing a funding source, it is expected that this survey data will be collected later this year.

Oklahoma City Municipal Court Data

Discussions with local police departments and county juvenile justice professionals revealed that the Oklahoma City Municipal Court was the only municipal court in the three cities that operated under an Interlocal agreement with the District Court. An interview with the director of the city's Department of Court Administration revealed that the city's municipal courts could process juveniles arrested, ticketed or cited by law enforcement in Oklahoma City if the following conditions were met:

- The city attorney, upon a review of the charges, approved; and
- The charges did not include any felonies; and
- The juvenile was not being charged for a third misdemeanor.

The project team received an electronic database of 37,888 juvenile records⁴ from the Oklahoma City Municipal Court for the period July 1, 2005 through August 22, 2011 and selected 16,804 records for 12,143 juveniles for review including:

- 2,806 records for FY2006 referencing 2,041 juveniles.
- 7,213 records for FY2008 referencing 5,091 juveniles.
- 6,785 records for FY2010 referencing 5,011 juveniles.

The municipal court data included information referencing the following variables:

1. Name

³ The municipal courts in Lawton and Tulsa do not have interlocutory agreements and do not extend jurisdiction over juveniles charged with crimes.

⁴ Based on calculations referencing date of birth and incident date (date of the issuance of a ticket, citation, or arrest) such that individuals were younger than 18 years of age as of the incident date.

2. Date of Birth
3. Gender
4. Race
5. Residential Address
6. Unique Juvenile Identification Number
7. Case Number
8. Police Incident Number
9. Police Officer Commission Number
10. Incident Date
11. Incident Time
12. Juvenile Age at Incident Date
13. Incident Location address
14. Offense Code
15. Offense Description
16. Final Disposition
17. Disposition Date
18. Probation Indicator
19. Municipal Court Unit (Jury, Non Jury, Juvenile Jury, Juvenile Non Jury, etc.)

Although the municipal court data is extensive and uniquely identifies juvenile offenders across multiple cases it is not transactional because the disposition data is updated and overwritten rather than retained in separate records. Race data for the juveniles in the database included (White, Black, Indian, Hispanic, Asian, and Other). Merged with JOLTS data and police data for Oklahoma City it potentially can complete the universe of juveniles processed as juvenile offenders in that locality.

Law Enforcement Agency Data

Police contact data is important to the project because it provides the totality of law enforcement contacts with juveniles during a given time frame within a given jurisdiction; it provides juvenile residential location at the time of contact; and, provides data that supports or supplements JOLTS data with respect to identifying juvenile crime 'hot spots'.

The project team obtained law enforcement juvenile⁵ contact data through OJA from the three jurisdictions the SAG wanted the project to focus on, i.e., Lawton, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa. The data requested included the following variables:

1. Case Number
2. Contact Type
3. Unique Individual Identification Number
4. Name

⁵ Based on calculations referencing date of birth and incident date (date of the issuance of a ticket, citation, or arrest) such that individuals were younger than 18 years of age as of the incident date.

5. Race
6. Gender
7. Ethnicity
8. Date of Birth
9. Residential Address
10. Offense Code
11. Offense Description
12. Incident number
13. Incident date
14. Incident time
15. Incident location address
16. Age at incident date

The project team received 11,743 records of police contacts with juveniles from the Lawton Police Department covering the period from July 1, 2005 through October 27, 2011. The project selected 6,063 records for inclusion in the study referencing only those juveniles whose offense date fell within the specified fiscal years. The resulting database included the following:

- 2,024 records for FY2006 referencing 1,182 juveniles.
- 1,939 records for FY2008 referencing 1,133 juveniles.
- 2,100 records for FY2010 referencing 1,154 juveniles.

The Lawton police data contained separate race and ethnicity fields enabling the identification of juveniles who were non-Hispanic and Hispanic but not enabling an identification of multiple race categories. Juvenile residential addresses appeared to be complete although arrest and citation location addresses were problematic with 1,571 records missing this information or only identifying the street intersection or block. The file contained a unique juvenile identification number for each juvenile.

The project team received 53,756 records of police contacts with juveniles from the Tulsa Police Department for fiscal years 2006, 2008, and 2010. The resulting database included the following:

- 17,275 records for FY2006.
- 20,433 records for FY2008.
- 16,048 records for FY2010.

The Tulsa police data included a variable referencing a unique juvenile identification number but this field contained missing information for 4,982 juveniles. The database contained seven race including one for mixed race and one for Hispanic youth. The data did not contain a field for ethnicity and did not identify the mixed race category. Juvenile residential addresses appeared to be complete. Arrest and citation location addresses were problematic with 4,621 records missing or having incomplete information.

The project team received 33,932 juvenile arrest and ticket records from the Oklahoma City Police Department for years 2006, 2008, and 2010. The resulting database included the following:

- 12,033 records for 2006.
- 11,706 records for 2008.
- 10,193 records for 2010.

The Oklahoma City police data did not include a field a unique juvenile identification number. The database contained eight race including one for mixed race and one for Hispanic youth. The data did not contain a field for ethnicity and did not identify the mixed race category. Juvenile residential addresses were missing for 2,167 records and arrest and citation location addresses having 8,026 missing or incomplete addresses.

Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) Data

The Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS) is an extensive and statewide transactional juvenile justice information system with participation by local county juvenile bureaus, the statewide network of statutorily designated nonprofit Youth Services agencies, the secure detention centers, and the Community Intervention Centers (CICs). JOLTS incorporates information uniquely identifying juveniles and their referrals to the state and county based juvenile justice system reflecting reports from a variety of individuals and agencies including law enforcement.⁶ Each offense associated with each referral for each juvenile and each related intake decision by OJA or bureau staff and district attorneys is recorded as is each related court petition, adjudication and disposition; every in-home and out-of-home placement including detention stays; and each related referral for programs and services.

The project team obtained transactional data from JOLTS referencing juveniles who had been referred to the county juvenile justice authorities during FY2006, FY2008, and FY2010. The reason for including multiple years of measurement was to determine if patterns for race and/or ethnic effects on juvenile justice processing differed during different years. The project gathered data from JOLTS for the following populations of juveniles referred to the county juvenile justice intake systems.

- FY2006- 15,465 juveniles statewide including 1,037 juveniles referred in Comanche County, 1,728 juveniles referred in Oklahoma County, and 3,371 juveniles referred in Tulsa County.

⁶ During FY2010, law enforcement agencies accounted 87.5% of all juveniles referred to the county based juvenile justice system including 95.3% of all juveniles referred in Comanche County; 87.3% of all juveniles referred in Oklahoma County; and, 81.5% of all juveniles referred in Tulsa County.

- FY2008- 15,387 juveniles statewide including 942 juveniles referred in Comanche County, 1,881 juveniles referred in Oklahoma County, and 3,404 juveniles referred in Tulsa County.
- FY2010 – 13,429 juveniles statewide including 955 juveniles referred in Comanche County, 1,546 juveniles referred in Oklahoma County, and 3,118 juveniles referred in Tulsa County.

JOLTS data is comprehensive with respect to juvenile justice processing of juveniles that are reported to the state juvenile justice agency and county juvenile bureaus. There are some problems with the data system that will need to be addressed. The race and ethnicity categories in JOLTS are problematic, not all of the census categories for race are captured and the category of ‘Hispanic’ is not broken out by race. Additionally, there is no field for capturing the source of the information for race and ethnicity whether the source was the juveniles themselves or others including juvenile justice staff. Lastly, JOLTS does not capture data for juveniles related to their citizenship status. Also, since there is no data sharing between the OJA and municipal courts, the JOLTS system does not capture information about juvenile offenders arrested or ticketed and processed in municipal courts.

The acquisition of accurate data referencing the residential location of juveniles may rectify a potential source of error in the calculation of the Relative Rate Index (RRI) since RRI values reference census enumerated populations for counties and the proportion of juveniles processed at different decision points of the juvenile justice system in those counties. Juveniles leaving their county of residence to commit offenses and who are apprehended and processed by the juvenile justice system in another county may have the effect of magnifying or suppressing the true RRI values for particular counties.

The data referencing the residential location of juveniles is retained within a number of JOLTS tables including:

1. The P110 master table, which contains a data field referencing county of residence.
2. The P132 table, which contains data fields referencing information regarding the natural parents of juveniles including their residential locations (street address, city, state, zip code).
3. The P134 table, which contains data fields referencing information regarding householders for where juveniles reside including identifying the householder relationships, their residential locations (street address, city, state, zip code) with a beginning and ending date for each period that juveniles spent in those households.

Other JOLTS tables also reference locations for juveniles including the P190 and P191 tables referencing shelter and secure detention admissions and stays; and the P131 and P200 series of tables referencing out of home juvenile placements.

However, the JOLTS data referencing county of residence, natural parent location or household location may not be valid because there are no data processing mechanisms requiring initial or

updated data entry for these items. And, the definitions governing the data entry for these fields are ambiguous to the extent that information contained within the P134 table for juvenile households may contain location data for JSU or juvenile bureau offices, detention centers, and out-of-home residential facilities.

Overall, 25.1% of the juveniles referred during FY2006 had missing data with respect to their residential location; 25.4% of the juveniles referred during FY2008 had missing residential location data; and 25.8% of the juveniles referred during FY2010 had missing residential location data. The absence of this information and questions regarding its accuracy make it unlikely that the issue of RRI accuracy can be resolved at this time.

However, the project team was able to determine the residential locations for the following juvenile populations:

- Of the 1,037 juveniles referred in Comanche County during FY2006, 801 resided in Lawton.
- Of the 942 juveniles referred in Comanche County during FY2008, 761 resided in Lawton.
- Of the 955 juveniles referred in Comanche County during FY2010, 753 resided in Lawton.

- Of the 1,728 juveniles referred in Oklahoma County during FY2006, 1,110 resided in OKC.
- Of the 1,881 juveniles referred in Oklahoma County during FY2008, 1,201 resided in OKC.
- Of the 1,546 juveniles referred in Oklahoma County during FY2010, 1,007 resided in OKC.

- Of the 3,371 juveniles referred in Tulsa County during FY2006, 2,489 resided in Tulsa.
- Of the 3,404 juveniles referred in Tulsa County during FY2008, 2,401 resided in Tulsa.
- Of the 3,118 juveniles referred in Tulsa County during FY2010, 2,286 resided in Tulsa.

The P120 table referencing juvenile referrals to the county juvenile justice authorities contains information identifying the location of the referred offense(s). However, missing data for crime locations also occur with respect to this field. Of the 15,465 juveniles referred during FY2006, 2,613 (16.9%) had missing crime location data in the P120 table; of the 15,387 referred during FY2008, 1,994 (13.0%) had missing crime location data; and of the 13,429 juveniles referred during FY2010, 1,595 (11.9%) had missing crime location data. The problem was worst for data referencing juveniles referred during the three fiscal years who resided in Oklahoma City as indicated by the table below:

City of Residence	FY2006	% Missing Crime Location Data	FY2008	% Missing Crime Location Data	FY2010	% Missing Crime Location Data
Lawton	801	1.0%	761	2.0%	753	1.2%
Oklahoma City	1,110	27.7%	1,201	21.6%	1,007	11.0%
Tulsa	2,489	5.2%	2,401	7.2%	2,286	7.7%

JOLTS data for juveniles residing in the three cities was supplemented by geocoding their residential addresses and determining the census tracts they resided in and developing a risk index for their census tract location. Previously, the project team had consulted with Dr. Janet Lauritsen of the University of Missouri – St. Louis who had developed the Community Disadvantage Index (CDI) based on 2000 Census data for census tracts for the SMART mapping system of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The CDI is based on an analysis of three census variables that sorts census tracts in ten categories of CDI scores ranging from the most disadvantaged to the least disadvantaged. Following this consultation and in view of changes to the decennial census data collection, the project team extracted data from the Census Bureau’s five year American Community Survey (ACS) to update the CDI to reference the latest data available (the 2005-2009 ACS estimates) for Oklahoma and attached the updated CDI scores and decile rankings to the census tract locations for the juveniles for Lawton, Oklahoma City and Tulsa for the three fiscal years. The additional data has utility for enabling the project team to determine the extent to which referred juveniles are aggregated by census tract, the relative socioeconomic disadvantage of those tracts, and the impact on minority youth.

The project team also supplemented the JOLTS data with data from the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA). The Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) is the state agency responsible for administering federal welfare programs including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF & IV-E for families and children and for determining eligibility for families and children for Medicaid (XIX)). The eligibility of families and children for benefits under this program is data entered on the DHS PS-2 information system. A data extract from this information system is regularly forwarded to the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA), which reviews the data for accuracy and matches the data against the records of other agencies providing or contracting for the provision of services eligible for reimbursement under IV-E or XIX.

An extract of the JOLTS data referencing the juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system during the three fiscal years and resident in Lawton, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa was provided by OJA to the OHCA. OHCA provided a matched data set for those juveniles who were eligible for TANF and XIX at the time of their referral to the state’s juvenile justice system during the three fiscal years. The additional data will allow the project team to determine the income status of

juveniles and their families at the time of their referral.⁷

Interview Data

179 Interviews were conducted with police officers (both patrol and specialized units), District Attorneys and Public Defenders working in juvenile courts, juvenile court judges and juvenile bureau staff from Oklahoma City and Lawton. The research team was unable to secure interviews with the Tulsa police department, though interviews with court personnel and intake/probation professionals from Tulsa were completed. The interviews include three distinct sections:

1. Background/Demographic information
2. General juvenile justice questions
3. Race/ethnicity juvenile justice questions

The interviews were designed to mine the cumulative expertise of professionals for possible causes of differential involvement. Content analysis was also utilized to examine responses for subtle bias on the part of juvenile justice professionals.

⁷ For juvenile offenders who were in custody at the time of their referral and who were eligible for IVE-E and/or XIX benefits as a result of their legal status and placement, the historical data requested from OHCA enabled a determination of whether the juveniles had eligibility prior to their custody status.

VII ANALYSIS OF RACE EFFECT (Police, Municipal Court and JOLTS)

We examine race differences at 3 points of interest in the juvenile justice system to determine the extent of DMC in Oklahoma. These points loosely correspond to the typical progression through the system: police contact, intake and detention in OJA, and the legal outcome or status of the referral. We present each in turn. Graphs are used in this section to illustrate larger points, however, more detailed information can be found in the tables referenced in this section, all of which can be found in the appendix.

Police Encounters

For many juveniles, the first encounter with the juvenile justice system often involves police contact. To assess racial differences in contact with police, we examined differences in arrests and citations from police report data. The results are presented in Tables 01 – 03. We used data from 60,347 police reports from Lawton, Tulsa, and Oklahoma City in 2006, 2008, and 2010. Table 01 shows that 62.2 percent of the incidences resulted in citations, while 37.8 percent resulted in arrests. Lawton and Oklahoma City had similar rates of arrest (32.7 and 32.8 percent, respectively). Tulsa had a higher percentage of arrests (47.5 percent).

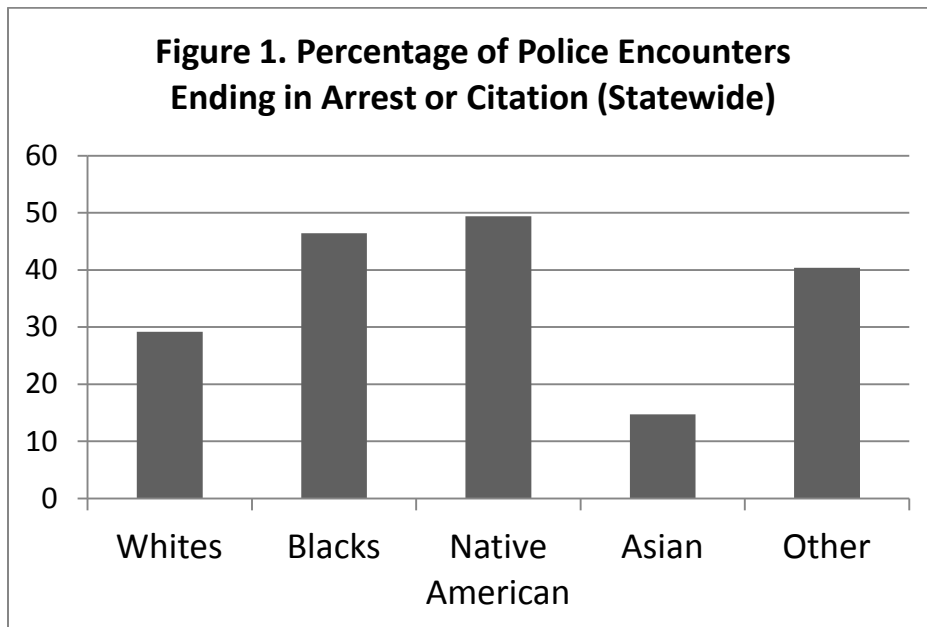


Table 02 reports the percentage of arrests by race category for the three study sites, as well as the combined data. The data shows that White juveniles were arrested in 29.2 percent of police incidents. Blacks and Native American Indians, by contrast, were arrested in almost half the incidents (46.4 and 49.4 percent, respectively). In fact, only Asians had a lower arrest rate than Whites. The data for each individual city show similar trends (see Figure 1).

Differential arrest rates are not necessarily indicative of bias or other problems in the juvenile justice system. Minority youths, for example, may have higher arrest rates because of the severity or type of behavior associated with the police encounter. The police data used for this report do not include coded categories for offense or offense type. We are unable to adequately control or adjust for type or severity of offense. We do, however, have data for age and gender. Table 03 shows the results of binary logistic regression predicting arrest (versus citation) by race. The table shows the adjusted odds ratios for each race category relative to Whites. The data for all three cities, for example, show that Blacks are about twice as likely (2.06 times more likely) to be arrested than Whites. The results reiterate the unadjusted results from the previous table: minorities are more likely than Whites to be arrested. The exception is Asian juveniles, who are generally less likely to be arrested than Whites. For example, in the combined data, Asians are 0.62 times more likely to be arrested than Whites. Alternatively, the odds ratio of 0.62 can be interpreted that Asians are 38 percent less likely than Whites to be arrested. The data show that minorities (other than Asian) are generally more likely to be arrested than Whites. Again, without adequate controls for severity and type of offense, we must exercise caution drawing conclusions from these findings.

Intake and Detention

After initial police contact, the next step in the juvenile justice process is intake and detention decisions. Race differences in decisions at intake and detention are presented in Tables 04 – 35. The tables represent the 44,281 cases statewide referred to OJA in 2006, 2008, and 2010. In addition to the statewide data, we present aggregate data from the three study counties (Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma counties), as well as data from each county.

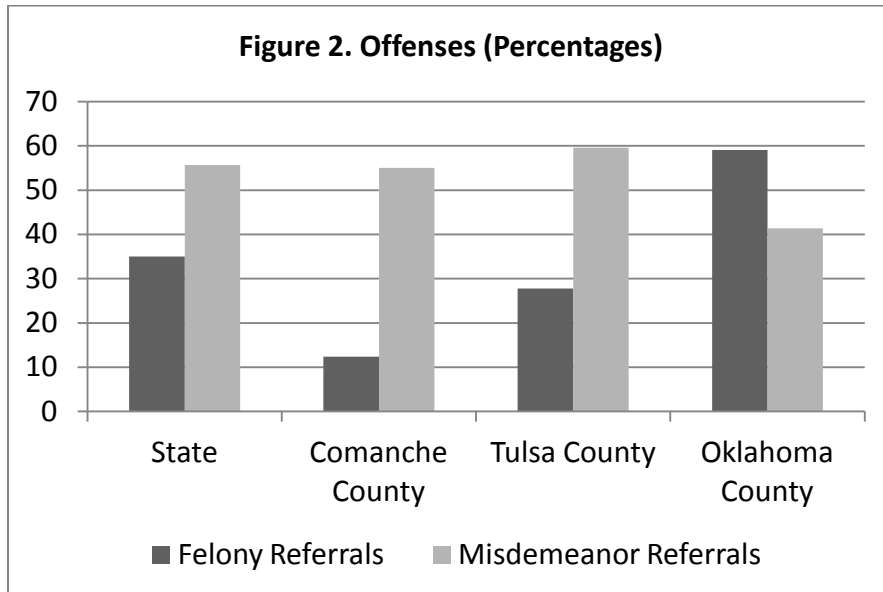
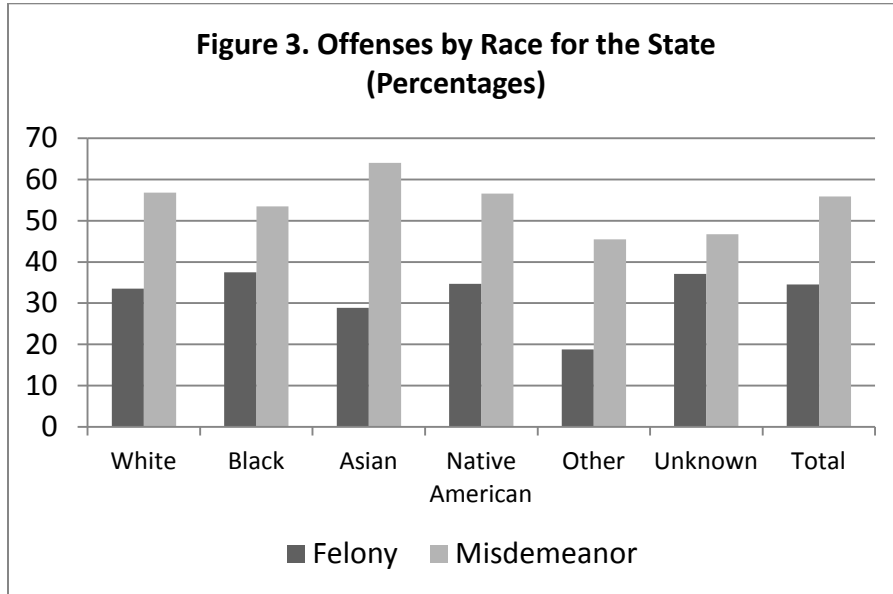
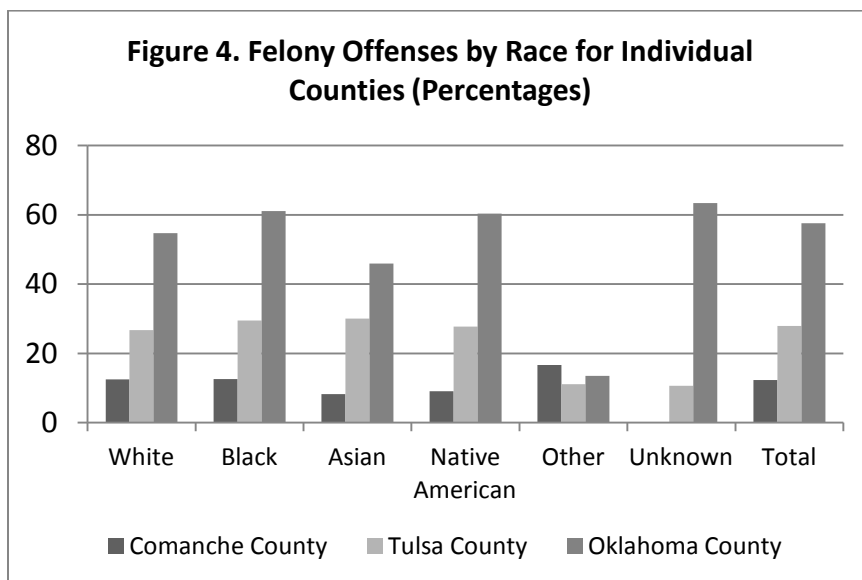


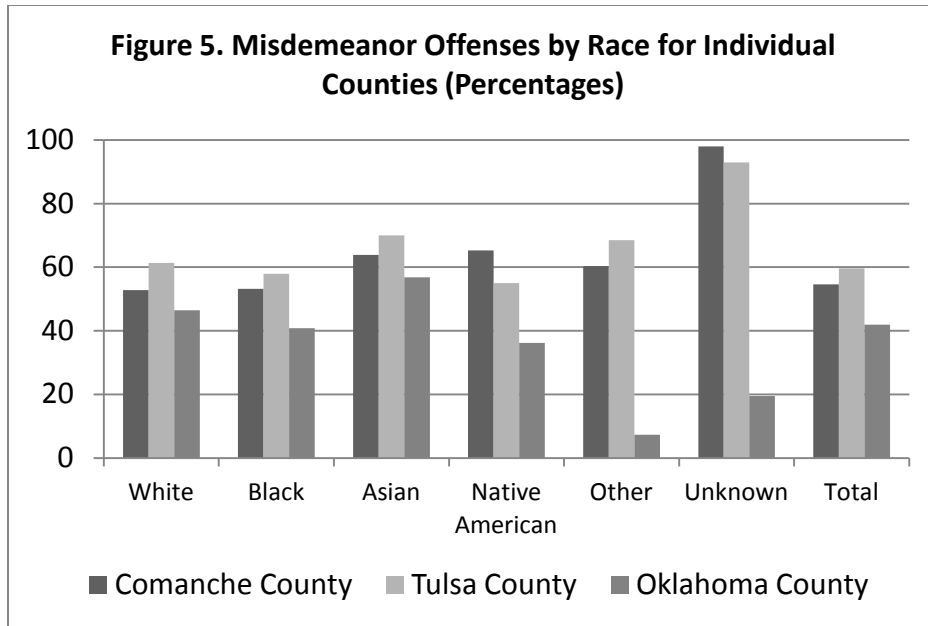
Table 04 shows the summary of offenses and offense categories for the cases referred to OJA during the study period. The largest category of offenses is misdemeanor property crimes. The study counties show similar patterns with several exceptions. Comanche County has fewer

felony referrals than the other counties and Oklahoma County has more felony referrals (see Figure 2). Consequently, Oklahoma County has fewer misdemeanor referrals. Comanche County, however, has similar rates of misdemeanor referrals, but has a higher number of other types of referrals (status offenses and technical violations).

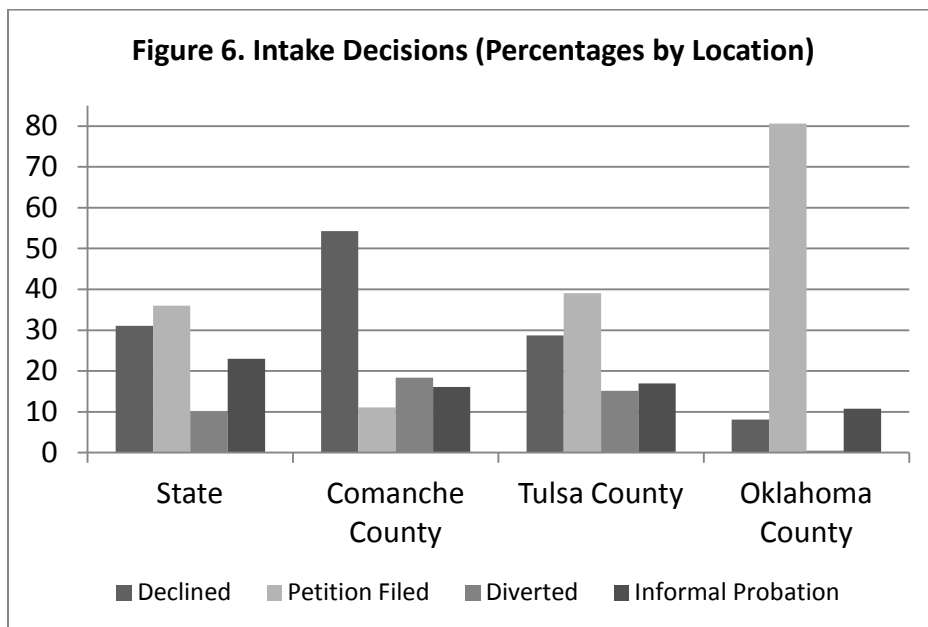


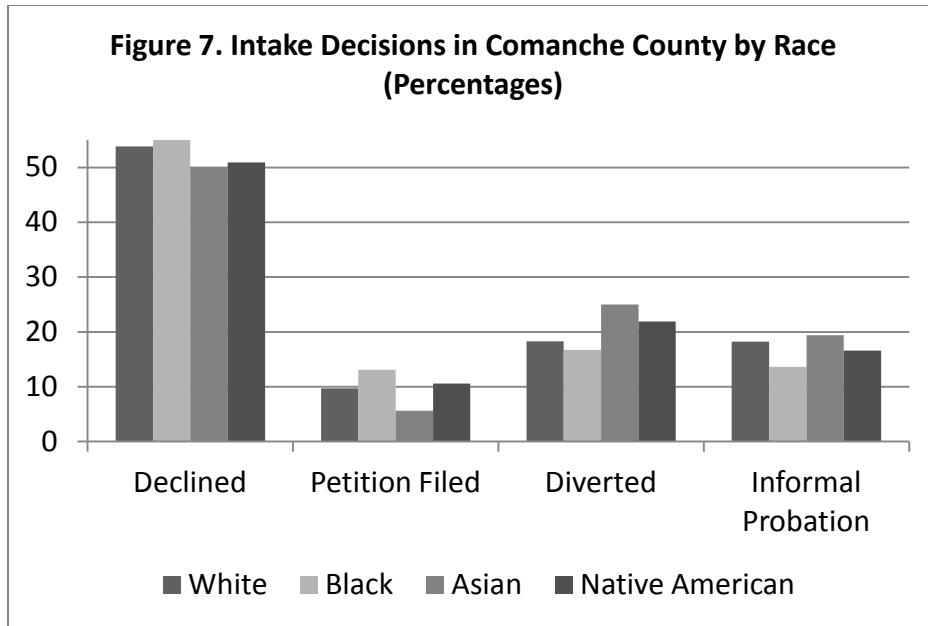
Tables 05 – 09 show the summary of offenses for the locations (state, 3 county aggregate data, and each individual study county) by race. The tables suggest substantial differences in referrals by race (see Figures 3-5 below). The difference, however, are not consistently in one direction. For example, Black juveniles are referred to OJA in Oklahoma County (Table 09) for felony crimes against persons at a higher rate than whites. On the other hand, White juveniles are referred for sex crimes in Oklahoma County at more than twice the rate than Blacks.



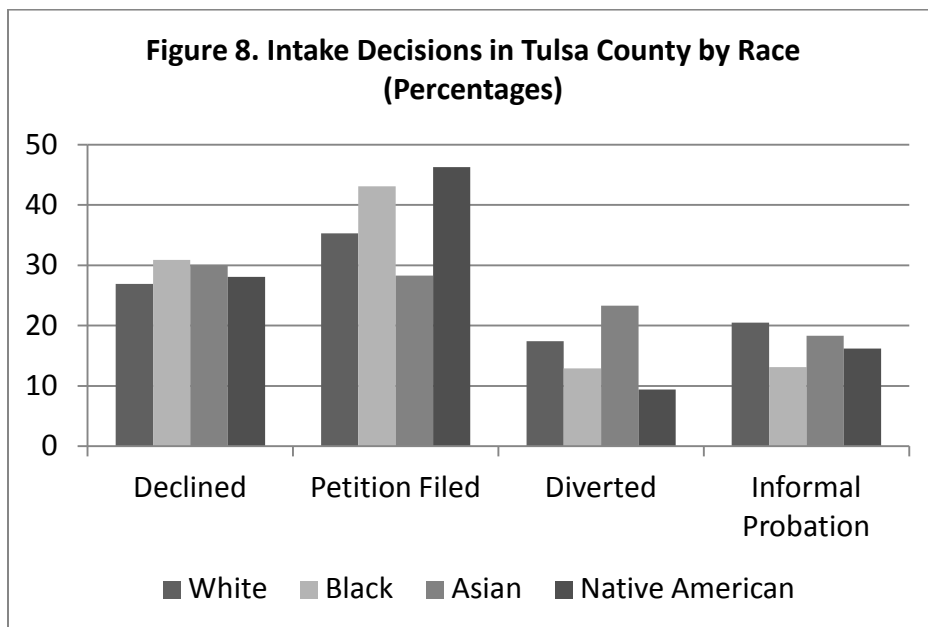


Tables 10 – 15 present summaries of intake decisions once a juvenile is referred to OJA (see also Figures 6 – 9 below). Examining the statewide data, a little more than a third (36.0 percent) of the referrals have a petition filed (Table 10). There is significant variation across the locations. For example, in Comanche County 11.1 percent of referrals have a petition filed. In Oklahoma County, by contrast, the percentage of referrals that have a petition filed is 80.6 percent. Variation in the other intake decisions (declined, diverted, informal probation) exist, but are less pronounced.



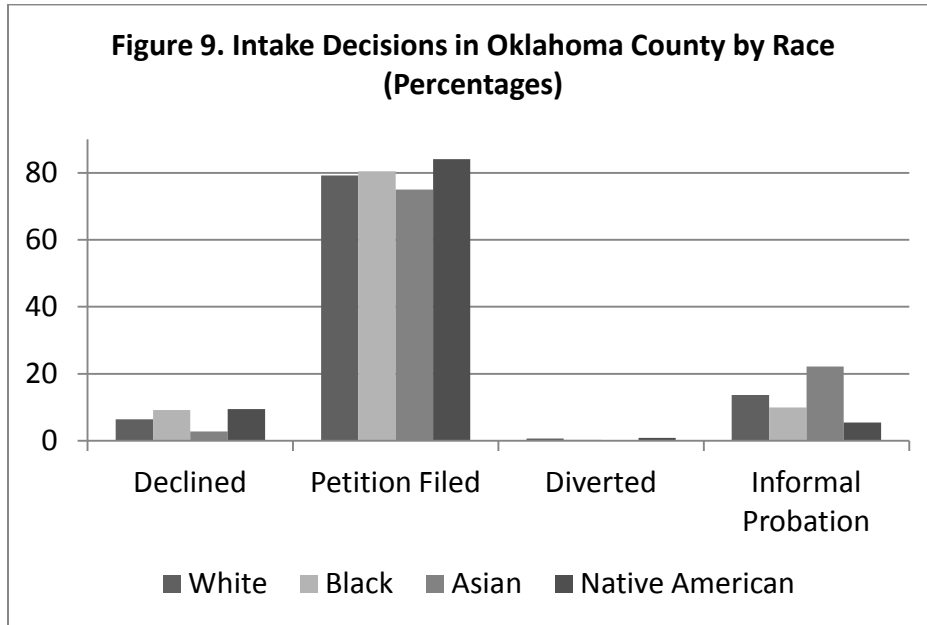


Tables 11 – 15 show the intake decisions by race for the different locations. The most striking race differences from the entire state (Table 11) show that petitions were filed against Blacks (46.5 percent) at a higher rate than Whites (31.5 percent). Likewise, Blacks received informal probation at about half the rate as Whites (13.8 and 26.1 percent, respectively). Consistent with the police data analysis, the data show that fewer Asian juveniles have petitions filed in their cases, and are more likely to receive informal probation (see Table 11). The trend is evident in the aggregate and individual county data as well (see Tables 12 – 15).



As noted above, racial differences in outcomes do not necessarily indicate bias or disproportionality. Racial differences in intake decisions may be due to differences in the

severity or type of referred offense. To assess racial differences, we conducted a series of multivariate logistic regression analyses. The results of the binary logistic regression are odds ratios (OR), which indicate whether the probability of an event (such as arrest) is the same for two (or more) groups. An odds ratio of 1.0 indicates that the event is equally likely in both groups. An odds ratio greater than 1.0 indicates that the event is more likely in the first group. An odds ratio less than 1.0 indicates that the event is less likely in the first group.



In the analyses, we controlled for several factors that might reasonably be related to intake decision outcomes. We included as potential confounding factors gender, age, gang membership, severity of current referral offense, and information about prior referral history. We present models separately for each of the four intake decisions (declined, petition filed, diverted, informal probation) by the five locations (statewide, 3 counties aggregated, each county separately). For each location, we present a series of 5 models. Model 1 in each table shows the unadjusted or crude relationship between race and the outcome (e.g., intake decision). Model 1 is the model with no other factors controlled. Model 2 includes the race variables and the demographic variables, gender and age. Each successive model includes all variables from the previous model plus an additional set of covariates. Adding the covariates in successive steps provides an easy way to see if—and which—variables attenuate the relationship between race and the outcome of interest. In general, when referring to the results from the logistic regression models, we will refer to the most inclusive model in each series of analyses—Model 5. The results are presented in Tables 16 – 35. We highlight only a few of the tables in the narrative.

Many of the multivariate analyses confirm the unadjusted findings presented in the previous tables. For example, for the statewide data (Table 17), the analyses show that after controlling for gender, age, gang membership, severity of current referral, and referral history, Black juveniles are 61 percent more likely (OR=1.16) than White juveniles to have a petition filed in

their case. The results show, by contrast, that Asian and Native American Indian juveniles are less likely than White juveniles to have petitions filed in their cases (0.79 and 0.91, respectively). Aggregate data from the study counties show similar patterns, though the differences are not as large (Table 21).

The individual county data show interesting trends. Data from Comanche County are similar to the statewide data. In Comanche County, Blacks are 83 percent more likely to have a petition filed in their case (see Table 25). In Tulsa County, Blacks are only 2 percent more likely than Whites to have petitions filed in their cases. In Oklahoma County, Blacks have lower odds of having a petition filed in their case compared to Whites (OR=0.85, see Table 33). Also of interest from Table 33 is that Asian juveniles in Oklahoma County are 64 percent more likely than Whites to have a petition filed in their case. This is contrary to many of the other outcomes for Asians (see above for discussion of arrests versus citations and felony versus misdemeanor referrals to OJA).

Also of interest from the intake decision analyses are the results from the decision for informal probation. In general, the results are inverse of the decision to file a petition. That is, minorities, especially Blacks, were more likely to have a petition filed in their case. In general, Blacks were less likely to receive informal probation. From the statewide data (Table 19), Blacks were 48 percent less likely (OR=0.52) than Whites to receive informal probation (again, after controlling for demographics, gang membership, severity of referral, and referral history). The relationship was consistent for each of the individual counties. Minorities, especially Blacks, were less likely to receive probation. In Comanche County, Native American Indians were more likely than Whites to receive informal probation (OR=1.11, see Table 27). In Tulsa County, Asians were more likely than Whites to receive probation (OR=1.19, see Table 31). In Oklahoma County, Native American Indians were more likely than Whites to receive informal probation (OR=1.75, see Table 34).

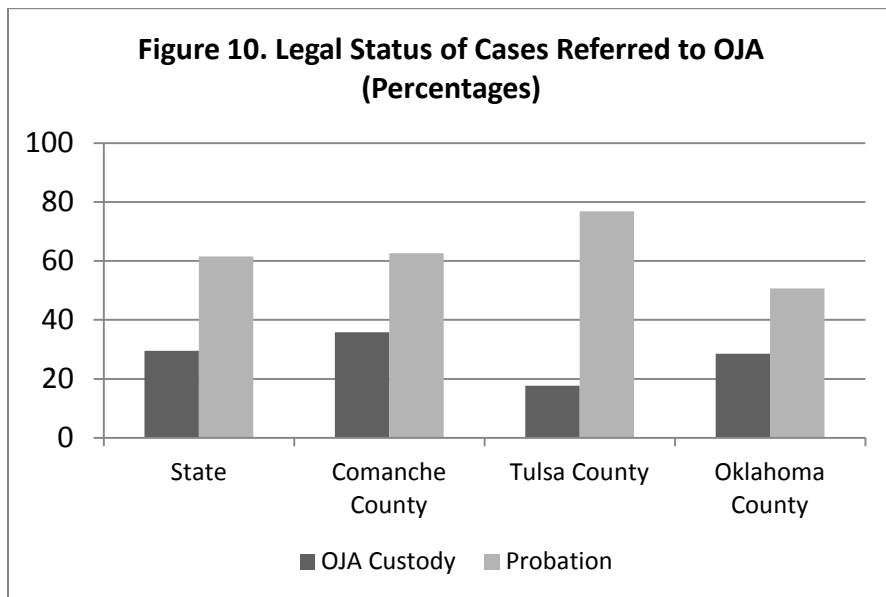
While it is difficult to summarize briefly the findings presented in the 20 tables (Tables 16 – 35), the findings suggest there are differential outcomes based on race in the state and the individual counties. In general, the findings suggest that minorities have outcomes (decisions) at intake and detention that generally are poorer than Whites. This finding is not universally true. Some minorities, especially Asians, tend to fare as well or better compared to Whites.

Status of Referred Cases

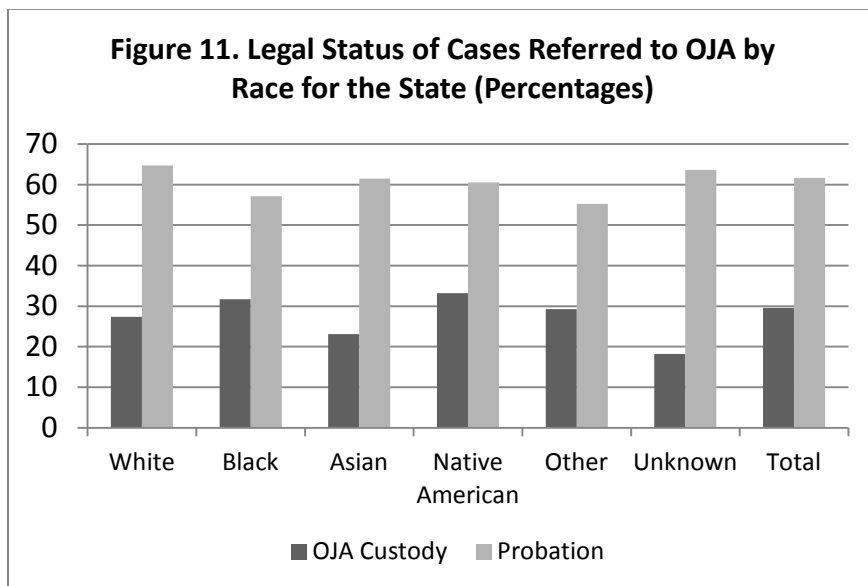
The final step in the juvenile justice system we examine is the status of referred cases. We examined the legal status of 12,205 cases initially referred and that had a formal charge filed. The results are presented in Tables 36 – 51.

Table 36 (and Figure 10) shows the summary of the status of referred cases. The most frequent legal outcome was probation. In the state as a whole, 61.6 percent of cases received probation. Comanche County was similar (62.6 percent). The percentage was even higher in Tulsa County

(76.9 percent), but lower in Oklahoma County (50.7 percent). The second most frequent outcome was the juvenile being placed in OJA custody (29.5 percent statewide).

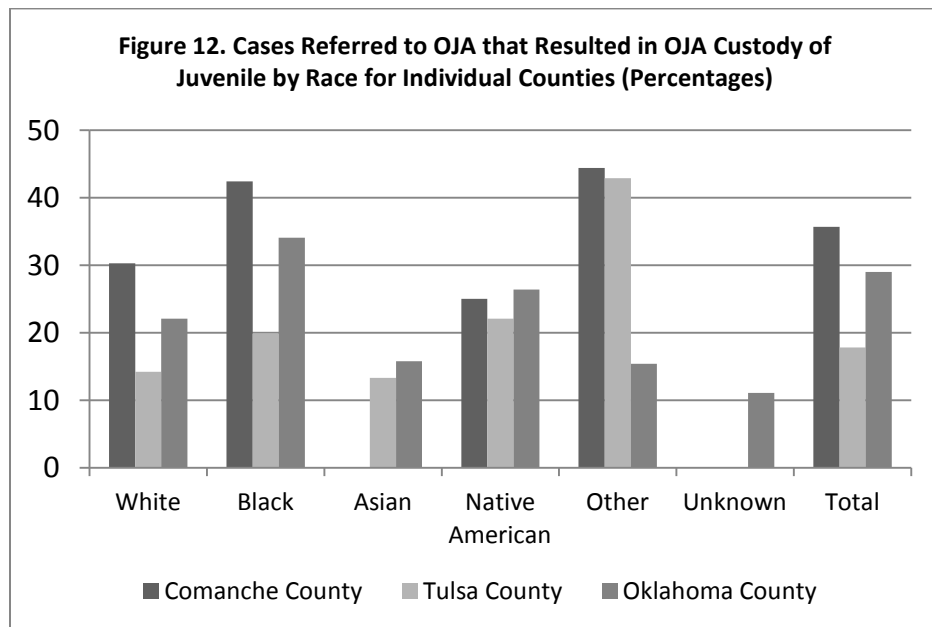


Tables 37 – 41 show summaries of the legal status of cases for each location (state, aggregate of the 3 counties, and each individual county) by race (see also Figures 11 – 13 below). These are the unadjusted, descriptive percentages that show legal outcomes by race without controlling for factors other than race that might influence legal outcome. The multivariate, adjusted analyses (see discussion above



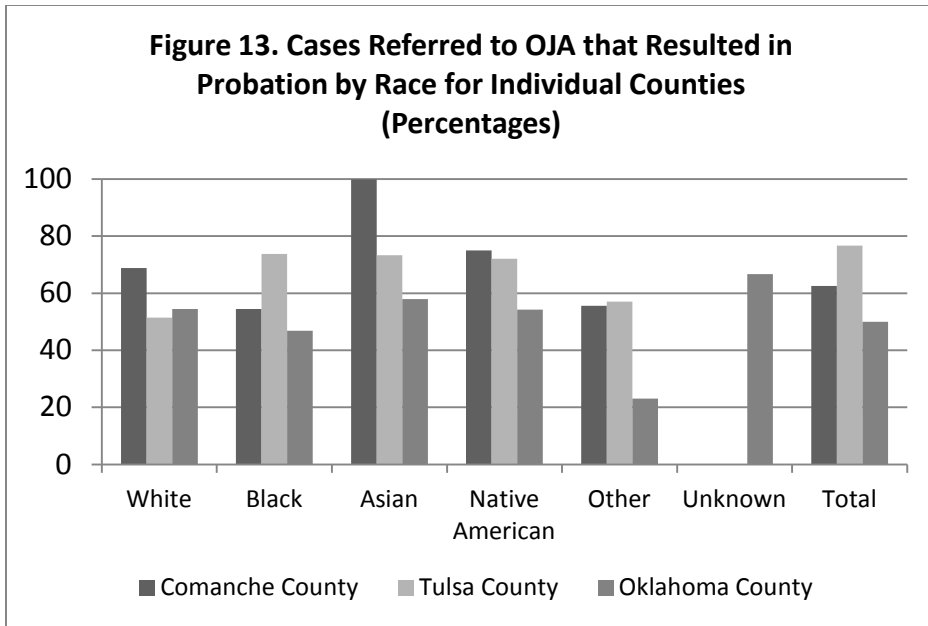
for more detail) are presented in Tables 42 – 51. Like the previous multivariate analyses, we included as potential confounding factors gender, age, gang membership, severity of current referral offense, and information about prior referral history. We present models separately

for two of the legal outcomes (being placed in OJA custody and probation) by the five locations (statewide, 3 counties aggregated, each county separately). Similar to the previous analyses, for each location we present a series of 5 models. Model 1 in each table shows the unadjusted or crude relationship between race and the outcome (e.g., OJA custody). Model 1 is the model with no other factors controlled. Model 5 is the most inclusive model with all covariates included.



The models examining racial differences in terms of being placed in OJA custody show interesting, if not unexpected, results. The unadjusted model (Model 1) for the statewide data (Table 42) suggests that minorities are placed in OJA custody at higher rates than Whites. The odds ratios for Blacks (OR=1.23), Native American Indians (OR=1.32), those of an other race (OR=1.10), and Hispanics (OR=1.03) all suggest racial differences. In the fully adjusted model (Model 5), however, Blacks, for example, are much less likely than Whites to be placed in OJA custody. The effects of race are reversed or diminished once gang membership is included in the model. After controlling for all other factors, gang members are 2.73 times more likely to be placed in OJA custody than non-gang members.

We saw the same general trend in the individual county results as well. For example, in Tulsa County, in the unadjusted model, Blacks were 1.5 times more likely to be placed in OJA custody (see Table 48). Yet, in the adjusted model, Blacks were 30 percent less likely than Whites to be placed in OJA custody (OR=0.70). In Oklahoma County the odds of a Black juvenile being placed in OJA custody did not reverse direction compared to Whites, but the race effect was attenuated significantly (see Table 50). In the unadjusted model, Blacks were 82 percent more likely than Whites to be placed in OJA custody (OR=1.82); in the adjusted model, Blacks were only 5 percent more likely (OR=1.05). In Comanche County, the odds for a Black juvenile to be placed in OJA custody remained higher than Whites in the fully adjusted model (see Table 46).



Results from the legal status analyses show, again, that racial differences in outcomes exist in the juvenile justice system. Unlike the findings from the previous two sections, these findings suggest fewer disadvantages in the legal outcomes for racial minorities.

VIII

DIFFERENTIAL INVOLVEMENT

A total of 179 interviews were conducted with juvenile justice specialists including police officers, both patrol and those from specialized units focused on juveniles (Police in tables below), intake and probation specialists (Probation in tables below), and juvenile court prosecutors, defense attorneys and juvenile court justices (Court in tables below). These interviews were conducted by both trained college students and researchers and were coded by one senior researcher and one graduate student. Any coding differences between the two were discussed and agreed upon. Due to either equipment failure or operator error, three completed interviews were not recorded at all and six others were incomplete due to missing sections. All but one interview were race matched for interviewer and participant, to insure that minority participants would only be interviewed by minority interviewers and White participants would only be interviewed by White interviewers. The sole exception, a minority participant interviewed by a White interviewer did not use the interview script and was not included in any of the tables below. Participation in the interviews was voluntary. Participants were not required by their supervisors to participate nor were incentives offered to those who participated. Identifiers are limited to jurisdiction (OKC, Tulsa or Lawton), gender, White or Non-White and professional role (Police, Court, Probation) to maintain the confidentiality of participants.

The purpose of the interviews was twofold. First, interviews with juvenile justice professionals are a valuable tool utilizing the observations and experiences of those who work closest with juvenile delinquency and crime, in order to better understand both how the juvenile justice system, as a whole, operates as well as how race/ethnicity impacts juvenile justice. Second, by examining the content of interview responses (content analysis) we are able to examine the extent of subtle (and in rare cases, overt) racial/ethnic bias among juvenile justice professionals.

When asked “Pretending for a moment that you had the ability, funding and support to do so (think magic or miracle if need be), what one change would you make to minimize the need for the juvenile justice system”, 31.7% suggested government or community intervention to better the lives of juveniles. Just over 20% of the participants specifically suggested that community level support and programs are necessary to minimize juvenile delinquency and crime (table 53).

R: I would increase programs available to inner city kids, to keep them busy and give them the resources that they're not getting now. (White/Male/Police)

R: Yeah, absolutely. I think it would just be repeating what

I just said which is that we would have more -- like with us we might be able to go into the schools and it would be limited. We would have to have a methodology for picking the schools that have the most need which is what we are formulating now with the police athletic league. What we are trying to do is find out which schools have the most need, go in there first. Like, they have the lowest GPA, API scores, and a graduation rate. I really believe there is direct correlation -- I'm sure this will be one of the questions -- but a direct correlation with "what the communities needs are and the opportunities that they have," -- say like grocery stores, or parks, or community events and things like that. So, if they are given the same amount of opportunities in all the communities throughout the city -- the same opportunities -- then you could actually see a trend. If I were to overlay the trend of community needs, with crime, with socioeconomic status; it is all the same. (White/Male/Police)

R: You know, here in (deleted), I know I would -- I would -- there are no programs. There are -- there's nothing for these kids to do, nothing. That's why -- one of the reasons they get into so much trouble. There's not a lot of activities.

I: So, you'd -- you'd increase the number of program sites and activities?

R: Sure, you know, by 10 fold. There's, you know -- you know, someone has to do it and someone has to be out here doing something -- they're doing something right, unless they'll be out here doing something wrong, trying to find something -- getting into something, you know. In New York City, they had, you know - I've talked to them down there about -- they have the PAL, Police Activity Leagues. They have, you know -- Yeah. They have a lot. The police officers took time and, you know, coach baseball and coach basketball and -- and got to know the kids and you know, and that are (unintelligible) with them. It doesn't happen here. It doesn't happen here.

I: Is that lack of funding or lack of interest?

R: I think it's -- I think it's both. I think it's lack of funding

and I think it's -- it's you know, they just don't -- I don't -- I don't -- because you know, we have a gang task force that just -- you know, they're focusing on the crime instead of -- instead of focusing on the kids, you know. Right, instead of being proactive, it's reactive. You know, instead of going into the schools, instead of going in -- of having programs for them, taking them on trips to, you know -- they used to pick us up and bus us to, you know Coney Island which would be in New York, but here we drive to Six Flags, bussing a bunch of kids. You know, we have a rapport with these kids and these kids are going to be kids that -- if another kids does something wrong -- you know, when they're (unintelligible), and one kid (unintelligible), you're going to have a rapport with these kids they're going to turn them over to you. You know what I mean?

(White/Male/Police)

However, placing the responsibility for juvenile issues on problems within the family was, by far, the most common response (table 56). 43.3% of the respondents placed family issues at the forefront of causes of juvenile delinquency and crime. A few of these responses followed up with recommendations for more mentoring or specialized programs to replace what was seen as missing from the family. For these respondents, society/community is seen as a potential resource to help minimize family issues which result in juvenile delinquency:

R: Short of a private prison, a boot camp type compound where kids that are at risk and on the verge, who have committed a felony crime, could be sent to where they get the discipline and the structure that I think they need to be productive. Where they could be taught right from wrong because in my opinion, that's where it starts at home. If they're not getting it at home, we should be providing it somehow. And start that type, whether it be a private or state run, but let's not get too liberal about it as far as, well you can't do this, you can't do that, you can't do this. Strict discipline along with nurturing in there together like I was raised with. You know my dad would wear me out if I messed, but he'd pat me on top of the head if I'd done good too. That's what these kids need and they're not getting it. There needs to be an alternative to the justice system. There's a completion of a three of six month live-in boot camp type environment for these kids and I think, in my opinion, it would turn them around, make them

understand what's going on. These things are available, but they're not state funded that I'm aware of. A lot of the kids in trouble are financially unable to pay. The parents haven't got the money to pay for the kids to go to something like this. It would do wonders. It would do a lot of good and they wouldn't be returning to the justice system which would in turn save us money in the juvenile justice system and then in the adult system as well because they're going to end up progressing on to that. Does that make sense? (White/Male/Police)

R: I would have more programs for adults to mentor children. Places for kids to go. I would maybe try to educate parents -- educate parents more. Oh, you said one, didn't you? I mean, I -- I just think it's the -- the -- goes back to the fact that I think that you know, most of the juvenile offenders that I see have inappropriate parenting, or don't have supervision, don't have somebody that -- that they feel like cares or takes the time. You know, maybe they do care, a lot of them probably do, but they don't -- they don't care inappropriately.

I: Could you explain -- I guess parent appropriate -- appropriately?

R: They -- they don't teach them values, morals and they're not -- you know, I -- juveniles that show up to court and -- or you know, they'll be incarcerated and they'll be in court and their parents will be there not at all, 30 minutes late. You know, they -- they're not responsible. Their parents aren't responsible. (White/Female/Court)

R: Unlimited resources in the best of all worlds probably very efficient parenting skills development for parents at birth through age 12.

I: Some type of mandatory parenting thing?

R: Well, mandatory, even beyond that, the best of all worlds, the best teachers that could teach parenting and parenting skills to very receptive parents and very responsible parents. Those early years are the most

important years, they're not the adolescent years, and too many kids get off on the wrong foot, and they may not be delinquent because they are too young to be delinquent, but when they reach adolescence then it's a mess.
(White/Male/Probation)

More common, however, were responses placing sole responsibility for juvenile delinquency and crime on poor parenting.

R: (Pause). *Having more responsible parents.*
(White/Male/Court)

R: *Oh, lock up the parents. I find the biggest hurdles to these kiddos, a lot of these kids, and even the hardcore kids, it's a generalization problem. The parents have failed them in so many ways. They first of all don't make them, they have never held them accountable, they always make excuses for them. They never taught them to own it and then get over it. By the same token I don't believe we have families, parents that are instilling in these children a sense of right and wrong because the parents themselves don't have that, and like I said it's a generational thing and I'm not even sure, I can't tell you how far back it would go. Some families it might go back 2 or 3 generations. Other families not as far, but they're also not, the families aren't engaging these kids as a family. The parents are so busy doing their own thing that when a kid needs help or does something that's a cry for help, it's ignored or not acknowledged that that's what it is, kid's just labeled now, and then when you get 'em into the juvenile system, the parents are the ones' that outrage you because you give the kids a list of rules and you tell the parents, well they gotta follow these rules and you gotta help us enforce 'em, you know, and a lot of parents, the kid'll be breaking the rules all over the place and they did nothing to try to hold this kid to any sort of a standard of behavior, and I really feel like a lot of the times these kid's problems, the traumatization that these kids have, you know, especially the ones that are getting into drugs and having violent tendencies, they're being raised by parents who are gang bangers, they're being raised by grandmothers because the parents aren't on the scene to parent, so I really feel like if we started holding the parents responsible, the*

parents were having to pay the restitution, and the parents were having to do some time every time their kid misbehaved then maybe they would start teaching these kids from a very early point knowing that if I don't do the right thing I'm the one that's going to be held responsible, not the kid. Sorry, that's my soapbox.

(White/Female/Court)

R: Magically, make every parent accountable for their kids. Make every parent love their kids, and you know, if in a perfect world, everybody wouldn't have like, you know, twenty kids and not being able to take care of all of 'em. Where they'd have enough to take care of, and not only that, have them be, you know, good parents to their kids. I think the parents are what do the kids wrong. Because if the parents aren't disciplining their kids at the early age, or if they are disciplining them wrong, you know just yell at 'em, not giving them any consequences or anything like that, they won't know, and they'll have the attitude when they grow up that, you know, I can take whatever, I won't do anything, I won't get anything. You know, that handout, you know. When you start giving out handouts also, because if we start giving them, you know, money for whatever, you know, the parents, I'm talking about the parents, start giving them money for how many kids they have, hey you know, you got ten kids here's some money, you know to help you with that. No, if you give them nothing and let them try to support their kids by the way they do it, then they won't have that many kids. Which, I'm not saying having a lot of kids is a bad thing cause my parents had, but my dad worked hard, okay? He worked hard for what we had, okay, and there's a lot of people out there, they don't want to work hard, and they want to get a lot of stuff given to them and then they give that attitude to their kids and their kids will come out here and you know, they go rob a store or do whatever because they want that money now, you know, instead of going out there and working hard for your money, but yeah, magically, have every parent become a good parent. I'm not saying that, you know, a kid will grow up and not be bad because their parents were good or whatever, but there's a difference between, you know, love for a child and doing whatever you can to make your child be

successful and to be reliable, to go out and check on them, to monitor what they are doing, you know, instead of being lazy and just letting them run around, spoil them, do whatever they want to do. To actually go out there and be, try to make them be a productive member of this society, so that's magically. Will it ever happen? I don't think so, you know, it'll never happen. (Non-White/Male/Police)

R: I guess if you're talking about having the money and having the resources uhm it would be parental education, and getting parents to be more involved in their kid's lives and knowing what their kids are doing and are up to. I know with social media being the way it is -- Facebook, Twitter. Uhm you know, I have two kids in high school, I know their -- I'm friends on their Facebook, I have their passwords to their Facebook, I can get in and see what's going on their Facebook. But, it amazes me that just for instance, one of my children's friends posted something the other day on one of their other friends sites about a rant about how stupid her mom is and this, that, and the other, and ended with something to the effect of "Yeah, well I could say the same thing about you, you stupid whore." So you know, obviously in the grand scheme of things you are talking about juvenile delinquency, you know calling your mom a whore on Facebook is small compared to committing a violent crime, but the fact is obviously this girls mom has no idea what her daughter is doing on Facebook and to me that's just embarrassing --

I: For both.

R: You know as a girl, I would be embarrassed posting something like that about my mom. and as the mom I would just be absolutely totally embarrassed that my daughter is calling me a whore on Facebook. So I jus -- I think that would be the one place where we've got to get -- we've got to educate parents to get them to pay more attention to what their kids are doing and being more you know involved in their kids' lives. (White/Male/Police)

Interestingly, both the responses suggesting the need for greater community support and those placing responsibility on the family are describing the same dynamics, just from different

perspectives. It has long been observed that the ratio of families exhibiting family risk factors, such as those identified by the juvenile justice professionals in the interviews, including issues such as poverty, broken families, weak influence on juvenile behavior, are all predictors for higher rates of juvenile crime (Hawkins et al. 2000; Sampson 1997).

In order to determine if support exists for these observations, the project examined the possible connection between race and crime at the neighborhood level from two perspectives; police arrest location data from the three cities to determine if there were particular locations that were problematic for minority youth and census tract level analysis of arrests, by race, using community disadvantage data.

Arrest location data for the three fiscal years for curfew violations; drug and alcohol offenses, simple and aggravated assaults and weapons offenses; property crimes; and public order violations were included for study. Arrest location data for miscellaneous unspecified offenses; tobacco violations; and, warrants were not included. Arrest address locations with frequency counts of ten or more arrests for all three fiscal years were examined to determine the location name of the address and the type of location, for example school or store or residence. The specific addresses and locations for the three cities that accounted for ten or more arrests are provided in tables 79 through 87 in the appendix.

The arrest location data selected for the city of Lawton included 2,537 locations with 534 (21.0%) locations accounting for 10 or more arrests and 2,003 locations accounting for 1 to 9 arrests. Table 58 depicts the breakdown by race by arrest location frequency for all three years and Table 59 provides the same information only for FY2010. Table 60 provides the frequency counts of arrest locations for the five types of offenses.

Tables 62 through 63 provide the counts and percentages of arrests by race for the location types in Lawton that had frequencies for arrests equal to or greater than 10.

As indicated by Table 62, at locations where arrests occurred ten or more times, minority juveniles constituted a majority of arrests both during all three fiscal years (62.0%) and during FY2010 (56.2%). During FY2010, Black youth accounted for a majority of juveniles arrested at residential locations and a plurality of juveniles arrested at schools, and stores and shopping malls. White juveniles, during FY2010, constituted a majority of the juveniles arrested at nonprofit agency locations. And, as indicated by Table 63, most arrests of juveniles regardless of race during all three fiscal years occurred at stores and shopping malls.

Table 64 depicts the counts and percentages of arrests by location types for categories of offenses for FY2006 and FY2010. The highlighted portions of the table indicate the important locations for these categories of offenses.

The arrest location data selected for Oklahoma City included 9,043 locations with 4,564 (50.5%) locations accounting for 10 or more arrests and 4,479 locations accounting for 1 to 9 arrests. Table 65 depicts the breakdown by race by arrest location frequency for all three years and Table 66 provides the same information for FY2010. Table 67 provides the frequency counts of

arrest locations for the five types of offenses.

Tables 68 through 70 provide the counts and percentages of arrests by race for the location types in Oklahoma City that had frequencies of arrests equal to or greater than 10. As indicated by Table 69, at locations where arrests occurred ten or more times, minority juveniles accounted for a majority of arrests both during all three fiscal years (62.0%) and during FY2010 (56.2%). During FY2010, Black youth accounted for a majority of juveniles arrested at apartment complexes, civic areas, nonprofit agencies and street intersection locations; and for a plurality of arrests at schools and stores and shopping malls. White juveniles during the same year constituted a majority of juveniles arrested at entertainment facilities. And, as indicated by Table 70, most arrests of juveniles regardless of race occurred at schools and stores and shopping malls.

Table 71 depicts the counts and percentages of arrests by location types for categories of offenses for FY2006 and FY2010. The highlighted portions of the table indicate the important locations for these categories of offenses. The arrest location data selected for Tulsa included 11,012 locations with 4,294 (39.0%) locations accounting for 10 or more arrests and 6,718 locations accounting for 1 to 9 arrests. Table 72 depicts the breakdown by race by arrest location frequency for all three years and Table 73 provides the same information for FY2010. Table 74 provides the frequency counts of arrest locations for the five types of offenses.

Tables 75 through 77 provide the counts and percentages of arrests by race for the location types in Tulsa that had frequencies of arrests equal to or greater than 10. As indicated by Table 76, at locations where arrests occurred ten or more times, White juveniles accounted for a majority of arrests during all three fiscal years (51.3%) and during FY2010 (53.2%). During FY2010, minority youth accounted for a majority of juveniles arrested at civic areas, entertainment facilities, street intersection locations, and schools. Hispanic and Indian juveniles accounted for the majority at entertainment facilities during FY2010. White juveniles accounted for a majority of juveniles arrested during FY2010 at apartment complexes, nonprofit agencies, residential homes, and stores and shopping malls. As indicated by Table 77, most arrests of juveniles of every race except Hispanics occurred at stores and shopping malls. Forty percent of Hispanic juveniles were arrested at stores and shopping malls followed by equal percentages of 20.0% arrested at street intersection locations and entertainment facilities.

Table 78 depicts the counts and percentages of arrests by location types for categories of offenses for FY2006 and FY2010. The highlighted portions of the table indicate the important locations for these categories of offenses. Analysis of the arrest location data strongly supports the observation that community opportunities and facilities, especially those with supervision may offer diversions which would lower rates of delinquent activity. JOLTS data for juveniles residing in the three cities was supplemented by geocoding their residential addresses and determining the census tracts they resided in and developing a risk index for their census tract location. Previously, the project team had consulted with Dr. Janet Lauritsen of the University of Missouri – St. Louis who had developed the Community Disadvantage Index (CDI) based on

2000 Census data for census tracts for the SMART mapping system of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The CDI is based on an analysis of three census variables that sorts census tracts in ten categories of CDI scores ranging from the most disadvantaged to the least disadvantaged. Following this consultation and in view of changes to the decennial census data collection, the project team extracted data from the Census Bureau’s five year American Community Survey (ACS) to update the CDI to reference the latest data available (the 2005-2009 ACS estimates) for Oklahoma and attached the updated CDI scores and decile rankings to the census tract locations for juveniles residing in Lawton, Oklahoma City and Tulsa at the time of their referral to the juvenile justice system for the three fiscal years.

The city of Lawton has 24 census tracts including 14 ranked 8 through 10 on the basis of their Community Disadvantage Index (CDI) which, for example, means that tracts with a ranking of 10 are ten times more disadvantaged than tracts with a ranking of 1 and tracts with a CDI rank of 8 are eight times more disadvantaged. Table 88 provides selected demographic information for each ranked census tract. The tracts that are highlighted are the five tracts where a majority of the resident population is nonwhite and all five are within the group of fourteen tracts with CDI rankings between 8 and 10. Altogether, these fourteen tracts account for 37.2% of Lawton’s total population and for 35.4% of its population of children between 10 and 17 years of age.

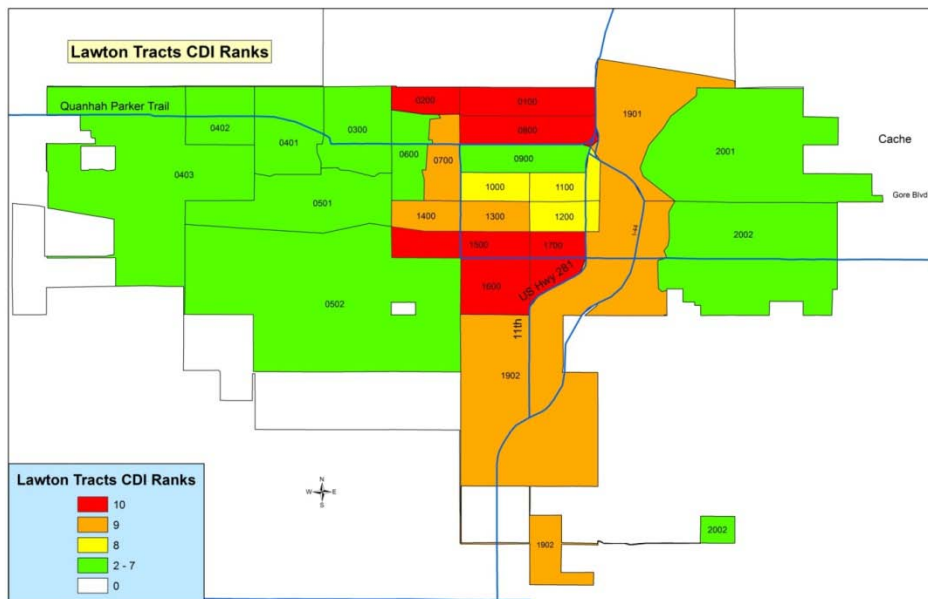


Table 89 provides the counts and rates for each census tract for juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system during FY2010. The rates are per 100 juveniles between 10 and 17 in the population for each tract and are calculated by dividing the number of juveniles referred or detained by the population between 10 and 17 years of age and multiplying the result by 100. The fourteen tracts ranked between 8 and 10 accounted for 45.4% of the total number of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system; 45.3% of black juveniles referred; 43.3% of

Hispanics referred; 56.1% of all Indian youth referred; and 45.0% of all white juveniles. Three of the census tracts previously identified as having majority nonwhite populations also accounted for black juvenile referral rates higher than the overall rates for black juveniles in Lawton.

While not having a majority non-White population, Tract 1400 is noteworthy in that it has the highest overall juvenile referral rate, nearly 44 out of every 100 juveniles in the population between 10 and 17 years of age as well as high rates of referral for Black and Indian juveniles. The referral rate for White juveniles in this tract is the highest for any race, 23 out of every 100 juveniles in the general population of children 10 through 17 resident in the tract.

Oklahoma City has 137 census tracts in which juveniles who were referred to the juvenile justice system during FY2010 resided. This number included 75 tracts with CDI rankings between 8 and 10. Table 90 provides selected demographic information for each ranked census tract. The tracts that are highlighted are the 32 tracts where a majority of the resident population is nonwhite and 23 of these tracts are among the 75 tracts with CDI rankings between 8 and 10. Altogether, the seventy-five most disadvantaged tracts account for 54.3% of Oklahoma City's total population and for 54.1% of its population of children between 10 and 17 years of age.

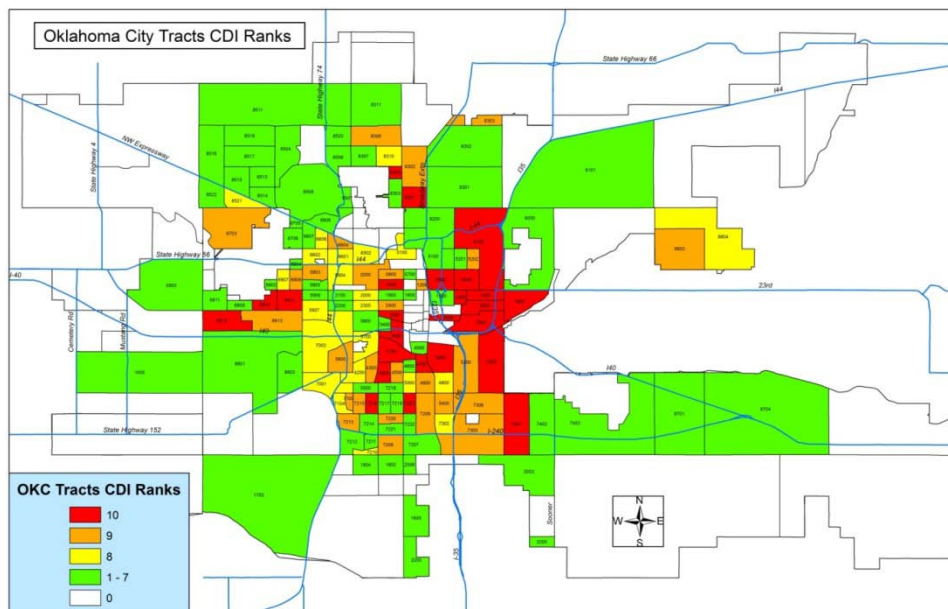


Table 91 depicts the counts and referral and detention rates for each census tract for juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system during FY2010. The 77 tracts ranked between 8 and 10 accounted for 75.3% of the total number of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system; 78.9% of black juveniles referred; 80.2% of Hispanics referred; 79.2% of all Indian youth referred; and 59.5% of all white juveniles referred. Five of the census tracts previously identified as having majority non white populations also accounted for high referral rates for Black juveniles and these tracts are highlighted in the table. While not having a majority non

white population, tract 4700 is noteworthy in that it has the highest overall juvenile referral rate, 27 out of every 100 juveniles in the population between 10 and 17 years of age as well as higher rates of referral for Black juveniles than any other race in the tract.

Tulsa has 126 census tracts in which juveniles who were referred to the juvenile justice system during FY2010 resided. This number included 52 tracts with CDI rankings between 8 and 10. Table 92 provides selected demographic information for each ranked census tract. The tracts that are highlighted are the 19 tracts where a majority of the resident population is nonwhite and 15 of these tracts are among the 52 tracts with CDI rankings between 8 and 10. Altogether, the fifty-two most disadvantaged tracts account for 37.8% of Tulsa’s total population and for 36.8% of its population of children between 10 and 17 years of age.

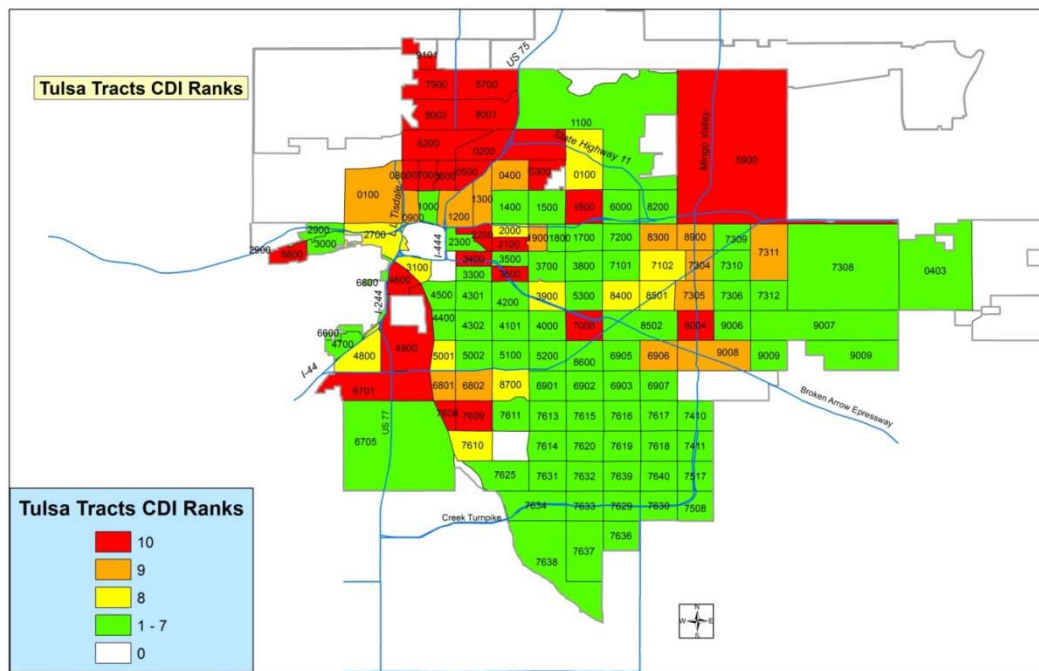


Table 93 depicts the counts and referral and detention rates for each census tract for juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system during FY2010. The 52 tracts ranked between 8 and 10 accounted for 56.7% of the total number of juveniles referred to the juvenile justice system and who lived in the city; 69.6% of black juveniles referred; 55.1% of Hispanics referred; 60.1% of all Indian youth referred; and 38.6% of all white juveniles referred. Seven of the census tracts previously identified as having majority non white populations also accounted for high referral rates for Black juveniles and these tracts are highlighted in the table.

The community disadvantage index data also supports the need for community specific intervention.

IX DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

As participation in the interviews was voluntary, we did not expect, nor did we experience many responses that could be described as overt racism, though a number of participants noted that they had witnessed occasional acts of over racism on the job, few described it as a common occurrence. A major goal of this study was to determine the extent, if any, that subtle discrimination increases DMC. Previous research has suggested that bias/stereotyping plays a role in minority overrepresentation at initial police contact (Russell 1998), juvenile court judicial decisions (Bridges, Conley, Engen and Price-Spratlen 1995, Feld 1999) and probation decisions (Bridges and Steen 1998). Bonilla-Silva (2003, 2001) suggests that race is an interwoven component of society. He used the term Color-Blind Racism to describe racial stratification established within this racialized social framework. Color-Blind Racism exhibits four main frames; 1) abstract liberalism - the use of meritocracy arguments based on assumed equality of opportunity and denial of current racial discrimination/inequality 2) naturalization - an explanation for racism based upon the unchallenged idea, "that's the way it is" 3) cultural racism - perceived cultural and family differences of minorities and 4) minimization of racism – replacement of racial differences other social forces, such as class or poverty, which are perceived as under the influence of the individual.

In the following interview excerpt, this respondent gives a very non-racial explanation on how to decrease juvenile delinquency and crime. In fact, he never addresses race in responding to this question and instead talks of economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. Interestingly, later in the interview, when asked specifically which racial and ethnic groups are most commonly under the scrutiny of the justice system, this same participant points out how significantly minorities are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system.

R: I think if I could fix one thing, it would be harsher penalties that might actually make kids deter from doing it in the first place.

I: Now, would you do it the same as the criminal justice system or modify it or --

R: I -- I think, to a large degree, there's a humiliation effect that maybe getting out there and doing community service more hands -- not going out in the country and picking up trash on the side of the road -- but maybe actually having to do stuff around the schools and that they go to, or ---- having to do more in town service projects, doing graffiti clean ups, doing all this, you know --

I: Stuff where they can be seen?

R: Yeah. Not just a bunch of kids walking down the side of the road together. That's good, don't get me wrong. It's better than nothing. But -- you know these misdemeanor - - I had a level of -- problems -- hey, get them out there and have them clean up the town they live in. Don't just pick up trash wherever. And the other thing would be, if you're committing felony crimes, hey, it's jail time. I -- you know, you made an adult decision -- treat them as such. I think you'd have to centralize it. I -- if anything, centralize it into the neighborhoods that -- that -- would more need it.

I: So then, at the neighborhood level, especially targeting certain neighborhoods --

R: Correct.

I: -- it might be helpful if we have stuff there. I mean, you're still going to get some idiots I assume, but --

*R: But lower -- you know, with -- with -- and -- and I'll even make it more specific. If you stick with the lower income neighborhoods -- too -- too poor, a lot of them don't have cars or their parents are always working -- trying to make ends meet. So, a lot of times they don't have somebody there, so they don't have a means of transportation. They don't have a means -- Exactly. So, a lot of times there may be a want -- maybe they want to do what's right, but they don't have any way or any -- any support system there to get them to those places. So -- so, a lot of times, they just go with what's easy, and they -- they're hanging out with whoever. **(White/Male/Police)***

Minimization of racism was one of the most commonly seen of the four frames of Color-Blind Racism, with the vast majority of respondents at one point or another, substituting “race” or “class” when further responses made it clear that “race” was actually the issue. Interestingly, of all of the “miracle question” responses, none of the responses suggesting the need for a harsher system of punishment or of those blaming family level issues ever referenced specific racial or ethnic groups, but many used proxy terms such as “gang” or “poverty” instead. While some of these certainly were only referring to class issues, similar to the response above, many later pointed out specifically the overrepresentation of minorities, often even specific minority groups.

As illustrated in the above excerpt, some juvenile justice professionals favored an increase in punitive measures as a means to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime. Just over two-thirds of the interview participants suggested harsher treatment for juvenile offenders and/or their parents. A number of studies have shown that race is directly related to support and implementation of punitive treatment, in school settings (Welch and Payne 2010; Nichols 2004; Gottfredson and Gottfredson 2001). For instance, Welch and Payne (2010) found when controlling for other variables, the percent minorities in a school determined the likelihood of punitive measure such as zero-tolerance policies or use of metal detectors. Recent studies examining the impact of race in punitive treatment/policies have consistently found that increases in support of punitive treatment are closely tied to race, after controlling for other variables.

This connection between race and punitive treatment is not limited to schools, even White's support for capital punishment is related to racial attitudes. After controlling for other variables, Soss *et al* (2003) found that anti-black prejudice was the most significant predictor for White support of the death penalty.

Examples of cultural racism were also common to many interview responses, where certain characteristics were attributed to whole racial or ethnic groups.

R: It does seem to be the trend, basically I would – I think with what's going on in Mexico now where it is very much accepted, we're seeing a lot more of those teenagers come up over here. The violence has picked up – when I was on patrol we used to work in Little Mexico. The older, hardworking Hispanic culture was fantastic to deal with and they'd even have complaints about the young ones coming up and it does seem to be that that is the trend where violence is way more accepted (White/Male/Police).

I: Some have suggested that a culture of violence, one which accepts and embraces violence and is an acceptable means for one's goals, exists in many barrio and ghetto neighborhoods. In your experience, does this seem to be the case?

R: Unfortunately, yes, I would agree with that strongly.

I: Do you see it more in one or the other, or is it equally the same regardless of race?

R: No, it does seem to vary by race. And again, this may be my perceptions of it, but I do, when I walk into the predominantly African American schools, I do hear so much more verbal violence. So many interactions couched in antagonistic terms and threats and counter threats, so

many interactions are about who's going to do what violence to whom and then listening to their stories of hearing about how much violence does go on in their lives. And Hispanic schools, not so much. I don't hear the threats and counter threats to the same degree. And then when I walk into a predominantly white school, I don't hear the joking, even jokes or casual conversations or interactions when this child, as an example if this child is mad at some other child for whatever, if the same incident happens in say those three different schools, predominantly white, predominantly Hispanic, predominantly African American, so often in the white schools, the frustration comes out with all sorts of different mechanisms – I'm going to tell somebody, I'm never going to like you again, I'm not going to talk to you – other things, or some day I'll get you back in vague terms, whereas in African American schools, even minor slights are already met with verbal accusations or descriptions of violence and they do so quickly turn violent (White/Male/Police).

Abstract liberalism was common to almost all of the responses which identified family level issues as the greatest cause of juvenile delinquency and crime. As noted earlier, these responses tended to ignore negative social forces, such as racial discrimination and poverty, instead expecting these issues to have no negative impact on family.

Because I mean if parents had more of an idea of what their child is doing and what's going on in their child's life. There probably wouldn't be a need for the juvenile justice system as much; if they were more involved in their kids life, I mean, You know that is the problem is that a lot of people send their kids to school and think the school is supposed to do it; you know raise my kid whatever. You know and then while they are at work or whatever. I mean you have to be there for your kids too. So I think that's a big part of it. I wish there were better parenting skills involved because there are so many cases where we have where the parents just weren't paying attention or weren't in there monitoring and doing the things they should be doing to stop there kid from being a victims or being suspects in a case. (White/Female/Police)

It's not entirely clear what this officer is envisioning when she responds to this question. The abstract ideal of involved, loving parents is, of course worthy of support, but it is unclear, given

the unequal distribution, in terms of race, class and even gender, among those who have run afoul of the juvenile justice system, if parents are more supportive of girls, as they are less likely to be arrested, or Whites, or the wealthy? This officer is certainly well meaning in her response, however her assumption of family responsibility appears to oversimplify or ignore contributing factors.

R: Create a huge army of good fathers and implement them into our at-risk communities. That's what I would do. I think that would change things drastically. We can kid ourselves all we want about solutions and problems and this and that and put our two cents in, which really aren't even worth that, two cents. The effect on society is, number one, the breakdown of the family unit, I don't care what you say, the breakdown of the family unit. You give me a family where there is a loving mother and father who instill morals in their kids, I don't care what church they go to, instill morals in their kids and are active in their kid's lives and that kid's chances of being a delinquent would go way down. Do you know how many of our kids we work with have that? Hardly any. So what's the common denominator here, what's the constant? Lack of a father, lack of a family unit. You do that, and you take away the freedom that the media has to exploit our kids and you have a much better society. I'm not talking about freedom of speech issues. I'm talking about L'il Wayne making money. He's a business man, he's not a gangster. He's a business man, making millions and millions and millions off a bunch of poseur kids trying to be L'il Wayne and they will never be and they'll be 14 and they'll walk into the wrong liquor store and they got shot and it's over, or they'll shoot somebody else, get locked up for life. So, you take that away, you take away these predators like L'il Wayne making money off of exploiting these kids, exploiting a lifestyle, a gangster lifestyle. It's a lie. It's a lie. I don't want you to be like me, just be yourself, be L'il Wayne, so you do those two things, I question whether there'd be a significant need for a comprehensive juvenile system.
(Non-White/Male/Police)

This response is a particularly interesting example of abstract liberalism, in that it just assumes that fathers have arbitrarily disappeared from certain communities. There is no way to determine the race of this respondent, other than as a minority, however, if he is referring to Black communities, there is a larger and directly related factor in the disappearing fathers in poor Black communities. Black males face roughly a 30% likelihood of incarceration in their lives

(Petit and Western 2004; Bonczar and Beck 1997). On any given day, about one third of black males in their 20's, are under official criminal justice supervision (Mauer 1999). Despite consistently making up less than 15% of the overall population, blacks have grown from 29% of the prison population in 1950 to about 50% of the prison population (Russell 1998), ironically at a time of purported growing racial equality. By 1978 the arrest rate for blacks had grown to almost 100 arrests for every 1,000 blacks (Mauer 1999). At the same time, the arrest rate for whites was 35 arrests per 1,000 whites, or about two-thirds less. Juvenile rates are almost as lopsided (Mauer 1999). In 1995, blacks comprised only 15% of the overall juvenile population but 34% of all youth in the juvenile justice system including 26% of juvenile arrests, 32% of delinquency referrals to juvenile court, 41% of the juvenile detained, 46% of the juveniles in correctional facilities and 52% of the juveniles transferred to adult court (Mauer 1999). During this period, whites made up 80% of the total juvenile population but only 63% of those in the juvenile justice system (Walker, Spohn and DeLone 2000). Aside from limited availability due to incarceration, Black fathers are less likely to be gainfully employed due to both racial bias and higher likelihood of a criminal record (Pager 2003).

Responses to questions about current and childhood neighborhoods added an extra dimension to the analysis of subtle bias. The vast majority of White juvenile justice professionals, both grew up in and currently reside in, largely or completely White neighborhoods. This was modified slightly by class, but true for all class levels represented in the interviews. This suggests the possibility of what Bonilla-Silva (2003) describes as "white habitus". He defines it as "...a racialized, uninterrupted socialization process that conditions and creates whites' racial taste, perceptions, feelings, and emotions and their views on racial matters" (p104). White habitus could help explain the degree of unsupported assumptions about the lives and motivations of minorities. The "matter of fact" acceptance of the segregation in their current and childhood neighborhoods falls into the naturalization frame of Color-Blind Racism.

X DISCUSSION

In this study, we have examined the traditional explanations for DMC, differential involvement and differential treatment, however, consistent with a growing number of researchers (Piquero 2008, Charish *et al* 2004), we find support for both.

Differential treatment is well supported in our analyses. As table 03 shows, Blacks, Native Americans and “other” (which appears to be a grouping of Hispanics and non-Whites) are all significantly more likely to be arrested than are Whites and Asians. This may be due to non-Whites committing juvenile crime at higher rates, however odd exceptions tend to show up. For instance, in an earlier section, we noted that ...”Black juveniles are referred to OJA in Oklahoma County (Table 09) for felony crimes against persons at a higher rate than whites. On the other hand, White juveniles are referred for sex crimes in Oklahoma County at more than twice the rate than Blacks”, which begs the question, are Black juveniles less likely to commit a sex crime, or are officers simply more likely to ignore sex crimes when the victim/accused is Black?

The four frames of color blind racism, as described by Bonilla-Silva (2003; 2001), abstract liberalism, naturalization, cultural racism and minimization of racism were all present throughout the interviews. Abstract liberalism, the use of meritocracy arguments based on assumed equality of opportunity and denial of current discrimination, was present in the role to “fix” the family that makes poor individual choices without acknowledging the social forces which have limited those choices in the first place. Naturalization, an explanation for racism based upon the unchallenged idea, “that’s the way it is”, was present in the respondents often unquestioning acceptance of the racially homogenous neighborhoods they lived in and of the blatant racial segregation in their workplace. The third frame, cultural racism was most evident in perceived cultural and family differences of minorities described in the interviews. Finally, minimization of racism was present as “class” or “poverty” was used as a socially acceptable method of referring to “race”.

The overall impression from the interviews, observations and analysis is one of unspoken, choreographed actions and beliefs, most of which if taken individually would have little significance, combined to maintain the status quo, evidenced by the overwhelming overrepresentation of blacks in the system, while paying little more than lip-service to acknowledging the racism so clearly present though the use of color blind rationalizations (Mills 1997). All of the individuals interviewed were very likable. Interviewers consistently had the impression that most of them would abhor any overtly racist action. The racism present was subtle but understood by all. So systemic is the racial bias that many of the respondents included rhetorical moves which suggested that the interviewer understood their racialized assumptions, such as the race/class switching.

Differential involvement was also well supported, especially when data was examined at the neighborhood level. Many of the interview participants directly or indirectly noted the lack of

opportunities for kids in the poorest and most segregated neighborhoods. Further research into juvenile delinquency and crime in middle class and wealthy White neighborhoods would clarify the extent to which differential involvement contributes to DMC.

XI RECOMMENDATIONS

The research team has five major recommendations, based on analysis of the data. First, we recommend standardization of juvenile justice data collection. For example, how “race” was collected varied dramatically from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. In some areas, officers choose from a set of racial/ethnic groups, though those choices vary by agency. In other instances, the juveniles are asked to choose a category. Mixed race and Hispanic seem to be the least consistent with mixed race often being ignored by those filling out the designation on behalf of the juvenile. Hispanic is sometimes recorded, and sometimes not. This is most significant as DMC may be greater than some numbers suggest if a large number of those listed as “White” are actually perceived as ethnic minorities. The result is an odd collection of sometimes overlapping categories.

Second, we recommend further research into DMC. Specifically, a multi-year study of self-report delinquent and criminal behavior, utilizing a broad, representative cross-section of Oklahoma youths would not only clarify the extent of differential involvement in juvenile delinquency and crime, but it would also help in the design of targeted preventative programs.

Third, we recommend further research in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods to both determine a) the need for services and resources and b) the most cost effective way to deliver those services and resources. We acknowledge that such an undertaking would expand well beyond the sphere of influence of the OJA and SAG and we believe that coordination between multiple local and state agencies is necessary to effectively impact DMC at the neighborhood level. As an example, this research could be coordinated with local and state education representatives with an eye towards either selectively extending school days or utilizing school properties as existing location resources for juvenile programs at the community level.

Fourth, we recommend training for juvenile justice professionals, well beyond the traditional cultural sensitivity training to mitigate existing bias. Training should be required on a regular basis and should incorporate racial and cultural differences and social inequality. We further suggest that this training model encourage the participants to discover how race operates through regular participation in community level events and services across racial and ethnic lines.

Finally, we recommend programs and policies designed to a) draw greater numbers of minority applicants for all juvenile justice system positions and b) encourage the development of programs and policies which encourage/reward juvenile justice professionals to live in racially/ethnically diverse neighborhoods.

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XIII NOTES

O.S. 10 § 2-2-103. Municipal jurisdiction of children--Interlocal agreements--Municipal juvenile facility--Fines

A. 1. A municipality with a population of at least twenty-five thousand (25,000) may, by written resolution filed with the district court, assume jurisdiction of cases involving children under eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating any municipal ordinance identified in the resolution.

2. Any other municipality may enter into an interlocal agreement with the district court pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, to assume jurisdiction of cases involving children under eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating any municipal ordinance as agreed by the district court, the district attorney and the municipality.

3. The chief juvenile judge of the district court judicial district, or if there is no chief judge then the presiding judge of the judicial administrative district, is hereby authorized to enter into the interlocal agreement as provided for in this section for and on behalf of said judicial district if the judge determines that the agreement is constitutional and complies with state and federal law.

B. 1. A child under eighteen (18) years of age who is taken into custody for the alleged violation of a municipal ordinance relating to truancy may be held pursuant to Section 10-109 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

2. A child under eighteen (18) years of age who is taken into custody for the alleged violation of a municipal ordinance relating to curfews may be held temporarily under the care of a peace officer or other person employed by a police department only until the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other responsible adult assumes custody or, if such a person cannot be located within a reasonable time of the taking of the child into custody or if such a person refuses to assume custody, until temporary shelter is found for the child. The temporary custody provided for by this paragraph shall be utilized as a means of returning the child to the home of the child or other place of shelter.

3. In no event shall the child be placed in a jail, lockup or adult detention facility. In no event shall the child be placed in a juvenile detention facility for more than twenty-four (24) hours, excluding weekends and holidays, prior to an initial court appearance and for an additional twenty-four (24) hours excluding weekends and holidays, immediately following an initial court appearance; provided, however, this provision shall not restrict or prohibit placing a child in a community intervention center pursuant to Section 9 of this act.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, a child less than eighteen (18) years of age, who is taken into custody for the alleged violation of a municipal ordinance, and who can be prosecuted in municipal court for such offense pursuant to jurisdiction assumed by the municipal court pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this subsection, may be temporarily detained by the municipality in a municipal juvenile facility, as defined by this section, but only pursuant to the following conditions:

a. the municipality shall immediately take all reasonable steps to attempt to locate the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or another responsible adult and determine if the parent, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other responsible adult is willing to appear at the municipal juvenile facility and assume personal custody of the child upon the release of the child from such facility,

b. the child shall be released to the personal custody of the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other responsible adult as soon as practicable and upon the written promise of such person to return the child to municipal court to answer the municipal charges on the date and at the time set by the municipal court and to assume responsibility for costs for damages by the child if the child causes damages while committing any acts in violation of municipal ordinances. Municipalities may enact ordinances providing penalties for failure to comply with the written promise and for refusal to assume custody of a child in a timely manner,

c. the child shall be detained in the municipal juvenile facility for no longer than twenty-four (24) hours; provided, if the parent of the child, legal guardian, legal custodian, attorney or other responsible adult fails to appear at the municipal juvenile facility and assume personal custody of the child within said twenty-four-hour period, then custody or release of the child shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of Section 40 of this act,

d. the child shall be provided with adequate fresh drinking water,

e. the child shall be provided with adequate food not less than three times in a twenty-four-hour period,

f. the child shall be provided with adequate bathroom facilities and bedding, and

g. the child shall be provided with any necessary medical care and treatment.

C. For the purposes of this section, a “municipal juvenile facility” shall mean a secure facility which is entirely separate from any jail, adult lockup, or other adult facility, or is spatially separate if contained inside any jail, adult lockup, or other adult facility which is certified by the Office of Juvenile Affairs for the temporary detention of juveniles as authorized by the provisions of this section.

1. A municipal juvenile facility shall be certified by the Office of Juvenile Affairs pursuant to the applicable certification standards. The Office of Juvenile Affairs is directed to and shall establish standards for certification of municipal juvenile facilities to include but not be limited to the conditions set forth in subparagraphs a through g of paragraph 4 of subsection B of this section.

2. Each member of the staff of the municipal juvenile facility shall have satisfactorily completed a training program provided or approved by the Office of Juvenile Affairs. The Office of Juvenile Affairs is directed to and shall provide or approve an appropriate training program for staff members of such facilities.

3. A municipality may contract with an independent public or private facility properly certified by the Office of Juvenile Affairs for performance of the detention services authorized by the provisions of this section.

4. The provisions of this section shall not restrict or limit the use of municipal juvenile facilities for detention of juveniles who are detained pursuant to other provisions of law.

5. In no event shall a juvenile be held in an adult facility that does not meet the definition of a municipal juvenile facility.

D. 1. A child less than eighteen (18) years of age may be charged, prosecuted and, if convicted, fined for violating a municipal ordinance; provided, that the maximum fine which may be imposed shall not exceed the maximum fine authorized by law.

2. When assessing punishment, the court also may require appropriate community service work, not to exceed ninety (90) hours, in lieu of or in addition to a fine if the product of multiplying the number of hours of community service work by the prevailing minimum wage plus any fine imposed does not result in a number which exceeds the maximum fine authorized by law, or restitution, or both community service work and restitution. The court may also impose costs as authorized by law.

3. If the child fails to complete the community service, a parent or guardian of the child who knew or should have known that the child failed to complete the community service may be fined an amount equal to the number of community service hours that are not completed by the child multiplied by the hourly minimum wage amount.

4. In addition, during any calendar year that any child:

a. fails to appear for a court date on more than one occasion,

b. is convicted of two or more of the municipal offenses, which offenses occurred on different days, or

c. fails to pay any fine or cost properly assessed by a municipal court,

and after the expiration of ninety (90) days, the court clerk shall mail notice of such occurrence to the Department of Public Safety, which Department shall thereafter suspend or deny driving privileges for such child for six (6) months. The suspension may be modified as provided in Section 6-107.2 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes. In addition, the court may require the child to receive counseling or other community-based services, as necessary.

E. If a child is prosecuted for an offense in a municipal court, the child shall not be prosecuted for the offense in the district court.

F. Any fines and costs properly assessed against any child and which remain unpaid after three (3) months may be assessed by the municipal judge against the parent of the child, parents, legal guardian or legal custodian and collected and paid as provided for in Articles XXVII and XXVIII of Title 11 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Provided however, prior to such latter assessment, the court clerk shall give the parent of the child, parents, legal guardian or legal custodian notice by certified mail to their place of residence or personal service of such action proposed to be taken.

G. All municipal arrest records, prosecution records, court records, and court proceedings for cases involving children less than eighteen (18) years of age charged with violating municipal ordinances shall be kept confidential and shall not be open to public inspection except by order of the municipal court or as otherwise provided by Chapter 6 of this Code and Section 620.6 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Municipal conviction records involving children less than eighteen (18) years of age convicted of violating municipal ordinances shall be open to public inspection.

H. Funds generated from fines paid pursuant to an interlocal agreement between a municipality and the district court shall be earmarked and used by the municipality only for the following purposes:

1. To fund local programs which address problems of juvenile crime;
2. To fund the costs of prosecutions authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section;
3. To fund the costs of detention authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section;
4. To fund administrative costs related to local programs that address problems of juvenile crime or related to the prosecution, detention, or punishment authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section; and
5. To fund the costs of community intervention centers authorized pursuant to Section 9 of this act.

Such earmarked funds shall not be used by the municipality for any purpose other than the purposes set forth in paragraphs 1 through 5 of this subsection.

**XIV
TABLES**

Table A. 2006 Racial Breakdown of Comanche County, Oklahoma County, and Tulsa County

2006	State of OK	Comanche	OKC	Tulsa	all 3 counties
Population	3,579,212	109,181	691,266	577,795	1,378,242
White	2,803,755	74,740	515,915	449,329	1,039,984
White %	78.3%	68.5%	74.6%	77.8%	75.50%
White non-Hispanic	2,581,367	67,556	440,395	401,849	909,800
White non-Hispanic %	72.1%	61.9%	63.7%	69.5%	66.00%
Black	278,849	21,004	107,531	66,308	194,843
Black %	7.8%	19.2%	15.6%	11.5%	14.10%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	287,728	6,648	23,759	30,067	60,474
Am. Indian/Alaska Native %	8.0%	6.1%	3.4%	5.2%	4.40%
Asian	60,201	2,477	23,333	11,025	36,835
Asian %	1.7%	2.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.70%
Hawaiian/Pac. Islander	3,429	461	884	572	1,917
Hawaiian/Pac. Islander %	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.10%
More than 1 race	145,250	3,851	19,844	20,494	44,189
More than 1 race %	4.1%	3.5%	2.9%	3.5%	3.20%
Hispanic/Latino	247,450	9,382	82,331	51,533	143,246
Hispanic/Latino %	6.9%	8.6%	11.9%	8.9%	10.40%

Table B. 2008 Racial Breakdown of Comanche County, Oklahoma County, and Tulsa County

2008	State of Oklahoma	Comanche	OKC	Tulsa	all 3 counties
Population	3,642,361	111,772	706,617	591,982	1,410,371
White	2,846,186	78,282	528,163	459,590	1,066,035
White %	78.1%	70.0%	74.7%	77.6%	75.60%
White non-Hispanic	2,600,115	69,711	446,630	406,409	922,750
White non-Hispanic %	71.4%	62.4%	63.2%	68.7%	65.40%
Black	289,993	20,900	110,310	68,827	200,037
Black %	8.0%	18.7%	15.6%	11.6%	14.20%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	291,390	6,405	23,697	30,342	60,444
Am. Indian/Alaska Native %	8.0%	5.7%	3.4%	5.1%	4.30%
Asian	62,770	2,435	23,842	11,939	38,216
Asian %	1.7%	2.2%	3.4%	2.0%	2.70%
Hawaiian/Pac. Islander	3,863	480	978	712	2170
Hawaiian/Pac. Islander %	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.10%
More than 1 race	148,159	3,270	19,627	20,572	43,469
More than 1 race %	4.1%	2.9%	2.8%	3.5%	3.10%
Hispanic/Latino	278,620	11,057	90,077	58,530	159,664
Hispanic/Latino %	7.6%	9.9%	12.7%	9.9%	11.30%

Table C. 2010 Racial Breakdown of Comanche County, Oklahoma County, and Tulsa County

2010	State of Oklahoma	Comanche	OKC	Tulsa	all 3 counties
Population	3,751,351	124,098	718,633	603,403	1,446,134
White	2,706,845	79,996	464,387	417,413	961,796
White %	72.2%	64.5%	64.6%	69.2%	66.50%
White non-Hispanic	2,575,381	73,122	425,791	393,401	892,314
White non-Hispanic %	68.7%	58.9%	59.3%	65.2%	61.70%
Black	277,644	21,669	110,890	64,779	197,338
Black %	7.4%	17.5%	15.4%	10.7%	13.60%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	321,687	7,266	25,119	36,392	68,777
Am. Indian/Alaska Native %	8.6%	5.9%	3.5%	6.0%	4.80%
Asian	65,076	2,777	21,454	14,066	38,297
Asian %	1.7%	2.2%	3.0%	2.3%	2.60%
Hawaiian/Pac. Islander	4,369	686	780	429	1895
Hawaiian/Pac. Islander %	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.10%
More than 1 race	221,321	8,033	38,057	35,069	81,159
More than 1 race %	5.9%	6.5%	5.3%	5.8%	5.60%
Hispanic/Latino	332,007	13,896	108,543	66,582	189,021
Hispanic/Latino %	8.9%	11.2%	15.1%	11.0%	13.10%

Table 01. Summary of Police Reports that Ended in Arrest or Ticket/Citation.

	Arrests	Citations
Lawton (N=6,063)	32.7	67.3
Tulsa (N=20,352)	47.5	52.5
Oklahoma City (N=33,932)	32.8	67.2
Combined (N=60,347)	37.8	62.2

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 02. Summary of Police Reports that Ended in Arrest by Race and Location.

Race	Lawton N=6,063	Tulsa N=20,352	Oklahoma City N=33,932	Combined N=60,347
White	24.3	39.3	22.5	29.2
Black	42.3	57.4	38.4	46.4
Native American	54.2	57.6	42.1	49.4
Asian	25.8	26.7	7.1	14.7
Other/Don't Know	44.1	54.0	39.9	40.4

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 03. Odds of Arrest for Race Groups Compared to Whites by Location.

Race	Lawton N=6,063	Tulsa N=20,352	Oklahoma City N=33,932	Combined N=60,347
Black	2.12	1.98	2.14	2.06
Native American	3.41	2.43	2.50	2.57
Asian	1.04	0.68	0.30	0.62
Other/Don't Know	2.11	1.63	2.26	1.84

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios comparing the odds of being arrested versus cited compared to Whites. Models are adjusted by gender and age.

Table 04. Summary of Referred Offenses.

	State N=44,281	3 Counties N=17,982	Comanche County N=2,934	Tulsa County N=9,893	Oklahoma County N=5,155
<i>Felonies</i>	35.0	34.3	12.4	27.8	59.1
Sex Crimes	2.4	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.3
Against Persons	6.4	7.3	2.7	6.4	11.8
Drug Crimes	5.4	5.6	1.8	4.7	9.6
Weapon Crimes	1.6	2.2	0.6	1.4	4.5
Property Crimes	19.9	18.4	6.6	14.5	32.7
Public Order	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	2.3
<i>Misdemeanors</i>	55.7	53.6	55.0	59.6	41.4
Against Persons	14.5	11.0	6.6	12.5	10.5
Drug Crimes	14.3	9.2	7.1	8.3	12.1
Weapons Crimes	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.8
Property Crimes	20.8	25.4	19.7	34.9	10.5
Public Order	10.2	10.2	24.0	5.7	10.9
<i>All Others</i>	18.5	19.9	38.7	19.5	10.0
Status Offenses	15.3	15.0	37.3	11.3	9.5
Technical Violations	3.3	4.9	1.5	8.2	0.5

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 05. Summary of Referred Offenses by Race for State of Oklahoma (N=40,985).

	White N=24,141	Black N=9,938	Asian N=242	Native American N=6,214	Other N=345	Not Known N=105	Total N=40,985
<i>Felonies</i>	33.5	37.5	28.9	34.7	18.8	37.1	34.5
Sex Crimes	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.9	2.4
Against Persons	5.2	9.7	5.0	6.1	2.6	4.8	6.4
Drug Crimes	5.4	5.0	6.2	5.0	3.2	5.7	5.2
Weapon Crimes	1.2	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.6	2.9	1.5
Property Crimes	19.3	19.7	15.7	21.1	11.3	21.0	19.6
Public Order	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.6
<i>Misdemeanors</i>	56.8	53.5	64.0	56.6	45.5	46.7	55.9
Against Persons	14.5	15.7	10.7	14.6	10.7	8.6	14.8
Drug Crimes	15.9	7.1	15.3	19.0	9.3	7.6	14.1
Weapons Crimes	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3
Property Crimes	21.2	21.5	28.1	18.5	18.3	24.8	20.9
Public Order	9.2	11.5	12.0	11.4	10.1	5.7	10.1
<i>All Others</i>	18.9	17.3	19.8	19.6	41.7	20.0	18.8
Status Offenses	15.9	12.8	18.6	16.6	41.4	20.0	15.5
Technical Violations	3.0	4.5	1.2	3.1	0.3	0.0	3.3

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 06. Summary of Referred Offenses by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma (N=16,208).

	White N=7,244	Black N=7,358	Asian N=133	Native American N=1,175	Other N=228	Not Known N=70	Total N=16,208
<i>Felonies</i>	30.6	37.3	28.6	29.7	14.0	41.4	33.4
Sex Crimes	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.9
Against Persons	5.5	9.4	5.3	6.6	3.1	4.3	7.3
Drug Crimes	5.6	5.3	6.0	4.1	2.2	5.7	5.3
Weapon Crimes	1.4	2.7	2.3	1.0	0.4	4.3	2.0
Property Crimes	16.3	19.8	15.0	17.0	8.3	25.7	17.9
Public Order	1.0	1.4	3.0	1.7	0.4	2.9	1.2
<i>Misdemeanors</i>	56.5	51.7	64.7	53.7	39.9	50.0	53.9
Against Persons	10.7	12.3	6.8	11.0	6.6	4.3	11.3
Drug Crimes	11.6	6.0	6.8	10.7	5.3	8.6	8.8
Weapons Crimes	1.2	2.1	3.8	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.6
Property Crimes	28.4	23.2	38.3	24.7	19.7	30.6	25.7
Public Order	8.6	11.9	10.5	11.7	9.6	7.1	10.3
<i>All Others</i>	20.4	18.9	20.3	25.4	51.3	12.9	20.5
Status Offenses	15.8	13.4	18.8	19.1	50.9	12.9	15.4
Technical Violations	4.6	5.6	1.5	6.5	0.4	0.0	5.1

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 07. Summary of Referred Offenses by Race for Comanche County (N=2,720).

	White N=1,252	Black N=1,088	Asian N=36	Native American N=265	Other N=78	Not Known N=1	Total N=2,720
<i>Felonies</i>	12.5	12.6	8.3	9.1	16.7	0.0	12.3
Sex Crimes	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8
Against Persons	2.4	3.3	2.8	0.8	3.8	0.0	2.6
Drug Crimes	1.9	1.9	5.6	0.8	2.6	0.0	1.9
Weapon Crimes	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Property Crimes	6.5	6.3	0.0	6.4	10.3	0.0	6.4
Public Order	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Misdemeanors</i>	52.8	53.2	63.9	65.3	60.3	100.0	54.6
Against Persons	7.4	5.7	5.6	6.4	7.7	0.0	6.6
Drug Crimes	7.6	5.2	5.6	11.3	5.1	0.0	6.9
Weapons Crimes	0.6	0.8	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
Property Crimes	20.4	16.9	25.0	23.0	25.6	100.0	19.5
Public Order	19.9	27.4	30.6	28.3	23.1	0.0	23.9
<i>All Others</i>	40.3	39.8	36.1	31.7	34.6	0.0	39.0
Status Offenses	38.7	38.1	36.1	30.6	34.6	0.0	37.5
Technical Violations	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.6

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 08. Summary of Referred Offenses by Race for Tulsa County (N=9,055).

	White N=4,340	Black N=3,887	Asian N=60	Native American N=686	Other N=54	Not Known N=28	Total N=9,055
<i>Felonies</i>	26.7	29.5	30.0	27.7	11.1	10.7	27.9
Sex Crimes	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.0
Against Persons	5.1	8.2	8.3	6.7	1.9	3.6	6.6
Drug Crimes	5.3	3.7	5.0	4.4	3.7	0.0	4.5
Weapon Crimes	1.0	1.9	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Property Crimes	13.6	15.5	13.3	14.6	5.6	7.1	14.4
Public Order	0.7	1.1	3.3	1.6	1.9	0.0	1.0
<i>Misdemeanors</i>	61.3	57.9	70.0	55.0	68.5	92.9	59.6
Against Persons	11.3	14.6	6.7	13.4	14.8	7.1	12.9
Drug Crimes	10.9	4.4	6.7	9.8	7.4	7.1	7.9
Weapons Crimes	1.1	1.9	6.7	1.2	0.0	3.6	1.5
Property Crimes	37.2	32.4	48.3	30.0	44.4	71.4	34.8
Public Order	4.1	7.9	1.7	5.0	3.7	3.6	5.8
<i>All Others</i>	18.4	19.6	15.0	25.8	22.2	0.0	19.4
Status Offenses	11.3	10.0	13.3	15.6	20.4	0.0	11.1
Technical Violations	7.1	9.7	1.7	10.2	1.9	0.0	8.4

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 09. Summary of Referred Offenses by Race for Oklahoma County (N=4,433).

	White N=1,652	Black N=2,383	Asian N=37	Native American N=224	Other N=96	Not Known N=41	Total N=4,433
<i>Felonies</i>	54.7	61.1	45.9	60.3	13.5	63.4	57.6
Sex Crimes	3.5	1.7	2.7	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.4
Against Persons	8.6	14.2	2.7	12.9	3.1	4.9	11.6
Drug Crimes	9.4	9.6	8.1	7.1	1.0	9.8	9.2
Weapon Crimes	3.2	4.8	0.0	3.6	1.0	7.3	4.1
Property Crimes	30.9	33.1	32.4	37.1	8.3	39.0	32.0
Public Order	2.1	2.6	5.4	3.1	0.0	4.9	2.4
<i>Misdemeanors</i>	46.5	40.8	56.8	36.2	7.3	19.5	41.9
Against Persons	11.7	11.5	8.1	5.9	1.0	2.4	11.1
Drug Crimes	16.4	8.9	8.1	12.9	4.2	9.8	11.8
Weapons Crimes	2.1	3.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	2.5
Property Crimes	11.3	11.0	35.1	10.3	1.0	0.0	10.9
Public Order	11.7	11.2	5.4	121.9	2.1	9.8	11.2
<i>All Others</i>	10.5	8.2	13.5	17.0	81.3	22.0	11.3
Status Offenses	10.2	7.6	10.8	16.1	81.3	22.0	10.8
Technical Violations	0.3	0.6	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 10. Summary of Intake Decisions.

	State N=43,774	3 Counties N=17,784	Comanche County N=2,907	Tulsa County N=9,855	Oklahoma County N=5,022
Declined	31.1	27.1	54.3	28.7	8.1
Petition Filed	36.0	46.2	11.1	39.1	80.6
Diverted	9.9	11.6	18.4	15.2	0.5
Informal Probation	23.0	15.1	16.1	17.0	10.8

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 11. Summary of Intake Decisions by Race for State of Oklahoma (N=40,526).

	White N=23,885	Black N=9,791	Asian N=240	Native American N=6,162	Other N=344	Not Known N=1,004	Total N=40,526
Declined	31.9	30.2	31.3	32.2	31.1	33.7	31.5
Petition Filed	31.5	46.5	27.5	33.3	42.4	42.3	35.5
Diverted	10.5	9.4	13.8	9.0	11.0	17.3	10.0
Informal Probation	26.1	13.8	27.5	25.5	15.4	6.7	22.9

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 12. Summary of Intake Decisions by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma (N=16,048).

	White N=7,184	Black N=7,265	Asian N=132	Native American N=1,169	Other N=228	Not Known N=70	Total N=16,048
Declined	26.9	27.8	28.0	29.8	26.8	12.9	27.5
Petition Filed	40.7	50.6	34.8	45.3	49.6	57.1	45.7
Diverted	13.8	9.4	17.4	10.6	13.2	21.4	11.6
Informal Probation	18.6	12.2	19.7	14.3	10.5	8.6	15.2

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 13. Summary of Intake Decisions by Race for Comanche County (N=2,694).

	White N=1,240	Black N=1,074	Asian N=36	Native American N=265	Other N=78	Not Known N=1	Total N=2,694
Declined	53.8	56.6	50.0	50.9	52.6	0.0	54.5
Petition Filed	9.7	13.1	5.6	10.6	12.8	0.0	11.2
Diverted	18.3	16.7	25.0	21.9	20.5	100.0	18.2
Informal Probation	18.2	13.6	19.4	16.6	14.1	0.0	16.1

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 14. Summary of Intake Decisions by Race for Tulsa County (N=9,023).

	White N=4,331	Black N=3,866	Asian N=60	Native American N=684	Other N=54	Not Known N=28	Total N=9,023
Declined	26.9	30.9	30.0	28.1	37.0	28.6	28.8
Petition Filed	35.3	43.1	28.3	46.3	22.2	7.1	39.3
Diverted	17.4	12.9	23.3	9.4	25.9	50.0	15.0
Informal Probation	20.5	13.1	18.3	16.2	14.8	14.3	16.9

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 15. Summary of Intake Decisions by Race for Oklahoma County (N=4,331).

	White N=1,613	Black N=2,325	Asian N=36	Native American N=220	Other N=96	Not Known N=41	Total N=4,331
Declined	6.4	9.2	2.8	9.5	0.0	2.4	7.9
Petition Filed	79.2	80.4	75.0	84.1	94.8	92.7	80.6
Diverted	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Informal Probation	13.7	10.0	22.2	5.5	5.2	4.9	11.1

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 16. Differences in Intake Decision to Decline by Race for the State of Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.87
<i>Asian</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.97</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.12</i>
American Indian	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.00
Other	0.96	0.94	0.94	0.79	1.07
Unknown	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.00	0.77
Hispanic	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.78
Demographics					
Male		0.80	0.81	0.92	0.85
Age		0.99	0.99	1.00	1.03
Gang Member			0.87	0.91	0.80
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.40	1.21
Severity Score				0.98	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.04
Number of Counts					1.05
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 17. Differences in Intake Decision to File Petition by Race for the State of Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.89	1.93	1.73	1.79	1.61
Asian	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.77	0.79
American Indian	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.04	0.91
Other	1.60	1.90	1.84	2.21	1.41
Unknown	1.59	1.73	1.75	2.01	2.79
Hispanic	1.61	1.56	1.43	1.46	1.44
Demographics					
Male		1.90	1.80	1.57	1.24
Age		1.10	1.09	1.09	1.00
Gang Member			2.64	2.64	1.64
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.76	0.71
Severity Score				1.02	1.02
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.04
Number of Counts					0.92
Severity of Counts					1.00

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 18. Differences in Intake Decision to Divert by Race for the State of Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.89	0.88	0.96	0.93	0.67
Asian	1.36	1.34	1.36	1.36	0.73
American Indian	0.84	0.83	0.85	0.87	1.115
Other	1.06	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.61
Unknown	1.79	1.77	1.76	1.64	1.61
Hispanic	0.81	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.77
Demographics					
Male		0.48	0.50	0.54	0.92
Age		0.96	0.96	0.98	0.99
Gang Member			0.29	0.29	0.49
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.57	1.35
Severity Score				1.00	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.85
Number of Counts					1.10
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 19. Differences in Intake Decision for Informal Probation by Race for the State of Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.45	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.52
Asian	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.27
American Indian	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.99	1.16
Other	0.52	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.45
Unknown	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.24
Hispanic	0.87	0.87	0.95	0.95	0.84
Demographics					
Male		0.89	0.93	0.96	1.00
Age		0.92	0.92	0.92	0.97
Gang Member			0.22	0.22	0.34
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.03	1.19
Severity Score				0.99	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.77
Number of Counts					1.05
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 20. Differences in Intake Decision to Decline by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.08	0.93
Asian	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.30
American Indian	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.11	0.98
Other	0.99	0.94	0.94	0.68	1.17
Unknown	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.42
Hispanic	0.83	0.84	0.84	0.87	0.80
Demographics					
Male		0.87	0.88	0.97	0.83
Age		0.98	0.98	0.99	1.02
Gang Member			0.96	0.99	0.95
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				2.22	1.38
Severity Score				0.98	0.98
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.03
Number of Counts					1.10
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 21. Differences in Intake Decision to File Petition by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.49	1.49	1.36	1.39	1.19
Asian	0.78	0.79	0.78	0.74	0.73
American Indian	1.21	1.26	1.18	1.19	0.97
Other	1.43	1.76	1.71	1.96	1.03
Unknown	1.94	2.02	2.05	2.20	4.41
Hispanic	1.54	1.45	1.33	1.32	1.31
Demographics					
Male		2.13	1.97	1.76	1.34
Age		1.07	1.07	1.05	0.97
Gang Member			2.12	2.07	1.29
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.37	0.97
Severity Score				1.01	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.03
Number of Counts					0.85
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 22. Differences in Intake Decision to Divert by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.65	0.66	0.72	0.70	0.85
Asian	1.32	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.43
American Indian	0.74	0.70	0.74	0.79	1.20
Other	0.95	0.75	0.77	1.02	0.47
Unknown	1.70	1.79	1.76	1.67	1.00
Hispanic	0.78	0.88	0.96	0.96	1.15
Demographics					
Male		0.33	0.36	0.38	0.79
Age		0.95	0.95	0.97	1.02
Gang Member			0.22	0.22	0.41
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.40	0.53
Severity Score				1.03	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.96
Number of Counts					1.64
Severity of Counts					0.98

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 23. Differences in Intake Decision for Informal Probation by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.61	0.60	0.67	0.66	0.78
Asian	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15
American Indian	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.80	1.12
Other	0.52	0.46	0.47	0.53	0.60
Unknown	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.38	1.00
Hispanic	0.72	0.74	0.82	0.82	0.71
Demographics					
Male		0.78	0.85	0.90	0.93
Age		0.95	0.95	0.96	1.00
Gang Member			0.23	0.23	0.38
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.37	0.48
Severity Score				1.01	1.00
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.81
Number of Counts					1.34
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 24. Differences in Intake Decision to Decline by Race for Comanche County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.12	1.12	1.09	1.04	0.86
Asian	0.86	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.84
American Indian	0.89	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.87
Other	0.95	0.90	0.87	1.03	1.27
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.96	0.71
Demographics					
Male		0.66	0.64	0.69	0.60
Age		0.99	0.99	0.98	0.93
Gang Member			1.48	1.65	1.12
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				2.95	2.71
Severity Score				0.96	0.96
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.02
Number of Counts					1.10
Severity of Counts					1.00

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 25. Differences in Intake Decision to File Petition by Race for Comanche County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.41	1.42	1.28	1.56	1.83
Asian	0.55	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.52
American Indian	1.10	1.10	1.01	1.00	1.09
Other	1.37	1.53	1.36	1.25	1.41
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	1.13	1.11	1.06	0.84	0.97
Demographics					
Male		3.11	2.83	2.65	2.12
Age		1.15	1.14	1.25	1.13
Gang Member			2.35	2.64	1.53
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.10	0.10
Severity Score				1.09	1.09
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.06
Number of Counts					0.91
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 26. Differences in Intake Decision to Divert by Race for Comanche County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.89	0.88	0.95	0.98	0.94
Asian	1.49	1.52	1.60	1.72	1.67
American Indian	1.25	1.27	1.34	1.37	1.27
Other	1.15	1.19	1.27	1.19	0.54
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	1.20	1.20	1.24	1.24	1.65
Demographics					
Male		0.93	0.98	0.94	1.01
Age		0.83	0.84	0.85	0.88
Gang Member			0.28	0.27	0.61
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.29	0.57
Severity Score				1.02	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.88
Number of Counts					1.19
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 27. Differences in Intake Decision for Informal Probation by Race for Comanche County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.71	0.71	0.75	0.74	0.88
Asian	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.07	0.33
American Indian	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.94	1.11
Other	0.74	0.73	0.78	0.83	0.86
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.93	1.14
Demographics					
Male		1.16	1.23	1.29	0.64
Age		1.15	1.16	1.15	1.18
Gang Member			0.36	0.37	0.59
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.75	2.05
Severity Score				0.98	0.98
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.95
Number of Counts					0.94
Severity of Counts					1.00

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 28. Differences in Intake Decision to Decline by Race for Tulsa County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.22	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.06
Asian	1.17	1.22	1.22	1.34	1.56
American Indian	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.02	0.92
Other	1.60	1.64	1.64	1.56	1.95
Unknown	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.17	1.10
Hispanic	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.97	1.04
Demographics					
Male		1.27	1.27	1.32	1.02
Age		0.91	0.91	0.90	0.95
Gang Member			1.05	1.08	1.10
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				2.12	0.96
Severity Score				0.98	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.98
Number of Counts					1.01
Severity of Counts					1.00

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 29. Differences in Intake Decision to File Petition by Race for Tulsa County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.39	1.45	1.31	1.37	1.02
Asian	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.56	0.64
American Indian	1.59	1.70	1.60	1.56	1.10
Other	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.54	0.68
Unknown	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.21	1.00
Hispanic	1.09	1.10	1.02	0.98	0.97
Demographics					
Male		2.05	1.88	1.68	1.21
Age		1.20	1.20	1.17	1.05
Gang Member			2.19	2.05	1.06
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				3.65	2.06
Severity Score				0.98	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.09
Number of Counts					0.95
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 30. Differences in Intake Decision to Divert by Race for Tulsa County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.70	0.71	0.77	0.75	1.10
Asian	1.45	1.36	1.41	1.36	0.00
American Indian	0.49	0.46	0.48	0.53	0.58
Other	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.82	0.00
Unknown	4.75	3.97	3.92	3.18	0.00
Hispanic	0.99	1.08	1.15	1.26	1.72
Demographics					
Male		0.28	0.30	0.33	0.54
Age		0.95	0.95	0.98	1.04
Gang Member			0.22	0.24	0.41
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.20	0.24
Severity Score				1.04	1.04
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.43
Number of Counts					1.70
Severity of Counts					0.98

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 31. Differences in Intake Decision for Informal Probation by Race for Tulsa County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.58	0.57	0.64	0.62	0.81
Asian	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.92	1.19
American Indian	0.75	0.73	0.79	0.85	1.08
Other	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.56
Unknown	0.65	0.58	0.58	0.49	0.00
Hispanic	0.85	0.84	0.91	0.95	0.74
Demographics					
Male		0.75	0.83	0.89	0.88
Age		0.92	0.92	0.94	1.04
Gang Member			0.18	0.20	0.32
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.13	0.10
Severity Score				1.03	1.03
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.50
Number of Counts					1.10
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 32. Differences in Intake Decision to Decline by Race for Oklahoma County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.49	1.52	1.59	1.50	1.33
Asian	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.87
American Indian	1.55	1.54	1.63	1.67	1.24
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.00
Hispanic	1.57	1.61	1.71	1.62	1.45
Demographics					
Male		0.77	0.79	0.82	1.13
Age		1.10	1.10	1.11	1.22
Gang Member			0.70	0.69	0.75
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.48	0.52
Severity Score				1.01	1.03
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.04
Number of Counts					0.86
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 33. Differences in Intake Decision to File Petition by Race for Oklahoma County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.08	1.08	0.98	1.03	0.85
Asian	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.88	1.64
American Indian	1.39	1.45	1.30	1.27	0.83
Other	4.77	5.51	5.38	4.87	0.00
Unknown	3.32	3.27	3.31	3.43	0.0
Hispanic	1.10	1.06	0.94	0.99	0.80
Demographics					
Male		1.31	1.21	1.18	1.04
Age		1.02	1.02	1.01	0.86
Gang Member			2.35	2.39	1.45
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				2.02	1.90
Severity Score				0.99	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.00
Number of Counts					1.15
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 34. Differences in Intake Decision to Divert by Race for Oklahoma County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.50	0.51	0.56	0.53	0.53
Asian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American Indian	1.34	1.29	1.47	1.51	1.75
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	0.85	0.88	1.01	0.96	1.00
Demographics					
Male		0.75	0.81	0.83	0.48
Age		1.01	1.02	1.03	1.17
Gang Member			0.29	0.28	0.00
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.44	0.54
Severity Score				1.01	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.74
Number of Counts					0.34
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 35. Differences in Intake Decision for Informal Probation by Race for Oklahoma County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.70	0.69	0.78	0.75	0.91
Asian	1.80	1.88	1.84	1.70	0.00
American Indian	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.39	0.40
Other	0.35	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.00
Unknown	0.32	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00
Hispanic	0.62	0.65	0.75	0.72	0.79
Demographics					
Male		0.80	0.87	0.90	0.80
Age		0.92	0.92	0.93	1.07
Gang Member			0.27	0.26	0.41
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.56	0.53
Severity Score				1.01	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.10
Number of Counts					0.70
Severity of Counts					0.98

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 36. Summary of Legal Status of Referrals.

	State N=12,205	3 Counties N=6,129	Comanche County N=302	Tulsa County N=2,998	Oklahoma County N=2,829
Transferred to Adult Court	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
Placed in OJA Custody	29.5	23.6	35.8	17.7	28.5
Case Dismissed	5.8	8.8	0.3	2.1	16.9
Child in Need of Supervision	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Sent to Inpatient Psychiatric Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Disposition is Pending	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Probation	61.6	64.1	62.6	76.9	50.7
Convicted, Sentenced as Adult	2.0	3.6	0.3	2.5	2.9

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 37. Summary of Legal Status of Referrals by Race for State of Oklahoma (N=11,174).

	White N=5,790	Black N=3,588	Asian N=52	Native American N=1,675	Other N=58	Not Known N=11	Total N=11,174
Transferred to Adult Court	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Placed in OJA Custody	27.4	31.7	23.1	33.2	29.3	18.2	29.6
Case Dismissed	5.6	6.2	9.6	3.2	15.5	18.2	5.5
Child in Need of Supervision	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sent to Inpatient Psychiatric Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposition is Pending	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Probation	64.7	57.1	61.5	60.5	55.2	63.6	61.6
Convicted, Sentenced as Adult	1.2	3.6	5.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 38. Summary of Legal Status of Referrals by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma (N=5,478).

	White N=2,132	Black N=2,857	Asian N=36	Native American N=415	Other N=29	Not Known N=9	Total N=5,478
Transferred to Adult Court	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Placed in OJA Custody	18.3	27.7	13.9	23.6	31.0	11.1	23.7
Case Dismissed	10.6	7.3	13.9	4.3	27.6	22.2	8.5
Child in Need of Supervision	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sent to Inpatient Psychiatric Care	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Disposition is Pending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Probation	69.6	60.0	66.7	66.7	41.4	66.7	64.2
Convicted, Sentenced as Adult	1.1	3.8	5.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.7

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 39. Summary of Legal Status of Referrals by Race for Comanche County (N=280).

	White	Black	Asian	Native American	Other	Not Known	Total
	N=109	N=132	N=2	N=28	N=9	N=0	N=280
Transferred to Adult Court	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Placed in OJA Custody	30.3	42.4	0.0	25.0	44.4	0.0	35.7
Case Dismissed	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Child in Need of Supervision	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Sent to Inpatient Psychiatric Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposition is Pending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Probation	68.8	54.5	100.0	75.0	55.6	0.0	62.5
Convicted, Sentenced as Adult	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 40. Summary of Legal Status of Referrals by Race for Tulsa County (N=2,774).

	White N=1,133	Black N=1,361	Asian N=15	Native American N=258	Other N=7	Not Known N=0	Total N=2,774
Transferred to Adult Court	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
Placed in OJA Custody	14.2	19.9	13.3	22.1	42.9	0.0	17.8
Case Dismissed	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0
Child in Need of Supervision	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sent to Inpatient Psychiatric Care	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Disposition is Pending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Probation	51.5	73.8	73.3	72.1	57.1	0.0	76.7
Convicted, Sentenced as Adult	1.1	3.7	13.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.6

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 41. Summary of Legal Status of Referrals by Race for Oklahoma County (N=2,424).

	White N=890	Black N=1,364	Asian N=19	Native American N=129	Other N=13	Not Known N=9	Total N=2,424
Transferred to Adult Court	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9
Placed in OJA Custody	22.1	34.1	15.8	26.4	15.4	11.1	29.0
Case Dismissed	21.9	13.4	26.3	12.4	61.5	22.2	16.9
Child in Need of Supervision	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sent to Inpatient Psychiatric Care	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Disposition is Pending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Probation	54.5	46.8	57.9	54.3	23.1	66.7	50.0
Convicted, Sentenced as Adult	1.2	4.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.1

NOTE: Numbers are percentages.

Table 42. Differences in Odds of Being Placed in OJA Custody by Race for the State of Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.23	1.23	0.86	0.86	0.71
Asian	0.80	0.80	0.64	0.63	0.75
American Indian	1.32	1.36	1.26	1.26	1.13
Other	1.10	1.08	0.88	0.89	1.00
Unknown	0.59	0.58	0.62	0.63	0.33
Hispanic	1.03	0.98	0.70	0.70	0.88
Demographics					
Male		2.36	2.06	2.00	1.68
Age		0.91	0.92	0.92	0.76
Gang Member			4.20	4.23	2.73
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.75	0.73
Severity Score				1.01	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.16
Number of Counts					0.91
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 43. Differences in Odds of Being Placed on Probation by Race for the State of Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.72	0.73	0.99	0.99	1.14
Asian	0.87	0.89	1.05	1.06	0.83
American Indian	0.83	0.082	0.88	0.88	0.93
Other	0.67	0.67	0.78	0.77	0.98
Unknown	0.95	0.94	0.89	0.87	1.19
Hispanic	0.86	0.90	1.21	1.21	1.04
Demographics					
Male		0.51	0.59	0.60	0.67
Age		1.05	1.04	1.04	1.25
Gang Member			0.24	0.23	0.32
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.30	1.44
Severity Score				0.99	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.91
Number of Counts					1.08
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 44. Differences in Odds of Being Placed in OJA Custody by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.71	1.67	1.07	1.05	0.96
Asian	0.72	0.71	0.61	0.60	0.53
American Indian	1.38	1.48	1.09	1.09	0.96
Other	2.00	2.00	1.37	1.45	1.92
Unknown	0.56	0.51	0.60	0.60	0.67
Hispanic	1.33	1.22	0.71	0.70	0.88
Demographics					
Male		2.81	2.06	2.01	1.69
Age		0.92	0.92	0.93	0.77
Gang Member			5.71	5.75	3.90
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.71	0.68
Severity Score				1.01	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.14
Number of Counts					0.90
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 45. Differences in Odds of Being Placed on Probation by Race for the Counties of Comanche, Tulsa, and Oklahoma.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.66	0.67	0.93	0.94	0.90
Asian	0.88	0.89	0.96	0.97	1.00
American Indian	0.88	0.84	1.07	1.06	1.04
Other	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.50
Unknown	0.88	0.92	0.83	0.82	0.72
Hispanic	0.76	0.82	1.21	1.22	1.07
Demographics					
Male		0.52	0.66	0.68	0.72
Age		1.06	1.05	1.05	1.22
Gang Member			0.21	0.21	0.25
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.34	1.47
Severity Score				0.99	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.94
Number of Counts					1.06
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 46. Differences in Odds of Being Placed in OJA Custody by Race for Comanche County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.70	1.77	1.30	1.47	1.21
Asian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American Indian	0.77	0.72	0.77	0.83	1.11
Other	1.84	2.13	1.33	1.67	1.85
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	1.32	1.11	1.08	0.98	0.25
Demographics					
Male		7.28	5.04	4.92	3.74
Age		0.92	0.93	0.93	0.88
Gang Member			7.19	7.82	5.91
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.45	0.46
Severity Score				1.02	1.02
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.17
Number of Counts					0.75
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 47. Differences in Odds of Being Placed on Probation by Race for Comanche County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.54	0.53	0.70	0.63	0.77
Asian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
American Indian	1.36	1.46	1.39	1.30	1.02
Other	0.57	0.51	0.82	0.68	0.57
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	0.79	0.95	0.98	1.09	1.22
Demographics					
Male		0.16	0.23	0.23	0.23
Age		1.04	1.03	1.04	1.06
Gang Member			0.14	0.13	0.16
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				2.02	2.17
Severity Score				0.98	0.98
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.85
Number of Counts					1.53
Severity of Counts					0.98

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 48. Differences in Odds of Being Placed in OJA Custody by Race for Tulsa County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.50	1.48	0.85	0.85	0.70
Asian	0.93	0.86	0.50	0.48	0.15
American Indian	1.71	1.83	1.40	1.40	1.08
Other	4.53	4.05	2.93	2.92	3.83
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	1.20	1.11	0.70	0.69	0.84
Demographics					
Male		3.95	2.72	2.68	2.43
Age		0.88	0.89	0.88	0.67
Gang Member			6.63	6.64	4.22
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.93	0.93
Severity Score				1.00	1.00
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.20
Number of Counts					0.95
Severity of Counts					1.00

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 49. Differences in Odds of Being Placed on Probation by Race for Tulsa County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.46	0.64	1.04	1.05	1.25
Asian	0.63	0.69	1.08	1.14	0.72
American Indian	0.59	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.93
Other	0.30	0.35	0.49	0.51	0.42
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hispanic	0.88	0.93	1.44	1.46	1.29
Demographics					
Male		0.31	0.44	0.45	0.51
Age		1.08	1.106	1.06	1.38
Gang Member			0.16	0.15	0.21
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.36	1.69
Severity Score				0.98	0.98
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.87
Number of Counts					1.07
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 50. Differences in Odds of Being Placed in OJA Custody by Race for Oklahoma County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	1.82	1.78	1.16	1.14	1.05
Asian	0.67	0.68	0.75	0.73	0.59
American Indian	1.26	1.36	0.85	0.85	0.89
Other	0.64	0.65	0.45	0.48	0.59
Unknown	0.44	0.42	0.46	0.47	0.50
Hispanic	1.23	1.15	0.61	0.60	0.79
Demographics					
Male		1.85	1.42	1.39	1.06
Age		0.95	0.95	0.96	0.82
Gang Member			5.52	5.51	3.51
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				0.69	0.64
Severity Score				1.01	1.01
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					1.20
Number of Counts					0.85
Severity of Counts					1.01

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 51. Differences in Odds of Being Placed on Probation by Race for Oklahoma County.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Race					
Black	0.73	0.74	0.98	0.99	0.85
Asian	1.14	1.13	1.08	1.09	1.51
American Indian	0.99	0.97	1.33	1.34	1.06
Other	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.69
Unknown	1.67	1.69	1.60	1.61	1.40
Hispanic	1.01	1.03	1.57	1.59	1.31
Demographics					
Male		0.87	1.04	1.05	1.14
Age		1.01	1.01	1.01	1.15
Gang Member			0.25	0.25	0.29
Severity of Referral					
Number of Offenses				1.09	1.12
Severity Score				0.99	0.99
Prior Referrals					
Number of Referrals					0.89
Number of Counts					1.00
Severity of Counts					0.99

NOTE: Numbers are odds ratios.

Table 52. Miracle Question Response – Frequency – “Change the System”

	Lawton	Tulsa	Oklahoma City	Totals
Race				
White	2	6	6	14
Nonwhite	0	0	2	2
Gender				
Male	2	3	4	9
Female	0	3	4	7
Job Category				
Police	2	0	4	6
Court	0	2	2	4
Probation	0	4	2	6
Total	2	6	8	16

Table 53. Miracle Question Response – Frequency –
 “Offer More Opportunities/Facilities/Schools”

	Lawton	Tulsa	Oklahoma City	Totals
Race				
White	7	1	14	22
Nonwhite	4	1	6	11
Gender				
Male	9	0	12	21
Female	2	2	8	12
Job Category				
Police	8	0	10	18
Court	0	2	4	6
Probation	3	0	6	9
Total	11	2	20	33

Table 54. Miracle Question Response – Frequency – “Mentors”

	Lawton	Tulsa	Oklahoma City	Totals
Race				
White	1	0	1	2
Nonwhite	0	0	1	1
Gender				
Male	0	0	1	1
Female	1	0	1	2
Job Category				
Police	0	0	1	1
Court	1	0	0	1
Probation	0	0	1	1
Total	1	0	2	3

Table 55. Miracle Question Response – Frequency – “Harsher System”

	Lawton	Tulsa	Oklahoma City	Totals
Race				
White	24	1	7	32
Nonwhite	0	0	1	1
Gender				
Male	22	1	8	31
Female	2	0	0	2
Job Category				
Police	24	0	8	32
Court	0	0	0	0
Probation	0	1	0	1
Total	24	1	8	33

Table 56. Miracle Question Response – Frequency – “Family”

	Lawton	Tulsa	Oklahoma City	Totals
Race				
White	26	5	22	53
Nonwhite	2	0	16	18
Gender				
Male	24	3	23	50
Female	4	2	15	21
Job Category				
Police	25	0	32	57
Court	0	3	3	6
Probation	3	2	3	8
Total	28	5	38	71

Table 57. Miracle Question Response – Frequency – “Other”

	Lawton	Tulsa	Oklahoma City	Totals
Race				
White	2	0	5	7
Nonwhite	1	0	0	1
Gender				
Male	2	0	4	6
Female	1	0	1	2
Job Category				
Police	3	0	4	7
Court	0	0	1	1
Probation	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	5	8

Table 58. Frequency Distribution of Arrests for Selected Offense Types for Lawton.

Arrest Locations	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Total	2,537	36	1,188	206	181	914
Ten or More Arrests	534	12	239	40	40	199
One to 9 Arrests	2003	24	949	166	141	715
Percent Ten or More Arrests	21.0%	33.3%	11.7%	19.4%	22.1%	21.8%

Table 59. Frequency Distribution of Arrests by Race for Selected Offense Types for Lawton, FY2010.

Arrest Locations	Total Arrests FY10	Asian Arrests FY10	Black Arrests FY10	Hispanic Arrests FY10	Indian Arrests FY10	White Arrests FY10
Total	732	10	317	57	41	306
Ten or More Arrests	221	5	96	13	10	96
One to 9 Arrests	511	5	221	44	31	210
Percent Ten or More Arrests	30.2%	50.0%	30.3%	22.8%	24.4%	31.4%

Table 60. Frequency Distribution of Arrests by Selected Offense Types for Lawton, FY2010.

Arrest Locations	Curfew Arrest FY10	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons & Assault Arrests FY10	Property Crime Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Total	88	25	87	330	202
Ten or More Arrests	0	5	17	182	17
One to 9 Arrests	88	20	70	148	185
Percent Ten or More Arrests	0.0%	20.0%	19.5%	55.2%	8.4%

Table 61. Counts of Arrests by Race by Location Types for Lawton, FY2006 – FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Civic Area	23	0	6	2	7	8
Residential Location	21	0	12	5	0	4
Non profit Agency	40	0	16	0	4	20
School	112	4	62	14	4	25
Store/mall	338	8	143	19	25	142
Total	534	12	239	40	40	199
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Civic Area	1	0	1	0	0	0
Residential Location	9	0	7	0	0	2
Non profit Agency	22	0	6	0	3	13
School	21	2	10	2	0	7
Store/mall	168	3	72	11	7	74
Total	221	5	96	13	10	96

Table 62. Percentages of Arrests by Location Type by Race for Lawton, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Total
Civic Area	23	0.0%	26.1%	8.7%	30.4%	34.8%	100.0%
Residential Location	21	0.0%	57.1%	23.8%	0.0%	19.0%	100.0%
Non profit Agency	40	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	10.0%	50.0%	100.0%
School	112	3.6%	55.4%	12.5%	3.6%	22.3%	97.3%
Store/mall	338	2.4%	42.3%	5.6%	7.4%	42.0%	99.7%
Total	534	2.2%	44.8%	7.5%	7.5%	37.3%	99.3%
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010	Total
Civic Area	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Residential Location	9	0.0%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	100.0%
Non profit Agency	22	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	13.6%	59.1%	100.0%
School	15	9.5%	47.6%	9.5%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
Store/mall	168	1.8%	42.9%	6.5%	4.2%	44.0%	99.4%
Total	215	2.3%	43.4%	5.9%	4.5%	43.4%	99.5%

Note: Total percentages less than 100.0% reference those cases where juveniles of ‘other’ or ‘unknown’ races were arrested.

Table 63. Percentages of Arrests by Race by Location Type for Lawton, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Civic Area	4.3%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	17.5%	4.0%
Residential Address	3.9%	0.0%	5.0%	12.5%	0.0%	2.0%
Non profit Agency	7.5%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	10.0%	10.1%
School	21.0%	33.3%	25.9%	35.0%	10.0%	12.6%
Store/mall	63.3%	66.7%	59.8%	47.5%	62.5%	71.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Civic Area	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Residential Address	4.1%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Non profit Agency	10.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	30.0%	13.5%
School	9.5%	40.0%	10.4%	15.4%	0.0%	7.3%
Store/mall	76.0%	60.0%	75.0%	84.6%	70.0%	77.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 64. Counts and Percentages of Arrests by Offense Type by Location Type for Lawton , FY2006 – FY2010.

Location Type	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY06	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY06	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY10	Property Arrests FY06	Property Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY06	Public Order Arrests FY10
Civic Area	0	0	0	0	16	0	3	1
Residential Address	2	1	0	0	6	7	2	1
Non profit Agency	0	0	0	10	1	5	0	7
School	6	4	3	5	6	8	26	4
Store/Mall	0	0	2	2	81	162	12	4
Total	8	5	5	17	110	182	43	17
Location Type	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY06	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY06	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY10	Property Arrests FY06	Property Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY06	Public Order Arrests FY10
Civic Area	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%	0.0%	7.0%	5.9%
Residential Address	25.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	3.8%	4.7%	5.9%
Non profit Agency	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	58.8%	0.9%	2.7%	0.0%	41.2%
School	75.0%	80.0%	60.0%	29.4%	5.5%	4.4%	60.5%	23.5%
Store/Mall	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	11.8%	73.6%	89.0%	27.9%	23.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 65. Frequency Distribution of Arrests for Selected Offense Types for Oklahoma City.

Arrest Locations	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Mixed Race Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Total	9,043	17	3,856	15	285	1,771	2,369
Ten or More Arrests	4,564	7	2,031	10	118	814	1,184
One to 9 Arrests	4,479	10	1,825	5	167	957	1,185
Percent Ten or More Arrests	50.5%	41.2%	52.7%	66.7%	41.4%	46.0%	50.0%

Table 66. Frequency Distribution of Arrests by Race for Selected Offense Types for Oklahoma City, FY2010.

Arrest Locations	Total Arrests FY10	Asian Arrests FY10	Black Arrests FY10	Hispanic Arrests FY10	Indian Arrests FY10	Mixed Race Arrests FY10	White Arrests FY10
Total	2,677	3	1,097	7	107	615	597
Ten or More Arrests	1,588	2	679	4	48	350	342
One to 9 Arrests	1,089	1	418	3	59	265	255
Percent Ten or More Arrests	59.3%	66.7%	61.9%	57.1%	44.9%	56.9%	57.3%

Table 67. Frequency Distribution of Arrests by Selected Offense Types for Oklahoma City, FY2010.

Arrest Locations	Curfew Arrest FY10	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons & Assault Arrests FY10	Property Crime Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Total	127	310	357	1,138	745
Ten or More Arrests	28	88	121	712	639
One to 9 Arrests	99	222	236	426	106
Percent Ten or More Arrests	22.0%	28.4%	33.9%	62.6%	85.8%

Table 68. Counts of Arrests by Race by Location Types for Oklahoma City, FY2006 – FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Mixed Race Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Apartment Complex	80	0	65	0	0	3	6
Civic Area	126	0	46	2	0	18	52
Entertainment	23	0	1	0	1	5	14
Non profit Agency	32	0	10	0	0	11	9
School	2,419	3	1,200	5	61	526	418
Store/Mall	1,863	4	697	3	53	247	684
Street Intersection	21	0	12	0	3	4	1
Total	4,564	7	2,031	10	118	814	1,184
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	Mixed Race Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Apartment Complex	15	0	10	0	0	2	2
Civic Area	41	0	26	0	0	6	7
Entertainment	4	0	0	0	0	1	3
Non profit Agency	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
School	878	1	414	3	22	222	135
Store/Mall	641	1	223	1	25	118	194
Street Intersection	6	0	4	0	1	1	0
Total	1,588	2	679	4	48	350	342

Table 69. Percentages of Arrests by Location Type by Race for Oklahoma City, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Mixed Race Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Total
Apartment Complex	80	0.0%	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	7.5%	92.5%
Civic Area	126	0.0%	36.5%	1.6%	0.0%	14.3%	41.3%	93.7%
Entertainment	23	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	21.7%	60.9%	91.3%
Non profit Agency	32	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%	34.4%	28.1%	93.8%
School	2,419	0.1%	49.6%	0.2%	2.5%	21.7%	17.3%	91.5%
Store/Mall	1,863	0.2%	37.4%	0.2%	2.8%	13.3%	36.7%	90.6%
Street Intersection	21	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	14.3%	19.0%	4.8%	95.2%
Total	4,564	0.2%	44.5%	0.2%	2.6%	17.8%	25.9%	91.2%
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	Mixed Race Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010	Total
Apartment Complex	15	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	13.3%	93.3%
Civic Area	41	0.0%	63.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	17.1%	95.1%
Entertainment	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Non profit Agency	3	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%
School	878	0.1%	47.2%	0.3%	2.5%	25.3%	15.4%	90.8%
Store/Mall	641	0.2%	34.8%	0.2%	3.9%	18.4%	30.3%	87.8%
Street Intersection	6	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	16.7%	6.7%	0.0%	90.1%
Total	1,588	0.1%	42.8%	0.3%	3.0%	22.0%	21.5%	89.7%

Note: Total percentages less than 100.0% reference those cases where juveniles of 'other' or 'unknown' races were arrested.

Table 70. Percentages of Arrests by Race by Location Type for Oklahoma City, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Mixed Race Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Apartment Complex	1.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Civic Area	2.8%	0.0%	2.3%	20.0%	0.0%	2.2%	4.4%
Entertainment	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%
Non profit Agency	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%
School	53.0%	42.9%	59.1%	50.0%	51.7%	64.6%	35.3%
Store/Mall	40.8%	57.1%	34.3%	30.0%	44.9%	30.3%	57.8%
Street Intersection	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	Mixed Race Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Apartment Complex	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Civic Area	2.6%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.0%
Entertainment	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Non profit Agency	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
School	55.3%	50.0%	61.0%	75.0%	45.8%	63.4%	39.5%
Store/Mall	40.4%	50.0%	32.8%	25.0%	52.1%	33.7%	56.7%
Street Intersection	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 72. Frequency Distribution of Arrests for Selected Offense Types for Tulsa.

Arrest Locations	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Total	11,012	49	5,144	59	313	5,309
Ten or More Arrests	4,294	36	1,870	5	125	2,204
One to 9 Arrests	6,718	13	3,274	54	188	3,105
Percent Ten or More Arrests	39.0%	73.5%	36.4%	8.5%	39.9%	41.5%

Table 73. Frequency Distribution of Arrests by Race for Selected Offense Types for Tulsa, FY2010.

Arrest Locations	Total Arrests FY10	Asian Arrests FY10	Black Arrests FY10	Hispanic Arrests FY10	Indian Arrests FY10	White Arrests FY10
Total	3,454	20	1,492	24	94	1,773
Ten or More Arrests	1,541	15	624	2	55	820
One to 9 Arrests	1,913	5	868	22	39	953
Percent Ten or More Arrests	44.6%	75.0%	41.8%	8.3%	58.5%	46.2%

Table 74. Frequency Distribution of Arrests by Selected Offense Types for Tulsa, FY2010.

Arrest Locations	Curfew Arrest FY10	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons & Assault Arrests FY10	Property Crime Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Total	672	394	531	1,687	170
Ten or More Arrests	71	167	152	1,107	44
One to 9 Arrests	601	227	379	580	126
Percent Ten or More Arrests	10.6%	42.4%	28.6%	65.6%	25.9%

Table 75. Counts of Arrests by Race by Location Types for Tulsa, FY2006 – FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Apartment Complex	114	0	56	0	0	58
Civic Area	401	2	238	0	18	139
Entertainment Facility	75	0	36	1	5	30
Non Profit Agency	84	4	47	0	3	29
Street Intersection	125	0	67	1	5	47
Residence	108	0	23	1	1	83
School	662	2	370	0	25	253
Store/Mall	2,725	28	1,033	2	68	1,565
Total	4,294	36	1,870	5	125	2,204
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Apartment Complex	53	0	16	0	0	37
Civic Area	72	1	35	0	7	28
Entertainment Facility	5	0	0	1	2	1
Non Profit Agency	30	0	11	0	2	16
Street Intersection	30	0	19	0	5	1
Residence	46	0	0	1	0	45
School	289	0	139	0	10	132
Store/Mall	1,016	14	404	0	29	560
Total	1,541	15	624	2	55	820

Table 76. Percentages of Arrests by Location Type by Race for Tulsa, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Total
Apartment Complex	114	0.0%	49.1%	0.0%	0.0%	50.9%	100.0%
Civic Area	401	0.5%	59.4%	0.0%	4.5%	34.7%	99.0%
Entertainment Facility	75	0.0%	48.0%	1.3%	6.7%	40.0%	96.0%
Non Profit Agency	84	4.8%	56.0%	0.0%	3.6%	34.5%	98.8%
Street Intersection	125	0.0%	53.6%	0.8%	4.0%	37.6%	96.0%
Residence	108	0.0%	21.3%	0.9%	0.9%	76.9%	100.0%
School	662	0.3%	55.9%	0.0%	3.8%	38.2%	98.2%
Store/Mall	2,725	1.0%	37.9%	0.1%	2.5%	57.4%	98.9%
Total	4,294	0.8%	43.5%	0.1%	2.9%	51.3%	98.7%
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010	Total
Apartment Complex	53	0.0%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%	69.8%	100.0%
Civic Area	72	1.4%	48.6%	0.0%	9.7%	38.9%	98.6%
Entertainment Facility	5	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	80.0%
Non Profit Agency	30	0.0%	36.7%	0.0%	6.7%	53.3%	96.7%
Street Intersection	30	0.0%	63.3%	0.0%	16.7%	3.3%	83.3%
Residence	46	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	97.8%	100.0%
School	289	0.0%	48.1%	0.0%	3.5%	45.7%	97.2%
Store/Mall	1,016	1.4%	39.8%	0.0%	2.9%	55.1%	99.1%
Total	1,541	1.0%	40.5%	0.1%	3.6%	53.2%	98.4%

Note: Total percentages less than 100.0% reference those cases where juveniles of 'other' or 'unknown' races were arrested.

Table 77. Percentages of Arrests by Race by Location Type for Tulsa, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Type	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Apartment Complex	2.7%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Civic Area	9.3%	5.6%	12.7%	0.0%	14.4%	6.3%
Entertainment Facility	1.7%	0.0%	1.9%	20.0%	4.0%	1.4%
Non Profit Agency	2.0%	11.1%	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%
Street Intersection	2.9%	0.0%	3.6%	20.0%	4.0%	2.1%
Residence	2.5%	0.0%	1.2%	20.0%	0.8%	3.8%
School	15.4%	5.6%	19.8%	0.0%	20.0%	11.5%
Store/Mall	63.5%	77.8%	55.2%	40.0%	54.4%	71.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Location Type	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Apartment Complex	3.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Civic Area	4.7%	6.7%	5.6%	0.0%	12.7%	3.4%
Entertainment Facility	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	3.6%	0.1%
Non Profit Agency	1.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.6%	2.0%
Street Intersection	1.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.1%
Residence	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	5.5%
School	18.8%	0.0%	22.3%	0.0%	18.2%	16.1%
Store/Mall	65.9%	93.3%	64.7%	0.0%	52.7%	68.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 79. Locations and Addresses in Lawton with 10+ Arrests by Race, FY2006-FY2010.

Location	Type	address	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Walmart Store	Store	1002 NW SHERIDAN ROAD	145	2	60	9	10	64
Central Mall	Mall	200 SW C AVE	118	5	41	6	12	53
Lawton High School	School	601 NW FORT SILL BLVD	52	4	26	10	4	7
Walmart Store	Store	6301 NW QUANAH PARKER	50	0	29	4	2	15
Eisenhower High School	School	5202 W GORE BLVD	44	0	27	4	0	13
Kmart Store	Store	1050 NW 38TH STREET	25	1	13	0	1	10
Eisenhower Jr. High School	School	5702 W GORE BLVD	16	0	9	0	0	5
Marie Detty Shelter	Non profit Agency	811 SW 17TH STREET	14	0	6	0	1	7
Sequoyah Group Home	Non profit Agency	824 SE 2ND STREET	14	0	5	0	2	7
Police Department	Civic Area	#10 SW 4TH STREET	12	0	6	0	0	6
Walter Mays Bldg - Marie Detty	Non profit Agency	2501 SW E AVENUE	12	0	5	0	1	6
Lincoln Park	Civic Area	414 SW I AVE	11	0	0	2	7	2
Mobile Home Park	Living Area	601 NE FLOWERMOUND ROAD	11	0	5	5	0	1
Apartment Complex	Living Area	2309 NW 38TH STREET	10	0	7	0	0	3

Table 80. Locations and Addresses in Lawton with 10+ Arrests by Race, FY2010.

Location	Type	address	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Walmart Store	Store	1002 NW SHERIDAN ROAD	88	1	38	5	4	40
Central Mall	Mall	200 SW C AVE	30	1	9	2	2	15
Walmart Store	Store	6301 NW QUANAH PARKER	40	0	22	4	1	13
Kmart Store	Store	1050 NW 38TH STREET	10	1	3	0	0	6
Sequoyah Group Home	Non profit Agency	824 SE 2ND STREET	12	0	4	0	2	6

Table 81. Locations and Addresses in Lawton with 10+ Arrests by Offense Type, FY2010.

Location	Type	address	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY10	Property Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Walmart Store	Store	1002 NW SHERIDAN ROAD	1	86	1
Central Mall	Mall	200 SW C AVE	1	28	1
Walmart Store	Store	6301 NW QUANAH PARKER	0	40	0
Kmart Store	Store	1050 NW 38TH STREET	0	8	2
Sequoyah Group Home	Non profit Agency	824 SE 2ND STREET	8	4	0

Note: There were no curfew or drug and alcohol type offenses with 10+ arrests in any locations in Lawton during FY2010.

Table 82. Locations and Addresses in Oklahoma City with 10+ Arrests by Race, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Name	Type	Address	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Mixed Race Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Penn Square Mall	Store/Mall	1901 NW EXPWY	469	1	170	2	14	64	155
Crossroads Mall	Store/Mall	7000 CROSSROADS BL	346	0	129	0	10	36	151
Douglass High School	School	900 N MARTIN L KING AV	264	0	242	0	1	2	3
Taft Middle School	School	2901 NW 23RD ST	248	1	95	1	9	67	46
Quail Springs Mall	Store/Mall	2501 W MEMORIAL RD	238	0	113	1	3	10	88
U.S. Grant High School	School	5016 S PENNSYLVANIA AV	231	0	58	0	9	103	46
Webster Middle School	School	6708 S SANTA FE AV	216	0	93	0	5	41	57
Roosevelt Middle School	School	3233 SW 44TH ST	143	0	29	1	7	71	21
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	100 E I 240 SERVICE RD	140	1	38	0	10	35	44
John Marshall High School	School	12201 N PORTLAND AV	138	0	107	0	3	2	18
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	2000 W MEMORIAL RD	135	1	65	0	0	7	49
Old John Marshall High School	School	9017 N UNIVERSITY AV	119	0	102	0	1	2	5
Capitol Hill High School	School	500 SW 36TH ST	114	1	39	1	0	52	16
Jackson Middle School	School	2601 S VILLA AV	98	0	12	1	8	44	25
Jefferson Middle School	School	6800 S BLACKWELDER AV	97	0	23	0	5	38	24
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	6100 W RENO AV	80	0	24	0	2	18	29
Northwest Classen High School	School	2801 NW 27TH ST	77	0	38	0	4	14	15
Putnam City West High School	School	8500 NW 23RD ST	73	0	46	0	1	7	14
Oklahoma Centennial High School	School	1301 NE 101ST ST	71	0	50	1	0	7	8
Penn Square Mall	Store/Mall	1899 NW EXPWY	65	0	17	0	2	9	33
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	7800 NW EXPWY	65	0	26	0	3	4	24
Hefner Middle School	School	8400 N MACARTHUR BL	62	0	38	0	0	4	15
Capitol Hill High School	School	500 SW GRAND BL	60	0	24	0	1	22	9
Westmoore High School	School	12613 S WESTERN AV	56	0	7	0	0	9	26
Mayfield Middle School	School	1600 N PURDUE ST	55	0	33	0	2	8	9

Location Name	Type	Address	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Mixed Race Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Cooper Middle School	School	8001 RIVER BEND BL	45	0	37	0	1	2	1
Bricktown	Civic Area	150 E RENO AV	44	0	22	2	0	16	2
Kohl's Department Store	Store/Mall	9001 NW PASSAGE	42	0	21	0	0	1	18
Putnam City North High School	School	11800 N ROCKWELL AV	37	0	23	0	1	2	7
Sears Store	Store/Mall	4400 S WESTERN AV	36	0	3	0	4	19	6
Bricktown	Civic Area	100 W RENO AV	35	0	1	0	0	0	32
Western Heights High School	School	8201 SW 44TH ST	32	0	13	0	1	3	8
Greystone Lower Elementary School	School	2401 NW 115TH ST	30	0	18	0	0	2	4
Apartment Complex	Apartment Complex	5001 NW 10TH ST	27	0	22	0	0	2	3
Target Store	Store/Mall	800 SW 44TH ST	27	0	2	0	0	12	12
OKC Fairgrounds	Civic Area	500 LAND RUSH ST	23	0	12	0	0	2	9
Burlington Coat Factory	Store/Mall	7401 S SHIELDS BL	23	0	16	0	0	3	4
Wall's Bargain Center	Store/Mall	12201 WARWICK DR	22	0	1	0	0	0	21
About Face Academy School	School	3806 N PROSPECT AV	21	0	16	0	1	3	1
West Junior High School	School	9400 S PENNSYLVANIA AV	20	0	3	0	1	1	11
Salvation Army Center & Lippert Park	Non profit Agency	5415 S SHARTEL AV	18	0	2	0	0	11	3
Centennial Plaza	Store/Mall	3000 NW 59TH ST	17	0	9	0	1	0	4
Academy Sports Store	Store/Mall	7700 S WALKER AV	17	0	3	0	0	6	6
Homeland Grocerty Store	Store/Mall	1108 NW 18TH ST	16	0	1	0	0	2	9
Apartment Complex	Apartment Complex	14140 BROADWAY EXTN	16	0	12	0	0	0	1
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	1801 BELLE ISLE BL. OK	16	0	8	0	0	6	2
Southeast High School	School	5401 S SHIELDS BL	16	0	4	0	0	3	5
Target Store	Store/Mall	8315 N ROCKWELL	16	0	11	0	0	0	2
Best Buy Store	Store/Mall	2201 W MEMORIAL RD	15	0	9	0	1	0	5
Greystone Lower Elementary School	School	2401 NW 115TH TE	15	0	6	0	0	5	2
Northeast High School	School	3100 N KELLEY AV	15	1	13	0	0	0	0
Western Heights Middle School	School	8435 SW 44TH ST	15	0	5	0	0	1	8

Location Name	Type	Address	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Mixed Race Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Dennis Elementary School	School	11800 JAMES L DENNIS DR	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
Seeworth Academy	School	12600 N KELLEY AV	14	0	14	0	0	0	0
Community Action Agency	Non profit Agency	3401 NE 16TH ST	14	0	8	0	0	0	6
Old Paris Flea Market	Store/Mall	1111 S EASTERN AV	13	0	2	0	0	7	2
Wreck Room Lounge	Entertainment Area	2127 NW 39TH ST	13	0	0	0	1	1	10
Apartment Complex	Apartment Complex	4328 SE 46TH ST	13	0	12	0	0	0	0
Apartment Complex	Apartment Complex	7000 W BRITTON RD	13	0	10	0	0	1	1
Emerson Alternative School	School	715 N WALKER AV	13	0	12	0	0	1	0
Church	Civic Area	8601 S PENNSYLVANIA AV	13	0	1	0	0	0	8
Burlington Coat Factory	Store/Mall	2898 NW 63RD ST	12	0	9	0	0	1	1
Crest Grocery Store	Store/Mall	10601 S MAY AV	11	1	2	0	0	3	5
Apartment Complex	Apartment Complex	12821 STRATFORD DR	11	0	9	0	0	0	1
Crooked Oak High School	Store/Mall	1901 SE 15TH ST	11	0	4	0	1	4	2
Street Intersection	Street Intersection	2001 NE 23RD ST	11	0	11	0	0	0	0
OKC Metro Bus Station	Civic Area	420 NW 5TH ST	11	0	10	0	0	0	1
Best Buy Store	Store/Mall	7202 S I 35 SERVICE RD	11	0	3	0	1	0	6
Street Intersection	Street Intersection	1499 SW 29TH ST	10	0	1	0	3	4	1
7-Eleven Store	Store/Mall	1520 SW 59TH ST	10	0	2	0	1	0	5
7-Eleven Store	Store/Mall	1700 S HIGH AV	10	0	9	0	0	0	1
Club Raw Lounge	Entertainment Area	3034 N PORTLAND AV	10	0	1	0	0	4	4
Wheeler Elementary School	School	501 SE 25TH ST	10	0	0	0	0	10	0

Table 83. Locations and Addresses in Oklahoma City with 10+ Arrests by Race, FY2010.

Location Name	Type	Address	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	Mixed Race Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Penn Square Mall	Store/Mall	1901 NW EXPWY	240	0	87	1	8	43	65
Douglass High School	School	900 N MARTIN L KING AV	118	0	106	0	0	2	1
U.S. Grant High School	School	5016 S PENNSYLVANIA AV	91	0	24	0	5	44	12
Roosevelt Middle School	School	3233 SW 44TH ST	90	0	18	1	3	51	9
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	100 E I 240 SERVICE RD	80	0	24	0	8	19	21
Webster Middle School	School	6708 S SANTA FE AV	78	0	39	0	2	14	14
Quail Springs Mall	Store/Mall	2501 W MEMORIAL RD	74	0	27	0	1	4	32
Taft Middle School	School	2901 NW 23RD ST	68	0	22	1	0	21	16
Oklahoma Centennial High School	School	1301 NE 101ST ST	61	0	45	1	0	7	4
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	6100 W RENO AV	59	0	14	0	1	15	22
Jefferson Middle School	School	6800 S BLACKWELDER AV	54	0	13	0	4	23	12
John Marshall High School	School	12201 N PORTLAND AV	35	0	27	0	1	0	4
Northwest Classen High School	School	2801 NW 27TH ST	35	0	17	0	2	7	6
Westmoore High School	School	12613 S WESTERN AV	32	0	3	0	0	3	18
Capitol Hill High School	School	500 SW GRAND BL	31	0	14	0	1	10	5
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	2000 W MEMORIAL	30	0	10	0	0	2	13
Mayfield Middle School	School	1600 N PURDUE ST	30	0	18	0	1	3	7
Bricktown	Civic Area	150 E RENO AV	30	0	21	0	0	6	1
Jackson Middle School	School	2601 S VILLA AV	25	0	6	0	3	13	3
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	7800 NW EXPWY	22	0	13	0	1	0	5
Capitol Hill High School	School	500 SW 36TH ST	21	0	9	0	0	6	4
Hefner Middle School	School	8400 N MACARTHUR BL	21	0	8	0	0	3	5
Sears Store	Store/Mall	4400 S WESTERN AV	21	0	1	0	4	11	3
Western Heights High School	School	8201 SW 44TH ST	18	0	6	0	0	3	4
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	1801 BELLE ISLE BL.	16	0	8	0	0	6	2

Location Name	Type	Address	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	Mixed Race Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Putnam City West HS	School	8500 NW 23RD ST	15	0	8	0	0	0	5
Penn Square Mall	Store/Mall	1899 NW EXPWY	15	0	1	0	0	2	10
Centennial Plaza	Store/Mall	3000 NW 59TH ST	12	0	7	0	1	0	2
Crossroads Mall	Store/Mall	7000 CROSSROADS BL	11	0	2	0	0	2	6
Putnam City North HS	School	11800 N ROCKWELL	11	0	6	0	0	0	4
Crest Grocery Store	Store/Mall	10601 S MAY AV	11	1	2	0	0	3	5
Cooper Middle School	School	8001 RIVER BEND BL	10	0	8	0	0	1	0

Table 84. Locations and Addresses in Oklahoma City with 10+ Arrests by Offense Type, FY2010.

Location Name	Type	Address	Curfew Arrests FY10	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY10	Property Arrests FY06	Property Arrests FY08	Property Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Penn Square Mall	Store/Mall	1901 NW EXPWY	0	1	0	119	104	239	0
Douglass HS	School	900 N MARTIN L KING	0	10	13	4	1	3	92
U.S. Grant HS	School	5016 S PENNSYLVANIA	0	10	10	1	8	5	66
Roosevelt Middle School	School	3233 SW 44TH ST	0	1	8	4	8	9	72
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	100 E I 240 SERVICE RD	0	0	0	17	42	80	0
Webster Middle School	School	6708 S SANTA FE AV	0	4	20	4	7	6	48
Quail Springs Mall	Store/Mall	2501 W MEMORIAL RD	0	0	1	76	69	70	3
Taft Middle School	School	2901 NW 23RD ST	0	12	10	13	10	2	44
Oklahoma Centennial HS	School	1301 NE 101ST ST	0	1	10	0	1	8	42
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	6100 W RENO AV	0	0	0	2	15	59	0
Jefferson Middle School	School	6800 S BLACKWELDER AV	0	5	8	0	3	7	34
John Marshall HS	School	12201 N PORTLAND AV	0	1	8	0	7	3	23
Northwest Classen HS	School	2801 NW 27TH ST	0	5	6	2	5	3	21
Westmoore HS	School	12613 S WESTERN AV	0	14	2	1	7	1	15
Capitol Hill HS	School	500 SW GRAND BL	0	2	2	0	1	2	25
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	2000 W MEMORIAL RD	0	0	0	6	98	30	0
Mayfield Middle School	School	1600 N PURDUE ST	0	0	1	0	0	0	29
Bricktown	Civic Area	150 E RENO AV	25	0	2	0	3	0	3
Jackson Middle School	School	2601 S VILLA AV	0	4	0	1	8	7	14
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	7800 NW EXPWY	0	0	0	13	30	22	0
Capitol Hill HS	School	500 SW 36TH ST	0	0	0	3	6	1	20
Hefner Middle School	School	8400 N MACARTHUR BL	0	0	0	0	0	0	21

Location Name	Type	Address	Curfew Arrests FY10	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY10	Property Arrests FY06	Property Arrests FY08	Property Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Sears Store	Store/Mall	4400 S WESTERN AV	0	0	0	5	10	21	0
Western Heights HS	School	8201 SW 44TH ST	0	5	3	1	0	0	10
Walmart Store	Store/Mall	1801 BELLE ISLE BL. OK	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Putnam City West HS	School	8500 NW 23RD ST	0	0	1	3	0	0	14
Penn Square Mall	Store/Mall	1899 NW EXPWY	0	0	0	30	15	14	1
Centennial Plaza	Store/Mall	3000 NW 59TH ST	0	0	0	2	3	12	0
Crossroads Mall	Store/Mall	7000 CROSSROADS BL	0	0	0	199	132	11	0
Putnam City North HS	School	11800 N ROCKWELL AV	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Crest Grocery Store	Store/Mall	10601 S MAY AV	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
Cooper Middle School	School	8001 RIVER BEND BL	0	0	0	3	0	0	10

Table 85. Locations and Addresses in Tulsa with 10+ Arrests by Race, FY2006-FY2010.

Location Type	Type	Address	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4101 S YALE AV	379	2	195	0	10	169
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6931 S MEMORIAL DR	333	5	118	0	10	196
Walmart Store	Store	207 S MEMORIAL DR	260	2	151	0	6	101
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6919 S MEMORIAL DR	218	3	51	0	3	159
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	7021 S MEMORIAL DR	209	1	43	0	1	160
Walmart Store	Store	6625 S MEMORIAL DR	197	1	82	0	4	108
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6929 S MEMORIAL DR	133	4	47	0	6	75
Tulsa State Fairground	Park	1901 S YALE AV	130	1	63	0	7	56
Tulsa State Fairground	Civic Area	1887 S YALE AV	113	1	66	0	6	39
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4107 S YALE AV	112	0	40	0	4	67
Kohl's Department Store	Store	11011 E 71 ST	105	1	20	0	2	78
Walmart Store	Store	2019 E 81 ST	97	0	43	0	5	49
Moss Criminal Justice Ctr	Civic Area	300 N DENVER AV	80	0	48	0	4	28
Will Rogers High School	School	3909 E 5 PL	75	0	47	0	4	23
K-Mart Store	Store	10131 E 21 ST	71	2	31	0	3	35
Wemberley Shopping Ctr	Store	9404 E 71 ST	71	0	24	0	1	43
Nathan Hale High School	School	6960 E 21 ST	70	0	32	0	4	34
East Central High School	School	12150 E 11 ST	68	0	29	0	2	37
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	8707 E 71 ST	53	2	13	0	0	37
Mingo Market Place	Store	10001 E 71 ST	52	1	18	0	2	30
Margaret Hudson School	School	2010 E 48 SN	52	0	50	0	0	2
Central High School	School	3101 W EDISON ST	45	0	26	0	5	13
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4169 S YALE AV	45	0	26	0	0	19
McLain High School	School	4929 N PEORIA AV	44	0	43	0	0	1
Edison Preparatory School	School	2906 E 41 ST	42	0	20	0	1	20
Kipp Tulsa Academy	School	2740 E 41 SN	39	0	29	0	0	10
Memorial High School	School	5840 S HUDSON AV	34	0	19	0	1	14
Target Store	Store	1701 S YALE AV	32	0	23	0	0	8
Daniel Webster High School	School	1919 W 40 ST	32	0	9	0	0	23
Cherokee Shopping Center	Store	2100 S GARNETT RD	29	0	0	2	0	27
Walmart Store	Store	7777 E 42 PL	28	0	5	0	1	21
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4143 S YALE AV	27	2	14	0	0	11
Tulsa Civic Center	Civic Area	600 CIVICCENTER	27	0	23	0	1	3
Tulsa Boys Home	Non profit	2727 S 137 WA	26	0	15	0	0	11
Midnight Rodeo Lounge	Entertainment Facility	9379 E 46 ST	26	0	3	1	1	20
Residence	Residence	8517 E 98 ST	25	0	0	0	0	25
Dickenson Park	Civic Area	5100 N FRANKFORT AV	24	0	22	0	0	2
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	8100 E 71 ST	24	0	0	0	0	24
Walmart Store	Store	10938 S MEMORIAL DR	22	0	3	0	0	19
Shadow Mountain Behavioral Health	Non profit	6262 S SHERIDAN RD	22	4	6	0	2	9
Skateland Roller Skating Rink	Entertainment Facility	1150 S SHERIDAN RD	21	0	18	0	0	1
Whitney Middle School	School	2177 S 67 EA	21	0	9	0	2	10
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4103 S YALE AV	21	0	10	0	0	10

Location Type	Type	Address	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Cleveland Middle School	School	724 N BIRMINGHAM AV	21	0	7	0	1	11
Target Store	Store	7437 S OLYMPIA AV	20	0	5	0	9	6
Kohl's Department Store	Store	9595 S DELAWARE AV	20	0	3	0	0	17
Target Store	Store	10711 E 71 ST	19	1	5	0	0	13
Bell's Amusement Park	Entertainment Facility	3901 E 21 ST	18	0	12	0	0	6
Apartment Complex	Apartment	1050 E 61 ST	17	0	16	0	0	1
Apartment Complex	Apartment	5200 S LEWIS AV	17	0	0	0	0	17
Gilcrease Middle School	School	5550 N CINCINNATI AV	17	0	15	0	0	2
Apartment Complex	Apartment	9200 E 71 ST	17	0	3	0	0	14
Kwick Stop Store	Store	1115 E 61 ST	16	0	16	0	0	0
Foster Middle School	School	12121 E 21 ST	16	0	3	0	0	9
Residence	Residence	1461 N EVANSTON AV	16	0	0	0	0	16
Apartment Complex	Apartment	3244 S LAKEWOOD AV	16	0	0	0	0	16
Intersection of Madison & Archer	Other	1000 E ARCHER ST	15	0	5	0	5	0
Intersection near Fairground	Other	1400 S ALLEGHENY AV	15	0	15	0	0	0
QuikTrip Store	Store	1946 S HARVARD AV	15	0	10	0	0	5
Owasso Mid High School	School	8800 N 129 EA	15	2	0	0	0	13
Walmart Store	Store	3116 S GARNETT RD	14	0	6	0	0	8
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4923 E 41 ST	14	0	13	0	0	1
McClure Park	Civic Area	7440 E 7 ST	14	0	5	0	0	9
Apartment Complex	Apartment	9750 E 31 ST	14	0	7	0	0	7
Residence	Residence	1031 N IRVINGTON AV	13	0	0	0	1	12
US Post Office	Civic Area	11600 E 21 ST	13	0	11	0	0	2
Laura Dester Shelter	Non profit	1415 E 8 ST	13	0	11	0	0	2
Residence	Residence	1616 N ELWOOD AV	13	0	13	0	0	0
Pershing Alternative Academy	School	1903 W EASTON ST	13	0	11	0	0	2
Clinton Middle School	School	2224 W 41 ST	13	0	4	0	2	7
Memorial Oaks Shopping Center	Store	8200 E 21 ST	13	0	1	0	0	12
QuikTrip Store	Store	11502 E 76 SN	12	0	0	0	0	12
Street location	Other	11654 E 21 ST	12	0	10	0	0	2
Street location	Other	1417 E 8 ST	12	0	9	0	0	3
Relations Group Home	Non profit	2026 W SKELLY DR	12	0	6	0	0	6
Apartment Complex	Apartment	2100 N HARTFORD AV	12	0	12	0	0	0
Edison Middle School	School	2800 E 41 ST	12	0	2	0	2	8
Nimitz Middle School	School	3111 E 56 ST	12	0	5	0	0	5
Fontana Shopping Center	Store	5100 S MEMORIAL DR	12	0	0	0	0	12
Walmart Store	Store	12101 E 96 SN	11	0	8	0	0	3
University of Phoenix	School	14002 E 21 ST	11	0	6	0	0	5
Residence	Residence	3617 S INDIANAPOLIS	11	0	0	0	0	11
Auto Dealership	Store	4200 S MEMORIAL DR	11	0	0	0	0	11
OSU Medical Center	Non profit	744 W 9 ST	11	0	9	0	1	1

Location Type	Type	Address	Total Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Asian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Black Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Hispanic Arrests (FY06-FY10)	Indian Arrests (FY06-FY10)	White Arrests (FY06-FY10)
Street location	Other	8304 S 77 EA	11	0	0	0	0	11
Apartment Complex	Apartment	8700 E 61 ST	11	0	8	0	0	3
Street location	Other	10171 E 32 ST	10	0	10	0	0	0
Street location	Other	11500 E 21 ST	10	0	6	0	0	4
Street location	Other	1200 N MAIN	10	0	0	0	0	10
Street location	Other	300 E 1 ST	10	0	2	1	0	7
Street location	Other	400 S OLYMPIA AV	10	0	0	0	0	10
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4909 E 41 ST	10	0	7	0	0	3
Academy Sports Store	Store	6120 E 41 ST	10	0	2	0	0	8
Residence	Residence	6338 N CHEYENNE AV	10	0	10	0	0	0
Residence	Residence	6609 S 107 EA	10	0	0	0	0	10
Lewis and Clark Middle School	School	737 S GARNETT RD	10	0	4	0	1	4
QuikTrip Store	Store	7626 E 61 ST South	10	1	0	0	1	8
Apartment Complex	Apartment	7700 S RIVERSIDE DR	10	0	10	0	0	0
Street location	Other	7800 E KING ST	10	0	10	0	0	0
McDonalds Restaurant	Entertainment Facility	8100 E ADMIRAL PL	10	0	3	0	4	3
Residence	Residence	9504 E 25 ST	10	0	0	1	0	9

Table 86.

Locations and Addresses in Tulsa with 10+ Arrests by Race, FY2010.

Location	TYPE	Address	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4101 S YALE AV	147	1	72	0	1	71
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6919 S MEMORIAL	144	2	33	0	1	107
Walmart Store	Store	207 S MEMORIAL DR	133	2	79	0	3	49
Walmart Store	Store	6625 S MEMORIAL	111	1	54	0	3	53
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6931 S MEMORIAL	110	2	47	0	4	57
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	7021 S MEMORIAL	67	0	19	0	1	46
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6929 S MEMORIAL	63	3	18	0	4	37
Nathan Hale High School	School	6960 E 21 ST	49	0	16	0	3	30
East Central High School	School	12150 E 11 ST	48	0	20	0	0	28
Kohl's Department Store	Store	11011 E 71 ST	43	1	6	0	1	32
Will Rogers High School	School	3909 E 5 PL	40	0	26	0	4	9
Edison Preparatory School	School	2906 E 41 ST	27	0	15	0	1	11
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4169 S YALE AV	26	0	17	0	0	9
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4107 S YALE AV	25	0	10	0	1	14
Moss Criminal Justice Ctr	Civic Area	300 N DENVER AV	25	0	17	0	0	8
Residence	Residence	8517 E 98 ST	25	0	0	0	0	25
Memorial High School	School	5840 S HUDSON AV	21	0	14	0	1	6
Target Store	Store	7437 S OLYMPIA AV	19	0	5	0	8	6
Tulsa State Fairground	Civic Area	1887 S YALE AV	18	1	4	0	3	9
Walmart Store	Store	10938 S MEMORIAL	18	0	3	0	0	15
Tulsa State Fairground	Park	1901 S YALE AV	17	0	5	0	3	9
K-Mart Store	Store	10131 E 21 ST	17	1	4	0	1	11
McLain High School	School	4929 N PEORIA AV	17	0	17	0	0	0
Daniel Webster High School	School	1919 W 40 ST	17	0	3	0	0	14
Apartment Complex	Apartment	5200 S LEWIS AV	17	0	0	0	0	17
Apartment Complex	Apartment	3244 S LAKEWOOD	16	0	0	0	0	16
Madison & Archer	Other	1000 E ARCHER ST	15	0	5	0	5	0
Walmart Store	Store	2019 E 81 ST	13	0	6	0	0	7
Owasso Mid High School	School	8800 N 129 EA	13	0	0	0	0	13
Mingo Market Place	Store	10001 E 71 ST	11	0	4	0	1	6
Foster Middle School	School	12121 E 21 ST	11	0	3	0	0	4
Residence	Residence	3617 S INDIANAPOLIS	11	0	0	0	0	11
Shadow Mountain Health	Non profit	6262 S SHERIDAN RD	10	0	1	0	1	7

Location	TYPE	Address	FY2010 Arrests	Asian Arrests FY2010	Black Arrests FY2010	Hispanic Arrests FY2010	Indian Arrests FY2010	White Arrests FY2010
Street location	Other	10171 E 32 ST	10	0	10	0	0	0
Apartment Complex	Apartment	7700 S RIVERSIDE DR	10	0	10	0	0	0
Residence	Residence	9504 E 25 ST	10	0	0	1	0	9

Table 87. Locations and Addresses in Tulsa with 10+ Arrests by Offense Type, FY2010.

Location	TYPE	ADDRESS	Curfew Arrests FY10	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY10	Property Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4101 S YALE AV	1	1	1	143	1
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6919 S MEMORIAL DR	0	1	0	142	1
Walmart Store	Store	207 S MEMORIAL DR	2	1	4	123	3
Walmart Store	Store	6625 S MEMORIAL DR	1	0	2	103	5
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6931 S MEMORIAL DR	0	0	5	104	1
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	7021 S MEMORIAL DR	3	0	1	62	1
Woodland Hills Mall	Mall	6929 S MEMORIAL DR	0	0	0	63	0
Nathan Hale High School	School	6960 E 21 ST	4	29	14	0	2
East Central High School	School	12150 E 11 ST	0	33	9	4	2
Kohl's Department Store	Store	11011 E 71 ST	0	2	1	40	0
Will Rogers High School	School	3909 E 5 PL	2	15	10	9	4
Edison Preparatory School	School	2906 E 41 ST	0	15	5	6	1
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4169 S YALE AV	1	0	0	25	0
Tulsa Promenade Mall	Mall	4107 S YALE AV	0	0	3	22	0
David L Moss Criminal Justice Ctr	Civic Area	300 N DENVER AV	7	0	7	11	0
Residence	Residence	8517 E 98 ST	0	0	5	20	0
Memorial High School	School	5840 S HUDSON AV	0	13	5	1	2
Target Store	Store	7437 S OLYMPIA AV	0	0	1	14	4
Tulsa State Fairground	Civic Area	1887 S YALE AV	0	0	0	18	0
Walmart Store	Store	10938 S MEMORIAL DR	2	0	0	16	0
Tulsa State Fairground	Park	1901 S YALE AV	0	0	0	17	0
K-Mart Store	Store	10131 E 21 ST	0	0	0	17	0
McLain High School	School	4929 N PEORIA AV	0	8	4	5	0
Daniel Webster High School	School	1919 W 40 ST	0	4	5	7	1
Apartment Complex	Apartment	5200 S LEWIS AV	0	6	0	8	3
Apartment Complex	Apartment	3244 S LAKEWOOD AV	0	0	0	16	0
Intersection of Madison & Archer	Other	1000 E ARCHER ST	0	0	9	3	3
Walmart Store	Store	2019 E 81 ST	0	0	0	13	0
Owasso Mid High School	School	8800 N 129 EA	0	5	7	1	0
Mingo Market Place	Store	10001 E 71 ST	0	0	0	11	0

Location	TYPE	ADDRESS	Curfew Arrests FY10	Drug & Alcohol Arrests FY10	Weapons and Assault Arrests FY10	Property Arrests FY10	Public Order Arrests FY10
Foster Middle School	School	12121 E 21 ST	0	8	0	2	1
Residence	Residence	3617 S INDIANAPOLIS	0	0	0	11	0
Shadow Mountain Health	Non profit Agency	6262 S SHERIDAN RD	0	0	10	0	0
Street location	Other	10171 E 32 ST	0	0	0	10	0
Apartment Complex	Apartment	7700 S RIVERSIDE DR	10	0	0	0	0
Residence	Residence	9504 E 25 ST	9	1	0	0	0

Table 88. Lawton City Census Tracts by Race for Total Population.

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
0100	10	4,255	457	54.6%	23.1%	6.2%	0.7%	0.9%	6.4%	8.1%	9.9%
0200	10	3,115	317	42.0%	45.1%	3.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.8%	6.7%	5.7%
0800	10	2,366	138	61.3%	14.2%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	9.5%	5.7%
1500	10	2,212	274	60.9%	17.7%	10.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	9.4%	12.8%
1600	10	1,671	213	26.4%	56.0%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%	4.0%
1700	10	2,614	364	78.0%	3.9%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	2.3%	16.4%
0700	9	2,386	146	62.7%	17.5%	1.8%	1.3%	0.0%	7.0%	9.6%	18.6%
1300	9	2,088	142	66.0%	17.1%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	5.2%	13.3%
1400	9	1,328	64	51.2%	13.7%	17.6%	3.6%	0.0%	3.4%	10.5%	12.9%
1901	9	1,847	240	48.3%	33.8%	2.6%	0.0%	1.4%	6.6%	7.3%	12.2%
1902	9	1,615	206	44.3%	40.6%	8.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.9%	3.9%	8.8%
1000	8	1,902	320	69.6%	13.3%	4.5%	0.9%	0.0%	4.6%	7.0%	7.9%
1100	8	2,081	272	68.5%	15.8%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	12.9%	7.4%
1200	8	627	0	47.8%	31.7%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	5.4%	11.8%
CDI 8 – 10		30,107	3,153								
0501	7	7,531	876	60.6%	22.8%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	4.1%	5.9%	10.0%
0600	7	2,073	166	84.5%	8.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.3%	8.5%
0300	6	5,229	629	63.5%	25.3%	2.5%	1.9%	0.0%	2.6%	4.2%	11.1%
0402	6	4,276	504	58.0%	25.0%	1.4%	5.3%	0.0%	2.5%	7.9%	12.4%
0401	5	6,400	906	56.3%	27.5%	1.7%	6.0%	0.3%	0.4%	7.8%	5.6%
0502	5	5,349	680	56.0%	20.1%	5.9%	2.7%	0.3%	4.0%	10.9%	16.1%
0900	3	1,839	187	81.4%	5.4%	4.6%	1.5%	0.0%	2.8%	4.4%	10.9%
2002	3	9,461	903	63.7%	21.1%	4.8%	1.8%	0.5%	2.0%	6.1%	8.0%
0403	2	3,816	299	80.2%	10.3%	2.6%	3.9%	0.0%	1.6%	1.5%	4.5%
2001	2	4,827	611	67.7%	15.0%	3.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.2%	7.2%	12.0%
CDI 2 -7		50,801	5,761								
Lawton		80,908	8,914								

Table 89. Lawton City Census Tracts by Juveniles Referred by Race, FY2010.

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
0100	10	48	10.50	22	4.81	1	0.22	8	1.75	17	3.72	6	1.31
0200	10	40	12.62	23	7.26	3	0.95	3	0.95	9	2.84	4	1.26
0800	10	22	15.94	7	5.07	1	0.72	1	0.72	13	9.42	2	1.45
1500	10	28	10.22	8	2.92	4	1.46	2	0.73	13	4.74	3	1.09
1600	10	31	14.55	19	8.92	2	0.94	3	1.41	7	3.29	5	2.35
1700	10	24	6.59	7	1.92	4	1.10	4	1.10	8	2.20	1	0.27
0700	9	13	8.90	5	3.42	1	0.68	0	0.00	5	3.42	0	0.00
1300	9	17	11.97	6	4.23	1	0.70	1	0.70	9	6.34	2	1.41
1400	9	28	43.75	6	9.38	1	1.56	6	9.38	15	23.44	1	1.56
1901	9	16	6.67	4	1.67	3	1.25	0	0.00	9	3.75	0	0.00
1902	9	28	13.59	13	6.31	1	0.49	1	0.49	11	5.34	1	0.49
1000	8	15	4.69	5	1.56	2	0.63	4	1.25	3	0.94	0	0.00
1100	8	20	7.35	9	3.31	2	0.74	2	0.74	7	2.57	5	1.84
1200	8	12	n.a.	5	n.a.	2	n.a.	4	n.a.	5	n.a.	0	n.a.
CDI 8 – 10		342	10.85	139	4.41	26	0.82	37	1.17	131	4.15	30	0.95
0501	7	65	7.42	36	4.11	4	0.46	3	0.34	19	2.17	5	0.57
0600	7	17	10.24	5	3.01	3	1.81	0	0.00	9	5.42	0	0.00
0300	6	54	8.59	18	2.86	5	0.79	3	0.48	24	3.82	8	1.27
0402	6	21	4.17	10	1.98	3	0.60	2	0.40	6	1.19	2	0.40
0401	5	64	7.06	27	2.98	4	0.44	5	0.55	24	2.65	3	0.33
0502	5	71	10.44	32	4.71	8	1.18	10	1.47	16	2.35	10	1.47
0900	3	15	8.02	2	1.07	1	0.53	1	0.53	11	5.88	2	1.07
2002	3	51	5.65	22	2.44	2	0.22	2	0.22	24	2.66	7	0.78
0403	2	26	8.70	8	2.68	2	0.67	0	0.00	13	4.35	2	0.67
2001	2	27	4.42	8	1.31	2	0.33	3	0.49	14	2.29	2	0.33
CDI 2 – 7		411	7.13	168	2.92	34	0.59	29	0.50	160	2.78	41	0.71
Lawton		753	8.45	307	3.44	60	0.67	66	0.74	291	3.26	71	0.80

Note: The ACS data for census tract 1200 did not provide an estimate of children aged 10 through 17 and rates could not be calculated.

Table 90. Oklahoma City Census Tracts by Race for Total Population.

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
0400	10	1,740	139	6.0%	90.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%
0500	10	1,656	103	7.3%	84.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	8.1%
1000	10	2,389	237	53.5%	25.0%	3.6%	15.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	17.1%
1300	10	2,762	136	4.7%	83.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.0%
1400	10	1,240	201	1.7%	91.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%
2800	10	2,584	151	10.0%	78.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	9.1%	2.4%
2900	10	753	115	41.2%	57.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
3000	10	418	22	6.5%	88.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
3300	10	1,645	250	66.4%	8.4%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5.5%	38.5%
3500	10	1,538	52	51.8%	28.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	15.5%
3900	10	3,882	570	46.4%	7.6%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	23.3%	20.9%	67.9%
4100	10	2,822	404	49.2%	6.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	30.4%	63.3%
4400	10	3,812	478	55.2%	6.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.0%	23.8%	11.4%	61.5%
4700	10	1,015	44	50.2%	13.9%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%	8.4%	53.8%
6100	10	3,108	332	13.0%	81.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.0%	4.1%
6301	10	3,327	379	22.0%	69.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	6.0%	0.3%
6912	10	3,131	273	50.9%	21.6%	0.2%	18.8%	0.0%	1.5%	6.9%	11.2%
6914	10	4,748	586	56.0%	29.0%	4.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%	7.6%	13.0%
6915	10	4,860	378	60.6%	23.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.8%	12.0%	32.0%
7216	10	3,091	345	60.2%	7.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%	4.5%	35.6%
7223	10	2,927	286	75.1%	4.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	10.3%	39.8%
7305	10	1,641	132	48.3%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.0%	28.0%	16.9%
7401	10	5,793	609	43.0%	36.1%	4.6%	5.6%	0.0%	3.8%	7.0%	6.5%
7900	10	2,240	443	4.6%	89.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	3.9%
8309	10	2,219	356	29.5%	57.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%	10.8%	11.9%
0200	9	6,317	428	74.1%	8.5%	4.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.2%	9.4%	19.9%
0800	9	2,505	182	55.4%	23.7%	0.3%	15.3%	0.0%	1.4%	3.9%	2.7%
1200	9	1,322	25	66.8%	17.2%	2.6%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.5%
2400	9	3,326	411	56.3%	8.9%	2.7%	3.3%	0.0%	18.6%	10.2%	44.9%
4300	9	3,588	324	58.4%	4.8%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	13.5%	58.1%
4500	9	3,677	556	46.2%	3.1%	5.8%	1.0%	0.0%	37.0%	6.9%	63.7%
4900	9	3,782	523	52.7%	3.6%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	23.2%	8.6%	48.3%
5202	9	1,129	95	0.0%	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.1%

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
5300	9	2,778	275	64.4%	1.4%	8.4%	1.0%	0.0%	15.4%	9.3%	36.5%
5400	9	1,562	245	78.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	1.7%	35.0%
5600	9	4,371	583	55.8%	2.9%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%	20.5%	65.2%
5903	9	2,980	95	65.5%	16.4%	1.9%	8.3%	0.0%	1.8%	6.1%	7.4%
6302	9	4,012	737	23.7%	63.9%	1.4%	2.6%	0.0%	1.9%	6.5%	7.2%
6604	9	2,824	72	67.0%	10.1%	1.8%	11.0%	0.5%	1.2%	8.5%	9.8%
6703	9	8,057	756	56.6%	15.2%	2.1%	7.9%	0.0%	9.0%	9.2%	10.5%
6906	9	3,058	335	80.1%	9.9%	2.2%	5.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.9%	20.1%
6913	9	4,511	381	62.1%	21.0%	2.3%	6.8%	0.3%	0.9%	6.6%	18.0%
7103	9	1,498	139	75.6%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	3.9%	23.6%
7206	9	3,750	493	67.9%	8.9%	3.9%	2.6%	0.0%	5.7%	11.0%	22.6%
7209	9	5,242	673	62.3%	6.7%	3.7%	2.9%	0.0%	14.6%	9.7%	36.2%
7213	9	4,597	523	64.0%	8.6%	6.6%	2.7%	0.0%	10.4%	7.7%	24.5%
7215	9	3,745	449	70.7%	2.2%	0.6%	4.4%	0.0%	14.5%	7.6%	31.7%
7220	9	3,243	280	64.3%	8.2%	5.9%	1.1%	0.0%	14.3%	6.2%	36.0%
7303	9	1,783	196	72.2%	2.5%	1.3%	1.7%	0.0%	8.0%	14.3%	18.5%
7306	9	3,484	528	56.6%	27.6%	8.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.3%	5.0%	7.6%
8303	9	6,527	472	74.6%	14.3%	5.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	3.3%	1.4%
8306	9	7,327	202	57.5%	26.3%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	6.5%	6.4%	11.5%
8803	9	1,041	175	4.0%	84.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%
0100	8	3,378	269	75.9%	11.1%	5.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	5.1%	18.7%
2000	8	3,283	315	64.3%	10.6%	0.0%	16.6%	0.0%	4.2%	4.3%	17.9%
2300	8	3,315	212	63.8%	8.1%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	5.2%	17.5%	40.3%
4200	8	1,689	241	43.1%	1.1%	1.7%	6.4%	0.0%	38.8%	8.9%	68.8%
4800	8	2,700	267	69.7%	3.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	6.1%	48.4%
5000	8	1,749	149	50.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	48.7%	0.3%	61.6%
5700	8	833	124	37.2%	11.8%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	5.6%	64.1%
5904	8	4,109	272	67.6%	11.8%	1.6%	7.9%	0.0%	5.8%	5.2%	26.5%
5907	8	4,139	397	70.3%	7.2%	2.5%	4.7%	0.0%	8.6%	6.7%	29.9%
6502	8	3,539	264	75.9%	4.9%	2.1%	12.4%	0.0%	0.3%	4.4%	3.4%
6601	8	3,822	172	71.6%	11.6%	2.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.1%	12.1%	10.8%
6602	8	2,661	350	77.6%	2.9%	4.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.4%	11.1%	9.0%
6606	8	2,187	282	89.4%	1.1%	1.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.2%	3.8%	4.1%
6907	8	2,240	159	78.5%	5.8%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	5.8%	26.3%

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
7001	8	5,138	619	56.1%	4.2%	7.1%	1.1%	0.0%	24.8%	6.6%	47.8%
7002	8	2,037	165	80.4%	3.9%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	8.8%	41.5%
7104	8	2,695	211	58.6%	9.3%	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%	23.0%	5.4%	35.8%
7210	8	1,019	120	72.5%	16.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	4.8%	6.3%	4.8%
7302	8	2,322	162	72.5%	2.5%	4.5%	0.9%	0.0%	10.7%	9.0%	26.4%
8310	8	2,302	146	44.8%	42.9%	0.7%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	4.9%
8521	8	1,424	130	79.1%	10.3%	2.8%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
8804	8	2,396	366	46.2%	41.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	6.5%	4.4%
CDI 8 - 10		226,354	22,566								
1500	7	1,997	236	22.4%	60.2%	1.3%	6.8%	0.0%	1.3%	8.0%	10.6%
5500	7	2,801	360	45.6%	3.4%	3.8%	0.9%	0.0%	42.8%	3.4%	57.4%
5800	7	685	169	71.1%	0.0%	2.2%	18.4%	0.0%	7.2%	1.2%	49.3%
5905	7	2,413	198	78.3%	2.3%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	11.2%	15.5%
6200	7	1,445	223	22.1%	71.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%
6909	7	1,898	303	88.3%	5.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	6.3%
7207	7	2,078	124	73.4%	12.3%	2.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	5.4%
7218	7	2,757	172	48.3%	4.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	26.4%	16.9%	43.8%
7219	7	3,130	297	58.0%	0.2%	4.7%	6.6%	0.0%	29.1%	1.4%	56.9%
8301	7	1,207	56	63.9%	34.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	1.9%
8514	7	5,087	500	57.5%	30.3%	1.1%	5.2%	0.0%	0.2%	5.7%	5.5%
4600	6	814	61	37.7%	4.8%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	48.3%	2.9%	67.0%
5201	6	1,571	199	2.0%	94.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
5906	6	2,939	153	78.7%	2.9%	3.4%	5.3%	0.0%	3.9%	5.8%	16.2%
6303	6	3,444	366	65.6%	29.7%	0.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	24.8%
6608	6	3,388	118	91.9%	2.0%	1.8%	3.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	4.0%
6804	6	3,856	479	71.8%	11.3%	2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	2.2%	10.5%	12.7%
7212	6	5,295	346	81.0%	1.7%	2.6%	3.9%	0.0%	7.0%	3.8%	11.6%
7217	6	1,742	131	68.4%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	3.9%	43.2%
7222	6	1,405	63	78.0%	6.4%	6.5%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	7.6%	7.5%
8302	6	4,492	483	71.3%	22.5%	1.2%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%
8518	6	7,826	841	77.1%	13.3%	1.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.2%	4.5%	4.2%
8601	6	2,848	410	79.0%	1.4%	2.9%	9.6%	0.0%	4.6%	2.4%	14.2%
0700	5	1,260	29	64.1%	9.1%	5.9%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	8.4%
5100	5	1,876	51	78.9%	13.1%	2.1%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
6705	5	2,014	226	80.7%	8.5%	0.8%	3.3%	0.0%	1.4%	5.2%	7.0%
6902	5	2,418	199	87.3%	5.9%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	4.1%	5.3%
7403	5	5,325	403	60.6%	22.0%	4.5%	7.8%	0.0%	0.3%	4.8%	6.2%
8515	5	5,072	561	81.6%	10.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.1%	5.6%	2.5%
1800	4	1,345	64	79.9%	2.6%	1.6%	10.1%	0.0%	0.5%	5.3%	5.8%
1900	4	2,395	215	69.3%	5.9%	1.8%	11.1%	0.0%	8.0%	3.9%	10.6%
2100	4	2,133	185	80.1%	9.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	9.2%	13.4%
2200	4	2,211	242	65.3%	2.5%	1.6%	9.5%	0.0%	13.5%	7.6%	34.1%
3400	4	457	39	83.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	3.9%	68.1%
6000	4	1,976	98	27.5%	65.8%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	3.4%	0.9%
6706	4	3,878	400	78.5%	15.3%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	3.6%	7.8%
6911	4	1,898	262	82.8%	11.6%	1.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%
7402	4	7,303	591	57.8%	26.0%	2.7%	4.3%	0.0%	2.8%	6.4%	6.3%
8307	4	5,764	753	43.1%	38.8%	3.3%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	10.6%	3.7%
8508	4	2,184	202	71.7%	4.6%	4.7%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	0.3%
8516	4	7,648	1,183	76.5%	11.4%	1.2%	4.9%	0.0%	1.8%	4.2%	1.5%
8602	4	1,248	143	79.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	13.1%	4.2%	13.1%
6607	3	3,699	487	74.1%	6.8%	3.9%	10.3%	0.0%	0.3%	4.6%	4.4%
7211	3	2,265	182	82.3%	3.6%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%	5.9%	5.8%	12.9%
8504	3	6,820	625	79.8%	8.1%	0.6%	5.1%	0.0%	0.6%	5.8%	1.7%
4000	2	252	0	72.6%	0.0%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	2.8%	90.9%
7214	2	2,670	210	70.1%	1.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	5.8%	26.7%
7221	2	2,186	259	82.6%	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	0.0%	34.5%
8311	2	10,085	878	75.8%	12.1%	1.6%	7.7%	0.0%	0.3%	2.4%	2.4%
8506	2	3,468	441	82.4%	6.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	5.8%	7.6%
8507	2	1,376	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8511	2	3,693	536	91.3%	1.4%	0.9%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%
8520	2	2,073	204	84.2%	1.7%	1.5%	3.3%	0.0%	1.6%	7.6%	3.9%
8704	2	4,981	545	90.4%	1.7%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.7%
8101	1	2,833	368	92.0%	3.0%	0.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.2%	2.3%	0.5%
8513	1	3,777	359	81.4%	7.8%	3.2%	3.5%	0.0%	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%
8517	1	6,886	1,057	83.7%	4.5%	1.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.6%	4.6%	4.0%
8522	1	6,896	595	72.3%	10.9%	3.3%	2.6%	0.5%	3.4%	7.1%	6.1%
8701	1	2,356	294	87.0%	6.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.3%	4.7%

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
2500	n.a.	315	0	58.4%	9.5%	0.0%	28.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	19.4%
3602	n.a.	501	0	30.5%	32.5%	13.6%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	11.4%
7101	n.a.	154	0	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.8%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%
CDI 1 – 7		190,809	19,174								
Oklahoma City		417,163	41,740								

Note: These with a CDI rank indicated as “n.a.” did not have values above zero for some of the variables used to calculate the Community Disadvantage Index and according to the American Community Census estimates did not have a population of children between 10-17 between 2005 and 2009.

Table 91. Oklahoma City Census Tracts by Juveniles Referred by Race, FY2010.

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
0400	10	18	12.95	17	12.23	1	0.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	7.91
0500	10	20	19.42	20	19.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	6.80
1000	10	5	2.11	4	1.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.42	3	1.27
1300	10	24	17.65	24	17.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	5.88
1400	10	5	2.49	5	2.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50
2800	10	18	11.92	18	11.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	5.96
2900	10	2	1.74	2	1.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.87
3000	10	3	13.64	3	13.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3300	10	8	3.20	2	0.80	3	1.20	0	0.00	2	0.80	5	2.00
3500	10	1	1.92	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.92	1	1.92
3900	10	33	5.79	7	1.23	18	3.16	1	0.18	7	1.23	12	2.11
4100	10	11	2.72	5	1.24	3	0.74	1	0.25	1	0.25	4	0.99
4400	10	9	1.88	1	0.21	5	1.05	1	0.21	2	0.42	3	0.63
4700	10	12	27.27	6	13.64	2	4.55	2	4.55	2	4.55	3	6.82
6100	10	9	2.71	9	2.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.90
6301	10	29	7.65	26	6.86	2	0.53	0	0.00	1	0.26	8	2.11
6912	10	11	4.03	8	2.93	1	0.37	0	0.00	2	0.73	7	2.56
6914	10	11	1.88	7	1.19	2	0.34	2	0.34	0	0.00	6	1.02
6915	10	13	3.44	8	2.12	1	0.26	1	0.26	3	0.79	5	1.32
7216	10	14	4.06	3	0.87	8	2.32	2	0.58	1	0.29	4	1.16
7223	10	5	1.75	2	0.70	2	0.70	0	0.00	1	0.35	1	0.35
7305	10	5	3.79	1	0.76	1	0.76	0	0.00	3	2.27	0	0.00
7401	10	30	4.93	22	3.61	1	0.16	0	0.00	7	1.15	9	1.48
7900	10	5	1.13	5	1.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8309	10	15	4.21	13	3.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.56	9	2.53
0200	9	7	1.64	4	0.93	2	0.47	0	0.00	1	0.23	3	0.70
0800	9	11	6.04	8	4.40	1	0.55	0	0.00	2	1.10	4	2.20
1200	9	5	20.00	4	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.00	1	4.00
2400	9	13	3.16	4	0.97	4	0.97	2	0.49	3	0.73	4	0.97

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
4300	9	9	2.78	1	0.31	7	2.16	1	0.31	0	0.00	3	0.93
4500	9	13	2.34	2	0.36	11	1.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.26
4900	9	10	1.91	3	0.57	4	0.76	0	0.00	3	0.57	3	0.57
5202	9	17	17.89	16	16.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.05	6	6.32
5300	9	11	4.00	3	1.09	5	1.82	0	0.00	2	0.73	2	0.73
5400	9	8	3.27	1	0.41	2	0.82	2	0.82	3	1.22	2	0.82
5600	9	18	3.09	8	1.37	7	1.20	1	0.17	1	0.17	10	1.72
5903	9	5	5.26	2	2.11	1	1.05	1	1.05	1	1.05	2	2.11
6302	9	14	1.90	14	1.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.95
6604	9	3	4.17	2	2.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.39	1	1.39
6703	9	21	2.78	16	2.12	0	0.00	1	0.13	4	0.53	8	1.06
6906	9	4	1.19	0	0.00	1	0.30	0	0.00	3	0.90	0	0.00
6913	9	10	2.62	5	1.31	2	0.52	0	0.00	3	0.79	3	0.79
7103	9	7	5.04	1	0.72	2	1.44	1	0.72	3	2.16	3	2.16
7206	9	13	2.64	5	1.01	2	0.41	2	0.41	4	0.81	10	2.03
7209	9	3	0.45	1	0.15	2	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.30
7213	9	10	1.91	4	0.76	1	0.19	1	0.19	3	0.57	6	1.15
7215	9	15	3.34	5	1.11	4	0.89	2	0.45	3	0.67	8	1.78
7220	9	5	1.79	1	0.36	2	0.71	1	0.36	1	0.36	0	0.00
7303	9	2	1.02	1	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.51
7306	9	25	4.73	16	3.03	3	0.57	0	0.00	4	0.76	11	2.08
8303	9	1	0.21	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21
8306	9	10	4.95	9	4.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50	5	2.48
8803	9	2	1.14	2	1.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
0100	8	10	3.72	4	1.49	2	0.74	3	1.12	1	0.37	4	1.49
2000	8	9	2.86	4	1.27	1	0.32	1	0.32	3	0.95	2	0.63
2300	8	7	3.30	2	0.94	2	0.94	0	0.00	2	0.94	3	1.42
4200	8	8	3.32	1	0.41	6	2.49	0	0.00	1	0.41	3	1.24
4800	8	21	7.87	0	0.00	12	4.49	1	0.37	8	3.00	8	3.00
5000	8	4	2.68	0	0.00	3	2.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.67
5700	8	1	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.81	0	0.00

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
5904	8	7	2.57	4	1.47	2	0.74	0	0.00	1	0.37	4	1.47
5907	8	12	3.02	3	0.76	2	0.50	2	0.50	5	1.26	2	0.50
6502	8	5	1.89	4	1.52	1	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.14
6601	8	4	2.33	2	1.16	0	0.00	1	0.58	1	0.58	1	0.58
6602	8	4	1.14	0	0.00	1	0.29	0	0.00	3	0.86	1	0.29
6606	8	5	1.77	2	0.71	1	0.35	0	0.00	2	0.71	2	0.71
6907	8	4	2.52	4	2.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.63
7001	8	15	2.42	4	0.65	8	1.29	2	0.32	1	0.16	8	1.29
7002	8	6	3.64	1	0.61	4	2.42	0	0.00	1	0.61	2	1.21
7104	8	9	4.27	1	0.47	5	2.37	1	0.47	2	0.95	3	1.42
7210	8	1	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
7302	8	10	6.17	5	3.09	2	1.23	1	0.62	1	0.62	4	2.47
8310	8	5	3.42	4	2.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.68	2	1.37
8521	8	3	2.31	0	0.00	1	0.77	0	0.00	1	0.77	1	0.77
8804	8	3	0.82	3	0.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.27
CDI 8 – 10		741	3.28	405	1.79	166	0.74	38	0.17	119	0.53	289	1.28
1500	7	5	2.12	4	1.69	1	0.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.27
5500	7	11	3.06	2	0.56	7	1.94	0	0.00	2	0.56	5	1.39
5800	7	3	1.78	1	0.59	0	0.00	1	0.59	1	0.59	2	1.18
5905	7	1	0.51	0	0.00	1	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6200	7	5	2.24	3	1.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.90	1	0.45
6909	7	6	1.98	4	1.32	1	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7207	7	1	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.81	1	0.81
7218	7	7	4.07	1	0.58	3	1.74	0	0.00	3	1.74	2	1.16
7219	7	5	1.68	1	0.34	2	0.67	1	0.34	1	0.34	2	0.67
8301	7	4	7.14	4	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.57
8514	7	6	1.20	5	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.20	3	0.60
4600	6	5	8.20	0	0.00	3	4.92	0	0.00	1	1.64	2	3.28
5201	6	8	4.02	8	4.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.01
5906	6	4	2.61	0	0.00	2	1.31	0	0.00	2	1.31	1	0.65
6303	6	9	2.46	5	1.37	1	0.27	0	0.00	3	0.82	0	0.00

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
6608	6	1	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.85	0	0.00
6804	6	2	0.42	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21	0	0.00
7212	6	9	2.60	2	0.58	2	0.58	0	0.00	5	1.45	2	0.58
7217	6	7	5.34	1	0.76	2	1.53	1	0.76	3	2.29	1	0.76
7222	6	7	11.11	2	3.17	1	1.59	2	3.17	2	3.17	2	3.17
8302	6	2	0.41	2	0.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21
8518	6	6	0.71	2	0.24	0	0.00	1	0.12	3	0.36	0	0.00
8601	6	3	0.73	2	0.49	0	0.00	1	0.24	0	0.00	2	0.49
0700	5	2	6.90	1	3.45	1	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5100	5	1	1.96	1	1.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6705	5	2	0.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.88	0	0.00
6902	5	3	1.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.51	1	0.50
7403	5	10	2.48	7	1.74	1	0.25	0	0.00	2	0.50	3	0.74
8515	5	5	0.89	2	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.53	0	0.00
1800	4	1	1.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.56	0	0.00
1900	4	5	2.33	4	1.86	0	0.00	1	0.47	0	0.00	2	0.93
2100	4	4	2.16	1	0.54	1	0.54	1	0.54	1	0.54	2	1.08
2200	4	5	2.07	0	0.00	2	0.83	0	0.00	3	1.24	3	1.24
3400	4	2	5.13	1	2.56	1	2.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6000	4	3	3.06	3	3.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.04
6706	4	6	1.50	3	0.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.75	2	0.50
6911	4	3	1.15	2	0.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.38	1	0.38
7402	4	8	1.35	4	0.68	1	0.17	0	0.00	3	0.51	4	0.68
8307	4	6	0.80	5	0.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.13	4	0.53
8508	4	3	1.49	2	0.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50	0	0.00
8516	4	5	0.42	2	0.17	1	0.08	0	0.00	1	0.08	2	0.17
8602	4	1	0.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.70	0	0.00
6607	3	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
7211	3	1	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.55	0	0.00
8504	3	2	0.32	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00
4000	2	1	n.a.	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
7214	2	7	3.33	2	0.95	2	0.95	0	0.00	3	1.43	3	1.43
7221	2	4	1.54	1	0.39	3	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.39
8311	2	3	0.34	2	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	0.11
8506	2	2	0.45	1	0.23	1	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.23
8507	2	1	n.a.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	n.a.	0	0.00
8511	2	3	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.56	0	0.00
8520	2	1	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.49	0	0.00
8704	2	2	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.37	0	0.00
8101	1	1	0.27	1	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8513	1	2	0.56	1	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.28	1	0.28
8517	1	1	0.09	1	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8522	1	10	1.68	7	1.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.50	0	0.00
8701	1	5	1.70	1	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.36	2	0.68
2500	n.a.	1	n.a.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	n.a.	0	0.00
3602	n.a.	2	n.a.	0	0.00	1	n.a.	0	0.00	1	n.a.	1	n.a.
7101	n.a.	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	n.a.
CDI 1 – 7		243	0.38	108	0.17	41	0.06	10	0.02	81	0.13	71	0.11
Oklahoma City		984	2.36	513	1.23	207	0.50	48	0.11	200	0.48	360	0.86

Table 92. Tulsa City Census Tracts by Race for Total Population.

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
0200	10	1,492	195	2.2%	89.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	5.0%	3.5%
0300	10	3,387	433	42.3%	44.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	4.2%	14.3%
0500	10	2,163	354	18.4%	75.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.9%
0600	10	1,191	77	1.2%	97.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0700	10	1,957	241	9.7%	75.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%	5.9%
0800	10	1,589	172	12.0%	84.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	2.5%
1600	10	4,979	523	59.9%	14.3%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	9.2%	22.2%
2100	10	3,006	78	65.6%	7.3%	3.0%	3.8%	0.0%	19.0%	1.3%	35.4%
2200	10	1,746	197	75.4%	5.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	39.7%
3400	10	2,472	237	78.7%	6.3%	5.1%	0.2%	0.0%	4.0%	5.7%	20.8%
3600	10	2,044	86	86.2%	0.9%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	3.4%
4600	10	3,216	251	47.4%	35.0%	6.2%	0.3%	0.0%	7.8%	3.2%	18.5%
4900	10	1,790	184	65.3%	17.8%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	1.7%
5700	10	1,918	208	19.6%	72.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	0.5%
5900	10	2,802	334	72.4%	10.3%	3.6%	0.5%	0.0%	11.6%	1.5%	36.9%
6200	10	2,567	211	2.8%	87.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%
6701	10	3,206	574	54.9%	24.8%	4.1%	1.3%	0.0%	8.4%	6.5%	14.1%
7000	10	2,565	215	60.2%	22.8%	6.4%	2.2%	0.0%	2.0%	6.5%	6.5%
7608	10	2,481	176	33.5%	44.5%	6.3%	2.9%	3.5%	5.3%	4.0%	11.9%
7609	10	4,363	475	55.9%	29.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	12.1%	5.9%
7900	10	4,604	863	9.0%	79.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	1.2%
8001	10	1,621	251	22.9%	35.2%	17.5%	0.6%	15.2%	3.8%	4.8%	6.5%
8002	10	2,764	327	10.0%	86.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
8800	10	2,238	250	77.7%	4.4%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	1.6%
9004	10	4,832	500	67.7%	11.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	5.1%	39.6%
9101	10	2,298	383	34.8%	55.7%	3.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.4%
0400	9	3,800	401	54.3%	28.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%	7.1%	27.4%
0900	9	1,204	158	20.3%	70.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%
1200	9	1,648	252	50.1%	16.3%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.0%	8.7%	45.8%
1300	9	2,471	158	62.4%	7.7%	2.8%	0.0%	0.9%	9.9%	16.3%	32.4%
1900	9	1,765	141	74.0%	7.3%	6.2%	1.4%	0.0%	8.4%	2.7%	15.0%
6801	9	3,260	362	64.0%	20.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	8.9%	10.9%

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
6802	9	5,786	436	69.3%	12.8%	2.7%	2.5%	0.0%	9.7%	2.9%	18.3%
6906	9	1,865	314	75.1%	14.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	6.2%
7304	9	3,623	421	61.7%	13.6%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	4.5%	25.8%
7305	9	5,535	502	63.9%	17.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	3.5%	17.6%
7311	9	2,547	323	68.7%	16.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	9.3%	13.9%
8300	9	1,388	136	77.9%	5.6%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.9%	13.4%
8900	9	3,292	360	64.4%	10.3%	7.0%	2.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.3%	18.6%
9008	9	3,196	141	63.3%	11.2%	2.5%	4.8%	0.0%	10.7%	7.5%	33.4%
0100	8	2,182	168	68.8%	7.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	2.7%	36.9%
2000	8	1,825	32	81.4%	4.3%	3.2%	1.4%	0.0%	3.9%	5.9%	11.7%
2700	8	3,225	268	65.8%	7.3%	7.6%	0.0%	0.9%	6.9%	11.5%	17.4%
3100	8	2,482	42	75.9%	12.1%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	7.9%	1.6%
3900	8	4,645	135	80.1%	4.3%	6.5%	0.6%	0.0%	3.5%	5.1%	4.5%
4800	8	3,990	427	72.0%	8.5%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	5.3%	7.7%
5001	8	2,073	93	79.8%	3.9%	8.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	6.0%	1.3%
7102	8	2,177	114	60.3%	11.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	14.2%	16.3%
7610	8	5,722	406	70.7%	12.5%	3.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.5%	5.7%	21.1%
8400	8	3,688	503	70.8%	8.3%	3.8%	5.2%	0.0%	7.6%	4.2%	8.9%
8501	8	2,685	245	72.3%	6.9%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	4.5%	14.8%
8700	8	3,030	180	93.3%	2.4%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	6.6%
CDI 8 - 10		148,395	14,513								
1400	7	5,237	516	64.9%	16.7%	6.1%	0.2%	0.0%	7.6%	4.5%	24.2%
1800	7	1,886	207	84.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	2.3%	5.5%
2300	7	1,138	224	69.2%	16.5%	7.7%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	1.0%	3.6%
2900	7	2,256	238	88.1%	1.6%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.2%	2.4%
3000	7	1,846	207	77.7%	9.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	2.0%
3800	7	1,962	256	83.5%	4.7%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.9%
6000	7	4,864	454	65.9%	10.5%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	5.7%	35.3%
7101	7	4,318	562	66.4%	14.1%	5.1%	0.7%	2.2%	8.4%	3.1%	29.1%
7306	7	5,479	787	44.8%	16.5%	3.9%	5.0%	0.0%	25.6%	4.2%	40.4%
7410	7	2,624	262	74.3%	9.6%	2.8%	2.4%	0.0%	1.0%	9.9%	8.7%
7611	7	1,451	202	67.1%	12.1%	0.5%	8.8%	0.0%	9.6%	1.9%	3.4%
7615	7	2,717	448	80.9%	10.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.8%	1.7%
7617	7	3,700	202	72.8%	12.7%	1.2%	6.4%	0.0%	0.2%	6.6%	12.9%

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
7625	7	4,957	411	83.6%	8.4%	4.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	5.9%
8200	7	1,836	221	71.8%	15.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	8.9%	10.6%
8600	7	4,378	298	74.3%	12.6%	8.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	2.6%	8.5%
9007	7	7,300	867	61.6%	15.3%	2.1%	11.7%	0.0%	2.4%	6.9%	16.7%
9104	7	2,759	513	71.0%	11.9%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	4.9%	9.2%
1000	6	1,541	153	1.4%	89.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	8.4%
1500	6	3,608	287	72.4%	6.8%	10.0%	1.9%	0.0%	5.2%	3.7%	14.7%
3300	6	2,118	159	82.9%	3.4%	3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.9%	7.3%	3.1%
3500	6	2,290	115	86.2%	0.0%	2.8%	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%	7.5%	5.4%
3700	6	2,607	179	91.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	4.2%
4000	6	4,360	300	89.6%	1.0%	4.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%	5.9%
4700	6	2,005	239	72.8%	4.5%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	12.8%	7.4%
7310	6	3,634	476	66.1%	8.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	11.4%	32.3%
7411	6	1,945	267	74.6%	16.0%	3.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.3%
6905	5	4,421	321	69.7%	17.6%	3.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.9%	5.0%	20.2%
6907	5	3,463	306	74.7%	15.6%	1.7%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	16.2%
7200	5	3,878	556	71.7%	6.9%	5.9%	1.2%	0.0%	7.8%	6.5%	15.0%
7312	5	4,526	382	60.4%	18.0%	3.4%	7.1%	0.0%	2.0%	9.0%	17.3%
7618	5	5,975	431	79.0%	6.3%	1.3%	6.1%	0.0%	0.5%	6.8%	1.9%
7620	5	5,468	366	78.5%	6.0%	2.5%	2.3%	0.0%	2.5%	8.2%	11.0%
7633	5	2,795	349	85.9%	2.1%	0.9%	5.9%	0.0%	1.7%	3.4%	2.3%
9006	5	5,382	578	60.3%	12.9%	5.9%	4.5%	0.0%	10.5%	6.0%	28.1%
1100	4	290	10	31.7%	22.4%	21.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%	18.6%
1700	4	2,662	244	73.5%	9.5%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	4.6%	22.5%
5002	4	3,928	372	82.8%	1.8%	1.3%	3.4%	0.0%	5.7%	4.9%	9.5%
5200	4	3,006	300	88.2%	0.6%	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.7%	6.1%	7.4%
6600	4	2,752	269	80.1%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	10.9%	6.5%
7309	4	1,531	124	76.2%	14.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.4%	2.4%
7629	4	3,623	319	76.0%	4.5%	1.5%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	6.1%
4400	3	3,070	95	76.1%	8.3%	3.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.7%	9.1%	3.6%
4500	3	2,806	288	97.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%	3.9%
6705	3	4,189	465	90.0%	3.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	3.8%
6903	3	3,499	275	77.3%	11.8%	2.2%	0.9%	0.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.5%
7630	3	4,741	709	83.9%	4.3%	0.8%	6.6%	0.0%	1.7%	2.8%	12.8%

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Population	Population 10 - 17	% White	% Black	% Indian	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other	% Mixed	% Hispanic
8502	3	4,510	375	77.0%	6.4%	3.4%	2.8%	0.0%	4.5%	5.8%	12.4%
4200	2	2,737	229	91.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	0.0%
4302	2	3,352	327	93.9%	0.0%	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	2.5%	1.6%
5100	2	2,088	288	96.2%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.6%
6901	2	4,314	234	79.9%	2.5%	6.8%	0.3%	0.0%	8.0%	2.6%	11.2%
6902	2	1,620	141	82.0%	1.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	10.6%	12.3%
7308	2	2,971	372	81.6%	0.0%	6.7%	1.1%	0.0%	2.8%	7.8%	6.5%
7616	2	3,692	377	75.1%	8.8%	4.3%	2.6%	0.0%	3.6%	5.6%	4.9%
7634	2	3,736	174	80.2%	5.7%	1.2%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	3.7%
4101	1	2,326	264	94.9%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.0%
4301	1	2,250	198	95.6%	2.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.5%
5300	1	4,761	501	82.7%	7.4%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	7.8%	6.7%
7508	1	5,703	910	84.9%	5.5%	2.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	4.2%	2.7%
7517	1	1,269	95	80.8%	2.4%	4.6%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
7613	1	3,233	275	75.9%	5.2%	3.7%	8.7%	0.0%	0.5%	6.0%	2.6%
7614	1	2,606	176	84.1%	1.3%	1.5%	3.3%	0.0%	0.8%	9.0%	2.6%
7619	1	4,010	362	91.3%	0.9%	4.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	7.9%
7631	1	3,355	522	91.5%	2.1%	2.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	5.9%
7632	1	3,223	349	88.6%	2.7%	1.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	1.2%
7636	1	3,316	372	90.8%	1.4%	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%	1.6%	3.2%	2.4%
7637	1	5,005	916	92.2%	0.0%	1.9%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.2%
7638	1	3,195	561	94.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.6%
7639	1	4,984	460	82.4%	7.9%	2.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.9%	4.5%	6.9%
7640	1	1,433	186	98.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9009	1	4,230	299	71.3%	6.4%	4.1%	10.2%	0.0%	0.3%	7.7%	5.2%
2500	n.a.	3,079	115	48.5%	28.3%	8.1%	0.9%	0.0%	2.0%	12.2%	5.9%
CDI 1- 7		243,819	24,887								
Tulsa		392,214	39,400								

Table 93. Tulsa City Census Tracts by Juveniles Referred by Race, FY2010.

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
0200	10	26	13.33	22	11.28	3	1.54	1	0.51	0	0.00	4	2.05
0300	10	59	13.63	35	8.08	6	1.39	6	1.39	12	2.77	11	2.54
0500	10	38	10.73	30	8.47	4	1.13	2	0.56	1	0.28	5	1.41
0600	10	29	37.66	25	32.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	5.19	5	6.49
0700	10	15	6.22	15	6.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.41
0800	10	13	7.56	13	7.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.58
1600	10	38	7.27	16	3.06	13	2.49	1	0.19	8	1.53	5	0.96
2100	10	11	14.10	1	1.28	8	10.26	1	1.28	1	1.28	0	0.00
2200	10	11	5.58	2	1.02	3	1.52	1	0.51	5	2.54	3	1.52
3400	10	5	2.11	2	0.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.27	1	0.42
3600	10	3	3.49	1	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.33	2	2.33
4600	10	29	11.55	16	6.37	4	1.59	4	1.59	5	1.99	3	1.20
4900	10	11	5.98	4	2.17	0	0.00	1	0.54	6	3.26	0	0.00
5700	10	39	18.75	38	18.27	0	0.00	1	0.48	0	0.00	5	2.40
5900	10	21	6.29	6	1.80	7	2.10	3	0.90	5	1.50	3	0.90
6200	10	37	17.54	34	16.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.42	6	2.84
6701	10	39	6.79	17	2.96	3	0.52	3	0.52	16	2.79	5	0.87
7000	10	30	13.95	17	7.91	2	0.93	1	0.47	10	4.65	1	0.47
7608	10	12	6.82	3	1.70	3	1.70	2	1.14	4	2.27	0	0.00
7609	10	34	7.16	27	5.68	3	0.63	3	0.63	1	0.21	8	1.68
7900	10	98	11.36	90	10.43	0	0.00	4	0.46	4	0.46	19	2.20
8001	10	32	12.75	23	9.16	6	2.39	1	0.40	2	0.80	6	2.39
8002	10	50	15.29	48	14.68	0	0.00	1	0.31	1	0.31	8	2.45
8800	10	17	6.80	5	2.00	0	0.00	2	0.80	10	4.00	3	1.20
9004	10	53	10.60	26	5.20	16	3.20	2	0.40	8	1.60	7	1.40
9101	10	44	11.49	39	10.18	0	0.00	2	0.52	3	0.78	5	1.31
0400	9	34	8.48	13	3.24	6	1.50	6	1.50	9	2.24	2	0.50
0900	9	16	10.13	15	9.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.63	3	1.90
1200	9	15	5.95	5	1.98	7	2.78	0	0.00	3	1.19	2	0.79

Census Tract ID	CDI Rank	Total Juveniles Referred	Total Referral Rate	Black Juveniles Referred	Total Black Referral Rate	Hispanic Juveniles Referred	Total Hispanic Referral Rate	Indian Juveniles Referred	Total Indian Referral Rate	White Juveniles Referred	Total White Juvenile Referral Rate	Juveniles Detained	Total Detention Rate
1300	9	19	12.03	6	3.80	6	3.80	4	2.53	3	1.90	3	1.90
1900	9	13	9.22	6	4.26	3	2.13	3	2.13	1	0.71	1	0.71
6801	9	24	6.63	10	2.76	7	1.93	5	1.38	2	0.55	2	0.55
6802	9	32	7.34	17	3.90	7	1.61	1	0.23	7	1.61	5	1.15
6906	9	13	4.14	2	0.64	6	1.91	2	0.64	3	0.96	4	1.27
7304	9	19	4.51	7	1.66	5	1.19	1	0.24	6	1.43	2	0.48
7305	9	38	7.57	17	3.39	5	1.00	3	0.60	13	2.59	4	0.80
7311	9	17	5.26	7	2.17	2	0.62	0	0.00	8	2.48	1	0.31
8300	9	12	8.82	5	3.68	0	0.00	3	2.21	4	2.94	1	0.74
8900	9	32	8.89	6	1.67	9	2.50	2	0.56	14	3.89	1	0.28
9008	9	21	14.89	5	3.55	8	5.67	0	0.00	7	4.96	3	2.13
0100	8	17	10.12	6	3.57	1	0.60	1	0.60	9	5.36	3	1.79
2000	8	5	15.63	0	0.00	3	9.38	0	0.00	1	3.13	0	0.00
2700	8	22	8.21	4	1.49	5	1.87	1	0.37	11	4.10	2	0.75
3100	8	7	16.67	3	7.14	0	0.00	1	2.38	3	7.14	0	0.00
3900	8	19	14.07	7	5.19	0	0.00	1	0.74	11	8.15	4	2.96
4800	8	24	5.62	3	0.70	1	0.23	5	1.17	15	3.51	1	0.23
5001	8	5	5.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.38	1	1.08
7102	8	18	15.79	5	4.39	5	4.39	1	0.88	7	6.14	2	1.75
7610	8	22	5.42	11	2.71	3	0.74	1	0.25	7	1.72	1	0.25
8400	8	22	4.37	9	1.79	2	0.40	0	0.00	11	2.19	2	0.40
8501	8	12	4.90	3	1.22	6	2.45	0	0.00	3	1.22	0	0.00
8700	8	4	2.22	2	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.11	1	0.56
CDI 8 – 10		1276	8.79	729	5.02	178	1.23	83	0.57	280	1.93	168	1.16
1400	7	46	8.91	8	1.55	15	2.91	8	1.55	15	2.91	9	1.74
1800	7	7	3.38	2	0.97	1	0.48	1	0.48	3	1.45	1	0.48
2300	7	10	4.46	4	1.79	1	0.45	2	0.89	3	1.34	6	2.68
2900	7	1	0.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.42	1	0.42
3000	7	17	8.21	3	1.45	0	0.00	1	0.48	13	6.28	4	1.93
3800	7	11	4.30	3	1.17	0	0.00	1	0.39	7	2.73	1	0.39
6000	7	57	12.56	25	5.51	11	2.42	5	1.10	16	3.52	4	0.88

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7101	7	26	4.63	13	2.31	6	1.07	1	0.18	6	1.07	2	0.36
7306	7	43	5.46	18	2.29	5	0.64	2	0.25	16	2.03	5	0.64
7410	7	18	6.87	5	1.91	1	0.38	1	0.38	11	4.20	2	0.76
7611	7	2	0.99	1	0.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50	0	0.00
7615	7	1	0.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.22	0	0.00
7617	7	20	9.90	4	1.98	7	3.47	2	0.99	7	3.47	4	1.98
7625	7	17	4.14	4	0.97	4	0.97	0	0.00	9	2.19	2	0.49
8200	7	23	10.41	10	4.52	6	2.71	2	0.90	5	2.26	4	1.81
8600	7	18	6.04	8	2.68	4	1.34	1	0.34	5	1.68	2	0.67
9007	7	42	4.84	19	2.19	8	0.92	1	0.12	14	1.61	4	0.46
9104	7	1	0.19	1	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1000	6	9	5.88	9	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.65
1500	6	36	12.54	10	3.48	9	3.14	5	1.74	12	4.18	3	1.05
3300	6	2	1.26	0	0.00	1	0.63	0	0.00	1	0.63	0	0.00
3500	6	8	6.96	2	1.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	5.22	2	1.74
3700	6	8	4.47	3	1.68	1	0.56	1	0.56	3	1.68	0	0.00
4000	6	18	6.00	3	1.00	0	0.00	2	0.67	13	4.33	2	0.67
4700	6	9	3.77	2	0.84	1	0.42	1	0.42	5	2.09	0	0.00
7310	6	39	8.19	16	3.36	6	1.26	1	0.21	16	3.36	3	0.63
7411	6	13	4.87	3	1.12	1	0.37	0	0.00	6	2.25	0	0.00
6905	5	23	7.17	13	4.05	3	0.93	1	0.31	6	1.87	3	0.93
6907	5	9	2.94	3	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.96	1	0.33
7200	5	30	5.40	11	1.98	4	0.72	1	0.18	14	2.52	0	0.00
7312	5	29	7.59	11	2.88	14	3.66	1	0.26	3	0.79	0	0.00
7618	5	10	2.32	5	1.16	0	0.00	1	0.23	4	0.93	2	0.46
7620	5	14	3.83	2	0.55	1	0.27	1	0.27	10	2.73	1	0.27
7633	5	8	2.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	2.29	1	0.29
9006	5	39	6.75	18	3.11	12	2.08	0	0.00	9	1.56	11	1.90
1100	4	4	40.00	1	10.00	2	20.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00
1700	4	17	6.97	3	1.23	1	0.41	0	0.00	13	5.33	2	0.82
5002	4	7	1.88	6	1.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.27	0	0.00

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5200	4	4	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.33	1	0.33
6600	4	4	1.49	2	0.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.74	1	0.37
7309	4	8	6.45	3	2.42	1	0.81	0	0.00	4	3.23	0	0.00
7629	4	10	3.13	3	0.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	2.19	0	0.00
4400	3	9	9.47	3	3.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	6.32	3	3.16
4500	3	4	1.39	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.39	0	0.00
6705	3	15	3.23	2	0.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	2.80	2	0.43
6903	3	17	6.18	3	1.09	3	1.09	1	0.36	10	3.64	1	0.36
7630	3	18	2.54	3	0.42	1	0.14	1	0.14	10	1.41	0	0.00
8502	3	30	8.00	11	2.93	7	1.87	1	0.27	10	2.67	2	0.53
4200	2	1	0.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.44	0	0.00
4302	2	6	1.83	1	0.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	1.53	0	0.00
5100	2	7	2.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	2.43	0	0.00
6901	2	6	2.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	2.56	0	0.00
6902	2	3	2.13	1	0.71	1	0.71	0	0.00	1	0.71	1	0.71
7308	2	15	4.03	4	1.08	1	0.27	1	0.27	9	2.42	1	0.27
7616	2	6	1.59	3	0.80	1	0.27	1	0.27	1	0.27	1	0.27
7634	2	2	1.15	1	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	1	0.57
4101	1	4	1.52	2	0.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.76	1	0.38
4301	1	3	1.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.52	0	0.00
5300	1	21	4.19	10	2.00	0	0.00	3	0.60	8	1.60	3	0.60
7508	1	1	0.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	0	0.00
7517	1	9	9.47	1	1.05	0	0.00	1	1.05	7	7.37	0	0.00
7613	1	7	2.55	1	0.36	1	0.36	0	0.00	3	1.09	1	0.36
7614	1	1	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	0	0.00
7619	1	8	2.21	2	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	1.66	3	0.83
7631	1	11	2.11	2	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.72	2	0.38
7632	1	3	0.86	1	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.57	0	0.00
7636	1	3	0.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.81	0	0.00
7637	1	5	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.55	0	0.00
7638	1	8	1.43	0	0.00	1	0.18	1	0.18	6	1.07	1	0.18

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7639	1	10	2.17	2	0.43	1	0.22	1	0.22	6	1.30	1	0.22
7640	1	4	2.15	2	1.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.08	0	0.00
9009	1	15	5.02	4	1.34	2	0.67	0	0.00	8	2.68	1	0.33
2500	n.a.	6	5.22	2	1.74	0	0.00	1	0.87	3	2.61	0	0.00
CDI 1 – 7		976	3.92	318	1.28	145	0.58	55	0.22	446	1.79	110	0.44
Tulsa		2252	5.72	1047	2.66	323	0.82	138	0.35	726	1.84	278	0.71