

**FORJ of Washtenaw County
Analysis of Data from Court Watching Pilot
Washtenaw County Juvenile Delinquency Court October 2016 – March 2017**

A court watching pilot was initiated in Juvenile Delinquency Court of Washtenaw County on October 3, 2016 with a team of 14 volunteers collecting data at 377 court proceedings involving 176 juveniles and concluded its 6 month duration on March 29, 2017. A copy of the form volunteers used to record data is included in this report. The primary aim of the pilot was to increase knowledge of the juvenile justice system in the county in order to have more meaningful discussions with members of that system regarding any areas that raised questions of efficacy or fairness to the victim, the offender and/or the community. **As stated on the Washtenaw County Trial Court website, the mission of the juvenile court is “To protect children, promote community safety, hold individuals accountable, restore victims, and increase competencies of court-involved youth and families in partnership with the community.”** (www.washtenawtrialcourt.org/juvenile) Throughout this pilot court watchers were asking questions related to this stated mission especially in relationship to restoration of the victim and increasing competencies of court-involved youth in their growth as valuable members of our communities.

Persons under the age of 17 in Michigan and accused of committing a delinquent act (charged with a crime if committed by adult) may or may not be petitioned to the juvenile court for formal charges. During intake if the referee determines that the juvenile is a first-time, low level offender who has scored low on risk for repeat offending, the juvenile would likely be placed in a diversion program and no formal charges or court proceedings would take place. The youths who were observed during this court watching pilot were more likely to have more serious offenses, multiple offenses, repeat offenses or were determined to be at higher risk for repeat offenses.

Types of Court Proceedings & Offenses/Charges

Juvenile court can extend its jurisdiction over youth if the judge or referee deems it appropriate. Some of the observed court proceedings contained cases as early as 2013 and a number of youth had active court cases for offenses committed in 2 or 3 different years. A total of 377 different cases were observed during this six month pilot. Only 4 cases involving 2 youths originated in 2013. There were 7 cases involving 5 youth that remained active from 2014 and at least 3 of these were deferred dispositions. Thirty-two cases involving 31 youth remained from the 2015 docket, but five of these young people were involved in one or two additional cases in 2016. The 322 cases observed for 2016 involved only 136 youth but 29 of these young people had multiple cases against them – one having 7 cases. A total of 27 cases involving 23 youth were introduced during the first 3 months of 2017 on which our court watchers reported; six of these 23 young people had been in court during the previous 2 years for other offenses.

The types of court proceeding most frequently observed were pre-trial, disposition and deferred disposition hearings. These 3 types of hearings

constituted 72% of the court proceedings observed and are routinely scheduled for the morning court docket. Consistent with procedures in adult court, juveniles are often encouraged to plead responsible to reduced number or severity of charges. Juveniles and their attorneys scheduled their case for trial a small number of times and represented 2% of court proceedings observed. Only one motion to set aside adjudications by a now 19 year old male was observed. It is unclear if this is due to infrequency of occurrence of this type of court proceeding or atypical placement on court docket - perhaps more common on afternoon docket. A list of the types of court proceedings and frequency observed during this court watching pilot appears in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Types & Frequency of Court Proceedings

Types of proceedings	Occurrences
Competency Hearings	1
Confidential Hearings	1
Deferred Dispositions	66
Dispositions	78
Mixed Hearings	19
Motions to Set Aside	1
Preliminary Hearings/Inquiries	20
Pre-Trials	124
Probation Violations	18
Restitution Hearings	2
Review Hearings	30
Show Cause Hearings	8
Trials, Bench	8
Trials, Jury	1
Total Proceedings Observed	377

Type of court proceeding was identified on the form for almost all of the 377 documented proceedings with a number of the court proceedings having 2 or 3 types of proceedings at the same court appearance. These are labeled “Mixed hearings” in the table. Preliminary hearings/inquiries, restitution hearings, review hearings and show cause hearings are mostly scheduled during afternoon court sessions and were not examined in any detail. As this pilot was focused on observing the more active morning court sessions, these proceedings are under represented in this data set.

The case of a motion to set aside adjudications saw the court agree to set aside all 3 of the young man’s adjudications. At this time a total of 3 adjudications can be set aside if all conditions are met and the young adult brings a motion before the court. The sole jury trial was not convened as the youth left the state prior to the court date. Bench trials saw 2 youth have their case dismissed as witnesses failed to appear in court; 2 youth pled responsible to lesser charges after deliberating with their attorney; 3 cases were adjourned to a future date; one youth was found guilty by the judge for the stated offense.

Juveniles were scheduled for one or more pre-trial hearings to establish the readiness of the case to proceed to trial or disposition. Most of the juveniles pled responsible to one or more charges and some received some sort of probationary supervision or residential placement. Deferred disposition was an alternative form of disposition offered to select juveniles who pled responsible to charges and agreed to meet all the requirements set down by the judge/referee and after meeting these requirements, the charges would be dismissed. Deferred disposition hearings were observed for 48 (23%) of the 176 youth during the course of this pilot. Deferred dispositions were implemented for both misdemeanor and felony offenses as well as multiple charges. Deferred dispositions were offered to 11 white (22.9%), 35 black (72.9%) and 2 other race (4.1%) accused adolescents in roughly the same racial proportion as the racial distribution of all accused adolescents appearing in court. The mechanism by which an accused teen was offered a deferred disposition was never explained in court but the youth was fingerprinted (and had DNA taken for certain felony charges) and charge(s) would remain on record but listed as “dismissed” if all conditions of the deferred disposition was met. The conditions of this deferment usually included a period of 6, 12 or more months of probation, hours of community service, payment of fees & restitution, if applicable, and completion of required classes or programs. The youth was expected to attend school, make passing grades and have no additional involvement with law enforcement

Most juveniles (78%) during this pilot were being charged with 3 or fewer offenses, and there was no evidence of racial disparity in the number and distribution of charges. The number of charges for each of the 176 young people was examined and tallied with the number of charges per youth ranging from 1 to 16. Over 1/3 of the adolescents (36.8%) were charged with 1 offense while another nearly 1/3 (29.9%) were charged with two offenses. The details of the number of charges by race are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Number of Charges for Each Youth in Juvenile Delinquency Court by Race between October 2016 – March 2017

# of charges	Black	White	Other	Total
1	43	18	3	64
2	37	15	0	52
3	14	3	2	19
4	13	5	0	18
5	4	1	0	5
6	4	2	0	6
7	4	1	0	5
8	2	1	0	3
9	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	1
...				
16		1		1
Totals**	122	47	5	174

** Two youth were eliminated from this data as they were charged with a probation violation and no other felony or misdemeanor charge was listed.

The greatest percentage of the 440 misdemeanor and felony charges would be categorized as violent (52%) and property (32%) which was expected as lower level and first time offenders were often diverted from courtroom proceedings. Drug and alcohol offenses (4%) and public disorder offenses (9%) accounted for the remainder. While the two most frequent charges were misdemeanor assaults and domestic violence, white juveniles were most often charged with domestic violence and black juveniles charged with more misdemeanor assaults. Black youth were also three times more likely to be charged with assaulting, resisting, or obstructing a police officer which is a felony charge than white youth. While white youth were charged with felony criminal sexual conduct more the twice as often as black youth. A review of the charges for each court proceeding revealed a wide array of misdemeanors and felonies (see Tables 3 & 4) as well as a much smaller number of status offenses and probation violations. Of the 471 charges identified in the data set, misdemeanors accounted for 243 (51.6%) while felony charges numbered 197 (41.8%), status offenses equaled 12 (2.5%) while probation violations totaled 19 (4.0%). Data analysis focused on the misdemeanor and felony charges as they represented the bulk of the court proceedings.

Of the 440 misdemeanor and felony charges, the most numerous charge during this pilot was misdemeanor assault/assault & battery/aggravated assault with a total of 43, followed by domestic violence, also a misdemeanor charge, which numbered 32. These 2 charges accounted for nearly 1/3 of all misdemeanors (30.9%). It was observed that black youth had many more assault type charges and white youth many more domestic violence charges. The second largest grouping of misdemeanor offenses (25.8%) by the youth under study was those involving theft or stolen property. These charges constituted 23.4% of misdemeanor offenses by black youth and 30.5% of those by white youth. Although the frequency of offenses for blacks was more evenly distributed within this grouping of offenses, white youth had their offenses clustered mostly around breaking and entering and 3rd degree retail fraud.

Violent felony charges were more than twice as frequent as property felony charges in this data set. The most frequently occurring violent felony was resisting, assaulting, obstructing a police officer at 23 occurrences (11.7%) and was three times more frequently charged to black youth (13.8%) than white youth (4.5%). However, white youth were more often charged with felony criminal sexual conduct offenses (29.5%) greater than twice the percentage of black youth (12.4%). Larceny in a building was the most frequent property felony at 22 occurrences and charged to black youth (13.1%) almost twice as often as white youth (6.8%). Stealing or retaining without consent a financial transaction device was the second more frequent property felony at 10 occurrences and was twice as likely to be charged to white youth (9.1%) than black youth (4.1%).

Demographic Characteristics of Youth & Court Officials

Almost three times as many black youth as white youth appeared in juvenile court during this pilot, and males were almost three times as likely as females to be involved in juvenile court proceedings. Although misdemeanors outnumbered felony offenses for the juveniles as a group, black youth were charged with 11% more felonies than white youth.

In addition to the types of charges and proceedings, the court watching form also documented limited demographic data for the accused youth, the judge or referee, the prosecutor and defense attorney for each court proceeding. Data were entered for the 176 accused youth's race, sex, and age and the results are summarized in Figures 1 & 2. These data revealed some disturbing trends in juvenile court. The proportion of youth in juvenile court by race was: 26.1% white, 70.5% black and 3.4% other races. The black population in Washtenaw County as of July 1, 2016 was only 12.6% according to the U.S. Census Bureau indicating that black youth in our county are grossly overrepresented in the juvenile court system. When gender was examined, males constituted 72.7% of the accused youth and females 27.3%. Age of the youth was examined as the age of their first court appearance during this pilot and ranged from 11 to 18 years. The peak age for this pilot was 16 years representing the age of over ¼ (28.4%) of 176 youth observed and dominated by male youth who comprised 82% of that age. In comparison, males represented between 60-70% of the offending youth of the other ages.

A look at the total charges for all racial groups revealed 471 offenses with a higher percentage of misdemeanors (51.6%) than felonies (41.8%). However, when offenses by race were examined, felonies were a larger percentage of total charges for black youth. White youth were charged with a total of 119 offenses, black offenses numbered 312; felonies accounted for 47.2% of black offenses as compared to only 36.0% for whites. See figures 3, 4 & 5.

Descriptive data was entered for the principle court professionals but no analysis was performed due to incomplete data. A judge and one referee oversee juvenile delinquency court in Washtenaw County who are both white females. The prosecutor's office sent 2 individuals for vast majority of the proceedings requiring a prosecutor, a white female and a black male, but several others did appear in court over the course of the pilot. The public defenders' office sent most of the defense attorneys for these proceedings with a black female representing greater than ½ of the accused youth. A very small portion (<10%) were represented by the students at the University of Michigan and another small portion by private attorneys. Almost 60% of the court proceedings also included testimony by probation officers who were representative of both genders and the two dominant racial groups of accused youth.

Courtroom Environment

Youth were present in the courtroom during their court proceeding ¾ of the time, however, youth appeared at the hearing through electronic media about 5% of the time and roughly 17% came to court in detention/jail uniform often with shackles and handcuffs. Family members were known to be present 70% of the time and only 1 family requested an interpreter for the court proceedings. The accused youth were present in the courtroom approximately 75% of the court

proceedings viewed. Nine youth were not physically present in the courtroom but were in placements or other areas of detention and were present through electronic media. Of the youth who were not present for the court proceedings, there were a number who had been excused from attending due to illness or school attendance and others who simply failed to appear without any explanation. Of the youth who were present in the courtroom 17% attended court in youth home jumpsuit usually with handcuffs and shackles or in the green scrubs of the Washtenaw County jail. See figure 6 attached.

One or more parent/legal guardian was present at the court proceedings 70% or more of the time. However, there was no parent/guardian in attendance in 10% of the proceedings and another 20% of the time court watchers didn't know if a parent/guardian was there to support and speak for their child. The courtroom appeared intimidating and the proceedings more than confusing at times. A portion of these "don't know" entries may have been because the parent and youth may not have been required to attend, may not have gotten notification of the court proceeding or may have chosen not to attend court proceedings that day. See figure 7 attached.

In only 5 of the 377 court proceedings involving 2 families was English not the primary language of the youth and/or family of the youth. However, an interpreter was only requested by 1 of these families; the other family stated that they were sufficient in English to understand the court proceedings and did not need an interpreter.

A large number of the offenses of this pilot involved a victim but information about the victim was not readily apparent to court watchers and was entered on the court watching form infrequently. Of the 25 victims who were identified during the pilot, only 4 were known to have been present in the courtroom at the time of the proceeding. Considering the fact that the largest number of offenses was assault, domestic violence, criminal sexual misconduct and thefts all involving victims, there were far more than 25 victims. A Victim's Advocate was often present at the court proceedings but did not always contribute testimony. No jury trials were convened during this 6 month pilot and no data was entered regarding the jurors.

Evaluation of Court Professionals

Court professionals (judge, prosecutor, and attorney) were rated positively by the court watchers with no serious concerns for their professionalism, preparation, organization, respect for court participants or ability to be fair and impartial. Each court watcher was asked to evaluate the judge, prosecutor and the defense attorney regarding these criteria: paying attention to proceeding and participants or being organized and prepared, intelligibility of remarks made, respect paid to all court participants, and ability and willingness to answer questions. Most responses were requested on a 5-point Likert scale with 1=horrible, 2=needs improvement, 3=average, 4=above average and 5=excellent. All court professionals were given 3's 4's, 5's by the court watchers indicating a positive evaluation. When asked if the judge/referee treated all parties professionally, 96% of responses were yes. In less than 4% of the court proceedings did the judge or referee fail to explain the next steps of the legal process to the accused and all others in the courtroom. A question

that was asked about the judge/referee showing favoritism was almost universally a “no”.

Summary

The youths who were observed during this court watching pilot had more serious offenses, multiple offenses, repeat offender or were determined to be at higher risk for repeat offenses. The types of court proceeding most frequently observed were pre-trial, disposition and deferred disposition hearings. These 3 types of hearings constituted 72% of the court proceedings observed and are routinely scheduled for the morning court docket. Consistent with procedures in adult court, juveniles are encouraged to plead responsible to reduced number or severity of charges. Juveniles and their attorneys scheduled their case for trial a small number of times and represented 2% of court proceedings observed. Only one motion to set aside adjudications by a now 19 year old male was observed. Juveniles were scheduled for one or more pre-trial hearings to establish the readiness of the case to proceed to trial or disposition. Most of the juveniles pled responsible to one or more charges and some received some sort of probationary supervision or residential placement. Deferred disposition was an alternative form of disposition offered to select juveniles who pled responsible to charges and agreed to meet all the requirements set down by the judge/referee at which time the charges would be dismissed. Deferred disposition hearings were observed for 48 (23%) of the 176 youth during the course of this pilot.

Almost three times as many black youth as white youth appeared in juvenile court during this pilot, and males were almost three times as likely as females to be involved in juvenile court proceedings. Although misdemeanors outnumbered felony offenses for the juveniles as a group, black youth were charged with 11% more felonies than white youth. Most juveniles (78%) during this pilot were being charged with 3 or fewer offenses, and there was no evidence of racial disparity in the number. The greatest percentage of the 440 misdemeanor and felony charges would be categorized as violent (52%) and property (32%) which was expected as lower level and first time offenders were often diverted from courtroom proceedings. Drug and alcohol offenses (4%) and public disorder offenses (9%) accounted for the remainder. While the two most frequent charges were misdemeanor assaults and domestic violence, white juveniles were most often charged with domestic violence and black juveniles charged with more misdemeanor assaults. Regarding felony charges, black youth were also three times more likely to be charged with assaulting, resisting, or obstructing a police officer than white youth. While white youth were charged with felony criminal sexual conduct more the twice as often as black youth.

Youth were present in the courtroom during their court proceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time, however, youth appeared at the hearing through electronic media about 5% of the time and roughly 17% came to court in detention/jail uniform often with shackles and handcuffs. Family members were known to be present 70% of the time and only 2 families requested interpreter for the court proceedings. Court professionals were rated positively by the court watchers who expressed no serious concerns for their professionalism, preparation, organization, respect for court participants or ability to be fair and impartial.

Questions/Areas for Further Study

1. What factors make black youth in Washtenaw County more vulnerable to negative interactions with law enforcement and court systems? What steps are or can be implemented to address this vulnerability?

2. Why are so many more black youth appearing in juvenile court when blacks represent only 12.6% of the Washtenaw County population?

The 2016 Report of the Juvenile Division of the Washtenaw County Trial Court has noted that non-white youth have less successful outcomes from court interventions than their white peers. What steps are being taken to improve this outcome for non-whites? How will these interventions be evaluated?

3. What factors predispose black youth to charges of resisting, assaulting, obstructing a police officer?

4. What can the community do to increase protective factors for non-white youth so as to decrease their involvement with the court system and increase their growth as valuable members of our community?

Are efforts to collaborate with school systems, mental health organizations, and private and public child advocacy agencies underway, and if so, is the impact on our vulnerable youth population (especially racial minorities) being evaluated?

5. What measures are being taken to positively intervene in the most frequent offense of youth in juvenile court – assault and domestic violence?

6. Is it a proven necessity to have juveniles detained at the Youth Home or county jail brought to court in uniforms, shackles and handcuffs which quickly identifies their status as detained or incarcerated?

7. Are youth informed and encouraged to submit motions to set aside adjudications after reaching the age of majority by the office of the prosecutor or public defender?

Considering the long-term impact of a criminal record on choices of occupation, housing arrangements and public assistance programs, eligible juveniles would find it easier to become productive adult citizens if the barrier of a criminal record was removed.

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FORJ Court Watch Washtenaw County, MI

Court Watcher: _____ Date: _____

Courtroom No.: _____ Location _____ Case No.: 1__-000_____-DL

Scheduled Start Time: _____ Actual Start Time: _____

Type of Court Proceeding: _____

Offenses/Charges: _____

Time Spent in Courtroom: _____ Date of Next Appearance (if applicable) _____

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Age</u>
1. Accused _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Judge _____ __ Judge __ Magistrate __ Referee	_____	_____	_____	
3. Prosecutor _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. Accused's Attorney _____ __ Public defender __ Private attorney	_____	_____	_____	
5. Others __ Social Worker __ Witness __ Probation Officer	_____	_____	_____	

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
1. Are judge, accused, prosecutor & attorney physically present in courtroom? If not, please explain: _____	_____	_____	
2. Is Accused in custody at <u>beginning</u> of court proceeding?	_____	_____	
3. Is Accused dressed in street clothes? If not, please describe: _____	_____	_____	
4. Is Accused placed in custody <u>after</u> court proceeding?	_____	_____	
5. If Accused is a juvenile, are parents present?	_____	_____	_____
6. Is English the primary language of Accused/family?	_____	_____	_____
7. If English is not primary language, is interpreter present?	_____	_____	_____
8. Does Accused appear to understand court proceedings?	_____	_____	_____
9. Does the case involve a victim?	_____	_____	_____
10. Is Victim present in the courtroom? Describe relationship to Accused: _____	_____	_____	_____
If the court proceedings involve a jury, please answer these questions:			
1. Did the jury members pay attention to the proceedings?	_____	_____	
2. Did the jury have cross-section of county residents (race, age, sex, ethnicity)? If no, please describe jury below.	_____	_____	

Describe the proceeding you monitored and the result:

Table 3. Misdemeanor Charges All Youth in Juvenile Delinquency Court – October 2016 – March 2017

Misdemeanor Charge	Total #	Total %	Black %	White %
Assault/assault & battery/aggravated assault	42	17.3%	19.9%	12%
Assault on a teacher	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Domestic Violence	32	13.2%	9.6%	20%
Arson –own personal property	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Police officer-assault/resist/obstruct-attempt	4	1.6%	2.4%	0%
Police officer-aiding escape of	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Child sexual abuse material-possession	2	0.8%	0%	2.7%
Criminal sexual conduct 4 th degree	6	2.5%	3.6%	0%
Aggravated indecent exposure	1	0.4%	0%	1.3%
Possession of a firearm – BB gun	2	0.8%	1.2%	0%
Possession weapon – weapon-free school	6	2.5%	2.0%	1.3%
Violent Misdemeanors (40%)	98			
Breaking & entering (illegal entry)	15	6.2%	3.6%	12%
Breaking & entering- vehicle-steal <\$200	3	1.2%	1.8%	0%
Breaking & entering–vehicle>\$200<\$1000	1	0.4%	0%	1.3%
Larceny <\$200	8	3.3%	4.8%	0%
Larceny >\$200<\$1000	2	0.8%	1.2%	0%
Larceny by conversion <\$200	2	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%
Larceny from a vehicle >\$200<\$1000	2	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%
Retail fraud 2 nd degree	3	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Retail fraud 3 rd degree	15	6.2%	4.2%	10.7%
Financial trans.device-illegal sale/use-attempt	2	0.8%	1.2%	0%
Stolen property-possession <\$200	3	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%
Stolen property-possession >\$200<\$1000	5	2.1%	2.4%	1.3%
Malicious destruction of bldg<\$200	11	4.5%	3.6%	6.7%
Malicious destruction of bldg>\$200<\$1000	5	2.1%	2.4%	1.3%
Malicious destruction of per. prop.<\$200	5	2.1%	2.4%	1.3%
Malicious destruction of per. prop.>\$200<\$1000	2	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%
Graffiti	1	0.4%	0%	1.3%
Throwing objects at cars/trains	3	1.2%	1.8%	0%
Property Misdemeanors (36%)	88			
Possession/purchase/use of alcohol by minor	8	3.3%	1.8%	6.7%
Possession/purchase/use of marijuana	7	2.9%	1.8%	5.3%
Possession of drug paraphernalia	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Possession/purchase/use tobacco by minor	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Drug/Alcohol Misdemeanors (7%)	17			
Motor vehicle license-revoked/susp/denied	7	2.9%	3.6%	2.7%
Motor vehicle license-driving without/multiple	5	2.1%	1.2%	2.7%

Motor vehicle license-letting susp driver oper.	3	1.2%	1.8%	0%
Motor vehicle license-altered/forged/fake	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Motor vehicle license-violation of restrictions	1	0.4%	0%	1.3%
Motor vehicle -operate w/o registration	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Motor vehicle-operate w/o security	1	0.4%	0.6%	0%
Reckless driving	2	0.8%	1.2%	0%
Failure to stop after collision	2	0.8%	1.2%	0%
Failure to stop after accident w/prop. Damage	1	0.4%	0%	1.3%
Motor vehicle-unlawful use-HIGH MISDEMEANOR	5	2.1%	2.4%	1.3%
Disturbing the peace	8	3.3%	4.2%	1.3%
Trespass	4	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%
Public Disorder (17%)	40			
Total Misdemeanors*	243		166	75

*Two misdemeanor offenses were charged to youth in Other racial identity and not included in this analysis due to the small number of offenses.

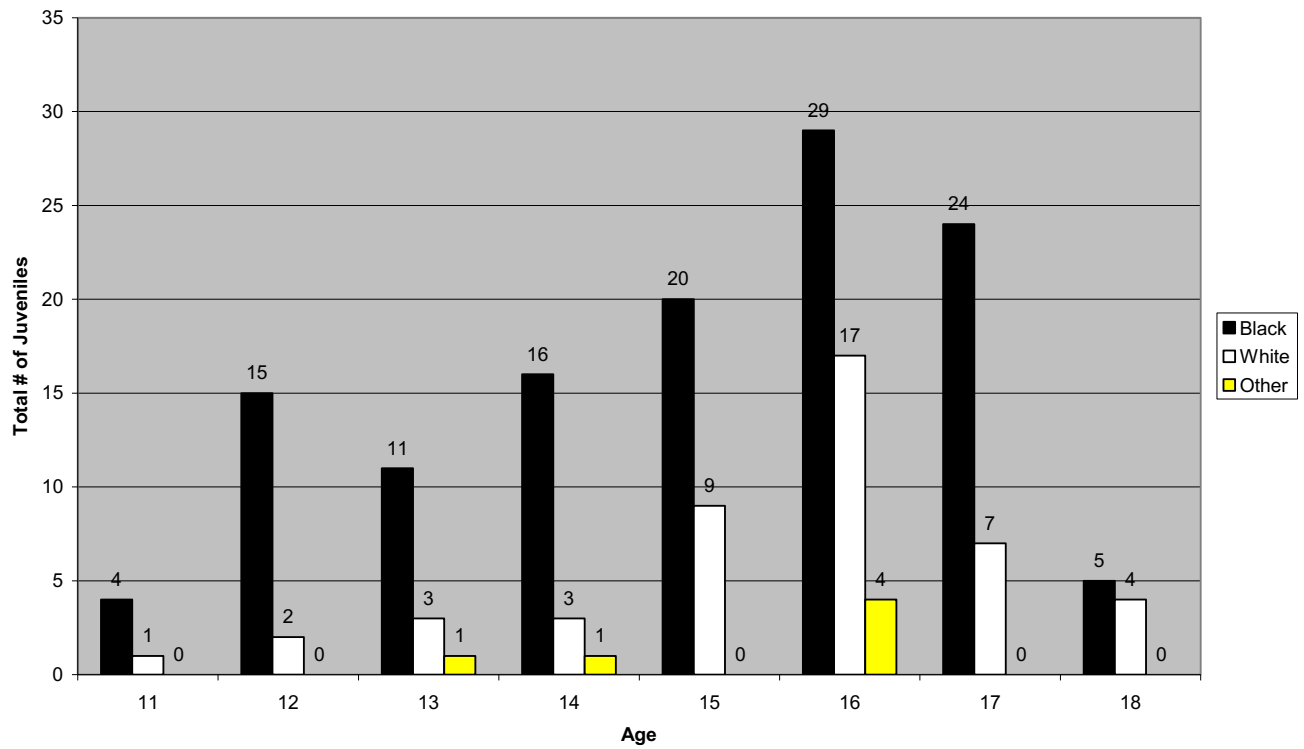
Table 4. Felony Charges All Youth in Juvenile Delinquency Court October 2016 – March 2017

Felony Charge	Total #	Total %	Black %	White %
Assault with dangerous weapon	11	5.6%	5.5%	6.8%
Assault with intent of bodily harm	4	2.0%	2.8%	0%
Assault by strangulation	1	0.5%	0%	2.3%
Assault with intent to rob	2	1.0%	1.4%	0%
Assault with intent of/sexual penetration	2	1.0%	1.4%	0%
Throwing objects at car causing injury	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%
Home invasion 1 st degree	13	6.6%	6.2%	6.8%
Home invasion 2 nd degree	5	2.5%	3.4%	0%
Home invasion 3 rd degree	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%
Criminal sexual conduct 1 st degree	4	2.0%	0.7%	4.5%
Criminal sexual conduct 2 nd degree	14	7.1%	4.8%	11.4%
Criminal sexual conduct 3 rd degree	13	6.6%	6.2%	9.1%
Child sex abuse-activity/distri./promotion	3	1.5%	0.7%	4.5%
Armed Robbery	3	1.5%	0.7%	0%
Carjacking	2	1.0%	1.4%	0%
Unarmed Robbery	1	0.5%	1.4%	2.3%
Arson 4 th degree	4	2.0%	2.1%	0%
Police officer: resist/obstruct/assault	23	11.7%	13.8%	4.5%
Police officer: fleeing 3 rd deg. vehicle code	4	2.0%	1.4%	2.3%
Escape juvenile facility	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%
Motor vehicle: unlawful driving away	11	5.6%	4.8%	9.1%
Weapon – dangerous weapon	2	1.0%	1.4%	0%
Weapon – carrying with unlawful intent	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%
Weapon – carrying concealed weapon	2	1.0%	1.4%	0%
Weapon – discharging a firearm in a building	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%
Violent Felonies (66%)	130			
Malicious Destruction of personal property >\$1000<\$20,000	1	0.5%	0%	2.3%
Breaking & entering with intent	4	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%
Larceny in a building	22	11.2%	13.1%	6.8%
Larceny of a person	7	3.6%	4.1%	2.3%
Larceny from a vehicle	1	0.5%	0%	2.3%
Larceny >\$1000<\$20,000	3	1.5%	0.7%	4.5%
Financial trans.device-steal/retain w/o consent	10	5.1%	4.1%	9.1%
Financial trans.device-illegal sale/use	4	2.0%	2.8%	0%
Uttering counterfeit notes as true	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%

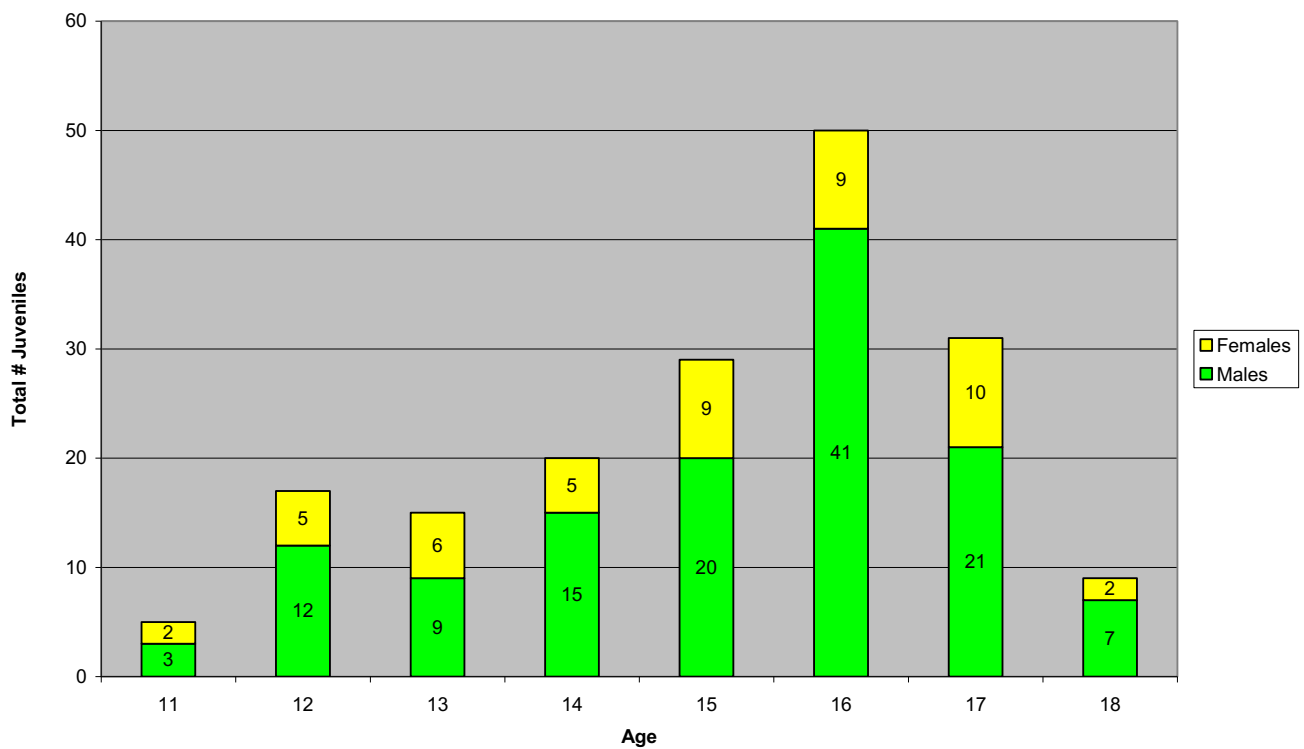
Possession of counterfeit bank notes/bills	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%
Stolen Property-rec/con >%1000<\$20,000	4	2.0%	2.1%	0%
Stolen Property- rec/con-motor vehicle	5	2.5%	3.4%	0%
Stolen/Converted Property – distribution prop.	1	0.5%	0.7%	0%
Property Felonies (32%)	63			
Possession of analogues	1	0.5%	0%	2.3%
Drug/Alcohol Felonies (<1%)	1			
Attempted electron communication	2	1.0%	0.7%	2.3%
False report of a felony	1	0.5%	0%	2.3%
Total Felonies*	197		146	44

* The remaining 7 felony charges were filed on juveniles listed as “other” and not included in analysis because of their low numbers.

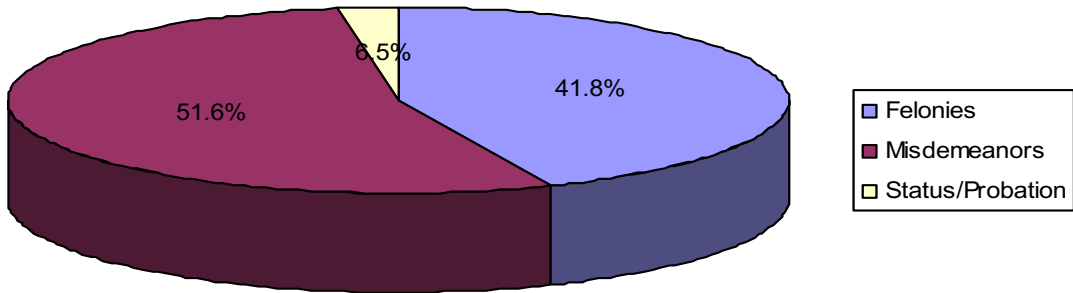
**Figure 1 - FORJ of Washtenaw County
Court Watching Pilot 2016 - Juvenile Delinquency Court
Race vs Age**



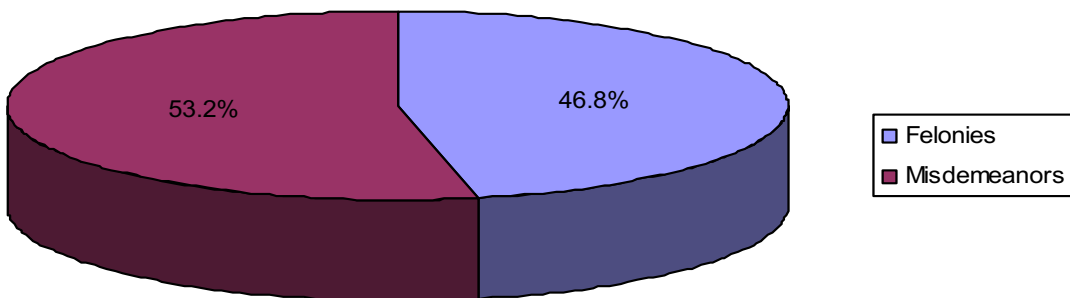
**Figure 2 - FORJ of Washtenaw County
Court Watching Pilot 2016 - Juvenile Delinquency Court
Gender vs Age**



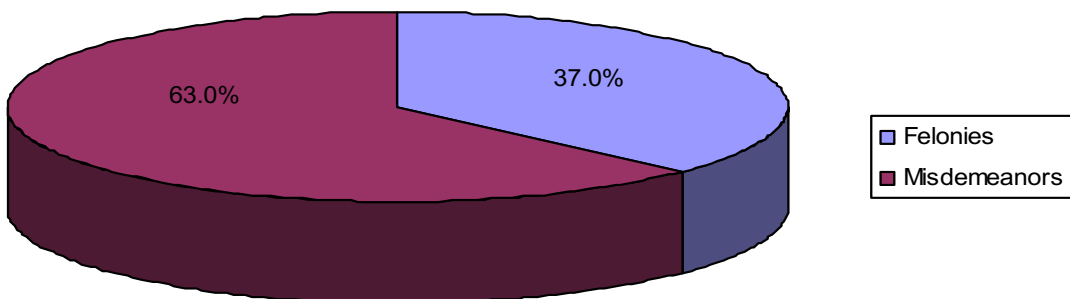
**Figure 3 - FORJ of Washtenaw County
Court Watching Pilot 2016 - Juvenile Delinquency Court
471 Total Charges**



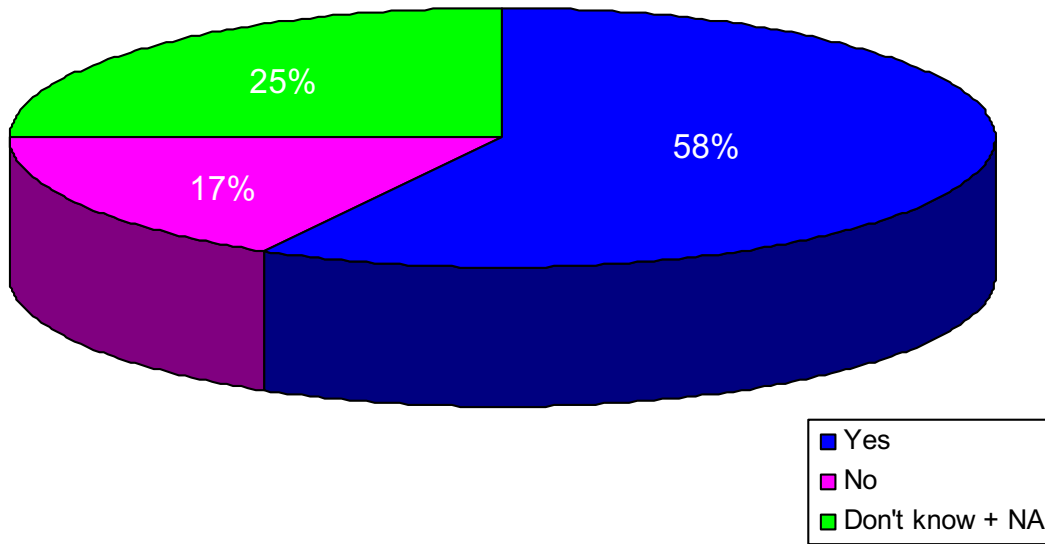
**Figure 4 - FORJ of Washtenaw County
Court Watching Project 2016 - Juvenile Delinquency Court
312 Black Charges**



**Figure 5 - FORJ of Washtenaw County
Court Watching Project 2016 - Juvenile Delinquency Court
119 White Charges**



**Figure 6 - FORJ of Washtenaw County
Court Watching Pilot 2016 - Juvenile Delinquency Court
" Was Juvenile Wearing Street Clothes?"
377 Proceedings**



**Figure 7 - FORJ of Washtenaw County
Court Watching Pilot 2016 - Juvenile Delinquency Court
"Was Parent(s) Present?"
377 Proceedings**

