

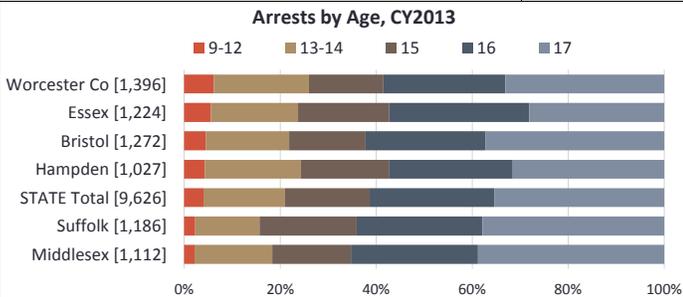
Massachusetts Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Dashboard

Statewide Overview: January–March 2016 Update

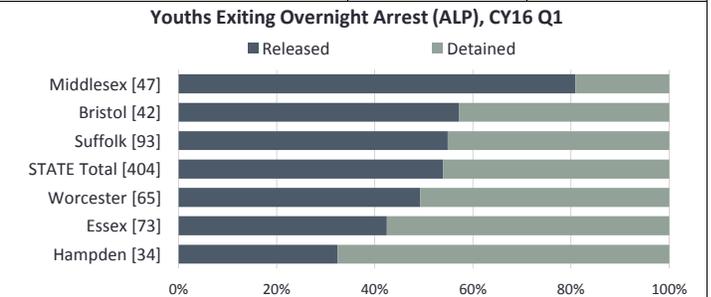
The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) — a data-driven, public safety partnership between the courts, juvenile justice agencies, and community stakeholders — seeks to reduce unnecessary and harmful use of secure detention for low-risk juveniles, while ensuring that the **right** youth is in the **right** place for the **right** reasons. The JDAI Data Committee publishes this quarterly dashboard to help stakeholders track progress and identify areas needing reform. Find more information at www.mass.gov/jdai



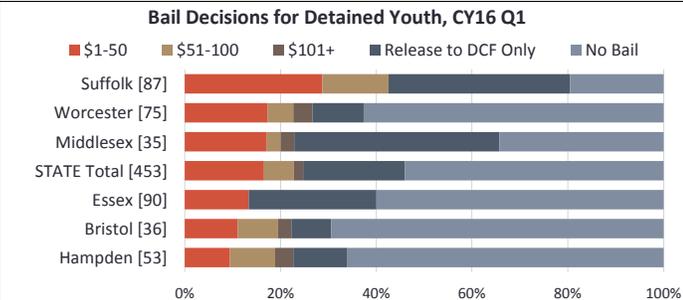
Complaints to Commitments, CY 2015		Public Safety Data, April 2014 – December 2015	
Juvenile Court Applications for Complaint	14,377		Failure to Appear
Detention Admissions	1,919	Youth Released from Court (N=*)	Re-Arrest
First-Time Commitments	345	Youth Placed in DYS Alternative Detention (N=1,549)	3 [0.19%]
			2 [0.13%]



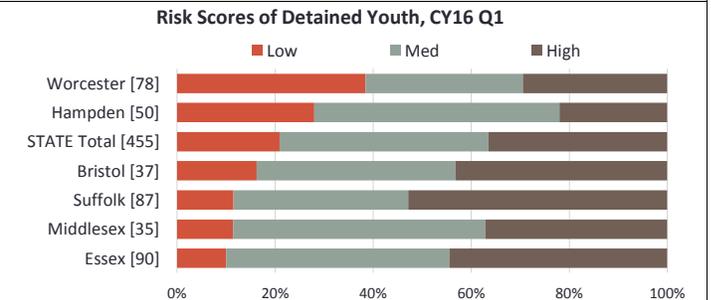
Counts of arrests grouped by age. The 17-year-old age group was recently shifted to the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction. Source: Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS)



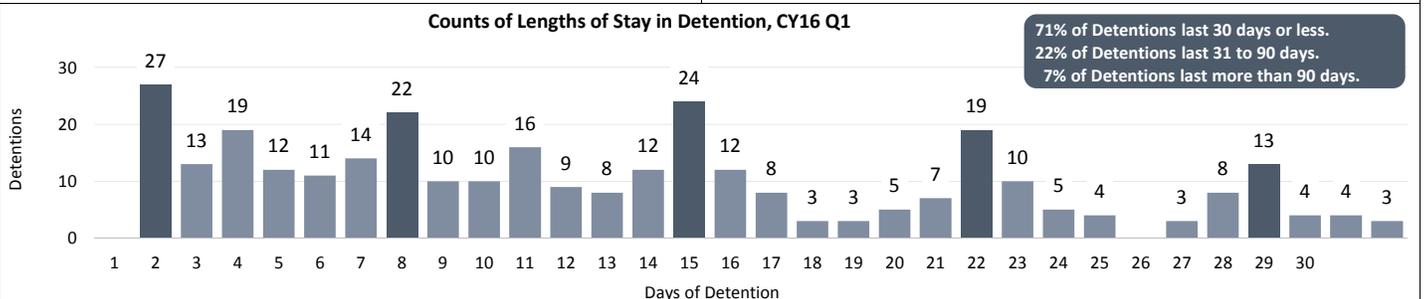
By law, all youth arrested in Massachusetts must appear before a judge on the next court day. Until then, those not released on bail — or ineligible for bail — are held in an Alternative Lockup Program (ALP). Youth can be held on new charges or on warrants. In the last year, judges released over 50% of ALP youth at their court appearance. Source: Department of Youth Services (DYS)



All detained juveniles arrive at DYS with a legal document called a mittimus, on which the judge may stipulate a cash bail, or a release only to the Department of Children and Families (DCF), or no bail — meaning the youth may not be released. The majority of "no bail" juveniles are awaiting probation violation proceedings. Source: DYS



The Department of Youth Services (DYS) uses an objective screening tool, the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), to help determine placement type and security level for each youth held on bail. The DPI categorizes risk as Low, Medium, or High based upon the youth's delinquency history and present court involvement. Source: DYS



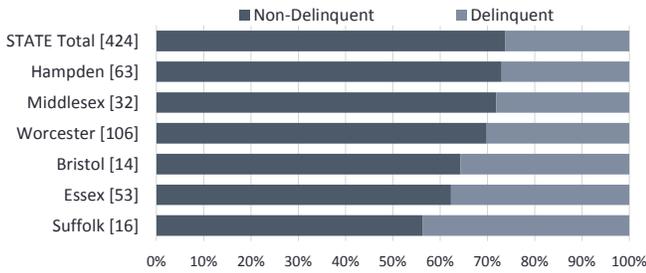
71% of Detentions last 30 days or less.
22% of Detentions last 31 to 90 days.
7% of Detentions last more than 90 days.

Length of Stay is the number of days a youth is in detention, from admission to release. Each bar of this graph represents the number of detentions, for juveniles statewide, with a Length of Stay indicated by the horizontal axis label (1–30). These figures do not include Overnight Arrest. Source: DYS

Massachusetts Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Dashboard

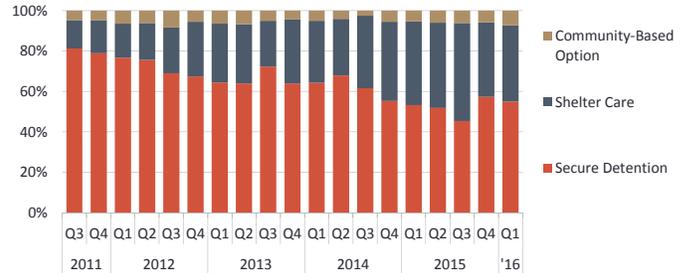
Statewide Overview: January–March 2016 Update

Juvenile Court Surrender Notices, CY16 Q1



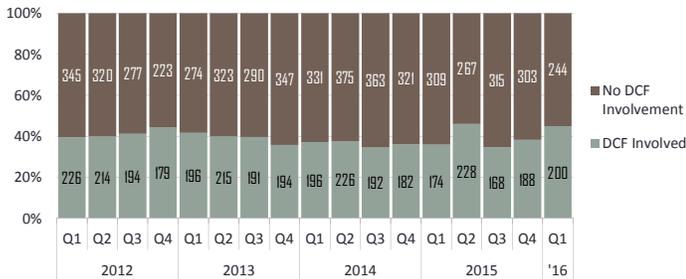
When a youth violates probation conditions, the juvenile probation officer files a notice of surrender. This graph shows the number of such notices, grouped by types: new delinquent violations, and non-delinquent (technical) violations. Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation (OCP)

Types of Detention Used



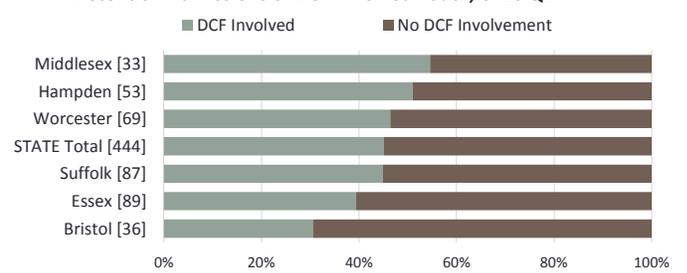
Youths held on bail until the next court appearance are placed within the DYS detention placement continuum of hardware secure detention, shelter care detention, and community-based options (supported foster care) depending on the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI) score, professional screening, geography, and availability. Source: DYS

Detention Admissions of DCF-Involved Youth



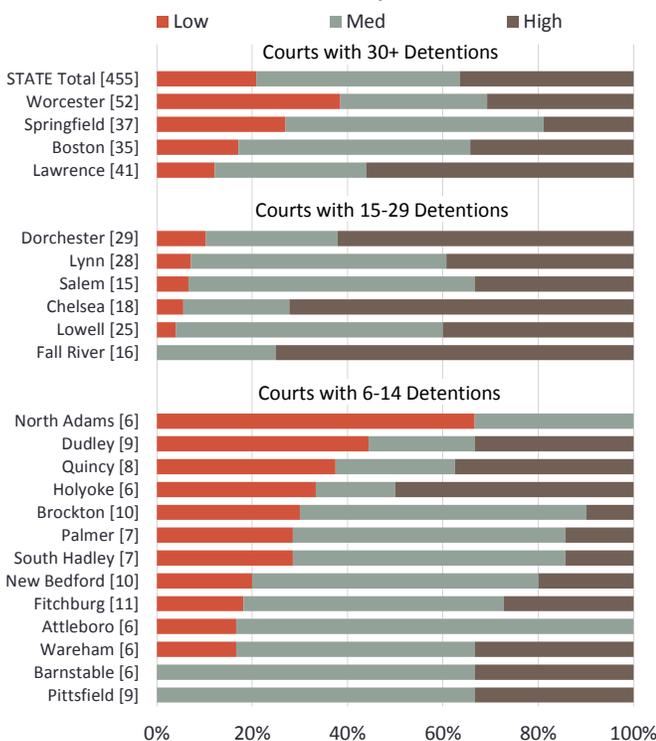
This graphic shows a time series of the statewide percentage of youth admitted to detention with open Department of Children & Families (DCF) cases, a figure which has hovered at around 40% of all detention admissions. Source: DYS

Detention Admissions of DCF-Involved Youth, CY16 Q1

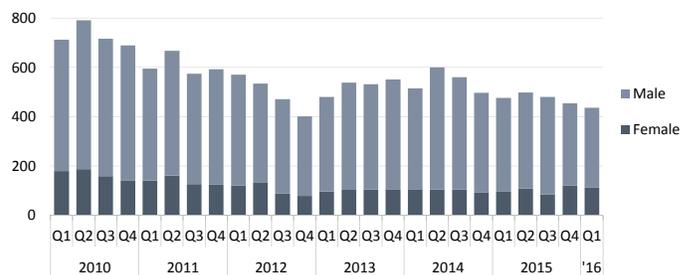


DYS ascertains whether each youth admitted to detention is “DCF Involved” — that is, has a currently open Care and Protection, Children Requiring Assistance, or Voluntary Services case with the Department of Children and Families (DCF). In Q1 of 2016, DCF data was unavailable for 9 detention admissions, statewide. Source: DYS

Risk Scores of Detained Youth by Court, CY16 Q1



Detention Admissions by Gender



The number of youth held on bail trended downward from 2010 until 2013, when Juvenile Court jurisdiction was expanded to include 17-year-olds. Females have averaged 21.4% of all admissions from 2010 through Q1 of 2016. Source: DYS

DYS determines placement type and security level for detained youth with the help of the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), an objective screening tool that uses delinquency history and present court involvement to score risk as Low, Medium, or High. Shown here are percentages of youth with Low-Med-High DPI scores, but only for Courts holding more than 5 youth on bail during the quarter. Source: DYS

DYS JDAI Relative Rate Index

What is a Relative Rate Index (RRI)?

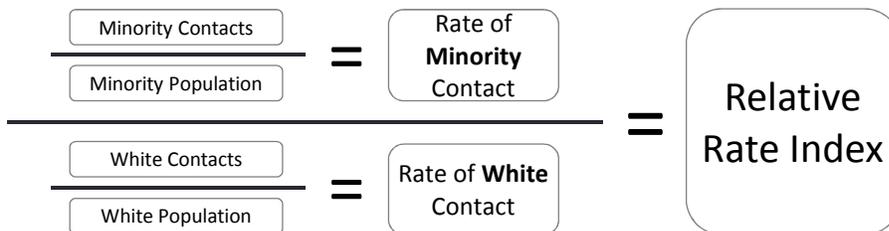
The Relative Rate Index (RRI) relates each racial/ethnic group's rate of contact with the juvenile justice system to that of the white group.

For the first decision point — arrest — contact rates are calculated using each racial/ethnic group's number of arrests as numerator and a measure of the group's population as denominator.

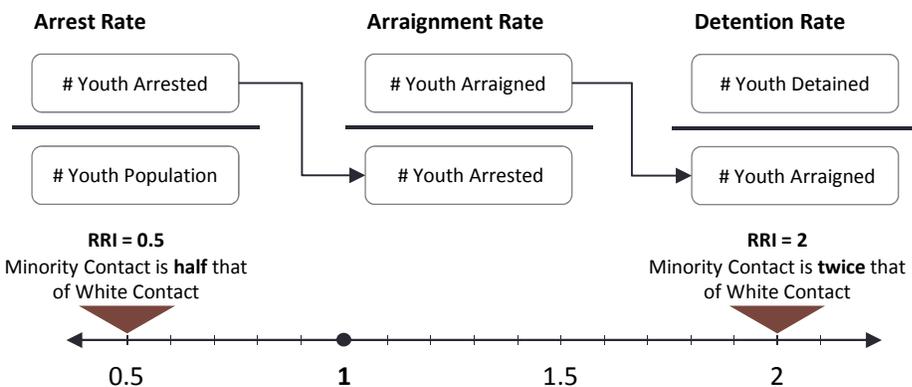
Then, the contact rates are related to each other: the arrest rate for the racial/ethnic group becomes the numerator, the white group's arrest rate the denominator, and the result of the division is the RRI. The Decision-Specific RRI (as opposed to the Cumulative Effect RRI) reveals the amount of disparity introduced at each decision point by basing each rate calculation on the head count at the previous decision point. For example, the RRI for the second decision point — arraignment — uses number of youth arraigned as the numerator and number arrested as the denominator. Probation Rate, Detention Rate, and Commitment Rate all use number of youth arraigned as denominator.

There could be many reasons other than racial bias that produced this racial disparity at arrest. All the RRI can say is that disparity exists and additional exploration is needed to determine the source of the bias.

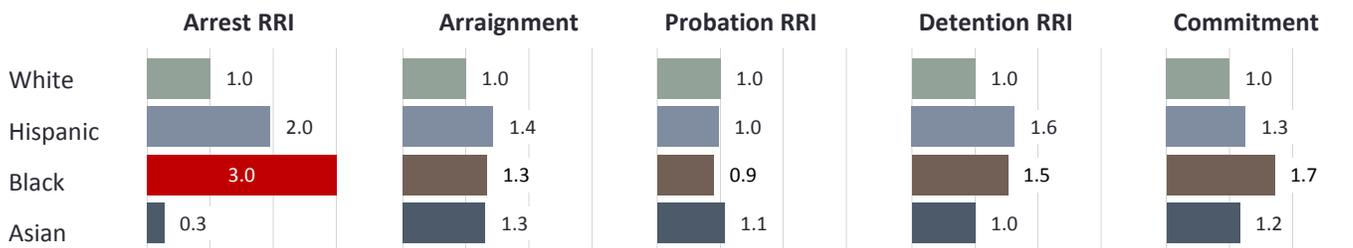
Relative Rate Index (RRI) Calculations



Decision-Specific RRI Rate Calculations



Black youth were arrested at 3 times the rate of white youth.



Decision-Specific Relative Rate Index CY12		All	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian
Raw Numbers	Juveniles Age 7–17	808,935	605,691	102,985	52,012	48,247
	Arrests	10,083	6,255	2,078	1,615	135
	Number of Juveniles Arraigned	4,197	2,271	1,081	781	64
	New Risk/Need Probationers	1,381	768	353	237	23
	Detentions	1,399	602	466	314	17
	Commitments	271	122	73	72	4
Rates	Arrests per 1,000 person in population	12.46	10.33	20.18	31.05	2.80
	Juveniles arraigned per 100 arrests**	41.62	36.31	52.02	48.36	47.41
	Risk Need Probationers per 100 arraignments***	32.90	33.82	32.65	30.35	35.94
	Detentions per 100 arraignments	33.33	26.51	43.11	40.20	26.56
	Commitments per 100 arraignments	6.46	5.37	6.75	9.22	6.25
Relative Rate**	Arrest	1.2	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.3
	Arraignment	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3
	Probation	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
	Detention	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.0
	Commitment	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2

Source: the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). NIBRS gathers data from the municipal police departments of nearly all the most populous cities/towns in Massachusetts, with the major exceptions of Boston and Lawrence. Lawrence is in the process of developing their capacity to submit NIBRS data, while Medford began submitting NIBRS data in 2013 and has completed CY 2013. The RRI matrix above excludes Boston, Lawrence, and Medford.