

Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board

Data Subcommittee

Virtual Meeting

December 9, 2021

10:30m – 12:00pm

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Approval of September meeting minutes
3. Review and vote on 2021 Data Availability Report
4. Review and Discuss FY21 Data

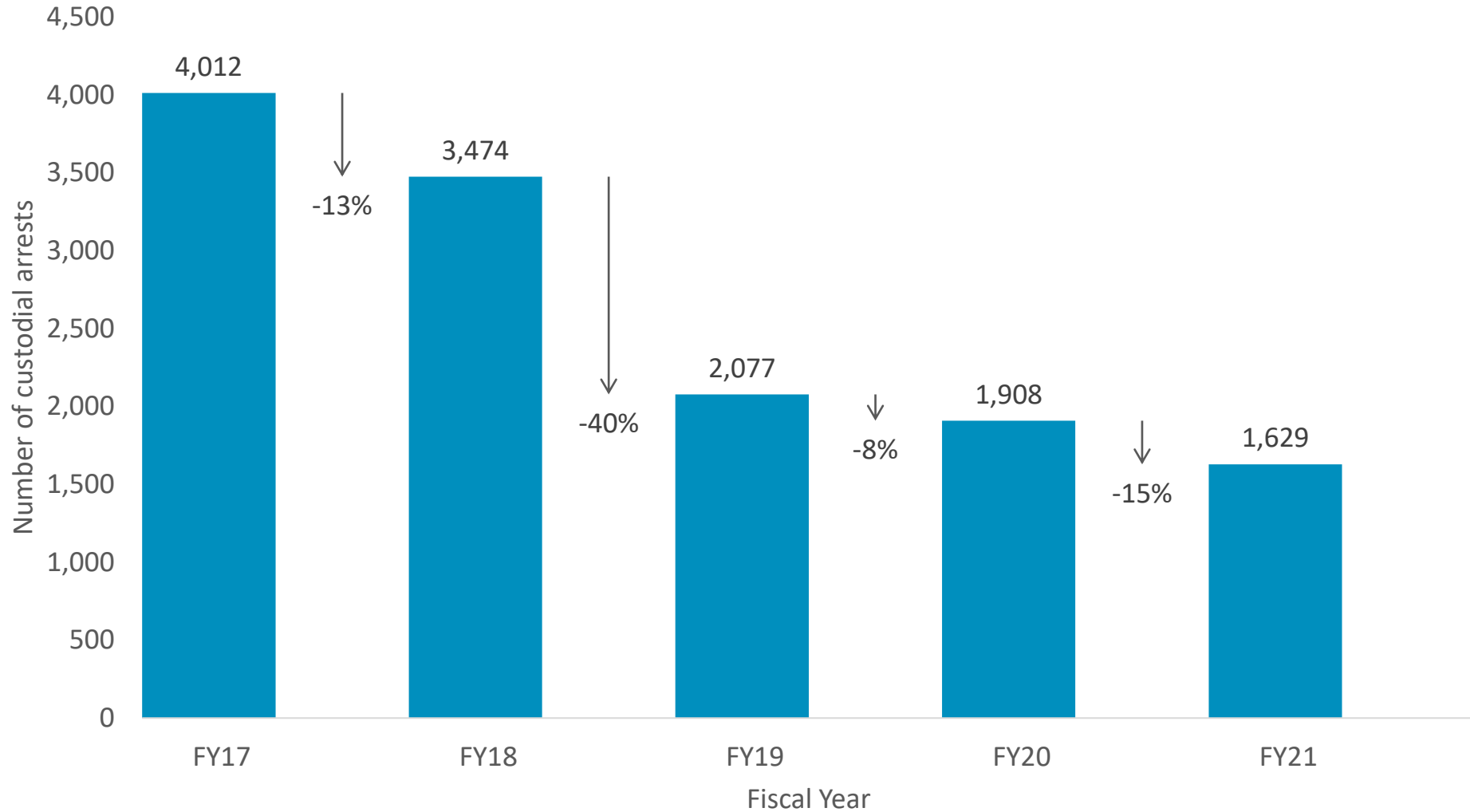
Data to date...

Custodial arrest
Court summons
Overnight arrest
Application for complaint
Delinquency filing
Arraignment
Pretrial supervision
Pretrial detention
Adjudication
Disposition
Probation
Commitment to DYS
YES Transitions
Transfer to adult court
Other systems: DMH, DPH

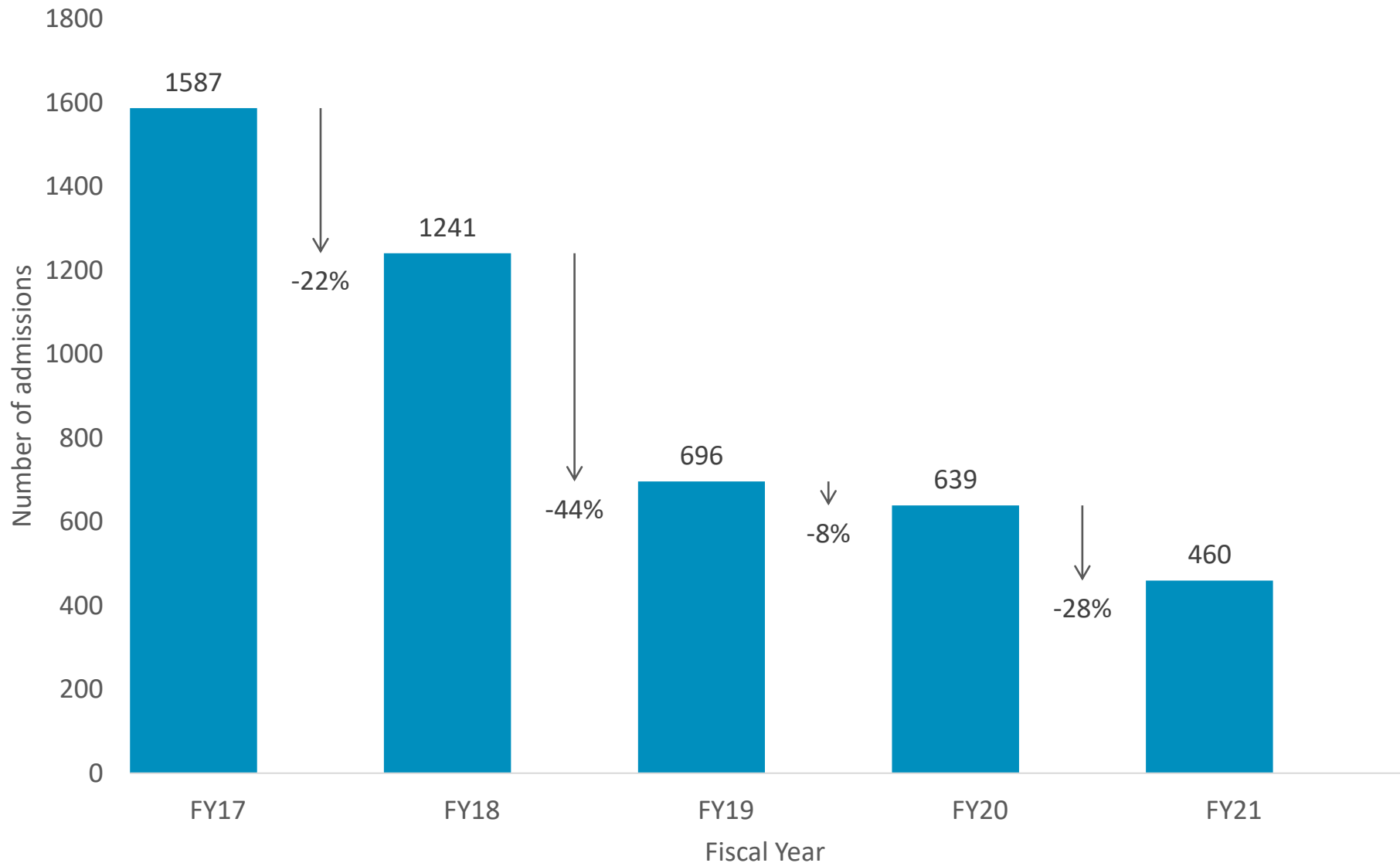
Preliminary Takeaways

- **Admissions are down across all process points for which we have data...**
 - Custodial arrests decreased 15%
 - ONA admissions decreased 28%
 - Detention admissions decreased 28%
 - First commitments decreased 40%
- **...largely driven by a decline of youth with low-level offenses**
 - ONA admissions for **low grid levels** decreased the most (35%) and decreased or remained relatively stable **across most offense types**
 - Detention admissions for **low grid levels** decreased 25% and decreased **across most offense types**
 - First-time commitments for **low grid levels** decreased the most (56%) and decreased or remained relatively stable **across most offense types**
- **Utilization of other systems is also down**
 - BSAS admissions decreased 22% and there were fewer referrals from the juvenile justice system compared to previous years
 - Applications for DMH services decreased by 11% and referrals to Juvenile Court Clinics decreased by 23%

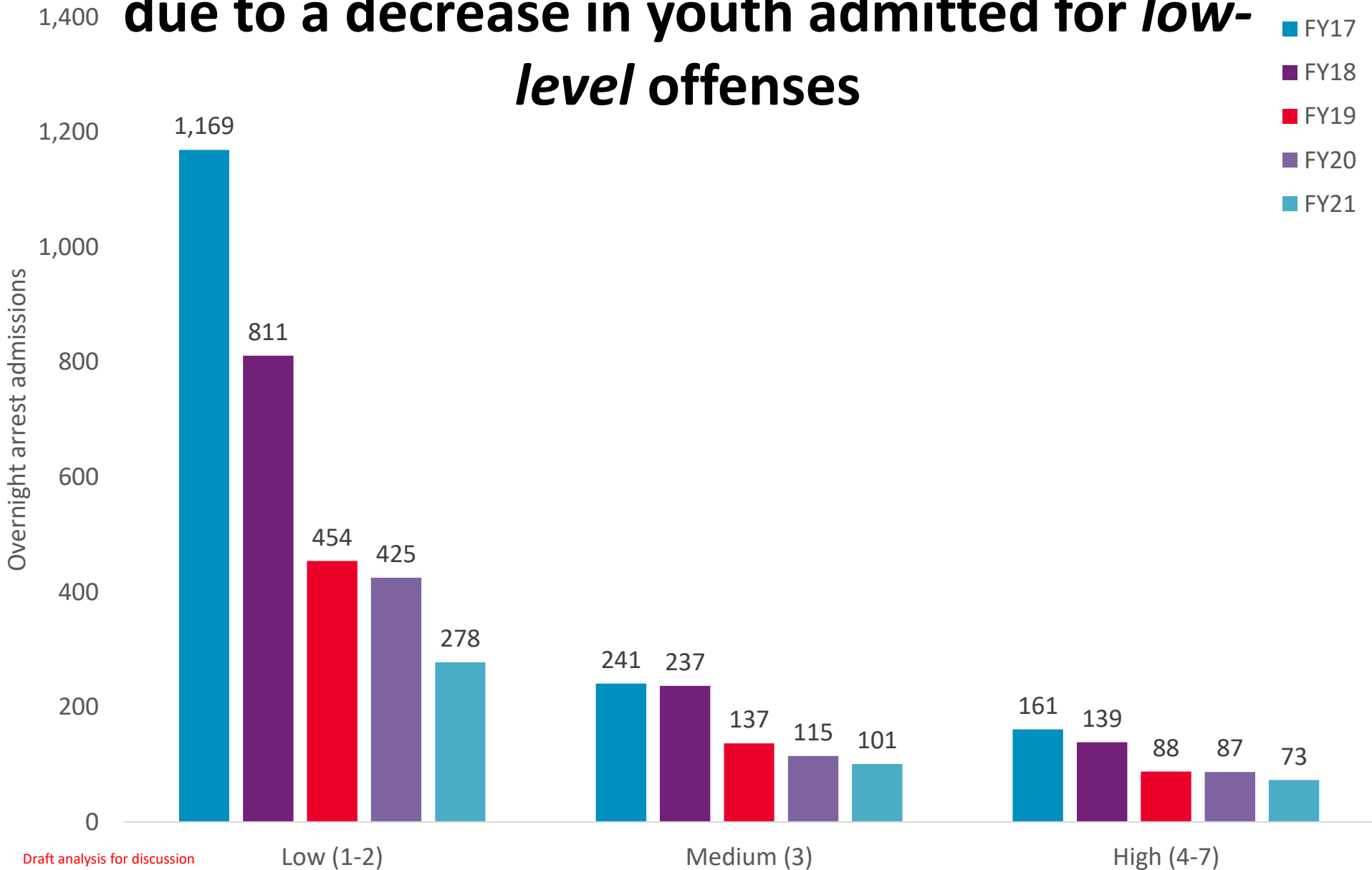
Custodial arrests decreased 15%



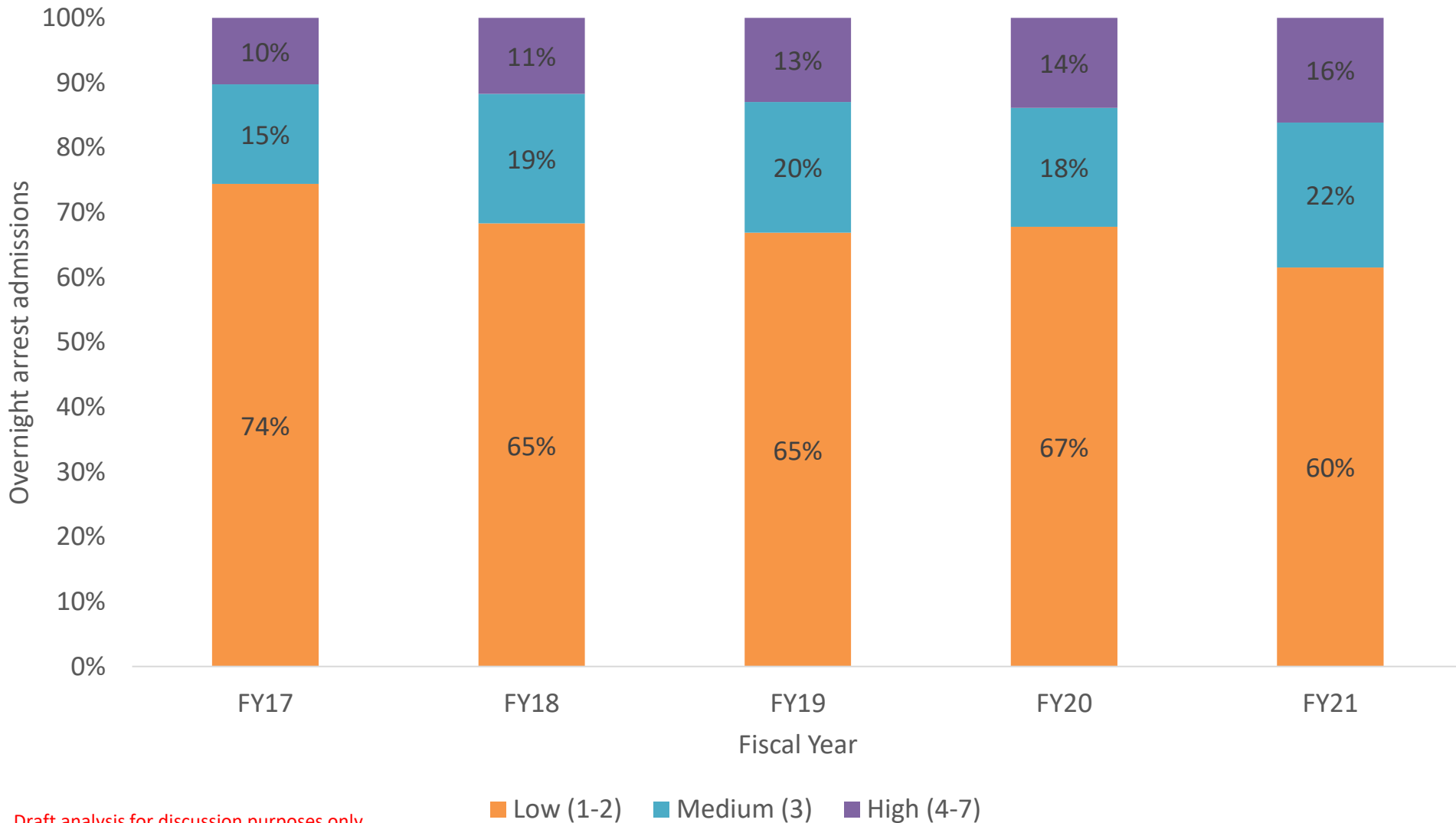
Overnight Arrest (ONA) admissions decreased 28%



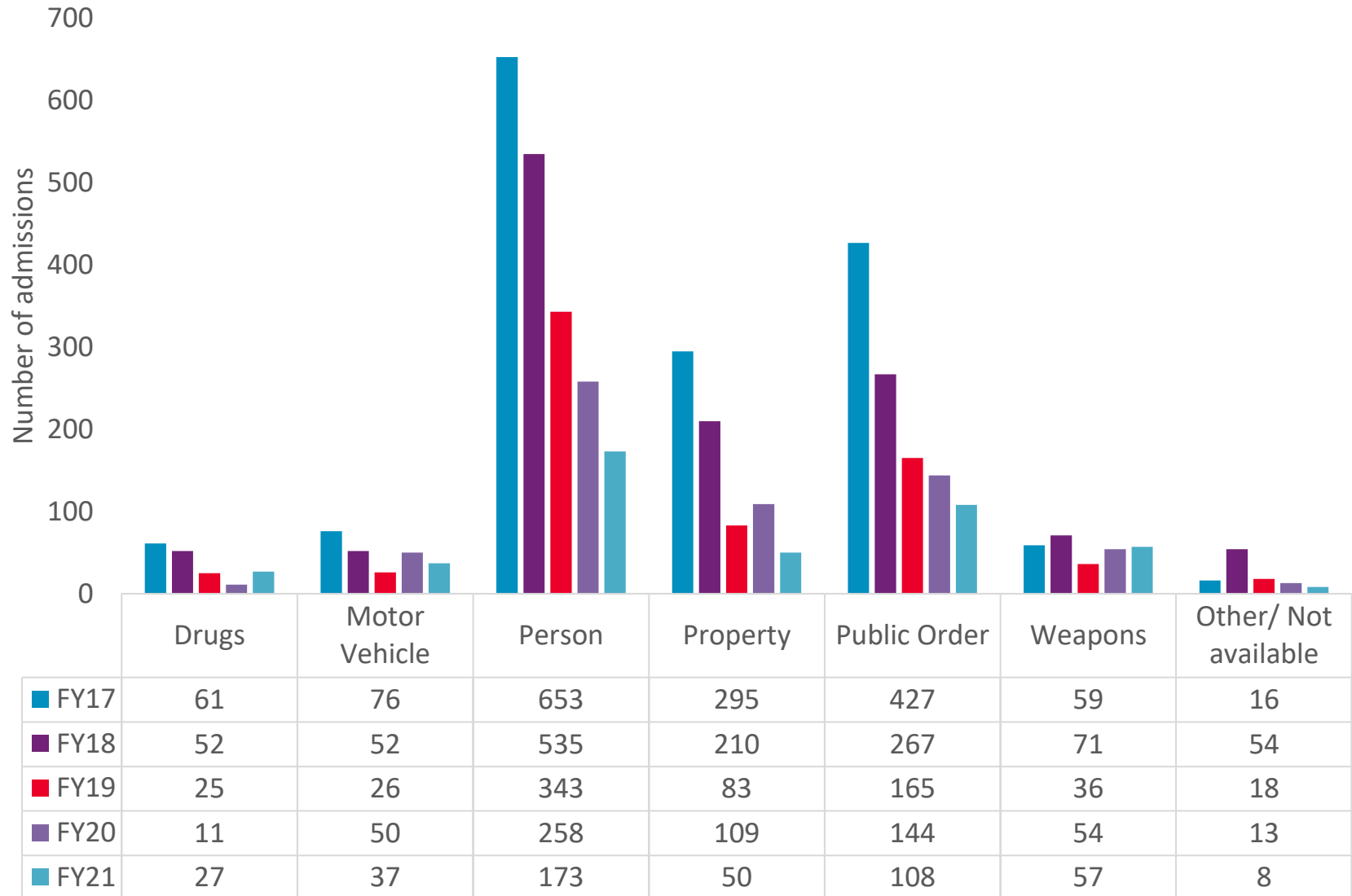
The decrease in ONA admissions was largely due to a decrease in youth admitted for *low-level* offenses



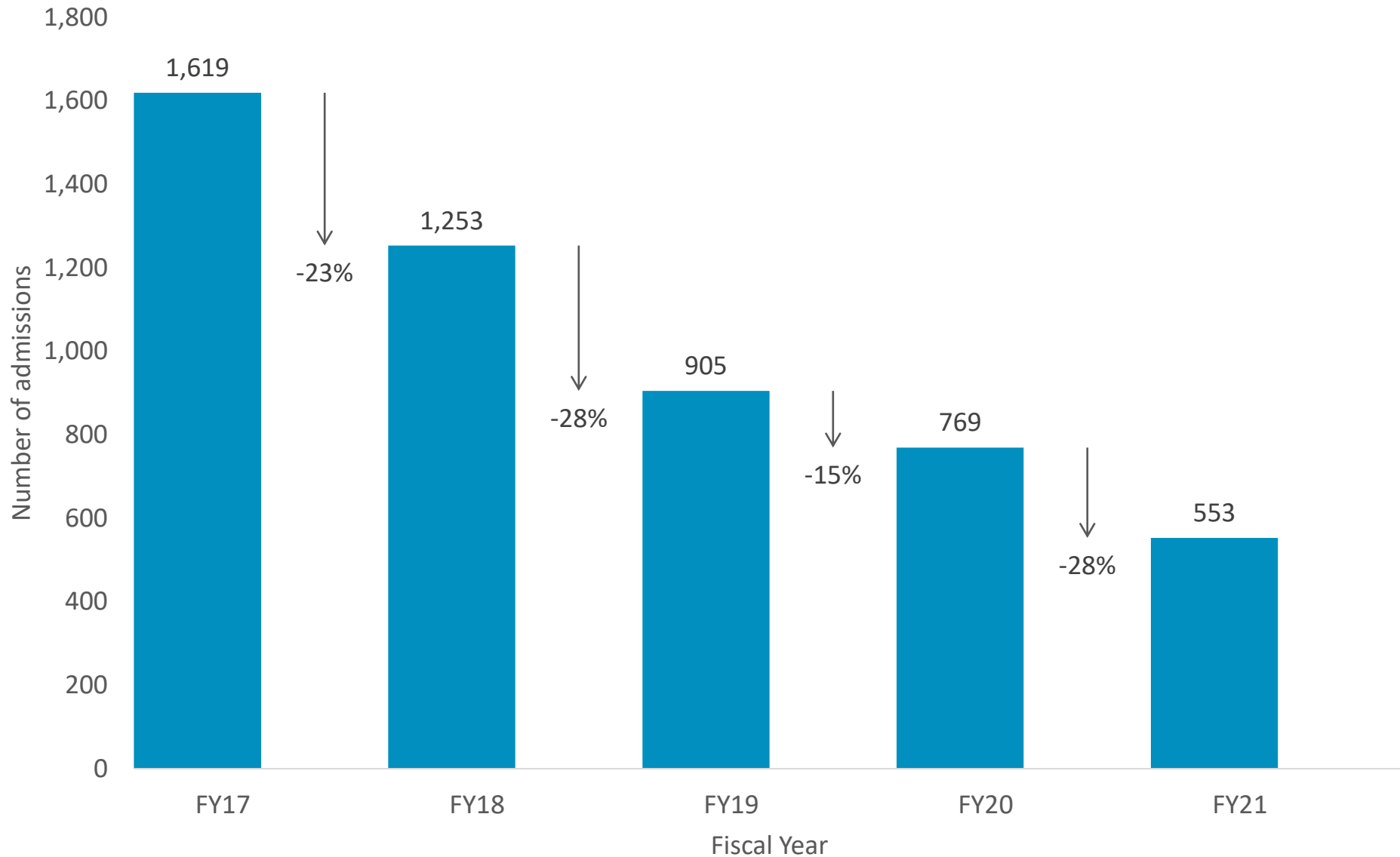
Youth with *medium* or *high*-level offenses accounted for a larger proportion of ONA admissions



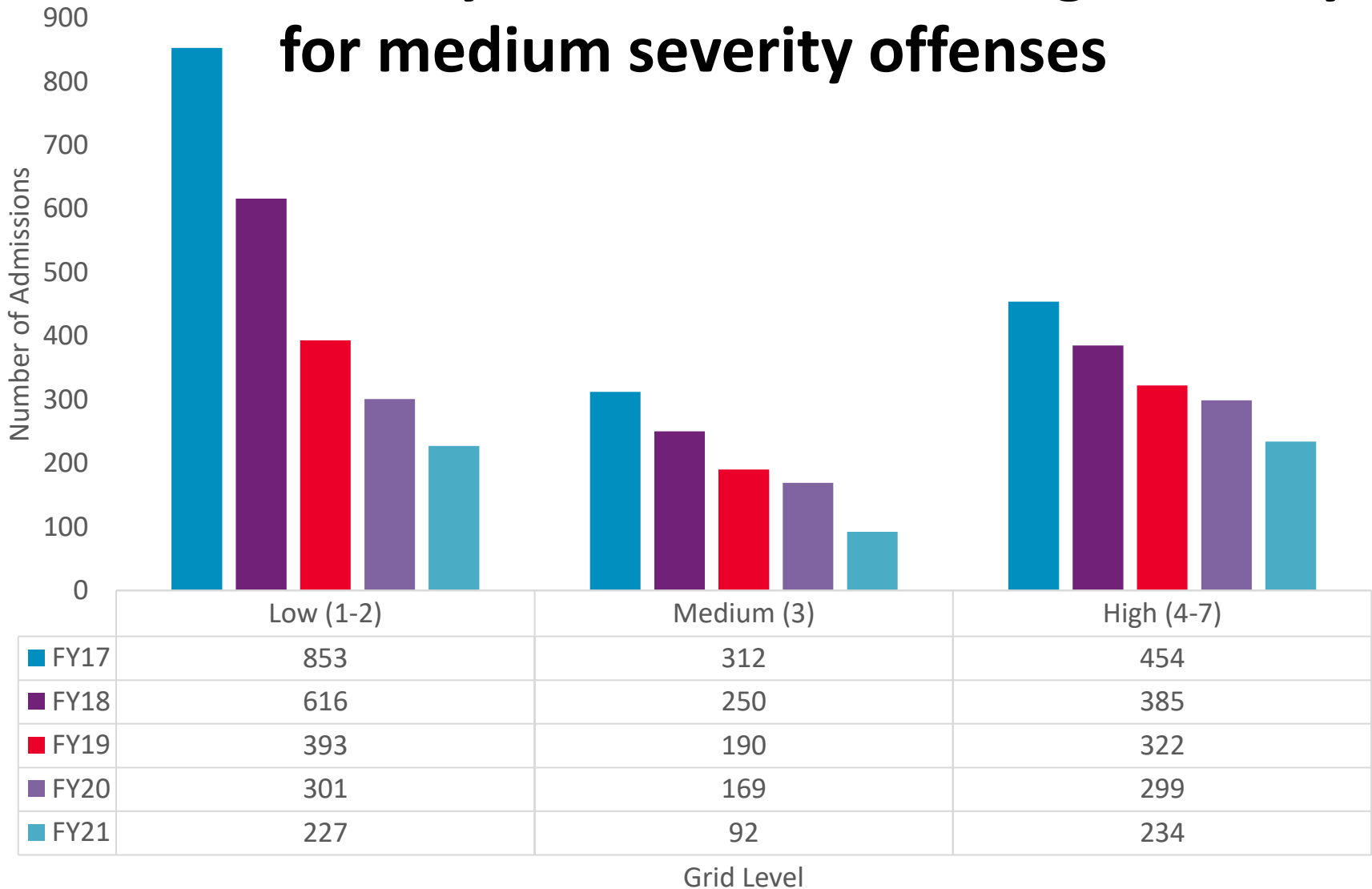
ONA admissions decreased across all admissions types except *drugs* and *weapons*



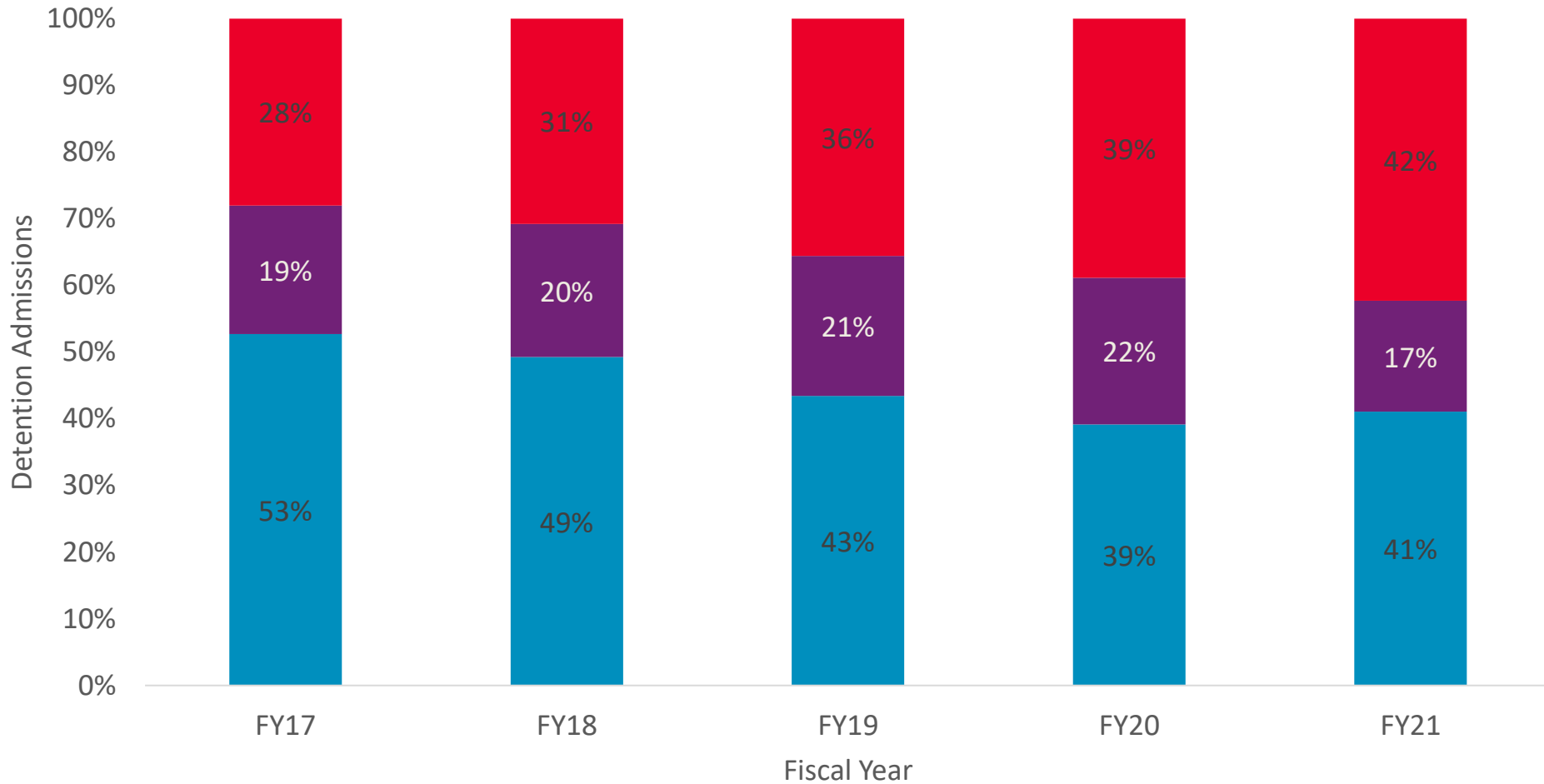
Detention Admissions decreased 28%



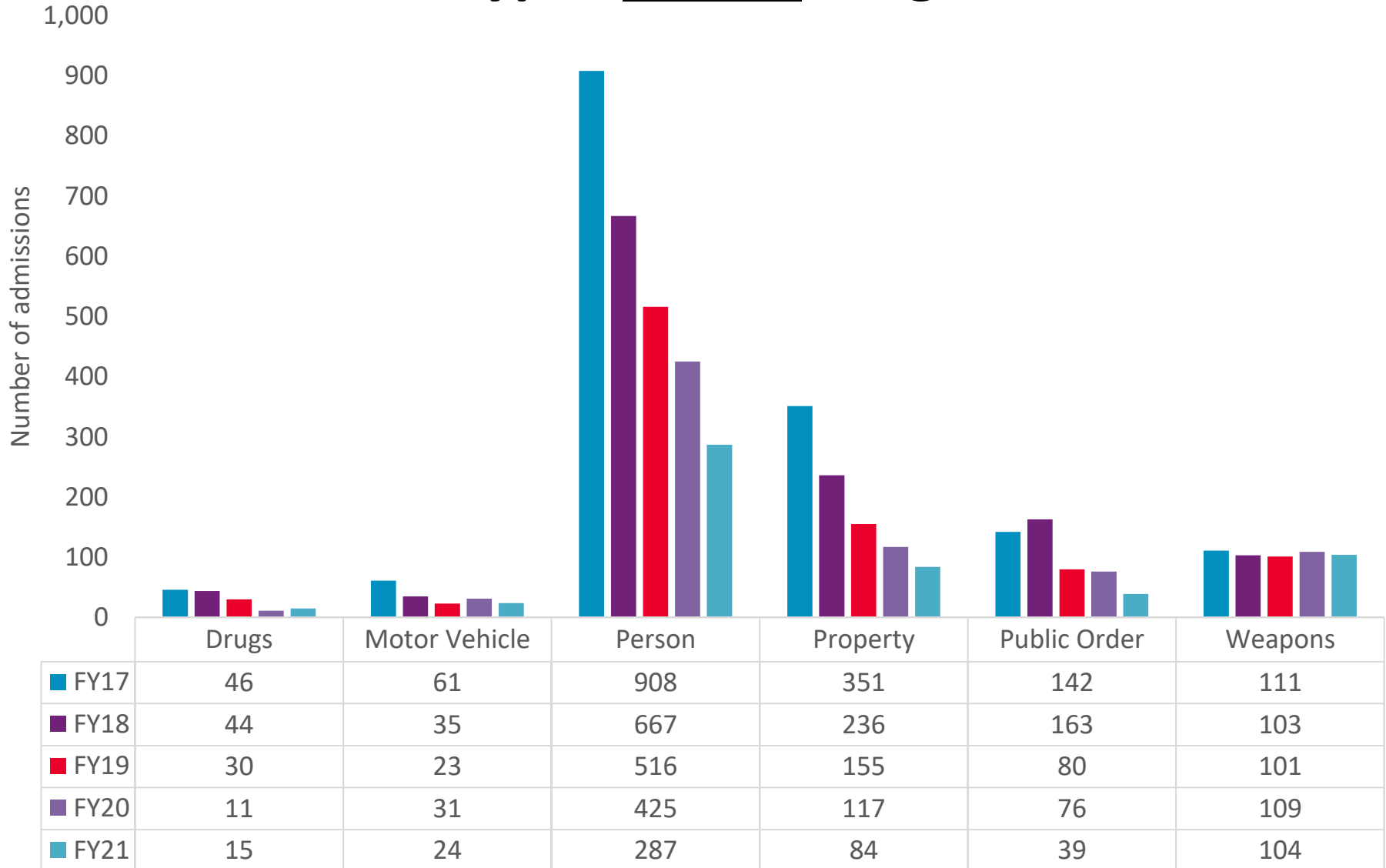
Detention admissions decreased across all offense severity levels – and most significantly for medium severity offenses



Detention admissions for youth with *high-severity* offenses have made up more of the detention admissions each year

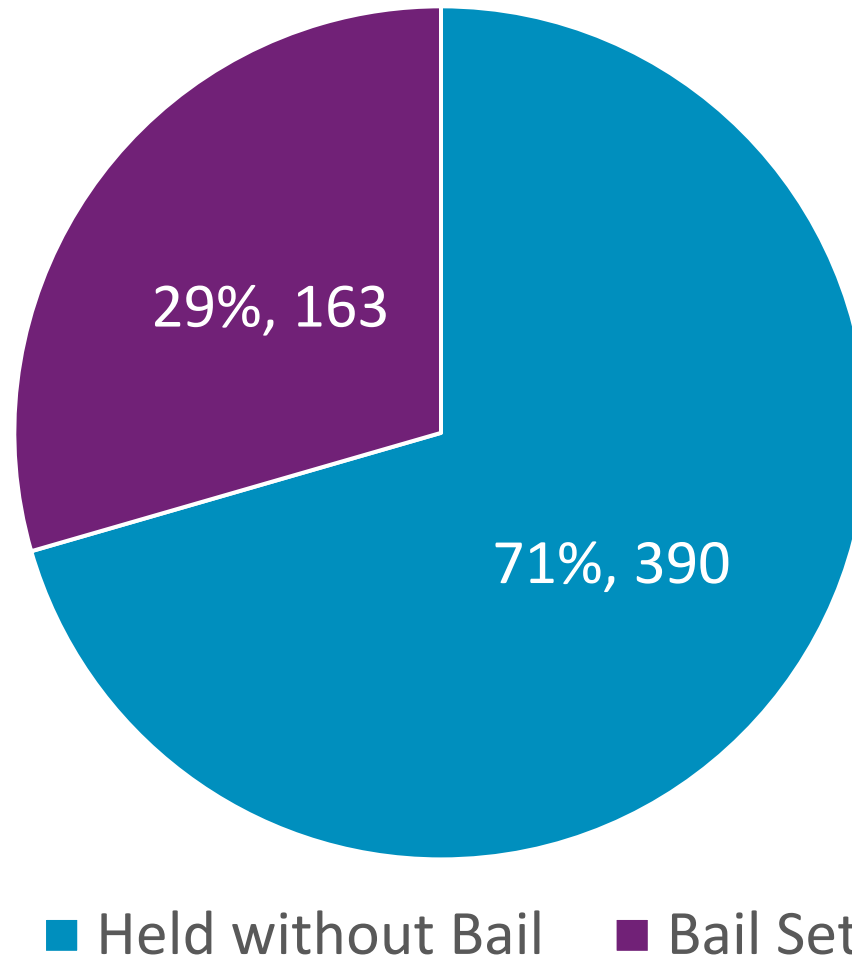


Detention Admissions decreased across all offense types except *drug* offenses

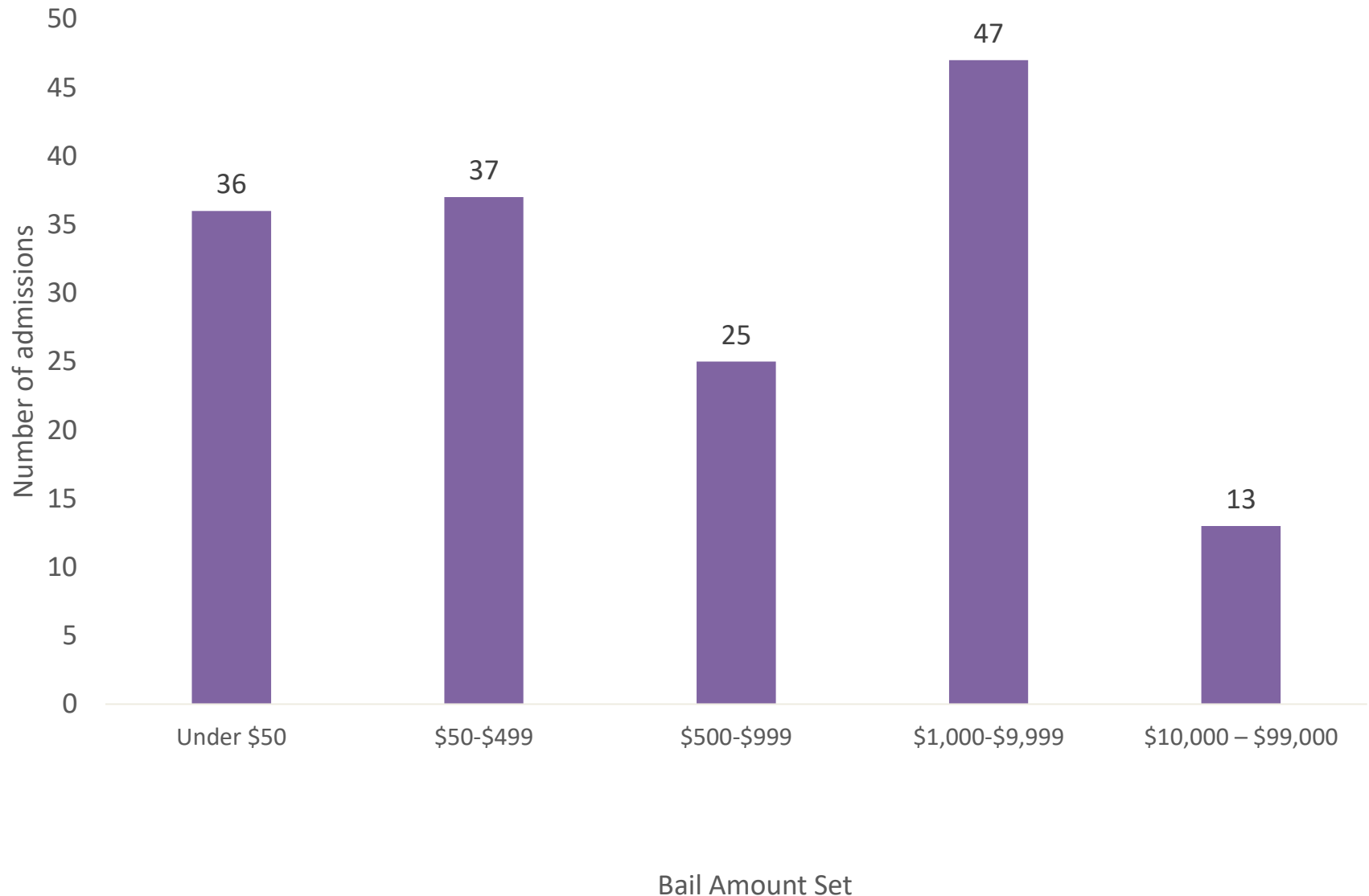


FY21 Detention Deep Dive

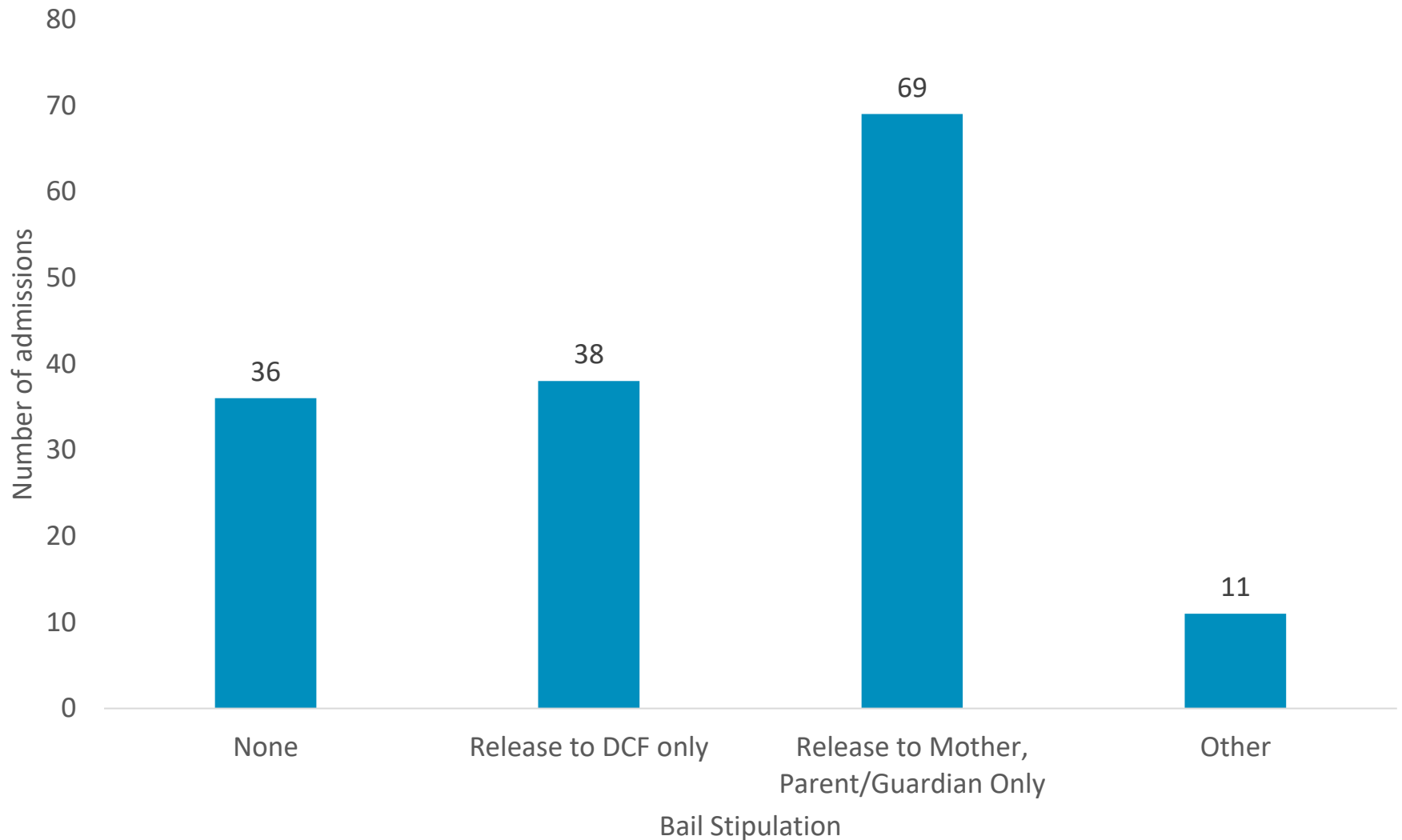
71% of FY21 detention admissions were for youth held without bail



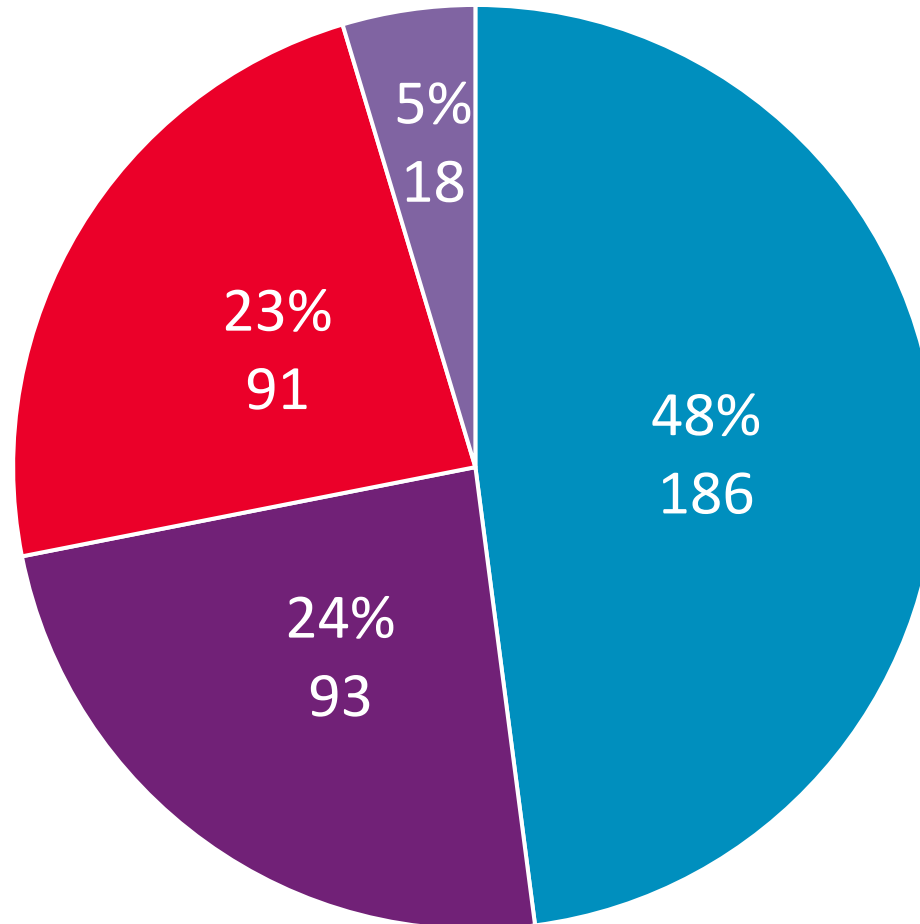
Youth Held on Bail: More than 1 in 5 youth held on bail had bail set at under \$50



Youth Held on Bail: More than 1 in 5 youth held on bail had no other bail stipulations



Of the 390 admissions for youth held without bail, almost half were for bail/personal recognizance revocations



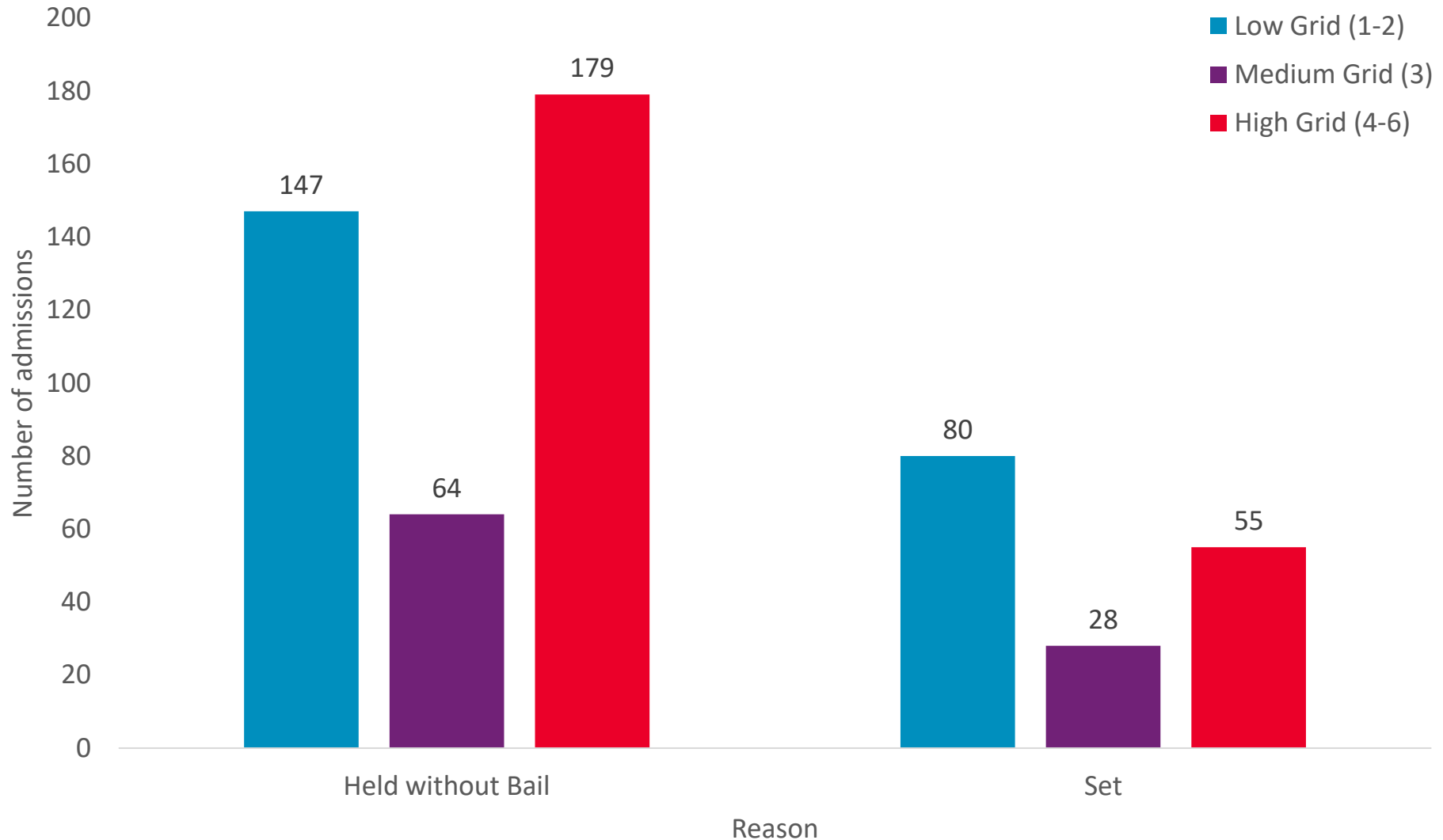
■ Bail/PR Revoked

■ 58A - Danger to Public

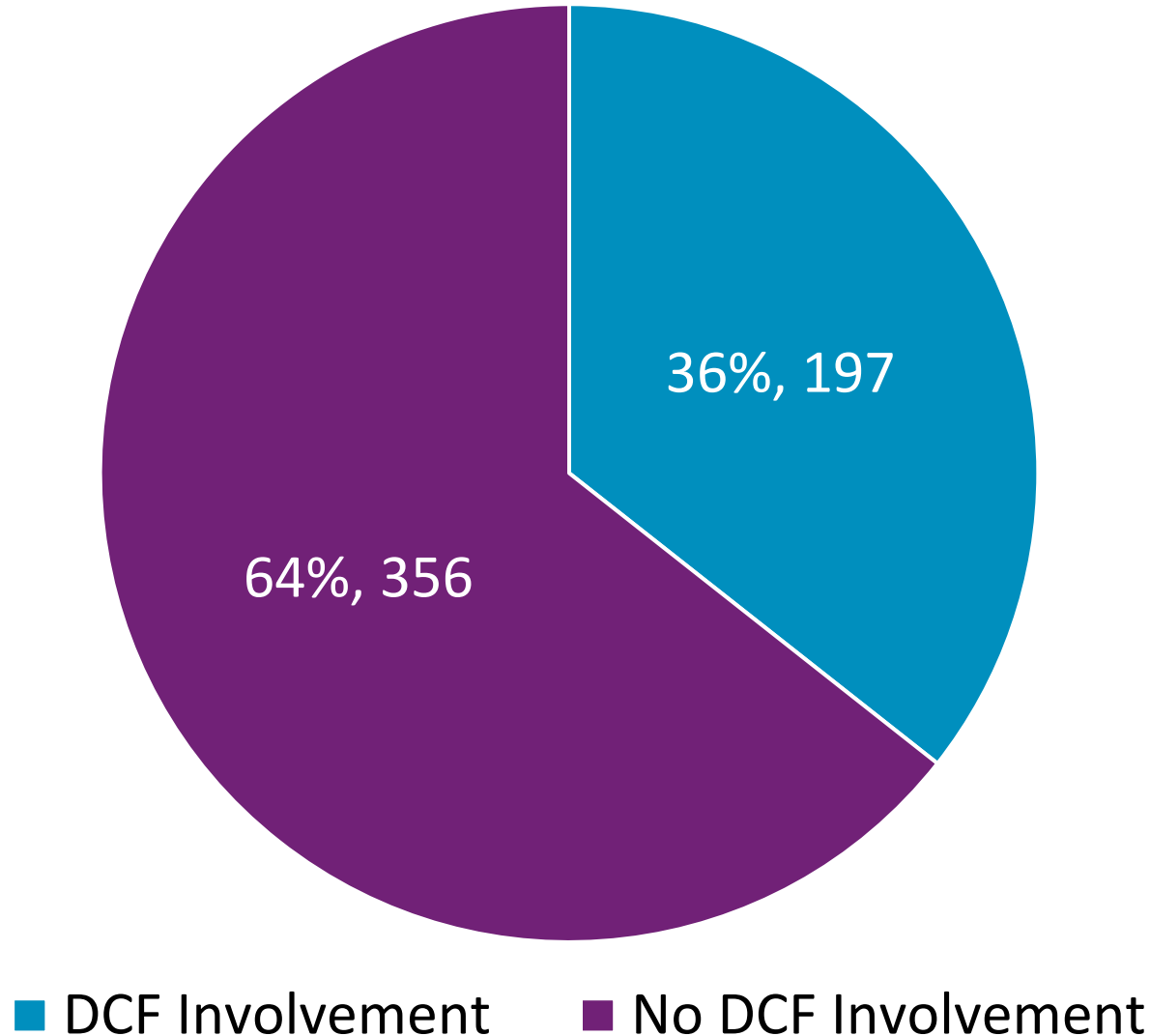
■ Probation Violation Hearing

■ Unknown

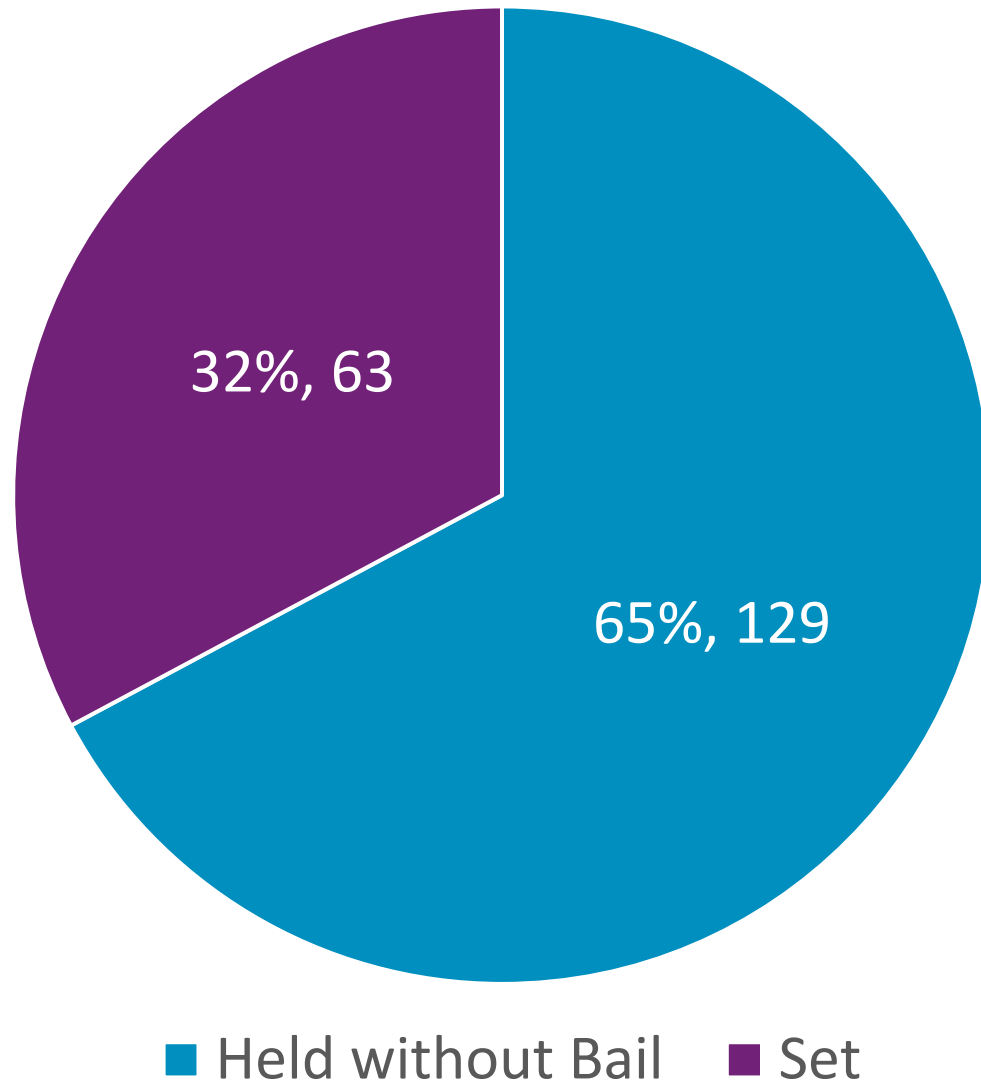
Low severity offenses represented 38% of admissions for youth held without bail



36% of detention admissions were for youth with current child welfare involvement

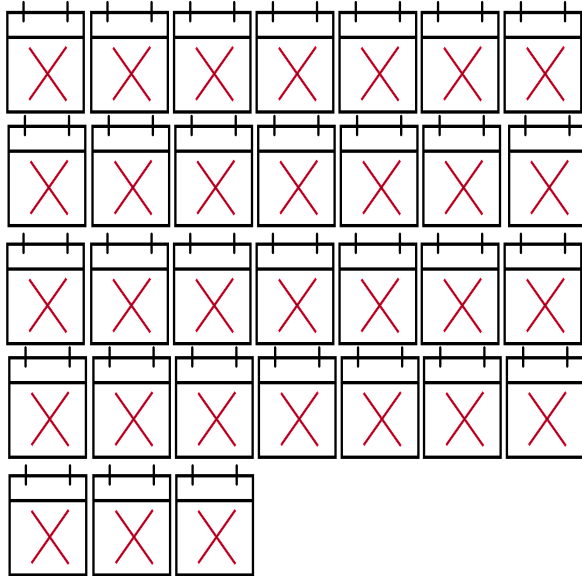


Of the youth with child welfare involvement detained, 65% were held without bail

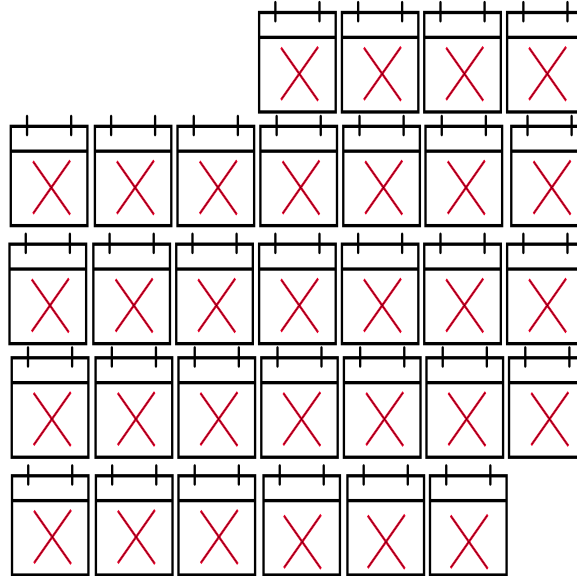


The average length of stay for youth exiting detention was 62.7 days

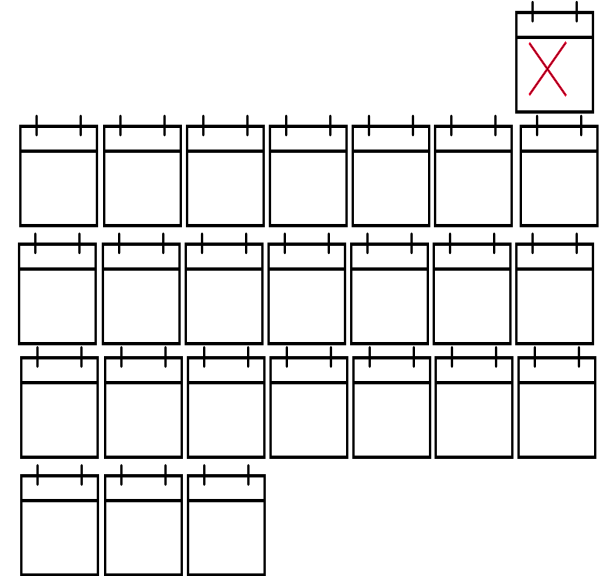
October



November



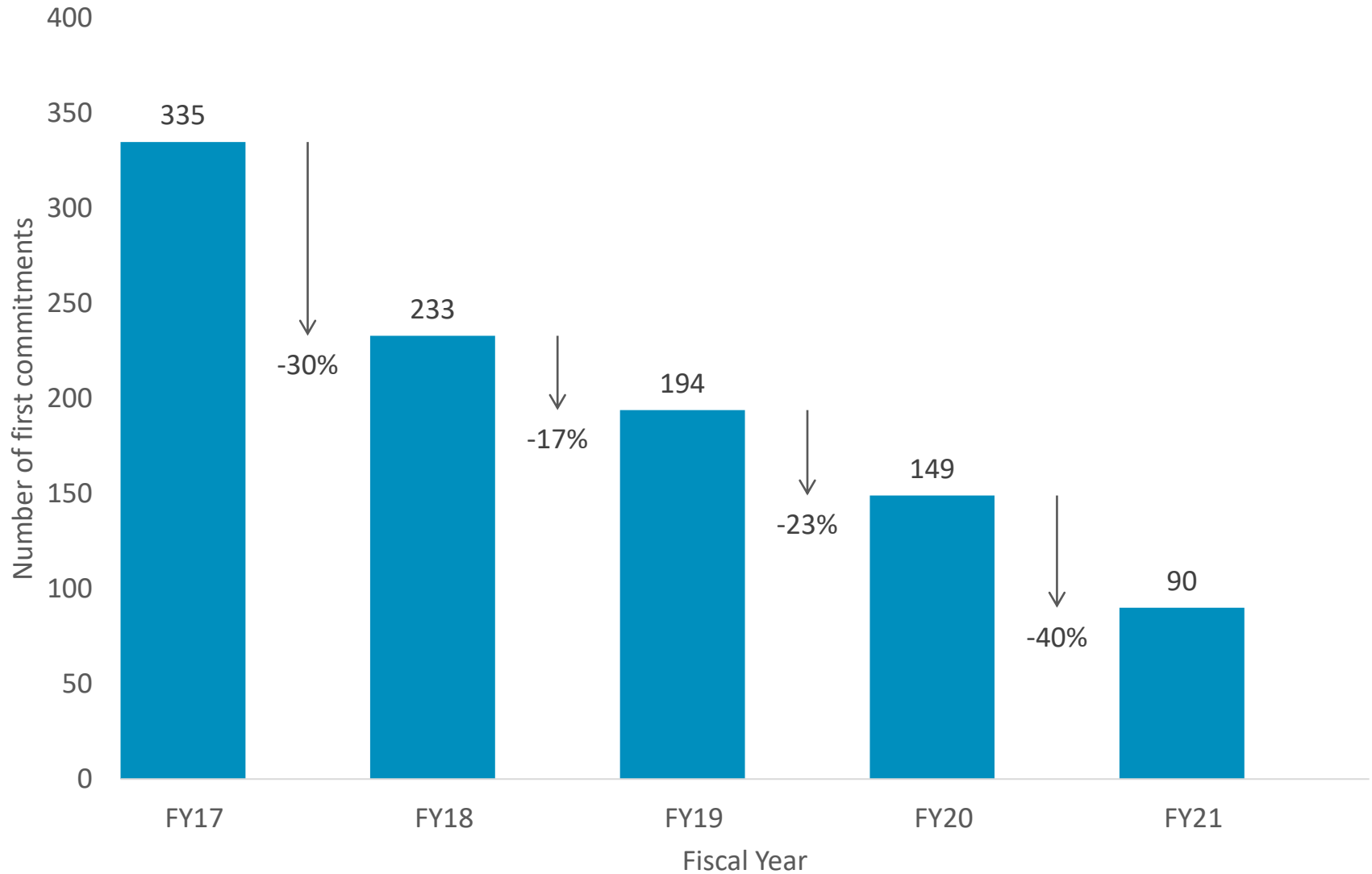
December



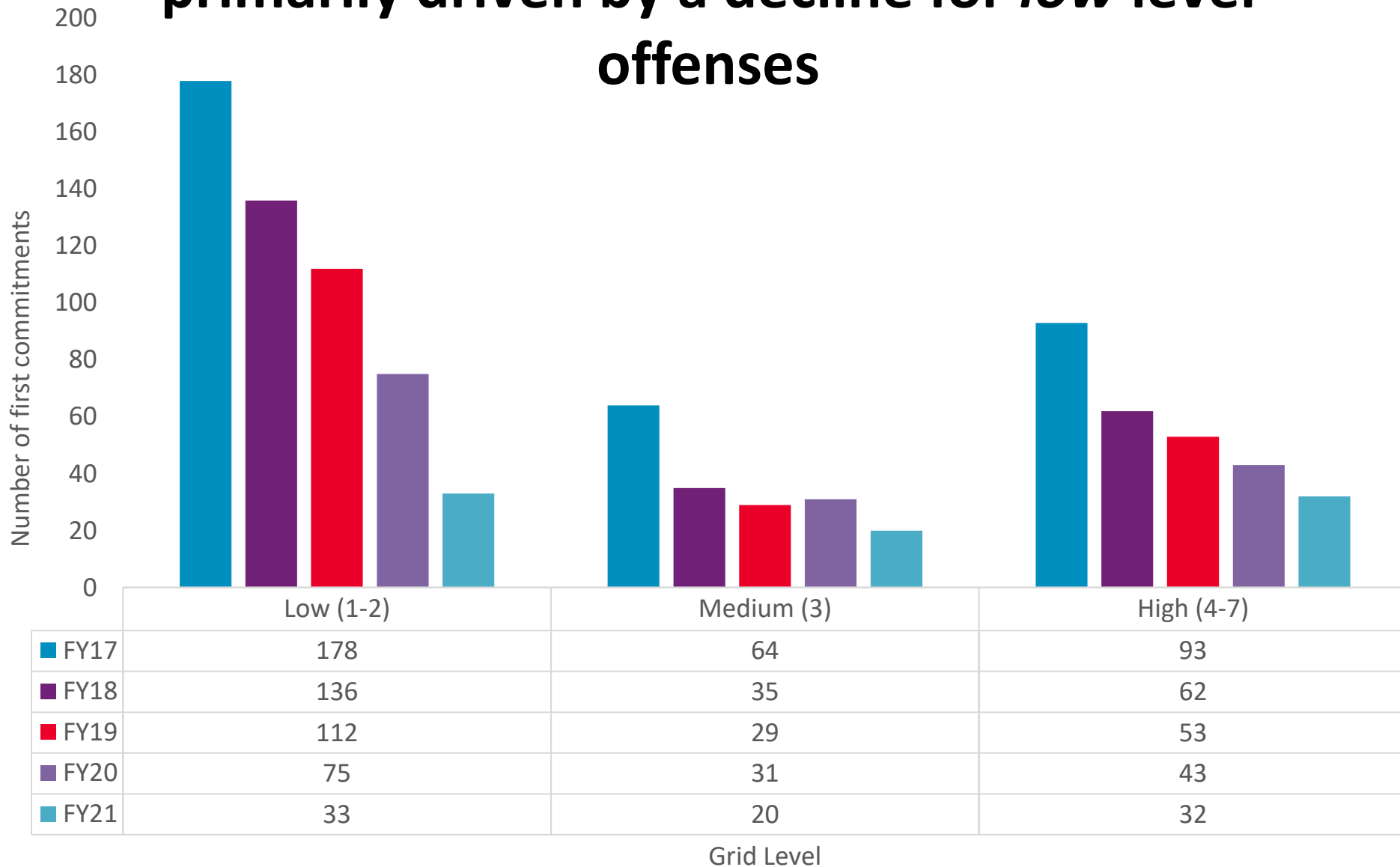
- **14% (n=70) have resulted in a commitment so far***

Draft analysis for discussion purposes only

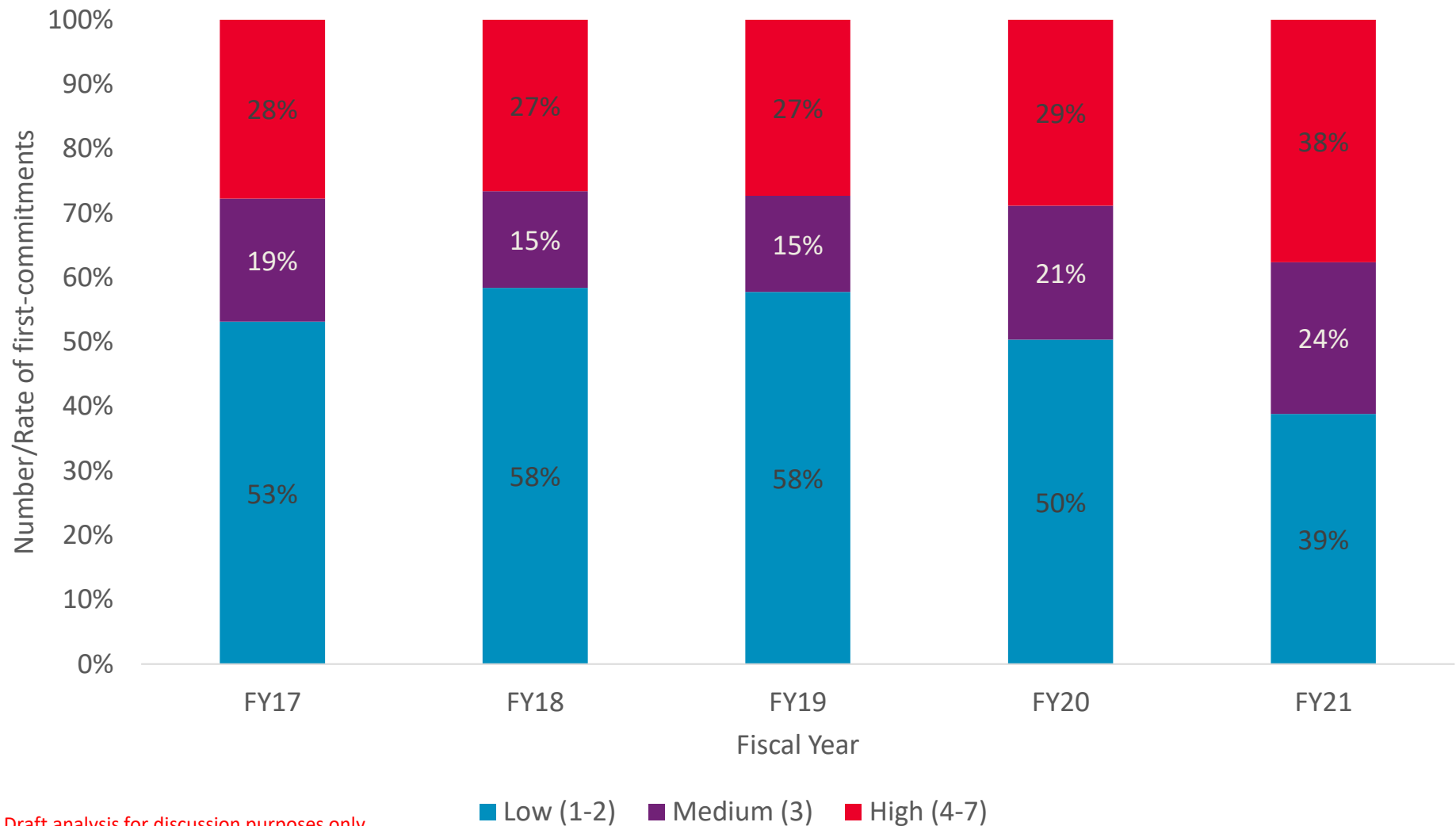
First-time commitments decreased 40%



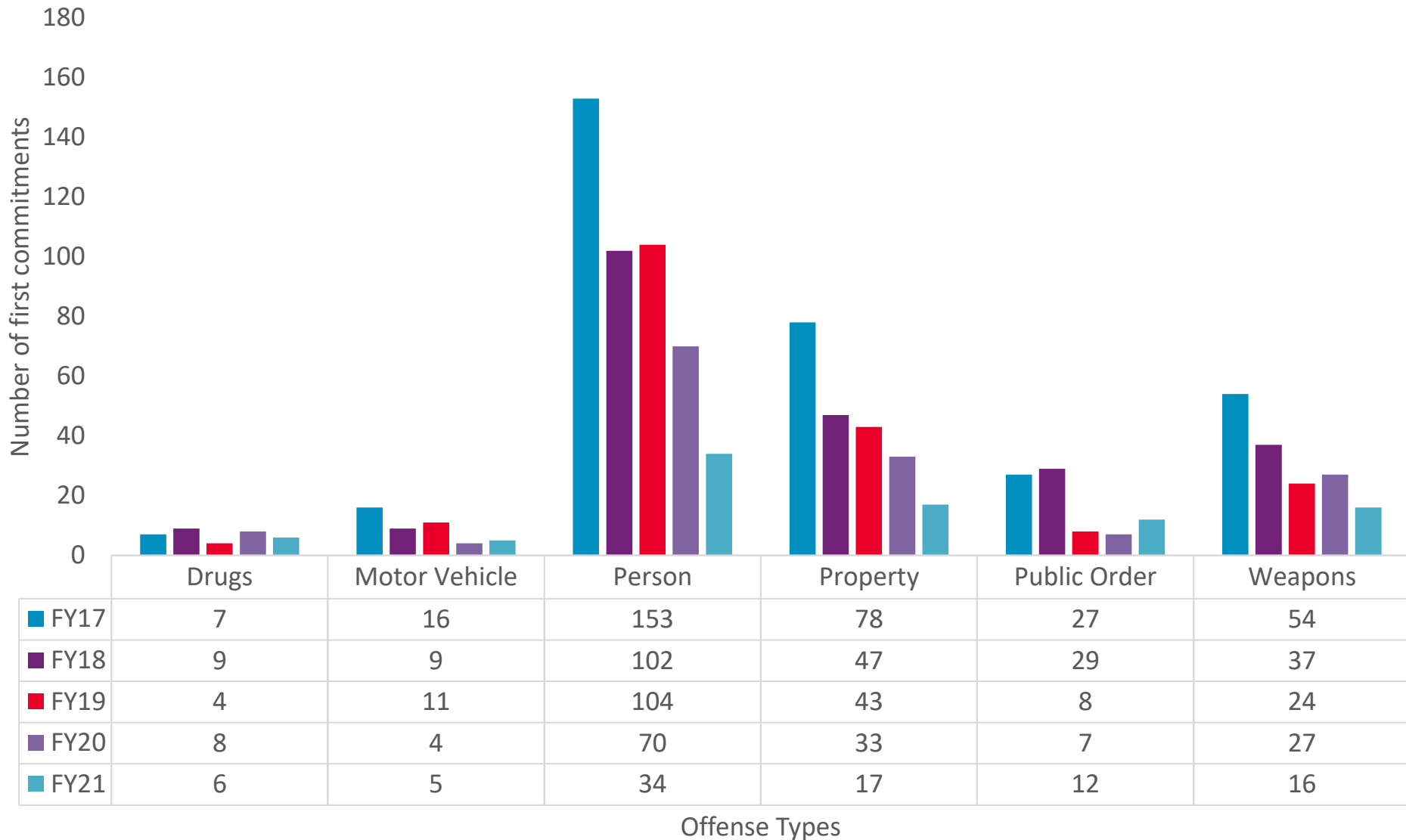
The decline in first-time commitments was primarily driven by a decline for *low* level offenses



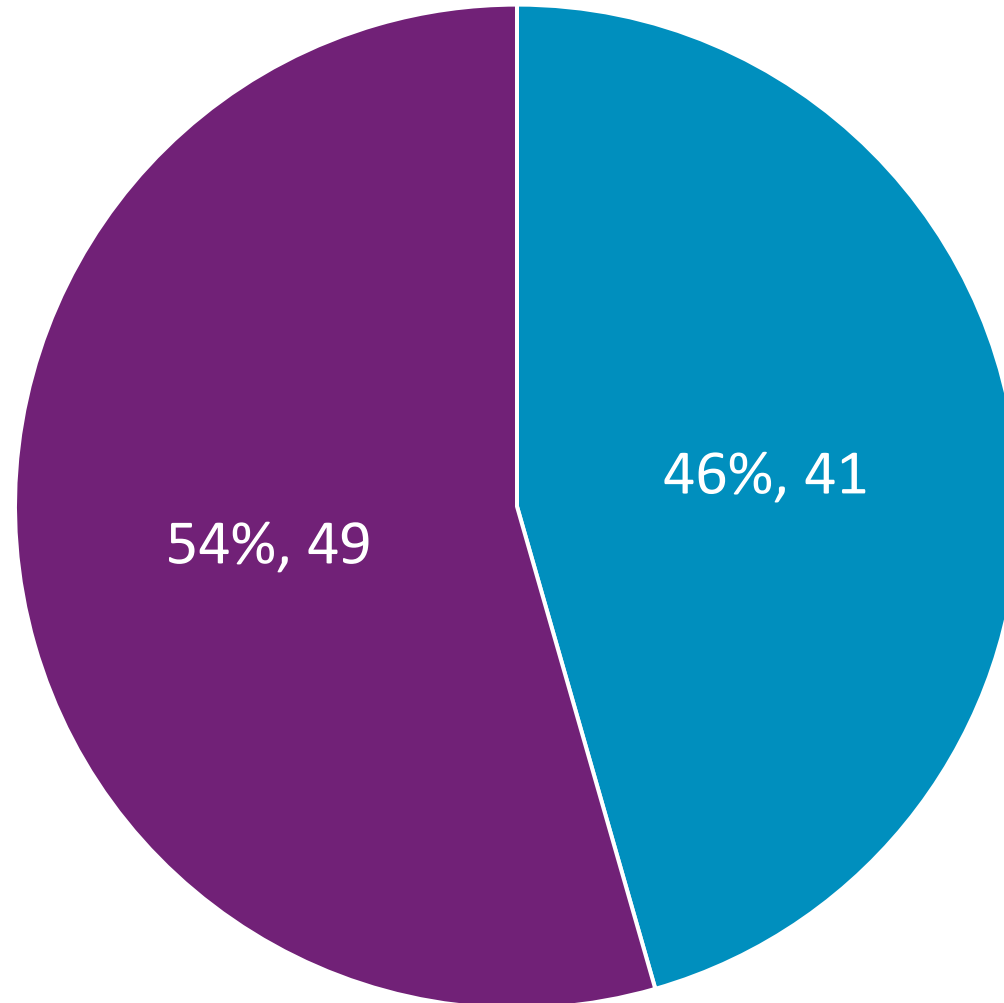
Youth with underlying *high* severity offenses made up a larger portion of first-commitments compared to previous years



First-time commitments decreased across most offense types

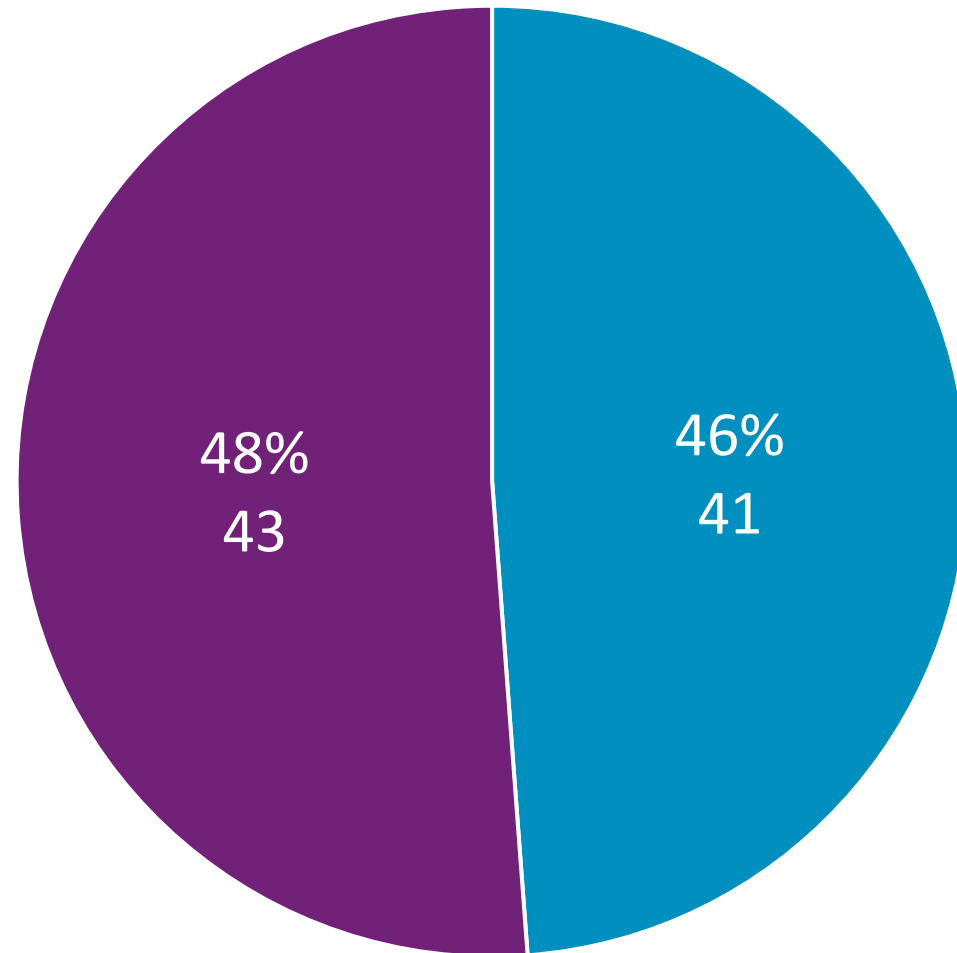


46% of first-commitments were for youth with active child welfare involvement



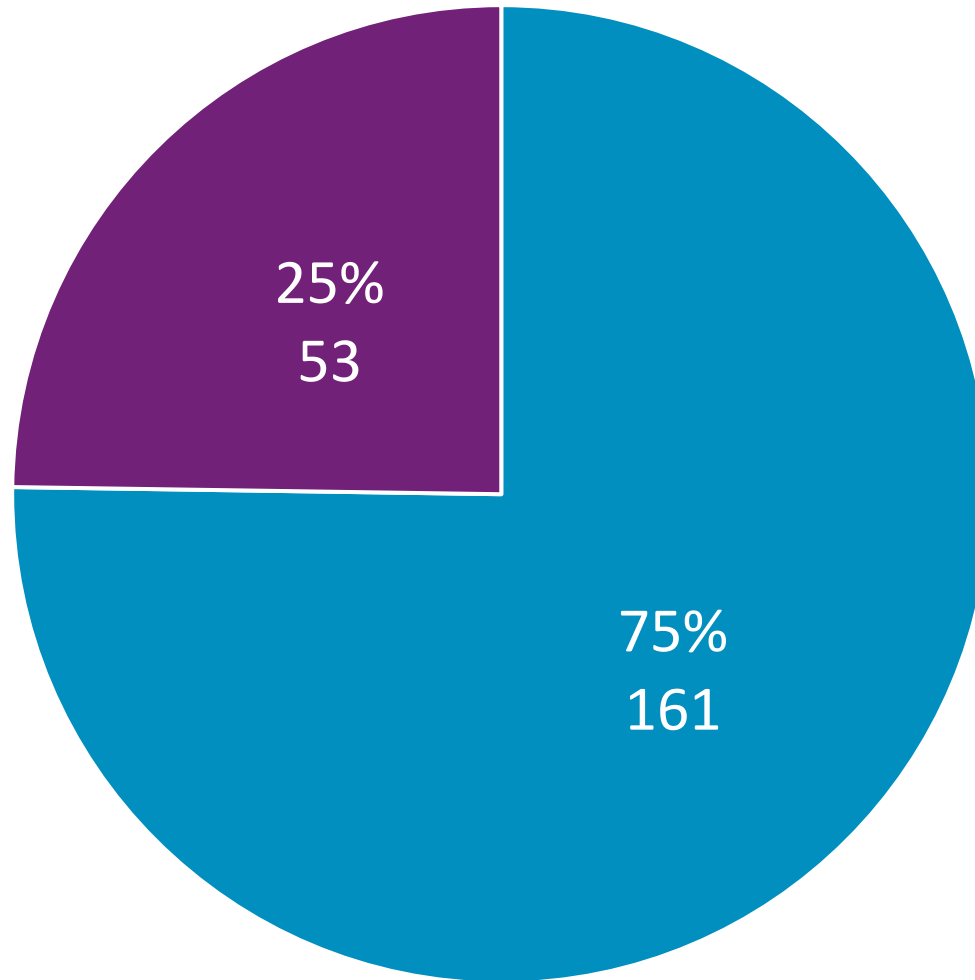
■ DCF Involvement ■ No DCF Involvement

Youth with first commitments were placed in hardware secure facilities 48% of the time



■ Staff Secure ■ Hardware Secure

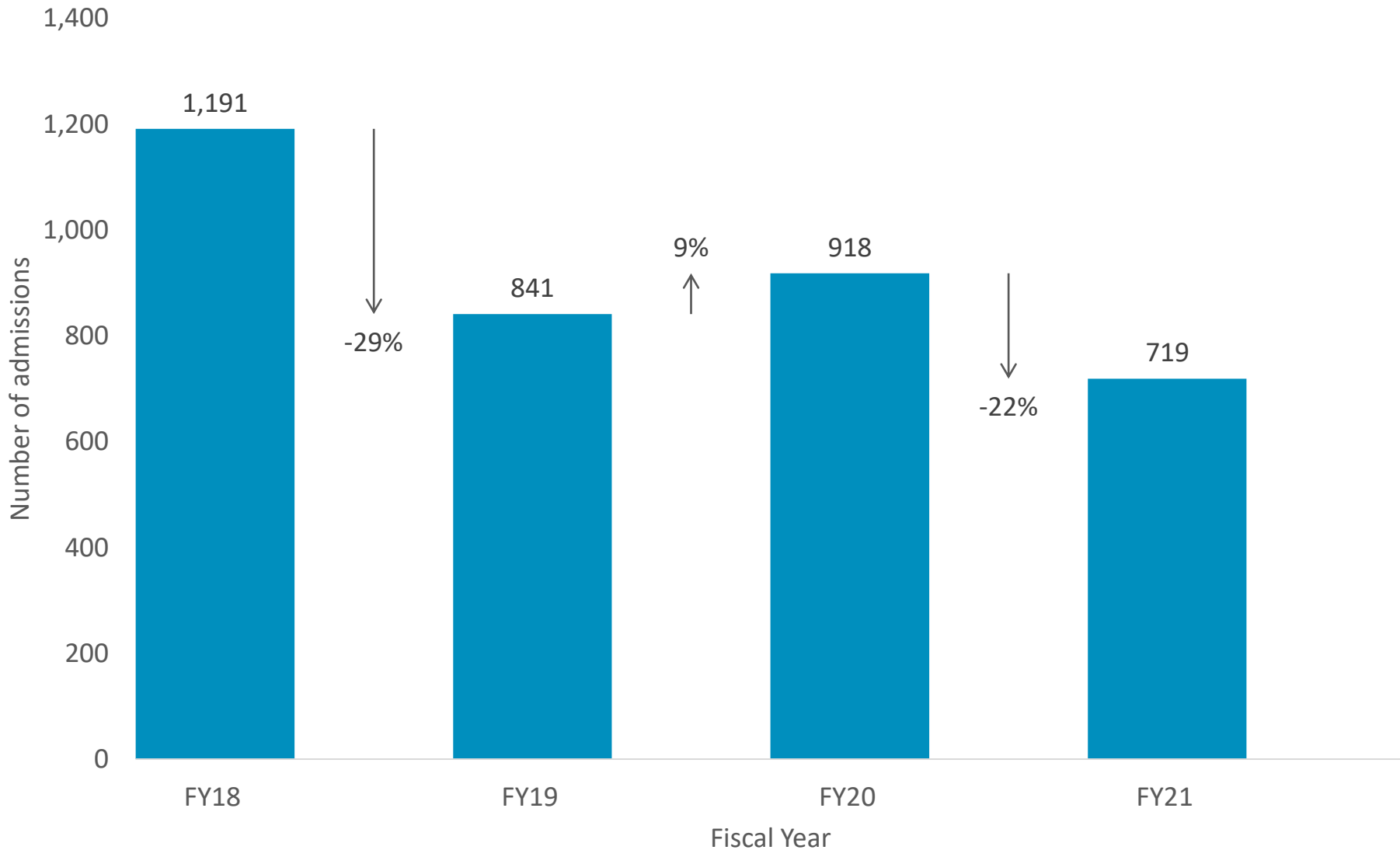
There were 214 DYS revocations in FY21



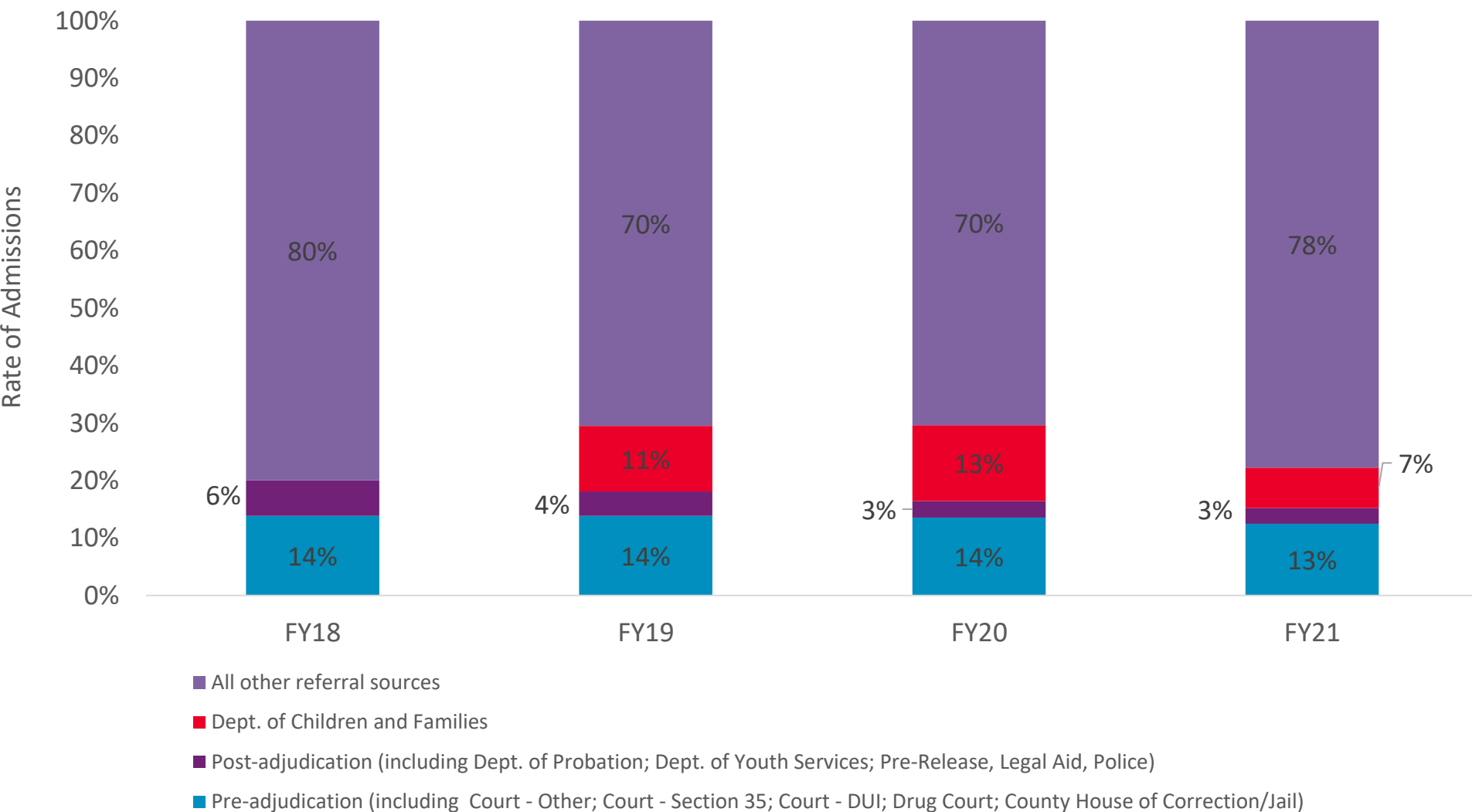
■ Technical Violation ■ New Arrest

Utilization of Other Systems

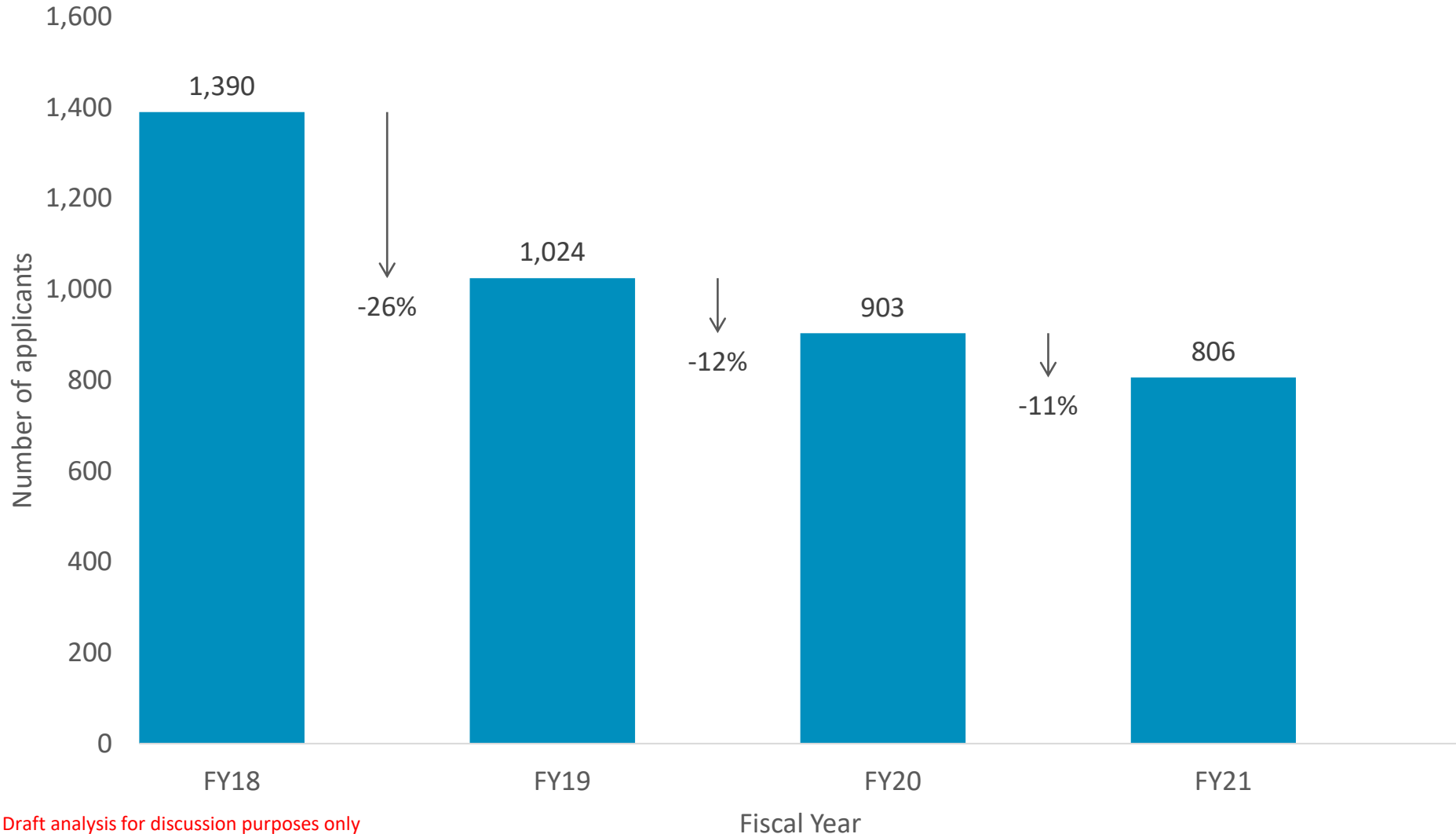
Admissions to BSAS decreased 22%



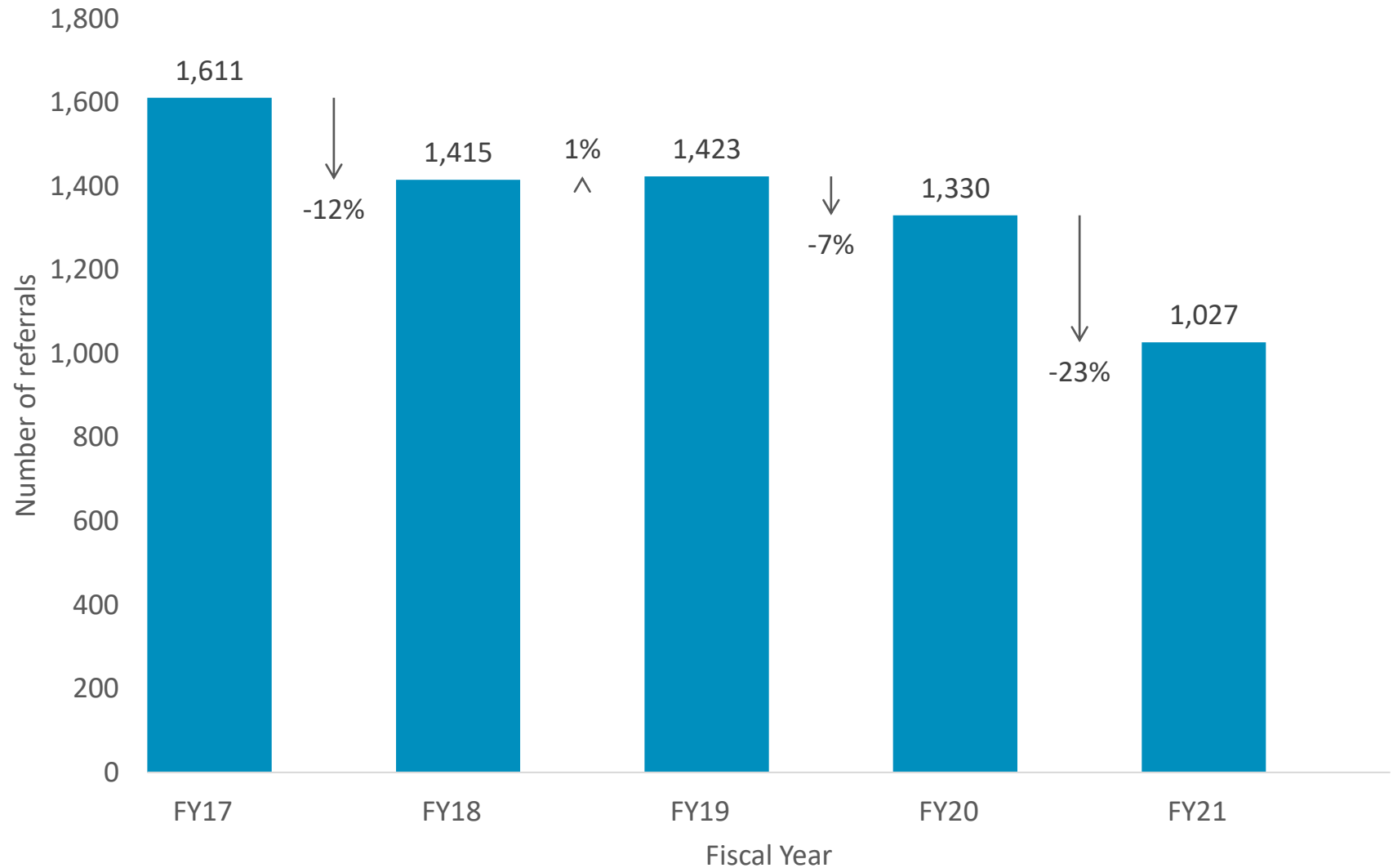
16% of referrals to BSAS come from the juvenile justice system



Youth applications for DMH services decreased 11%



Referrals to Juvenile Court Clinics decreased by 23%

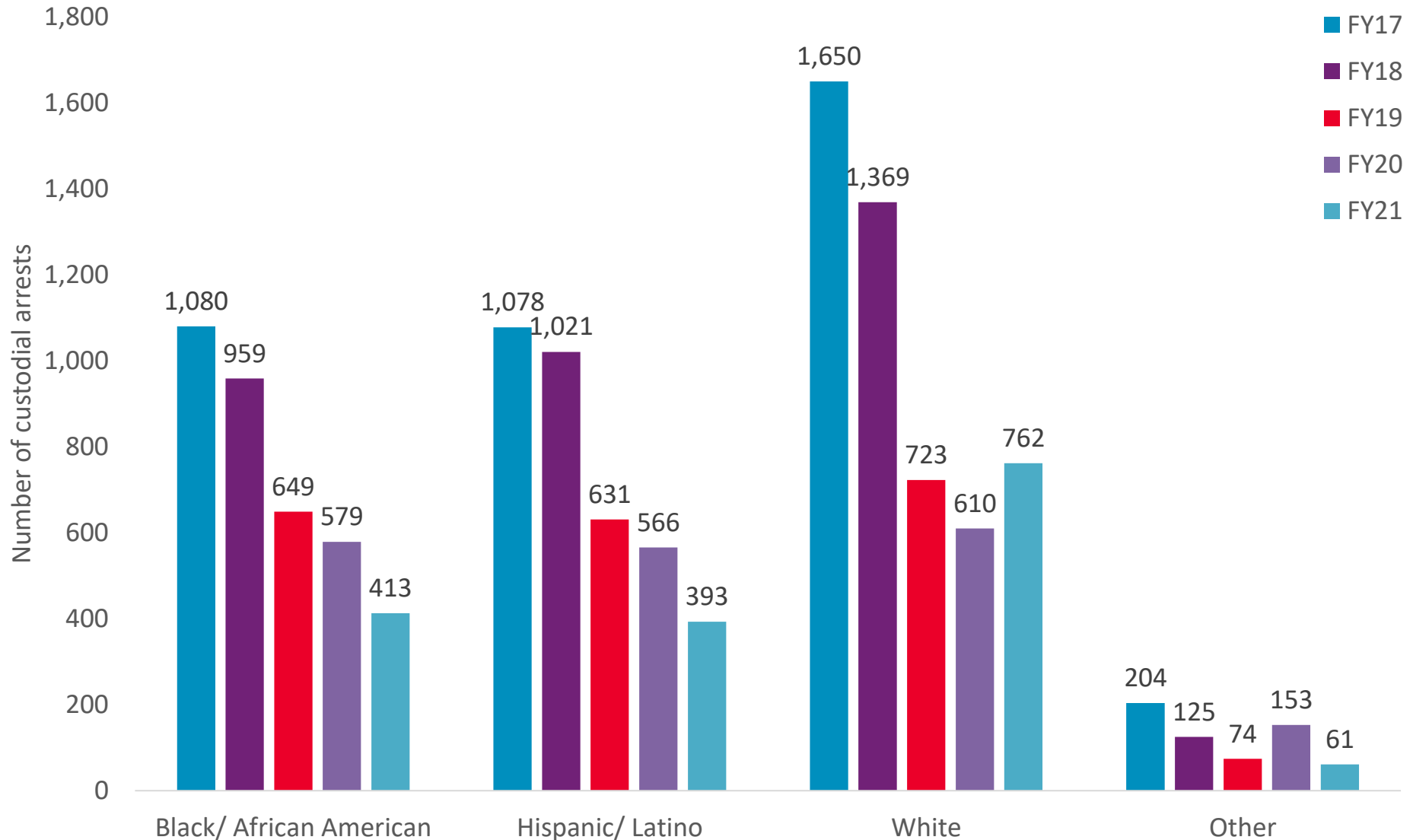


Race/Ethnicity Data Breakdowns

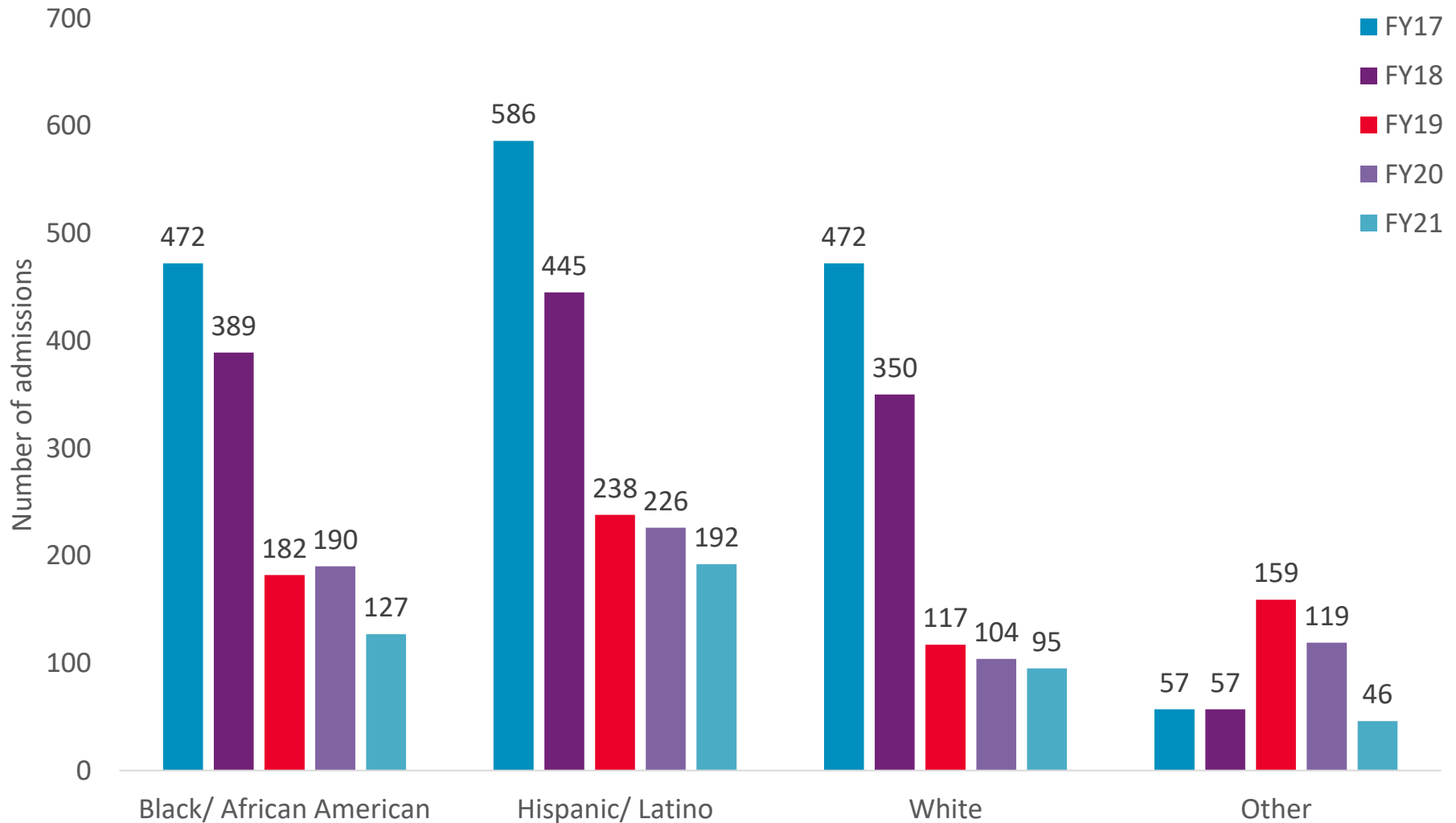
Preliminary Takeaways

- There was a decrease in juvenile justice system utilizations across race categories
- Preliminary data suggests that **custodial arrests** and **ONA admissions** decreased at higher rates for Hispanic/Latino and Black youth. All other process points saw relatively equal rates of decline across race categories
- Utilization of other systems decreased at higher rates for Hispanic/Latino and Black youth compared to white youth

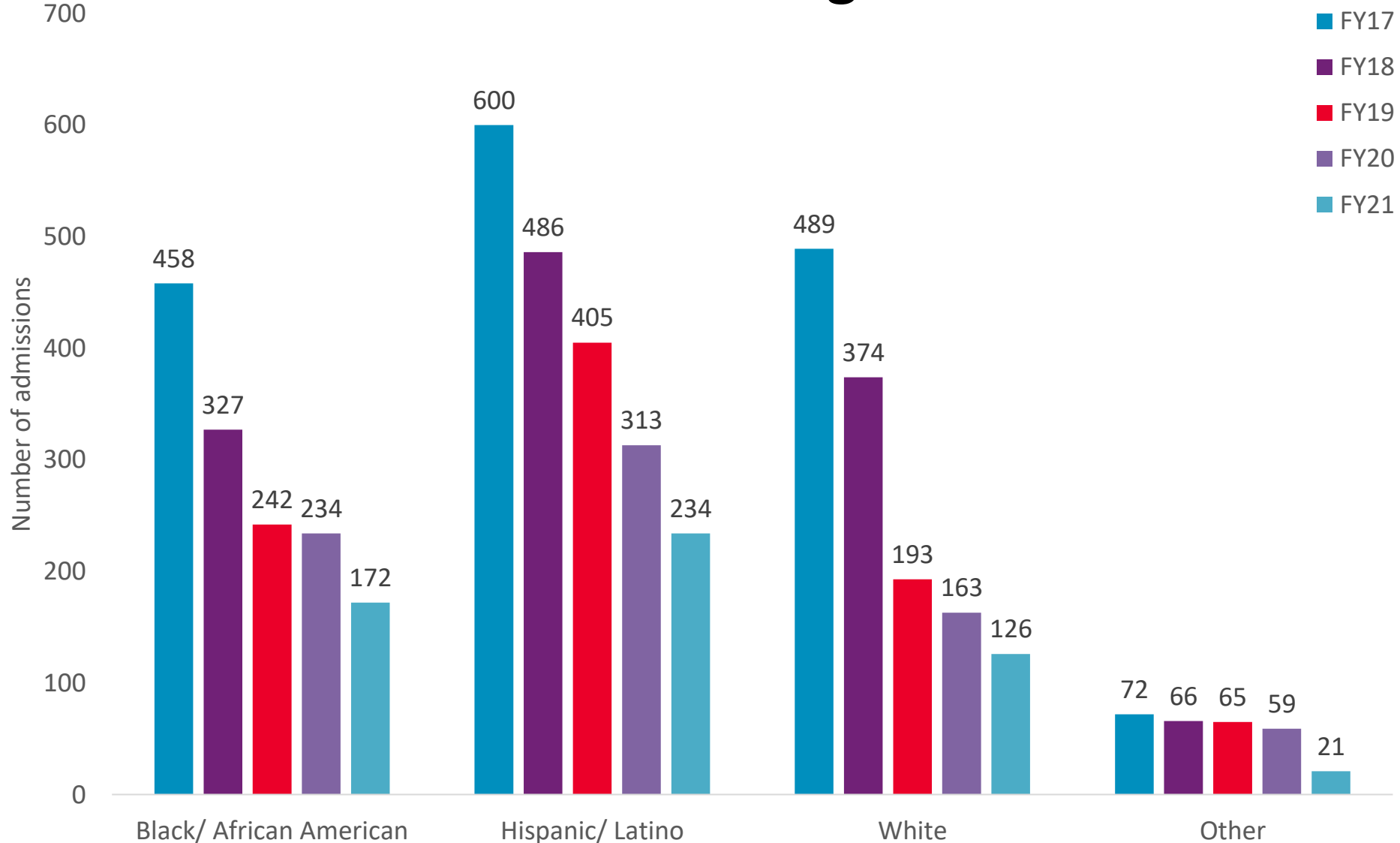
Custodial Arrests decreased for Black and Hispanic/Latino youth



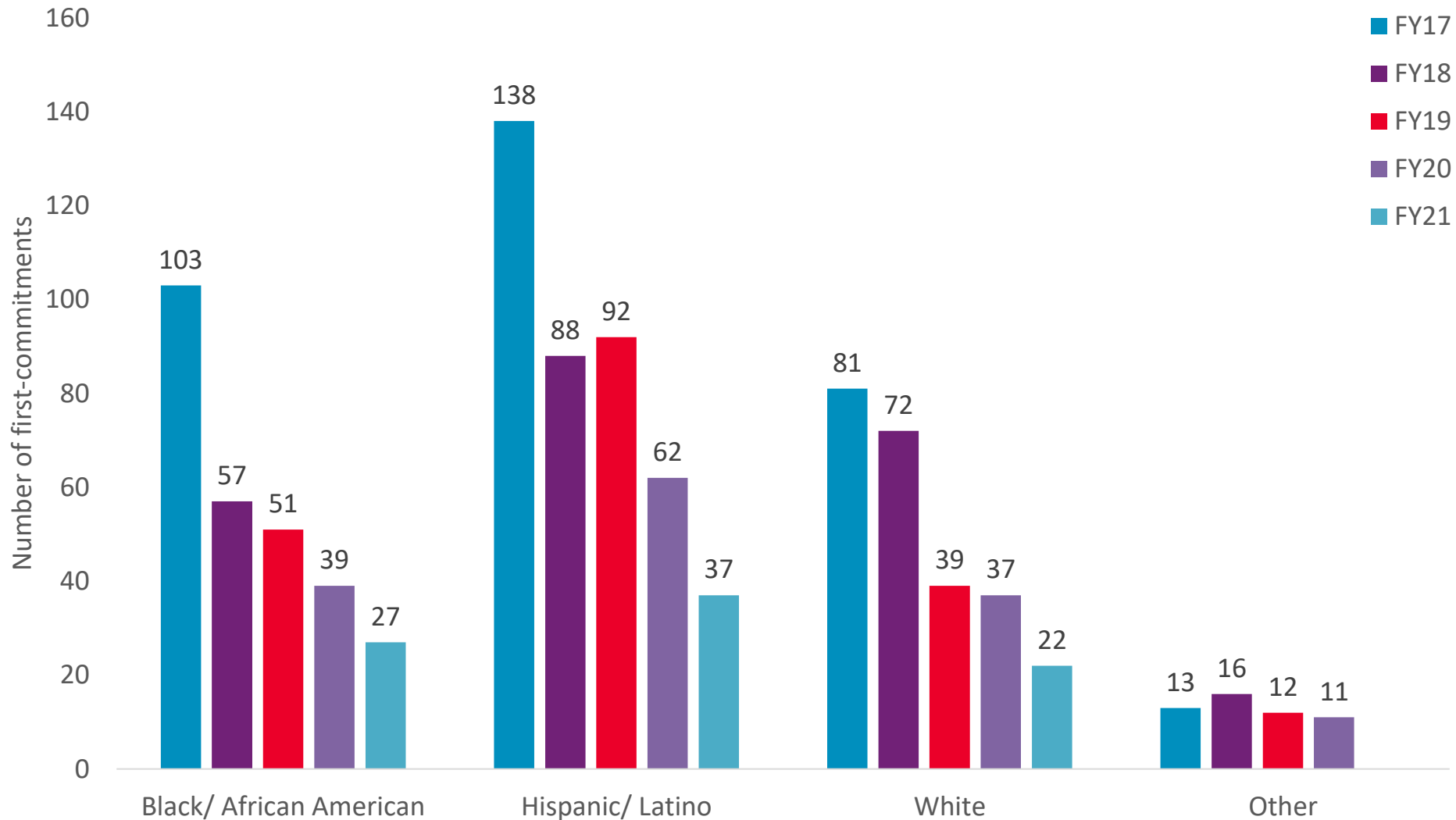
ONA admissions decreased across race categories



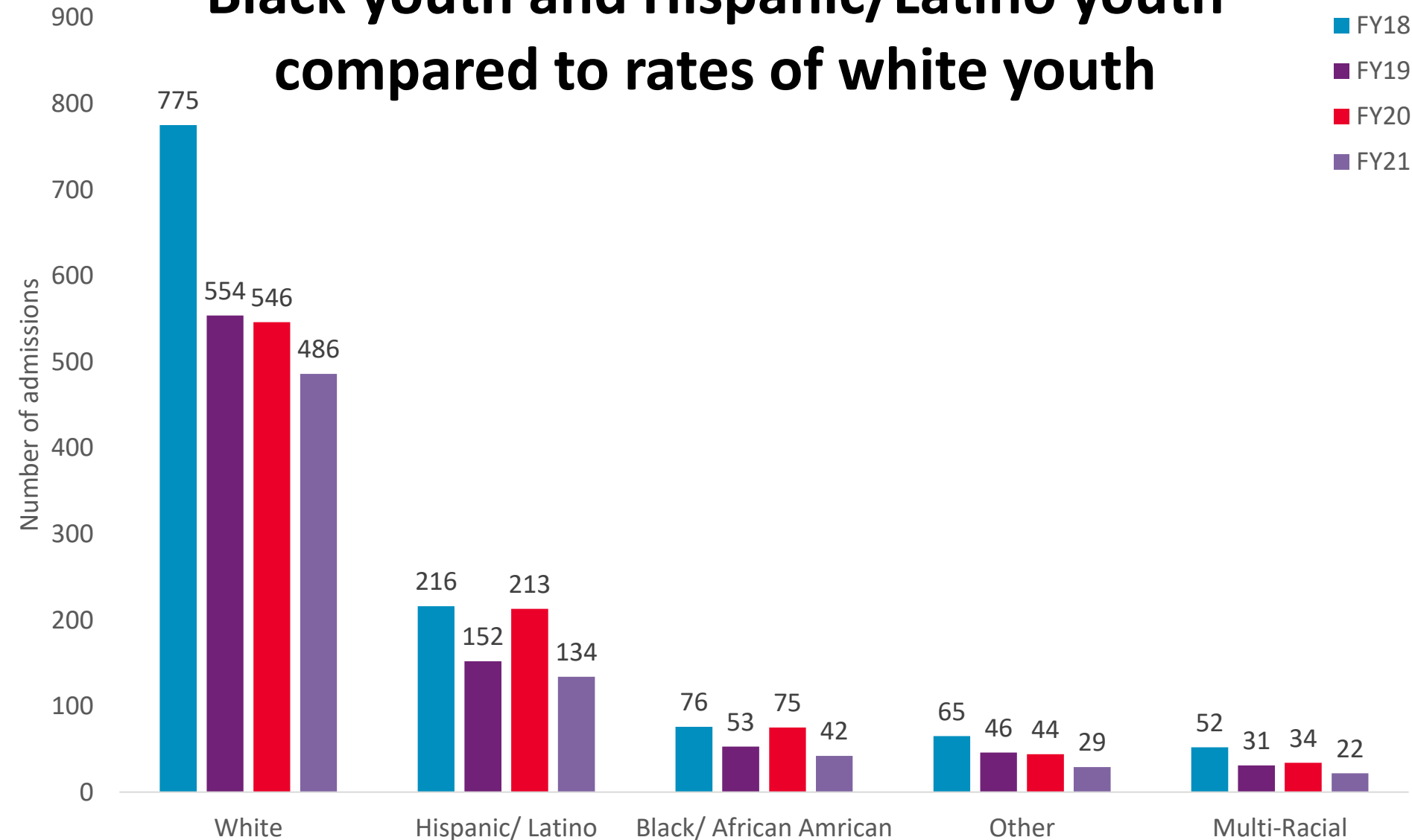
Detention admissions decreased consistently across race categories



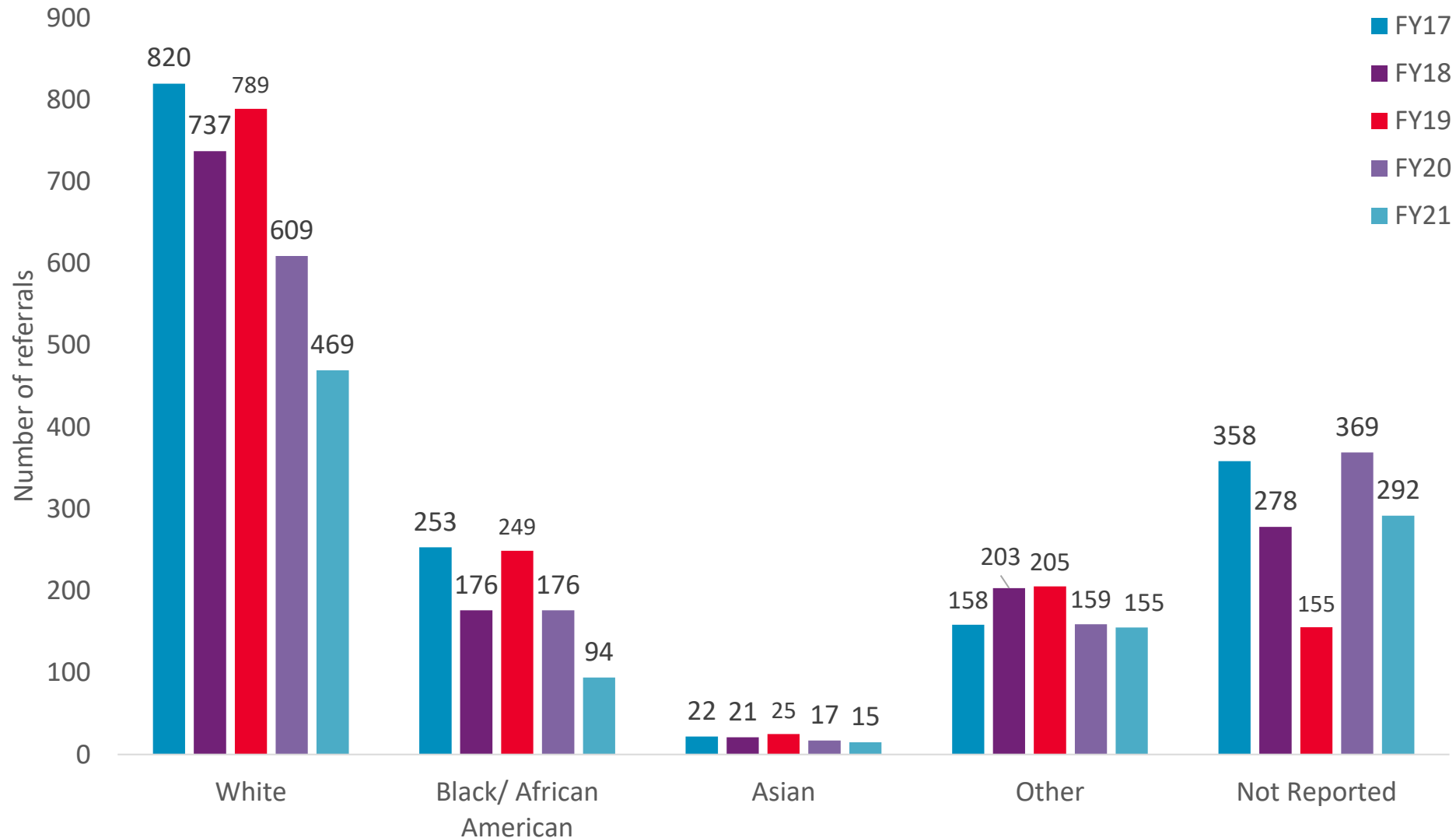
First-time commitments decreased across race categories



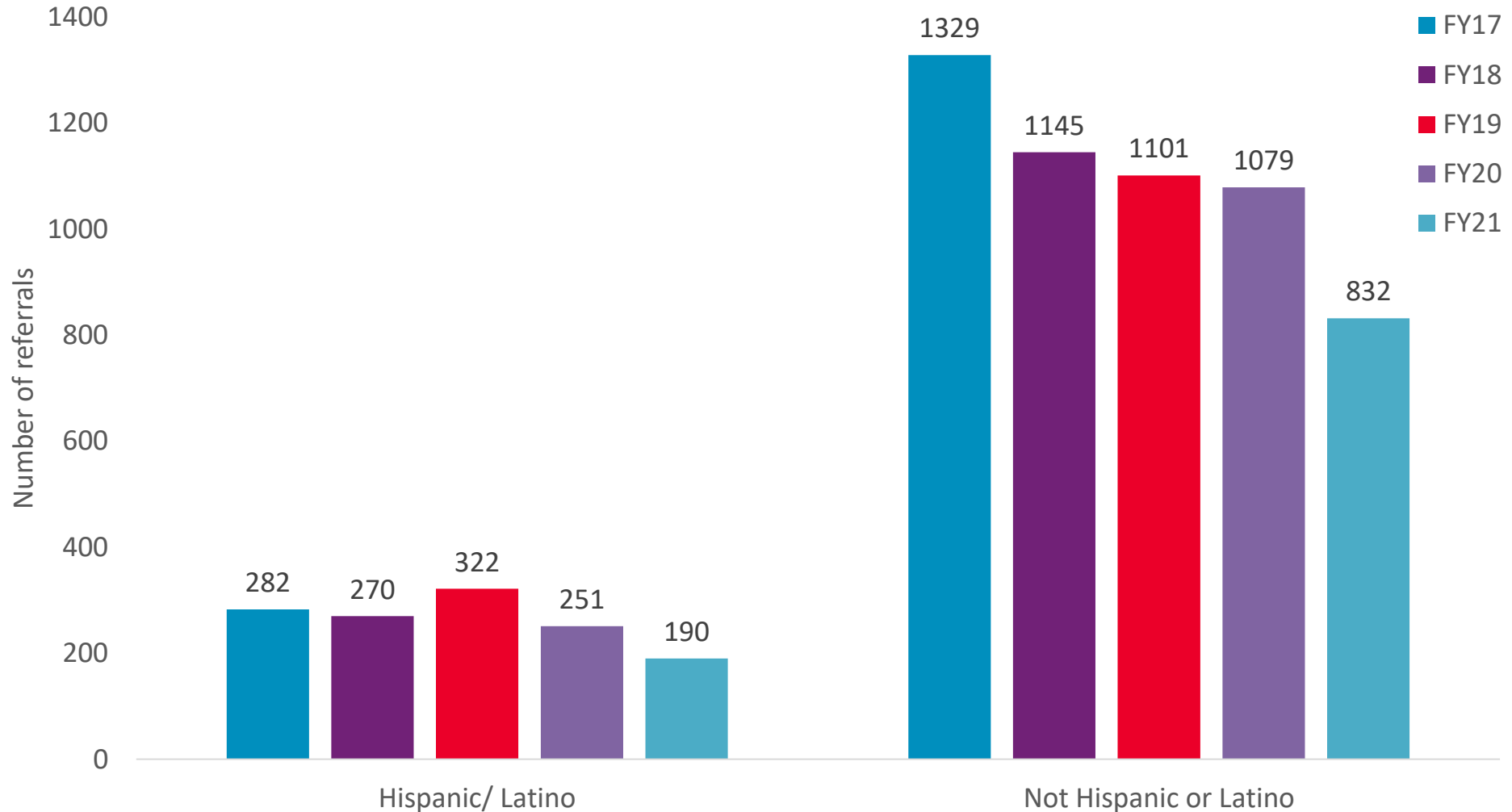
BSAS admissions decreased at higher rates for Black youth and Hispanic/Latino youth compared to rates of white youth



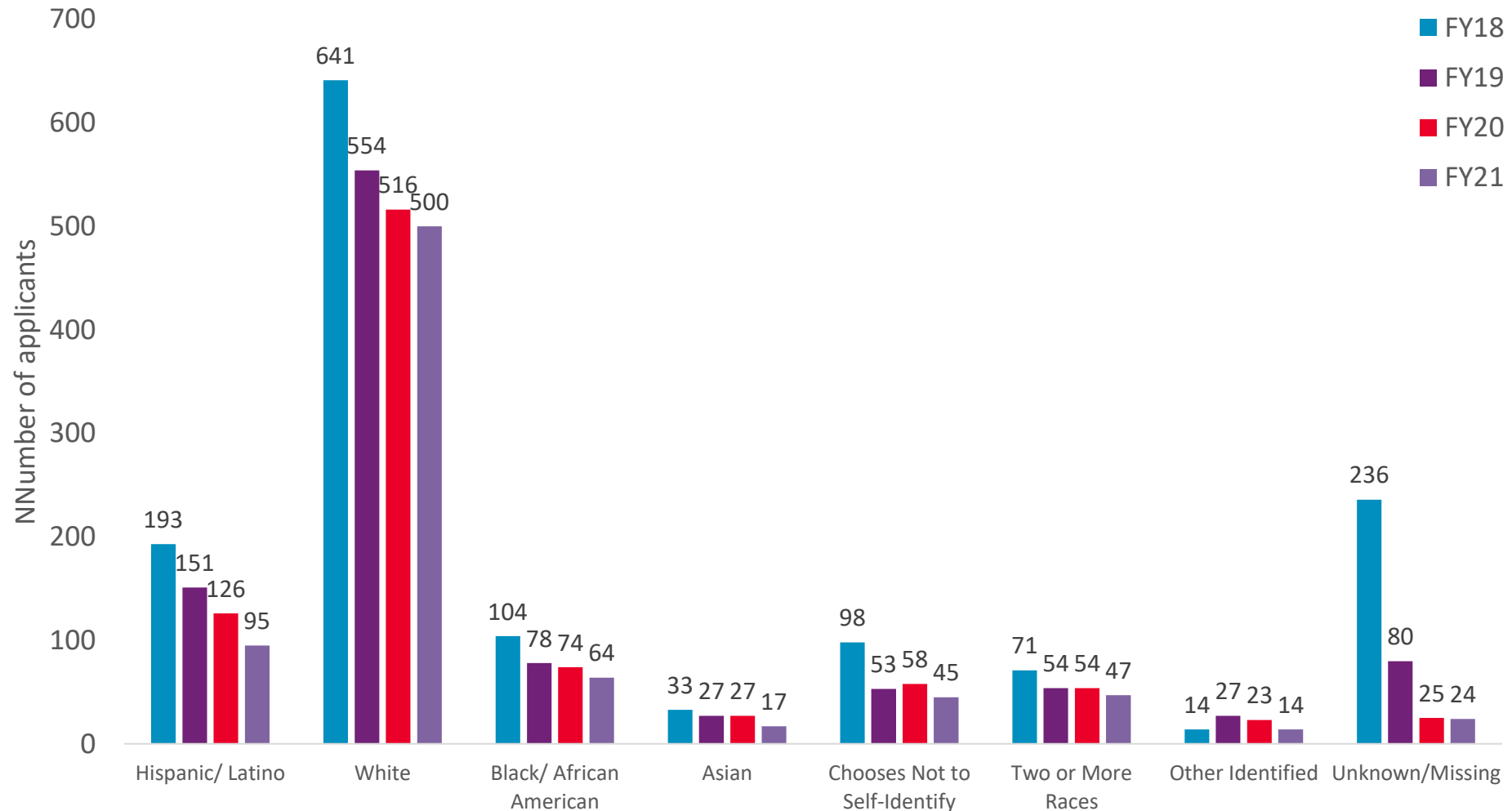
Juvenile court clinic referrals decreased the most for Black youth (47%)



Juvenile court clinic referrals decreased for both Hispanic/Latino youth and non-Hispanic/Latino youth



Youth applications for DMH services decreased 25% for Hispanic/Latino youth and 14% for Black youth



Next Steps

- Once OCA receives the rest of the data, we'll schedule a Subcommittee meeting to review and discuss trends (inclusion of COVID impact)
- OCA will draft the data section of the annual report
- Data Subcommittee will review and provide feedback/edits
- JJPAD Board will review and vote to send the FY21 Annual Report to the Legislature

Next Meeting Date

January 2022

TBD based on when we receive FY21 Data

Virtual Meeting

*2022 Data Subcommittee meetings will be on the
2nd Thursday of the month 10:30am-12pm*

Contact

Melissa Threadgill

Director of Strategic Innovation

melissa.threadgill@mass.gov

617-979-8368

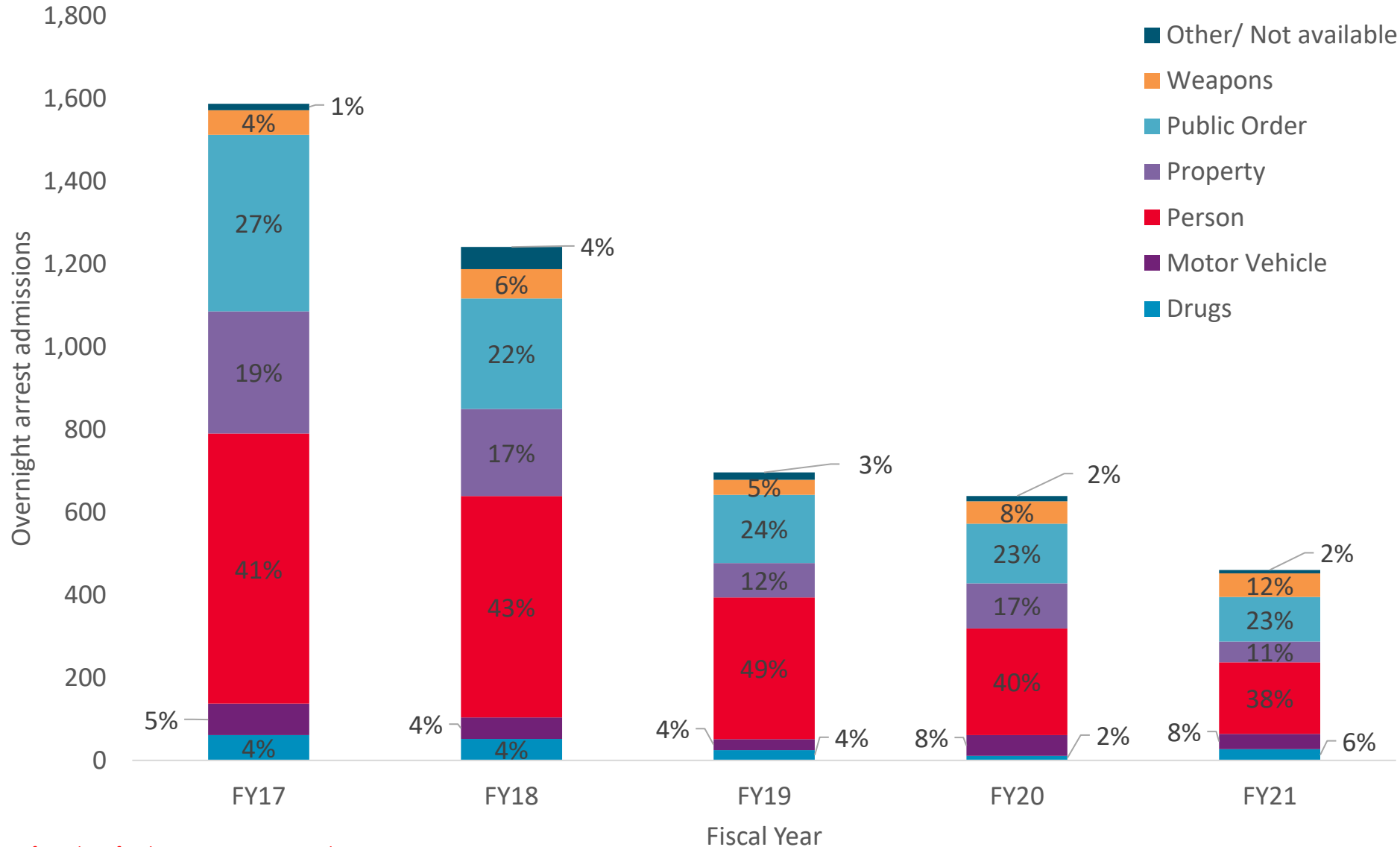
Kristi Polizzano

Juvenile Justice Program Manager

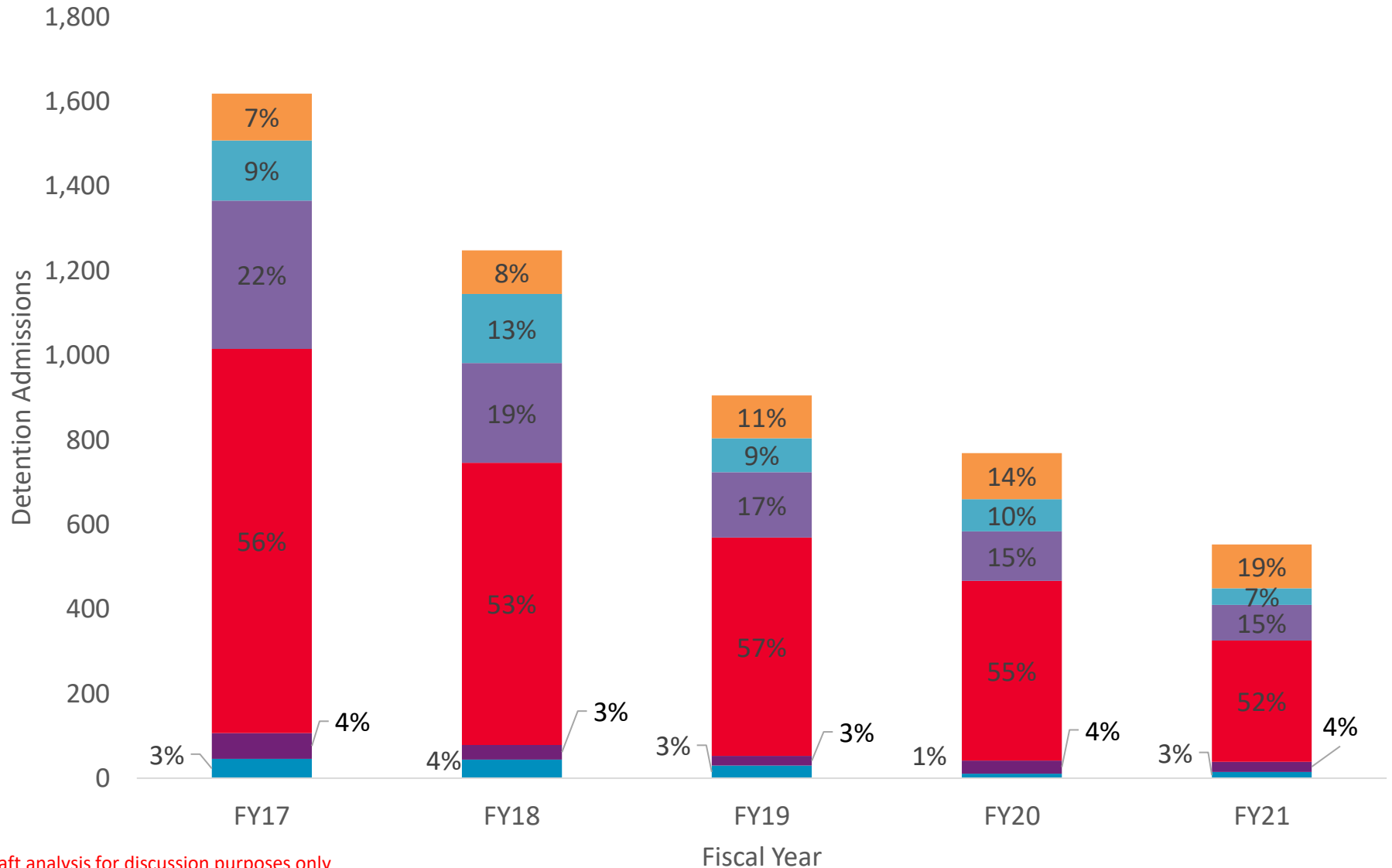
Kristine.Polizzano@mass.gov

617-979-8367

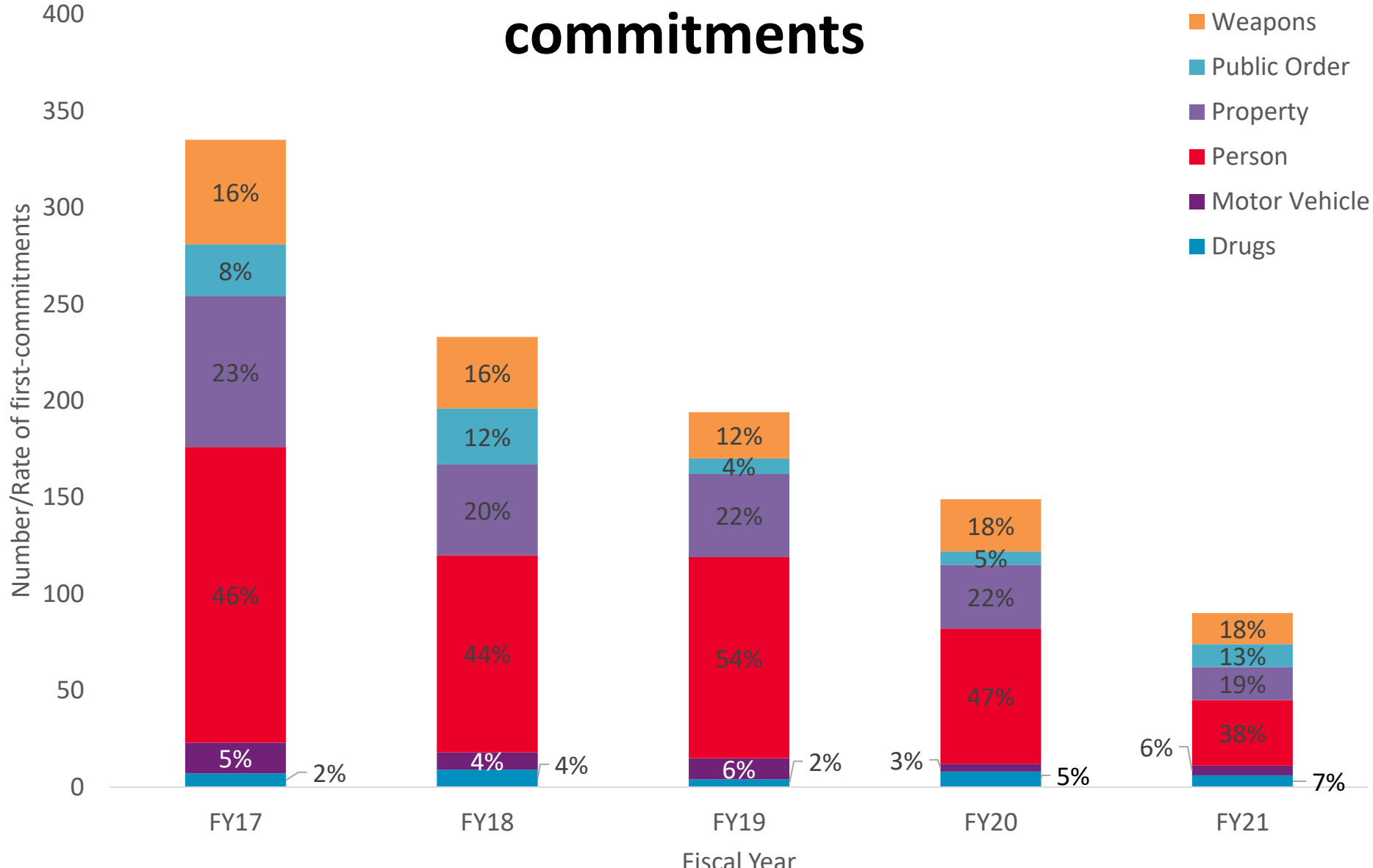
Most youth were held overnight for *persons* and *public order* offenses



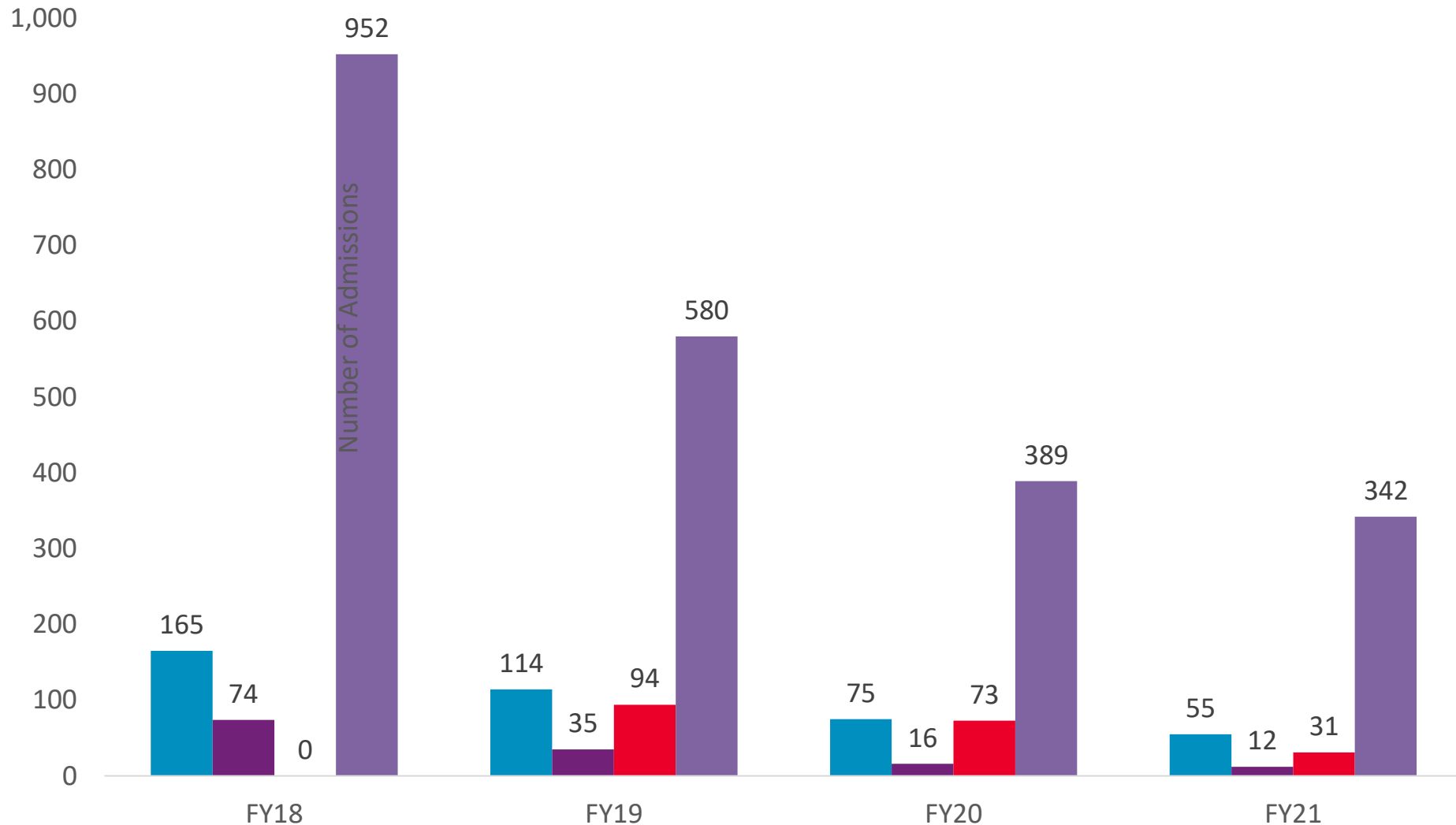
Most admissions are for youth with *person* offense types



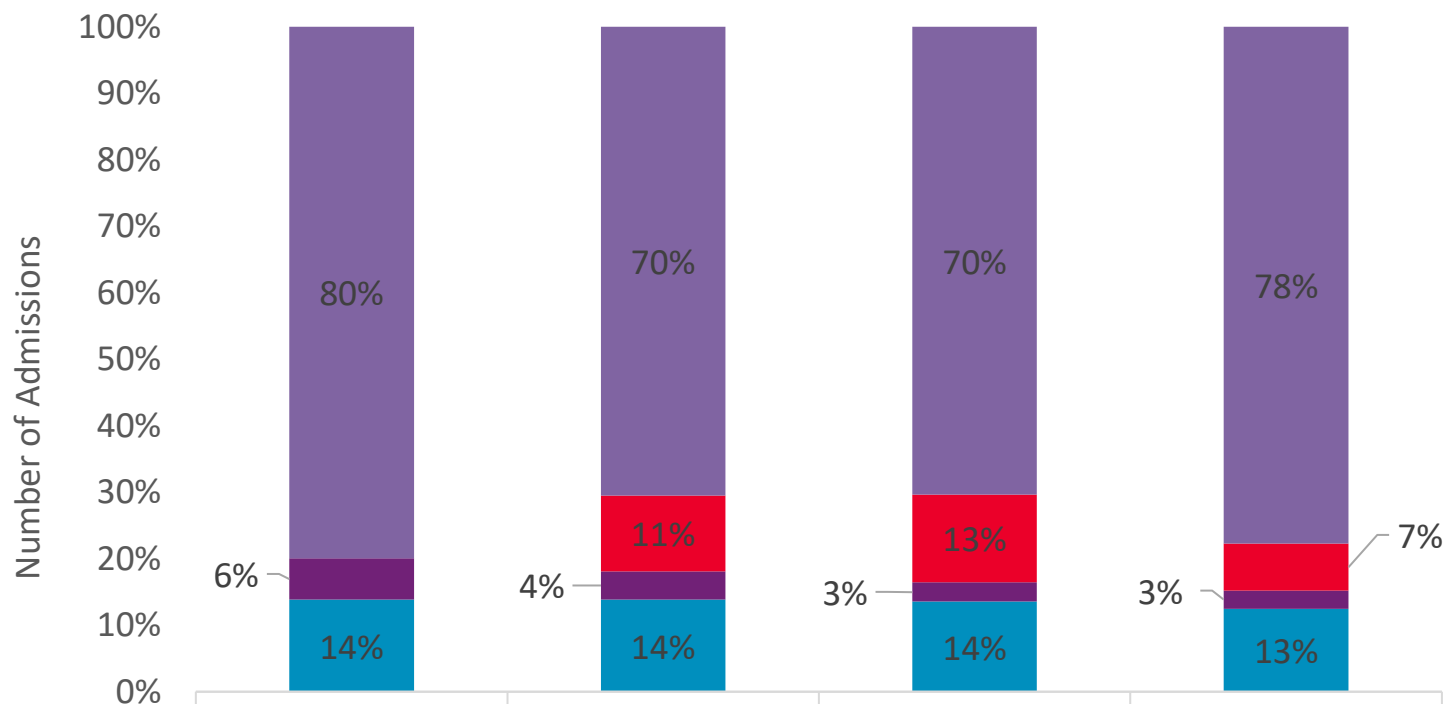
Public Order, Motor Vehicle and Drug offense types made up a larger share of this year's first commitments



16% of referrals to BSAS come from the juvenile justice system



16% of referrals to BSAS come from the juvenile justice system



■ All other referral sources	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
■ Dept. of Children and Families	952	580	389	342
■ Post-adjudication (including Dept. of Probation; Dept. of Youth Services; Pre-Release, Legal Aid, Police)	0	94	73	31
■ Pre-adjudication (including Court - Other; Court - Section 35; Court - DUI; Drug Court; County House of Correction/Jail)	74	35	16	12
	165	114	75	55

Racial and Ethnic Disparities: Compared to MA youth population (12-17)

Process Point	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino
Massachusetts Youth Pop (12-17 years old) (CY20)	64%	10%	18%
Custodial Arrests	47%	25%	24%
Overnight Arrest Admissions	21%	28%	42%
Detention Admissions	23%	31%	42%
First-commitments	24%	30%	41%
YES Transitions	18%	35%	43%

- White youth are underrepresented at each juvenile justice process point
- Black youth are overrepresented at each juvenile justice process point
- Hispanic/Latino youth are overrepresented at each juvenile justice process point

Racial and Ethnic Disparities Compared to MA youth population (12-17): Greater parity across other systems utilization

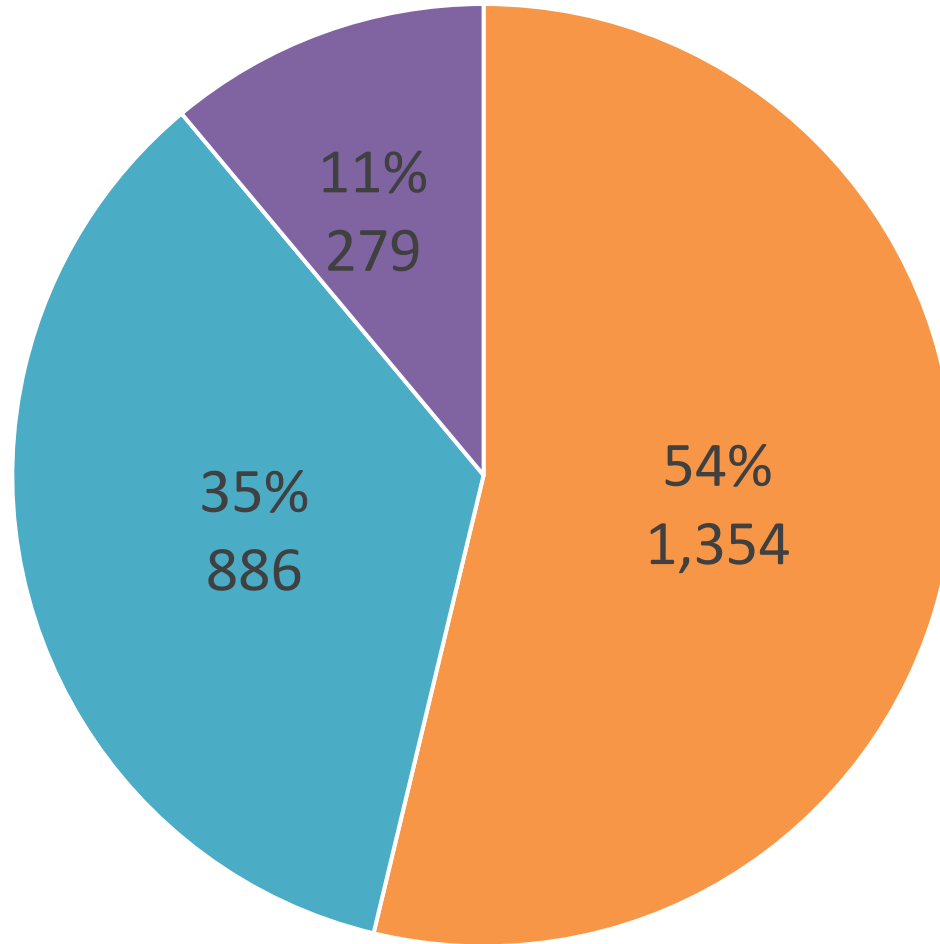
Process Point	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino
Massachusetts Youth Pop (12-17 years old) (CY20)	64%	10%	18%
Juvenile Court Clinic Referrals	46%	9%	19%
DMH Applicants	62%	8%	12%
BSAS Admissions	68%	6%	19%

Other Measures of RED

Rates of Disproportionality			
Process Point	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino
Custodial Arrests/MA Gen Pop	0.73	2.50	1.33
Overnight Arrest Admissions/ MA Gen Pop	0.33	2.80	2.33

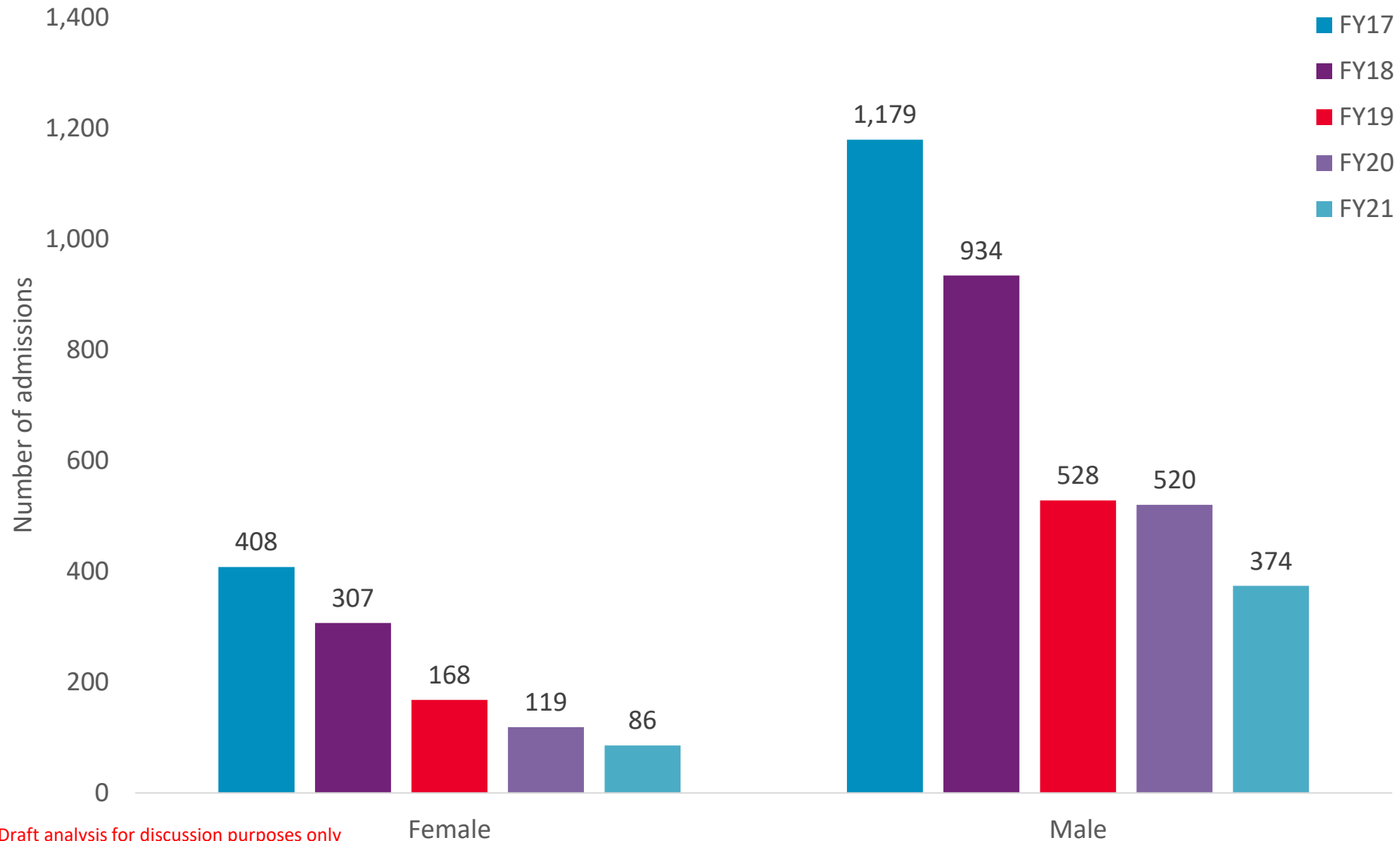
Relative Rate Index			
Process Point	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino
Custodial Arrests/MA Gen Pop	1.0	3.4	1.8
Overnight Arrest Admissions/ MA Gen Pop	1.0	8.5	7.1

2,519 youth were served by Youth Violence Prevention Programs (DPH)

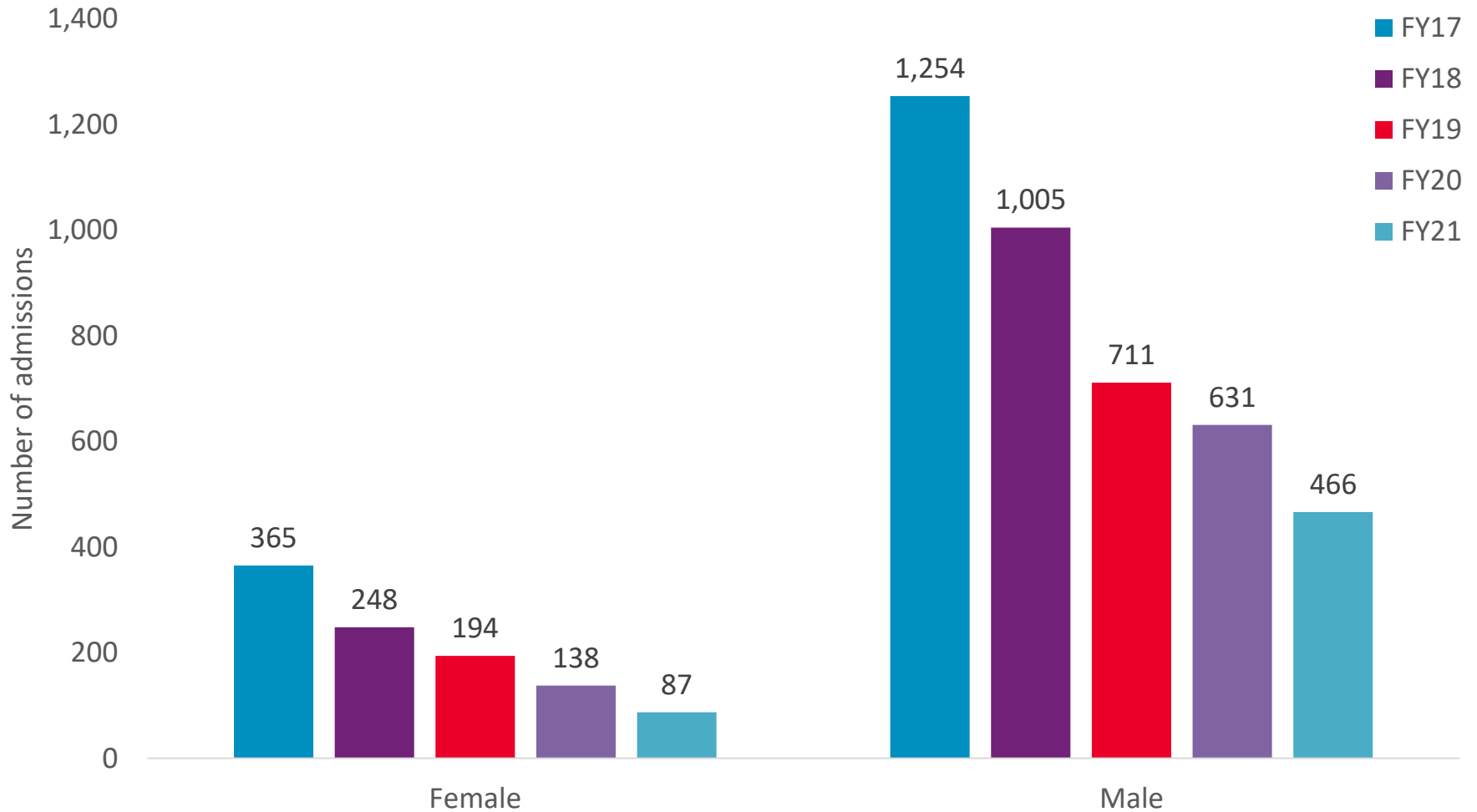


■ Primary Violence Prevention ■ Youth at Risk ■ Safe Spaces

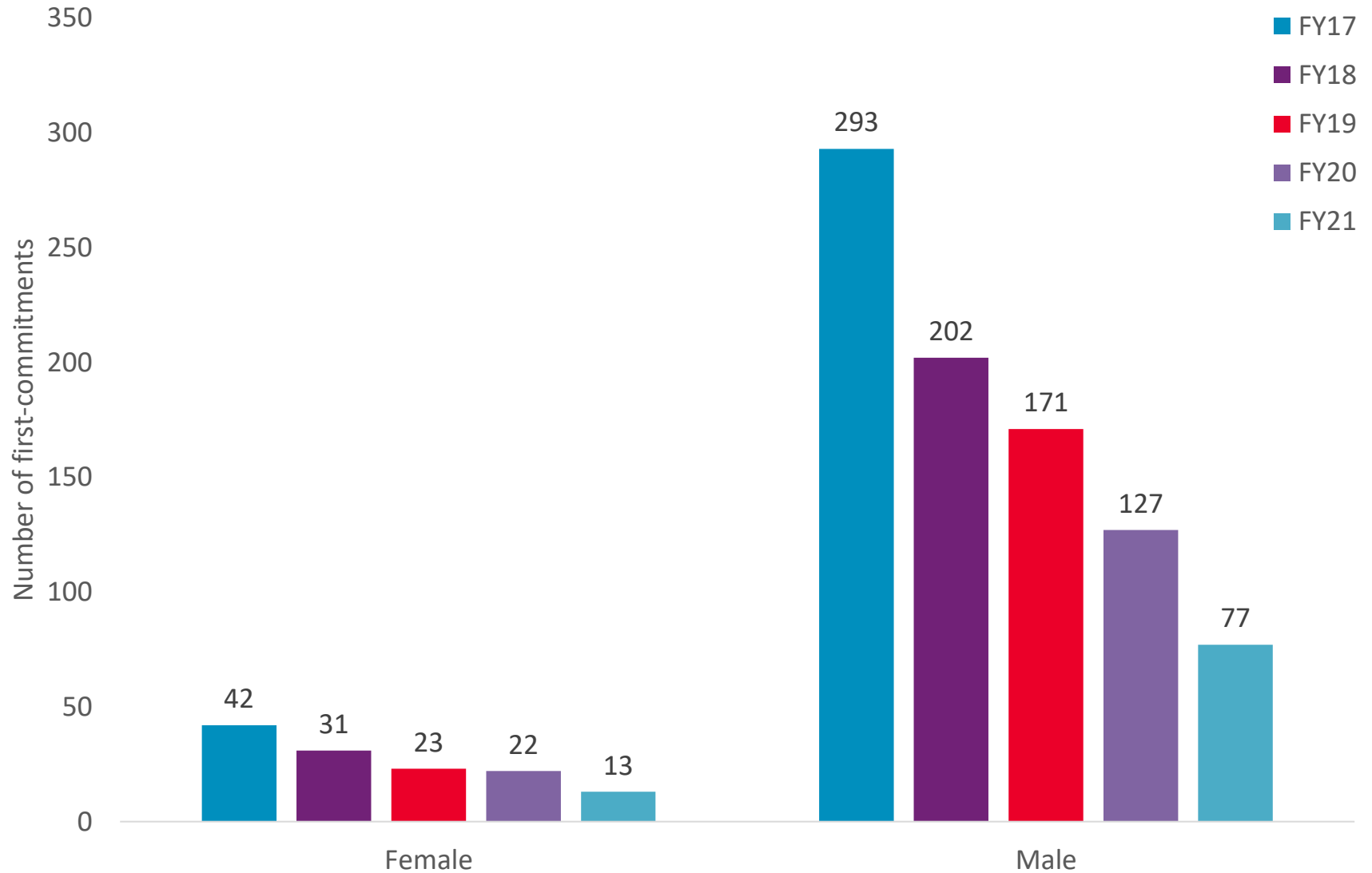
ONA admissions decreased for both girls and boys



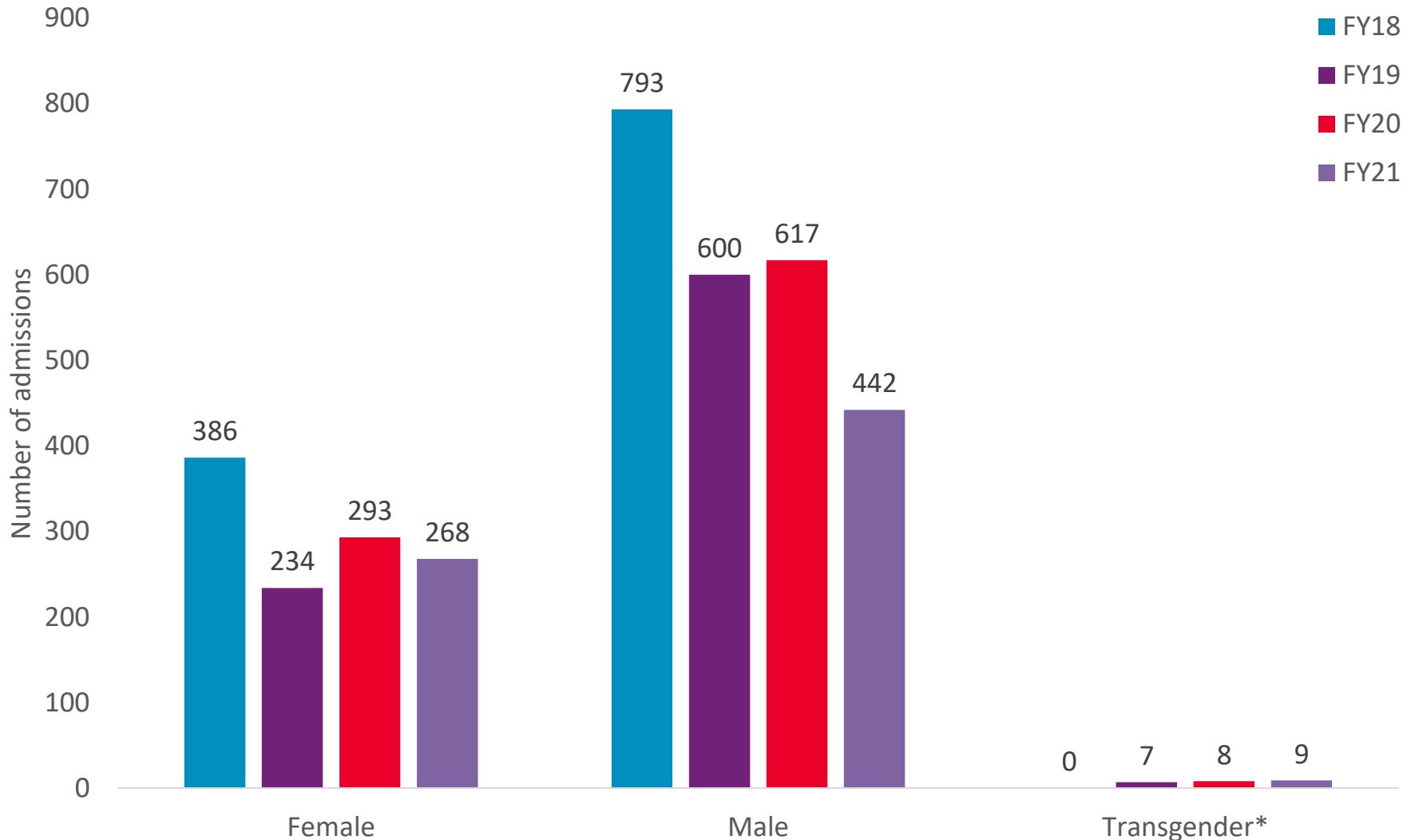
Detention admissions decreased for both girls and boys



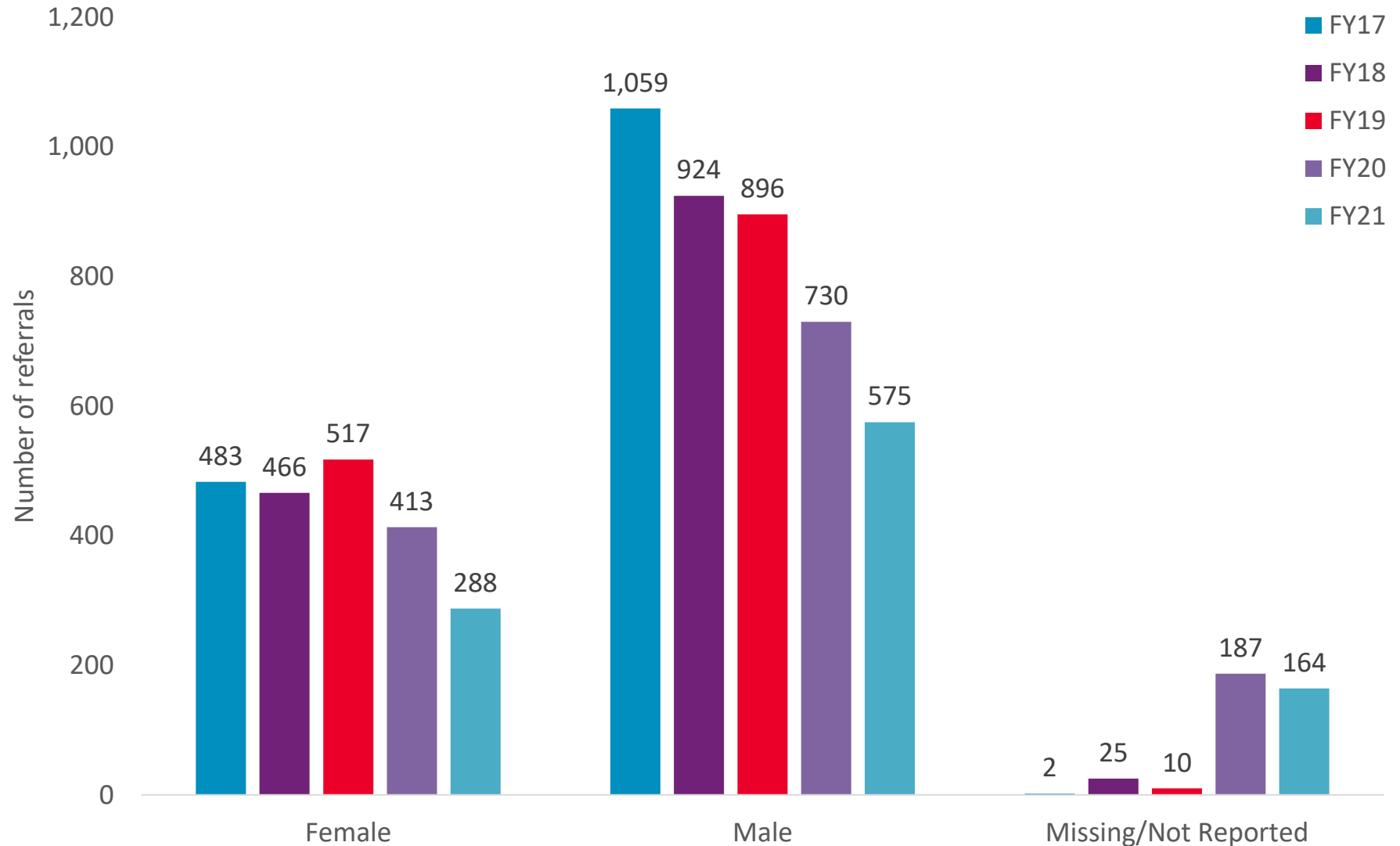
First-commitments decreased for both girls and boys



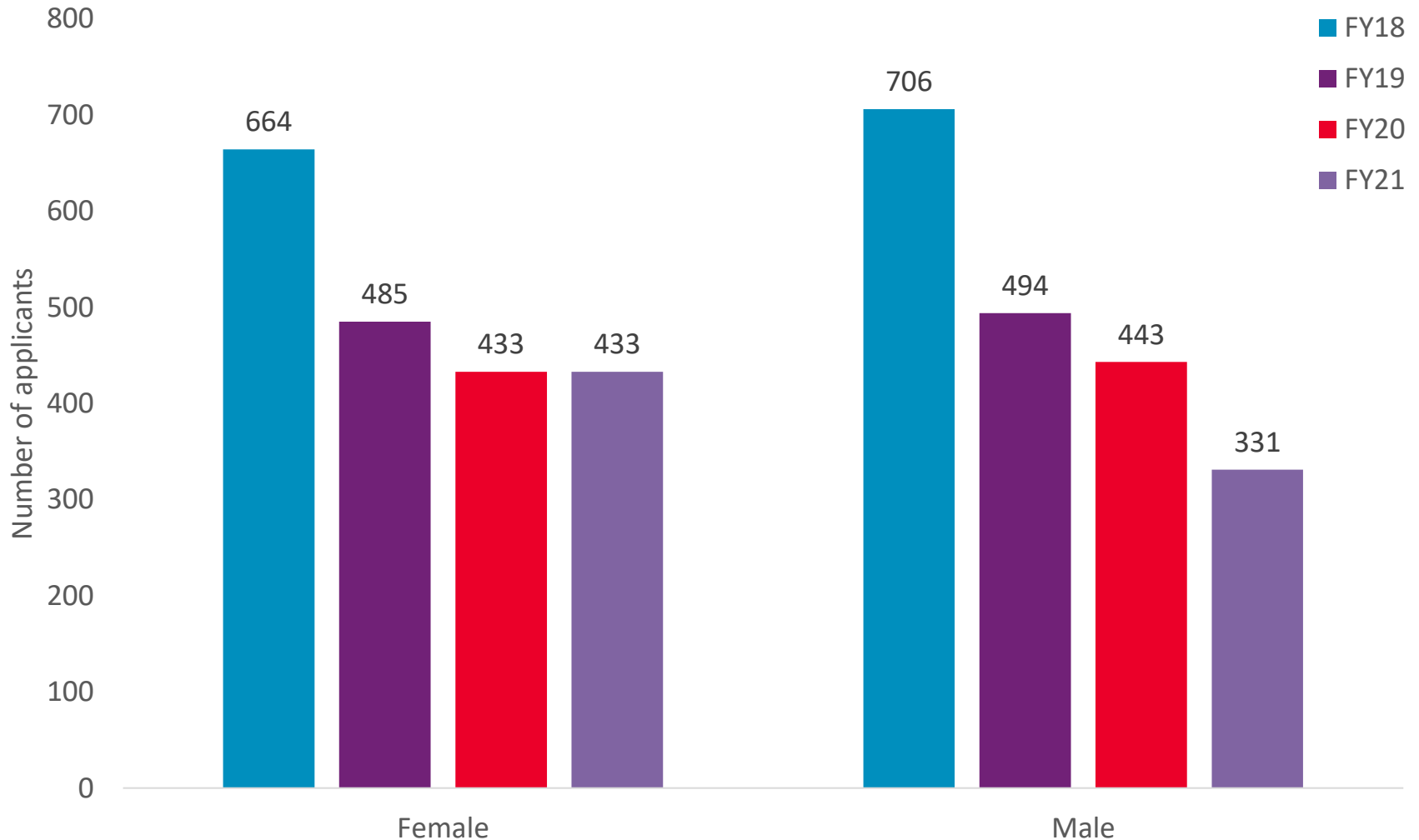
BSAS admissions decreased for both girls and boys



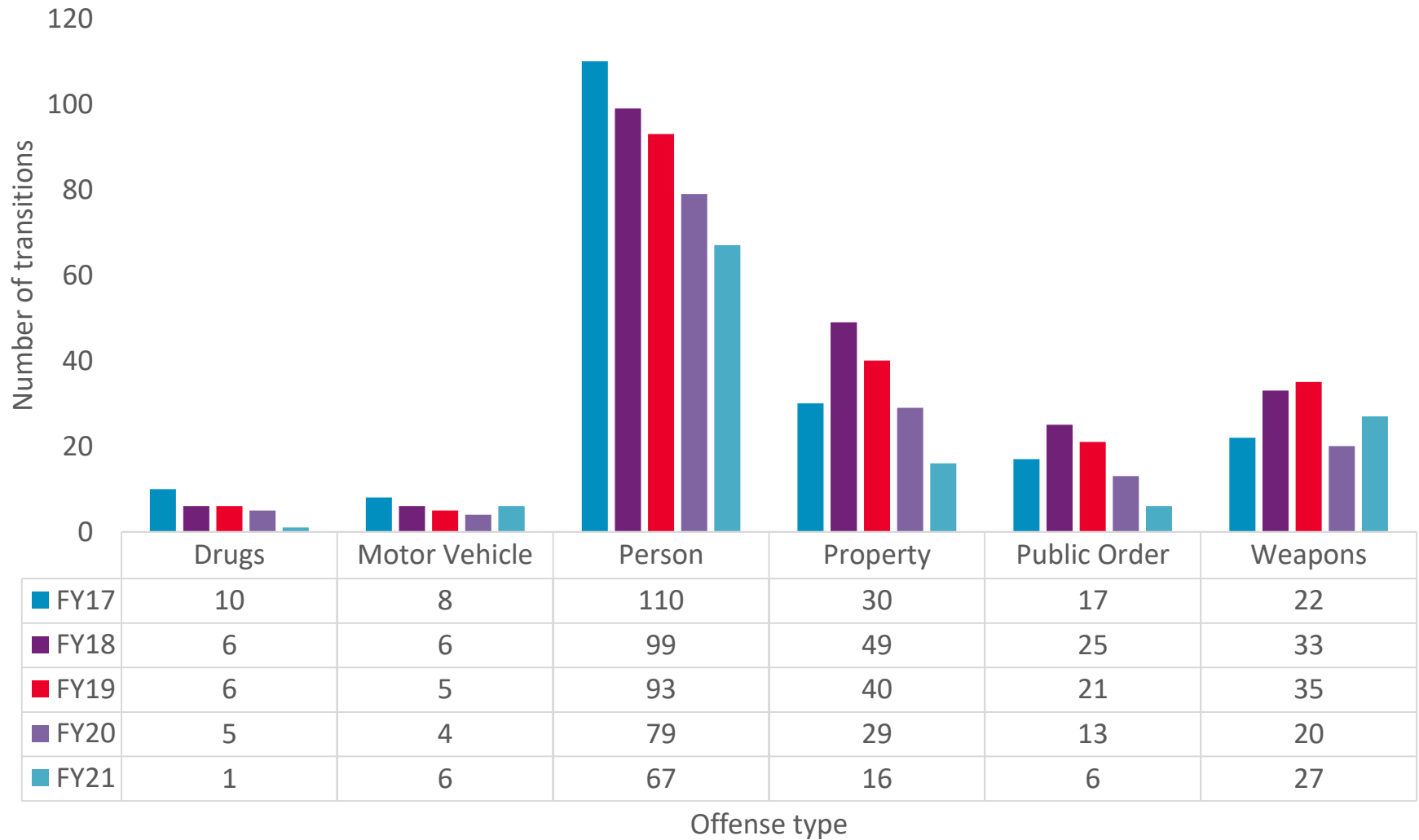
Juvenile Court Clinic referrals decreased for both girls and boys



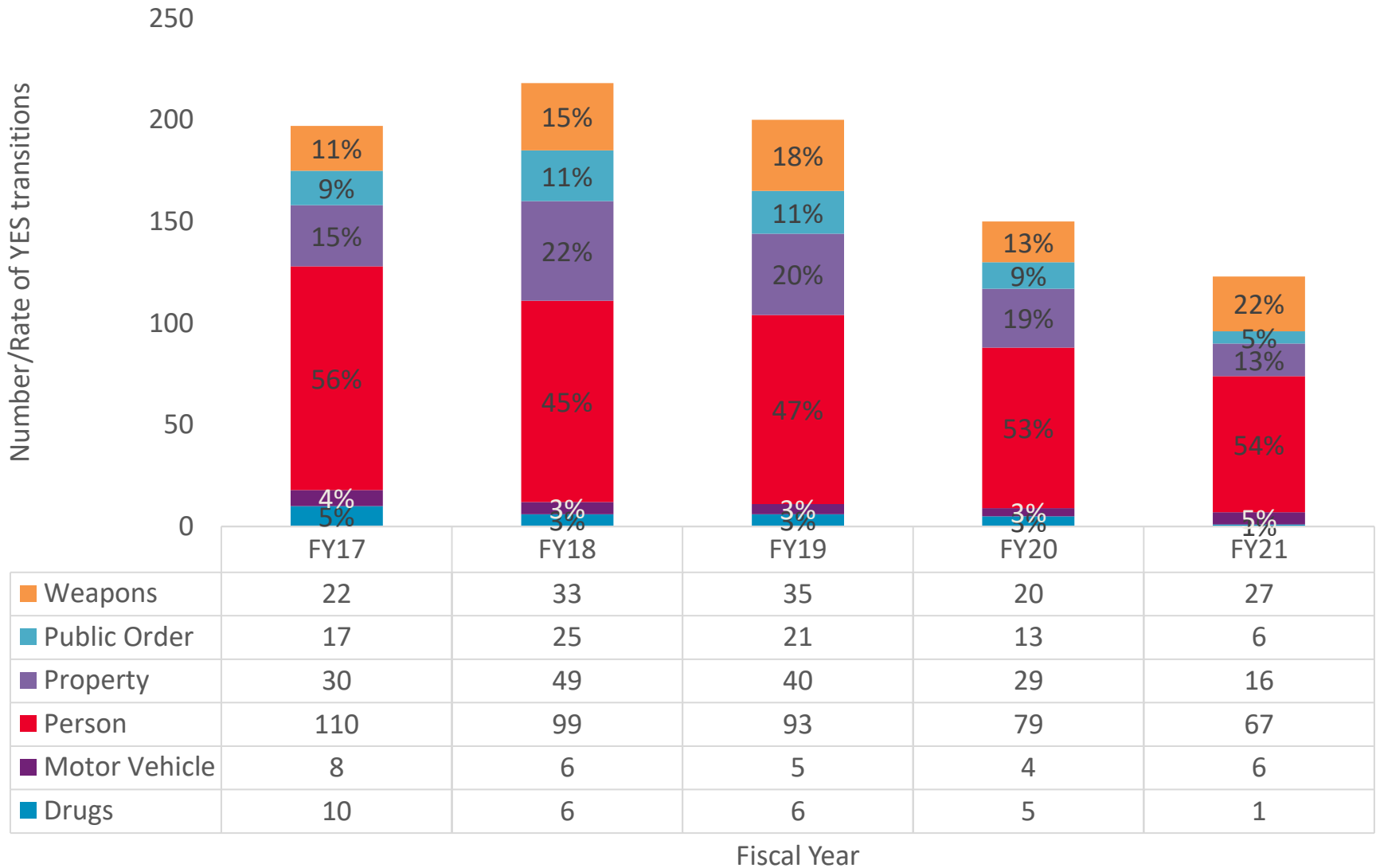
Applications for DMH services decreased for both girls and boys



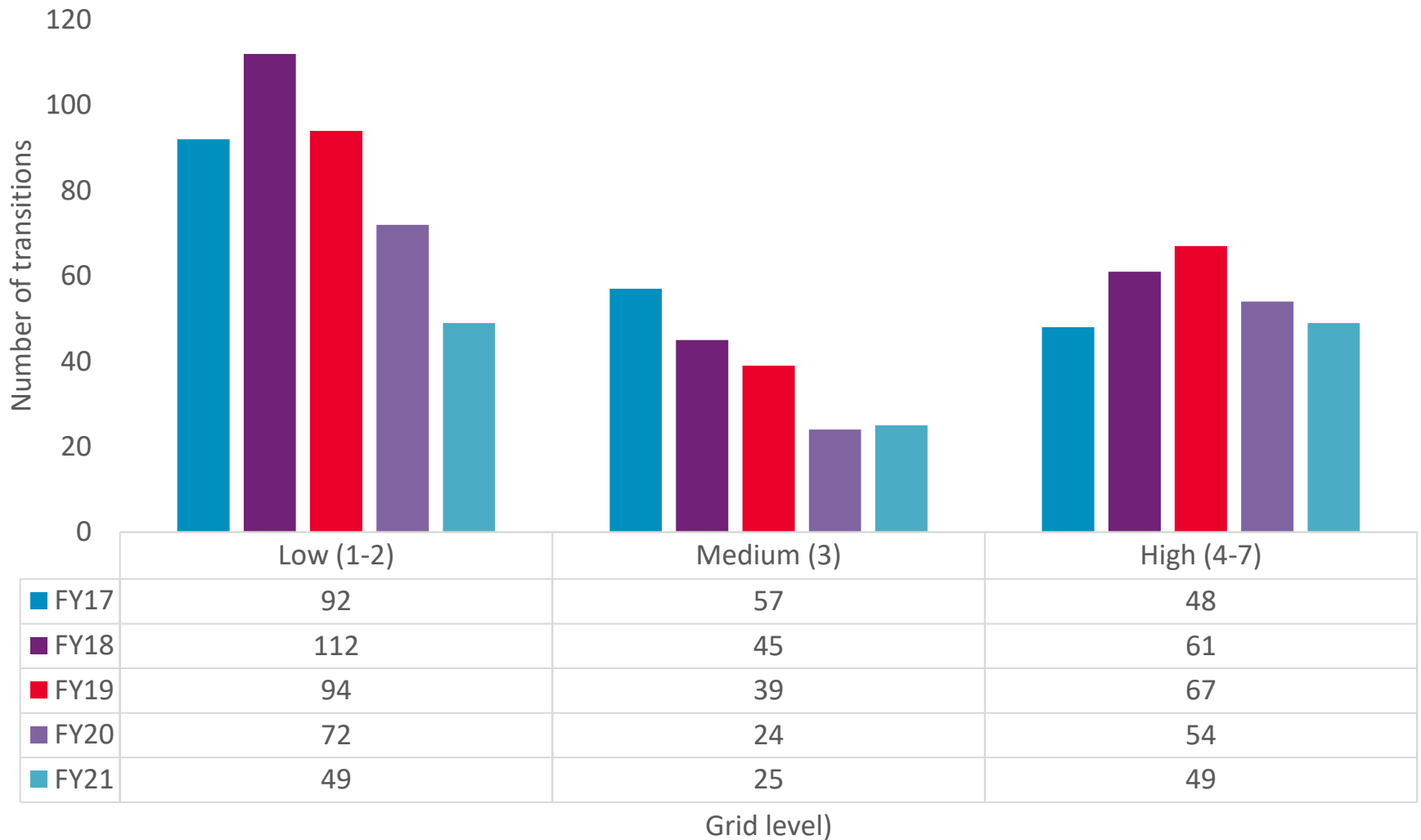
YES Transitions



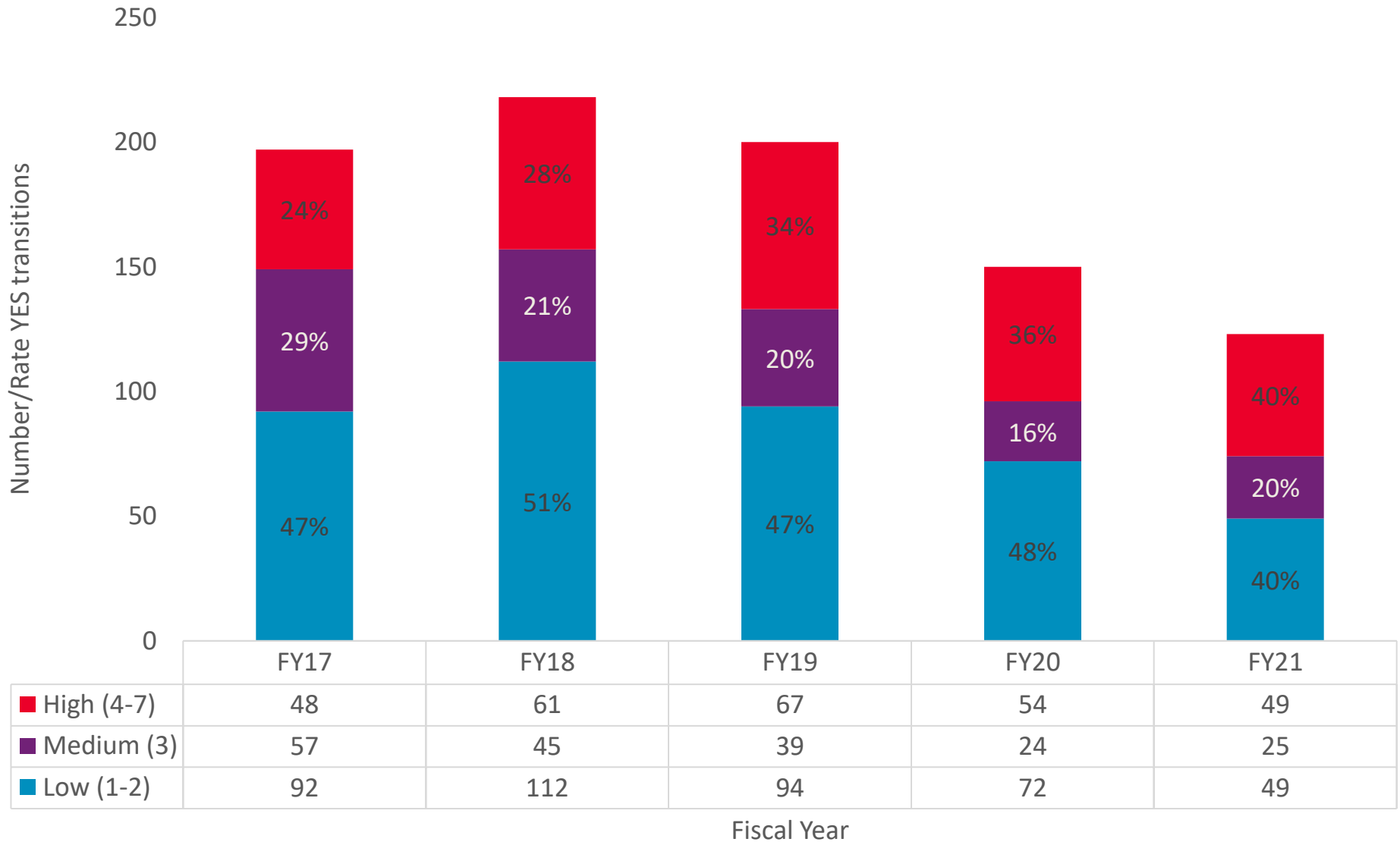
YES Transitions



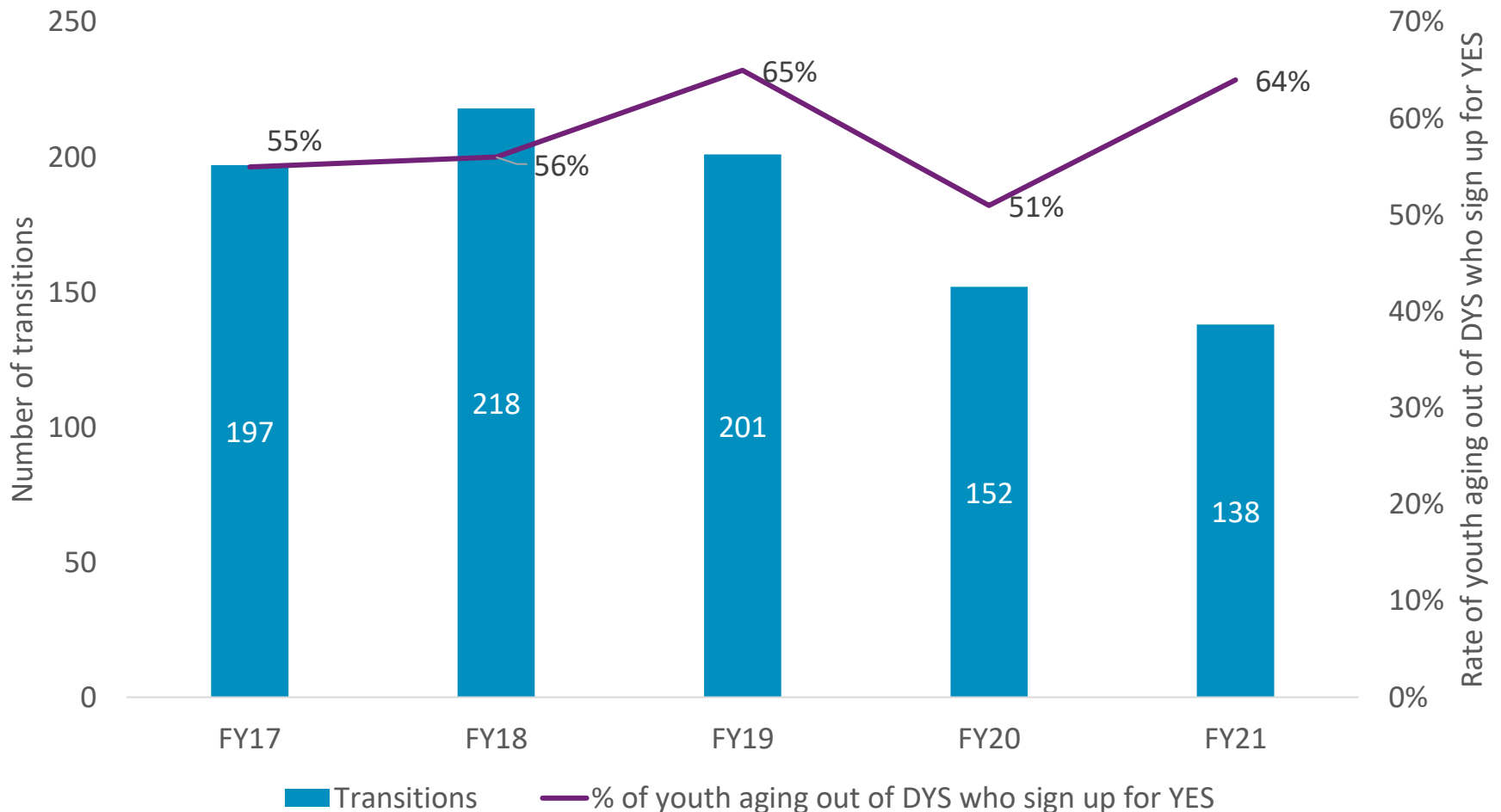
YES Transitions



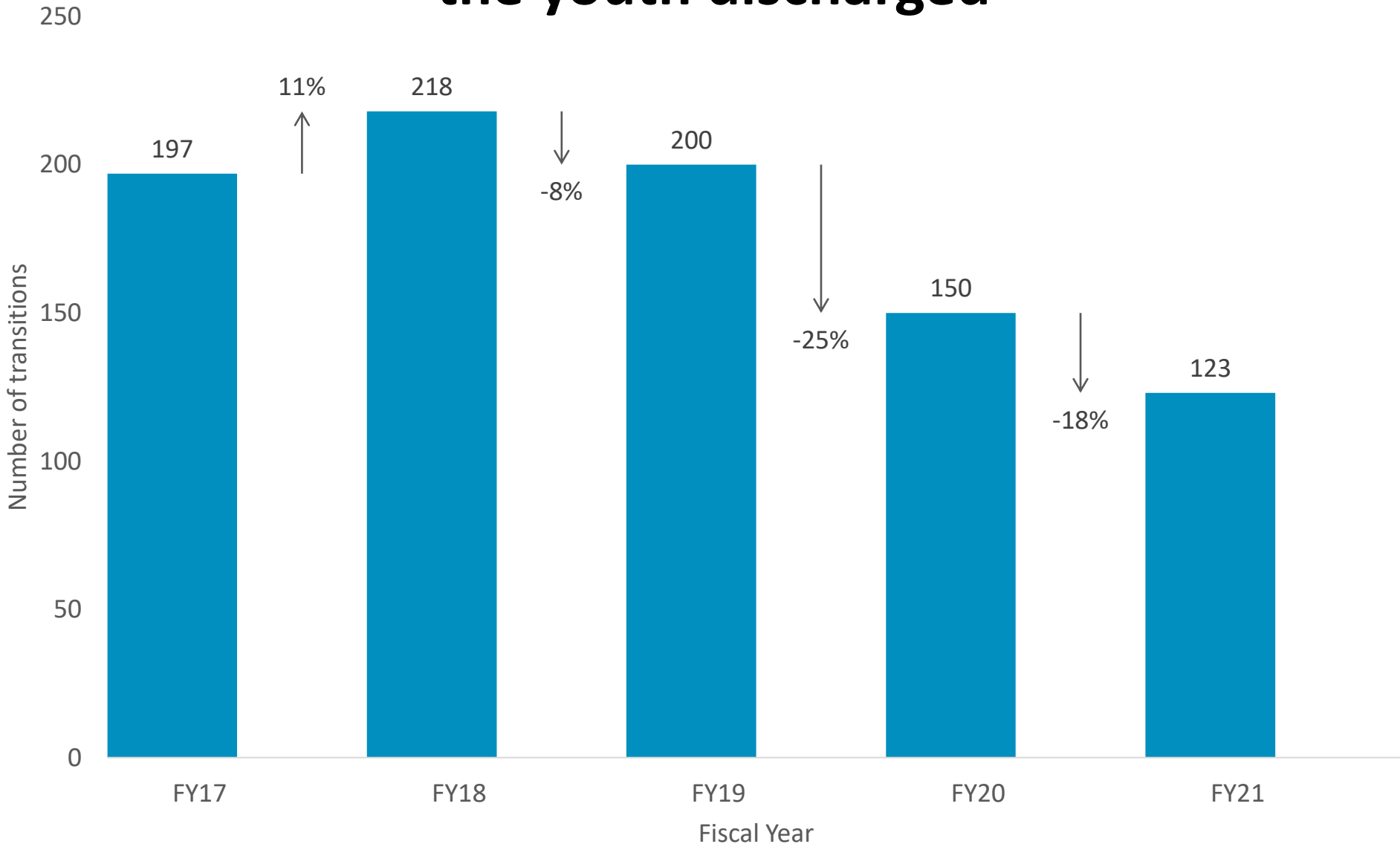
YES Transitions



64% of youth who aged-out of DYS signed up for YES services



YES Transitions decreased, representing 59% of the youth discharged



YES Transitions for Black youth and white youth increased since FY20

