

Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board

Data Subcommittee

Virtual Meeting

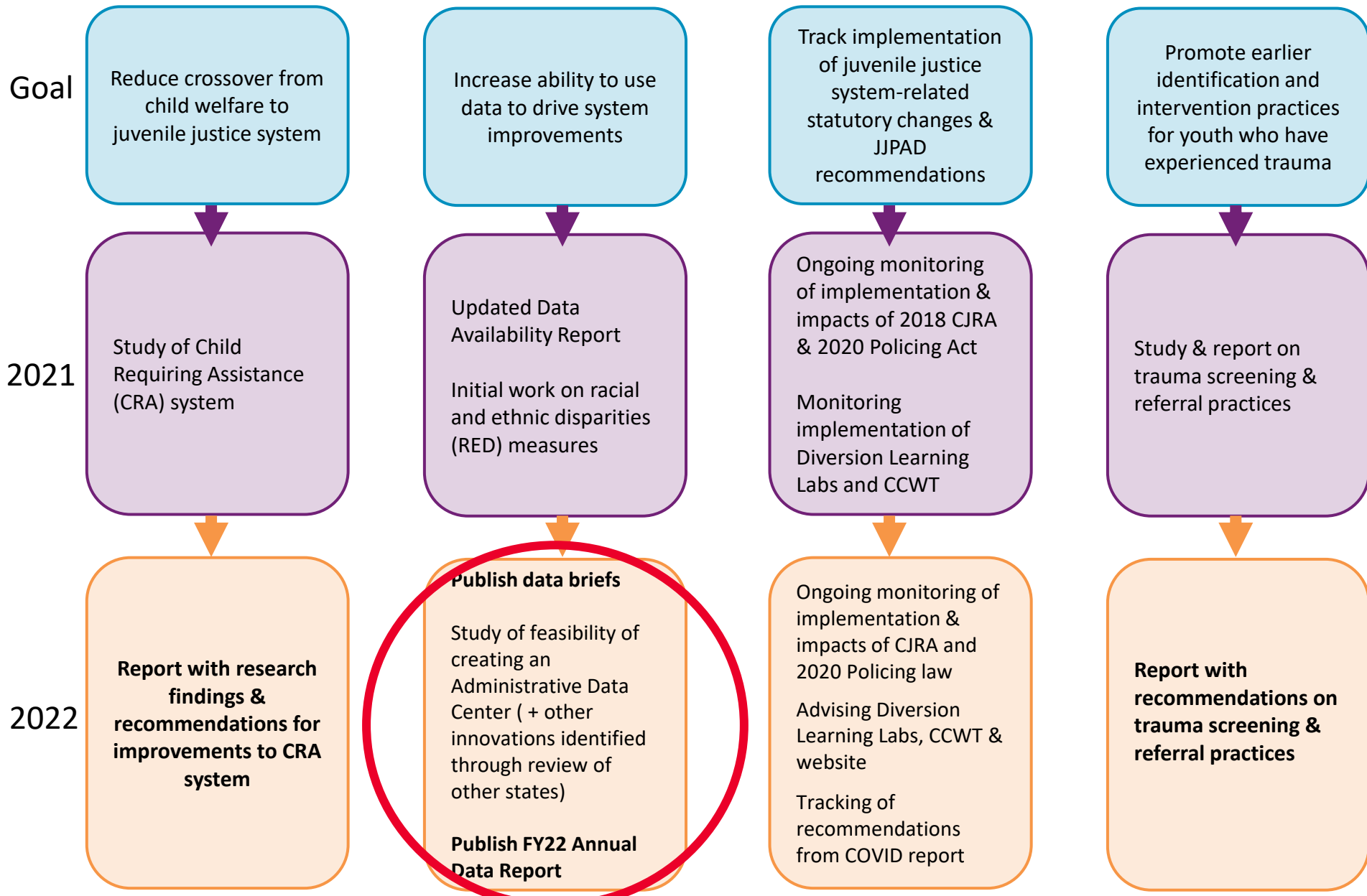
March 10, 2022

10:30m – 12:00pm

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Approval of February meeting minutes
3. Review & Discussion of 2022 Work Plan
4. Presentation & Discussion: Overnight Arrest Admissions Racial and Ethnic Disparities Data

JJPAD 2022 Work Plan



Data Subcommittee

Spring

- Racial & ethnic disparities data brief
- Review other states' public data reporting measures
- CRA/Crossover Youth Data Requests

Summer

- Study feasibility of state Administrative Data Center
- Other data briefs (TBD)
- Ongoing advisory on OCA's Juvenile Justice Data Website
- FY22 Data Requests

Fall

- FY22 Data Analysis
- Review Diversion Learning Lab data
- Other data briefs (TBD)

Exploratory Analysis of Youth ONA 2019-2021 Admission Data

Ayanna Miller-Smith

Summer 2021 Rappaport Public Policy Fellow

March 10th 2022

Who Am I?

- Summer 2021 Harvard Rappaport Public Policy Fellow Jointly Appointed between OCA and DYS
- 3rd Year Ph.D. Student in Criminology and Criminal Justice Policy at Northeastern University
 - Research focus on racial justice, policing, police-community relationships, community mechanisms of public safety, and evidence-based policy.



Agenda



Literature Review



Data Analysis

Overall Data
Trends

Bail Status

Detainment
Status

Offense Type




Questions

Highlights from Literature Review



Definitions

- Police Contact
 - Generally refers to any contact between a person and an officer initiated by the officer.
- Custodial Arrest
 - When a youth is taken into police custody because the police officer found probable cause that a felony has occurred, has directly observed a misdemeanor offense, or was responding to a court-ordered arrest warrant.
- Overnight Arrest
 - An overnight arrest occurs when a youth has been arrested by the police when court is not in session (i.e. outside of business hours) and is held in a Department of Youth Services (DYS) ONA facility overnight or until the next court day.



Black and Hispanic/Latino Youth Don't Just Commit More Crimes

- After controlling for multiple self-reported delinquent behaviors such as—property crime, violent crime, drug use, drug-associated crime, and truancy—Black youth still had a significantly higher likelihood of having ever been arrested than white youth.
- Though members of minority groups were more likely to report violent delinquency (but not property or drug-related delinquency); and though violent delinquency was associated with higher chances of police contact when controlled for, it did not reduce racial disparities of police contact.
- Of all gang-involved youth, Black and Hispanic/Latino youth are at the highest risk for arrest.



Police Discretion Matters

- Police discretion and decision-making vary across race and place (suburban, rural, urban) and can influence racial and ethnic disparities in arrest.
- When it came to minor crimes such as substance use and vandalism, Black and Hispanic/Latino youth experienced disproportionate arrest rates compared to more serious crimes such as assault, property crime and drug sales.
 - This finding may suggest that that police officers may make arrests for serious offenses with little regard for the suspect's race, but on less serious crimes, they are more punitive toward minority youth.
- The proportion of White individuals in a community is a protective factor against arrest for White youth, but not Black or Hispanic/Latino youth.

Data Analysis



Methodology

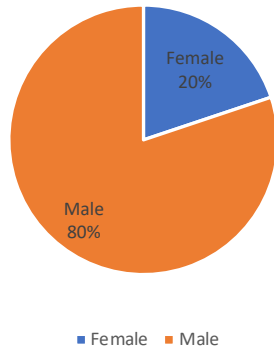
- Sample Source: Youth Overnight Arrest Admissions- Department of Youth Services
- Time Frame: January 2019 – June 2021
- Sample Size: N=1409 admissions
- Definitions
 - New Arrest: Arrests that are for a new offense rather than an active warrant (i.e., there's a new alleged delinquent offense that occurred that police witness
 - Low Grid: The term “low grid” refers to DYS’ offense severity categorization of “grid levels” using 1 being less serious- to 7 being most serious). Grid levels were combined into low (grid levels 1-2), medium (grid level 3), and high (grid levels 4-7) severity levels.

Youth ONA Admissions 2019-2021 Overall Data Trends

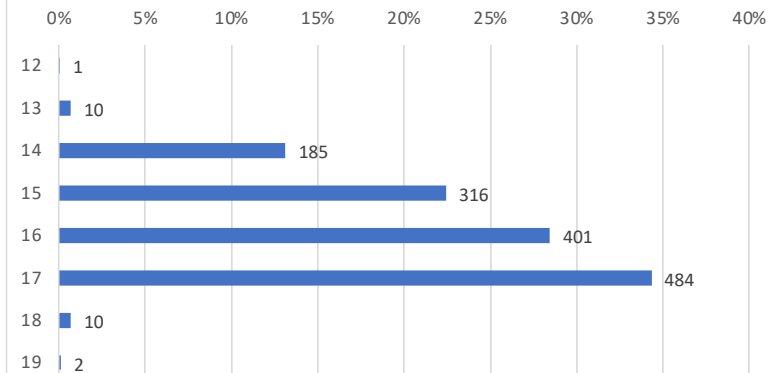
Demographics

- From 2019-2021 there were 1409 Youth ONA Admissions
- Youth admitted during this time were predominantly male and mostly fell between the ages of 14-17

Youth ONA by Gender 2019-2021



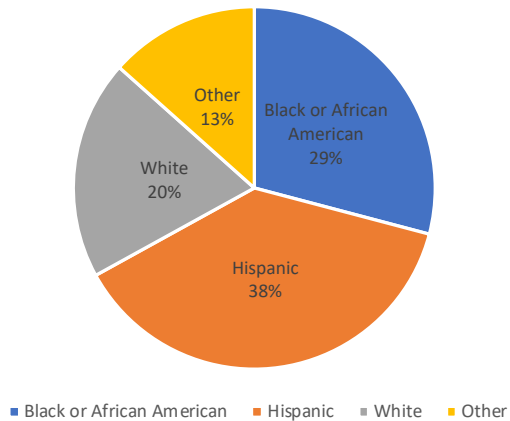
Youth ONA by Age 2019-2021



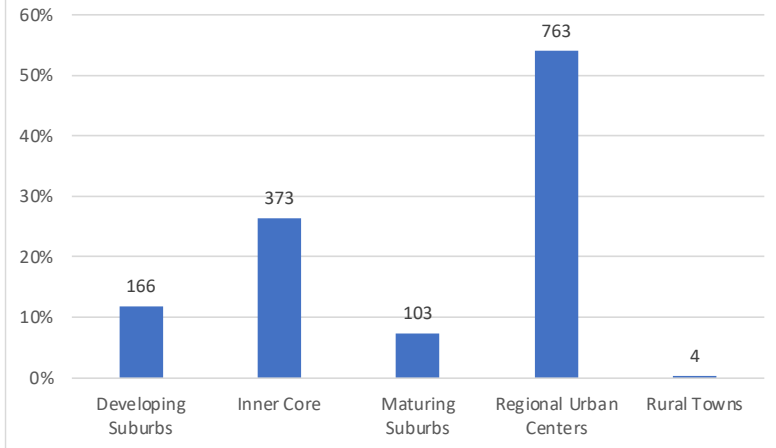
Demographics

- Hispanic/Latino youth made up 38% of ONA admissions, followed by Black youth at 29% and White Youth at 20%
- Youth predominantly came from Regional Urban Centers followed by Inner Core community types

Youth ONA by Race and Ethnicity 2019-2021



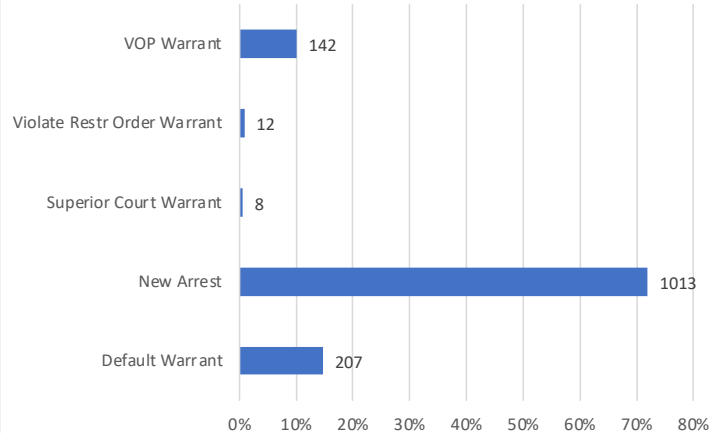
Youth ONA by Community Type 2019-2021



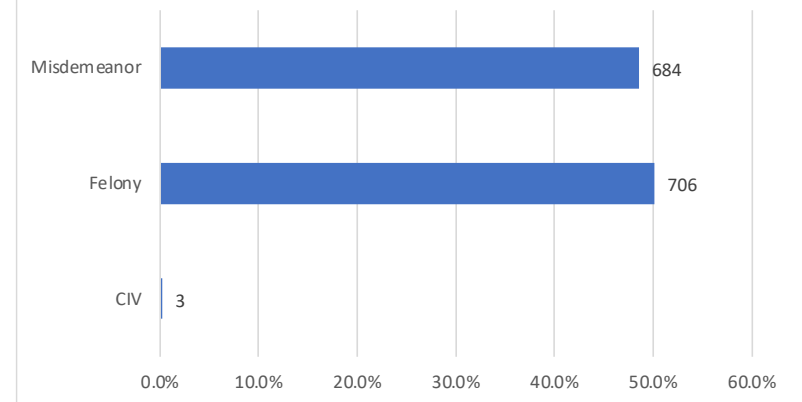
Arrest Classifications

- A majority of ONA admissions were for new arrests
- There is a nearly 50/50 split between felony and misdemeanor arrests

Youth ONA by Arrest Type 2019-2021



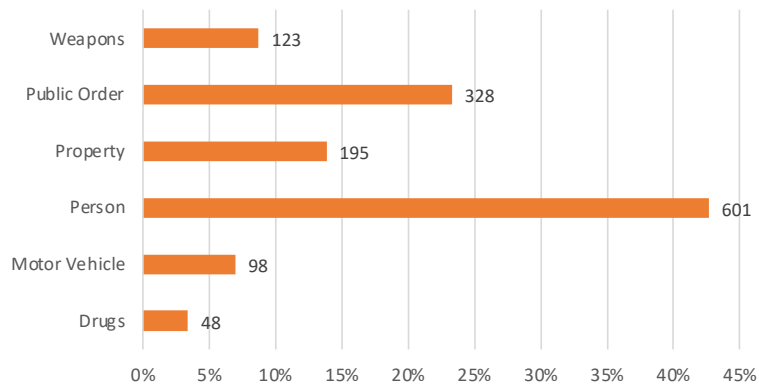
Youth ONA by Penalty Type 2019-2021



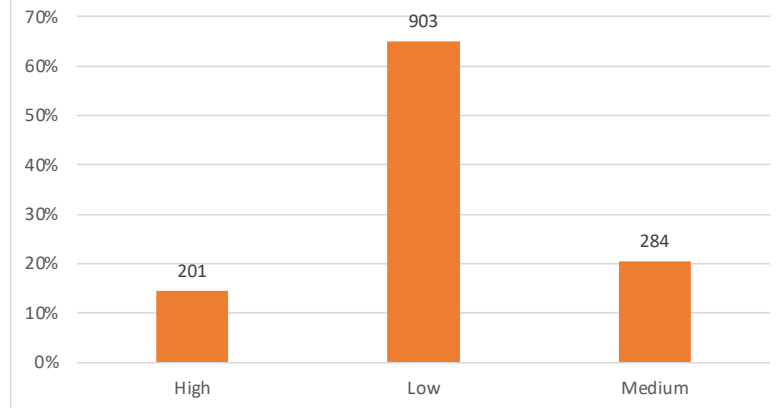
Arrest Classifications

- A majority of arrests were for person offenses, followed by public order and property offenses
- 65% of arrests were considered low grid

Youth ONA by Offense Type 2019-2021



Youth ONA by Grid Level 2019-2021

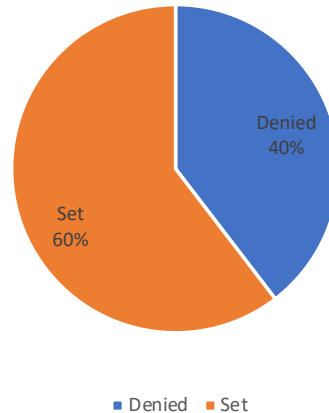


Bail Status

How many youth admitted to ONA had bail set in 2019-2021?

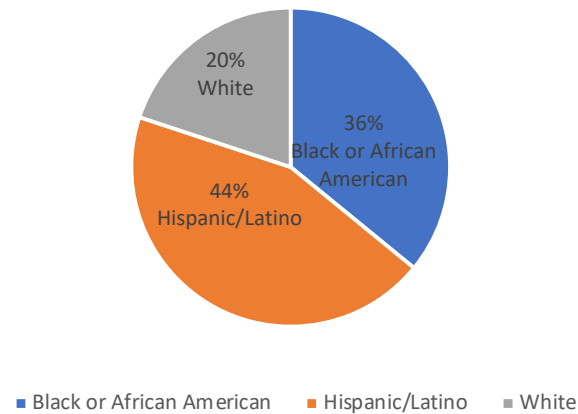
- Of youth admitted into ONA in the 2019-2021 period, 842 had bail set, while 552 were denied bail

ONA Youth Bail Status 2019-2021

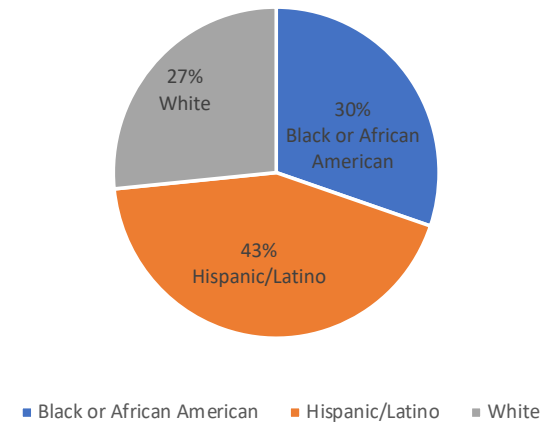


What is the racial and ethnic breakdown of youth admitted to ONA that had bail set or denied?

ONA Youth Who had Bail Set by Race and Ethnicity 2019-2021



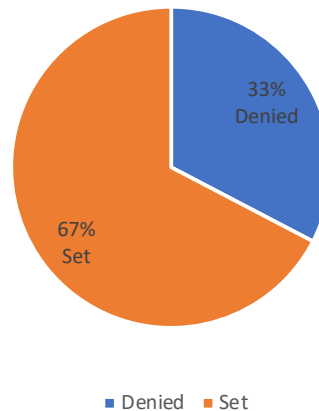
ONA Youth Denied Bail by Race and Ethnicity 2019-2021



How many youth admitted to ONA had bail set for a new, misdemeanor, low grid arrest?

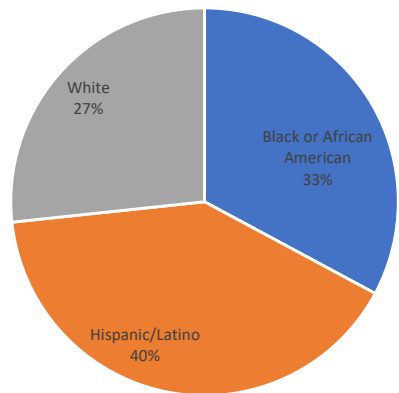
- Of all arrests 27% (N=383) were for new, misdemeanor, low grid arrests.
- Of these arrests, 67% of youth admitted into ONA had bail set.

ONA Youth on New, Misdemeanor, Low Grid Arrests
Bail Status 2019-2021



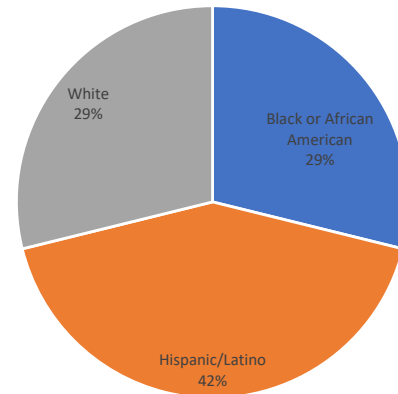
What is the racial and ethnic breakdown of youth admitted to ONA on new, misdemeanor, low grid arrests that had bail set or denied?

ONA Youth on New, Misdemeanor, Low Grid Arrests
who had Bail Set by Race and Ethnicity 2019-2021



■ Black or African American ■ Hispanic/Latino ■ White

ONA Youth on New, Misdemeanor, Low Grid Arrests
Denied Bail by Race and Ethnicity 2019-2021

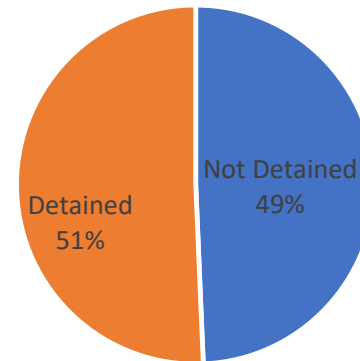


■ Black or African American ■ Hispanic/Latino ■ White

Detainment After Release

How many
youth are
detained after
release from
ONA?

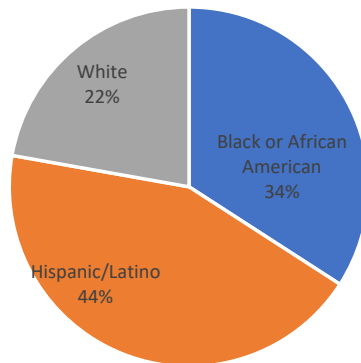
ONA Youth Post-Release Detainment Status 2019-2021



■ Not Detained ■ Detained

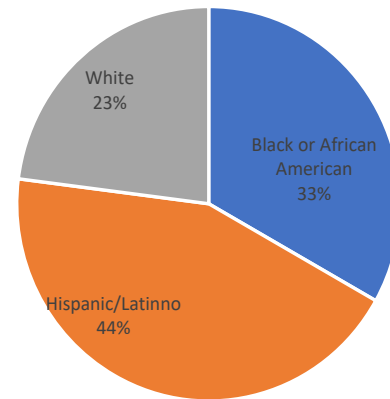
What is the racial and ethnic breakdown of youth detainment status after release from ONA?

ONA Youth Not Detained After Release by Race
2019-2021



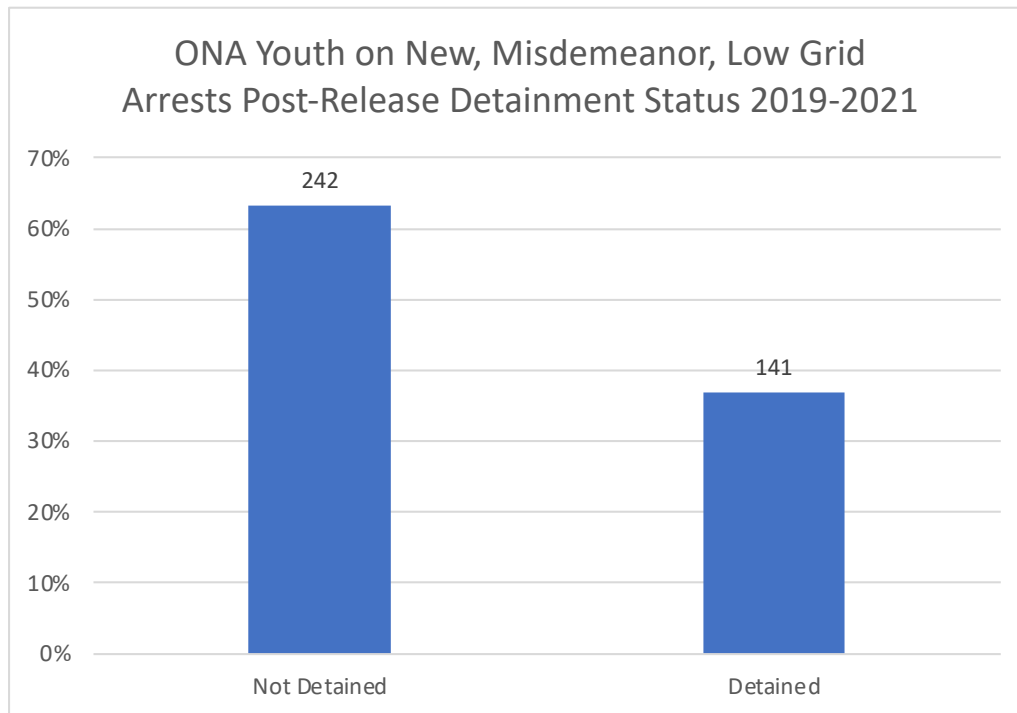
■ Black or African American ■ Hispanic/Latino ■ White

ONA Youth Detained After Release by Race 2019-2021



■ Black or African American ■ Hispanic/Latino ■ White

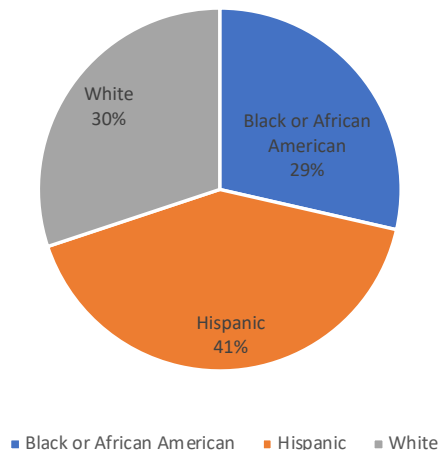
How many youth on a new, misdemeanor, low grid arrest, are detained after release from ONA?



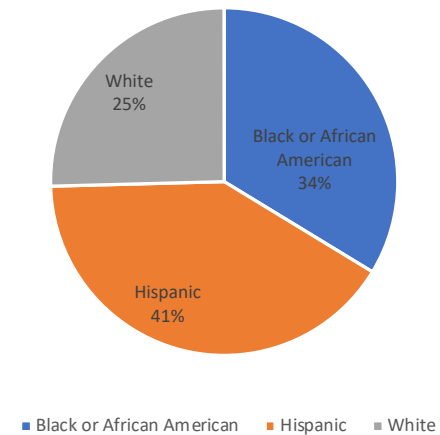
- Of all youth ONA's, 27% (N=383) were for a new, misdemeanor, low grid arrest.
- 63% of these arrests resulted in a youth not being detained after release

What is the racial and ethnic breakdown of youth on new, misdemeanor, low grid arrests detention status after release from ONA?

ONA Youth on New, Misdemeanor, Low Grid Arrests
Detained After Release 2019-2021



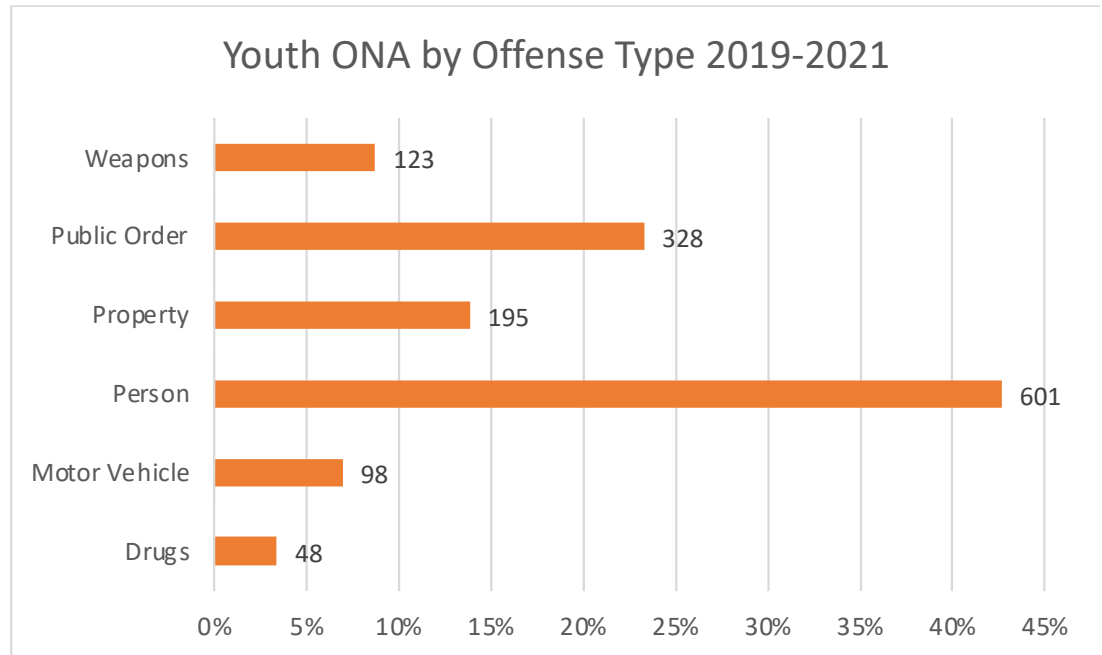
ONA Youth on New, Misdemeanor, Low Grid Arrests Not
Detained After Release 2019-2021



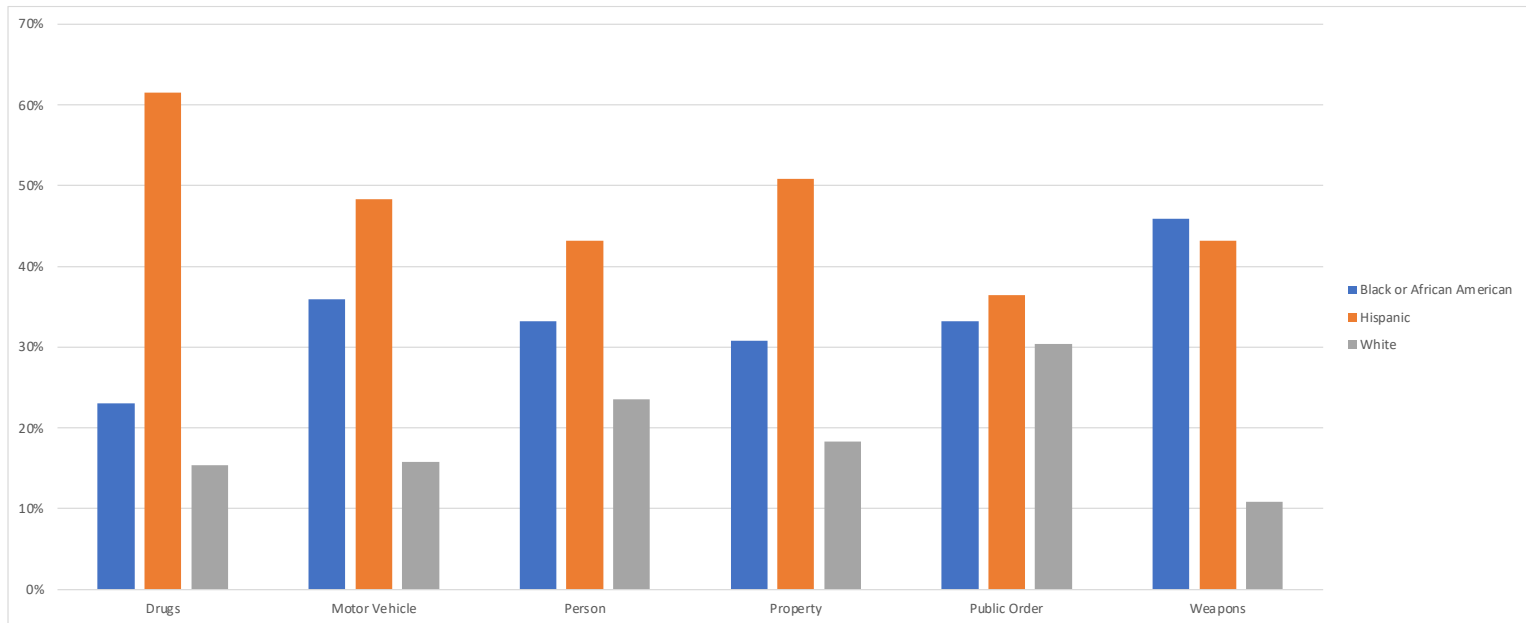
Offense Type

Youth ONA Admissions by Offense Type

- Person and Public Order crimes are the two highest offense types among youth ONA admissions



What is the racial ethnic breakdown of arrests by offense type?



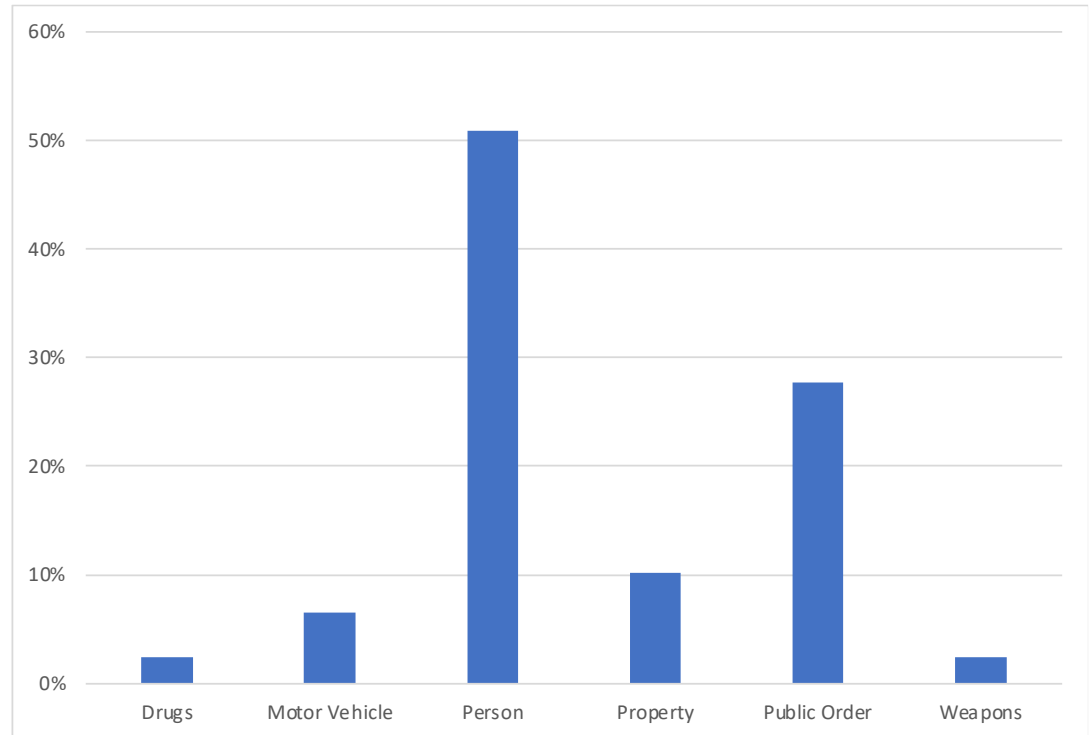
Rates of Disproportionality & Relative Rate Index of ONAs by Offense Type

- Compared to general Massachusetts youth population Black and Hispanic/Latino youth are over-represented in every offense type category, while White youth are simultaneously under-represented
- Compared to the custodial arrests' population, Hispanic/Latino youth are 2.77 times more likely to be arrested for a property crime

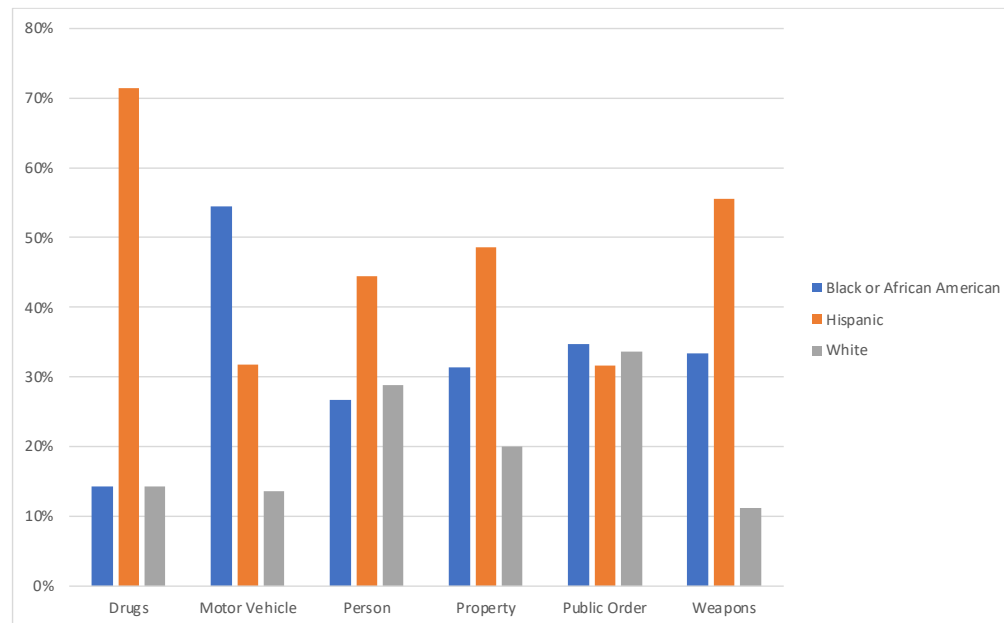
	Hispanic/Latino	Black/African American	White
Mass Population (CY 2019)	17%	10%	65%
Person	43%	33%	24%
RoD	2.54	3.32	0.36
RRI	7.01	9.15	1.00
Property	51%	31%	18%
RoD	2.99	3.08	0.28
RRI	10.60	10.89	1.00
Public Order	36%	33%	30%
RoD	2.14	3.32	0.47
RRI	2.77	3.32	1.00
Custodial Arrest FY20	43%	33%	23%
Person	43%	33%	24%
RoD	1.01	1.01	1.03
RRI	1.83	1.41	1.00
Property	51%	31%	18%
RoD	1.18	0.93	0.80
RRI	2.77	1.68	1.00
Public Order	36%	33%	30%
RoD	0.85	1.01	1.32
RRI	1.20	1.09	1.00

What crimes primarily makeup new, misdemeanor, low grid arrests?

Even among new, misdemeanor, low grid arrests, person and public order offense still leads as the top two categories



What is the racial and ethnic breakdown of all new, misdemeanor, low grid arrests by offense type?



Rates of Disproportionality & Relative Rate Index of New, Misdemeanor, Low Grid ONAs by Offense Type

- Compared to general Massachusetts youth population Black and Hispanic/Latino youth are over-represented in every offense type category, while White youth are simultaneously under-represented
- Compared to the custodial arrests' population, Hispanic/Latino youth are 2.45 times more likely to be arrested for a property crime

	Hispanic/Latino	Black/African American	White
Mass Population (CY 2019)	17%	10%	65%
Person	45%	27%	29%
RoD	2.65	2.70	0.45
RRI	5.93	6.05	1.00
Property	49%	31%	20%
RoD	2.88	3.10	0.31
RRI	9.37	10.08	1.00
Public Order	32%	35%	34%
RoD	1.88	3.50	0.52
RRI	3.60	6.69	1.00
	Hispanic/Latino	Black/African American	White
Custodial Arrests FY20	43%	33%	23%
Person	45%	27%	29%
RoD	1.05	0.82	1.26
RRI	1.55	0.93	1.00
Property	49%	31%	20%
RoD	1.14	0.94	0.87
RRI	2.45	1.55	1.00
Public Order	32%	35%	34%
RoD	0.74	1.06	1.48
RRI	0.94	1.03	1.00

Questions?

Next Meeting Date

April 14, 2022

Virtual Meeting

For virtual meeting information, email Morgan Byrnes at Morgan.Byrnes@mass.gov

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

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