Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board

Data Subcommittee

Virtual Meeting May 13, 2021 10:30am – 12:00pm

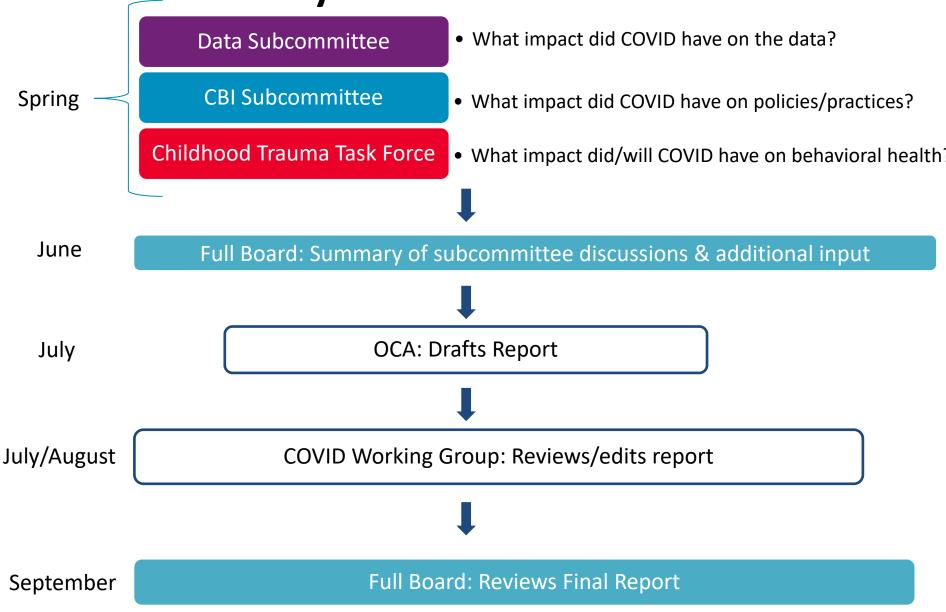


Agenda

- 1. Welcome and Introductions
- 2. Approval of April meeting minutes
- 3. COVID-19 Data Conversation
- 4. Data Availability Report Update



Analysis of COVID-19's Impact on Youth in Our Systems: Work Plan



Arrests & Overnight Arrests

Changes to policy/practice:

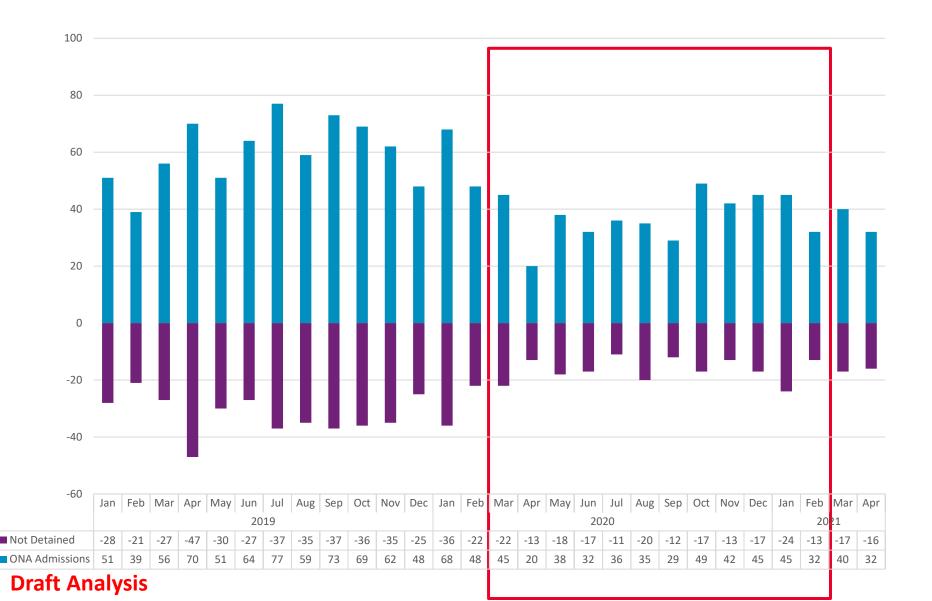
- Increasing use of summons and limiting on-sight arrests
- Shifting processes to conference call or video.

FY21 Data Trends:

 Overall decrease in ONA admissions



40% decrease in average monthly ONA admissions during first year of pandemic (March 2020- February 2021)



Arrests & Overnight Arrests

Changes to policy/practice:

- Increasing use of summons and limiting on-sight arrests
- Shifting processes to conference call or video.

FY21 Data Trend Hypotheses:

- Decrease in custodial arrests
- Increased % of cases that come in via summons compared to prior years
- Geographic disparities based on PD policy
- Higher offense severity levels for youth who did have an ONA

Any other hypotheses for FY21? Any reason to believe these policies will impact data by race, gender, age, geography?



Juvenile Court Case Processing

Changes to policy/practice:

- *Emergency hearings* were prioritized for in-person hearings (June 1, 2020- January 11, 2021):
 - CRA Runaway applications
 - Arraignments and dangerousness hearings for detained youth
 - Substance/ alcohol use disorder, mental health, and harassment prevention proceedings

FY21 Data Trend Hypotheses:

- Overall <u>?</u> in Applications for Complaint, Delinquency Filings, Arraignments
 - Higher % of arraignments (and maybe all cases) for more serious offense types
- Overall decrease in CRAs
 - CRA Runaways to make up larger percentage of CRA caseload (?)
 - Decrease in school-based CRAs



Any other hypotheses for FY21? Any reason to believe these policies will impact data by race, gender, age, geography?

Pretrial Proceedings

Changes to policy/practice:

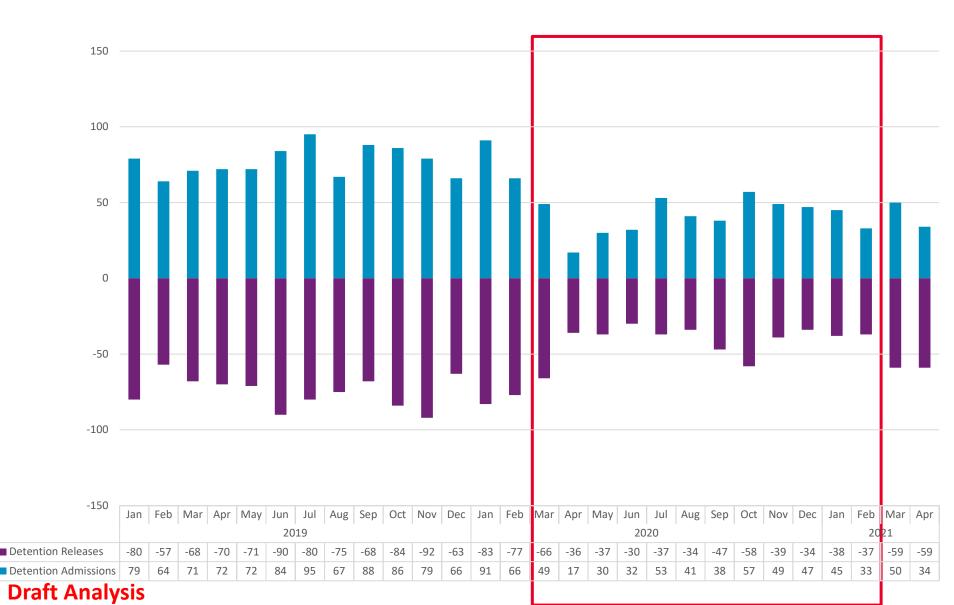
- Motions for reconsideration of bail, bail revocation, & probation violation detainer hearings were prioritized as *emergency hearings* (until January 11, 2021).
- Collaborative efforts to identify youth who were eligible for release from detention.

-Youth with specific health considerations or who were being held on low bail amounts were prioritized. FY21 Data Trends:

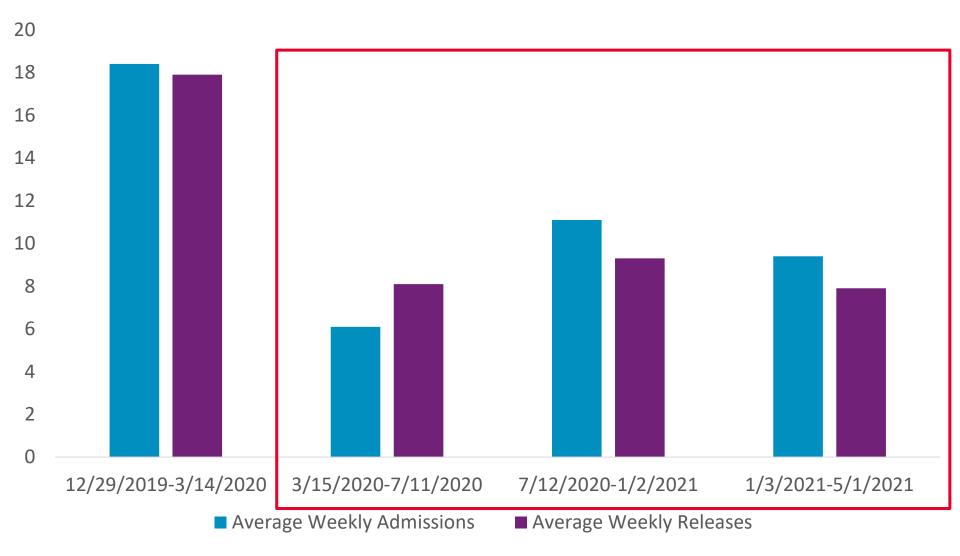
- Overall, decrease in detentions
 - Longer length of stays in detention for youth who remained detained
- Small increase in pretrial probation caseload



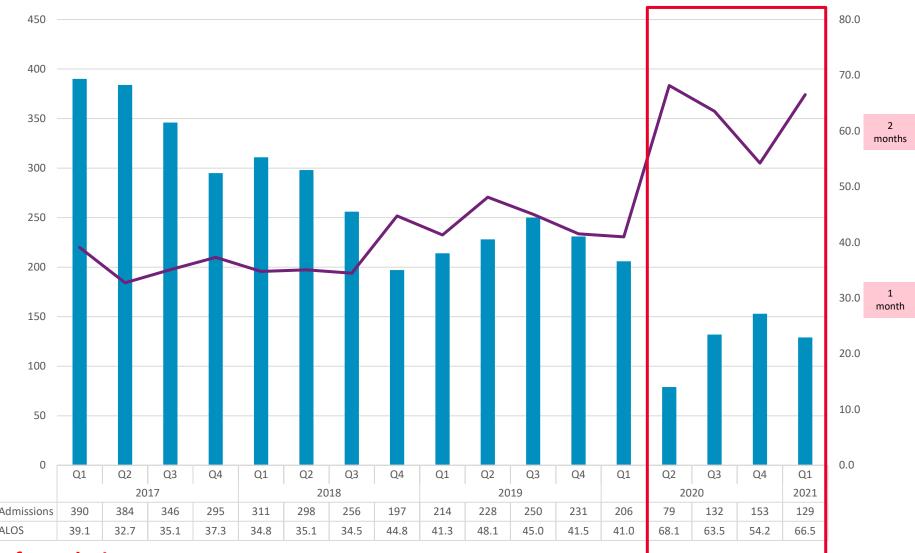
48% decrease in average monthly detention admissions during first year of the pandemic



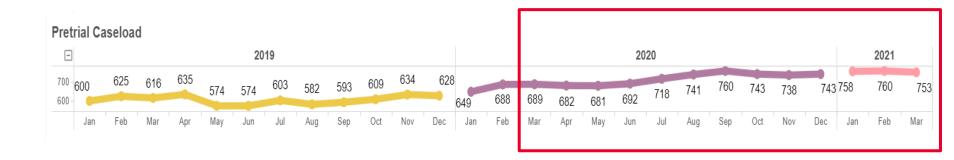
Average weekly detention admissions have decreased as much as 66% during the pandemic



On average, youth remained in detention 20 days longer than the average length of pre-pandemic detention stays



Pretrial supervision cases have increased 9% since March 2020



 Pretrial supervision cases made up 62% of probation's March caseload, compared to 42% in March 2020, and 37% in March 2019.



Pretrial Proceedings

Changes to policy/practice:

- Motions for reconsideration of bail, bail revocation, & probation violation detainer hearings were prioritized as *emergency hearings* (until January 11, 2021).
- Collaborative efforts to identify youth who were eligible for release from detention.

-Youth with specific health considerations or who were being held on low bail amounts were prioritized.

FY21 Data Trend Hypotheses:

• Higher offense severity levels for youth who were detained?

Any other hypotheses for FY21? Any reason to believe these policies will impact data by race, gender, age, geography?



Dispositions & Ongoing Case Management

Changes to policy/practice:

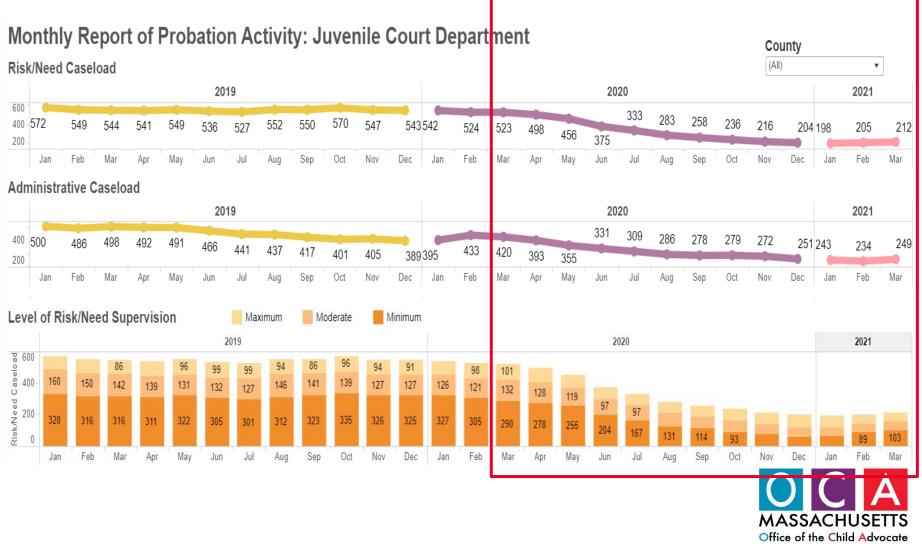
- Probation conducted virtual visits
- New limits around use of GPS
- Limited violation of probation notices to youth who were re-arrested for a new crime or whose violations posed an imminent threat to others.
- DYS identified commitment cases to determine which youth were eligible for release from a residential setting.

FY21 Data Trends:

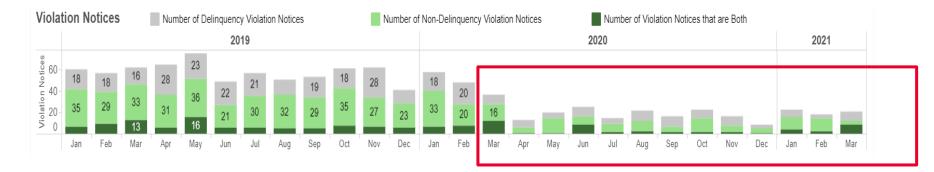
- Overall, decrease in new commitments
- Decrease in Risk Need and Admin Probation Starts
- Decrease in probation violations



Risk/Need Probation and Administrative Probation cases decreased 60% and 42% respectively



Average monthly VOP notices dropped by 65% during the pandemic



	March 2019-Feb. 2020 Monthly Average	March 2020-Feb. 2021 Monthly Average	% Change
Delinquency VOP	20	7	65%
Non-delinquency VOP	29	9	69%
VOPs with Both Delinquent & Non-			
delinquent	8	4	50%
Total VOP	57	20	

62% decrease in average monthly new commitments during first year of the pandemic



Draft Analysis

Age Outs

Dispositions & Ongoing Case Management

Changes to policy/practice:

- Probation conducted virtual visits
- New limits around use of GPS
- Limited violation of probation notices to youth who were re-arrested for a new crime or whose violations posed an imminent threat to others.
- DYS identified commitment cases to determine which youth were eligible for release from a residential setting.

FY21 Data Trends Hypotheses:

 Decrease in residential commitment caseload vs. increase caseload rate of community commitments

Any other hypotheses for FY21? Any reason to believe these policies will impact data by race, gender, age, geography?



DMH/Court Clinics & DPH/BSAS

Changes to polices/practice:

- Juvenile court clinicians conducted virtual visits with youth for assessments and sessions.
- DPH Providers used virtual platforms to conduct family therapy sessions & visits
- Reduced **bed capacity** for BSAS facilities to provide individual rooms to clients.

FY21 Data Trends Hypotheses:

- Decreased admissions to BSAS inpatient services
- Fewer youth referred to Juvenile Court Clinics
- <u>?</u> youth applications for DMH services
- Increasing MH/SUD needs

Any other hypotheses for FY21? Any reason to believe these policies will impact data by race, gender, age, geography?

What data do we need to understand the pandemic's impact on FY21 data?

Standard data requests ask for FY totals by:

Age

- County
- Race/ethnicity
 Offense Type
- Gender and SOGI
 Offense Severity

New/ Different Considerations for FY21 Data Requests:

- Quarterly Data
- Length of time data
- Averages, Ranges and Medians
- **Other Ideas?** \bullet



COVID-19 Report: Next Steps

- OCA will compile feedback into a presentation for the JJPAD Board's June meeting.
- OCA will draft the COVID-19 report and obtain feedback from JJPAD Subcommittees this summer.
- Report to issue sometime Fall 2021
- Will also provide context to FY21 Annual Report



Data Availability Report: 2021 Updates

- 1. Review of 2019 Findings & Recommendations
- 2. Progress made since 2019
- 3. Remaining gaps in data availability
 - JJ system decision points (update from 2019)
 - Long-term outcomes
 - Crossover Youth
- 4. Remaining data reporting challenges
- 5. Discussion & Next Steps



Data Availability Report: Legislative Charge

The Legislature asked the JJPAD Board to issue a report by June 30th, 2019, on the following topic:

"The board shall analyze and make a recommendation on the feasibility of the child advocate creating and annually updating an instrument to record aggregate statistical data for every contact a juvenile has with: (i) criminal justice agencies; (ii) any contractor, vendor or service-provider working with said agencies; and (iii) any alternative lock-up programs. The data to be recorded on the instrument shall include, without limitation, age, gender, racial or ethnic category and type of crime. The recommendation shall include a study of the feasibility of all offices and departments subject to this section using the instrument to record a juvenile's contact. The board shall determine the best practices for departments to submit data to the child advocate."



Data Availability Report: 2019 Findings

- 1. Lack of available data often impedes our ability to make data-informed decisions about policy and practice
- 2. There is a need for increased coordination of aggregate statistical data collection and reporting
- 3. Juvenile justice entities face numerous barriers to improving data availability
- Sharing aggregate data on a publicly available website would benefit justice system practitioners as well as the public



Data Availability Report: 2019 Finding Progress

- Lack of available data often impedes our ability to make data-informed decisions about policy and practice (Improvement but still a challenge)
- 2. There is a need for increased coordination of aggregate statistical data collection and reporting
- Juvenile justice entities face numerous barriers to improving data availability (Improvement but still a challenge)
- 4. Sharing aggregate data on a publicly available website of the Child Advocate would benefit justice system practitioners as well as the Achusens office of the Child Advocate

Data Availability Report: Progress Made (2019-2021)

- Increased data availability between FY19 Annual Report and FY20 Annual Report:
 - Arraignments, 58A Hearings, DYS Point-in-time, DYS Placement Type, DYS YES Transitions, Youthful Offender Data
 - Hopefully more to add for FY21
- Increased coordination of data collection and reporting
- Aligning data reporting (race/ethnicity, SOGI)
- Developing of the juvenile justice system data website



- Agencies have also increased their own public reporting through **online dashboards**:
 - 1. EOPSS's <u>crime statistics page</u>.
 - Trial Court's <u>public data</u> <u>dashboard</u>.

3. Probation's <u>Tableau</u>
4. DPH'S <u>website on the Social</u>
<u>Determinants of health</u>



Data Availability Report: Juvenile Justice Data Points

School-based arrests & law enforcement referrals		
Police use of diversion		
Custodial arrests		
Overnight arrest admissions		
Application for complaint		
Complaint by initiation type (summons vs arrest)		
Clerk Decision re: Filing of Complaint		
Delinquency filings		
DA use of diversion/nolle prosequi		
Arraignments		
58A Hearings		
Pretrial decisions re: detention & bail, conditions, revocation, competency hearings, 72A hearings		
Pretrial detention admissions		
Pretrial supervision cases		
Judicial diversion		
Plea offers		
Adjudication		
Disposition		
Post-disposition probation cases		
Probation violation notices		
Commitment to DYS		
YES Transitions		
Data on Youth Arraigned in Adult/Trial Courts (e.g. youth charged with homicide)		
Crossover youth/multisystem youth		
Recidivism		
Long torm /life outcomes		

Long-term/life outcomes

- Green-Data publicly available
- Yellow- Data partially available (some elements missing or other data challenges)
- Red- no publicly available data



Data Availability Report: Juvenile Justice <u>Pre-Arraignment</u> Data

School-based arrests & law enforcement referrals [Data reporting challenges]



DA use of diversion/nolle prosequi

- Are these the right data points?
- Any updates to this list?

- Green-Data publicly available
- Yellow- partial public data available
- Red- no public data

Data Availability Report: Juvenile Justice <u>Pre-trial</u> Data

Arraignments [Number but not all relevant breakdowns]

58A Hearings [Number but not outcomes or breakdowns]

Pretrial decisions re: detention & bail, conditions, revocation, competency hearings, 72A hearings

Pretrial detention admissions

Pretrial supervision cases

Judicial diversion

Plea offers

- Are these the right data points?
- Any updates to this list?

- Green-Data publicly
 available
- Yellow- partial public data available
- Red- no public data

Data Availability Report: Juvenile Justice <u>Post-Trial</u> Data

Adjudication			
Disposition			
Post-disposition probation cases			
Probation violation notices [Number but not breakdowns]			
Commitment to DYS			
YES Transitions			
Data on Youth Arraigned in Adult/Trial Courts (e.g. youth charged with homicide)			
Crossover youth/multisystem youth [Further discussion later in pres]			
Recidivism [DYS Only]			

- Are these the right data points?
- Any updates to this list?

- Green-Data publicly
 available
- Yellow- partial public data available
- Red- no public data

Long-term/life outcomes

Data Availability Report: New Section: Outcome Data

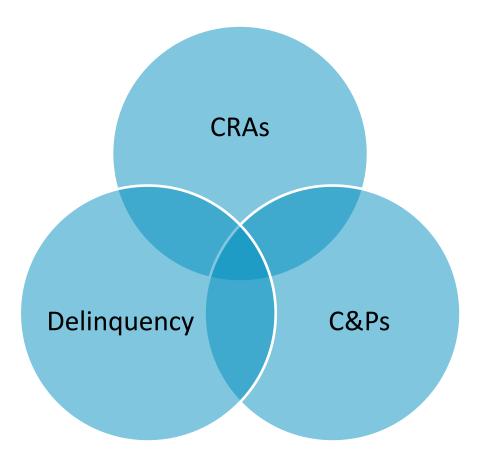
Life Outcomes:

- Recidivism (definition TBD)
- Educational achievements
- Employment & earnings
- Perceptions of opportunities
- Use of public benefits (e.g. unemployment, SNAP/WIC)
- Mental health diagnoses & services (Inpatient/outpatient)
- Substance Use Disorder
- Hospitalizations
- Exposure to violence (as a witness or victim)
- Peer associations





Data Availability Report: New Section: Crossover Youth Data





Data Availability Report: Remaining Data Reporting Challenges

- 1. Missing data types (as described above)
- 2. Ability to examine data through intersectional lens (e.g. race by gender)
- Ability to look at a variety of timeframes (e.g. FY vs. CY vs. Quarterly)
- 4. Offense details (severity, specific charges)
- 5. Longitudinal data

Anything else to add?

Report will include similar contextual information as 2019 report re: resources, technology, privacy statutes

Data Availability Report: Next Steps

- OCA will incorporate feedback and update the 2019 report
- Data Subcommittee to review report again this summer
- 2021 Data Requests to be sent out by end of June and will reflect today's updates/discussion



Next Meeting Date

June 10, 2021 10:30am-12:00pm Virtual Meeting

2021 Data Subcommittee meetings are on the 2nd Thursday of the month 10:30am-12pm until further notice.



Contact

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