

# Juvenile Justice Policy and Data Board

Data Subcommittee Meeting

November 8, 2023

# Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Approval of October Meeting Minutes
3. FY23 Annual Report Data Presentation & Discussion

# Data Notes



- This presentation looks at FY23 admissions data, and the changes in admissions since FY22, FY19 (pre-COVID) and FY18 (pre-CJRA)
- The data analysis presented here is preliminary and should be used for Data Subcommittee discussion purposes only.
- Similarly, data may change as the OCA does future QC checks. The final FY23 data analysis will be provided in the JJPAD Board's FY23 Annual Report.

# Data to date...

Custodial arrest
Court summons
Overnight arrest
Application for complaint
Delinquency filing
Arraignment
Pretrial supervision
Pretrial detention
Fact-finding hearings
Sanctions
Probation
First- time commitment to DYS
YES Transitions
Dismissed delinquency cases (post- delinquency filing, pre-adjudication)
Other systems: CRA, DMH, DPH

## New Data in this year's report:

- Trial Court's published data on youthful offender adjudications and adult sentences
- DYS "primary language spoken at home"
- DPH Youth Violence Prevention Program Data by demographics of youth served
- DMH FSA data by region

# Presentation Outline

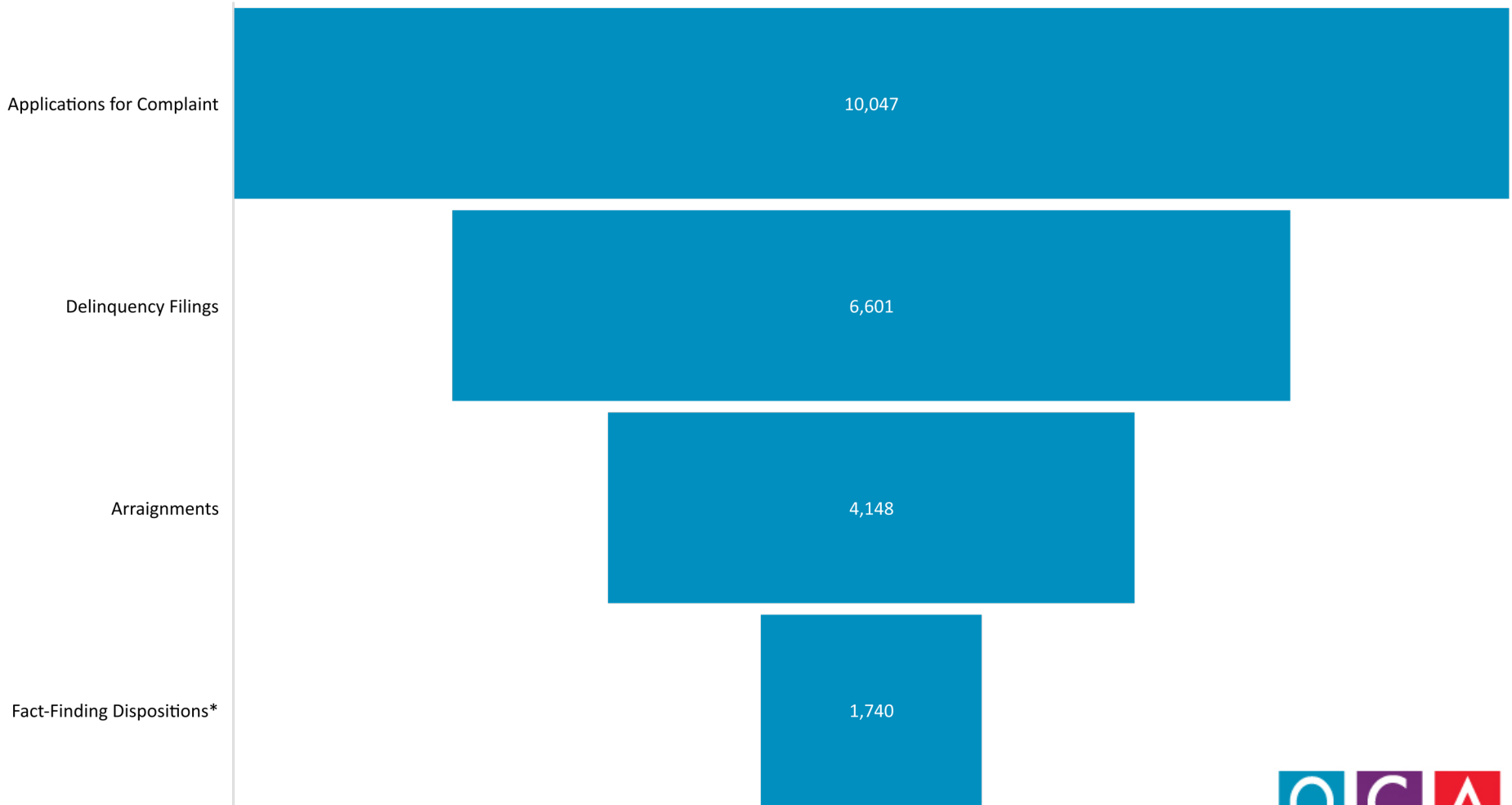
1. Overall juvenile court data trends
2. Pretrial data trends
3. Fact-finding dispositions and post adjudication data trends
4. Race/ethnicity and sex assigned at birth data
5. Other child-serving systems' data trends

# Data Summary:

## Juvenile Court Process Points

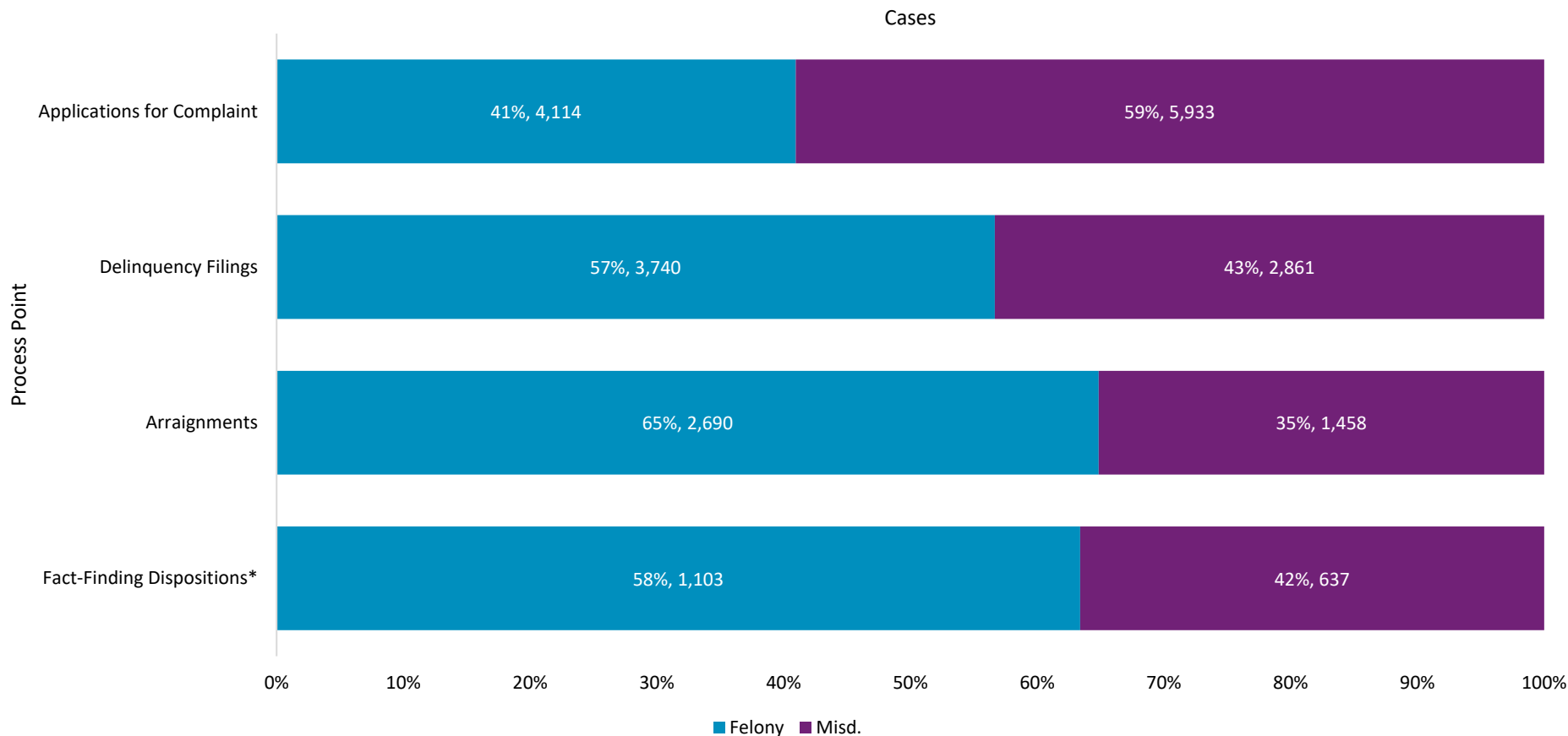
- There was an increase in juvenile justice (JJ) system use in Massachusetts in FY23 compared to FY22.
- This was a result of an increase in both misdemeanor and felony cases.
- Still, there has been an overall decline in the number of alleged misdemeanor cases brought into the system since the Criminal Justice Reform Bill (CJRB) in FY18, and most process points have fewer cases in FY23 than FY18.

# FY23 Juvenile Court Data



# Felonies & Misdemeanors

FY23 Juvenile Justice Process Point by Offense Severity

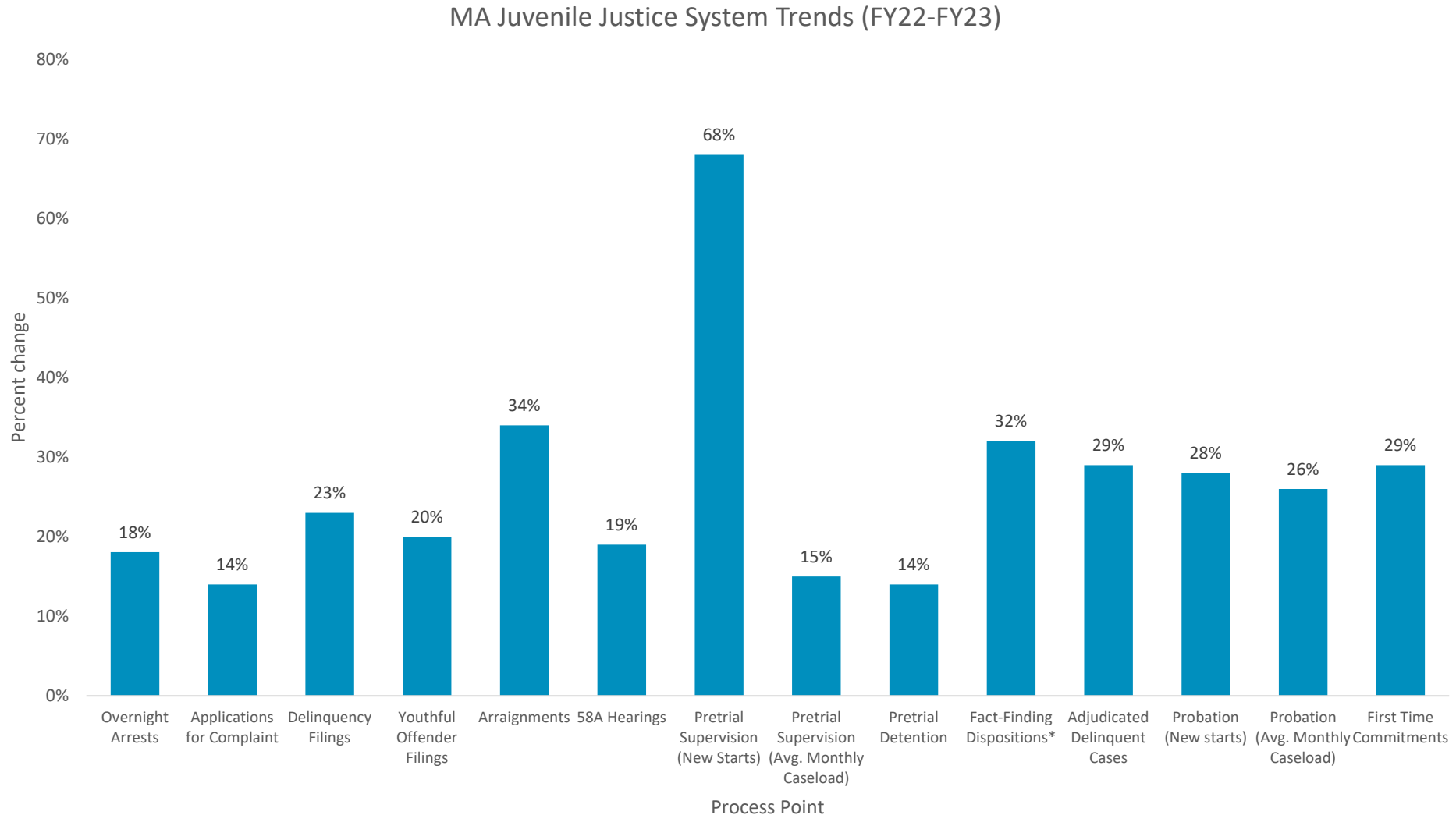


\*Fact-finding dispositions data does not include youthful offender cases at the time of this presentation (representing about 100 cases). These will be added in the annual report, and therefore, this total will increase slightly.

Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only



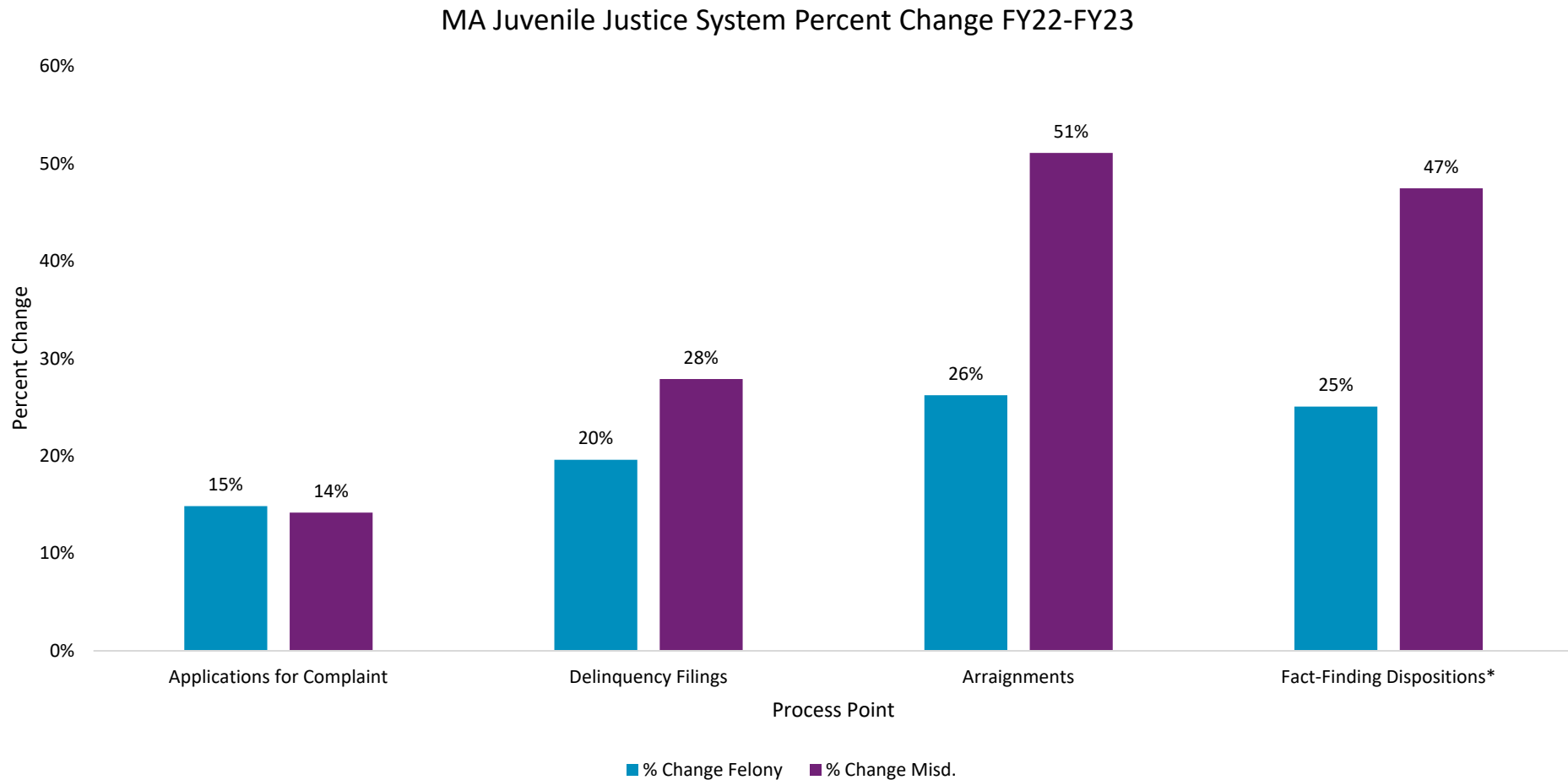
# There was an increase in the number of cases across each process point in the JJ system in FY23 compared to FY22



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Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

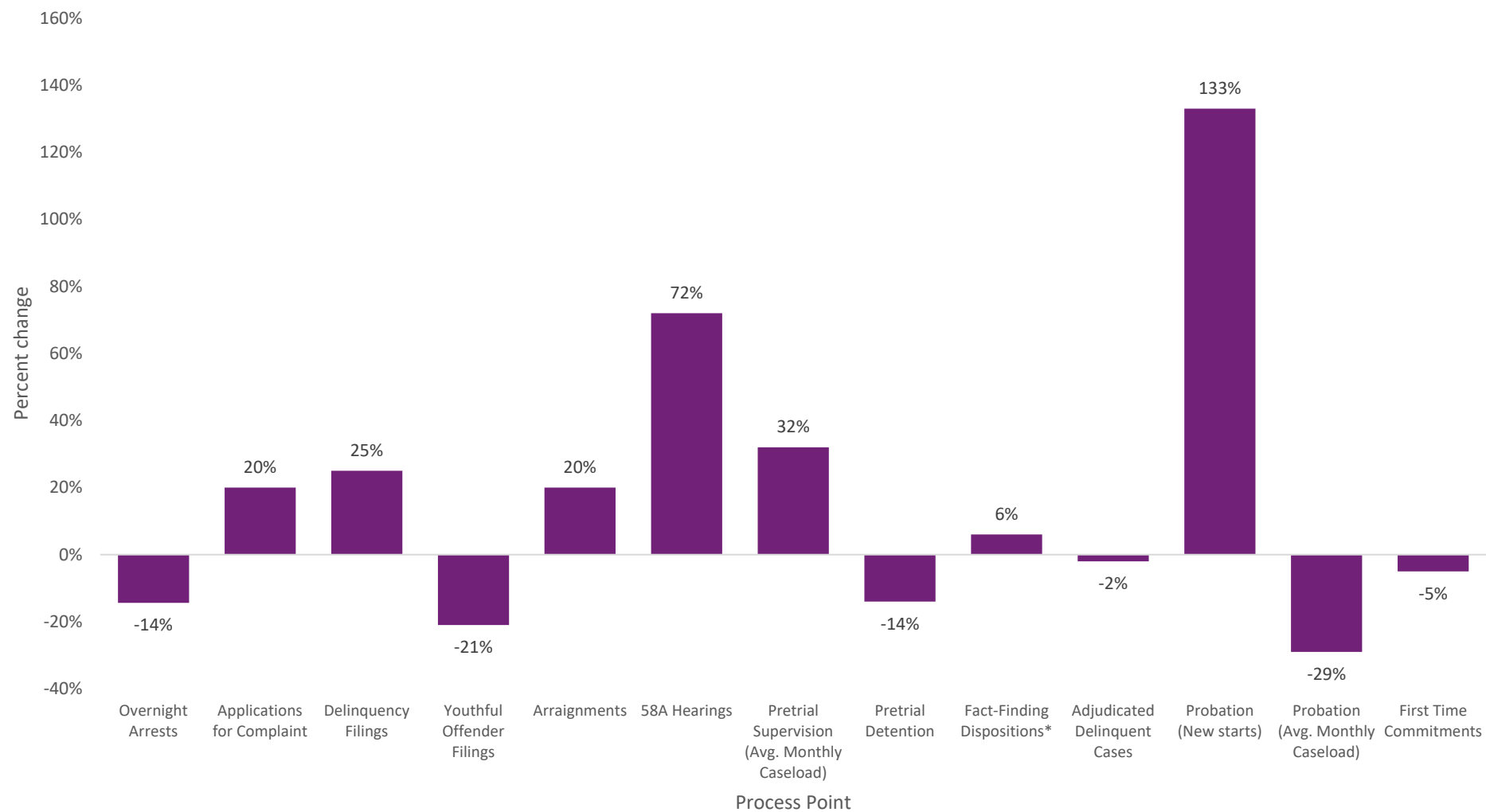
# Between FY22 and FY23 there was a greater rate of increase for misdemeanor cases than felony cases



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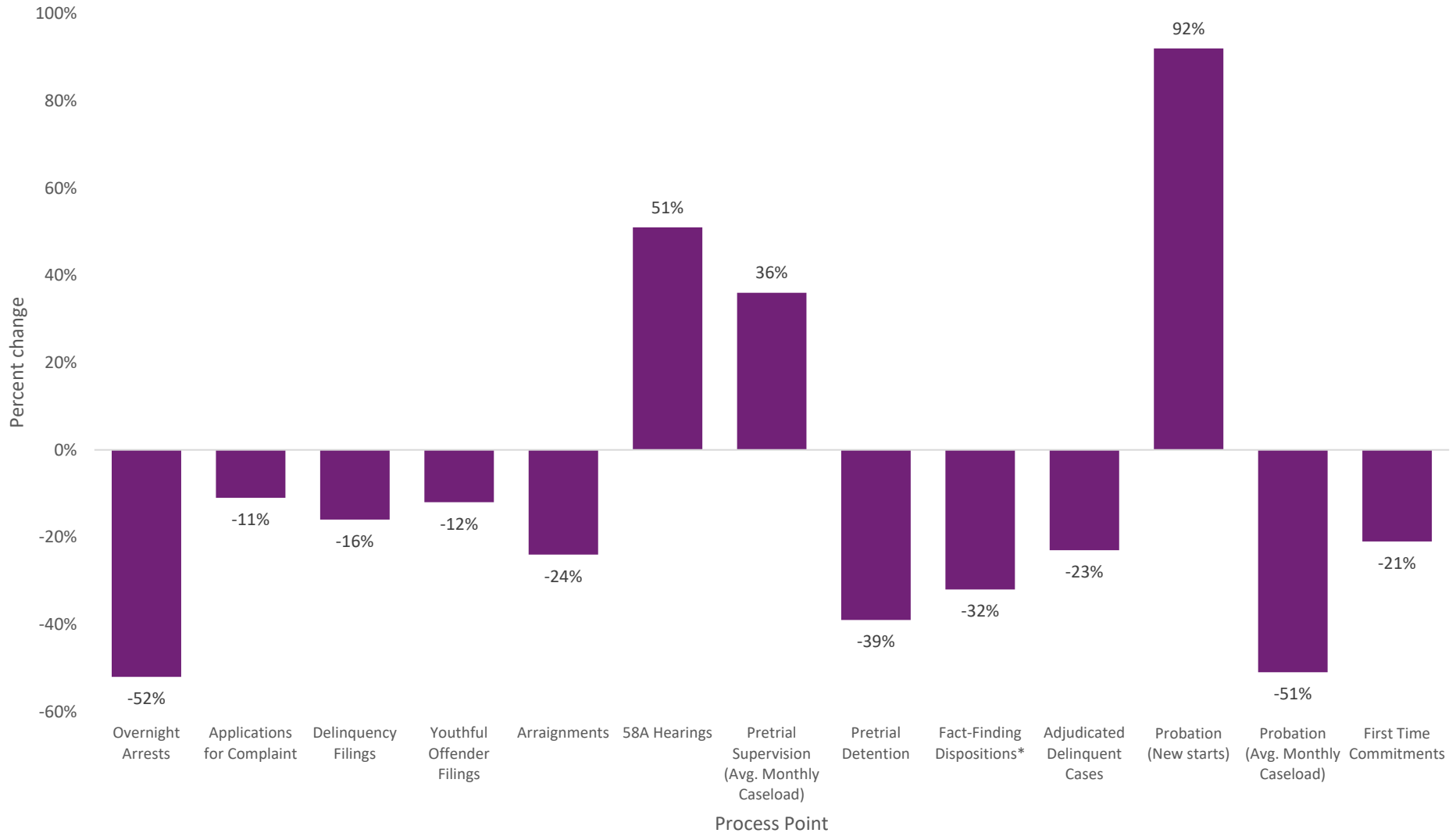
Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# In general, there has been an increase in the number of cases in the JJ system since pre-COVID (FY19)



\*Fact-finding dispositions data does not include youthful offender cases at the time of this presentation (representing about 100 cases). These will be added in the annual report, and therefore, this total will increase slightly.

# Most process points are still down since pre-CJRA (FY18)

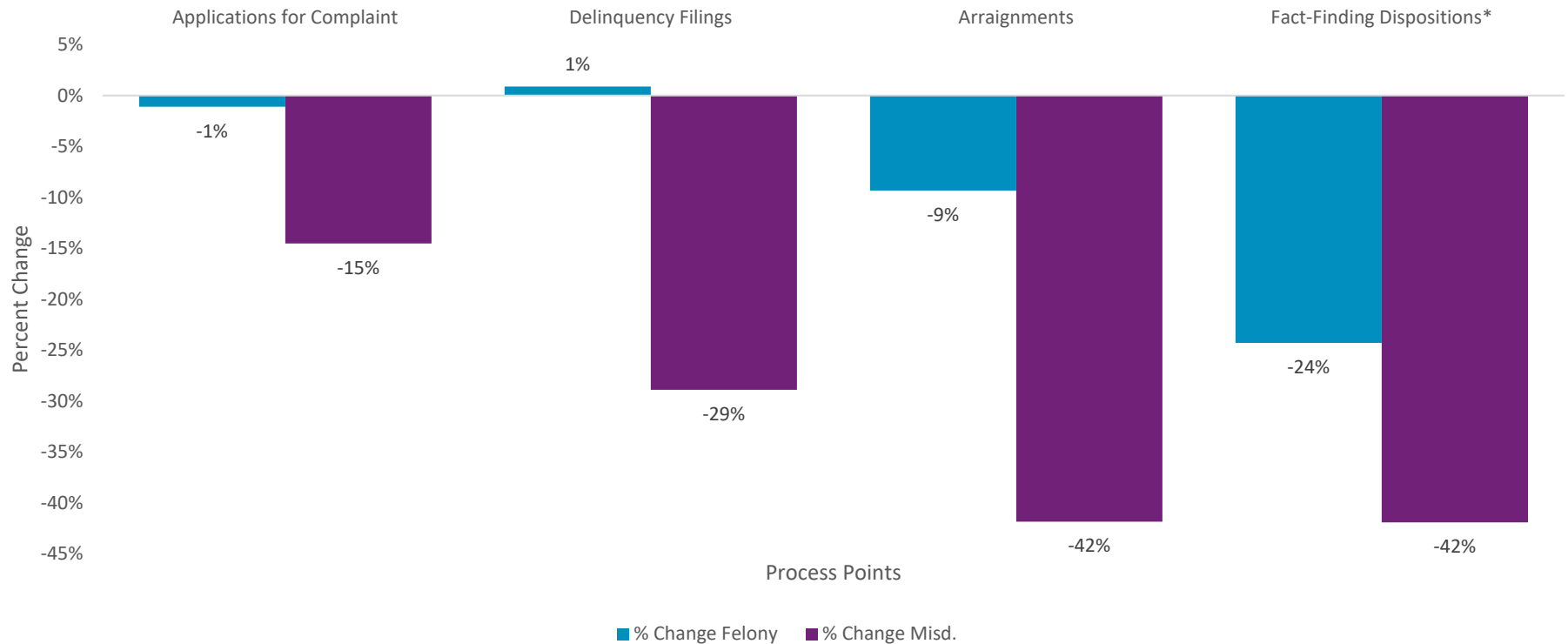


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Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# A decrease in number of alleged misdemeanor cases contribute to the overall decreases since the CJRB (FY18)

MA Juvenile Justice System Change by Offense Severity (FY18-FY23)



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Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# Questions & Discussion



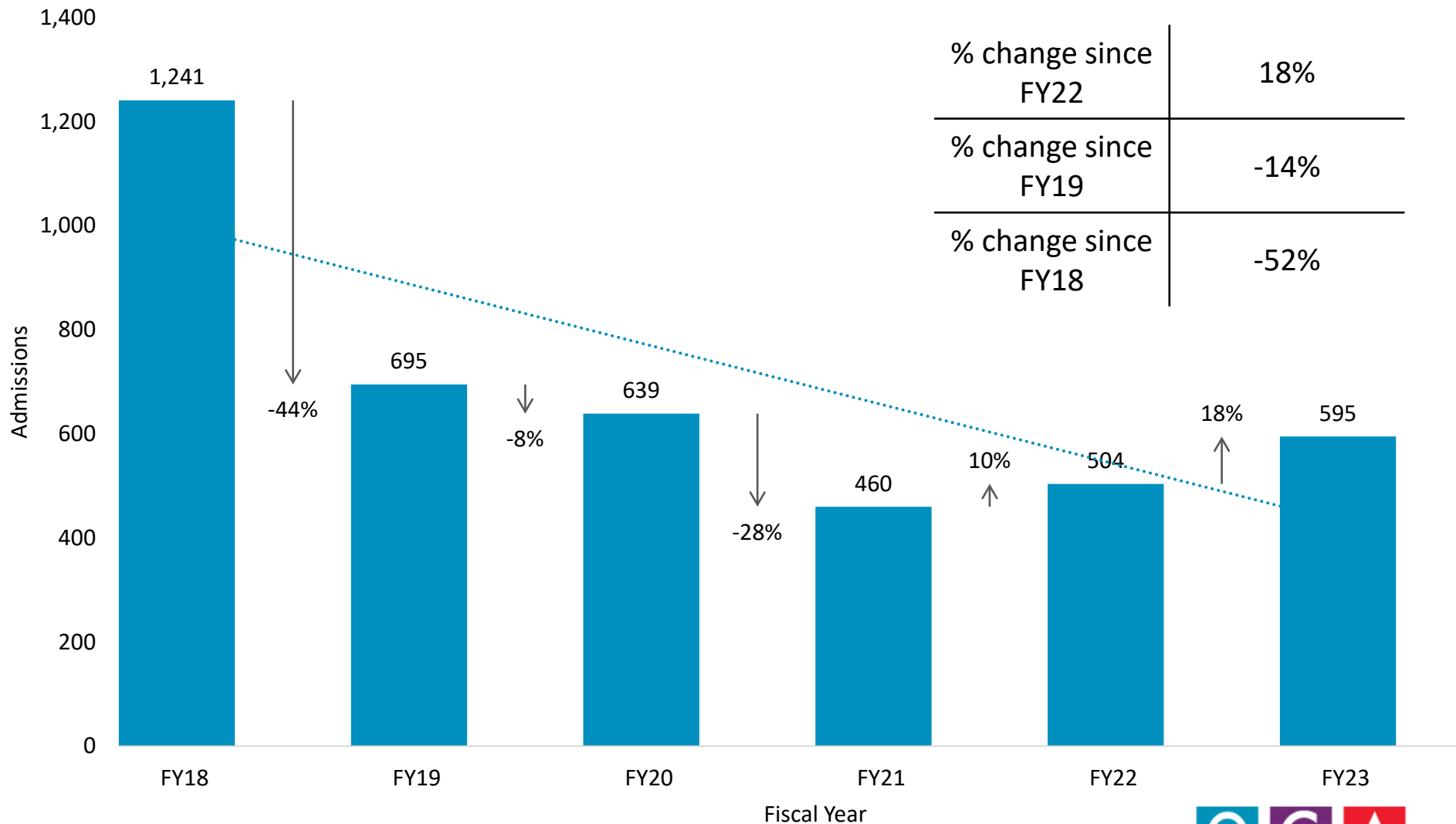
- What takeaways from the data did you have?
- What surprised you about the data?

# Data Summary:

## Pretrial Process Points

- The number of youth supervised by probation pretrial has increased substantially since FY22.
- Most youth who are held in detention overnight and/or held pretrial are held for lower-level offenses and for person related offenses.
- Compared to FY22, in FY23 the average length of time a youth was detained pretrial increased by almost a week.
- Between FY22 and FY23 there was an increase in the level of need/trauma histories of youth detained pretrial.

# Overnight Arrests (FY18-FY23)

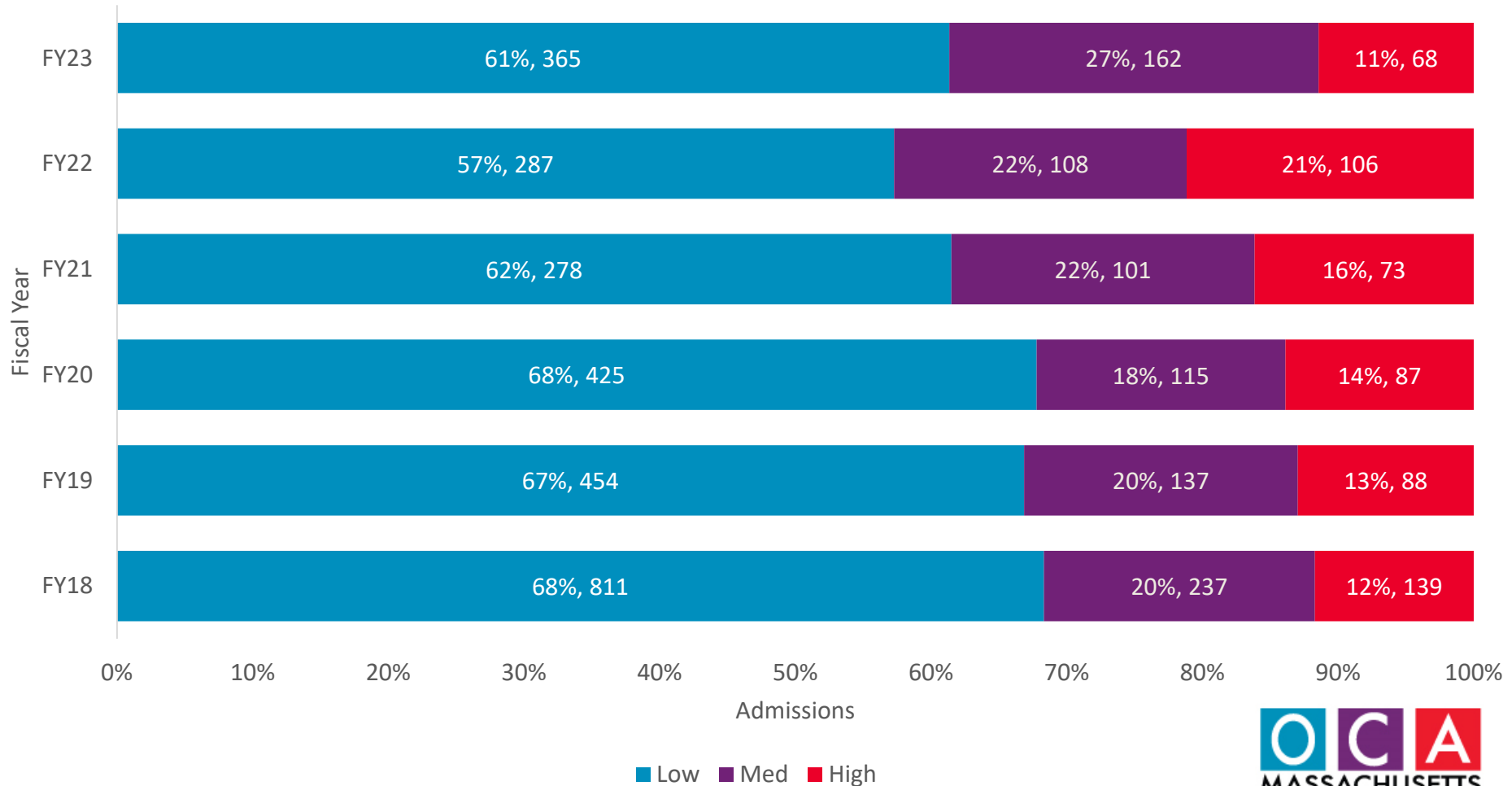


Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only



# Slightly under two-thirds of ONA admissions are for lower-level offenses

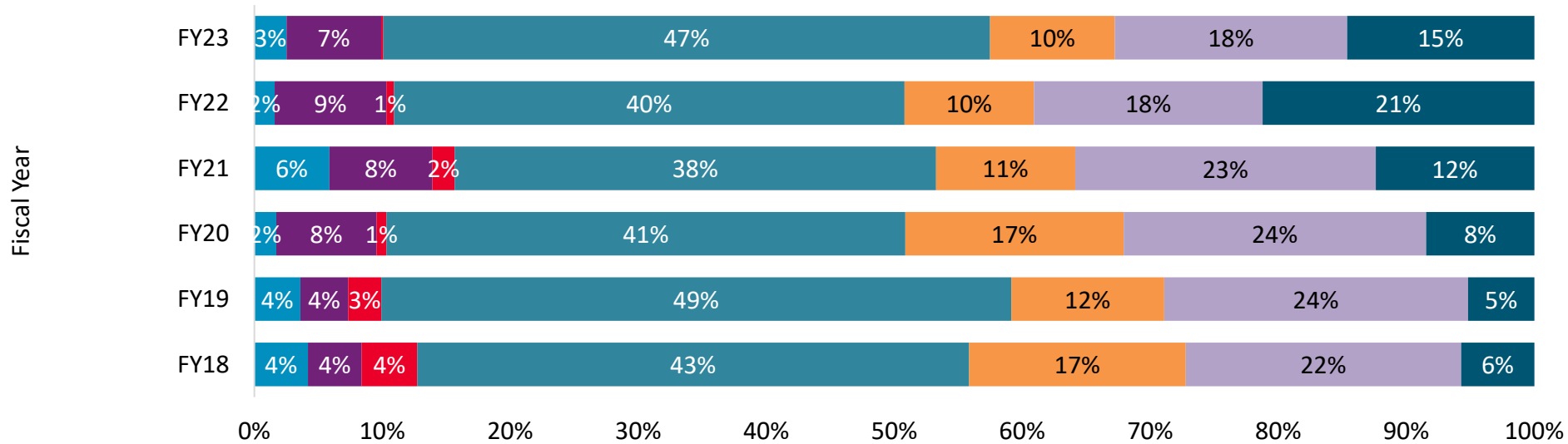
ONA Admissions by Offense Severity (FY18-FY23)



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# Most ONA admissions are for person offenses, Weapons-related admissions are down

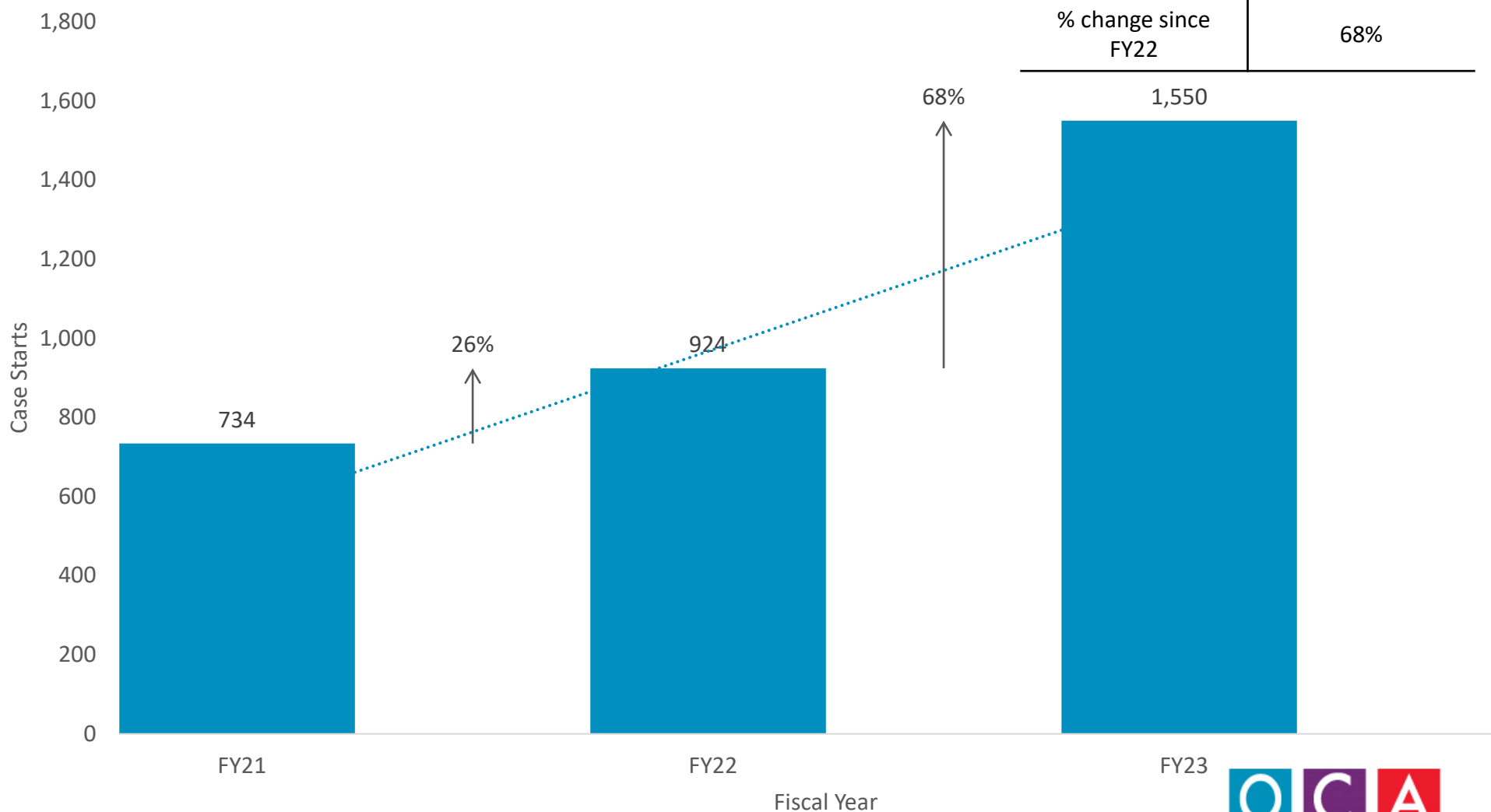
ONA Admissions by Offense Type (FY18-FY23)



	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Drugs	52	25	11	27	8	15
Motor Vehicle	52	26	50	37	44	44
Other/Not Available	54	18	5	8	3	1
Person	535	342	259	173	201	282
Property	210	83	109	50	51	58
Public Order	267	165	151	108	90	108
Weapons	71	36	54	57	107	87

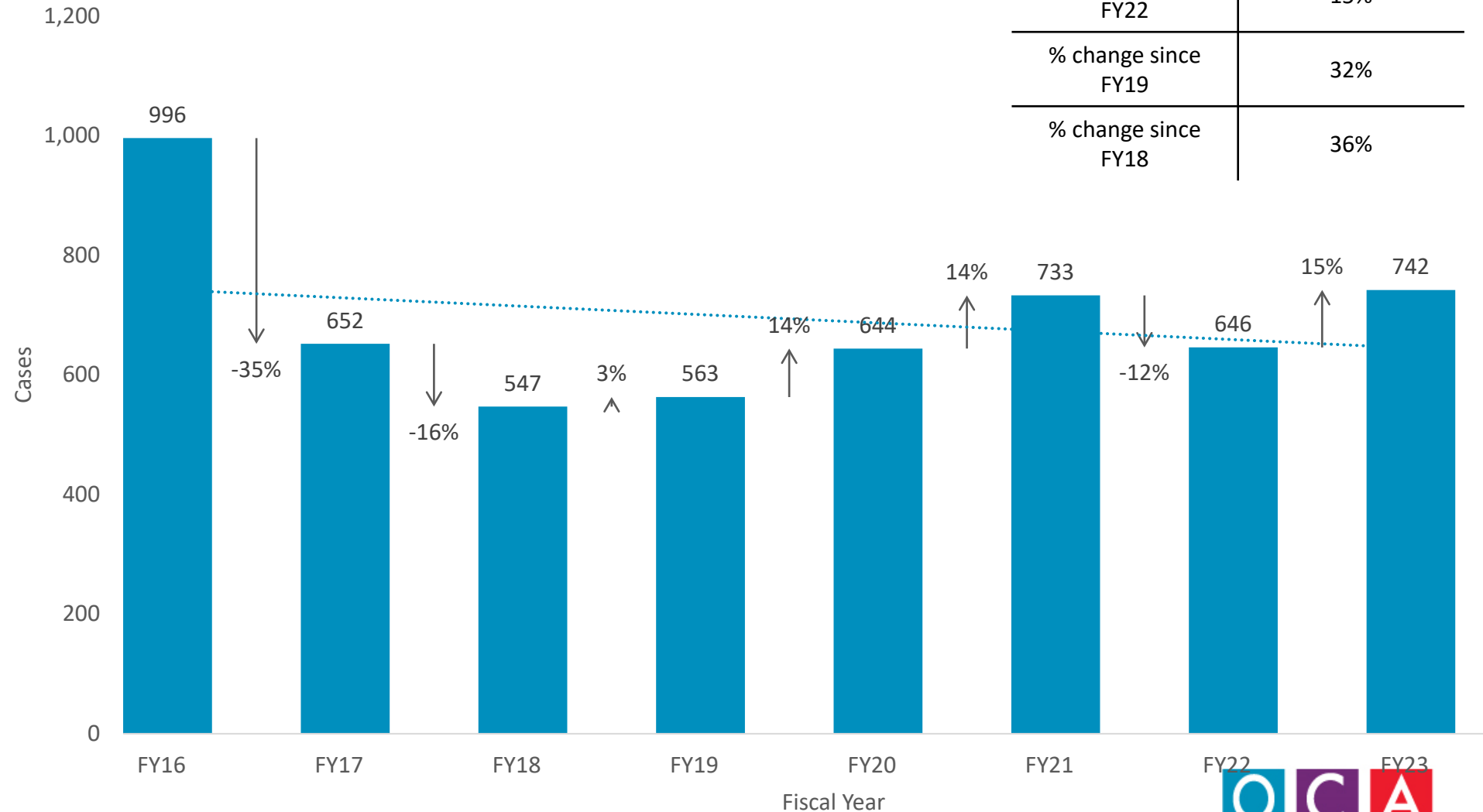
Admissions

# The number of new pretrial supervision case starts increased substantially



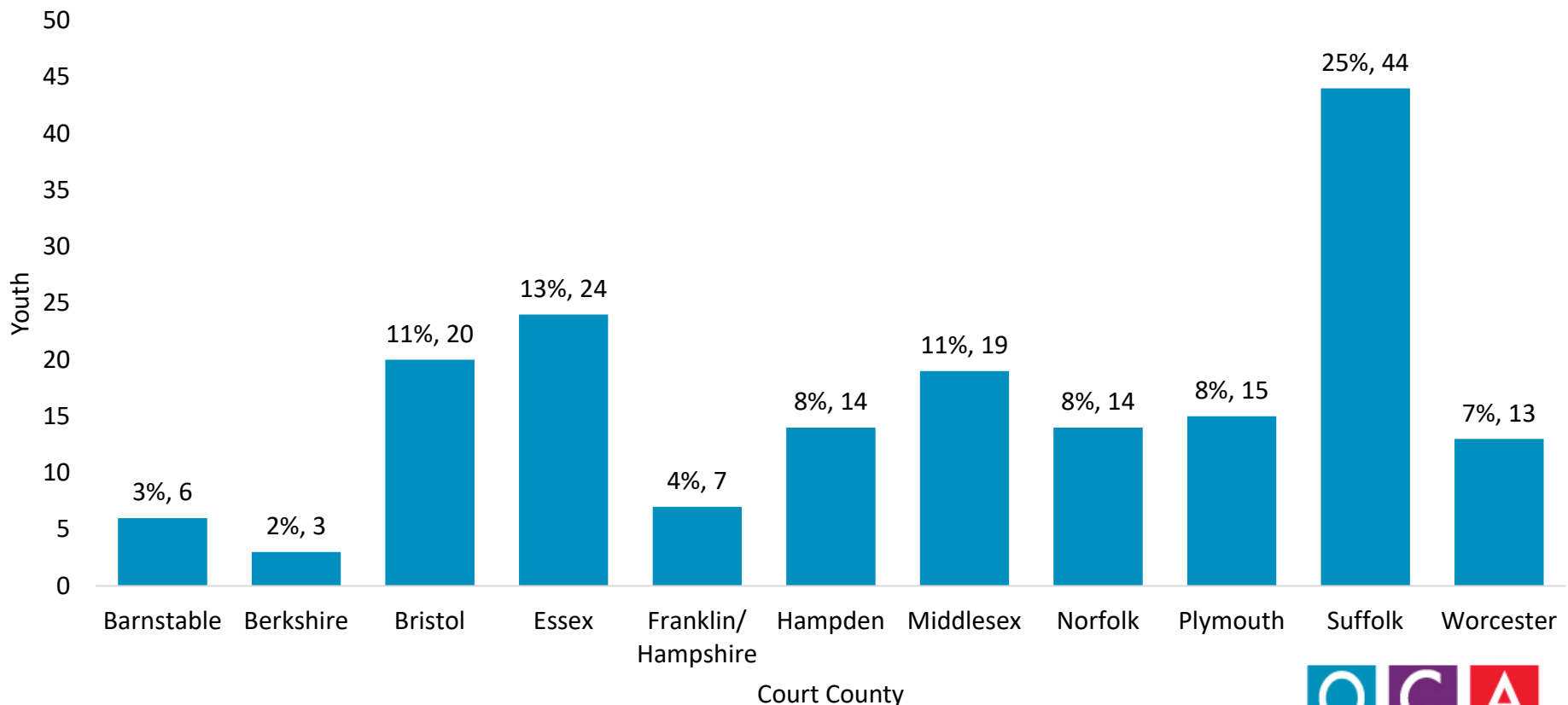
# Pretrial Supervision Avg. Monthly Caseload (FY16-FY23)

% change since FY22	15%
% change since FY19	32%
% change since FY18	36%



# August 2023: 179 youth monitored by GPS

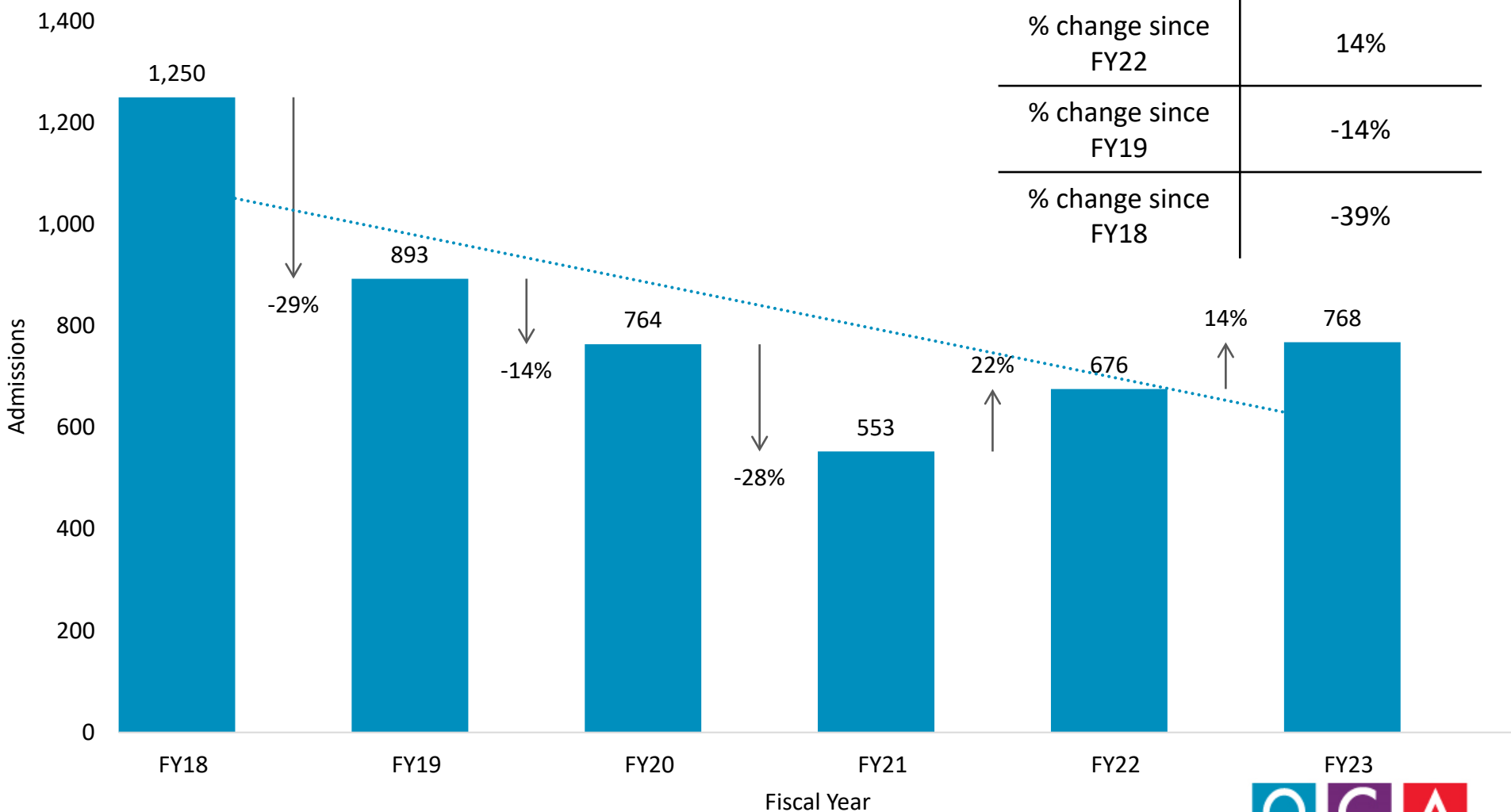
Number of Youth on GPS (Pretrial) (August 2023)  
State total=179



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# Pretrial Detention

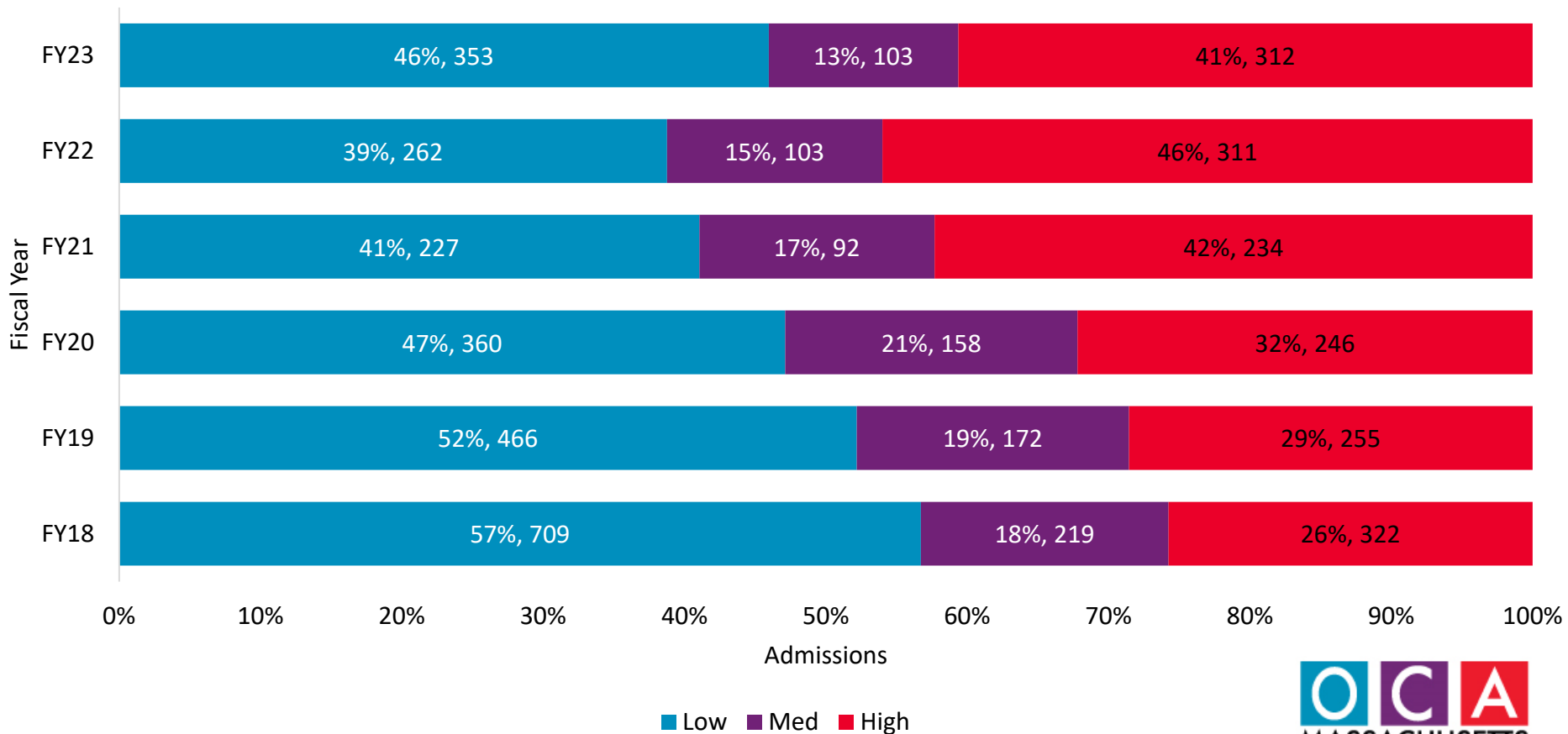
Pretrial Detention Admissions (FY18-FY23)



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# Almost half of all pretrial detention admissions were for youth alleged of lower-level offenses

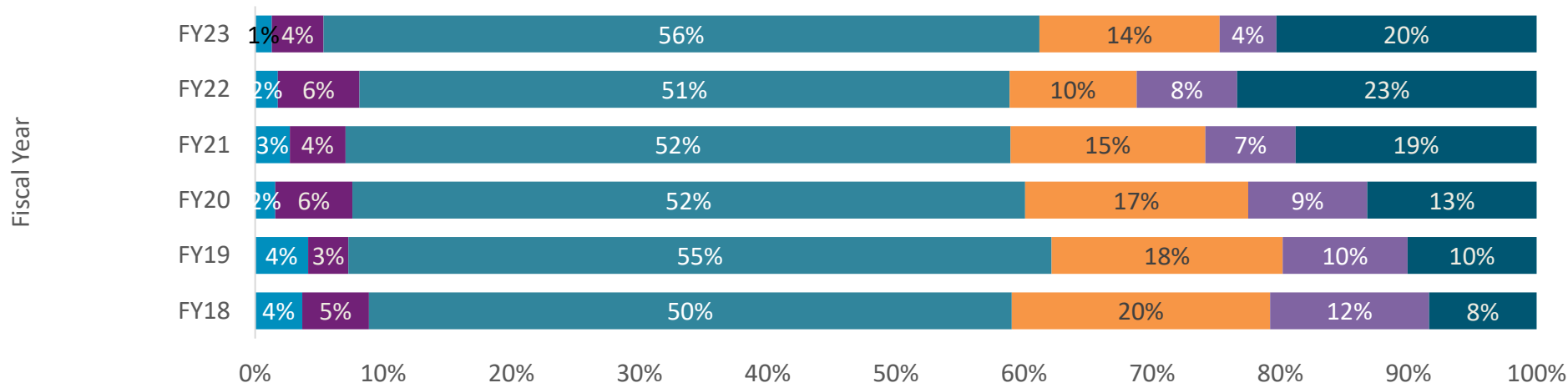
Pretrial Detention Admissions by Offense Severity (FY18-FY23)



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# Most youth detained pretrial were accused of person-related offenses

Pretrial Detention Admissions by Offense Type (FY18-FY23)

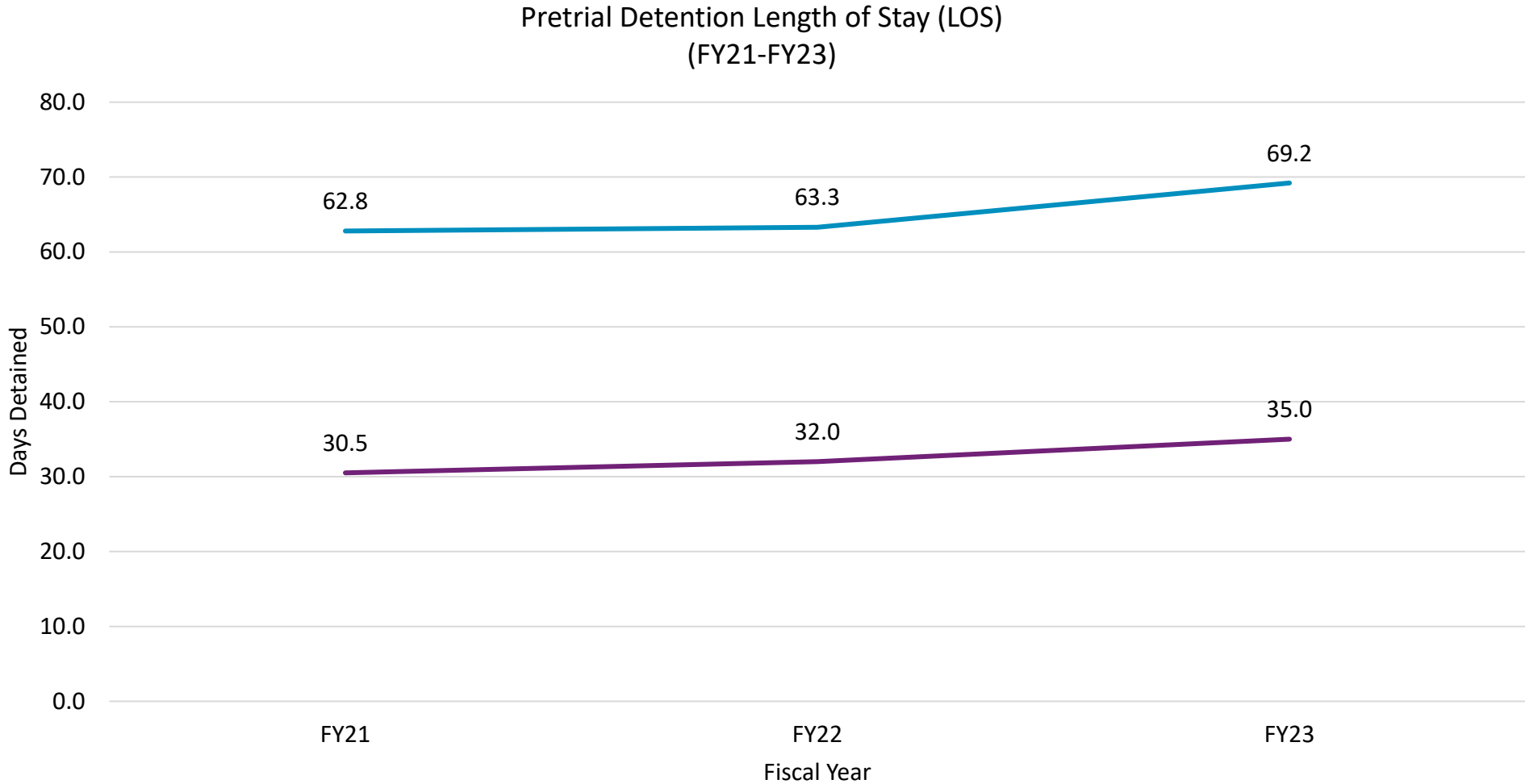


	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Drugs	46	37	12	15	12	10
Motor Vehicle	65	28	46	24	43	31
Other/Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	
Person	627	490	401	287	343	429
Property	252	161	133	84	67	108
Public Order	155	87	71	39	53	34
Weapons	105	90	101	104	158	156

Admissions

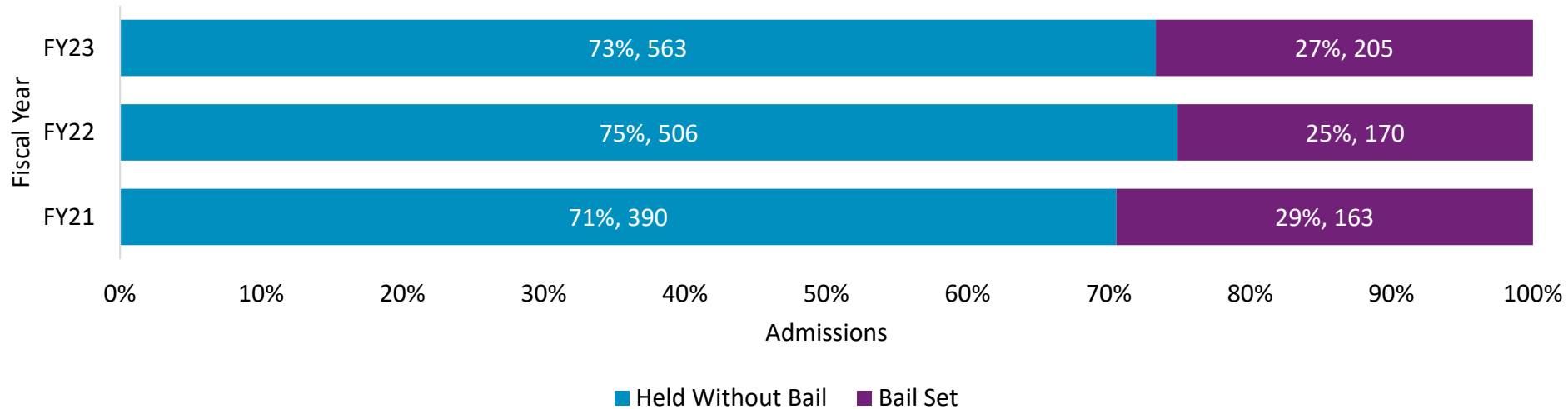


# Youth were detained pretrial-- on average-- 6 days longer in FY23 compared to FY22

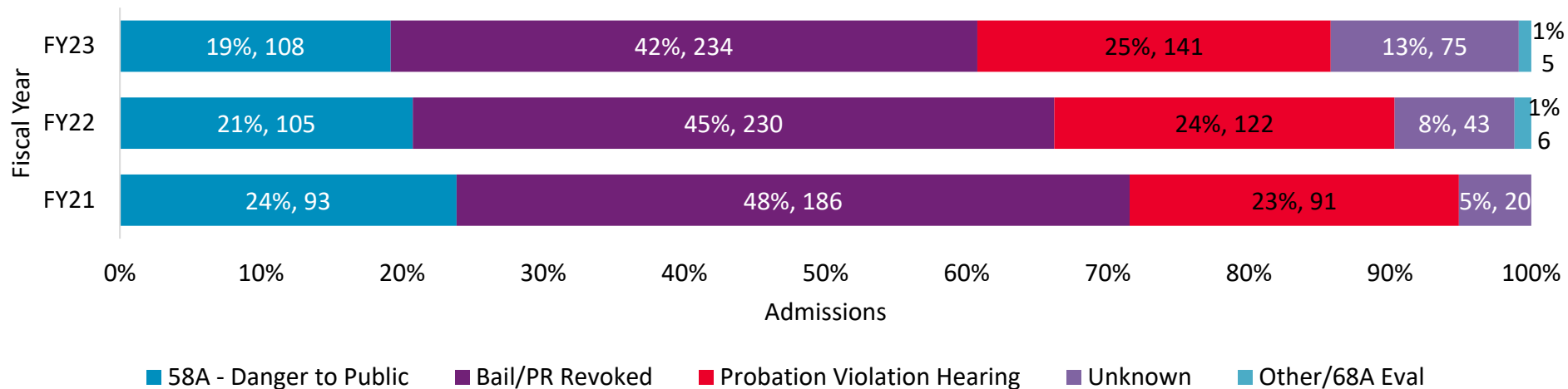


# Most youth detained pretrial are held without bail as a result of bail or personal recognizance being revoked

Pretrial Detention Admissions by Reason Held (FY21-FY23)

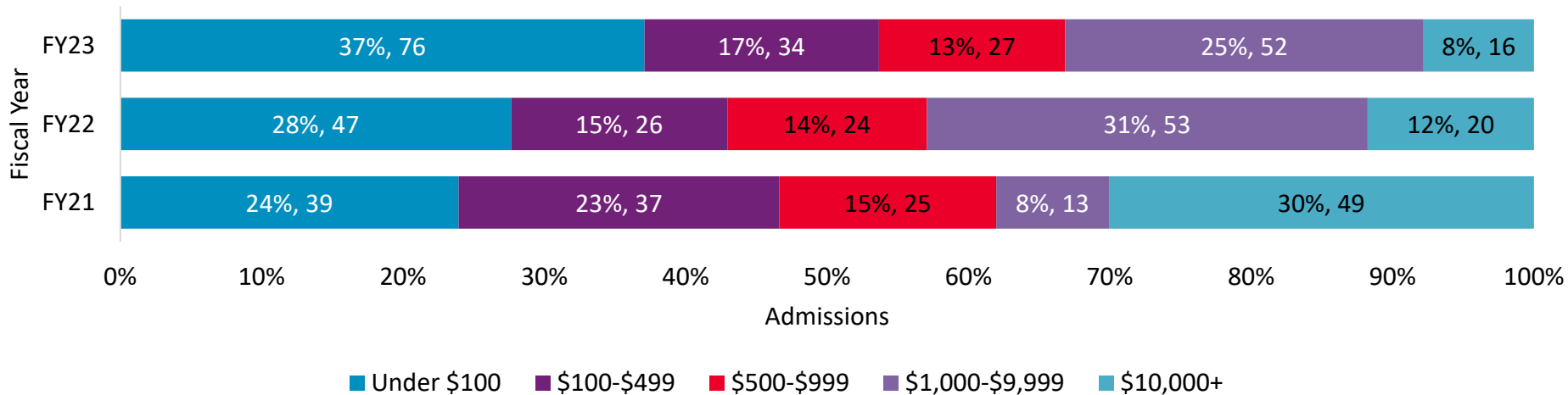


Pretrial Detention Admission by Held Without Reason (FY21-FY23)

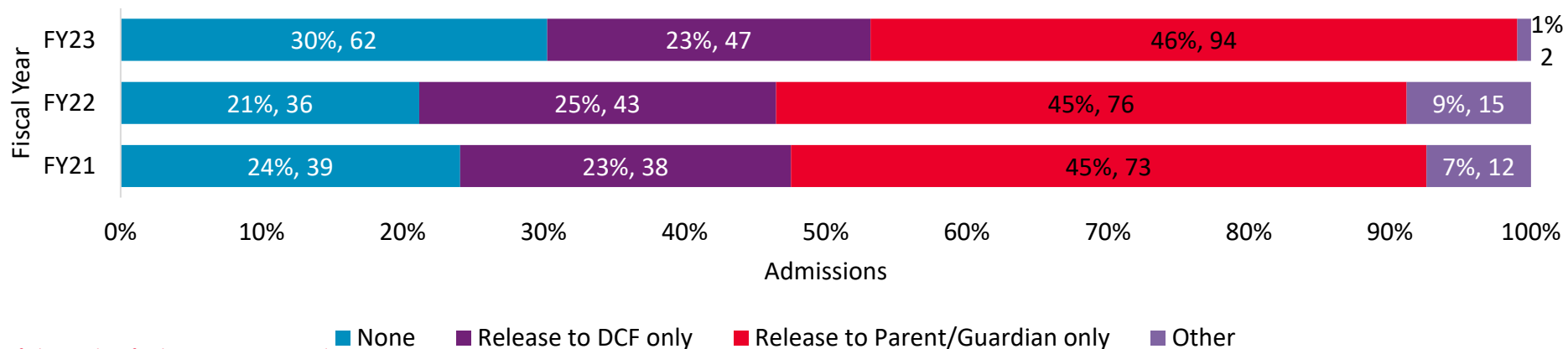


# Over a third of detention admissions where bail was set were for youth with bail amounts less than \$100

Pretrial Detention Admissions by Bail Amount (FY21-FY23)



Pretrial Detention Admissions by Bail Stipulation (FY21-FY23)



# There is a greater level of need for youth detained in FY23 compared to FY22

Fiscal Year	Measure	Normal		Caution		Warning	
		n	% of year admissions	n	% of year admissions	n	% of year admissions
FY22	Alcohol Drug	494	73%	145	21%	35	5%
FY23		538	70%	163	21%	60	8%
FY22	Angry-Irritable	422	62%	184	27%	68	10%
FY23		445	58%	230	30%	86	11%
FY22	Depressed-Anxious	469	69%	154	23%	51	8%
FY23		514	67%	198	26%	49	6%
FY22	Somatic Concerns	418	62%	227	34%	29	4%
FY23		459	60%	252	33%	50	7%
FY22	Suicide Ideation	587	87%	29	4%	58	9%
FY23		649	85%	35	5%	77	10%
FY22	Thought Disturbance	536	79%	103	15%	35	5%
FY23		547	71%	155	20%	59	8%

# There is a greater level of need for youth detained in FY23 compared to FY22

Measure	FY22		FY23	
	Yes	% of admissions	Yes	% of admissions
Hx of Physical Abuse	100	15%	113	15%
Hx of Sexual Abuse	54	8%	69	9%
Sexual Exploitation	13	2%	16	2%
Neg Comm Appearance	143	21%	188	24%
Neg Comm Race	82	12%	114	15%
Neg Comm Religion	11	2%	14	2%
Neg Comm Sexual Orientation	15	2%	25	3%
Neg Comm Gender Identity	8	1%	8	1%
Fears About Being Here	30	4%	54	7%

# Questions & Discussion



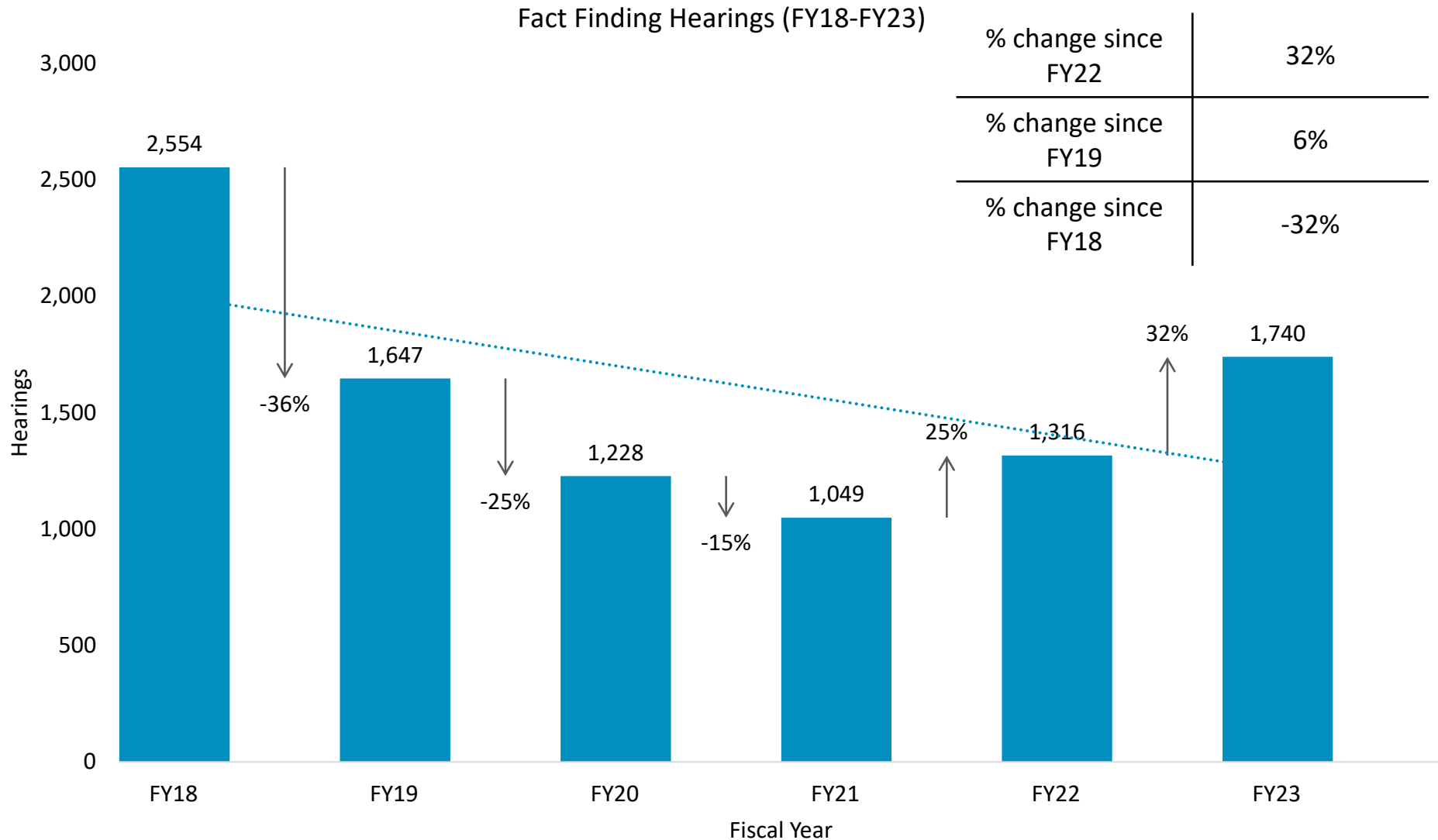
- What takeaways from the data did you have?
- What surprised you about the data?

# Data Summary:

## Fact-Finding & Post Adjudication

- Most cases are “continued without a finding.” One-third of cases that reach a fact-finding stage are adjudicated delinquent. This has been consistent over the past 5+ years.
- There has been a substantial increase in the use of probation as a sanction.
- Most youth are placed on “administrative” probation. Of the youth placed on “risk/need” probation, most are assessed as “low risk” of re-offending.
- Most youth with a first-time commitment to DYS in FY23 were adjudicated delinquent of a low-level offense.
- There is a greater level of need for youth with first time commitments in FY23 compared to FY22

# Fact Finding Dispositions

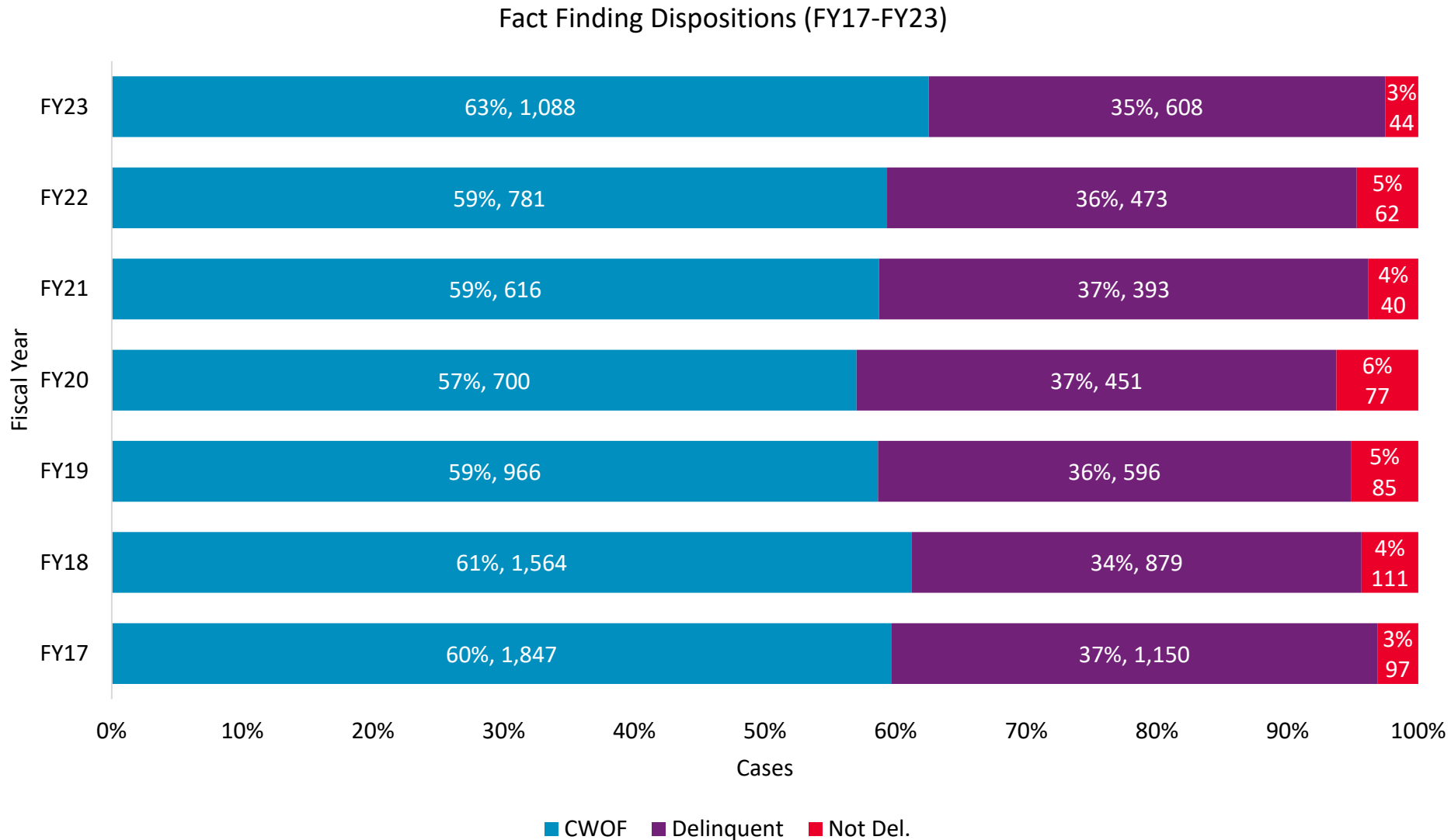


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Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

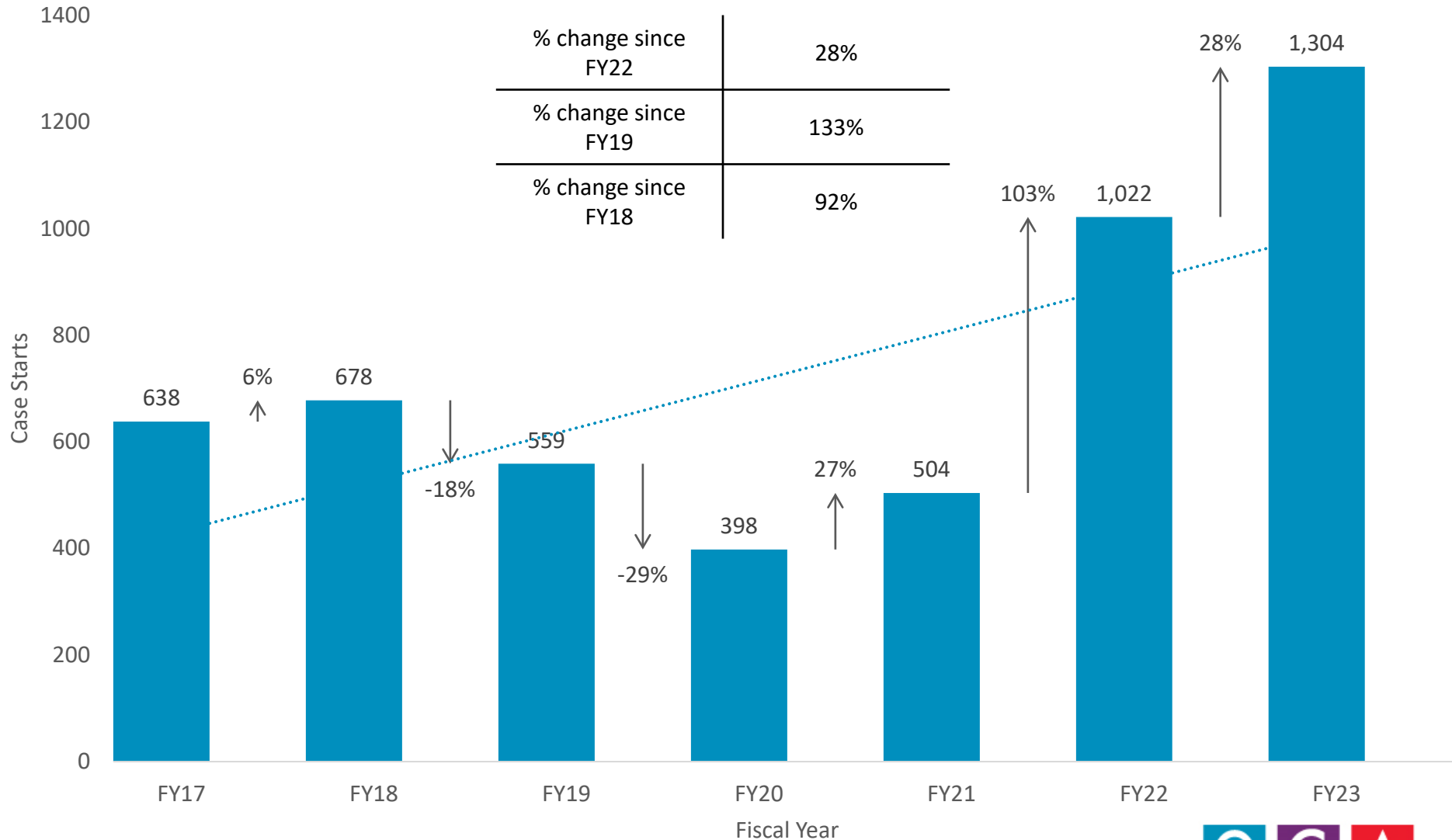


# Most cases are resolved with a CWOFF



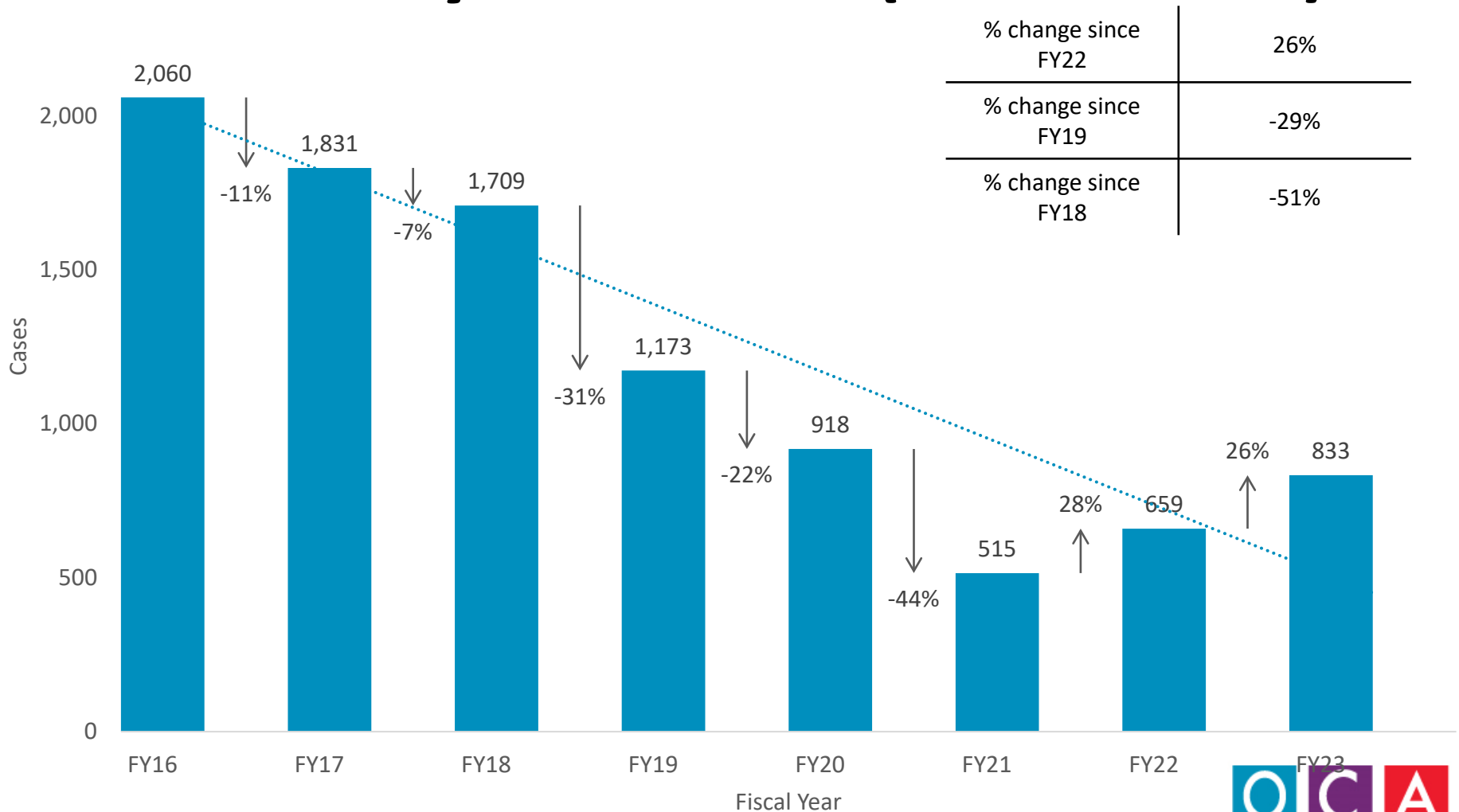
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# Probation Case Starts (FY17-FY23)



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

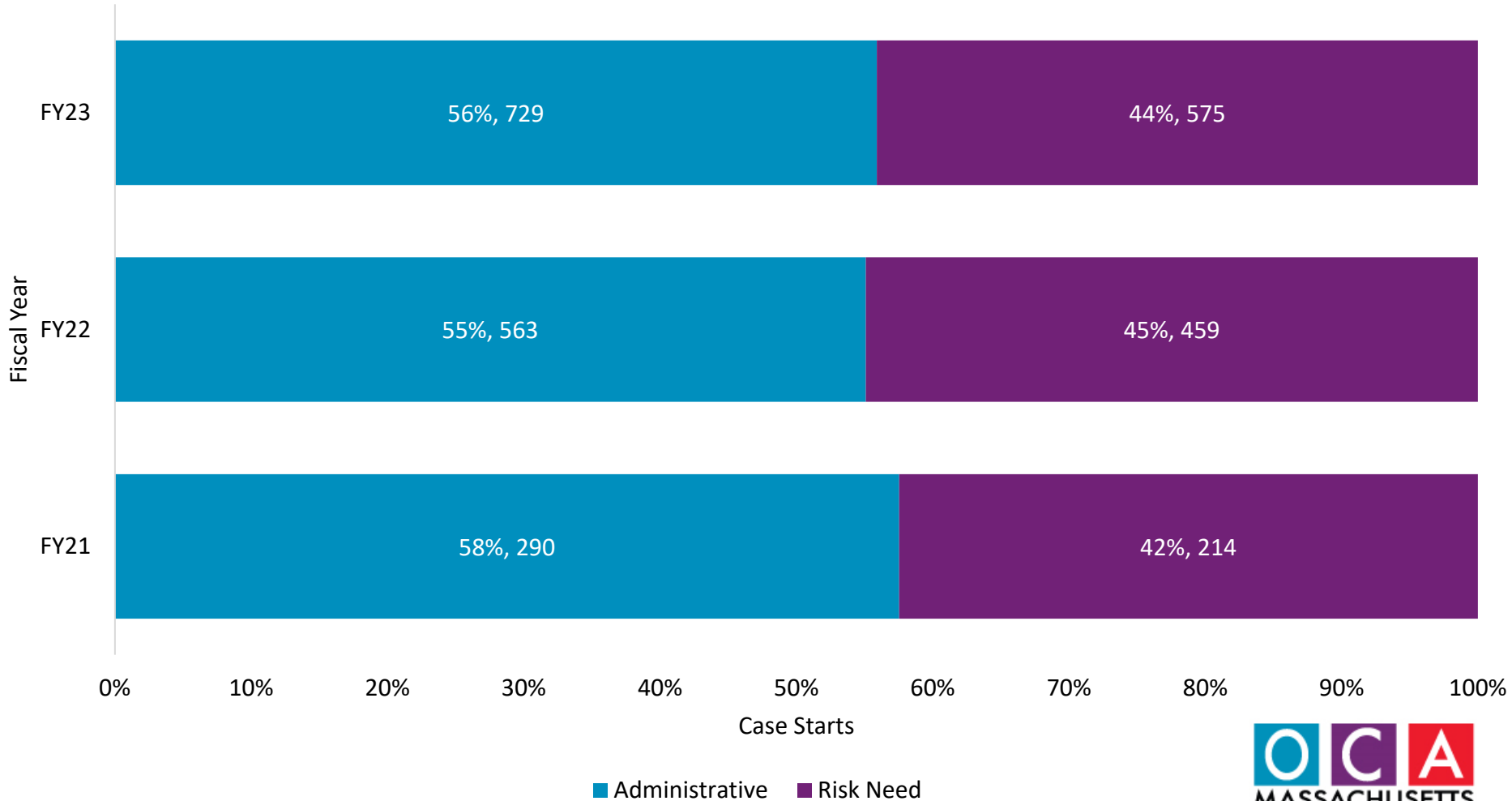
# Post-Adjudication Probation Avg. Monthly Caseload (FY16-FY23)



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

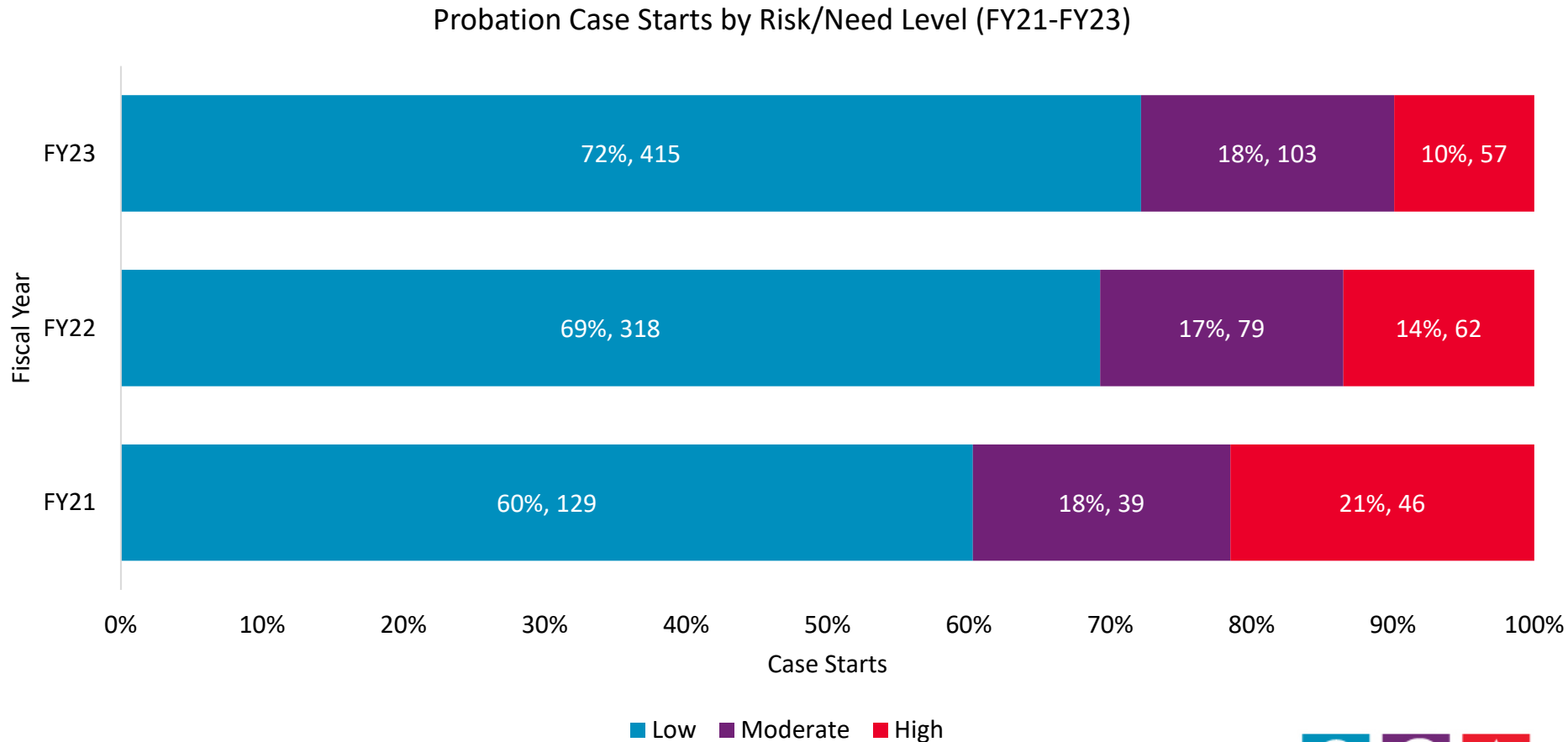
# Most youth are placed on administrative probation

Probation Case Starts by Type of Case (FY21-FY23)



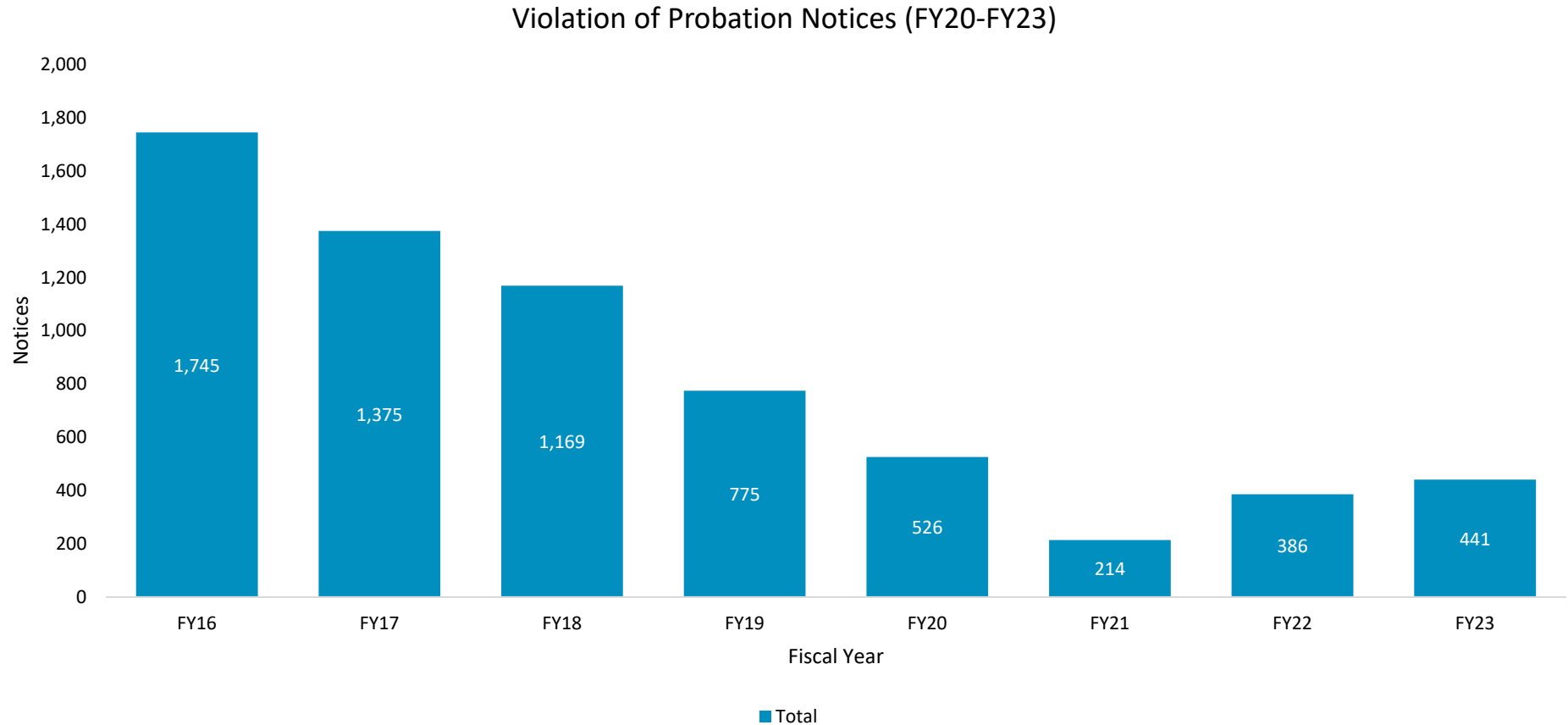
Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# Of the youth on risk/need probation, almost $\frac{3}{4}$ are on low supervision levels



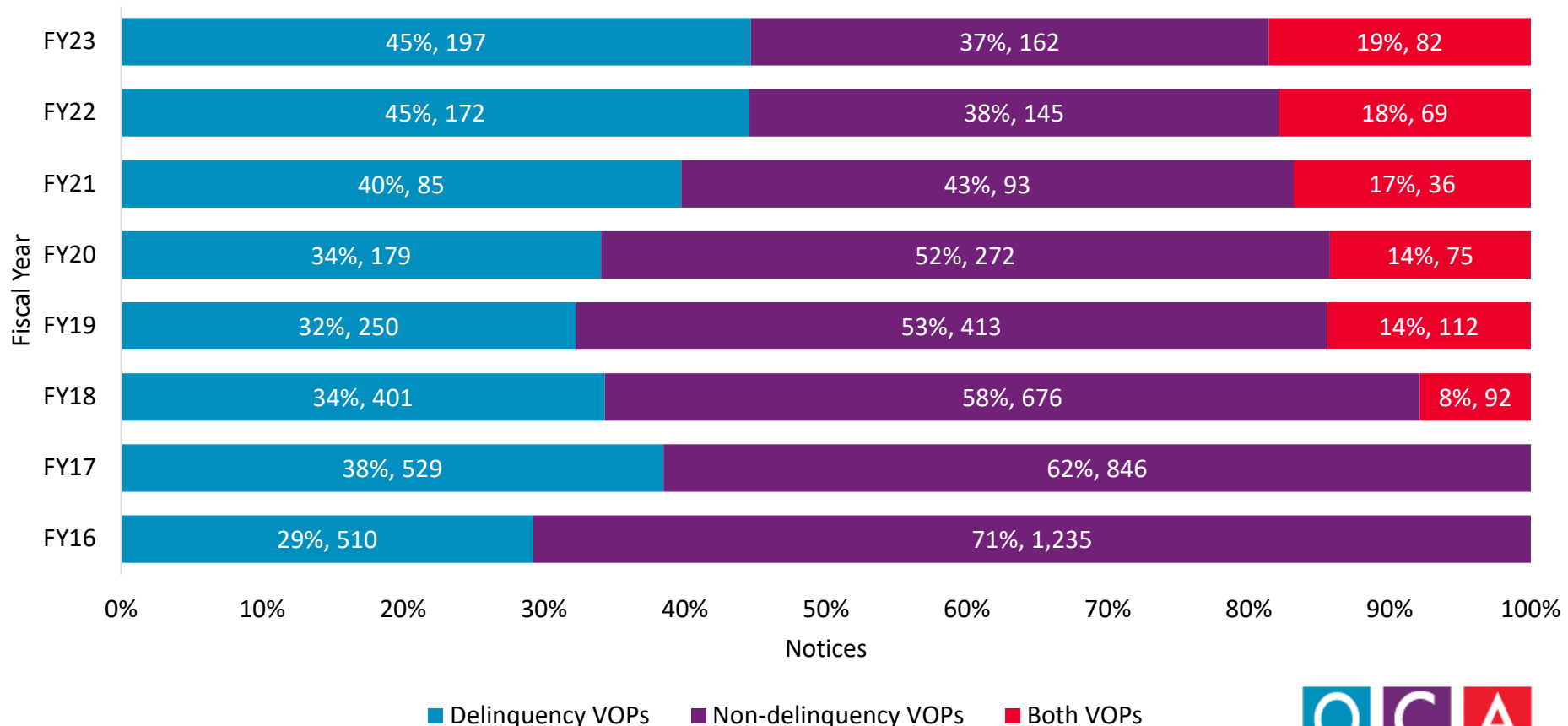
Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# Notices for violations of probation remain substantially lower than pre-CJRA

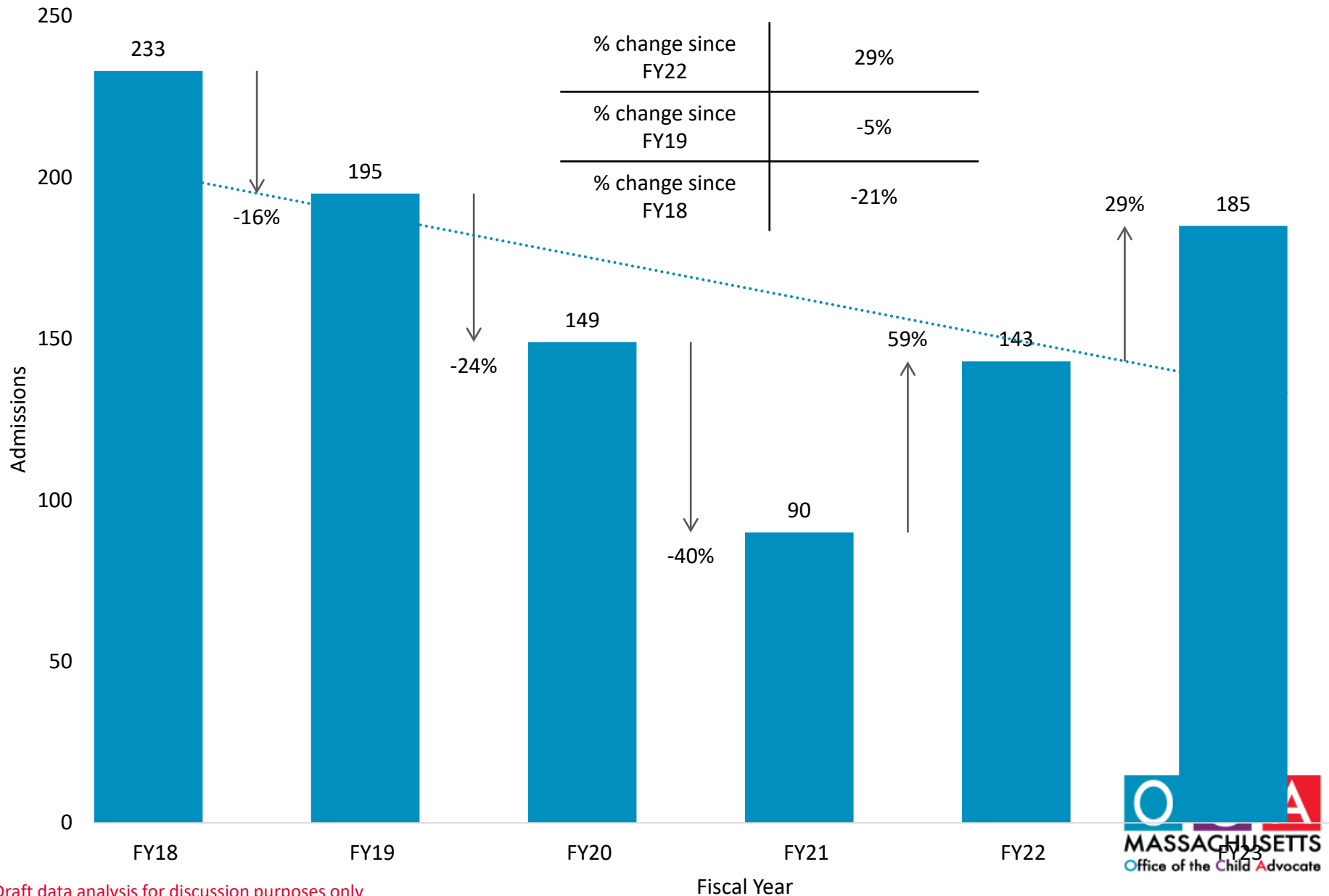


# In FY23, a little less than half of VOPs were for a new arrest

Violation of Probation Notices by Reason (FY16-FY23)



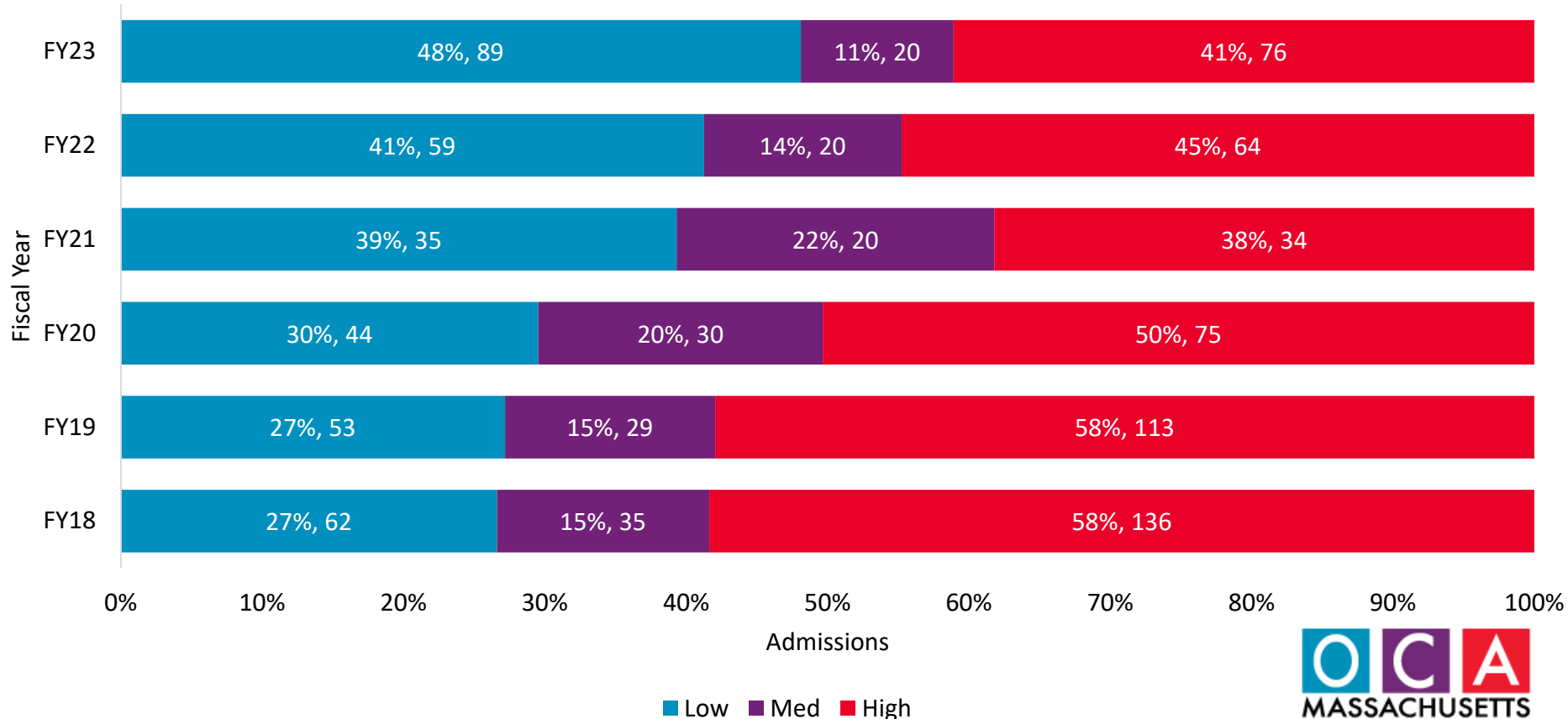
# First Time Commitments (FY18-FY23)





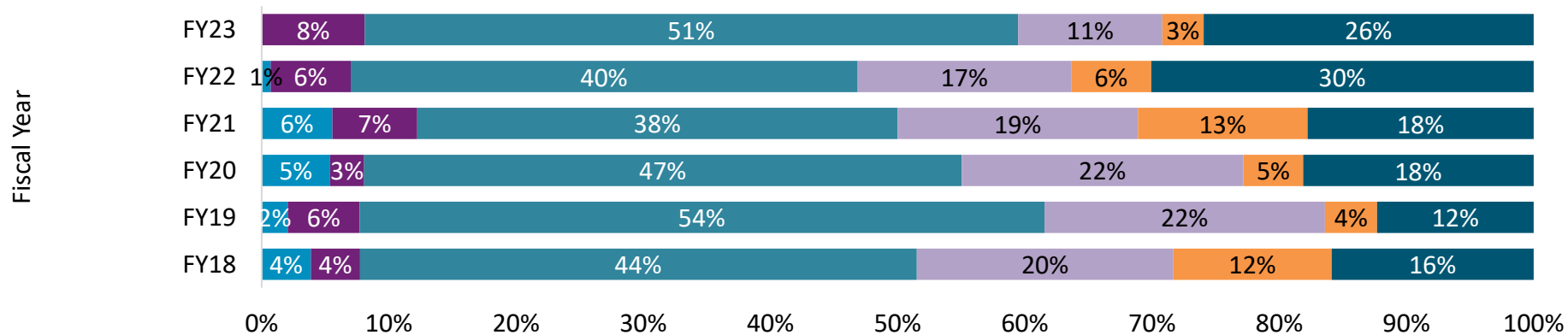
# About half of all first time commitments in FY23 were for lower-level offenses

First Time Commitments by Offense Severity (FY18-FY23)



# Youth adjudicated for a persons related offense account for half of all first time commitments

First Time Commitments by Offense Type (FY18-FY23)



	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Drugs	9	4	8	5	1	
Motor Vehicle	9	11	4	6	9	15
Other/Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	
Person	102	105	70	34	57	95
Property	47	43	33	17	24	21
Public Order	29	8	7	12	9	6
Weapons	37	24	27	16	43	48

Admissions

# There is a greater level of need for youth with first time commitments in FY23 compared to FY22

Fiscal Year	Measure	Normal		Caution		Warning	
		n	% of year admissions	n	% of year admissions	n	% of year admissions
FY22	Alcohol Drug	101	71%	22	15%	8	6%
FY23		117	63%	37	20%	19	10%
FY22	Angry-Irritable	91	64%	33	23%	7	5%
FY23		107	58%	56	30%	10	5%
FY22	Depressed-Anxious	95	66%	30	21%	6	4%
FY23		124	67%	38	21%	11	6%
FY22	Somatic Concerns	83	58%	40	28%	8	6%
FY23		106	57%	57	31%	10	5%
FY22	Suicide Ideation	120	84%	6	4%	5	3%
FY23		149	81%	11	6%	13	7%
FY22	Thought Disturbance	108	76%	21	15%	2	1%
FY23		137	74%	27	15%	9	5%

Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

# There is a greater level of need for youth with first time commitments in FY23 compared to FY22

Measure	FY22		FY23	
	Yes	% of first time commitments	Yes	% of first time commitments
Hx of Physical Abuse	16	11%	25	14%
Hx of Sexual Abuse	8	6%	16	9%
Sexual Exploitation	3	2%	4	2%
Neg Comm Appearance	29	20%	38	21%
Neg Comm Race	25	17%	18	10%
Neg Comm Religion	4	3%	5	3%
Neg Comm Sexual Orientation	2	1%	4	2%
Neg Comm Gender Identity	3	2%	3	2%
Fears About Being Here	4	3%	3	2%

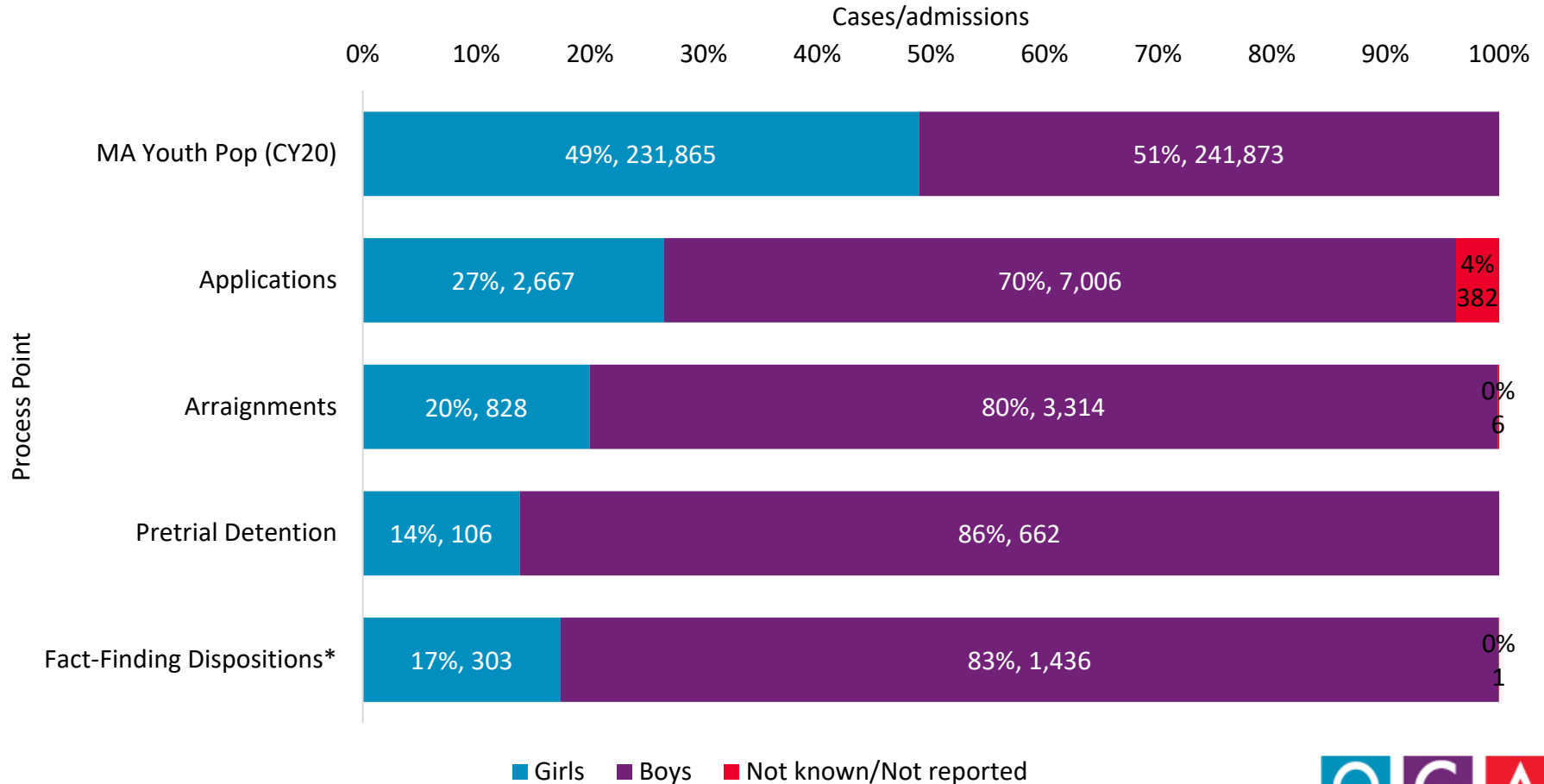
# Questions & Discussion



- What takeaways from the data did you have?
- What surprised you about the data?

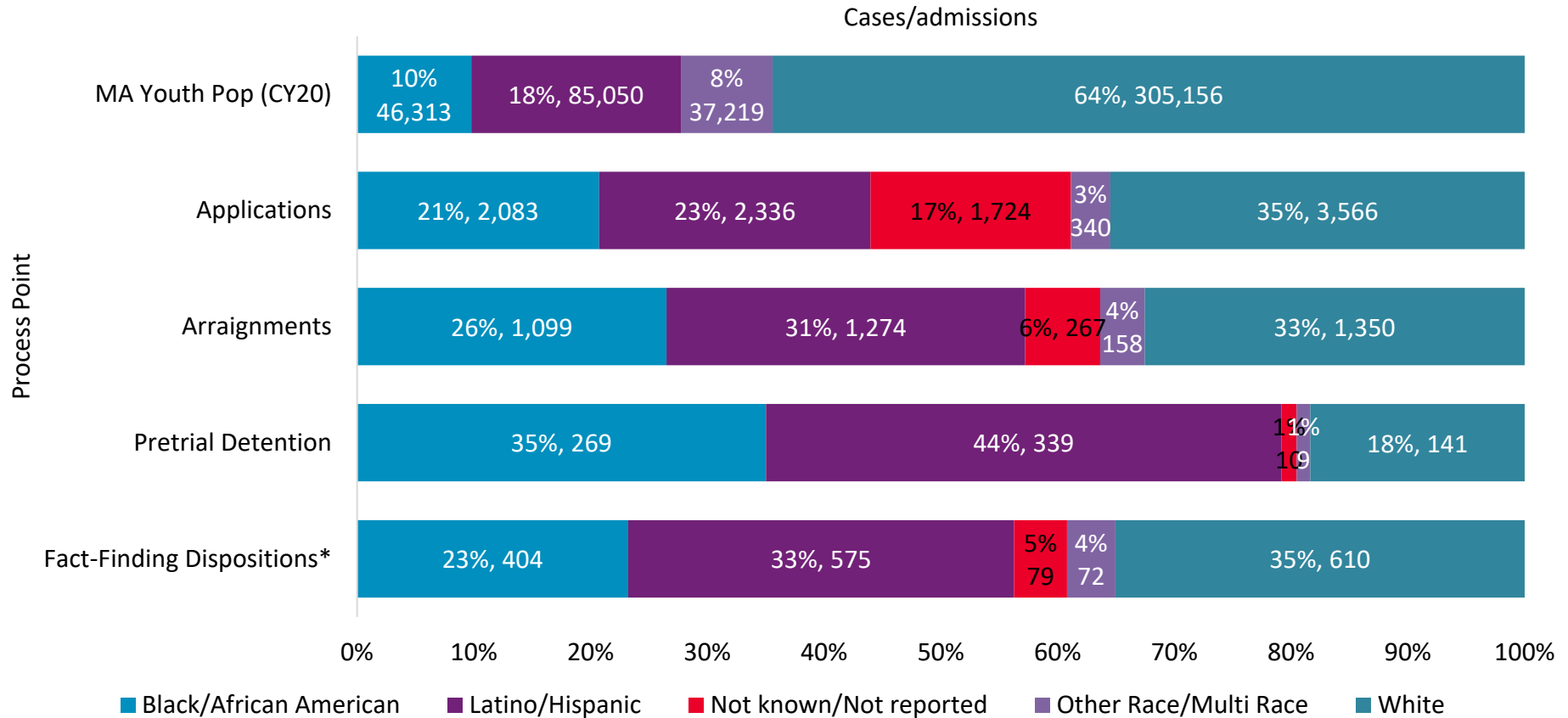
# Data Summary: Sex Assigned at Birth

FY23 Juvenile Justice System Data by Sex Assigned at Birth



# Data Summary: Race/ethnicity

FY23 Race/ethnicity Data



## Racial and ethnic disparities worsened between FY22 and FY23 at the applications for complaint stage, but improved at the arraignment stage

Measures of racial and ethnic disparities at applications for complaint (FY22-FY23)

Race/ethnicity	FY22 RoD	FY22 RRI	FY23 RoD	FY23 RRI
Black/African American	2.15	3.60	2.12	3.85
Latino/Hispanic	1.32	2.20	1.29	2.35
Other Race/Multi Race	0.42	0.70	0.43	0.78
White	0.60	1.00	0.55	1.00

Base population= MA Youth (12-17) Population (CY20)

Measures of racial and ethnic disparities at arraignment (FY22-FY23)

Race/ethnicity	FY22 RoD	FY22 RRI	FY23 RoD	FY23 RRI
Black/African American	1.35	1.67	1.28	1.39
Latino/Hispanic	1.32	1.63	1.32	1.44
Not known/Not reported	0.41	0.51	0.38	0.41
Other Race/Multi Race	1.07	1.33	1.13	1.23
White	0.81	1.00	0.92	1.00

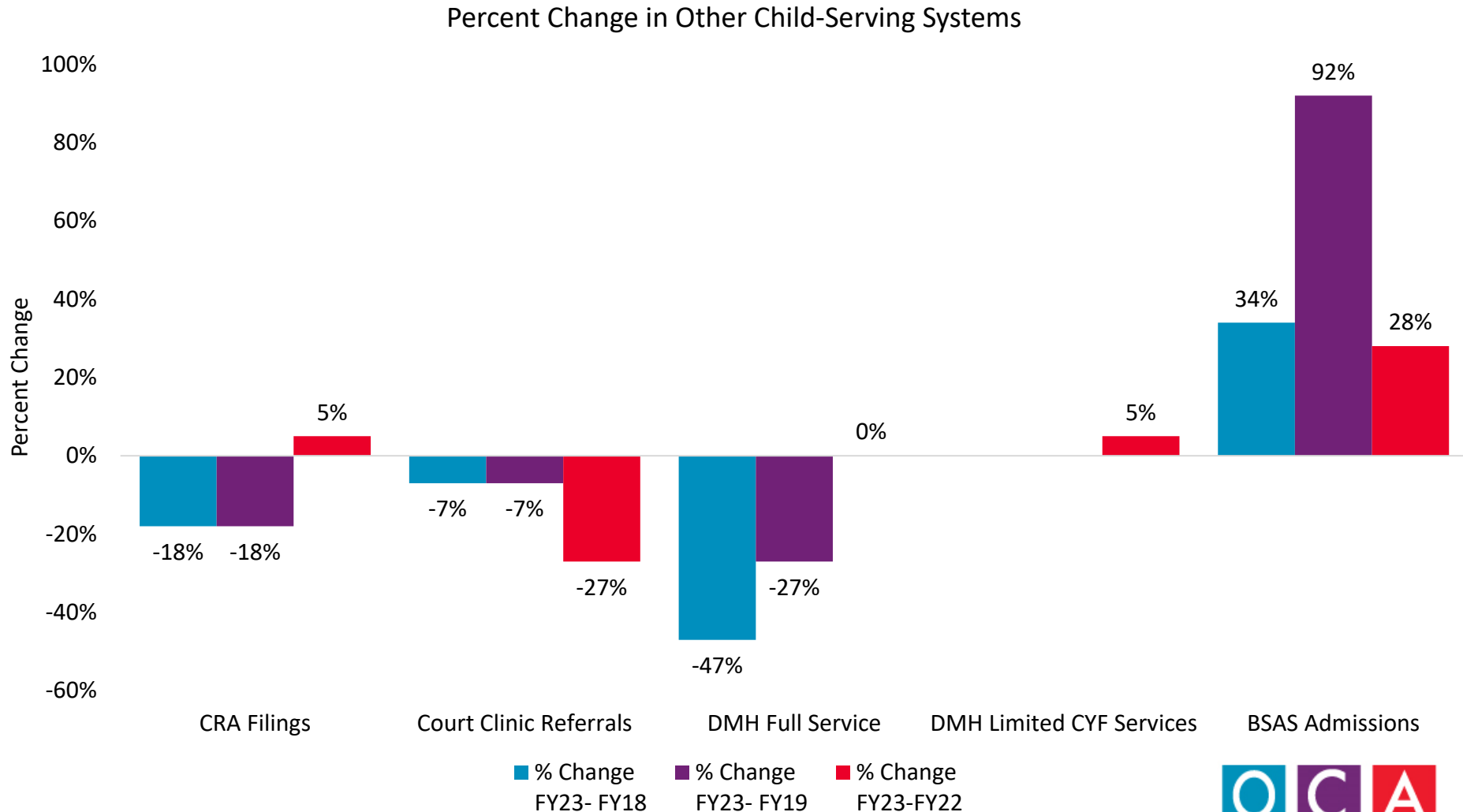
Base population= Application for complaints



# Data Summary: Other Systems

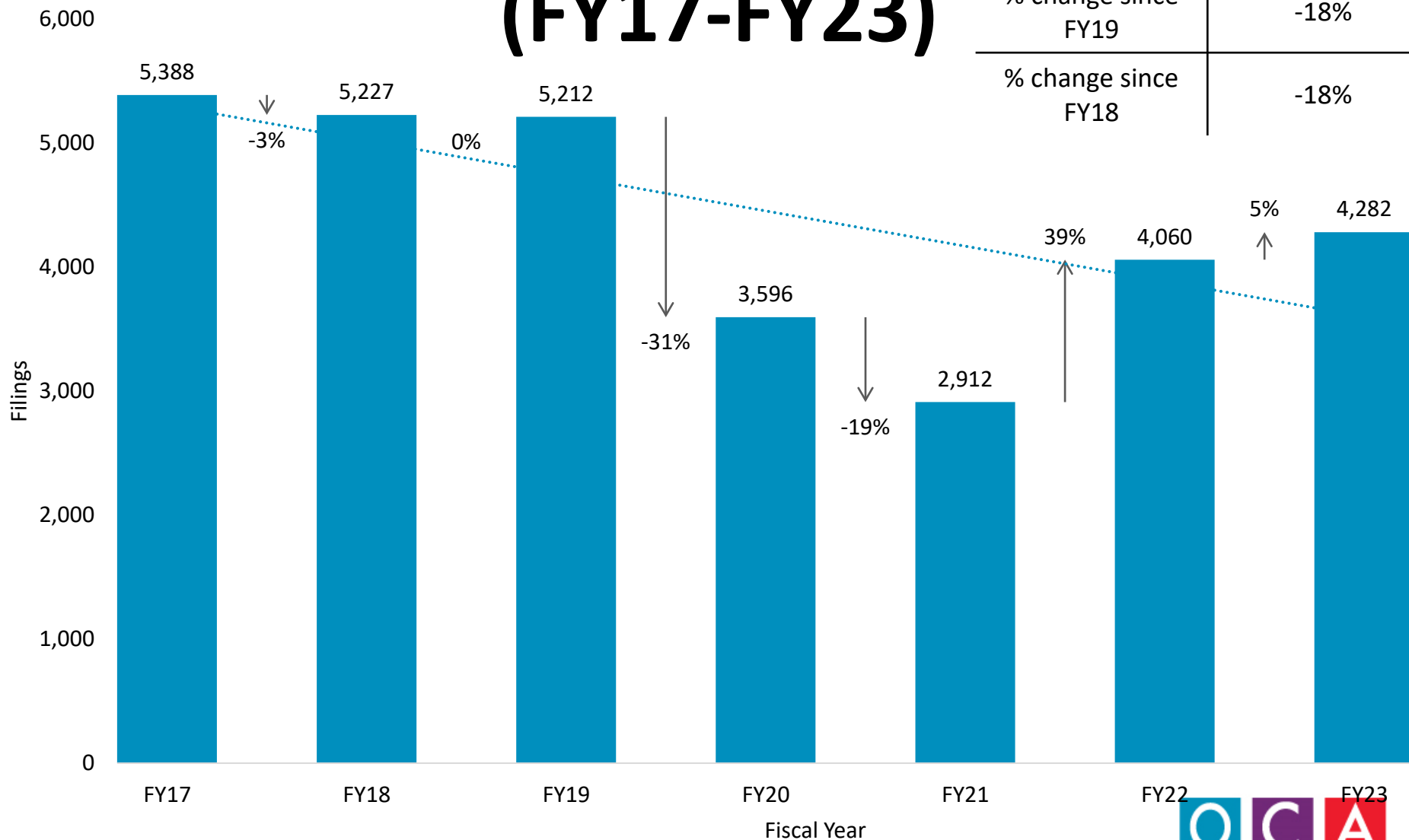
- CRA Filings, DMH Limited Services and BSAS Admissions increased in the past year.
- Still, data indicated these systems have not seen an increase in use since the CJRA was implemented, *except for BSAS admissions*, which have seen an increase each in recent years.

# Use of other child-serving systems



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

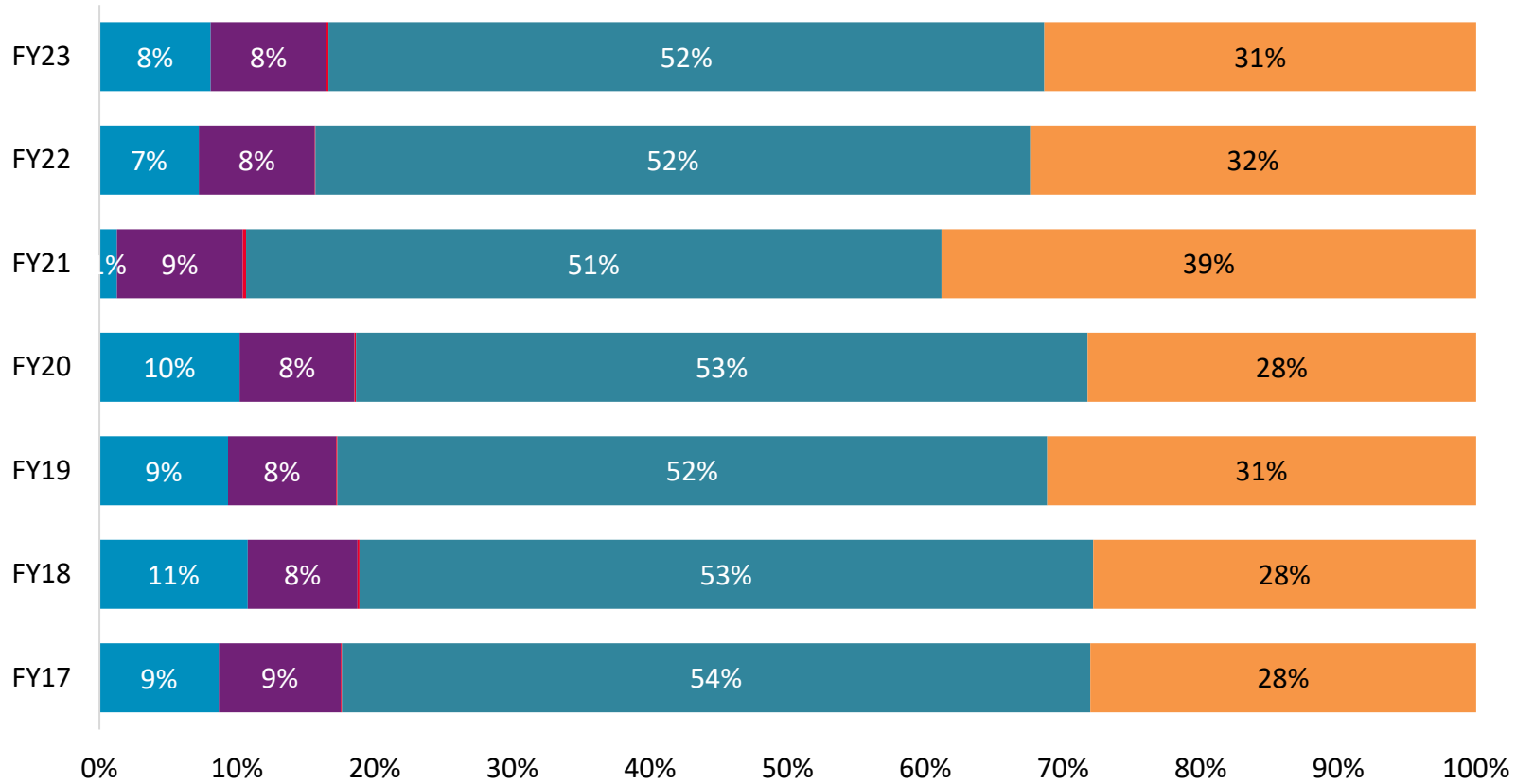
# CRA Filings (FY17-FY23)



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

## CRA Filings by Petition Type (FY17-FY23)

Fiscal Year



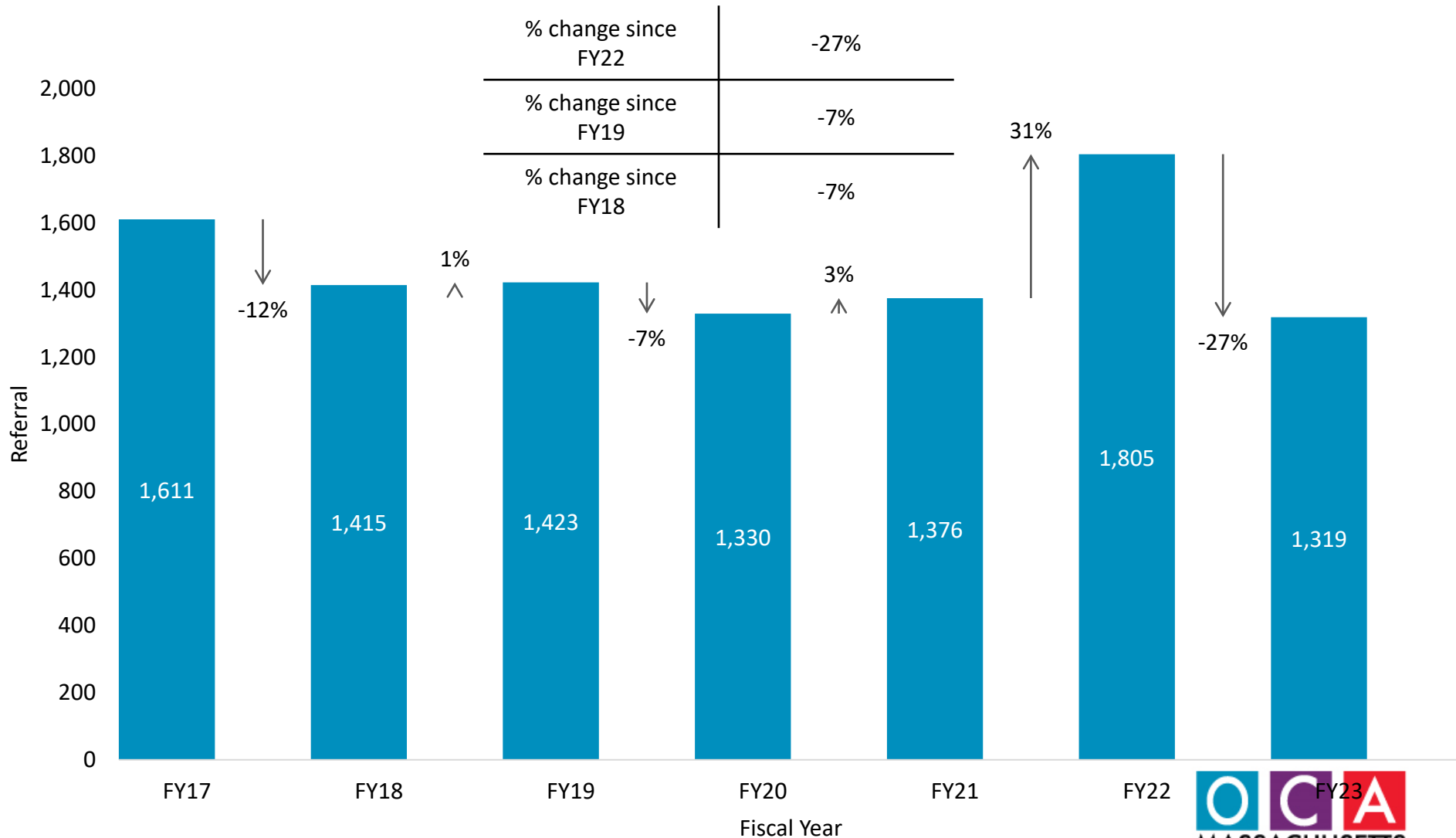
	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
<span style="color: #00728f;">■</span> Habitual School Offender	467	563	487	366	37	293	346
<span style="color: #800080;">■</span> Runaway	478	417	409	300	266	342	359
<span style="color: #ff0000;">■</span> Sexually Exploited	4	7	5	4	7	2	7
<span style="color: #00728f;">■</span> Stubborn	2,929	2,786	2,687	1,911	1,471	2,108	2,227
<span style="color: #ff8c00;">■</span> Truancy	1,510	1,454	1,624	1,015	1,131	1,315	1,343

Filings

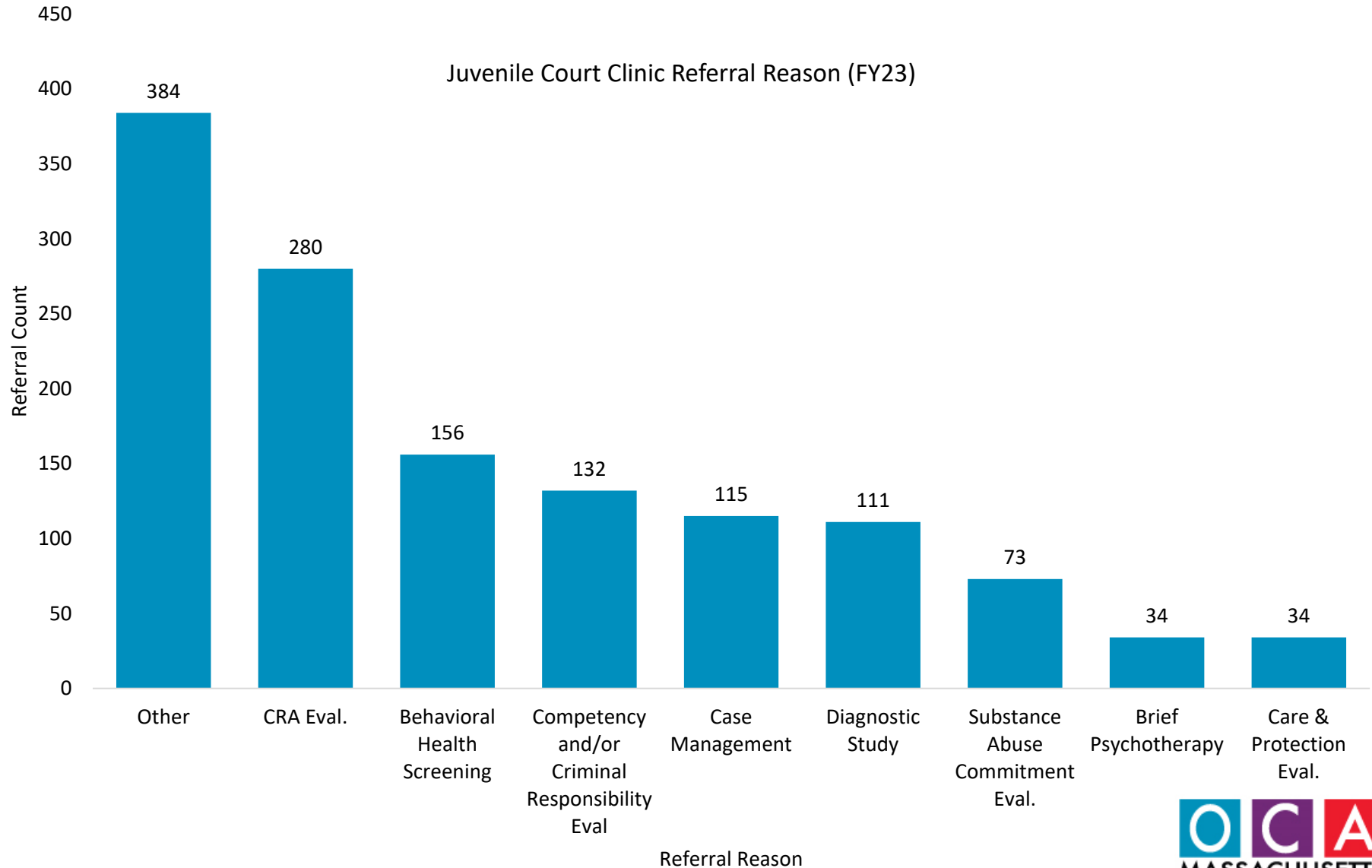


Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only

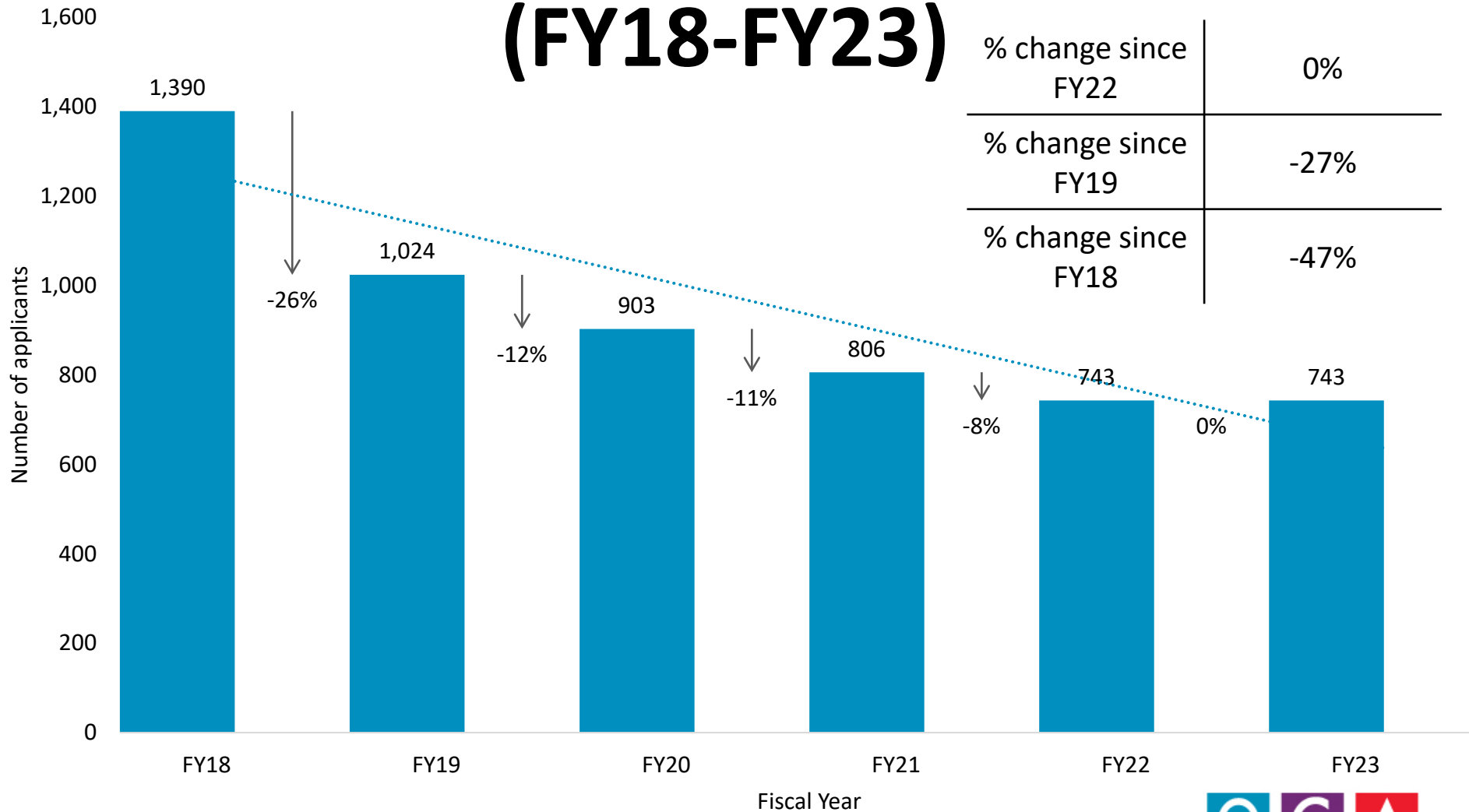
# Juvenile Court Clinic (FY17-FY23)



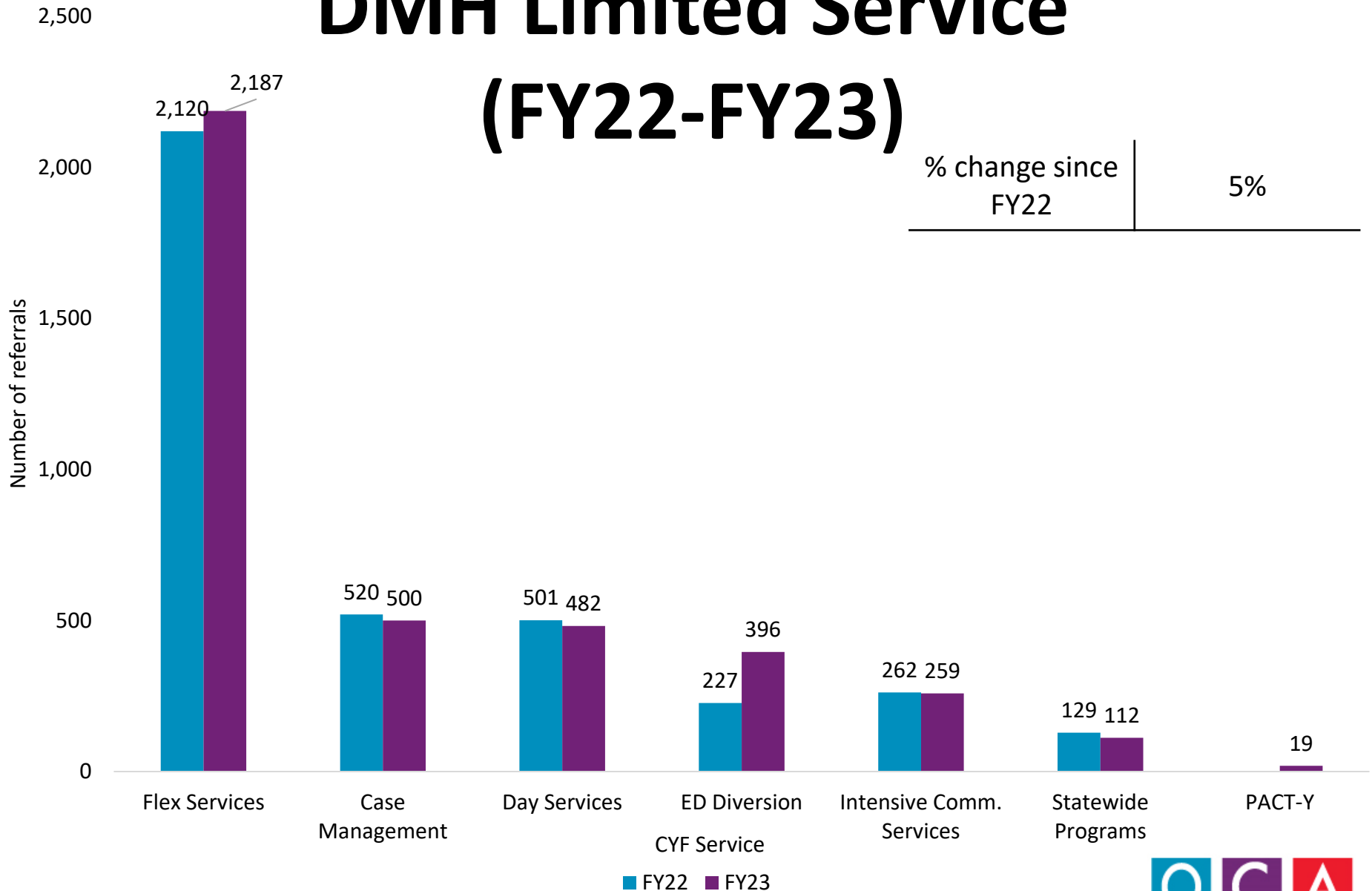
# Juvenile Court Clinic, cont'd



# DMH Full Service Authorization (FY18-FY23)



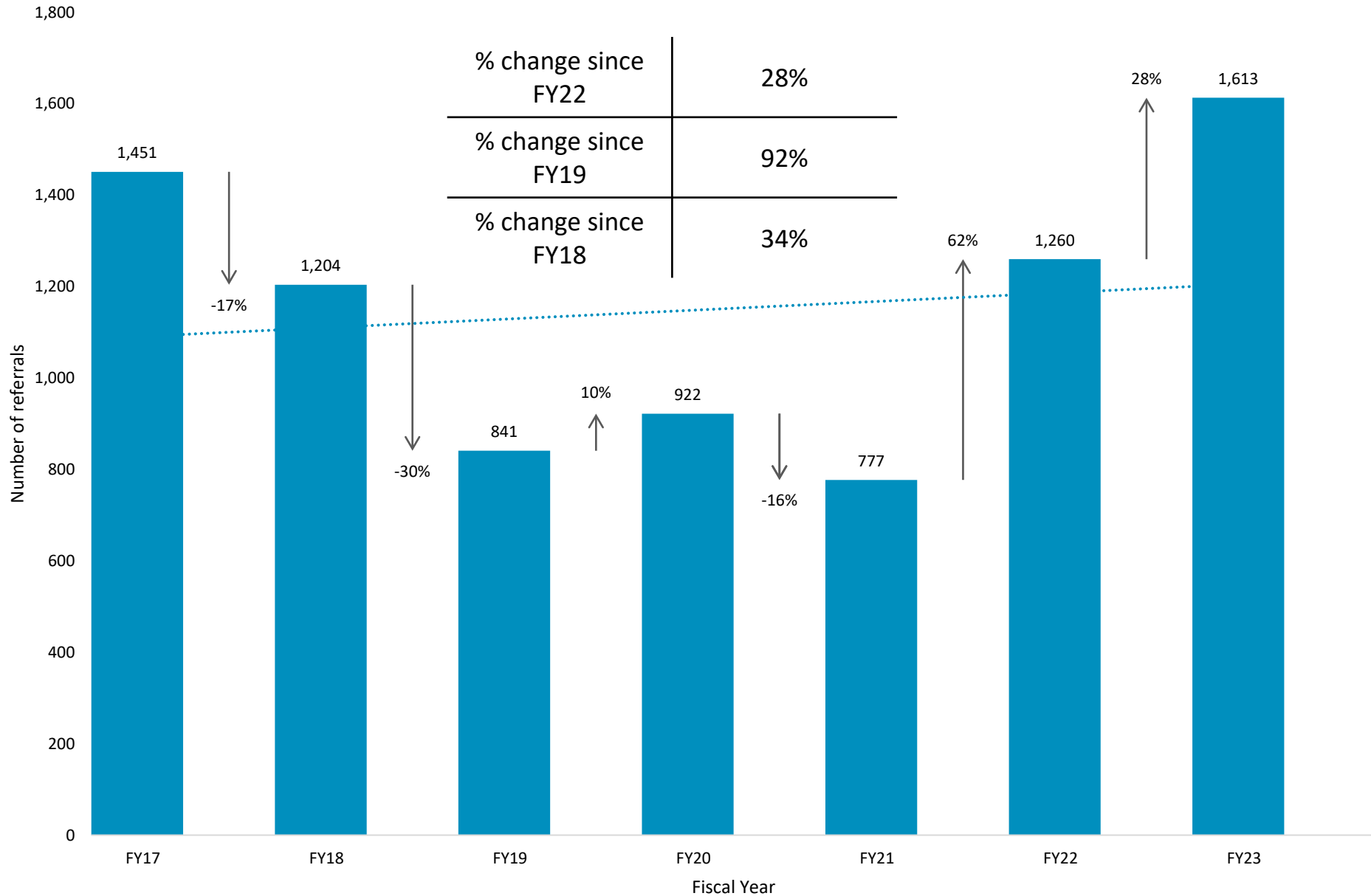
# DMH Limited Service (FY22-FY23)



Draft data analysis for discussion purposes only



# BSAS Admissions (FY17-FY23)



# Questions & Discussion



- What takeaways from the data did you have?
- What surprised you about the data?

# Next Meeting:

December 1<sup>st</sup>

1-2:30pm



*(All meetings are virtual; Zoom information is in each calendar invitation)*

# Contact

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