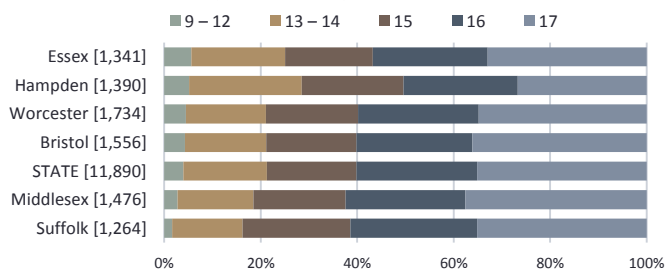


# Massachusetts Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Dashboard

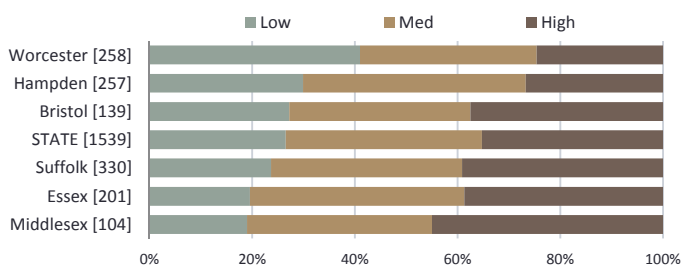
## Statewide Overview: January–March 2014 Update

Complaints to Commitments, FY13		Public Safety Data, CY2013		
FY 2013 Juvenile Court Complaints	7,670		<b>Failure to Appear</b>	<b>Re-Arrest</b>
FY 2013 Detentions	1,892	Youth Released from Court (N=*)	<i>data not available</i>	<i>data not available</i>
FY 2013 Commitments	353	Youth Placed in DYS Alternative Detention (N=779)	2 [0.26%]	0 [0.0%]

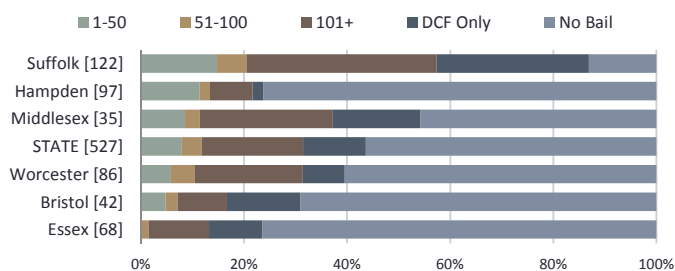
**Arrests by Age & County, CY12**



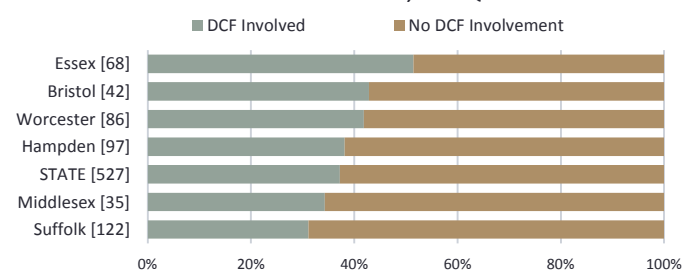
**DPI Scores of Detained Youth, Jul '13 – Mar '14**



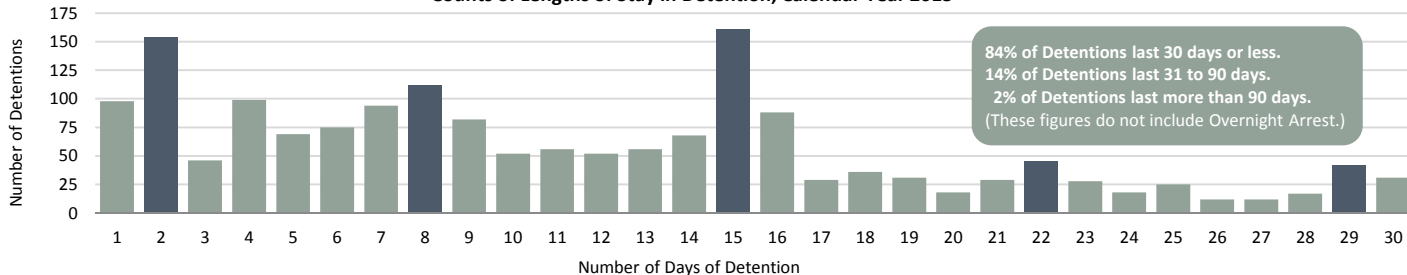
**Bail Decisions for Detained Youth, CY14 Q1**



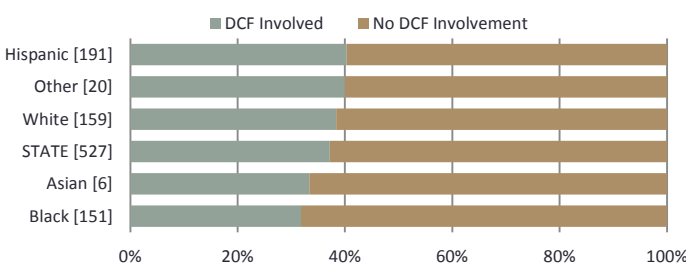
**Detained & DCF-Involved Youth, CY14 Q1**



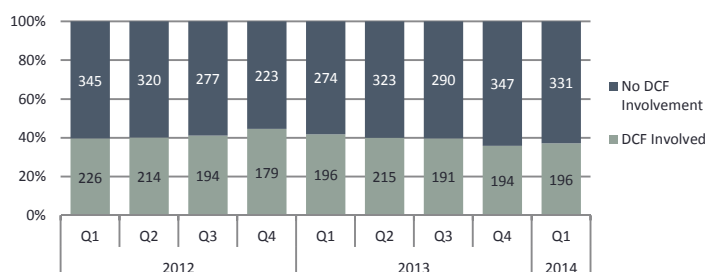
**Counts of Lengths of Stay in Detention, Calendar Year 2013**



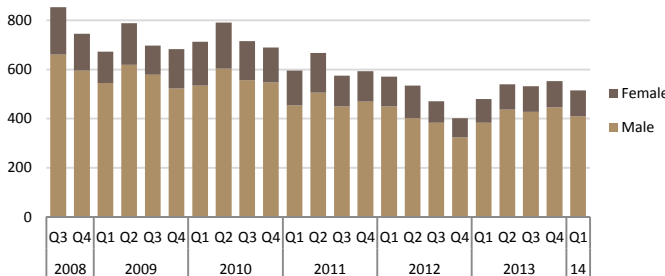
**Detained & DCF-Involved, by Race/Ethnicity, CY14 Q1**



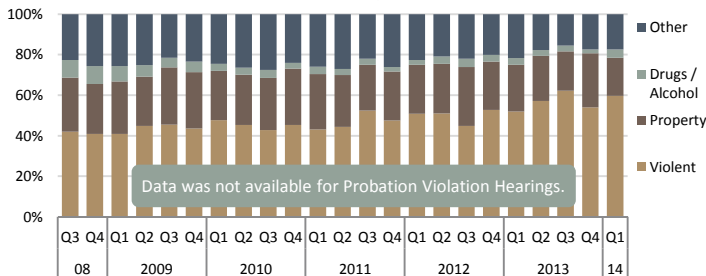
**Detained & DCF-Involved Youth**



**Detention Admissions by Gender**

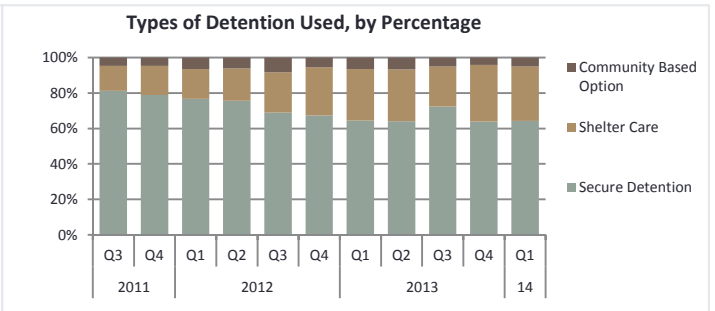
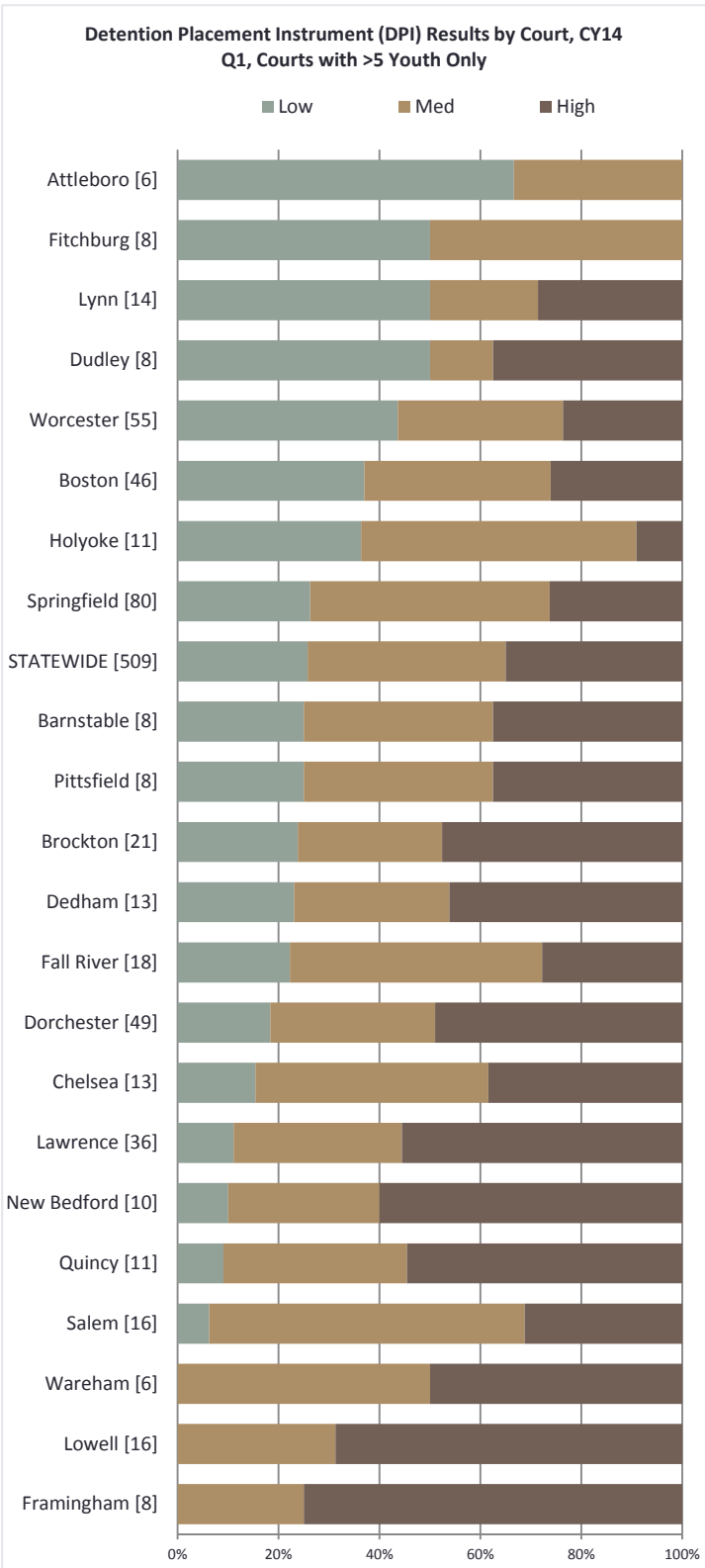


**Statewide Detention Admissions by Most Serious Offense**



# Massachusetts Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Dashboard

## Statewide Overview: January–March 2014 Update



The following courts were omitted: Taunton [5], West Roxbury [4], Leominster [4], Cambridge [4], Greenfield [4], Newburyport [3], Palmer [3], Waltham [3], Hingham [3], Brookline [2], Falmouth [2], Northampton [2], Milford [1], Ware [1], Gloucester [1], Lawrence [1], North Adams [1], Pittsfield [1], Chicopee [1], Lynn [1], Plymouth [1].

## 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.

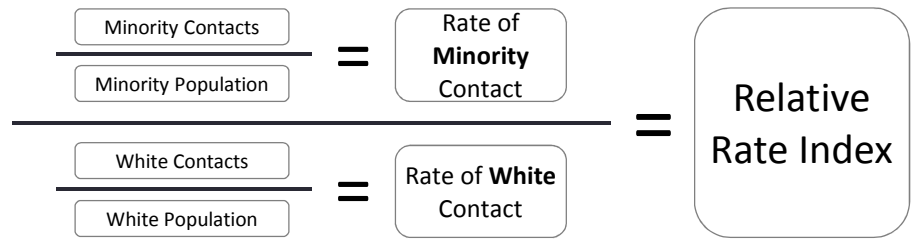
For the first decision point — arrest — contact rates are calculated using each racial/ethnic group's number of arrests as numerator and a measure of the group's population as denominator.

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.

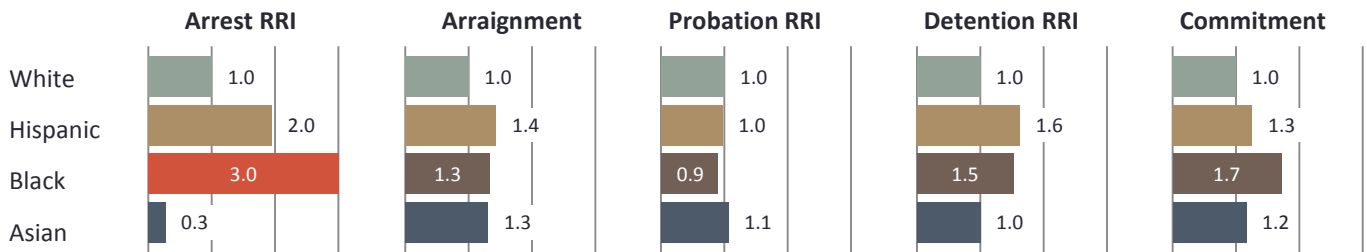
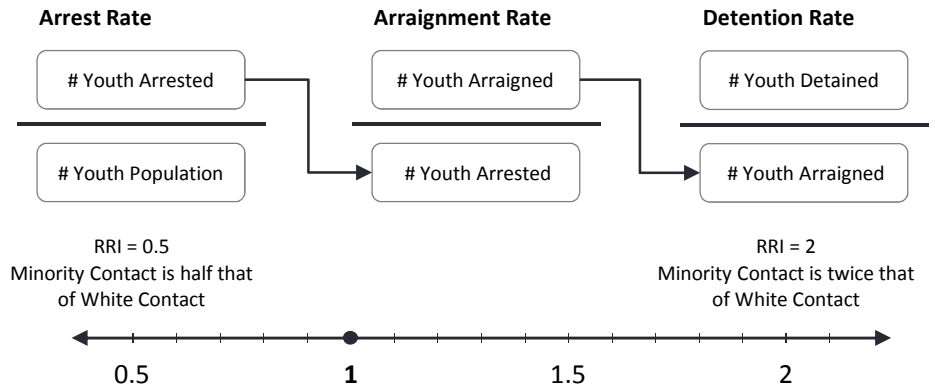
There could be many reasons other than racial bias that produced this racial disparity at arrest. All the RRI can say is that disparity exists and additional exploration is needed to determine the source of the bias.

**Black youth were arrested at 3 times the rate that white youth were.**

## Relative Rate Index (RRI) Calculations



## Decision-Specific RRI Rate Calculations



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 sources data congruently at each stage, meaning it excludes Boston, Lawrence, and Medford.

## NOTES

**JDAI** The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) is a public safety partnership focused on reducing the unnecessary and harmful use of secure detention for low-risk juveniles. Our mission is to establish a more effective and efficient detention system in Massachusetts. We accomplish our mission primarily through data-driven partnerships between the court, juvenile justice agencies, and other community stakeholders. We work to identify *alternatives* to secure detention, with the goal of achieving better outcomes for our youth and our communities. Massachusetts has implemented JDAI in six counties: Worcester, Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex, Bristol, and Hampden. Supported by the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, JDAI is now a state-wide initiative with a Governance Committee comprising state agency officials as well as police and private partners. Moreover, there are seven statewide committees which seek to address issues endemic to all counties, such as improving conditions of confinement, reducing racial and ethnic disparities, and using accurate data.

**Complaints** Source: Administrative Office of the Juvenile Court (AOJC). A juvenile complaint is counted each time an application for complaint is issued by a county clerk's office after a finding of probable cause. Recently, AOJC implemented a new data collection system, MassCourts, in which each offending event is a complaint, and each offending event may comprise several charges. Previous to MassCourts, each charge was counted as a separate complaint.

**Public Safety Data** The Annie E. Casey Foundation's (AECF) focus in the JDAI initiative is to demonstrate that youth can be successfully maintained in the community, outside of hardware-secure facilities, while their delinquency cases are pending. AECF measures the success of this initiative nationally by comparing two groups: youth who are released from court, and youth who are placed in alternatives to secure detention. For each group, they track the percentages of those who fail to appear at their next court date as well as those who are re-arrested before their next court date. Currently this information is not available for youth monitored outside of the DYS continuum of detention.

**Arrests by Age and County** Source: Research and Policy Analysis Division (RPAD), Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS); data provided by the Massachusetts State Police, Crime Reporting Unit (CRU) on May 1, 2013. Juvenile arrest data is obtained from municipal police departments that submit crime statistics to the CRU either via the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) or the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). In 2012, 305 (71%) of the eligible Massachusetts reporting agencies submitted either a complete or partial year of NIBRS data, representing 87% of the Massachusetts population. For CY 2012, nearly all of the most populous cities and towns in Massachusetts reported NIBRS data, with the significant exceptions of Boston, Lawrence, and Medford. Lawrence is in the process of becoming NIBRS-compliant and Medford began submitting NIBRS data in 2013. *Note: Reporting crime statistics is not mandatory in Massachusetts.* In 2012, seventeen-year-olds were within the jurisdiction of the District Courts (rather than the juvenile courts), but they are included in this graphic because the law was updated in September 2013 to place seventeen-year-olds within the Juvenile Court jurisdiction.

**DPI Scores of Detained Youth, CY13 Q3 & Q4** Source: Department of Youth Services. DYS implemented the objective screening tool, the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), to assist in deciding upon type of placement and level of security for each youth held on bail. The DPI categorizes level of risk as Low, Medium, or High based upon the youth's previous juvenile delinquency history (obtained from the CARI) and present reason for court involvement. The DPI score is calculated for every youth held on bail and is one factor used to determine whether a juvenile is eligible for a shelter care or community-based option during the bail status. This graphic indicates that from July to December 2013 there were 808 individual youth admissions to detention in the six counties in the JDAI initiative, broken down by Low, Medium, and High. A goal of the JDAI initiative is to reduce the percentage of youth who score "Low" coming into the detention system. Removed from this sample are data for youth showing "no DPI data available," which is most frequently due to an inability to associate an individual youth with a CARI record.

**Bail Decisions for Detained Youth, CY 2013, Q4** Source: Department of Youth Services. All juveniles to be detained arrive at the Department of Youth Services with a mittimus, which indicates the amount of cash bail, if any, that was set by the juvenile court. Some youth have "no bail," meaning that the youth could not be released from their DYS custody status for any amount of money. In addition, a percentage of youth have a bail amount set by the juvenile court with a limitation that it may only be posted by the Department of Children and Families. This graphic indicates how bail is set in the six counties in the initiative and also provides a statewide breakout for comparison.

**Detained & DCF-Involved Youth by County** Source: Department of Youth Services. For each youth admission to detention, DYS verifies whether or not the youth is involved (at the time of the hold decision) with the Department of Children and Families (DCF). Youth are involved with the Department of Children and Families if there exists an open Care and Protection (C&P) case, Children Requiring Assistance (CRA) case, or Voluntary services case. This graphic indicates, by the six JDAI counties, of the youth who entered DYS custody on a detained status, what percentage were involved with DCF through a currently open case. The data does not reflect if youth had prior involvement with DCF that was closed at the time of the detention admission. Nor does the data include youth who may have a DCF matter commence while the youth is in detention.

### Decision-Specific Relative Rate Index, CY 2012

**Population** Source: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. This population includes only youth from ages 7-17yo.

**Arraignment** Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation

Arraignments are a court process by which a juvenile is formally informed by the court of the alleged delinquency.

**Arrest** Source: Research and Policy Analysis Division (RPAD), Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS)

Juvenile arrest data is obtained from municipal police departments that submit crime statistics to the Crime Reporting Unit of the Massachusetts State Police, either via the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) or the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). In 2012, 305 (71%) of the eligible reporting agencies submitted either a complete or partial year of NIBRS data to the CRU which represented 87% of the Massachusetts population. For CY 2012 nearly all of the most populous cities/towns in Massachusetts reported NIBRS data with the major exception of Boston, Lawrence and Medford. Hispanic ethnicity is tracked in NIBRS and not in the UCR, meaning arrest data for Hispanic youth is not available from these communities.

**New Risk/Need Probation** Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation

New Risk/Need Probation includes all youth formally placed by the juvenile court on a supervised status after a disposition of their case. It does not include those on an administrative probation, or those on pre-trial probationary conditions while their case is pending.

**Detentions** Source: Department of Youth Services

DYS is responsible for supervising each youth who with a bail status (detention) while their case is pending. DYS counts each detention admission separately, so multiple youth can be represented multiple times. This figure includes youth in any of the DYS detention placements of hardware secure, staff secure and community based options.

**Commitments** Source: Department of Youth Services

Commitments to the Department of Youth Services are until the juvenile achieves the age of 18, 19 or 21. The figures presented represent all of the new commitments during the year. A youth may be committed more than once, if for example, they are committed on different offenses, on different days or by different courts.

Analysis performed by DCP to develop the Relative Rate.

To compensate for missing arrest data, by ethnicity, in Lawrence and Suffolk County, juvenile population data does not include counts from Suffolk County. Juveniles arraigned, Risk/Need probationers, and detention and commitment statistics do not include youth from Lawrence Juvenile Court and all juvenile courts in Suffolk County.

The method used for this analysis was obtained from OJJDP: National Disproportionate Minority Contact Databook, and an explanation of the calculations is below. To obtain rates:

Juveniles arraigned per 1,000 juvenile arrests = (Number of Arrests/ Juvenile Population) \* 1,000

Risk /Need probationers per 100 arraignments = (Number of RN Probationers/ Arraignments) \* 100

Detentions per 100 arraignments=(Detentions/ Arraignments) \* 100

Commitments per 100 arraignments=(Commitments/ Arraignments)\*100

The next step is to calculate Relative Rates by comparing each population to the white population. This rate was calculated by dividing the rates of whites into each racial breakdown. (For example, the relative arrest rate for Hispanics was calculated by:  $20.18/10.33=1.95$ ) This means that the Hispanic arrest rate in 2012 was almost double the white rate, documenting a disparity at arrest. This is a cascading Relative Rate meaning that each step in the process in comparing to the population of youth from the previous decision point. Therefore, arrests are compared to the juvenile population, but arraignments are compared to arrests, etc. For more information see <http://ojdp.gov/ojstatbb/dmcdm/asp/matrix.asp>

**Length of Stay in Detention (FY 2013)** Source: Department of Youth Services. For the fiscal year 2013 (July 2012-June 2013), this graphic represents the actual length of stay in detention by number of youth admissions. For each detention admission, DYS calculates the total length of stay in DYS custody, from the date of entry through the date of release. The graphic indicates that peaks of release seem to coincide with court calendaring of cases of a couple of days after the initial hold decision, and then one day more than each week after an initial hold decision (8 days, 15 days, 22 days and 29 days).

**Detained & DCF-Involved by Race/Ethnicity, CY 2013, Q4** Source: Department of Youth Services. For each youth's admission to detention, DYS ascertains whether or not the youth is involved at the time of the hold decision with the Department of Children and Families (DCF). Youth are "involved" with the Department of Children and Families if they have an open Care and Protection (CGP) case, a Children Requiring Assistance (CRA) case, or a Voluntary services case. This graphic shows the percentage of youth who entered DYS detention with an open DCF case, broken out by race/ethnicity. This graphic does not reflect involvements with DCF prior to the detention admissions, nor does it reflect involvements with DCF that commence during or after the period of detention.

**Types of Detention Used, by Percentage** Source: Department of Youth Services. When a youth is held on a bail status at the court house, DYS determines where a youth should be placed while awaiting further court action. Currently the DYS detention continuum includes hardware secure detention, shelter care detention, and community based options (supported foster care). DYS determines which placement is appropriate for each youth based on the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), professional screening, geography and space availability. JDAI's goal to place the right youth, in the right place, for the right reason leads to interventions that attempt to align the levels of security & supervision with the levels of offense & risk.

**Detention Placement Instrument (DPI) Results by Court, CY 2013, Q3, Courts with >10 Youth Only** Source: Department of Youth Services. DYS implemented an objective screening tool, the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), to assist in deciding upon type of placement and level of security for each youth held on bail. The DPI categorizes level of risk into Low, Medium, and High based upon the youth's previous juvenile delinquency history (obtained from the CARI) and present reason for court involvement. The DPI score is calculated for every youth held on bail and is one factor used to determine whether a juvenile is eligible for a shelter care or community based option during the time on bail status. This graphic displays the DPI results for only the Juvenile Courts that had more than 10 youth held on bail during the quarter. Removed from this sample are youth with "no DPI data available" which is most frequently due to an inability to associate an individual youth with a CARI record. A listing of court jurisdictions may be accessed at: <http://www.mass.gov/courts/courtsandjudges/courts/juvenilecourt/index.html>

**Statewide Admissions to Detention** Source: Department of Youth Services. DYS is responsible for supervising each youth with a bail status (detention) while their case is pending. DYS counts each detention admission separately, so a given youth can be represented multiple times. This figure includes youth in any of the DYS detention placements of hardware secure, staff secure, and community based options. The graphic indicates the downward trend of youth held on bail over the past few years, and includes a breakout of the two genders.

**Statewide Detention Admission by Most Serious Offense Type** Source: Department of Youth Services. DYS counts each detention admission separately, so a given youth can be represented multiple times. This graphic is broken out by the most serious offense listed on the mittimus upon each admission to DYS, and shows the trend of these offense types over time. "Violent" includes all offenses against a person, from assault to murder. "Property" includes all offenses against the property of another, whether personal, real, or otherwise. "Drugs/Alcohol" includes possession and distribution offenses involving illegal substances. "Other" includes anything not captured by the first three categories, including all public order offenses. These admissions include youth held pending a violation of probation hearing. Those admissions are tracked by the most serious underlying offense for which the youth is held.

**Detained & DCF-Involved Youth** Source: Department of Youth Services. For each youth's admission to detention, DYS verifies whether or not the youth is involved at the time of the hold