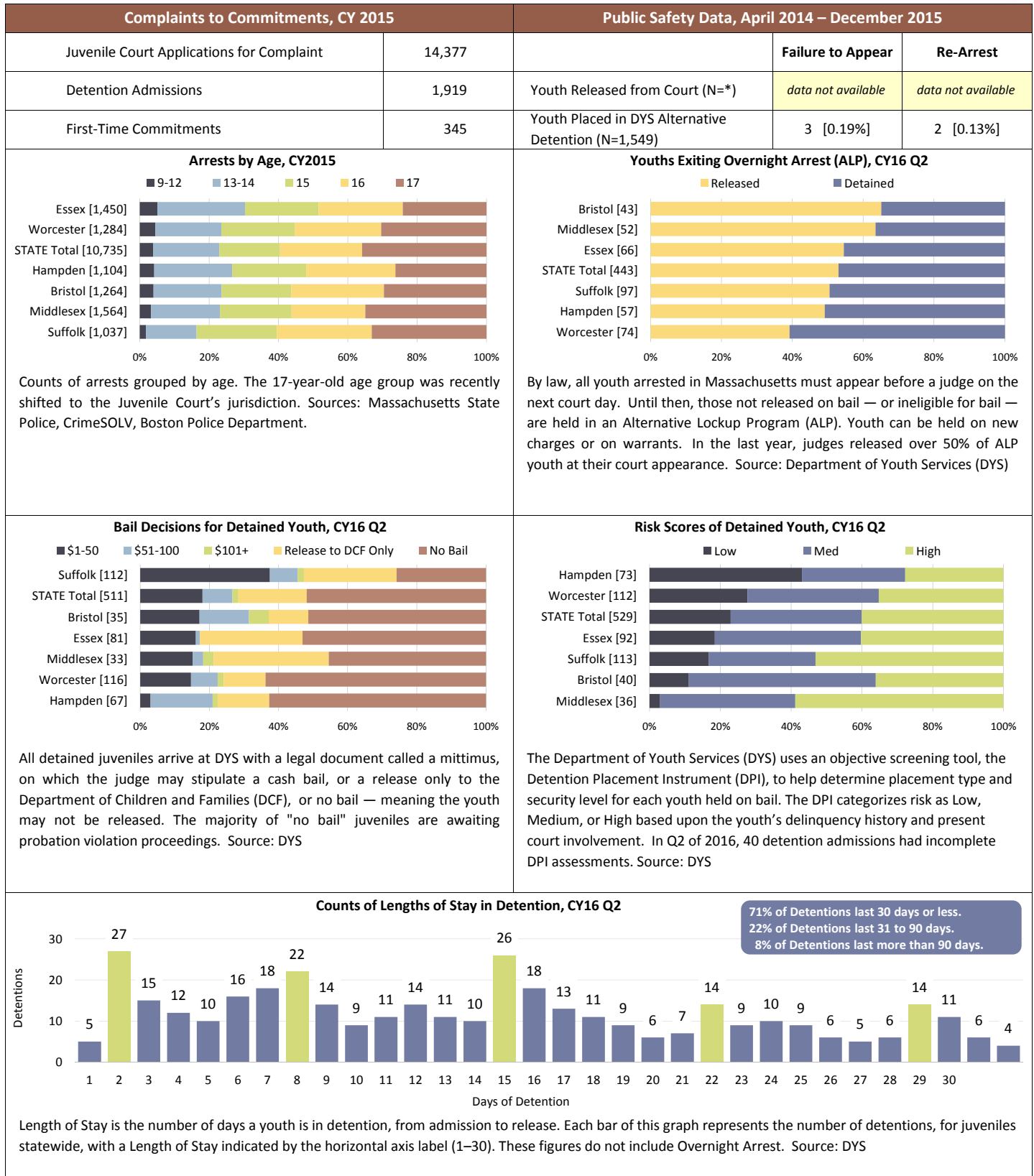


Massachusetts Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Dashboard

Statewide Overview: April–June 2016 Update

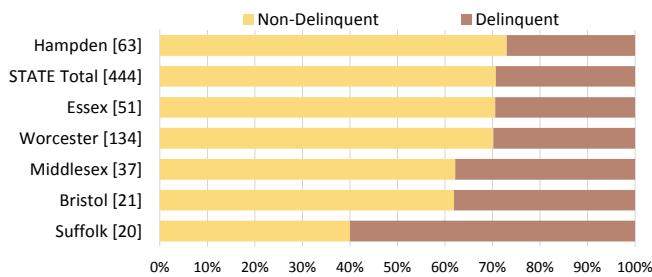
The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) — a data-driven, public safety partnership between the courts, juvenile justice agencies, and community stakeholders — seeks to reduce unnecessary and harmful use of secure detention for low-risk juveniles, while ensuring that the **right** youth is in the **right** place for the **right** reasons. The JDAI Data Committee publishes this quarterly dashboard to help stakeholders track progress and identify areas needing reform. Find more information at www.mass.gov/jdai



Massachusetts Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Dashboard

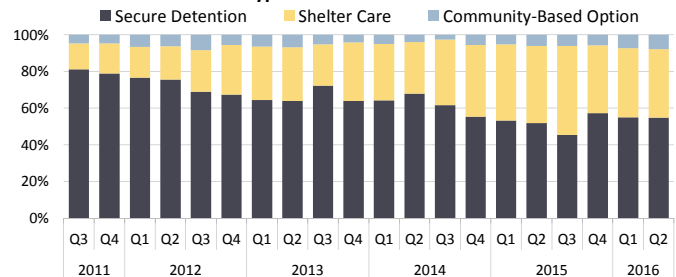
Statewide Overview: April–June 2016 Update

Juvenile Court Surrender Notices, CY16 Q2



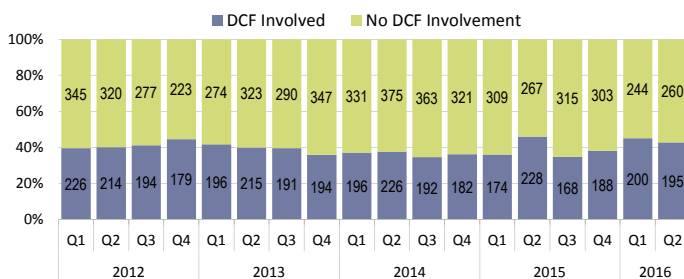
When a youth violates probation conditions, the juvenile probation officer files a notice of surrender. This graph shows the number of such notices, grouped by types: new delinquent violations, and non-delinquent (technical) violations. Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation (OCP)

Types of Detention Used



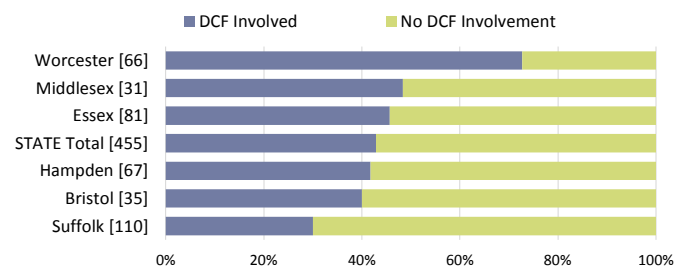
Youths held on bail until the next court appearance are placed within the DYS detention placement continuum of hardware secure detention, shelter care detention, and community-based options (supported foster care) depending on the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI) score, professional screening, geography, and availability. Source: DYS

Detention Admissions of DCF-Involved Youth



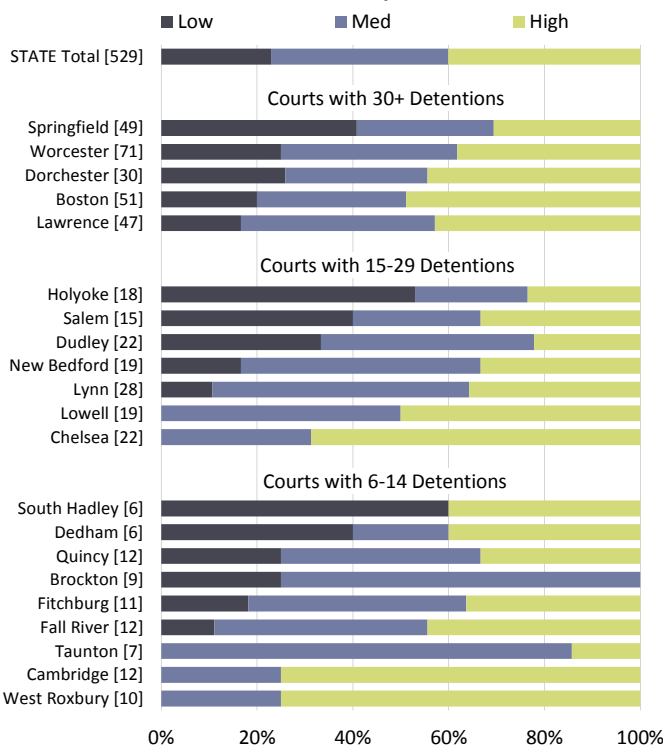
This graphic shows a time series of the statewide percentage of youth admitted to detention with open Department of Children & Families (DCF) cases, a figure which has hovered at around 40% of all detention admissions. Source: DYS

Detention Admissions of DCF-Involved Youth, CY16 Q2

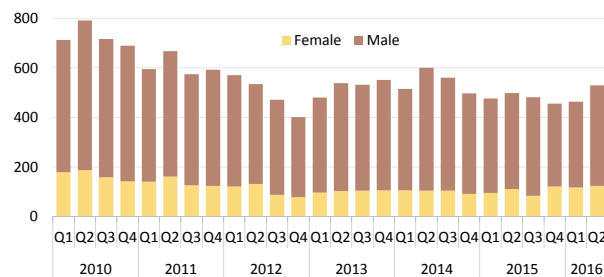


DYS ascertains whether each youth admitted to detention is “DCF Involved” — that is, has a currently open Care and Protection, Children Requiring Assistance, or Voluntary Services case with the Department of Children and Families (DCF). In Q2 of 2016, DCF data was unavailable for 56 detention admissions, statewide. Source: DYS

Risk Scores of Detained Youth by Court, CY16 Q2



Detention Admissions by Gender



The number of youth held on bail trended downward from 2010 until 2013, when Juvenile Court jurisdiction was expanded to include 17-year-olds. Females have averaged 21.4% of all admissions from 2010 through Q2 of 2016. Source: DYS

DYS determines placement type and security level for detained youth with the help of the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), an objective screening tool that uses delinquency history and present court involvement to score risk as Low, Medium, or High. Shown here are percentages of youth with Low-Med-High DPI scores, but only for Courts holding more than 5 youth on bail during the quarter. Source: DYS

DYS JDAI Relative Rate Index

What is a Relative Rate Index (RRI)?

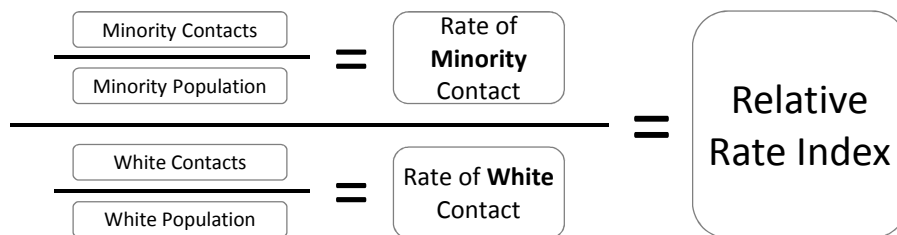
The Relative Rate Index (RRI) relates each racial/ethnic group's rate of contact with the juvenile justice system to that of the white group.

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.

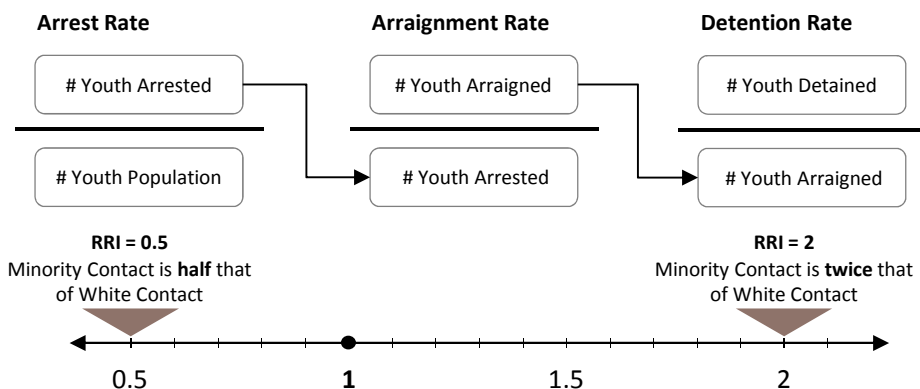
Then, the contact rates are related to each other: the arrest rate for the racial/ethnic group becomes the numerator, the white group's arrest rate the denominator, and the result of the division is the RRI. The Decision-Specific RRI (as opposed to the Cumulative Effect RRI) reveals the amount of disparity 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.

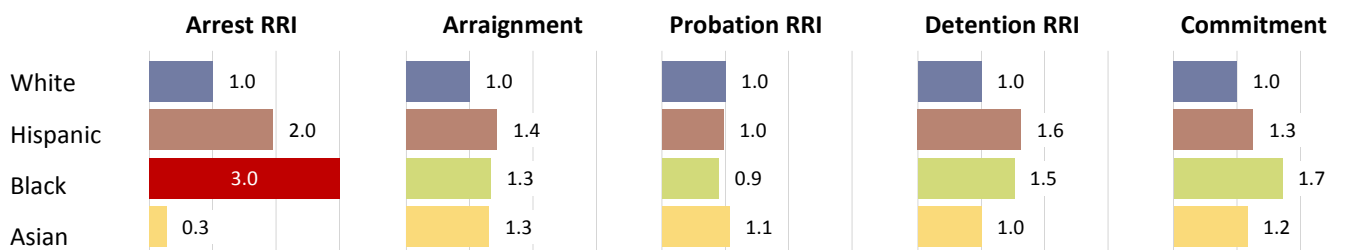
Relative Rate Index (RRI) Calculations



Decision-Specific RRI Rate Calculations



Black youth were arrested at 3 times the rate of white youth.



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 excludes Boston, Lawrence, and Medford.