

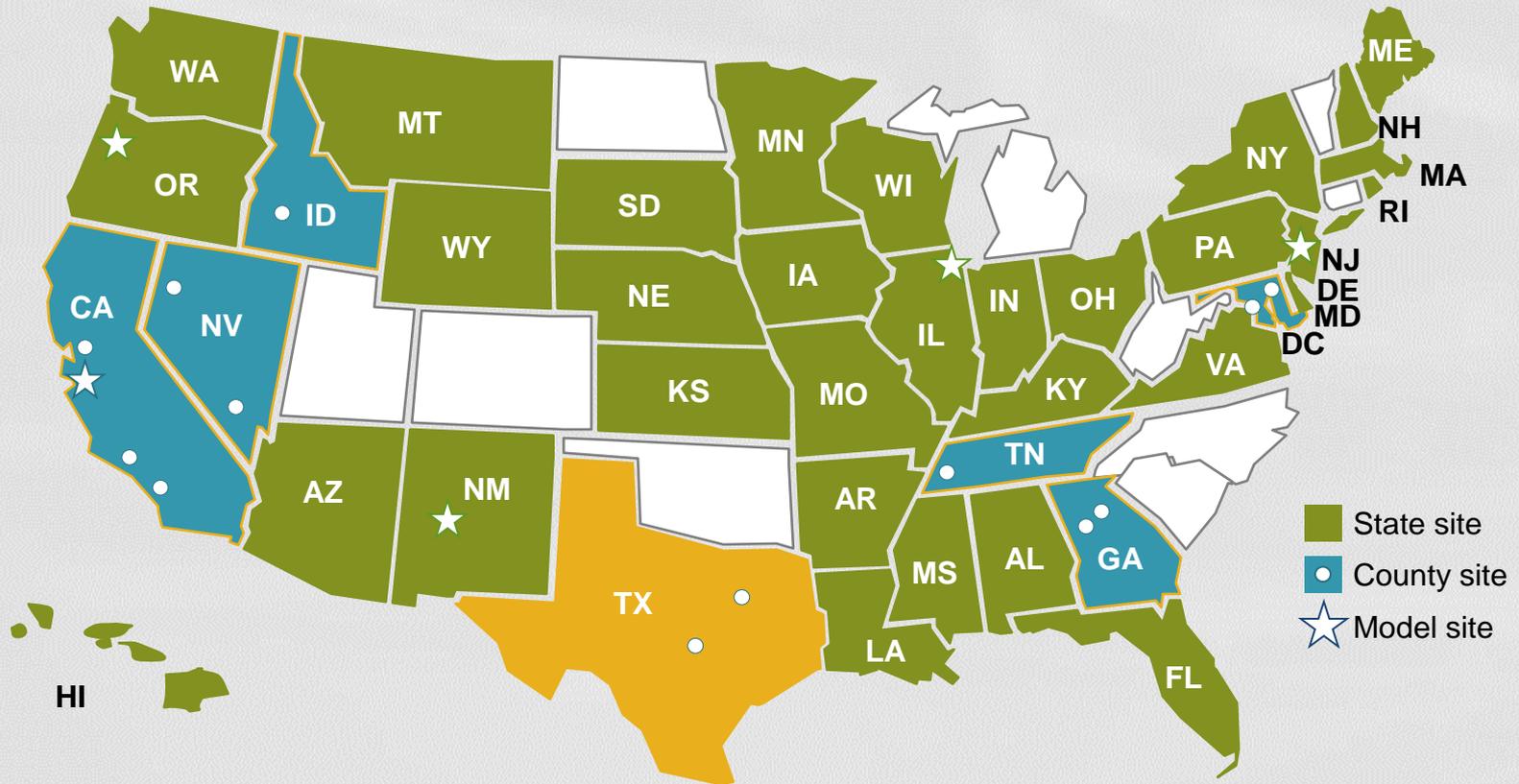
JDAI: Practical Applications for Pennsylvania

**JCJC Conference Workshop
November 7, 2013**

JDAI Nationally

- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
- Project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- Goal is to reduce unnecessary use of detention while maintaining public safety
- 21 years
- 8 Core Strategies, interrelated

By the end of 2013, JDAI will be active in more than 200 counties, spanning 39 states plus the District of Columbia



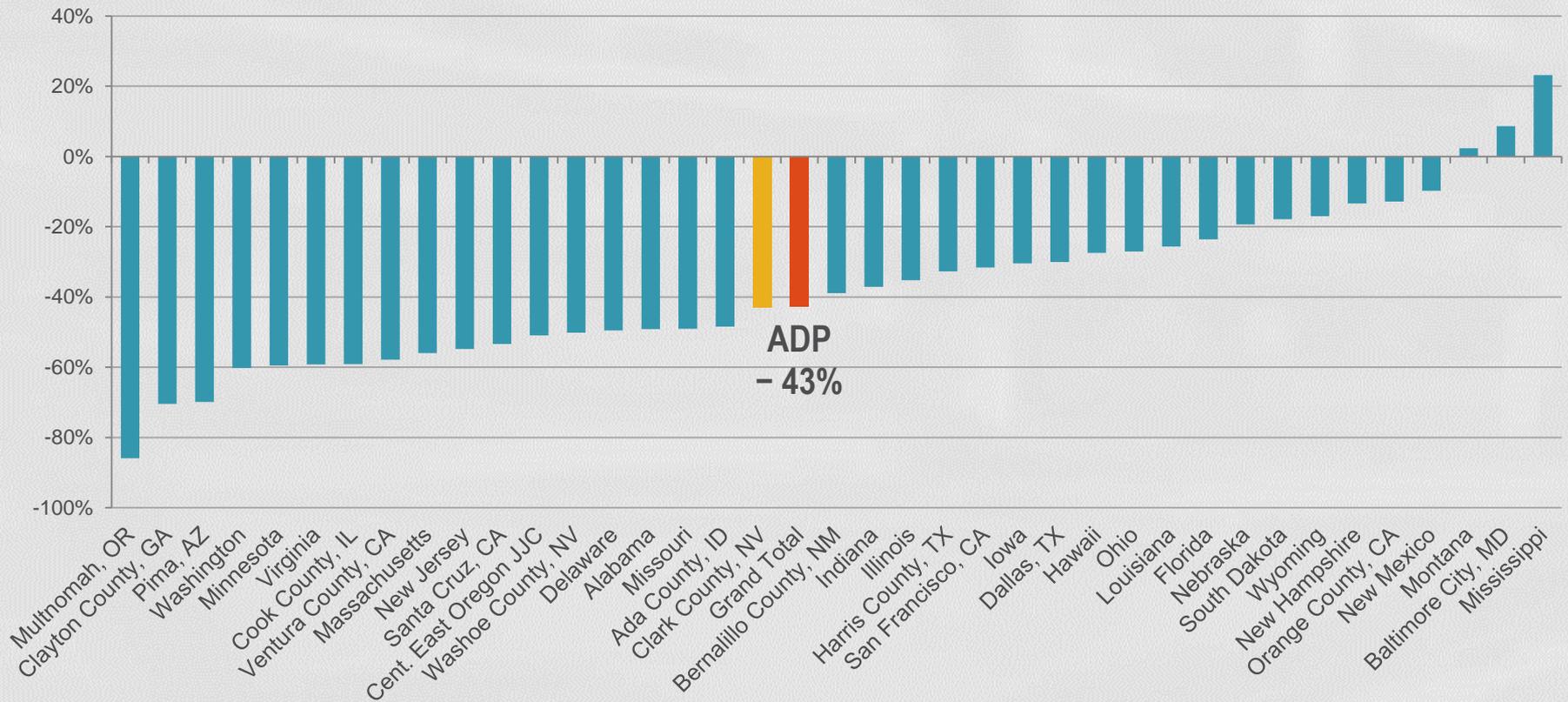
One in four young Americans lives in a community that participates in JDAI.

As of 2012, JDAI sites had reduced detention populations by an average of 43%

Change in Average Daily Population (ADP) by Grantee
Baseline vs. 2012

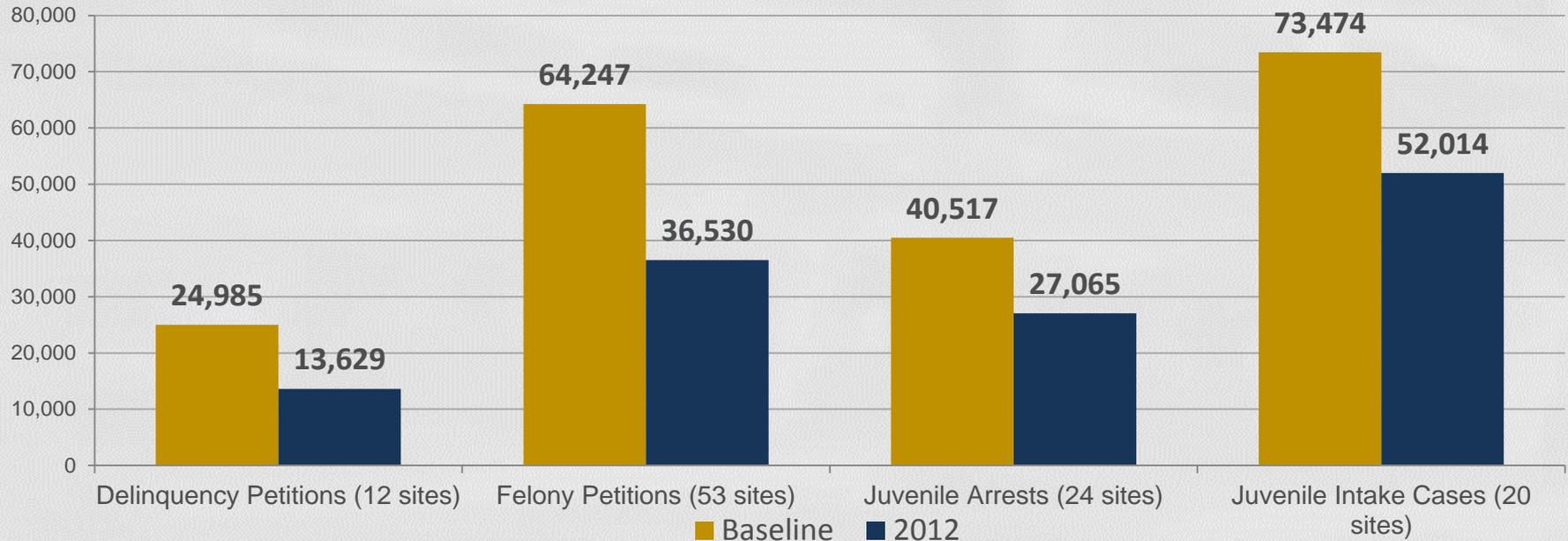
N=38 grantees, comprising 112 sites

(Grantees shown in ascending order by percentage change in ADP)



Reductions in detention and commitments have not hurt public safety: JDAI sites report reductions in all four juvenile crime indicators

Aggregate Reductions in Juvenile Crime Indicator Type
Baseline vs. 2012
N=109 sites



- 45% fewer Delinquency Petitions
- 43% fewer Felony Petitions Filed

- 29% fewer Juvenile Intake Cases
- 33% fewer Juvenile Arrests

JDAI Core Strategies

- Collaboration
- Data Collection and Utilization
- Objective Decision Making
- Alternatives to Detention
- Special Detention Cases
- Case Processing
- Conditions of Confinement
- Racial and Ethnic Disparities

JDAI in Pennsylvania

- JCJC and Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers reached out to Casey Foundation
- First sites signed on in July 2011
- Kickoff meetings October 2011
- Four counties: Lehigh, Lancaster, Philadelphia and Allegheny
- Work at state level as well
- Coordinated by JCJC and the Chief's Council:
 - **Keith Snyder and Alan Tezak**

Work so far

- System assessments and Detention Utilization Studies
- Established state and county-level collaboratives
- Ongoing data collection amidst planned state-level data improvements
- Local use of detention risk assessment instruments and state-level instrument development
- Additional topics in individual sites' work plans include graduated responses for youth on probation, improvements to conditions of confinement, Racial and Ethnic disparities reduction

The Importance of Data Collection & Analysis

- Statewide working with JJSES Stage 4 Data workgroup
- Alternative to Detention data
- Quarterly Reporting Spreadsheet
- Recommendations for enhanced data capacity

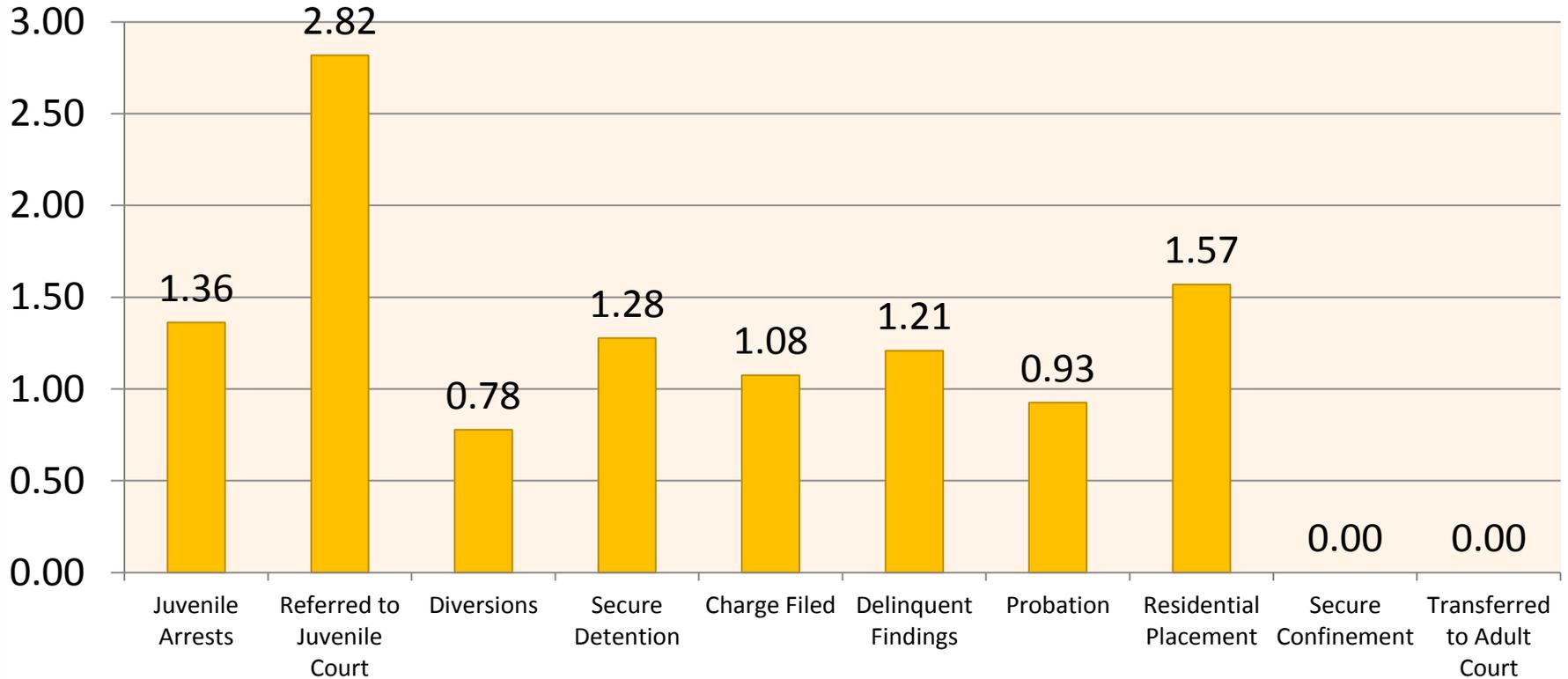
2010 Total Youth Demographics

Year	Total Youth	White	Black / African-American	Hispanic / Latino	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other / Mixed	All Minorities
2010	133,686	36,156	69,026	20,948	7,143	413	0	97,530
		27.0%	51.6%	15.7%	5.3%	0.3%	0.0%	73.0%

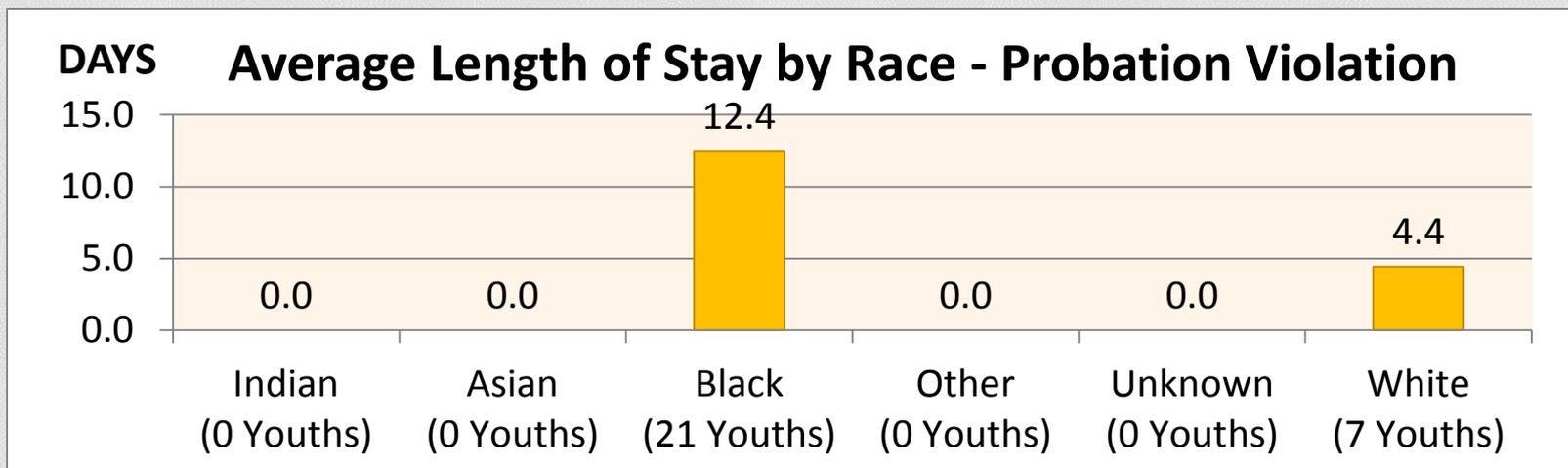
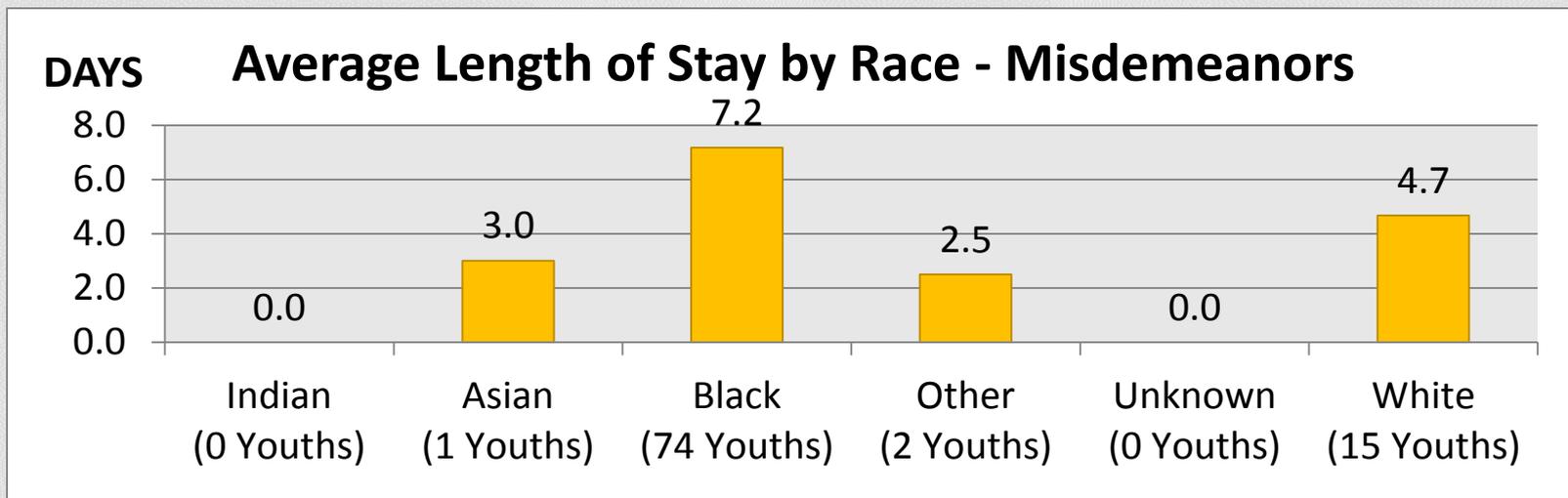
DMC - Philadelphia

RRI Calculation - All Minorities

(As reported by 2010 DMC Workbook - Prepared for PCCD by CJJT&R)



Average Length of Stay by Race - Philadelphia



Disproportionate Minority Contact

- Minority Youth-Law Enforcement Forums
- Racial and Ethnic Disparities Reduction Training
- Community education and involvement initiative:
 - Direct and Collateral Consequences of Juvenile Justice involvement training
 - Video explaining juvenile justice system

Special Detention Populations

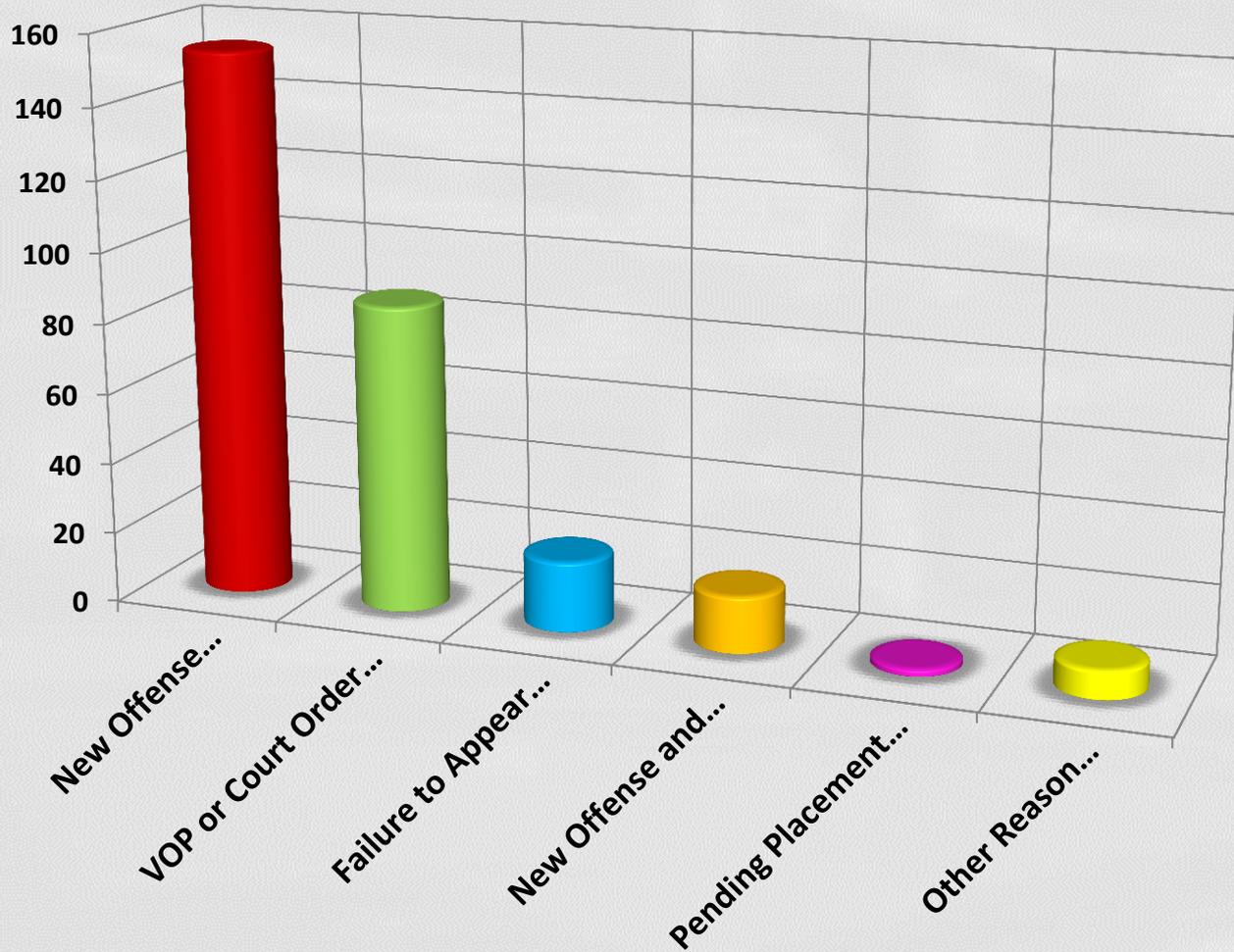
It all starts with the data!!

Lancaster – Replication Site (Berks County) of the Models for Change (MfC). Focus DMC

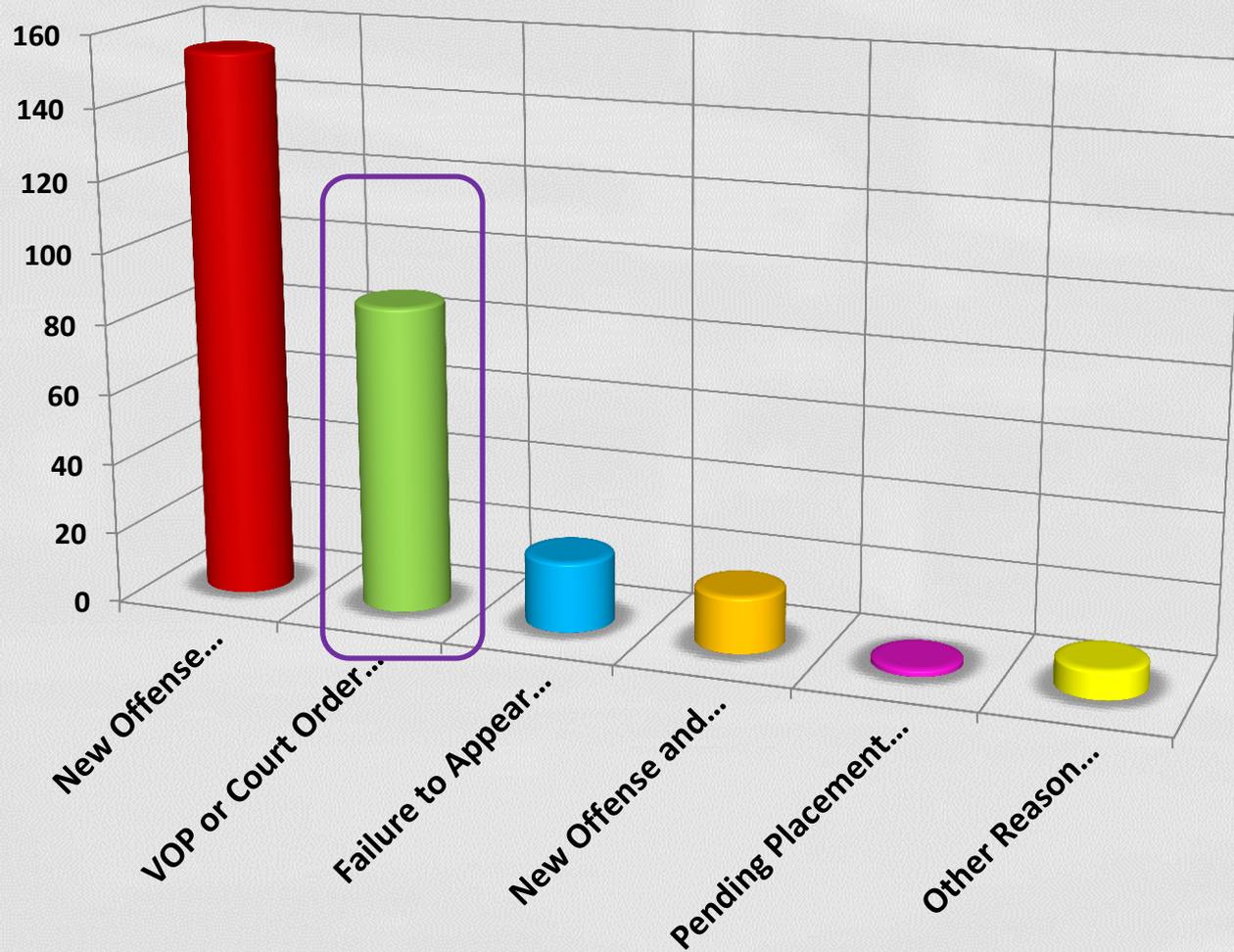
- Through DMC have been looking at our detention data since 2009
- Through JDAI did a much more in-depth Detention Utilization Study
- Motto: Follow the DATA!

Some Results....

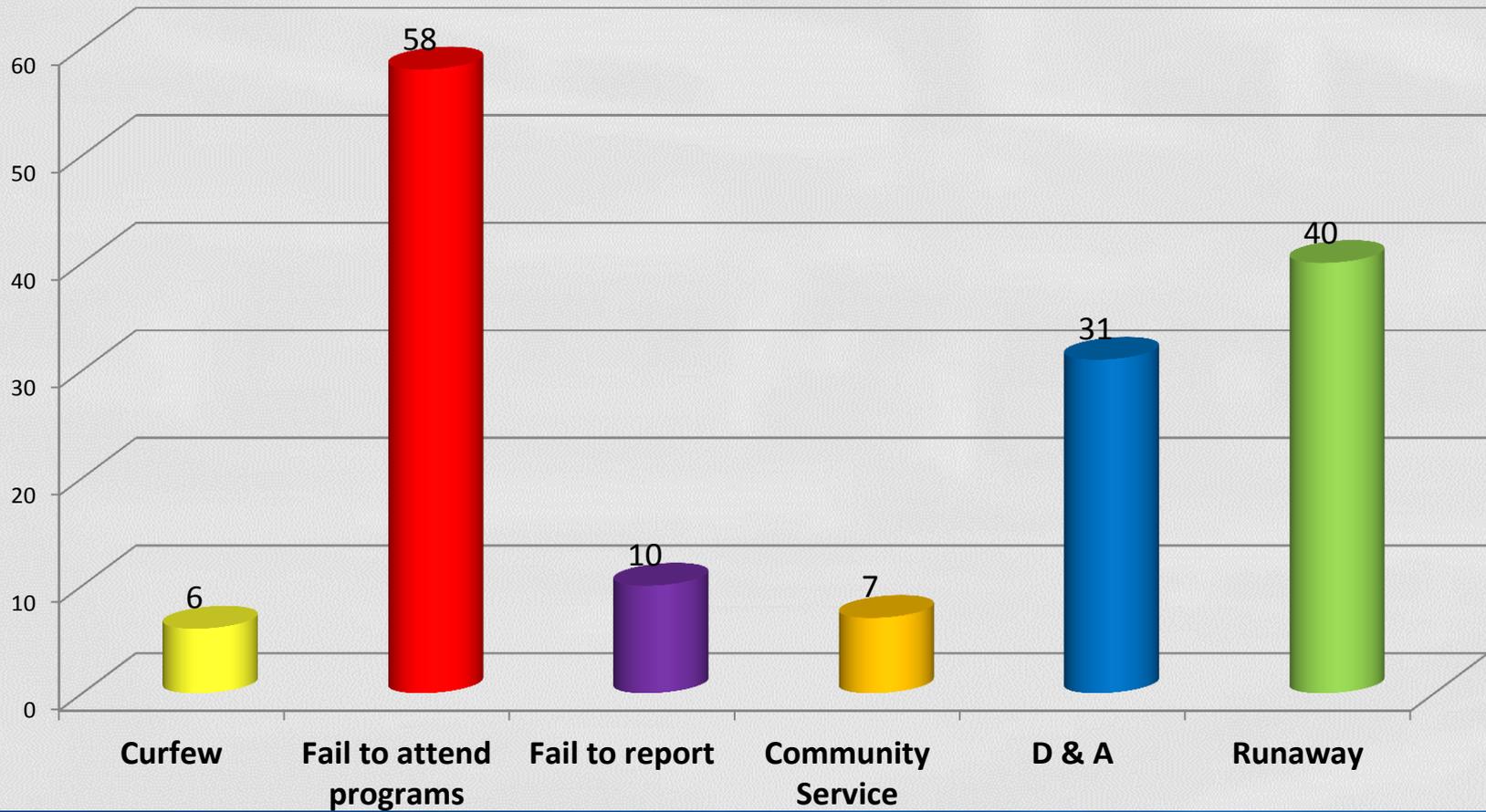
Primary Reason for Detention Referral/Admission - Lancaster



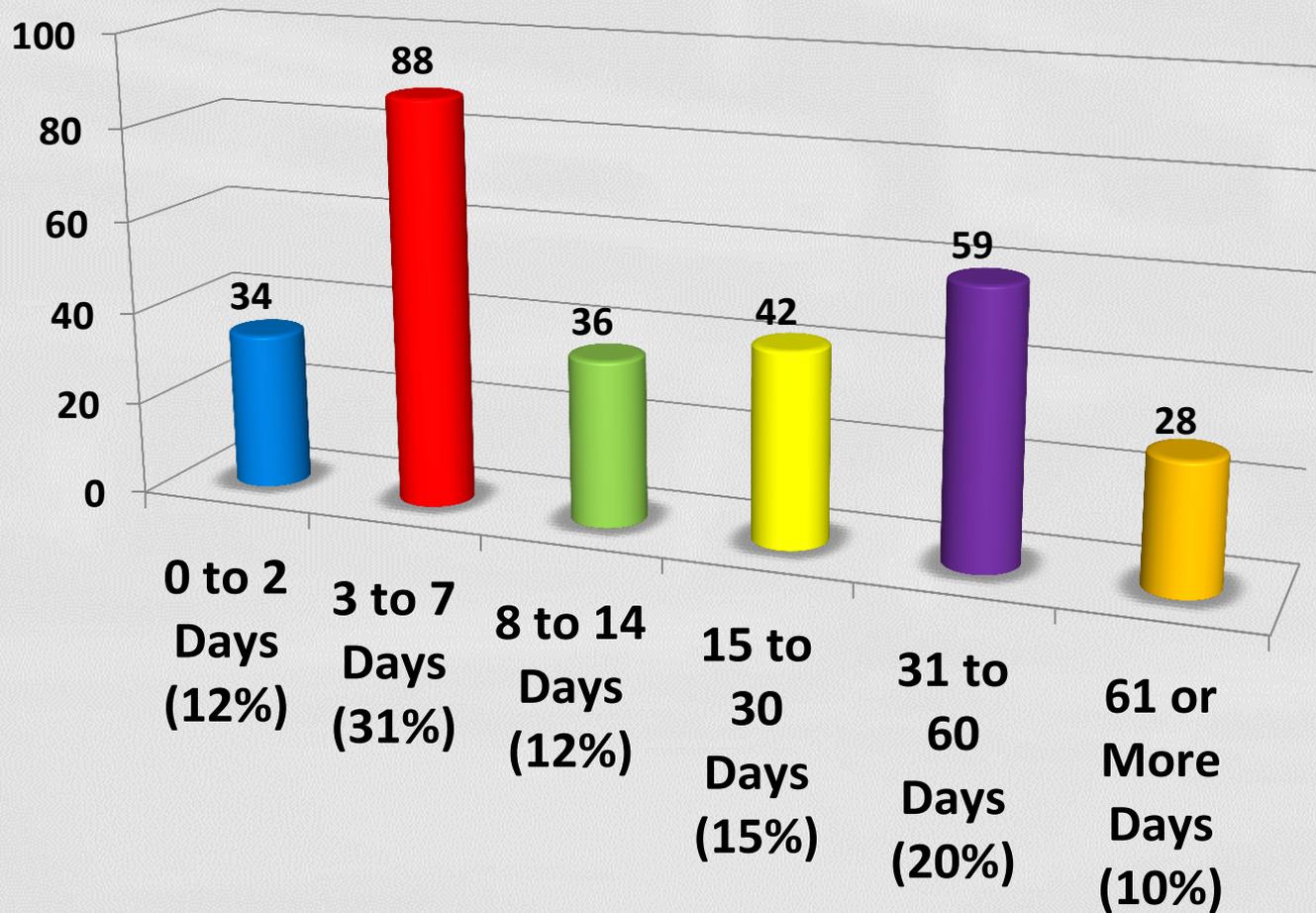
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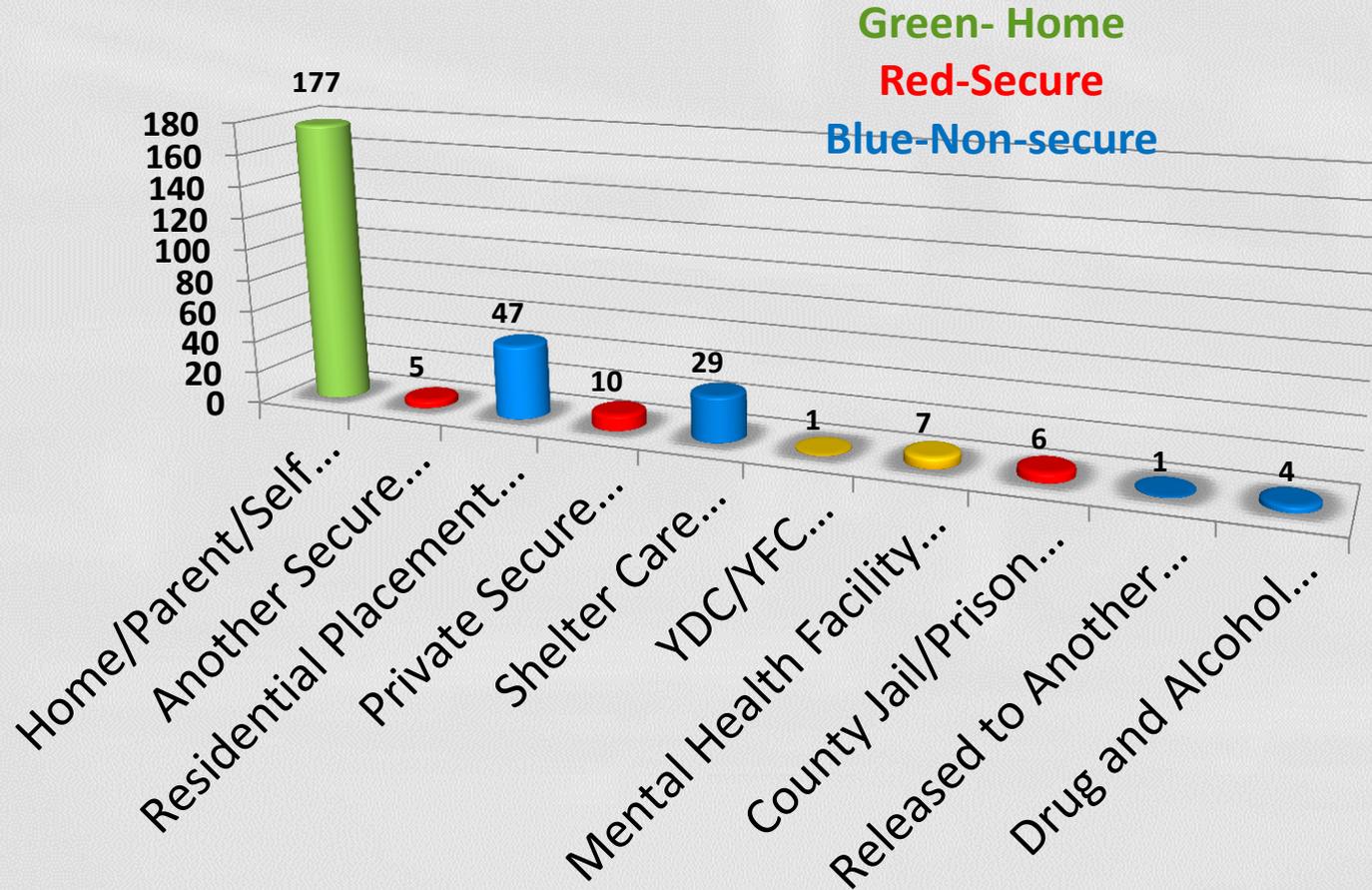
Reasons for Technical Violations - Lancaster



Length of Stay - Lancaster



Person/Facility Released To - Lancaster



So, What Next??

We Got Questions!!:

- Who are our kids in detention and what did they do?
- Can we narrow the focus to VOP's?
- Who are these violators?
- If they are only staying on average less than 3 days and then going home can we skip detention altogether?

Graduated Responses

Our goal:

- ❖ Clearly define at the outset the expectations of probation incorporating incentives/rewards for positive change and clear sanctions for noncompliance.
- ❖ Respond appropriately, fairly and in a timely manner to all probationers whether they are succeeding (with a reward) or violating (with a sanction)

Graduated Responses

The Approach

On the non-compliance side...

- Look at each juvenile's risk based on the YLS assessment. (low, medium and high)
- Classify every possible violation on the basis of severity (minor, moderate, serious)

Combine these two data sets

Set clear expectations regarding the consequences for non compliance

Graduated Responses

The Approach

On the Compliance side...

- Develop appropriate rewards and incentives for recognizing and supporting progress
- Set clear expectations for the juvenile regarding incentives for positive behavior change and rewards for progress on case plan goals

History of the Development of Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI)

The use of Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) is an integral part (Core Strategy) of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) of the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Significant Milestones in Pennsylvania for Use of a DRAI

- Berks County begins use of DRAI as part of their DMC work under *Models for Change (2006)*
- PCCJPO Strategic Planning Retreat considers state-wide use of DRAI (2009). Work assigned to the Detention Committee
- DRAI is required for PCCD grant funding for Evening Reporting Centers (2010)
- JCJC endorses the use of DRAI based on JDAI model (2010)
- Use of DRAI recommended in Report of the Interbranch Commission on Juvenile Justice (2010)
- DRAI included as element of JJSES (2010)

Significant milestones in Pennsylvania for Use of a DRAI

- PCCJPO's Detention Committee expands to include any County using a DRAI of any form, 2011
- Work begins to meld County instruments into one single State-wide tool, develop policy and procedures, 2012
- Draft of the newly named PaDRAI is completed along with policy statements, procedure and training module, 2013
- Implementation Study begins, November 2013

Planned Developments in 2014!

- PaDRAI becomes part of the Pa Juvenile Case Management System (PaJCMS)
- Instrument available for County use
- Validation Study conducted

Pennsylvania's Juvenile Justice System Enhancement Strategy (JJSES)

Statement of Purpose

We dedicate ourselves to working in partnership to enhance the capacity of Pennsylvania's juvenile justice system to achieve its balanced and restorative justice mission by:

- Employing evidence-based practices, with fidelity, at every stage of the juvenile justice process;**
- Collecting and analyzing the data necessary to measure the results of these efforts; and, with this knowledge,**
- Striving to continuously improve the quality of our decisions, services and programs.**

Underlying Principles of the PaDRAI

- **Objectivity** - reduce the inherent biases that we all have
- **Uniformity** - same rules for everyone
- **Risk-based** – use of actuarial science evaluate/measure only proven risk factors

Source: Steinhart, David, Esq., *Juvenile Detention Risk Assessment: A Practice Guide to Juvenile Detention Reform*, (2006), pg. 7. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.

The PaDRAI **is** designed to **measure**
risk to re-offend and/or failure to
appear during the specific time
period while the youth is awaiting
his/her
Juvenile Court hearing

The PaDRAI **is not** designed to **measure**
longer term risk to re-offend, nor is it
designed to **determine whether a youth**
should be held accountable prior to
his/her
Juvenile Court hearing.

There are other instruments and
processes for these purposes.

Why use the PaDRAI?

- To **improve** upon something we already do.
- To **increase consistency** in the detention decision process.
- To **properly identify** youth who pose the greatest risk for re-offending or failing to appear.
- To encourage the proper **use of alternatives** to detention
- To ensure **FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS** in the detention decision process.

Primary Components of the PaDRAI

- I. Detention Assessment Risk Factors
- II. Scoring of Risk Factors/Point Range
- III. Indicated PaDRAI Score
- IV. Mandatory Overrides
- V. Discretionary Overrides
- VI. Detention Alternative Selected
- VII. Actual Decision

The components of the PaDRAI are not to be considered independently or separately, but function as an integrated mechanism

Philadelphia Risk Assessment Instrument

- At direction of Administrative Judge and Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
- Stakeholders involved in Collaborative Board and Risk Assessment Instrument Task Force
- Reviewed DRAI's from around country
- Created Philadelphia-specific DRAI draft
- Piloted Philadelphia-specific DRAI with sample cases
- Worked with state partners to develop Statewide PaDRAI incorporating Philadelphia data and concerns from pilot studies

250 Case PaDRAI Implementation Study

- Training and introduction by Alan Tezak July 24, 2013
- Pilot implementation began August 1, 2013
- At call-in, PaDRAI was completed and assigned a score:
 - 0 - 9 = release
 - 10 - 14 = release at call-in, place on alternative to detention at intake interview
 - 15+ = detain

PaDRAI score based on 7 factors to determine risk of re-offense and FTA

- 1. Most Serious New Alleged Charge
 - 2. Current violations
 - 3. Non-related or pending charges
 - 4. Current Supervision Status
 - 5. Prior Findings
 - 6. History of Warrants for Failure to Appear
 - 7. History of Escape/AWOL
- *Aggravating/Mitigating circumstances (Override) available if indicated decision was not appropriate*

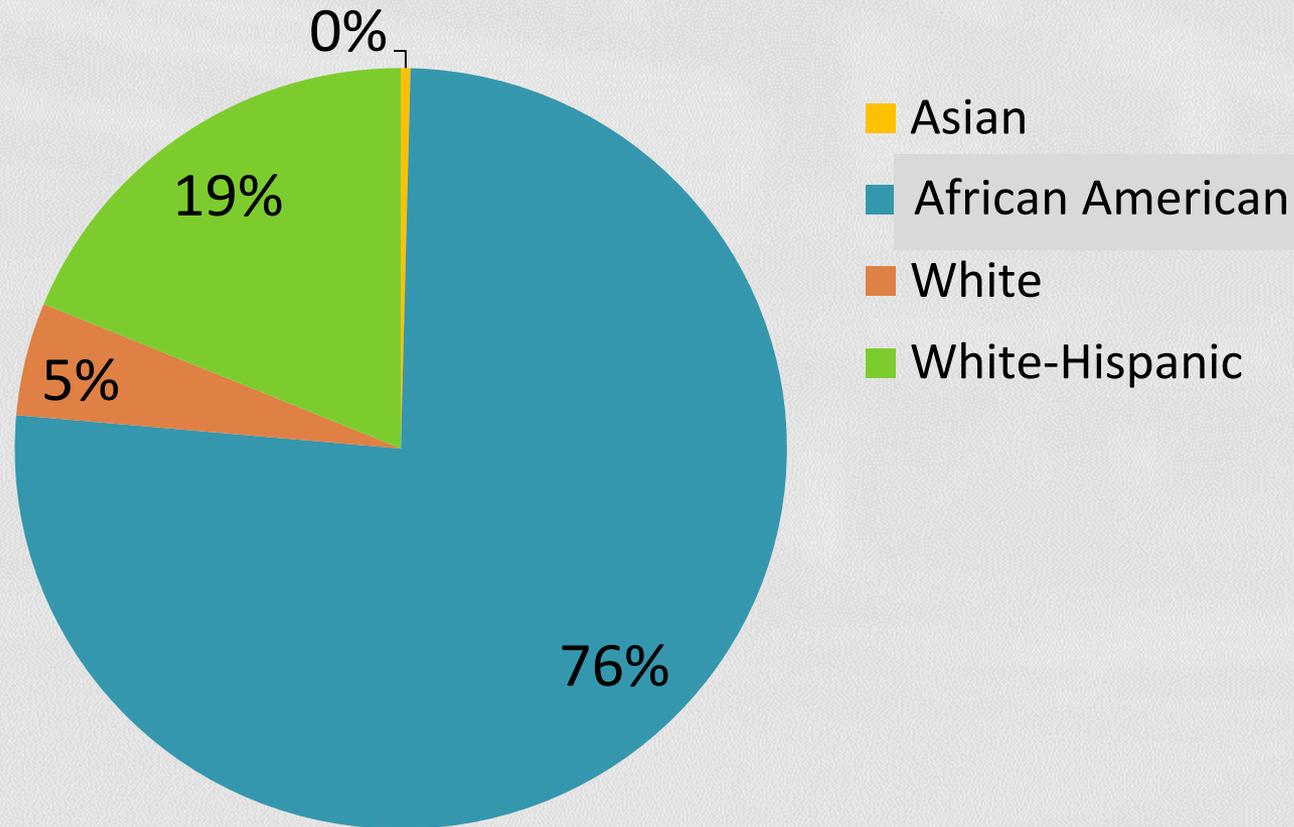
Mandatory Holds & Court Orders

- Data was collected on ALL youth who were considered for detention or entered secure detention

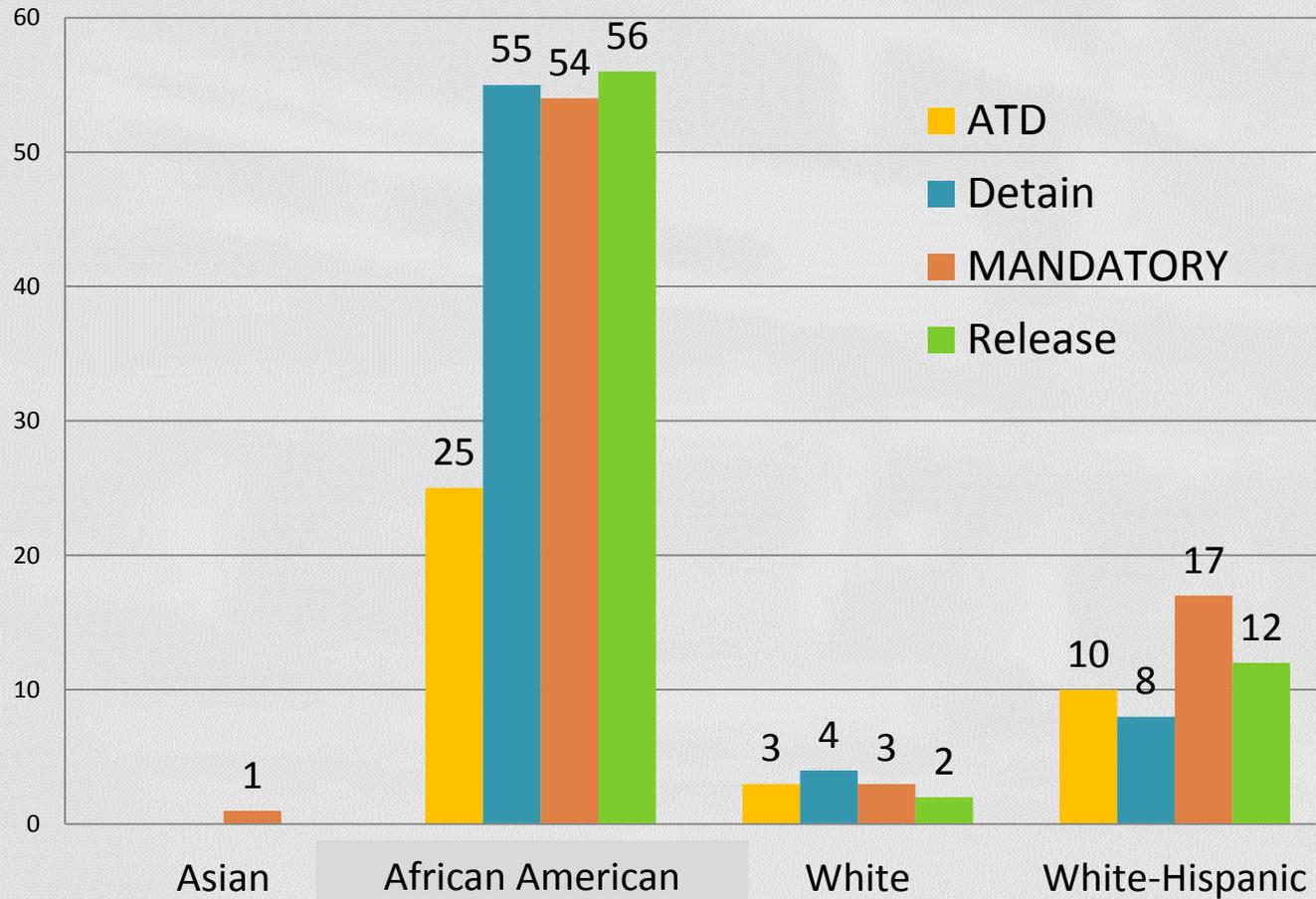
Mandatory Holds:

- Bench Warrant- DNR
- Rape
- Bench Warrant- With violation
- Judicial Order -Specify: _____
- Firearm offense
- Conspiracy on mandatory hold
- Interstate Hold
 - Focused Deterrence
- New Felony while on JTC
- Escape/AWOL- Delinquent facility
- GPS Violation
- Burglary- Occupied Home
- New Felony Offense- Home Pass
- Felony drug sales from home
- Decert/Reslate- Agreement to Hold
- Juvenile Detainer

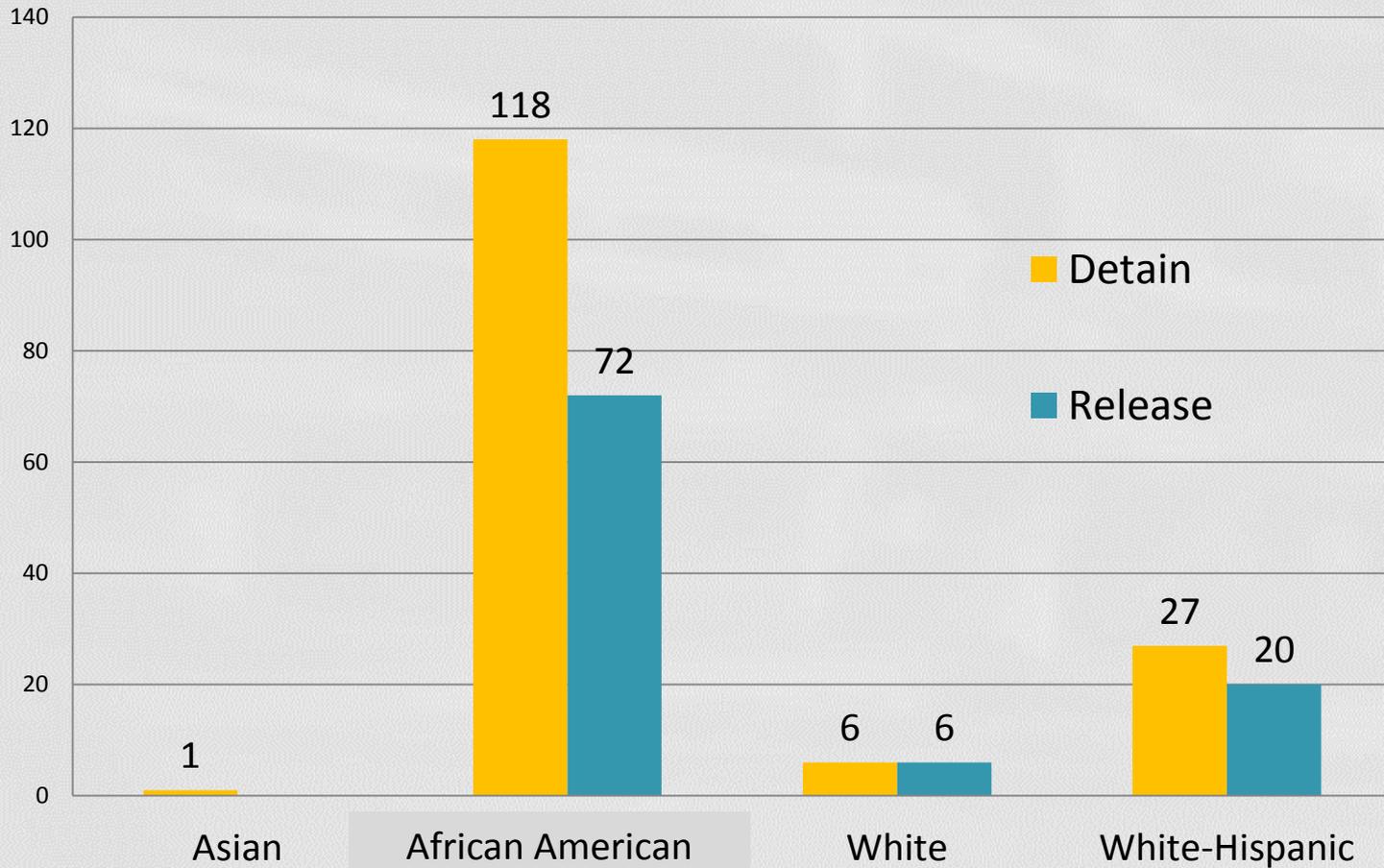
Sample Demographics: Race



Indicated Detention Decision at Call-In by Race



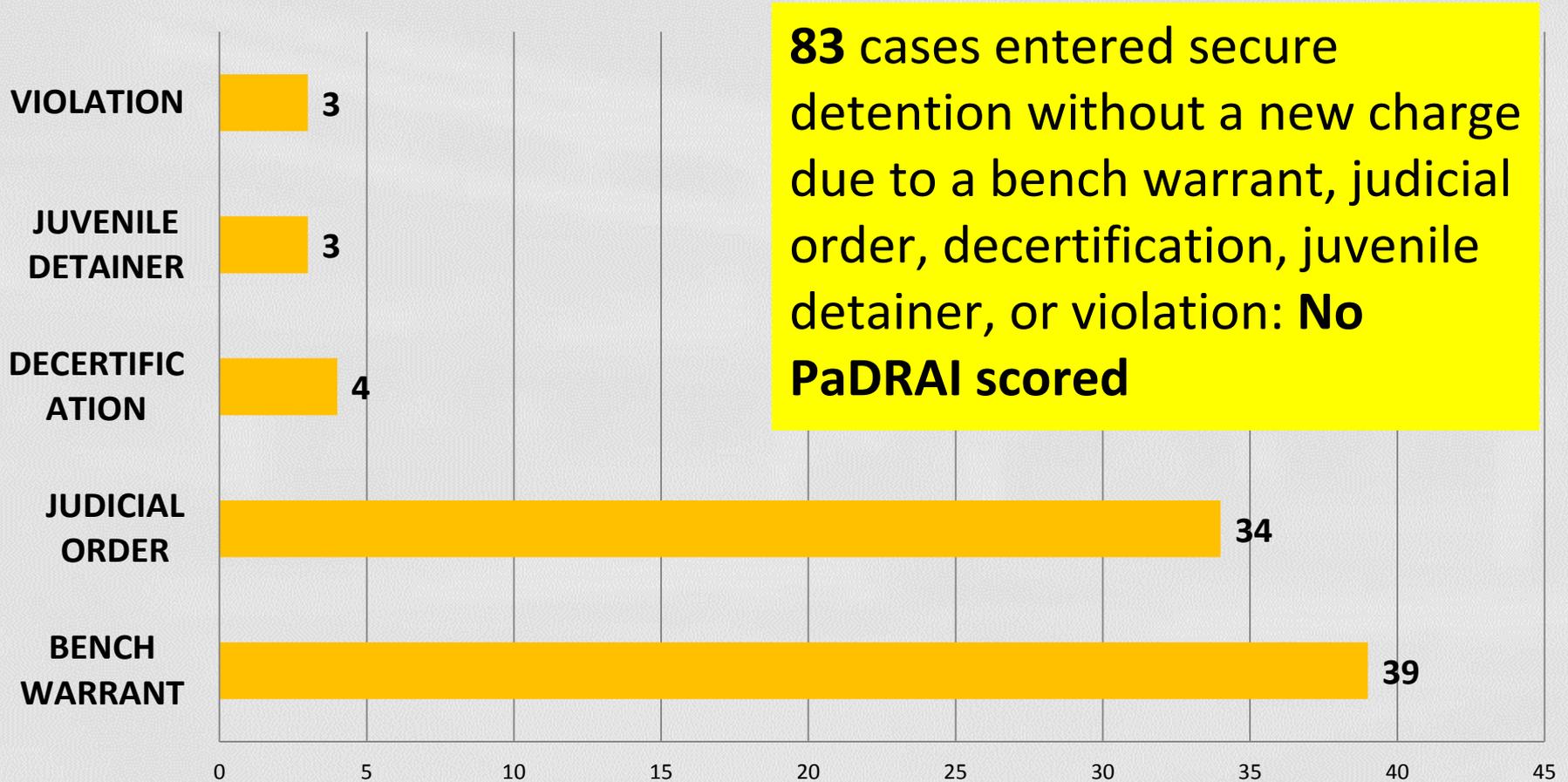
Actual Detention Decision at Call-In by Race



41.32% detention rate for scored cases at call-in

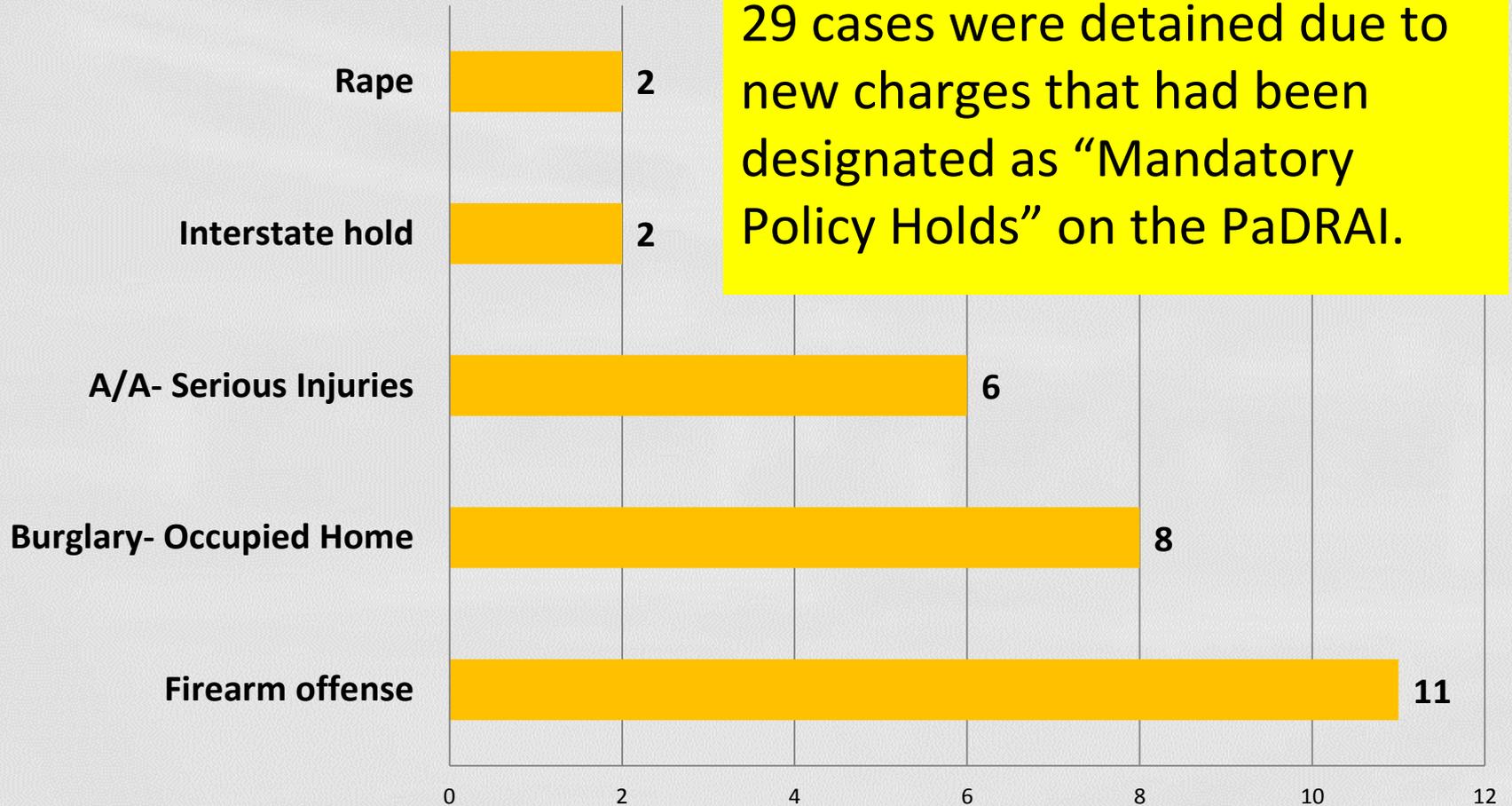
- In practice, **152** youth were detained at call-in
- A total of 112 cases of the 250 case sample (**46.80%**) were detained due to mandatory holds.
- **69** cases were detained at call-in due to PaDRAI score
- **98** youth were released at call-in due to PaDRAI score

Mandatory Policy Holds: No New Charge



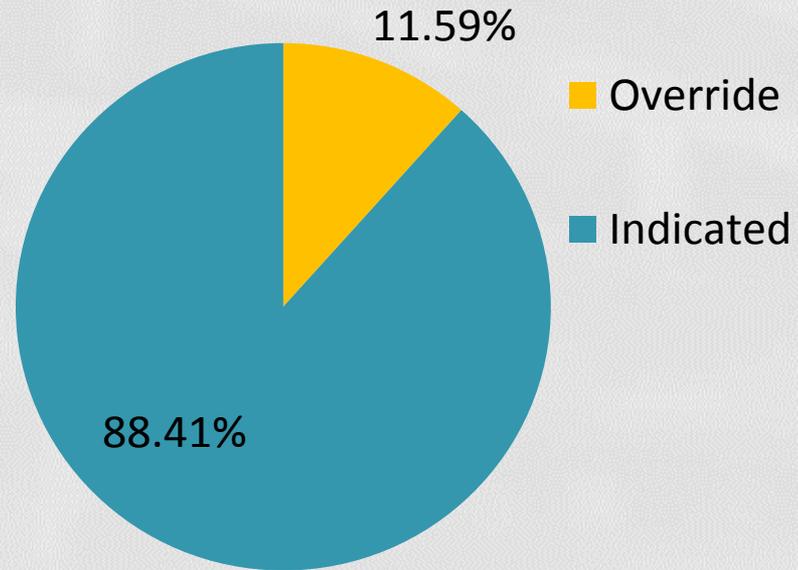
Mandatory Policy Holds: New Charge

29 cases were detained due to new charges that had been designated as "Mandatory Policy Holds" on the PaDRAI.



Override rate: 11.59%

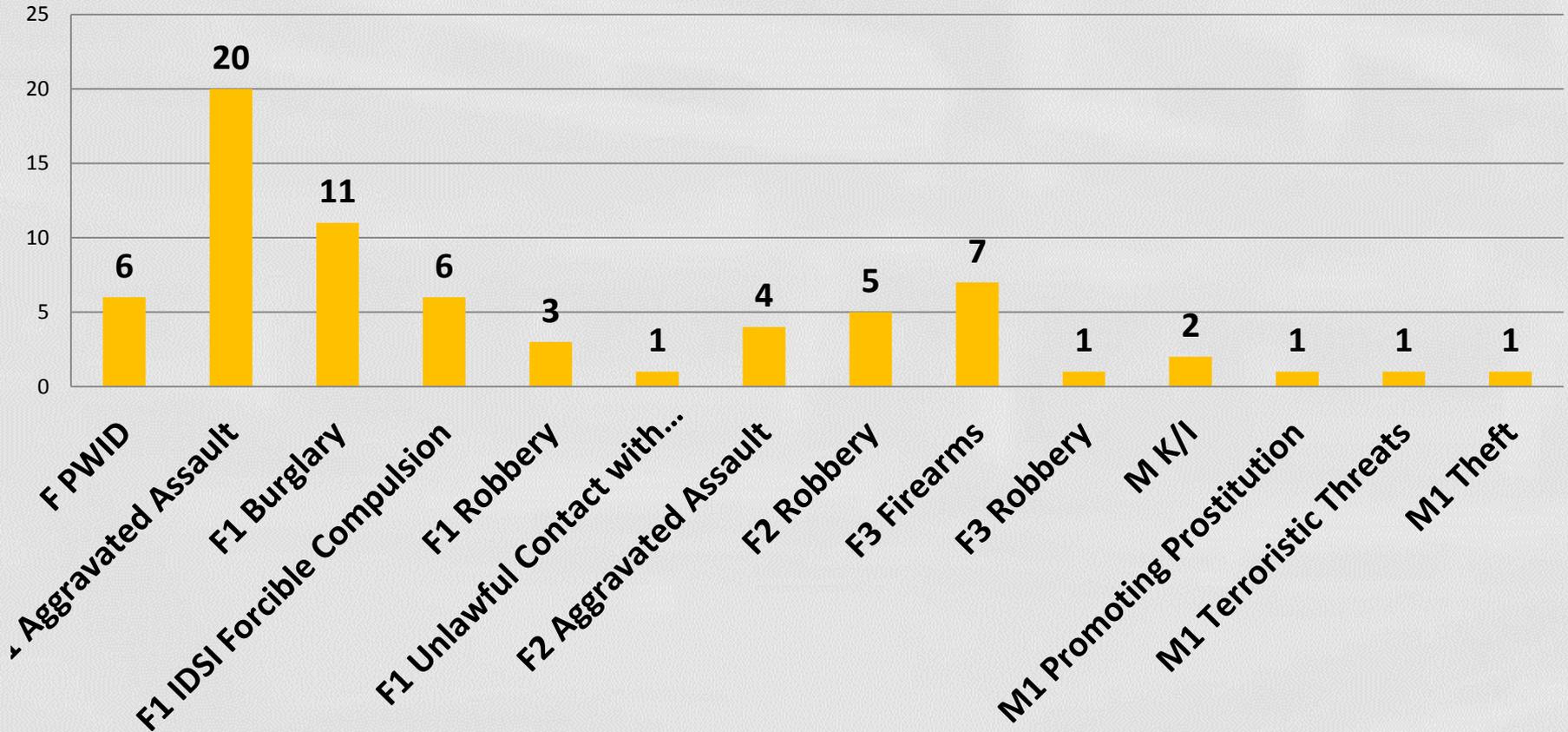
- Of the 250 total cases, 112 cases were mandatory policy holds; these cases were not available for override.
- Of the **138** remaining cases that were scored, **16** were overridden (**11.59%**)



11 overrides up to secure detention (**7.97%**) and 5 overrides down to release (**3.62%**)

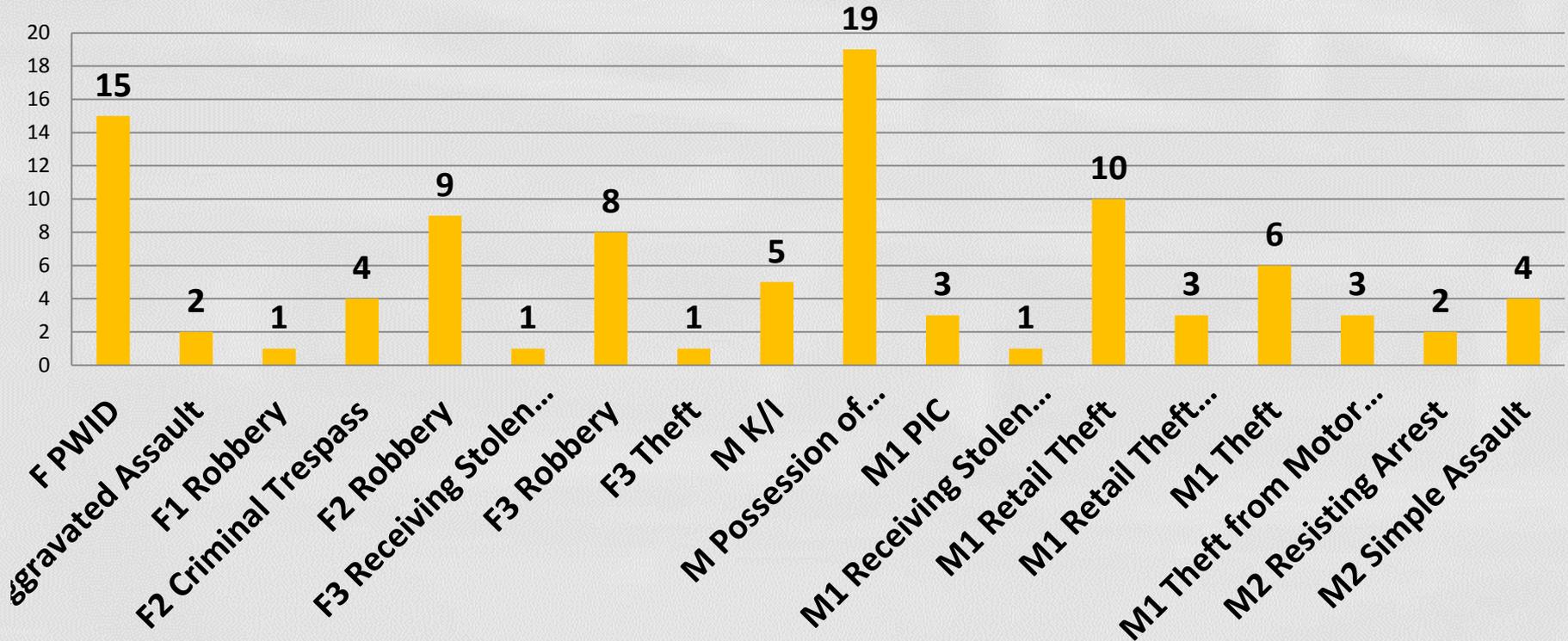
More serious charges were generally detained at call-in

Actual Detentions at Call-In by Charge



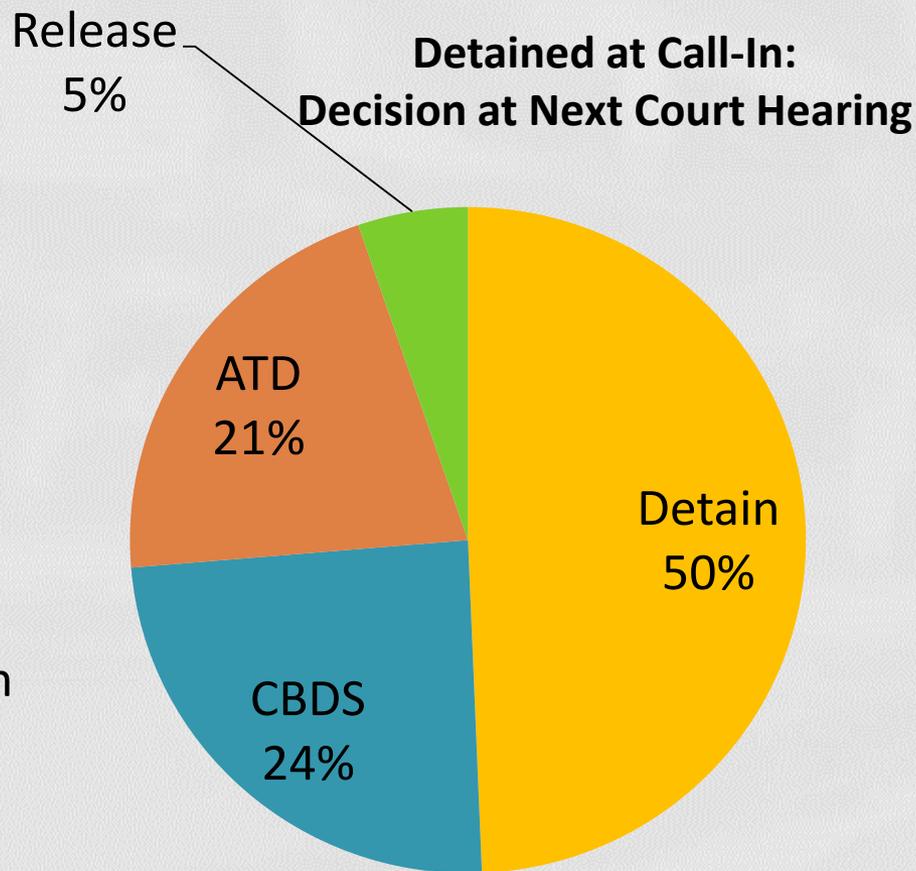
Less serious charges were generally released at call-in

Actual Release at Call-In by Charge



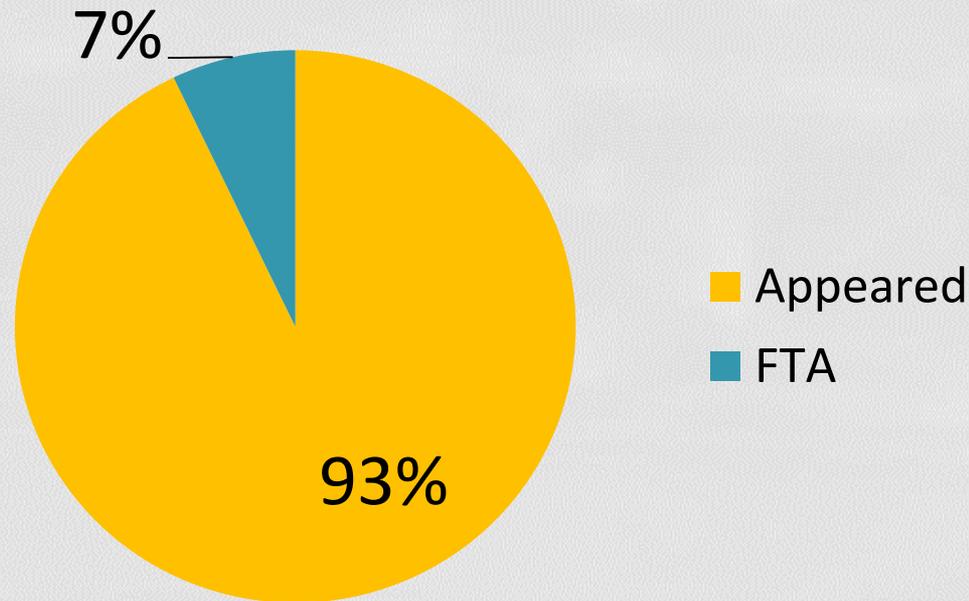
Decision at next court hearing

- **152** youth were detained at call-in, including youth entering the JJSC with an accompanying court order.
- At their next court hearing:
 - **75** of detained youth remained in detention
 - **37** were released to a Community Based Detention Shelter
 - **32** were released onto an alternative to detention program
 - **8** were released at their next court hearing.



93% of youth released at call-in appeared at their next court hearing

- Of the **98** youth released at call-in, **7** failed to appear at their next scheduled court hearing



Results

- **Consistent hold rate:** For new arrests, 41.32% of screened & scored cases were detained.
 - In August 2012, 43.51% of cases were detained
- **19** cases were sent to diversionary programs (**13.77%** of scored cases)
- **32** cases were placed onto an Alternative to Detention program at the Intake Interview (**23.19%** of scored cases)

Summary

- Initial results **support** the utilization of the PaDRAI as an effective tool to help guide detention decisions
- Sample results demonstrated that detention decisions indicated by the PaDRAI were in line with current practice
 - Low override rate of **11.59%**
 - Detention rate effectively unchanged
- Supervisory review of every PaDRAI completed during initial period supported correct application
- More serious charges were detained more often (F1 Aggravated Assault, F1 Burglary); less serious charges were generally released (M Possession of Marijuana, M1 Retail Theft).

Follow Up

- Continued PaDRAI use
- In September 2013:
 - 351 total PaDRAI's completed
 - 305 new arrests
 - 36% hold rate
- Continual quality assurance and instrument review

Questions?

Presenters

- **Dana Shoenberg**, Deputy Director, Center for Children's Law & Policy
- **Rena Kreimer**, Philadelphia JDAI Coordinator
- **Steve Masciantonio**, Philadelphia JPO Intake Supervisor
- **Dave Mueller**, Lancaster County CJPO & Chair of PCCJPO Detention Subcommittee