

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative: Reducing Racial/Ethnic Disparities

New Mexico Voices for Children
RACE MATTERS
Youth Policy Through a Racial Lens
May 16, 2006
Albuquerque, NM

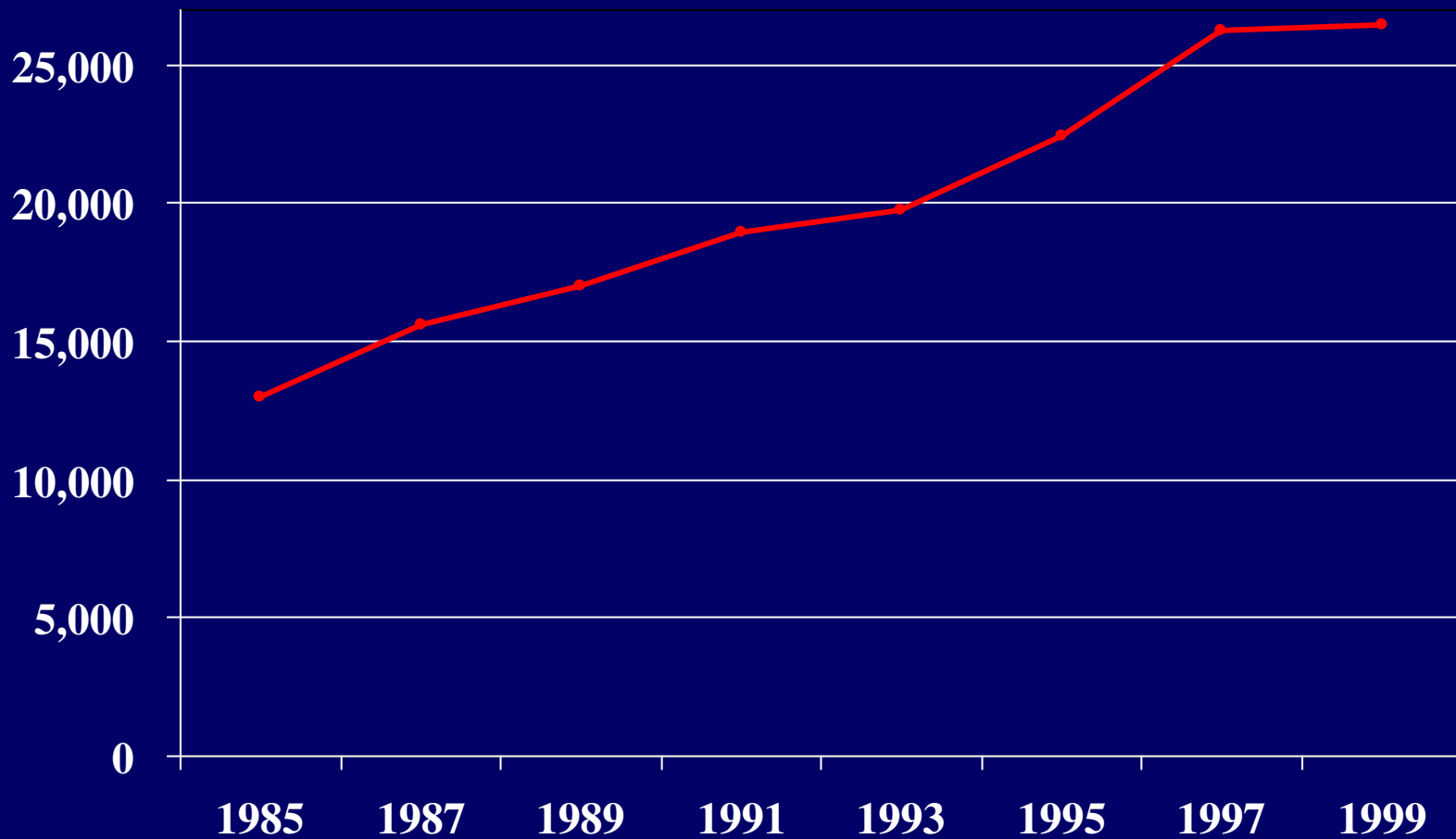
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

The Annie E. Casey
Foundation

Our Vision:

Youth involved in the juvenile justice system will have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults . . .

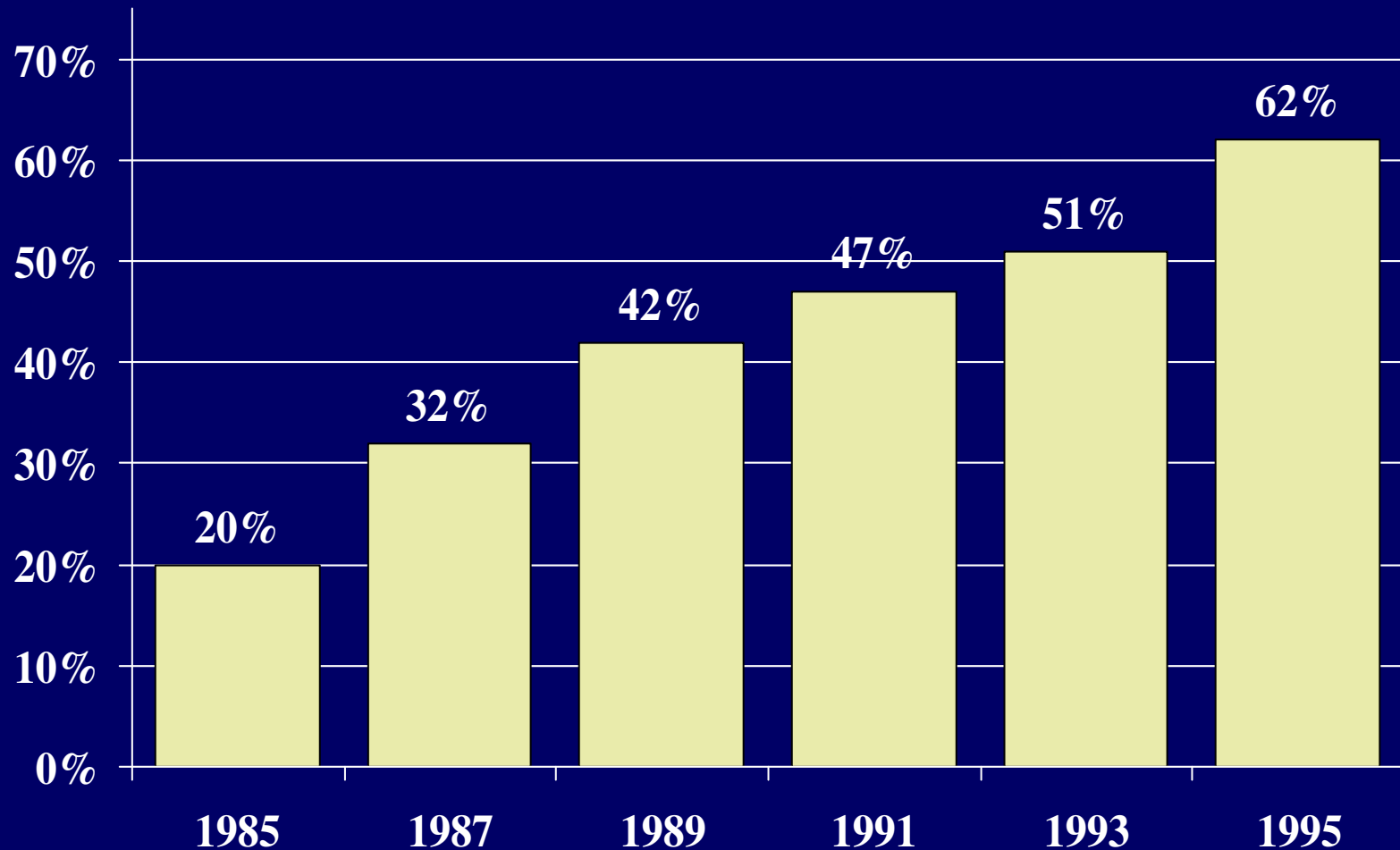
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION OF JUVENILES IN DETENTION CENTERS, 1985-1999



Source: Detention data adapted from Sickmund, M. (forthcoming). *Juveniles in Corrections*. Washington, DC OJJDP, 1985-99

Detention Populations Doubled Between '85-'99

PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILES IN OVERCROWDED U.S. PUBLIC DETENTION CENTERS, 1985-1995

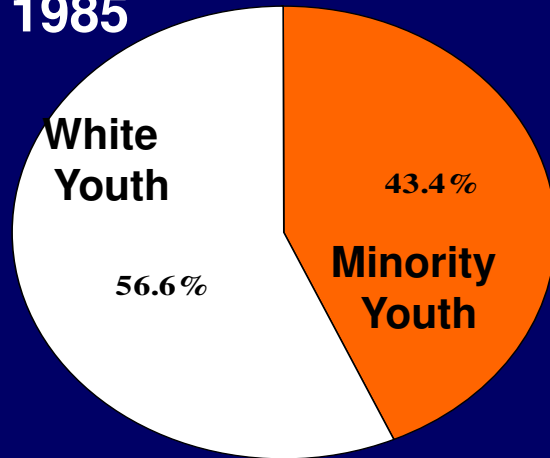


Source: Census of Public and Private Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities, 1985-95

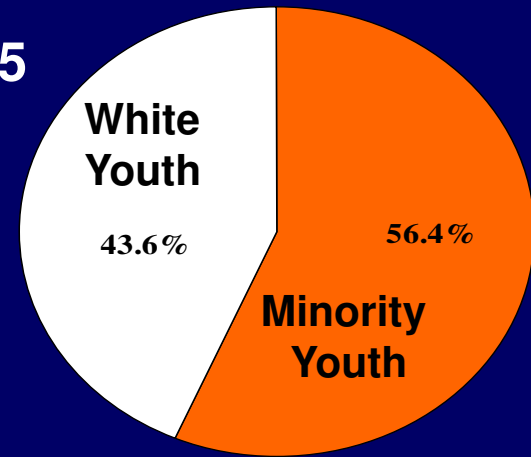
Most Detained Kids are in Overcrowded Facilities

Overrepresentation of Minority Youth in Public Detention Centers: 1985 – 1999

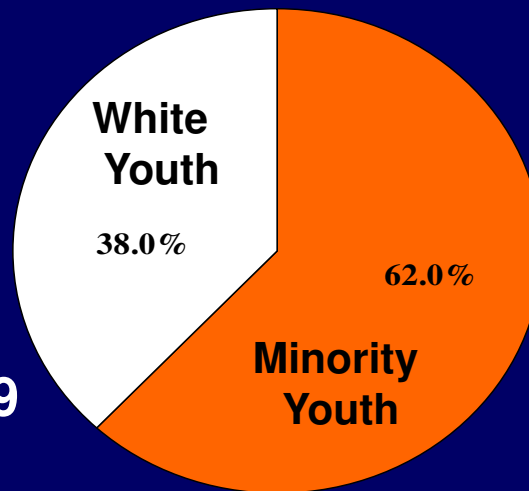
1985



1995



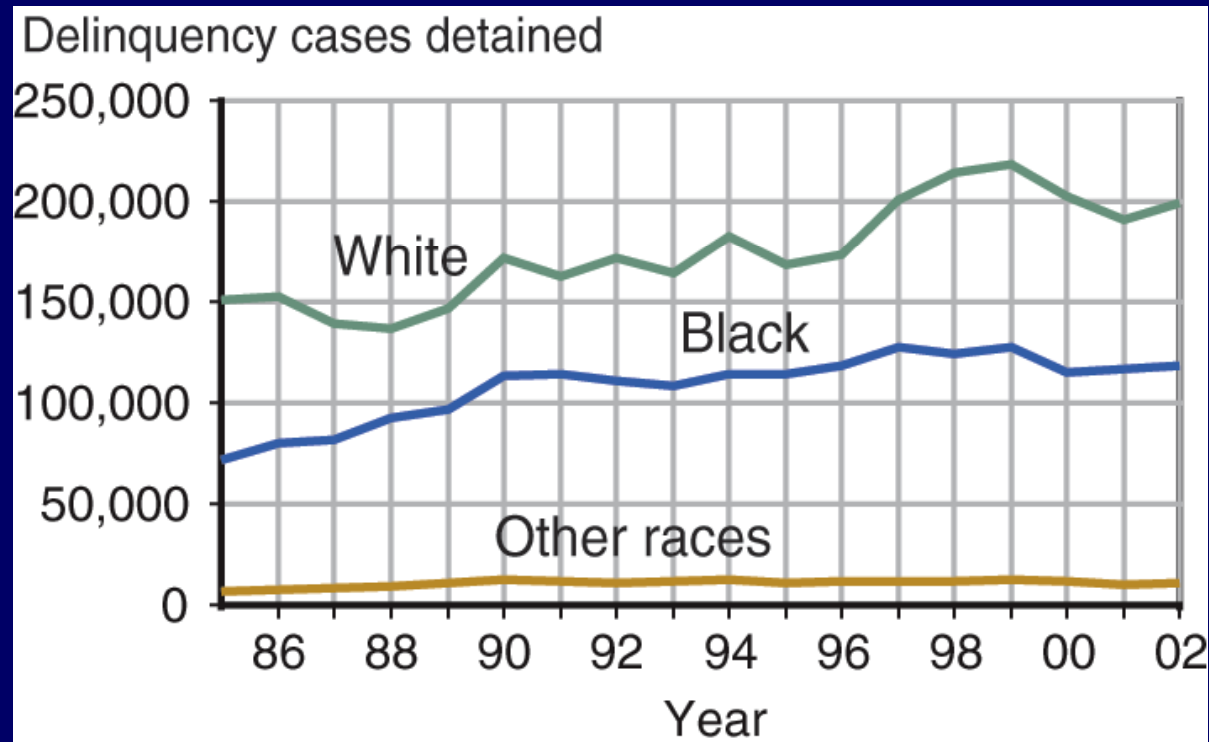
1999



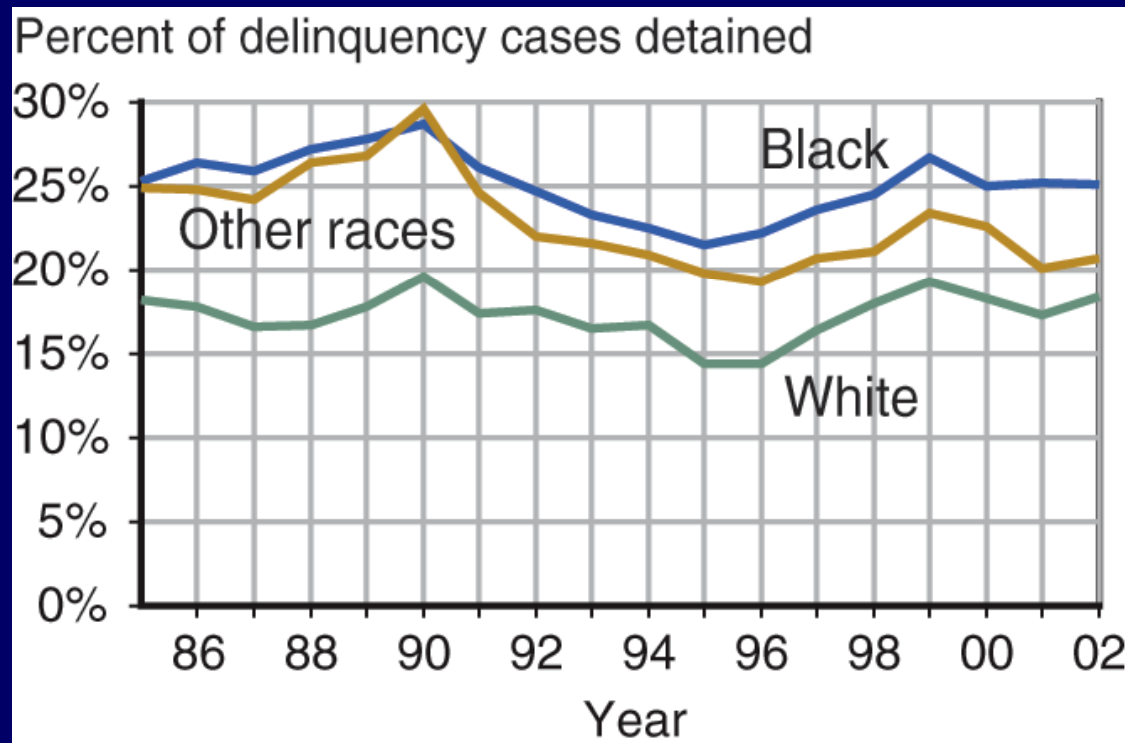
Source: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities, 1985-1999.

2/3 of Detainees are Kids of Color

White youth accounted for the largest number of delinquency cases involving detention

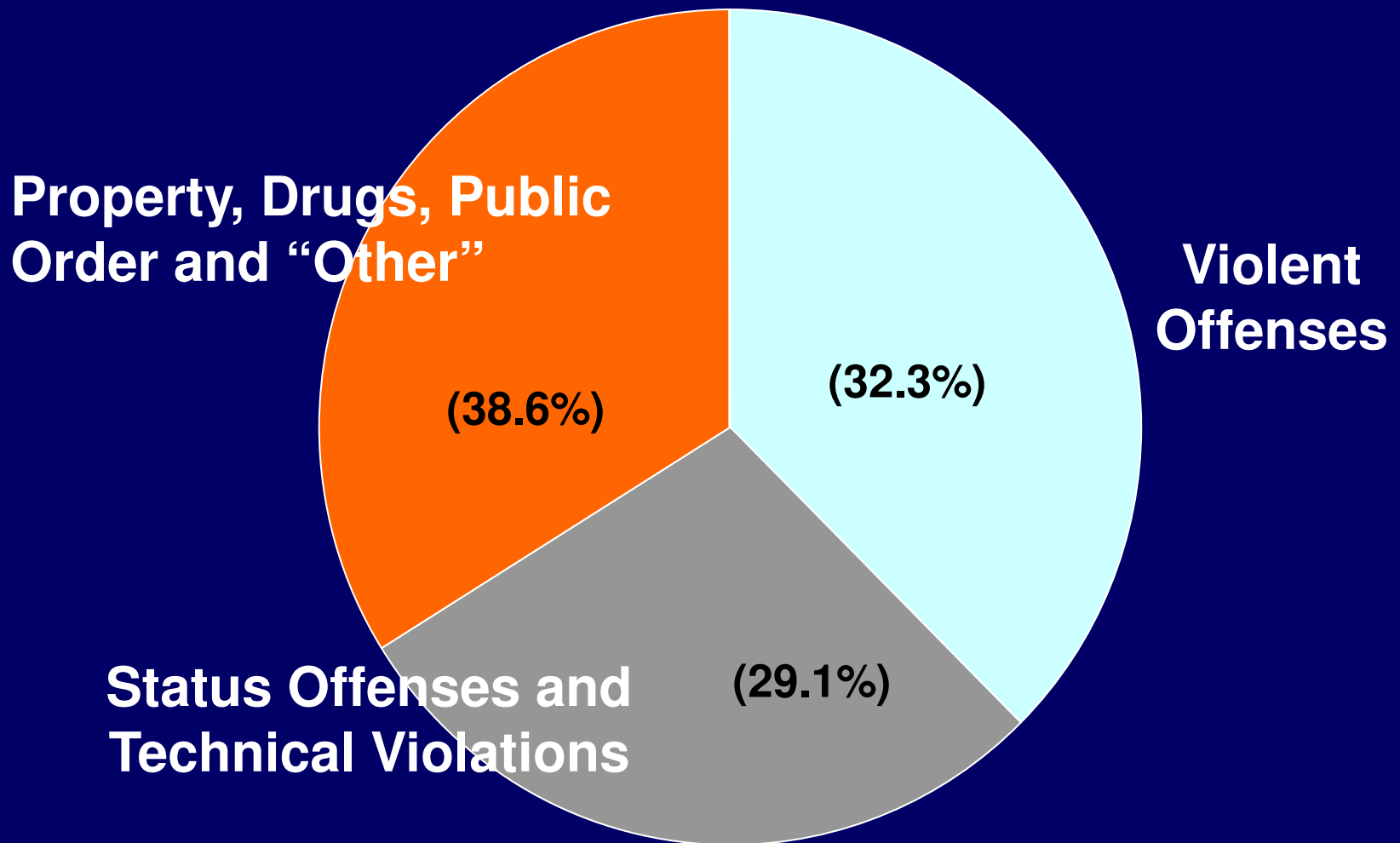


Although they accounted for the largest number, white youth were the least likely to be detained

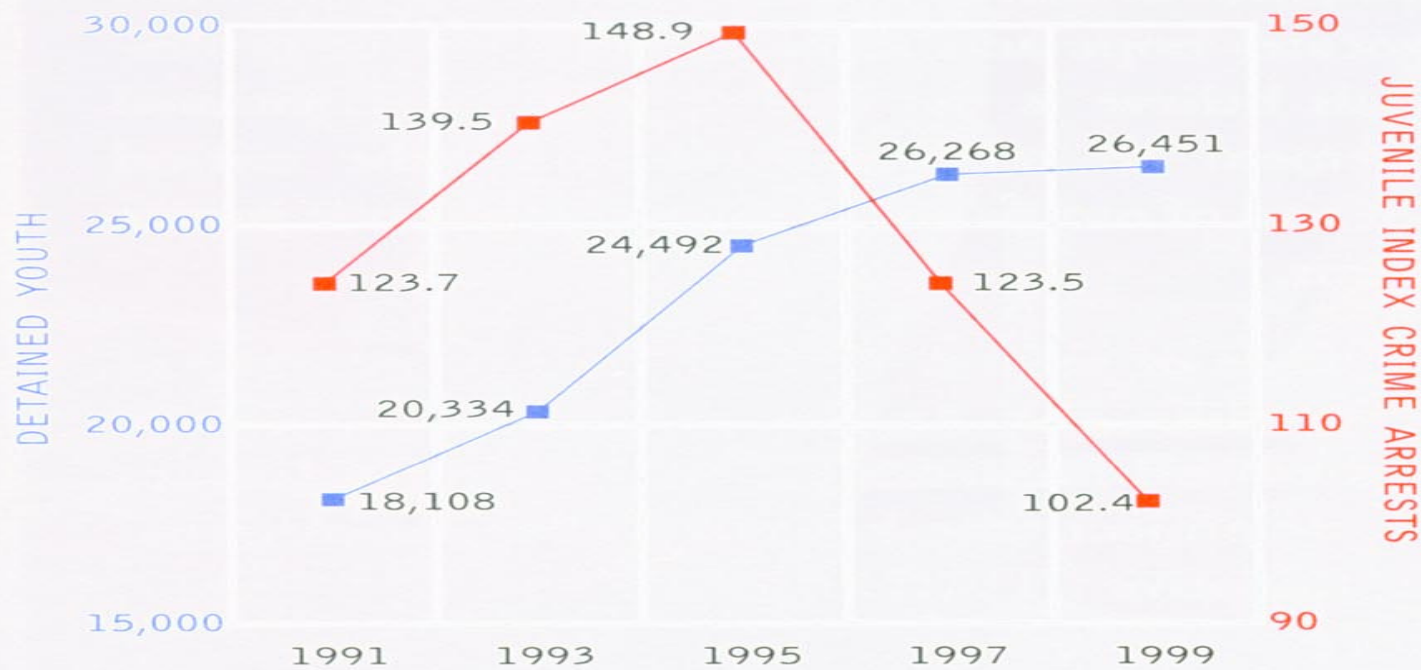


One-Day Counts in Detention Facilities, 2001

By Offense Category



DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS:
 Detention Populations vs.
 Arrest Rates for
 U.S. Juveniles in the 1990s



- U.S. Juveniles Confined in Public and Private Detention Centers
- Juvenile Index Crime Arrests in the U.S. (in thousands)

Sources: Detention data adapted from Sickmund, M. (forthcoming). *Juveniles in Corrections*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; arrest data from FBI Uniform Crime Reports.

Detention Increased Despite Decreases in Juvenile Crime

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Purpose:

To demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient systems to accomplish the purposes of juvenile detention.

Objectives:

- 1) Eliminate inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention
- 2) Minimize failures to appear and incidence of delinquent behavior
- 3) Redirect public finances to successful reform strategies
- 4) Improve conditions in secure detention facilities.

Core JDAI Strategies

- ✓ **Collaboration**
- ✓ **Reliance on Data**
- ✓ **Objective Admissions Screening**
- ✓ **Alternatives to Secure Detention**
- ✓ **Expedited Case Processing**
- ✓ **Strategies for “Special” Detention Cases**
- ✓ **Rigorous Facility Inspections**
- ✓ **Strategies to Reduce Racial Disparities**

Collaboration Through a DMC Lens

- ✓ **Authority**
- ✓ **Group Composition**
- ✓ **Designated Sub-Committee**
- ✓ **Creating a Safe Place**
- ✓ **Forging a Common Agenda**

Reliance on Data & DMC

- ✓ **Disaggregating Data by Race & Ethnicity**
- ✓ **Examining “Race/Ethnic Effects” Throughout Case Processing**
- ✓ **Detention Utilization Studies**
- ✓ **Geo-coding & Community Mapping**
- ✓ **Routine Management Reports**

Eliminating Bias in Detention Admissions Screening

- ✓ **Objective Criteria & Instruments**
- ✓ **Bias in Statutory Criteria**
- ✓ **Testing for Unintended Bias from Screening Tools**
- ✓ **Multilingual, Multicultural Intake Staff**
- ✓ **Quality Controls**
- ✓ **Use of Overrides**

Racial/Cultural Responsive Alternatives to Detention Programming

- ✓ **Identifying Target Populations & Program Design**
- ✓ **Service Providers**
- ✓ **Locations**
- ✓ **Language & Culture**
- ✓ **Staffing & Services**

Equalizing Case Processing

- ✓ **Analyses of Decision Points**
- ✓ **Examining Case Processing Times by Race/Ethnicity**
- ✓ **Minimizing Unnecessary Delay**
- ✓ **Ensuring Equal Access & Due Process**

Race/Ethnicity & “Special” Detention Cases

- ✓ **Disaggregating and Analyzing “Special” Cases by Race/Ethnicity**
- ✓ **Warrant Reduction Strategies**
- ✓ **Subjectivity & Probation Violations**
- ✓ **Diversity in Post-Dispositional Options**
- ✓ **Effectiveness of Counsel**

Conditions of Confinement for All

- ✓ Staff and Training
- ✓ Facility Programming
- ✓ Basic Supplies
- ✓ Visitation
- ✓ Food
- ✓ Overall Climate

Specific Strategies to Reduce Racial/Ethnic Disparities

- ✓ **Formulate a Vision & Goals**
- ✓ **Establish Formal Structures to Keep Eyes on the Prize**
- ✓ **Build Ties to Communities of Color**
- ✓ **Diversify System Workforce**
- ✓ **Create New Program Capacities in Key Neighborhoods**
- ✓ **Conduct Cultural & Racial Sensitivity Training**
- ✓ **Improve Defender Services**
- ✓ **Stop “Dumping” of Youth from Other Systems**

Impact Results

- Reductions in Secure Detention Population
- Improvements in Public Safety Measures
 - Failure-to-Appear (FTA) rates
 - Pre-trial re-arrest rates
 - Major juvenile crime rates
- Reductions in racial disparities

Cook County Outcomes

Average
Daily
Population
(1996-2002)

37%

Youth
Violent
Arrests
(1993-2000)

54%

Results-Impact

Multnomah County Outcomes

Average
Daily
Population
(1993-2002)

66%

Juvenile
Felony
Arrests
(1994-2000)

45%

Santa Cruz Outcomes

Average
Daily
Population
(1996-2000)

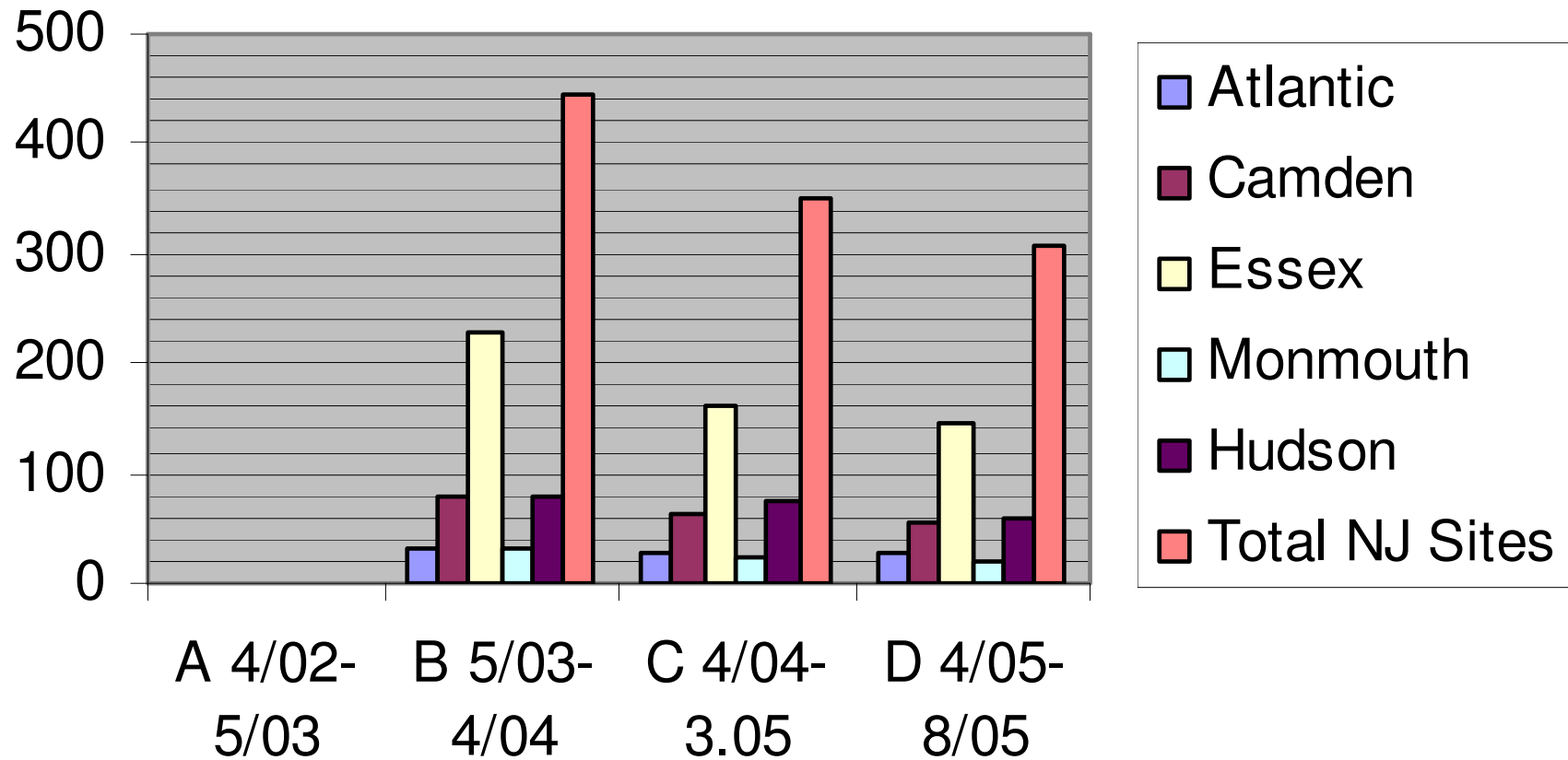
52%

Juvenile
Felony
Arrests
(1996-2000)

38%

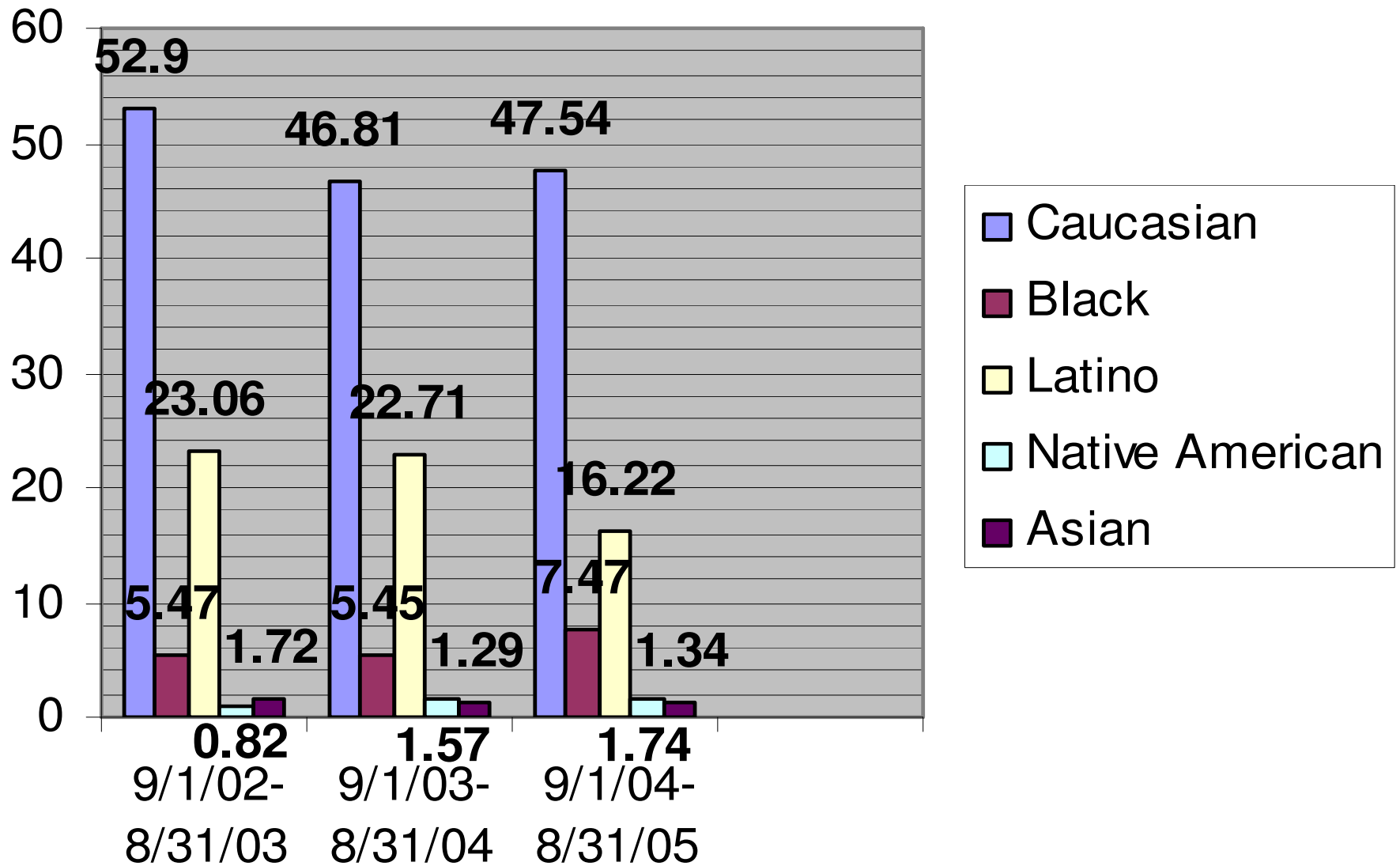
Impact-Racial/Ethnic Disparities

New Jersey: ADP in Detention for Youth of Color

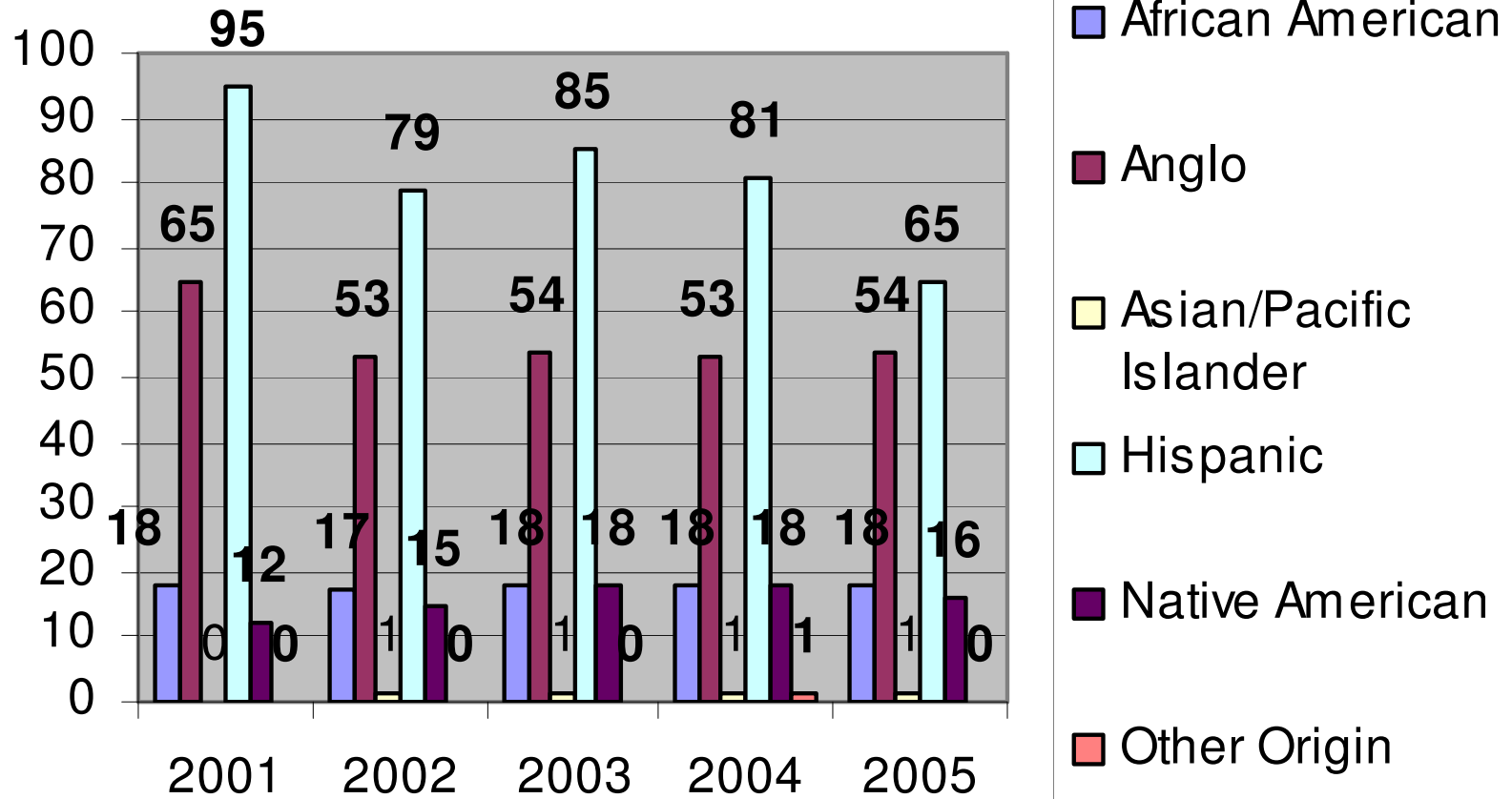


NJ Change: B-C -95 kids/-21.4%
 B-D -139kids/-31.1%

Washoe County, NV ADP

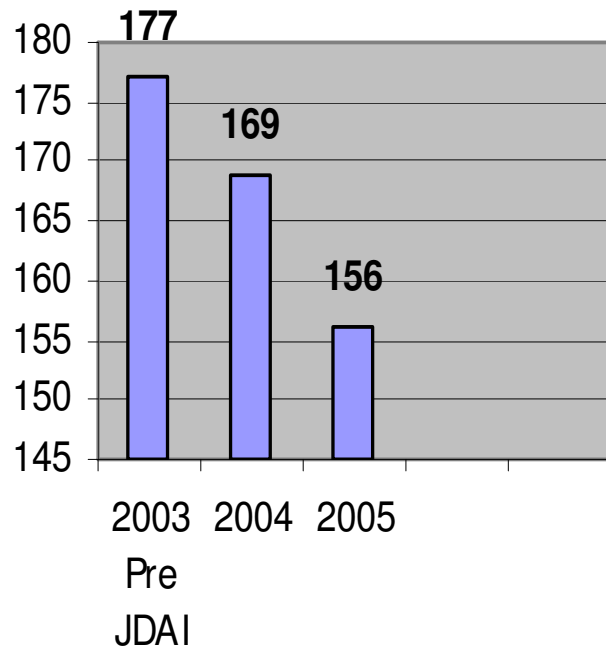


Pima County, AZ ADP

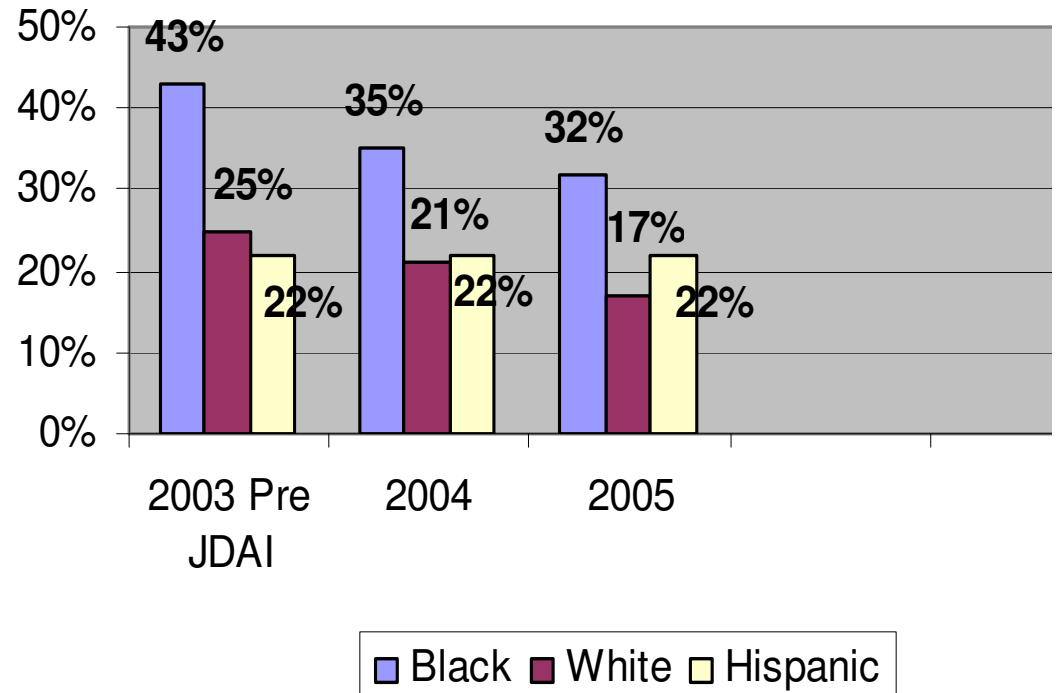


Virginia

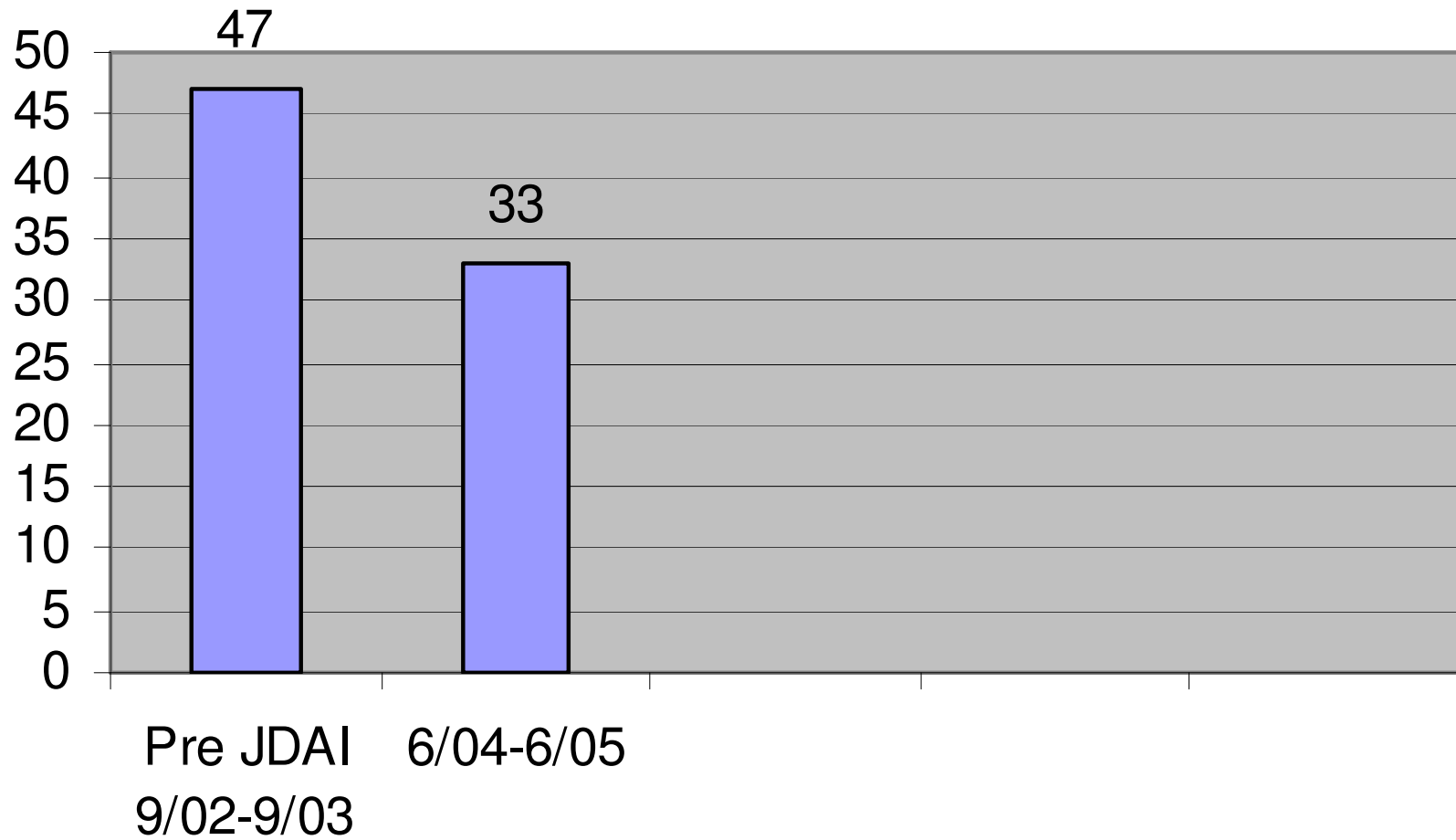
ADP Youth of Color



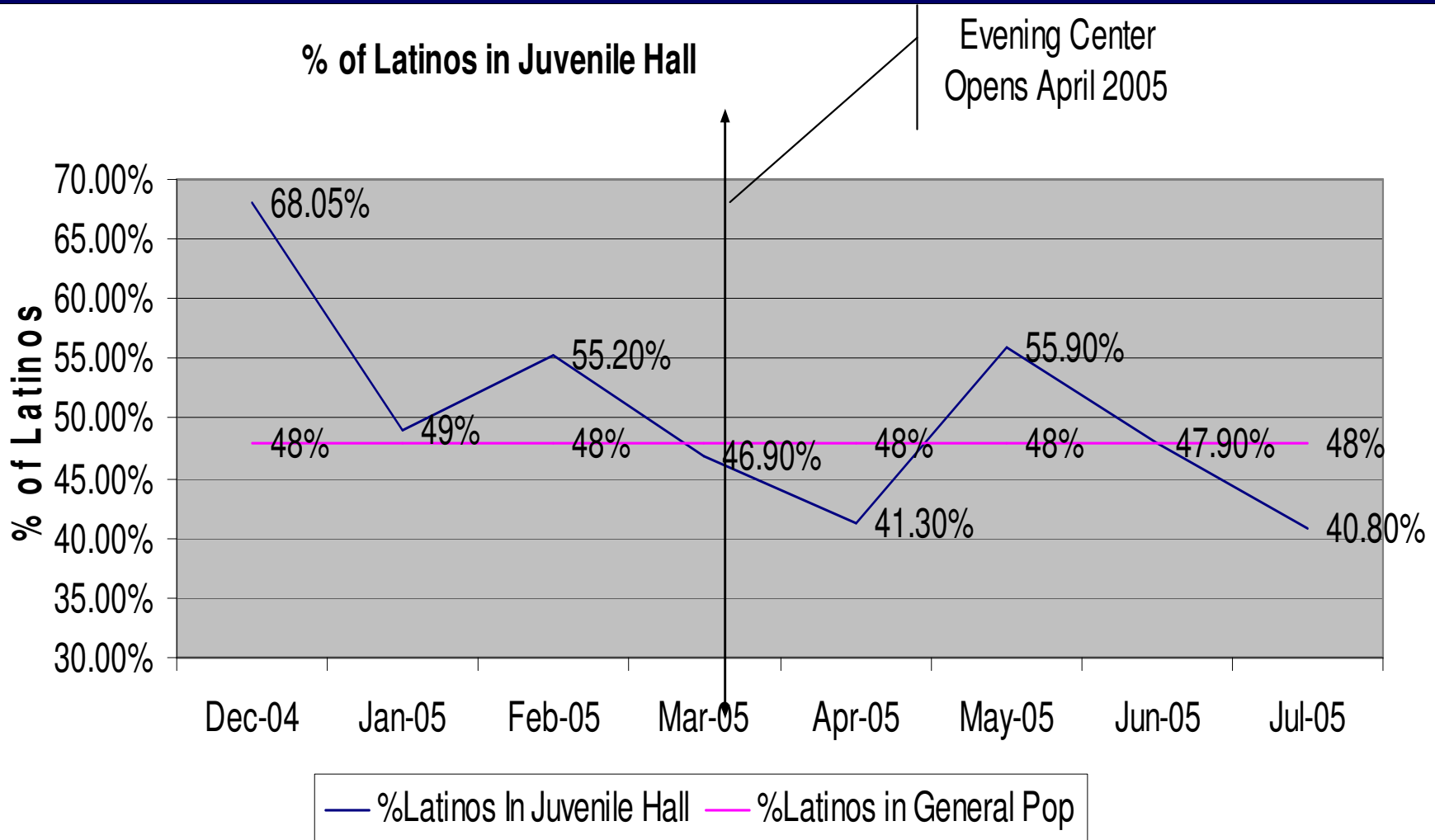
Odds of Being Detained



Pierce County, WA Youth of Color

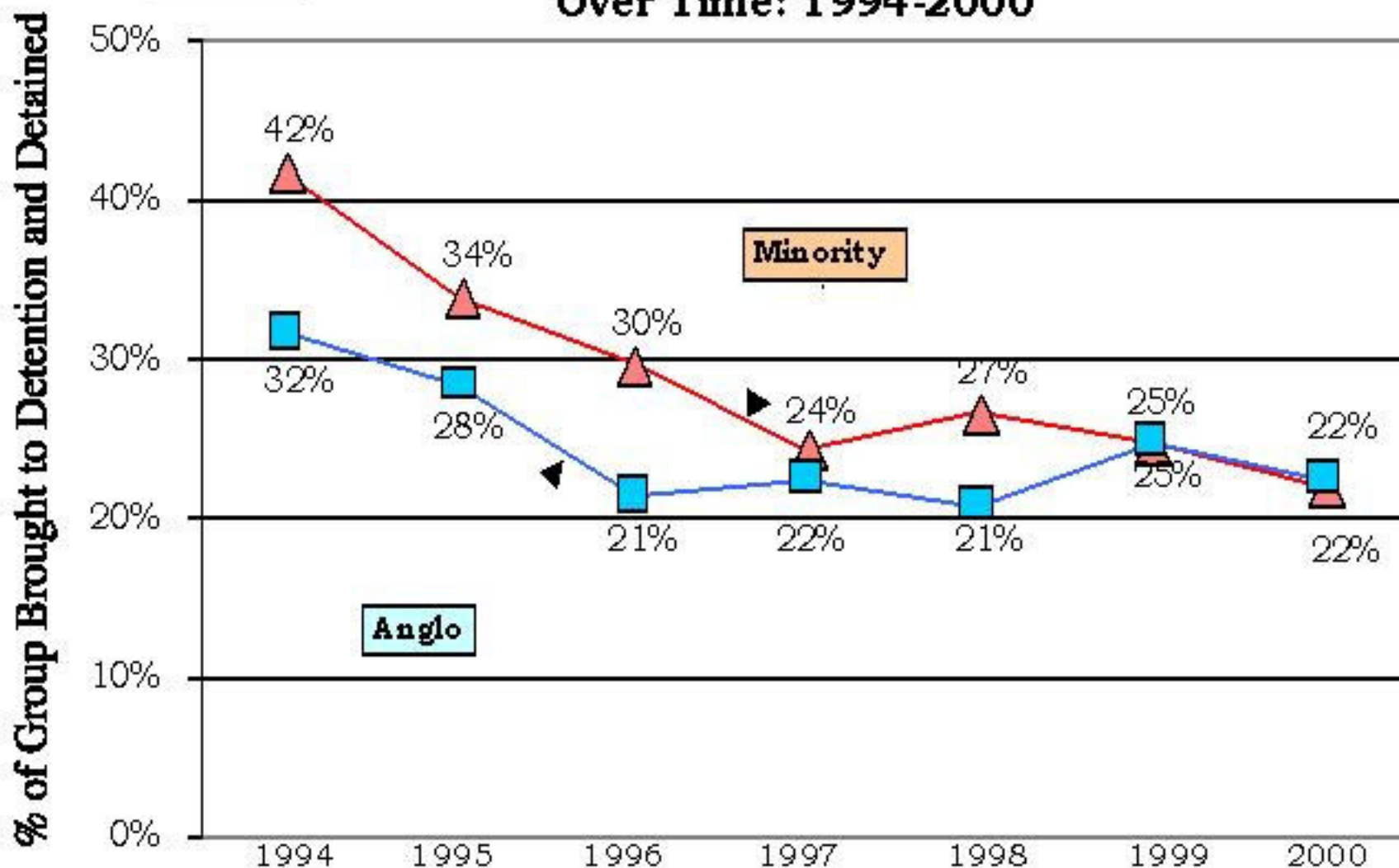


Santa Cruz County





**Figure 6 - DCJ Detain Rate by Anglo/Minority
Over Time: 1994-2000**

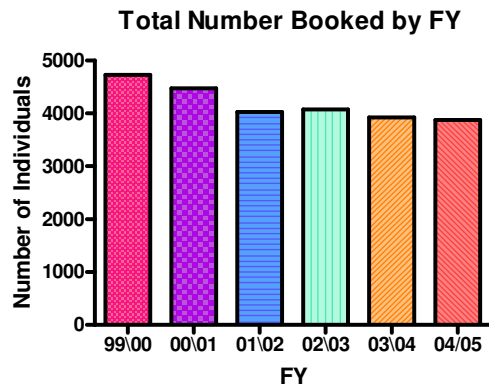


Race/Ethnicity Matters: State Overview

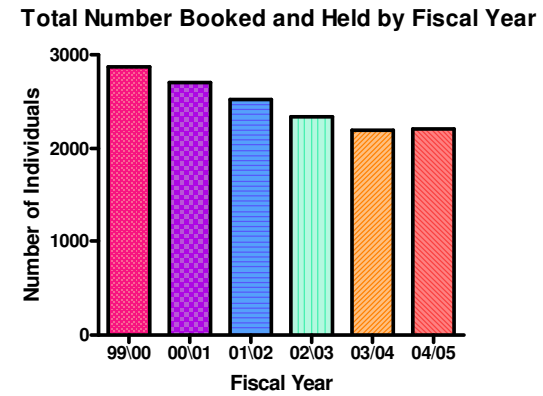
Race/Ethnicity Matter: A Local Overview

Bernalillo County Juvenile
Detention Center

Bookings & Detention FY99/00-04/05

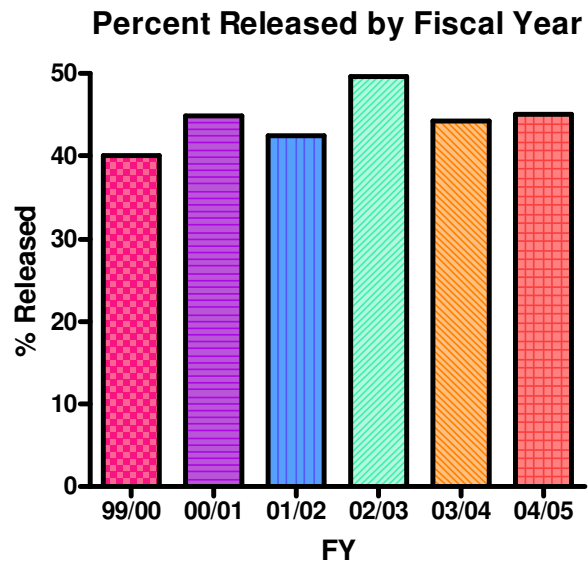


99\00 = 4, 726
00\01 = 4, 476
01\02 = 4, 024
02\03 = 4, 081
03\04 = 3, 924
04\05 = 3, 891



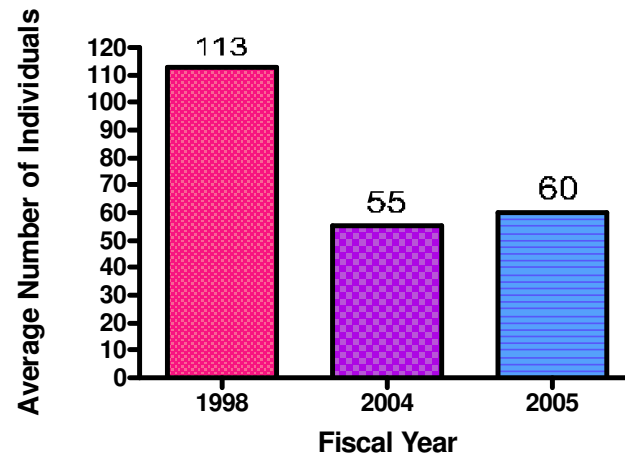
99\00 = 2, 872
00\01 = 2, 697
01\02 = 2, 521
02\03 = 2, 336
03\04 = 2, 191
04\05 = 2, 208

Youth Released

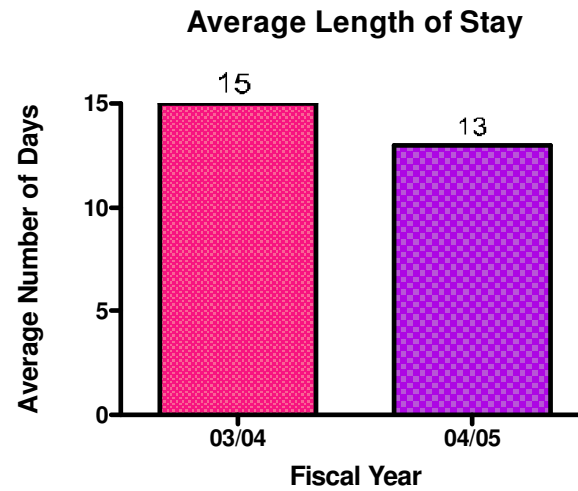


Average Daily Population in Detention

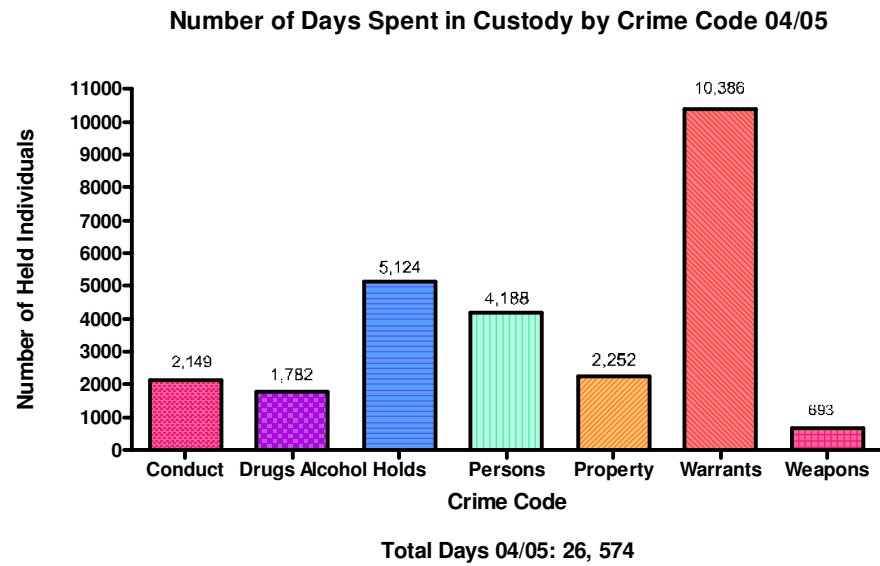
Average Daily Population by Fiscal Year



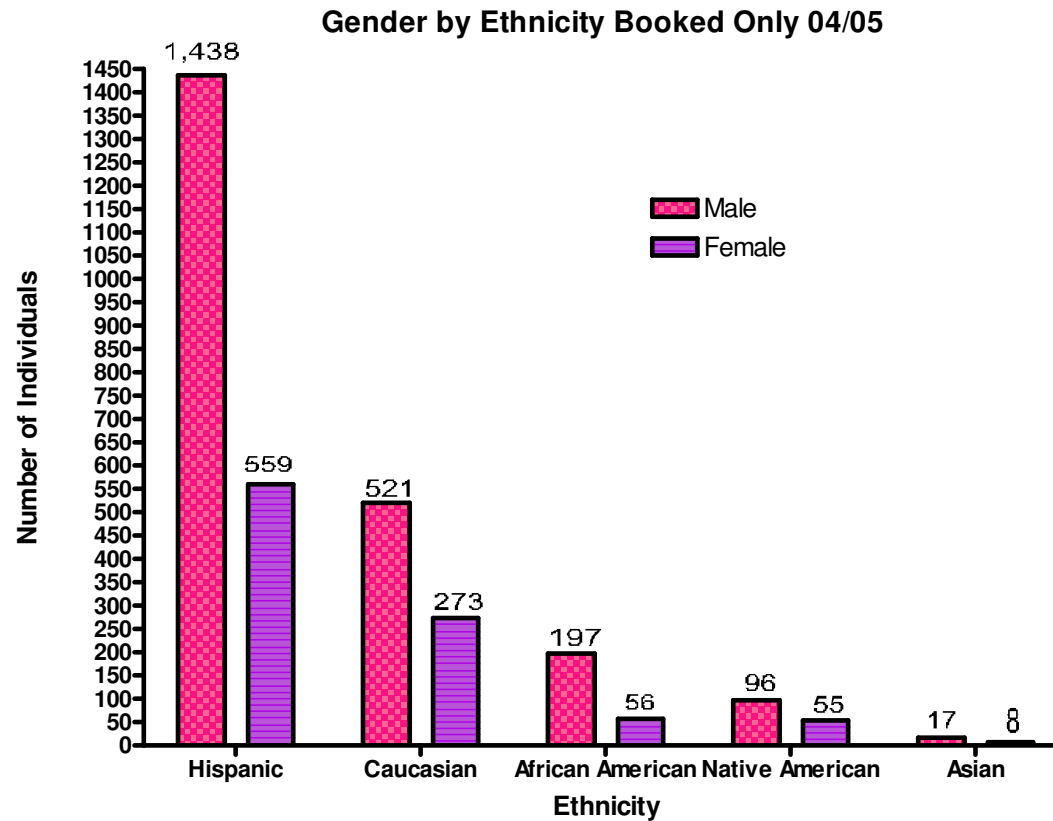
Youth's Average Length of Stay in Detention



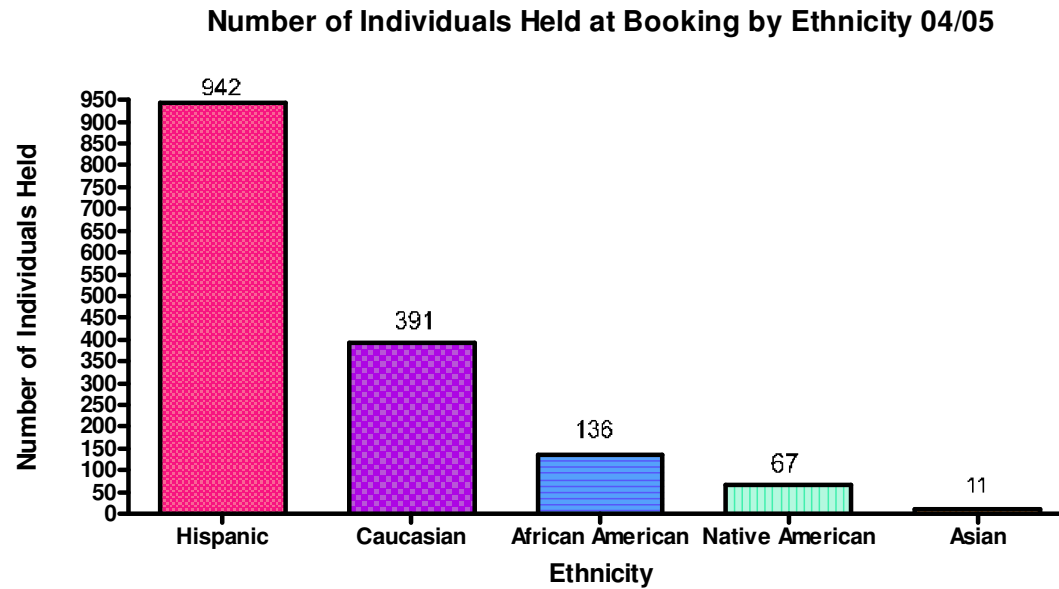
Detention Days by Crime



Bookings-Gender by Race/Ethnicity 04/05

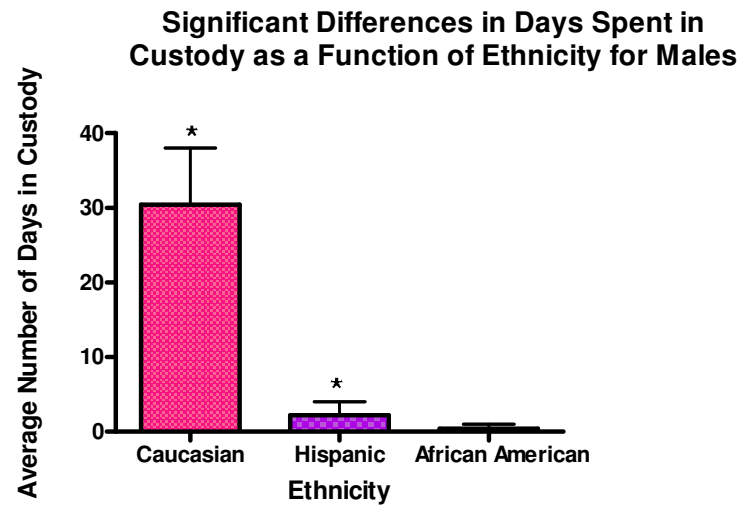


Youth Held at Booking by Race/Ethnicity 04/05



Hispanics Held: 48%
Caucasians Held: 50%
African Americans Held: 54%
Native Americans Held: 44%
Asians Held: 43%

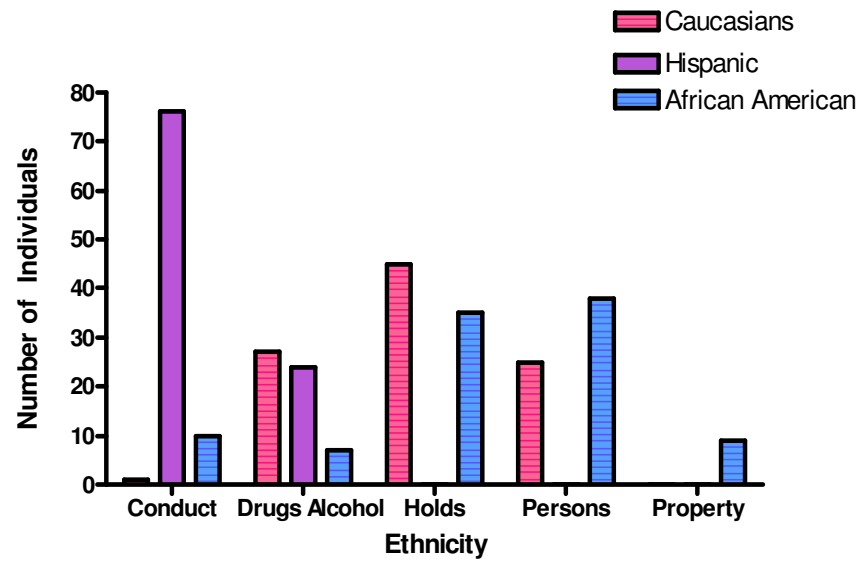
Detention Stays-Differences in Males by Race/Ethnicity



* Significance at the .000 alpha level
Total Sample (N) = 300
(n) = 100 per group

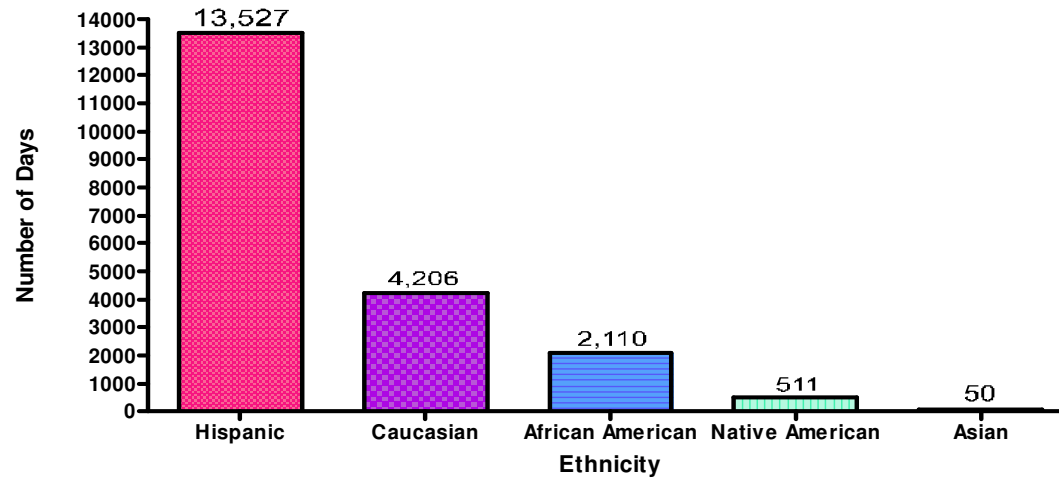
Crime-Males by Race/Ethnicity

Frequency of Crime by Ethnicity for Males



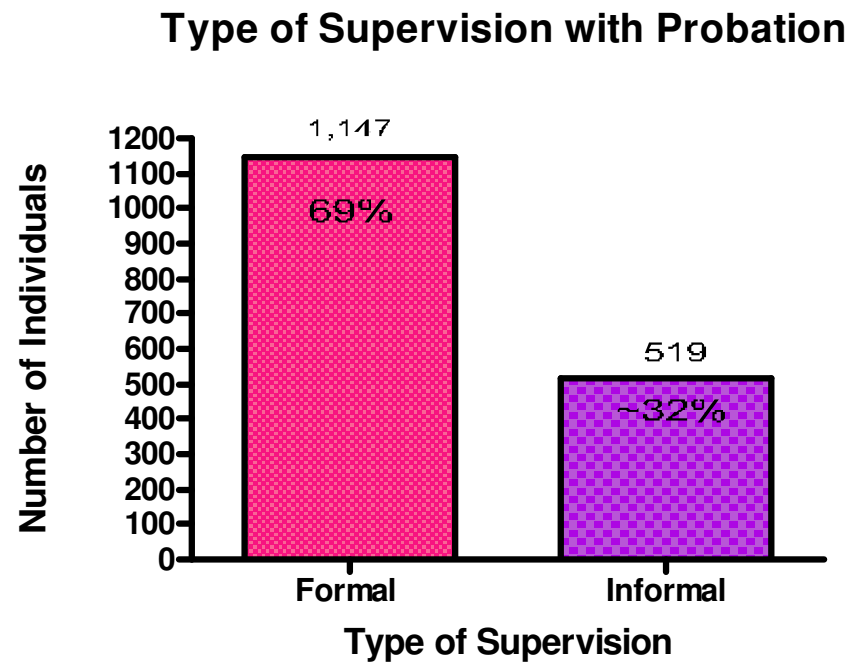
Detention Bed Days by Race/Ethnicity 04/05

Number of Bed Days by Ethnicity 04/05

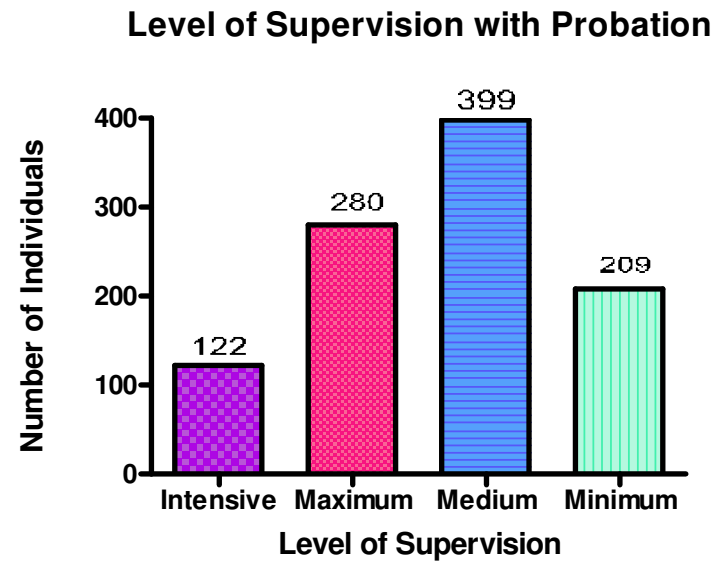


Hispanics Held: 942
Caucasians Held: 391
African Americans Held: 136
Native Americans Held: 67
Asians Held: 26

Probation Supervision-Type

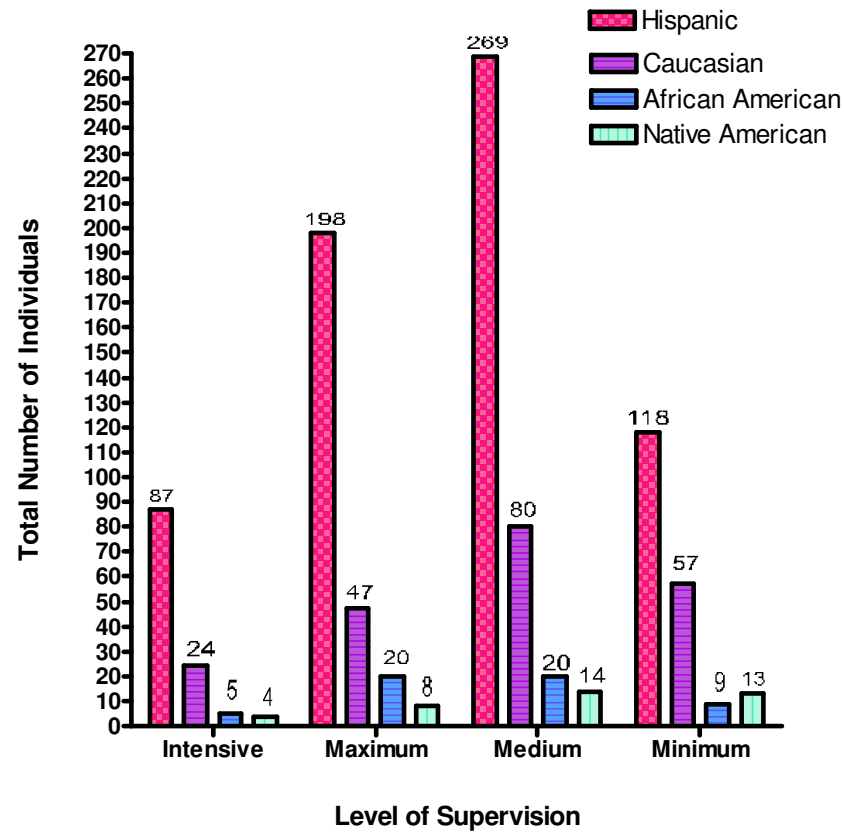


Probation-Level of Supervision



Probation-Level of Supervision by Race/Ethnicity

Level of Supervision by Ethnicity



- Current Strategies

- Next Steps