



# Pulaski County JDAI Progress

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By: Chastity Scifres and Jason Szanyi

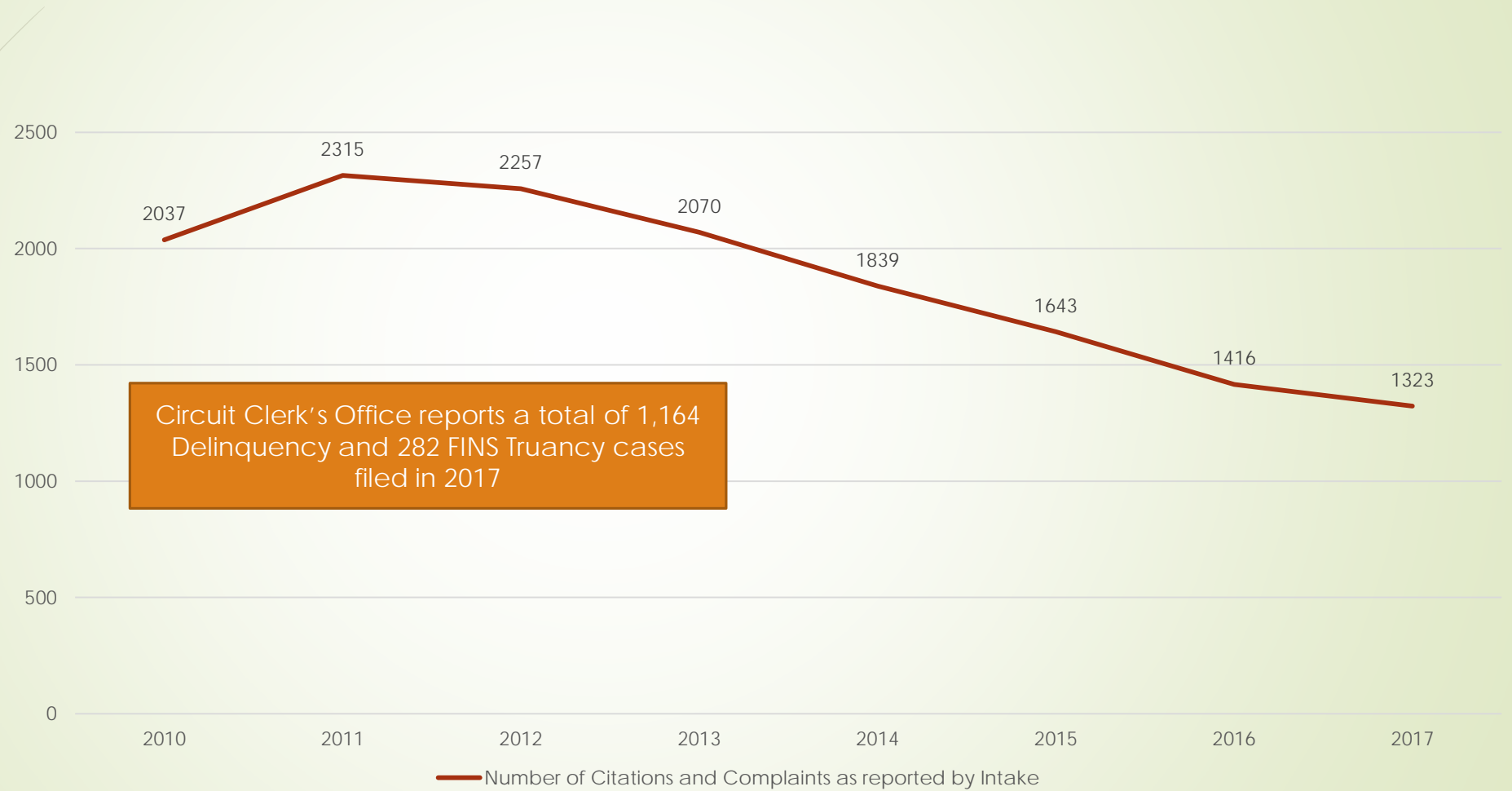


# Data

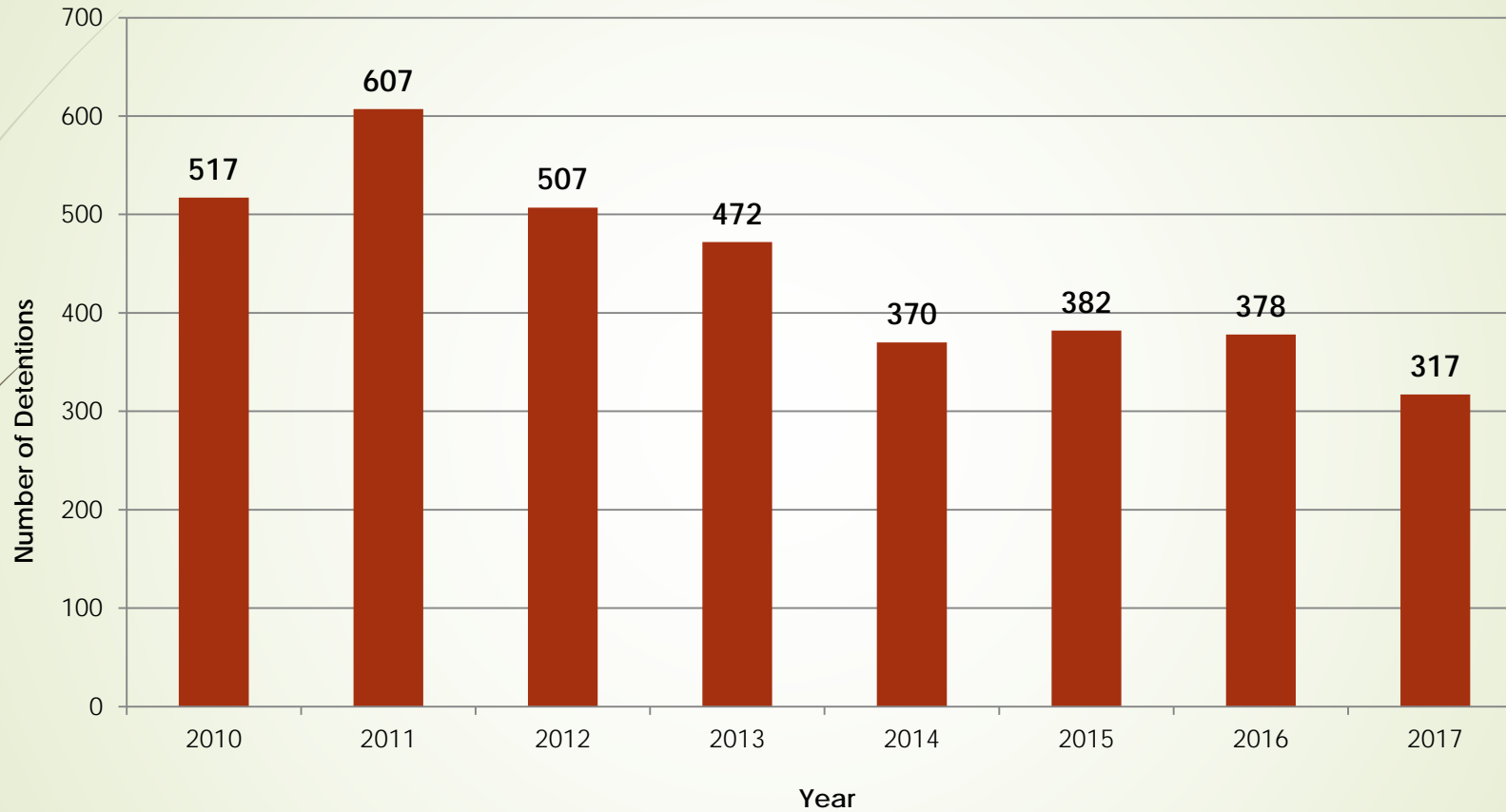


- ▶ Establish agreement about common data elements to review and track as a group
  - ▶ Arrests
  - ▶ Referrals and diversions
  - ▶ Detention admissions
  - ▶ Program outcomes and public safety indicators (e.g., recidivism; successful completion)

# Referrals Over Past Seven Years

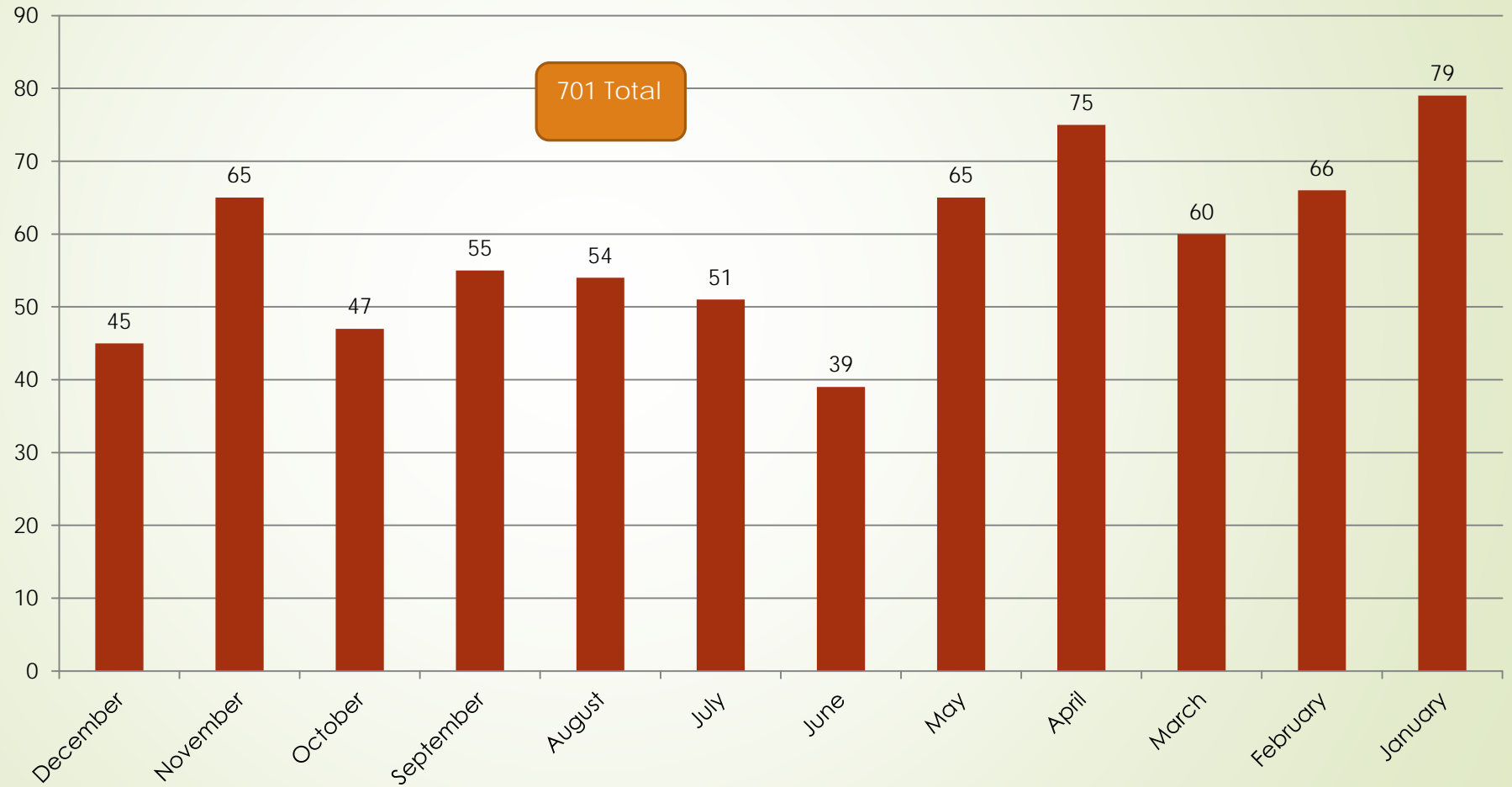


# Detentions by Intake Officers

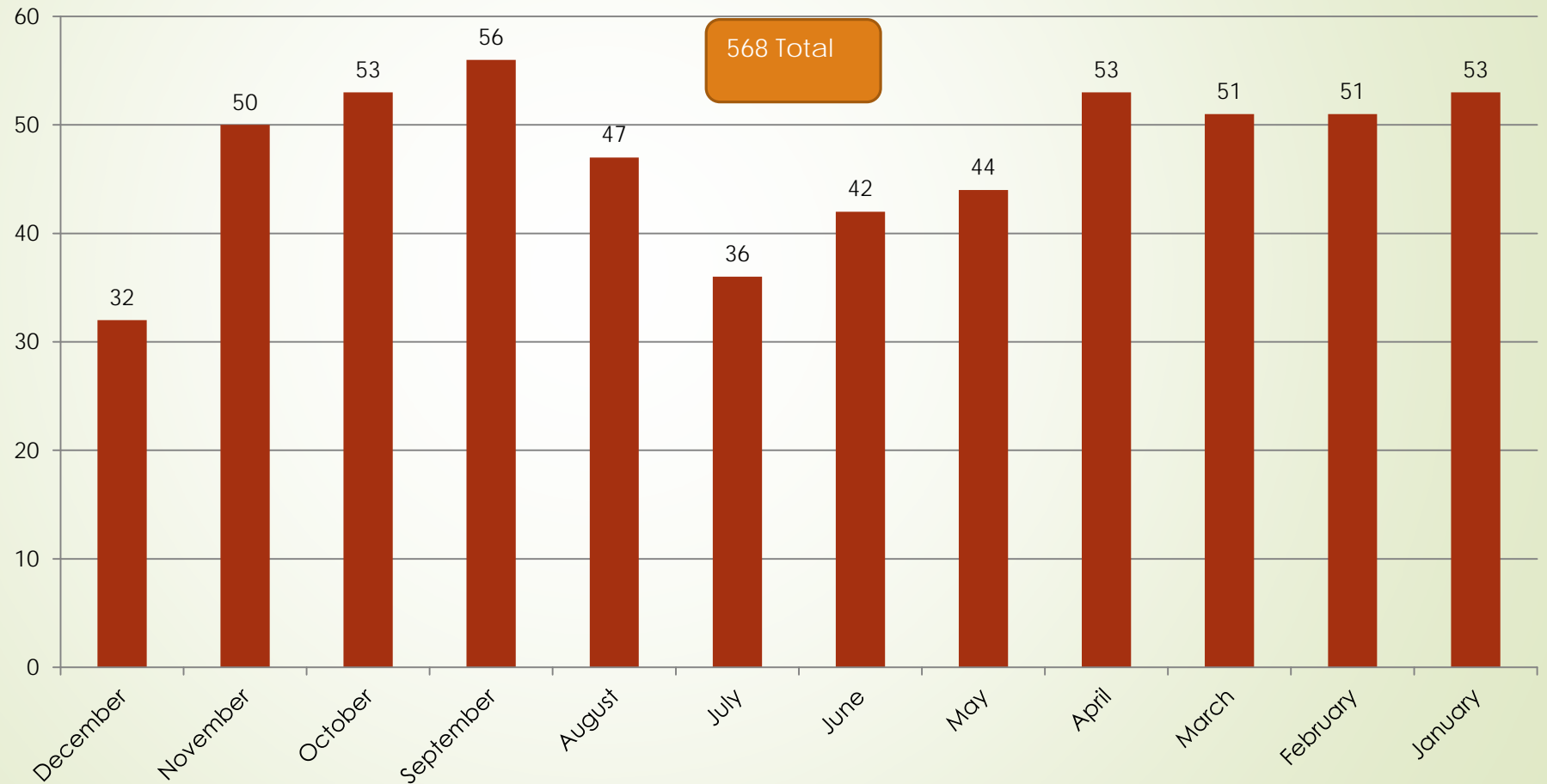


\* Intake numbers do not reflect the total number of juveniles detained. Total numbers include pick-up orders and warrants.

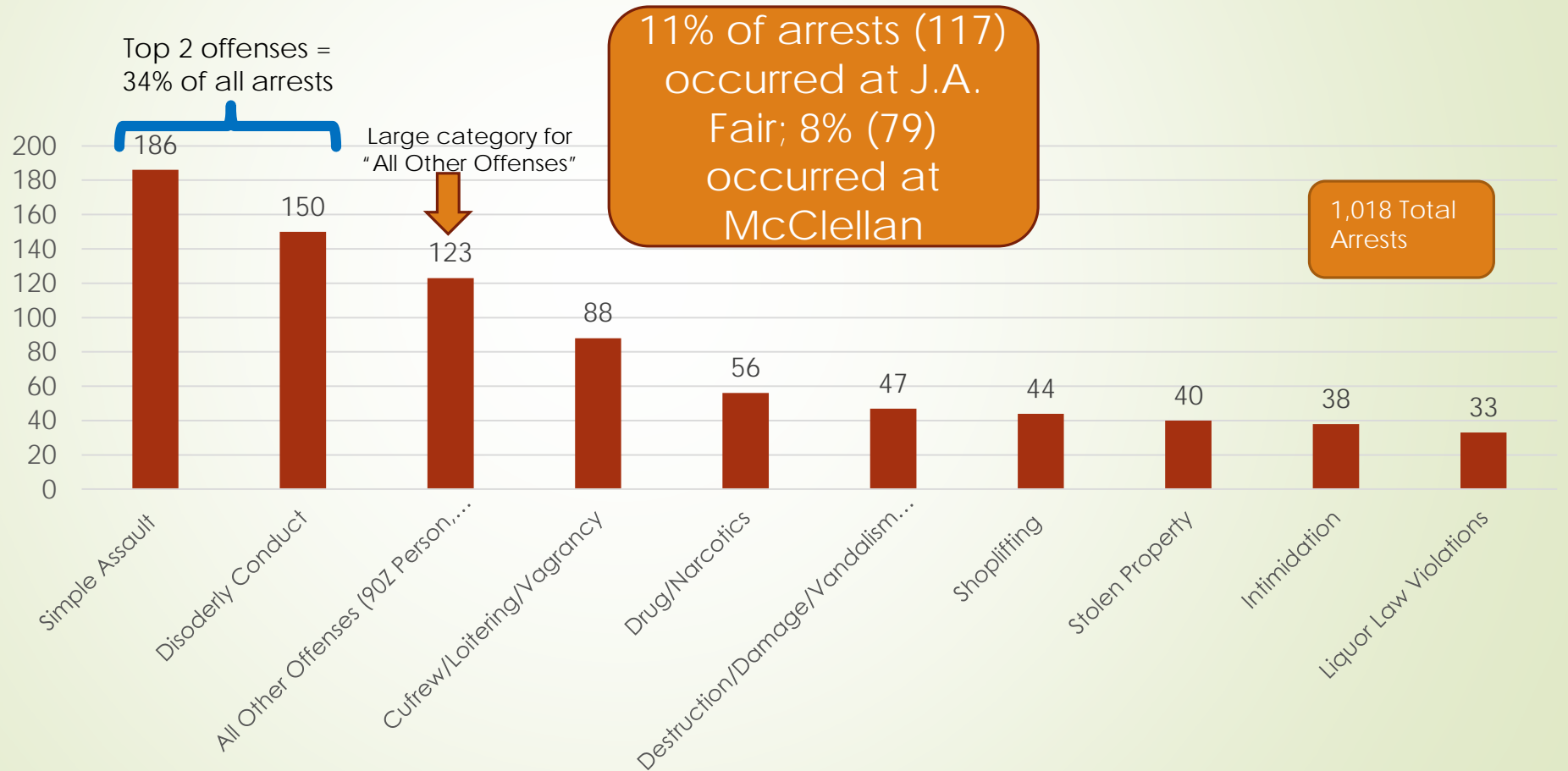
# Pulaski County Juvenile Detention Center Admissions in 2016



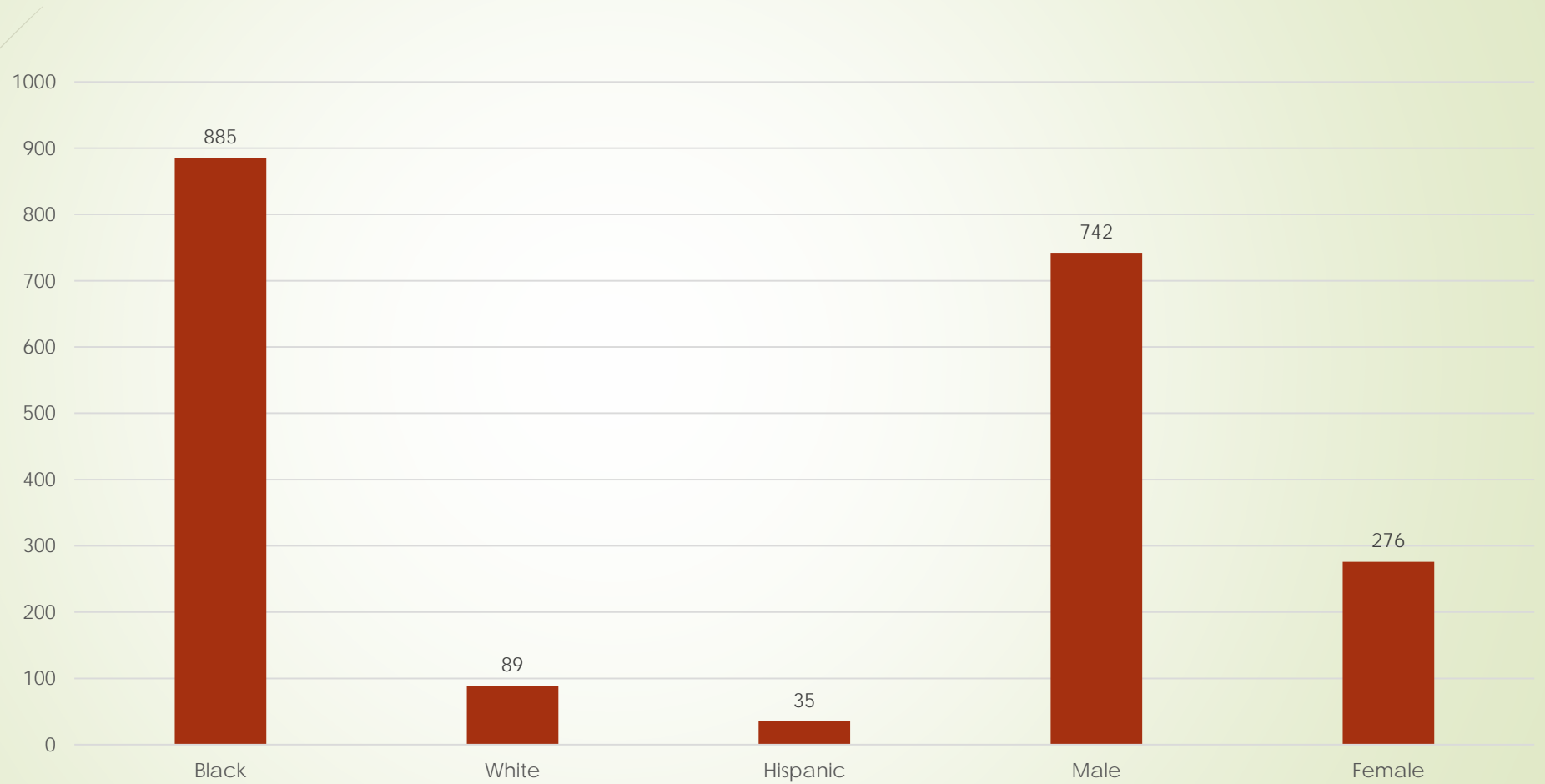
# Pulaski County Juvenile Detention Center Admissions in 2017



# LRPD Youth Arrests 2017: Top 10 Charges

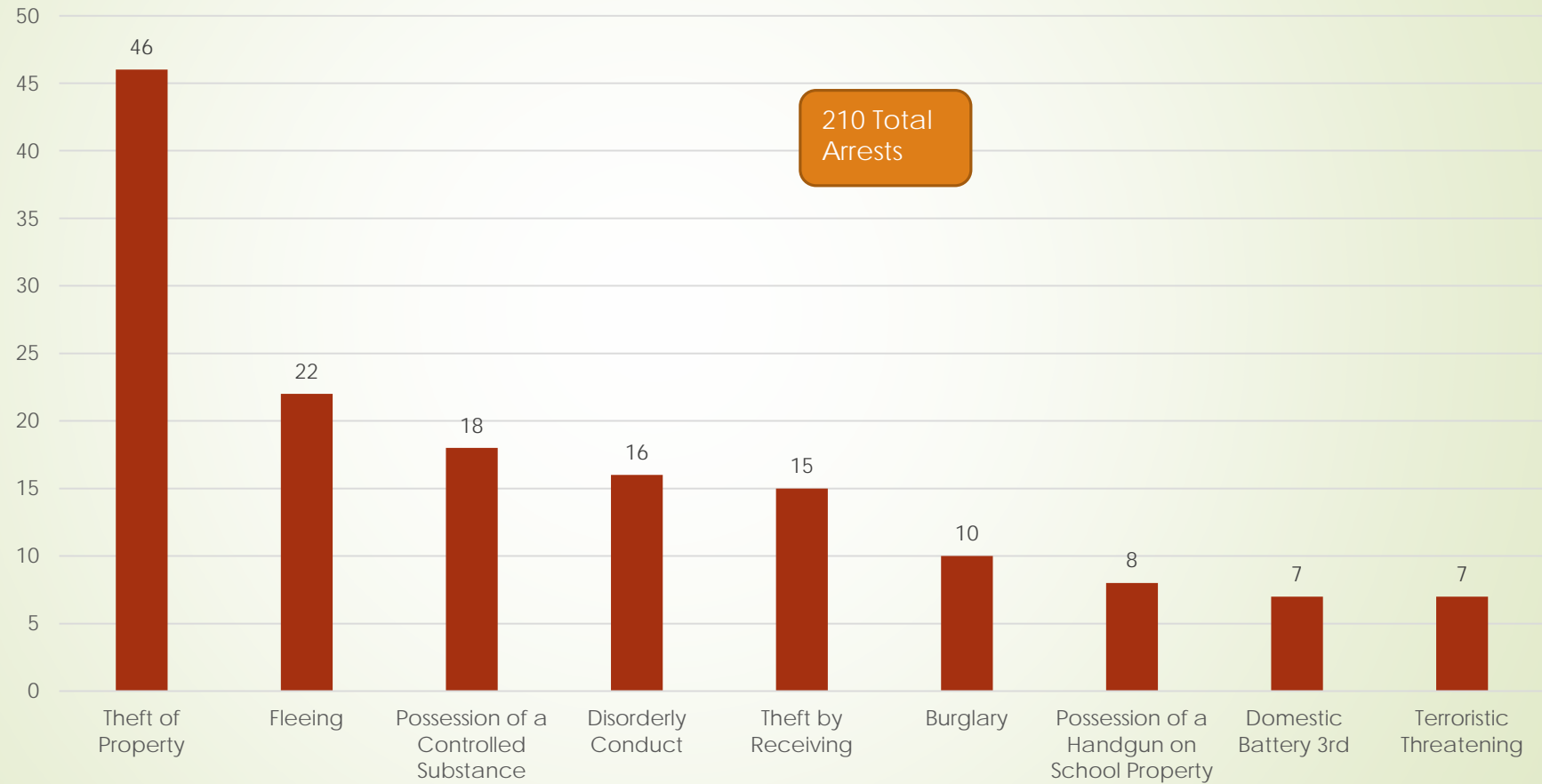


# LRPD Arrests by Race and Gender

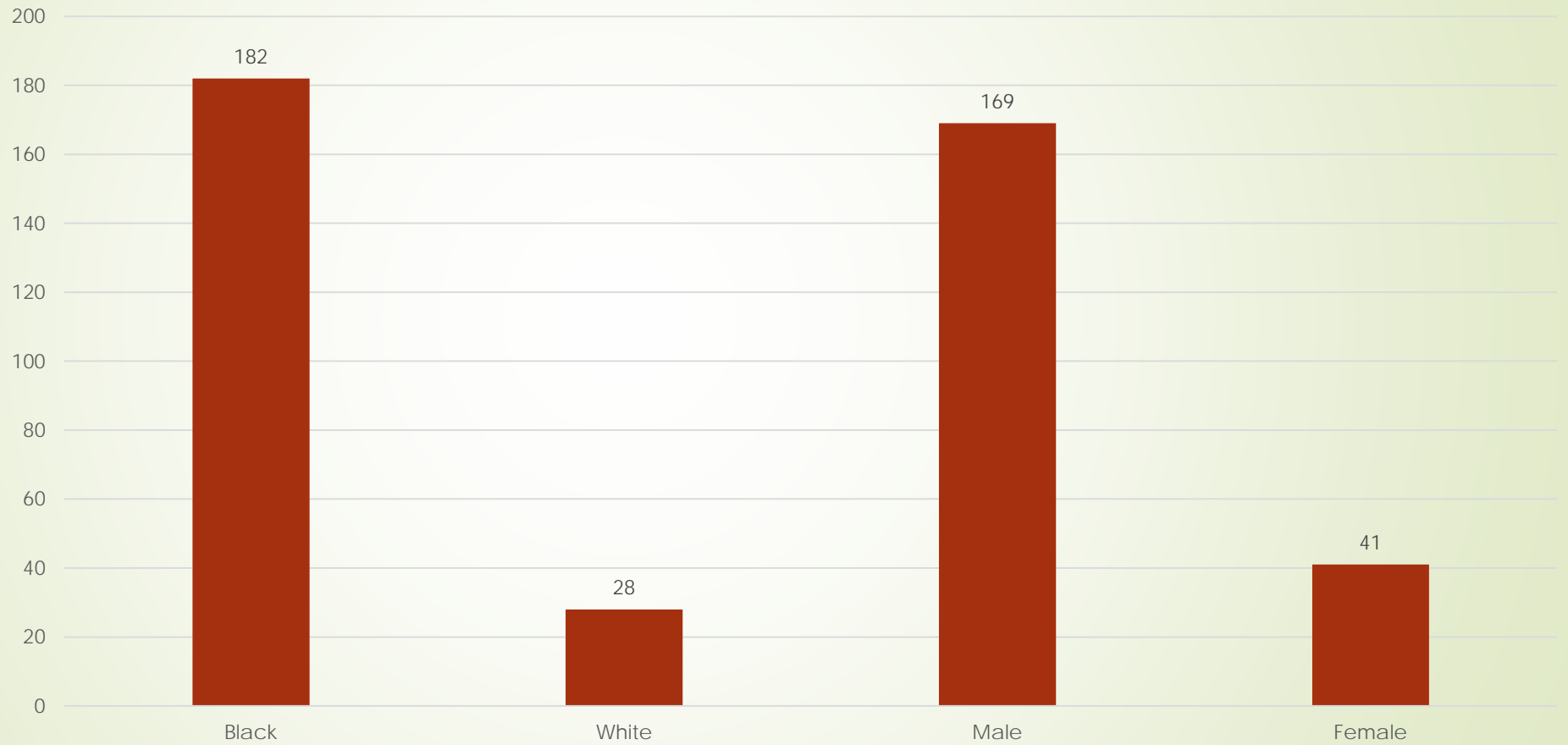




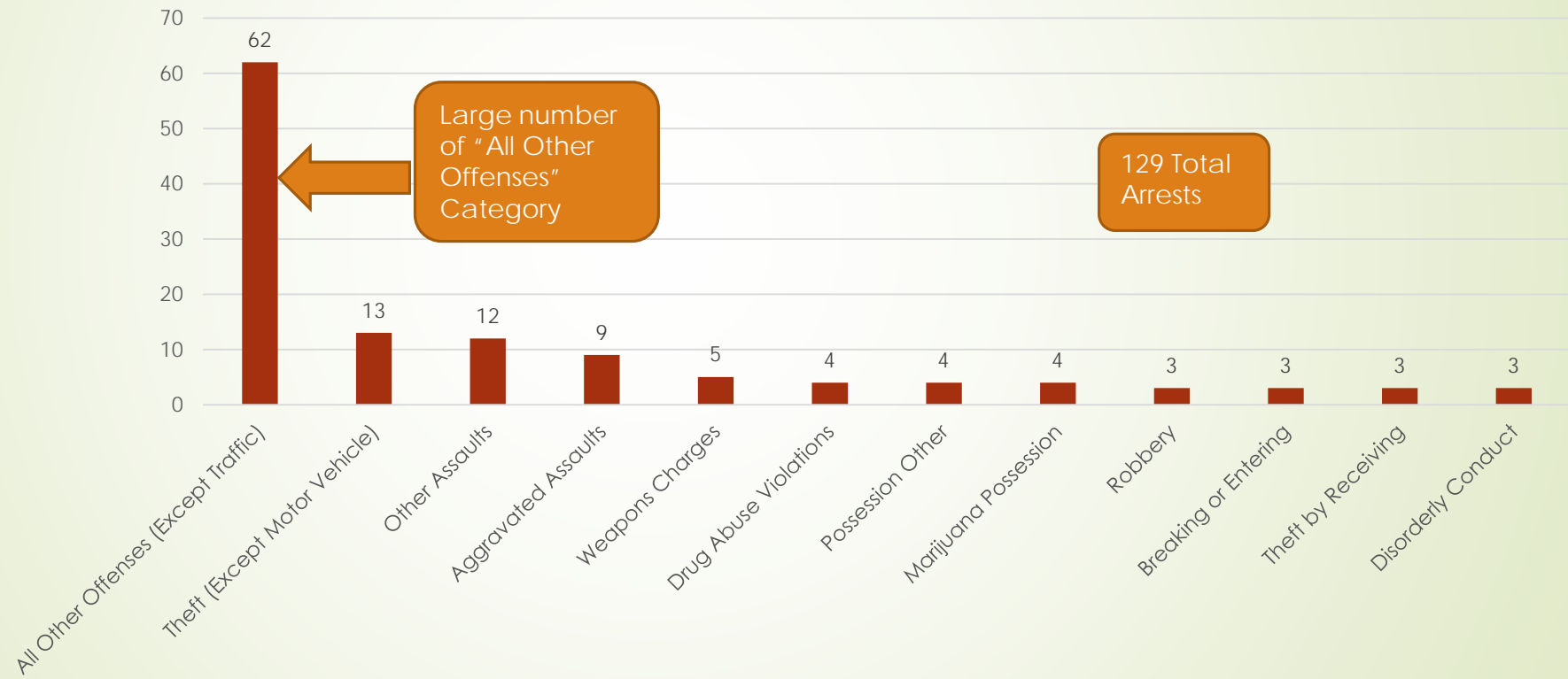
# NLRPD Youth Arrests 2017: Top Charges



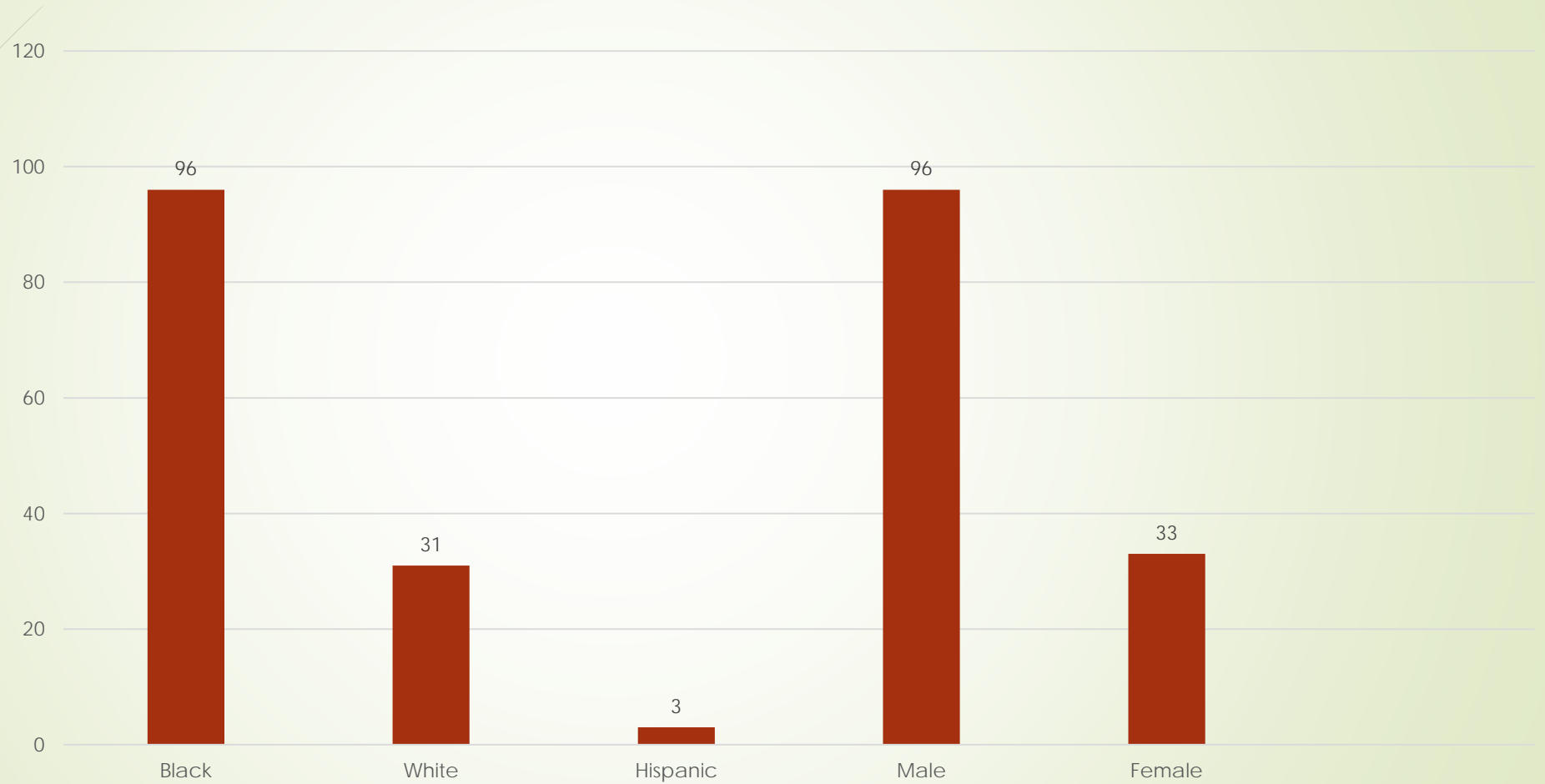
# NLRPD Arrests by Race and Gender



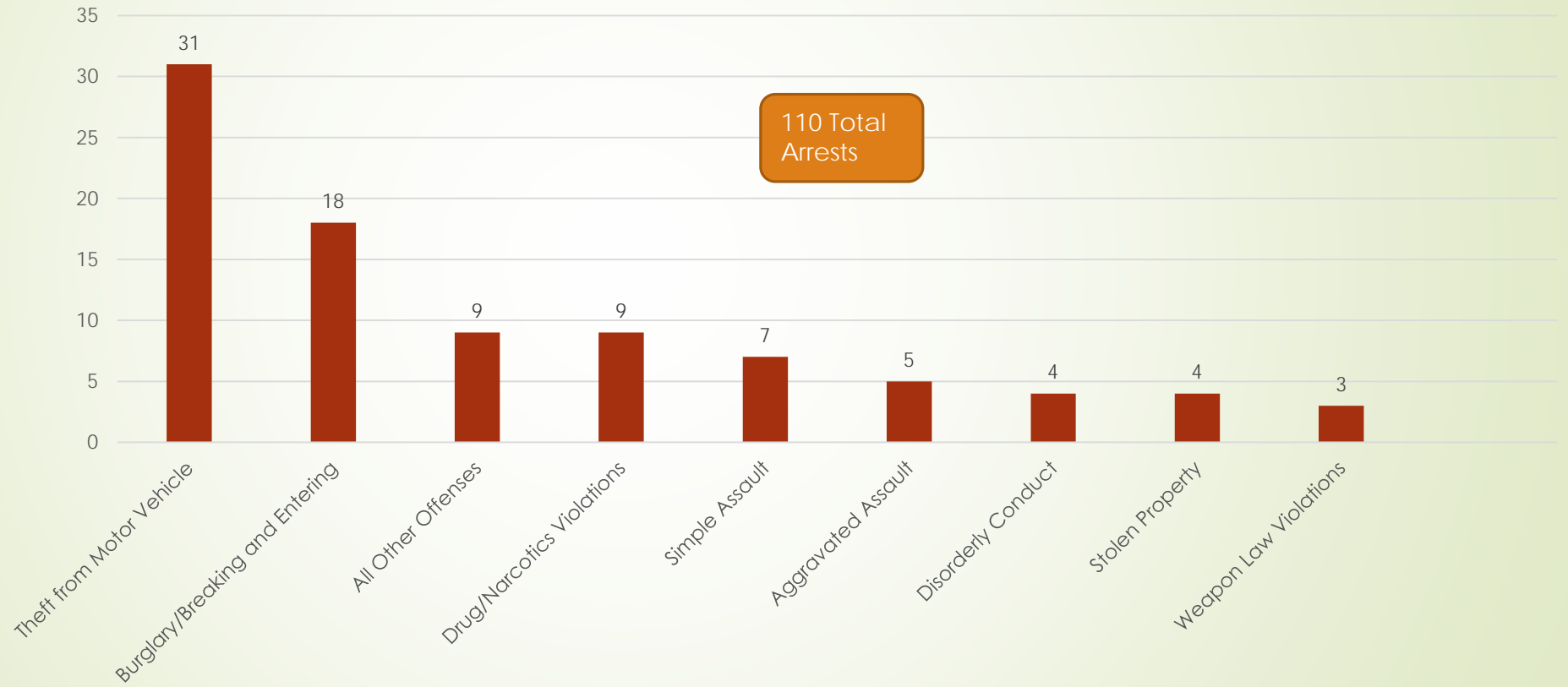
# PCSO Youth Arrests 2017: Top Charges



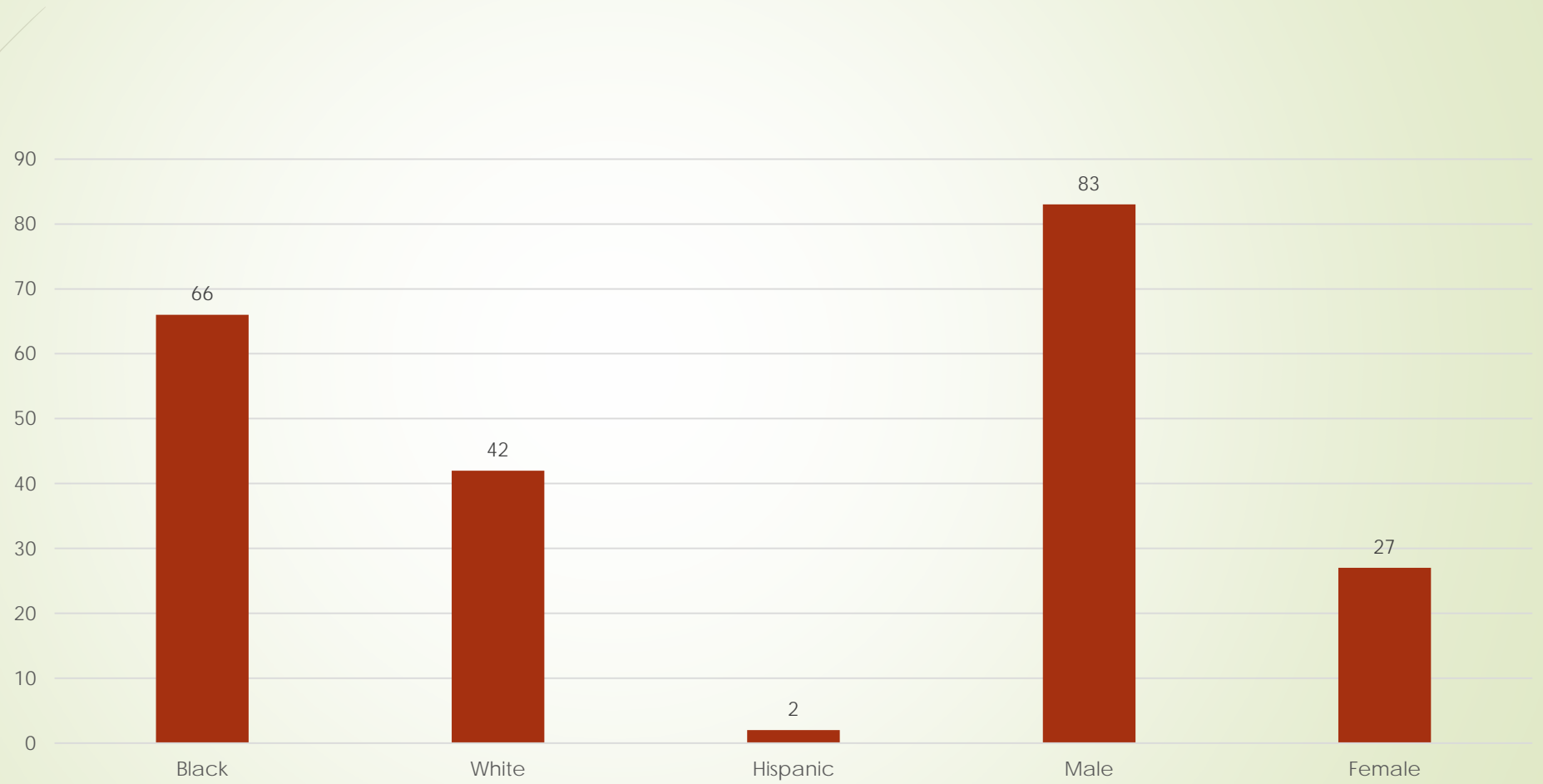
# PCSO Arrests by Race and Gender



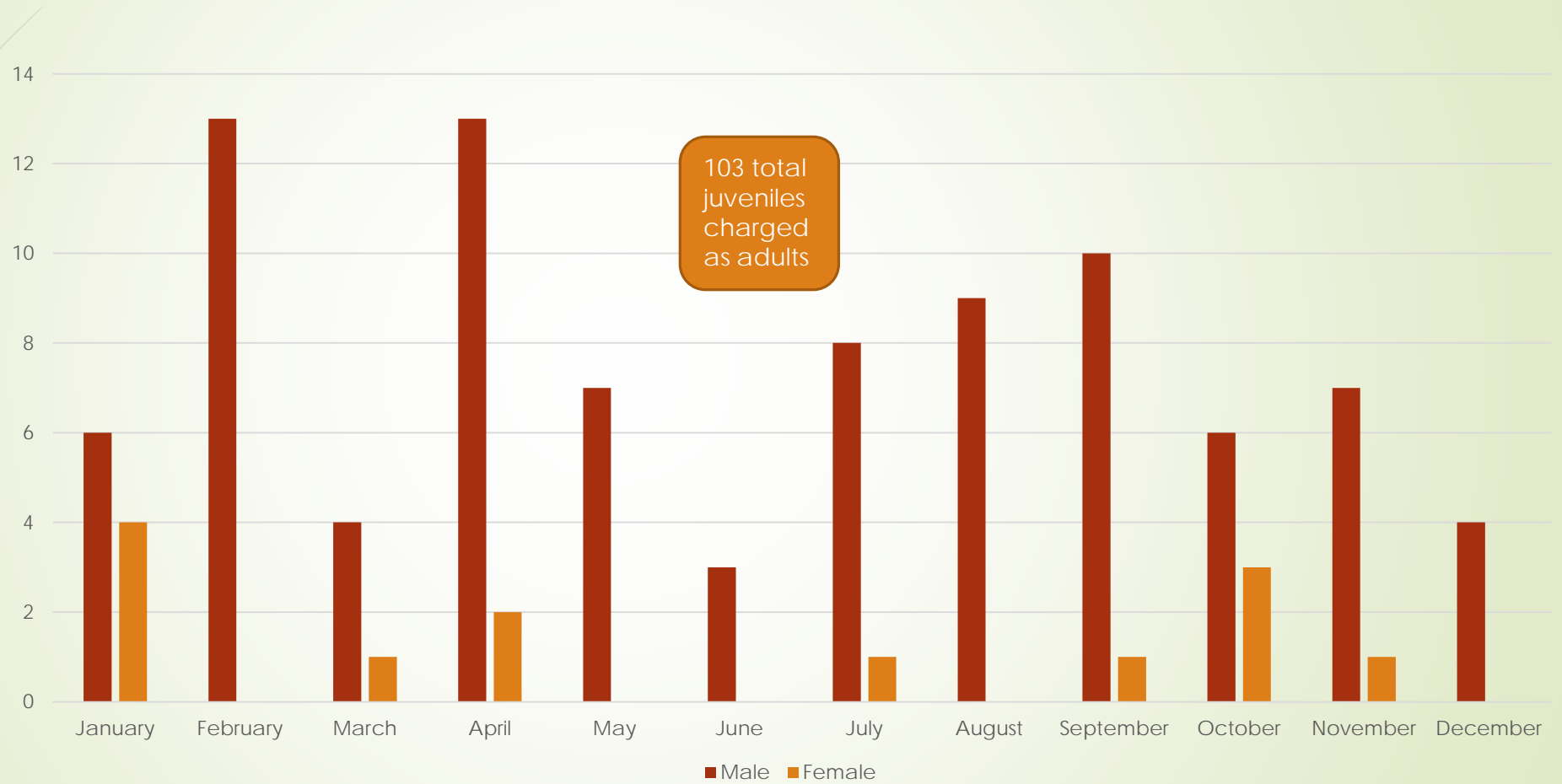
# MPD Youth Arrest 2017: Top 10 Charges



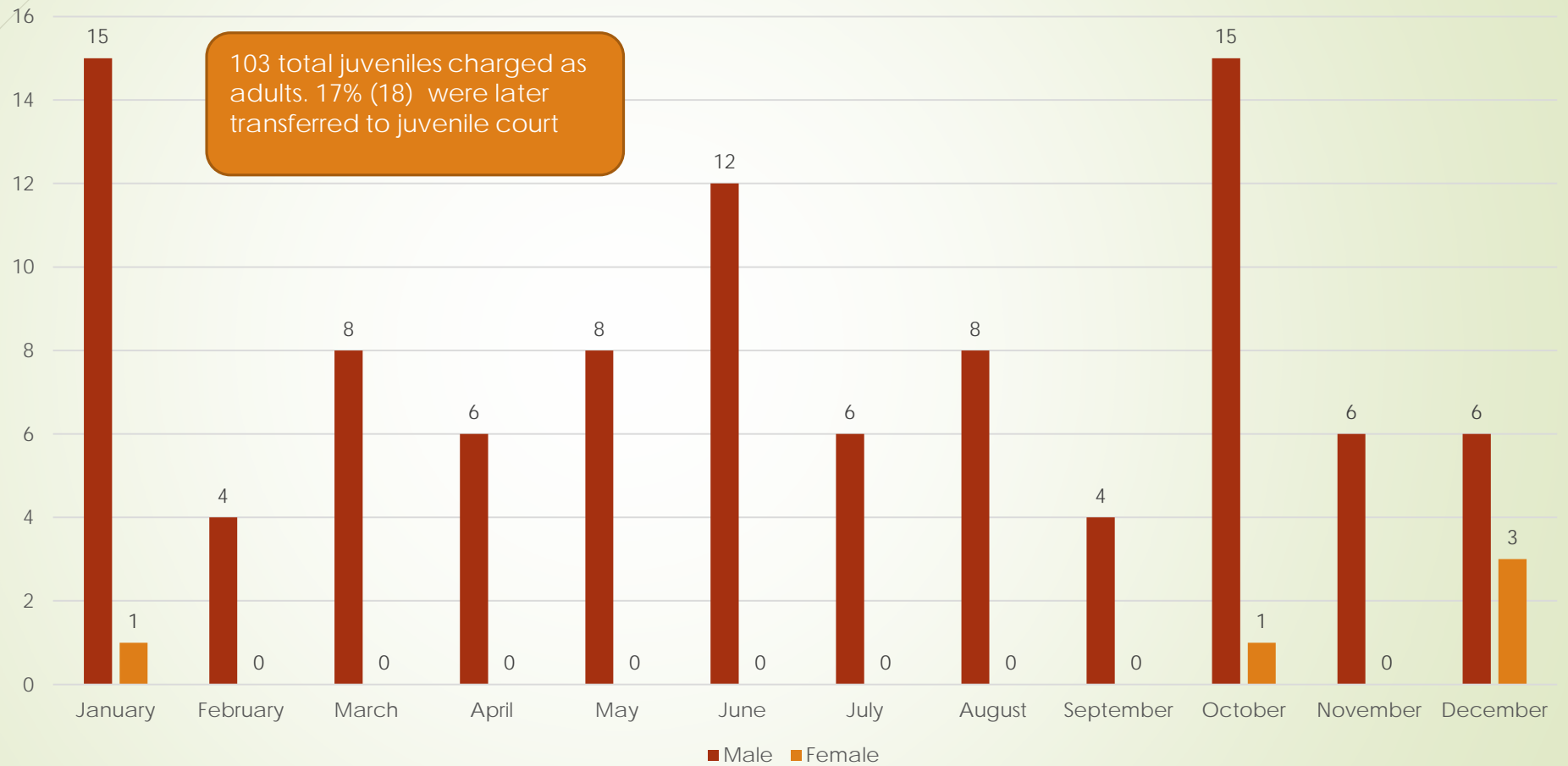
# MPD Arrests by Race and Gender



# 2016 Juveniles Charged as Adults



# 2017 Juveniles Charged as Adults





# Detention

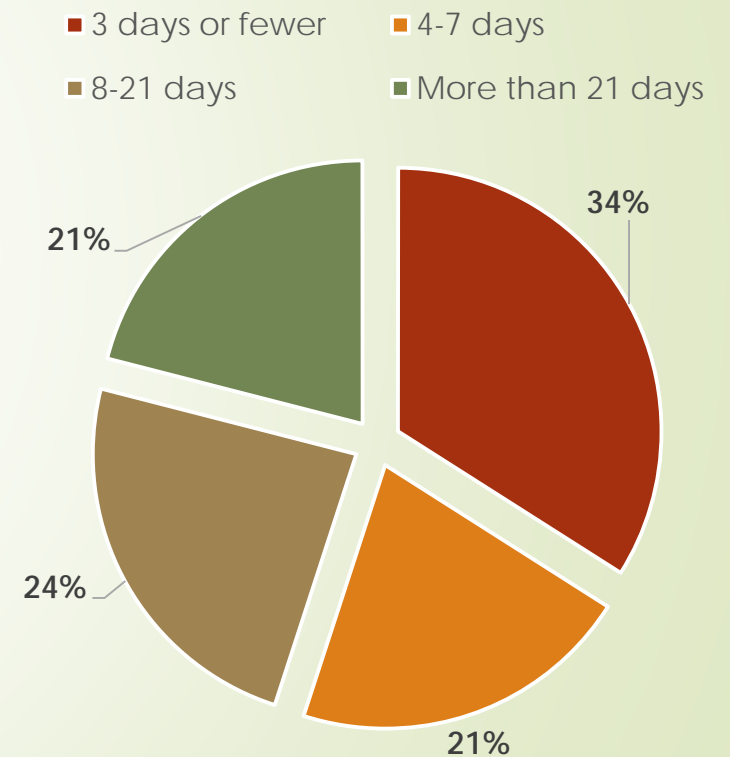
## ► What do we know?

- Admissions to detention fell 35% from 2012 to 2016 (referrals fell 41% over that time period)
- In **2017**:
  - 1/3 (34%) of youth were released in 3 days or fewer and 55% were released within a week
  - 38% of admissions were for probation violations (25% of which were for youth released in 3 days or fewer; 40% were released within a week)
- In 2016, 60% of youth had at least one previous admission to detention)

## ► Questions

- What detention alternatives could we introduce with the 2015 changes to § 9-27-322(a), particularly for youth with short stays in detention (e.g., 3 days or fewer)
- What can we do to identify alternative sanctions for youth with probation violations, particularly for those released within 3 days or 1 week?

2017 JDC Admissions - LOS





# Alternatives to Detention

- ▶ The 2015 changes to Ark Code Ann § 9-27-322(a) allows intake officers to use discretion to send the arrestee home on an electronic monitor or place juvenile in shelter care if unable to locate the juvenile's parent/guardian.
  - ▶ How is electronic monitor funded and who attaches monitor and explains conditions of monitor release? Intake and Judges will have to determine parameters and implementation.
  - ▶ What shelters are available?
- ▶ Intake officers have authority to allow arrestee to return home upon written conditions and return to court within a short period for an expedited hearing.
  - ▶ Intake and Judges will have to determine parameters and implementation method of written conditions.
  - ▶ Would allow for reduction in short stays in detention where we know youth are likely to be released at detention hearing and could help expedite first appearances of youth and connection to services



# Probation

- ▶ **What do we know?**

- ▶ In 2017, 38% of all JDC admissions were for violations of probation/court orders
- ▶ Of youth admitted to detention on VOPs, 25% were released within 3 days or fewer and 40% were released within a week

- ▶ What alternative responses could be used to hold youth accountable in a constructive way?

- ▶ How could a formal system of graduated responses (sanctions and earned opportunities) help reduce promote compliance, hold youth accountable with skill-building opportunities, and reduce VOPs?

# What did the researchers find?


- ▶ “The use of incentives is equally important (and often not sufficiently considered) in probation and parole supervision”
- ▶ “[S]anctions and incentives should be used in conjunction with one another to promote compliance and positive behavior”





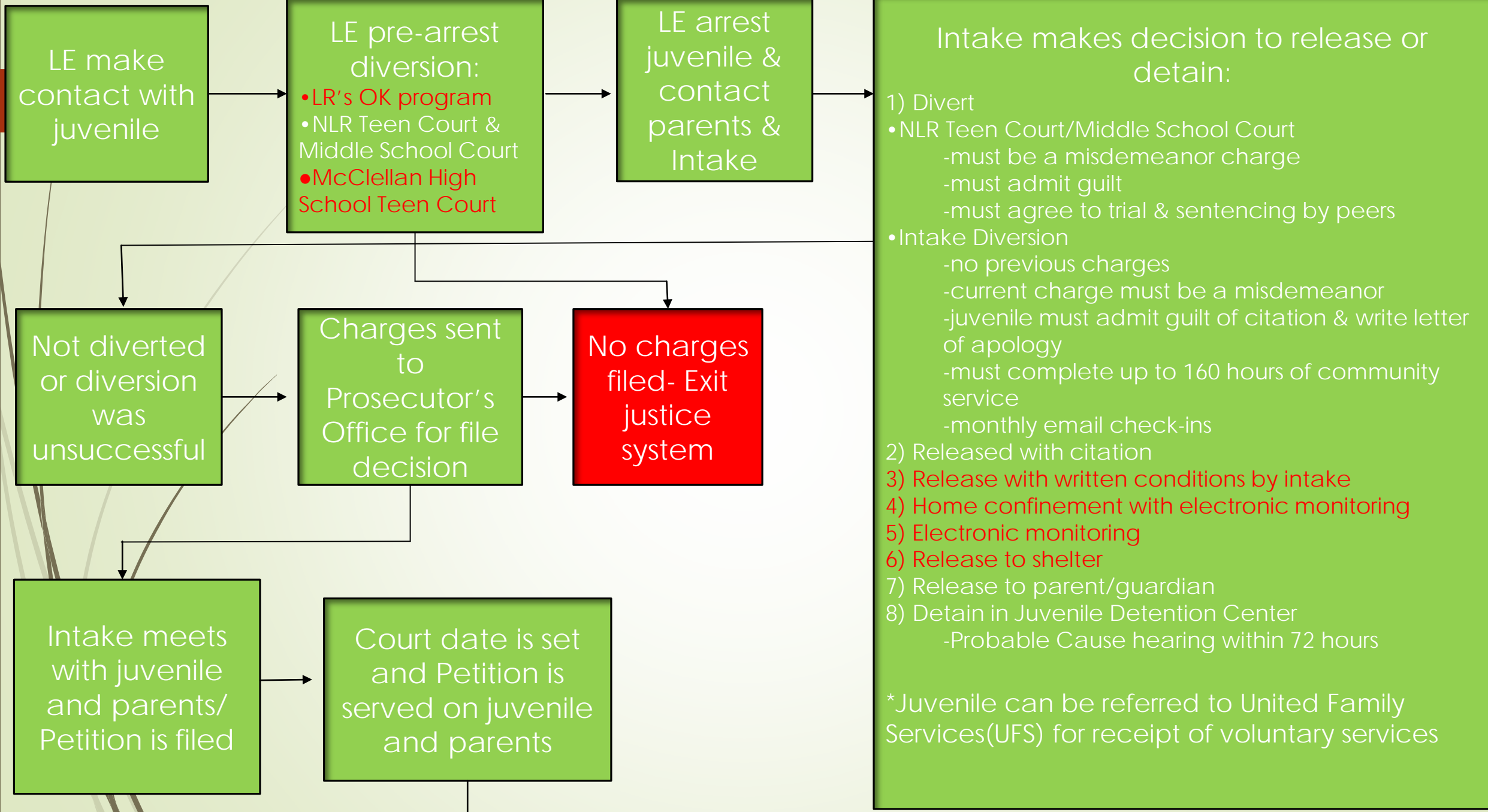
# Current Projects:

- ▶ Work with LRPD to determine if a Law Enforcement Diversion through LRPD's Ok Program is possible
- ▶ Educate justice system on available/potential school programs and provide volunteer assistance/support to schools:
  - ▶ J. A. Fair High School's Better Choices Intervention and Mentoring with the Arkansas Community Dispute Resolution Center (collaborative partners include the City of LR's Street Intervention Team, the Big Homie Program, Dept of Corrections U.N.I.T.Y. Program) to engage male students in positive mentoring, collaborative problem-solving and mediation, social and emotional learning and reduce incidents/school-based criminal activity
  - ▶ J. A. Fair High School's use of the Reclaim Program through Tendaji Community Development Corporation for juveniles with out-of-school suspensions
  - ▶ McClellan High School's possible future Restorative Justice Teen Court Program
- ▶ Increase the number of referrals to NLR Teen Court and NLR Middle School Court
- ▶ Monitor newly installed Detention Screening Instrument to determine whether PC needs a day or evening reporting center, shelter
- ▶ Define recidivism
- ▶ Begin collecting outcome data on current intake diversion program
- ▶ Begin collecting outcome data for probation and probation related services
- ▶ Create and install a written probation policy including a graduation response grid
- ▶ Use data to determine if day or evening reporting center or shelter is needed/justified
- ▶ Locate funds for projects such as an intensive basketball gang intervention probation program similar to Santa Cruz's Aztecas Soccer program and victim/offender dialogue program



# Information gleaned from 2 months of data collection on detention screening instrument:

- ▶ 12% (20 of 168) of youth scored in the high range (14+ points)
- ▶ 26% (43) youth were detained
- ▶ Had an overall detention override rate of 13% (19 of 148) (calculated as the % of youth who scored as low or moderate who were detained).
- ▶ 20 of the 28 overrides were eligible for release or alternative, but placed in a more restrictive detention setting (6 were due to a mandatory statutory hold); 8 were overrides down and released with a citation.
- ▶ On the discretionary overrides, domestic incidents where youth were unable to return home for safety reasons was the most common reason, which indicates a shelter would be worth considering.
- ▶ 38% (63) referrals came from school-based incidents in this order: Jacksonville High, McClellan High, Hall High, NLR High, J. A. Fair
- ▶ Further breakdown:
  - ▶ 104 Male, 64 Female
  - ▶ 143 Black, 22 White, 3 unknown
  - ▶ Age range of 11-18; majority were 16 & 17 years old
  - ▶ Had 17 night curfew violations and 9 day curfew violations
  - ▶ Most common charges were Battery 3<sup>rd</sup> and Disorderly Conduct



LE make contact with juvenile

LE pre-arrest diversion:  
•LR's OK program  
•NLR Teen Court & Middle School Court  
•McClellan High School Teen Court

LE arrest juvenile & contact parents & Intake

Intake makes decision to release or detain:

- 1) Divert
  - NLR Teen Court/Middle School Court
    - must be a misdemeanor charge
    - must admit guilt
    - must agree to trial & sentencing by peers
  - Intake Diversion
    - no previous charges
    - current charge must be a misdemeanor
    - juvenile must admit guilt of citation & write letter of apology
    - must complete up to 160 hours of community service
    - monthly email check-ins
- 2) Released with citation
- 3) Release with written conditions by intake
- 4) Home confinement with electronic monitoring
- 5) Electronic monitoring
- 6) Release to shelter
- 7) Release to parent/guardian
- 8) Detain in Juvenile Detention Center
  - Probable Cause hearing within 72 hours

\*Juvenile can be referred to United Family Services(UFS) for receipt of voluntary services

Not diverted or diversion was unsuccessful

Charges sent to Prosecutor's Office for file decision

No charges filed- Exit justice system

Intake meets with juvenile and parents/ Petition is filed

Court date is set and Petition is served on juvenile and parents

Trial, within 2 weeks if in custody, longer is not in custody

Not adjudicated guilty- Exit justice system

### Adjudicated guilty-

#### 1) Probation

• Must abide by standard "Conditions of Probation" (obey laws, attend school, follow curfew, no gang activity, no drugs/alcohol, no weapons, report to probation officer)

• Court may order various conditions:

- Community service
- Random drug screens
- Complete psych evaluation, psychosocial assessment, drug/alcohol assessment
- outpatient or residential treatment
- United Family Services (UFS)
  - Anger management class
  - Girls Circle
  - Mental health & substance use program
  - Gun violence program
  - Parenting class
  - Life Skills
  - Casework
  - Electronic monitoring

- Home confinement
- Electronic monitoring
- Enter CTSP Program
- Day or Evening Reporting Center
- Intensive youth basketball academy
- Victim Offender Dialogue

#### 2) Sentenced to custody of DYS

Successfully complete probation- Exit justice system

Violation of probation-  
1) Graduated response in accordance with the response grid  
2) Court issues a pick up order

Repeat: can be sentenced to any of the original adjudication possibilities