

# Identifying Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems through Data Collection

#### **Panelists:**

James Bell, Founder and Executive Director, The W. Haywood Burns Institute Kevin Williams, Probation Manager, Pierce County Juvenile Court

#### The Council Of State Governments Justice Center

















National nonprofit, nonpartisan membership association of state government officials

Represents all three branches of state government

Provides **practical advice** informed by the best available evidence



- Authorized by the passage of the Second Chance Act in April 2008
- Launched by The Council of State Governments in October 2009
- Administered in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S.
   Department of Justice



#### **Overview**

Identifying Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems through Data Collection

Strategies to Identify and Address Racial and Ethnic **Disparities** 

Pierce County, Washington Experience

Ask the Experts

#### Strategies to Identify and Address Racial and Ethnic **Disparities**

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#### W. Haywood Burns Institute



Using Data to **Engage Racial** and Ethnic Disparities in the Justice Sector

Webinar--Council of State Governments November 2016

#### Current Themes in Equity Work

- Foundation Driven Site Based Engagements
- Initial population reduction/DisparitiesIncrease/Fatigue/Nothing Works
- Search for the Magic Intervention
  - Implicit Bias
  - Boutique Courts
- Sites Ready to Go Deeper
  - Culture of Inquiry
- Probation Violations & Alternatives

### Common Challenges in Data Collection and Analysis

Data Reports Are Extensive
But Do Not Highlight Race/Ethnicity

- □ Data Rich/ Analysis Poor
- Data Overload/Not Internalized by Decision-Makers



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- □ <del>Crant applicatio</del>ns
- Reporting requirements (federal or state law)
- Academic studies (testing a hypothesis)
- To Inform and Drive Department Policy
  - To understand your system
  - To define and refine the problem
  - To establish goals
  - To select effective strategies
  - To track progress

#### Data/Disparities Lens

#### **Detention Eligible Youth Population**

Arrest

Referrals

**Admissions** 

Risk Score

**Length of Stay** 

- Disaggregate By
  - Race
  - Ethnicity
  - Gender
  - Geography
  - Offense



#### BI Strategy for Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities

#### 1. Identify Disparities

Identify whether and to what extent racial and ethnic disparities exist

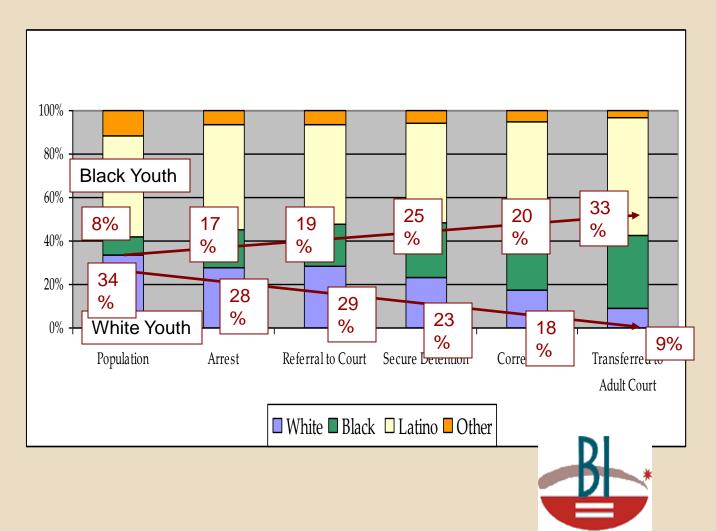
### 2. Identify, Analyze and Strategize around a "Target Population"

- Identify target population to focus the work.
- "Dig deeper" into target population to learn more about policy, practice, and/or procedure and other factors contributing to disparities.
- Strategize around how policy, practice, and/or procedure change might result in reductions in disparities.
- Pilot or adopt policy change

#### 3. Measure Progress

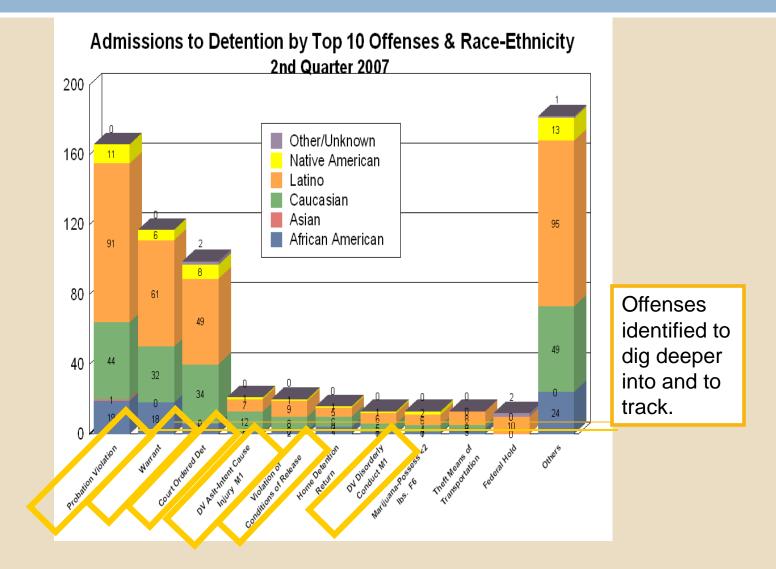
- Monitor Effectiveness of Policy Change
- Document changes in disparities

#### Disproportionality in Decision Points



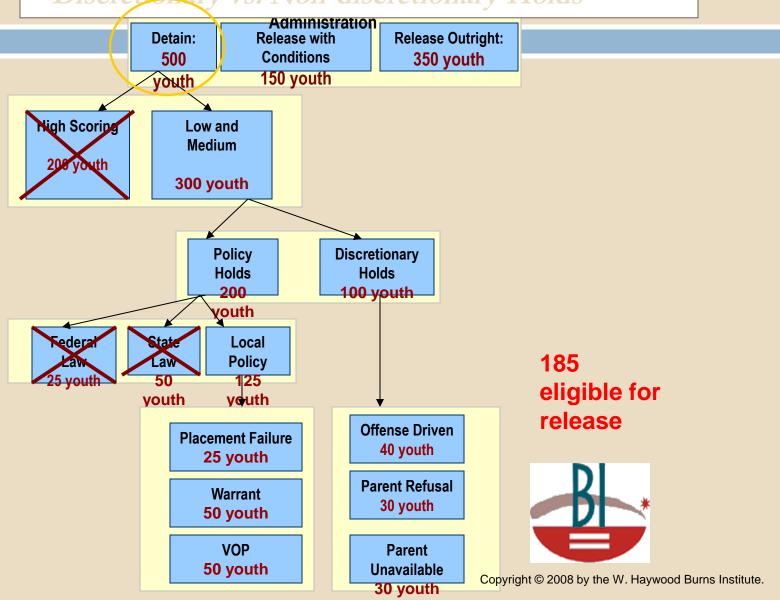
# Digging Deeper: Disparities by Offense





### Digging Deeper: Structural System Based Decisions

Discretionary vs. Non-discretionary Holds



#### Strategies to Identify and Address Racial and Ethnic **Disparities**

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#### JUVENILE COURT 2016



Empowering Youth Strengthening FamiliesInvesting in the Commu

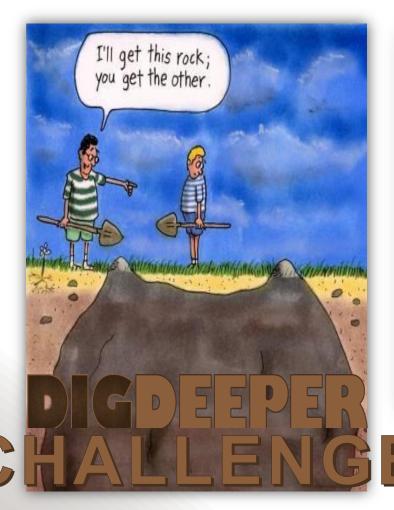
#### **Washington State**

- ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> Most

  populous county
  in the State
  approaching
  843,954 people
- ✓ Almost 86,938 youth from ages 10 – 17 years old



#### **Burns Institute Training in Baltimore** 2009



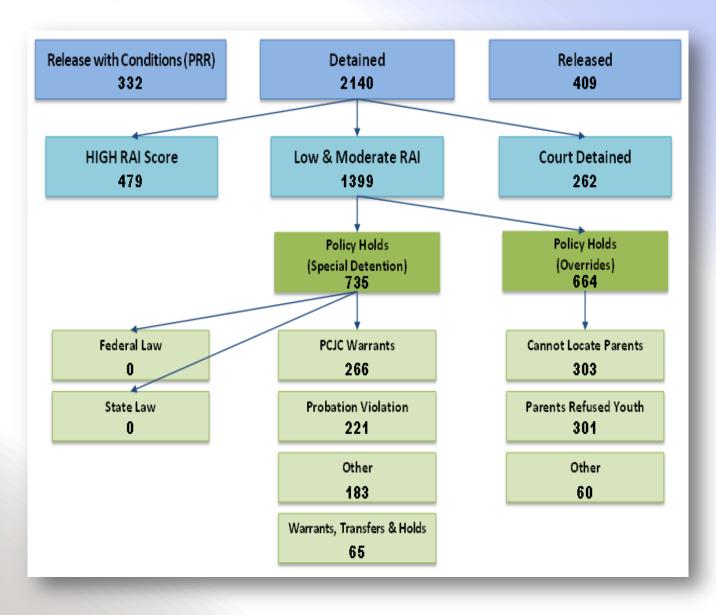


Perception Vs. Reality

# DETENTION RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

PIERCE COUNTY JUVENILE COUR DETENTION RISK ASSESSMENT INSTR				
Name: JUVIS No	DOB			
Admit Date: Admit time: Race:	Sex: M F			
Primary referral offense:	Offense Class: (A-E)			
A. OFFENSE (Score only the most serious instant offense) Class A+, A or A- or B+ felony offense or Escape Charge				
Minor possessed or used firearm	TOTAL RISK SCORE (A + B + C – D)  DECISION SCALE: 0-6 Release, Diversion Only			
Felony property including auto	SPECIAL DETENTION CASES (Check as applicable)  PCJC Bench or arrest warrant (minor not authorized for release)			
Misdemeanors 2 Domestic Violence 1	Probation Violation warrant Minor is active runaway			
B. PRIOR OFFENSE HISTORY (Score only one of the following) Felony petition pending, on probation for a felony offense or on parole 6	All Parole activities ADS failure WARRANTS, Transfers and Holds from another jurisdiction or institution (minor not authorized for release)			
Prior adjudication for B+ or above felony within last 2 years	WARTIVARTS, Transfers and Holds from another jurisdiction of institution (million for additionzed for release)			
Prior adjudication on two or more misdemeanors within the last 2 years	DETENTION OVERRIDE Parent, guardian or responsible relative cannot be located			
Documented court FTA within the last 12 months	Parent, guardian or responsible relative refuses custody Other. Minor is detained because			
Multiple offenses are alleged for this referral	RELEASE OVERRIDE			
Confirmed runaway history or minor has no known community ties	The minor is released because:			
D. MITIGATING FACTORS (Subtract all that apply, up to 3 points) Involvement in offense was remote, indirect or otherwise mitigated	OVERRIDE APPROVAL : Approved by:, Supervisor			
Parent or relative can assume immediate responsibility for minor	INTAKE DETENTION RESULT: Detained PRR Released (Released to:)  COURT DETENTION RESULT: Detained Properties Researched.			
Minor demonstrates stability in school or employment	COURT DETENTION RESULT: Detained: Detention Reason Code			

# Detention Risk Assessments 2009 (N=2881)



#### **Reducing Violations**

PROBLE M:

In 2007 African American Youth represented only 11% of the County's population, yet they accounted for almost 35% of the youth being detained for probation violations.

RESPON SE: Assembled a data committee to utilize staff creativity, increase support, and brainstorm ideas to combat ethnic and racial disparities.

**GOAL**:

Decrease detention admissions, bed nights, and average length of stay for African American youth due to probation violations.

# Data Committee — "The experts are already in the room"







"A good leader recognizes he or she doesn't have [and doesn't need to have] the answer for every challenge encountered by the team."

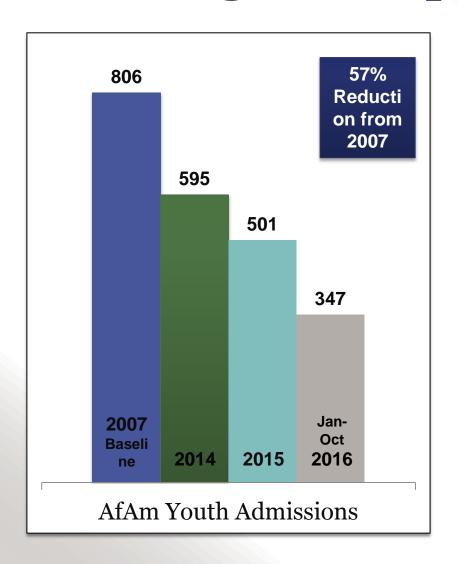
#### FTR Bench Warrant Guide

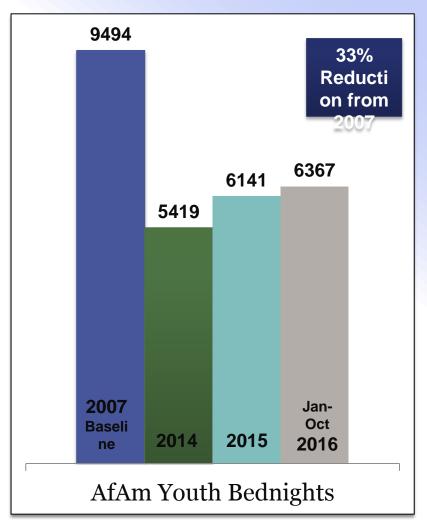
LOW RESPONSE	MODERATE RESPONSE	HIGH RESPONSE				
Misdemeanor Theft 3, MIP, Assault 4, MM 3, UPFGLM, etc.	Felony Property Res. Burg, Theft 1, TMVWOP, etc.	Firearm, Felony against Person; Assault, Robbery, Sex Offense, etc.				
<ul> <li>0 - 2 prior FTR's</li> <li>➤ Ask the parent to file a run report</li> <li>➤ Issue a non-custody BW in 24hrs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>0 - 2 prior FTR's</li> <li>Ask the parent to file a run report</li> <li>Issue a non-custody BW in 24hrs</li> <li>CDET will make daily phone and face to face contacts pending court</li> </ul>	Regardless of FTR History Issue a custodial BW in 24hrs				
3 – 5 prior FTR's  ➤ Ask the parent to file a run report  ➤ Issue a non-custody BW in 24 hours  ➤ CDET will make daily phone calls pending court	3 + prior FTR's  ➤ Issue a custodial BW in 24 hours					
6 + prior FTP's		Overrides				

# Probation Violations – Detained AfAm Youth

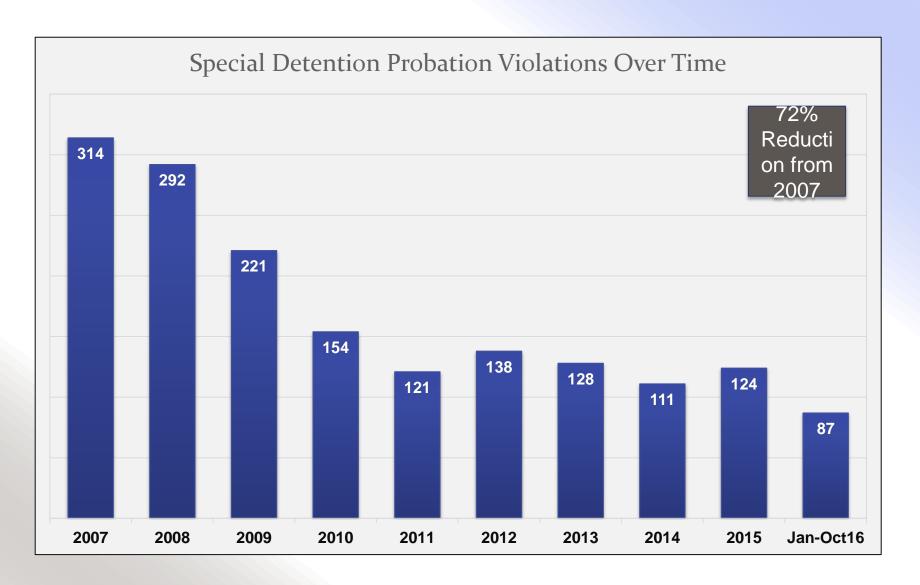
Reduce Detention Admissions and ALOS for African American Youth with Probation Violations		2007 (Baseline)	2015	<b>2016</b> Jan - Oct	
•	Standardize sanctions with supervisor staffings & implement staffing guide	Admissio ns	111 (35%)	37 (30%)	23 (26%)
•	Utilize ATDs in lieu of detention	Bednights	1465 (37%)	542 (43%)	304 (31%)
•	New procedures for failure to reside	ALOS	9.4 Days	13.5 Days	9.7 Days

#### **Reducing RED Gaps**

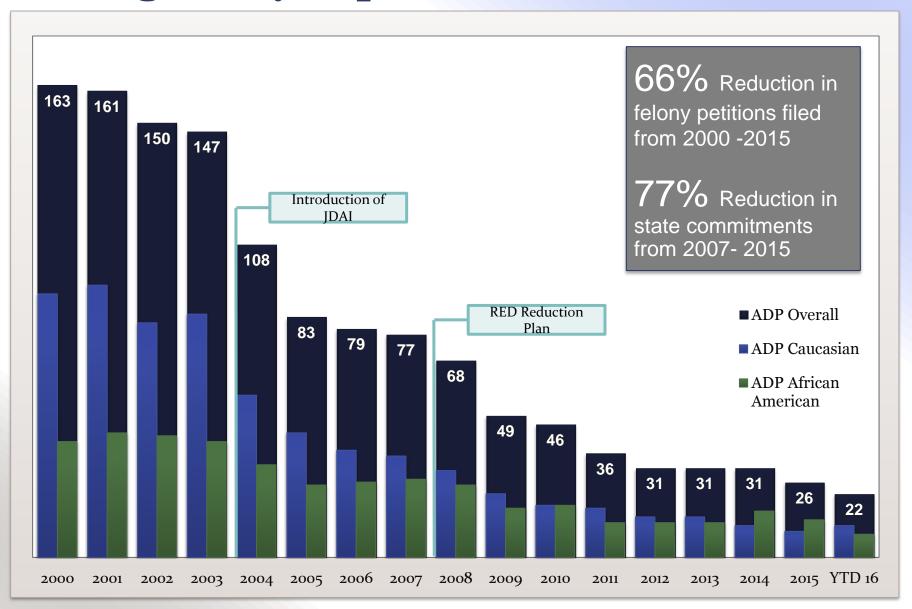




#### **Special Detention Probation Violations**



#### **Average Daily Population - Detention**



#### Juvenile Court Professional Development



#### **Equity Team**

The Equity Team is committed to recognizing and bringing awareness to disparities. We will seek solutions through training, relationship building and policy discussions so that every employee is valued, supported, and empowered to do their best work



#### **Employee Appreciation Team**

The goal of the Employee Appreciation Team is to ensure that employees feel valued, connected, supported and encouraged, ultimately making our individuals and departments stronger and more effective

#### **View From the Balcony**

- *BI Framework* provided direction in identifying target populations
- Successful collaboration can accelerate results
- Building your bench will assist in sustaining efforts
- Undoing institutional racism & eliminating disparities is complex, challenging and risky
- Find the right balance of focusing on results & healthier employees (which we believe will get better results)

#### **Contact Information**



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# Thank You

Join our distribution list to receive CSG Justice Center project updates!

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For more information, contact Cynthia Thaler (cthaler@csg.org)



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