



Leveraging Critical Juvenile Justice Funds to Support Detention & Equity Reform

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Inter-site Conference

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Houston, Texas

JDAI: *Simply the Right Thing to Do*

The Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) encourages and supports state juvenile justice advisory groups (SAGs) to implement the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), because it is *the* premier best practice model for detention reform AND

JDAI advances the goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), and related federal funding programs, aimed at system reform.



JDAI supports SAG roles & responsibilities

- Supports development of the State Three-Year Plan under the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA)
- Supports strategic and system-focused use of JJDPA funds (and other related federal streams)
- Supports activities that bolster State compliance with the purposes and requirements of the JJDPA

A closer look: State JJDPA Plans

Statutory authority for funding and implementing detention and equity reform exists in current JJDPA:

“Community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization including –

- ▶ those for youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter and after-care;
- ▶ those for youth who need residential placement: a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services.”

“Expanded the use of probation officers –

- ▶ particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization;
- ▶ to ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation.”



JDAI also advances compliance with JJDP A Core Requirements

SAGs hold legal responsibility for monitoring and supporting their State's progress toward complete compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP A, as follows:

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)**
- **Sight and Sound Separation (Separation)**
- **Removing Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)**
- **Reducing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)**

Focusing on DMC Compliance

New Jersey was among the leading states to use JDAI as its principal DMC change strategy.

Why? Looking at data, New Jersey found that youth of color “are most overrepresented at the points of detention and commitment.”

Disparities decreased:

- ▶ Disparities shown for youth of color detained versus being provided with alternatives, as compared with similarly-charged white youth, fell across 5 pilot counties (by 13%-50%).
- ▶ Lengths of stay in detention for youth of color, also disproportionately high prior to JDAI, decreased and came closer to the average lengths of stay for white youth similarly charged.

Other federal funding streams also emphasize detention and equity reform.

- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG)
- Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) – Byrne Funds
- Research and evaluation funds received by Statistical Assessment Centers (OJP funds)
- Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA)

Up Close

JDAI in California

Shalinee Hunter,

California DMC Coordinator and

Field Representative

National DMC Coordinator, CJJ Board





The US Department of Justice Department found:

- The United States locks up more kids than any other nation in the world
- Youth of color are 69% of the youth prison population, despite only being 41% of the entire U.S. population

There are 3,100 counties in the United States, of which only a very small percentage make efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in their youth justice system (approximately 13 of 58 in California).

- Rates of disproportionality are sadly significant even with California as a minority-majority state.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT



DETENTION:

- Disproportionality reflects the effect of policies, procedures and practices in local juvenile justice systems
- Is over-utilized for nonviolent and first-time offending youth who are better served in community-based alternatives that are -
 - ❖ less costly, provide rehabilitation and opportunity for change, and offer better outcomes for public safety
- Studies show that youth with a history of detention are -
 - ❖ less likely to graduate from high school; are more likely to be unemployed as an adult; and are more likely to be arrested and imprisoned as an adult

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT



California's DMC Subcommittee Mission:

The committee uses intentional, collaborative and multi-faceted approaches to eliminate bias and reduce the over-representation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

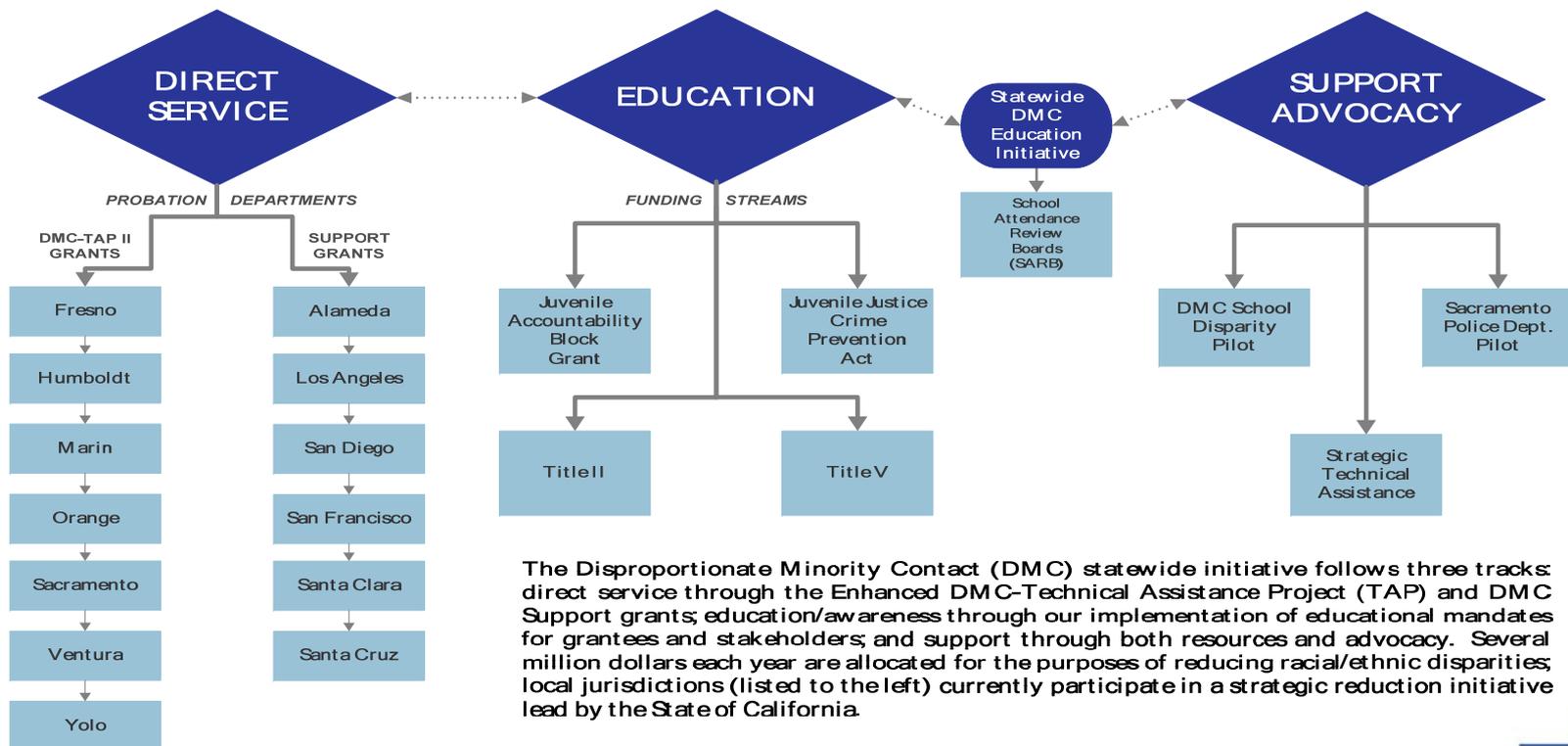


Approximately 30% of federal Title II funds coming to California are dedicated to DMC reduction efforts through the following Initiatives:

- ❖ **DMC-TAP II Grants**
- ❖ **DMC Support Grants**
- ❖ **Policy/Pilot/Education/Training**

State DMC Subcommittee: funds for innovative programming: Direct Service ● Education ● Support and Advocacy

CALIFORNIA'S MULTI-FACETED DISPARITY/DISPROPORTIONALITY REDUCTION APPROACH



The Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) statewide initiative follows three tracks: direct service through the Enhanced DMC-Technical Assistance Project (TAP) and DMC Support grants; education/awareness through our implementation of educational mandates for grantees and stakeholders; and support through both resources and advocacy. Several million dollars each year are allocated for the purposes of reducing racial/ethnic disparities; local jurisdictions (listed to the left) currently participate in a strategic reduction initiative led by the State of California.



JDAI Strategies

Each of us individually and as a system *MUST* provide leadership

- Prioritize examination/change of racial and ethnic disparities as both a best practice for detention and equity reform and critical to ‘public safety’ and healthy communities
- Examine every aspect of our job, division, agency and constituency for impact on our communities of color

and...

~Be Curious~

Probation & Court-Based Alternatives Project

- \$1.5 million one-time allocation
- Program length: One-time dollar amount for 12-month project
- Eligible applicants: Court and Probation Dual Application
- Required culture shift in requesting leadership to acknowledge the detainment of youth not posing a 'public safety issue'
- JDAI alignment using language and core principles

Title II Formula Block Grant

- Required system change strategies that seek to alter the basic procedures, policies, and rules that define how youth-serving systems work.
- JDAI alignment through language and core strategies

Training

- JDAI training
- Agency participation
 - ✓ Enhancing coordination and facilitation of JDAI best practices
 - Divisions
 - Field



Opportunities

- Trainings
- Collaboration (formal and informal)
- Messaging/JDAI language
- Leveraging of resources (formal and informal)
- Requirements



Up Close

JDAI in Indiana

Tashi Teuschler,

Indiana DMC Coordinator

JDAI expansion in Indiana

Background Information

- Expansion sites
 - Marion (2006)
 - Lake, Porter, Tippecanoe, Johnson (2009)
 - Elkhart, Howard, Clark (2010)
- Indiana was formally named a statewide expansion site in 2011.

Indiana's JDAI Governance Structure

- Spearheaded by three agencies
 1. Indiana Supreme Court
 2. Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC)
 3. Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI)
- Statewide Steering Committee
 - Workgroups/Subcommittees
 - Data/detention utilization
 - Admissions/screening
 - Conditions of confinement
 - Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) and DMC
 - Legislative Education (Ad hoc)
 - State expansion (Ad hoc)

Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

- Indiana's policy and planning agency for criminal justice and juvenile justice.
- Administers federal criminal justice and juvenile justice funds.

Role of Indiana's State Advisory Group (SAG)

- Ensures that Indiana complies with all four core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), including the reduction of DMC.
- Allocates federal funds for prevention and intervention efforts, to improve state and local juvenile justice systems -- specifically through the platform of the JDAI.

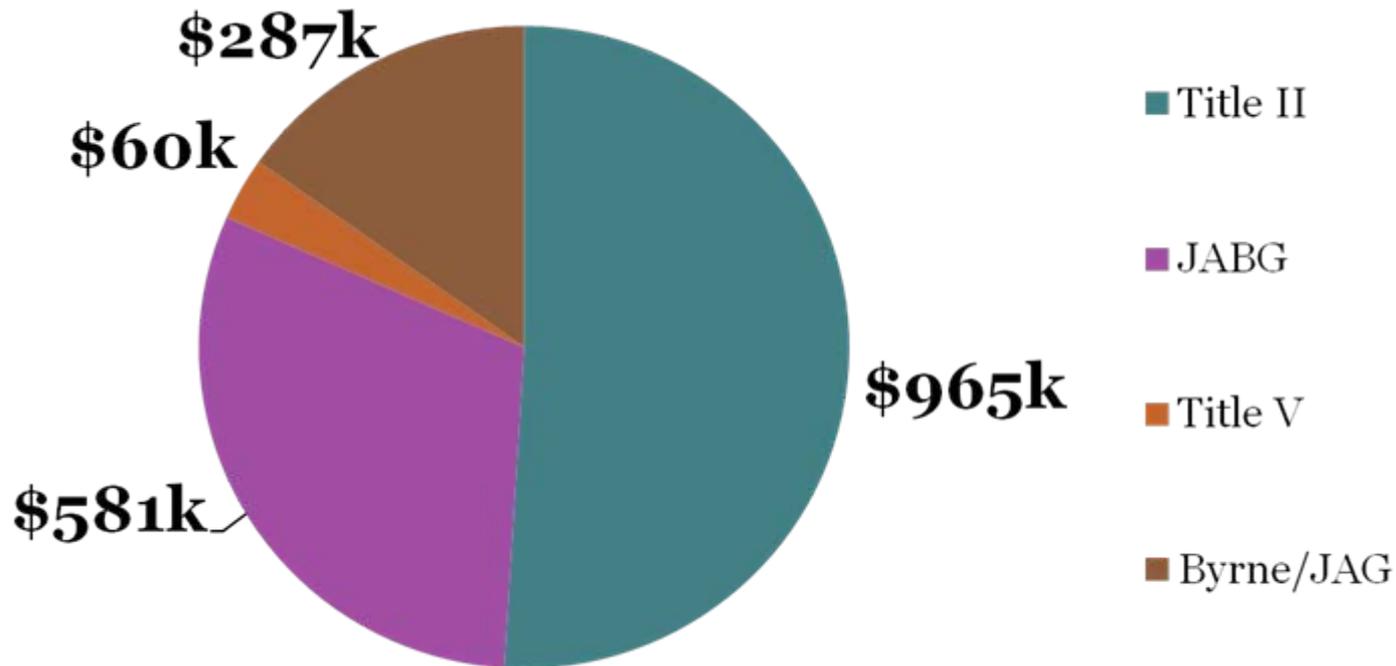
Language from Indiana's JJDP State Three-Year Plan

- Provide alternatives to secure detention and improve court processing by replicating JDAI statewide.
- Provide financial support through the continuation of a contract to provide statewide JDAI coordination, as well as grants to local JDAI communities to support required activities as outlined by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- Continue to utilize JDAI as a vehicle to help advance Indiana's RED and DMC agenda.

Language from Indiana's Byrne/JAG Application

- Indiana is committed to serving the juvenile population and focusing on the expansion of detention reform efforts with the advancement of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) statewide.
- Indiana strives to expand the JDAI initiative across the state, future JAG funding, in collaboration with Juvenile Justice funding can be utilized by assisting with coordination at the county level which will allow for added coordination state-wide.
- Reduction of Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) through JDAI expansion efforts.

Federal funds to support Indiana juvenile justice system improvements (2006-2011)



Additional Federal Funding Source

Applied for funds under the State Justice Statistics Program

- **Minority overrepresentation in the criminal or juvenile justice systems.** SJS funds may be used by the state's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to support research examining the nature and/or extent of the over-representation of racial or ethnic minorities in the state's juvenile and/or criminal justice systems.
- The following link leads to an interactive map of the US that provides contact information for all of the SACs:
<http://www.jrsa.org/sac/index.html>

What are funds being used for?

- **Coordination**
 - State JDAI Coordinator
 - Local JDAI/DMC Coordinators
- **Data**
 - QUEST case management system
 - Statewide DMC data collection project
- **Alternatives**
 - Reception centers
 - Day and evening reporting centers
- **Racial disparities**
 - Burn's Institute (BI) engagement
 - Community engagement
 - Law enforcement training pilot project in Marion County

Lessons Learned

- Your SAG can and should be your biggest ally in your juvenile justice system reform efforts.
- Federal funds are great, but they are not guaranteed.

Scanning the Landscape

Leadership In Other States

JDAI Efforts: Washington State

State-level support for the work

- The SAG – the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice (WA-PCJJ) – uses JDAI as a model practice to:
 - Promote use of community-based alternatives and reduce reliance on secure detention and
 - Bolster federal compliance efforts
 - Removing status offenders from locked facilities (DSO)
 - Reducing disproportionate minority contact (DMC)

JDAI Efforts: Washington State

Scope of work

- 10 counties implement all eight JDAI core strategies:
 - *affecting 63% of youth statewide and*
 - *64% of youth of color in the state*
- JDAI Coordinator in place since 2004
- Long-range strategic plan in effect

JDAI Efforts: Washington State

Significant achievements

- Favorable outcomes for detention and equity reform
 - **Detention placements down 58%**
 - **Detentions of youth of color down 52%**
 - **Public safety improved , felony petitions down 57%**

JDAI Efforts: Washington

Leveraging resources for the work

- Federal funds used for JDAI efforts since 2004.
- Since 2008 the state has also made annual allocations.
- Although federal and state funding has decreased, today JDAI implementation is supported by a mix of modest funds:
 - Washington State Legislature (\$178,000)
 - Federal JJDPA Title II Funding (\$120,000)
 - Annie E. Casey Foundation (\$25,000).

JDAI Efforts: Washington

Sustainability

JDAI has produced outcomes that have made it possible for detention and equity reforms to be sustainable in Washington State.

- Eliminating detention over-crowded and avoiding costs related to new facilities and operations.
- Closing wings and re-assigning staff to community based alternatives .

JDAI Efforts: Missouri

Leveraging other resources for the work

- Casey provided initial funding in 2006 to kickoff JDAI
- In 2010, JDAI Replication team started its work by visiting New Jersey to study their efforts
- Today, sites visit their peers within the state to share strategies, which has been very cost effective
- Title II funds seed JDAI efforts for first three years
- Local units pick up costs thereafter

Key Lessons Learned from SAGs across the nation

SAGs are influential conveners – SAGs encourage local implementation by reaching out to counties and local jurisdictions, mounting educational efforts, and building consensus for needed reforms



In New Mexico, grants from the SAG to 12 counties asked each to develop local continuums of alternatives to detention and to create local detention reform steering committees

Lessons Learned, continued

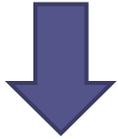
Small grants have big impact – Grants from SAGs support significantly expanded alternatives to detention and enable local jurisdictions to hire staff to guide and monitor progress



In a diversity of states, including California, Indiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, and others, small SAG grants of federal juvenile justice monies, ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000, have produced sustainable programmatic and systemic changes

Lessons Learned, continued...

Reform leadership is enhanced— Important changes have been achieved in many jurisdictions by keying JDAI to SAGs and federal priorities



Reductions:

- Detention admissions reduced
- Average daily population reduced
- Average length of stay for youth held pre-trial/pre-adjudication
- Racial/ethnic disparities

Improvements:

- Home/family and community-connected alternatives
- Better use of public monies
- Pro-social outcomes for youth
- Collaboration across multiple levels of government
- Compliance with the federal core requirements

Next Steps to Access & Leverage Federal Funds

- ▣ Connect with your state juvenile justice specialist, state DMC coordinator and your SAG (see on-line directory at www.juvjustice.org)
- ▣ Engage peer mentors and leaders from other jurisdictions and states—including SAG members and state staff via CJJ, AECF, OJJDP.
- ▣ Capitalize on existing resources including funding descriptions, guidance on including JDAI in state plans, and a comprehensive practice guide on state-level JDAI reforms with SAGs, via CJJ or AECF.

Q&A: Leveraging Critical Funds for Detention and Equity Reform

Trends and norms?

Sustainability?

Reducing harm;
reducing
disparities

Federal funding
expectations?

Thank you for your interest!

For more information:

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