

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiatives (JDAI) in New Mexico

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JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE (JDAI)

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization, dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the United States. It was established in 1948 by Jim Casey, one of the founders of United Parcel Service (UPS), and his siblings, who named the Foundation in honor of their mother.

The primary mission of the Foundation is to foster public policies, human-service reforms, and community supports that more effectively meet the needs of today's vulnerable children and families.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

Launched in 1992, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) seeks to help youth involved in the juvenile justice system develop into healthy, productive adults through policies and programs that maximize their chance for success, reduce their likelihood of incarceration, and minimize the risk they pose to their communities.

JDAI was designed to support the Casey Foundation's vision that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults.

After more than 15 years of innovation and replication, JDAI is one of the nation's most effective, influential, and widespread juvenile justice system reform initiatives.

JDAI focuses on the juvenile detention component of the juvenile justice system because youth are often unnecessarily or inappropriately detained at great expense, with long-lasting negative consequences for both public safety and youth development.

JDAI promotes changes to juvenile justice policies, practices, and programs to:

- ⇒ improve public safety;
- ⇒ reduce reliance on secure confinement;
- ⇒ reduce racial disparities and bias;
- ⇒ save taxpayers' dollars; and
- ⇒ stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative In New Mexico

- **Why is JDAI important?** Youth who end up in detention have poor outcomes in many quality of life categories. They are less likely to graduate high school, maintain adequate employment, and are at significantly higher risk of being incarcerated when they become adults.
- Late 1990's Bernalillo County juvenile detention average daily population was 114.
- Bernalillo County implemented JDAI's 8 Core Strategies over the past 14 years and today the average daily population in detention is 65 youth.
- Reduced population allowed the juvenile detention center to close 2 housing units in the center and redeploy those same staff to build Alternatives to Detention Programs (Day Reporting and Community Custody Programs).

JDAI RELATED CHILDREN'S CODE CHANGES

2003 Required CYFD to develop a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI).

Shortened time frame to file a petition from 48 hours to 24 hours for youth in custody.

2005 Children under the age of eleven(11) cannot be detained in a detention facility.

2007 Added the eight (8) JDAI core strategies to "Purpose of the Act" for delinquency (Section 32A-2-2).

2009 Added language to promote the elimination of disproportionate minority contact within the systems and proceeding under the Children's Code.

JDAI EIGHT CORE STRATEGIES

1. Collaboration with Stakeholders
2. Data Driven Policy
3. Admission
4. Case Processing
5. Alternatives to Detention
6. Special Cases
7. Eliminate Racial Disparity
8. Improvement of Conditions of Confinement

Important Dates for Juvenile Justice Reform in Bernalillo County		JPO Referrals	Youth Booked	Youth Held	
1999	Talks begin with Annie E. Casey Foundations	1999	10,346	NA	NA
2000	Hired JDAI Coordinator; Developed Risk Assessment Tool;	2000	10,100	4,335	2,872
2001	Youth Reporting Center Created; Implemented the 11:00 am meeting to review cases going to a detention hearing; Implemented Weekly Judicial Reviews and CCP/YO protocol.	2001	9,957	4,000	2,697
2002	Due to a decrease in detention population a unit was closed.	2002	8,328	3,583	2,521
2003	Created Reception Assessment Center (RAC) with New Day, Inc.; Families were given hand written notice of next court date at First Appearance.	2003	9,633	3,589	2,336
2004	YSC began requiring police reports at time of booking; YSC hired statistician for data analysis.	2004	9,065	3,306	2,191
2005	For felony referrals , juvenile probation began forwarding referrals to Children's Court Attorney, for review, prior to PI. Once the PI is completed, the petition can be filed sooner.	2005	8,669	3,202	2,208
2006	Began using GPS; Court began using bi-lingual notices.	2006	7,467	2,950	1,428
2007	Juvenile Probation created a gender specific supervision program; JPO implemented additional diversion classes for youth referred for a 2nd or 3rd misdemeanor; JPO began implementing the Revocation Alternative Meeting (RAM) .	2007	7,179	2,975	1,516
2008	Opened Girls Reporting Center; Bernalillo County Probation Agreement was revised.	2008	7,205	2,975	1,394
2009	Probation Orientation began for youth recently placed on probation.	2009	6,662	2,996	1,394
2010	Created Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) to address the over representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system.	2010	6,570	2,778	1,311
2011	Determined Cost of Detention — \$326.00	2011	5,585	2,289	1,097
2012	Implemented Fast Tracking	2012	5,439	2,026	1,122
2013	Completed YSC Self-Assessment; Completed Detention Utilization Study; YSC selected as Model Site for Deep End Initiative and completed first phase of data collection and analysis.	2013	4,439	1,690	905
2014	CCA and JPO trained law enforcement; initiated plan for South Valley Youth Reporting Center; JPO staff trained on the NM Wraparound Model	2014	3,595	1,302	820

JDAI “Deep End” Initiative

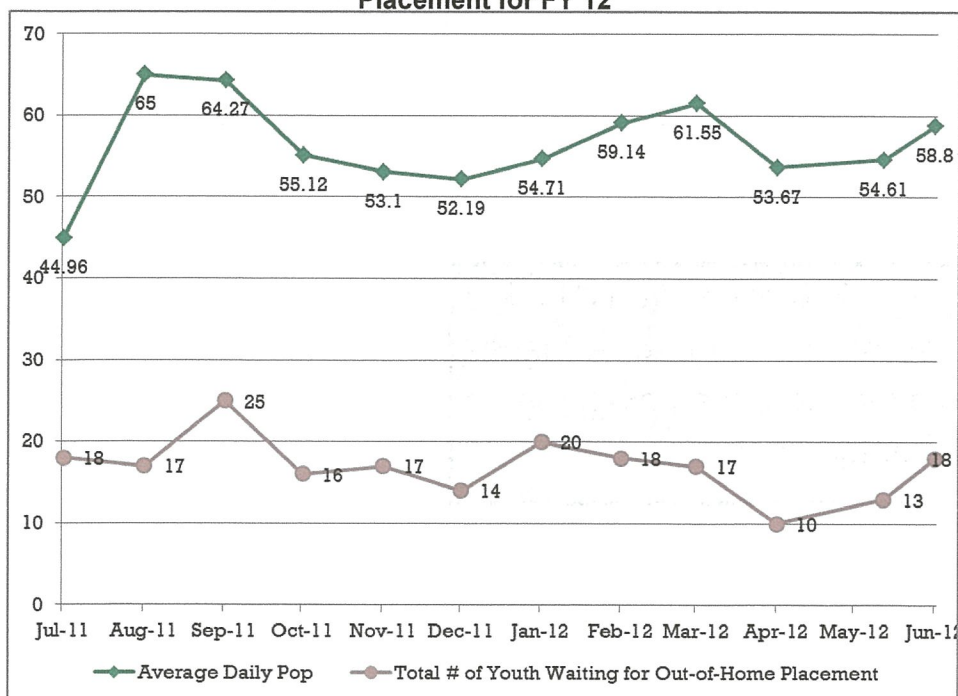
In 2012 the Casey Foundation announced plans to expand the focus of JDAI to the dispositional end of the system. Analogous to the Foundation’s detention reform agenda, efforts to reform the “deep end” of the system would be focused on safely reducing post-dispositional incarceration and other forms of out-of-home placement. As explained in Bart Lubow’s state of the initiative remarks and subsequent workshops, Casey’s foray into the deep end of the system would be waged at the national, state and local levels.

In the spring of 2012, JDAI sites with at least a couple of years of experience under their belts were asked whether they were interested in becoming one of the pilot “deep-end” sites. Approximately two dozen local sites expressed interest, each of which was invited to one of a series of regional meetings aimed at providing additional information and introducing the type of activities that are believed to be central to the early stages of Casey’s focus on the dispositional end of the system.

Last fall, six sites were selected to pilot this new work: Jefferson Parish, La.; Marion County, Ind., Washoe County, Nev.; St. Louis City, Mo; Lucas County, Ohio; and **Bernalillo County, N.M.**

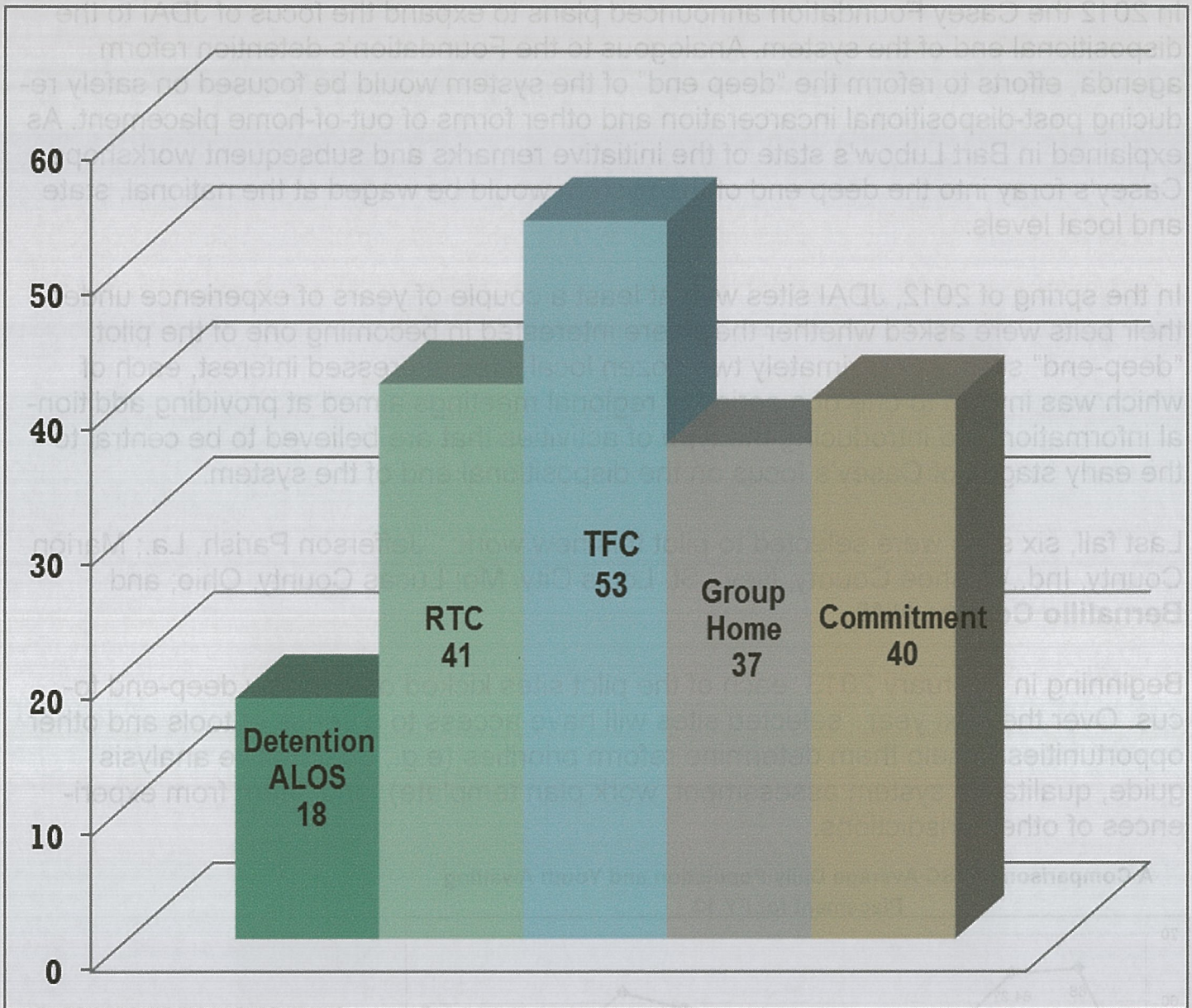
Beginning in February 2013, each of the pilot sites kicked off the new deep-end focus. Over the next year, selected sites will have access to a series of tools and other opportunities to help them determine reform priorities (e.g., quantitative analysis guide, qualitative system assessment, work plan template), and learn from experiences of other jurisdictions.

A Comparison of YSC Average Daily Population and Youth Awaiting Placement for FY 12



During FY 12, approximately 30% of youth in detention were awaiting out-of-home placement

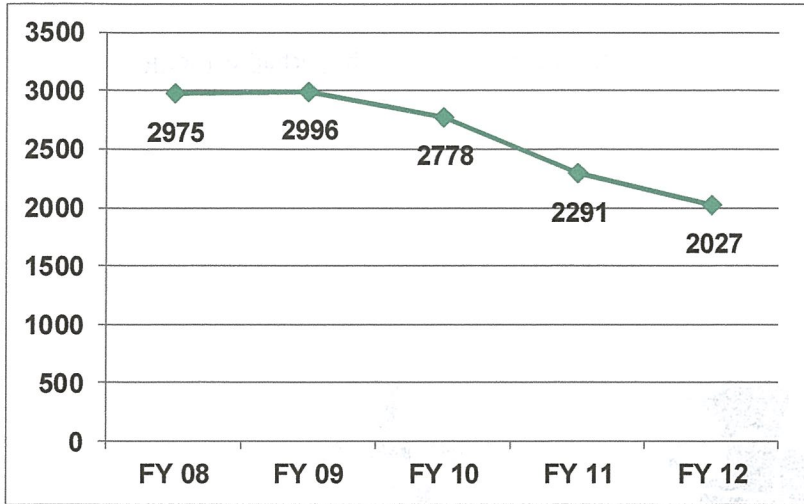
A Comparison of Average Length of Stay(s) for Out-of-Home Place with
Non-Out-of-Home Placements
For FY 12



During FY 12, of those youth in detention awaiting out-of-home placement stayed more than **twice as long** as other youth.

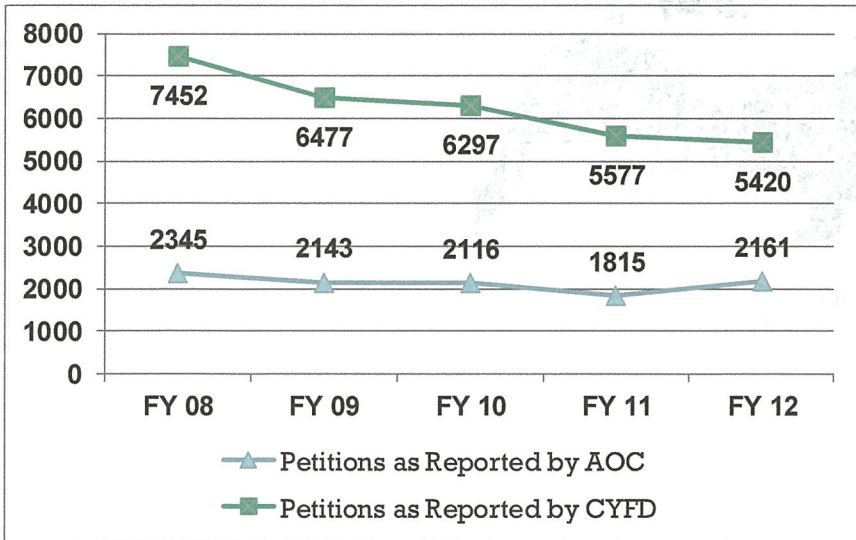
BY THE NUMBERS

Number of Bookings at Youth Services Center by Fiscal Year



Bookings at BCYSC have decreased 32% since FY 08

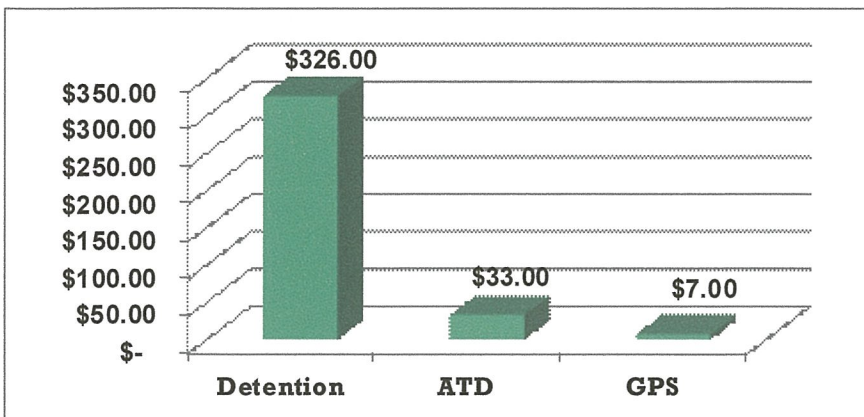
Number of Bookings at Youth Services Center by Fiscal Year



Differences between AOC and CYFD information is the result of how each agency counts petitions. AOC counts original petitions and first re-opening while CYFD counts original petitions and all re-openings.

- AOC reports a 7.8% decrease in petitions
- CYFD reports a 27.3% decrease in petitions

Daily Costs of Detention and ATD Programs



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