THE ESSENTIAL ROLE OF JUVENILE DIVERSION

Lessons Learned from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Statewide Juvenile Justice System Improvement Initiative

September 23, 2019

Welcome



Michael Umpierre, JD Deputy Director for Juvenile Justice System Improvement and Communications Center for Juvenile Justice Reform McCourt School of Public Policy Georgetown University

Today's Presenters

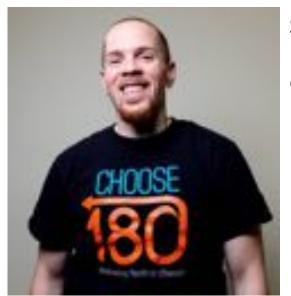


Josh Weber Deputy Division Director Corrections & Reentry Council of State Governments Justice Center

> Gina Vincent, Ph.D. Associate Professor University of Massachusetts Medical School & President National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners



Today's Presenters



Sean Goode Executive Director CHOOSE 180

> Donna Pugh, Esq. Juvenile Civil Citation Program Director Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families





OJJDP's Statewide Juvenile Justice System Improvement Initiative: Lessons Learned

Josh Weber Deputy Division Director Corrections & Reentry Council of State Governments Justice Center

About the Council of State Governments Justice Center





National nonprofit, nonpartisan, membership association of state government officials that engages members of all three branches of state government Provides practical, nonpartisan research-driven strategies and tools to increase public safety and strengthen communities

OJJDP's Juvenile Justice System Improvement Initiative focused on supporting states to improve the "front end" of their juvenile justice system

- Goal was to develop a statewide strategic plan for improving diversion and detention outcomes, reducing recidivism, and reducing racial and ethnic disparities.
- > OJJDP funded Delaware, Iowa, Washington, and Massachusetts for state planning.
- OJJDP supported the CSG Justice Center as the technical assistance provider, in partnership with the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform and National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners.
- CSG Justice Center conducted "front end" state system assessments, including case level data analysis and extensive focus groups and interviews with key stakeholders.

Key lessons learned from the Juvenile Justice System Improvement Initiative include:

Most systems continue to supervise and serve a disproportionate number of lowrisk youth in at least some manner.

Youth's offenses are not predictive of reoffending; yet, most jurisdictions are not using risk screening tools to make diversion decisions and lack clear diversion policies.

Diversion programs are wide ranging but most jurisdictions are not using needs screening tools to inform service referral decisions.

Data collection on diversion decisions, services, or outcomes is limited.

Deciding Whom to Divert and to What Services

Gina Vincent, Ph.D. Associate Professor University of Massachusetts Medical School & President National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners

MacArthur Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Guidebook (2011)

Juvenile Diversion Guidebook

Prepared by the Models for Change Juvenile Diversion Workgroup

Center for Juvenile Justice Reform

National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice

National Juvenile Defender Center

National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners

Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps

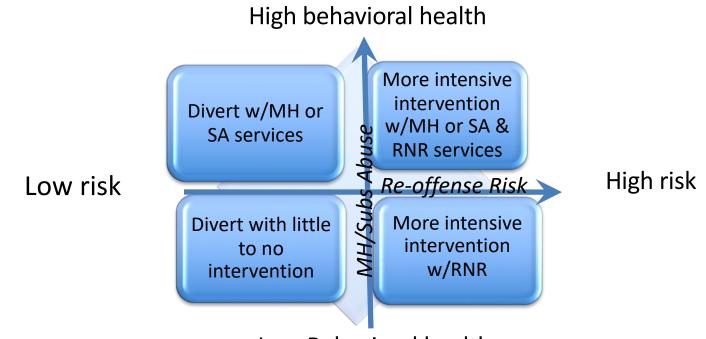
Step 1: Establish Referral and Eligibility Criteria

- Process for referrals; determination of 'legal sufficiency'
- Develop clear written guidelines for diversion eligibility
- Common eligibility criteria:
 - Number of priors, severity of alleged current offense
- Common de-selection criteria
 - Risk for recidivism screening, youth or caretaker decline

Important Considerations for Developing Criteria

- Severity of the offense is **not** a strong indicator of the future pattern of offending (Mulvey et al., 2010) or treatment needs. But tested static and dynamic risk factors are.
- Risk screening will be most helpful when eligibility criteria are somewhat liberal

Decision-Making Model for Diversion vs. Formal Processing (adapted from NCMHJJ)

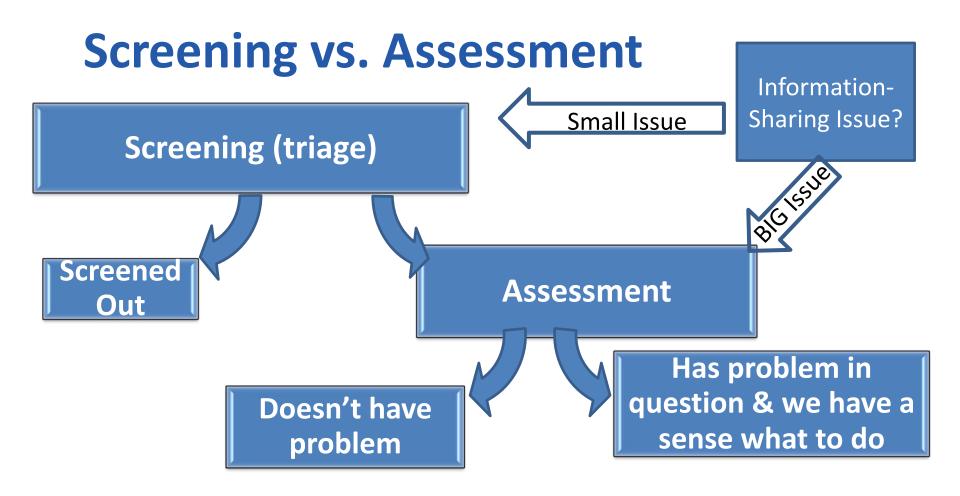


Low Behavioral health



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DECIDING WHOM TO DIVERT



Steps in Use of Risk Screening or Assessment For Diversion Decisions

- 1. Establish youth has met initial eligibility criteria
- **2.** <u>If yes</u>, conduct a <u>brief risk screen</u> or a <u>risk assessment</u>. Which one depends on
 - What agency is conducting the S&A? (e.g., probation, prosecutor?)
 - Staff resources
 - Protection of information
 - Whether diversion program is intended to address 'risk reduction' needs
- 3. Develop a decision-rule
 - E.g., "low" or "moderate" risk = appropriate to divert
 - If diverted, conduct behavioral health screening and/or needs screening



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DECIDING WHAT TO DIVERT THEM TO

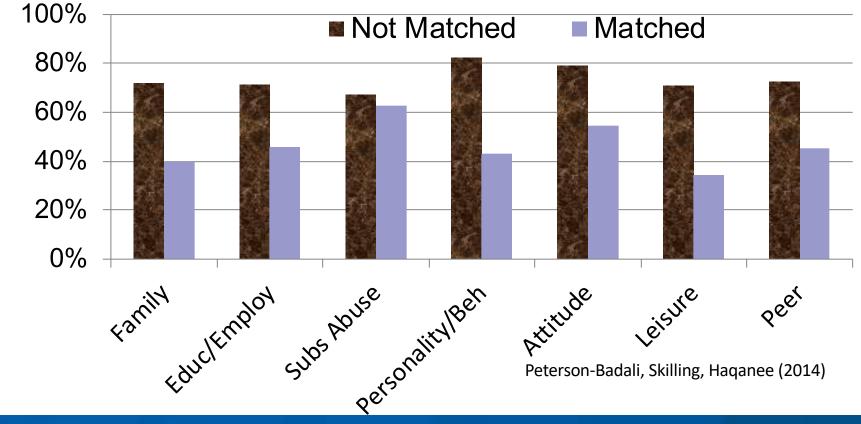
Behavioral Health Screening

Divert to what?

□Identifying *potential* need for...

- mental health services
- substance use services
- Needs (school/family interventions)
- □ Is there a need for risk reduction services?.....
 - Makes sense <u>if</u> moderate risk youth are eligible for diversion
 - Requires risk-needs assessment

Risk Reduction (Risk-Needs Assessment)



% Re-Offended



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IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Is Risk Screening or Assessment Appropriate?

- □ What are your initial eligibility criteria?
- □ If criteria are not restricted to first time offenders of very minor offenses risk screening or assessment will be helpful

Feasibility

- How much information about the youth is available at this decision point?
- What is the level of staff training?
- Is risk assessment conducted at probation intake?
- Length of time what are your staff resources?

Is Risk Screening or Assessment Appropriate? (cont.)

Self-incrimination & information-sharing

- Are there protections against self-incrimination in place?
- What will the youth be willing to tell you?
- If a youth is identified as high risk and 'de-selected', how can that information be protected until after the adjudication?

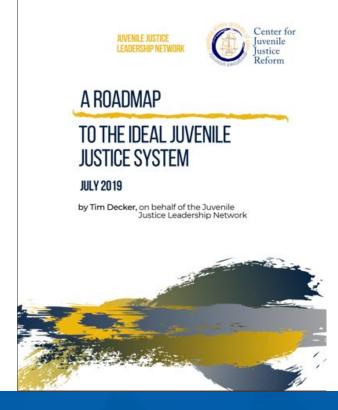
Data capacity

- If you are using a risk screen will need resources for validating your cutoff scores locally and testing for racial bias.
- If you are using a risk/needs assessment ensure that this work has been done already

Delivering Effective Juvenile Diversion Programs and Services

Michael Umpierre, JD Deputy Director for Juvenile Justice System Improvement and Communications Center for Juvenile Justice Reform McCourt School of Public Policy Georgetown University

Guiding Principles for Effective Juvenile Justice Services and Approaches



"A Roadmap to the Ideal Juvenile Justice System" by Tim Decker, on behalf of the Juvenile Justice Leadership Network

• Lays out core operating principles for an effective juvenile justice system

Available at: http: cjjr.georgetown.edu/resources/publications Applying the Roadmap's Guiding Principles to Diversion

- Developmentally Appropriate
- Research-Based, Data-Driven & Outcome-Focused
- Fair and Equitable
- Strengths-Based

- Trauma-Informed and Responsive
- Supportive of Positive Relationships and Stability
- Youth- and Family-Centered
- Coordinated

Spotlight on Innovative Programs

- CHOOSE 180
- Delaware's Juvenile Civil Citation Program



Sean Goode Executive Director

Our Model

Transforming Systems, Communities, and Lives through the power of Choice



Possibilities, not problems



Why I Choose 180 ...

To grab hold of an opportunity that allows me the best chance at reaching my CHOOSE full potential.



Our Programs

- Diversion Workshops
- Aftercare Coaching
- Felony Intervention
- School-Based Diversion
- Summer Internships



Workshop Process

Why I Choose 180 ... To get joy back in my life by Making different choices that keep me in control of my own life. CHOOSE



THE IMPACT is new choices...

Instead of court involvement and incarceration...

...A NEW CHOICE HAS BEEN MADE. Since 2011, 2,524 youth and young adults have participated in CHOOSE 180 workshops relating to a criminal case.

Of those cases, 100% have been diverted.

80% of participating youth have stayed out of the criminal justice system

97% of participating young adults have stayed out of the criminal justice system

Contact Info

Sean Goode, Executive Director sgoode@choose180.org | 206.694.3000

Delaware's Juvenile Civil Citation Program





Donna M. Pugh, Esquire Juvenile Civil Citation Director

An Overview of the Delaware Court System

- <u>The State of Delaware has a unified</u> <u>statewide court system.</u>
- The <u>Family Court</u> has extensive jurisdiction over virtually all family and juvenile matters. All civil appeals, including those relating to juvenile delinquency, go directly to the Supreme Court while criminal cases are appealed to the Superior Court.



Little Engine That Could

Recommendations for Improvements 2012 Comprehensive Strategy Group

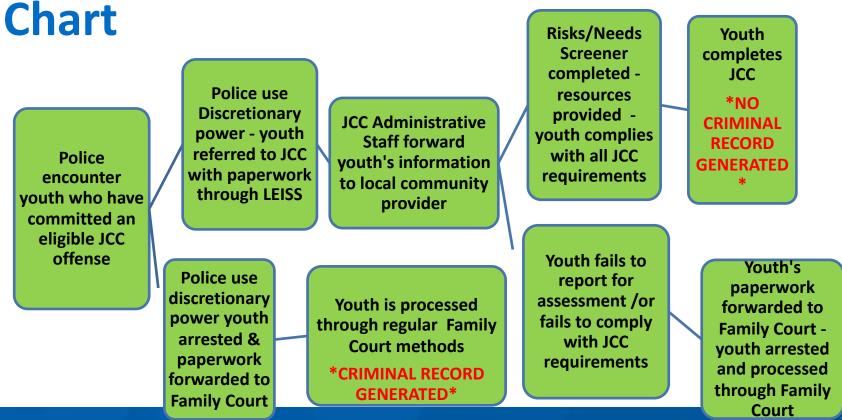
- Civil Citation
- Trauma Informed Care
- Assess & Address Gang Problems
- Comprehensive Strategy QA related to risk and needs assessment, on-going validation, inter-rater reliability, matching services to identified needs, program evaluation, addressing gaps in measurement, data management and analysis
- Data Development
- Dispositional Matrix / Guidelines
- http://kids.delaware.gov/yrs/yrs.shtml

Civil Citation

Civil Citation is a <u>pre-arrest diversion program</u> that is approved and supported by Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) of Delaware's Criminal Justice Council (CJC). It was implemented through the collaboration and agreement between juvenile justice stakeholders such as the Delaware's Department of Justice, local law enforcement agencies, Family Court, and the Office of Defender Services.

Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families œ Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services The Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services graciously accepted the responsibility of the overall coordination, implementation, improvements, collection and analysis of data, and development of program guidelines for the community providers.

Delaware's Juvenile Civil Citation Flow



Changes Effective July 1, 2019

Qualified Offenses

All misdemeanor offenses are eligible for the JCC program.

Excluding:

- All Title 21 Offenses related to motor vehicle violations
- Unlawful sexual contact in violation of § 767 of Title 11
- Unlawful imprisonment second degree in violation of § 781 of Title 11

Second Opportunity (Second Bite)

A second opportunity can be granted for a juvenile who meets both of the following:

- a. No prior adjudication of delinquency.
- b. No prior referral to either a diversionary program or Juvenile Civil Citation <u>unless</u> more than 1 year has elapsed since the first referral <u>and</u> the prior referral was for a different offense.

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Parent/Guardian Phone	R.				
Incident Location:			Dete:	Time:	AM/PM
Offense[s]:					
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Program Requirements

Program requires*:

- 1. Community Service
- 5 hours of Community service
- 2. Intervention Services
- Must have an initial intake meeting with the community provider
- Must have Risks/Needs Screener completed & a Trauma Screen
- Must complete any initial evaluations recommended by the Risks/Needs Screener
- 3. Other Services
- 4. Victim Consent

RECEIVE NO NEW CRIMINAL CHARGES WHILE PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM

The program should be completed expeditiously.**



Statewide Improvement Initiative Information for Delaware

- Screener- key decision point to identify a youth's strengths and opportunities. Effective approach to assess youth's risk to reoffend, identify needs for service matching, and target positive youth development opportunities.
- Provides ability to identify community based resources that match identified need.
- Shortened version of the assessment tool.
- Requires answers to static questions around criminal history and system involvement
- Captures responses to questions about dynamic needs such as school participation and community relationships.
- Includes a separate screener to measure symptoms of trauma

Replication / Challenges

REPLICATION

- We did not "recreate the wheel"
- Collaboration and support between stakeholders
- Support from Legislative Body -"Right time" for Juvenile Justice Reform in the state.

CHALLENGES

- Transitioning from an "Initial Phase" program to an all inclusive statewide program
- Training all sworn law enforcement officers across the state
- Inherent Bias

Statistical Data

DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE
WHITE	42.48%
NON-WHITE	57.52%
FEMALE	54.87%
FEMALE NON-WHITE	58.46%
MALE	45.13%
MALE NON-WHITE	41.54%
INELIGIBLE	5.31%
ELIGIBLE	94.69%
COMPLIANT (SUCCESSFUL)	91.00%
NON COMPLIANT (UNSUCCESSFUL)	8.00%

AVERAGE AGE	14.5
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RACE	PERCENTAGE
ASIAN	0.59%
BLACK	54.46%
HISPANIC	5.31%
WHITE	39.46%
UNKNOWN	0.08%

Statistical Data (cont.)

DATA AS OF 9/12/2019

other offenses represents addition eligible offenses since 7/1/2019 program expansion

OFFENSES	PERCENTAGE
SHOPLIFTING	2.42%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	60.60%
POSSESSION OF	27.70%
MARIJUANA	
POSSESSION OF DRUG	1.03%
PARAPHERNALIA	
LOITERING	0.34%
CRIMINAL TRESPASS (3 RD)	2.28%
ALCOHOL OFFENSES	3.9%
OTHER OFFENSES *	1.73%

CALENDAR YEAR OF STUDY	RECIDIVISM
2015	13.16%
2016	4.65%
2017	3.19%

Resources

Our website: https://de.gov/jccprogram

Donna M. Pugh, Esquire Juvenile Civil Citation Program Director Community Services - Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services 1825 Faulkland Road, Wilmington, DE 19805 Phone: 833-JCC-LINE (833-522-5463) or 302-633-2633 | Fax: 302-633-2636 Donna.Pugh@delaware.gov

Questions & Answers



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