

First Contact and Re-contact: ***A Study of Juvenile Justice Involvement***

Report to San Mateo County
Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council

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PREPARED BY:



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Our Agenda Today

1. Review the study goals, guiding questions and priority outcome indicators
2. Review the study methodology
3. Review initial findings
4. Discuss next steps

Study Goals

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1. To estimate the rate of re-entries into the juvenile justice system, using more granular indicators of recidivism
2. To estimate the rate of first entries into the juvenile justice system
3. Use these data to discuss and agree on common definitions of recidivism for the county
4. Use these data to establish benchmarks for county juvenile services and track trends
5. Set up a framework to more fairly evaluate the justice-related outcomes of the variety of programs funded

What are we trying to learn?

1. What percent of youth have contact with the juvenile justice system after their program start date?

- a. What are the characteristics of youth who recidivated compared to those who didn't?
- b. What are the predictors of recidivism in juvenile justice system?

2. What are the characteristics of youth who went on to have a first contact with Probation, compared to those that didn't?

- a. What are the characteristics of youth who went on to have first contact / entry into juvenile justice system?
- b. What are the predictors of first contact / entry into juvenile justice system?

Study Methodology

Recap of Study Methods

- Agreed with JJCC and subcommittee on key questions to be answered with this study
- Defined indicators and supporting data elements needed to answer the questions
- Worked with Probation to extract those data elements
- Cleaned, verified, and analyzed data
- Met with JJCC evaluation subcommittee to present preliminary findings

Study Population

- Three mutually-exclusive study groups:

A

Youth on Court-ordered Probation

- Non-Ward Probation (725a W&I),
- Ward Probation,
- Informal Probation (654.2 WI),
- Deferred Entry of Judgment (790 WI),
- Ward Probation/241.1 WIC - Probation Lead,
- Ward Probation/241.1 WIC - Social Services Lead.

B

Youth on Non-court ordered Probation

- Victim Impact Awareness (VIA) Program,
- Informal Probation (654 W&I),
- Petty Theft Program,
- Victim Mediation,
- Intervention Contract.

C

Youth who have never had contact with Probation

Had no JCMS number; OR had a JCMS number AND no record of referral prior to program entry AND no probation status record in case management file prior to program entry.

Study Population parameters

- **Date Range**

- For Assessment Center, Family Preservation Program, and Cleo Eulau this was between July 1, 2010 and December 31, 2011 (BOTH FY 10-11 and FY11-12).
- For all other programs, this was between July 1, 2011 and Dec 31, 2011.
- Additional 6 months for a new violation to receive a final sustained/not sustained status.

Jul '10-Dec '10	Jan '11-Jun '11	Jul '11-Dec '11	Jan '12-Jun '12	Jul '12-Dec '12	Jan '13-Jun '13
Enrollment: AC, FPP, Cleo		Recidivism window		Charges processed	
		Enrollment: AC, FPP, Cleo and All Other Programs	Recidivism window		Charges processed

- **Program of entry:**

- The first program of entry within the eligible program participation date range.
- Could be enrolled simultaneously in other programs.

Enrollment in Other Programs

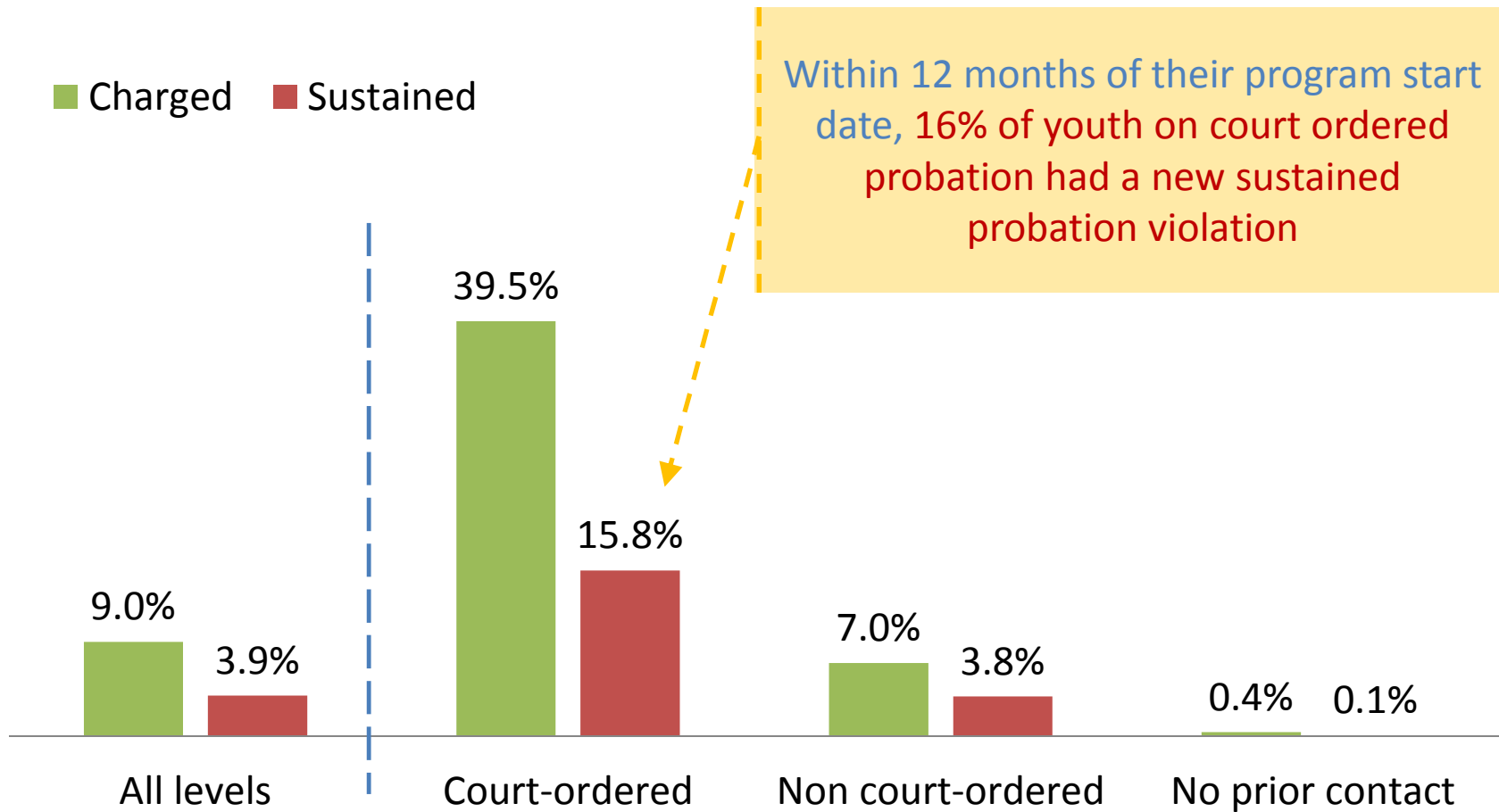
Program	Enrolled in this Program First	Began in Another Program
Assessment Center	381	21
Boys & Girls Club	400	10
Cleo (Acknowledge Alliance)	100	22
El Centro	14	2
FLY	7	8
FPP	31	16
Parenting	3	29
PCRC	12	2
Pyramid	95	3
Star Vista-Insights	18	18
YMCA	133	5
TOTAL	1194	

Findings

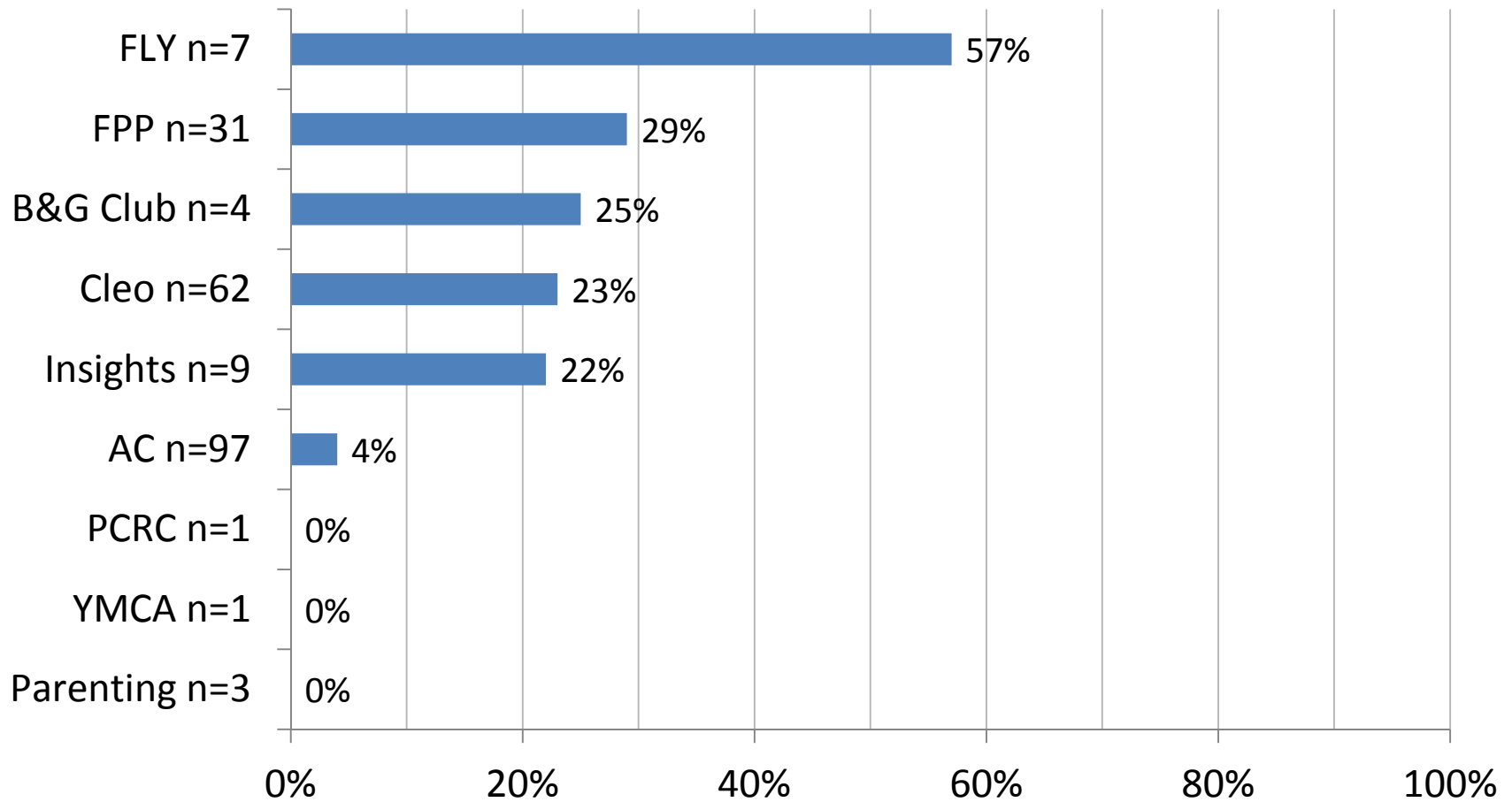
Key Justice Outcome Indicators

- 6 and 12 months after enrollment, overall and by funded program
 - % with a new law violation charge
 - % with a **sustained** new law violation
 - % with a probation violation charge
 - % with a **sustained** probation violation

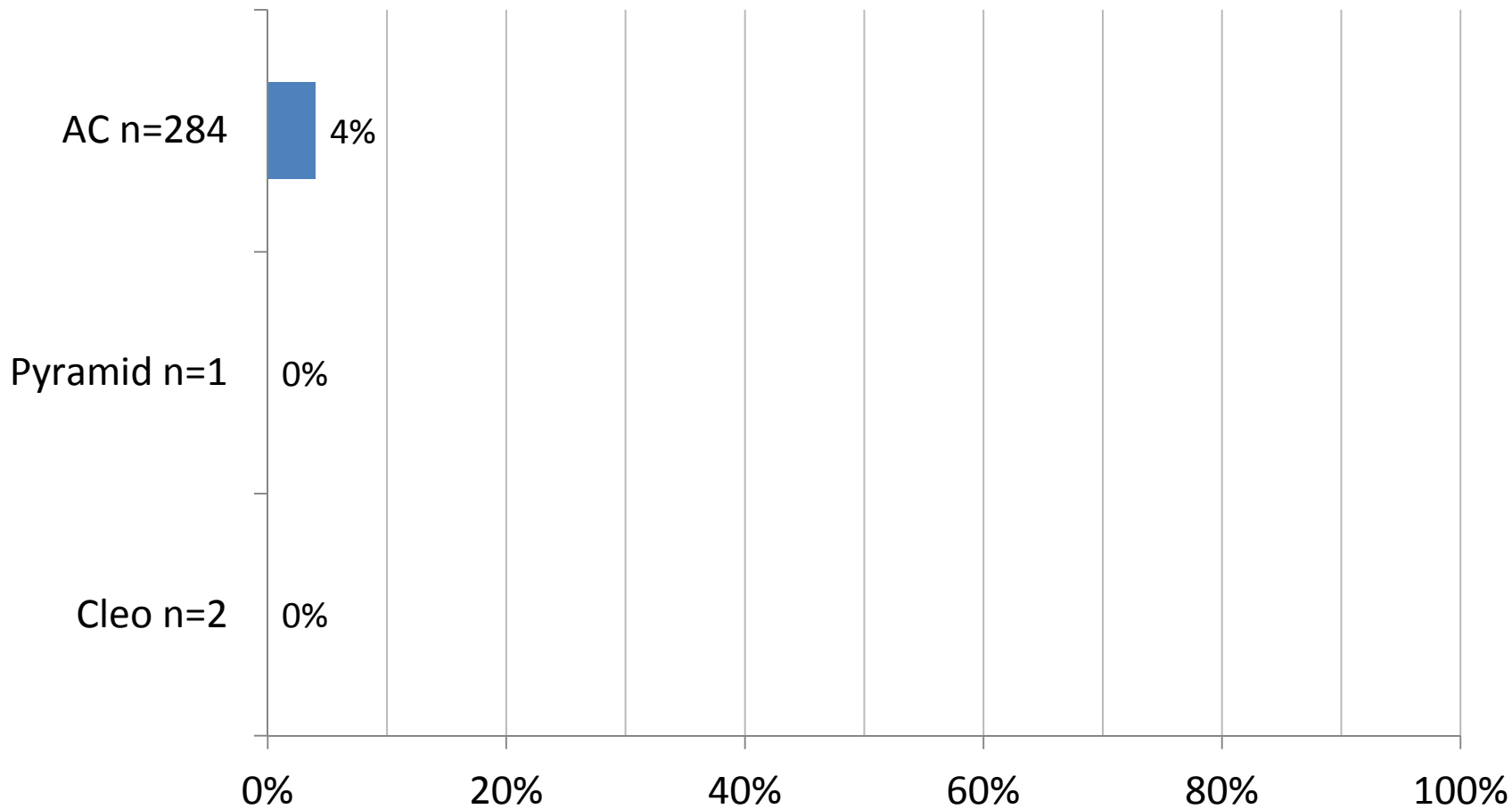
New Probation Violations within 12 mos



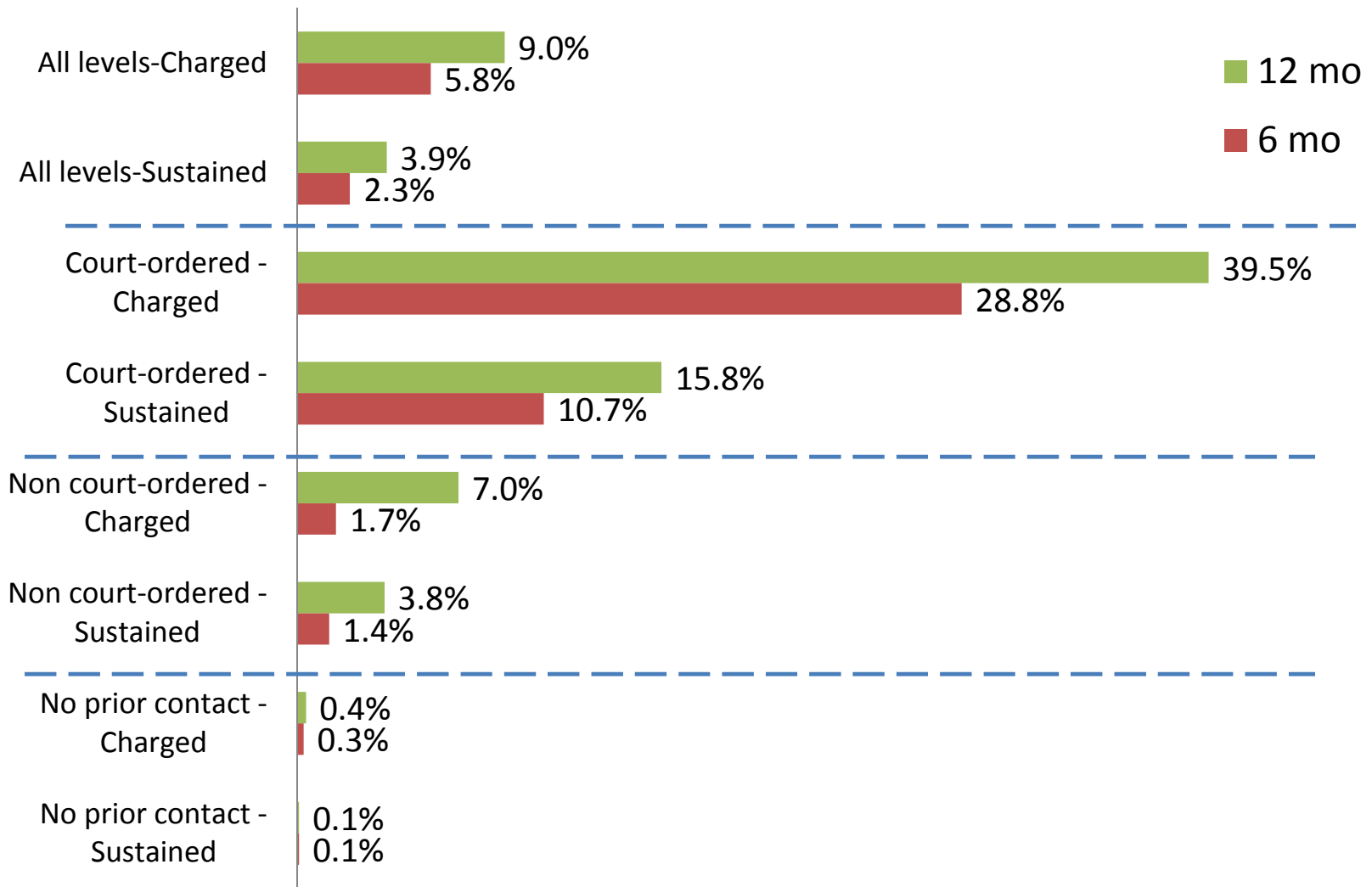
12 Month Sustained Probation Violations: Court-ordered Youth



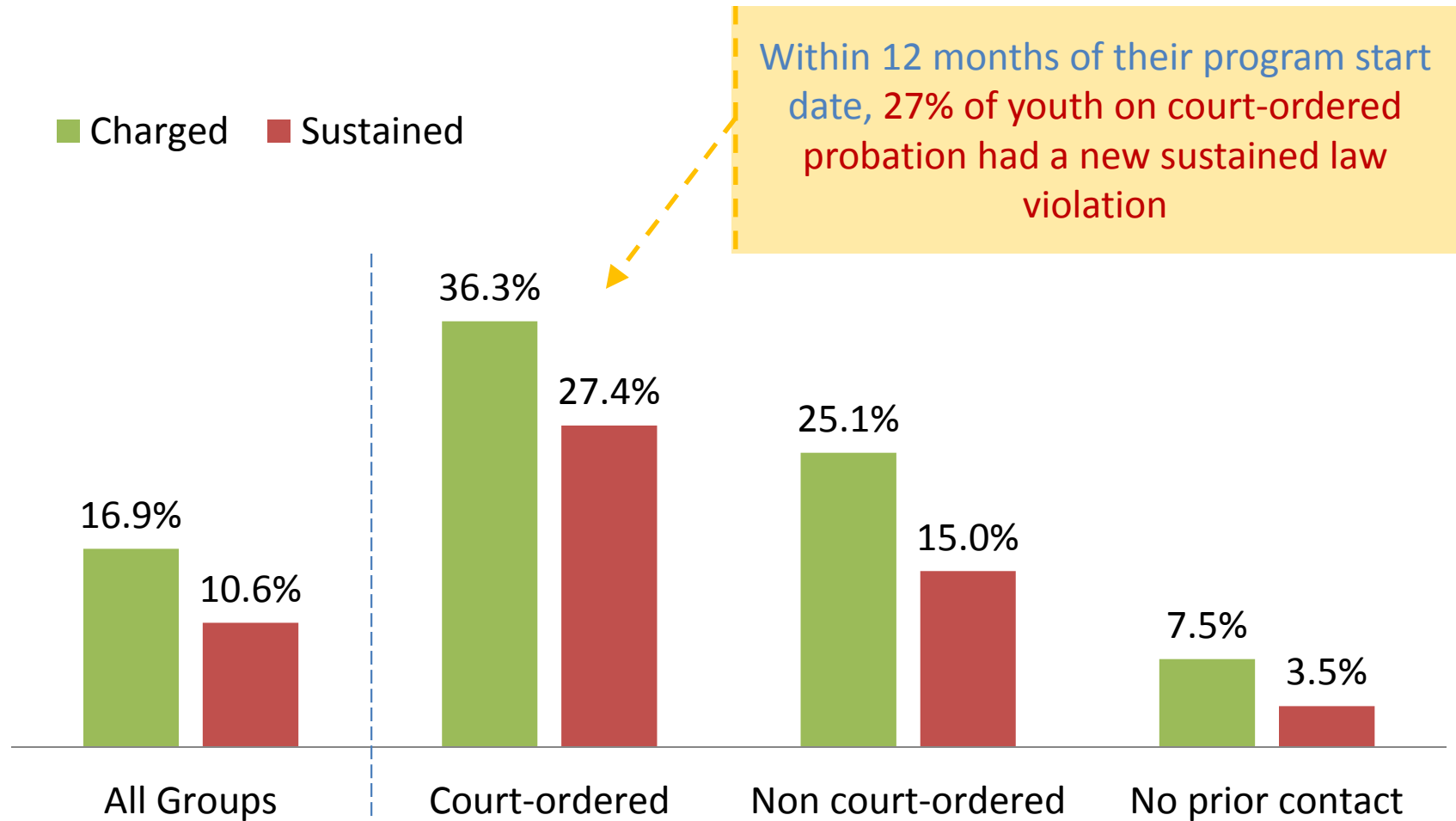
12 Month Sustained Probation Violations: Non Court-ordered



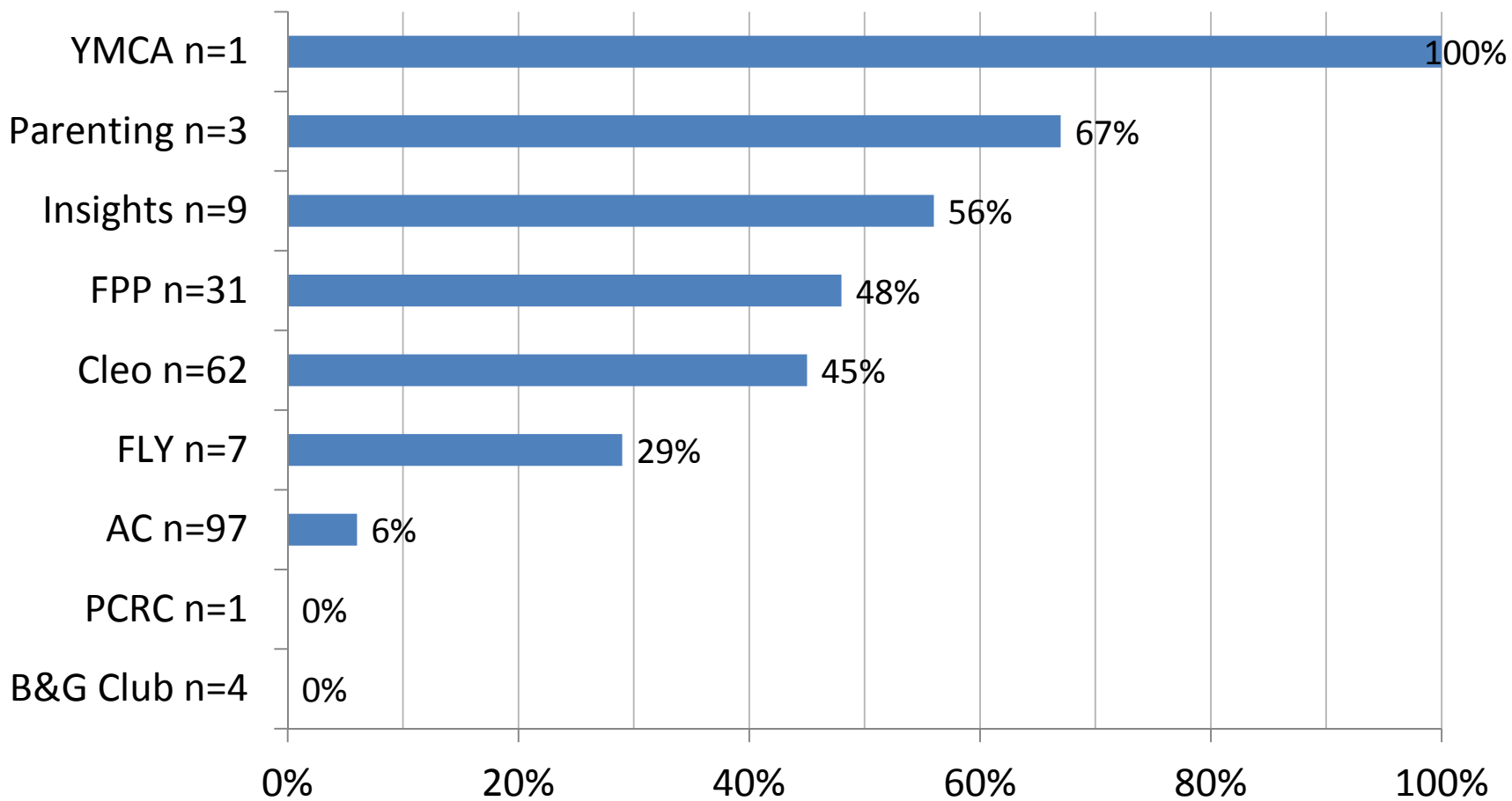
New Probation Violations: 6 & 12 mos



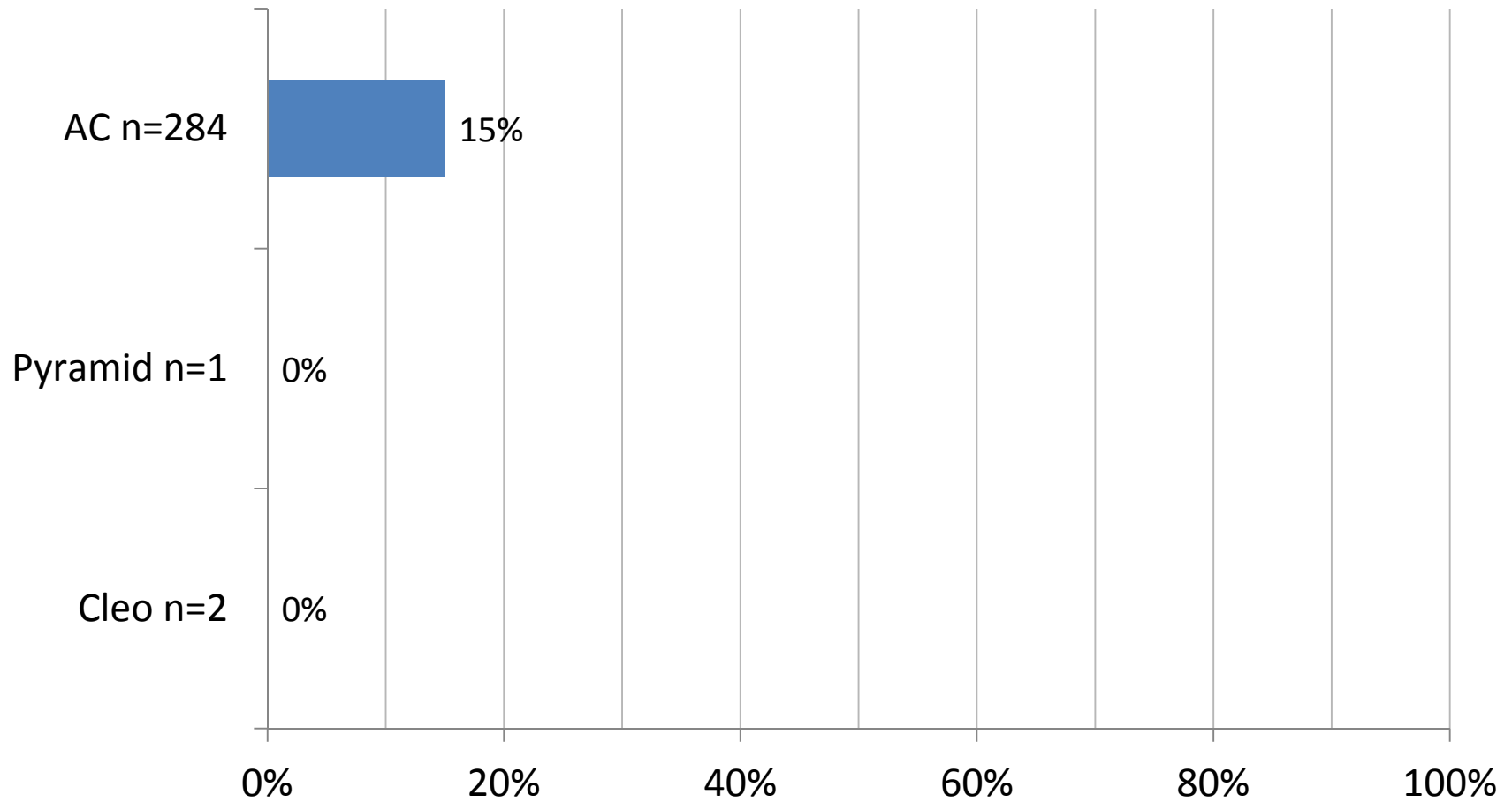
New Law Violations within 12 Mos



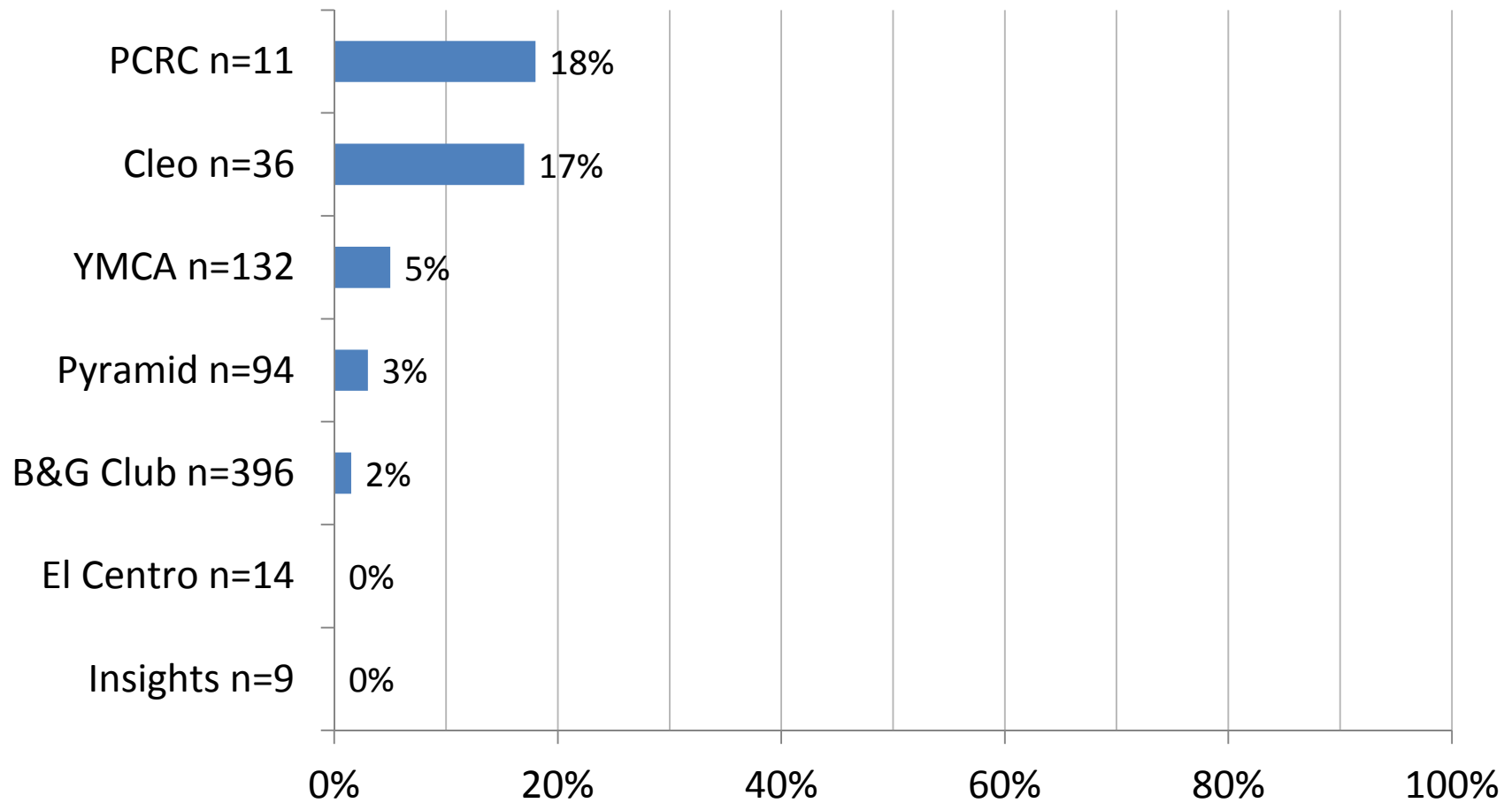
12 Month Sustained New Law Violations: Court-ordered Youth



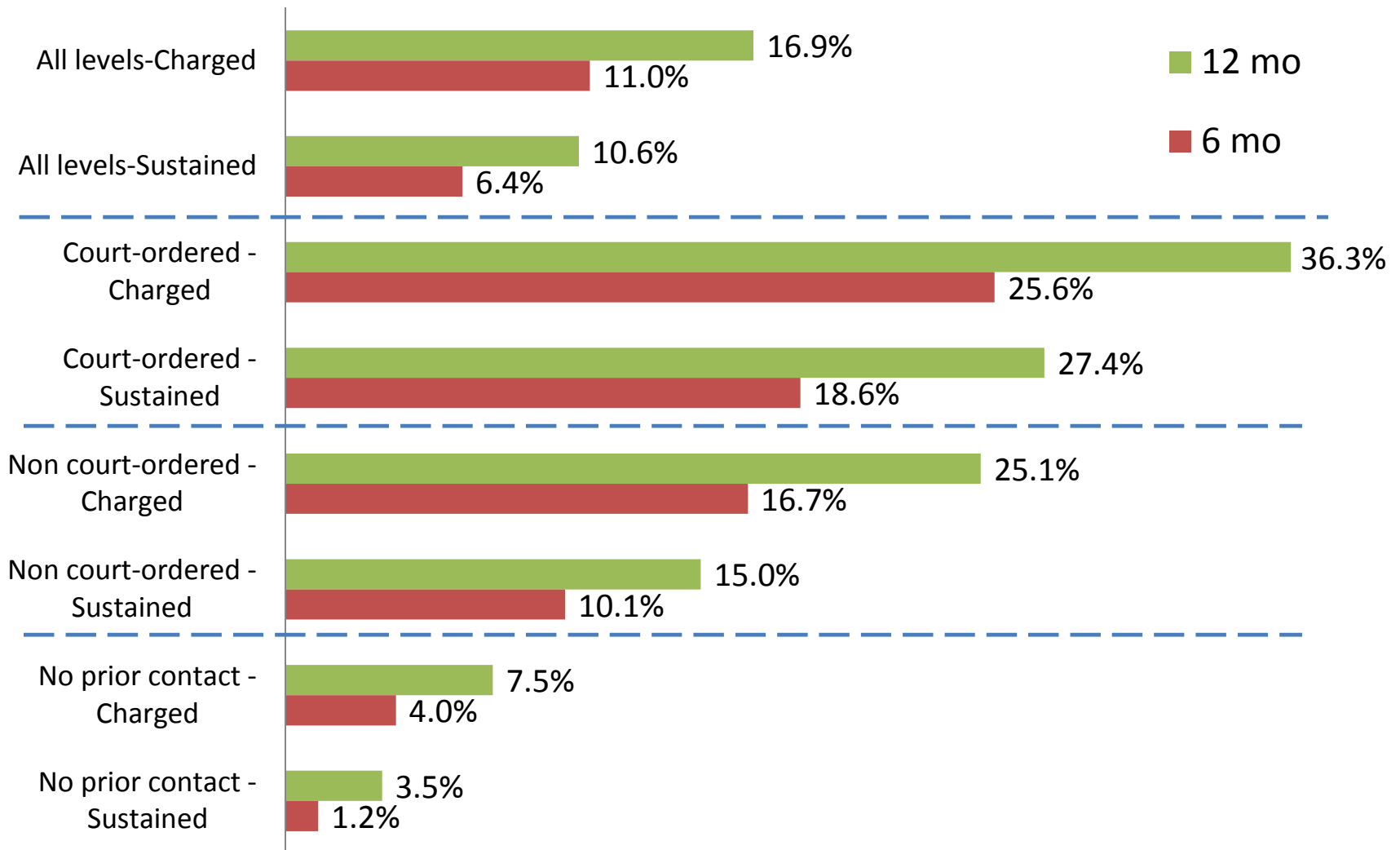
12 Month Sustained New Law Violations: Non Court-ordered



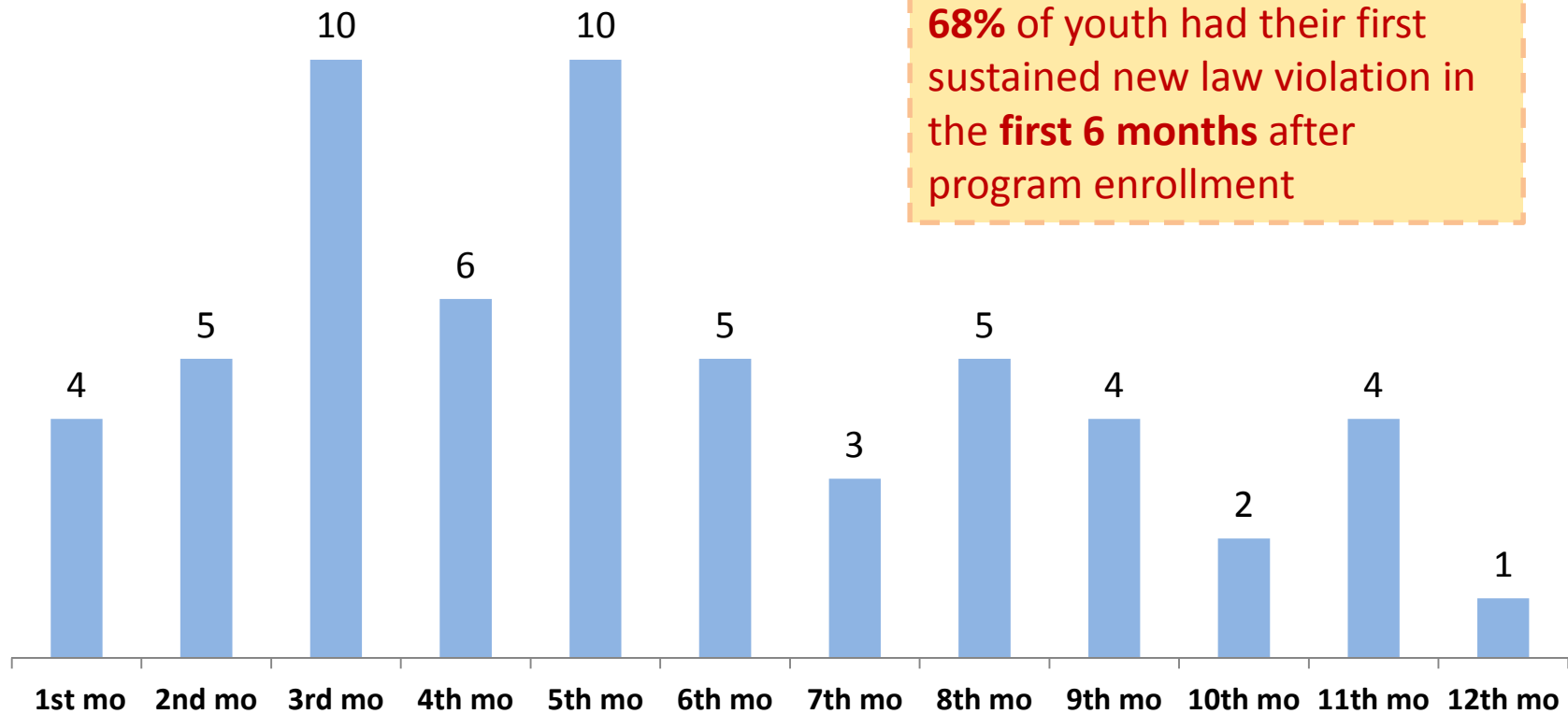
12 Month Sustained New Law Violations: Never had contact



New Law Violations: 6 & 12 mos



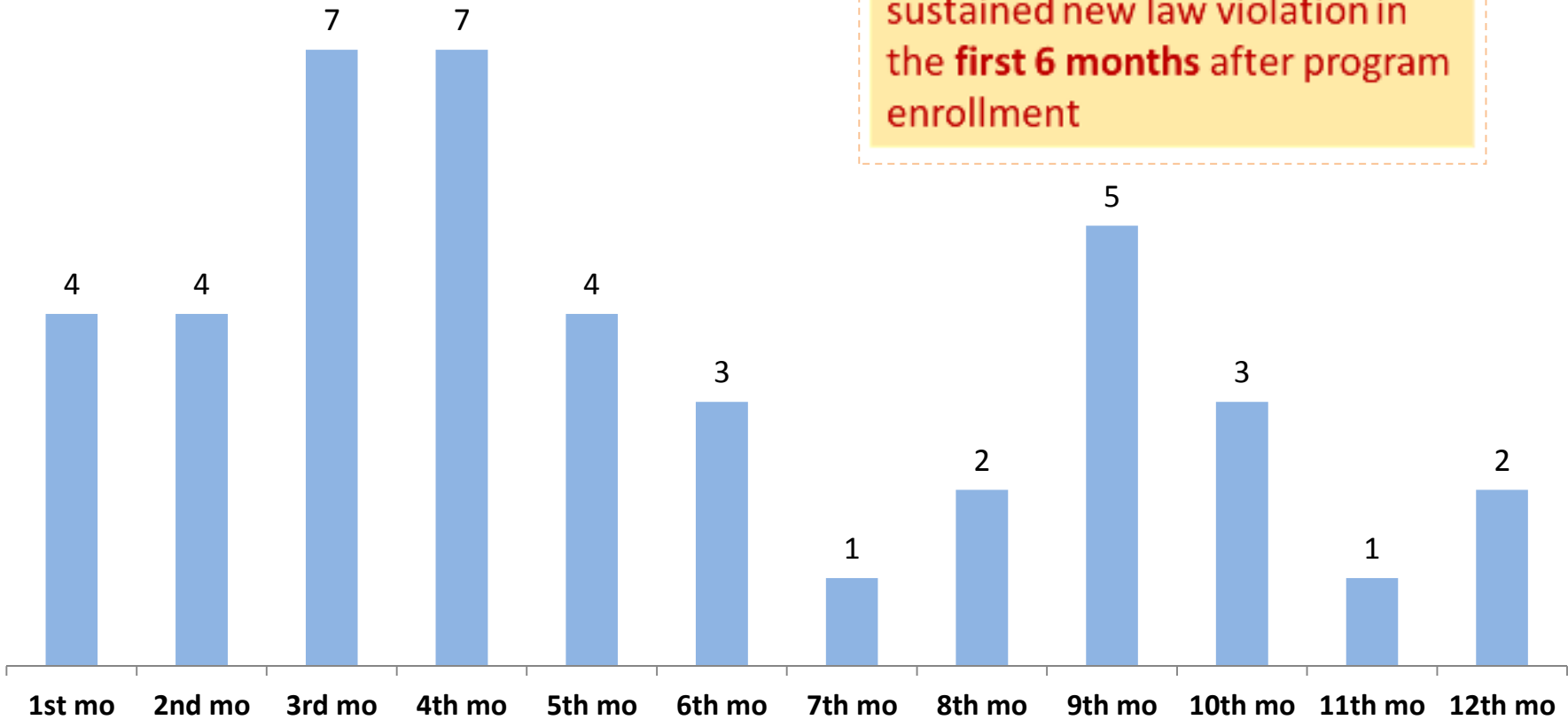
Time to First New Sustained Law Violation – Court-Ordered Youth



68% of youth had their first sustained new law violation in the **first 6 months** after program enrollment

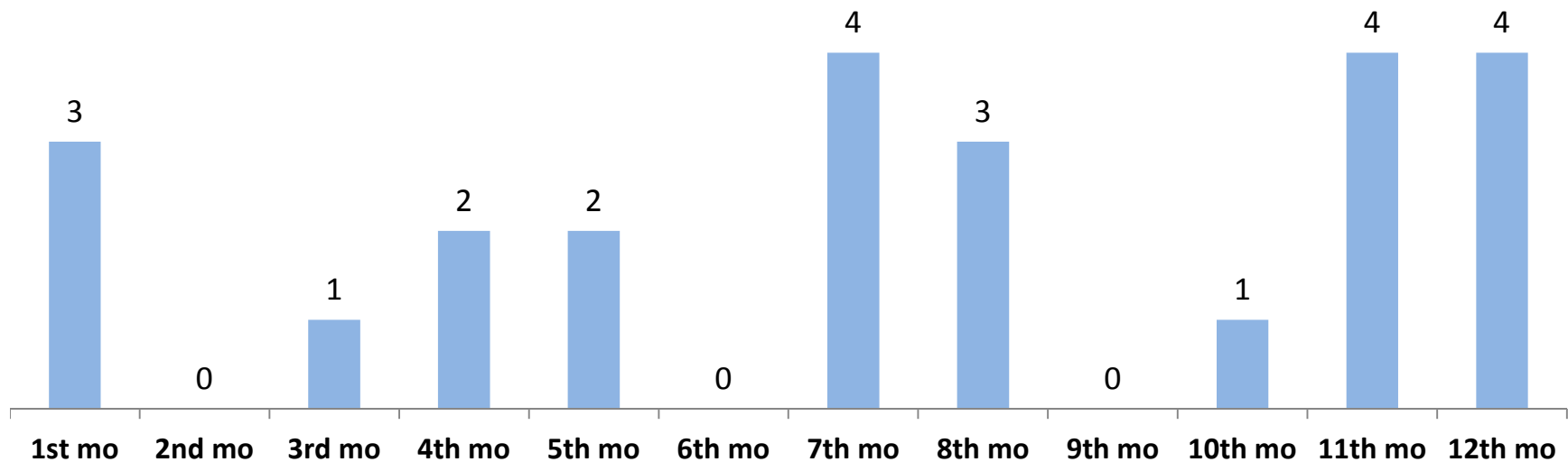
Time to First New Sustained Law Violation – Non-Court-Ordered Youth

67% of youth had their first sustained new law violation in the first 6 months after program enrollment



Time to First New Sustained Law Violation – No Previous Justice Involvement

67% of youth had their first sustained new law violation in the **second 6 months** after program enrollment

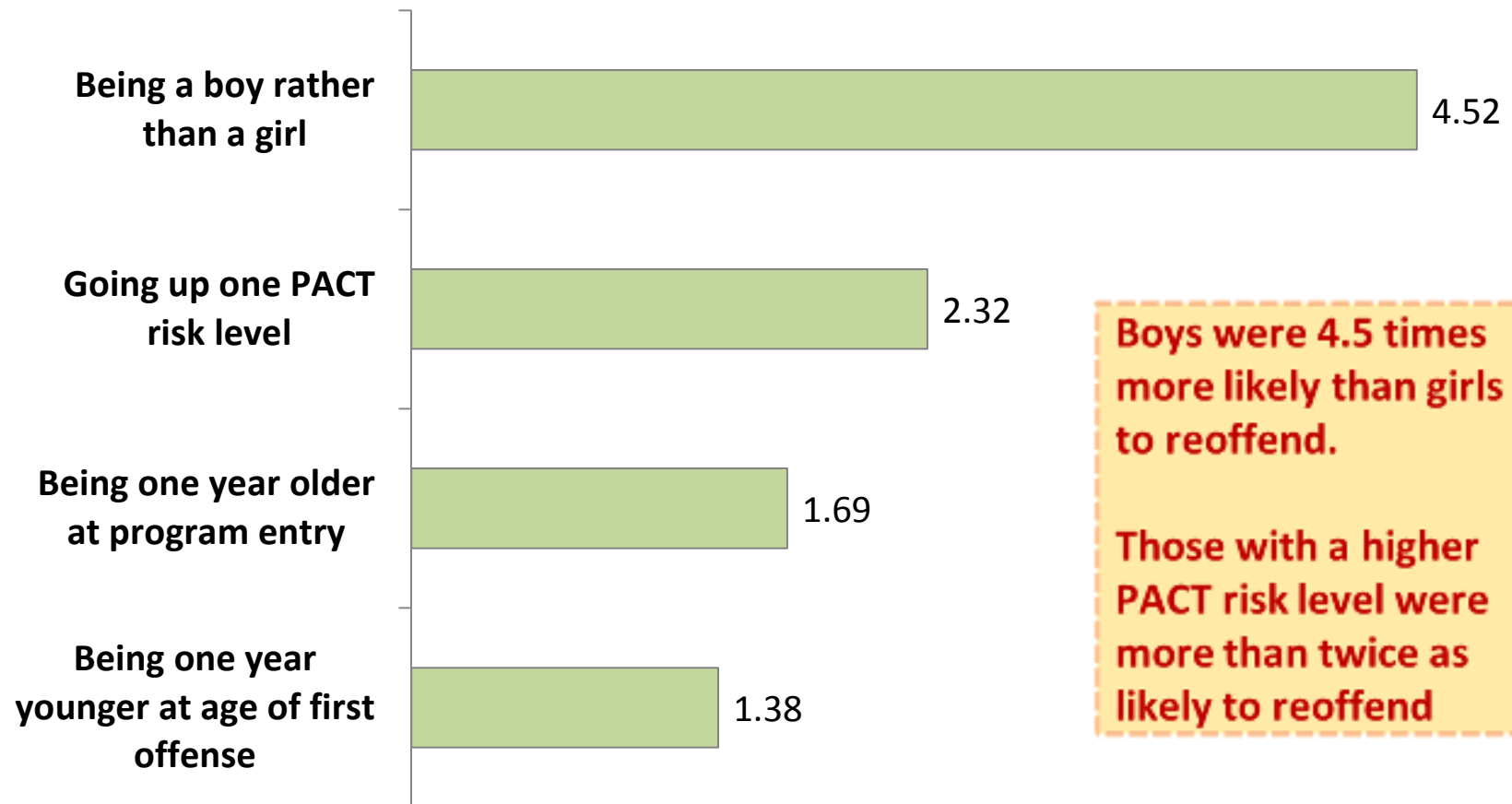


Which youth are most likely
to reoffend?

Predictor Variables Included

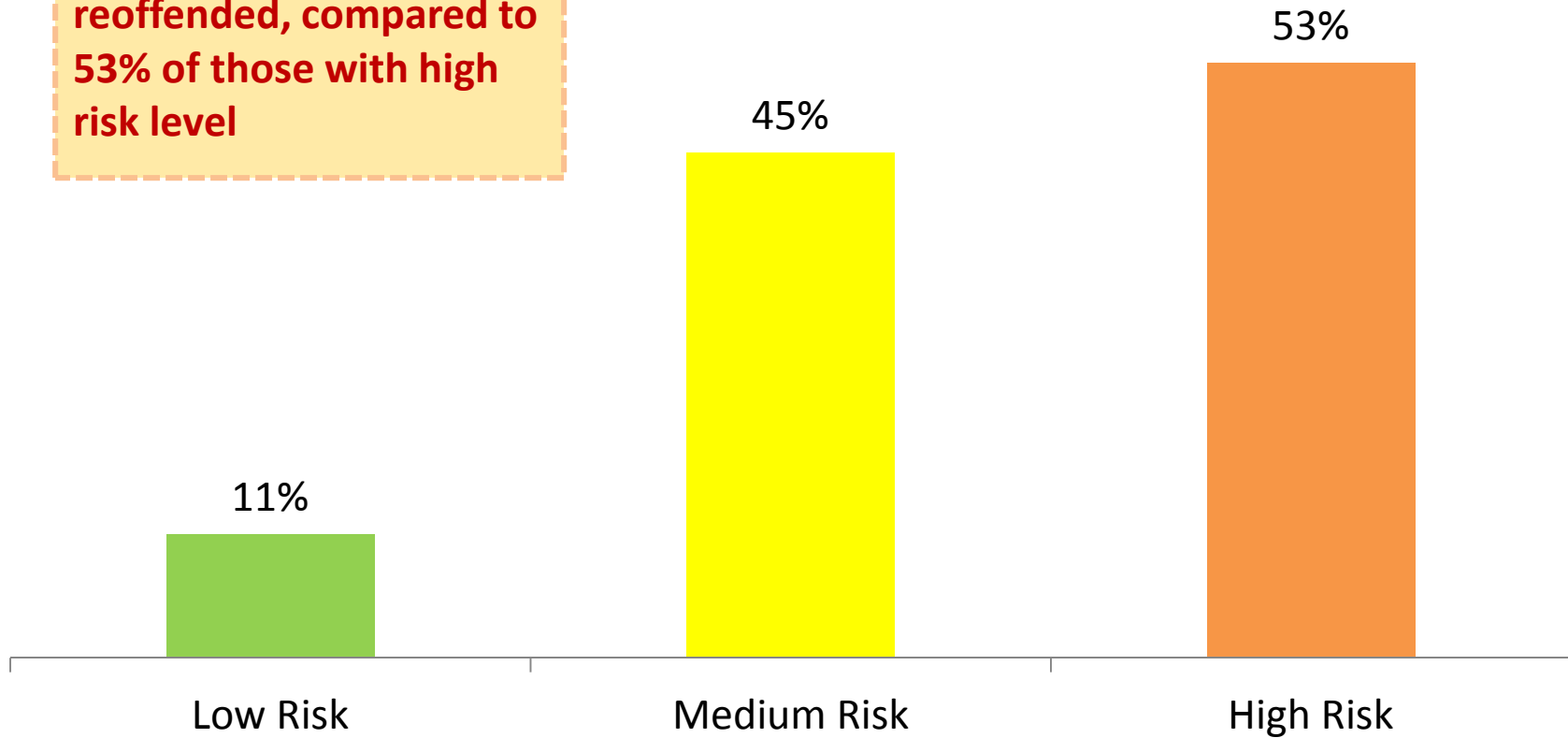
- Gender
- Race/ethnicity
- Age at first offense
- Age at program entry
- PACT overall risk level (low, moderate, high) at entry into program.

Increase in odds of having a new sustained law violation within 12 months, as a function of changes in key predictors



PACT Risk Level Alone as a Predictor of Recidivism

Only 11% of youth with low PACT risk level reoffended, compared to 53% of those with high risk level



Next Steps

- Examine additional predictors of recidivism as captured in the PACT assessment
 - Substance Use
 - Mental Health
 - Gang involvement/affiliation
 - Expelled from/dropped out of school
 - Special education
 - CPS involvement
- Examine predictors of first contact with juvenile justice system

Discussion

Comparing Recidivism

Source	Population	Recidivism Rate	Definition
Florida Dept of Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Accountability Report, 2012	Pre-court diversion Services	15%	Adjudicated in juvenile or adult court – 12 months post program completion.
Recidivism, Costs, and Psychosocial Outcomes for a Post-Arrest Juvenile Diversion Program, 2011 Hodges, K. et. al. Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 50:7.	Post-arrest diversion; assessment & high level of support services	7.7%	Adjudication for new offenses 1-year post services.
San Diego County, Report to Grand Jury, 2003-2004	Post-arrest diversion; Contract with tasks (include letter, restitution, mediation, community service); Support services and programs funded by JJCPA.	19%	Arrest after one year
A Comparative Analysis of Recidivism with Propensity Score Matching of Informal and Formal Juvenile Probationers, 2013 Onifade et al. Journal of Offender Rehabilitation 16:36.	Formal & Informal probation (adjudicated); Midwest county; Risk level based on YSL/CMI	<i>Low risk:</i> 27%/30% <i>Mod risk:</i> 47%/49% <i>High risk:</i> 59%/60%	New petition filed excluding traffic violations or truancy; juv and adult court and prosecutor records; 24 months subsequent of probation.

Discussion Points

- Which of these findings confirm what you already suspected?
- Which of these findings are surprising to you?
- Which other research questions would you be interested in exploring?