

Reformative Changes: A Comparative Analysis of the Implementation of the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument

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ABSTRACT:

This research study analyzes the new Detention Risk Assessment tool implemented in Snohomish County's Juvenile Detention Center. Through utilization of both quantitative and qualitative methodology this cross-sectional study suggests the new tool's future effectiveness in reducing secure confinement of youth and eliminating disproportionality among youth of color. The findings highlight that although changes have been detected in the data they are still not as significant due to the new DRAI still being in its infancy. Recommendations are provided for future assessment to test the DRAI's effectiveness in reducing the override rates and elimination of discrepancies in data collection for youth of color.

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INTRODUCTION

“History will judge us by the difference we make in the everyday lives of children”

*(Mandela,2002).*¹

This study will address the unnecessary detention of youth and disproportionality of youth of color (YOC) in the Snohomish County’s Juvenile Detention Center. Juvenile justice is predicated on the fact that adolescents are not at the age of developmental maturity that society deems responsible for their own decisions and actions. Due to the average age of delinquency adjudication in most states ranging from 10-17 years of age (National Juvenile Defender Center, 2016); any juvenile between the ages of 10-17 that commits a criminal offense falls under the welfare of the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Justice in the United States was created on the basis that the safety of the public was served best if it emphasized rehabilitation, instead of punishment and incarceration of youth.² Despite this being the original intention of the U. S. juvenile system, it wasn’t until 2005, that the United States Supreme Court abolished the death penalty for minors.³ It took another five years, in 2010, to restrict the use of life imprisonment without the chance of parole for

¹ Nelson Mandela, 2002 : Luncheon hosted by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Anan at the special session of the UN for Children, New York City May 9, 2002 (https://www.huffingtonpost.com/vashthi-nepaul/nelson-mandela-on-childre_b_4394706.html).

^{2/3} Burke, Alison S. "Under Construction: Brain Formation, Culpability, and the Criminal Justice System." *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 34, no. 6 (2011): 381-85. doi:10.1016/j.ijlp.2011.10.001.

^{3/4} Roper V. Simmons & 540 U.S.,1160, (2005).

minors. However, as of today, states still use what is called the *juvenile waiver* to charge and detain youth as adults.

The United States juvenile system has transformed into one that is based on punitive practices instead of rehabilitation, human services, and alternative methods of detention for the youth that depend on this system to protect them (Mendel, 2014). This paper will begin by establishing the need for reform in our juvenile justice system and the creation of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) as a contribution to that reform. It then explores the literature on related topics such as the following: reformatory justice vs restorative justice, alternative program implementations, the use of risk assessment instruments, and disproportionate minority contact. Furthermore, this paper will evaluate the effectiveness of JDAI's third and seventh core elements, the use of a risk assessment instrument and reducing racial disparities. These findings will continue the discussion of the importance of reformatory practices, cultural awareness, and, alternative detention methods for youth.

“Every year, an estimated 300,000 young people are admitted to detention facilities nationwide, and approximately 20,000 are held in detention on any given night.”⁴ The average stay for a juvenile [in the U.S.] in detention is about 20 days. In 2013, among this estimate the DMC Databook Relative Rate Index (RRI) Matrix showed ⁵ that nationally YOC disproportionately out-weighed white juveniles in delinquency offenses. With a total population of minorities being 13,749,500 versus 17,533,700 of white juveniles; of which over a quarter of the minority population were represented in the juvenile justice system. Along with unnecessary

^{4/3/4} Mendel, Richard A. “Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative - Progress Report 2014.” Annie Casey Foundation, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014, www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2014JDAIPROGRESSREPORT-2014.pdf#page=10.

⁵ (see appendices)

detention of youth this creates disproportionality issue also known as Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC).

Restorative Justice Practices and Introduction to Literature Review

Restorative Justice Practices are inclusive in nature and along with the juvenile offender involve the victim and community at large's participation in the rehabilitation process of the juvenile offender. A law was signed into legislation by Washington State Governor Christine Gregoire, on March 30th, 2012 this enabled youth offender's availability to restorative justice practices. It allows the youth offender to go before a probation counselor or community accountability board (aka *diversion unit*), where they reach a diversion agreement in lieu of the youth offender being sentenced or having a court hearing.

This is just one example of restorative justice the literature review will provide others that will contribute to content and education on how other states/ countries utilize this method for rehabilitation. DMC will also be introduced providing reasons as to why it is important to implement the initiatives of JDAI and the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) to increase equity and fairness and eliminate bias. Therefore, the literature review will serve as an overview of alternatives to punitive practices and an awareness of DMC on a national level.

The Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) was created in 1992 to decrease the detention of juveniles. Those behind JDAI believed that there were alternative solutions to most punishments for juvenile crime.⁶ Moreover, they thought that there was a better way of

⁶ Stanfield, Rochelle. "The JDAI Story: Building a Better Juvenile Detention System." *The Annie E. Casey Foundation*, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1999, www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF-TheJDAIStoryOverview-1999.pdf.

practicing juvenile justice. JDAI uses eight core elements as a guide to a better juvenile justice system, which will be discussed further in the latter part of this paper.

JDAI was started in Cook County, Chicago, Illinois. Bill Pieroth a juvenile probation officer, noticed youth were being detained at a higher rate than anticipated. Normally, this could be easily justifiable if they are at risk of missing their court date or show a pattern of disregard to the court. However, while investigating, Pieroth found that an unusual number of youth were being detained for missing a court date. This finding caused him to dig deeper into the juvenile court in Cook County. He found that the court was placing the youth's court date up to two months after the time of arrest and the court had no contact with the juvenile during that time; thus, youth were just merely forgetting that they had court.⁷ This led to the creation of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), then a multi-million-dollar five-year, five site experiment sponsored by the Annie E. Casey foundation. JDAI was created to structure and rationalize juvenile detention centers. JDAI has now been adopted in 112 sites across the United States of America.

In Washington State JDAI is enforced in Juvenile Courts/ Detention Centers in 9 counties. The outcome has effectively produced reduction in their juvenile detention population by implementation of multiple detention alternatives programs, expedition of case-processing and development of risk assessment tools such as the DRAI (Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2014).

⁷ Stanfield, Rochelle. "The JDAI Story: Building a Better Juvenile Detention System." *The Annie E. Casey Foundation*, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1999, www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF-TheJDAIStoryOverview-1999.pdf.

Funding for JDAI in Washington state was first provided by the Washington State Partnership Council on Juvenile Justice in 2004 and in 2008 the Washington State Legislature began funding the initiative due to increased success and proven performance of cost-effective ways to improve juvenile justice outcomes (Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2014).

In 2004 JDAI was adapted by Snohomish County's Juvenile Detention Center. Snohomish County Juvenile Detention Center was opened in 1998. Located north of downtown Everett, WA., in a residential neighborhood. The detention center is on-site and adjacent to the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Probation, Alternative Programs, the Juvenile Prosecutor and Clerks Department in the Denney Juvenile Justice Center. The detention center is administered by the Superior Court Judges and Juvenile Court Administrator and funded by the County Commissioners. The average cost per day of detention is \$316.00. The facility has 124 beds with eight 13 bed units plus two 10 bed overflow units and is two floors (Young, 2013).

CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the effectiveness of the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) in Snohomish County, Washington. This study focuses on the third and seventh core elements recommended by JDAI-- the implementation of a Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) and the awareness and reduction of racial disparities to focus on elimination of bias. This research will pose the three following research questions: 1) has the implementation of a new risk-assessment tool decreased the detention of youth in Snohomish County? 2), are override rates associated with detention rates? and 3), has implementation of the new risk-assessment tool lessened Disproportionate Minority Contact?

First, this paper will evaluate if JDAI is effective at reducing the number of youths being detained. JDAI was founded on the premise that there was a better way to manage youth criminal behavior. They came up with the following eight core elements:

1. Increased collaboration between all agencies and stakeholders involved in the process of juvenile justice. These include, but are not limited to, local probation offices, juvenile court systems, lawyers, and community organizations.
2. Collection of data, as well as, utilizing the data collected to identify problems and assess the impact, or lack thereof, reform practices. This is to encourage change based in fact.
3. Objective screening practices to ensure that the youth that are being detained are of great threat and that those who don't are placed in alternative programs.

4. The creation of, or enhancement of alternative detention programs and non-secure facilities.
5. Reform of the case processing practices. This is to help expedite juvenile case processing; which reduces length of stays in detention facilities, help increase availability of non-secure program spots, and increase the likelihood of interventions in timely and appropriate fashions.
6. Create new court practices and policies handle “special” detention cases. Examples of “special” include: failures to appear at court and probation violations⁸. JDAI recognized that many of these types of cases were leading to automatic bookings without evaluation of public safety risk.
7. Recognize, reduce and combat racial disparities. This focuses on eliminating bias through trainings and evaluations and is to help ensure a fair chance for youth of color.
8. Monitoring and evaluating the conditions in which youth are confined when they are detained.

The first question this paper will examine is whether the implementation of a new, reformed Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) in Snohomish County, is effective? The second question is whether override rates are associated with detention rates of youth in Snohomish County, WA. The third question will address the issue of DMC and if any significant changes have been made since the new, reformed DRAI has been implemented.

Risk Assessment Instrument

⁸ Mendel, Richard A. “Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative - Progress Report 2014.” Annie Casey Foundation, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2014, www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-2014JDAIProgressReport-2014.pdf#page=10.

In February 2018 Snohomish County's Charles Denny Juvenile Detention Center implemented the new Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI). This tool was implemented for the following reasons: 1) to encourage development of alternatives to detention center admission (e.g. diversion programs), 2) to reduce failures to appear in court 3) reduce subsequent delinquent behavior 4) reduce low risk juveniles unnecessarily being admitted to the detention center, 5) eliminate DMC (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2006).

DMC specifically pertains to bias based on race, ethnicity, color, gender and socio-economic status, 6) the DRAI allows for supervisors and counselors to conduct overrides due to mitigating factors.⁹ These mitigating factors support release, or the aggravating factors support the youth being detained. Overrides must maintain a 15%-20% rate per the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI).

The DRAI was derived from the Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) which was developed by JDAI in 1993. The RAI was modeled after other detention screening instruments that were designed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) between 1985 and 1988. These screening instruments used in three California counties (Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and San Francisco). An objective detention risk assessment instrument was implemented in 1989 in Boward County, Florida. The instrument designed by the NCCD and implemented in Boward County were validated and proven effective in follow-up studies of released youth (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2006).

What is the RAI?

The RAI is a screening instrument that assesses the reasons a juvenile will either be detained or not. Usually the RAI is in a paper form and completed by hand by an intake screener.

⁹ (see appendices)

At the Snohomish County Juvenile Detention Center, it is often completed by a Juvenile Classification Officer.

States have different RAIs; as stated before, Snohomish County utilizes the DRAI¹⁰ which consists of questions about the youths' name, race, ethnicity, current offenses, etc. and operates on a point system. If a juvenile reaches 12 points they will be detained. An override can also occur if there are aggravating factors (see Appendices). For example, aggravating factors can include if the youth is a threat to himself or herself or others, combative with a Law Enforcement Officer, and/or had referrals within the last six months.

How does it eliminate DMC?

The new DRAI utilized in Snohomish County contains a category for race and ethnicity. This was a significant change created to assist in eliminating biases and disproportionate minority contact by enabling accurate data collection of youth being screened or referred by law enforcement officers. Implementation of collection of this data was also necessary in understanding the characteristics of justice involved youth and assists in identifying areas of disparity (National Juvenile Justice Network, 2014).

Another way of defining restorative justice is by one's actions effects on the community. For example, Chang (2017) defines crime as a 'violation of the human relationship of trust within the community' (p. 371) and looks at restorative justice as a healing mechanism for all parties involved, instead of just punishing the perpetrator. This is also restorative justice defined by process.¹¹

¹⁰ (see appendices)

¹¹ Chang, W. (2017). When my community met the other: Competing concepts of community in restorative justice. *Canadian Journal of Law Society* 32(3), 371-390.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The definition of *restorative justice* continues to be debated. One of the biggest debates is if restorative justice should be defined by the process we use or the outcome we achieve.¹² Most often restorative justice is defined by the process used. For example, the restorative justice emphasis in California and parts of Canada are based on communication. They include bringing the victim and perpetrator of the crime together to talk about what happened.¹³

However, defining restorative justice by the outcome wished to achieve has its benefits. When you define restorative justice by the outcome, you now allow multiple processes to be defined as restorative.¹⁴ Doolin (2007) found that giving multiple avenues to the same outcome is beneficial because not everyone handles or retains everything the same. This method gives you the chance to reach and restore multiple juveniles, who come from different backgrounds and have different learning styles, at once.

The move from retributive to restorative justice for youth is important. It is reported that punishment-focused approaches to crime distract youth from being able to comprehend the full range of consequences of their actions.¹⁵ Lawson (2004) describes transformation as when the offenders and the communities affected, experience liberation of the conditions that continue the

¹² Doolin, K. (2007). But What Does it Mean? Seeking Definitional Clarity in Restorative Justice. *The Journal of Criminal Law*, 71(5), 427-440. doi:10.1350/jcla.2007.71.5.427.

¹³ Umbreit, M. S.; Vos, B.; Coates, R. B.; Lightfoot, E. (2005). Restorative justice in the twenty-first century: social movement full of opportunities and pitfalls. *Marquette Law Review* 89(2), 251-304.

^{14/10} Doolin, K. (2007). But What Does it Mean? Seeking Definitional Clarity in Restorative Justice. *The Journal of Criminal Law*, 71(5), 427-440. doi:10.1350/jcla.2007.71.5.427.

¹⁵ Zehr, H. (1995). *Changing lenses*. Scottdale, PA: Herald Press.

cycle of domination, aggression, and violence which leads to delinquent behavior and recidivism. According to Shoemaker (2000), a minor is less responsible than an adult. Due to this, a minor needs different policies and procedures that are focused on prevention over punishment.¹⁶

¹⁷Bazemore and Umbreit (1995) found that though restorative justice is popular and appears to have many answers to how we can appropriately handle juvenile offenders, it doesn't have all the answers. They explain that a 'meaningful' and 'comprehensive' model is only one piece of the justice reform. They used a holistic framework to attempt to balance the offender's perceptions and needs with those of the community. They suggest that juvenile courts must first adjust how they use retributive systems of punishment and implement restorative methods in the court room before it can be effective post punishment.¹⁸

In 2008, a program called Models for Change was introduced in King County, WA. The focus of this program was "systems integration" which involves multiple parts and organizations to assist in juveniles who "cross-over" many lines such as education, child welfare, criminal law, and mental health.¹⁹ These crossover programs helped juvenile justice officers understand the abundance of resources they have at their fingertips and familiarize them with the programs offered.²⁰

¹⁶ Shoemaker, Donald J. *Theories of Delinquency: An Examination of Explanations of Delinquent Behavior*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

¹⁷ Lawson, Catherine L., and Joanne Katz. "Restorative Justice: an Alternative Approach to Juvenile Crime." *The Journal of Socio-Economics*, vol. 33, no. 2, Apr. 2004, pp. 175–188., doi:10.1016/j.socec.2003.12.018.

¹⁸ Bazemore, G., & Umbreit, M. (1995). Rethinking the Sanctioning Function in Juvenile Court: Retributive or Restorative Responses to Youth Crime. *Crime & Delinquency*, 41(3), 296-316.

¹⁹ Siegel, Gene. "The King County (Washington) Systems Integration Initiative: A First Look at the Kent District Dual System Youth Pilot Program." *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*, vol. 60, no. 4, 2009, pp. 44–59.

²⁰ Siegel, Gene. "The King County (Washington) Systems Integration Initiative: A First Look at the Kent District Dual System Youth Pilot Program." *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*, vol. 60, no. 4, 2009, pp. 44–59.

A similar program was created in Albany, New York called Juvenile Justice Mobile Response Team (JJMRT).²¹ Ehrhard-Dietzel (2016) found that while this program helped agencies identify needs of the community and understand the resources available in different instances, this program only had a small and limited impact on the juvenile justice system's response to youth during arrest.²² Finally, another program was introduced in Louisiana in 2006; this program used evidenced based methods and made community services more available and drew public attention to them through multiple coalitions.²³

The literature on this topic is wide and diverse; however, it mostly focuses on the process of communication and healing between the offender and victim. This paper will focus on the process in which youth are determined to be detained or not; whether that process is effective in Snohomish County and how we can better improve this system. This study will use the JDAI's standard of effectiveness (15%-20% override rates) and lean on the core elements of JDAI to recommend necessary changes in the juvenile justice system in Snohomish County, WA.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) was a recurring theme throughout the literature search. It was made apparent that has been an enduring issue since the early 90's and continues to be one now.

Bell (2005) States that over the past 25 years the Juvenile Justice System has shifted from the detained population of 56 percent white to 68 percent minority. Annie E. Casey Foundation and W. Hayward Burns Institute are acknowledged for their involvement in the reduction of

²¹Ehrhard-Dietzel, S., Barton, M.S. & Hickey, D.A. Child Adolesc Soc Work J (2017) 34: 223. <https://doi-org.offcampus.lib.washington.edu/10.1007/s10560-016-0457-1>.

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²³ Phillippi, Stephen W., Joseph Coccozza, and Debra K. Deprato. "Advancing Evidence-Based Practices for Juvenile Justice Reform Through Community Development." *Journal of Community Practice* 21, no. 4 (2013): 434-50. doi:10.1080/10705422.2013.849636.

unnecessary detention and DMC to address the issue of high percentage of minority representation in the Juvenile Justice System.

The Casey Foundation in 1992 established the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative to “demonstrate that jurisdiction can establish effective and efficient systems to accomplish the purposes of juvenile detention (Bell)”.

The Burns Institute utilizes a model that requires “active commitment and participation of the key traditional and nontraditional stakeholders” within the juvenile justice system this includes; prosecutors, public defenders, police, probation, political leaders, service providers and community groups. The stakeholders are led through a data- driven, consensus-based process with the focus on reducing disproportionate minority confinement.

To conclude this study Bell states that disproportionate minority confinement can only be reduced if jurisdictions are actively committed to implementing the strategies of Annie E Casey Foundation and the Burn Institute.

In this article Choi, J., & Severson, M. (2009) explore a culturally competent restorative justice practice for Asian Americans included with historical development and contemporary issues of restorative justice. Core elements of cultural competency of Asians and Asian Americans and their salient cultural traits are examined. Principles and recommendations were made for development of a restorative justice practice that is culturally competent for Asians and Asian Americans who during publication of this article constituted 4.4 % of the population. As of 2018, the DRAI records the Asian and Asian American percentage as being 5.3%.²⁴

Feinstein (2014) focuses on police interactions contributing to disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. A sample of thirty male juveniles residing in a

²⁴ Choi / Severson

correctional facility was used to conduct in-depth interviews. Themes that were most consistent included Whites being allotted more chances than youth of color by the police, repeated arrests by the same officer, unnecessary force on youth of color by officers and the police being aware of a specific family reputation. The final findings showed that there was correlation between disproportionality and race within the juvenile justice system.²⁵

In this article Conley, D. (1994) surveys data from a larger study on minority disproportionality in the juvenile justice system in a western state; it is combined with both quantitative and qualitative techniques. The article highlights the data of participant observation on encounters between police and youths of color. The qualitative data demonstrates the importance of information collected through interviews and field observations can be instrumental in increasing the understanding of the on-going disproportionality dilemma.²⁶

This study Holley, L., & Vanvleet, R. (2006) explores perceptions of race and class bias by conducting individual interviews and focus groups with youth of color offenders and focus groups with system staff and focus groups within one state's youth justice system. The findings indicate that class and bias are present, and that staff unintentionally demonstrated racism and classism during the focus groups. Recommendations for addressing individual and institutional racism and classism were offered in conclusion to this study.

Galaway, B., & Hudson, J. (1996) discuss the practice and implementation of Restorative Justice geographically in this publication; exploring countries such as the United States, Canada, England, Wales, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Germany. They stress the importance of creating a collaborative justice system which includes the victim, offender, community and

²⁵ Feinstein

²⁶ Conley

criminal justice system is disputed throughout this piece. The origin of Restorative Justice is also explored as the conversation of Aboriginal culture is introduced and explained. Another aspect of the Restorative Justice approach described is New Zealand's family conferencing approach to criminal justice/ rehabilitation and its importance in this context.

Wearmouth, J., Mckinney, R., & Glynn, T. (2008) provides an example of Restorative Justice practices in a New Zealand school, by employing the Maori protocols on a student whose behavior is deemed unacceptable. In this article the reader can examine the intervention that is not only done in the school setting but also takes place in the community.²⁷

Davis, J., & Sorensen, J. (2013) observed the success of the U.S. juvenile justice systems impact on reducing disproportionate minority confinement; specifically, among incarcerated African Americans since implementation of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention initiative. The final analysis showed that, there was a measurable reduction in the disproportionate Black: White ratio of juvenile placements.

Mooradian, J. (2012) aims to inspect “disproportionate minority confinement” in the United States juvenile justice system from a human right approach a critical social work perspective. Its primary focus on the overrepresentation of African American males. The findings of this study included data from all but of the 50 states and visibly there is still no decline in minority youth who are detained in secure detention facilities.

Mallett, C., & Stoddard-Dare, P. (2010) investigate the effects of disproportionate minority contact and confinement (DMC) in this article, researching the impact of secure detention placement after utilization of standardized risk assessment to determine the risks and needs of youth in a Midwest county's juvenile court population during a 17-month time frame.

²⁷ Wearmouth

Leiber, M. (2002). research the compliance of identification and assessment stages of the DMC mandate a core requirement of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The extent of minority overrepresentation within states' juvenile systems and assessing the causes is the inquiry focus of this research. In conclusion politics and practical limitations affected by implementation of DMC requirements.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This research paper uses a mixed methods approach to determine the effectiveness of the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) in Snohomish County, Washington. This paper will use statistical data collected by Snohomish County Juvenile Court on their implementation of the Detention Risk Assessment Initiative. To determine the DRAI's effectiveness for specifically eliminating disproportionate minority contact qualitative methods were used, which consisted of interviewing the staff at Snohomish County Detention Center.

A. Participant Data and Measures

This study uses primary data collected from the Snohomish County Juvenile Court in Snohomish County, Washington. This data was collected, cleaned, and stored by Snohomish County and has been cleared of any identifying markers. Due to the potentially sensitivity data and findings of this research, this paper has received clearance from the Human Subjects Division of the University of Washington. This research has also been granted permission to use this data by the Snohomish Juvenile Court.²⁸ The participants of this data did so involuntarily. It was collected upon an encounter with a Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) who believes a youth should be detained. Youth has been defined by persons who are under the age of 18 years old. There are 1,598 encounters in this data (N=1,598).

Participants for the qualitative study were Snohomish County Juvenile Detention Center staff and differed from the staff who participated in the quantitative study. This participation

²⁸ Approval letter: Research Agreement/Consent available upon request.

was voluntarily, and convenient sampling was utilized for this cross-sectional study. All data was collected during over the phone and in person interviews and all participants were encouraged to answer questions with transparency.

C. Study Design and Materials

This data is drawn from the Detention Risk Assessments conducted in Snohomish County, Washington. In 2017, Snohomish County changed its original DRAI form and for seven months (April 2017 to December 2017) they ran both the old version and the pilot one. The pilot version was adopted as the new and only DRAI form in January 2018.

The DRAI asks a number of demographic questions, such as the juvenile's name, age, race and ethnicity. Moreover, this form asks questions about the juvenile's criminal history and current charges. This instrument is derived from JDAI's third core element. The DRAI works on a point scale to determine the youths' detention or release. For the purpose of this paper, all identifying markers have been removed from the data before evaluation.

This data will be analyzed using cross tabulations with chi-squared and descriptive statistics to explain the effectiveness of the DRAI in Snohomish County. Furthermore, spearman's R will be used to further examine the relationship between STATE THE VARIABLES HERE. The data contains nominal, ordinal and some interval data. The key variables that will be used in this research are: age, points collected, and outcomes (override rates and detention rates are drawn from this variable).

To determine effectiveness of the DRAI, this paper will use override rates as the determining factor. JDAI suggests that a risk assessment tool is effective if the override rates are

between 15 and 20 percent²⁹. Based on JDAI's recommendations, this study will look at override percentage rates overall, when the old DRAI was the only one in use, during the pilot period when both the old DRAI and the pilot were being used, and after full adoption of the pilot into the new DRAI form used by Snohomish County.

When collecting data pertaining to DMC, in-person interviews were recorded using an Apple iPhone and transcribed by hand and with a transcription application for accuracy. Interviews conducted over the phone relied on hand written notes by interviewers. During in person interviews notes were jotted down by interviewers to ensure all pertinent information was not missed and included in the data collection process. A ten-question survey was also created utilizing Google docs but due to the inability to access them, participation was limited and did not allow for robust quantitative data the allotted time for interviews were an hour and a half.

D. Data Collections Procedure :

The Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) is a paper form filled out by a classification officer. The process in which each encounter is obtained, and record is as follows: A LEO interacts with a youth, whether for a crime, suspicion of a criminal act, domestic violence, etc. If the LEO believes that the youth should be held in the detention center, for any reason, the LEO calls into the Snohomish County Juvenile Detention Center, Charles Denney Juvenile Justice Center. There the phone is answered by the classification officer on shift. The classification officer then fills out the paper form of the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument

²⁹ Steinhart, David. "Juvenile Risk Assessment: A Practice Guide to Juvenile Detention Reform." The Annie E. Casey Foundation. 2006. Accessed July 2018. <http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-juviledetentionriskassessment1-2006.pdf>.

(DRAI), which helps the classification officer to determine if the youth should be detained or other avenues should be taken.

The classification officer fills out the form by asking the LEO each question about the youth. These questions include, what is the current offense the youth has committed, and what the youths' race and ethnicity are. Based on the answers of this form, the classification officer determines if the youth should be brought into the detention center or released.

When the youth score less than 12 points they are to be released to a parent, guardian, or on their own reconnaissance. However, the classification officer is allotted the power to override the point scale to either book a youth with less than twelve-points or to let a youth go who has more than twelve-points. They are given this power based on mitigating and aggravating factors. An override requires the two authorizing official signatures (Supervisors). Once the form has been completed. It is given to the data analysis in Snohomish County Court. From there, the analysis enters in the data electronically into a data set that is stored as a excel file.

When collective data from the staff, first thorough analysis was done of both the old and new DRAI forms. Then data was collected from interviews conducted with the Snohomish Juvenile Detention Center staff through transcription from recordings, notes and surveys (see table below).

<u>Role</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u># of Participants</u>
Program Managers	Phone	2 people
	In person	3 people
JPCs	In person	8 people
	Survey	2 responses
JCOSs	In person	2 people

	Survey	0 responses
LEOs	Phone	2 people
	Survey	2 responses

E. Ethical Considerations

As mentioned above, due to the sensitivity and vulnerability of the juvenile population this study addresses, this study received approval from the University of Washington Bothell. Furthermore, this research has received approval from the Snohomish County Juvenile Court to use their data. Despite these approvals, this research does use data that was collected involuntarily and usually without the subject's knowledge.

This study recognizes the potential ethical dilemma it faces due to the sensitivity of this information and its respectively vulnerable population. To address this dilemma, all identifying markers have been removed from the data prior to analysis. This research is done with good intentions. This study recognizes the ethical problems. Moreover, this data is the only way to research this topic.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Analysis

Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for the following analysis. The analyses consider sample design effects of using SPSS. Based on the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) data from Snohomish County Juvenile Court, there were 1,598 youth DRAI encounters. First, this study began by running frequencies of each of the variables identified as potentially necessary, with appropriate descriptive statistics. These statistics and frequencies highlighted the need for many recodes and cleaning of data that was required. There were many variables that needed recoding due to missing variables being included.

The main study variables that required recoding were all of the override and outcome variables from all three-time frames and the overall overrides and outcomes. Furthermore, a variable for detention was created out of all outcomes. For questions one and two, crosstabulation tables with chi-squared was used to determine significance between the relationships. As well as, descriptive statistical analysis.

The qualitative analyses was conducted by interviewing collectively 17 staff members from the following specialties Juvenile Probation Counselors (JPCs), Juvenile Correction Officer

Supervisors (JCOs) and Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs), some interviewed were conducted over the telephone while most were done in person. In person interviews were completed on two different dates, the first was April 25th, 2018 and the second was May 3rd, 2018.

Participants were all given an agenda which listed eleven questions (see appendices) pertaining to the implementation of the new DRAI tool. Introductory questions were included on the agenda to comprehend the participants knowledge of the new DRAI.

Questions were also asked to collect data reflecting the effectiveness of the new DRAI's ability to 1) limit the amount of low risk youth offenders 2) reduce the percentage of overrides and 3) eliminating bias of race and DMC. These questions also provided the main findings of this study due to the commonality of the answers provided from all three groups interviewed, providing correlation with the quantitative data that was collected during the statistical data analyses.

B. Demographics

Among the encounters, the mean age was 15.45 years old. Furthermore, seventeen-point-two percent of youth were recorded as Black, while seventy-point-two were recorded as White. Interestingly, only four-point-six youth were recorded as American Indian/Alaskan Native. Furthermore, majority of encounters recorded were males (73.6%). Of all the youth encounters, only 26.2% were recorded as female. Furthermore, the most common offense was assault in the fourth degree (35.4%). Lastly, 30.6% of all youth DRAI encounters come from Snohomish County Sheriff's Office.

Table 1: *Demographics of Youth Recorded by Detention Risk Assessment Instrument in Snohomish County, WA*

Total Sample (n) n= 1598

Demographic Characteristics	
	<i>Race</i>
	Asian
	Black
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
	Unknown
	White
	<i>Gender</i>
	Female
	Male
	Unknown
	<i>Age</i>
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
	13
	14
	15
	16
	17

C. Results

Overall, 75.9% of DRAI forms result in a booking. The average outcome selection of all outcomes is three, which is Point Out Booking. Point Out Booking means that the youth scored twelve points or more, thus requiring a booking and no override was used. However, during the time before the pilot DRAI was implemented, 76.9% of DRAI forms resulted in a detention.

Furthermore, during the pilot period, 74.7% of DRAI forms resulted in a detention. Lastly, since the new DRAI has been fully adopted the detention rate has decreased to 74.7%. While this is a slow decrease, it is a decrease in the detention of juveniles. This means that there are less juveniles entering the detention center in Snohomish County.

Question 1: Detention Rates Over Time

To determine whether there was a significant relationship between detention rates and the implementation of the new DRAI form, Chi-square analysis was conducted and analyzed. Results showed that there was a significant relationship between detention rates and time, at a .05 level ($p = .03$; $n = 1533$). Detention rates have steadily decreased over time. Before the pilot DRAI was in place, 53.3% of youth encounters resulted in a detention. While the pilot DRAI was running along with the old version of the DRAI, detention rates were at 29%. Lastly, from January 2018 to July 2018, only 17.7% of DRAI forms resulted in a detention.

Similarly, to determine if the new DRAI is effective, this research uses override rates to determine effectiveness. As mentioned earlier, the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative team has defined an effective DRAI by having 15% - 20% override rate. This paper first evaluates override rates during each time (Before pilot, during pilot, and after pilot). Before the pilot DRAI was implemented, override rates were at 33.4%. This is high, suggesting ineffectiveness. During the pilot period, when both the old DRAI and the new DRAI were being implemented, override rates decreased to 28.7%. While this is still high, it suggests that something was changing and decreasing the override rates. From January 2018 to July 2018, when only the new DRAI was being used, override rates decreased again (27.3%).

Question 2: New DRAI Effectiveness

To determine whether there was a significant relationship between time and override rates, chi-squared analysis was conducted. Override rates are a nominal level variable; while time is an ordinal level variable because it is coded into three-time periods (before pilot, during pilot, and after pilot). Thirty-four-point-one percent of all overrides were before the pilot (April 2017), while only 27.3% of all overrides happened after the new DRAI took full effect (January 2018). This relationship was significant at .05 level ($p = .008$; $n = 1541$). This suggests that the implementation of a new DRAI form has been increasingly effective, however, it is not fully effective yet.

Question 3: Disproportionate Minority Contact

The key findings in this study were JCO's found it difficult to ask the newly implemented race/ ethnicity question and often did not ask it at all. When the question of race/ethnicity is skipped or overlooked this creates gaps in the data, which does not enable accuracy in reporting and contributes to skewed data. However, participants felt the questions of race/ethnicity also created an opportunity for training and helped facilitate dialogue around race/ethnicity. The qualitative data collected through these interviews also provided evidence that the new DRAI has reduced detention of low risk offenders but has not been effective in stabilizing the override rate to be within the 15%-20% percentile, these findings provide correlation with the quantitative data analyses results performed in this study.

D. Discussion

Based on the findings of this research, detention rates have decreased since the implementation of the new detention risk assessment instrument (DRAI). Causality has not been identified because there are ever moving parts. Detention rates are decreasing on a national level.

³⁰ The national trend is the lowest it has ever been (182.4 arrest /100,000 youth). This decrease could be related to a reduction of youth delinquency, less heavily policing of minor infractions, increased education or a number of other things. However, it is clear that something is changing that decreasing the number of juveniles' being detained in Snohomish County.

Furthermore, our findings suggest while the detention rates are going down, the override rates are still at a high percentage. This suggests that the new tool isn't effective overall. However, due to the slow decrease during the transition between the old tool, the pilot tool, and the new tool, override rates are decreasing. Also, the override rates resulted in a 100% detention. This suggests that youth aren't being overridden out of detention and only in. With the new DRAI only being officially seven months old, it may be the case that the tool is effective and needs more time in effect to appear in the results.

In 2013 Rand Young conducted a Snohomish County Juvenile Detention Utilization Study and a JDAI System Assessment; these studies were conducted to examine how the detention center was being utilized and to explore the reason reduction of reliance on juvenile detention was beneficial for Juvenile Justice Professionals, youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system, crime victims and the general community. The System Assessment reviewed current systems outcomes that were in place based on the perspective of the eight strategies of JDAI and provided recommendations to guide a first-year implementation plan.³¹

The findings of these reports concluded that disproportionality existed amongst Black and Native American youth in Charles Denney Juvenile Detention Center. Black youth represented 4.1% of the general youth population and Native American youth represented 1.7%

³⁰ https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05201

³¹ JDAI Rand Young (See Appendix)

of the general youth population in Snohomish County during 2011. However, 13.7% of Black youth and 6.0% of Native American youth represented a significant percentage of Snohomish County's detention population in comparison to White youth who represented 64.2% of the detention population, Hispanic youth represented 13.1% and, Asian youth who represented 3.0%.

Upon review of DSHS's 2018, "Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement" on a statewide basis these statistics have not changed disproportionality is still present but now it is occurring due to lack of efficient data collection. The findings of this study enable us to conclude that it is imperative to ask the question of race/ethnicity not only for accurate reporting but also to ensure that Snohomish County Juvenile Justice Detention Center is exercising fairness and equity as it pertains to YOC.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the new Detention Risk Assessment Instrument used in Snohomish County, WA hasn't immediately impacted detention rates and override rates. There are several factors that could be impacting the decline of detention rates. However, the results show that since the implementation of the new DRAI form, detention rates have continued to decline and that the override rates have decreased, nearing effective percentages.

Overall, the study of DMC's findings stated the need for more conversations about race/ethnicity and the importance of cultural awareness trainings. The staff expressed the lack of comfort when asking the question regarding race/ethnicity providing evidence of the necessity of more training. The importance of reporting race/ethnicity is imperative and due to the newness of this question and its position on the DRAI it is understandable that it is often missed.

When reducing racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice systems the common obstacle is not understanding what outcome is being sought, therefore clarity of the main goals and importance of reducing the number of YOC in detention is key.

"Strategies to achieve equity will necessarily be derived from detention utilization data. The axiom, "If you can't measure it, you can't change it" has been integral to JDAI's approach to detention and equity reform. Jurisdictions need to build the data capacity to identify target populations; to analyze policy, practice and procedure; to develop strategies for reform; and, to monitor reductions and measure progress in reducing disparities" (Young, 2013).

As mentioned above, there are other factors that potentially could impact detention rates and override rates. For example, during the pilot period of the new DRAI, override rates were high (38.4%). There is two ways of interpreting this information. The first is that the new DRAI isn't effective and it's producing higher override rates. The second, is that the classification officers weren't yet familiar with the new DRAI and were slightly untrusting of its ability. The rapid decrease, in override rates since the pilot period to the full transition is over 10% decrease. This suggests that though override rates aren't where we would like them to be yet (15%-20%), they are headed that way. Suggesting that the new DRAI, given time for its use to be comfortable for those using it, may be effective if given time and another evaluation later.

These findings suggest that the DRAI form is a solid policy, but it needs time to be fully effective. Furthermore, this research highlights the organic decrease in detention that is a national decrease; suggesting that Snohomish County is moving in the right direction. Based on these finding, this research has some recommendation on how to continue moving forward with the goal of decreasing incarceration of youth.

B. Limitations

This study faced some limitations. One of which being the lack of data prior to 2016. While this was a limitation of the depth of the research we could conduct from the history of the DRAI in Snohomish County, it was a feasible amount of data for this study. Also, this research faced the limitation of distance. This study was restricted to only Snohomish County, Washington and isn't generalizable to other JDAI sites that implement a risk assessment instrument due to the lack of standardization across sites. This DRAI is specific to Snohomish County and the process in which it is implemented is not standardized. The variables could only be analyzed in the three-time periods and the second period was a time where both the old DRAI

and pilot DRAI were being used. This creates an unclear line of which DRAI was affecting the other variables.

Limitations faced with conducting this study were lack of participation, this was mostly present when trying to conduct interviews with LEOs. LEOs attitude towards the new DRAI implemented, stating that it created more work for them and was a waste of time making them less inclined to participate in this study. Time also presented itself as an obstacle, the inability to effectively administer surveys to all participating groups did not provide substantial amount of quantitative data to conduct an adequate analyses; limiting the ability to explore other areas of concern as it pertained to DMC.

Another limitation was the inability to meet with parents and engage the community especially of color to participate in this study. Again, this was mostly due to time constraints but the more stakeholders that could have been involved in this process would have enabled a more holistic view of the population and facilitated robust recommendations that would have not only benefited the youth but also the community.

A. Recommendations:

The first recommendation is that the DRAI form be standardized into an electronic form that mandates full completion before submission. This ensures that all data is efficiently and effectively collected and stored. Another recommendation is to spend more energy on implementing other core elements suggested by the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI). Furthermore, it is recommended that there be data collected and stored with the full DRAI data, on the reasoning for an override. Those data points could help further the evaluation and effectiveness of the DRAI form in the future.

As discussed earlier the question of race/ethnicity is being skipped or overlooked during the screening process. Currently it is on the bottom of the DRAI form; placing the question at the beginning of the form and allowing the youth to self-identify themselves versus the Law Enforcement Officer will enable for more accuracy in data collection and reporting.

Furthermore, the DRAI form should have an alternative to detention or release. This could be that the youth must be brought to a youth center or shelter for further evaluation. Having another option could lead to reaching and helping more youth who do not meet the detention requirements but need additional help in some other form. This option would also help save a child from being criminalized unnecessarily that then leads them down a path of self-identification as a criminal. Finally, it is suggested the current United States Juvenile Justice System face a reform that leads juvenile justice towards a more reformatory path, rather than a punitive one.

This can be done by improving relationships with youth and the police, an example is, “Strategies of Youth” a non-profit organization that has facilitated training programs for police officers in Massachusetts, California, Connecticut and Ohio. After police officers completed these trainings in Massachusetts there was a significant decrease in youth arrests, providing evidence that these trainings were effective for both the communities and the police officers (National Juvenile Justice Network, 2014). This once again reiterates the importance of the community’s involvement with the juvenile justice system; highlighting the positive aspects of these relationships. In Snohomish County’s juvenile justice system community engagement should be explored, especially as a means to moving to more of a restorative justice model.

APPENDIX: A. Tables and Figures**Statistics**

		Year	mmyy	Age
N	Valid	1 598	1598	1595
	Missing	0	0	3
Mean		2016.76	639.72	15.45

Frequency Table**Year**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2016	679	42.5	42.5	42.5
	2017	630	39.4	39.4	81.9
	2018	289	18.1	18.1	100.0
	Total	1598	100.0	100.0	

Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	8	1	.1	.1	.1
	9	2	.1	.1	.2
	10	3	.2	.2	.4
	11	4	.3	.3	.6
	12	32	2.0	2.0	2.6
	13	112	7.0	7.0	9.7
	14	224	14.0	14.0	23.7
	15	358	22.4	22.4	46.1
	16	410	25.7	25.7	71.8
	17	449	28.1	28.2	100.0
Total		1595	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	3	.2		
Total		1598	100.0		

OutcomeAI Outcome of All Encounters

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 Override into Booking	514	32.2	32.3	32.3
	2.00 No Show Booking	90	5.6	5.7	38.0
	3.00 Point Out Booking	603	37.7	37.9	75.9
	4.00 Did Not Point Out	383	24.0	24.1	100.0
	Total	1590	99.5	100.0	
Missing	99.00	8	.5		
Total		1598	100.0		

outcomebef Outcome before pilot

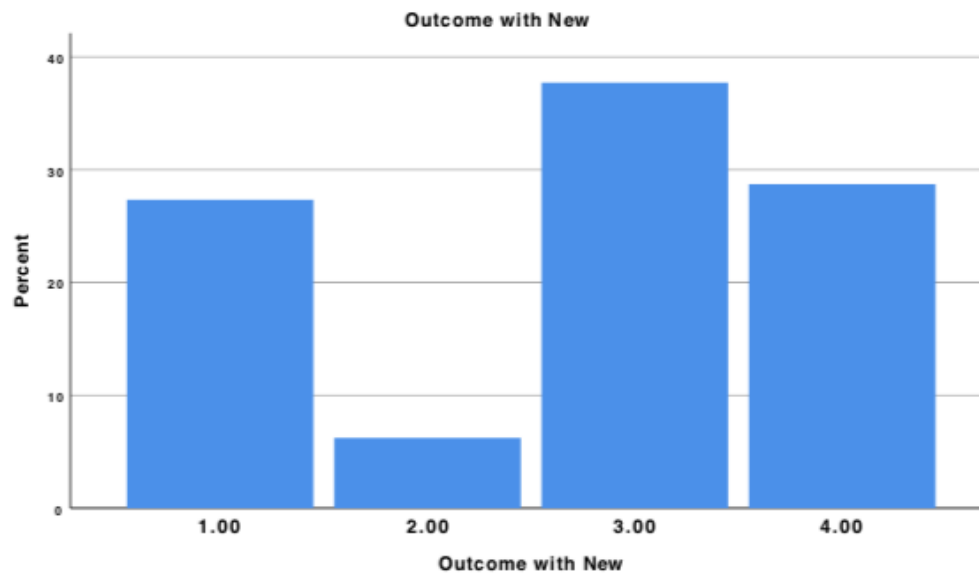
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	435	27.2	33.4	33.4
	2.00	72	4.5	5.5	39.0
	3.00	494	30.9	38.0	76.9
	4.00	300	18.8	23.1	100.0
	Total	1301	81.4	100.0	
Missing	System	297	18.6		
Total		1598	100.0		

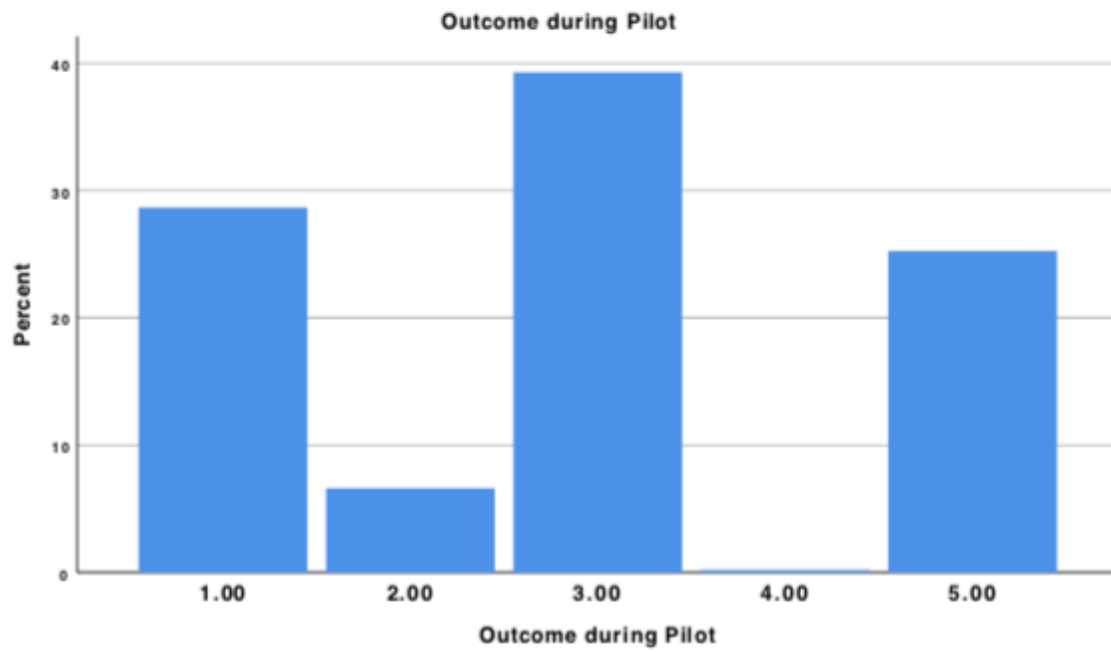
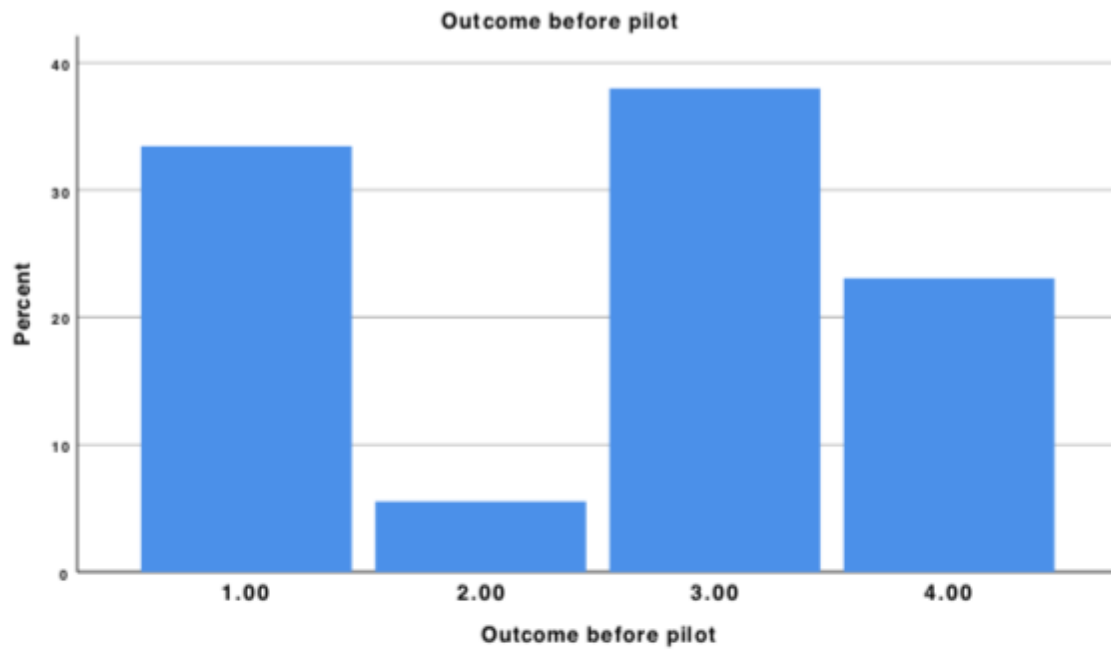
outcomepi Outcome during Pilot

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	143	8.9	28.7	28.7
	2.00	33	2.1	6.6	35.3
	3.00	196	12.3	39.3	74.5
	4.00	1	.1	.2	74.7
	5.00	126	7.9	25.3	100.0
	Total	499	31.2	100.0	
Missing	System	1099	68.8		
Total		1598	100.0		

outcomenw Outcome with New

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	79	4.9	27.3	27.3
	2.00	18	1.1	6.2	33.6
	3.00	109	6.8	37.7	71.3
	4.00	83	5.2	28.7	100.0
	Total	289	18.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1309	81.9		
Total		1598	100.0		





		OverrideAll			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1048	65.6	65.6	65.6
	1	550	34.4	34.4	100.0
	Total	1598	100.0	100.0	

overridebef

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00 No	866	54.2	66.6	66.6
	1.00 Yes	435	27.2	33.4	100.0
	Total	1301	81.4	100.0	
Missing	System	297	18.6		
Total		1598	100.0		

overridepi

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00 No	356	22.3	71.3	71.3
	1.00 Yes	143	8.9	28.7	100.0
	Total	499	31.2	100.0	
Missing	System	1099	68.8		
Total		1598	100.0		

overridenw

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	.00 No	210	13.1	72.7	72.7
	1.00 Yes	79	4.9	27.3	100.0
	Total	289	18.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1309	81.9		
Total		1598	100.0		

obndateR Time frames of drai

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00 Jan16-April17	791	49.5	51.3	51.3
	2.00 May17-December17	461	28.8	29.9	81.2
	3.00 Jan18-July18	289	18.1	18.8	100.0
	Total	1541	96.4	100.0	
Missing	999.00	57	3.6		
Total		1598	100.0		

Race

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A	85	5.3	5.3	5.3
	B	275	17.2	17.2	22.5
	I	74	4.6	4.6	27.2
	U	42	2.6	2.6	29.8
	W	1122	70.2	70.2	100.0
	Total	1598	100.0	100.0	

raceR

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	85	5.3	5.3	5.3
	2.00	275	17.2	17.2	22.5
	3.00	74	4.6	4.6	27.2
	4.00	42	2.6	2.6	29.8
	5.00	1122	70.2	70.2	100.0
	Total	1598	100.0	100.0	

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
detained Detained outcome * obndateR Time frames of drai	1533	95.9%	65	4.1%	1598	100.0%

detained Detained outcome * obndateR Time frames of drai
Crosstabulation

				obndateR Time frames of drai			
				1.00 Jan16-Apr 17	2.00 May17-De cember17	3.00 Jan18-July 18	
detained Detained outcome	.00 Not detained	% within detained Detained outcome		45.8%	31.8%	22.4%	
		% within obndateR Time frames of drai		21.5%	25.9%	28.7%	
		% of Total		11.1%	7.7%	5.4%	
	1.00 Detained	% within detained Detained outcome		53.3%	29.0%	17.7%	
		% within obndateR Time frames of drai		78.5%	74.1%	71.3%	
		% of Total		40.4%	22.0%	13.4%	
	Total	% within detained Detained outcome		51.5%	29.7%	18.9%	
		% within obndateR Time frames of drai		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
		% of Total		51.5%	29.7%	18.9%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.993 ^a	2	.030
Likelihood Ratio	6.939	2	.031
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.885	1	.009
N of Valid Cases	1533		

±|

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
OverrideAll * obndateR Time frames of drai	1541	96.4%	57	3.6%	1598	100.0%

OverrideAll * obndateR Time frames of drai Crosstabulation

			obndateR Time frames of drai			Total
			1.00 Jan16-April17	2.00 May17-Decem ber17	3.00 Jan18-July18	
OverrideAll	0	% within OverrideAll	51.3%	28.0%	20.7%	100.0%
		% within obndateR Time frames of drai	65.9%	61.6%	72.7%	65.9%
		% of Total	33.8%	18.4%	13.6%	65.9%
	1	% within OverrideAll	51.3%	33.7%	15.0%	100.0%
		% within obndateR Time frames of drai	34.1%	38.4%	27.3%	34.1%
		% of Total	17.5%	11.5%	5.1%	34.1%
	Total	% within OverrideAll	51.3%	29.9%	18.8%	100.0%
		% within obndateR Time frames of drai	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	51.3%	29.9%	18.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.664 ^a	2	.008
Likelihood Ratio	9.819	2	.007
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.873	1	.171
N of Valid Cases	1541		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 98.65.

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Year

2013 ▼

Offense

All delinquency offenses ▼

Show Table

 Display values as: [COUNTS](#) | [Rates](#) | [Relative Rates \(RRI\)](#)

**2013 Case Processing Summary: by race/ethnicity
Counts for Delinquency Offenses**

DECISION POINTS	All	White	Minority	Black	AIAN**	AHPI***	Hispanic
Population at risk (10-upper age)	31,283,200	17,533,700	13,749,500	4,643,600	573,000	1,670,600	6,862,400
Cases referred to juvenile court	1,020,200	446,900	573,300	362,000	16,400	11,900	182,900
Cases diverted	273,300	142,100	131,200	74,900	4,300	3,300	48,700
Cases detained	245,500	89,500	156,100	95,300	3,900	3,000	53,800
Cases petitioned	569,000	232,300	336,700	224,000	9,100	6,700	96,900
Cases adjudicated	315,500	130,800	184,800	115,900	6,000	3,800	59,100
Adjudicated cases resulting in probation	195,200	82,800	112,400	68,800	3,800	2,700	37,100
Adjudicated cases resulting in placement	80,800	27,300	53,500	33,000	1,400	700	18,400
Cases judicially waived	3,900	1,400	2,500	1,800	100	<50	600

** AIAN: American Indian or Alaskan Native.

*** AHPI: Asian, Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander.

Suggested Citation: Puzzanchera, C. and Hockenberry, S. (2018). National Disproportionate Minority Contact Databook. Developed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/dmcdcb/>

Developed and maintained by the [National Center for Juvenile Justice](#), with funding from the [Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention](#) (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

COOK COUNTY JUVENILE COURT—JUVENILE JUSTICE DIVISION
JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT – DETENTION RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

SCREEN DATE: _____ SCREEN TIME: _____ SCREENER: _____
 YOUTH OFFICER: _____ DISTRICT: _____
 MINOR RESPONDENT: _____ DOB: _____ AGE: _____
 SEX: M / F RACE: WHITE / BLACK / HISPANIC / ASIAN / OTHER P.O.: _____
 RD#: _____ IR#: _____ FAMILY FOLDER NUMBER: _____
 (REQUIRED) (REQUIRED)

FACTOR

- 1. MOST SERIOUS INSTANT OFFENSE:** (Choose only one item indicating the most serious charge) **SCORE**
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Automatic Transfer Cases | 15 |
| Violent Felonies | |
| Agg Batt – Bodily Harm, Agg Battery with/Firearm, AggCrimSexAsslt, Agg Discharge of a Firearm, Agg Vehicular Invasion, Armed Robbery w/ Handgun, Armed Violence W/Firearm, Home Invasion, Murder, UUW-Gun)..... | 15 |
| Agg Batt against Police Officer, Agg Domestic Battery, Domestic Battery W/Bodily Harm, Agg Robbery, Agg Stalking, Child Pornography, Hate Crime W/ Bodily Injury, Hate Crime @Place of Worship, Heinous Batt, Residential Arson..... | 12 |
| Other Forcible Felonies (Agg Batt, CrimSexAbuse, Hate Crime, Intimidation, Kidnapping, Robbery, Vehicle Invasion)..... | 10/12* |
| Other Offenses | |
| Felony Sale of Cannabis (Class 1 or 2 felony amount), Arson, DCS..... | 10/12* |
| PCS w/int deliver, Residential Burglary, UUW (not a gun), Possession Explosives..... | 7/10* |
| Felony Possession of Narcotics/Drugs for Sale or Other Felonies..... | 5/7* |
| Misdemeanor Possession of Narcotics/Drugs or Other Weapons Possession..... | 3 |
| Other Misdemeanors..... | 2 |
| Not Picked up on New Offense (WARRANT) | 0 |
- 2. PRIOR AUTHORIZED SECURE DETENTIONS** (Choose only one item)
- | | |
|---|----|
| Prior detention within the last 24 hour period..... | 8 |
| Prior detention within the last seven days..... | 7 |
| Six or more total detentions within the last 12 months (# _____)..... | 10 |
| One to five detentions within the last 12 months (# _____)..... | 6 |
| No detentions within the last 12 months..... | 0 |
- 3. PAST FINDINGS OF DELINQUENCY – CLOSED PROCEEDINGS** (Choose only one item)
- | | |
|---|-----------|
| IDOC Discharged..... | 8 |
| Past Finding of Delinquency on a violent felony..... | 7 |
| Past Finding of Delinquency on a felony..... | 5 |
| Past Finding of Delinquency on a misdemeanor (# of findings x 1 up to a total of 3 points)..... | 1 / 2 / 3 |
| No Past Finding of Delinquency..... | 0 |
- 4. CURRENT CASE STATUS** (Choose only one item)
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Criminal Court Case Pending..... | 8 |
| IPS..... | 7 |
| Probation (# _____)..... | 4 |
| Supervision (# _____)..... | 2 |
| Not an active case..... | 0 |
- 5. PETITIONS PENDING ADJUDICATION** (Choose only one item)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2 + Petitions Pending (# _____)..... | 3 |
| 1 Petition Pending..... | 1 |
| No Petitions Pending..... | 0 |
- 6. UNDER DETENTION ALTERNATIVE RESTRICTIONS**
- | | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Electronic Monitoring..... | 10 |
| Shelter Care Facility..... | 9 |
| Evening Reporting Center..... | 7 |
| Home Confinement..... | 5 |
- 7. WARRANT CASES** (Choose only one item)
- | | |
|---|----|
| Category 1:Mandatory Detention..... | 15 |
| Category 2:Non-Mandatory Detention..... | 8 |
- TOTAL SCORE** _____

***ALL SUBSEQUENT POLICE
 REFERRALS FOR THESE
 OFFENSES**

DECISION SCALE

Score 0-9 **AUTHORIZE RELEASE** (with notice of prioritized date for 5-12 Conference)
 Score 10-14 **COMPLETE NON-SECURE DETENTION OPTIONS FORM**

Score 15 + **AUTHORIZE DETENTION** (for minors 13 years of age and older)

(Complete non-secure custody options for minors under 13 years of age before placement into secure detention unless Minor is charged with UUW-Firearm in or on school grounds)

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERRIDE:**YES****NO****REASON:****FINAL DECISION:****DETAIN****RELEASE****RELEASE WITH CONDITIONS**

MR lives at: _____ Apt _____ City: CHICAGO _____ IL _____ Zip: _____

MR lives with: _____ Relation: _____ Phone: 312 / 630 / 708 / 773 / 847 _____ REV: 11-20-03

Multnomah County RAI—Page 3 of 4

MITIGATING FACTORS (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	
Regular school attendance or employed	-1
Responsible adult to assure supervision and return to Court	-1
No Law Violation referrals within past year (<i>applies only to youth with a prior history of law violations</i>)	-1
First Law Violation referral at age 16 or older	-1
First Law Violation referral (instant offense)	-1
Not on probation, first UTL warrant and unaware of warrant.	-2
No FTA warrant history (<i>youth <u>must</u> have had a delinquency Court appearance history</i>)	-2
SCORE RANGE -9 to 0	SCORE TOTAL
AGGRAVATING FACTORS (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	
No verifiable local community ties	3
Possession of a firearm during instant offense without use or threatened use	2
Reported history of runaways from home within past six (6) months (2 or more) OR 1 run away from home and 1 run from placement	1
Reported history of runaways from out-of-home placement within past six (6) months (2 or more)	2
Multiple victims in instant offense	1
Documented threats to victim/witness (instant offense)	1
SCORE RANGE 0 to 10	SCORE TOTAL

DENNEY JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER - DETENTION SERVICES

2801 10th STREET
EVERETT, WA 98201
(425) 388-7811

DETENTION RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT

YOUTH: _____ D.O.B. _____ JUV # _____ GENDER: _____

L.E. AGENCY: _____ PRESENTING OFFICER: _____

DATE: _____ TIME: _____ CURRENT OFFENSE(S): _____

I. Most Serious Current Presented Offense/Warrant/Order _____

- ☐ 12 Points Minors Possessing Firearms on School Grounds-Mental Health
- ☐ 12 Points Court Ordered Confinement or Court Warrant(s) or Dependency Pick Up Order
- ☐ 12 Points A+, A, A-, B+ felony offenses
- ☐ 12 Points Out of State Runaway
- ☐ 6 Points B, C+, C felony offenses
- ☐ 4 Points D+, D misdemeanor offenses
- ☐ 2 Points E misdemeanor offenses

II. Additional Presented Current Offenses _____

- ☐ 5 Points Two or more felony offenses
- ☐ 2 Points One additional felony offense
- ☐ 1 Point One or more misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor offenses

III. Prior Criminal History _____

- ☐ 4 Points Two or more B+ and above felony offenses
- ☐ 3 Points One B+ felony offense/two felony offenses
- ☐ 2 Points One felony offense
- ☐ 1 Point Two or more misdemeanor offenses

IV. Likelihood to Appear _____

- ☐ 4 Points Three or more criminal warrants
- ☐ 2 Points One to two criminal warrants
- ☐ 1 Point Residence out of County

V. Supervision/Conditions of Release Status _____

- ☐ 6 Points On active court-ordered supervision or conditions of release for a felony offense
- ☐ 3 Points On active court-ordered supervision or conditions of release for a misdemeanor offense

Total (sum of the highest number entered in I – V above). _____

Can Detain: 12 points or moreCan Release: 11 points or lessSCREENED BY: _____ DATE: _____
Signature and printed name

RACE (Circle One): Asian Black Native American White ETHNICITY (Circle One): Hispanic Non-Hispanic

Implemented 2/1/18

DRAI Point Sheet
Procedures

Complete all sections of the DRAI form in full.

Header Section:

Youth:	Youth's full name
DOB:	Youth's Date of Birth
JUVIS #:	Juvenile's Unique Identifying Number
Gender:	Youth's Self-Identified Gender
L.E. Agency:	Law Enforcement Agency Responsible for Referring Youth for Booking
Presenting Officer:	Law Enforcement Officer's Name Responsible for Referring Youth for Booking
Date:	Date of Screening
Time:	Time of Screening
Current Offense(s):	Current charge(s) the youth is being booked on

Point out Section:

- I. Most Serious Current Presented Offense/Warrant/Order
 - a. Check the box of the Most Serious Current Offense/Warrant/Order
 - b. Write the total amount of points of this section on the far right blank space
- II. Additional Presented Current Offenses
 - a. Check the box of the total amount of additional presented current offenses
 - b. Write the total amount of points of this section on the far right blank space
- III. Prior Criminal History
 - a. Check the box indicating the youth's prior criminal history, adjudicated
 - b. Write the total amount of points of this section on the far right blank space
- IV. Likelihood to Appear
 - a. Check the box indicating the youth's amount of previous warrants
 - b. Check the residence out of county box for all youths principally residing out of Snohomish County
 - c. Write the total amount of points of this section on the far right blank space
- V. Supervision/Conditions of Release Status
 - a. Check the box indicating if the youth is on supervision or conditions of release for a felony or misdemeanor offense
 - b. Write the total amount of points of this section on the far right blank space

Now total the far right column and write the total number of points earned on the last far right space.

Screened By: Classification JPC's or JCO Supervisor's name

If the amount of points is **12 or more**, the youth must be detained. ***
If the amount of points is **11 or less**, the youth must be released. ***

Race: Race of youth as identified by Law Enforcement
Ethnicity: Ethnicity of youth as identified by Law Enforcement

*** If extenuating circumstances exist for a youth to be either detained for a point total of 11 or less, or for a youth to be released for a point total of 12 or more, a DRAI Override Booking/Release Form must be used and attached to the initial DRAI form.
****JPC Classification Officer's or JCO Supervisor's responsible to notify Law Enforcement of all intake declines.

DRAI Point Sheet Key Definitions

Implemented 2/1/18

Most Serious Current Presented Offense/Warrant/Order- Use only the most serious Law Enforcement presented offense/warrant/order. Use only one charge. For multiple charges, see *Additional Presented Current Offenses* below.

Additional Presented Current Offenses- Note any additional Law Enforcement presented offenses. Follow the definitions below:

Two or more felony offenses- Use this selection for an additional *two or more* felony offenses, not including the most serious offense listed in *Most Serious Current Presented Offense/Warrant/Order* section.

One additional offense- Use this selection for an additional single felony offense, not including the most serious offense listed in *Most Serious Current Presented Offense/Warrant/Order* section.

One or more misdemeanor/gross misdemeanor offenses- Use this selection for one or more misdemeanor/gross offenses, regardless of amount. Do not include the most serious offense listed in *Most Serious Current Presented Offense/Warrant/Order* section.

Prior Criminal History- This section includes any prior adjudicated criminal history on the presented youth.

Two or more B+ and above felony offenses- Use this selection for two or more B+ and above felony offenses as defined by RCW in a youth's criminal history.

One B+ felony offense/two felony offenses- Use this selection for one B+ felony along with two additional currently presented B, C+ or C felony offenses as defined by RCW in a youths criminal history.

One felony offense- Use this selection for one felony as defined by RCW in a youths criminal history.

Two or more misdemeanor offenses- Use this selection for two or more misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offenses as defined by RCW in a youth's criminal history.

Likelihood to Appear- This section includes any warrants in a youth's criminal history. *This does not include ARY/CHINS, TRU and Dependency.*

Three or more warrants- Use this selection for a youth's criminal history showing 3 or more previous warrants.

One to two warrants- Use this selection for a youth's criminal history showing one or two previous warrants.

Residence out of county- Use this selection for any presented youth principally residing out of Snohomish County.

Supervision/Conditions of Release Status- This section includes presented youths that are either actively on Community Supervision for a previous court matter, or are in violation of a current conditions of release court order.

On active court-ordered supervision or conditions of release for a felony offense- Use this selection for a youth that is currently on supervision or is currently violation a conditions of release court order for a felony offense, as defined by RCW.

On active court-ordered supervision or conditions of release for a misdemeanor offense- Use this selection for a youth that is currently on supervision or is currently violation a conditions of release court order for a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor offense, as defined by RCW.

Total- Add the point totals from each of the 5 sections.

Can Detain- Booking Officer can book the youth into Secure Detention; unless an override is obtained.

Can Release- Booking Officer can release the youth from Secure Detention; unless an override is obtained.

Authorizing Signatures- Initial screeners are Classification JPC, Detention Supervisor and a JDO. Secondary screeners are Classification JPC or Detention Supervisor depending on immediate availability.

Implemented 2/1/18

DRAI Override Procedures

All sections of the DRAI Override must be completed fully and reviewed by two screeners.

Header Section:

Youth:	Youth's full name
DOB:	Youth's Date of Birth
JUVIS #:	Juvenile's Unique Identifying Number

Mitigating or Aggravating Factors Section:

- I. Complete the boxed section (section I)
 - a. Check the box for Mitigation Factors if this override is supporting RELEASE
 - b. Check the box for Aggravating Factors if this override is supporting ADMISSION
 - c. If unsure of definition of factors, please see definitions section below
- II. Statement
 - a. Complete a detailed statement of facts that support the decision for overriding the DRAI tool
- III. Authorizing Signatures
 - a. Initial screener signs the document
 - b. Secondary screener signs the document**
 - c. Make copy of DRAI and give to Classification for record keeping and data analysis

Screeners: Classification JPC's and JCO Supervisor's names, two signatures are required on any DRAI Override

*****If consensus is met by both screeners, the youth is to be admitted.***

If consensus is not met by both screeners, the youth is to be denied booking.

*******JPC Classification Officer's or JCO Supervisor's responsible to notify Law Enforcement of all intake declines.***

DRAI Override Key Definitions

Mitigating Factors- A mitigating factor is any information or evidence presented to the booking officer regarding the youth or the circumstances of a crime that could support a release from Secure Detention.

Medical Condition- When a medical condition is present that requires a doctor's or nurses' clearance before admission to Secure Detention can occur.

Hospital Clearance Required- When an emergent medical condition is present that requires an emergency hospital visit and clearance before admission to Secure Detention can occur.

Attending School- A youth, parent or school presents evidence that a youth is currently enrolled and attending a community based school program.

Responsible Adult Available- A responsible adult, known and trusted to the youth, is available to take custody of the youth upon Secure Detention release.

No Referrals or Arrests in the Last 12 months- Youth does not have any court referrals or arrests within the last 12 months.

No Failure to Appear History- Youth does not have any lifetime failure to appear history.

Identity Found, Did Not Point Out- Youth initially entered Secure Detention with an unknown identity. Upon further investigation, an identity was positively made then that youth did not point out on the DRAI.

Minor Under 13 Years Old- Youth is 12 years old or younger. Secure Detention placement should be made with extra care on youths 12 years of age or younger.

Other- This field is used to enter any other or additional mitigating factors to aid in supporting release.

Aggravating Factors- An aggravating factor is any information or evidence presented to the booking officer regarding the youth or the circumstances of a crime that could support an admission into Secure Detention.

Threat to Self/Personal Safety- Law Enforcement identifies that the youth is an immediate violent threat to themselves and Secure Detention placement would halt that immediate violent threat.

Threat to Community- Law Enforcement identifies that the youth is an immediate threat violent threat to the community they are near and Secure Detention placement would halt that immediate violent threat.

Identity Unknown- The identity of the youth is not known to Law Enforcement or the Booking Officer.
Combative with Law Enforcement- Law Enforcement has identified the youth is physically combative with Law Enforcement during their current contact with the youth.

Has Referrals within the last 6 months- Youth has referrals to the court within the last 6 months.

Authorizing Signatures- Initial screeners are Classification JPC, Detention Supervisor and a JDO. Secondary screeners are Classification JPC or Detention Supervisor depending on immediate availability.

Implemented 2/1/18

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