

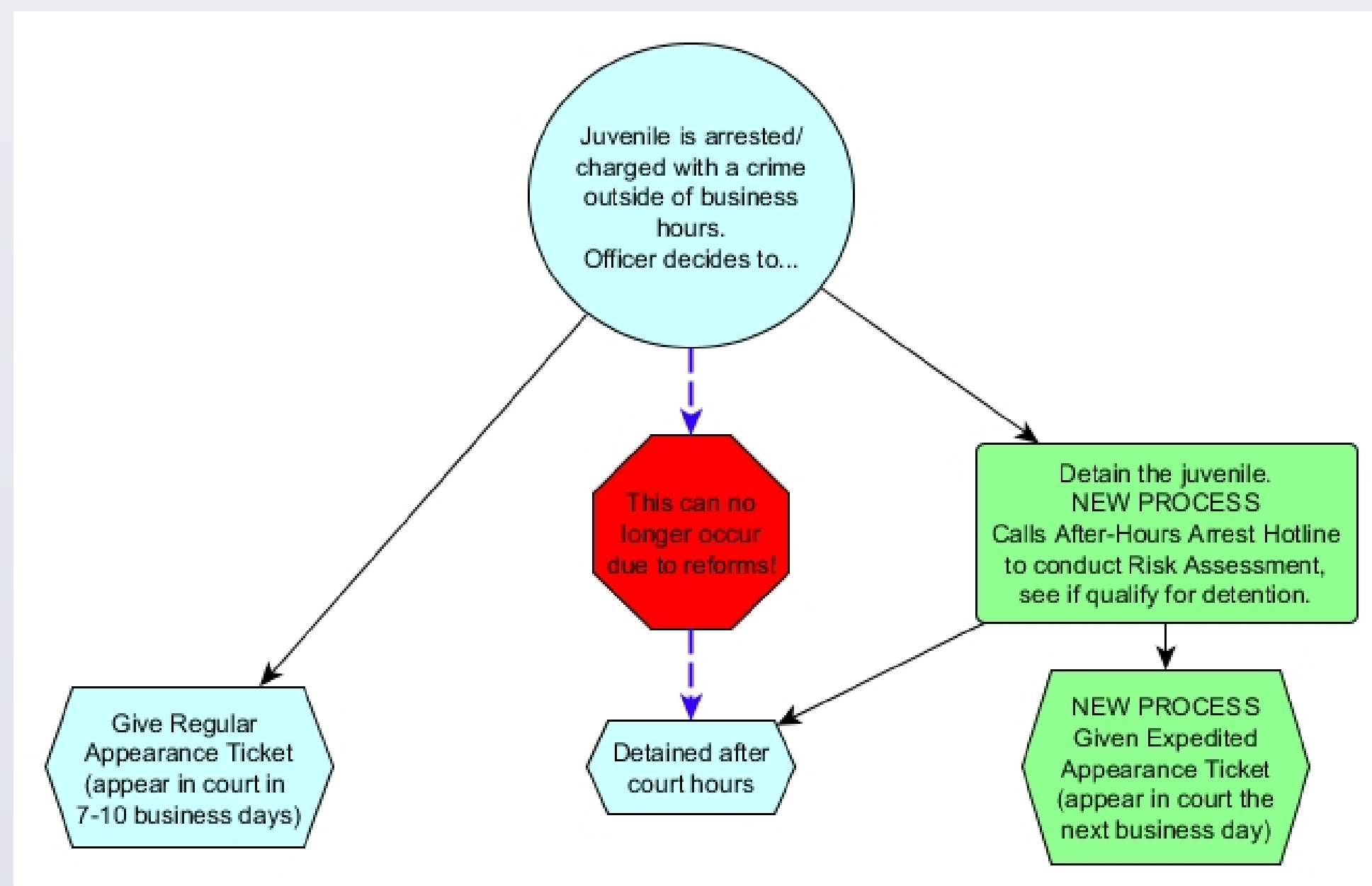
Jamie Dougherty & Ye (Calla) Wang
Center for Public Safety Initiatives, RIT

Introduction

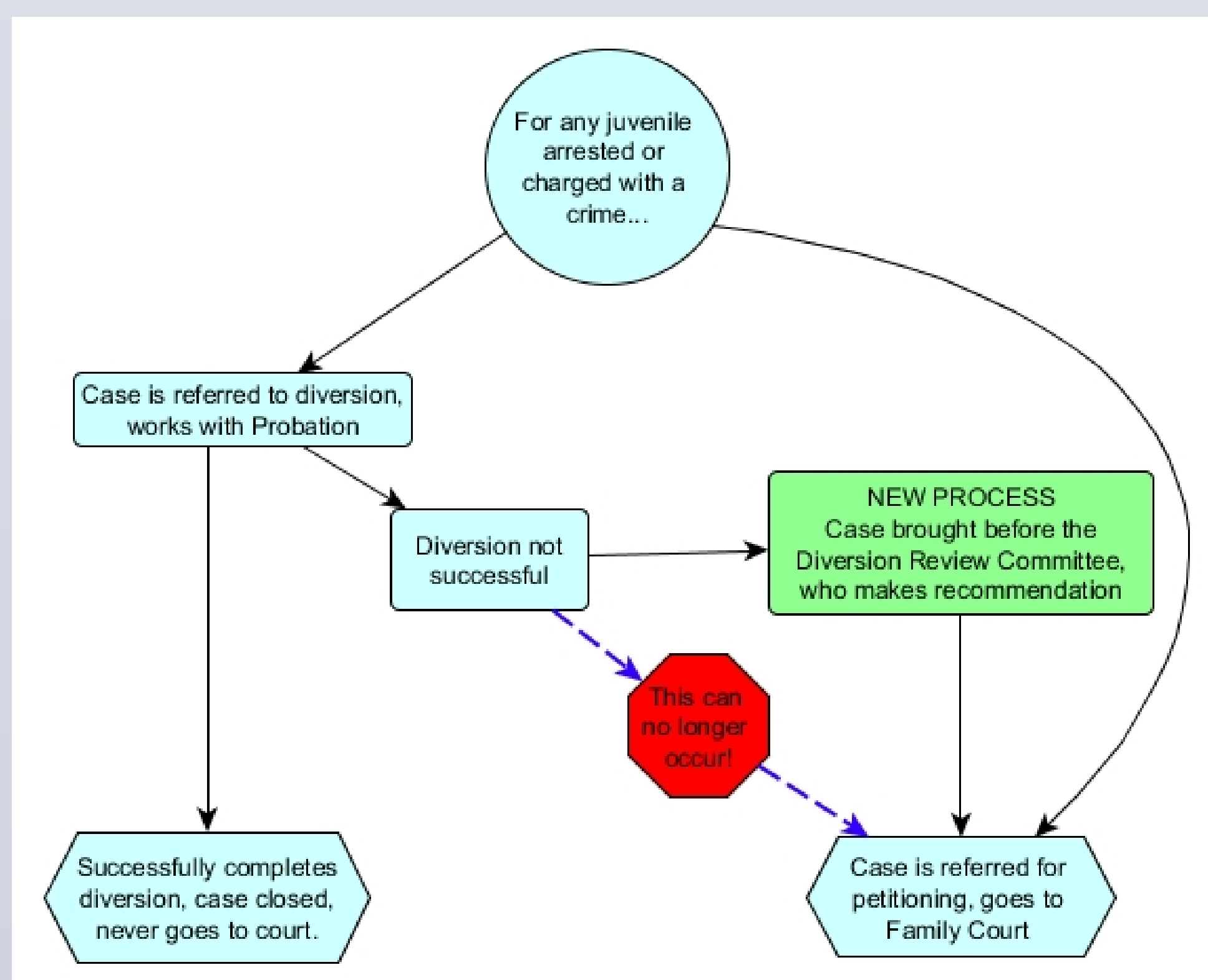
From 2012-2014, Monroe County Office of Probation received funding from New York State to:

- 1) Reduce the number of juveniles detained overnight after an arrest, and
- 2) Increase the number of juvenile cases diverted from court (in other words, decrease petitions to court).

Reform 1: Change the process for detaining juveniles arrested outside of regular business hours:

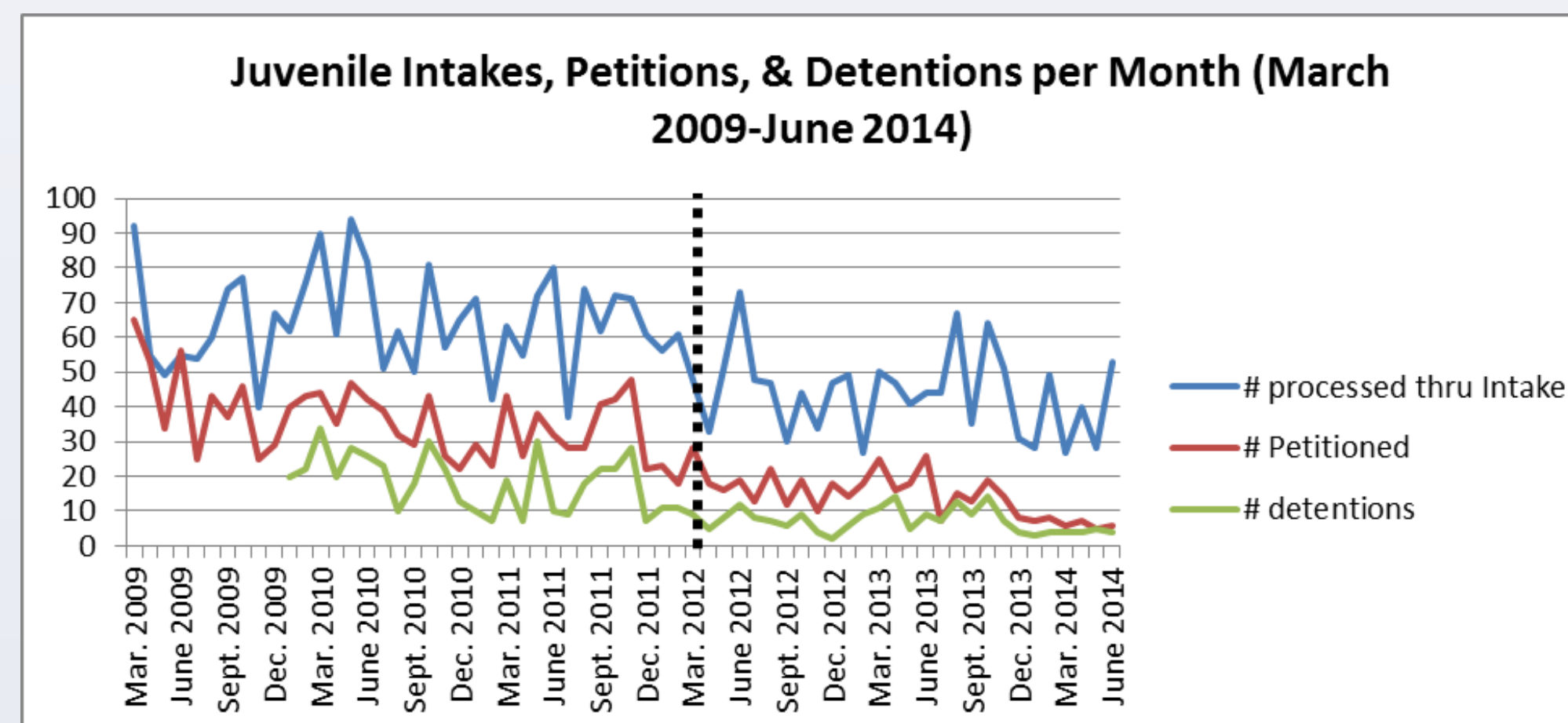


Reform 2: Change how juvenile cases on diversion (being handled outside of court) get sent to court:



Basic Results: Goals Achieved

- ✓ **Goals 1 and 2:** Reduce the number of juveniles detained and the number of juvenile cases petitioned to court
 - Detentions down 60% compared to previous 27-months.
 - Petitions down 58% compared to previous 27-months.



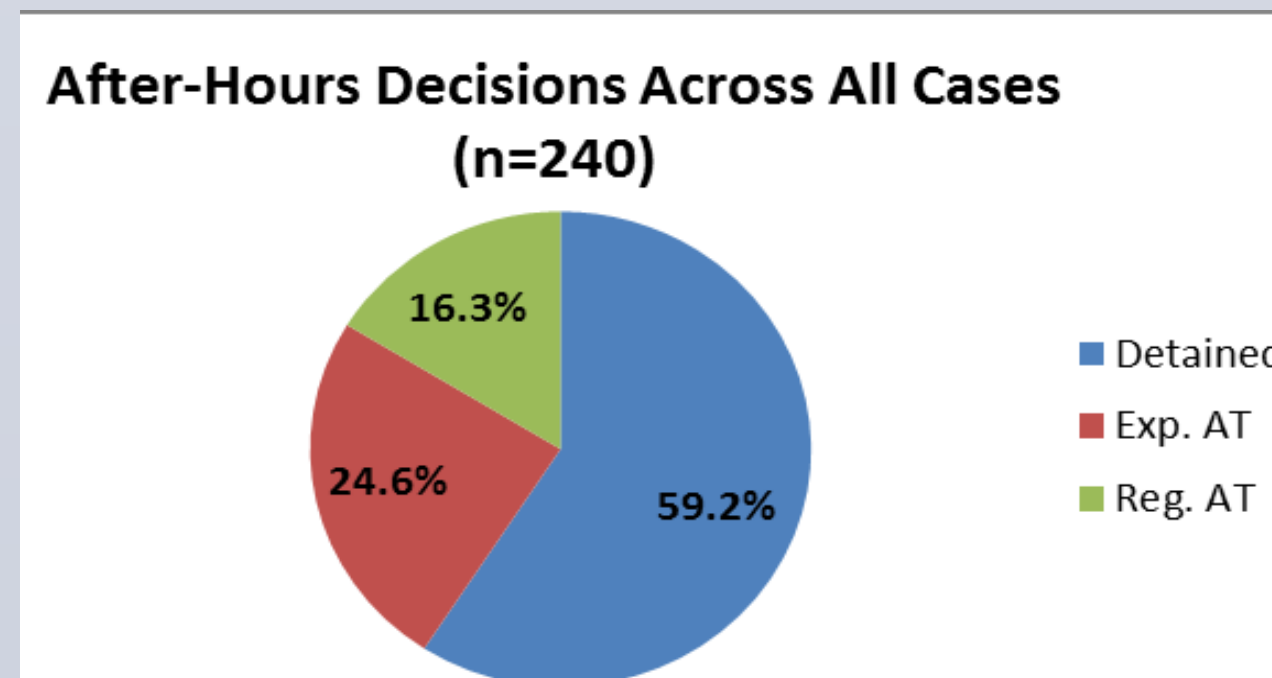
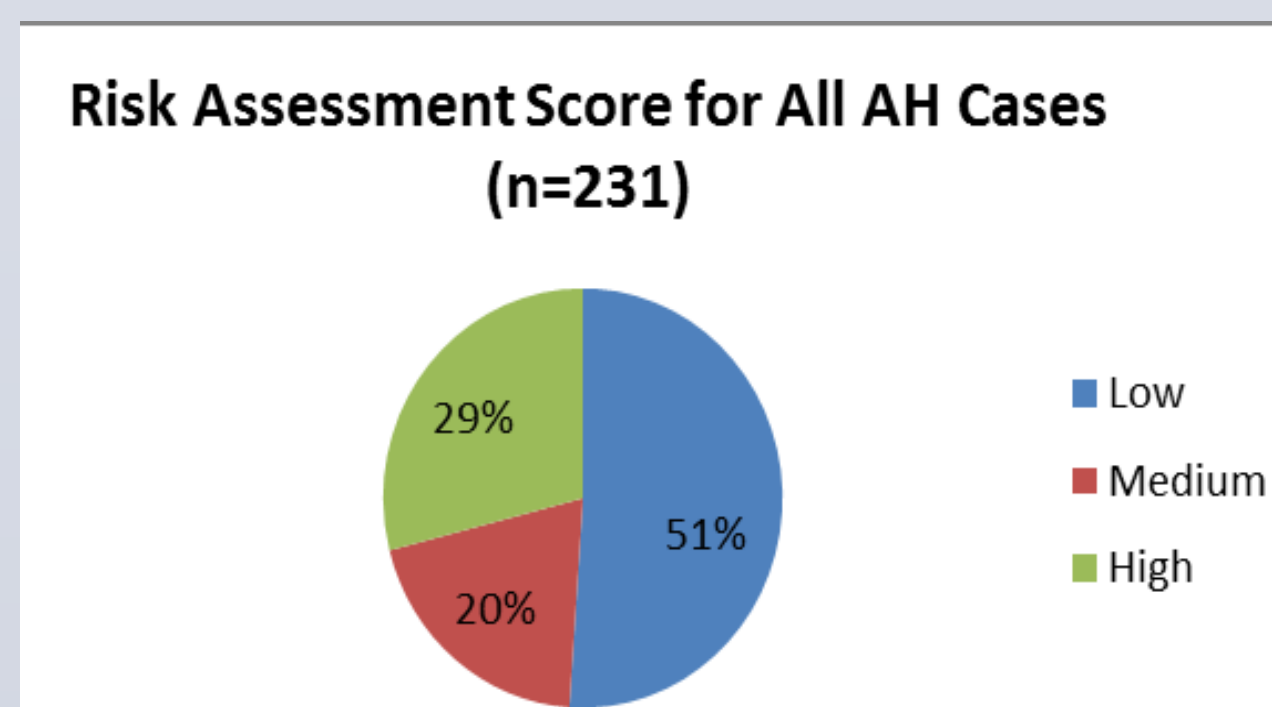
- ✓ **Goal 3:** Reduce the number of days between arrest and juvenile's first court appearance

Number of Days between Arrest and Court Appearance

	Mean	Median
If given Regular Appearance Tickets (old method) (n=39)	27 days	19 days
If given Expedited Appearance Tickets (new, reform) (n=59)	2.5 days	1 day

- ✓ **Goal 4:** Objectively determine if juveniles should be detained.

If a juvenile scores high-risk on an objective risk assessment instrument, he or she could be brought straight to detention. If not, an expedited appearance ticket was recommended.



Re-Analysis

Better statistical tests to determine why outcomes occurred

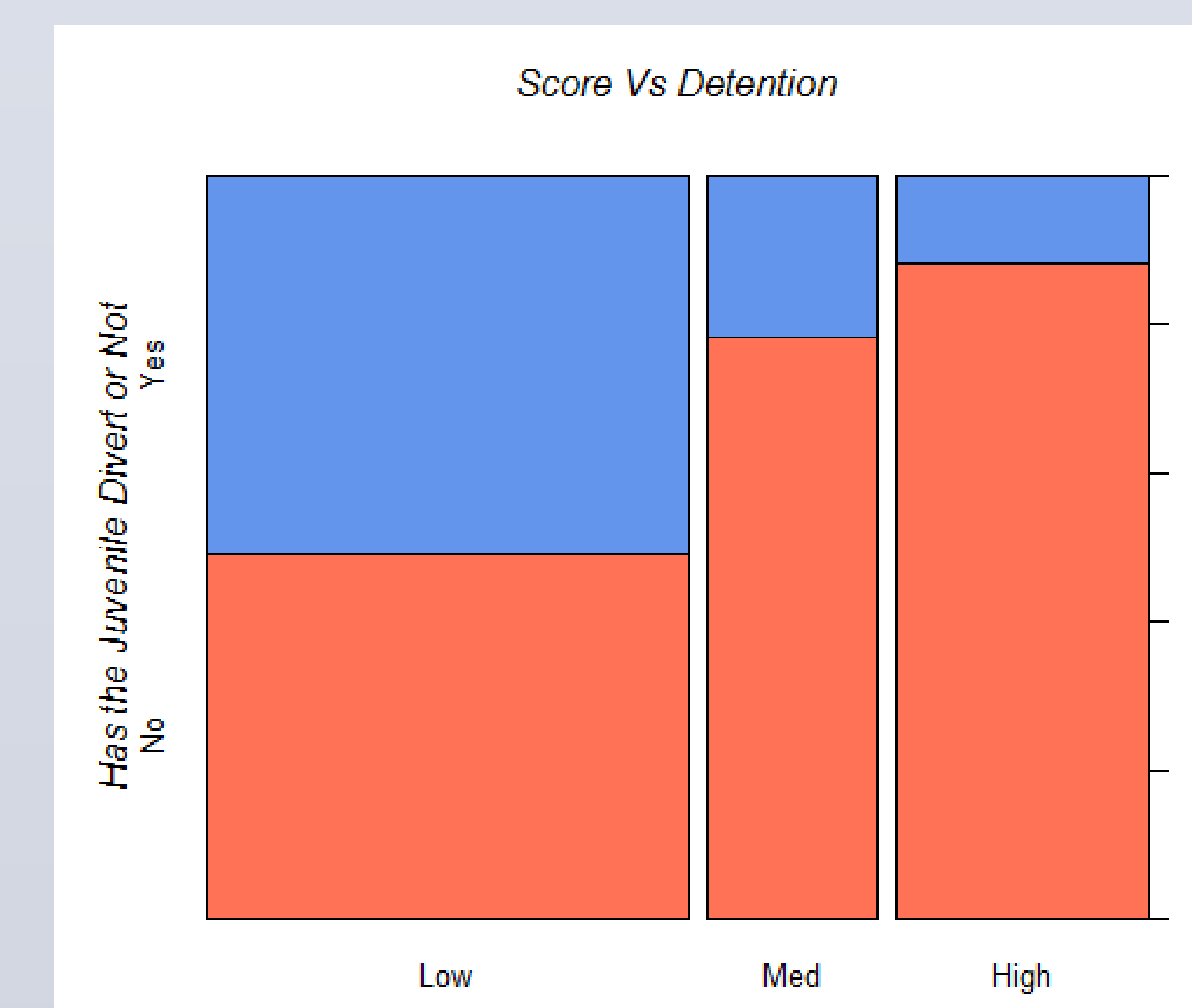
Top 5 factors that determined if a juvenile was detained:

1. Most severe charge/crime committed (see chart below)
2. Whether they had prior contact with probation
3. Whether they had been arrested before after-hours
4. Race/ethnicity
5. Whether the charge(s) were felonies, misdemeanors, or a mix of both



Top 5 factors that determined if a case was diverted:

- 1-3. Whether they were detained, given an expedited appearance ticket, or given a regular appearance ticket upon arrest (if detained, much less likely to be diverted)
4. Score on the risk assessment instrument (see below)
5. Gender



Conclusion and Recommendations

All goals were met. The number of detentions and petitions were already decreasing before the reforms, but accelerated after the reforms.

Probation was able to achieve a difficult logistical implementation across several agencies

Recommendations

- Risk assessment instrument should include situational variables
- Review processes for efficiency: some may not have as strong an impact yet consume a lot of time/resources
- Explore why the number of juvenile arrests decreased
- Investigate how police officers are affected by the reforms (this was not possible in our analysis)

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Juvenile Prosecutor's Office

CPSI Contact Information

Center For Public Safety Initiatives
Building 1, Room 2383
Department of Criminal Justice
College of Liberal Arts
Rochester Institute of Technology
Email: jmdgcj1@rit.edu
Phone: 585-475-5591