

Equality



The assumption is that **everyone benefits from the same supports**. This is equal treatment.

Equity



Everyone gets the supports they need (this is the concept of "affirmative action"), thus producing equity.

Justice



All 3 can see the game without supports or accommodations because **the cause(s) of the inequity was addressed**. The systemic barrier has been removed.

Arizona Juvenile Justice At a Glance

JOSEPH KELROY

Arizona Demographics

Population 7,171,646

15 Counties

Maricopa County Largest

- 4,410,824

Greenlee County Smallest

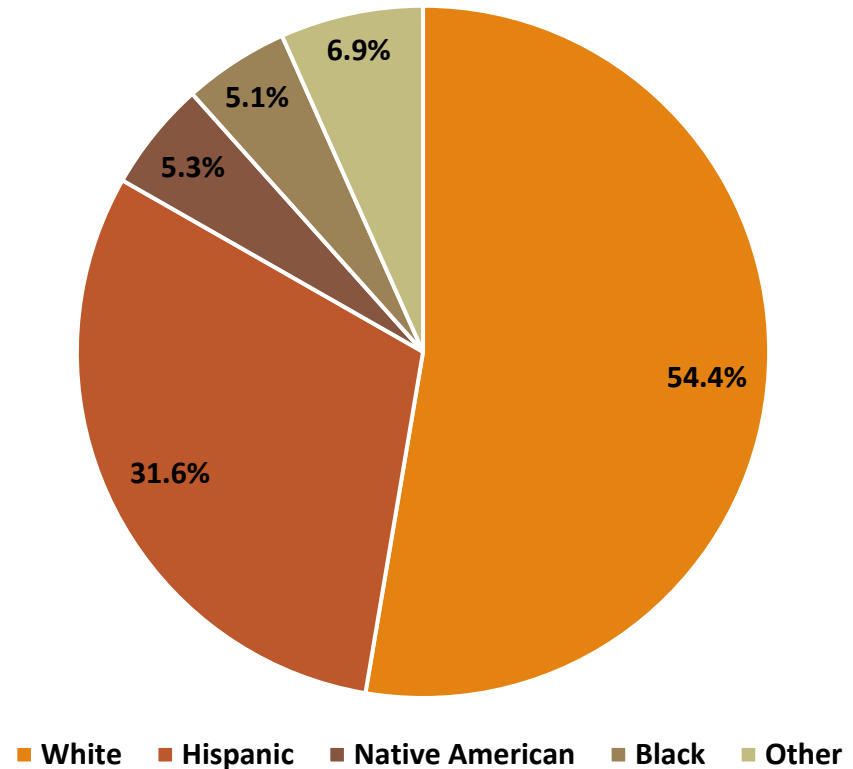
- 9,483

Apache County Highest Poverty Rate

- 33.1%

Source: US Census

Arizona Population by Race 2018



Juvenile Initiatives

Kids at Hope

- Creates a culture of hope for the juveniles and families we serve
- All counties embracing culture
- Transforms juvenile justice from compliance to a hope driven culture

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

- Started in 2004
- Operational in 9 counties
- 80% of referrals and detention

Crossover Youth Practice Model (CYPM)

- Dually Adjudicated Juveniles
- Started in 2012
- All counties involved with protocols



Juvenile Initiatives Continued

Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking

- Participate in the MVST initiative as a member of the Governor's Office Human Trafficking Council
- Trained all judges, probation officers, and detention officers
- Established MVST specialists as a "go to person" within each county

Service Delivery

All Children are Capable of Success, No Exceptions!

Right Kid

Right Reason

Right Time

Right Service

Data Driven Solutions

The Apache County Detention Facility averaged only 1.7 juveniles a day, and cost 1.2 million a year

- Closed its detention facility in 2015
- Repurposed as a community center
- Saved one million dollars in county funding
- Increased utilization from 1.7 youth a day to 35-50
- Plans to build a second community center
- Reduced referrals to Juvenile Court by 50%

Evidence Based Practices

Using core principals of JDAI and CYPM



Racial and Ethnic Equity Inclusion

Research studies conducted to determine disparities based on data

Outcomes

Decision Points

- Arrest
- Referral
- Diversion
- Petition
- Probation
- Detention
- Juvenile Corrections

Racial proportions in juvenile court referrals

- Hispanic 3-1 to White
- Black 4-1 to White
 - Currently 3-1 to White

Diversion was also disproportionately unavailable to Hispanic, Black, and Native American youth

- Diversion allows juveniles to avoid entering court system
- Opportunity for diversion has no significant differences presently

System Collaboration Efforts

Arizona Statewide

- Reduced admissions to detention by 50%
- 39% reduction in average daily population
- Continued use of assessment tools to provide ideal service to juveniles and community
- Validation of these tools is key to ensuring the work under best practices, using data to ensure validity of the tools

Yuma County

- Development of the Hope Assessment Center
- 11% recidivism in 12 months

Cochise County

- Probation Graduated Response Grid

Pinal

- Multiagency collaboration
- Reduced group home arrests by 54%

The Reality of Detention

Increases Recidivism and does not reduce crime.

Pulls kids deeper into the system and slows the natural “aging out of delinquency.” Alternatives are more effective at reducing recidivism and a fraction of the cost.

Detention produces depression and makes mentally ill youth worse.

Increases risk of self harm (communities have seen two to four times the rate of suicide for youth detained).

Youth with special needs fail to return to school.

Impedes later success in labor market.

Not cost effective.

Has increasingly locked up youth of color at disproportional rates.

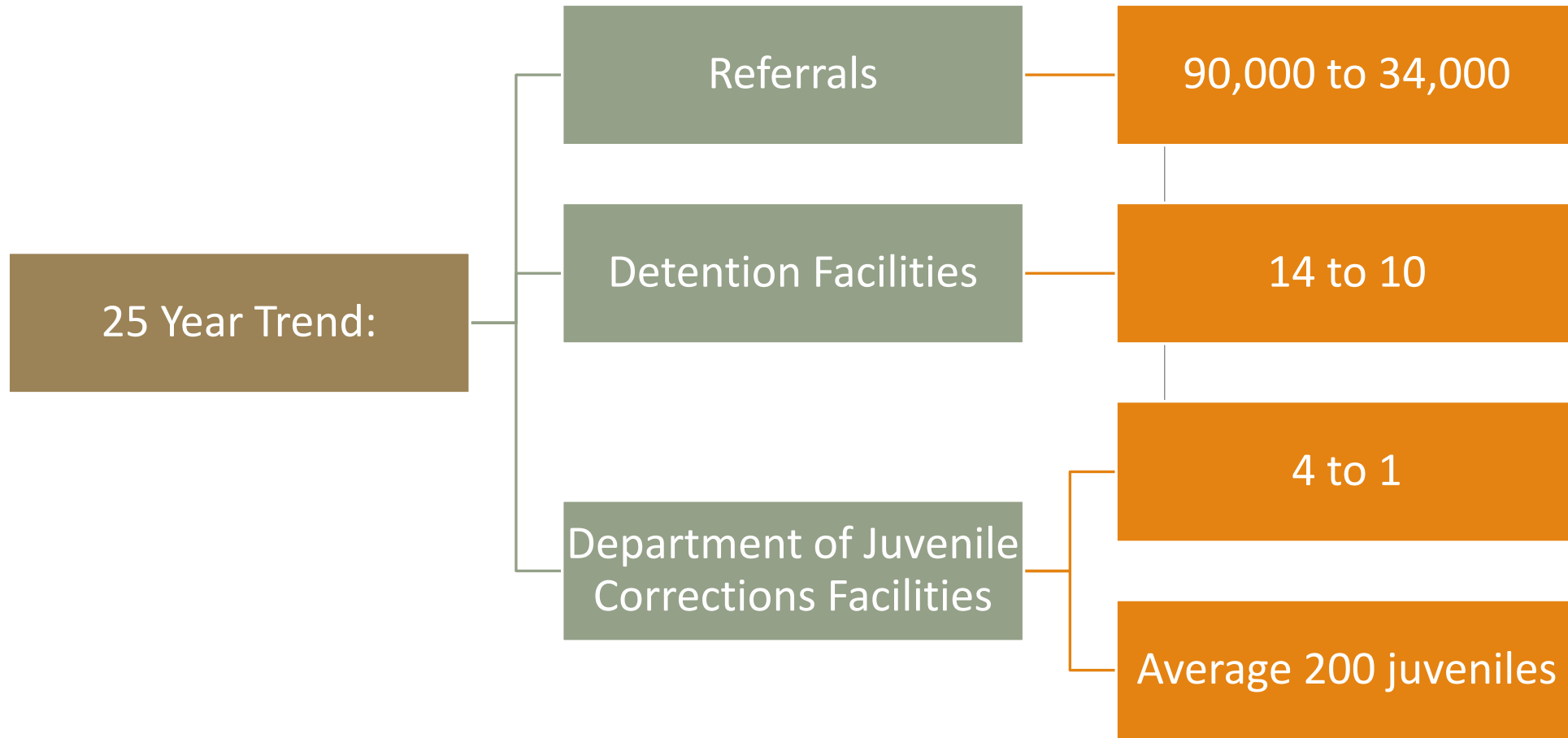


A Justice Policy Institute Report
By Barry Holman and Jason Ziedenberg

The Dangers of Detention:

The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities

Current Footprint



Data Driven Outcomes

Most Restrictive (Out of Home Care/Prison)

- Expensive and has poor outcomes to detain and move kids towards the deep end of the system in detention
- Disproportionately affects minority youth

Least Restrictive (Community/Family)

- Less expensive to use best practices
- Keeps kids in their homes and connected to their communities
- This produces better outcomes

Data Collaboration

Focus on sharing data between agencies

Important for data systems to allow communication and free exchange of information

Clarifying Misconceptions of Juveniles

- Delinquent juvenile behavior always leads to criminal behavior into adulthood
 - ✓ Juveniles are capable of change
 - ✓ It takes caring adults
 - ✓ Removal from the community increases risk to reoffend
- Juveniles with Sexually Abusive Behaviors (JSAB) will continue to offend
 - ✓ Reality is they have a recidivism rate less than 5%
 - ✓ Juvenile who sexually abuse are not the same as adults
- Juveniles engage in prostitution by choice
 - ✓ Children are not prostitutes, they are victims
 - ✓ Educating judges, probation officers, and detention officers
 - ✓ Established MVST specialists as a “go to person” within each county
- Juveniles in detention and corrections facilities are the most dangerous
 - ✓ National data shows that 76% of youth incarcerated are there for technical and status offenses, drug crimes, property offenses, and public order offenses

Be Intentional

