

## **PIERCE COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION REFORM RISK ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT TEST – JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2004**

### **RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **BACKGROUND AND TEST METHOD**

A goal of detention reform in Pierce County is to revise the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) that is currently in use. The new RAI will incorporate the positive features of RAI instruments developed and validated at other JDAI (Casey) sites around the nation. In December 2003, an RAI Working Group adopted a model RAI for test purposes. The instrument was then tested on all minors referred for detention decision during the period January 14 through February 14, 2004. Each minor was rated on two forms: the one currently used at PCJC intake, and the new or model form developed by the working group. The current (or "old") instrument governed the detention decision, while the pilot (or "new") RAI was completed on a test-basis only. This report summarizes the results of the January/February 2004 detention survey and offers conclusions based on those results.

### **SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

- **Sample size.** As shown in Table 1, 311 minors were referred for RAI screening detention decision. 258 were detained and 53 were released (PRR or straight release) at intake. (An additional 50 court-ordered detentions were tracked during the January–February test period; however, the analysis is centered on risk-screened cases, and court-ordered detentions are addressed below only in relation to facility bedspace requirements).
- **Detention outcome by offense.** Table 2 shows detention rate by offense or other referral reason. The overall detention rate, governed by the current detention risk instrument, was 83 percent. Detention rates were consistently high (two thirds or more) for all offense groups except misdemeanors which were detained at a 51 percent rate. Under the current RAI, detentions were mandatory for 55 percent of all those referred and for two-thirds of all those detained (Table 3). Minors were detained at a 100 percent rate when referred for mandatory detention reasons such as firearm possession, domestic violence, warrants of all types and probation or pre-release violations.
- **Age and Gender of referrals.** Males constituted 77 percent and females constituted 23 percent of referrals in the one month test period; the proportion of girls referred is slightly higher than found in other RAI/JDAI test sites where girls typically comprise 15-20 percent of total referrals. Sixteen and seventeen year olds accounted for 58% of all detention referrals. The youngest cases were four 10 year old males; only two 18 year olds appeared in the entire sample, none older. (Table 4)
- **Ethnicity of referrals.** Table 5 displays referrals and detention rates by ethnicity. Whites were 62% of referrals, Blacks were 27% % of referrals, Hispanics were 6% % of referrals, and Asian/Other were 5% percent of referrals. Compared to Pierce County population rates (2000 census, children age 0-17), Whites were under-represented (62% of referrals vs. 68% of the county youth population), Blacks were over-represented (27% of referrals vs. 8% of the county youth population), Hispanics were under-represented (6% of referrals vs. 8% of the county youth population) and Asian/Others were under-represented (5% of referrals vs. 15% of the

county youth population (Tables 5,6). Detention rates for all ethnic groups fell into the 80-89% range, with Black youth having the highest group detention rate of 89%.

- **Variance analysis—detention impact of “current” RAI versus “pilot” RAI.** In all, there were 42 cases (out of 258 cases in which minors were detained) that would have qualified for PRR or release if the new RAI had governed the actual detention decision (Table 7). This means that the new RAI has the potential to reduce the booking rate by approximately 15%, compared to the RAI currently in use. The analysis shows that test RAI produces fewer secure detention results than the RAI currently in use, for two main reasons:
  - The new RAI assigns offense-based points by category of offense rather than by class of offense. This results in marginally lower risk scores, using the test instrument, for a group of cases clustering in the C, C+, B and B+ classes.
  - The new instrument awards 6 points for minors on active probation but does not make detention mandatory for active probation cases. Thus, using the new instrument, more minors with low level offenses (e.g., misdemeanors) who were also on active probation avoided mandatory detention and qualified for PRR or release.

The 42 “variance” cases are listed in Table 7.

Table 8 provides a separate view of detention outcomes by class of offense. An objective of the RAI test was to evaluate the substitution of generic offense categories (on the “new” RIA) for the Washington Disposition Class categories used to assign offense points on the “old” RAI. Table 8 reconfirms the detention-reducing effects of the approach adopted by the “new” RAI, particularly for Class B+, B and C offenses.

The detention-suppressing effect of the test RAI is potentially good news for those who seek to implement a new RAI that can safely reduce the number of minors detained. However there is no guarantee that, if adopted in its present form, the test instrument would in fact produce a 15 percent across-the-board reduction in bookings. For one thing, screeners may tend to resist a new policy that permits release of some minors who are on active probation status; we may see more overrides leading to detention of minors on active probation, even if they score less than 10 points on the revised RAI. Alternatively, we may see additional use of discretionary aggravation factors to push scores in marginal cases to 10 or more points. If the new RAI is adopted, and if the goal of limiting detention volume remains important, supervisors and decision-makers will need to monitor overrides closely.

- **Aggravation-Mitigation Analysis.** On the current risk instrument, aggravation and mitigation boxes were never checked on the forms returned for analysis; in other words, this section of the “old” RAI is essentially dormant. The test instrument revises the presentation of aggravating and mitigating factors, allowing up to three points to be added (in aggravation) or subtracted (in mitigation) based on specific circumstances listed in this section of the RAI. Table 9 shows how screeners used the aggravation/mitigation choices on the test RAI. Aggravating or mitigating points were assigned on 68 of the total 311 “new” or pilot RAI forms. In these cases, points in aggravation or mitigation appeared to make little overall difference in detention and release rates, as shown in Table 9.
- **Length of stay and bedspace analysis.** (Tables 10, 11). The survey collected information on the time each minor spent in secure detention, measured from the hour of booking to the hour of release. We calculated total detention hours for each minor in the expanded survey group (N=361 including court-ordered detentions). Armed with this information, we were able to determine the average length of stay (ALOS) and the total detention time (in bed days) for each offense group. The results are shown in Table 10.

The length of stay data were annualized to provide general estimates of the number of detention beds currently needed in Pierce County for each offense subgroup; these estimates are presented in Table 11. (These bedspace estimates-- while useful to show relative bed demand for various offense groups-- have important limitations described in the footnote to Table 11. The estimates may understate actual demand because some length-of-stay information was not available for the calculation; peak and seasonal variations are not taken into account; please see the footnote to table 11.)

The length of stay analysis shows:

- The average length of stay in detention for all minors in the sample was 9.0 days. Minors referred for felony drug offenses had the longest stays (13.1 days); however, the small number of minors (N=6) in this subgroup limits the utility of this information. More significantly, 104 minors referred on warrants (one third of the entire sample) had the next-highest ALOS, serving an average of 12 days each in secure detention. The shortest ALOS times were for domestic violence (DV) cases, averaging 4.5 days in secure confinement.
- Bedspace demand by offense group. The key findings are:
  - By far, minors apprehended on warrants required the greatest share of detention beds. Warrant cases consume 41 beds (annualized estimate) constituting 53 percent of all beds needed for risk-screened minors and 43 percent of all detention beds needed (including court-ordered detention beds).
  - Serious and violent crimes do not place a high demand on the Pierce County detention facility. Taken together, Class A violent crimes and “other assaultive or sex felonies” utilize an estimated 6 beds (out of 78 total beds for risk screened minors and 96 beds for all detained minors).
  - Court-ordered detentions were included in this part of the analysis. 50 juveniles were ordered into secure detention by the court during the survey month—at sentencing, at detention hearing or at other stages of processing. These 50 juveniles stayed an average of 10.8 days in secure detention, using an estimated 18 beds.
  - Domestic violence cases: though DV cases are 15 percent of risk-screened detentions (N = 38 of 258 detentions), they use only about 8 percent of all beds needed for risk-screened minors (N= 6 beds). This is because their ALOS is relatively short, at 4.5 days. Nevertheless, there is perhaps some benefit to be derived from reducing the number of DV bookings, as discussed in the recommendations below.
  - Adoption of the “new” RAI could, potentially, reduce bedspace requirements by 8-10 beds. Due to its detention-suppressing effects (compared to the “old” RAI), bookings could be expected to decline between 10 and 15 percent. A conservative estimate of 10 percent fewer bookings would translate into a savings (ADP reduction) of about 8 beds.

## **ANALYST CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **A. *The test RAI should be adopted. It is an improvement over the current RAI, for the following reasons:***

- 1) The use of generic offense categories (e.g., Felony Property) rather than disposition class (e.g., Class C) to determine the offense score produces more even-handed results, particularly in regard to B+, B and C offenses which were detained at much higher rates using the “old” class-based RAI.

- 2) The test RAI does not impose mandatory detention for all active probation cases; instead, it assigns points toward detention based on the nature of the minor's probation history.
- 3) The test RAI avoids all-or-nothing catchalls for detention found on the "old" form, such as "evidence of prior FTA".
- 4) The scoring system on the new RAI is simpler than the old form which applies a more complex "either-or" scoring matrix to produce a final detention risk score.
- 5) The test RAI provides specific choices for aggravation or mitigation of the score.
- 6) The test RAI can potentially, safely reduce secure detention volume by 10-15%.

**B. *The test RAI should probably be modified in section B, "Prior Offense History", to award 6 points for "Felony petition pending or currently on probation/parole for a felony offense".*** This is in response to a comment by one of the screeners that minors currently on parole should get the same number of risk points as minors currently on probation.

**C. *There is no compelling evidence of DMC (disproportionate minority confinement), based on the results of this RAI test.*** The only notable disproportionality is the referral rate for Black youth (27 % of referrals) which is more than three times their share of the local youth population (8%). However, detention rates hover in the 80 to 89 percent range for all ethnic groups tested. Nevertheless, we recommend continued monitoring of detention rates by ethnicity, with particular attention to detention rates for African Americans.

**D. *Detention reform efforts should be focused on the offense group that places the greatest load the detention facility—i.e., those detained on warrants.*** Minors detained on warrants occupy more than half of all Pierce County detention beds needed for risk-screened cases. We calculate that 41 beds are needed for warrant cases out of a total of 78 beds needed for all risk-screened minors (and 96 beds needed for all detained minors included court-ordered detentions). Pierce County can benefit from focusing detention reform efforts on warrant cases. Some recommended approaches are:

- ***Warrant case- processing reforms.*** A number of case-processing reforms have been successfully applied at other JDAI sites to reduce warrant-based detentions. Examples of case processing reforms in this area are: a) creating a new warrant class, particularly for FTA cases, where the judge pre-identifies the case as "releasable" based on risk screening results at intake; b) strategies to prevent FTAs and the issuance of FTA warrants; c) strategies to clear bad or stale warrants from police and court records. These warrant-control strategies are described in detail in the Annie E. Casey "Pathways to Detention Reform" Volume 9 entitled, "Special Detention Cases".
- ***Estimating warrant related bed savings/ ADP reductions.*** Warrant detentions can be controlled both by reducing warrant-related bookings and by reducing the average length of stay in warrant cases. For example, if warrant admissions to detention are cut by one third and the ALOS in warrant cases is reduced by one-fourth (from 12 to 9 days which is the overall ALOS average), Pierce County could reduce bed demand in these cases from 41 to 20 beds (i.e., lower the ADP by about 20). To facilitate additional review, Table 12 shows referrals on warrants for this test group, broken out by type of warrant.

**E. *The domestic violence "mandatory detention" policy deserves review.*** All DV cases are mandatory holds, whether using the "old" or the "new" RAI. The charging of any case as DV is sufficient to invoke mandatory detention. In all, 38 minors in the January-February sample were referred and booked into detention on DV offenses. A review of the arresting officer affidavits in these cases reveals underlying behavior that was surprisingly lightweight in many instances. The typical referral involved a pushing or shoving event between brother-sister,

father-son or mother-daughter; some were referred for punching a wall or breaking a piece of furniture during a family argument. There were no serious stalking (boyfriend/girlfriend) or major injury cases, based on the police affidavits. The current PCJC mandatory hold policy is driven by the assumption that all DV cases present special risks, and that family or boyfriend-girlfriend hostilities need to be buffered with some time-out or period of separation. The question posed here is whether secure juvenile detention is the most appropriate form of DV buffering or separation, when the underlying behavior (usually an “assault 4” charge) would, taken alone, not qualify the minor for detention. We suggest that the 38 DV cases detained in this test period be re-examined to determine: How severe was the assaultive conduct? Was a petition filed in each case, and if so, was it sustained? Were post-release injuries or assaults committed by any released DV minors? Are there alternative evaluation strategies in DV cases (e.g., community-based agency interventions) that could weigh the risks presented and provide additional filtering of DV cases prior to secure detention? Should the RAI be changed to assign points to DV cases, subject to mitigation, rather than making all DV cases mandatory holds? To facilitate discussion regarding these cases, we have listed all DV cases referred in the test period, with offense and length of stay details, as Table 13. We note that, from a population control perspective, DV cases do not place a high demand on bedspace--mainly because stays are relatively short (average 4.5 days vs. 9.0 days across the entire sample). Annualized bedspace demand for this group is 6 beds or 8 percent of all beds needed for risk-screened cases.

- F. *Adopt a monitoring plan.*** PCJC should adopt a specific RAI monitoring plan to track the effects of a revised RAI. Detention reduction impact, if any, should be verified by monthly data reports on detention for risk-screened minors. It will be particularly important to monitor overrides—how many and for which offenses. Aggravations pushing scores higher than 10 should also be monitored. Finally, it may be desirable to validate the public safety impact of a revised RAI. Validation is simply the process by which “release failures” (new offenses pre-court, FTAs) are followed over a specific time frame. Protocols for validation can be provided by Casey team consultants.

**Table 1**  
**Sample Size and Detention Outcomes**  
*(Detention outcomes are governed by "current" or "old" RAI)*

| Total referred | No. Detained | Pct. Detained | No. released (including PRR) | Pct. PRR/ Released |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 311            | 258          | 83%           | 53                           | 17%                |

**Table 2**  
**Referral Offense By Detention Outcome**

| Offense Category                                 | Number Referred | Pct. of all referrals | Number Detained | Pct. of Category (Detention rate) | Number Released | Pct. of Category (Release rate) |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Class A+, A or A- violent felony offense         | 7               | 2%                    | 7               | 100%                              | 0               | --                              |
| Other assaultive or sex felonies against persons | 15              | 5%                    | 14              | 93%                               | 1               | 7%                              |
| Sale of narcotics/ drugs                         | 6               | 2%                    | 4               | 67%                               | 2               | 33%                             |
| Felony drug possession/ possession for sale      | 3               | 1%                    | 2               | 67%                               | 1               | 33%                             |
| Felony property                                  | 44              | 14%                   | 31              | 71%                               | 13              | 29%                             |
| Gross Misdemeanors/ Misdemeanors                 | 71              | 23%                   | 36              | 51%                               | 35              | 49%                             |
| Other  | 9               | 3%                    | 8               | 89%                               | 1               | 11%                             |
| <u>Special detention cases:</u>                  |                 |                       |                 |                                   |                 |                                 |
| Firearm possession                               | 7               | 2%                    | 7               | 100%                              | 0               | --                              |
| Domestic violence                                | 38              | 12%                   | 38              | 100%                              | 0               | --                              |
| Warrants   | 104             | 33%                   | 104             | 100%                              | 0               | --                              |
| Probation violation                              | 6               | 2%                    | 6               | 100%                              | 0               | --                              |
| Pre trial release failure                        | 1               | 1%                    | 1               | 100%                              | 0               | --                              |
| <i>TOTAL</i>                                     | <i>311</i>      | <i>100%</i>           | <i>258</i>      | <i>83%</i>                        | <i>53</i>       | <i>17%</i>                      |

**Table 3**  
**Current (or “old”) Detention Risk Instrument Results:**  
**Mandatory vs. Non-mandatory Holds (N=258 detentions)**

|                     | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Mandatory holds *   | 171           | 66%            |
| Non mandatory holds | 87            | 34%            |
| <i>Total</i>        | <i>258</i>    | <i>100%</i>    |

\*Includes, per current RAI and practice rules: pending court, active probation or parole, gun possession or intimidation with a gun, warrant or pickup order, runaway or illegal alien.

**Table 4**  
**Age by Gender of Referrals (N= 311 referrals)**

|               | <b>10</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>Pct.</b> |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Male</b>   | 4         | 1         | 8         | 10        | 34        | 37        | 73        | 73        | 1         | 241          | 77%         |
| <b>Female</b> | 0         | 0         | 1         | 1         | 15        | 19        | 15        | 18        | 1         | 70           | 23%         |
| <b>Total</b>  | 4         | 1         | 9         | 11        | 49        | 56        | 88        | 91        | 2         | 311          | 100         |

**Table 5**  
**Referrals and Detention Rates by Offense and Ethnicity**  
**(N= 311 referrals)**

| <b>Offense Category</b>         | <b>Total Referred</b> | <b>WHITE</b> | <b>Pct. of category</b> | <b>Detain Rate</b> | <b>BLACK</b> | <b>Pct. of category</b> | <b>Detain Rate</b> | <b>HISPAN.</b> | <b>Pct. of category</b> | <b>Detain Rate</b> | <b>ASIAN/ OTHER</b> | <b>Pct. of Category</b> | <b>Detain Rate</b> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Class A+, A or A-               | 7                     | 4            | 57%                     | 100%               | 3            | 43%                     | 100%               | 0              | --                      | --                 | 0                   | --                      | --                 |
| Other assault/ sex felony       | 15                    | 10           | 67%                     | 90%                | 3            | 13%                     | 100%               | 1              | 7%                      | 100%               | 1                   | 7%                      | 100%               |
| Felony drug                     | 9                     | 7            | 78%                     | 57%                | 2            | 22%                     | 100%               | 0              | --                      | --                 | 0                   | --                      | --                 |
| Felony property                 | 44                    | 27           | 61%                     | 59%                | 13           | 30%                     | 100%               | 0              | --                      | --                 | 4                   | 9%                      | 50%                |
| Misdemeanor (incl. gross)       | 71                    | 42           | 59%                     | 48%                | 20           | 28%                     | 55%                | 7              | 10%                     | 57%                | 2                   | 3%                      | 50%                |
| Gun possession                  | 7                     | 2            | 29%                     | 100%               | 3            | 43%                     | 100%               | 1              | 14%                     | 100%               | 1                   | 14%                     | 100%               |
| Domestic violence               | 38                    | 31           | 82%                     | 100%               | 6            | 16%                     | 100%               | 1              | 3%                      | 100%               | 0                   | --                      | --                 |
| Warrant                         | 104                   | 60           | 58%                     | 100%               | 31           | 30%                     | 100%               | 6              | 6%                      | 100%               | 7                   | 6%                      | 100%               |
| Probation or pretrial violation | 7                     | 5            | 71%                     | 100%               | 2            | 39%                     | 100%               | 0              | --                      | --                 | 0                   | --                      | --                 |
| Other                           | 9                     | 6            | 67%                     | 83%                | 2            | 22%                     | 100%               | 1              | 11%                     | 100%               | 0                   | --                      | --                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>311</b>            | <b>194</b>   | <b>62%</b>              | <b>80%</b>         | <b>85</b>    | <b>27%</b>              | <b>89%</b>         | <b>17</b>      | <b>6%</b>               | <b>82%</b>         | <b>15</b>           | <b>5%</b>               | <b>80%</b>         |

**Table 6**  
**2000 Census Of Pierce County, WA**  
**Ethnicity Of Persons Under 18**

| <b>Ethnicity</b>  | <b>No. Under 18</b> | <b>Pct. of those under 18</b> |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| White   | 129,906             | 68%                           |
| Hispanic  | 15,385              | 8%                            |
| Black   | 15,392              | 8%                            |
| Asian   | 8,438               | 5%                            |
| Other (Includes multi-racial, Native Am., Pacific Isl., others) | 21,448              | 11%                           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>190,569</b>      | <b>100%</b>                   |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Pierce County, Washington, Population Age 0 through 17

**Table 7**

**Variance Analysis: Cases In Which The “Old” Instrument Produces A Detain Result While The Test Instrument Produces A Result of PRR or Release (N = 42 of 258 Cases)**

| Test # | Minor | Juvis # | Refer Date | Offense                                 | Class | Score | Actual Result | Test Score | Test Result |
|--------|-------|---------|------------|---|-------|-------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 022    | TD    | 717059  | 1/15       | Sale Cocaine                            | B+    | 10    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 031    | MA    | 951889  | 1/16       | Robbery 2d                              | B+    | 10    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 034    | RG    | 646956  | 1/16       | Robbery 2d                              | B+    | 10    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 045    | KW    | 984062  | 1/16       | Probation violation                     | --    | 2     | DET-Mand.     | 1          | REL         |
| 051    | BF    | 852931  | 1/17       | PSP Vehicle theft                       | B     | 10    | DET           | 9          | PRR         |
| 053    | AM    | 283258  | 1/17       | Poss. drug paraphernalia                | E     | 7     | DET-Mand      | 6          | REL         |
| 058    | JS    | 684380  | 1/17       | Arson 2d                                | B     | 11    | DET           | 7          | PRR         |
| 060    | RH    | 808513  | 1/17       | Theft 2, felony eluding                 | B     | 10    | DET Mand      | 6          | REL         |
| 069    | DC    | 820541  | 1/20       | Probation violation                     | --    | 10    | DET-Mand      | 6          | PRR         |
| 079    | AF    | 833566  | 1/20       | Theft 3, shoplift                       | D     | 10    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 087    | TH    | 466155  | 1/21       | Possession alcohol, active probation    | E     | 7     | DET-Mand      | 6          | REL         |
| 091    | CM    | 791295  | 1/21       | Burglary 1                              | B+    | 10    | DET           | 5          | REL         |
| 098    | DW    | 743261  | 1/21       | Possession alcohol, active probation    | E     | 10    | DET-Mand      | 7          | PRR         |
| 112    | JE    | 469556  | 1/23       | Malicious Mischief, parole violation    | C     | 12    | DET-Mand      | 9          | PRR         |
| 124    | AM    | 283258  | 1/25       | Possession marijuana, on probation      | E     | 7     | DET-Mand      | 7          | REL         |
| 126    | RB    | 449691  | 1/26       | Residential Burglary, PSP               | B     | 11    | DET           | 7          | PRR         |
| 129    | JH    | 970803  | 1/26       | Residential burglary, PSP               | B     | 10    | DET           | 7          | PRR         |
| 134    | NB    | 556669  | 1/26       | Assault 2d                              | B+    | 10    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 135    | AG    | 672696  | 1/26       | Malicious mischief                      | C     | 11    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 139    | TM    | 929311  | 1/27       | Probation Violation                     | --    | 3     | DET-Mand      | 4          | REL         |
| 140    | MN    | 713603  | 1/27       | Theft 3d, active probation              | D     | 9     | DET- Mand     | 9          | PRR         |
| 155    | JP    | 693580  | 1/28       | Sale prescription drug                  | B+    | 10    | DET           | 5          | REL         |
| 162    | DA    | 830015  | 1/28       | Indecent liberties                      | B+    | 12    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 170    | DC    | 820541  | 1/30       | Probation violation (curfew)            | --    | 10    | DET-Mand      | 3          | REL         |
| 181    | JH    | 878750  | 1/30       | Theft 2d, PSP2d                         | C     | 14    | DET           | 7          | PRR         |
| 183    | SS    | 889932  | 1/31       | Mail theft 10 counts                    | C     | 10    | DET           | 5          | REL         |
| 184    | FW    | 610987  | 1/31       | Mail theft 10 counts                    | C     | 10    | DET           | 5          | REL         |
| 188    | JS    | 607957  | 1/24       | Theft 2d                                | C     | 10    | DET           | 5          | REL         |
| 189    | DM    | 846847  | 1/26       | Malicious Mischief, pending court       | C     | 11    | DET-Mand      | 8          | PRR         |
| 192    | VM    | 927926  | 2/1        | Poss Stol Prop (vehicle)                | B     | 10    | DET           | 9          | PRR         |
| 197    | KP    | 600706  | 2/2        | Malicious Mischief                      | C     | 10    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 213    | AF    | 815231  | 2/4        | Obstruction, active probation           | D     | 9     | DET-Mand      | 7          | PRR         |
| 219    | AS    | 744962  | 2/4        | Malic. Mischief, graffiti, active prob. | D     | 9     | DET-Mand      | 9          | PRR         |
| 244    | JS    | 758190  | 2/6        | Assault 2d                              | B+    | 10    | DET           | 9          | PRR         |
| 259    | DJ    | 514742  | 2/9        | Theft 2d                                | C     | 10    | DET           | 9          | PRR         |
| 264    | MB    | 462926  | 2/10       | Trespass, resist arrest, on parole      | D     | 8     | DET-Mand      | 8          | PRR         |
| 283    | MJ    | 610833  | 2/11       | Indecent liberties                      | B+    | 12    | DET           | 9          | PRR         |
| 292    | LH    | 601695  | 2/12       | Robbery 2d                              | B+    | 11    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 300    | JW    | 638497  | 2/12       | Poss. Stol. Prop, active probation      | B     | 10    | DET- Mand     | 9          | PRR         |
| 325    | JT    | 473619  | 2/2        | Residential Burg                        | B     | 12    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 343    | MH    | 893856  | 1/17       | Arson 2                                 | B     | 11    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |
| 357    | JG    | 758355  | 2/9        | Attempt Assault 2d                      | B+    | 10    | DET           | 8          | PRR         |

**Table 8**  
**Detention Outcomes By Class Of Referral Offense (New Arrests Only),**  
**“Old” Vs. “New” RAI (For N= 200 New Arrests)**

| Offense Class | Number referred | Number detained based on “old” RAI | Percent detained by offense class— “old”RAI | Number detained based on “new” RAI | Percent detained by offense class— “new” RAI |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| A+            | 0               | --                                 | --  | --                                 | --   |
| A             | 7               | 7                                  | 100%  | 7                                  | 100%   |
| A-            | 0               | --                                 | --  | --                                 | --   |
| B+            | 19              | 19                                 | 100%  | 9                                  | 47%  |
| B             | 27              | 20                                 | 74%   | 7                                  | 26%  |
| C+            | 3               | 0                                  | 0%  | 0                                  | 0%   |
| C             | 39              | 14                                 | 37%   | 5                                  | 13%  |
| D+ *          | 39              | 24                                 | 61%   | 21                                 | 54%  |
| D             | 39              | 11                                 | 28%   | 6                                  | 15%  |
| E             | 27              | 4                                  | 15%   | 0                                  | 0%   |
| Total         | 200             | 99                                 | 50%   | 55                                 | 28%  |

\* D+ offense group consists largely of DV cases (‘Assault 4<sup>th</sup>’) that are mandatory detains using either RAI

**Table 9**  
**Points in Aggravation or Mitigation**  
 (“New” or “pilot” RAI only, N = 311 forms)

|   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| A. Number of pilot RAI forms on which aggravating or mitigating points were scored                                  | 68 of 311 (22 % of forms) |
| B. Number of pilot RAI forms on which net aggravating points raised the score to 10 or above (detention outcome)    | 4                         |
| C. Number of pilot RAI forms on which net mitigating points lowered the score to 9 or less (PRR or release outcome) | 0                         |

**Table 10**  
**Average Length of Stay and Detention Bed Days Utilized, by Referral Offense, for all**  
**minors detained during the Jan/Feb 2004 Risk Screening Survey**  
**( N = 308 detentions including 50 Court-Ordered)**

| <b>Offense Category</b>                          | <b>Number Detained</b> | <b>Percent of all Detentions</b> | <b>Average Length of Stay (in Days)</b> | <b>Number of Bed Days Utilized by this Offense Group</b> |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Class A+, A or A- violent felony                 | 7                      | 2%                               | 10.1                                    | 71   |
| Other assaultive or sex felonies against persons | 14                     | 5%                               | 6.7                                     | 94   |
| Felony drug                                      | 6                      | 2%                               | 13.1                                    | 79   |
| Felony property                                  | 31                     | 10%                              | 8.6                                     | 265  |
| Gross Misdemeanors/ Misdemeanors                 | 36                     | 12%                              | 6.0                                     | 214  |
| Other  | 8                      | 3%                               | 11.2                                    | 89   |
| <u>Special detention cases:</u>                  |                        |                                  |   |  |
| Firearm possession                               | 7                      | 2%                               | 8.3                                     | 58   |
| Domestic violence                                | 38                     | 12%                              | 4.5                                     | 172  |
| Warrants   | 104                    | 34%                              | 12.0                                    | 1,251  |
| Probation violation/ Pre trial release failure   | 7                      | 2%                               | 5.2                                     | 37   |
| <i>SUBTOTAL</i>                                  | <i>258</i>             | <i>84%</i>                       | <i>9.0</i>                              | <i>2,330</i>   |
| <u>Court ordered detentions</u>                  | 50                     | 16%                              | 10.8                                    | 540  |
| <i>TOTAL</i>                                     | <i>308</i>             | <i>100%</i>                      | <i>9.3</i>                              | <i>2,870</i>   |

**Table 11**  
**Estimated Annual Detentions, Length Of Stay And Detention Facility Beds**  
**Needed For Specific Offense and Referral Categories**  
 (Annualized Estimates Based On Jan-Feb 2004 RAI Survey Results)  
**(N = 3,696 Annual Estimated Detentions including Court-ordered Detentions)**

| <b>Offense Category</b>                        | <b>Annualized Est. Referrals</b> | <b>Percent of Annualized Referrals</b> | <b>Average Length of Stay (Days)</b> | <b>Total Bed Days By Offense Category</b> | <b>Total No of Beds Needed by Offense Category</b> |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Class A+, A or A- violent felony               | 84                               | 2%                                     | 9.9                                  | 848                                       | 3  |
| Other assaultive or sex felonies               | 168                              | 5%                                     | 6.7                                  | 1,128                                     | 3  |
| Felony drug                                    | 72                               | 2%                                     | 13.1                                 | 948                                       | 3  |
| Felony property                                | 372                              | 10%                                    | 8.6                                  | 3,180                                     | 9  |
| Gross Misdemeanors/ Misdemeanors               | 432                              | 12%                                    | 6.0                                  | 2,568                                     | 7  |
| Other  | 96                               | 3%                                     | 11.2                                 | 1,074                                     | 3  |
| <u>Special detention cases:</u>                |                                  |  |                                      |   |  |
| Firearm possession                             | 84                               | 2%                                     | 8.3                                  | 696                                       | 2  |
| Domestic violence                              | 456                              | 12%                                    | 4.5                                  | 2,060                                     | 6  |
| Warrants                                       | 1,248                            | 34%                                    | 12.0                                 | 15,012                                    | 41   |
| Probation violation/ pre trial release failure | 84                               | 2%                                     | 5.2                                  | 224                                       | 1  |
| <b><i>SUBTOTAL</i></b>                         | <b><i>3,096</i></b>              | <b><i>84%</i></b>                      | <b><i>9.0</i></b>                    | <b><i>27,738</i></b>                      | <b><i>78</i></b>                                   |
| <u>Court ordered detentions</u>                | 600                              | 16%                                    | 10.8                                 | 6,480                                     | 18   |
| <b><i>TOTAL</i></b>                            | <b><i>3,696</i></b>              | <b><i>100%</i></b>                     | <b><i>9.3</i></b>                    | <b><i>34,218</i></b>                      | <b><i>96 *</i></b>                                 |

\* Bed totals rounded to nearest whole bed

**NOTE ON LIMITATIONS OF TABLE 11:** This figures in this table are estimates of annual detentions and beds needed, based on 12 times the actual activity during the 32 day RAI test conducted between January 14 and February 14, 2004. These annualized figures are not derived from a formal facility projection; they do not take into account seasonal variations, peak detention needs, population and arrest trends or other normal variations in detention flow. The “beds needed” estimates in the right-hand column are useful for purposes of showing relative bed demand for different offense categories and booking reasons. However, the grand total estimate shown (96 beds) understates actual bed demand because some detention time (for survey-member minors who were still in custody as of the cutoff date for this analysis, March 1, 2004) is excluded from this calculation. Moreover, the bed projections do not incorporate admissions to detention that, for any reason, were not included in the survey sample. Finally, the estimates shown in this table are based on an assumption of “no change” from present detention policy and practice.

**Table 12**  
**Warrant Referrals By Type Of Warrant**  
**(N= 104 Warrant Cases, 104 Bookings)**

| Type of Warrant                     | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Failure to appear (FTA)             | 33     | 32%     |
| Probation Violation                 | 46     | 44%     |
| Runaway                             | 7      | 7%      |
| Pre-trial release violation         | 2      | 2%      |
| Unspecified bench or arrest warrant | 16     | 15%     |
| TOTAL                               | 104    | 100%    |

**Table 13**  
**Domestic Violence Referrals by Charge, Case Description**  
**(from Officer Booking Affidavits) and Length of Stay in Detention**  
**(N = 38 Referrals, 38 Bookings)**

| Test # | Minor | Juvis # | Sex/Age | Offense details<br>(from police booking affidavits)   | LOS in<br>detention<br>(Days-Hours) |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 006    | CH    | 841951  | M-16    | Minor allegedly threatened to beat up ex-girlfriend, restraining order already on file in case  | 1 day 21 hrs.                       |
| 007    | LH    | 790544  | M-17    | Son broke potted plants, threw dirt around room, put hole in wall in argument with mother       | 16 hours                            |
| 039    | KE    | 606924  | F-12    | Pushed mom in argument  | 16 hours                            |
| 055    | BR    | 605864  | M-16    | Pushed mom, broke a lamp, damaged a door  | 2 days 4 hrs.                       |
| 056    | AR    | 661414  | F-16    | Slapped sister in argument, hit mom while mom tried to break it up                              | 3 days 8 hrs.                       |
| 066    | CH    | 841951  | M-16    | Son pushed mom, punched holes in wall   | 10 days 3 hrs.                      |
| 100    | NF    | 774590  | F-14    | Slapped mom causing bruising on arms  | 6 days 5 hrs.                       |
| 119    | KH    | 866375  | F-15    | Kicked mom in side when mom tried to take phone away  | 21 hours                            |
| 125    | VY    | 776287  | M-17    | Son in argument with mom, allegedly struck mom in eye   | 15 hours                            |
| 142    | BS    | 684378  | M-12    | Minor allegedly kicked another boy—relationship not clear in police affidavit, possibly stepdad | 14 hours                            |
| 160    | KT    | 631391  | M-14    | Assault on household member, no details   | 21 hours                            |
| 163    | CD    | 838447  | M-16    | Threatened, “jumped on” sister, muffled her mouth   | 11 days 21 hrs.                     |
| 167    | SH    | 567167  | F-14    | Broke a dish, cut a phone line during argument with her mother                                  | 20 hours                            |
| 174    | MH    | 611248  | M-13    | Bit and punched father in argument because he did not want to eat any dinner.                   | 12 hours                            |
| 194    | JD    | 787522  | M-17    | Threw a phone at brother during argument striking brother's lip                                 | 9 days 10 hrs.                      |
| 203    | ZK    | 684938  | M-14    | Argued with parents, allegedly out of control, tackled father and hit step mother               | 16 hours                            |
| 212    | MF    | 610899  | M-16    | Son argued with mother, kicked and punched her, broke her glasses. Son is on ADD medication.    | 1 day 19 hrs.                       |

| Table 13, DV cases, continued |    |        |      |  |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----|--------|------|--|----------------------------------|
| 216                           | BJ | 731146 | M-12 | Minor assaulted mother, few details; minor was verbally abusive & tried to stop 911                | 18 hours                         |
| 217                           | CM | 654959 | M-17 | Minor pinched ex-girlfriend and hit her as well  | 3 hours                          |
| 218                           | MP | 645740 | F-15 | Minor pushed mom and scratched mom's arm when mom tried to take away her radio                     | 3 hours                          |
| 226                           | KK | 614944 | M-16 | Grabbed mom's wrist, gave her a shove when he tried to take her car keys without her permission    | 6 days 19 hrs.                   |
| 229                           | JM | 739608 | F-15 | Kicked her mom in the ankle  | 17 hours                         |
| 235                           | RT | 302793 | M-14 | Punched hole in bedroom door because he did not want to go to school                               | 1 day 16 hrs                     |
| 243                           | CP | 812259 | M-14 | Grabbed older sister, choked her during argument   | 4 days 14 hrs.                   |
| 248                           | MK | 586755 | M-16 | During argument with father, minor kicked his bedroom door and punched a closet door               | 16 hours                         |
| 251                           | NN | 666198 | F-15 | Threw mother to floor in argument, punched her   | 1 day 19 hrs.                    |
| 253                           | SS | 751816 | F-17 | Brother-sister fight, he came after her and she hit him in the head with the TV remote control     | 17 hours                         |
| 254                           | CM | 484968 | M-16 | Same incident as above—this is the brother   | 1 day 21 hrs.                    |
| 268                           | SF | 936023 | F-16 | Hit and kicked her mother  | 15 hours                         |
| 269                           | TJ | 846081 | M-17 | Broke door to girlfriend's house after he was asked to leave                                       | 2 hours                          |
| 280                           | TD | 860518 | M-15 | Allegedly punched mom in eye over argument about going out of the home                             | 22 hours                         |
| 284                           | SM | 638350 | F-17 | Sister-on-sister fight-- hair-pulling, rolling on floor, one sister made hard landing on fireplace | 14 hours                         |
| 293                           | JJ | 610996 | M-16 | Mom swore at son, "began to cut him down"; minor smashed computer, fishtank with bat, a fish died  | 1 day 10 hrs.                    |
| 312                           | MD | 819071 | M-15 | Son pushed mom in order to leave house without permission  | 21 hours                         |
| 328                           | DF | 691987 | F-14 | Punched, kicked sister when sister tried to stop her from running away; also a runaway warrant     | 18 days 22 hrs                   |
| 331                           | NR | 716192 | M-16 | Broke window and dish in house in argument with sister   | 16 days 17 hrs.                  |
| 345                           | SD | 637027 | M-17 | Pushed, struck mother  | 34 days, still in custody 3/1/04 |
| 350                           | KL | 333565 | M-15 | Argued with stepdad over stereo, pushed stepdad  | 26 days, still in custody 3/1/04 |