

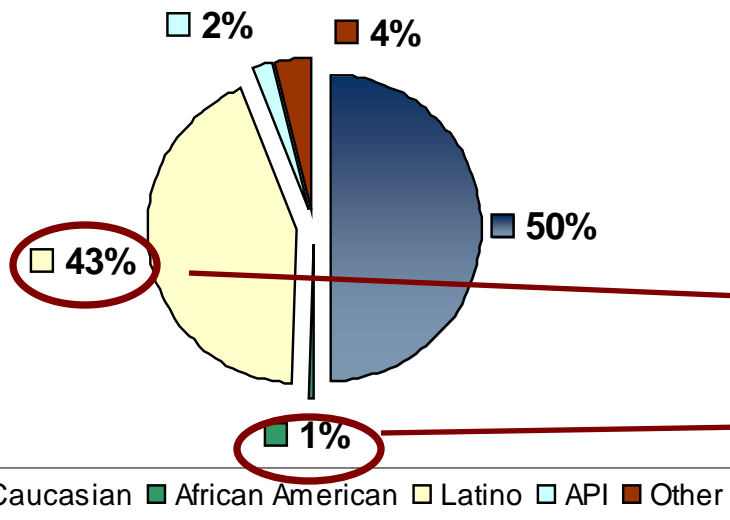
Going Deeper into Data: Santa Cruz County Case Study

W. Haywood Burns Institute

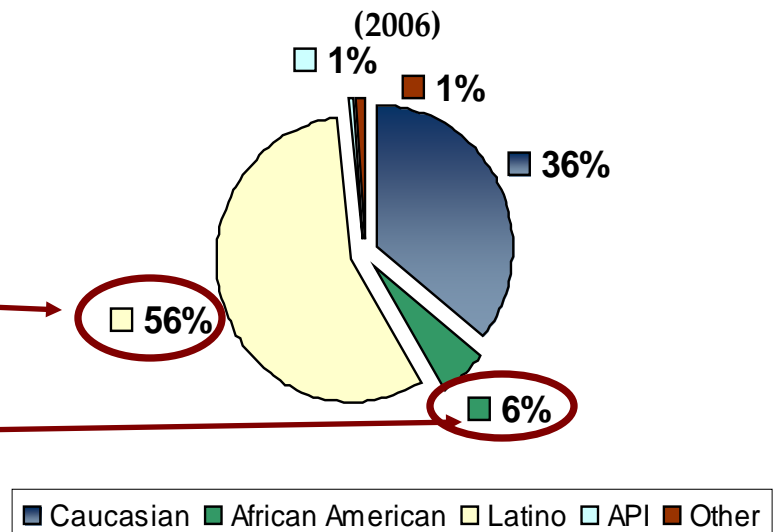


Santa Cruz: DMC at a Glance

Santa Cruz Youth Population (2006)



Santa Cruz Detention Admissions (2006)



* Admission is defined as any youth remaining in detention for four hours or more.



Disproportionality and Racial Disparities

- **Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)**: A racial/ethnic group's representation in confinement exceeds their representation in the general population
- **Disparity**: Different treatment of individuals who are similarly situated or who have common characteristics

Disparities in Santa Cruz County?

- What questions do we need to ask to learn where there might be racial disparities in Santa Cruz County that are leading to the disproportionality?
 - (1) At which juvenile justice decision making points can we note disproportionality?
 - (2) Can we note any disparities at these decision making points when looking at (1) offense; (2) RAI Score; (3) other factors?

Steps in Taking Action to Reduce Racial Disparities

- (1) How does the system flow and where does Probation Staff have decision making authority?
- (2) **Where do we note disproportionality?**
- (3) **Digging Deeper:** what questions do we need to ask to learn more about racial disparities?
- (4) **Strategizing:** What can we do to reduce racial disparities?

Getting
to Work!

Comparing Probation Decision Making and Judicial Decision Making

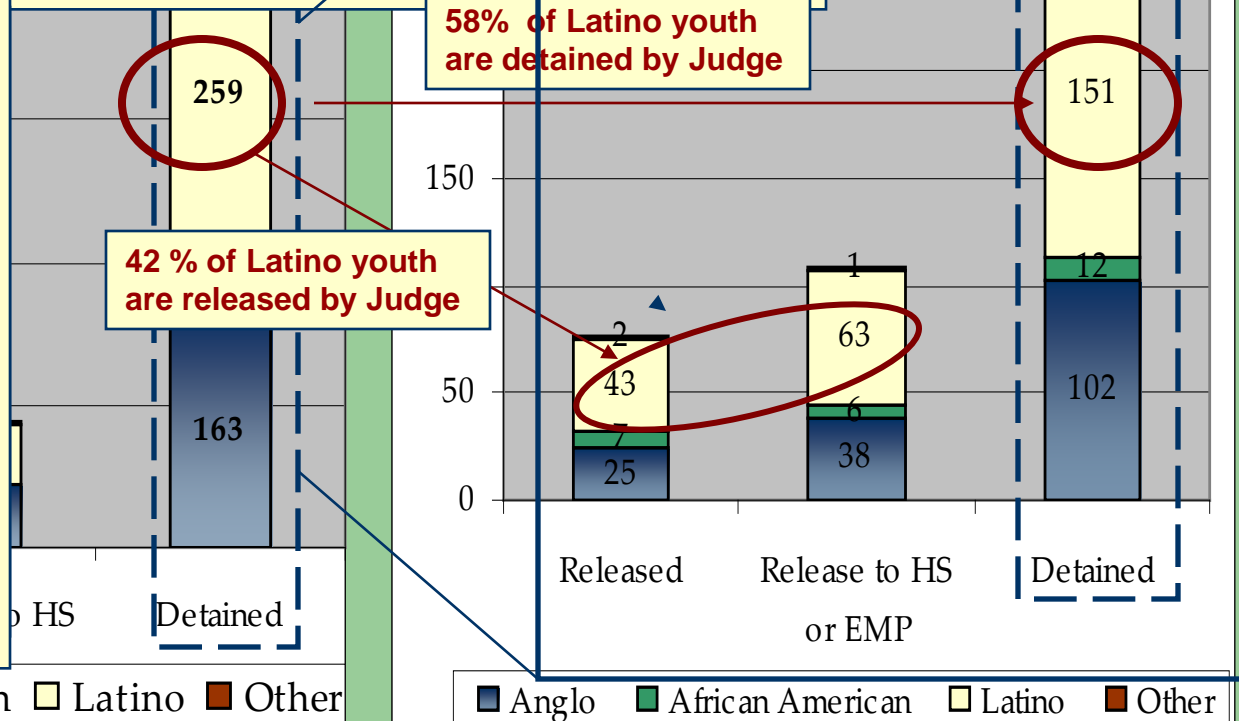
Probation Decision (2006)

How does the racial ethnic breakdown compare by decision making?

Judicial Decision (2006)

500

After the Detention Hearing, 40% (187 of the 455 youth detained until the detention hearing) are released from detention. If these youth are going to be released by the Court anyway, is there some way to release them sooner?

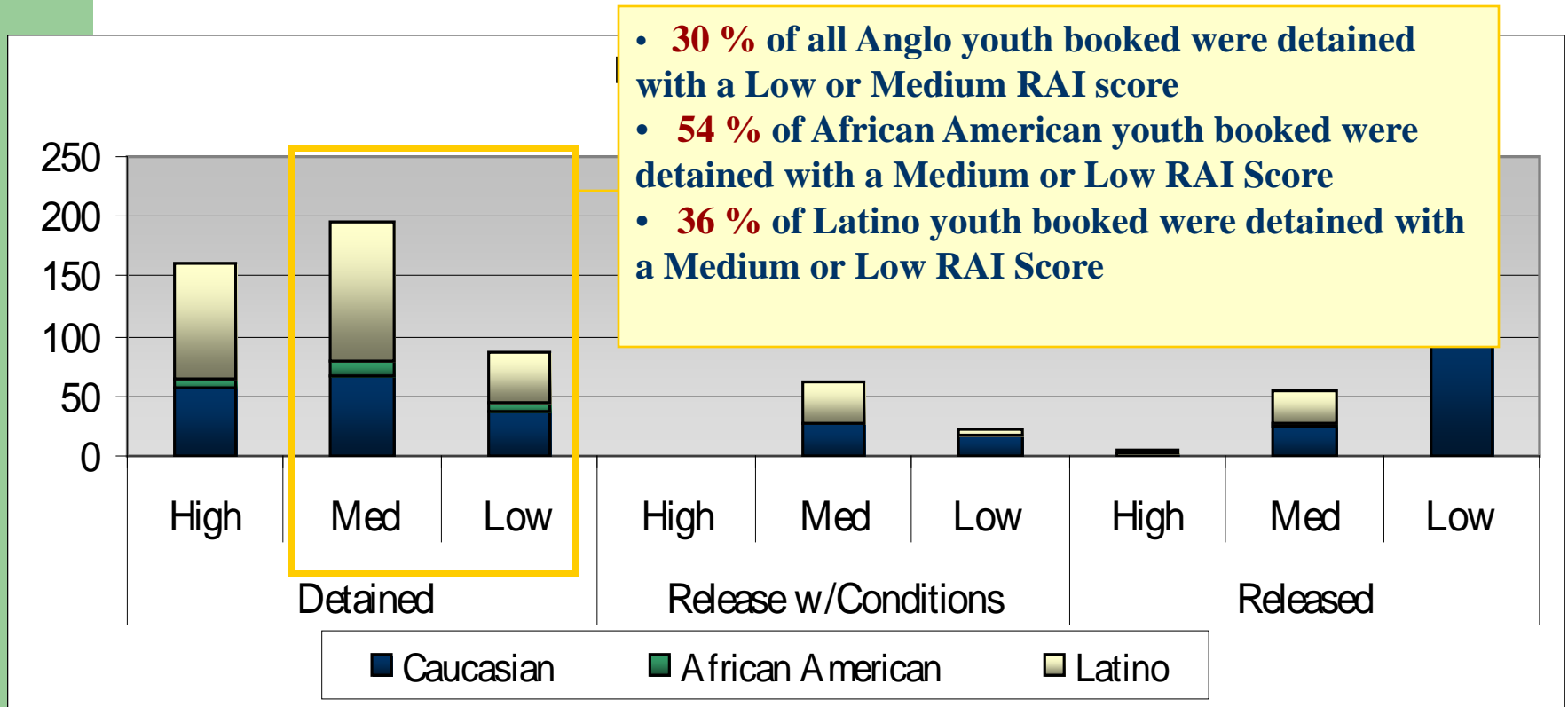


■ Anglo ■ African American ■ Latino ■ Other

■ Anglo ■ African American ■ Latino ■ Other

Unpacking Probation Decision Making

What can we learn from Intake RAI scores?



What questions do you have about these youth?

Unpacking Probation Decision Making:

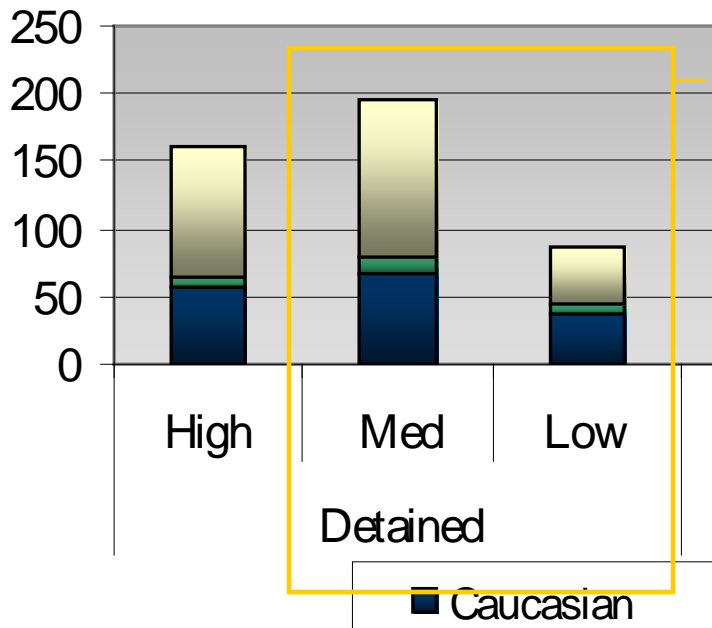
Do automatic holds explain the low and medium holds?

Automatic Holds include:

- Bench Warrant AWOL
- Electronic Monitoring Violation
- Home Supervision

Unpacking Probation Decision Making: *Do automatic holds explain the low and medium holds?*

Decisions Based on RAI (automatic holds included)

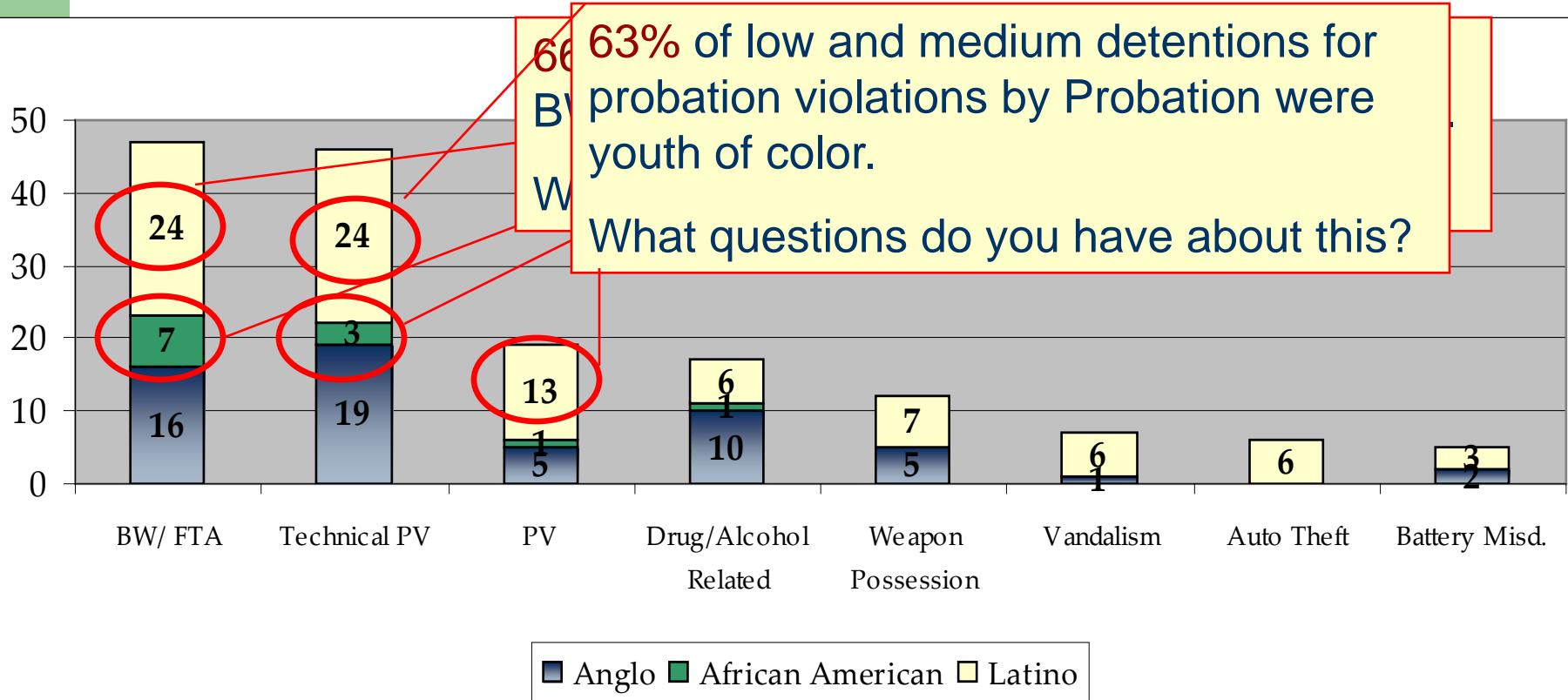


- **29 %** of all Anglo youth booked were detained with a Low or Medium RAI score.
•25 Anglo youth were detained as an automatic hold
- **40 %** of African American youth booked were detained with a Medium or Low RAI Score
•5 African American youth were detained as an automatic hold
- **27 %** of Latino youth booked were detained with a Medium or Low RAI Score
•38 Latino youth were detained as an automatic hold

What Questions do you have about the low and medium scoring youth now?

Unpacking Probation Decision Making: RAI Analysis

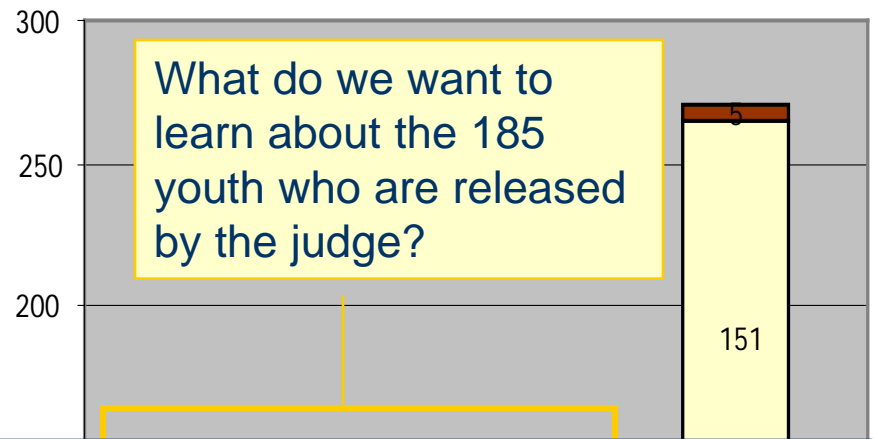
- For which other offenses are youth with low or medium RAI scores held?
- Where is disproportionality the greatest?



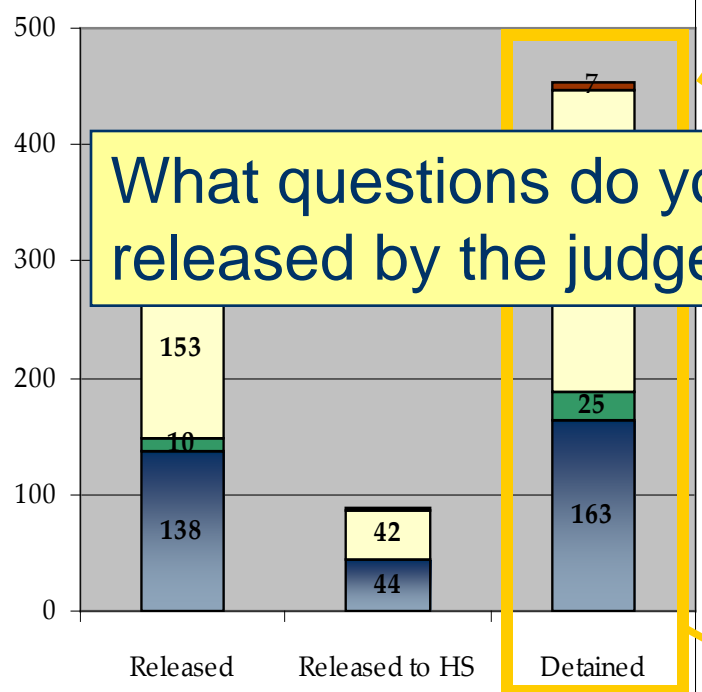
Unpacking Probation Decision Making: Comparison of Probation and Judicial Decisions



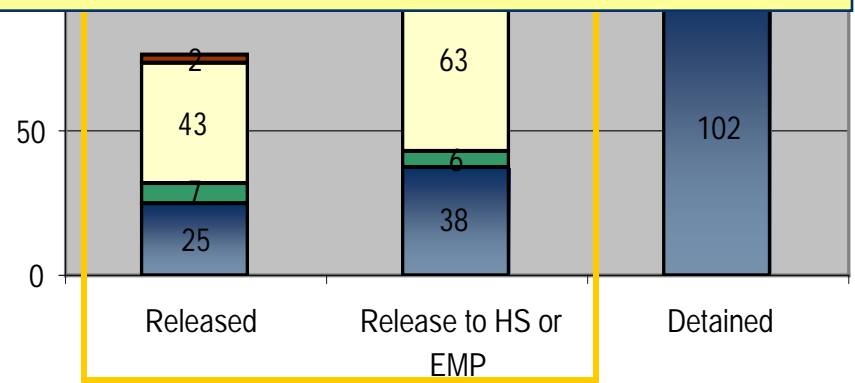
Detention Hearing Decision (2006)



Probation Intake Decision



What questions do you have about the youth who are released by the judge?



■ Anglo ■ African American ■ Latino ■ Other

Steps in Taking Action to Reduce Racial Disparities

- (1) How does the system flow and where does Probation Staff have decision making authority?
- (2) Where do we note disproportionality?
- (3) **Digging Deeper:** what questions do we need to ask to learn more about racial disparities?
- (4) **Strategizing:** What can we do to reduce racial disparities?

Getting
to Work!