



Implementing Data-Driven System Improvement: Utah's Approach to Creating Better Outcomes for Youth

Coalition for Juvenile Justice Annual Conference June 21, 2019

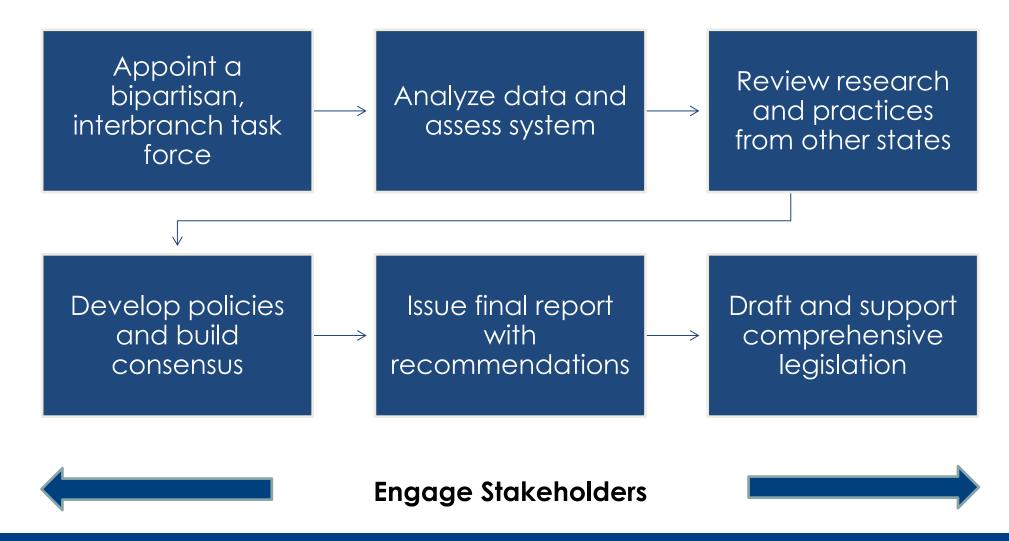
Pew and PSPP

The Pew Charitable Trusts: nonprofit organization applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public, and stimulate civic life.

Pew's public safety performance project works with states to advance data-driven, research-informed, fiscally sound policies and practices in the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

PSPP and our partner, the Crime and Justice Institute, provide technical assistance to states engaging in comprehensive juvenile justice reform.

Path to legislative change





The Path to Reform in Utah

Utah Juvenile Justice Working Group Charge

- Promote public safety
- Limit system costs
- Reduce recidivism
- Improve outcomes for youth, families, and communities.

Governor Gary Herbert	Chief Justice Matthew Durrant	Senate President Wayne Niederhauser	House Speaker Gregory Hughes
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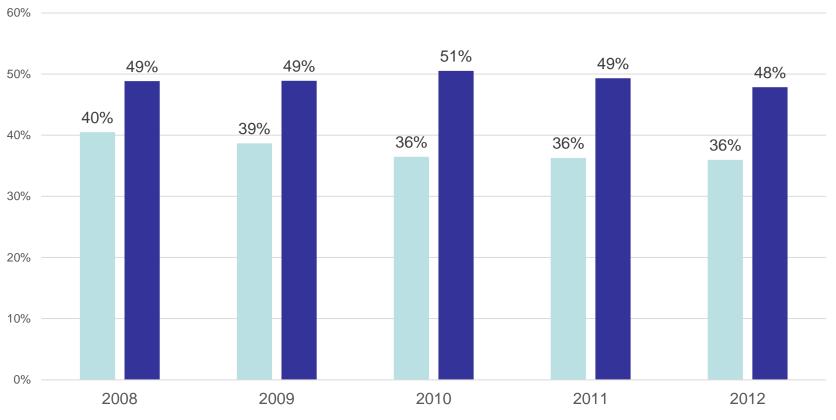
Working Group Findings

- Most youth faced low-level charges, but responses inconsistent; diversion showed better outcomes
- Youth often securely detained pre-adjudication on low-level nonviolent charges; reoffense rates higher for those detained
- Costly out-of-home placements were common for low-level offenses and contempts, despite poor public safety benefits
- Racial and ethnic disparities across the system
- Lack of rural services
- Once involved with the juvenile justice system, youth remained involved for years

Most Youth Sent to Court for a First Offense Faced Low-Level Charges

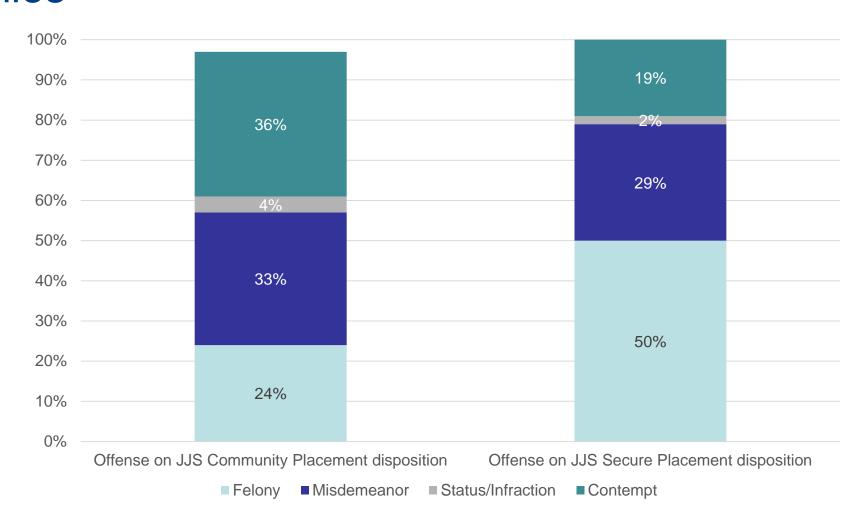
Offense	Number of youth	Felony?
Marijuana possession or use	473	No
Habitual truant citation	258	No
Possession drug paraphernalia	174	No
Retail theft under \$500	172	No
Assault – substantial risk of bodily harm	157	No
Criminal mischief	117	No
Sexual abuse, child victim under 14	100	Yes
Alcohol possession or consumption	84	No
Possession of drug paraphernalia in a drug free zone	82	No
Possession of tobacco	72	No

Youth Charged with Misdemeanors and Status Offenses Diverted From Court for a First Offense Had Lower Recidivism Rates (But Opportunity Varied)

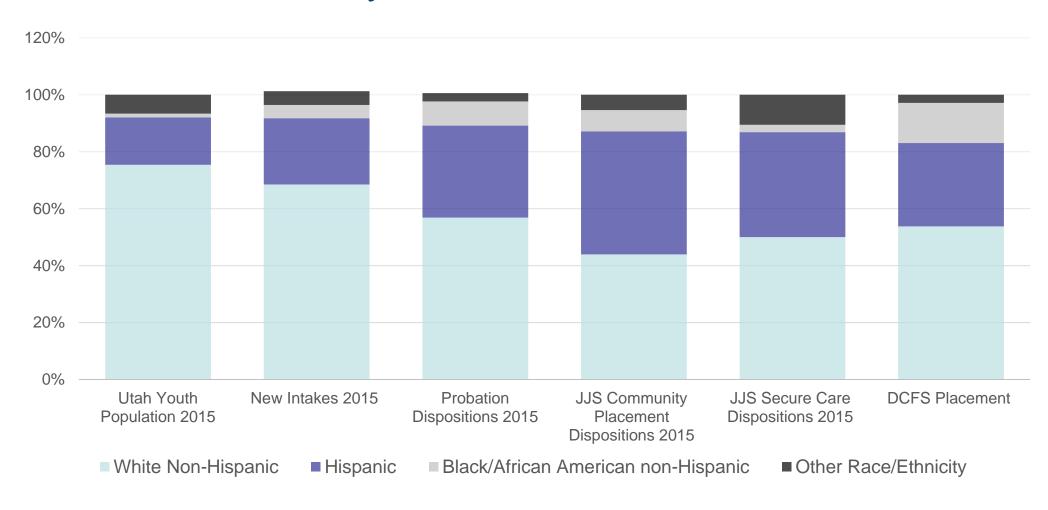


- % First Intake Resulting in a Nonjudicial New Charge within 3 Years
- % First Intake Resulting in a Petition New Charge within 3 Years

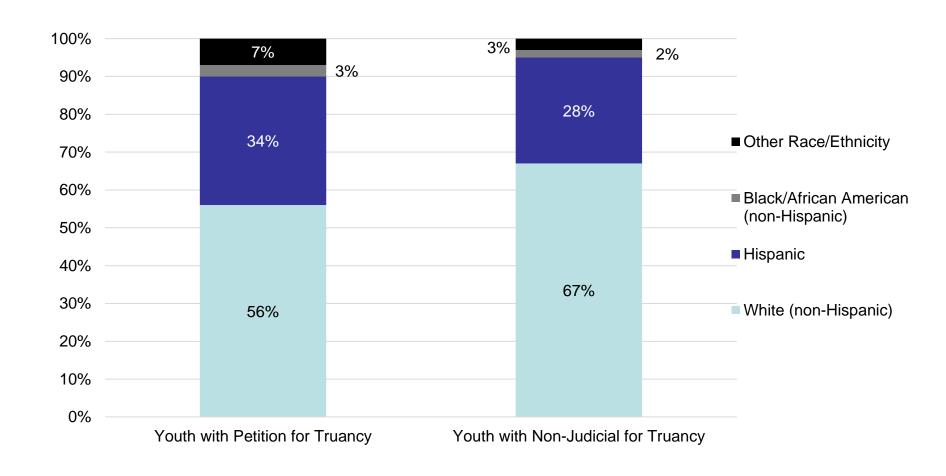
Most Youth in State Custody Were Not There for Felonies



Racial, Ethnic Disparities Grew at Deeper Levels of Juvenile Justice System



Racial, ethnic disparity in the proportion of youth receiving diversion for truancy



Data-driven Reforms: HB 239

Limit secure detention use

Standardize and expand diversion

Keep low-level school offenses out of court

Restrict probation length

Narrow placement eligibility

Strengthen supervision and treatment

Augment responses to noncompliance

Heighten oversight

Reduce **time** in placement

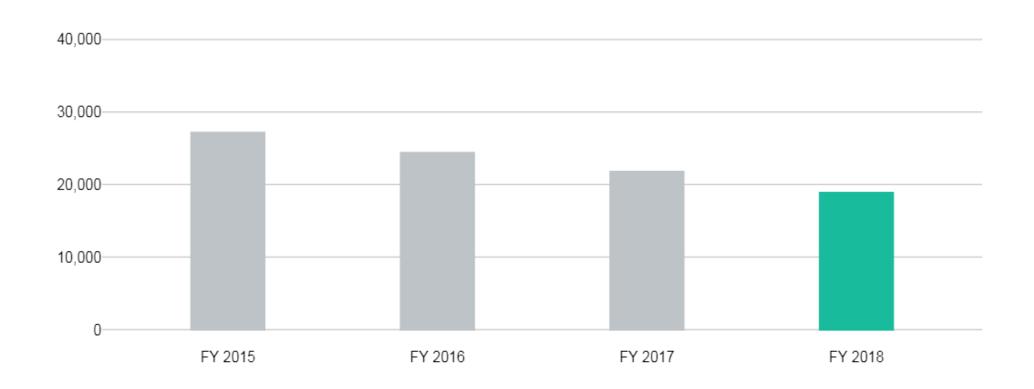
Expand restorative justice

Revise **transfer** to adult system

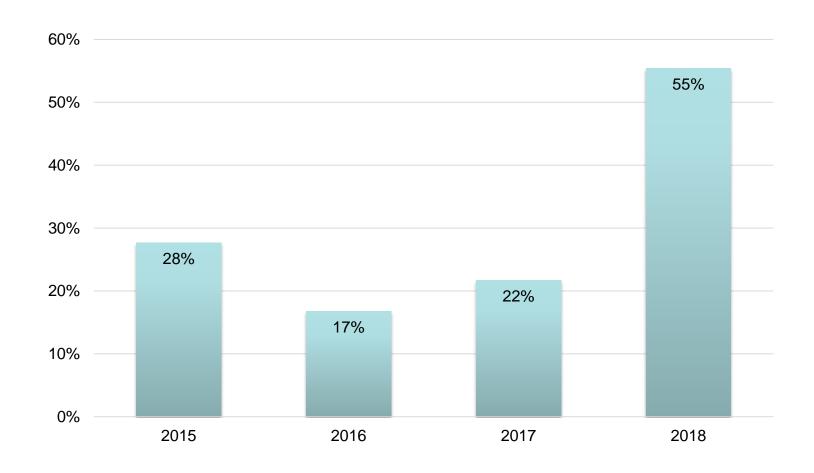
Reinvest in community and EBPs

Fewer youth are entering the juvenile justice system

Figure 3. Referrals to the Juvenile Court Continued to Decline.

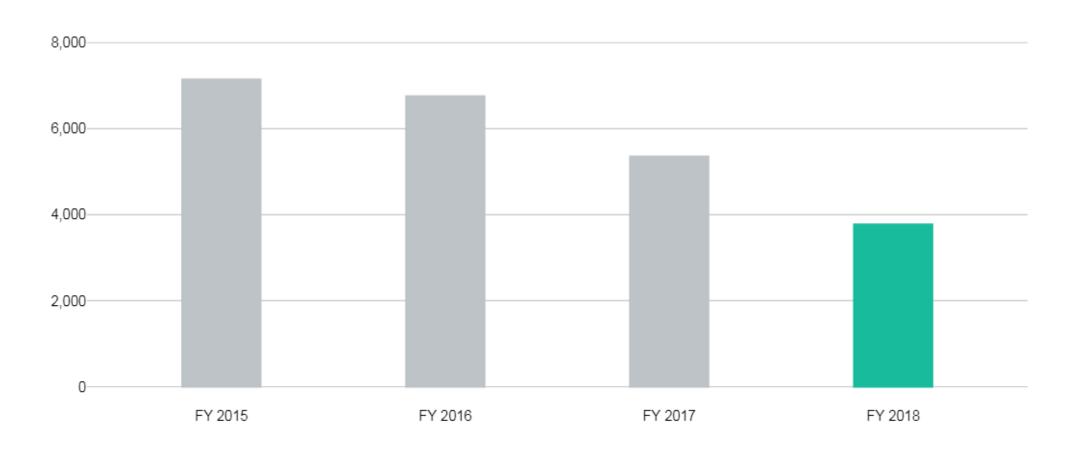


Diversion of Youth from Formal Court Proceedings Rose After H.B. 239

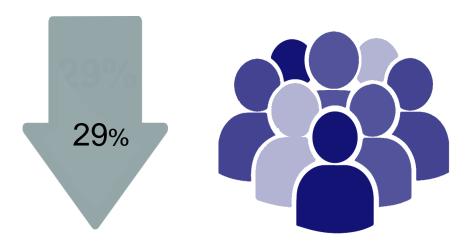


Detention Admissions Down 44% Between FY 2016 and FY 2018

Figure 17. Admissions to Detention Continue to Decline.



Nonsecure out-of-home placement continues to decline; reinvestment grows



Reduction in Juvenile Justice Services out-of-home population first quarter FY16 - FY18



\$18.9 million

Reinvestment in community and evidence-based service expansion





Implementing Data-Driven System
Improvement: Utah's Approach to Creating
Better Outcomes for Youth

Contacts

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Utah House of Representatives

Kim Cordova, Executive Director Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Pamela Vickrey, Executive Director Utah Juvenile Defender Attorneys

Nindy Le, Emerging Leader Utah Board of Juvenile Justice



Juvenile Justice Reform Highlights Or...What you can track when you keep good data

Diversion

As Referral Totals Decline, Youth Diversions in Kentucky are an Increasing Portion of Referrals



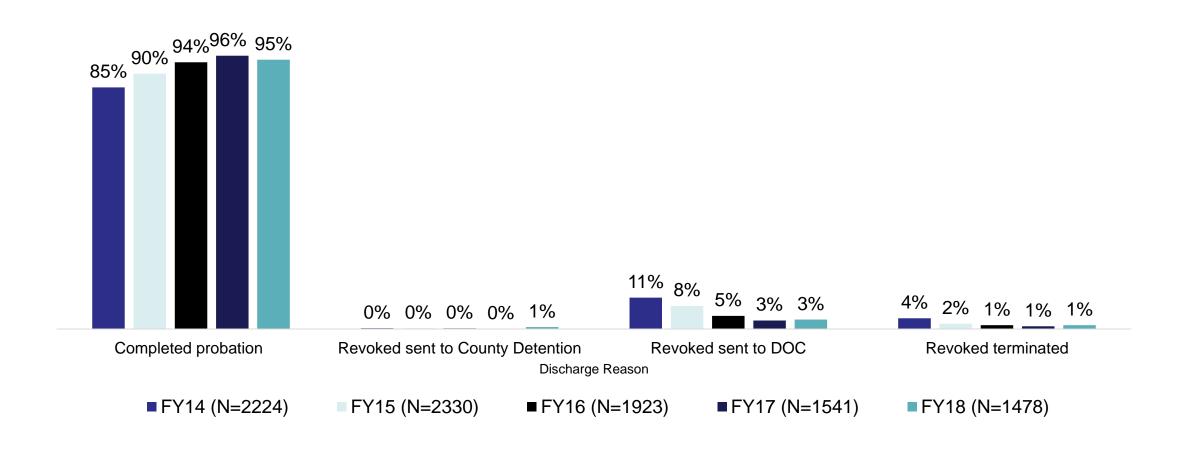
Note: Findings are preliminary and exclude 1,393 referrals for which the use of diversion was unclear (<1% of cases). Unit of analysis is a referral, not individual youth, so youth may appear more than once in the data.

South Dakota's Successful Diversions Increased 2016-2018; Unsuccessful Diversions Remain Steady



Probation

South Dakota Rates of Probation Completion Have Risen

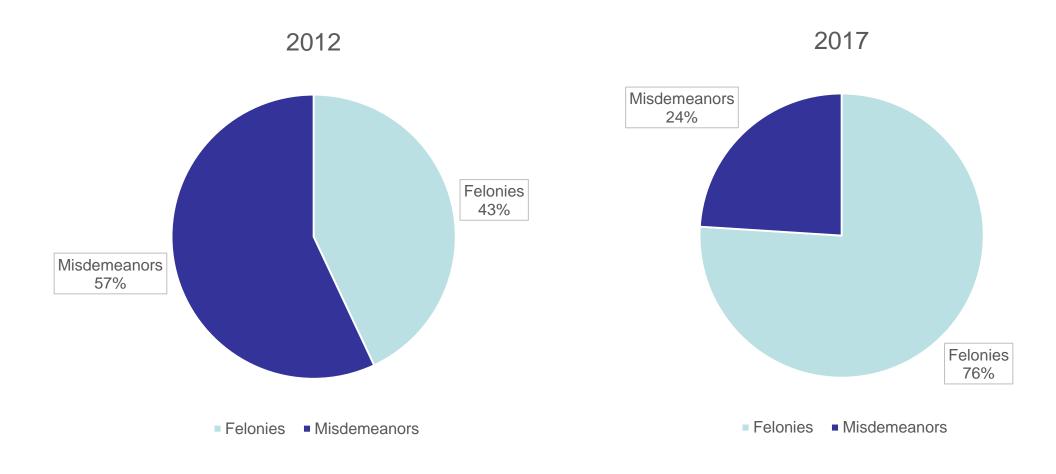


Kansas Earned Discharge Credits Incentivize Probation Compliance

- Policy allows for 7 days off each month of supervision for compliance with conditions of supervision
- First 3 months of implementation July-September 2018
- 777 youth on community supervision earned a total of 7,308 days off their probation terms

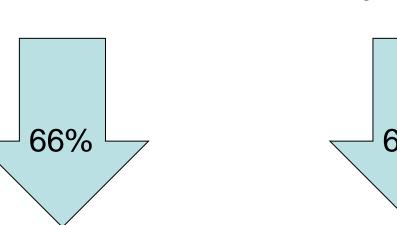
Commitments

Kentucky: Larger Share of Commitments are Felonies

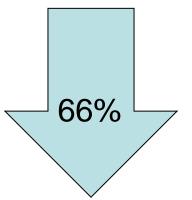


Hawaii, Kansas and South Dakota: Placement Declines Exceed 60%

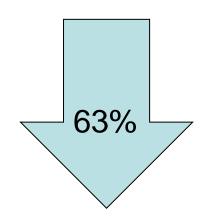












Reinvestment

Georgia: Incentive Grants after 5 years

- Combined state and JJDPA funds (\$8.9 million in FY 2018)
- Participating counties must use objective decision tools
- Support non-incarceration Evidence-Based Programs most common are Multisystemic Therapy (MST), Thinking for a Change and Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
- Counties participating: 58
- Confinement reduction in participating counties: 56%
- Youth served to date: 5640
- 99% of kids are medium and high risk

Kansas Evidence-Based Practices Fund



\$30 million FY2016-2018

Contact

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