

INDIANA JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVES INITIATIVE

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COLLABORATIVE LEAD AGENCIES



Indiana Supreme Court



Indiana Department of Correction



Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

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Indiana Institutionalizes JDAI as its Platform for Continuous Juvenile Justice

System Improvement

The State of Indiana's juvenile justice system, its youth, families and communities have cause for celebration. Unparalleled efforts to institutionalize and expand JDAI throughout the state have resulted in a \$6M state budget appropriation. Over the last six months, JDAI leaders in Indiana have been busy laying the groundwork for the statewide expansion of JDAI. In addition to the 7 new JDAI sites that have been launched, and 26 JDAI trainings and assessments conducted, Indiana officials have adopted a funding framework to institutionalize JDAI throughout the state. This effort began back in December of 2012 as a roundtable, convened by Justice Steven David and attended by 8 local JDAI sites, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Governor's Chief Counsel and other state officials and legislators, and provided the basis for a much larger convening on February 6, 2013, where more than 90 state and local stakeholders including Indiana senators, representatives, the Indiana Supreme Court, Department of Correction, the Indiana Department of Child Services, and the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute gathered to share in-

"JDAI has demonstrated that use of a proven, data-driven model allows our judges and local stakeholders to make better and more informed decisions regarding those children that must be placed in secure detention or can be safely and effectively supervised, and just as important, helped by the local community."
- Justice Steven David

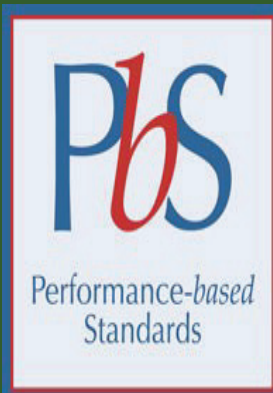
formation and generate support for the expansion of continued juvenile justice system improvement and detention reform across the state. Local communities discussed the remarkable outcomes achieved through JDAI and Justice Steven David outlined the proposed plan to include all 92 counties who want to be a part of the initiative in Indiana. By the conclusion of the 2013 legislative session, the Indiana Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was embraced and funded in the state's biennial budget through the Indiana Judicial Center and the Department of Correction. The \$6M will support a number of infrastructure improvements including statewide coordina-

tion, data capacity-building and community-based programming for pre and post-dispositional youth over the next two years. And, once more, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute has included the JDAI as one of its three Priority Purpose Areas of focus for OJJDP funds, as well as a Priority Purpose Area in its Drug and Crime Control Division's Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding.

Indiana has been a JDAI site since 2006, and began with a single jurisdiction, Marion County (Indianapolis, Indiana). In 2010-2011, the state expanded to four expansion counties: Johnson, Porter, Lake and Tippecanoe. Last year, three additional expansion counties joined JDAI; Elkhart, Howard and Clark for a total of 8 JDAI counties. These 8 jurisdictions represent 34% of Indiana's youth ages 10-17. In addition, the state created a JDAI State Steering Committee and work groups with membership that includes legislators, the state judiciary, all relevant child-serving state agencies and representatives from each local JDAI site. The development of a strong organizational structure is the foundational support for Indiana's intentional and strategic expansion of JDAI.

Light Shines Upon Johnson County

Spring is here and things are looking bright for the Johnson County Juvenile Justice System. On February 28 and March 1, 2013, Johnson County completed the Readiness Assessment Consultation (RAC) with the W. Haywood Burns Institute. Many key people from different departments within Johnson County's juvenile justice system along with several community partners participated in the interviews. A RAC debrief meeting with the Burns Institute is scheduled for June 26, 2013 to allow for discussion around the interviewers' thoughts gained from the RAC. In April, two probation officers attended the AECF/JDAI Inter-Site Conference in Atlanta, where they received valuable information, in which the session on domestic violence cases prompted discussions and brainstorming at the local level. Along with regular committee meetings, Johnson County is currently updating their data capacity by improving an Access Database program to allow for more accurate and consistent analysis of the case processing times at key decision points in our system. In addition, this program includes the ability to disaggregate the data by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, Geography, and Offense (REGGO). This analysis will allow Johnson county to better compare the numbers and look at areas where changes may be made, as well as identify what is truly working well for the juveniles in the county.



Indiana JDAI Coordinator's Training

Indiana, in collaboration with the Annie E. Casey Foundation, conducted a first-of-its-kind training for all Indiana local JDAI Site Coordinators and JDAI State Team Members May 2-May 3, 2013.

Evaluations of this training indicate it was extremely important for enhancing knowledge, making new connections with other coordinators, and reinvigorating everyone! Thank you to our trainers and participants for engaging in such a fulfilling shared-learning experience!

IDOC-DYS Pilots PbS in Detention Centers

Performance-based Standards (PbS) is a national program for detention centers, correctional facilities and community-based residential programs to identify, monitor and improve conditions and treatment services provided to incarcerated youths using national standards and outcome measures. PbS was launched in 1995 by the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) specifically to address the safety, health and quality of life issues in youth facilities found to be deplorable in the 1994 Conditions of Confinement study. Directed by the PbS Learning Institute (PbS Li), PbS' primary purpose is to provide facility leaders and staff with national standards to guide operations to best serve youths, staff and families and to continuously monitor daily practices and culture within facilities with performance outcome measures. Over the past 18 years, PbS uniquely has established uniform data definitions, outcome measures and a quality assurance process that creates the most timely, comprehensive and accurate national database of its kind. The PbS system of continuous learning and improvement provides:

- * A set of goals and standards that individual facilities and agencies should strive to meet;
- * Tools to help facilities achieve these standards through regular self-assessment and self-improvement;
- * Reports that allow facilities to evaluate performance over time and in comparison to similar facilities; and
- * Promotion and sharing of effective practices and supports among facilities.

The Benefits of participation in PbS include:

- * The ability to measure and track key indicators of facility performance
- * Comparison with similar participating facilities across the country
- * Definition of measurable goals and development strategies to achieve them
- * Access to resources and assistance to make improvements
- * Accountability and data available to help gain public support

PbS sets national standards that establish the highest expectations in seven areas of facility management: safety, security, order, health/mental health, programming, reintegration and justice. PbS collects both quantitative and qualitative data from administrative forms, youth records, incident reports, exit interviews of youths and climate surveys of youths, staff and families. PbS trains and supports participants to collect data, analyze the results and change practices. PbS data undergoes a rigorous data quality assurance process and has established its reliability and validity. In 2004 PbS won the Innovation in American Government Award for uniquely and effectively addressing conditions of confinement.

PbS participants collect certain data from records, reports and interviews, including staff, youth and family climate surveys, and enter the information online through the PbS website. The data undergoes data quality testing and is used to generate online graphic reports of each facility's performance in key outcome measures. The reports track performance over time and show facility measures compared with the national field averages. All data from individual facilities is kept confidential. Using the information in the site reports, facilities work with PbS coaches to identify areas that need improvement then develop and implement a detailed improvement plan.

The Indiana Department of Correction, Division of Youth Services, has participated in PbS since 2008. The PbS process has helped to improve the conditions of confinement, provided an avenue for positive culture change, aided in improving treatment programs and overall facility operations. PbS also provides opportunities for facilities to celebrate their success. This year DYS, in partnership with the PbS LI, is piloting PbS in three detention facilities in Indiana. Those sites are Bartholomew County Youth Center, Cedarbridge Treatment Center and Youth Opportunity Center. These sites have successfully completed their first data collection and are in the process of developing their Facility Improvement Plans. It is the goal of this project and of DYS to use this pilot project to improve conditions of confinement and outcomes for youth committed to these facilities and to improve compliance with detention standards as well as demonstrate to other detentions facilities the benefits of participating in the PbS project.

Howard County Making Positive Strides

Things in Howard County are progressing. Howard County's JDAI collaborative is currently working towards completing their "Purpose of Detention" discussions and the development of their Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI). They have recruited a member from Carver Community Center in Kokomo, IN, as well as parents and students who have had direct experience with the Robert J. Kinsey Youth Center to serve on the local collaborative. There have been meetings with Indiana University at Kokomo and Howard County has partnered with them to participate on their collaborative and IU- Kokomo will also be providing support to examine Howard County's data. There are continuous meetings with members of the local collaborative inquiring as to their observations and rallying support for the cause. The Howard County JDAI Coordinator, Rob Pruett, was able to attend the National JDAI Inter-Site Conference in Atlanta, GA., and the first-ever JDAI Coordinators Training in Brown County, IN. Rob explained, "Both events were incredibly helpful and insightful."

Major Steps Taking Place in Porter County

Porter County Juvenile Services took a step forward on the road to policy reform with the implementation of a Juvenile Probation Sanctions Grid. Chief Probation Officer, Christopher Buyer, led the staff in a discussion on the strategy behind the sanctions grid and encouraged the staff to utilize the graduated responses to probation violations. Chief Buyer commented, "Our system has consistently put forth the effort to utilize evidence based programming as a means of guiding



our probationers through the Court process. The sanctions grid will provide our department with continuity of care that does not always lead to secure detention, but does focus on principles of personal responsibility and

accountability for delinquent acts and criminal behavior."

Porter County Stakeholders also engaged in the development of a new day reporting program which is targeted to begin in June of 2013. The program will be staffed through the joint efforts of the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Porter County Juvenile Detention Staff, and Juvenile Probation. Services will initially focus on educational instruction, service learning, thinking for a change, and positive reinforcement as a motivational tool for success.

Work Groups Fuel JDAI Work in Lake County

Lake County continues to broaden its group of stakeholders and to enjoy a relationship with area service providers who breathe life into the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in Lake County. Since the beginning of 2013, the Juvenile Justice Complex has maintained an average daily population of 58 youth in secure detention. Lake County anticipates completing its Detention Risk Assessment Instrument and is excited to start the testing process of the instrument. The Objective Screening and Admissions Workgroup has diligently worked to evaluate its intake process; to identify any current or potential "front gate" concerns and to develop an objective intake screening tool.

The Alternative to Detention (ATD) Workgroup continues to expand its membership. The ATD workgroup, in partnership with Indiana University Northwest, is working to develop a symposium about the work of the local initiative as well as the effects of detention on youth and the need for more community involvement in creating and maintaining "nontraditional" alternatives to detention. This group's purpose is to engraft day reporting into its continuum of services as well as develop an incentives/sanctions response grid. The ATD Workgroup looks forward to developing a partnership with Community Corrections of Lake County.

The Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Workgroup welcomed the leadership of its new co-chairpersons, Terri McCain of Clearpath Services and Kate Marencik of Alternative House, who bring years of experience in youth services and a genuine passion about minority representation, not only in secure detention, but also in court processes. The chairpersons are preparing to engage the workgroup on current system practices and train this reinvigorated team on data that helps drive the work of the initiative, per the recommendations of the Burns Institute Readiness Assessment Consultation. This group is to task with the recommendations spelled out in the preliminary plan of action recommended by the Burns Institute.

JDAI Mission:

To demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient juvenile justice systems to accomplish the dual purposes of maintaining public safety and holding youth accountable, while enhancing outcomes for youth and families.

Tippecanoe County Looks Deep to Make System Improvements

Tippecanoe County continues to work on the JDAI core strategies of disproportionate minority contact and objective screening tools. In February 2013, Tippecanoe County Stakeholders and Community Members participated in a Readiness Assessment Consultation with the W. Haywood Burns Institute. A debrief of the RAC was conducted on May 30, 2013 with a local stakeholders and community members to discuss the findings and recommenda-

tions of the RAC. In April 2013, Tippecanoe County conducted their first Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) review to ensure validity, objective measures and that the right youth were being detained in order to ensure community safety and court appearance rates. The DRAI review indicated an override rate of 17% and after reviewing drilled down data, a robust discussion regarding the rea-

sons for overrides occurred. Because of this discussion, JDAI Collaborative Members, by consensus, chose to make some modifications to the DRAI and the tool continues to be utilized for every youth arrested in Tippecanoe County. The use of the DRAI has resulted in a significant decrease in the use of secure detention and a significant decrease in disruption in the lives of youth and families.

Indiana JDAI Statewide Calendar of Events

~ June 2013 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4 JDAI State Team Mtg.	5	6	7 State Steering Committee Mtg.	8
9	10	11 IJDA Monthly Meeting	12 Marion Cty. DMC Mtg.	13 Juvenile Judges Confer.	14	15
16	17 Lake Purpose of Det. Discussion	18 Data/ Det. Utilil. Work Group & Marion Deep End	19 JDAI State Co-ordinators' CC	20 COC Work Group & Clark Cty	21	22
23	24 Elkhart Cty Steering Committee	25 Howard Purpose of Detention	26	27	28	29

~ July 2013 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9 IJDA Mtg.	10 Marion Cty. DMC	11 State DMC CC	12	13
14	15	16 Data/ Det. Utilil. CC State Team Mtg.	17 JDAI State Co-ordinators' CC	18 COC Work Group & PIO Mtg.	19	20
21	22	23 Tippecanoe Steering Committee	24	25	26	27
28	29 Howard IDOC Annual Audit	30	31 Howard Purpose of Detention Discussion	Notes:		

Marion County Provides Training to Law Enforcement

In the spring of 2011, meetings began between members of the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Sub-Committee and the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD). These meetings were initiated because one of the members of the DMC Sub-Committee, JauNae Hanger, was adamant that engaging police officers on a deeper level would impact DMC in our community. Due to diligence and commitment to improving outcomes for youth, individuals from IMPD, Probation, Marion County Commission on Youth, and other members of the DMC Sub-Committee came to the table and began designing a solid response to improving youth and police interactions.

Looking back after two years of hard work and collaboration, it is amazing to see what has been accomplished within Marion County. A program was designed, a grant written, submitted, and awarded, a contract completed, a work plan designed and implemented, and training provided. This list does not do justice to the hours of hard work put in by many individuals to act on the conversations that began in the spring of 2011.

Marion County's proposal was funded by the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute for a pilot project in the 46218 zip code. This zip code was chosen due to the fact that 10% of the youth detained at the detention center in 2010 were from the 46218 zip code. The youth detained were also 97% minorities. The overarching purpose of this collaboration and subsequent program design and grant proposal was to reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Juvenile Detention Center in Marion County.

Marion County contracted with Strategies for Youth and its Founder and Executive Director, Lisa Thurau. She conducted several interviews and focus groups in Marion County to understand the culture of IMPD and the norms governing the daily interactions between youth and police officers. The training she designed is tailored to Marion County needs and now belongs to Marion County to be provided to all police officers.

The first training was conducted in 2013 at the end of March and a second training was scheduled for the end of May. Forty-two officers whose beats cross the 46218 zip code participated in the first training and the response was overwhelmingly positive. In response to some constructive criticism, changes have been made to the training with the anticipation for an even better response at the training in May where an additional 35 officers will receive training.

Based on the outcomes this training has had in other jurisdictions in several parts of the country, Marion County believes that they have made the right choice to improve officer and youth interactions and relationships in their county. They hope that the experiences in Marion County can be transferred to other JDAI counties and assist in their learning and growth.

It is expected that over the next three years, all officers throughout Marion County will participate in the training and apply what they learn to their interactions with youth. The training will belong to IMPD and recruits who participate in the Police Academy will be provided with this training before they hit the streets. This project has taken some time, money, and hard work to design and implement, and the outcomes also might take some time to be realized in a quantitative fashion, but Marion County is willing to do the work to see the results. This investment if implemented as designed has the strong potential to completely transform the relationships and interactions among youth and those that serve and protect. Consequently, the streets will be safe, the officers will be safer, and so will the youth of Marion County.