

# Detention Data Report Fiscal Year 2006/2007

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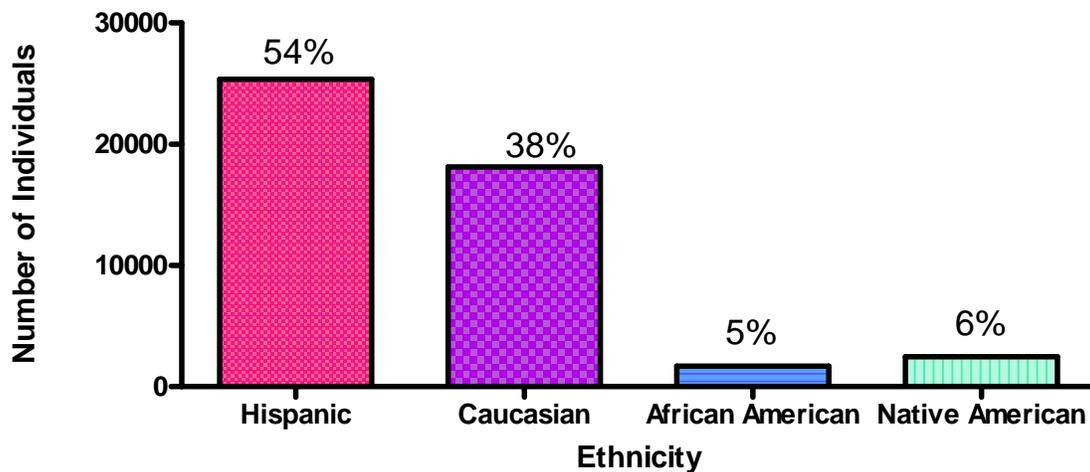
## Detention Fiscal Year 2007 Bernalillo County Detention Report

This past fiscal year's report focuses on disproportionate contact/confinement and gender data. You will find all of the data presented before you to be disaggregated by ethnicity and gender.

### Community Statistics

Bernalillo County's estimated 2006 population size was 615,099 (US Census, 2007). Actual Bernalillo count in 2000 was 556,678, about a 9% increase estimated for 2006. If one assumes a 1.5% increase in the population every year thereafter Bernalillo's population for 06/07 would be about 581,728. The Albuquerque Public School District is made of 54% Hispanic, 34% Caucasian, 5.10% Native American, and 3.9% African American Youth (05/06). For the 05/06 school year, school ages relative to detention (6<sup>th</sup> grade – 12<sup>th</sup> grade) consisted of **50% Hispanic** (21,826), **41% Caucasian** (18,122), **5% African American** (1,956), and **6% Native American** (2,536; Department of Education, 2007). For our disproportionate minority contact assessment the present report will compare community numbers reported by OJJDP as of 2005 (see below). This was the most recent year we could find reported by a reliable source.

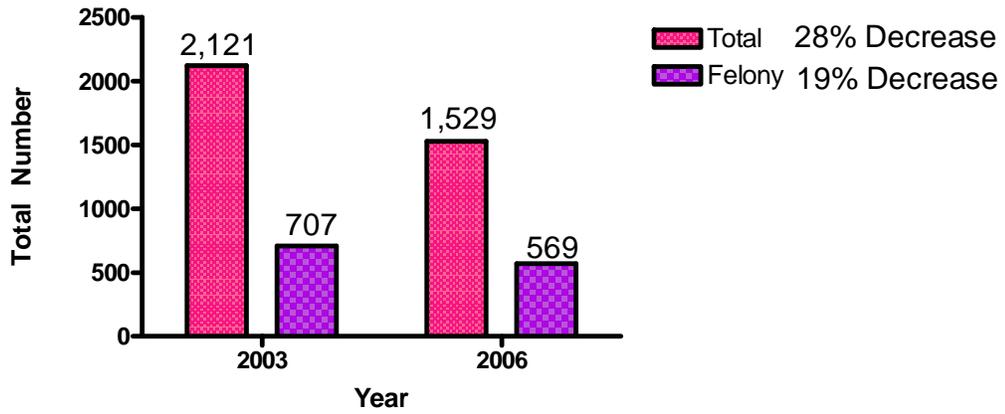
### OJJDP's Juvenile Population Report: Bernalillo County 2005



The above graph includes 12-18 year-olds.

Crime Statistics

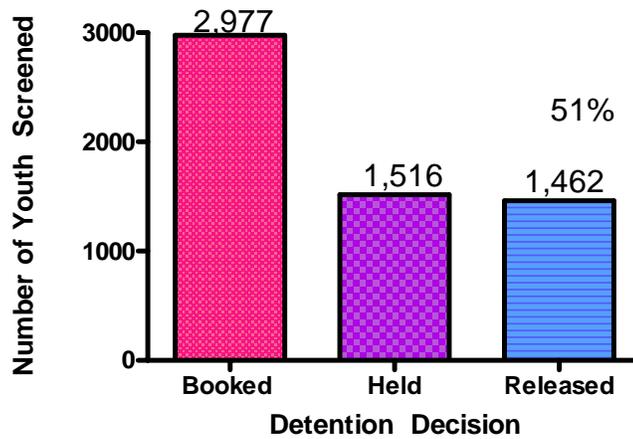
**Crime Statistics for Bernalillo County**



We have observed an overall decrease in crime rates for Bernalillo County (Albuquerque Police Department, 2007).

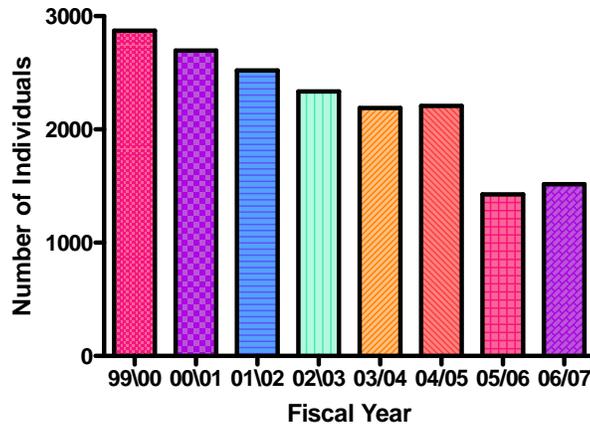
Detention Statistics

**Detention Activity**



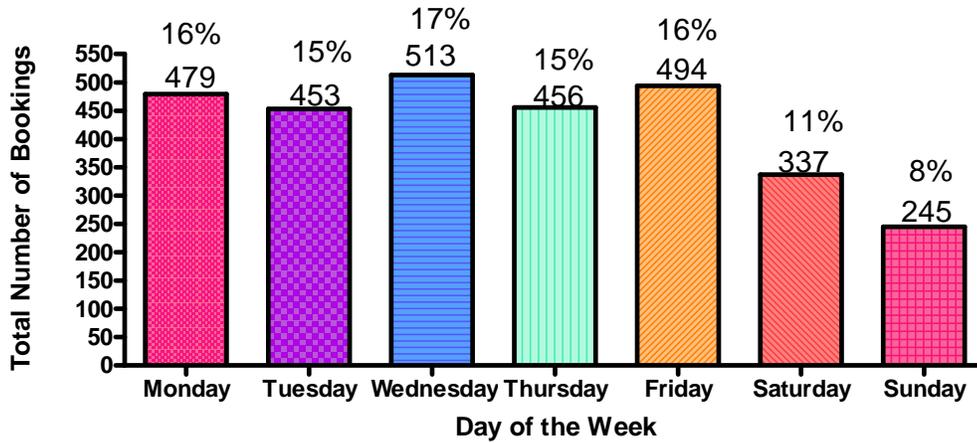
A slight increase is observed with the number held as compared to last fiscal year, see below.

### Total Number Booked and Held by Fiscal Year

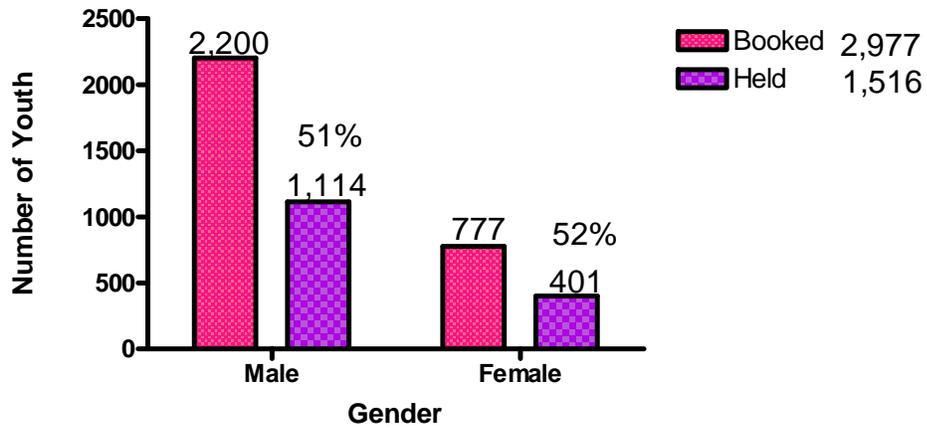


99\00 = 2, 872  
 00\01 = 2, 697  
 01\02 = 2, 521  
 02\03 = 2, 336  
 03\04 = 2, 191  
 04\05 = 2, 208  
 05\06 = 1, 428  
 06\07 = 1, 516

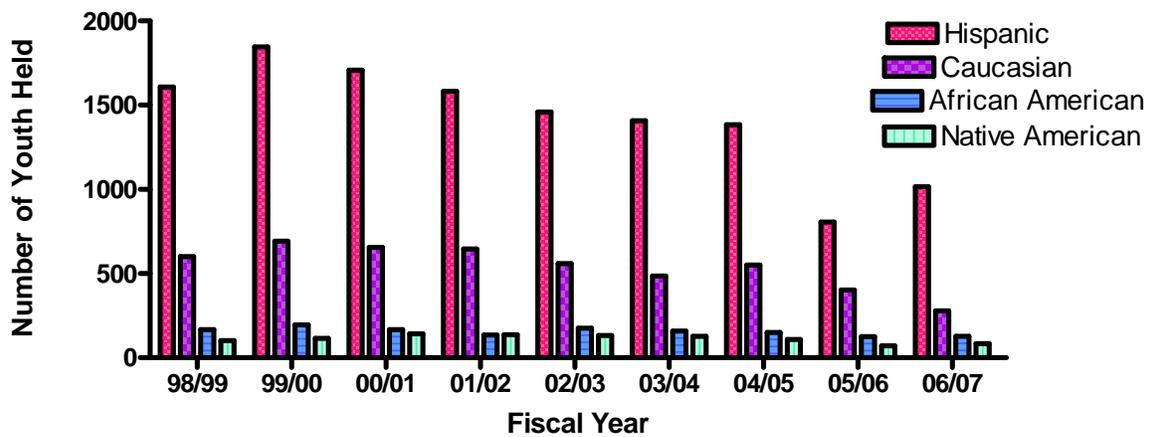
### Bookings by Day of the Week



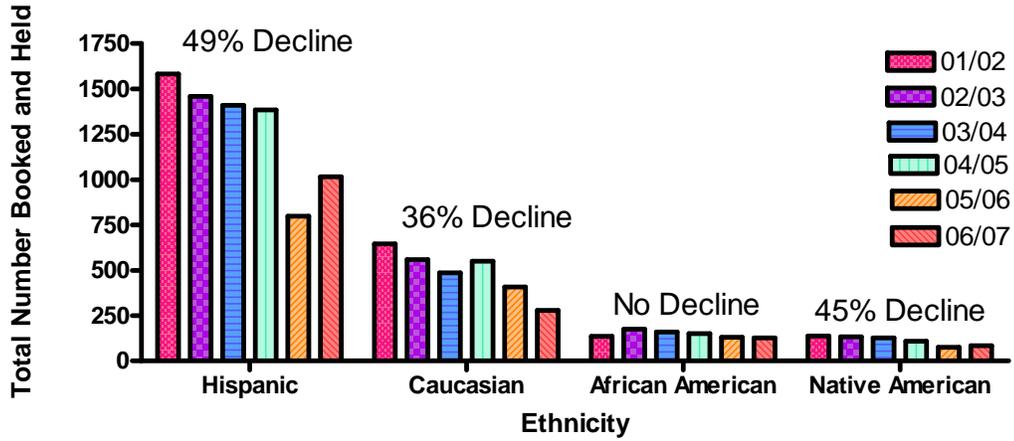
### Detention Activity by Gender



### Booked and Held by Ethnicity Across Fiscal Year

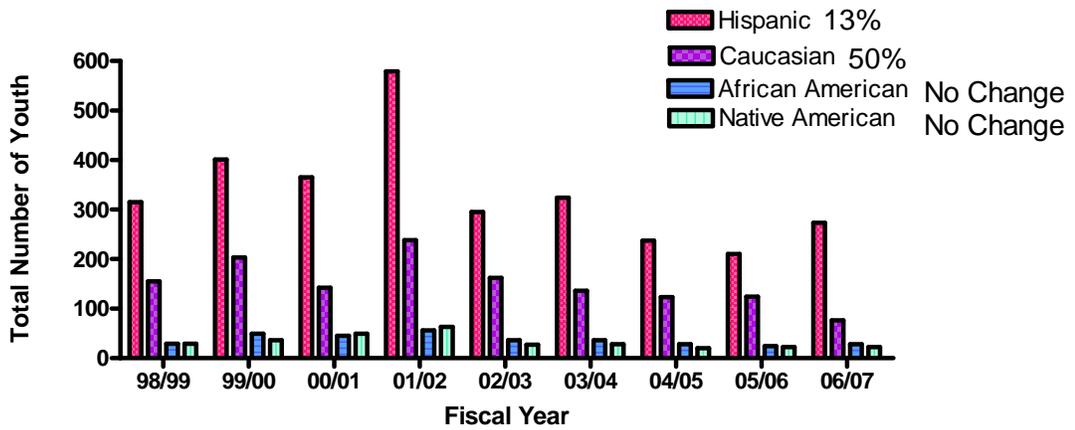


### Booked and Held by Ethnicity Across Fical Years



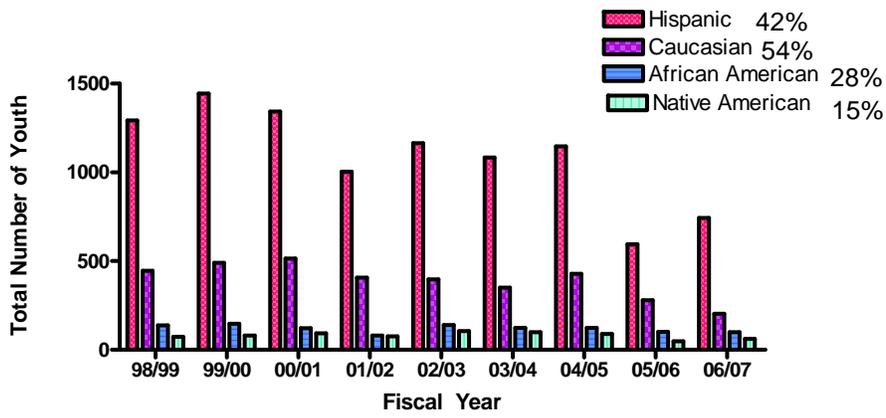
The percent report relates to the current fiscal year and the earliest fiscal year (pre/post).

### Number of Females Booked and Held Across Fiscal Year



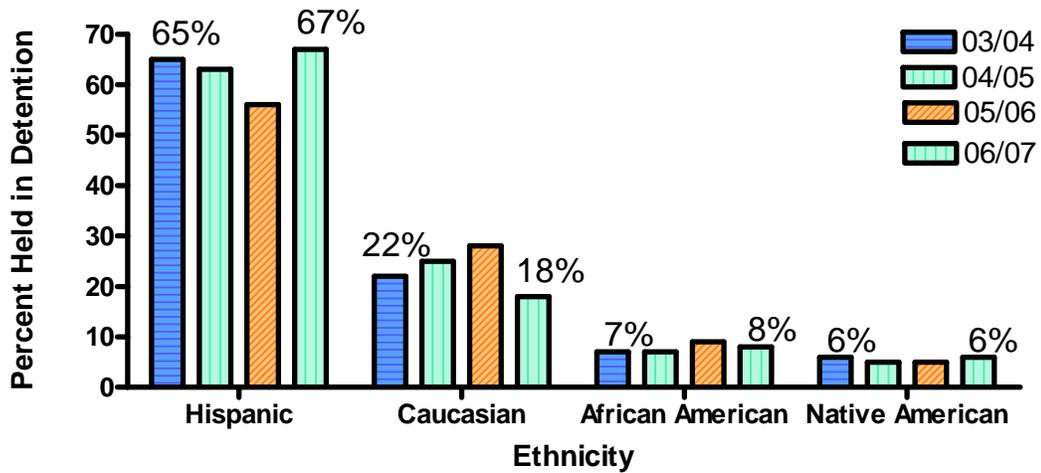
Percent relates to amount of decrease pre/post reform for that group

### Number of Males Booked and Held Across Fiscal Year



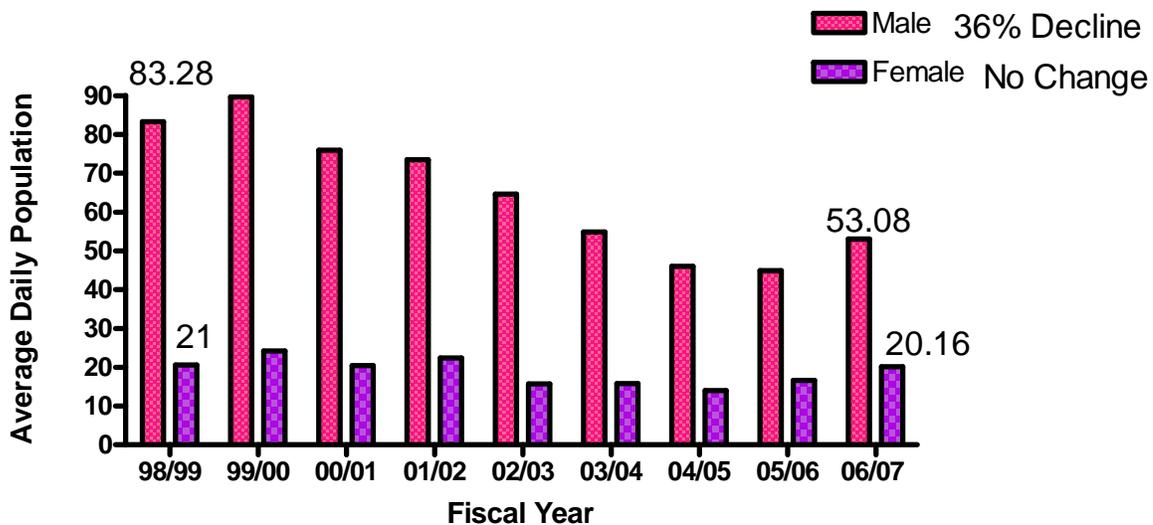
Percent relates to amount of decrease pre/post reform for that group

### Percent of Youth in Detention by Ethnicity Across Fiscal Year

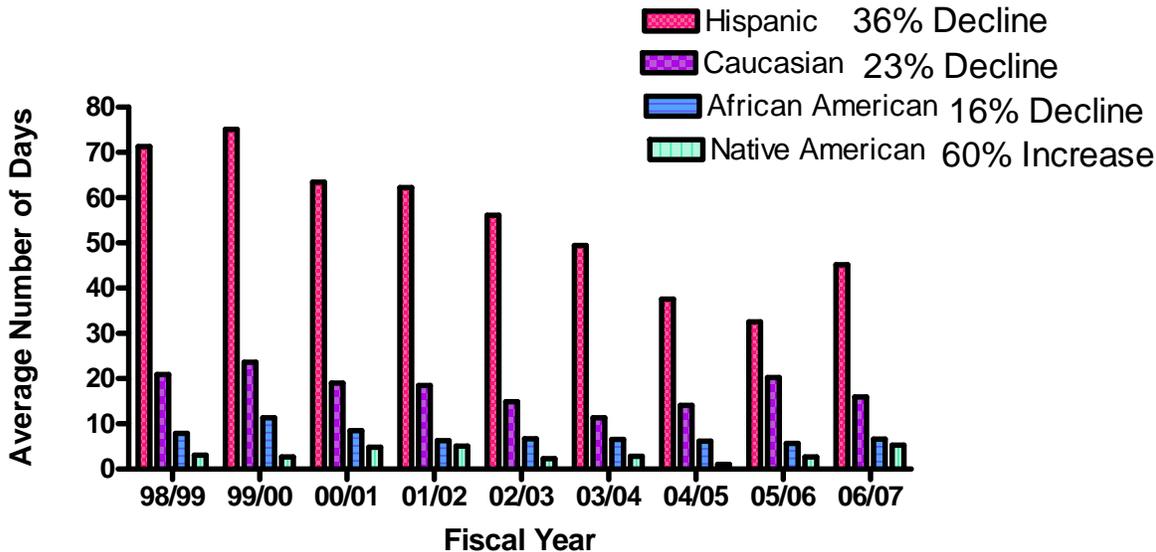


Caucasians are under represented while all youth of color are overrepresented (as related to the OJJDP Statistic reported above).

### Average Daily Population Across Fiscal Year

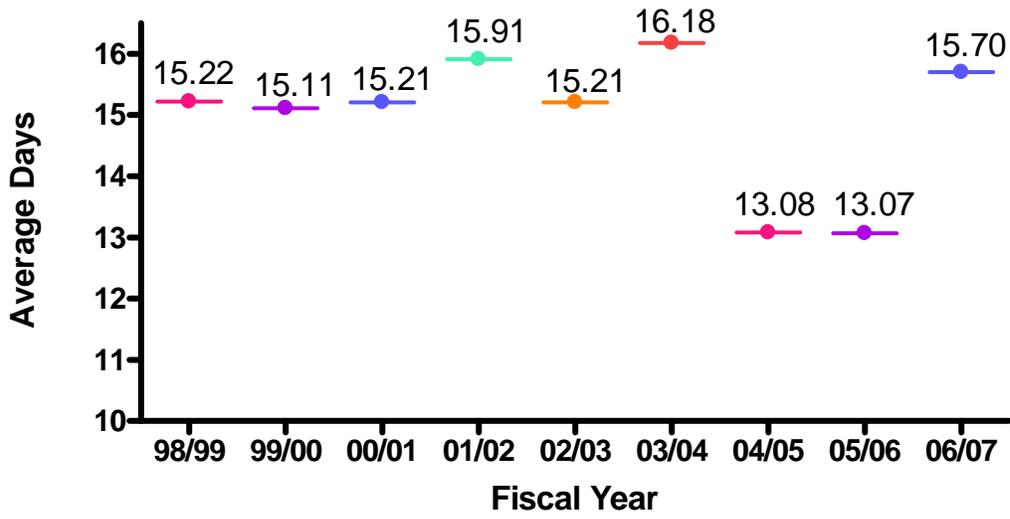


### Average Daily Population by Fiscal Year



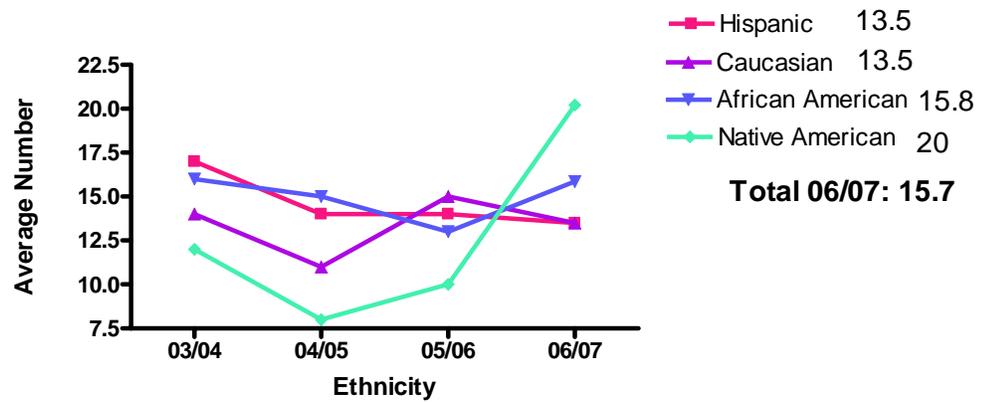
In the above graph, percent reflects pre/post reform efforts.

## Average Length of Stay Across Fiscal Year

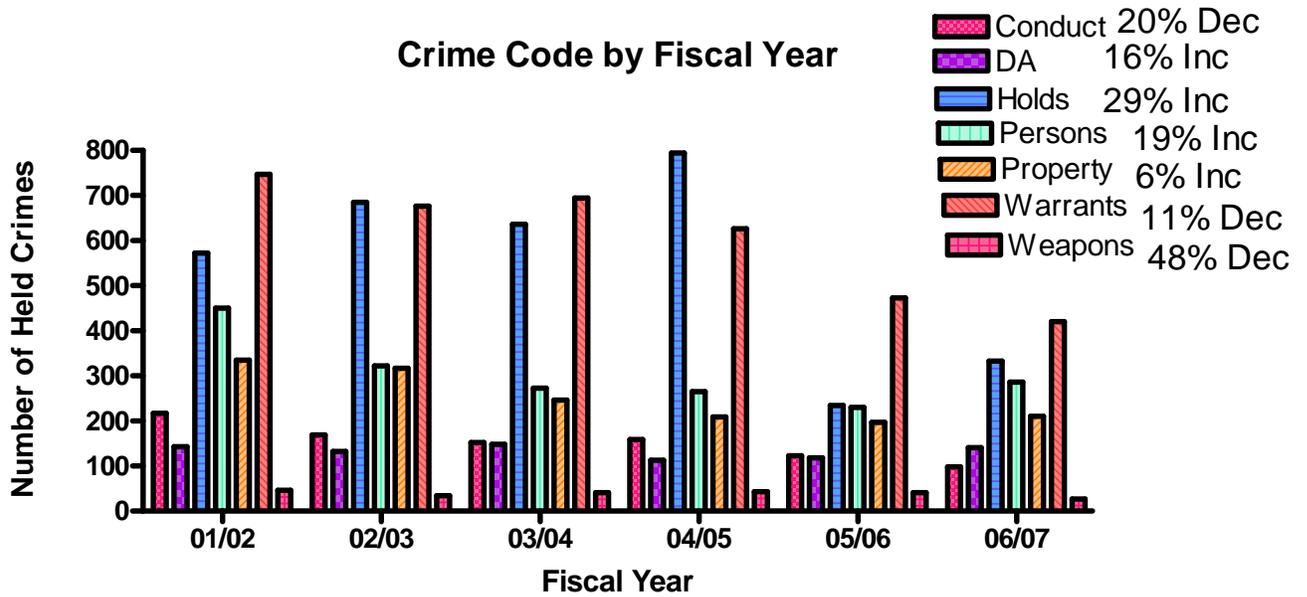


The average length of stay (ALOS) above was computed with outliers.

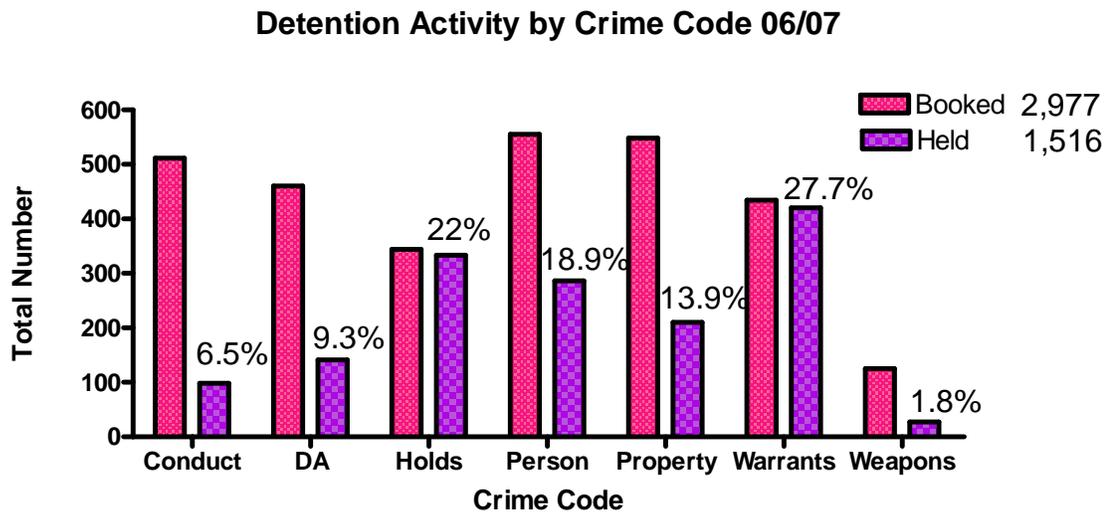
## Average Length of Stay by Ethnicity Across Fiscal Years



Average length of stay did not deviate statistically from 15 days for years 98/99 – 03/04.

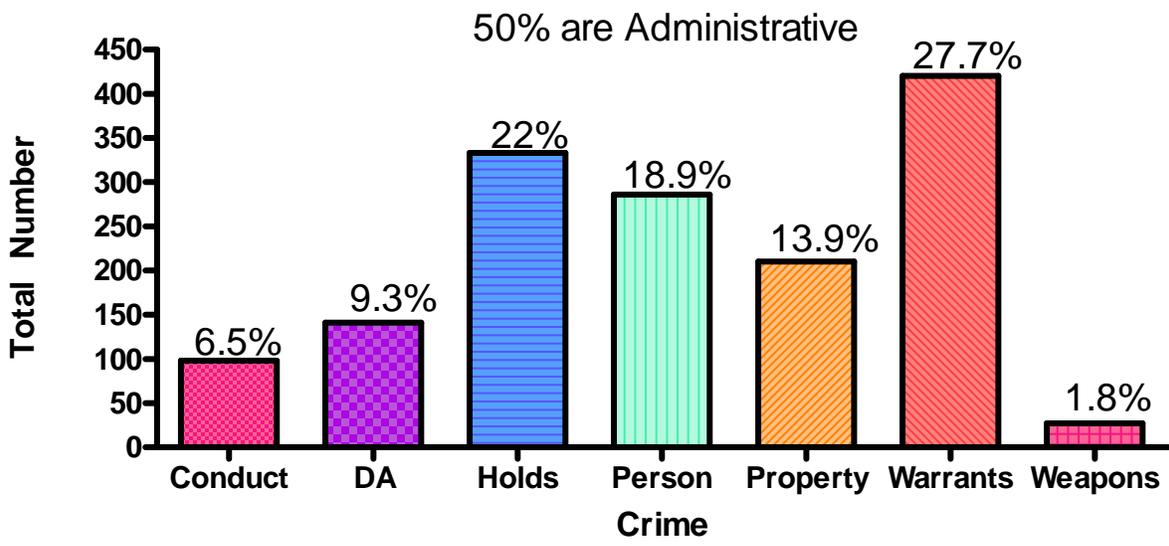


Above find type of crime booked and held across fiscal year. The Percent relates to increases (inc) and decreases (dec) as compared to the previous fiscal year (05/06 and 06/07).



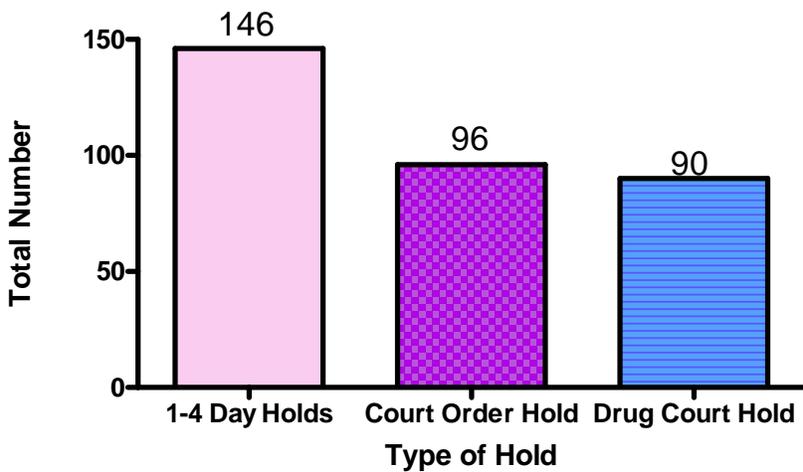
In the above graph the percent relates to the total number held.

### Total Held Crimes

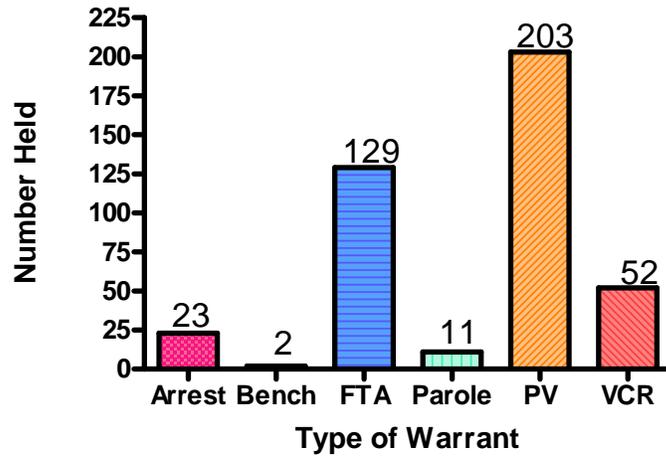


Of the 98 Held Conduct crimes 39 were overridden into detention, about 40%.  
 Of the 141 Held Drugs and Alcohol (DA) crimes 89 were overridden into detention, 64%.  
 Of the 286 Held Person crimes 102 were overridden into detention, 36%.  
 Of the 210 Held Property crimes 77 were overridden into detention, 37%.  
 Of the 27 Held Weapon charges 14 were overridden into detention, 52%.

### Type of Hold Charges

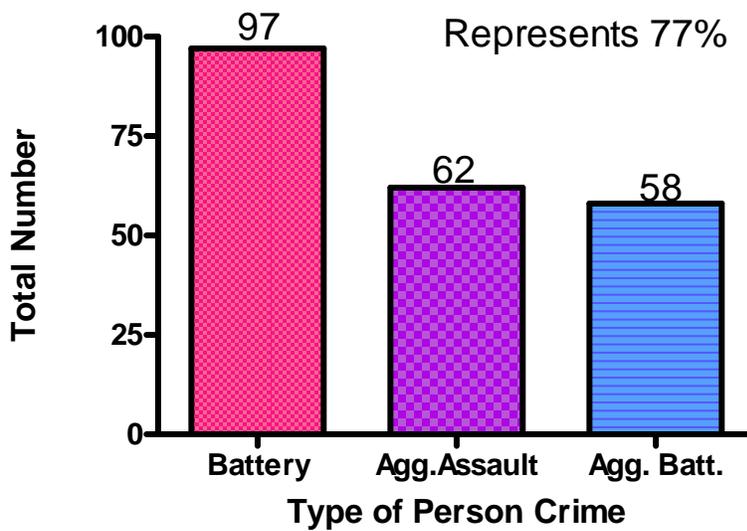


### Type of Warrants

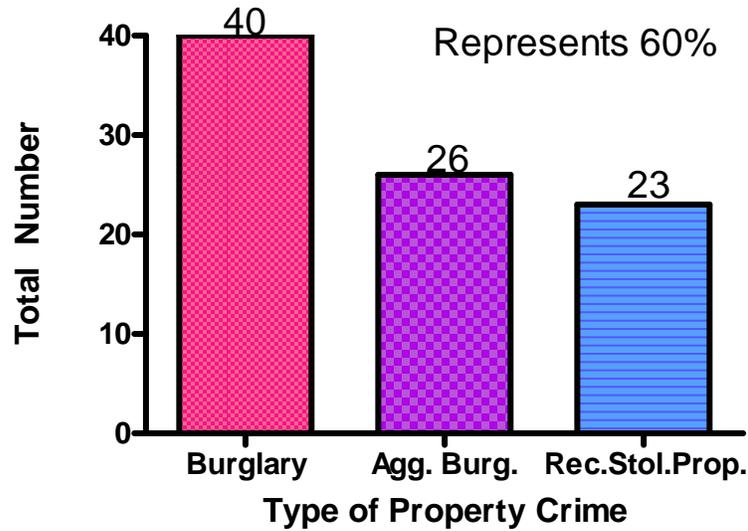


PV - Probation Violation  
VCR - Violation Condition Release

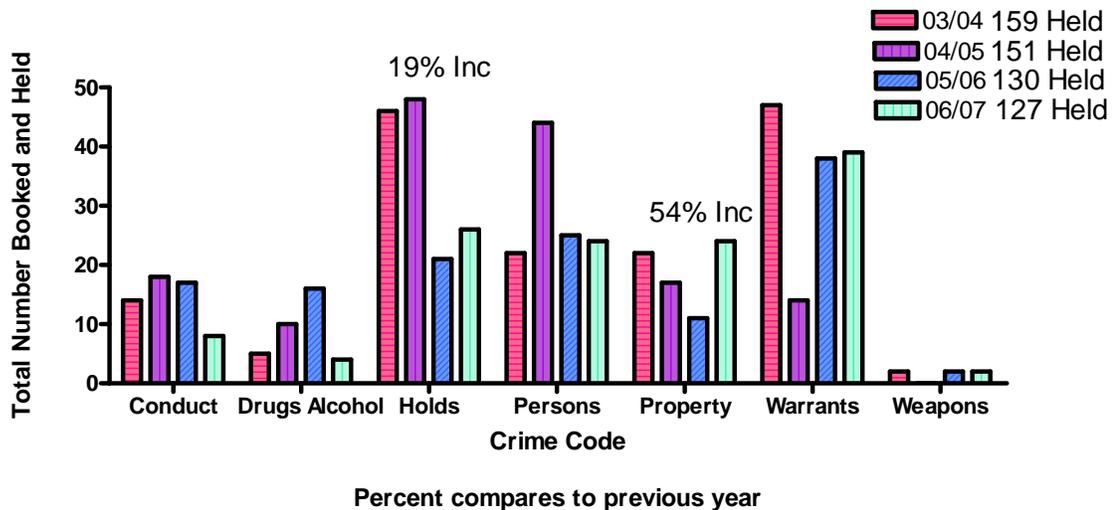
### Top Three Person Crimes Held



### Top Three Property Crimes Held

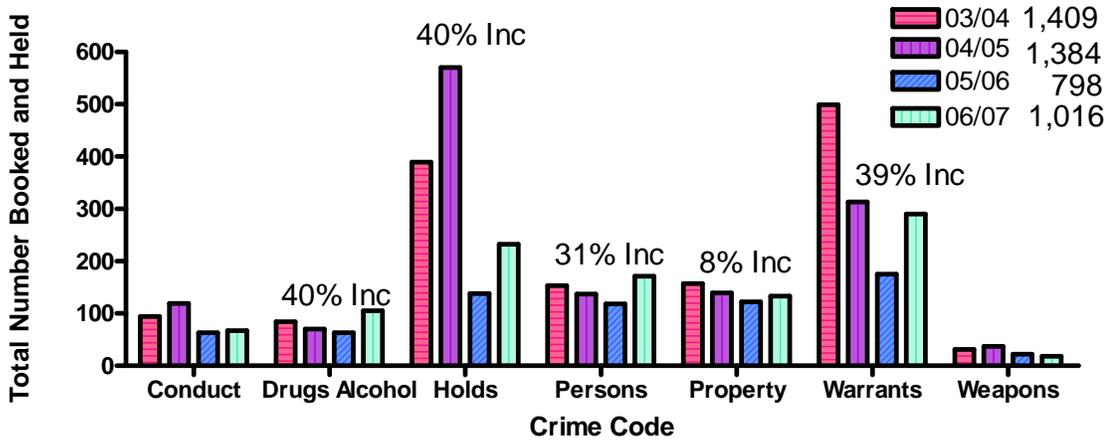


### Type of Crime for African Americans Across Fiscal Years

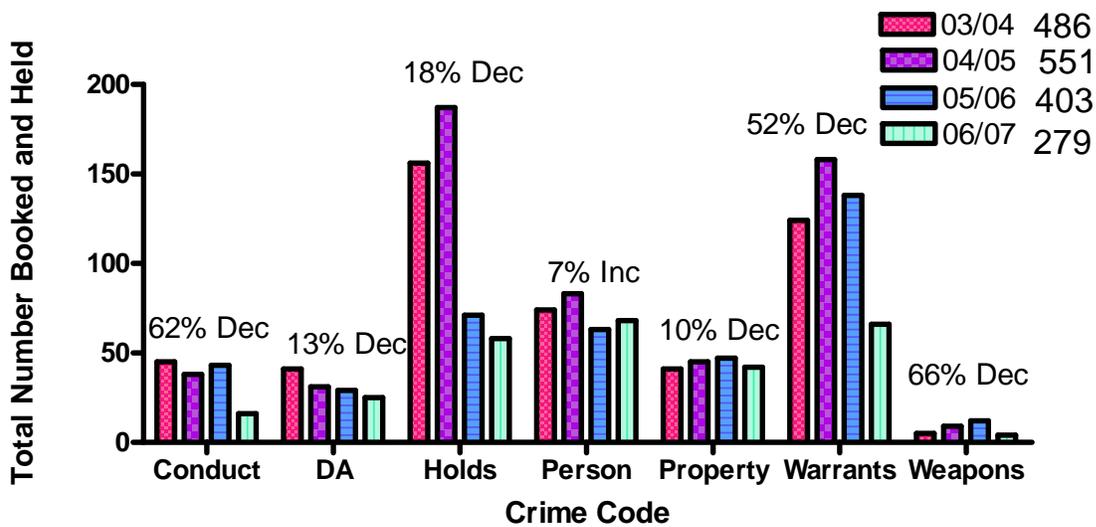


Above data is generated from a HELD report not booked. All information extracted from that person being held. For example, there was a 19% increase observe in the number of holds for African Americans when comparing the 06/07 fiscal year to the 05/06 fiscal year.

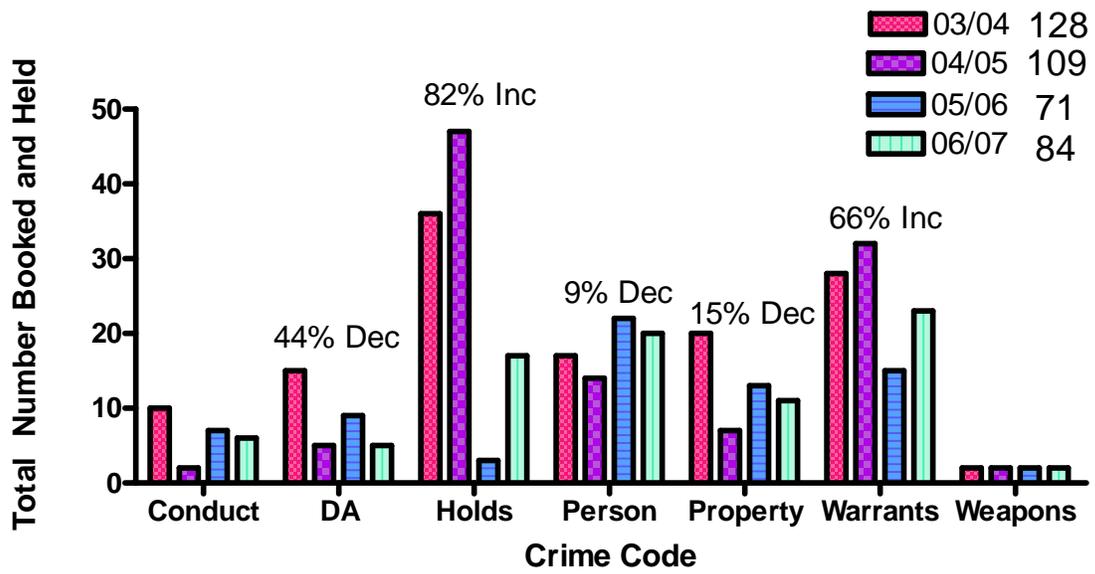
### Type of Crime for Hispanics Across Fiscal Years



### Type of Crime for Caucasians Across Fiscal Year

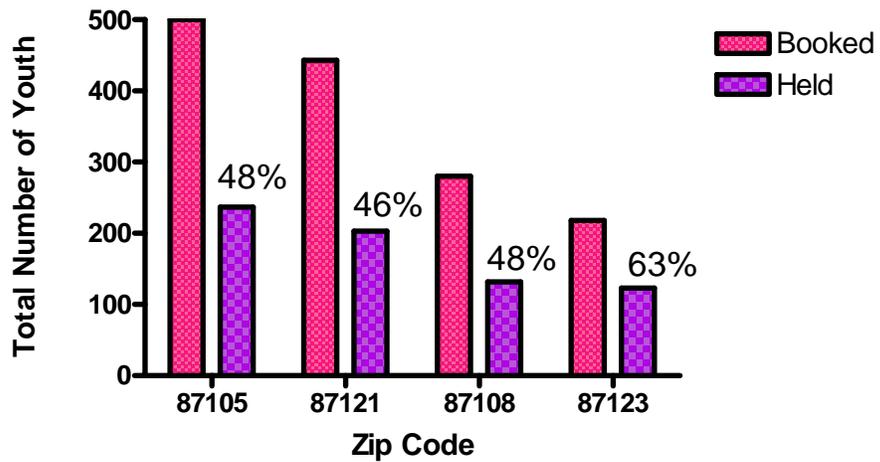


### Type of Crime for Native Americans Across Fiscal Year

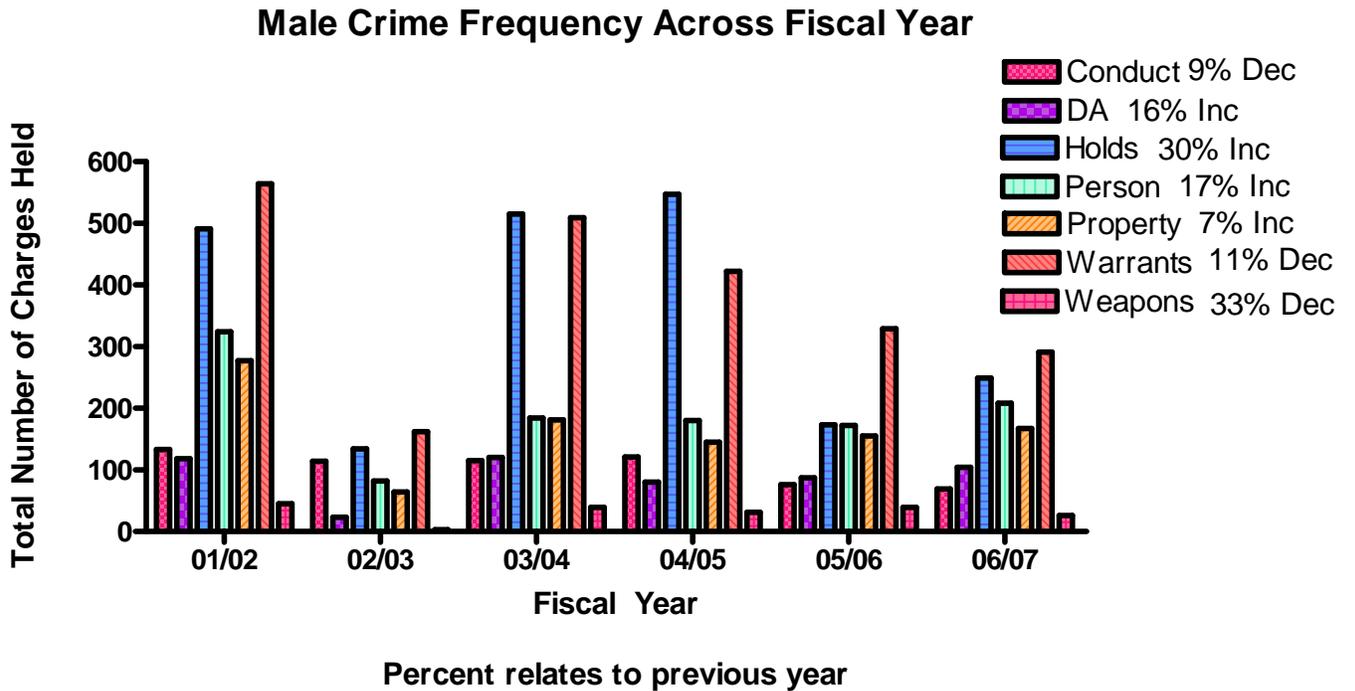
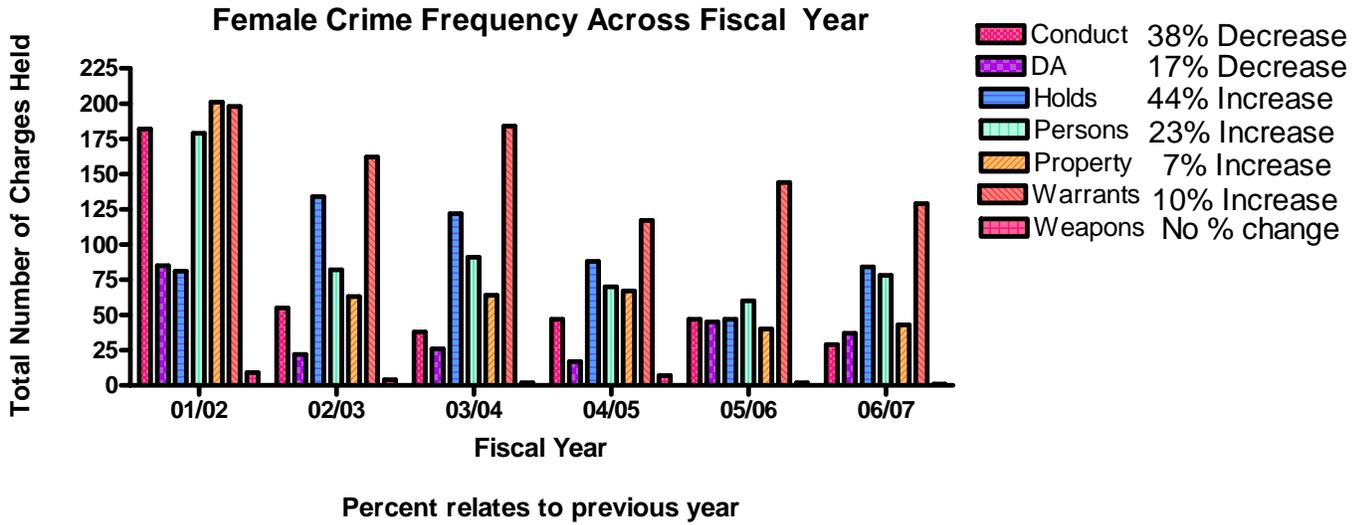


Percent compares to previous year

### Top 4 Referring Zip Codes 06/07

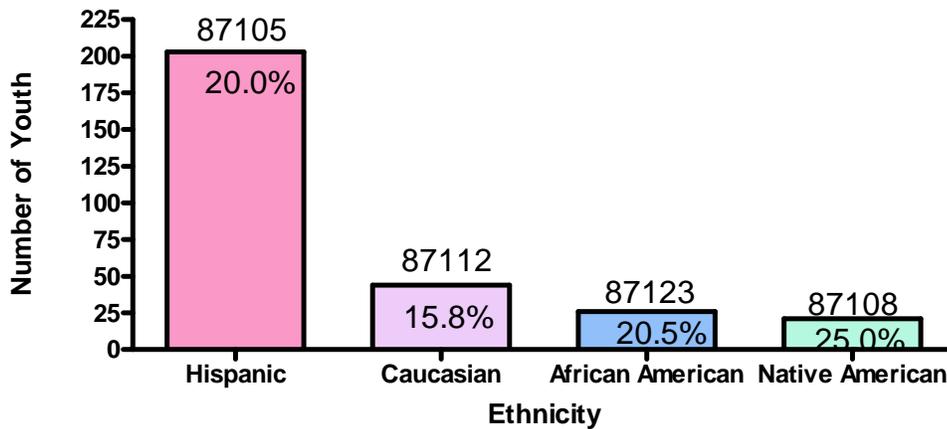


These 4 zip codes alone represent nearly half of the held population



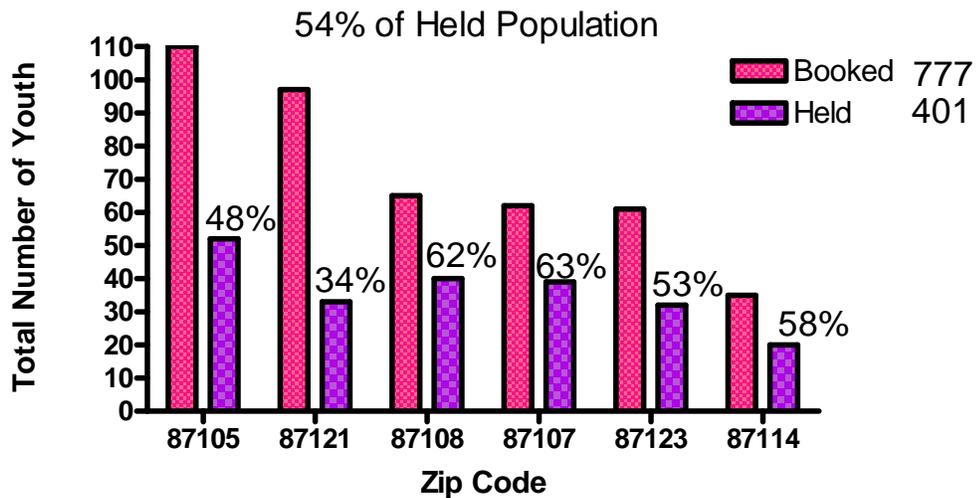
Inc = Increase  
Dec = Decrease

### Top Referring Zip Code by Ethnicity

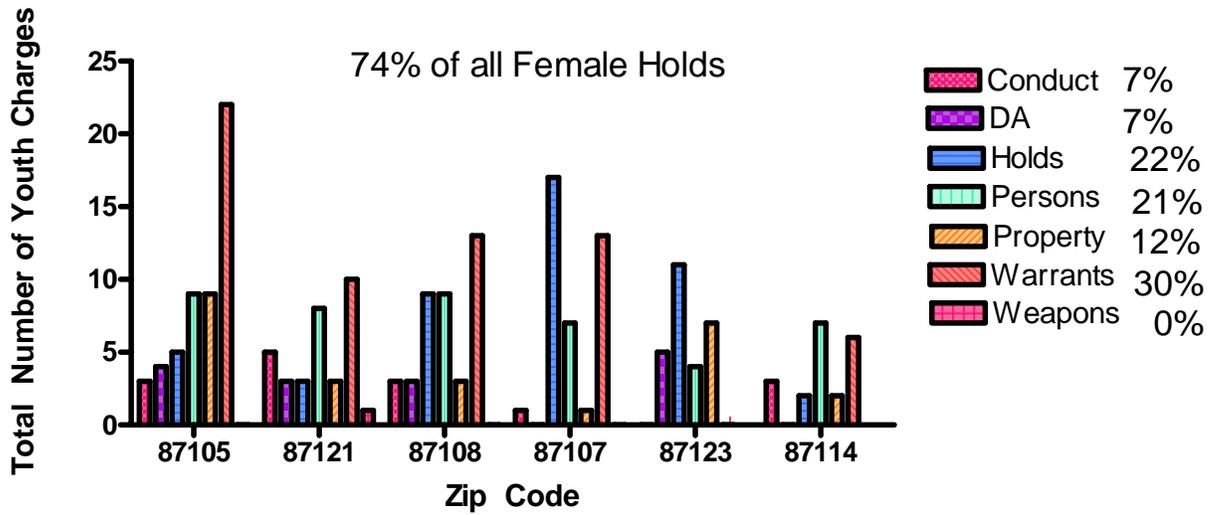


20% of Hispanics reside in 87105 and represented 19% of the Held population.  
 15.8% of Caucasians reside in 87112 and represented less than 1% of the Held population.  
 20.5% of African Americans reside in 87123 and represented less than 1% of the Held population.  
 25% of Native Americans reside in 87108 and represented less than 1% of the held population.

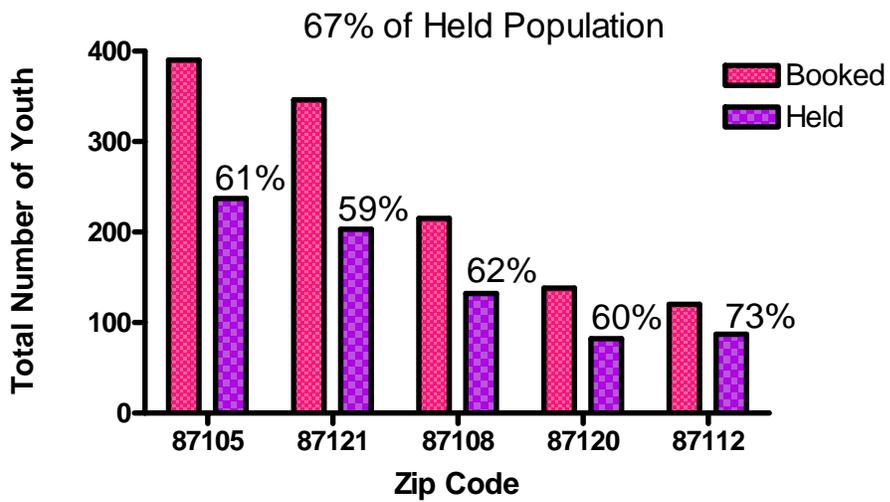
### Detention Activity by Zip Code for Females Only



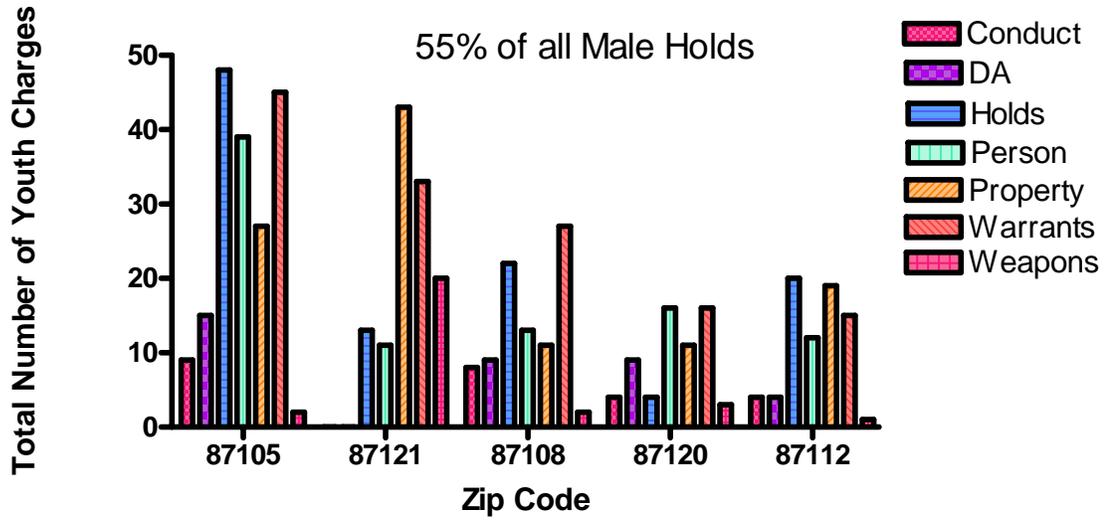
### Zip Code by Crime Code for Females Only



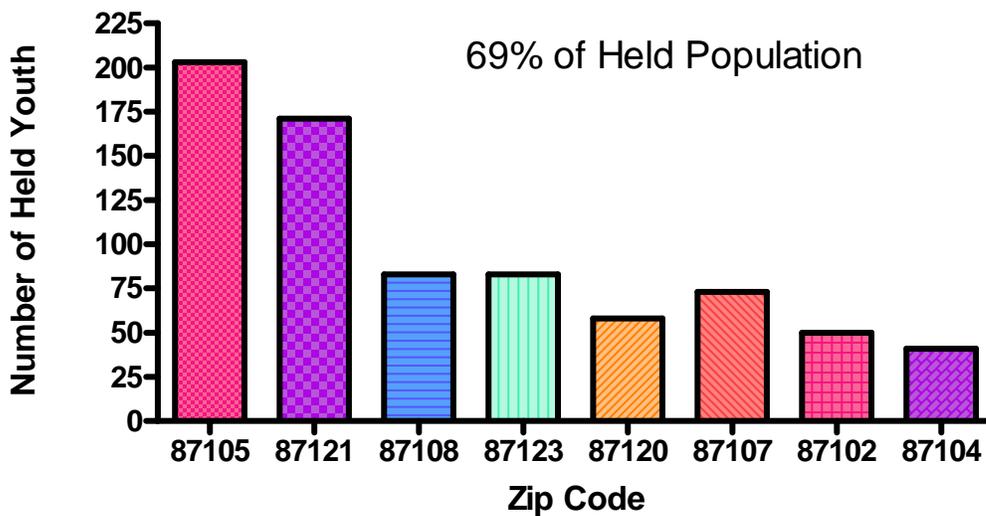
### Detention Activity by Zip Code for Males 06/07



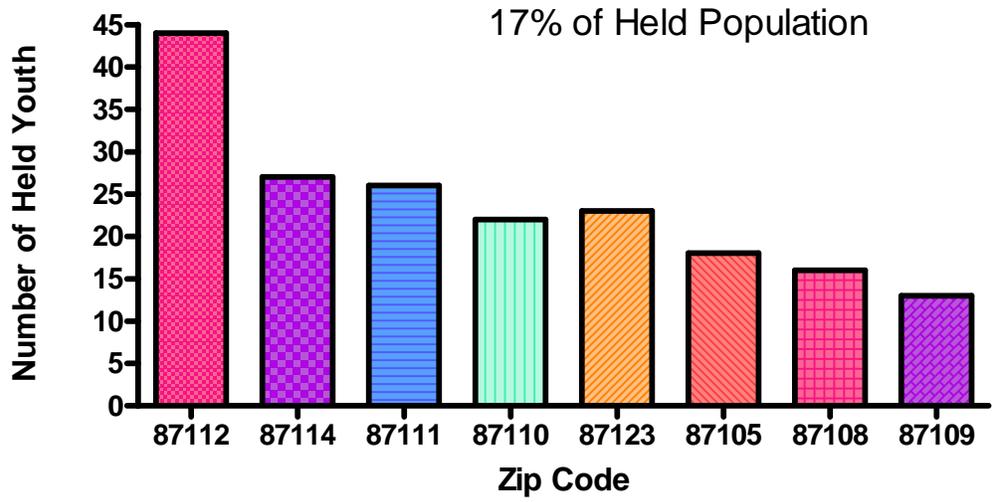
### Zip Code by Crime Code for Males



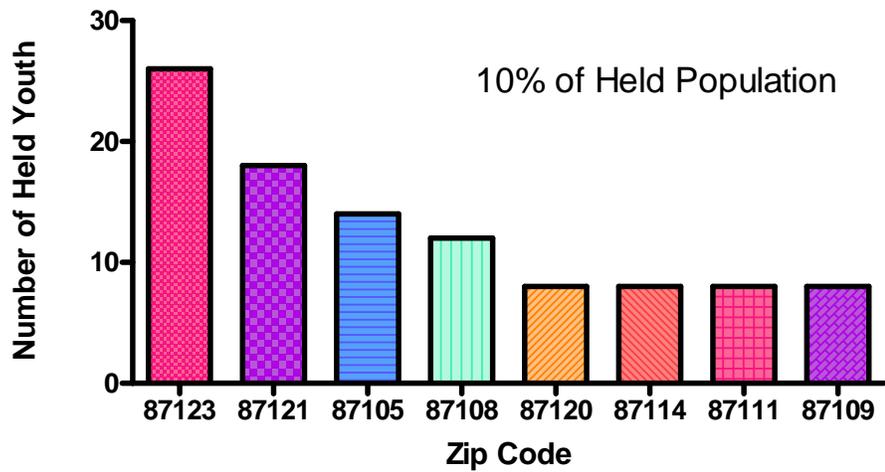
### Top Referring Zip Codes for all Hispanics



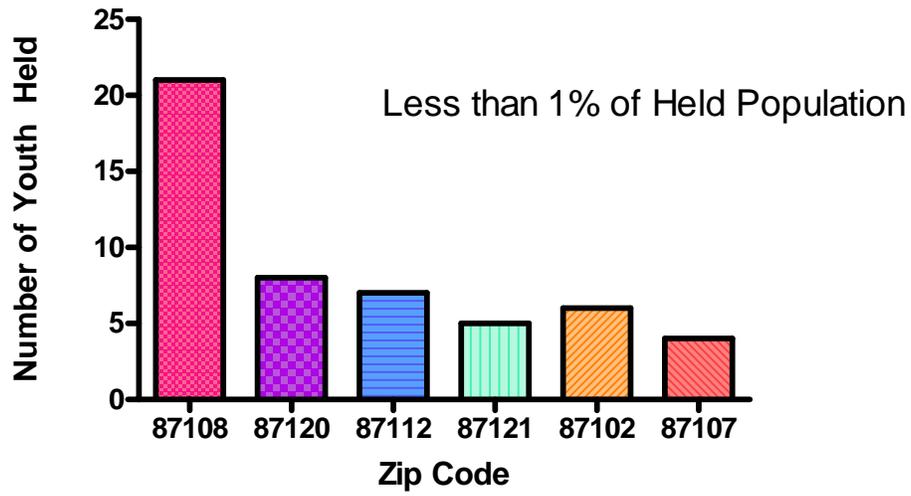
### Top Referring Zip Code for All Caucasians



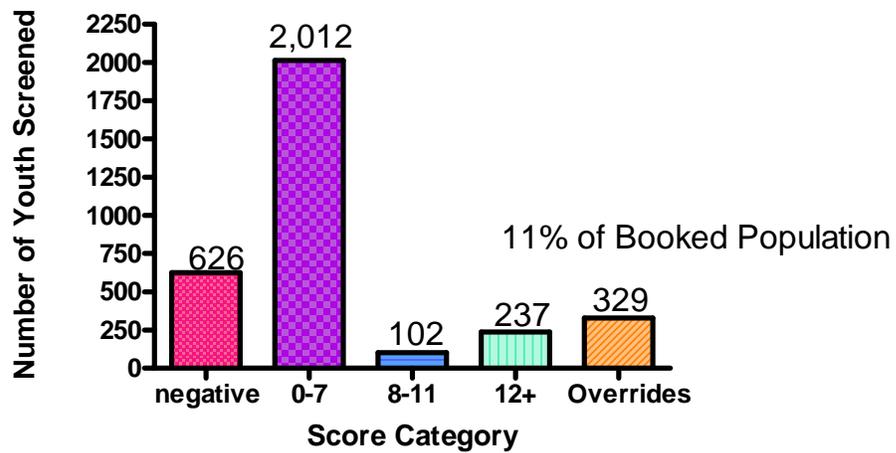
### Top Referring Zip Code for All African Americans



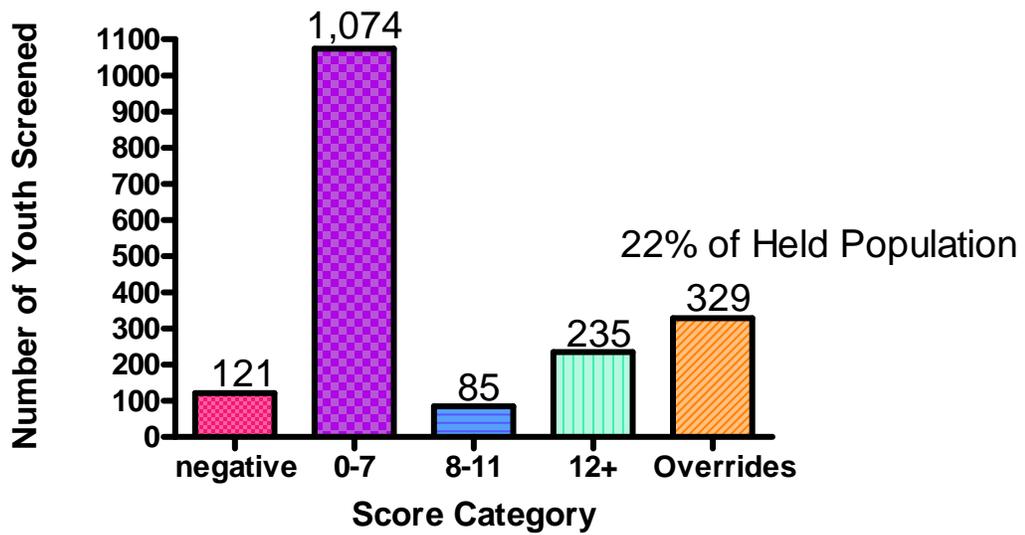
## Top Referring Zip Code for All Native Americans



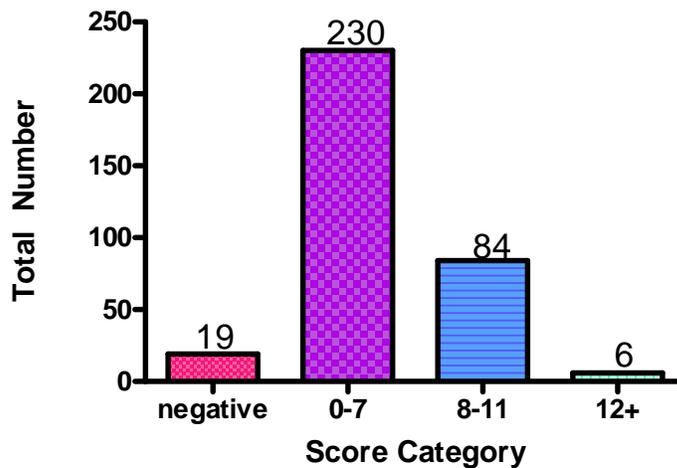
## RAI Activity for Booked Population



### RAI Activity for Held Population

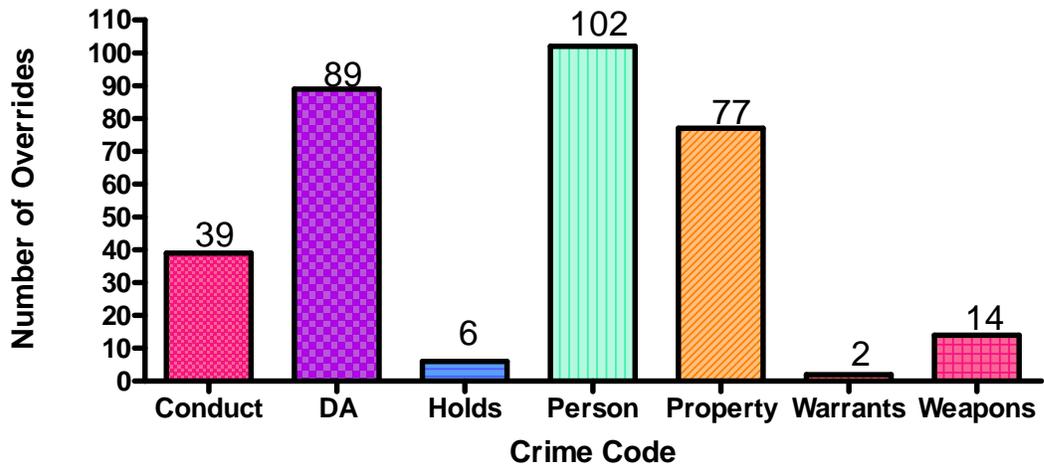


### RAI Overrides by Score Category for Held Population

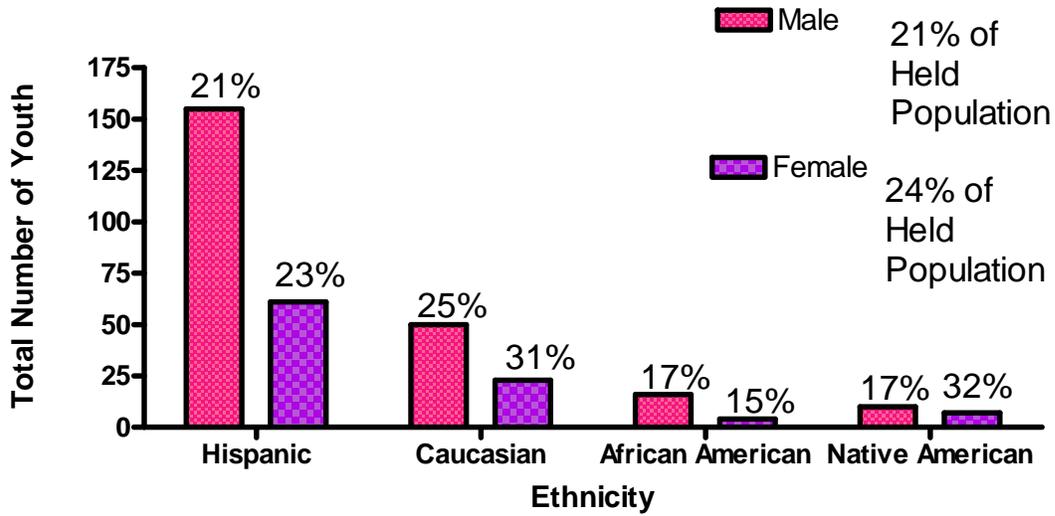


142 youth were released within 4 days of being overridden. That is 57% of those held with a score from a negative number up to 7.

### RAI Overrides by Type of Charge

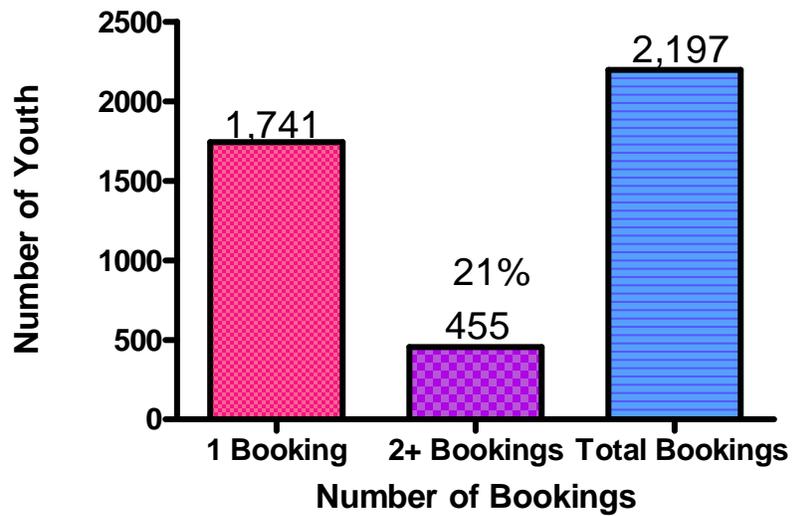


### RAI Overrides by Gender by Ethnicity

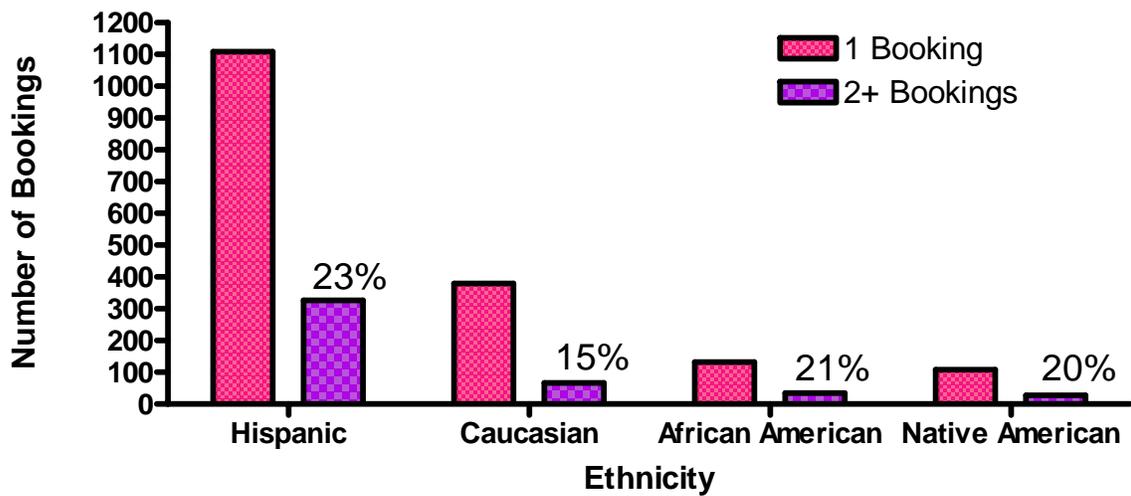


Percent above bar reflects the portion of the held population for that group

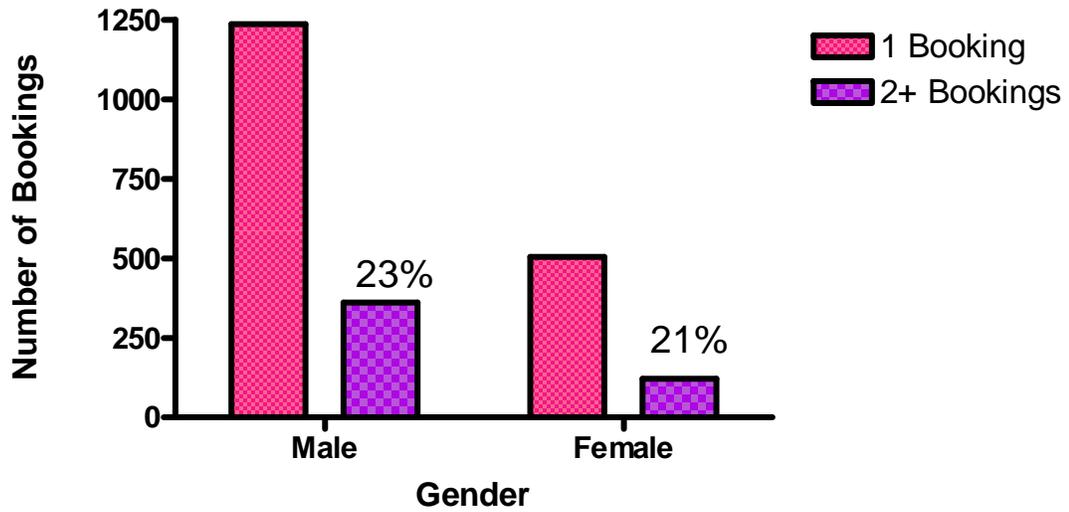
## Number of Youth by Number of Bookings (Recidivism)



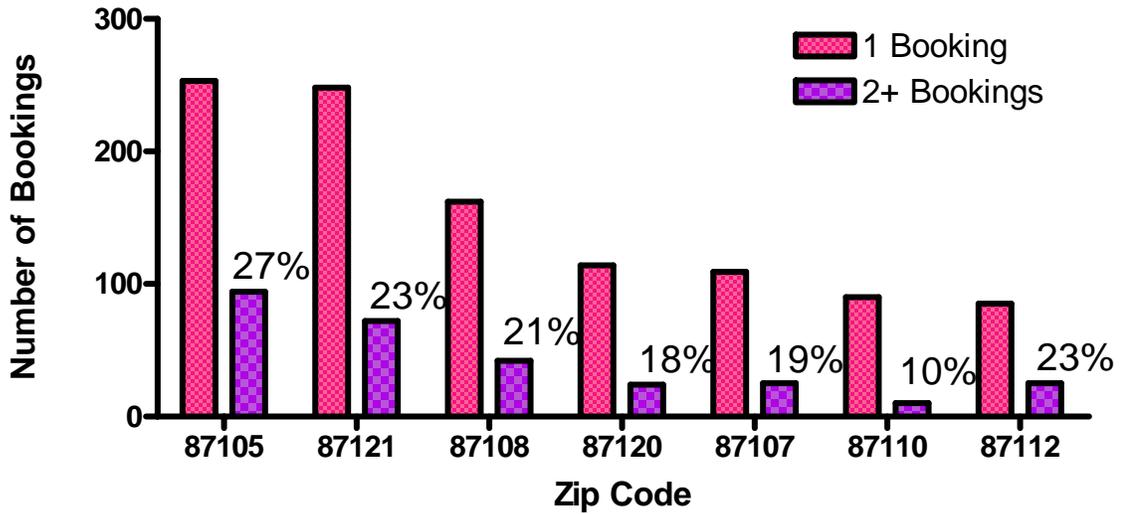
## Recidivism by Ethnicity



### Recidivism by Gender

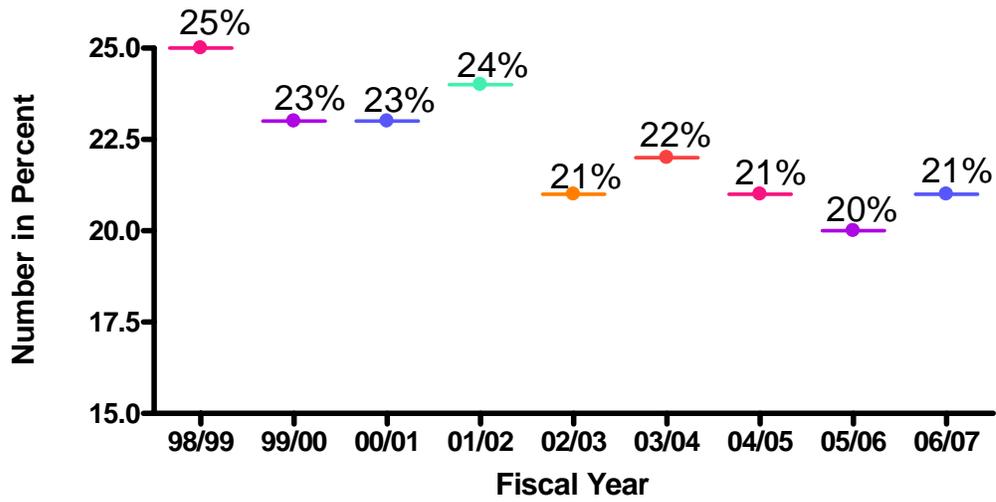


### Recidivism by Zip Code

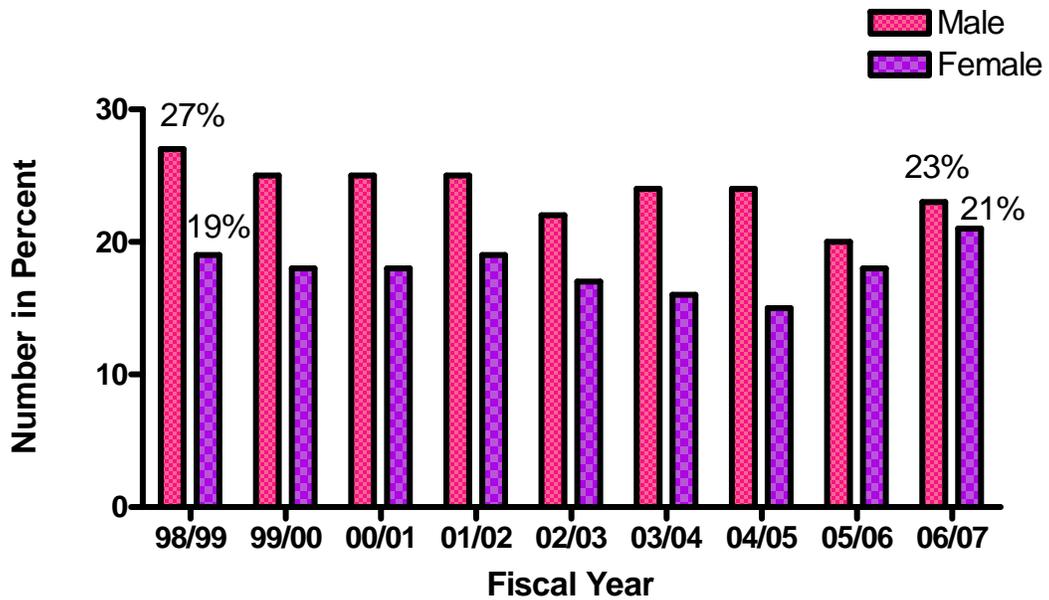


Any zip code over 21% is inequable

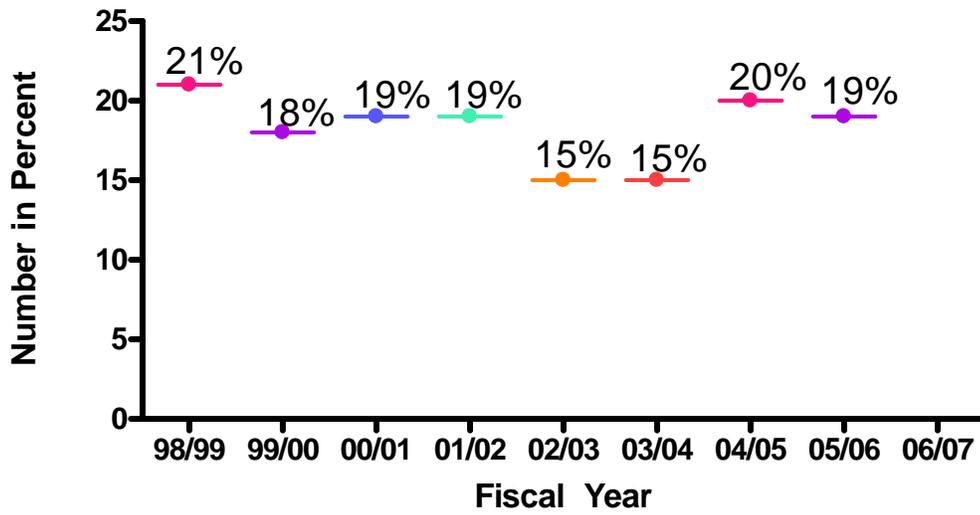
### Recidivism Rates by Fiscal Year



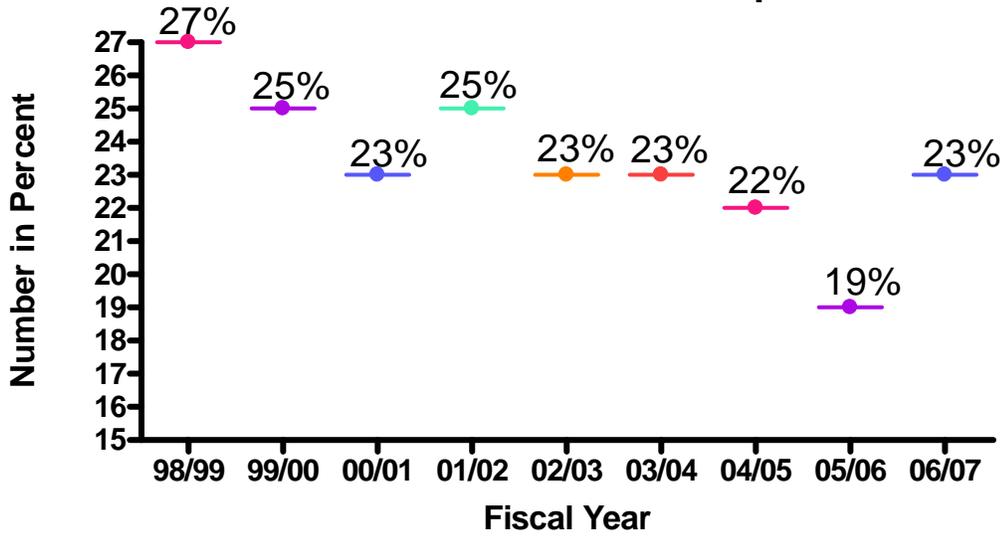
### Recidivism Rates by Fiscal Year by Gender



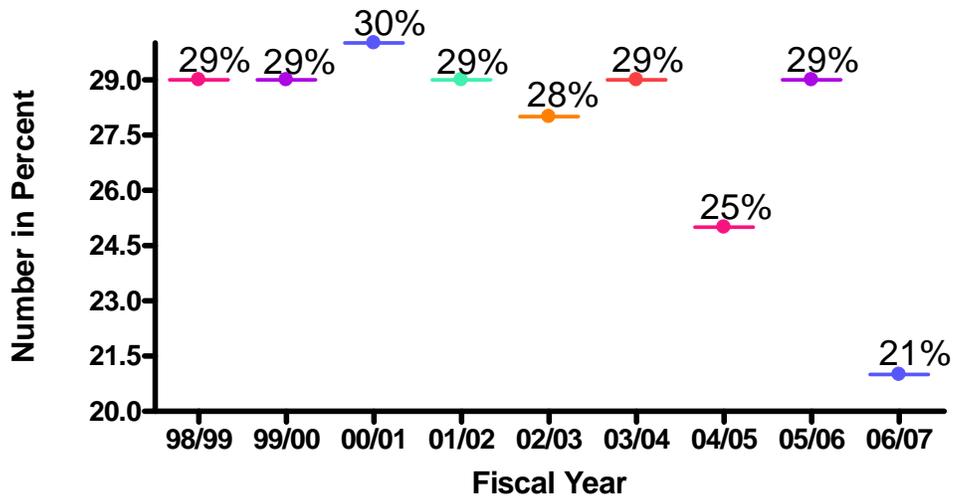
### Recidivism Rates for all Caucasians



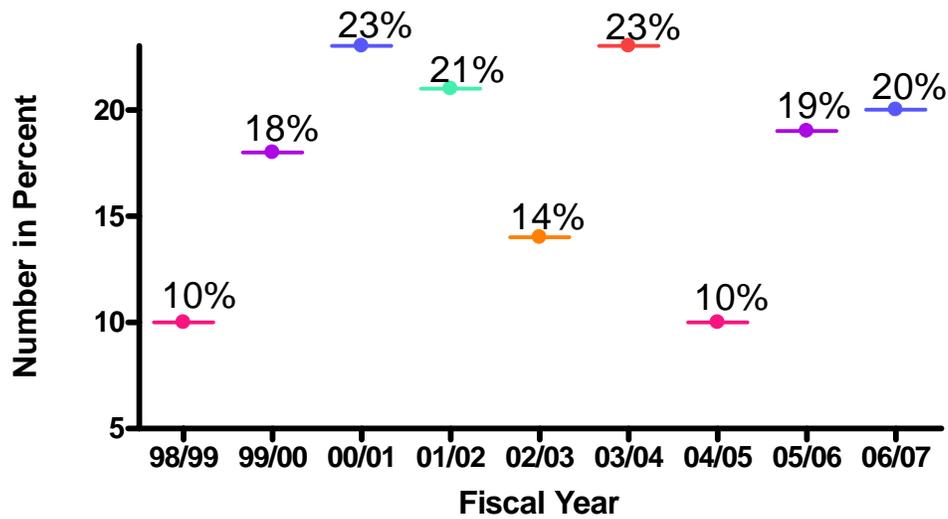
### Recidivism Rates for all Hispanics



### Recidivism Rates for all African Americans



### Recidivism Rates for all Native Americans

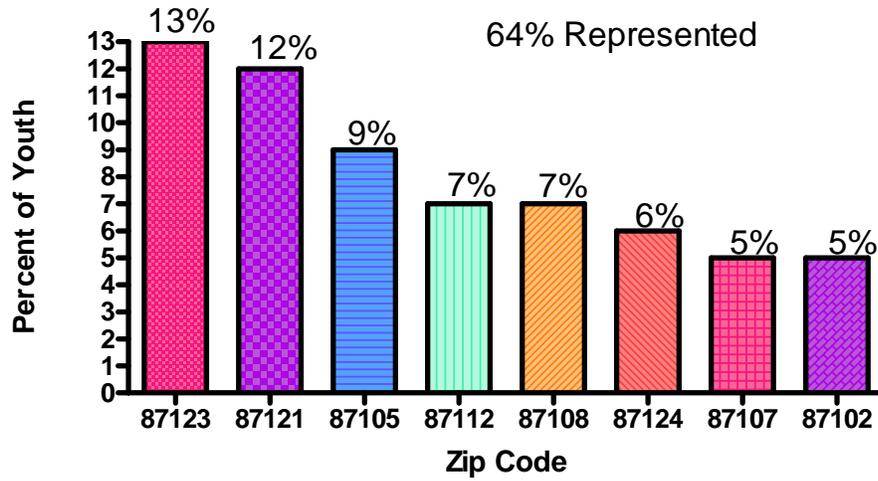


## **Detention Hearing Results**

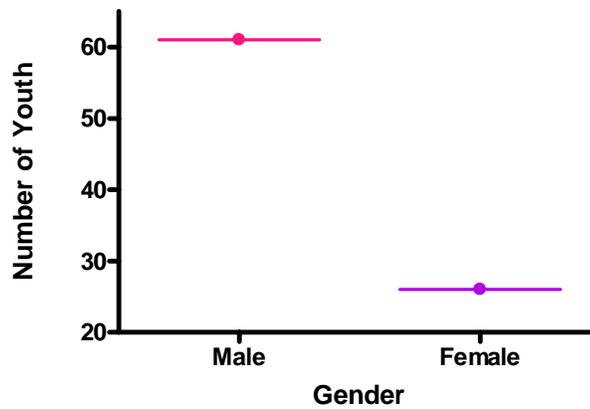
We are graphing this data. This will be available soon.

## Youth Waiting Residential Treatment Survey

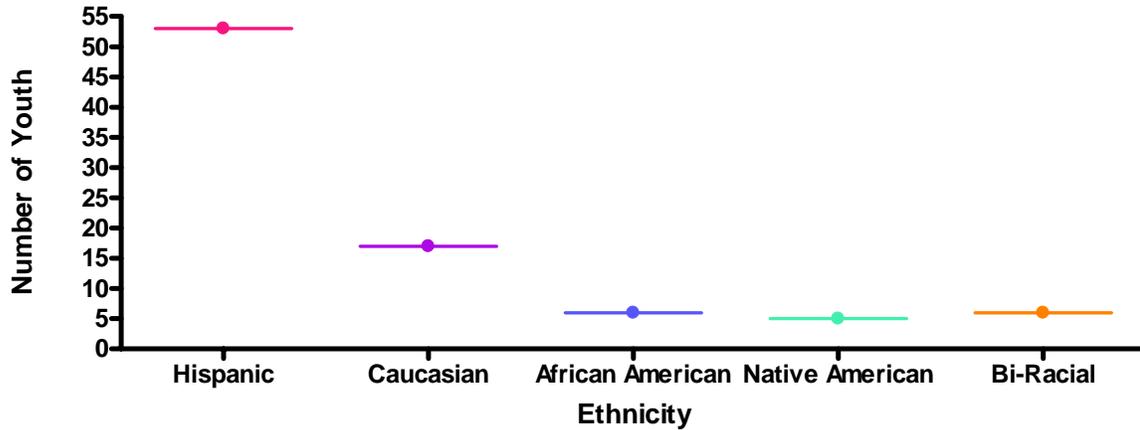
### Youth Residence by Most Referring Zip Code



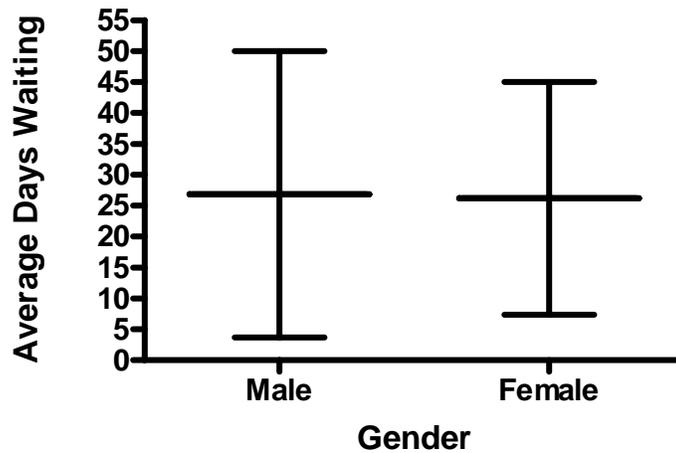
### RTC Sample by Gender



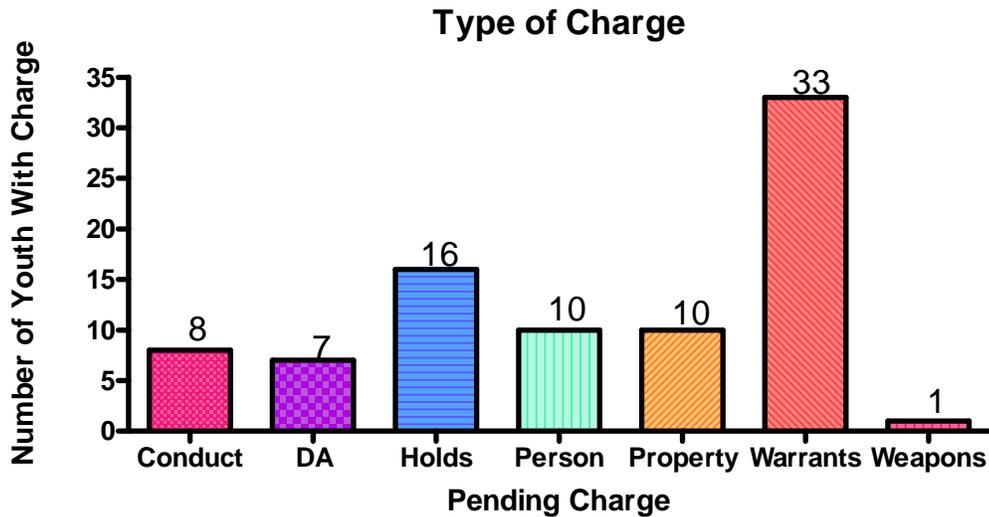
### RTC Sample by Ethnicity



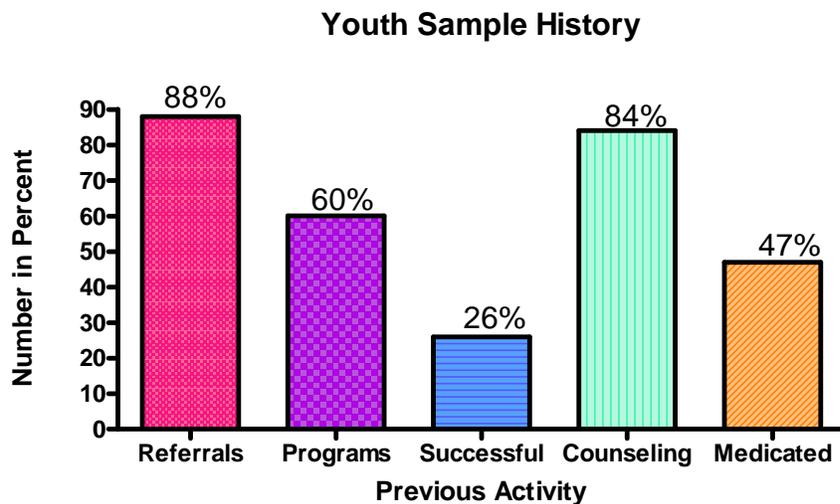
### RTC Average Days Waiting by Gender



As may be seen above, there were no significant differences in number of days waiting for a residential treatment bed as a function of gender. This is signified by the two bars above overlapping. However, also noticeable is the somewhat high degree of variance within each group above. This suggest that if we find some variable of importance reported below we should follow-up this study adding 50-60 new participants and running this statistic again.

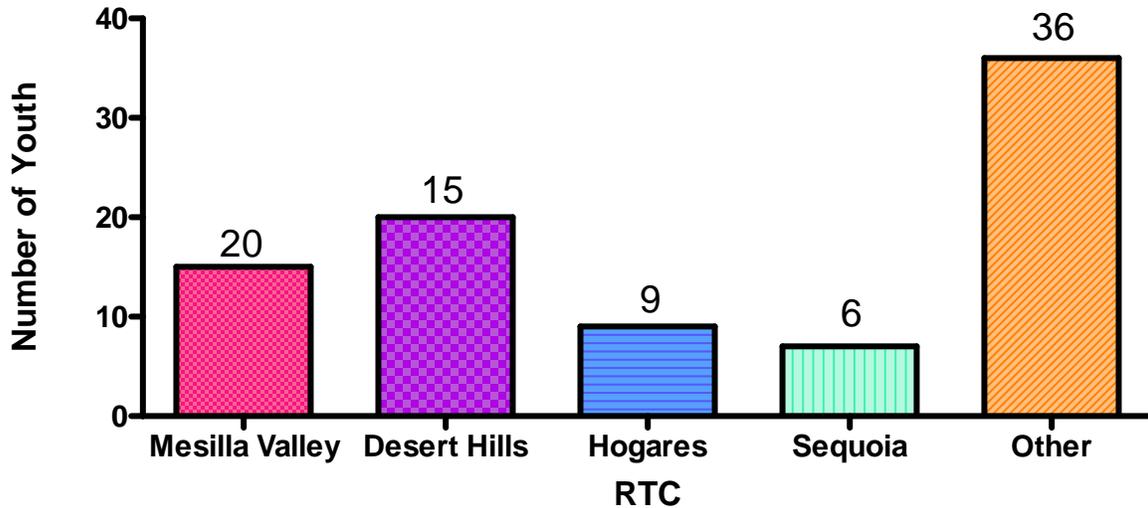


Type of charge above reflects the current charge that youth were being held on, not previous charges.



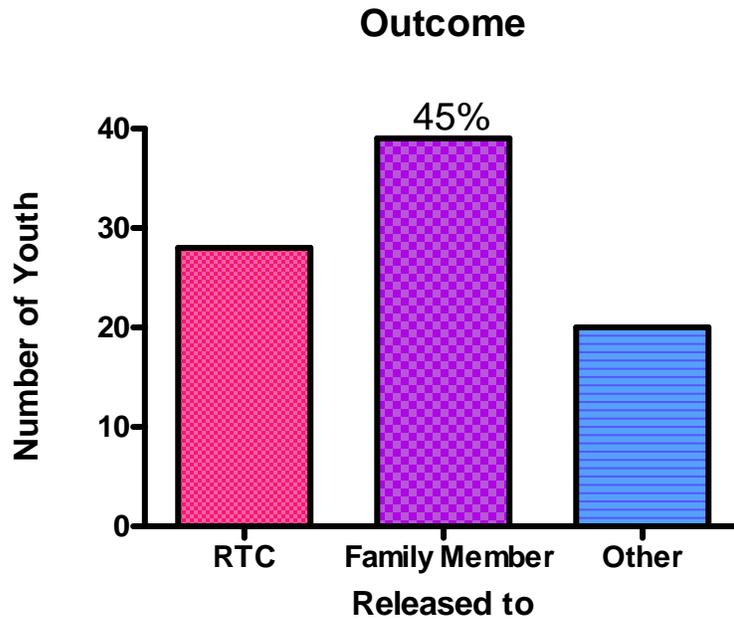
The above graph shows 88% of the youth sampled having previous detention stays (recidivism). In other words, 88% of youth reported (and verified) that this was not their first detention stay in the current fiscal year. Of these youth, 60% reported, and was later verified, that they had been enrolled in one of the detention center's alternative programs in the present fiscal year. Of those youth, 26% reported, and later verified, a successful exit from the alternative program they were in. 84% of youth sampled reported, and later verified, having had some type of mental health counseling in the present fiscal year in which they were surveyed (06/07). A surprising 47% were found to have either been medicated in the past fiscal year or were currently prescribed medication.

## Agencies Where Youth are Awaiting Treatment

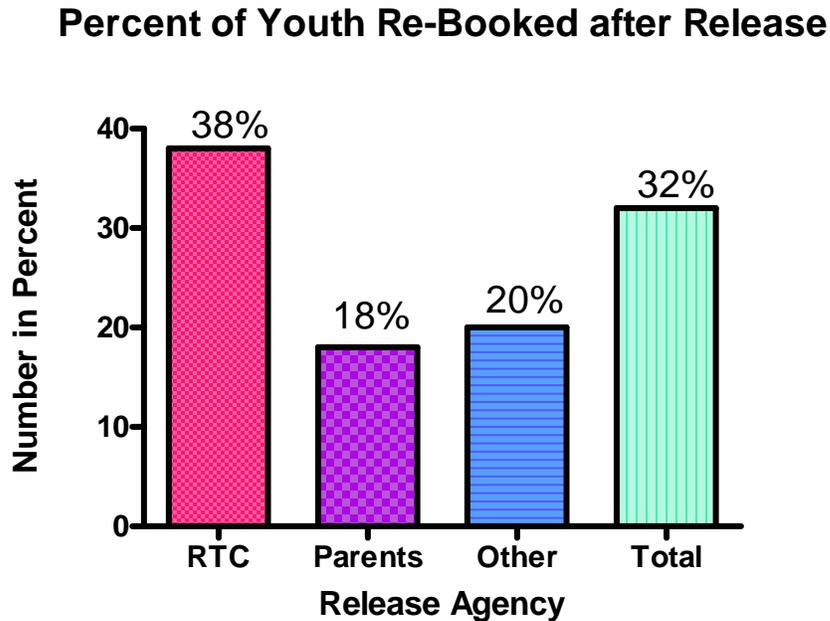


Above you will find the frequency of where youth are referred for residential treatment. Below, please find the outcome for those who received residential treatment versus being released to a family member and receiving out-patient care. Researchers tracked outcomes for both of those groups of youth who were either released to a residential treatment facility or those released to a family member and compared that rate of return to detention.

Here “outcome” was defined, or measured, by who returns to detention. The time period was 6 months after the survey period ended. Therefore, the graph below shows that 38% of those youth who were released to a residential treatment program was returned to detention within 6-months as compared to only 18% of those youth who were released to a family member. A discussion should ensue regarding criteria for being held waiting for a treatment bed. Our results first show that 45% of those who were initially held for treatment were later released to a family member anyway. In addition, researchers are also able to say that those who do go to residential treatment facilities tend to be brought back to detention at a higher rate than those who are released to a family member and receive out-patient treatment. The reason for this should be investigated. These results coincide with earlier reports that recommended high level monitoring while receiving treatment works best for detention youth (05/06 Fiscal Report).

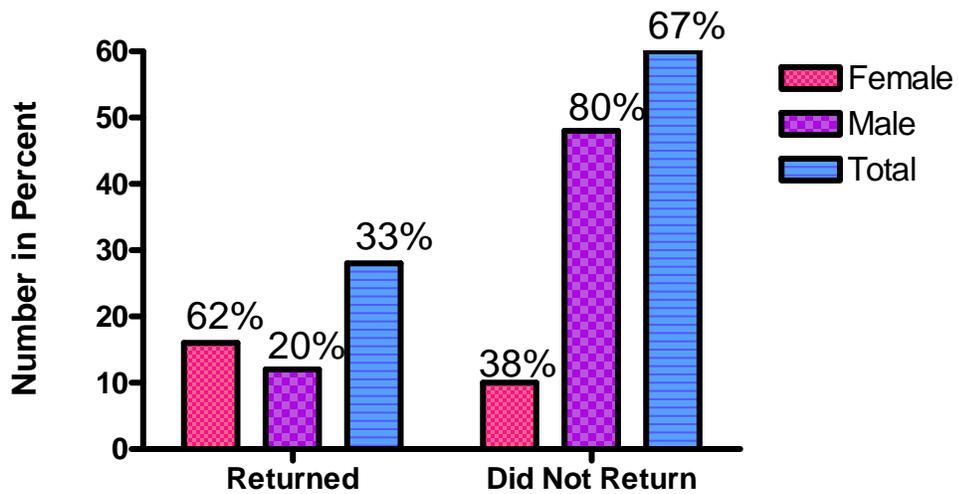


The above graph shows of those Youth awaiting residential treatment (RTC) beds 45% were eventually release to a family member (Mother, Father, or Grandparent).



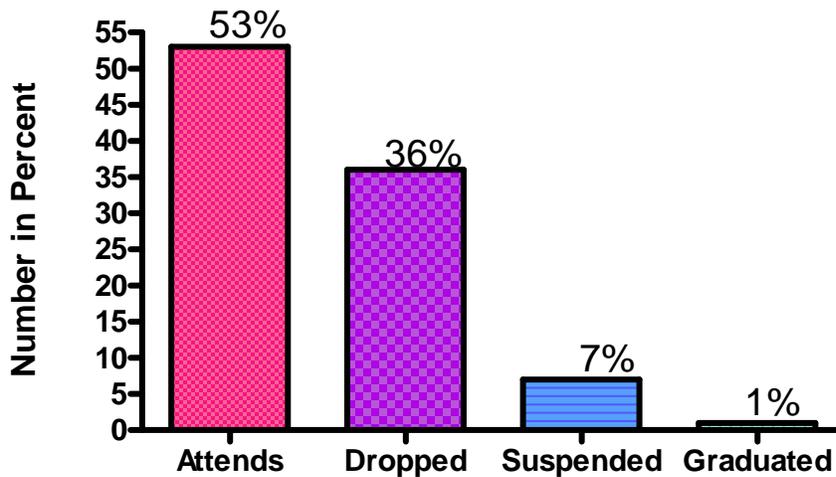
Of the total number of youth who were release to a RTC 38% were booked again within 6 months of being released. Of those who were released to there parents only 18% were booked again within 6 months. Other consisted of a number of different releases such as, CYFD, commitment, return to foster care, etc.

### Percent of Those Who Were Re-Booked After Release by Gender



In the above graph please observe the comparison of that portion of recidivating youth. Females are at a far greater risk (62%) of being returned to custody than males (20%), regardless of ethnicity. Reasons for this should be investigated.

### School Status



Let us review for a moment, in more detail, the outcomes found through this study. First, recall that “outcome” is measured by the youth’s probability of returning to detention. We are, therefore, most concerned with the question of why are youth returning to detention if they are getting their mental health needs met? This statement assumes that one’s placement in detention is highly correlated with their mental health. This is not a local or county assumption. It has nationally been found that a high correlation between detention stays and mental health exist. This study does not refute that assumption or finding. Our findings do however call into question if those awaiting residential treatment should be

awaiting residential treatment. Researchers were unable to support the correlation with the current sample of youth. There was no significant variation, (positive or negative), of detention stays and current diagnoses. The best that researchers could do was finding a significant correlation ( $r=.05$ ) between number of previous referrals and being re-booked. In other words, as the number of previous referrals increased for any youth so did the probability of re-offense increase. Other variables such as school status, zip code, ethnicity, number of previous referrals (when grouped; more than 1, more than 3, etc), gender, and previous placements. Previous placements were also highly correlated with number of previous referrals, as one would hypothesize. Researchers were able to support national results observing that first contact highly predicts future contact with JJS.

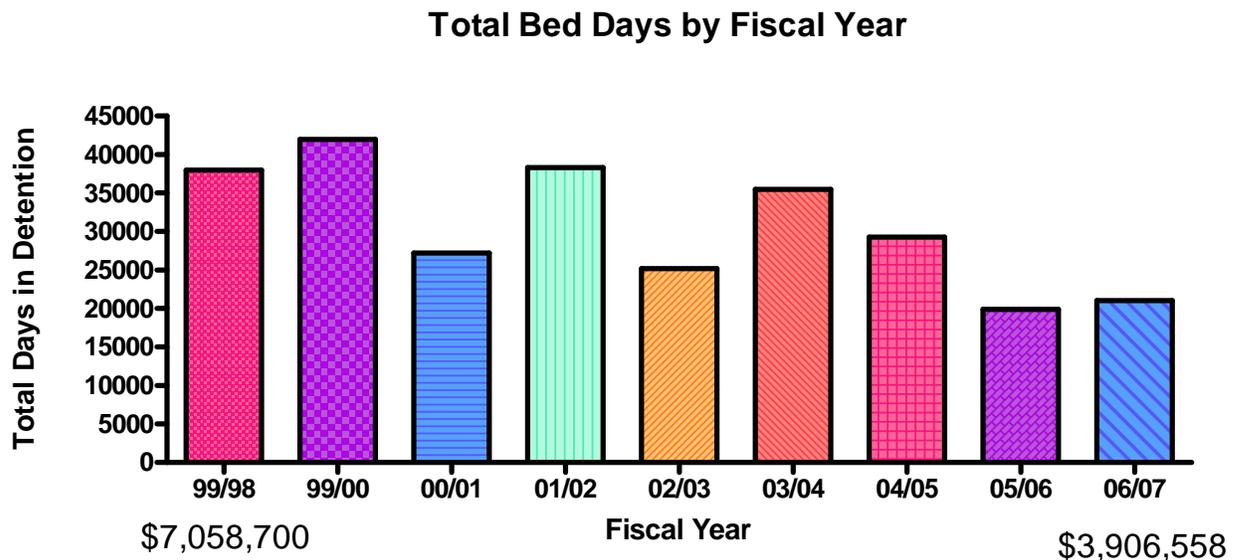
Although researchers had a difficulty in supporting reasons for re-book as a function of mental health status, researchers were able to support the contention, or correlation, of many variables with those youth who are held waiting residential treatment. In other words, although the outcome initially measured was found to be null existent, there were many variables that youth had in common, as outlined above.

### Boys Survey Results

We are still collecting data on the boys survey.

### Cost Analysis Data

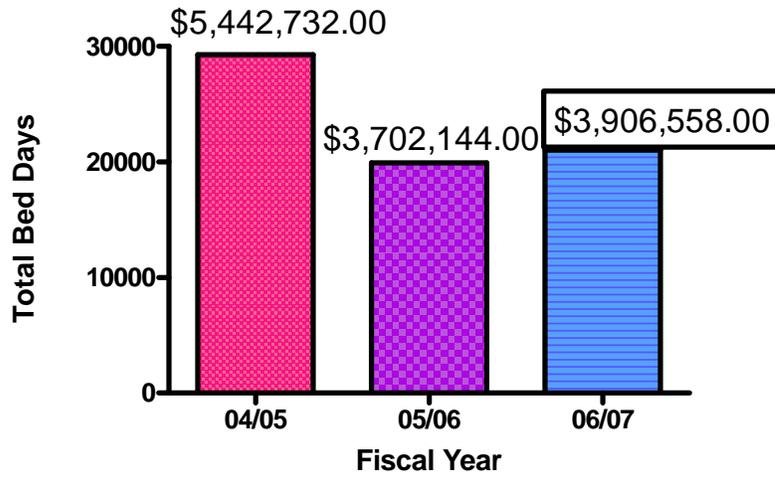
#### Historical Bed Day Cost



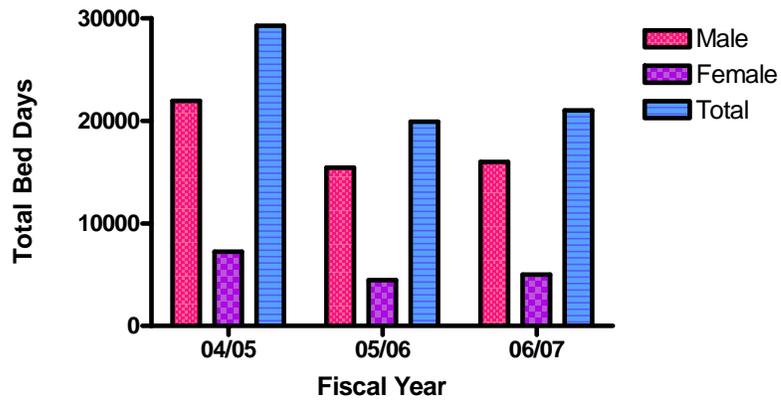
\*Bed Day is figured at \$186.00 per day

Present Bed Day Cost

**Bed Day Cost by Fiscal Year**

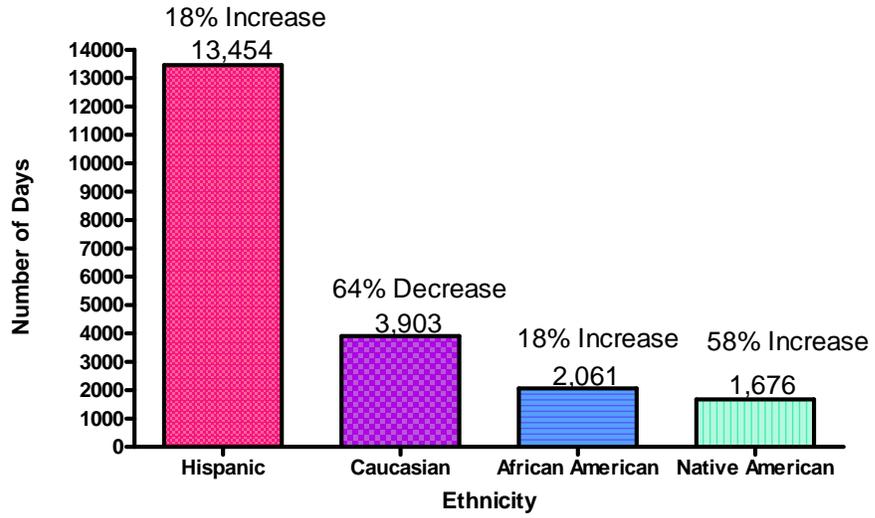


**Bed Days by Fiscal Year by Gender**



Males 06/07 = \$2,973,768.00  
Females 06/07 = \$932,790.00

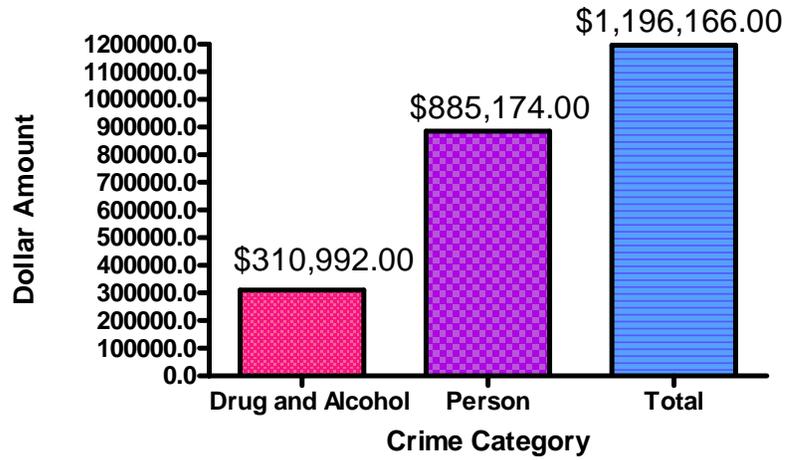
### Number of Bed Days by Ethnicity 06/07



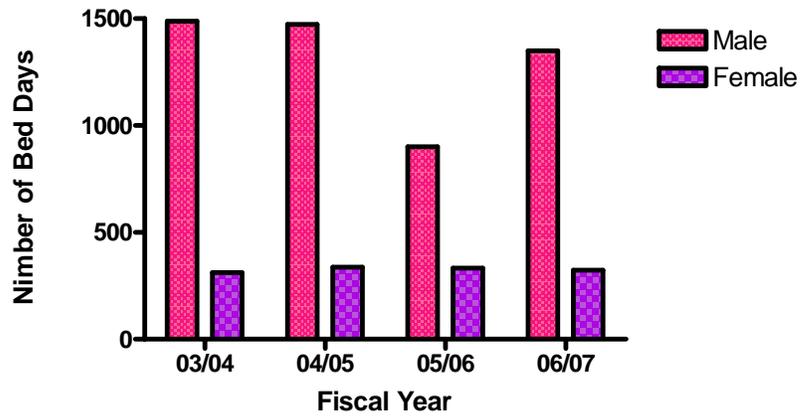
Percent relates to previous year

Hispanics Released: 1,982  
Caucasians Released: 556  
African Americans Released: 230  
Native Americans Released: 179

### Bed Day Cost by Crime for Fiscal Year 06/07



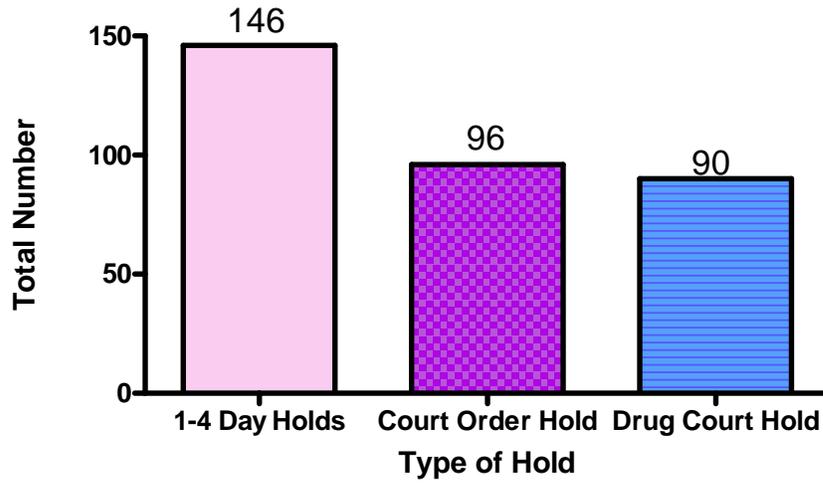
### Bed Day Cost for Drug and Alcohol Crimes



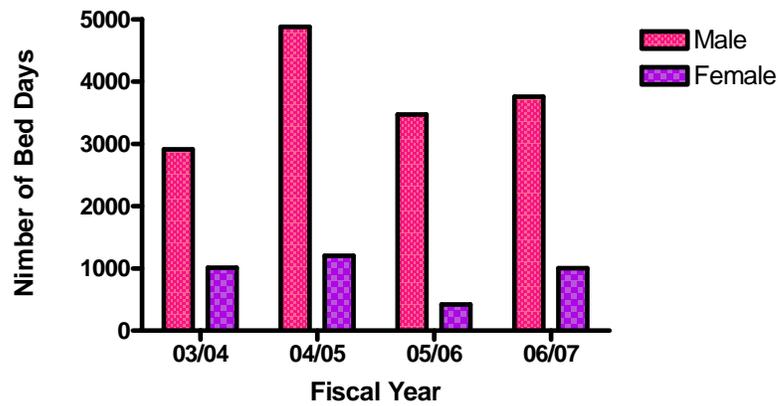
03/04 Male Bed Day Cost \$276,768  
 03/04 Female Bed Day Cost \$58,032

06/07 Male Bed Day Cost \$167,586  
 06/07 Female Bed Day Cost \$61,938

## Type of Hold Charges



## Bed Day Cost for Person Crimes



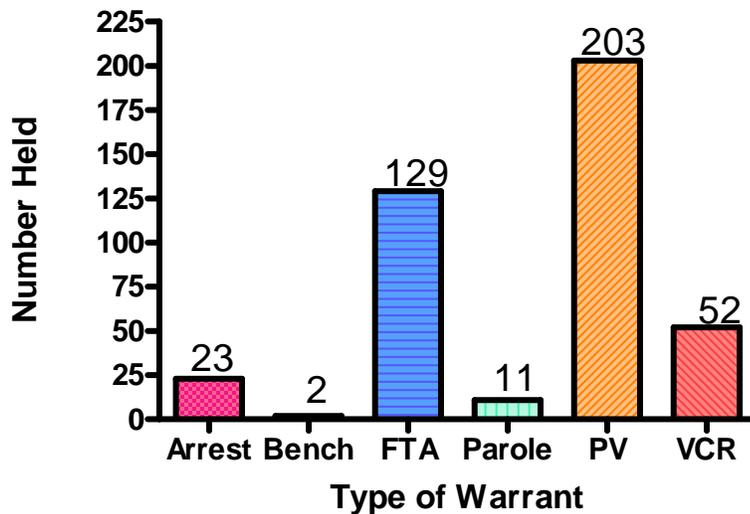
03/04 Male Bed Day Cost \$541,074  
 03/04 Female Bed Day Cost \$187,860

06/07 Male Bed Day Cost \$698,802  
 06/07 Female Bed Day Cost \$186,372

1-4 day holds totaled 977 bed days costing \$181, 722.00  
 Court Order Holds totaled 1,019 bed days costing \$189, 534.00  
 Drug Court Holds totaled 1, 353 bed days costing \$251, 658.00

**Total Cost for Holds - \$622, 914.00**

### Type of Warrants

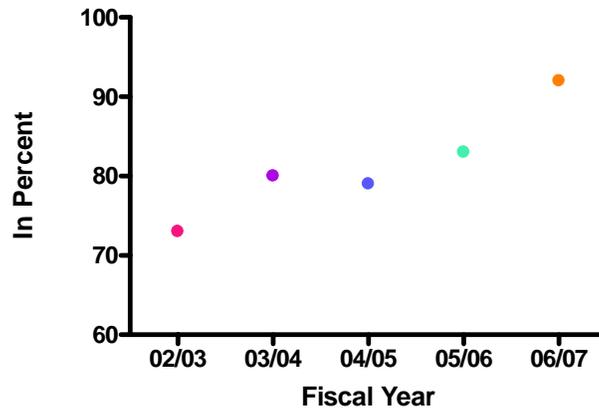


**PV - Probation Violation**  
**VCR - Violation Condition Release**

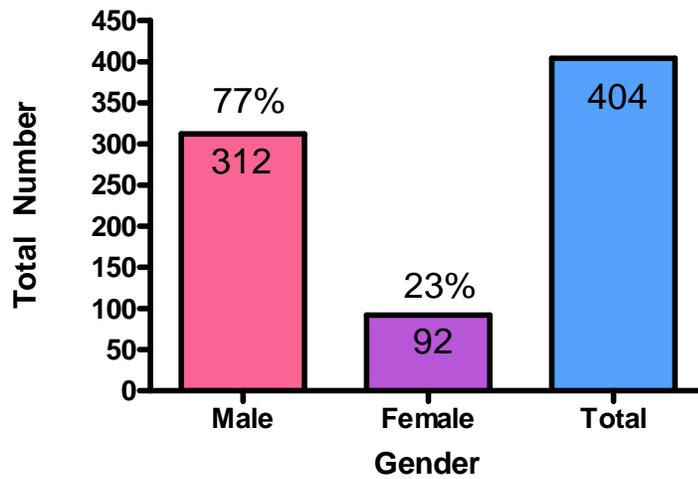
Arrest Warrants totaled 581 bed days costing \$108,066  
 Bench Warrants totaled 28 bed days costing \$5, 208.00  
 Failure to Appear Warrants (FTA) totaled 1, 559 bed days costing \$289, 973.00  
 Parole Take Back Warrants totaled 117 bed days costing \$21, 762.00  
 Probation Violation Warrants (PV) totaled 3, 906 bed days costing \$726, 516.00  
 Violation of Conditional Release Warrants totaled 1, 177 bed days costing \$218, 922.00

Total Bed Days for Warrants = 7, 368  
**Total Cost for Warrants = \$1, 370, 448.00**

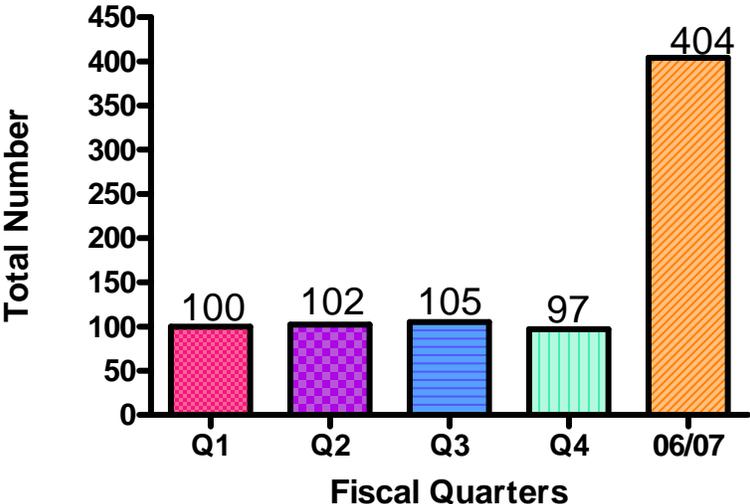
### Community Custody Success Rates Across Fiscal Year



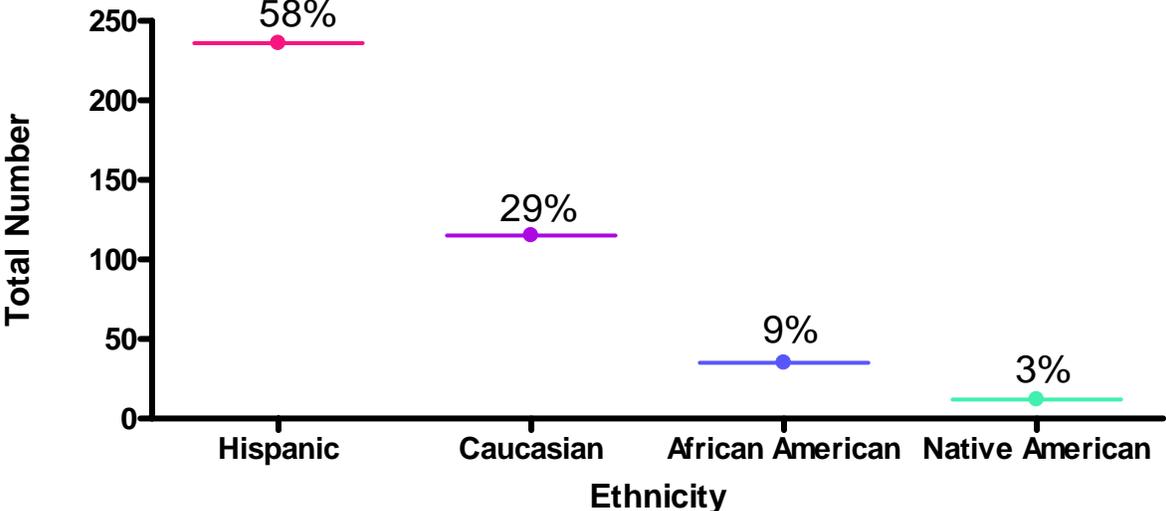
### Number of Youth Serviced in CCP by Gender



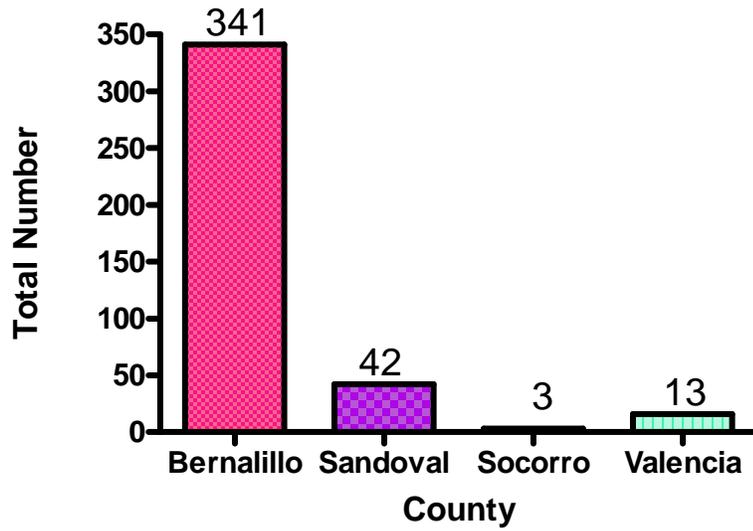
### Youth Serviced by CCP by Fiscal Quarter



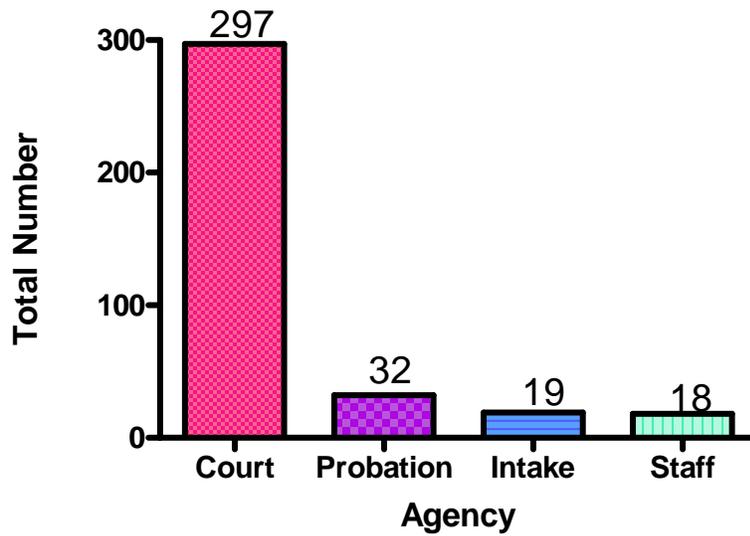
### Youth Serviced by CCP by Ethnicity



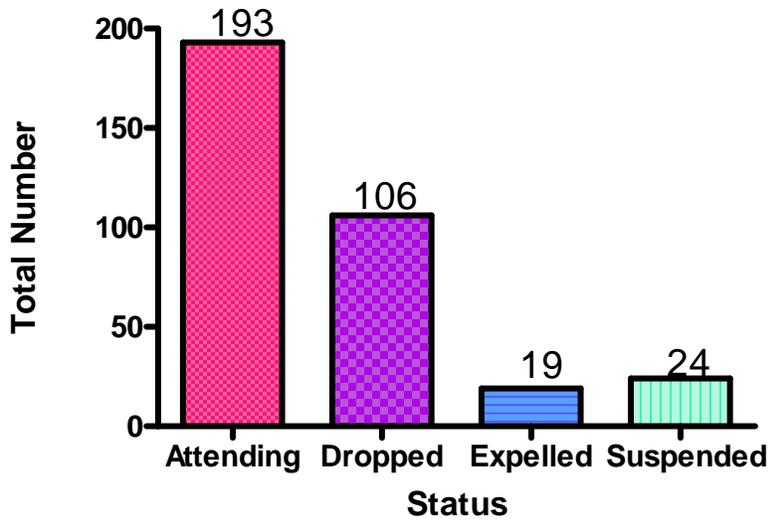
### Youth Serviced by CCP by County



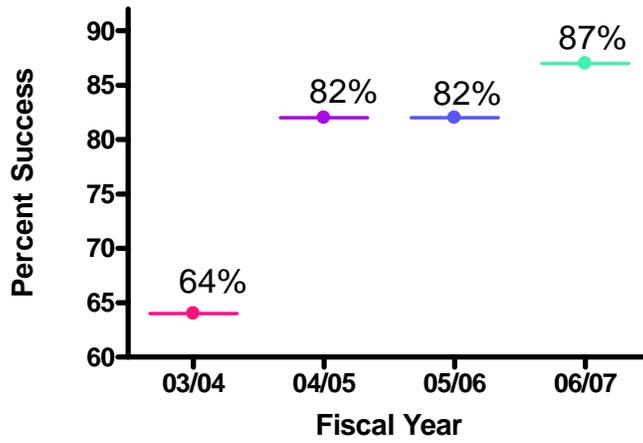
### Top Referral Source to CCP



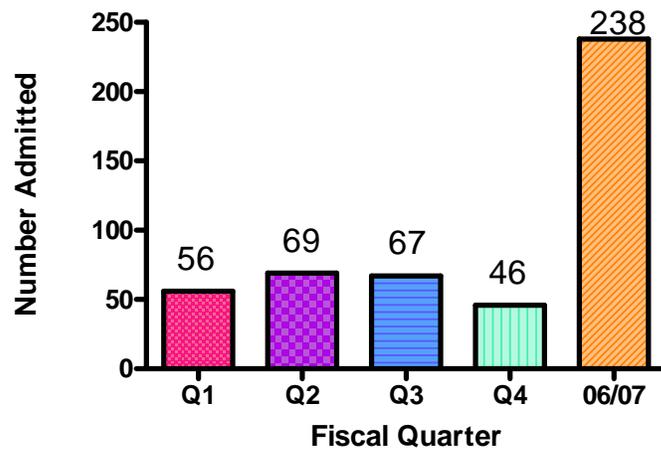
### Youth's School Status While Serviced by CCP



### Youth Reporting Center Outcome Measures



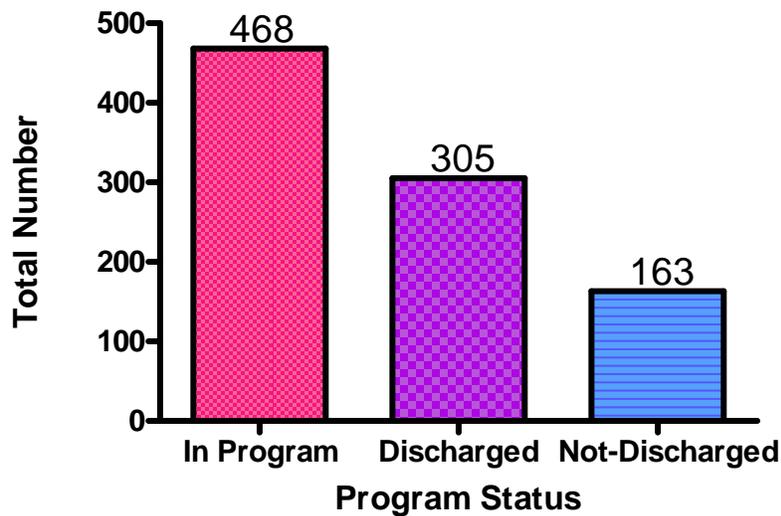
# Number of Youth Admitted to YRC by Fiscal Quarter



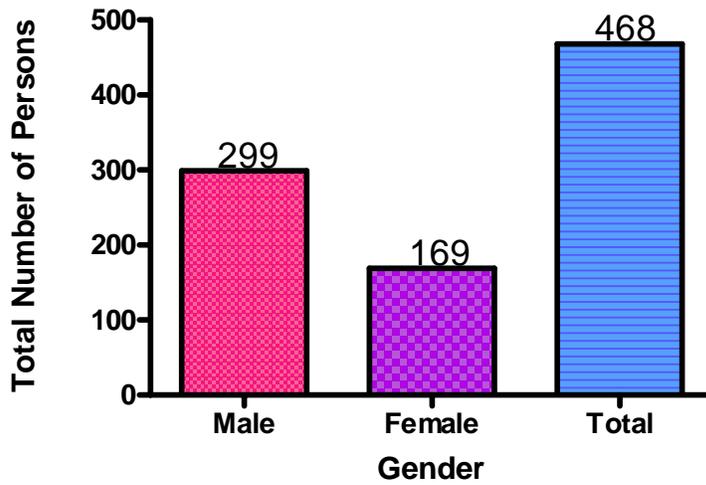
## Mental Health Center

Since the upgrade to the new system we have a few variables that are not being pulled from the program that should be pulled. Items include referral offense, number of days in program, and current referral date not necessarily “first referral date”. The following graphs relate to the total number of clients receiving mental health treatment on campus, both detention and non-detention youth. The only graph relating to detention youth is the last graph showing an outcome measure.

### Client's Program Status as of Pull Date

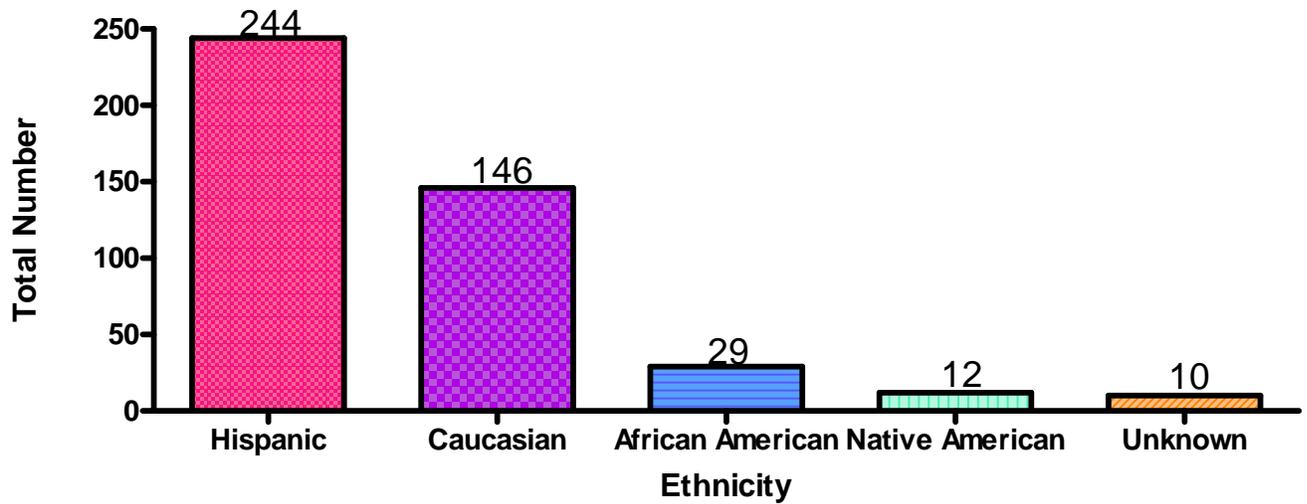


### Number of Persons in Program for FY 06/07

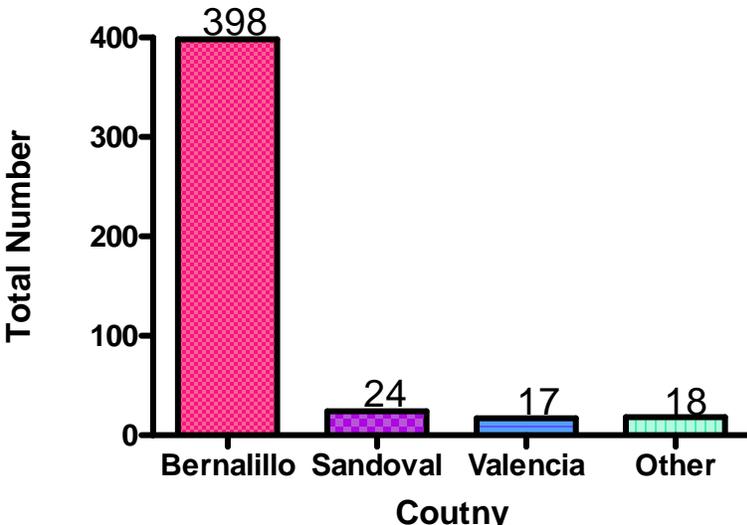


Average age of client for 06/07 was 16.

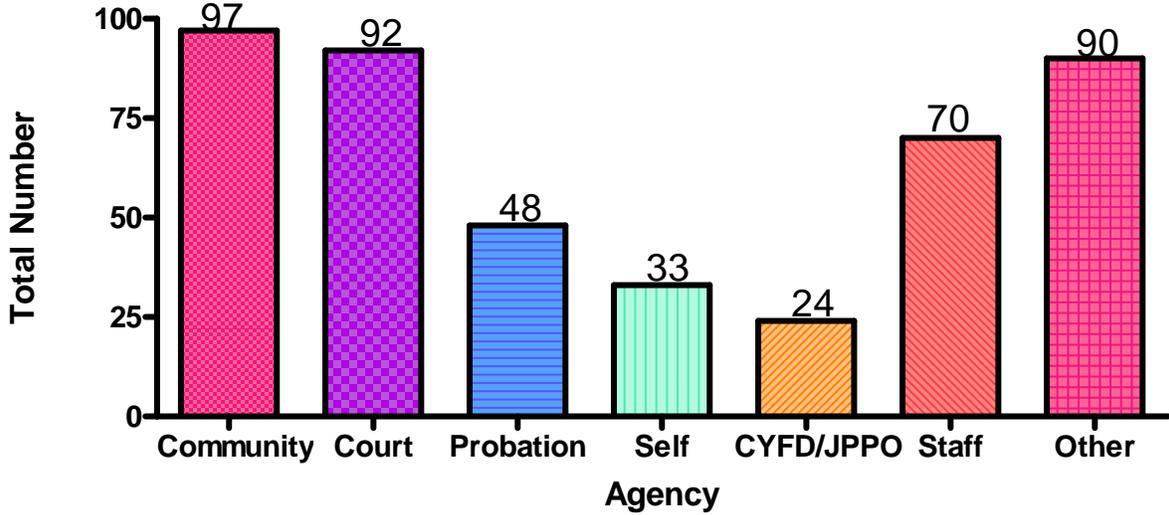
### Ethnic Distribution



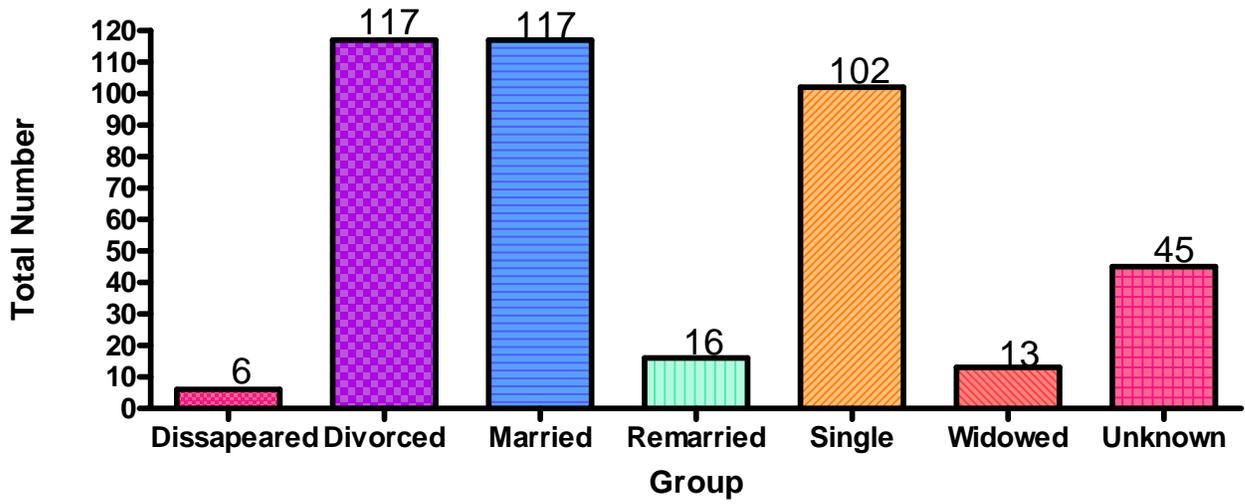
### Service by Residing County



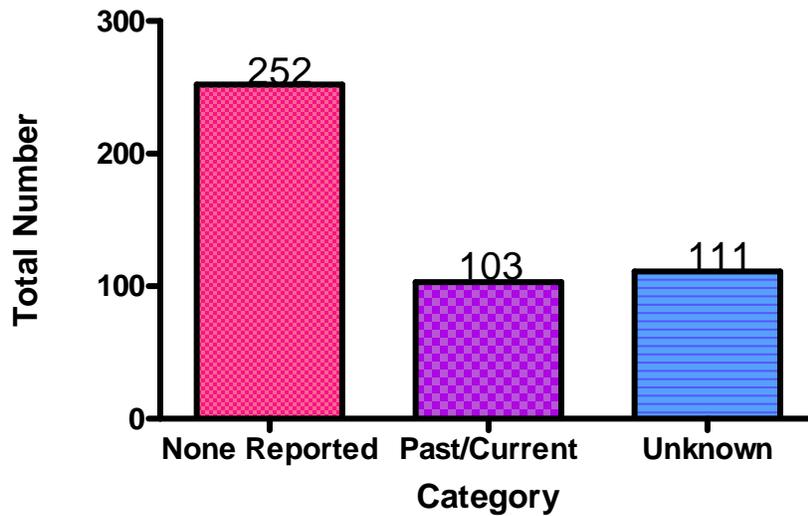
### MHC Referral Source FY 06/07



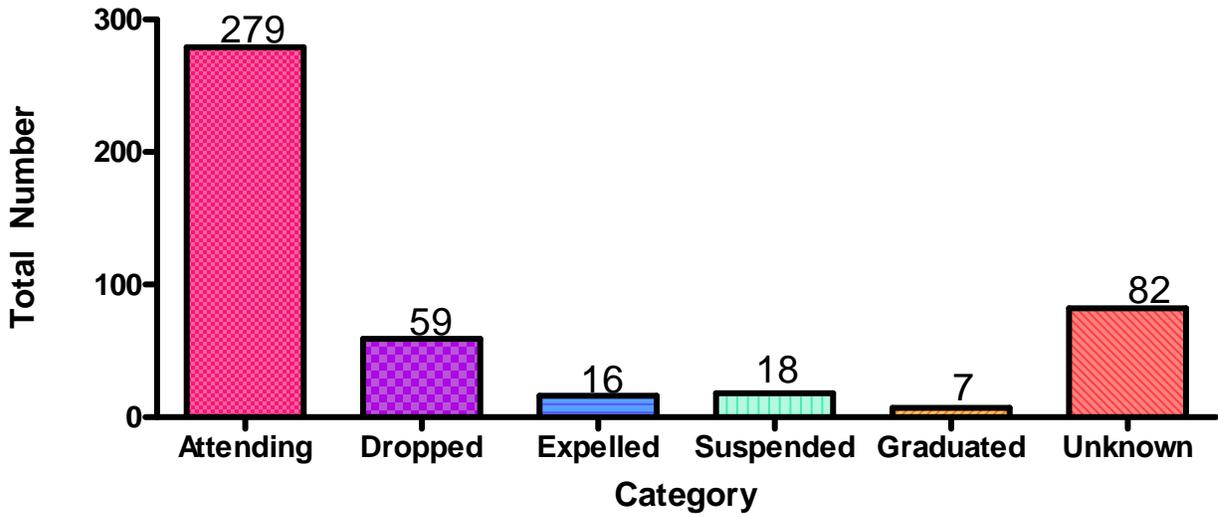
### Parental Status of Clients



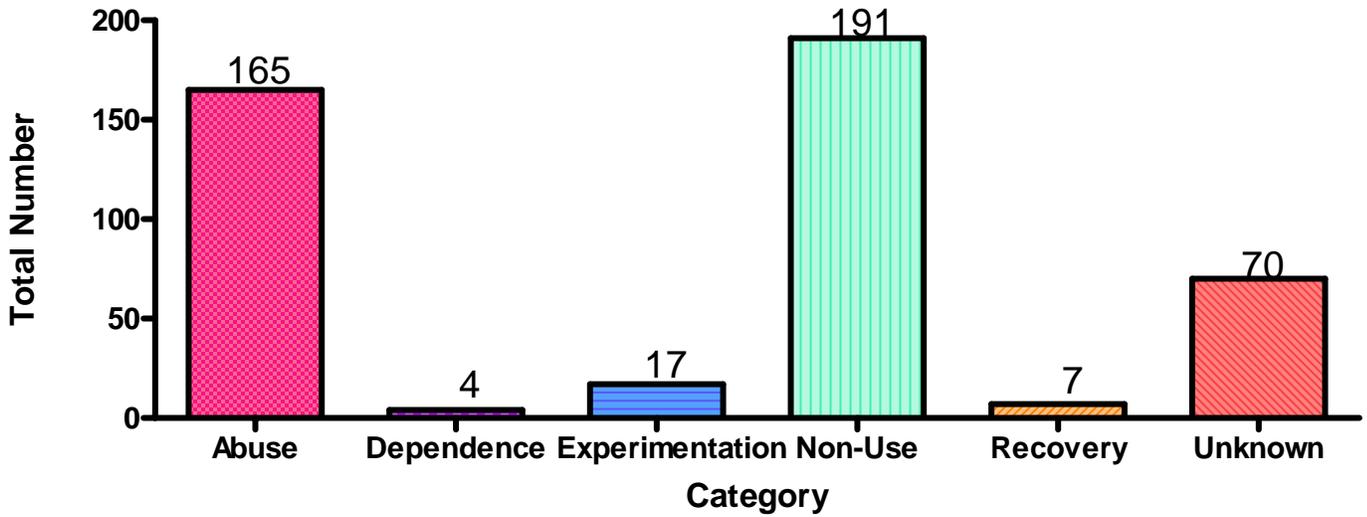
### Neglect or Reported Physical and/or Emotional Abuse



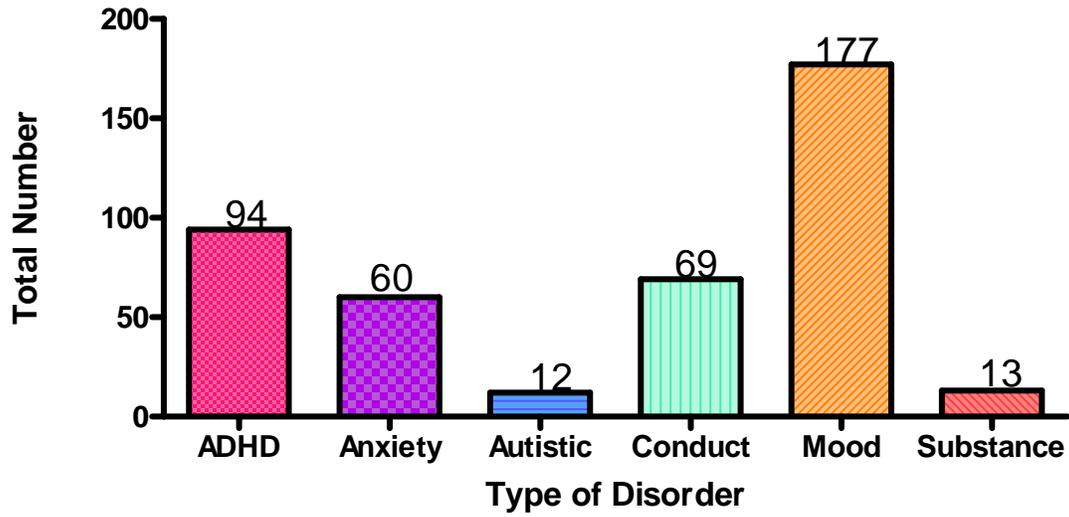
### Client's Reported School Status



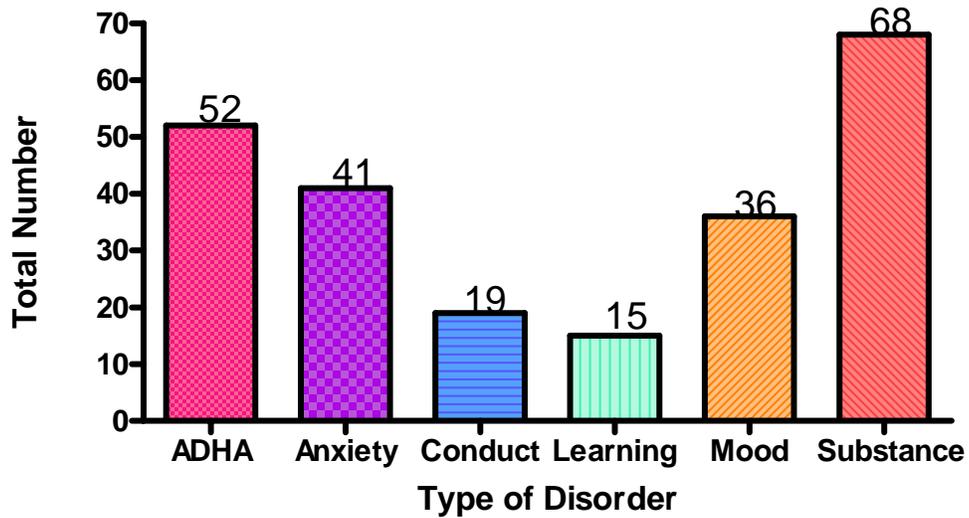
### Extent of Reported Drug Use



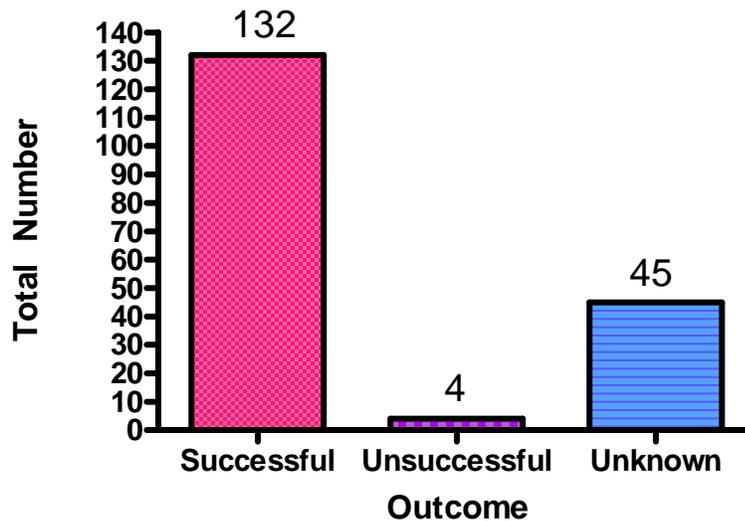
**Client's Top 6 Diagnose Category 1**



**Client's Top 6 Diagnose Category 2**



## Performance Measure



Success for MHC was measured by the client fulfilling treatment obligation and not re-offending (re-booked) prior to treatment's end. The above graph relates to detention youth who were discharged.

There are pressing questions regarding mental health treatment and youthful offending. First, regarding the outcome measure above, how long was the youth receiving treatment? Did the youth return to custody after treatment? Is there a correlation between offending and type of diagnoses? Are these the correct questions one should be raising? Where are these youth coming from?

The purpose for building and running a Mental Health Treatment Center on site of the Juvenile Detention Center was to make those mental health services readily available to youth who otherwise would not receive this treatment. This of course is assuming that the national statistic stating that mental health is highly correlated with initial JJS contact is true for our youth in Bernalillo County.

Questions remain, are youth taking advantage of mental health resources that otherwise would be unobtainable? If so, how is this making a difference in relation to re-offense or future contact with JJS? Are the referral sources appropriate? What does the juvenile mental health population look like in Bernalillo County as a whole? What are the descriptive statistics? What portion of that population is our Mental Health Center serving? Are the socio-economically disadvantaged benefiting from the now readily available mental health services?

### Recommendations

1. Meet with Practima programmer to ensure that all data variables are included in the data extractions that will answer the questions we have. Data input has gradually improved.
2. Get Mental Health Director involved in answering some of the above questions regarding our county.
3. Is there a way to have a direct referral source from public schools? If the national statistic is true, stated above, it is in the director's best interest to reach youth prior to contact with JJS. This

would, in theory, mitigate any contact with JJS thereby reducing significantly future repeated contact. Detention data has revealed a significant proportion of the re-offending population to have been diagnosed at one time or another in the youth's past. The past two Fiscal Year Reports support this contention.

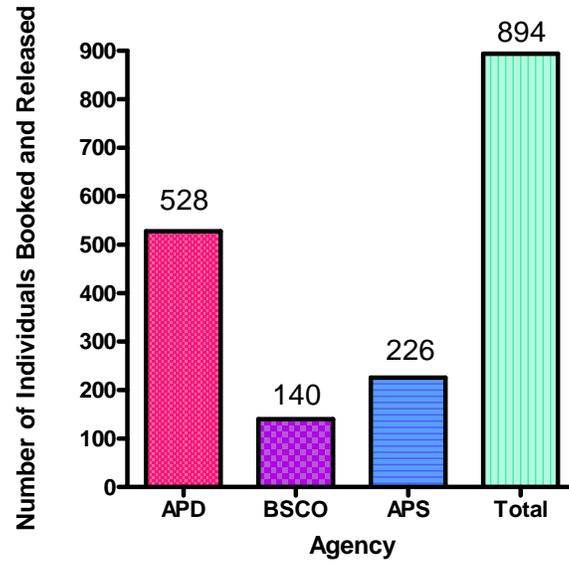
4. Because Reform has worked for the Caucasian group, I would suggest we look carefully at their time line data to see where differences exist with other groups. Look carefully into where the population numbers are coming from, is there a difference in recidivism, are there differences in length of time on probation, are there differences on monitoring levels as found before, are there differences with respect to programming?
5. Begin asking for outcome measure from RTCs. Or, devise a plan around them that will be accommodating to Judges, Pos, and adhere to public safety.
6. Given the RTC Survey results reason for why females appear to be more likely to return to detention within 6-months should be looked into. Look into differences in crime, previous referrals, previous probation violations, etc.

#### Booked and Released Data for Police Agency

FY 06/07 to Date (May 21, 2007)

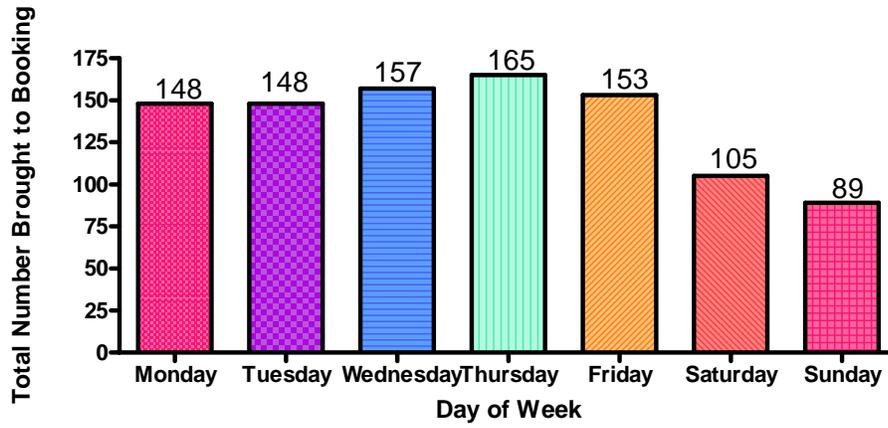
Data below do not include Special Detention Cases and consist of Misdemeanor charges only. The agencies listed below were included in the top 3 most referring that BCJDC Booked and Released.

## Number of Individuals Released from Custody Upon Booking

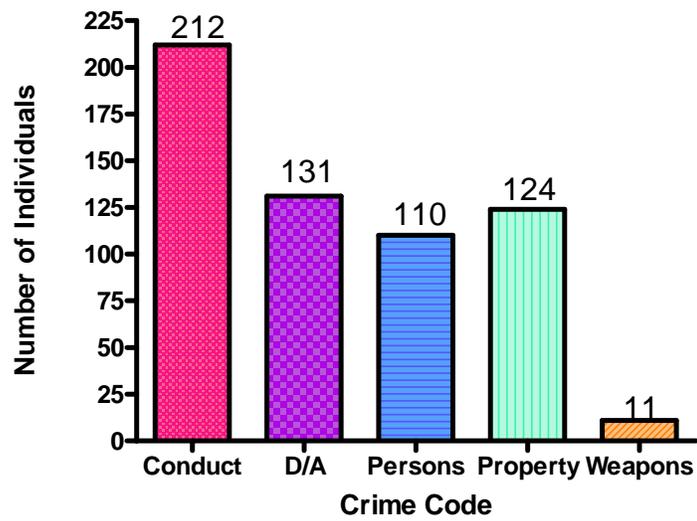


APD = Albuquerque Police Department  
BSCO = Bernalillo County Sheriff Office  
APS = Albuquerque Public Schools

**Booking by Day of the Week**

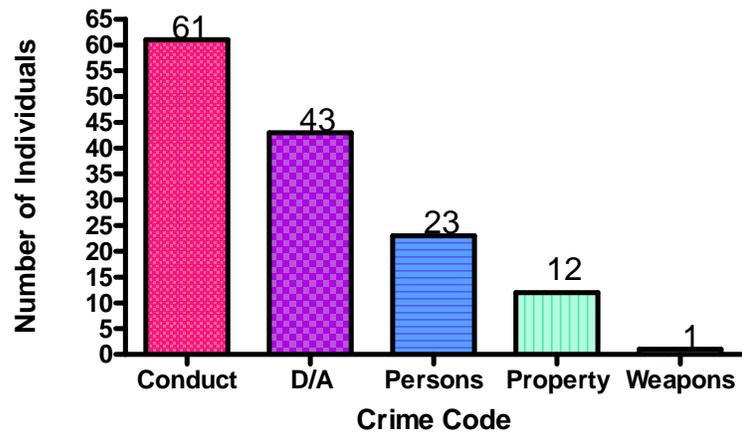


**Crime Distribution for APD**

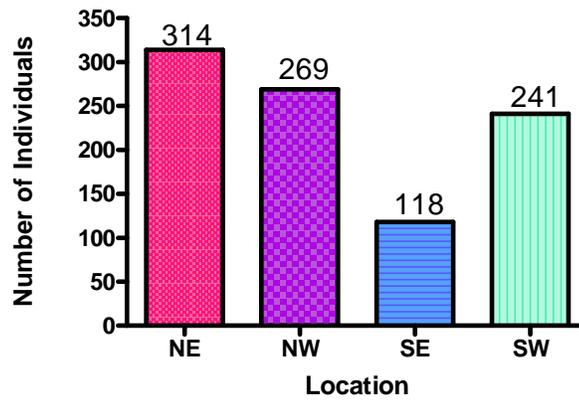


- D/A – Drugs and Alcohol

### BCSO Crime Distribution



### Arrest Location



23 cases were unknown

### Crime Distribution for APS

