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# Using Data-

*Identifying Disparities*

*Digging Deeper*

*Measuring Progress*

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**CCLP Action Network Meeting**  
**June 12, 2008**

# BI Strategy for Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Ongoing process

- Maintain ongoing system of data collection and analysis
- Identify factors contributing to disproportionality
- Dig deeper into factors contributing to disproportionality
- Strategize about policy and practice change to reduce racial and ethnic disparities
- Adopt strategy
- Indicator to monitor effectiveness of each strategy in reducing racial disparities
- Document changes in reducing racial disparities



# Presentation Outline

- **Common Challenges** to using data to reduce racial and ethnic disparities
  - **Maintain system of data collection and analysis**
  - **Identifying: Is There Numerical Disparity?**
    - “Snapshot” vs. Trend Tracking
  - **Digging Deeper: What Accounts for the Disparity?**
    - *Focus on Detentions most impacting youth of color*
    - *Focus on Structural System Based Decisions*
    - *Focus on each stakeholder separately: Stakeholder Decision-making authority*
    - *Focus on proven effective strategies: “Easy Wins”*
  - **Establishing an Institutional Response**
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# Common Challenges in Using Data

- “We can’t get the all the data”
- “We know there is disproportionality, but we don’t know where it is coming from”
- “We don’t have consistency in data collection”
- “We can’t understand the data”
- “We don’t know what to do with the data”
- “We’re using data – we’ve done the RRI Analysis”



# Maintain ongoing system of data collection and analysis

## Case level Data in Database

BI DATA COLLECTION CHECKLIST

	<i>Data Collected in Info System</i>	<i>Capacity to Include in Info System</i>	<i>CANNOT Collect</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<b>Youth Demographic Data</b>				
Race and Ethnicity				
Gender				
Date of Birth				
Residence Zip Code				
Primary Language Spoken in Home				
<b>Arrest/Offense Data</b>				
Offense Charged at Arrest				
Arresting/Referring Agency				
Source of Arrest at School (Y/N)				
Date of Arrest				
Date of Offense				
Type of Arrest (Cite, Book, Warrant Request, etc.)				
Time of Offense				
Number of Prior Adjudications				
Date warrant issued (if applicable and different from date of arrest)				
Reason for warrant (if applicable)				
Underlying offense from warrant (if applicable)				
Probation Status at time of arrest and/or warrant				
Date of probation violation (if applicable and different from date of arrest)				
Reason for probation violation (if applicable)				
Underlying offense probation violation (if applicable)				
Arresting Zip Code				
<b>Probation Processing</b>				
Date youths' file received by Probation				
Date youths' file reviewed by Probation				
Date Probation sent file to DA				
Type of Handling (dismiss, divert, formal process)				

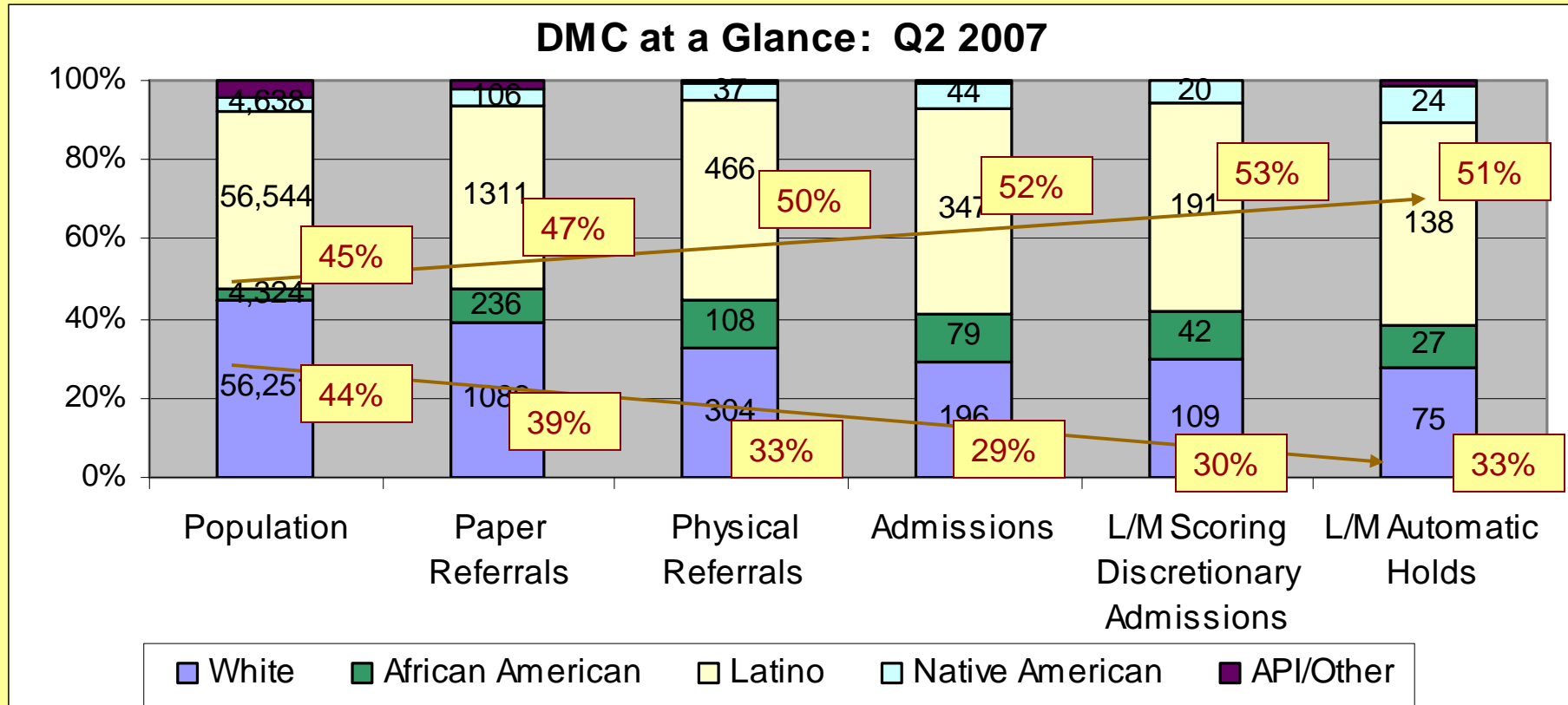
## Data in Ongoing Reports

(by Race/Ethnicity and Offense):

- Arrests
- Referral to Detention
- Detention Admission Decision
  - Screening (RAI) decision
  - Override Rates
  - Override Reasons (discretionary an policy)
- Detention Utilization
  - Pre/Post-Adjudication ALOS/MLOS
  - ADP
- Detention Alternatives
  - Success/Failures



# Identifying Disparities: *Numerical Disparity*



***These data give a snapshot of disproportionality in X county. They indicate where we may want to dig deeper but do not give details that may help explain the disproportionality.***



# Identifying Disparities:

## *Snapshot vs. Trend Tracking*

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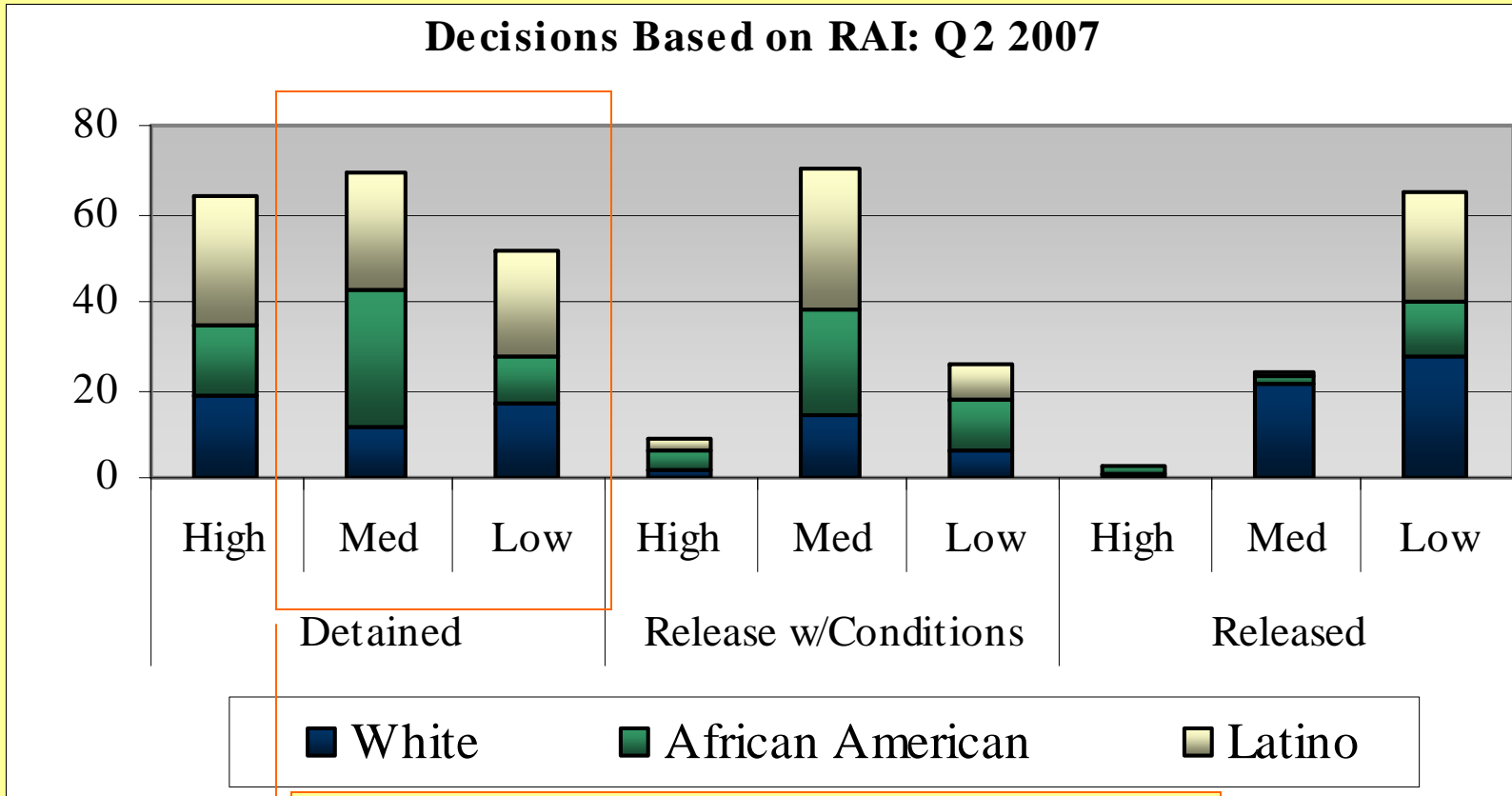
**What is the difference? Why are each important to review on a consistent basis?**

- ❑ **Snapshot:** Looks at decision making points at one moment in time
  - *Important because it alerts us if there is something happening in the system that we need to be aware of. When we see the snapshot, we develop questions to dig deeper*
- ❑ **Trend Tracking:** Looks at decision making points we are concerned about over time

*Important because it tells us about changes in detention utilization over time. As well, it can give some indication of the impact policy/practice change is having on various decision making points.*

# Identifying Disparities:

## *Snapshot of Numerical Disparity*



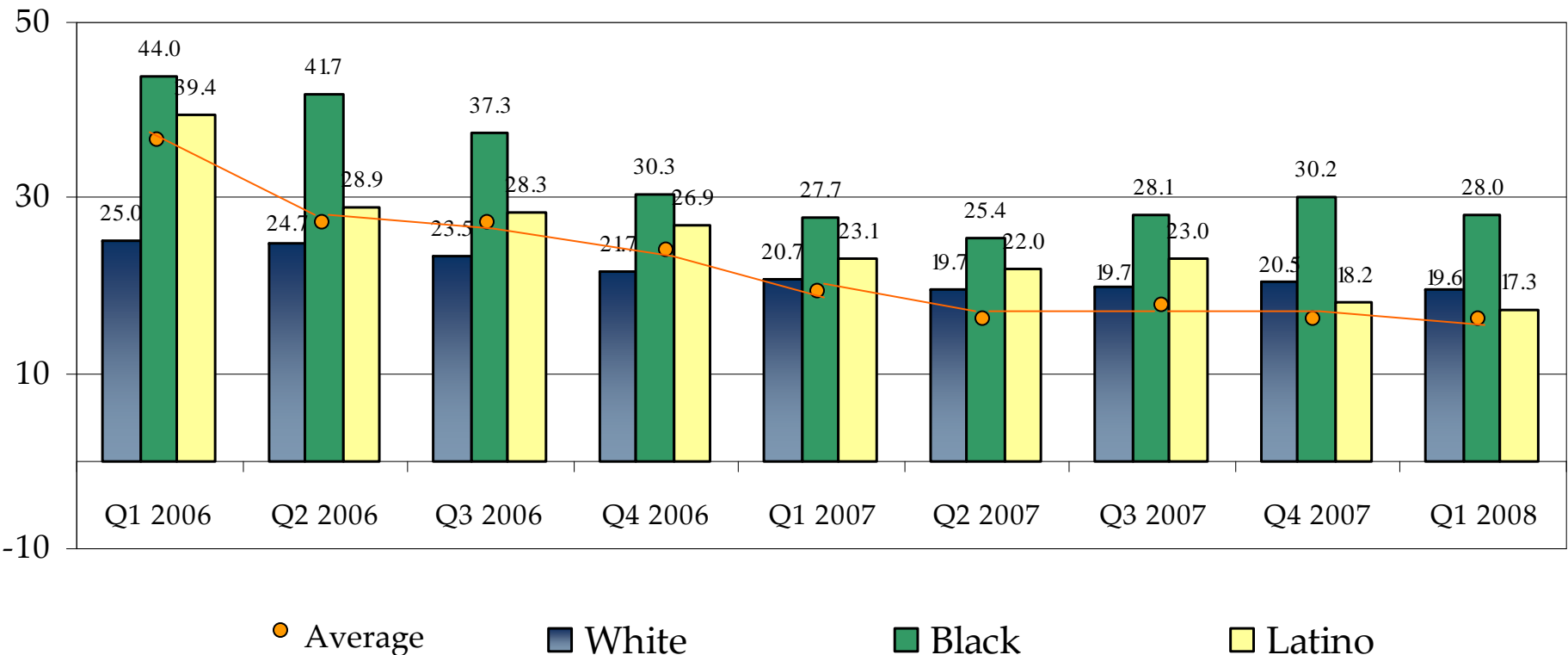
What can you learn from this chart?

What additional questions do you have?

# Identifying Disparities:

## *Trend Tracking of Numerical Disparity*

County X Override Rates

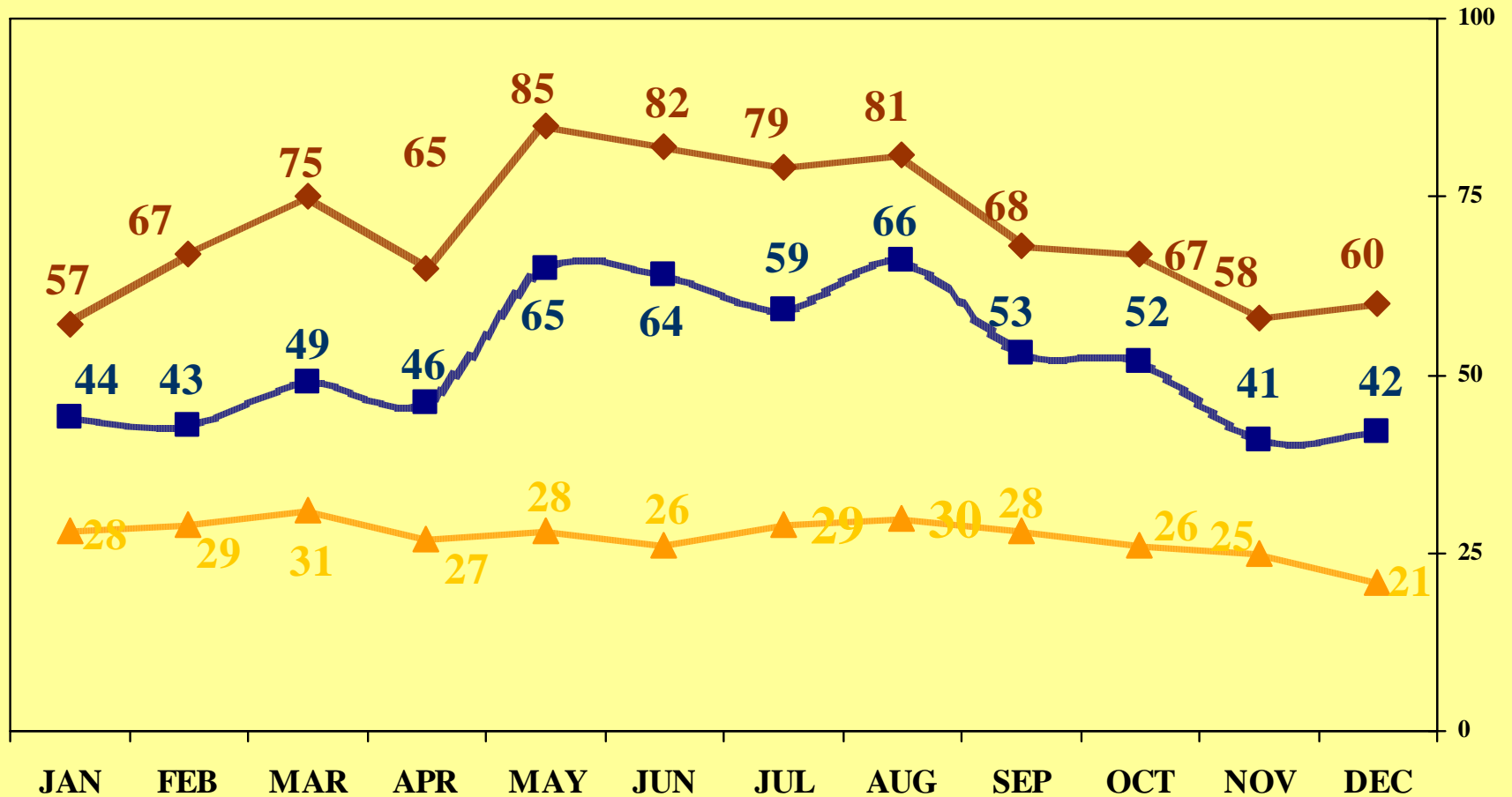


Overall, the override rate is decreasing in County X. However, even with the decrease there is a disparity in overrides for white youth vs. youth of color.



# Identifying Disparities:

## *Latino Arrest; Booking; Detention Ratios*





# Presentation Outline

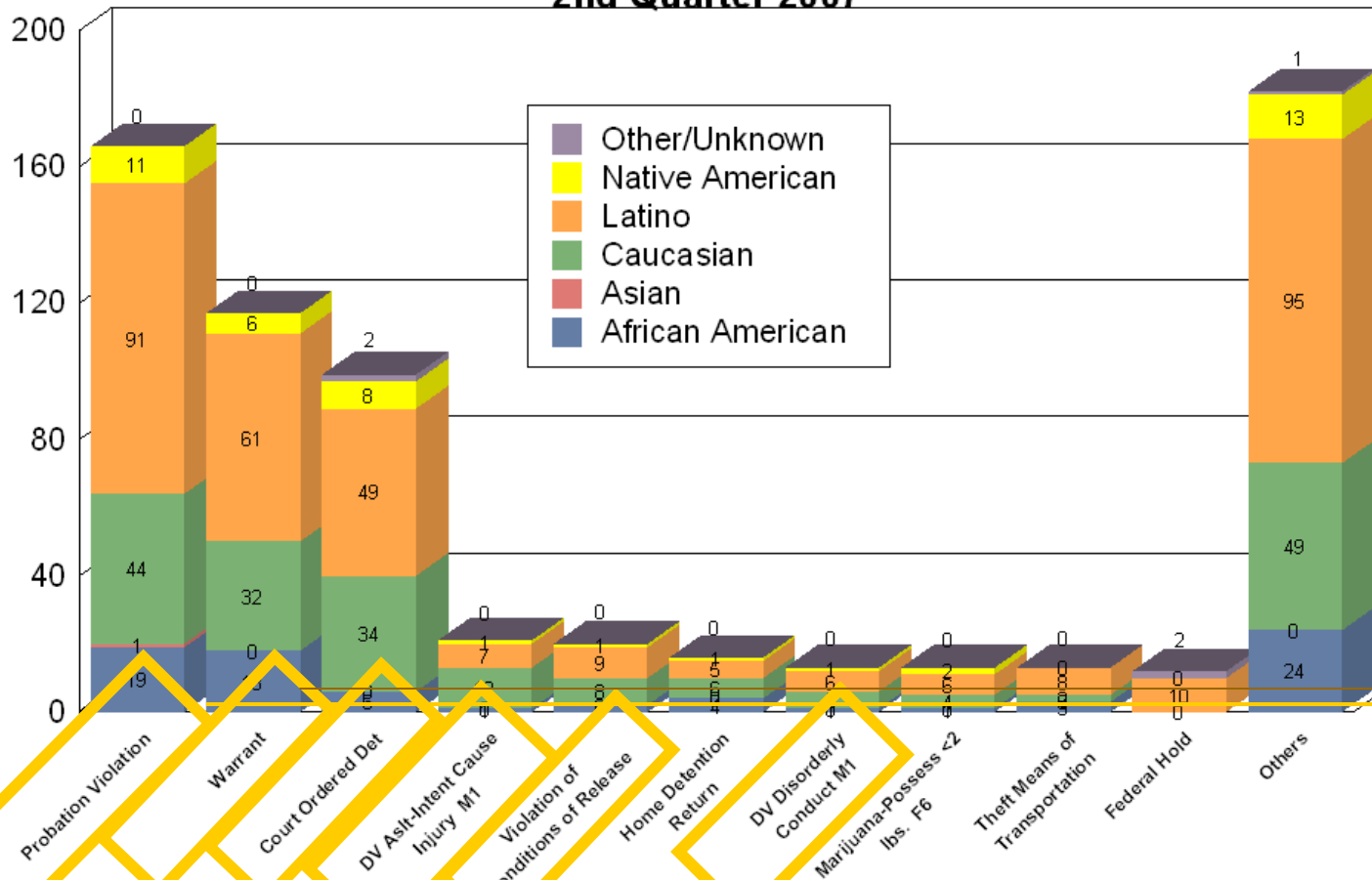
- **Common Challenges** to using data to reduce racial and ethnic disparities
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# Digging Deeper :

## *Disparities by Offense*



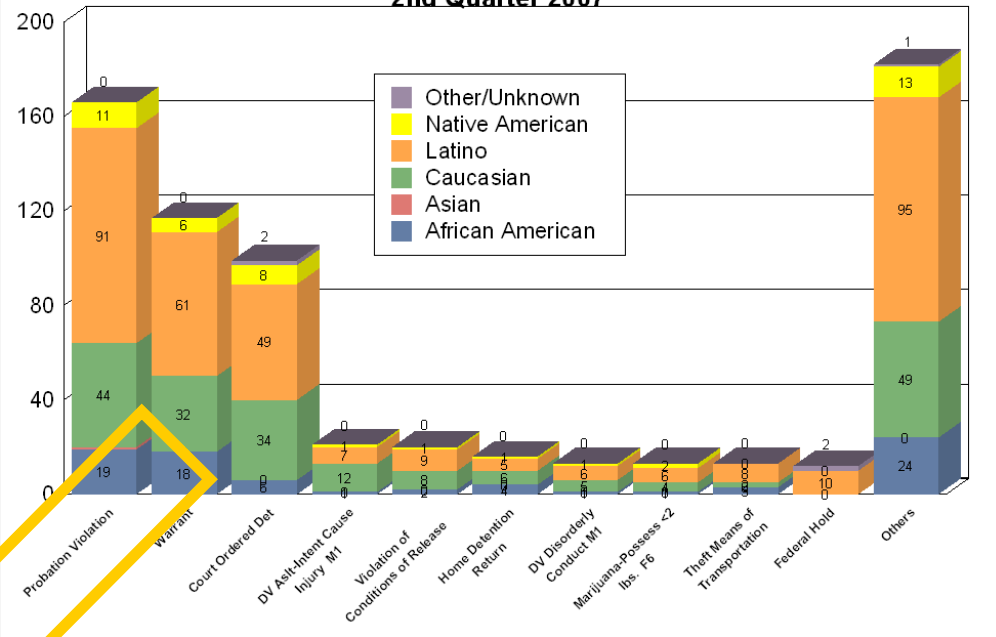
**Admissions to Detention by Top 10 Offenses & Race-Ethnicity  
2nd Quarter 2007**



Offenses identified to dig deeper into and to track.

## Admissions to Detention by Top 10 Offenses & Race-Ethnicity

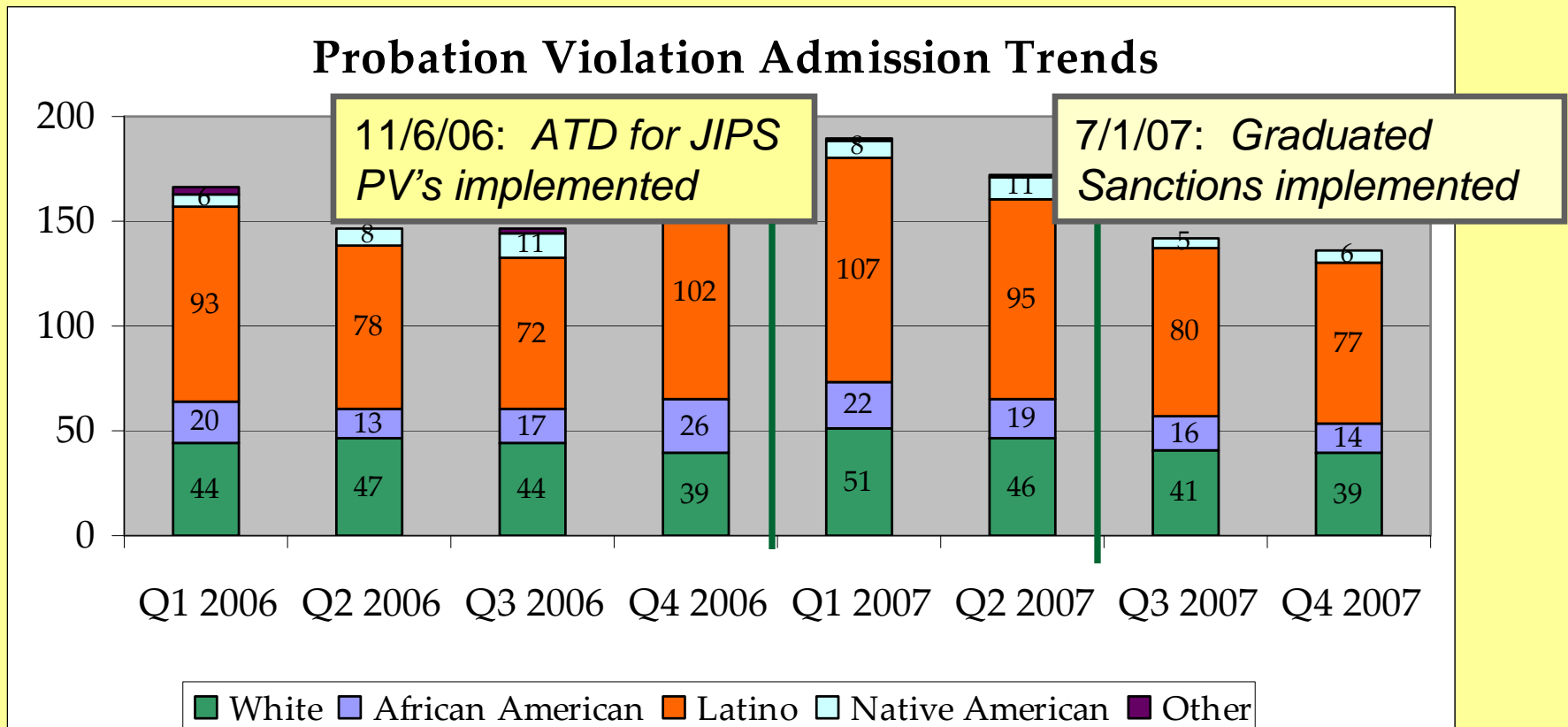
2nd Quarter 2007



## Digging Deeper into Disparities by Offense: Probation Violations

1. Prior analyses reveal PV's have contributed significantly to detention over time.
2. Admissions for PV's are even *more* disproportionate than overall admissions to detention
3. Policy/Practice change to target PVs has been implemented and we want to track whether the change may have impacted admissions.

# Digging Deeper by Offense: Probation Violations (PV) *Tracking Progress*



- How are PV admissions increasing or decreasing over time?
- How are YOC admissions increasing or decreasing?
- Have policy/practice interventions had an impact?



# Top Offenses Contributing to Disproportionality: Probation Violations

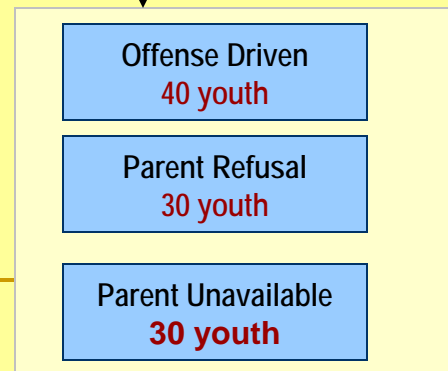
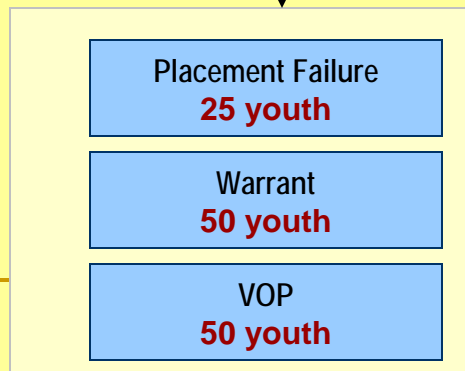
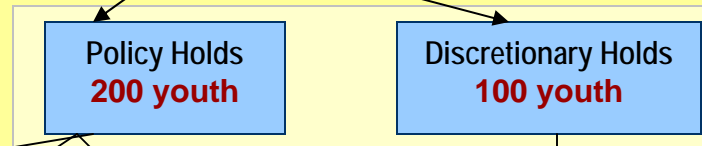
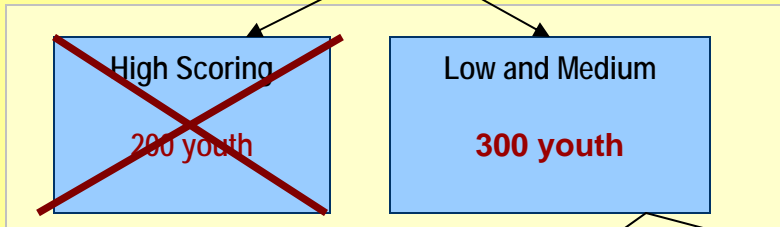
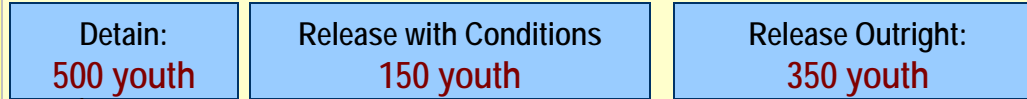
## *What other questions do you have about probation violations?*

- ❑ *What probation conditions were violated?*
  - ❑ *How many admissions were for technical violations? How many were for new arrests?*
  - ❑ *Was this a first violation of probation?*
  - ❑ *Where are youth violated?*
  - ❑ *What was the underlying offense?*
  - ❑ *Who is being targeted by the PV ATD? Do we see reductions in admissions for that specific population of probation violators?*
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# Digging Deeper: Structural System Based Decisions

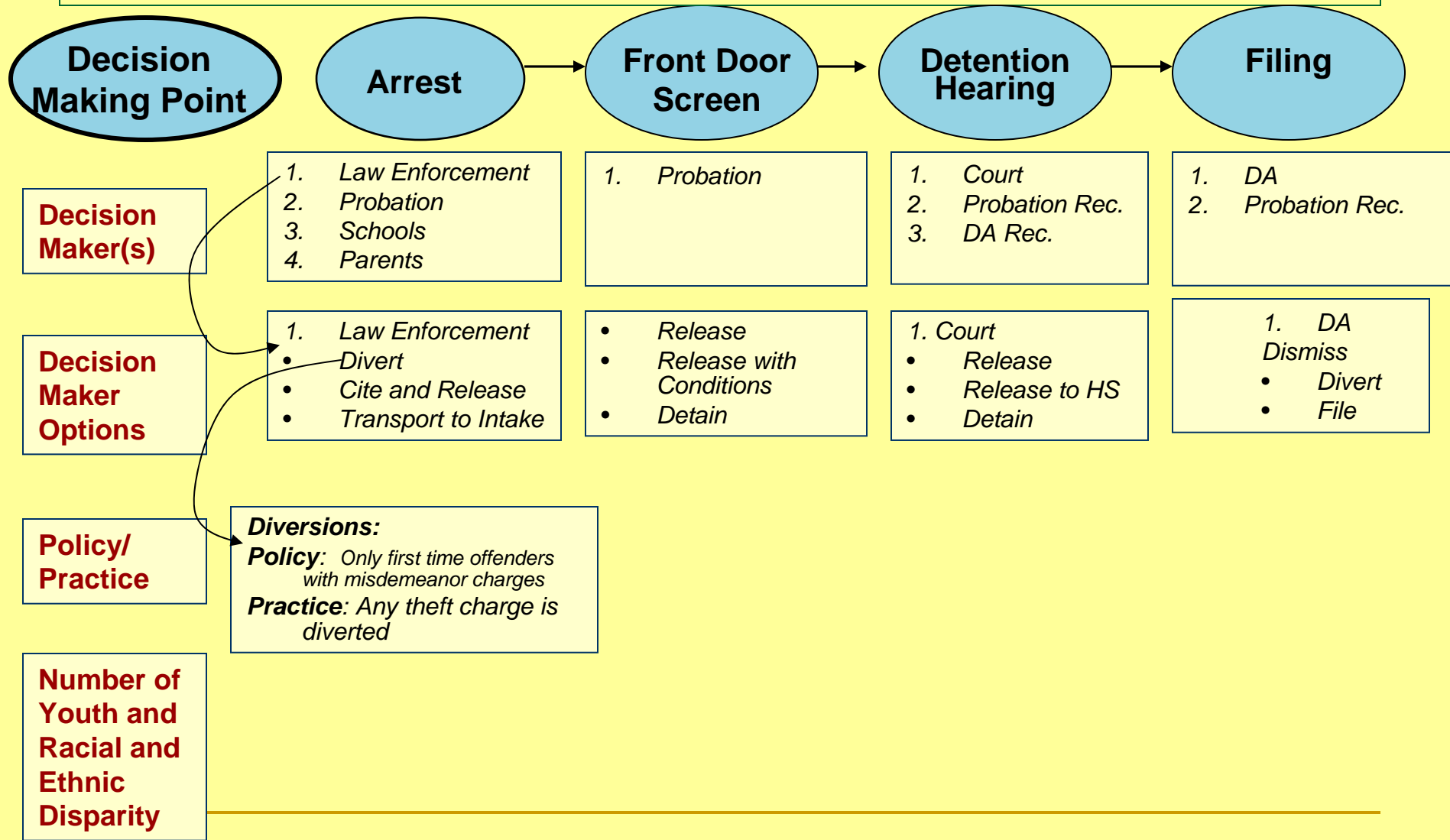
## *Discretionary vs. Non-discretionary Holds*

### Detention Intake: RAI Administration



What questions will you ask to dig deeper into whether racial and ethnic disparities at each decision making point can be impacted?

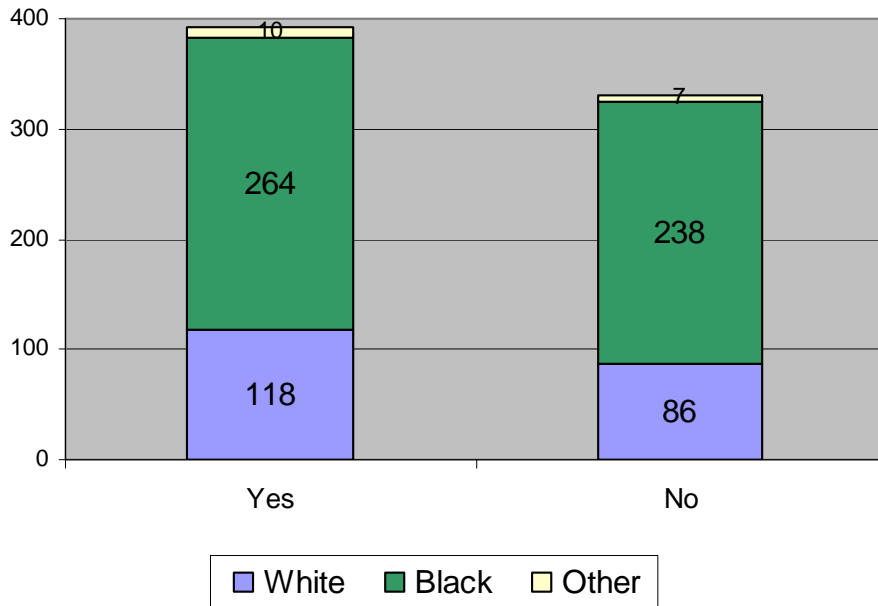
# Digging Deeper: Stakeholder Decision Making Authority



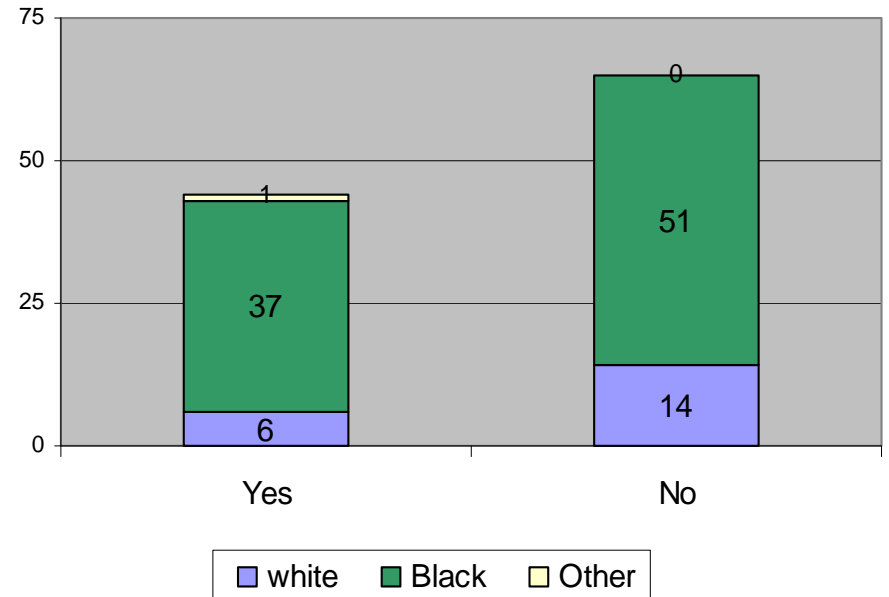
# Digging Deeper: “Easy Wins”

## Baltimore County Court Notification

**Court Notification Calls Attempted (723 youth\*)**



**Court Notification Calls Not Attempted\*\* (109 youth)**



Of the total youth called regarding their Court Appearances, **55% appeared.**

Of the total youth *not* called regarding their Court Appearances, **40% appeared.**

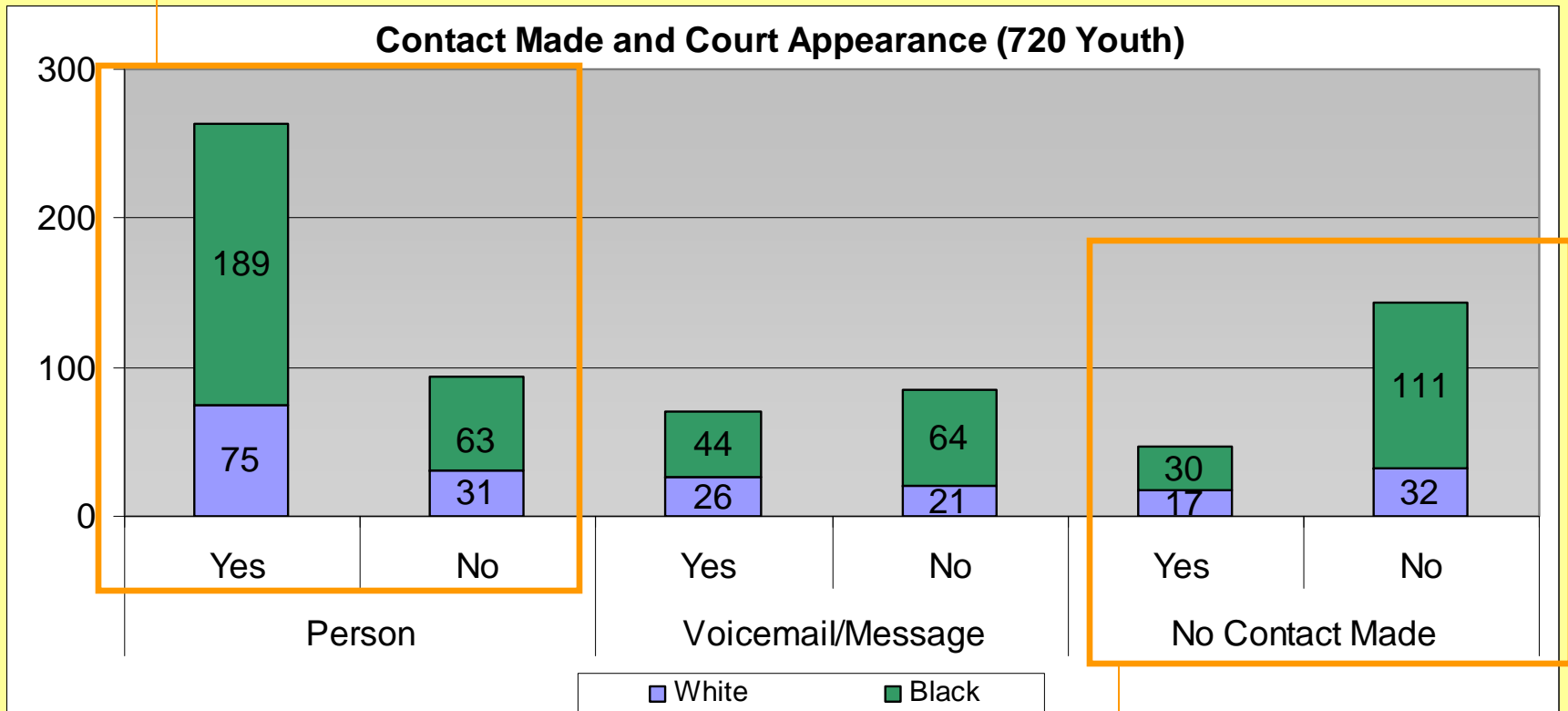
# Baltimore Court Notification

Does contact with youth/family and type of contact (Person, message) impact their attendance at Court?

- *Will the % of attendees be greater than 55% when contact is made?*
  - *Will the % of attendees be less than 55% when contact is not made?*
-

# Baltimore Court Notification

Of all 358 youth/families contacted in person, **74% appeared in Court.**  
*Of all 252 Black youth/Families contacted in person, 75% appeared in Court.*



Of all 190 youth/families not contacted at all, **25% appeared in court.**  
*Of all 141 Black youth/families not contacted, 21% appeared in court.*

# Establishing an Institutional Response

Identifying Indicators and establishing a response

You've got data...

You know where disparities exist...

You know where policy/practice change could impact the numbers...

## Now What?

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## Uses for Data

- ~~Gathering as “Activity” for Reports~~
  - ~~Gathering to fulfill a grant requirement~~
  - ~~Research Related to Hypothesis~~
  - To Inform and Drive Department Policy
-



# Establishing an Institutional Response

## **What is your local vehicle to:**

- Dig Deeper into factors contributing to disproportionality
  - Strategize about policy and practice change to reduce racial and ethnic disparities
  - Adopt Strategy
  - Indicator to Monitor effectiveness of each strategy in reducing racial disparities
  - Document Changes in reducing racial disparities
-



# Establishing An Institutional Response to DMC

## Santa Cruz Example

Unit Supervisors and Assistant Division Directors will report out at regular meeting every six weeks:

- ❑ Status of DMC indicators:
  - Is disproportionality up or down?
  - Identify anomalies or trends within the Unit?
  
- ❑ Unit Response to Status of Indicators:
  - Is a deeper investigation under way to identify what could be contributing to increases in disproportionality?
  - Are there findings from a deeper investigation?
  - Are there recommendations based on these findings?
  - Should a policy/practice change be adopted?
    - ❑ *How will that policy/practice change address the findings of what is contributing to disproportionality?*
    - ❑ *How has the policy/practice change impacted disproportionality?*

# Common Challenges in Using Data

- “We can’t get the all the data”
- “We know there is disproportionality, but we don’t know where it is coming from”
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# “We’re using data – we’ve done the RRI Analysis”

- Can become an exercise
  - Doesn’t dig deep
  - Problems with decision point comparison
    - After arrest, can lose focus on serious disproportionality within a jurisdiction
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# Problems with Decision Point Comparisons

AREA REPORTED	Data Entry Section								
State : California									
County: FRESNO		Reporting Period 1 /2002 (Month / Year)							
		through 12 / 2002 (Month / Year)							
	Total Youth	White	African-American	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islanders	Native American	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
1. Population at risk (age <u>10</u> through <u>17</u> )	118,722	39,117	6,460	52,433	19,750		972		79,615
2. Juvenile Arrests	13,585	3,058	2,055	7,220	1,091		29	132	10,527
3. Refer to Juvenile Court									
4. Cases Diverted	306	113	28	136	19		0	10	193
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	2,314	401	354	1,300	243		8	8	1,913
6. Cases Petitioned	5,859	1,000	901	3,113	523		16	36	4,589
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	4,058	555	894	2,195	384		15	15	3,503
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	2,501	585	362	1,330	201		13	10	1,916
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1,629	284	241	908	189		3	4	1,345
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	24		7	15					22
Meets 1% rule?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

# Problems with Decision Point Comparisons

**The way RRI will analyze African American youth whose case results in disposition of secure confinement.**

**An analysis keeping the total population of African American and White youths in mind.**

=  $\frac{284 \text{ white youths' disposition of confinement}}{555 \text{ white youth delinquency findings}}$

= 51% of white youth (*that get arrested, whose case gets petitioned, whose case results in delinquency finding*) are confined

=  $\frac{284 \text{ white youths' disposition of confinement}}{39,117 \text{ total white youth}}$

= .7% of total white youth population's has a case resulting in secure confinement

=  $\frac{241 \text{ African American youths' dispo of confinement}}{894 \text{ Af. Am. youth delinquency findings}}$

= 27% of African American youth (*that get arrested, whose case gets petitioned, whose case results in delinquency finding*) are confined

=  $\frac{241 \text{ African Am. youths' dispo of confinement}}{6,460 \text{ total African American youth}}$

= 3.7% of total African American youth population has a case resulting in secure confinement

**RRI = .53**

= African American youth are confined at half the rate of African American youth

**RRI = 5.2**

= African American youth are confined at a rate more than 5 times that of white youth

**It appears that White youth are overrepresented in dispositions of secure confinement**

# Problems with Decision Point Comparisons

<b>Stages</b>	<b>White</b>		<b>Af-Amer</b>		<b>RRI</b>	<b>Overall Rate Comparison</b>
At risk (ages 10-17)	39,117		6,480			
Arrested	3,058	78.18	2,005	318.11	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.07</b>
Referred to Court	--	--	--	--	--	--
Diverted	113	3.70	28	1.36	<b>0.37</b>	<b>1.50</b>
Detained	401	13.11	354	17.23	<b>1.31</b>	<b>5.53</b>
Petitioned/Charged	1,000	32.70	901	43.84	<b>1.34</b>	<b>5.46</b>
Adjudicated/Found Delinq.	555	55.55	894	99.22	<b>1.79</b>	<b>9.75</b>
Placed on Probation	585	105.41	362	65.23	<b>0.62</b>	<b>3.75</b>
Securely Confined	284	51.17	241	26.96	<b>0.53</b>	<b>5.14</b>
Transferred to Adult Ct.	---	---	7	0.78	--	--

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# Contact Information

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