

DOORS TO DETENTION

STATEWIDE DETENTION UTILIZATION STUDY

JUNE 2013

Executive Staff

Sam Abed
Secretary

Jay Cleary
Chief of Staff

Linda McWilliams
Deputy Secretary for
Operations

Lynette Holmes
Deputy Secretary for
Support Services

Project Staff

Virginia (Ginger) Meyers
Special Assistant to
Secretary/StateStat

*Office of Research &
Evaluation*

John Irvine
Director

Susan Russell Walters
Assistant Director - Program
Evaluation

Marci L. Stables
Research Analyst

Layout Design

Marci L. Stables

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Prepared by the Institute for Innovation & Implementation
University of Maryland School of Social Work

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Despite recent drops in juvenile crime in Maryland, the number of youth in secure detention has remained relatively constant. This study investigates the characteristics of youth detained, and the reasons for each detention during the first two months in 2013.

Findings:

- **Just two regions of the State account for a majority of youth in detention.**

Although they account for only 41% of Maryland's youth population, Baltimore City and the Metro Region (encompassing Prince George's and Montgomery County) comprise 64% percent of detention placements and 60% of average detained population (ADP).

- **Detained youth in Maryland are overwhelmingly African American males.**

African American males represent just 31% of the general youth population, but account for 67% of detained youth.

- **A majority of youth detained in Maryland were under DJS supervision at the time of detention.**

Sixty-seven percent of youth in detention had already been court ordered to probation or committed supervision (i.e., aftercare).

- **Although historically around one-third of youth in detention facilities were detained awaiting a committed out of home placement (“Pending Placement” youth), this number has declined markedly in the last year.**

Various reforms, including Continuum of Care legislation passed in 2012 as well as the subsequent establishment of the Department's Central Review Committee, have begun to reduce the backlog of pending placement youth in detention. During the study period, just 14% of detained youth were pending placement.

- **A majority of youth detained in Maryland did not commit a violent felony offense.**

Although more than one-third (36%) of the pre-disposition ADP was comprised of youth whose most recent, most serious *alleged* offense was a crime of violence, 44% of the pre-disposition ADP consisted of youth who had committed a non-violent misdemeanor as their most serious recent *alleged* offense.

- **A new delinquent offense is frequently not the main reason for a detention placement.**

Detentions often result from a youth's failure to comply with program or supervision conditions, or from some other infraction unrelated to the original offense and not comprising a new offense. Such technical violations account for over 35% of detained youth.

- **Many youth are detained following a stay in an alternative to detention (ATD) program.**

Maryland has a robust community-based detention alternatives system, but many youth who were initially court-ordered or intake-authorized into these programs are ultimately detained following a violation of the programs rules or the court order. Infractions include curfew violations, absences without leave (AWOL), equipment tampering, or other actions not rising to the level of a new delinquent offense. Such

ATD violations account for one in four youth detained - the largest door to detention in Maryland. A system of graduated sanctions is being developed to allow programs to manage violators without resorting to detention.

- **The Department's Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) drives relatively few detention decisions.**

Because a majority of detentions do not stem from a new delinquent offense being referred to DJS Intake (and are instead the result of violations or other policies and practices), the practice of administering the DRAI almost exclusively at the point of Intake has not been effective in driving decisions for youth who enter detention through the “back doors.”

- **Even in cases where a new delinquent complaint is referred to DJS Intake, the youth's assessed DRAI risk is frequently not the primary factor in the detention decision.**

Policy and discretionary overrides often trump detention recommendations based on assessed risk, so a youth who is classified as low risk and who has a less serious alleged offense may still be detained at intake if, for example:

- There is an open writ or warrant;
- A parent or guardian is unable to take custody of a youth; or
- Certain regional policies (or “special decisions”) mandate detention for certain offenses (e.g. auto theft) or situations (handgun use or possession).

- **Low risk youth account for a very small share of the average detained population.**

Even though the risk score is not the primary driver of detention in many cases, the study found that half of the average detained population was comprised of youth who were assessed by the DRAI as high risk, and just six percent of ADP was comprised of youth who were determined to be low risk. The remaining 44% of ADP was made up of medium risk offenders.

INTRODUCTION

I. PURPOSE OF THE DETENTION UTILIZATION STUDY

Two detention utilization studies were completed in 2012 for Baltimore City and Prince George's County. These previous studies showed not only that detention trends differ dramatically from other juvenile crime indicators (i.e., juvenile complaints, supervised caseloads) but that use of detention is driven as much by system policy and practice as it is by acts of delinquency by juveniles. Completed at the request of the state legislature, the present study extends the analysis of driving factors of detention use statewide. Similar to its predecessors, the statewide detention utilization study (DUS) addresses the following questions:

- Which youth are being placed in secure detention, by race, gender, age, and risk (i.e., by offense severity and as indicated by the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument)?
- What is the Average Daily Population (ADP) and the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) of securely detained youth? How does this vary by disposition status?
- What are the specific "doors" to secure detention, and what is the risk profile of youth who enter through each door?

Also identified throughout this report are anecdotes and shared misunderstandings about how and why youth are placed in secure detention; these are identified as "myth busters" in various sections of the report. DUS data are presented to factually counter some of the most common and widespread beliefs held by system stakeholders regarding detention utilization in Maryland.

II. THE USE OF SECURE DETENTION IN MARYLAND

In Maryland statute, secure detention is defined as:

"the temporary care of children who, pending court disposition, require secure custody for the protection of themselves or the community, in physically restricting facilities."

-Md. Code, Courts and Judicial Proceedings, 3-8A-01(n).

The code further directs the utilization of detention prior to a hearing if such action is required to protect the child or others, or if the child is likely to leave the jurisdiction of the court. Maryland code also acknowledges youth who are in detention pending placement in a committed residential facility by requiring that if a child remains in detention for a specific act for which the child has been adjudicated delinquent for more than 25 days after the court

Detention:

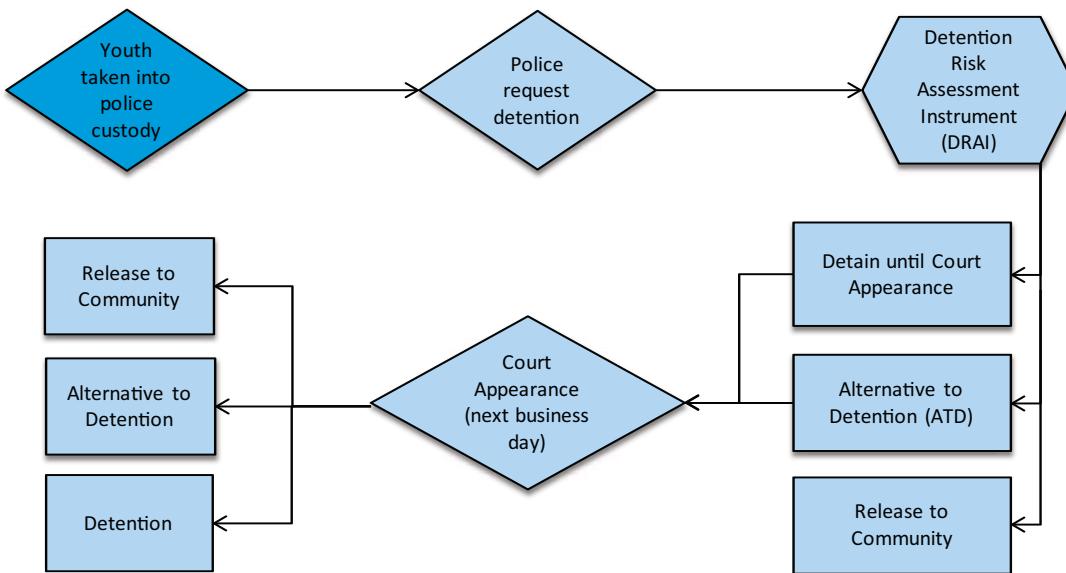
The terms "detention" and "secure detention" are used interchangeably throughout this report. For the purposes of this report, the term "detention" does not encompass community-based alternatives to detention such as community detention (CD) with or without electronic monitoring (CD/EM).

has made a disposition on a petition, then DJS must appear on the first available court date after the 25th day to explain the reason for the continued detention; such hearings are repeated every 25 days until the youth is placed in the committed program. 3-8A-15.

The use of detention reflected in statute and in common understanding is in dealing with a new delinquent complaint referred to DJS, in which police request that a youth they have taken into custody be detained by DJS (Figure 1). The DJS intake process is designed to determine whether secure detention is appropriate, based on the youth's risk to the community and for failing to appear for court. To guide this decision, DJS developed the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI). The DRAI includes items pertaining to prior offending, current supervision, and the youth's history of failing to appear, in addition to several aggravating and mitigating factors. Items are scored to create a DRAI risk score, which is used in conjunction with the most serious alleged offense, to produce a recommendation regarding whether the youth should be detained, sent to an alternative to detention (ATD), or be released to a parent or other family member or guardian. Overrides of DRAI recommendations are possible through the use of "special decisions," or locally mandated policy overrides, as well as through discretionary overrides by DJS staff. DRAI items and associated scoring are provided in Appendix A.

Based on the DRAI's recommendation, youth who are not eligible for release are placed into either secure detention or in an ATD. These youth are required to appear in court on the next business day for an emergency detention hearing, at which time the juvenile court Judge or Master issues a formal order if secure detention is required until the adjudicatory or dispositional hearing.

Figure 1: Standard Detention Process for New Intake Complaints



However, as this study shows, there are many uses of detention for situations not immediately stemming from a new delinquent offense referred to DJS intake. These other various “doors” to detention are the focus of this report and will be discussed in more detail in the sections that follow. Current DJS policy requires that all youth entering secure detention receive a DRAI, even if the detention was not a result of an intake referral. In the other instances, the instrument is administered after the fact for data collection purposes only. Differences in the application of the DRAI result from the multiple “back doors” to secure detention, such as writs/warrants or ATD violations, that do not involve decision making at the point of intake.

III. DEFINITION OF OTHER KEY TERMS

The following terms are frequently used, and are for the purposes of this report are defined as follows:

- **Aftercare Supervision:** Individualized services provided to a youth who is discharged from a residential program.
- **Alternatives to Detention (ATDs):** Residential settings/services provided to youth in lieu of detention that satisfy the detaining court’s requirement to keep the youth and the public safe and ensure the youth appears in court. ATDs may include: home; home with additional services; home under community detention and/or electronic monitoring; family shelter care; structured shelter care; acute care hospitals; and psychiatric respite care programs.
- **Automated Statewide System of Information Support Tools (ASSIST):** DJS client database.
- **Average Daily Population (ADP):** Daily population of youth in secure detention averaged over the number of days of the study period.
- **Average Length of Stay (ALOS):** The complete duration of days in secure juvenile detention. Youth detained in more than one facility during a contiguous stay are counted as a single placement.
- **Detained Post-Disposition Pending Placement:** That part of a detention stay spent after court disposition of the current offense, and also including already committed youth detained after being removed from a committed program. Youth who were already under a court ordered probation or commitment who are detained on a new charge or violation are not considered pending placement if there is further court action required prior to a committed placement.
- **Detained Pre-Disposition:** That part of a detention stay spent prior to court disposition of the current offense. This also includes already committed youth detained on a new charge or violation which requires court action.
- **Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI):** An assessment of a youth’s risk to reoffend and/or failing to appear for future court dates which is used to guide whether the youth should be detained, placed in a detention alternative, or released to a parent/guardian.
- **Door to Detention:** The primary reason for a detention placement.
- **Ejection from Committed Placement:** An incidence of a youth’s return to secure detention from an out-of-home placement upon determination that he or she has failed to comply with the rules and conditions of the program.
- **Juvenile Complaint:** A written statement made by any person or agency to a DJS intake officer, which if true would support the allegations of a juvenile petition. For the purposes of this report, only those juvenile complaints that are referred to DJS are included, so youth arrested but diverted to a police diversion program are excluded unless the youth fails and is subsequently referred.

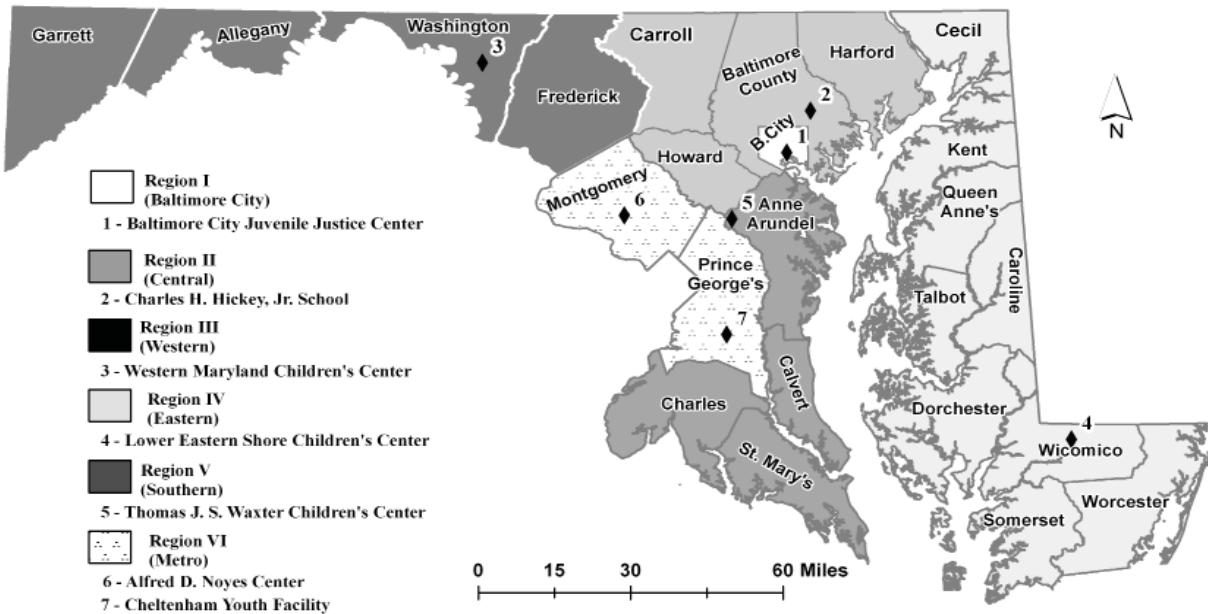
- **Placement vs. Admission:** A placement is based on a decision made by an intake officer or judge to place a youth into detention or a committed program. An admission occurs when a youth physically enters a facility either through direct placement or through transfer. Thus, during one placement, a youth may have several admissions and these counts will not match.
- **Probation:** Court-ordered supervision of youth in the community that may include community service, restitution, counseling, etc.
- **Sanction:** Short-term use of detention as a graduated response to a youth's failure to comply with an ATD or other program.
- **Supervision:** For the purposes of this study, supervision indicates that a youth is currently under active probation or commitment supervision order at the time of detention.
- **Violation of Probation:** Failure of youth to comply with the conditions (e.g., curfew, community service, restitution, counseling, etc.) of court-ordered post-disposition supervision of youth in the community.
- **Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI):** Implemented in January 2008, the VPI Unit ensures intensified levels of supervision and targeted services for youth at highest risk of being victims/perpetrators of crimes of violence. This Initiative incorporates a level system and continuum of graduated responses to ensure that immediate and appropriate actions are consistently applied when youth are noncompliant.
- **Writs/Warrants:** Court order requiring that a law enforcement agency take custody of a youth to ensure his/her appearance before the court.

IV. DETENTION FACILITIES IN MARYLAND

DJS owns and operates seven secure detention facilities in Maryland. These detention facilities accommodate youth who have been detained on a short-term basis (e.g., pending court adjudication or disposition) as well as youth who have been found delinquent by the court and are waiting to be placed in a residential program for committed youth. Youth admitted to detention are screened for somatic, mental health, and substance abuse treatment needs, and services are provided as needed. The Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) provides educational services in all DJS-operated detention facilities.

The total capacity of secure detention facilities in Maryland is 454 beds, which includes 64 beds for females. A brief description of each facility is presented below. It should be stressed that, though these are regional detention facilities, they are managed as a statewide system, and youth may be placed or transferred to facilities outside their home region for safety, population management, or other reasons.

Figure 2: DJS Secure Detention Facilities by Region



Alfred D. Noyes Children's Center

The Alfred D. Noyes Children's Center is located in Rockville, Maryland (Montgomery County) with a capacity of 57 beds, 41 for males and 16 for females. Montgomery County youth accounted for 57.0% of the total number of admissions during fiscal year 2012, while Prince George's County and Washington County comprised 22.3% and 6.0% of admissions, respectively. More than one-third (38.1%) of the total number of admissions were female youth. The average daily population during fiscal year 2012 was 48 youth. Youth detained pre-disposition spent an average of 17 days in detention as compared to youth detained post-disposition who were detained for 31 days on average.

Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center

The Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center is located in Baltimore, Maryland with a capacity of 120 beds solely for males. Baltimore City youth accounted for 96.6% of the total number of admissions during fiscal year 2012, while Prince George's County and Baltimore County comprised 1.0% and 0.8% of admissions, respectively. The average daily population during fiscal year 2012 was 122 youth. Youth detained pre-disposition spent an average of 12 days in detention, while youth detained post-disposition were detained for an average of 48 days.

Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School

The Charles H. Hickey, Jr. School is located in Parkville, Maryland (Baltimore County) and has 72 beds available for its population of entirely male youth. Baltimore County youth represented 42.7% of its annual admissions during fiscal year 2012, with Baltimore City and Harford County totaling 17.0% and 9.4% of admissions, respectively. The average daily population during fiscal year 2012 was 70 youth. The average length of stay for youth detained pre-disposition was 19 days, compared to an average length of stay of 30 days for youth detained post-disposition.

Cheltenham Youth Facility

The Cheltenham Youth Facility (Prince George's County) is a 115-bed facility that exclusively serves males. Prince George's County comprised 61.9% of total admissions during fiscal year 2012, while Anne Arundel and Charles County constituted 17.2% and 6.6% of the total admissions, respectively. The average daily population during fiscal year 2012 was 110 youth. Youth detained pre-disposition spent an average of 15 days in detention as compared to youth detained post-disposition who were detained for 37 days on average.

Lower Eastern Shore Children's Center

The Lower Eastern Shore Children's Center is located in Salisbury, Maryland (Wicomico County) and has a capacity of 18 beds for males and 6 beds for females. Wicomico County youth made up 50.0% of its annual admissions during fiscal year 2012, with Worcester County and Somerset County totaling 13.2% and 7.6% of admissions, respectively. Slightly less than a quarter (22.8%) of total admissions were female youth. The average daily population during fiscal year 2012 was 25 youth. The average length of stay for youth detained pre-disposition was 23 days as compared to an average length of stay of 21 days for youth detained post-disposition.

Thomas J.S. Waxter Children's Center

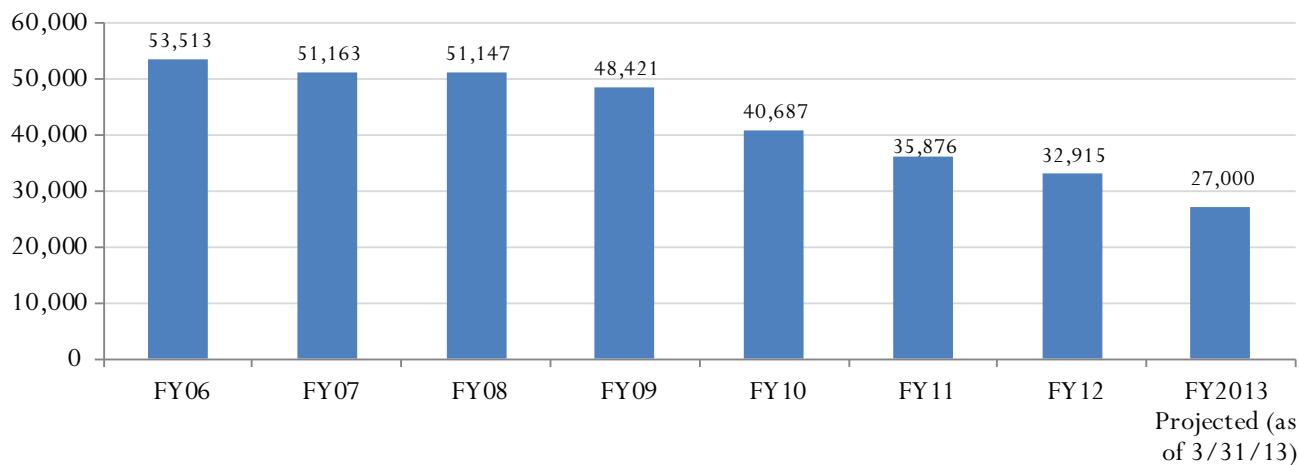
The Thomas J.S. Waxter Children's Center is located in Laurel, Maryland (Anne Arundel County) and has a capacity of 42 beds to accommodate female youth. Baltimore City youth represented 47.8% of its annual admissions during fiscal year 2012, while Anne Arundel and Baltimore County made up 10.1% and 9.9% admissions, respectively. The average daily population during this period was 30 youth. Youth detained at Waxter pre-disposition spent an average of 14 days at the facility, while youth detained post-disposition remained for an average of 26 days.

Western Maryland Children's Center

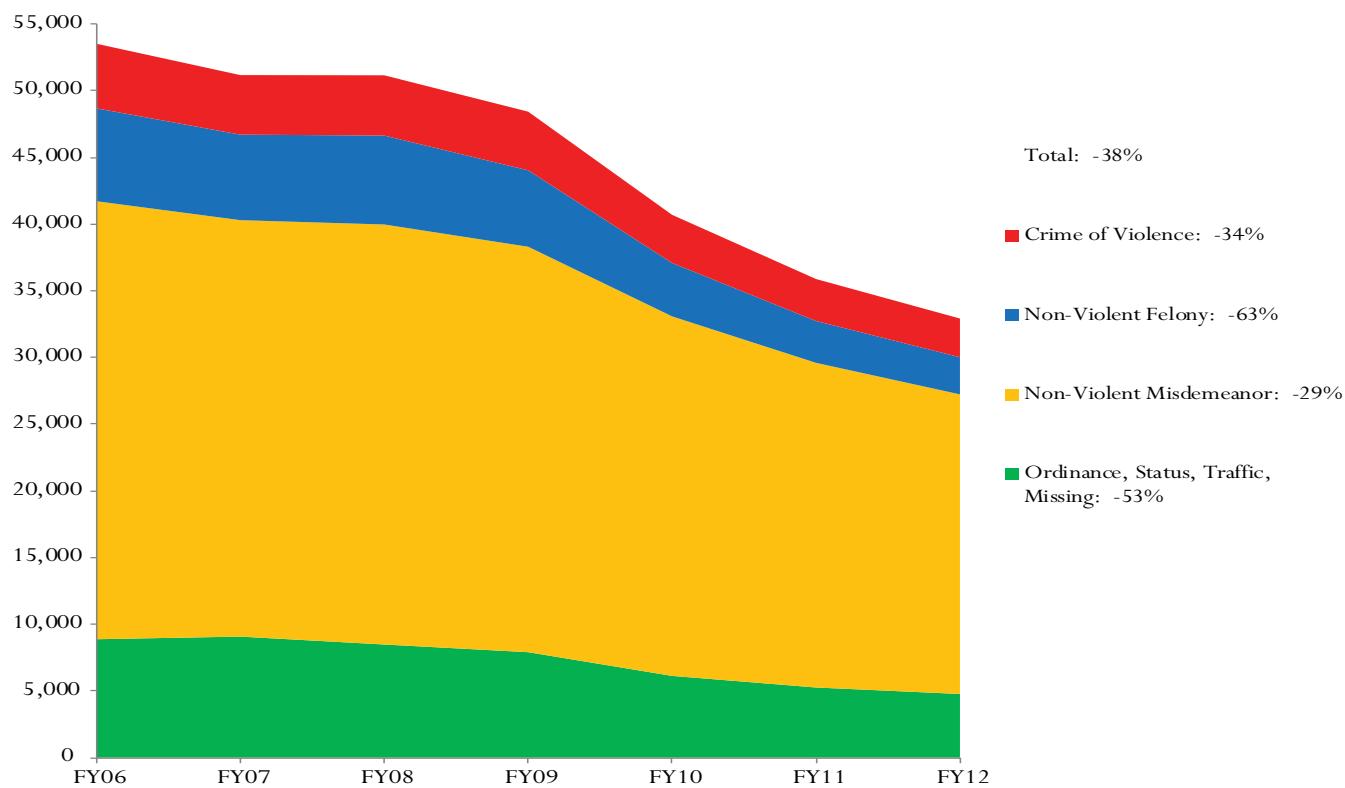
The Western Maryland Children's Center is located in Hagerstown, Maryland (Washington County) and has a capacity of 24 beds for male youth. Washington County youth represented 34.0% of its annual admissions during fiscal year 2012, while Frederick County and Allegany County comprised 24.0% and 10.8% of admissions, respectively. The average daily population during fiscal year 2012 was 24 youth. The average length of stay for youth detained pre-disposition was 21 days as compared to an average length of stay of 24 days for youth detained post-disposition.

V. JUVENILE CRIME AND DETENTION TRENDS IN MARYLAND

The average juvenile detained population in Maryland has remained remarkably steady over the past several years. This is notable due to the fact that, over the same period, overall juvenile referrals and supervised caseloads have significantly declined. Between Fiscal Year 2006 and the end of March 2013, there has been a 49.5 percent drop in the number of juvenile complaints referred to DJS Intake (Figure 3).

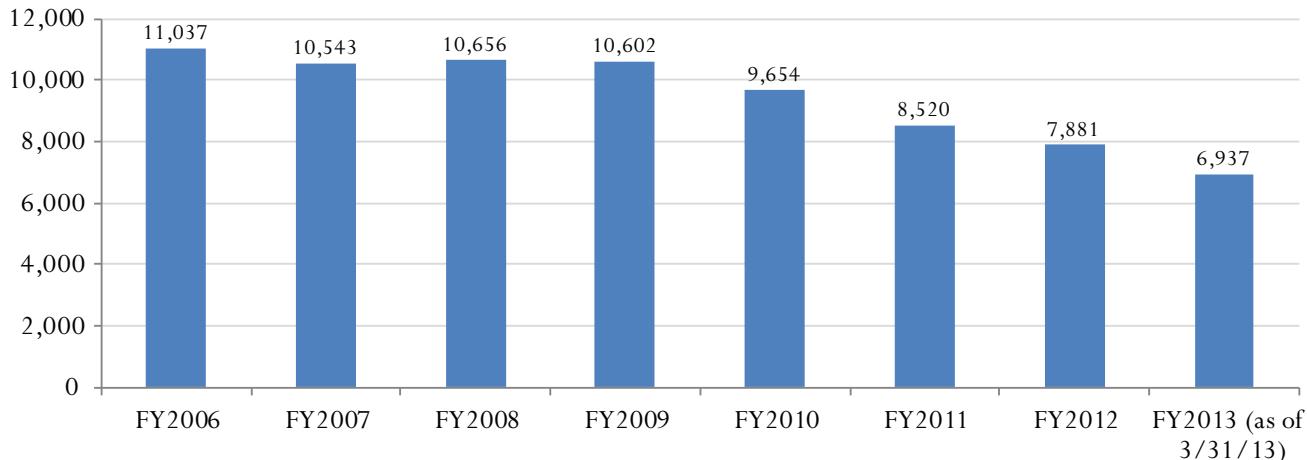
Figure 3: Annual Juvenile Complaints since FY 2006

An analysis of offense types shows that the decline in juvenile complaints cuts across all categories and is not confined to more or less serious charges (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Change in Juvenile Complaints by Offense Type, FY 2006-FY 2012

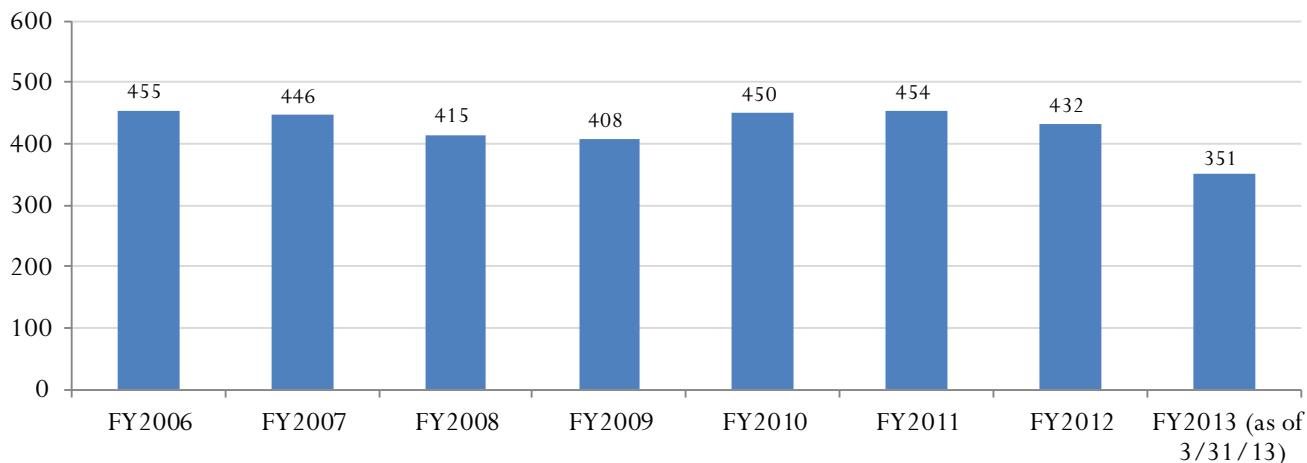
Over the same period the average caseload of juveniles ordered onto supervised juvenile probation, or committed to DJS, has also sharply declined. As shown in Figure 5, there has been a 37.1% decline in the supervised caseload since FY 2006.

Figure 5: Average DJS Supervised Caseload Since FY 2006



Despite these declines in intake complaints and supervised caseloads, the average juvenile detained population has remained much more consistent over this period, declining just 22.9 percent between FY 2006 and March 31, 2013 (Figure 6). Most of this decline occurred in the most recent year.

Figure 6: Average Juvenile Detained Population Since FY 2006



OVERVIEW OF STUDY METHODOLOGY

The current study was conducted by researchers from the University of Maryland's Institute for Innovation and Implementation, in partnership with DJS research staff. The study was completed prospectively and examines all new cases entering into pre- and/or post-disposition (pending placement) detention throughout the state of Maryland during the months of January and February 2013. Because some data elements required for the study—including, most notably, the “door” leading to detention—are not currently captured in standard fields in ASSIST, the Institute’s researchers developed an Access database designed to collect individual- and case-specific information. Data fields included the youth’s demographics, admission and release dates, supervision status, offense information, DRAI score and recommendation, and the door to detention. Intake workers in each region, and personnel in each detention facility, were designated as data enterers, and training on data collection was provided by members of the Institute research team during a pilot testing period in December 2012. In addition, the researchers also validated data entered into the Access database by reading through case notes and official documentation entered in ASSIST. In particularly complex cases, data enterers as well as DJS researchers were consulted.

I. CALCULATING AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

Youth are included in the study only if their detention spell began in January or February 2013. For those youth who were released from detention, but immediately readmitted for another reason, both detention placements were included in order to calculate overall lengths of stay beyond the study period.

$$\text{Pre-Disposition LOS} + \text{Post-Disposition LOS} = \text{TOTAL LOS}$$

For example, if a youth was detained pre-disposition from January 15th through January 17th and was released to post-disposition (pending placement) detention on January 17th and stayed through February 12th, his length of stay would be calculated as follows:

$$2 \text{ days (Pre-Disposition)} + 26 \text{ days (Post Disposition)} = 28 \text{ days (Total)}$$

Detention spells for 12 cases extended beyond the study period. Rather than dropping these youth from the study sample, projected release dates (acquired from ASSIST) were utilized to calculate length of stay¹. This technique allows for a more accurate portrayal of the detention population during the two-month study period. Some caution should be exercised, as projected release dates are subject to change due to court continuances or the availability of committed placement beds.

II. CALCULATING AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

This study derives the average daily population (ADP) by simply looking at placements and length of stay. This methodology calculates the ADP as:

$$\frac{\text{Placements} \times \text{ALOS}}{\text{Days in Study Period}}$$

For example, there were 59 days in January and February, so the overall ADP calculation of pre-disposition detention is as follows:

$$\frac{975 \text{ Placements} \times 16.9 \text{ ALOS Pre-Disposition}}{59 \text{ days}} = 279 \text{ ADP Pre-disposition}$$

It is important to note that this methodology does not calculate the actual ADP for January and February - to do that would require including all youth already detained at the start of January, and it would require determining the original door to detention for all those youth as well as those newly detained. Instead, the current study uses the placements during the study period as a representative sample, and it uses their full lengths of stay to estimate an average detained population. This approach allows for a more in-depth presentation of detention ADP, using the processes uncovered in the prospective data collection. The limitation is that it assumes that youth admitted to detention during January and February represent the typical detention population in the state.

¹Eleven additional cases were dropped from the study sample because projected release dates were unavailable. Five of these cases were detained through the Adult Court Involvement door, three were detained through the New Complaint door, two were detained through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door, and one was detained via the Court Hearings door.

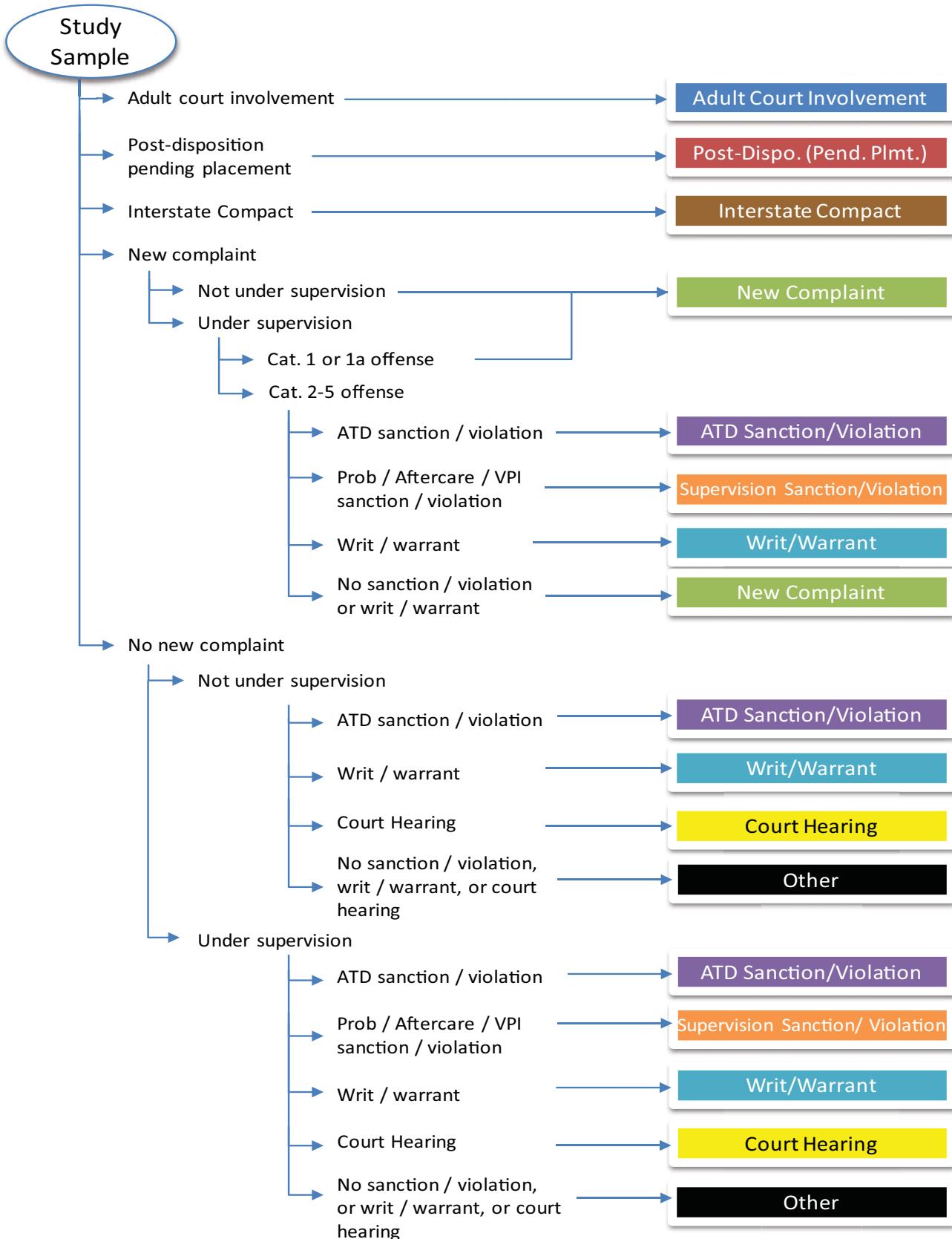
III. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRIMARY DOORS TO DETENTION

The primary focus of this study is to identify the reasons underlying the use of, or “doors” to, detention for youth in Maryland. However, identification of these doors is complicated by the fact that a youth may be detained for multiple reasons at a time. To simplify our understanding of why youth are detained, the reasons for detention were assessed and classified into the following nine mutually-exclusive doors:

- ATD Sanctions and Violations
- New Complaints
- Writs and Warrants
- Supervision Sanctions and Violations
- Post-Disposition Pending Placement
- Court Hearings
- Adult Court Involvement
- Interstate Compact
- Other

Next, these doors were incorporated into a decision tree that prioritized detention reasons based on precedence. This approach ensures that a single youth is not counted as coming through multiple doors and facilitates interpretation of the study’s findings. This decision tree is illustrated in Figure 7. Each of these doors is profiled in more detail in later sections.

Figure 7: Decision Tree - Doors to Detention



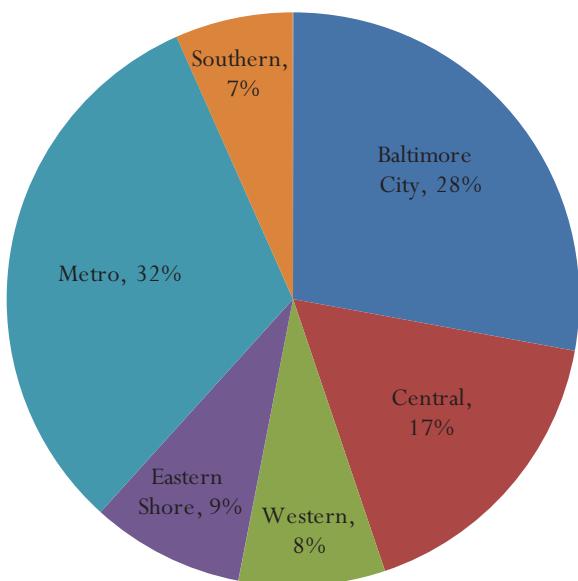
ANALYSIS OF SECURE DETENTION UTILIZATION

During January and February 2013, 975 youth were admitted to secure detention placements in Maryland.² Section I below provides an overview of differences in placements, ADP, and ALOS by region of jurisdiction. Section II describes detained youth by providing information on their demographics, supervision status, disposition status, and risk (offense and DRAI) profile. The information provided here, along with the breakdown of the doors to detention, will be further disaggregated by each region of jurisdiction in a supplemental report.

I. DIFFERENCES IN PLACEMENTS, ADP, AND ALOS BY REGION

ADP is the main unit by which to measure the use of secure detention. It quantifies the resources (i.e., detention beds) that are used by DJS on a daily basis. As detailed in the Overview of the Study Methodology, the ADP calculation accounts for both the number of detention placements and the ALOS over the study period. Figure 8 shows the percentage of the statewide ADP by region of jurisdiction; these six different regions are shown in the map (Figure 2) on page 9.

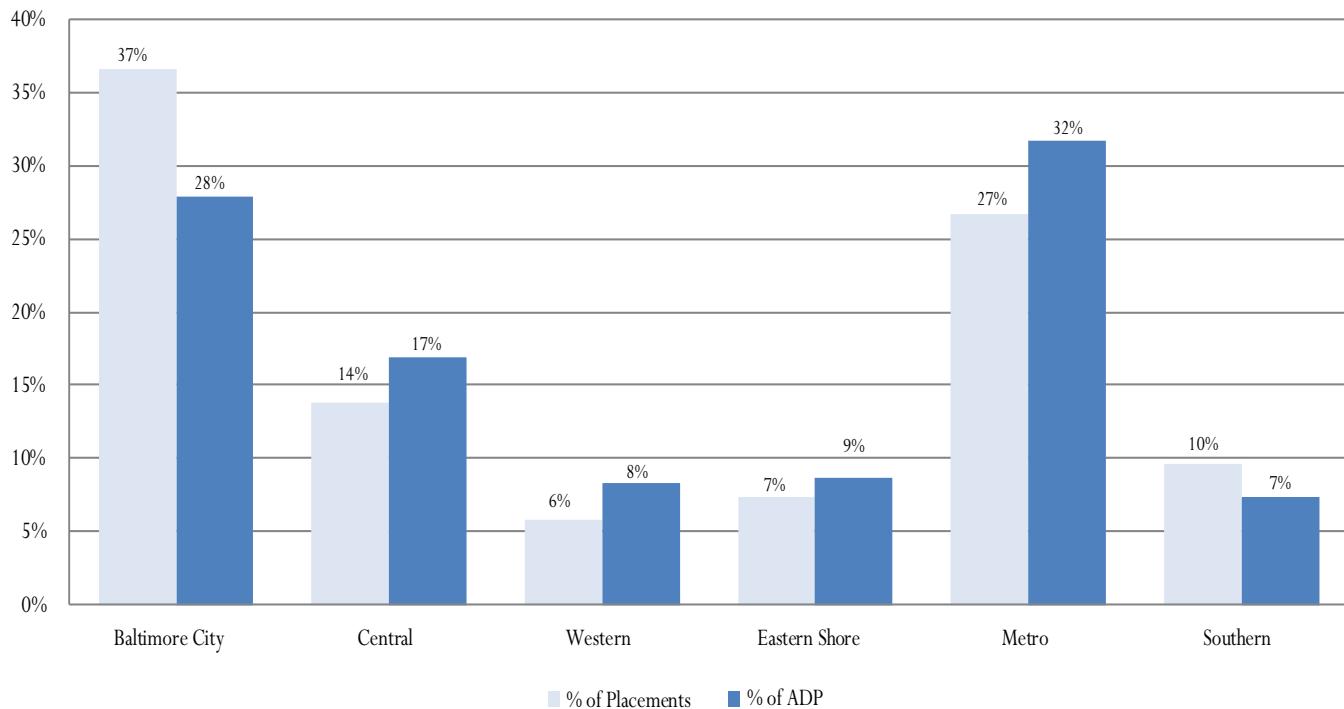
Figure 8. ADP by Region, January & February 2013



- Two regions - Metro (32%) and Baltimore City (28%) - accounted for 60% of the state's ADP during the study period.
- The Eastern Shore (9%), Western (8%), and Southern (7%) regions each contributed less than 10% to the ADP.

In some instances, the percentages of detention resources required by each region (ADP) vary markedly from the percentages of youth entering detention from each region (Placements). Figure 9 displays these differences.

²The 975 cases detained during the study period represent 863 unique youth. Although the terms "youth" and "cases" are used somewhat interchangeably throughout this document, cases are the unit of measure.

Figure 9. Placements and ADP by Region, January & February 2013

Differences between placement and ADP percentages are largely driven by differences in average lengths of stay, as shown in the ALOS column of Table 1.

Table 1. Placements, ALOS, and ADP by Region - January & February, 2013

	Placements		ADP		ALOS
	n	%	ADP	%	
Baltimore City	357	37%	77.8	28%	12.9
Central	135	14%	47.2	17%	20.6
Western	57	6%	23.1	8%	23.9
Eastern Shore	72	7%	24.1	9%	19.7
Metro	260	27%	88.3	32%	20.0
Southern	94	10%	18.6	7%	11.7
Total	975	100%	279.0	100%	16.9

- On average, Maryland youth who were detained during the study period remained in detention for 16.9 days.
- There was substantial regional variation in ALOS, ranging from 11.7 days to 23.9 days.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN SECURE DETENTION

This section provides descriptions of the 975 youth detained during the study period. It does not provide the reasons for which they were detained; those reasons are described in the Doors to Detention Overview and subsequently detailed for each door. All youth characteristics are presented in this section in terms of statewide ADP.

Demographics

On average, youth detained during the study period were 16.5 years old. As shown in Figure 10, youth between the ages of 15 and 17 accounted for nearly 70% of the average daily population.

Figure 10. ADP by Age, January & February 2013

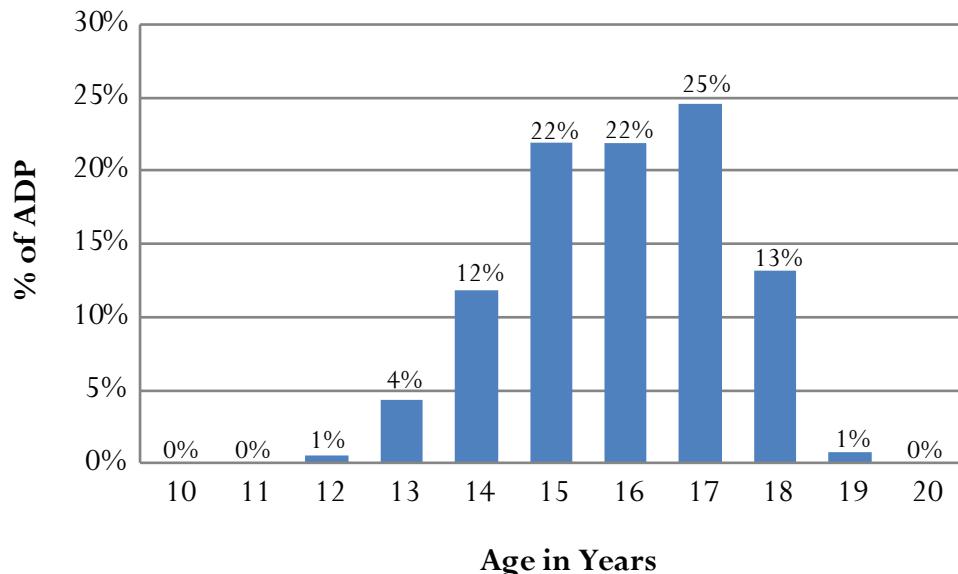
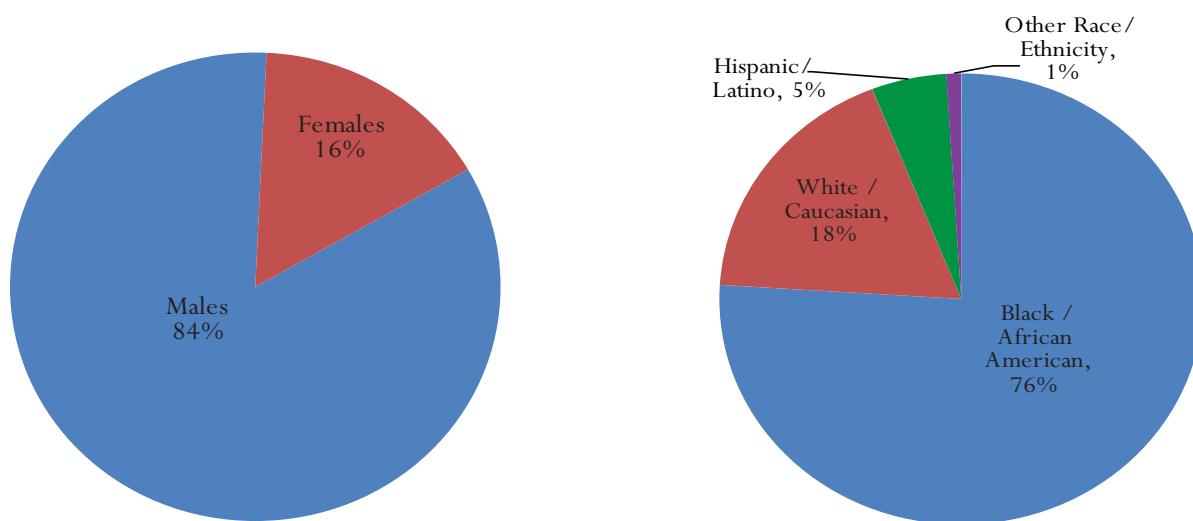


Figure 11 shows the ADP by gender and by race/ethnicity

Figure 11. ADP by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, January & February 2013



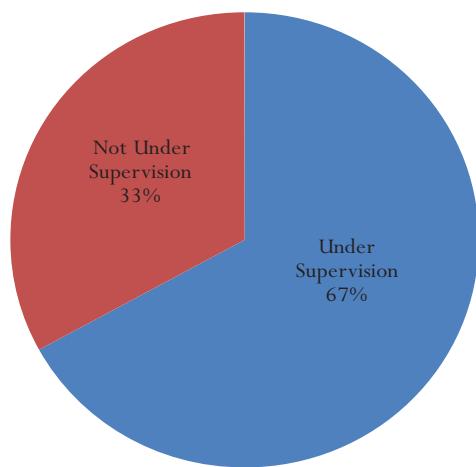
- Males accounted for 84% of the overall ADP during the study period; the remaining 16% was comprised of females.

- During the study period, Black/African American youth accounted for 76% of the overall ADP; 18% of the ADP was comprised of White youth, 5% consisted of Hispanic/Latino youth, and 1% was accounted for by youth of another race/ethnicity.
- Black/African American males were the predominant group detained in Maryland in January and February 2013, accounting for 67% of the overall ADP.

Supervision Status

For the purposes of this study, being “under supervision” is defined as having an active probation or commitment supervision order at the time of detention; youth supervised under community detention are not counted in this group unless they also have an assigned DJS Case Manager. More than two-thirds of the cases (n=660) in the study involved youth who were currently under supervision at the time of their entry into detention. On average, those under supervision were detained for slightly shorter periods (16.8 days) than those not under supervision (17.1 days). As shown in Figure 12, supervised youth accounted for 67% of the total ADP. In other words, these youth used approximately 188 of the 279 detention beds during the study period.

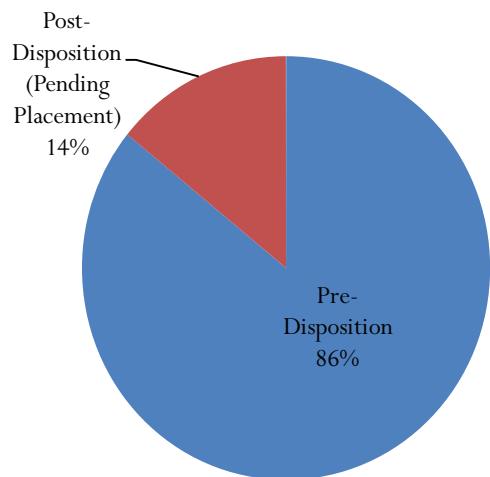
Figure 12. ADP by Supervision Status



Disposition Status

Disposition status indicates whether or not the youth has had a court disposition for his or her current offense. Pre-disposition status means that the court disposition has not yet occurred for the current alleged offense, while post-disposition pending placement status means that disposition of the current offense has occurred and the youth is awaiting a committed residential placement. The majority (n=870) of the cases in this study began as pre-disposition cases; 12% (n=113) of study cases remained in detention following their disposition hearing, thereby transitioning to post-disposition pending placement status. An additional 105 of the cases in this study were placed directly into detention with post-disposition pending placement status during the study period; these youth spent nearly 6 additional days in detention, as compared to youth admitted prior to disposition. However, given that the majority of cases in the study began as pre-disposition cases, it is not surprising that pre-disposition cases represent the predominant portion of total ADP, as illustrated in Figure 13. The ADP for the entire sample is 279, with pre-disposition cases accounting for 239.5 (86%) beds. This means that, on any given day, 14% of all youth in secure detention in Maryland are post-disposition status awaiting placement.

Figure 13. ADP by Disposition Status

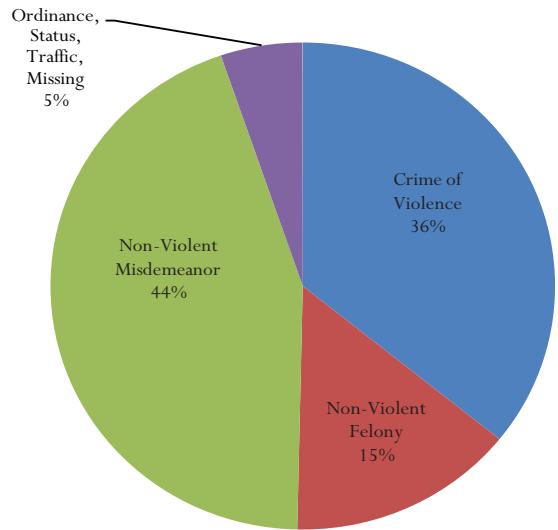


Youth Risk

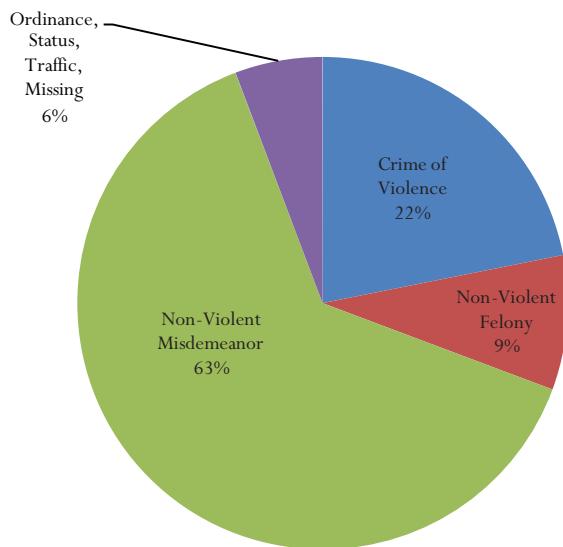
As was previously noted, DJS uses a Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) to assess youth's risk for reoffending prior to their scheduled hearing and for failing to appear at these hearings. The DRAI uses two dimensions in order to generate a recommendation – current offense and risk score. Each of these dimensions is discussed in detail below.

Current Offense

Offense classifications are presented separately based on disposition status. Descriptions of the types of offenses included by each category are provided in Appendix B, followed by a more detailed breakdown of offenses by disposition status in Appendix C. The ADP by the most recent, most serious *alleged* offense is shown in Figure 14a for pre-disposition youth, while the ADP by the most recent, most serious *adjudicated* offense is displayed in Figure 14b for post-disposition pending placement youth. Caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions based on this information alone, as offenses may be unrelated to the reasons youth were actually detained. As this study will show, many detention admissions are not related to current offense but are instead the result of a "back door" to detention. For instance, a youth whose most serious, most recent alleged offense was a status offense may have actually been detained at a review hearing or as the result of an outstanding writ or warrant.

Figure 14a. Pre-Disposition Cases: ADP by Most Recent, Most Serious Alleged Offense Type

- Forty-four percent of the pre-disposition ADP was comprised of youth whose most recent, most serious alleged offense was a non-violent misdemeanor.
- More than one-third (36%) of the ADP for cases detained pre-disposition consisted of youth whose most recent, most serious alleged offense was a crime of violence. These cases (n=259) largely consisted of robberies (38%; n=98), first degree assaults (20%; n=53), first degree burglaries (19%; n=50), and robberies with deadly weapons (10%; n=27). It is important to note that many violent offenses are not in the jurisdiction of the juvenile court (with some depending on the age of the offender), and only those that are under juvenile court jurisdiction are included in this study.
- Youth whose most recent, most serious alleged offense was a non-violent felony accounted for 15% of the pre-disposition ADP.

Figure 14b. Post-Disposition Pending Placement Cases: ADP by Most Recent, Most Serious Adjudicated Offense Type

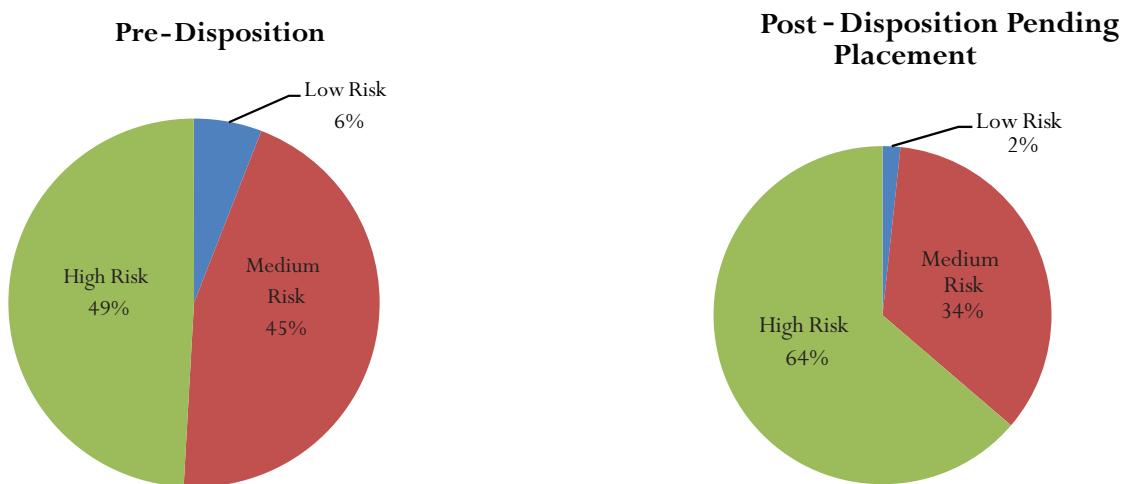
- Youth whose most recent, most serious adjudicated offense was a non-violent misdemeanor accounted for nearly two-thirds (63%) of the post-disposition pending placement ADP.
- More than one-fifth (22%) of the post-disposition pending placement ADP was comprised of youth whose most recent, most serious adjudicated offense was a crime of violence.
- It is important to note that the pending placement population includes some youth who are returned to detention following ejection from a committed program. For these cases, the most recent adjudicated offense would have occurred prior to placement in the program, and may not be at all proximate in time to the current detention admission.

DRAI Risk Level

Offense is only one factor considered by the DRAI in assessing whether a youth should be released, placed in an ATD, or securely detained. The other dimension factored by the DRAI is the youth's risk score, which is calculated based on his or her offense history, current supervision status, history of failing to appear, and mitigating and aggravating factors. During the initial development and validation of the DRAI, regional differences were uncovered in the efficacy of individual items to predict risk. Accordingly, six, regionally-based scoring schemes were established (see Appendix A) in 2007. In addition, different regions established their own set of "special decisions," which override the DRAI's risk-based recommendations and mandate detention in certain circumstances (which are, in many cases, encompassed by the doors to detention covered by this study). Because of these regional differences in the scoring and use of the DRAI, regional comparisons of risk scores alone are not very informative. For this reason, this report translates scores into low, medium, and high risk levels in all tables in which DRAI information is presented.

Ideally, a DRAI is administered to guide detention decisions for all new intake complaints in which detention is requested by the police. However, because many detentions are not driven by a new intake complaint, the DRAI may be administered after the detention decision has already been made, for data collection purposes only. For purposes of classifying detained youth by risk, DRAI data were collected for the study population, regardless of whether the instrument was administered immediately prior to, or sometime during, each youth's period in detention.

Figure 15. ADP by DRAI Risk Level, Pre- and Post-Disposition Cases



- The DRAI was administered to 725 pre-disposition youth. For these cases, 49% of the ADP was comprised of youth who were classified as high risk. This means that slightly more than half (51%) of the ADP for pre-disposition youth included youth who were deemed either low (6%) or medium risk (45%).
- High risk youth accounted for the majority (64%) of the ADP for the 53 post-disposition pending placement youth to whom the DRAI was administered. However, 34% of the post-disposition pending placement ADP was comprised of youth classified as medium risk and 2% included youth who were identified as low risk.

Summary of Characteristics of Youth in Secure Detention

In Maryland, detention resources are largely used for:

- Youth between the ages of 15 and 17 (70% of ADP);
- Black / African American males (67% of ADP);
- Youth with an active probation or commitment supervision order at the time of detention (67% of ADP);
- Youth for whom court disposition had not yet occurred for the current alleged offense (pre-disposition youth; 86% of ADP);
- Youth whose most recent, most serious alleged offense was a non-violent misdemeanor (44% of ADP for pre-disposition cases, 63% of ADP for post-disposition pending placement cases); and
- Youth who were classified by the DRAI as high-risk (50% of ADP for pre- and post-disposition pending placement youth, combined). This last point should not diminish the fact that the remaining 50% of ADP was utilized for youth who were identified as either low or medium risk.

DOORS TO DETENTION OVERVIEW

In 2012, separate DJS studies investigated the multiple pathways, or “doors,” by which youth enter secure detention in Baltimore City and Prince George’s County. The current study builds upon previous findings in order to determine the reasons for detention placement throughout the State of Maryland and to examine which reasons contribute to the largest portion of the average detention population. It is important to note that there is considerable overlap between doors. For example, a youth on court-ordered probation may present with a new complaint and also have an outstanding writ or warrant. Strategic efforts, such as those outlined in the JDAI model, seek to minimize unnecessary and inappropriate entry through any one door by reform of policies and practices that govern how and why youth enter through each door. Such reforms impact decision making units within DJS and the courts, and among other juvenile justice decision makers.

Explaining the Primary Doors to Detention

Eight primary doors were identified as representative of nearly all placements into secure detention in Maryland. A ninth, “Other” door, includes cases that were not easily categorized into the other eight doors. The following table identifies each door and provides information describing the ways in which youth enter secure detention through each respective door.

DOORS TO DETENTION REPORT

Table 2. Descriptions of the Doors to Detention

Door to Detention	Definition
Adult Court Involvement	Placement in a juvenile detention center occurs after the resolution of, or the transfer from, adult court jurisdiction or as a courtesy hold while an adult charge is addressed.
Post-Disposition Pending Placement	Placement in detention occurs at disposition or following an ejection from a committed placement for youth who are awaiting a new placement. Note: These youth were not detained immediately pre-disposition.
Interstate Compacts	Detention is a courtesy placement related to pending delinquency matters in another state or in the District of Columbia.
New Complaints	Placement in detention is the result of a new complaint.
ATD Sanctions and Violations	Placement in detention follows non-compliance with the supervision terms of an ATD, either as a violation or as a short-term sanction.
Supervision Sanctions and Violations	Placement in detention is the result of a violation or sanction related to supervision (probation, aftercare, VPI, and court-ordered community based programs) and does not involve a new offense or an ATD violation/sanction.
Writs and Warrants	Placement in detention results from a writ or warrant and is not related to a new juvenile or adult complaint or to an ATD or supervision violation at the time of placement.
Court Hearings	Placement in detention results from proceedings in a juvenile court hearing and is not related to a new complaint, an ATD or supervision violation, a writ/warrant, or an interstate compact.
Other	Placement in detention results from an uncategorized door of entry.

The Impact of the Doors to Detention on Overall ADP

The following analysis sorts each detention placement into one of the previously identified, mutually exclusive categories using the methodology identified in Figure 7 on page 15. The findings for each door will be detailed separately in the pages that follow.

Table 3. ADP by Door to Detention, January & February 2013 - Statewide

Door to Detention	Placements		ADP		Length of Stay	
	n	%	ADP	%	ALOS	%<2days
ATD Sanctions and Violations	229	24%	70.0	25%	18.0	18%
New Complaints	213	22%	56.6	20%	15.7	38%
Writs and Warrants	176	18%	43.1	15%	14.4	30%
Supervision Sanctions and Violations	105	11%	28.1	10%	15.8	21%
Post-Disposition Pending Placement	69	7%	27.4	10%	23.4	3%
Court Hearings	89	9%	21.9	8%	14.5	8%
Adult Court Involvement	40	4%	20.8	7%	30.7	34%
Interstate Compact	27	3%	6.6	2%	14.5	4%
Other	27	3%	4.5	2%	9.9	50%
Total	975	100%	279.0	100%	16.9	24%

- Less than one-quarter (24%) of all cases were detained for less than two days. While half (50%) of youth detained through the Other door were detained for less than two days, only 3% of youth detained through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door were detained for under two days.
- Although the statewide percentages of placements through each door are relatively similar to their share of the ADP, Figure 16 below illustrates how differences in lengths of stay can result in differences between these two percentages. For example, the relatively shorter detention spells associated with Writs and Warrants (14.4 days, on average) explain why this door accounts for only 15% of ADP despite comprising 18% of admissions. On the other hand, the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door accounts for only 7% of placements but 10% of ADP due to longer lengths of stay (23.4 days on average) associated with these cases.

Figure 16. ADP and Placements by Doors to Detention, January & February 2013 - Statewide

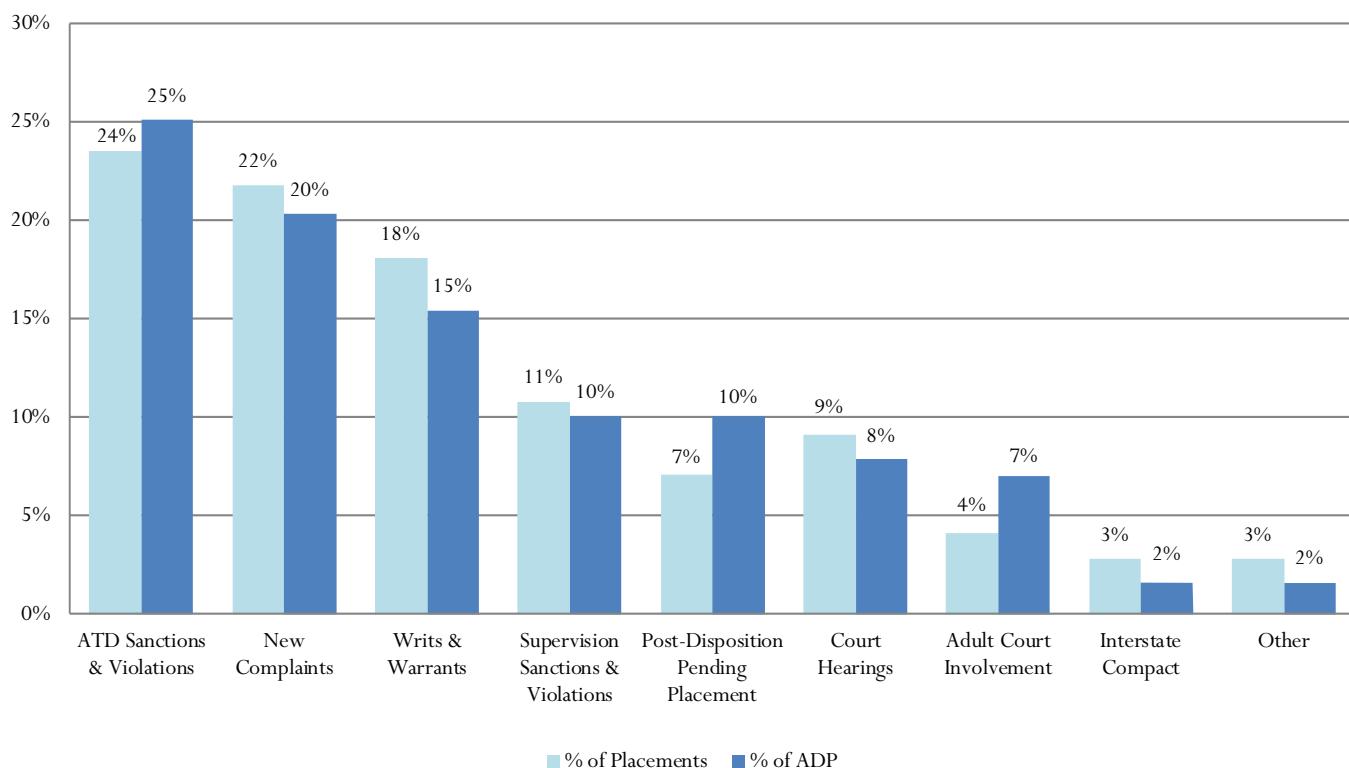
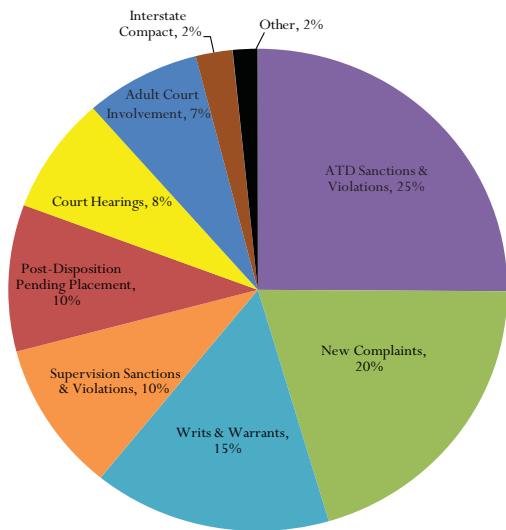


Figure 17 summarizes the portion of ADP comprised by each door to detention.

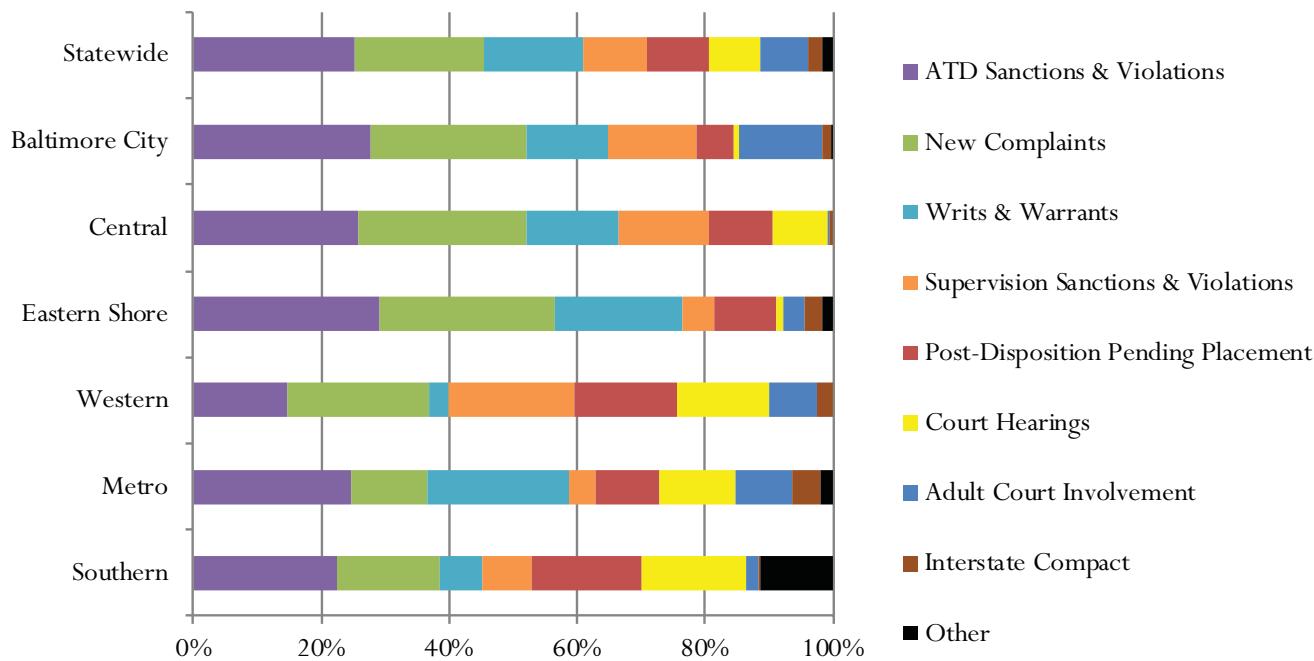
Figure 17. ADP by Door to Detention in Maryland, January & February 2013



- Though each of the doors will be detailed in subsequent sections, it is worth pointing out that a minimum of 35% of the overall ADP is driven by technical violations (ATD Sanctions & Violations and Supervision Sanctions & Violations).

Importantly, there is substantial jurisdictional variation in the ADP for each door. Figure 18 below illustrates these differences.

Figure 18. Jurisdictional Differences in ADP by Door to Detention, January & February 2013



The sections that follow analyze each of the major doors to detention, presented in descending order by the portion of the overall population they represent. Regional differences will be closely examined for each door.

1.

ATD Sanctions and Violations

Placement in detention following noncompliance with the supervision terms of an ATD.

The ATD Sanctions and Violations door contributes to the largest portion of the ADP in Maryland, with one out of every four youth in detention for an ATD violation or sanction on any given day. These are youth who were initially court-ordered or intake-authorized into an ATD but who were ultimately detained for violating either program rules or the court order.

Although the terms “sanction” and “violation” are used interchangeably, the current study considers the short-term use of detention for an ATD infraction to be a *sanction*. Any detention stay resulting from an ATD infraction and lasting longer than two days is considered, for the purposes of this report, a *violation*. Accordingly, less than one-fifth of the cases detained through ATD Sanctions and Violations in Maryland during the study period were sanctions.

Table 4 . Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region – ATD Sanctions

& Violations Door

Region	ATD Sanctions & Violations			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	
			ALOS	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	95	21.6	13.4	27%
Central (n=135)	33	12.2	21.8	18%
Western (n=57)	9	3.4	22.2	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	25	7.0	16.6	4%
Metro (n=260)	48	21.7	26.6	17%
Southern (n=94)	19	4.2	13.0	11%
Total (n=975)	229	70.0	18.0	18%

Summary:

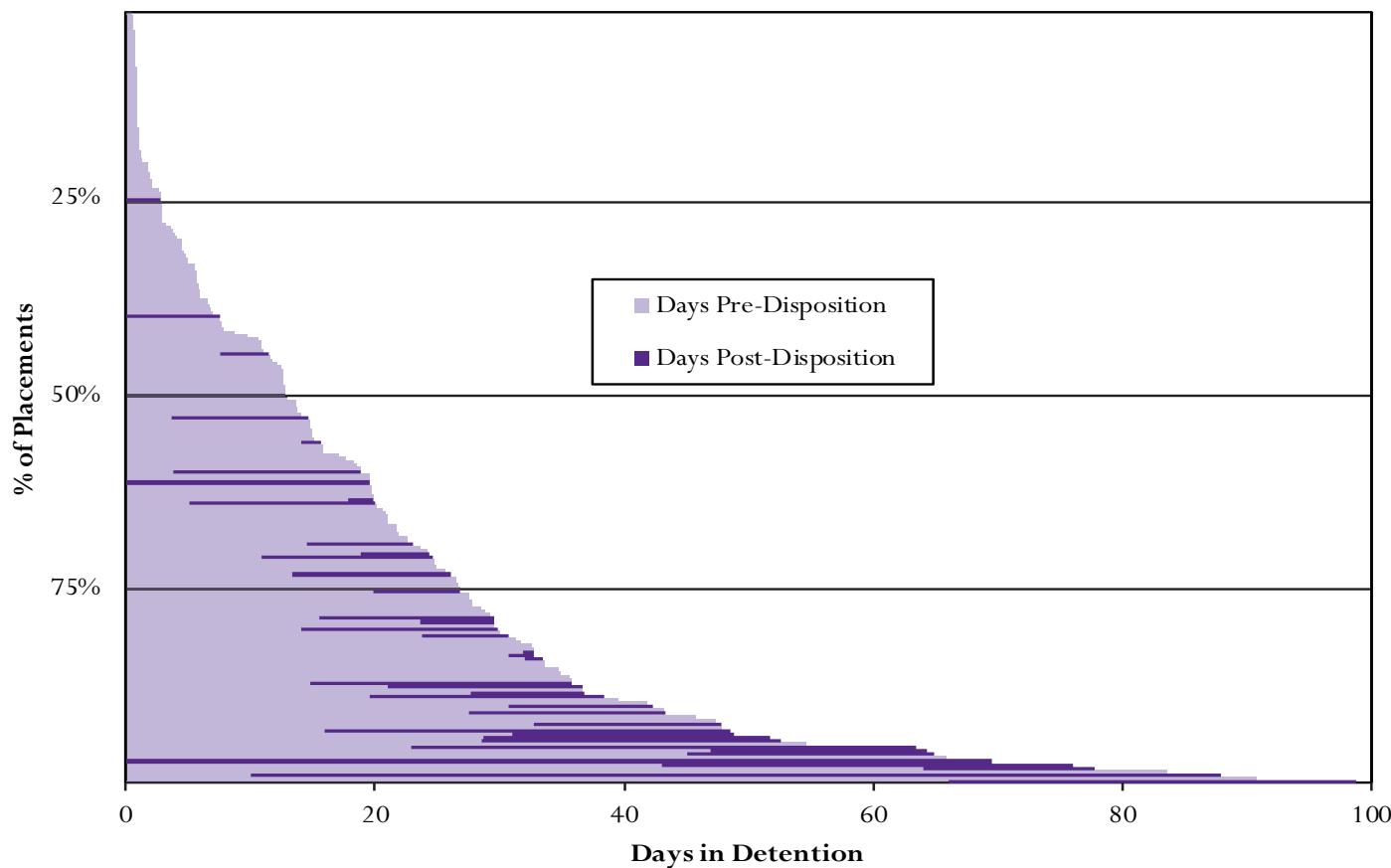
- There were 229 placements for youth with ATD violations during the study period, representing 24% of all placements.
- The ADP was 70 youth, representing 25% of the overall average detained population.
- The ALOS was 18.0 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.
- The majority (85%) of these placements resulted from violations of community detention with electronic monitoring (CD/EM).

DOORS TO DETENTION REPORT

- On average, youth detained through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door spent 18 days in detention. Average lengths of stay ranged from 13 days to 27 days, depending on the region.

On average, youth across the state who enter detention through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door stay for 18 days. However, lengths of stay ranged from only a handful of hours to nearly 99 days. The distribution of days spent in detention for these cases is presented in Figure 19.

Figure 19. Length of Stay: ATD Sanctions & Violations Door



- A quarter of ATD Sanction and Violation detentions lasted for fewer than 2.8 days.
- Half of these cases were detained for 12.8 days or less.
- A quarter of cases that entered detention via the ATD Sanctions and Violations door were detained for more than 26.8 days.

Nearly three-quarters (74%; n=169) of the youth detained through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door during the study period were also under the supervision of a probation or aftercare case manager.

In some cases, youth violated both their ATD and their supervision order; in such instances, youth are counted as entering detention through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door (see Figure 7). Though supervised youth spent slightly shorter periods (17.7 days) in detention than non-supervised youth (18.9), they still accounted for approximately 51 of the 70 detention beds used for this door on a daily basis.

ATD programming is available to youth throughout Maryland; however, the array of programming is not very diverse. Outside of Baltimore City and Prince George's County, the options for community-based detention alternatives are largely limited to levels of community detention (CD) supervision, including an enhanced version, which provides electronic monitoring (CD/EM). The majority (84%) of youth who were detained through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door during the study period violated the conditions of CD/EM; these youth accounted for 91% of this door's ADP.³

Youth's risk is assessed by the DRAI using a two dimensional grid that accounts for both the youth's current offense and his or her calculated DRAI score. However, the administration of the DRAI does not always drive the detention decision. For most cases entering detention through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door in Maryland, the DRAI is administered solely to collect information on youth's assessed risk levels. In addition, it is important to note that locally-determined special decisions are likely to mandate detention for the youth entering through this door, regardless of their DRAI score.⁴

As was stated previously, DRAI data were collected in order to assess the risk levels of youth detained during the study period, regardless of the timing of the administration of the instrument (i.e., immediately preceding, or sometime during, the detention stay). The portion of ADP accounted for by each assessed risk level is presented in Table 5; percentages are calculated by row.

Table 5. ADP by DRAI Risk Level and Region - ATD Sanctions and Violations Door

Region	DRAI Completed (n)	ADP % by DRAI Risk Level		
		% Low	% Med	% High
Baltimore City	84	0%	29%	71%
Central	26	0%	88%	12%
Western	9	0%	63%	37%
Eastern Shore	20	2%	76%	22%
Metro	32	0%	38%	62%
Southern	9	22%	7%	71%
Total	180	1%	46%	53%

³ Thirty-six additional cases were detained through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door for violations of ATDs other than CD/EM. Thirty-three of these cases had jurisdiction in Baltimore City.

⁴ A DRAI special decision requires detention for youth who commit new offenses or violations while in an ATD program. Additionally, writs/warrants are often issued for youth who violate the conditions of ATDs (e.g., AWOL), thereby triggering the special decision requiring detention for writ/warrant referrals.

- Of the 229 youth detained through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door, 180 (79%) had a completed DRAI. Based on these 180 cases, slightly more than half (53%) of this door's ADP was comprised of high risk youth. Medium risk youth accounted for 46% of the ADP for youth who were detained through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door and had a completed DRAI; the remaining 1% of ADP was comprised of youth who were classified as low risk.
- ADP by risk level varies substantially by region of jurisdiction.
- Separate analyses revealed that the top three most recent, most serious alleged offenses for youth detained pre-disposition through the ATD Sanctions and Violations door during the study period were Non-Violent Person-to-Person Misdemeanors (n=50), Non-Violent Property Misdemeanors (n=47), and Crimes of Violence (n=46).

Myth Buster:

Myth: Detention placements are primarily driven by new offenses for which DJS intake staff make decisions based on risk.

Fact: Nearly one-quarter (24%) of detention placements result from youth not adhering to the conditions of alternatives to detention, with decisions being driven by the court and ATD program policies and practices.

2.

New Complaints

Placement in detention is the result of a new complaint.

Summary:

- There were 213 placements for youth with new complaints during the study period, representing 22% of all placements.
- The ADP for new complaints was 56.6 youth, representing 20% of the overall average detained population.
- The ALOS was 15.7 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

The New Complaints door contributes to the second-largest portion of the ADP in Maryland, with one in five youth in detention for a New Complaint on any given day. The DRAI is administered to most of the youth who enter detention through this door as an objective screen, which means the youth's risk level and current alleged offense should factor prominently in the decision regarding whether or not a youth should be detained. However, the current implementation of the tool allows for regionally-mandated special decisions (which cover many of the other doors to detention described in this report), in addition to opportunities for discretion on the part of the DJS personnel who administer the tool, as reasons to override the DRAI's recommendations. Accordingly, as will be described in more detail below, the youth's calculated risk is not always the primary driver of the detention decision, even for youth who enter detention through this "front" door.

New Complaints are the result of a new alleged offense incurred by the youth. Note that this door does not include all new offenses but only those where the New Complaint was the primary door to detention (refer to Figure 7 on page 15 for prioritization of the doors to detention).

Table 6. Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region - New Complaints Door

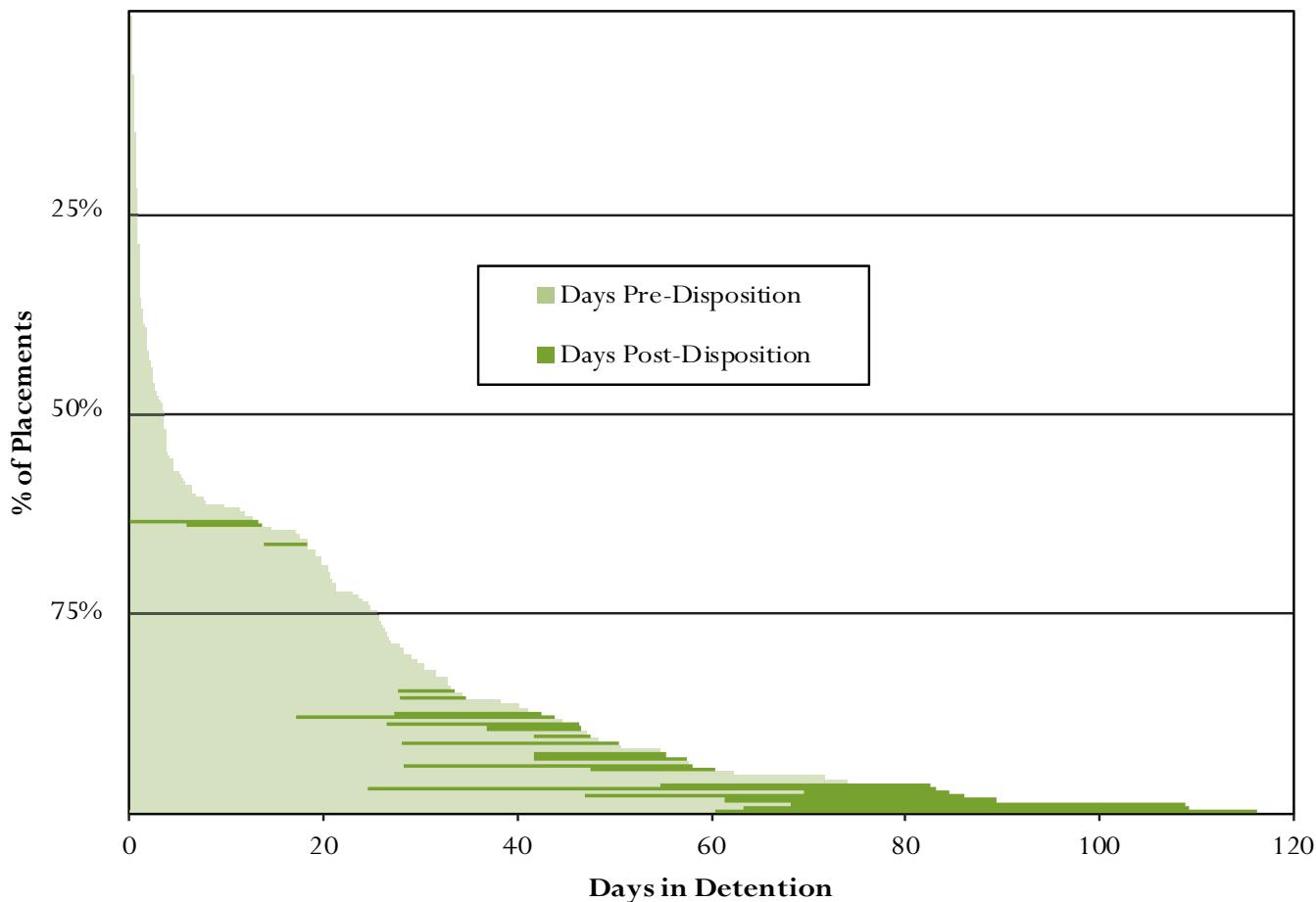
Region	New Complaints			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	
			ALOS	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	115	18.9	9.7	49%
Central (n=135)	39	12.4	18.8	39%
Western (n=57)	11	5.1	27.4	11%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	10	6.6	38.9	0%
Metro (n=260)	24	10.7	26.3	22%
Southern (n=94)	14	2.9	12.4	23%
Total (n=975)	213	56.6	15.7	38%

- Statewide, 22% (n=213) of youth entered detention through the New Complaints door. The portion of placements through this door varied tremendously by region; over half (54%) of these detentions had jurisdiction in Baltimore City. Baltimore City was the largest contributor to this door's ADP, accounting for approximately 19 of the 57 detention beds used in the state for these cases.

- On average, youth detained through the New Complaints door spent nearly 16 days in detention. Average lengths of stay ranged from 9.7 days to 38.9 days, depending on the region.

Figure 20 shows the length of time each youth detained through the New Complaint door spent in detention.

Figure 20. Length of Stay: New Complaints Door

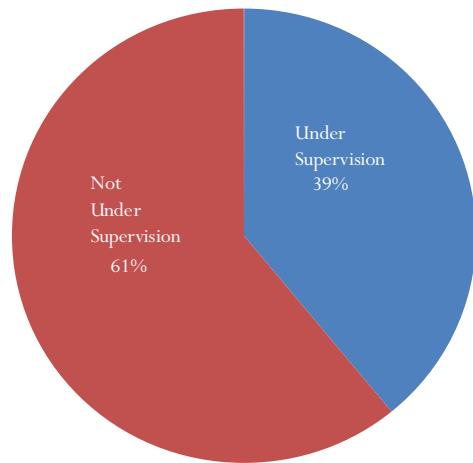


- Although youth placed in detention for new complaints were detained for an average of 15.7 days, a quarter of these cases were detained for less than one full day.
- Half of the youth admitted to detention through the New Complaint door were detained for fewer than 3.4 days.
- A quarter of cases that entered detention through the New Complaint door were detained for more than 25.6 days.

As is shown in Figure 21, 61% of the ADP for this door was comprised of youth who were unassigned and not currently under an active probation or commitment supervision order. In fact, across every region, more than half of youth who were detained for a New Complaint were not under any form of supervision. Still, as might be expected, those youth already under supervision encountered longer average stays in detention (17.9 days) than

youth who were new to DJS (14.6 days).

Figure 21. ADP by Supervision Status - New Complaint Door



When police request detention for youth who are referred on a new complaint, a DRAI is completed. All but two of the youth (99%) who entered detention through the new complaint door were administered a DRAI. Their risk profiles are presented in the table below.

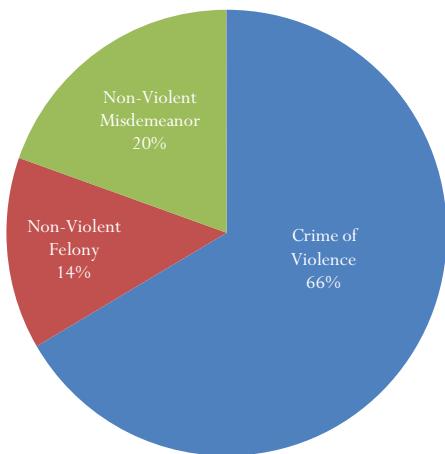
Table 7. ADP by DRAI Risk Level and Region - New Complaints Door

Region	DRAI Completed (n)	ADP % by DRAI Risk Level		
		% Low	% Med	% High
Baltimore City	114	20%	29%	51%
Central	39	0%	31%	69%
Western	11	29%	46%	25%
Eastern Shore	10	36%	30%	34%
Metro	24	5%	78%	17%
Southern	13	1%	29%	69%
Total	211	15%	40%	45%

- More than half (55%) of the New Complaint door's ADP was comprised of either low (15%) or medium risk (40%) youth. High risk youth accounted for the remaining 45% of the ADP for this door.
- Further analyses indicated that only 29% of the youth detained through the New Complaints door were detained based on risk. The remaining cases were detained as a result of regionally-determined policy ("special decision") overrides, which mandate detention for certain types of offenses (e.g., firearm possession, auto theft), or discretionary overrides enacted by DJS intake staff for reasons such as parent/guardian unavailability or shelter refusal.

As stated earlier, DRAI risk level is only one factor in determining youth's risk; offense is the other major component of this calculation. Figure 22 shows the ADP for the New Complaints door by the type of the most recent, most serious alleged offense.

Figure 22. ADP by Most Recent, Most Serious Alleged Offense Type - New Complaint Door



- Nearly two-thirds (66%) of the ADP for the youth detained through the New Complaint door was comprised of youth referred to DJS for alleged Crimes of Violence. These offenses consisted largely of robberies (41%; n=45) first degree assaults (22%; n=24), and first degree burglaries (20%; n=22). On average, youth detained through the New Complaint door and charged with Crimes of Violence spent approximately 20 days in detention.
- The next biggest portion (20%) of this door's ADP was comprised of cases referred for non-violent misdemeanors (n=24); these cases were detained for an average of 13 days and accounted for approximately 11 of the 56 beds used by this door on any given day.

Myth Buster:

Myth: Detention is predominantly used for youth who are referred to DJS for New Complaints.

Fact: Only one in five youth detained in Maryland during the study period were there primarily due to a New Complaint.

3.

Wrists and Warrants

Placement results from a writ or warrant and is not related to a new juvenile complaint or adult complaint or to an ATD or supervision violation at the time of placement.

The third largest contributor to detention in Maryland is the Wrists and Warrants door, which accounts for 18% of all state placements and 15% of ADP. It is important to emphasize that these placements result from writs and warrants not related to new juvenile or adult complaints or to ATD or supervision violations. These may include absences without leave (AWOL) from non-secure placements, whereabouts unknown while under community supervision, failures to appear (FTA) in court, and other writs of attachment requested by the courts.

The number of placements resulting from Wrists and Warrants, and the contribution of these placements to ADP, vary substantially by region. The table below shows the ALOS and ADP for cases detained through the Wrists and Warrants door across each of the six regions during January and February 2013.

Table 8. Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region - Wrists and Warrants Door

Region	Wrists and Warrants			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	41	9.9	14.3	26%
Central (n=135)	22	6.8	18.1	32%
Western (n=57)	3	0.7	13.8	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	14	4.8	20.2	23%
Metro (n=260)	82	19.6	14.1	33%
Southern (n=94)	14	1.3	5.4	38%
Total (n=975)	176	43.1	14.4	30%

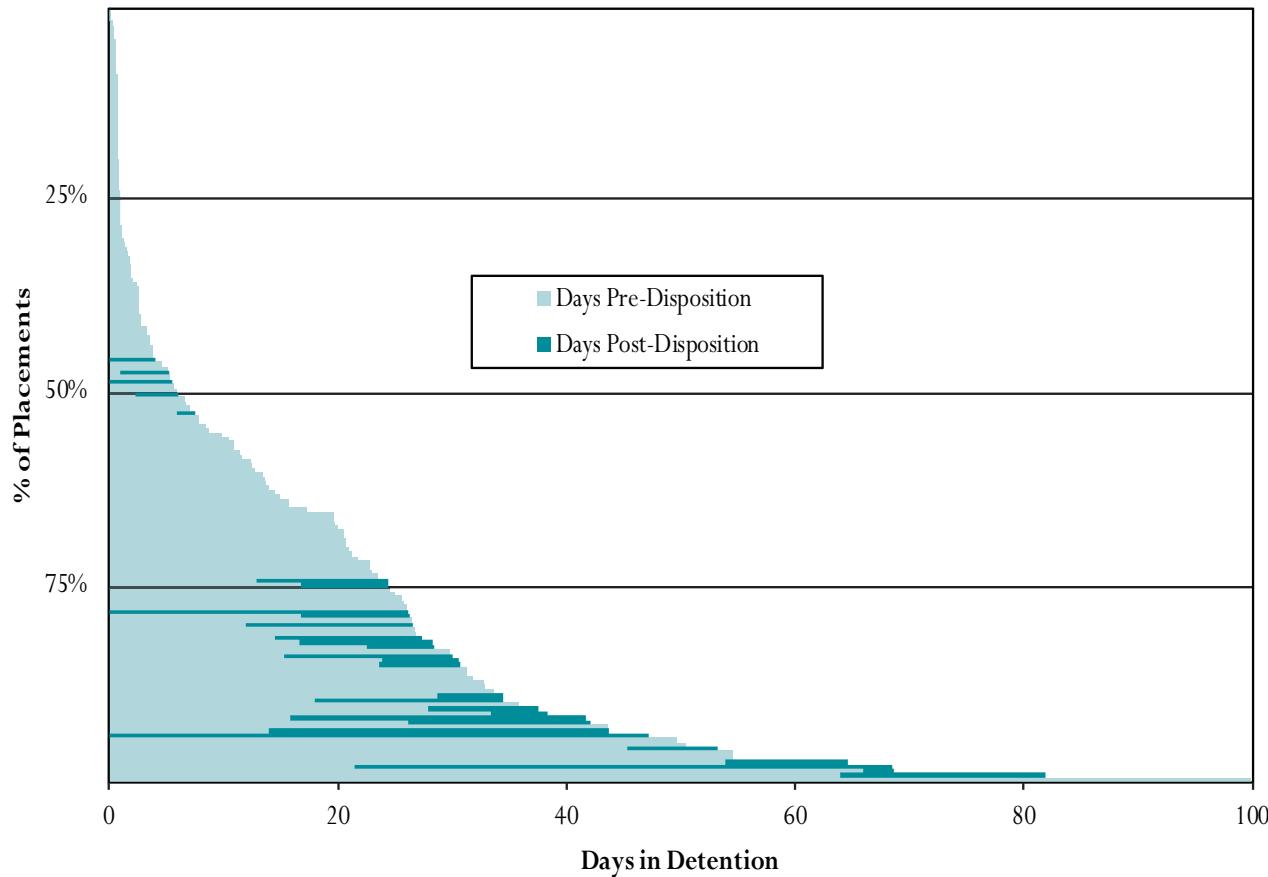
- Statewide, 18% (n=176) of youth entered detention through the Wrists and Warrants door. While there was substantial variation in the portion of placements by region, nearly half (47%) of these detentions had jurisdiction in the Metro region. The Metro region also accounted for 45% of this door's ADP.
- Regional average lengths of stay for youth detained through the Wrists and Warrants door ranged from 5.4 days to 20.2 days.

Although the statewide average length of stay for youth detained via the Wrists and Warrants door during the study period was 14.4, lengths of stay ranged from 0 to 100 days. Figure 23 provides a visual representation of the time youth were detained for other writs or warrants during the study period.

Summary:

- There were 176 placements for youth with Wrists and Warrants during the study period, representing 18% of all placements.
- The ADP for Wrists and Warrants was 43 youth, representing 15% of the overall average detained population.
- The ALOS was 14.4 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

Figure 23: Length of Stay: Writs and Warrants Door



- One quarter of youth detained through the Writs and Warrants door spent less than one day in detention.
- Half of the youth who entered through this door were detained for fewer than 5.9 days.
- One quarter of the cases that entered detention via the Writs and Warrants door were held for 24.5 days or more.

Table 9 provides information for the youth detained for each type of writ or warrant .

Table 9. Placements, ALOS, and ADP by Writ / Warrant Type

Type of Writ/Warrant	Placements		ADP		ALOS
	n	%	ADP	%	
AWOL / Runaway	69	39%	20.2	47%	17.2
FTA	68	39%	13.5	31%	11.7
Other Writ of Attachment	36	21%	7.9	18%	13.0
DSS / CINA	2	1%	1.4	3%	41.3
SAO Requested	1	1%	0.1	0%	7.5
Total	176	100%	43.1	100%	14.4

- Writs/warrants for FTAs and AWOLs and/or running away account for 78% of this door's ADP. When other writs of attachment are included, this figure increases to 96%.
- On an average day during the study period, approximately 20 beds were used for youth detained on AWOL/ Runaway writs/warrants, and roughly 14 beds were used for youth who had writs/warrants for failing to appear at court hearings.

Because of statutory requirements that youth with writs and warrants be taken into custody in order to appear before the court, detention is mandated for all such cases, regardless of what is recommended by the DRAI; accordingly, “special decisions” (i.e., policy overrides) are built into the instrument to ensure detention in these instances.

It should be reiterated that DRAI data were collected for detained youth during the study period regardless of when it was administered (i.e., before or during the detention period) in order to describe youth’s risk. However, because the scored risk level is only one dimension of the youth’s risk (in addition to current offense) considered by the DRAI in to produce a recommendation, findings based solely on DRAI risk level must be interpreted cautiously. With that caveat in place, Table 10 displays the portion of ADP accounted for by each assessed DRAI risk level.

Table 10. ADP by DRAI Risk Level and Region - Writs and Warrants Door

Region	DRAI Completed (n)	ADP % by DRAI Risk Level		
		% Low	% Med	% High
Baltimore City	37	0%	17%	83%
Central	15	0%	35%	64%
Western	3	0%	82%	18%
Eastern Shore	12	1%	91%	8%
Metro	70	0%	36%	64%
Southern	11	0%	19%	81%
Total	148	0%	38%	62%

- Of the 176 youth entering detention through the Writs and Warrants door during the study period, 148 (84%) had a completed DRAI. Based on these 148 cases, more than three-fifths (62%) of this door’s ADP was comprised of high risk youth. Medium risk youth accounted for 38% of the ADP for youth who were detained through the Writs and Warrants door and had a completed DRAI.
- The portion of ADP accounted for by each risk level varies notably by region of jurisdiction.

Supervision

4. Sanctions and Violations

Placement in detention is the result of a violation or sanction related to supervision (probation, aftercare, VPI, and court-ordered community based programs) and not involving a new offense or an ATD violation/sanction.

Youth under probation or aftercare supervision, including those supervised under Violence Prevention Initiative (VPI) supervision, may be placed in secure detention for violating the terms of their court-ordered community supervision. In these cases, youth may be held until a review hearing, or they may be placed in detention short-term as a sanction (consequence).

It is important to note that the number of youth who entered detention via this door may be under counted. First, youth who obtain new charges while under court-ordered supervision are more frequently documented as new complaints, rather than as violating probation as a result of the new charge. Second, judges in some jurisdictions use ATDs, such as CD/EM, as a way to enhance supervision orders (i.e., providing additional monitoring); thus, given the prioritization of the doors used for the current study (Figure 6), youth who simultaneously violate probation and EM are counted under the ATD Sanctions and Violations door. It is possible that more detailed case notes and data collection would show that the use of secure detention for probation violations is much more frequent and that these youth are a larger proportion of total ADP. As previously noted, 68% of all youth detained in the study were under DJS supervision, and such youth account for 70% of the average daily detained population.

Table 11. Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region - Supervision Santions & Violations Door

Region	Supervision Sanctions & Violations			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	
			ALOS	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	58	10.7	10.9	30%
Central (n=135)	15	6.6	26.1	14%
Western (n=57)	9	4.5	29.7	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	4	1.2	17.9	0%
Metro (n=260)	12	3.5	17.3	8%
Southern (n=94)	7	1.4	12.1	29%
Total (n=975)	105	28.1	15.8	21%

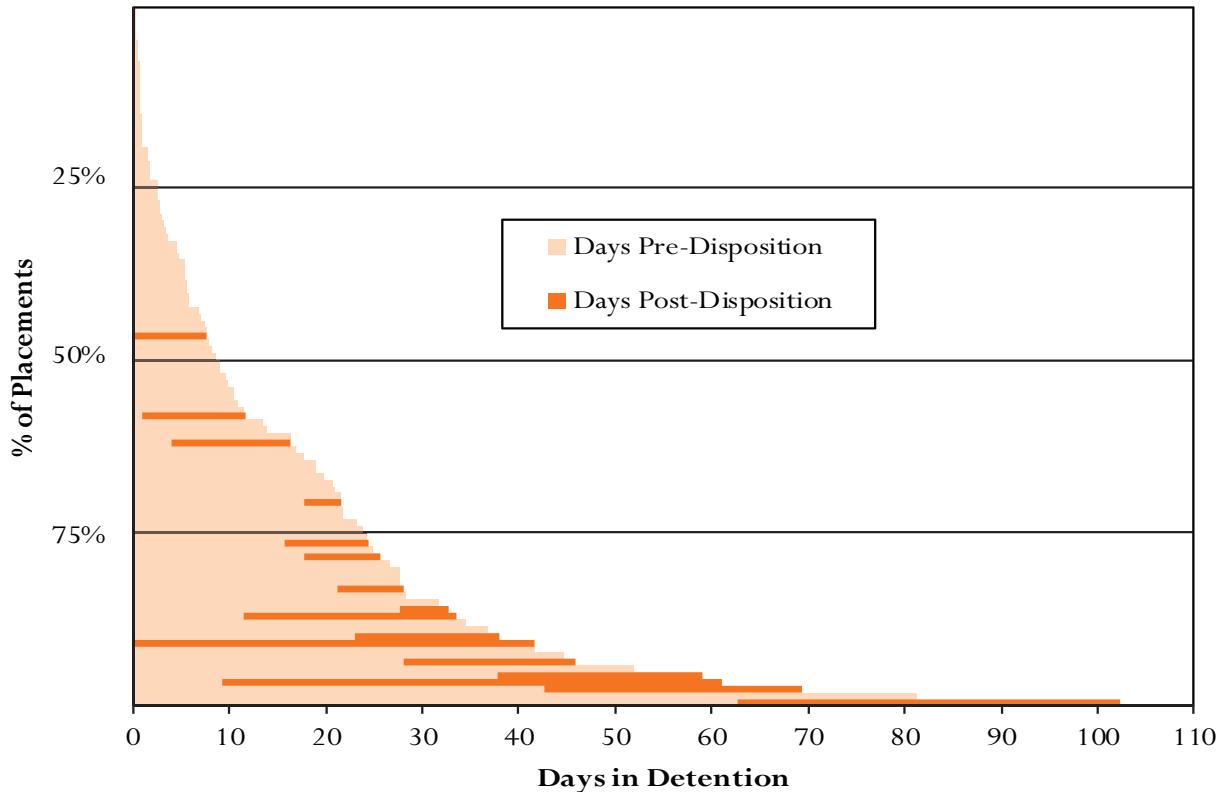
Summary:

- There were 105 detention placements for youth with Supervision Sanctions and Violations, representing 11% of all statewide placements.
- The ADP was 28.1 youth, representing 10% of the overall average detained population in the state.
- The ALOS was 15.8 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

- There was also variation in the portion of ADP contributed by each region. Baltimore City accounted for more than one-third (38%) of this door's ADP. The Central region comprised nearly one-quarter (23%) of the ADP for the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door.
- On average, youth detained through the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door remained in detention for 15.8 days. Regional average lengths of stay ranged from 10.9 days to 29.7 days.

Figure 24 shows the distribution of detention days for youth who entered through the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door.

Figure 24. Length of Stay - Supervision Sanctions and Violations Door



- One quarter of the cases detained through the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door spent less than 2.1 days in detention.
- Half of the cases detained through this door were detained for 8.6 or fewer days.
- A quarter of the cases that entered detention because of Supervision Sanctions & Violations were detained for more than 24.1 days.

Lengths of stay for youth entering detention through this door vary somewhat depending on the type of supervision and region of jurisdiction. The Table 12 provides ADP and ALOS for these youth.

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Table 12. Placements, ALOS, and ADP by Region and Supervision Type

Region	VPI			Probation / Aftercare		
	n	ADP	ALOS	N	ADP	ALOS
Baltimore City	50	8.6	10.1	8	2.1	15.9
Central	2	0.9	28.0	13	5.7	25.8
Western	1	0.4	24.5	8	4.1	30.3
Eastern Shore	0	--	--	4	1.2	17.9
Metro	2	0.4	12.5	10	3.1	18.2
Southern	0	--	--	7	1.4	12.1
Total	55	10.4	11.1	50	17.7	20.9

- Sixty-three percent of the ADP for the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door was comprised of probation/aftercare sanctions and violations. On any given day in January or February, approximately 18 detention beds in Maryland were being used by youth detained for these reasons. Youth detained with jurisdiction in the Central region accounted for nearly one-third of the ADP for probation/aftercare sanctions and violations.
- Fifty of the 55 cases (91%) involving VPI violations were from Baltimore City. These cases were detained for an average of 10.1 days and accounted for 83% of the ADP for VPI violations.
- On average, youth detained for probation/aftercare sanctions or violations during the study period spent nearly 10 more days in detention than those youth detained for VPI violations or sanctions.

In most instances, youth who enter detention through the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door are administered the DRAI after the court has already made a detention decision. Accordingly, the DRAI is not used to drive detention decision making, but instead is used as a way to collect information on these youth's assessed risk levels. The portion of ADP accounted for by each assessed risk level is provided in Table 13. Caution should be exercised in interpreting these results, as not all youth detained through this door had a completed DRAI, the numbers of youth with DRAs in each region are small, and risk level is only one dimension (in addition to current offense) of assessed risk.

Table 13. ADP by DRAI Risk Level and Region - Supervision Sanctions and Violations Door

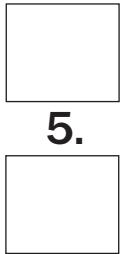
Region	DRAI Completed (n)	ADP% by DRAI Risk Level		
		% Low	% Med	% High
Baltimore City	49	0%	28%	72%
Central	12	0%	54%	46%
Western	9	0%	62%	38%
Eastern Shore	4	10%	64%	26%
Metro	6	0%	71%	29%
Southern	6	0%	0%	100%
Total	86	0%	44%	55%

- A DRAI was completed for 86 of the 105 youth (82%) who entered detention through the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door during the study period. Based on these 86 cases, 55% of this door's ADP was comprised of high risk youth. Medium risk youth accounted for 44% of the ADP for youth who were detained through the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door; less than 1% of the ADP was comprised of youth who were identified as low risk.
- The portion of ADP accounted for by each risk level varies substantially by region of jurisdiction.

Myth Buster:

Myth: There is excessive use of secure detention for sanctions and violations of VPI-supervised youth in Maryland.

Fact: While VPI sanctions and violations constituted the majority of youth who entered detention through the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door in Baltimore City, VPI cases accounted for only five of the youth who entered through this door in other jurisdictions.



Post-Disposition Pending Placement

Placement in detention occurs at disposition or following an ejection from a committed placement for youth who are awaiting a new placement. Note: These youth were not detained immediately pre-disposition.

Summary:

- There were 69 placements for youth who were Post-Disposition Pending Placement, representing 7% of all statewide placements during the study period.
- The ADP was 27.4 youth, representing 10% of the overall average daily detained population.
- The ALOS was 23.4 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

The Post-Disposition Pending Placement door includes those youth who entered detention as post-disposition pending placement status, either because they were ejected from a committed placement and are in detention awaiting a new placement, or because they were detained immediately following their disposition hearing to await their committed placement. Youth who began their detention spells pre-disposition and remained in detention following their disposition hearing are not included in this door but instead are counted under the door through which they originally entered detention.

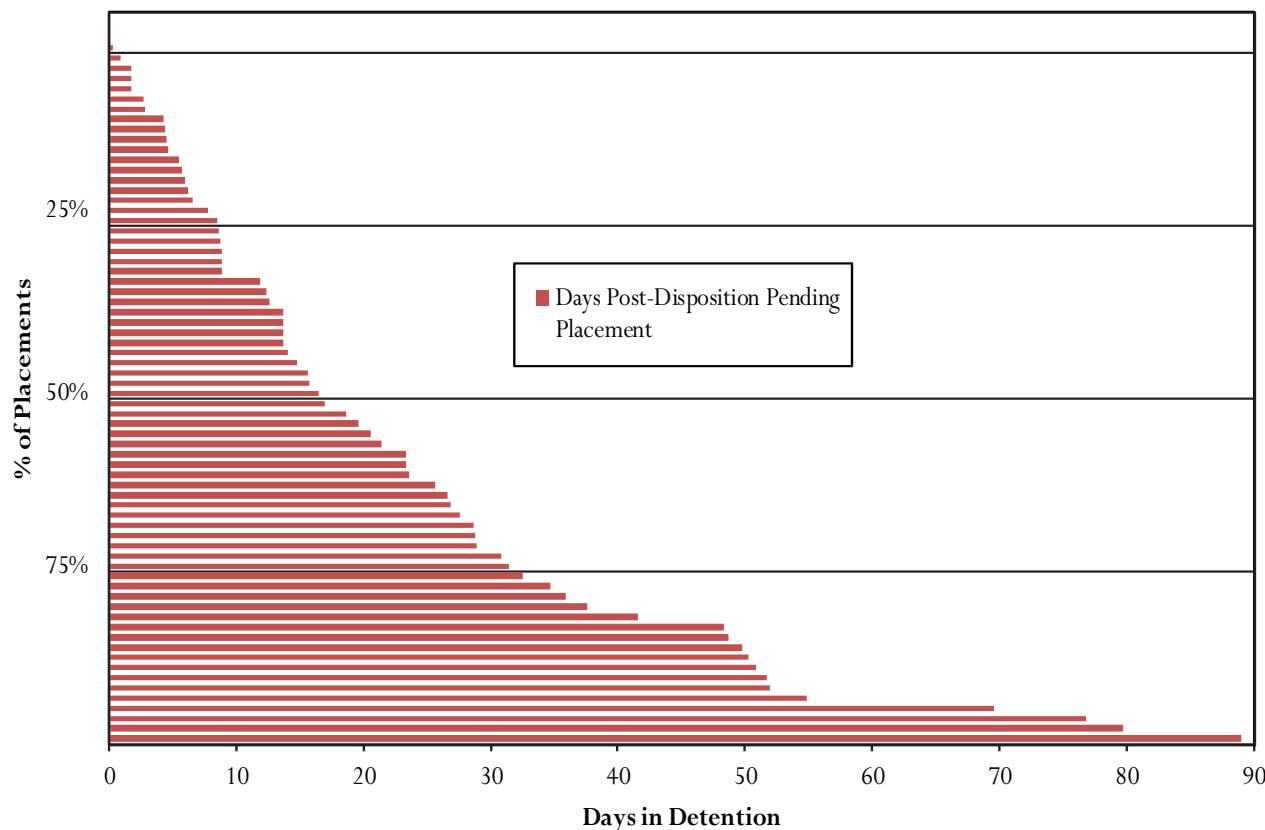
Table 14. Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region - Post-Disposition Pending Placement Door

Region	Post-Disposition Pending Placement			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	
			ALOS	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	13	4.5	20.6	8%
Central (n=135)	12	4.8	23.4	0%
Western (n=57)	8	3.8	27.8	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	10	2.3	13.8	0%
Metro (n=260)	17	8.8	30.5	6%
Southern (n=94)	9	3.2	21.0	0%
Total (n=975)	69	27.4	23.4	3%

- Statewide, 7% (n=69) of detention placements during the study period entered through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door. The portion of placements contributed by each region ranged from 13% (n=8) to 25% (n=17).
- On an average day, one in ten (10%) youth in detention facilities in Maryland were detained through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door. The Metro region accounted for nearly one-third (32%) of this door's ADP.
- On average, youth detained through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door spent approximately 23 days in detention. Average lengths of stay ranged from 13.8 days to 30.5 days, depending on the region.

Figure 25 provides a visual representation of the distribution of days spent in detention by youth who entered through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement Door.

Figure 25. Length of Stay: Post-Disposition Pending Placement Door*



* Each horizontal bar is one placement

- One quarter of the cases detained through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door spent fewer than 8.1 days in detention.
- Half of the cases detained through this door were detained for 16.4 or fewer days.
- A quarter of the cases that entered detention via the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door were detained for more than 32 days.

I. Youth Detained at Disposition

Nearly one-third (30%; n=21) of youth who entered detention through this door during the study period were not detained prior to the disposition of their most recent complaint – they were at home, in some cases supervised under an ATD.

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Table 15. Placements, ADP, & ALOS by Region - Youth Detained at Disposition

Region	Detained at Disposition		
	n	ADP	ALOS
Baltimore City	1	0.0	0.9
Central	4	1.6	23.8
Western	2	0.1	3.9
Eastern Shore	5	0.5	6.5
Metro	5	2.3	27.5
Southern	4	0.9	13.1
Total	21	5.5	15.5

- Youth detained at disposition accounted for 20% of the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door's ADP.
- On average, youth who were detained through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door at disposition remained in detention for approximately 16 days.

Table 16 displays the portion of ADP accounted for by each DRAI risk level for Post-Disposition Pending Placement youth detained at disposition. The DRAI is completed for these youth to collect information on their assessed risk levels; the instrument does not drive decision making in these cases and is administered after youth are already detained. The information from these detention risk assessments was collected for the youth detained during the study period and is presented here solely to provide information on their risk levels. However, it must be emphasized that not all youth detained through this door had completed DRAIs and that the risk level is only one component of risk utilized by the instrument in order to produce a detention recommendation; current offense is the other component utilized in this calculation.

Table 16. ADP by DRAI Risk Level and Region - Youth Detained at Disposition

Region	DRAI Completed (n)	ADP % by DRAI Risk Level		
		% Low	% Med	% High
Baltimore City	0	--	--	--
Central	2	0%	100%	0%
Western	1	0%	100%	0%
Eastern Shore	3	55%	45%	0%
Metro	0	--	--	--
Southern	4	0%	26%	74%
Total	10	4%	66%	30%

- Statewide, DRAIs were completed for only 10 of the 21 (48%) of the Post-Disposition Pending Placement cases detained at disposition. Youth classified as high risk accounted for only 30% of the ADP for this subset of cases.

II. Youth Detained following an Ejection from a Committed Placement

- The majority (70%; n=48) of youth detained through the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door was placed into detention following an unsuccessful release from an out-of-home committed placement.

Table 17. Placements, ADP, & ALOS by Region - Youth Ejected from Committed Placements

Region	Ejected from Committed Placement		
	n	ADP	ALOS
Baltimore City	12	4.5	22.2
Central	8	3.1	23.2
Western	6	3.6	35.7
Eastern Shore	5	1.8	21.1
Metro	12	6.4	31.7
Southern	5	2.3	27.3
Total	48	21.8	26.9

- Youth detained after being ejected from a committed placement accounted for 80% of the Post-Disposition Pending Placement door's ADP.
- On average, Post-Disposition Pending Placement cases placed in detention after being ejected from a committed placement were detained for 26.9 days.
- Average lengths of stay for these cases ranged from 21.1 days to 35.7 days.

Table 18 indicates the portion of ADP accounted for by each DRAI risk level for Post-Disposition Pending Placement youth ejected from committed placements. The same caveats indicated for youth detained at disposition apply for these cases; results should be interpreted cautiously.

Table 18. ADP by DRAI Risk Level and Region - Post-Disposition Pending Placement Door

Region	DRAI Completed (n)	ADP % by DRAI Risk Level		
		% Low	% Med	% High
Baltimore City	5	0%	17%	83%
Central	5	0%	77%	23%
Western	5	0%	46%	54%
Eastern Shore	4	0%	79%	21%
Metro	4	0%	14%	86%
Southern	2	0%	0%	100%
Total	25	0%	39%	61%

- Slightly more than half (52%; n=25) of the cases entering detention through this door due to an ejection from a committed placement were administered a DRAI. More than three-fifths (61%) of the ADP for these cases was comprised of cases classified as high risk.

Court Hearings

6.

Placement in detention results from a court hearing and is not related to a new complaint, an ATD or supervision violation, a writ/warrant, or an interstate compact.

Court hearings account for the sixth-largest portion of the average detained population statewide, representing 8% of ADP. Youth may enter detention through the Court Hearings door via a variety of court hearing types, ranging from regularly scheduled case reviews to release hearings. The frequency of detentions resulting from hearings, and their contribution to this door's ADP is varied, as is shown in the table below.

Summary:

- Nine percent (n=89) of all statewide detention placements during the study period resulted solely from Court Hearings.
- The ADP was 21.9 youth, representing 8% of the overall average daily population.
- The ALOS was 14.5 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

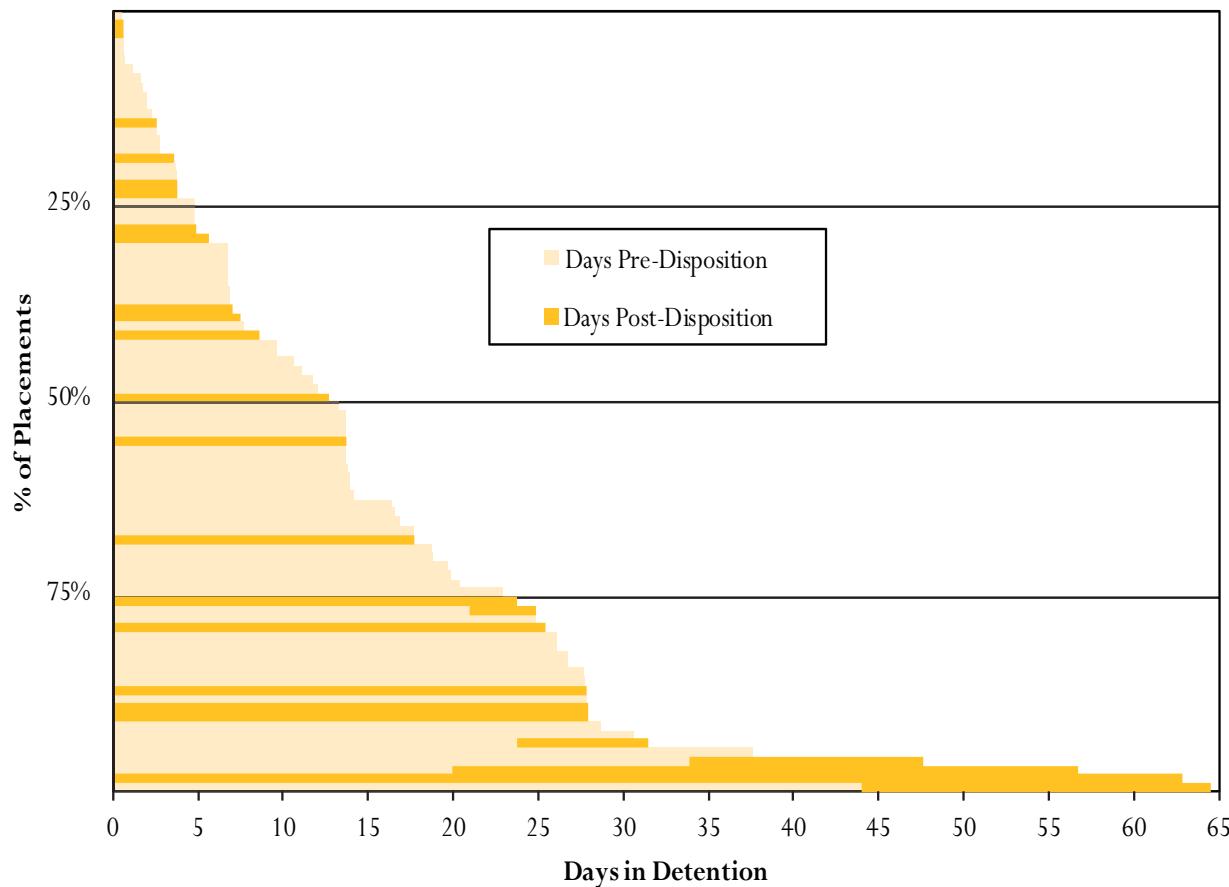
Table 19. Placements, ADP, & ALOS by Region - Court Hearings Door

Region	Court Hearings			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	
			ALOS	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	5	0.6	7.6	25%
Central (n=135)	11	4.1	21.8	0%
Western (n=57)	13	3.3	15.0	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	2	0.2	6.9	0%
Metro (n=260)	41	10.6	15.3	10%
Southern (n=94)	17	3.0	10.4	12%
Total (n=975)	89	21.9	14.5	8%

- Court hearings accounted for 9% (n=89) of the overall placements in the state during the study period and represented 8% of ADP (21.9 youth).
- Nearly half (46%; n=41) of the youth entering through the Court Hearing door were detained in the Metro region jurisdiction. Accordingly, it is perhaps not surprising that the Metro region accounted for almost half (48%) of this door's ADP. That is, the Metro region used nearly 11 of the approximately 22 beds used by Court Hearings in the state during the study period.
- On average, youth detained through the Court Hearings door were detained for 14.5 days. Average lengths of stay varied by region, ranging from 6.9 days to 21.8 days.

Figure 26 shows the distribution of detention days for cases entering through the Court Hearings door.

Figure 26: Length of Stay: Court Hearings Door



- Although youth who entered detention through the Court Hearings door were held for an average of 14.5 days, half of these cases were detained for 12.7 or fewer days.
- One quarter of these cases were detained for 23.3 days or longer.

Youth entering detention following a court hearing may be detained at a variety of different hearings, as is shown in Table 20. The largest contributors to ADP are discussed here, with region-specific differences highlighted; full results for each region are available upon request.

Table 20. Placements, ADP, & ALOS by Court Hearing Type

Hearing Type	Placements		ADP		ALOS
	n	%	ADP	%	
Arraignment	3	3%	1.0	5%	19.9
Adjudicatory	22	25%	6.7	30%	17.8
Case Review	31	35%	7.1	33%	13.6
Disposition	3	3%	0.4	2%	8.2
Drug Court	10	11%	1.5	7%	8.6
Placement	2	2%	0.1	0%	1.7
Release	2	2%	0.9	4%	25.1
Violation of Probation	14	16%	4.0	18%	17.0
Writ Review	2	2%	0.3	1%	8.5
Total	89	100%	21.9	100%	14.5

- Case review hearings (n=31) accounted for the largest portion (35%) of statewide detention placements through the Court Hearings door during the study period. Additionally, with an ADP of 7.1, these hearings comprised 33% of this door's total ADP. In some jurisdictions (e.g., Prince George's County), these review hearings are used by the juvenile judge as a means to check in with youth who are under DJS supervision. In such situations, detentions resulting from review hearings are used as a way to address a variety of behaviors, such as bad grades, poor school attendance, drug use, failure to participate in substance abuse treatment, and failure to complete appropriate community service hours. In these instances, a formal violation is not filed. Approximately 61% (n=19) of the youth detained at case review hearings had jurisdiction in the Metro region.
- Statewide, adjudicatory (also known as merits) hearings accounted for approximately 7 of the 22 beds occupied daily by youth entering through the Court Hearings door during the study period. In some instances, youth were detained after these hearings as a way to minimize public safety risk and to assure their appearance at disposition. For unspecified reasons, shorter term detentions were used in other instances before youth were released on CD/EM to await disposition.
- During the study period, an average of 4 detention beds per day across the state were occupied by youth detained after Violation of Probation (VOP) hearings. These detentions are different from those found in the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door. Youth detained in this door were in the community until the time of their VOP hearing, at which time they were detained; youth detained for VOPs in the Supervision Sanctions and Violations door were detained at the time DJS filed the violation, prior to a VOP hearing being held. Statewide, youth detained at VOP hearings accounted for 16% of this door's placements and 18% of this door's ADP.

The DRAI is administered to youth entering through the court hearings door after the judge or master makes his or her detention decision. Accordingly, the numbers in the Table 21 do not reflect real-time recommendations and were collected (and are included here) only to allow for post-hoc assessment of youths' risk.

Table 21. ADP by DRAI Risk Level and Region - Court Hearings Door

Region	DRAI Completed (n)	ADP % by DRAI Risk Level		
		% Low	% Med	% High
Baltimore City	2	0%	0%	100%
Central	4	29%	14%	57%
Western	13	7%	58%	35%
Eastern Shore	2	0%	100%	0%
Metro	22	0%	46%	54%
Southern	12	19%	28%	53%
Total	55	7%	43%	50%

- DRAIs were completed for 55 of the 86 (62%) cases entering detention through the Court Hearings door during the study period. Based on these 55 cases, only half (50%) of this door's ADP was comprised of high risk youth. Medium risk youth accounted for 43% of the ADP for youth who were detained through the Court Hearings door and had a completed DRAI. The remaining 7% of ADP was comprised of youth who were classified as low risk.

Myth Buster:

Myth: Drug court sanctions account for a large percentage of detention beds used in Maryland.

Fact: On an average day in Maryland, youth detained at drug court hearings account for less than 1% of the total average detained population.

7.

Adult Court Involvement

Placement in a juvenile detention center occurs after the resolution of, or the transfer from, adult court jurisdiction or as a courtesy hold while an adult charge is addressed.

In Maryland, there are several crimes, generally classified as serious and/or violent, for which the criminal court (i.e., adult court) has jurisdiction over offenders as young as 14 to 16 years old. Occasionally, the adult court requests that a youth charged as an adult be detained in a juvenile detention center pending his/her adult court hearing. There may also be cases involving concurrent adult and juvenile charges; in such cases, juvenile matters are typically heard upon the resolution of adult charges, and youth are usually physically transferred to juvenile detention pending their juvenile hearing. Finally, some charges start under adult court jurisdiction but are then transferred to the juvenile court. Each of these situations is captured by the Adult Court Involvement door.⁵

Summary:

- There were 40 placements for youth with Adult Court Involvement statewide, representing 4% of all placements.
- The ADP was 20.8 youth, representing 7% of the overall detained population.
- The ALOS was 30.7 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

Table 22. Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region - Adult Court Involvement Door

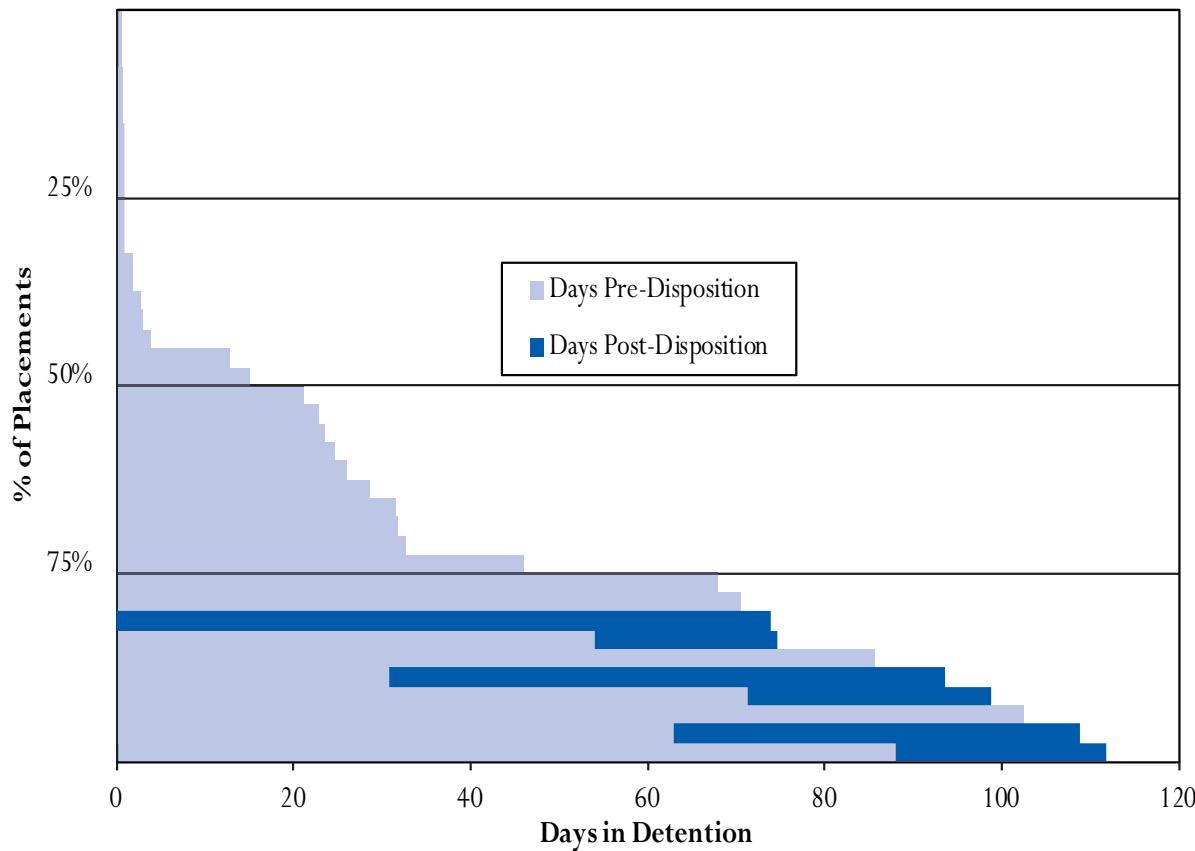
Region	Adult Court Involvement			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	
			ALOS	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	24	10.2	25.0	39%
Central (n=135)	1	0.0	0.5	100%
Western (n=57)	2	1.7	50.3	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	3	0.8	16.5	0%
Metro (n=260)	8	7.7	56.8	25%
Southern (n=94)	2	0.4	10.8	50%
Total (n=975)	40	20.8	30.7	34%

- Statewide, 4% (n=40) of all placements were youth who had Adult Court Involvement. Although there were placements from each region, Baltimore City accounted for 60% (n=24) of this door's placements.
- Adult Court Involvement cases accounted for 7% of the state's total ADP. There was substantial variability in the contribution to ADP by region. Baltimore City accounted for nearly half (49%) of this door's ADP.
- On average, youth who entered detention through the Adult Court Involvement door were detained for nearly 31 days. Average lengths of stay varied regionally from half a day to approximately 57 days.

⁵ Youth who the State's Attorney's Office sought to transfer to adult court are not counted in this door.

As shown in Figure 27, one quarter of the cases that entered detention via the Adult Court Involvement door during the study period were detained for more than 31.4 days.

Figure 27. Length of Stay: Adult Court Involvement Door



The three subsets of placements through the Adult Court Involvement door – courtesy holds, transfers from adult court jurisdiction, and concurrent juvenile complaints – are described in more detail in the sections that follow. Because the number of cases in each of these groups is so small, results should be interpreted cautiously.

I. Courtesy Holds: During the study period, 10 youth were detained in Maryland juvenile facilities while adult court matters were being addressed.

Table 23. Placements, ADP, & ALOS - Adult Courtesy Holds

Region	Adult Courtesy Holds		
	n	ADP	ALOS
Baltimore City	3	2.9	56.7
Central	0	0.0	0.0
Western	2	1.7	50.3
Eastern Shore	1	0.0	1.8
Metro	3	3.6	71.7
Southern	1	0.4	21.1
Total	10	8.6	50.9

DOORS TO DETENTION REPORT

- On average, youth in juvenile detention centers awaiting their adult court hearings were detained for 50.9 days.
- Adult courtesy holds accounted for nearly 9 of the Adult Court Involvement door's approximately 21 beds (41% of this door's ADP).

II. Transfers from Adult Court Jurisdiction: Thirteen cases that had original jurisdiction in the adult court were transferred to the juvenile court during the study period.

Table 24. Placements, ADP, & ALOS - Transfers from Adult Court Jurisdiction

Region	Transfers from Adult Court Jurisdiction		
	n	ADP	ALOS
Baltimore City	7	3.4	28.8
Central	0	0.0	0.0
Western	0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Shore	2	0.8	23.9
Metro	4	3.6	53.7
Southern	0	0.0	0.0
Total	13	7.9	35.7

- Youth transferred from the adult to the juvenile court averaged 35.7 days in juvenile detention, which is in addition to any days they may have spent in adult detention prior to their charges being waived down.
- Adult court transfer cases accounted for 38% of the Adult Court Involvement door's ADP.

III. Juvenile Complaint Heard after Resolution of Adult Matter: Seventeen youth were placed into juvenile detention for a juvenile court hearing after a concurrent adult matter was resolved.

Table 25. Placements, ADP, & ALOS - Cases with Concurrent Juvenile Complaints

Region	Concurrent Juvenile Complaint		
	n	ADP	ALOS
Baltimore City	14	3.9	16.4
Central	1	0.0	0.5
Western	0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Shore	0	0.0	0.0
Metro	1	0.4	24.8
Southern	1	0.0	0.5
Total	17	4.3	15.0

- Youth in this subset of Adult Court Involvement cases spent an average of 15 days in juvenile detention; again, these days are additional to any days spent in adult detention.
- Concurrent juvenile complaints comprised approximately 21% of this door's ADP.

8.

Interstate Compact

Detention is a courtesy placement related to pending delinquency matters in another state or in the District of Columbia.

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) process is initiated when an out-of-state delinquent and/or non-delinquent with an active warrant from another state (or the District of Columbia) is found and detained. Upon notification of the respondent's detention, the MD ICJ Compact Administrator or Designee notifies the demanding/home state's ICJ Office and advises them of the case specifics and legal status. The demanding/home state's ICJ Office is required to verify the respondent's residence and legal status within 48 hours. During this time, the respondent must appear before a Maryland juvenile judge for an emergency court hearing to address the outstanding warrant issue. If in agreement with the return, the respondent will sign the consent form to voluntarily return to the demanding/home state. The demanding/home state ICJ Office is required to make all travel arrangements and return the respondent in a safe manner within five business days of receiving the completed consent form.

Summary:

- There were 27 placements for youth under the Interstate Compact, accounting for 3% of all detentions throughout the state.
- The ADP was 6.6 youth, encompassing 2% of the overall average daily population.
- The ALOS was 14.5 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

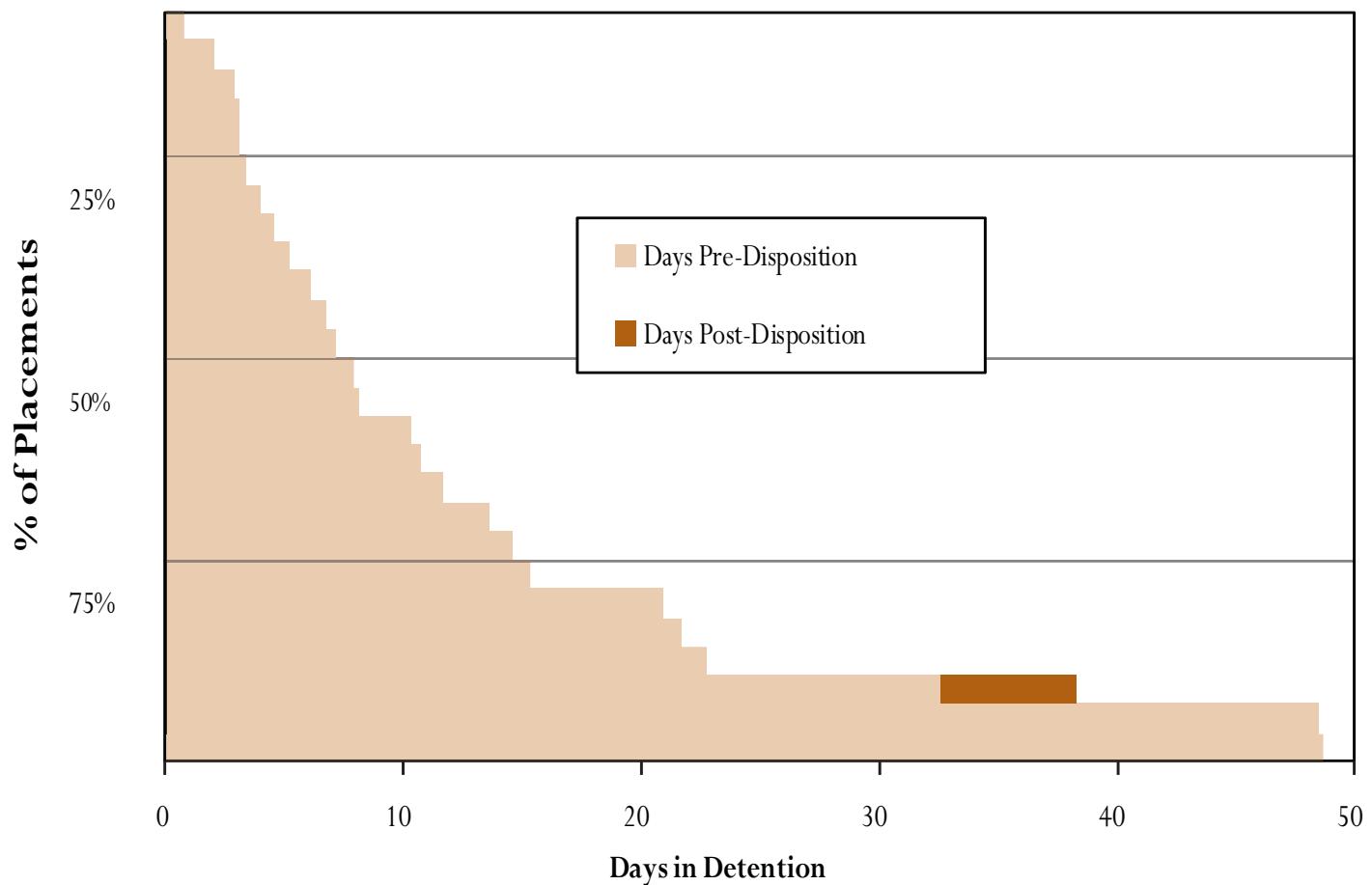
Table 26. Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region - Interstate Compact Door

Region	Interstate Compact			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	2	1.0	28.7	0%
Central (n=135)	2	0.3	9.8	0%
Western (n=57)	2	0.6	17.3	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	1	0.6	38.3	0%
Metro (n=260)	18	4.0	13.2	0%
Southern (n=94)	2	0.1	2.4	50%
Total (n=975)	27	6.6	14.5	4%

- Statewide, 3% (n=27) of youth entered detention through the Interstate Compact door. Due to its proximity to the District of Columbia and Virginia, it is perhaps not surprising that two-thirds (n = 18) of the cases detained on interstate compacts were from the Metro region.

Lengths of stay for Interstate Compact cases ranged from less than one to nearly 50 days. The distribution of lengths of stay for these cases is displayed in Figure 28.

Figure 28. Length of Stay: Interstate Compact Door



- The average length of stay for youth detained on interstate compacts during the study period was 14.5 days, but 50% of these cases were detained for eight or fewer days.
- One quarter of cases detained through the Interstate Compact door spent more than 20 days in detention.

9.

Other

Placement in detention results from an uncategorized door of entry.

Youth are categorized as entering detention through the Other door when their cases do not fit into any of the previously identified doors. Statewide, only 3% of cases entered detention through the Other door. Because there were so few of these cases during the two months in which data were collected, it is difficult to ascertain whether these occurrences are typical.

Reasons for entering detention through the Other door can be grouped into several general categories, including: temporary detention while youth were on home passes from committed placements; hold overs for court appearances for youth in out-of-state placements; and cases in which parents or guardians refused to take youth home from detention. In some cases, youth were detained through the Other door out of concerns for their safety (e.g., in instances of homelessness or in light of familial conflict).

Summary:

- There were 27 placements for youth entering via the Other door, representing 3% of all placements.
- The ADP was 4.5 youth, representing 2% of the overall detained population.
- The ALOS was 9.9 days, compared to 16.9 days for all placements.

Table 27. Placements, ALOS, & ADP by Region - Other Door

Region	Other			
	n	ADP	Length of Stay	
			ALOS	%<2days
Baltimore City (n=357)	4	0.3	4.3	67%
Central (n=135)	0	0.0	0.0	0%
Western (n=57)	0	0.0	0.0	0%
Eastern Shore (n=72)	3	0.4	8.0	33%
Metro (n=260)	10	1.7	10.2	40%
Southern (n=94)	10	2.1	12.3	60%
Total (n=975)	27	4.5	9.9	50%

- Other door cases accounted for 2% of the state's total ADP. Of the 279 detention beds used during the study period, approximately 5 were occupied by youth entering through this door.

CONCLUSIONS

Key Findings

- **The majority of youth detained in Maryland are male and African American.** The average detained population (ADP) in this study was 84% male and 76% African American. Disproportionalities were most evident in Baltimore City and the Metro region, which together accounted for nearly two-thirds (64%) of the state's detention placements and 60% of the ADP during the study period. In Baltimore City, detainees were 96% (n=341) African American and 91% (323) male; in the Metro region, detained youth were 84% (n=219) African American and 87% (n=225) male. Though variations are prevalent across regions and counties, these findings increase the urgency of policy and practice reforms that will have measurable and sustainable impact to reduce secure detention utilization of target populations of low- and medium-risk youth. The success of such efforts will have far-reaching benefits and improve outcomes for African American youth, and other minorities, in general.
- **Most Maryland detention resources go to youth who are awaiting disposition before the juvenile court.** In this study, 89% (n=870) of youth placed in detention were admitted prior to disposition of their current offense or violation; only 12% (n=113) of these cases remained in detention following disposition. Although youth admitted to detention post-disposition (n=105) had an average length of stay 6 days longer (22.2 days) than those detained prior to disposition (16.2 days), pre-disposition cases accounted for 86% of the ADP during the study period.
- **Most Maryland youth placed in detention are already under some form of DJS supervision at the time of placement.** More than two-thirds (n=660) of youth placed in detention in Maryland were under probation or aftercare supervision at the time of placement.
- **One of the fundamental challenges to controlling the use of detention in Maryland is the existence of multiple, sometimes overlapping, pathways (“doors”) into secure detention.** Because youth can be placed in detention for so many different reasons, a methodology for prioritizing the doors had to be developed so that mutually exclusive categories could be analyzed for this study. As complicated as this was in the context of a study, it is even more complicated for staff and decision-makers to sort out these factors in real time.
- **New delinquent offenses are the primary reason for detention in less than one-quarter of placements.** Although detention is statutorily defined for cases involving new delinquency complaints that are referred to DJS intake by law enforcement, detention is largely utilized for cases in which a new offense was not the primary reason for detention. Notably, technical violations stemming from alternatives to detention (ATDs) or probation/aftercare supervision accounted for 35% of the overall ADP during the study period. Other “back doors” to detention comprised an additional 45% of ADP. A new complaint was the primary door to detention for only one out of every five youth (20%) detained on a given day in January and February 2013.
- **The Department’s Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) drives relatively few detention decisions.** The practice of administering the DRAI almost exclusively at the point of Intake has not been effective in driving decisions for the majority of detained youth who enter detention through doors other than the New Complaint door.

Appendices

Appendix A:
Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), Page 1

DJS Intake Detention RAI

County: _____

Office: _____

Youth Last Name: _____

Youth First Name: _____

Youth Assist ID: _____

Youth Date of Birth: _____

Date D-RAI Completed: _____

Race: _____ Ethnicity: _____

Gender: _____

Employment Status: _____

Date of Detention Decision: _____

Youth Social Security Number: _____

Intake Worker

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ ASSIST ID: _____

Supplemental Intake Worker

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ ASSIST ID: _____

Folder Number(s): _____
 (Current intake only) _____

Arrest Date(s): _____

DRAI Scoring Section

	Point Values						Points Assigned
	A.A. Co.	Balt. City	Balt. Co.	Mont. Co.	P.G. Co.	Other 19 Cos.	
1. Most serious New Alleged Offense (select one and specify offense code)							
Category 1A & I Code: _____	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
Category 2 Code: _____	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
Category 3 Code: _____	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
Category 4 Code: _____	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
Category 5 Code: _____	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
No New Offense : _____	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
2. Number of felony CDS referrals within past three years							
One or more	1	3	1	3	3	1	
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Number of complaints forwarded to SAO within past 12 months not denied by SAO							
1 or more Category 1, 1A, or 2 offenses	4	4	4	4	4	4	
4 or more Category 3, 4, or 5 offenses	3	3	3	3	3	3	
2-3 Category 3, 4, or 5 offenses	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1 Category 3, 4, or 5 offense	1	1	1	1	1	1	
No prior offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Appendix A:

Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), Page 2

	Point Values						Points Assigned
	A.A. Co.	Balt. City	Balt. Co.	Mont. Co.	P.G. Co.	Other 19 Cos.	
4. Prior Severity Scale							
Prior referral within previous 24 hours	7	5	4	4	4	11	
Prior referral within previous 7 days	5	3	3	3	3	8	
6 or more referrals within past 12 months	3	2	2	2	2	5	
1-5 referrals within past 12 months	2	1	1	1	1	3	
No referrals within past 12 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Current Supervision Status							
Active DJS Supervision	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Informal Supervision (at intake)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Continuance (at court)	0	Not Scored					
No Active Supervision/Investigation Status	0	0	0	0	0	0	

5a. Any DSS (Child Protection)

Yes No

Total Offense History and Supervision Points (items 2-5)	Total Score
--	-------------

	Point Values						Points Assigned
	A.A. Co.	Balt. City	Balt. Co.	Mont. Co.	P.G. Co.	Other 19 Cos.	
6. History of Failure to Appear (youth served, failed to appear, and writ issued)							
2 or more FTA	2	2	6	3	5	2	
1 FTA	1	1	3	1	3	1	
No FTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. History of runaway (within past 12 months, warrant issued, not including DSS placements or escapes)							
2 or more runaways	Not Scored	4	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
1 runaway	Not Scored	2	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
No runaways	Not Scored	0	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	
8. Aggravating factors							
Victim/witness intimidation	Not Scored	Not Scored	8	Not Scored	5	Not Scored	
Multiple offenses in referral (separate incidents)	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	3	4	
Child refuses to accept parental supervision	4	Not Scored	3	Not Scored	Not Scored	4	
History of Assaultive Behavior	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	1	Not Scored	4	

Appendix A:

Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), Page 3

	Point Values						Points Assigned
	A.A. Co.	Balt. City	Balt. Co.	Mont. Co.	P.G. Co.	Other 19 Cos.	
9. Migrating factors							
Offender age less than 13	Not Scored	-3	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	-4	
No prior intakes	-3	Not Scored	-4	Not Scored	-3	-4	
No history of FTA or runaway writ/warrant (with prior delinquency referral)	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	-1	Not Scored	-3	
Currently attending school or participating in structured community service activities (e.g. community service, volunteer, mentor, athletics)	-2	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	-4	
Currently employed (employment not part of academic program)	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	Not Scored	

Total FTA History, Runaway History, Aggravating Factor, and Mitigating Factor Points (Items 6-9)						Total Score																																	
Total Offense History and Supervision Points (From Page 2 - Items 2-5)																																							
Total FTA History, Aggravating Factor, and Mitigating Factor Points (From Page 4 – Items 6-9)																																							
TOTAL RISK SCORE – add “Total Offense History and Supervision Points” and “Total FTA History, Aggravating Factor, and Mitigating Factor Points” from above																																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="3">Risk Level</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Low</th> <th>Moderate</th> <th>High</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Anne Arundel Co.</td> <td>-3 or lower</td> <td>-2 to 3</td> <td>4+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baltimore City</td> <td>0 or below</td> <td>1 to 7</td> <td>8+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baltimore Co.</td> <td>0 or below</td> <td>1 to 6</td> <td>7+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montgomery Co.</td> <td>-1 or lower</td> <td>0 to 6</td> <td>7+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prince George's Co.</td> <td>1 or lower</td> <td>2 to 6</td> <td>7+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19 other counties</td> <td>0 or lower</td> <td>1 to 10</td> <td>11+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									Risk Level				Low	Moderate	High	Anne Arundel Co.	-3 or lower	-2 to 3	4+	Baltimore City	0 or below	1 to 7	8+	Baltimore Co.	0 or below	1 to 6	7+	Montgomery Co.	-1 or lower	0 to 6	7+	Prince George's Co.	1 or lower	2 to 6	7+	19 other counties	0 or lower	1 to 10	11+
	Risk Level																																						
	Low	Moderate	High																																				
Anne Arundel Co.	-3 or lower	-2 to 3	4+																																				
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Baltimore Co.	0 or below	1 to 6	7+																																				
Montgomery Co.	-1 or lower	0 to 6	7+																																				
Prince George's Co.	1 or lower	2 to 6	7+																																				
19 other counties	0 or lower	1 to 10	11+																																				
Special decisions (check all that apply)																																							
*See Special Decisions Chart on page 4																																							
Discretionary overrides – reason decision did not match risk score (up or down – check all that apply)																																							
<input type="checkbox"/> Parent/Guardian Availability <input type="checkbox"/> Parent/Guardian Refusal <input type="checkbox"/> ATD History <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter Availability <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter Refused <input type="checkbox"/> Violation of Probation <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Concerns/Needs <input type="checkbox"/> Other Justification: – Text Box for Mandatory Justification				Intake Worker Signature: <hr/> Authorizing Supervisor: <hr/> (Please Print) Supervisor Signature: <hr/>																																			
Actual Intake Detention Decision																																							
<input type="checkbox"/> Detain <input type="checkbox"/> Detention Alternative: <input type="checkbox"/> CD <input type="checkbox"/> EM <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> DRAP <input type="checkbox"/> ERC <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Release to: <input type="checkbox"/> Parent <input type="checkbox"/> Sibling <input type="checkbox"/> Grandparent <input type="checkbox"/> Aunt/Uncle <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Intake Hearing – No Detention Decision Made																																							

Appendix A:

Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), Page 4

DRAI Special Decisions Chart

Anne Arundel County	Baltimore City	Baltimore County
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred for writ or warrant (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Pending formalized case Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Under adult supervision (pre-trial release, bail, probation, parole)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred by ATD program for CD/EM or ATD violation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Interstate hold (for delinquency only, excluding DSS interstate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Currently an escape from facility designated as “secure confinement”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Possessed or used firearm in committing instant offense</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred for writ or warrant - No Court authorization (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Referred for writ or warrant – Court authorization (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Release – Referred for writ or warrant – Court authorization (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Under adult supervision if current offense is Category 3 or higher (pretrial release, bail, probation, parole)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Under adult supervision if current offense is category 4 or 5 (pretrial release, bail, probation, parole)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred by ATD program for CD/EM or ATD violation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Interstate hold (for delinquency only, excluding DSS interstate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Currently an escape from facility designated as “secure confinement”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Possessed or used firearm in committing instant offense</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred for writ or warrant (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Under adult supervision (pre-trial release, bail, probation, parole)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred by ATD program for CD/EM or ATD violation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Interstate hold (for delinquency only, excluding DSS interstate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Currently an escapee from facility designated as “secure confinement”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Possessed firearm</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Used firearm replica in committing instant offense</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Current alleged offense is auto theft and at least one of the following criteria is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Someone other than a family member of the child owns the vehicle involved. <input type="checkbox"/> The offense involves more than one vehicle or there is a history of auto theft offenses <input type="checkbox"/> The child made an attempt to flee or elude police <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p>

Montgomery County	Prince George's County	Other 19 Counties
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred for writ or warrant (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Pending formalized case Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Under adult supervision (pre-trial release, bail, probation, parole)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred by ATD program for CD/EM or ATD violation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Interstate hold (for delinquency only, excluding DSS interstate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Currently an escapee from facility designated as “secure confinement”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Possessed or used firearm in committing instant offense</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Thefts from 3 or more vehicles in current referral or thefts from 5 or more vehicles in the past 90 days</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred for writ or warrant (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Pending formalized case Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Under adult supervision (pre-trial release, bail, probation, parole)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred by ATD program for CD/EM or ATD violation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Interstate hold (for delinquency only, excluding DSS interstate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Currently an escapee from facility designated as “secure confinement”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Possessed or used firearm in committing instant offense</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred for writ or warrant (excluding DSS warrants)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ATD – Pending formalized case for Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Pending formalized case Category 3 offense or higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Under adult supervision (pre-trial release, bail, probation, parole)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Referred by ATD program for CD/EM or ATD violation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Interstate hold (for delinquency only, excluding DSS interstate)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Currently an escapee from facility designated as “secure confinement”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Detain – Possessed or used firearm in committing instant offense</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable</p>

Appendix A:

Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI), Page 5

DRAI Decision Grids		Incident Offense Category				
	Total Risk Score:	1/1A	2	3	4	5
High	City: 8+ AA Co.: 4+ Balt Co., Mont Co., PG Co.: 7+ 19 Co.: 11+	Detain	Detain	ATD	Release	Release
Moderate	City: 1 - 7 AA Co.: -2 - 3 Balt Co.: 1 - 6 Mont Co.: 0 - 6 19 Co.: 1 - 10 PG Co.: 2 - 6	Detain	ATD	ATD	Release	Release
Low	City: < 1 AA Co.: < -3 Balt Co.: < 1 Mont Co.: < 0 PG Co.: < 2 19 Co.: < 1	Detain	ATD	Release	Release	Release

DJS Intake Detention Risk Assessment Instrument
PART 2 – To Be Completed at First Court Appearance

County: _____

Office: _____

Youth Last Name: _____

Youth First Name: _____

Youth Assist ID: _____

Youth Date of Birth: _____

Folder Number(s): _____

Social Security #: _____

Gender: _____

Court Date: _____

Date Form Completed: _____

DJS Staff: Last Name: _____ First Name: _____ ASSIST ID: _____

Current Detention Status (prior to Court action)

- Detained
 Detention Alternative: CD EM Shelter DRAP ERC Other: _____
 Released

DJS Recommendation to Court

- Detain
 Detention Alternative: CD EM Shelter DRAP ERC Other: _____
 Release to: Parent Sibling Grandparent Aunt/Uncle Other: _____

Court Detention Decision

- Detain
 Detention Alternative: CD EM Shelter DRAP ERC Other: _____
 Release to: Parent Sibling Grandparent Aunt/Uncle Other: _____

Special Circumstances Affecting Detention Decision:

Appendix B:

Classification of Offenses

Felony Crimes of Violence	DRAI Category	Felony Crimes of Violence (continued)	DRAI Category
Arson 1st Degree	1	Robbery	1
Assault 1st Degree	1	Robbery with Deadly Weapon	1
Attempted Murder	1	Sex Offense 1st Degree	1
Attempted Rape or Sex Offense	1	Sex Offense 2nd Degree	1
Carjacking	1	Sex Offense, 2nd Degree (no force or threat)	1
Child Abduction of Individual Under 16	1	Sex Offense, 2nd Degree (w/ force or threat)	1
In State Abduction of Child Under 12	1	Burglary 1st Degree	2
Kidnapping	1	Burglary With Explosives	2
Manslaughter	1	Child Abuse	2
Murder 1st Degree	1	Sex Abuse by Household Member	2
Murder 2nd Degree	1	Burglary 2nd Degree	4
Rape 1st Degree	1	Burglary 3rd Degree	4
Rape 2nd Degree	1		
Felony Person-to-Person Offenses	DRAI Category	Misdemeanor Person-to-Person Offenses	DRAI Category
Hate crime involving death of a victim	1	Gang Offense	3
Homicide by Motor Vehicle or Vessel While Int	1	Hate crime other	3
Manslaughter by Automobile	1	Retaliating against a Victim or Witness	3
Assault on Police Officer	2	Reckless Endangerment	3
Destructive Devices	2	Stalking	3
CDS - Weapons Use	2	Assault 2nd Degree / Battery	4
Child Pornography	2	Escape 2nd Degree	4
Escape	2	Failure to Appear - connection felony	4
Escape-Aiding	2	Harassment	4
Hate crime involving a separate felony crime	2	Indecent Exposure	4
Incest	2	In State Family Abduction	4
Poisoning	2	Life-Threatening Injury by Motor Vehicle/ Vessel	4
Removing Firearm from Possession of Law Enforcement Officer	2	Prostitution, Abduction persuade intice	4
Sex Offense 3rd Degree (No Force or Threat)	2	Sex Offense 4th Degree	4
Sex Offense 3rd Degree (w/ force or threat)	2	Electronic Mail Abuse	5
Sodomy; Unnatural or Perverted Sexual Practice	2	Resisting Arrest	5
Out-Of-State Family Abduction	3	Police Officer, Resisting or Hindering, Common Law	5
Pandering	5	Visual Surveillance, Unlawful	5
Felony Weapons Offenses	DRAI Category	Misdemeanor Weapons Offenses	DRAI Category
Use of Machine Gun for a crime	1	Deadly Weapon on Public School Property	2
		Handgun Violation	2
		Use of Machine Gun for Aggressive Purposes	2
		Deadly Weapon Misdemeanor	3

Appendix B:

Classification of Offenses (cont.)

Felony Property Offenses	DRAI Category	Misdemeanor Property Offenses	DRAI Category
Arson 2nd Degree	2	Cruelty to Animals - Misdemeanor	3
Unauthorized Use Felony	2	Unauthorized Use Misdemeanor	3
Unauthorized Taking of a Motor Vehicle	3	Attempted Arson	4
Breaking and Entering a Research Facility	3	Arson Misdemeanor	4
Cruelty to Animals - Felony Racehorse	3	Breaking and Entering Motor Vehicles	4
Railroad Obstructing	3	Forgery, counterfeit &/ or Uttering	4
Forgery, counterfeit &/ or Uttering-Felony	3	Malicious Burning - Misdemeanor	4
Fraud-Felony (Medicaid)	3	Arson - Threat	4
Malicious Burning - Felony	3	Unauthorized Removal of Property	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	Burglary 4th Degree	5
Theft Felony	3	Code Grabbing Device	5
Verbal Threat - Extortion	3	False Alarm	5
Written Threat	3	False Report	5
Bomb Threat, Fake Device	4	Fraud	5
Bomb Threat, False Statement	4	Gambling	5
Cloned Wireless Phone - Possession with Intent to Distribute, Distribution, Manufacturing or Sell	5	Malicious Destruction	5
Trademark Counterfeiting-Felony	5	Trademark Counterfeiting-Misdemeanor	5
		Telephone Misuse	5
		Theft Misdemeanor	5
		Trespassing	5
		Transfer recorded Sound/Images w/o Consent	5
Felony Drug Offenses	DRAI Category	Misdemeanor Drug Offenses	DRAI Category
CDS - Import Certain Amount into State	2	CDS - Possession	4
CDS - Distribution	2	CDS - False Prescription	4
CDS (Marijuana) - Manufacture or Distribution with Intent to Distribute	3	Distribution of Inhalants	4
CDS - Using Minors for Manufacture or Distribution	3	Non-CDS, Possession	4
CDS (Other) - Manufacture or Distribution with Intent to Distribute	3	Drug Paraphernalia	5
CDS (Marijuana) - Manufacture or Distribution of CDS Near Schools or on School Vehicles	3	Use of Inhalants	5
CDS (Other) - Manufacture or Distribution of CDS Near Schools or on School Vehicles	3		
Non-CDS, Distribution	3		
Receipt of Proceeds From CDS Offenses	4		
Felony- Unspecified Offenses	DRAI Category	Misdemeanor - Unspecified Offenses	DRAI Category
Conspiracy to Commit Any (Felony)Offense	3	Conspiracy to Commit Any (Misdemeanor)Offense	5
Unspecified Felony	3	Unspecified Misdemeanor	5

Appendix C:

Offense Severity for Study Sample, January & February 2013

Offense Severity*	Pre-Disposition		Post-Disposition	
	n	%	n	%
Crime of Violence	259	30%	17	16%
Non-Violent Drug Felony	73	8%	3	3%
Non-Violent Drug Misdemeanor	70	8%	13	12%
Non-Violent Handgun Misdemeanor	14	2%	4	4%
Non-Violent Person-to-Person Felony	9	1%	0	0%
Non-Violent Person-to-Person Misdemeanor	170	20%	25	24%
Non-Violent Property Felony	70	8%	1	1%
Non-Violent Property Misdemeanor	144	17%	30	29%
Non-Violent Unspecified Felony	4	0%	2	2%
Non-Violent Unspecified Misdemeanor	8	1%	3	3%
Ordinance Offenses	15	2%	3	3%
Status Offenses	20	2%	0	0%
Traffic Offenses	11	1%	0	0%
Missing	3	0%	4	4%
Total	870	100%	105	100%

*Based on the most recent, most serious alleged offense for pre-disposition sample and adjudicated offense for post disposition sample.