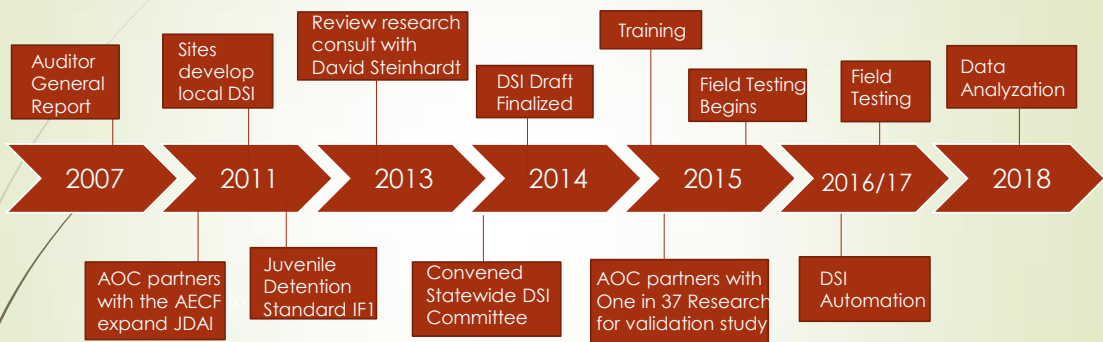


Arizona Detention Screening Instrument

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History of the Statewide DSI



Arizona Statewide DSI Workgroup

- ▶ AOC convened a workgroup, inviting representation from each of the 15 counties
- ▶ The workgroup was tasked with:
 - ▶ Conducting a gap analysis of the tools utilized around the state
 - ▶ Utilizing the gap analysis and latest research the workgroup developed the Draft Detention Screening Instrument (DSI) using a stakeholder consensus model
 - ▶ Develop user training materials, including a screeners manual
- ▶ The group received technical assistance from national experts

Gap Analysis

Similarities

- ▶ The counties had a tool
- ▶ Mandatory detainment offense
- ▶ Prior offense history

Differences

- ▶ Double "counting"
- ▶ Not all tools have mid-range decisions indicator
- ▶ Subjective vs. Objective
 - ▶ Aggravating/Mitigating
- ▶ Detaining on non-citable offenses

Purpose of the DSI

- A screening tool that brings structure, uniformity and predictability to the decision-making process
- Two core risk factors are used in risk assessment instruments to determine a minor's eligibility for secure detention or release
 - The nature of the referral offense, and
 - Delinquency history factors, including prior referral history, prior history of flight or failure to appear, and current legal status.
- Specifically identifying risk to prior to the initial court hearing:
 - **Risk to reoffend (public safety)**
 - **Failure to appear**
- Absent an objective approach, high-risk juveniles may be released and low-risk juveniles may be detained.

Risk Factors and Points

- Offense Risk Factors
 - Section A: Most Severe Offense
- Delinquency History Factors
 - Section B: Prior Offense History
 - Section C: Legal Status / Court History
- Aggravating and Mitigating
 - Section D: Aggravating Factors
 - Section E: Mitigating Factors
- Decision Scale
 - Release
 - Release to non-secure options
 - Detain
- Special Detention Cases
 - Warrant, probation violation, violation of condition of release, court order, other jurisdiction hold, ADJC warrant
- Overrides

Objective Screening Instrument Research

- There is a substantial body of research validating the relationship between individual history factors and subsequent delinquent behavior
- While state law authorizes detention for juveniles, it can have unintended consequences and should only be used when necessary to ensure community safety and reduce instances of failure to appear
- When juveniles are detained, they incur specific risks : including a higher risk of suicide, negative impacts on education and positive supports
- The unnecessary use of detention has negative outcomes
 - Detention for low risk youth is not proven to reduce recidivism rates
 - Associated with poor mental health and school outcomes
 - Impacts future employment or military careers

Controlling the Front Gates- effective admissions policies and procedures
Pathways to Juvenile Detention Reform (Vol. 1, Planning for Juvenile Detention Reform)
Harms of Juvenile Detention, National Juvenile Defender Center

Arizona Impacts

- Local jurisdictions use DSI data to better understand the detained population and drive policy and practice changes
- Several counties have developed an assessment / reception centers:
 - Hope Assessment Center, Yuma
 - Alternative Community Engagement Center (ACES), Pima
 - Pinal Assessment Center
 - The Loft, Apache*
 - Detention Alternative Options (DAO) Center, Yavapai*