

**JJ & CW Systems Integration Data Subcommittee
Work Summary – January 9, 2008**

I. WORK PROGRESS

The Data Subcommittee met on January 9, 2008 to complete the following:

- i. YRC Residents – time spent waiting for hearings: All of the 21 juveniles who were residents at YRC on June 29, 2007 (point-in-time survey) had their adjudicatory hearing within 60 days, and 20 out of the 21 had their advisement of rights hearing within 48 hours of detention (the other resident waited 72 hours). Although these particular juveniles did not seem to wait an excessive amount of time for their hearings, we still know from experience that the time spent waiting for hearings on St. Thomas is inconsistent at best.
- ii. Data Variables on which to concentrate reform efforts:
 - a. Female Population – Females are overrepresented in the total # of dual jurisdiction cases/ as compared to the # of females involved in the juvenile justice system. Reform efforts should include female-targeted interventions to address this discrepancy.
 - b. Education – 95% of dual-jurisdiction youth have learning/behavioral problems at school, and almost half are in special education classes. There is a need for earlier intervention and earlier diagnostic services in the schools to identify learning disabilities. Also a need for additional counseling, special education services, and teacher training.
 - c. Foster Care & YRC – 32% of dual-jurisdiction youth reside at YRC and an additional 32% reside in foster-care settings, representing 64% of the total cases. Females are overrepresented in foster care, where males are overrepresented at YRC. This could suggest that males are more difficult to place in foster care (there are not as many beds in residential facilities for them). Interventions should target youth in foster care and at YRC and should target males and females differently.
 - d. Repeat Offenders – Approximately half of all dual-jurisdiction youth are considered repeat offenders, although many have not been arrested on separate and additional charges. Instead, they have been re-arrested for not following conditions of release and/or probation. Therefore, reform efforts should concentrate on pre-trial interventions, as well as creating more wrap-around services for juveniles once they are released. JISS should be expanded, there should be additional consequences for not fulfilling conditions of release, and major case management services should be provided to ensure a drop in recidivism.