

Meeting Summary

Following is a summary of issues discussed at the DJS Stat on January 13, 2012. Analysis is provided by StateStat and the Governor's Delivery Unit (GDU).

Follow-Up

- **Southern Maryland Facility.** DJS provided an update on the potential construction of a detention facility in Southern Maryland.
- **Case Reviews.** Several recent Case Reviews that have taken place at Stat have shown a common theme of victims and/or perpetrators being older DJS youth under VPI supervision. Further investigation into the backgrounds of the respondents also showed that several had open cases in the adult system. There has been a concern that these youths are not being supervised properly either by DJS or DPSCS due to the fact that both agencies may not be partaking in the proper collaboration that is necessary in these circumstances.

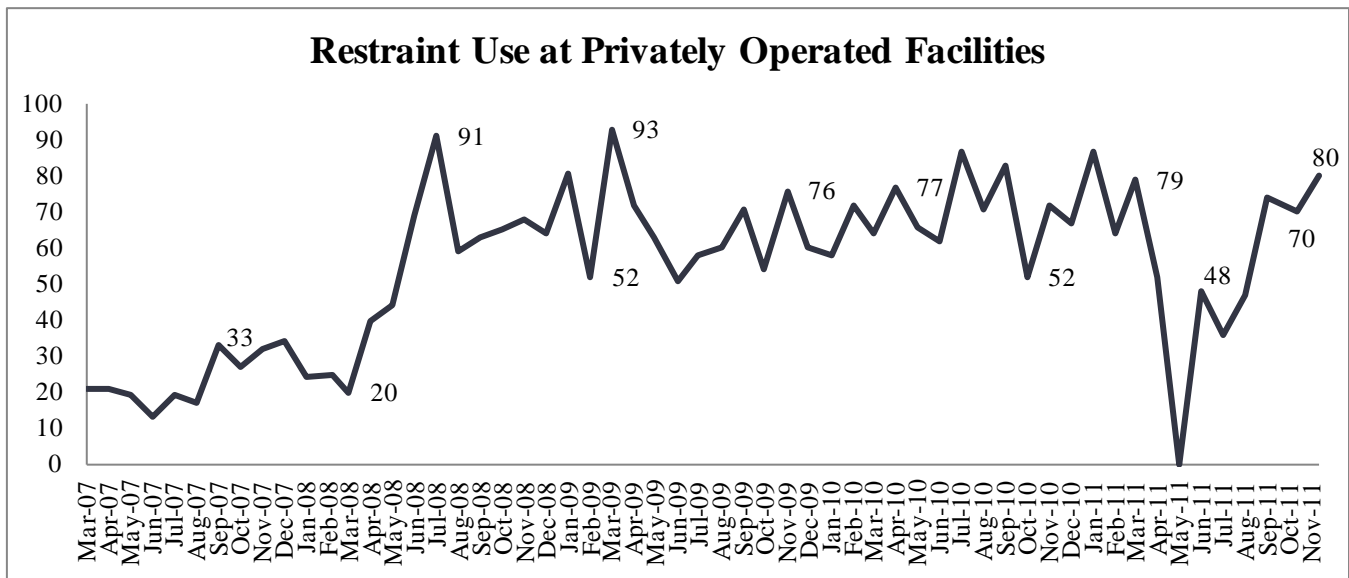
As a follow-up item for today's Stat, DJS was asked to provide a list showing the number of DJS VPI youth who are also under adult VPI supervision and list the type of collaboration between DJS and DPSCS on these cases.

DJS reports that, currently, there are only 12 cases that are assigned to both juvenile and adult VPI supervision.

DJS reports that DJS and DPSCS collaborate a minimum of every 90 days unless there is a reportable offense which would include change of address, warrant requests or any other request for a court action, positive urine sample, AWOL from supervision, Electronic Monitoring (EM) or GPS violation, recommendation for case closure, new arrest, information on pending hearings, or detention/incarceration for any reason. Recently, in Baltimore City a supervision protocol was developed where it was agreed that DPSCS would take the lead on security and monitoring while DJS will focus on the treatment plan in collaboration with DPSCS. This protocol will be reviewed and implemented in other regions of the state.

Placements

- **Private Provider Restraint Use.** DJS was asked to look into how private provider Residential Treatment Center (RTC) kids are being supervised and whether or not they have higher incident rates than youths who are not in RTCs. This request was made based upon the fact that, as shown below, restraint use has increased in private provider facilities over the previous three months. Workers have been advised about restraint policies and DJS anticipates the rate to decrease.



- **Juvenile Justice Monitoring Unit (JJMU) 3rd Quarter 2011 Report.** On December 13, 2011, the JJMU released their 3rd Quarter Report on DJS facilities. Nine facilities are mentioned in the report. The focus in this briefing will be on the Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center (BCJJC).

Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center (BCJJC)-

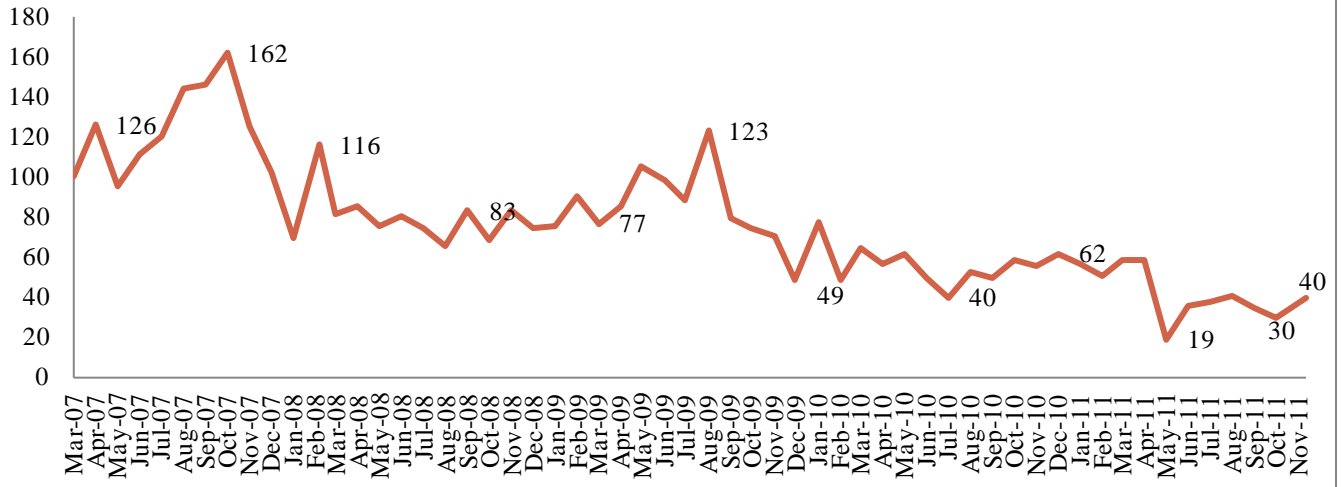
Summary of Critical JJMU Findings:

- Disproportionate confinement of African American youth in Baltimore City has steadily increased over the last four years. According to the report, 97 percent of youth admitted to BCJJC during the 3rd quarter were African American.
- Residents are waiting for extended periods of time for placement. Youth awaiting placement consistently make up nearly half of the BCJJC population. According to the report, 55 youths waited over 60 days before they were placed. The JJMU recommends that these youth should be moved more quickly to placement.
- Use of handcuffs during physical restraint increased.

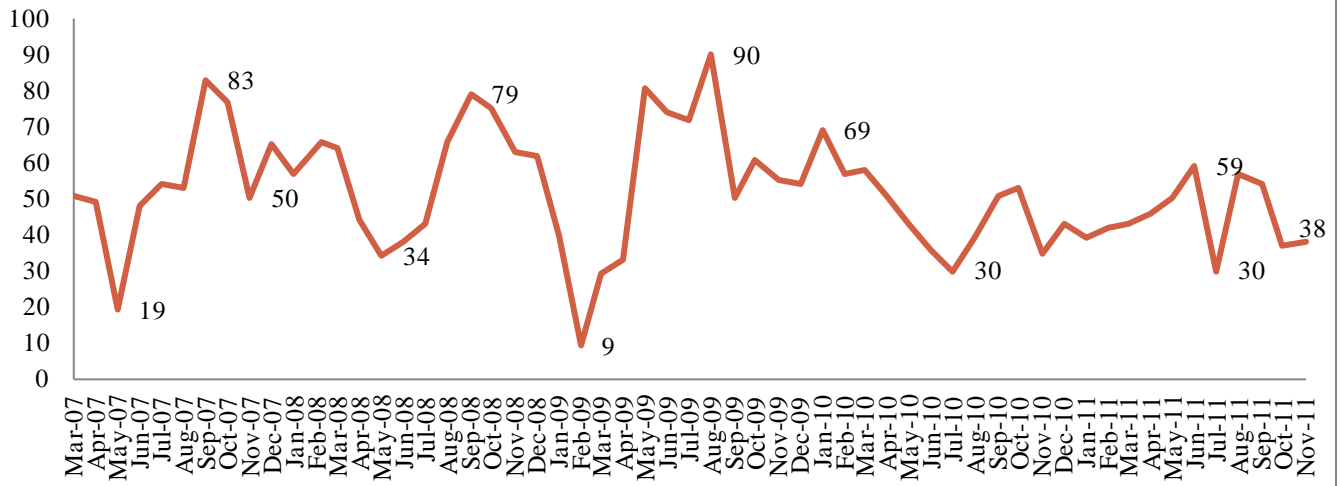
Summary of DJS' Responses:

- DJS reported that they are concerned as well and they have hired a new JDAI coordinator to address this issue. Specifically, the coordinator has worked to reorganize the state-to-local infrastructure for disproportionate minority contact (DMC) reduction strategies.
- DJS did not specifically address the JJMU in terms of the pending placement population; however this has been an ongoing topic at StateStat and they are working to reduce pending placement times at all facilities.
- In response to the increase in physical restraints, DJS reports that the staff receives training in the appropriate use of handcuffs in orientation training and in-service training. The use of handcuffs is guided by the handcuff policy. Also, some incidents occur in areas off the housing unit and in order for the youth to be safely escorted back to the housing unit, handcuffs are, at times, needed.

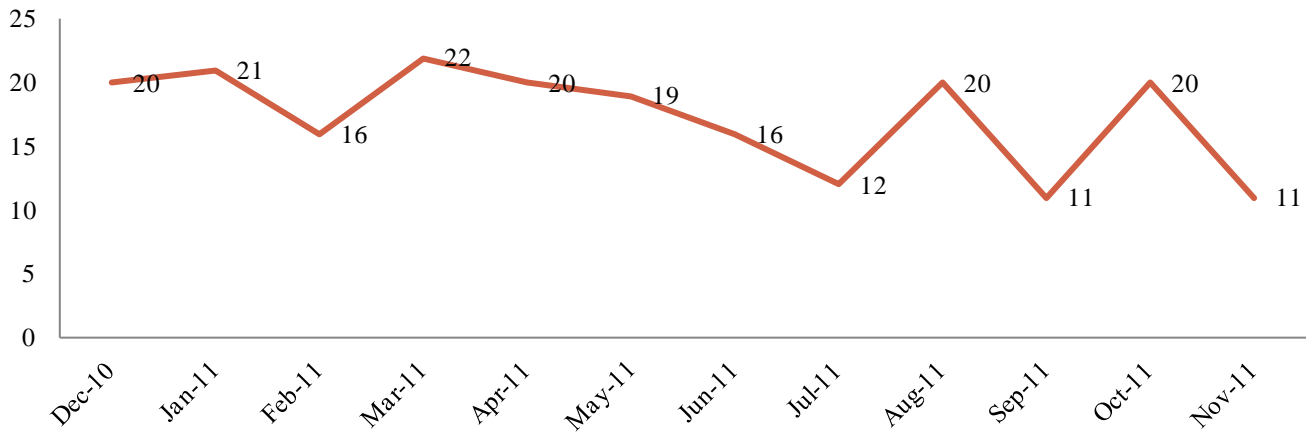
BCJJC, Restraint Use



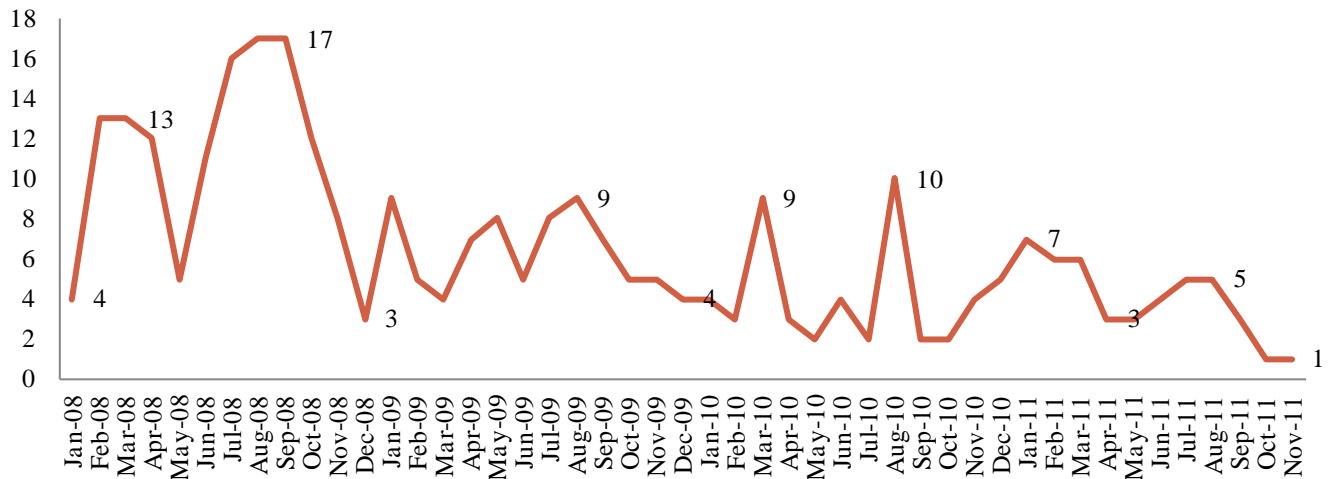
BCJJC, Seclusion Use

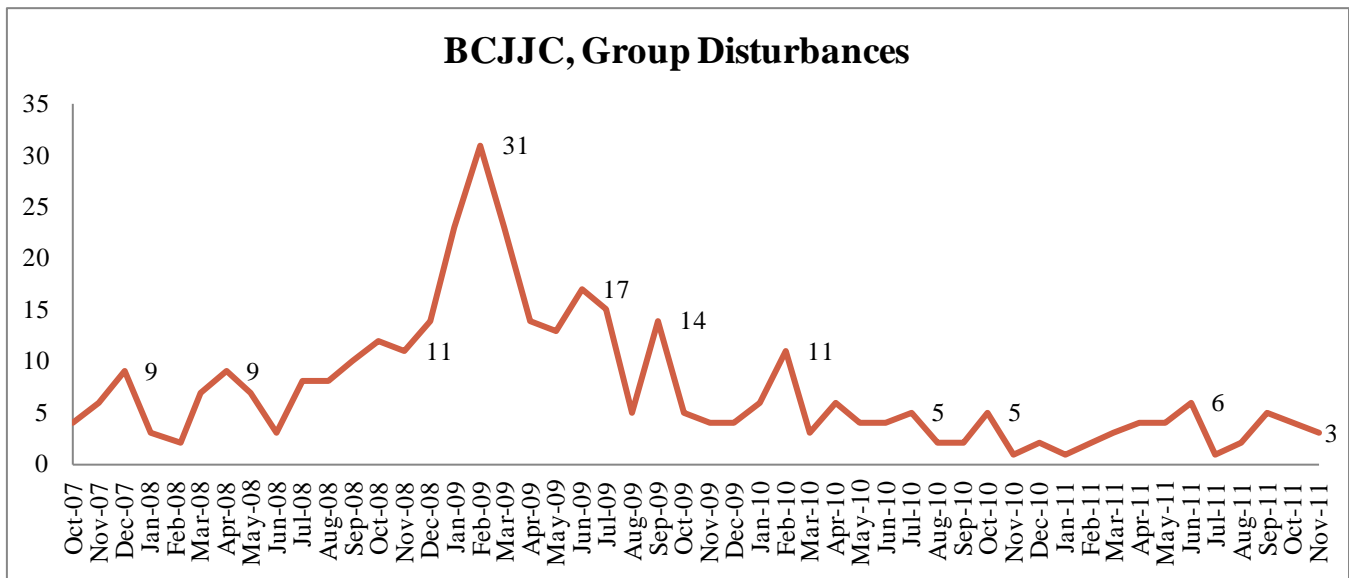


BCJJC, Youth-on-Youth Assault with Injuries, Requiring On-Grounds Medical Care



BCJJC, Youth-on-Staff Assaults





- Girls in Residential Treatment Centers (RTC).** According to the Daily Population Report from 01/12/12, there are 50 girls in RTCs, out of a total of 161 youths. If the New Directions program is not taken into consideration, more than half of the total population in RTCs consists of girls. This is a problematic metric considering that girls are only 14 percent of the whole committed DJS population.

At a previous Stat in December of 2011, 49 girls were highlighted as receiving RTC services. As a follow-up item, DJS was asked to see how many of these 49 girls came as Children in Need of Supervision (CINS) before they were placed on probation, what the underlying offenses for the 49 girls under supervision were, and of the charges that were assault, how many were classified as domestic incidents?

DJS reports that of the 49 girls, 4 were CINS cases but 14 others were in DSS custody at the time of the juvenile arrest.

DJS also reports that the underlying offenses were 12 serious felonies - robbery, sex, arson, auto theft etc.- and 14 misdemeanors such as theft and CDS charges

The following describes the assault charges of the 49 girls: 23 were brought to the agency for assault charges. 4 - Felony 1st Degree Assault, 4 - Domestic Assault (parent), 7 - School Based Assault, 3 DSS facility based Assault, 2 - Assault on police, 3 - Community based Assault

It should also be noted that of the 49 girls:

- 14 - DSS custody/involvement at the time of the offense
- 19 - Numerous hospitalizations or long term diagnostic commitments
- 28 - AWOL or Warrant alerts

All had numerous community based or residential hospitalization commitments prior to long term RTC.

Residential Treatment Centers

| | Male | Female |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|
| New Directions | 18 | |
| Other In-state Per Diems | 84 | 51 |
| Out-of-state Per Diems | 9 | 0 |
| Total Contracted | 111 | 50 |

Through 01/12/12