



*The Department of Services  
for Children, Youth  
and Their Families*

*Division of  
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Rehabilitative  
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**Juvenile Detention Alternatives to Incarceration (JDAI)  
Quarterly Report -3rd Quarter  
July 1<sup>st</sup>- September 30<sup>th</sup> 2017**

The Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services participates with the Juvenile Detention Alternatives to Incarceration (JDAI) to ensure only the right youth are placed in detention. Over time, Delaware has worked collaboratively to establish legislation and reform processes to ensure JDAI principles are upheld. Delaware has worked to reduce the reliance on secure detention by developing pretrial alternatives and working to transfer adjudicated youth to their placements in a timely manner. Over the past decade, the average detention populations have been significantly reduced in Delaware. Even though the populations are generally low, there is still a focus on reviewing youth to ensure only youth who need to be detained are receiving this commitment. This year, a focus has been placed back on JDAI through the creation of a two year work plan. The objectives of this work plan are to eliminate the unwarranted detention of child welfare and mental health court youth, reduce the number of youth detained for offenses that do not meet the Delaware code for detention, review the use of the risk assessment instrument and improve the data tracking of responses to youth behavior to verify the effective use of violations of probation.

The data contained in this report is meant to help determine the reasons youth are being detained and to illustrate which youth are detained by facility. This will allow us to focus our efforts on areas where an impact is needed. There are two secure detention facilities in the State of Delaware that are led by the Division of Youth Rehabilitative Services. New Castle County Detention Center is located in the northern part of the state and Stevenson House Detention Center serves the central and southern part of the state. The data contained in this report is broken down by the facility to isolate whether there are different patterns affecting the state. The reporting period is from July 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017.

Gender-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	7	18%	47	31%	51	31%	3	11%	54
Male	33	83%	106	69%	114	69%	25	89%	139
<b>Gender-NCCDC Total</b>	40	100%	153	100%	165	100%	28	100%	
Gender Stevenson House									
Female	3	13%	21	23%	21	23%	3	15%	24
Male	20	87%	69	77%	72	77%	17	85%	89
<b>Gender-Stevenson House Total</b>	23	100%	90	100%	93	100%	20	100%	

The data demonstrates that the majority of youth admitted at either facility are male (77% SHDC and 69% NCCDC). These statistics show a 10% increase in female admissions at NCCDC from the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter. 47 females entered NCCDC during the quarter. There were 21 females that entered Stevenson House during the quarter and an equal amount that discharged. Females have a far lower length of stay than males at both facilities. Overall, the length of stays for this quarter based on gender were lower at Stevenson House than NCCDC, mimicking the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter data.

Race-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Asian	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Black or African American	33	83%	127	83%	138	84%	22	79%	160
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Unable to Determine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
White	7	18%	26	17%	27	16%	6	21%	33
<b>Race-NCCDC Total</b>	40	100%	153	100%	165	100%	28	100%	
Race-Stevenson House									
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1	4%	1	1%	2	2%	0	0%	2
Asian	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Black or African American	19	83%	64	71%	66	71%	17	85%	83
Unable to Determine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
White	3	13%	25	28%	25	27%	3	15%	28
<b>Race-Stevenson House Total</b>	23	100%	90	100%	93	100%	20	100%	

The majority of youth at each facility are Black or African American. The length of stay for these youth over 5x that of white youth in NCCDC and 3x that of white youth at SH. At NCCDC, 127 Black or African American youth entered the facility during the quarter and 138

Black or African American youth discharged during the quarter. SH had 64 Black or African American youth enter the facility during the same period and 66 youth of the same race discharged. Further examination will need to be conducted to determine the reason for the higher lengths of stay for this race.

Lead Charge-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Administrative Hold	1	3%	12	8%	11	7%	2	7%	11
All Other Offenses	0	0%	10	7%	9	5%	1	4%	9
Drug Offenses	1	3%	7	5%	8	5%	0	0%	8
Property Offenses	10	25%	37	24%	41	25%	6	21%	41
Society Offenses	3	8%	13	8%	16	10%	0	0%	16
Violation of Probation	2	5%	8	5%	10	6%	0	0%	10
Violent Crimes	23	58%	66	43%	70	42%	19	68%	70
<b>Lead Charge-NCCDC Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Lead Charge-Stevenson House</b>									
Administrative Hold	1	4%	11	12%	10	11%	2	10%	10
All Other Offenses	1	4%	9	10%	7	8%	3	15%	7
Drug Offenses	1	4%	3	3%	4	4%	0	0%	4
Property Offenses	6	26%	12	13%	15	16%	3	15%	15
Society Offenses	0	0%	9	10%	8	9%	1	5%	8
Violation of Probation	4	17%	19	21%	19	20%	4	20%	19
Violent Crimes	10	43%	27	30%	30	32%	7	35%	30
<b>Lead Charge-Stevenson House Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Violent crime is the lead offense type for detainment at each facility. The associated length of stay for these types of crimes are also higher. The second highest category of offense type for detainment is property offenses. The detainment length is approximately half of the length of stay for the violent offense category. SHDC shows a greater percentage of youth detained for violations of probation than NCCDC. The length of stay for youth in SHDC for violations of probation is almost 2x that of NCCDC youth detained for the same offense. Though the population at SH is lower overall, this is the one category where admissions at SH are greater than that of NCCDC. At SH, youth detained for violation of probation have the second highest length of stay. The ALOS is nearly two-thirds that of youth with a violent offense.

Offense Type-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Administrative	1	3%	12	8%	11	7%	2	7%	11
Felony	30	75%	77	50%	84	51%	23	82%	84
Misdemeanor	9	23%	64	42%	70	42%	3	11%	70
<b>Offense Type-NCCDC Total</b>	40	100%	153	100%	165	100%	28	100%	
<b>Offense Type-Stevenson House</b>									
Administrative	1	4%	11	12%	10	11%	2	10%	10
Felony	10	43%	33	37%	31	33%	12	60%	31
Misdemeanor	12	52%	46	51%	52	56%	6	30%	52
<b>Offense Type-Stevenson House Total</b>	23	100%	90	100%	93	100%	20	100%	

During the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter there is a higher percentage of youth being detained for misdemeanor offenses at SHDC than NCCDC. The length of stay for a misdemeanor is shorter than for a felony detainment at NCCDC. The opposite is true for the youth detained at SH. At SHDC, 51% of youth admitted in the quarter were detained on misdemeanor charges. Of the youth with misdemeanor offenses that discharged from SHDC during the quarter, 56%, had an average 52-day length of stay. At NCCDC, 50% of the youth admitted during the quarter were detained for felony offenses. Nearly an equal amount of youth in the felony category were discharged during the quarter. The felony offense length of stay at NCCDC was 84 days.

The data contained in this report highlights a need for individual case review. Cases will be reviewed to determine the circumstances of detainment. The data in this report suggests further exploration is needed 1. To determine the reason for disparity in LOS for Black or African American youth, 2. To determine the reason for the high detainment of youth with violations of probation at SH, 3. Determine why there is a high length of stay for misdemeanor detained youth at SH, and 4. Determine the reason for the high rate of detainment for misdemeanor youth at both facilities. Based on those findings an action plan and communication plan will be developed. These plans will encourage ecommunication with the courts and other state agencies to ensure that the right you are being detained.