



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

*Division of
Youth
Rehabilitative
Services*



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**Juvenile Detention Alternatives to Incarceration (JDAI)
Quarterly Report -4th Quarter
October 1st- December 31st 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 October 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

Gender- NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions			Discharges			End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	YTD	#	%	YTD	#	%	#
Female	3	11%	32	23%	25%	27	21%	24%	35	21%	27
Male	25	89%	105	77%	75%	100	79%	76%	130	79%	105
Gender- NCCDC Total	28	100%	137	100%	100%	127	100%	100%	165	100%	
Gender- SHDC											
Female	3	15%	12	21%	23%	14	21%	23%	15	19%	14
Male	17	85%	45	79%	77%	52	79%	77%	62	81%	52
Gender- SHDC Total	20	100%	57	100%	100%	66	100%	100%	77%	100%	

The data demonstrates that the majority of youth admitted at either facility are male (79% SHDC and 77% NCCDC). These statistics show an 8% decrease in female admissions at NCCDC and a 2% decrease at SHDC from the 3rd quarter. There were 105 males that entered NCCDC and 45 at SHDC. Females have a shorter length of stay than males at both facilities. Based on gender, the lengths of stay were lower at Stevenson House than NCCDC, mimicking the 2nd and 3rd quarter data.

Race- NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions			Discharges			End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	YTD	#	%	YTD	#	%	#
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0
Asian	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0
Black or African American	22	79%	105	77%	79%	98	77%	80%	127	77%	101
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0
Unable to Determine	0	0%	1	1%	1%	1	1%	1%	1	1%	1
White	6	21%	31	23%	20%	28	22%	19%	37	22%	30
Race- NCCDC Total	28	100%	137	100%	100%	127	100%	100%	165	100%	44
Race- SHDC											
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%	1	2%	2%	1	2%	2%	1	1%	1
Asian	0	0%	1	2%	1%	1	2%	1%	1	1%	1
Black or African American	17	85%	38	67%	69%	47	71%	69%	55	71%	47
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0
Unable to Determine	0	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0
White	3	15%	17	30%	28%	17	26%	29%	20	26%	17
Race- SHDC Total	20	100%	57	100%	100%	66	100%	100%	77	100%	17

The majority of youth at each facility are Black or African American. The length of stay for these youth are over 3x that of white youth in NCCDC and almost 3x that of white youth at SH. At NCCDC, 105 Black or African American youth entered the facility during the quarter and 98 Black or African American youth discharged during the quarter. SH had 38 Black or African American youth enter the facility during the same period and 47 youth of the same race discharged. Higher lengths of stay for African American or Black youth has remained consistent through all measure quarter for 2017. An evaluation will be completed to determine which factors are contributing to this.

Lead Charge- NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions			Discharges			End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	YTS	#	%	YTD	#	%	#
Administrative Hold	1	4%	2	1%	5%	3	2%	5%	3	2%	3
All Other Offenses	2	7%	15	11%	8%	17	13%	9%	17	10%	17
Drug Offenses	0	0%	3	2%	3%	3	2%	3%	3	2%	3
Property Offenses	6	21%	22	16%	21%	23	18%	21%	28	17%	24
Society Offenses	0	0%	13	9%	10%	9	7%	9%	13	8%	10
Violation of Probation	0	0%	3	2%	5%	1	1%	5%	3	2%	1
Violent Crimes	19	68%	79	58%	48%	71	56%	47%	98	59%	74
Lead Charge- NCCDC Total	28	100%	137	100%	100%	127	100%	100%	165	100%	132
Lead Charge- SHDC											
Administrative Hold	2	10%	12	21%	15%	14	21%	15%	14	18%	14
All Other Offenses	3	15%	1	2%	6%	4	6%	7%	4	5%	4
Drug Offenses	0	0%	0	0%	3%	0	0%	2%	0	0%	0
Property Offenses	3	15%	8	14%	16%	9	14%	16%	11	14%	9
Society Offenses	1	5%	7	12%	9%	8	12%	8%	8	10%	8
Violation of Probation	4	20%	9	16%	20%	13	20%	19%	13	17%	13
Violent Crimes	7	35%	20	35%	32%	18	27%	32%	27	35%	18
Lead Charge- SHDC Total	20	100%	57	100%	100%	66	100%	100%	77	100%	66

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 offense category for admissions is property offenses at NCCDC and administrative hold for SHDC. 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 significantly higher than that of NCCDC youth detained for the same offense. An evaluation will occur to determine which factors are contributing to the elevated detention rates for violation of probation at SH.

Offense Type- NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions			Discharges			End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	YTD	#	%	YTD	#	%	#
Administrative	2	7%	3	2%	6%	5	4%	6%	5	3%	5
Felony	23	82%	80	58%	52%	76	60%	53%	103	62%	80
Misdemeanor	3	11%	54	39%	42%	46	36%	41%	57	35%	47
Offense Type- NCCDC Total	28	100%	137	100%	100%	127	100%	100%	165	100%	132
Offense Type- SHDC											
Administrative	2	10%	12	21%	16%	14	21%	16%	14	18%	14
Felony	12	60%	17	30%	32%	22	33%	34%	29	38%	22
Misdemeanor	6	30%	28	49%	53%	30	45%	51%	34	44%	30
Offense Type- SHDC Total	20	100%	57	100%	100%	66	100%	100%	77	100%	66

During the 4th quarter there is a higher percentage of youth being detained for administrative offenses at SH 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. However, the disparity is not as great. At SH, 49% of youth admitted in the quarter were detained on misdemeanor charges. At NCCDC, 58% of the youth admitted during the quarter were detained for felony offenses, this is an 8% increase from the 3rd quarter. The felony offense average length of stay at NCCDC was 80 days, which shows a decrease of 4 days from the 3rd quarter.

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) To determine why there is a high length of stay for misdemeanor detained youth at SH; and 4) To 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 communication with the courts and other state agencies to ensure that the right you are being detained.