



*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 -2nd Quarter
April 1st- June 30th 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 below capacity. 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 April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017.

Gender-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Female	7	14%	39	21%	39	20%	7	18%	44
Male	44	86%	144	79%	155	80%	33	83%	173
Gender-NCCDC Total	51	100%	183	100%	194	100%	40	100%	
Gender-Stevenson House									
Female	6	23%	21	23%	24	26%	3	13%	6
Male	20	77%	70	77%	70	74%	20	87%	20
Gender-Stevenson House Total	26	100%	91	100%	94	100%	23	100%	

The data demonstrates the far majority of youth detained at either facility are male (87% SHDC and 83% NCCDC). There were 39 females that entered NCCDC during the quarter and an equal amount that discharged. Females have a far lower length of stay than males. This shortened length of stay is true for Stevenson House Detention Center, also. Overall, the length of stays for this quarter at Stevenson House were significantly lower than NCCDC. The length of stay for both genders at SHDC were about a tenth of the length of stay at NCCDC.

Race-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1
Black or African American	43	84%	142	78%	152	78%	33	83%	169
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1
Unable to Determine	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	2
White	8	16%	37	20%	38	20%	7	18%	44
Race-NCCDC Total	51	100%	183	100%	194	100%	40	100%	
Race-Stevenson House									
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0%	2	2%	1	1%	1	4%	2
Asian	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1
Black or African American	17	65%	63	69%	61	65%	19	83%	73
Unable to Determine	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
White	9	35%	25	27%	31	33%	3	13%	34
Race- Stevenson House Total	26	100%	91	100%	94	100%	23	100%	

The majority of youth at each facility are Black or African American with each facility showing an 83% representation. Black or African Americans also had a longer length of stay at each facility. In NCCDC, Black or African American youths' length of stay was 4x that of White youth. SHDC showed a length of stay that was 2x longer for Black or African American youth than White youth.

Lead Charge-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Administrative Hold	1	2%	12	7%	12	6%	1	3%	13
All Other Offenses	3	6%	15	8%	18	9%	0	0%	18
Drug Offenses	0	0%	4	2%	3	2%	1	3%	3
Property Offenses	9	18%	39	21%	38	20%	10	25%	45
Society Offenses	5	10%	19	10%	21	11%	3	8%	24
Violation of Probation	2	4%	13	7%	13	7%	2	5%	14
Violent Crimes	31	61%	81	44%	89	46%	23	58%	100
Lead Charge- NCCDC Total	51	100%	183	100%	194	100%	40	100%	
Lead Charge-Stevenson House									
Administrative Hold	1	4%	13	14%	13	14%	1	4%	14
All Other Offenses	3	12%	4	4%	6	6%	1	4%	7
Drug Offenses	0	0%	3	3%	2	2%	1	4%	3
Property Offenses	6	23%	17	19%	17	18%	6	26%	22
Society Offenses	0	0%	5	5%	5	5%	0	0%	5
Violation of Probation	2	8%	19	21%	17	18%	4	17%	21
Violent Crimes	14	54%	30	33%	34	36%	10	43%	38
Lead Charge- Stevenson House Total	26	100%	91	100%	94	100%	23	100%	

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. Nearly 17% of the youth detained at SHDC at the end of the quarter were there for VOP while only 5% of the youth detained at the end of the quarter in NCCDC were there for VOP.

Offense Type-NCCDC	Start of Quarter		Admissions		Discharges		End of Quarter		ALOS
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Administrative	1	2%	13	7%	13	7%	1	3%	7
Felony	39	76%	89	49%	98	51%	30	75%	52
Misdemeanor	11	22%	81	44%	83	43%	9	23%	16
Offenses Type- NCCDC Total	51	100%	183	100%	194	100%	40	100%	
Offense Type-Stevenson House									
Administrative	3	12%	14	15%	16	17%	1	4%	11
Felony	17	65%	25	27%	32	34%	10	43%	46
Misdemeanor	6	23%	52	57%	46	49%	12	52%	20
Offenses Type- Stevenson House Total	26	100%	91	100%	94	100%	23	100%	

When offenses are classified as misdemeanor or felony, there is a high percentage of youth being detained for misdemeanor offenses during the quarter. The length of stay is shorter than for a felony detainment. At SHDC, 57% of youth admitted in the quarter were detained on

misdemeanor charges. The youth that discharged from detention during the quarter, 49%, had an average 20-day length of stay. By the end of the quarter, 52% of the total population were there for misdemeanor offenses. At NCCDC, 44% of the youth admitted during the quarter were detained for misdemeanor offenses. Nearly an equal amount of youth in the misdemeanor category were discharged during the quarter. The misdemeanor charge length of stay at NCCDC was 16 days.

The data contained in this report demonstrates a need for further review of the individual cases where youth were detained for misdemeanor offenses to determine if they were in compliance with DE Code 1007. For cases that were considered overrides, the criteria for override will be reviewed to determine any areas for improvement. An individual case review will be completed to determine why there is a variance in the length of stay by race.