

DETENTION UTILIZATION STUDY BROWARD COUNTY JUNE 2015

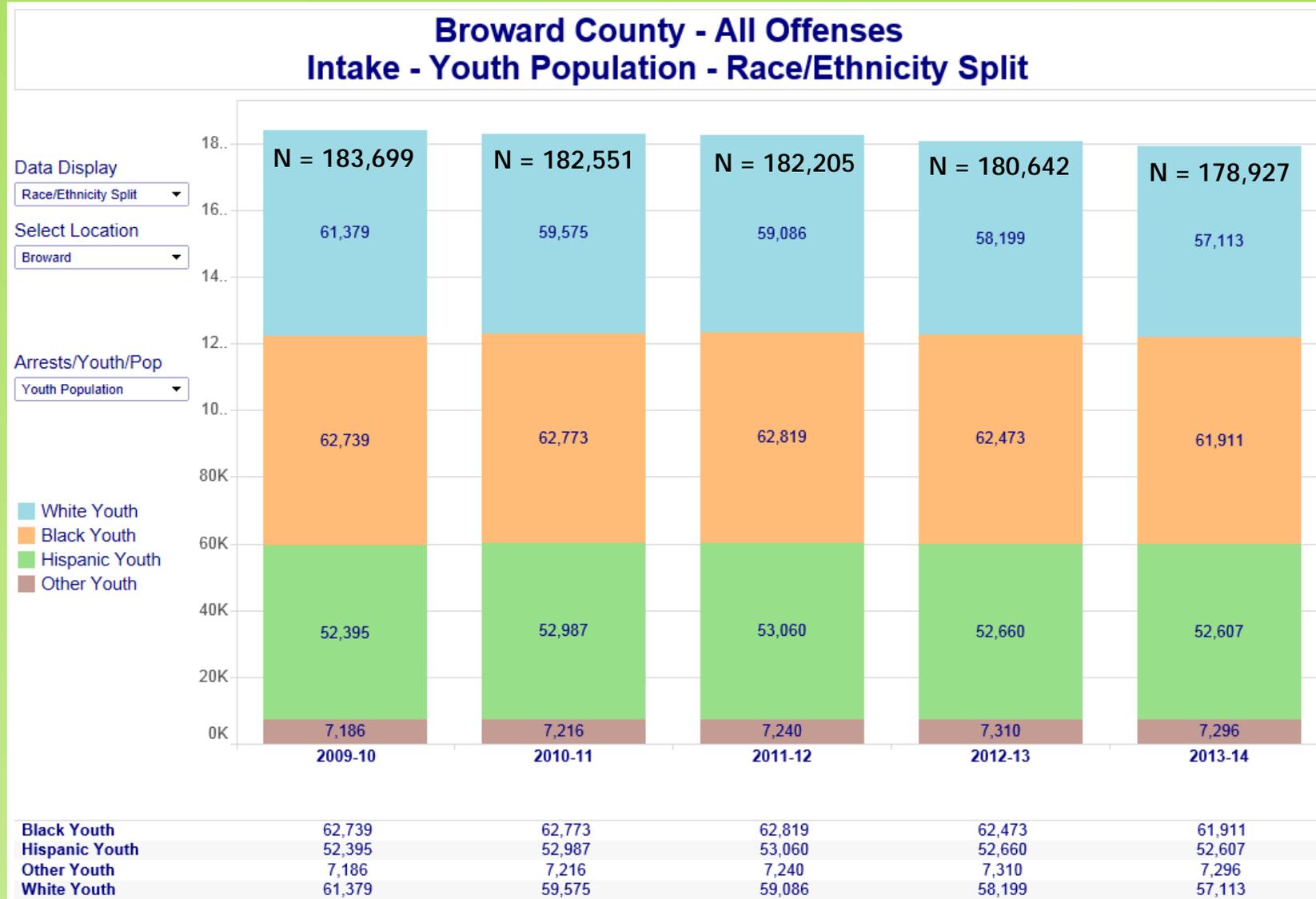
Office of Research and Data Integrity
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice



Rick Scott, Governor

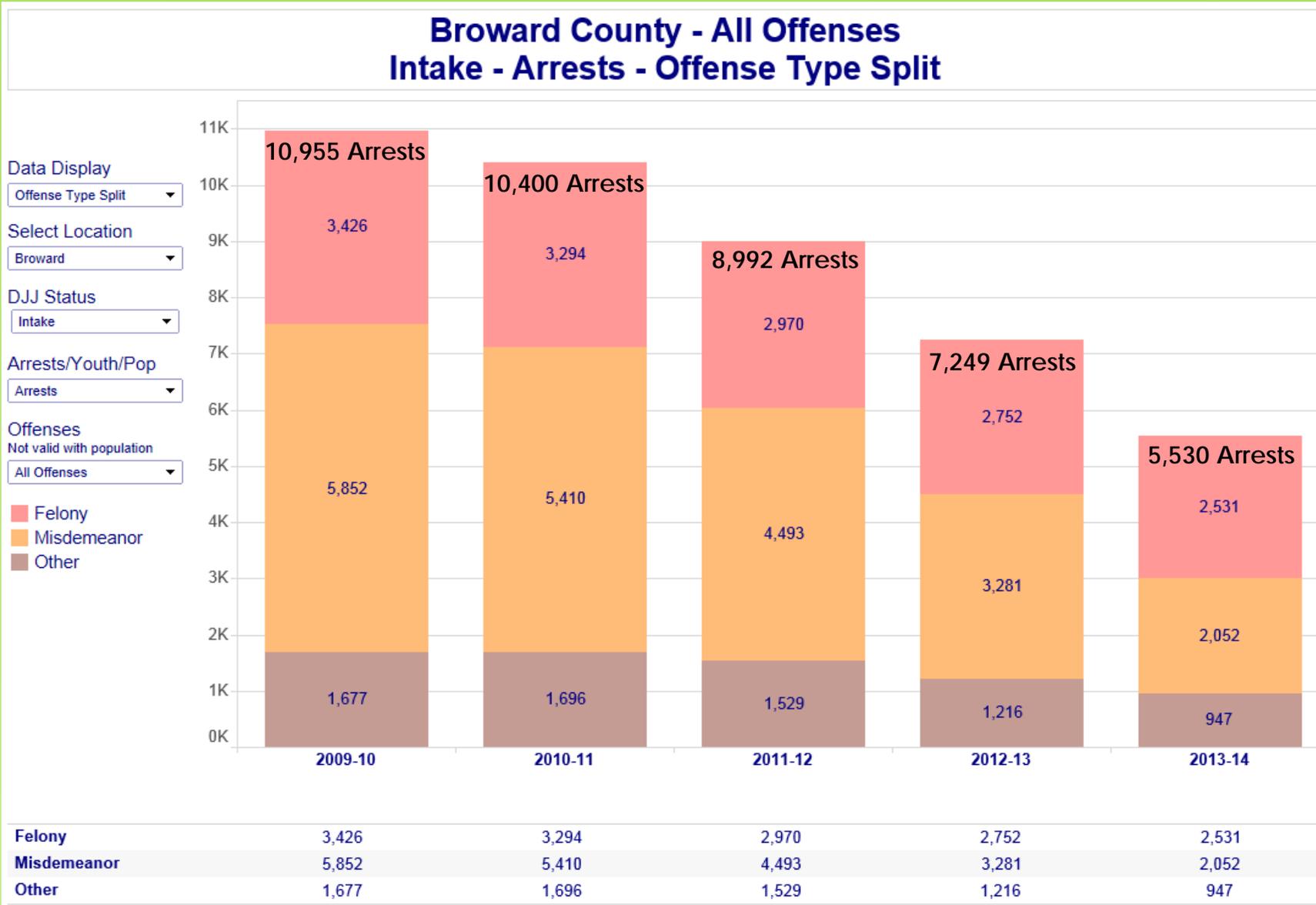
Christina K. Daly, Secretary

The youth population (age 10-17) in Broward County decreased by 3% over the past 5 fiscal years, from 183,699 in FY2009-2010 to 178,927 in FY2013-2014.



***These youth population estimates differ from those reported in the 2011 study due to different methodology. The 2011 study used census data whereas the current study uses EDR data to provide a more accurate estimate on youth population in Florida counties.

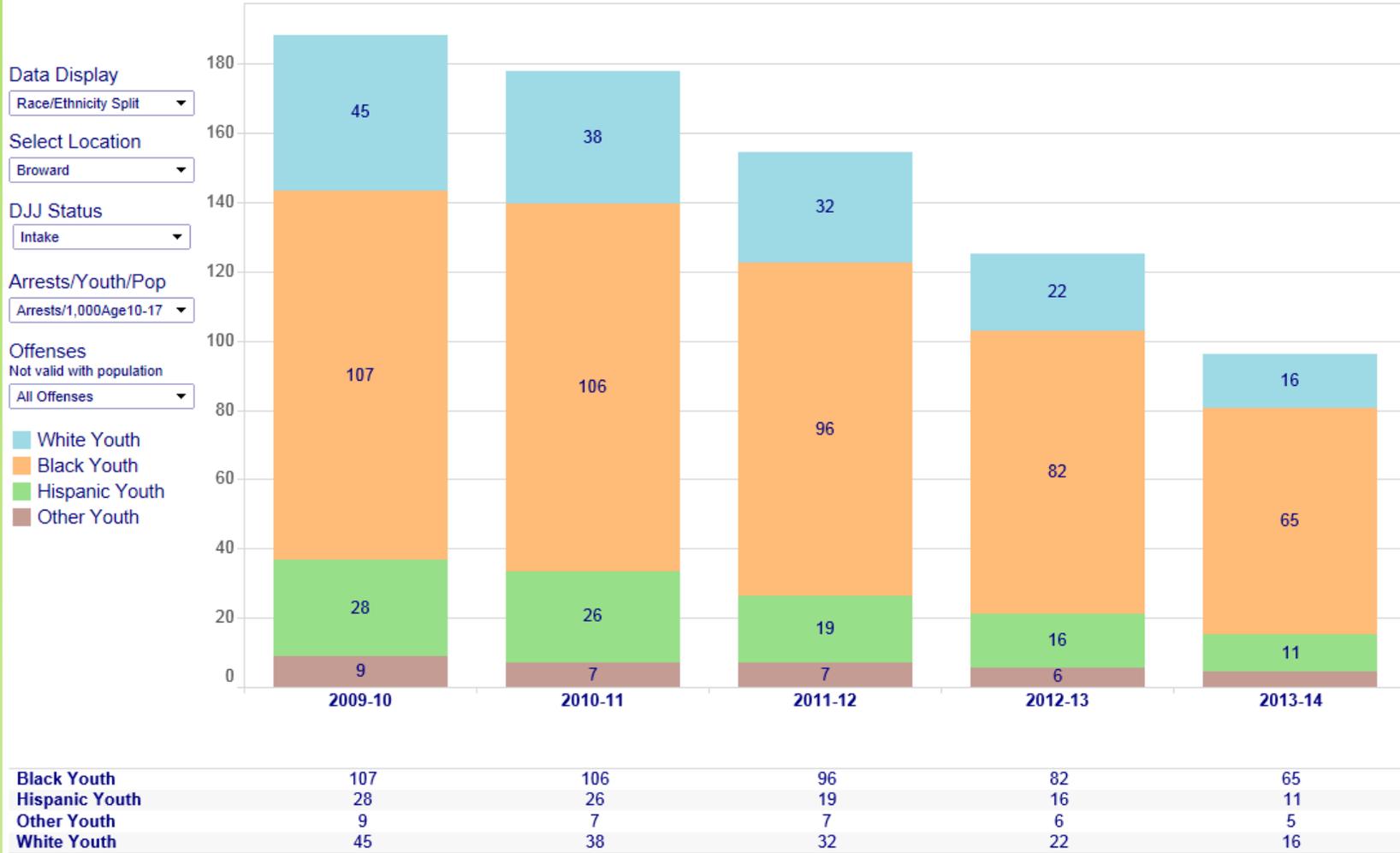
The number of arrests continued to trend downward in Broward County over the past 5 fiscal years. Since the last fiscal year, there was a 24% reduction in arrests.



- There was an 8% decrease in felony arrests since last fiscal year
- There was a 26% reduction in felony arrests from FY2009-2010 to FY2013-2014.

Not only are the ratios of youth arrests per 1,000 youth age 10-17 in the population decreasing for each race/ethnicity category over time, but the disparities between the categories have been decreasing as well.

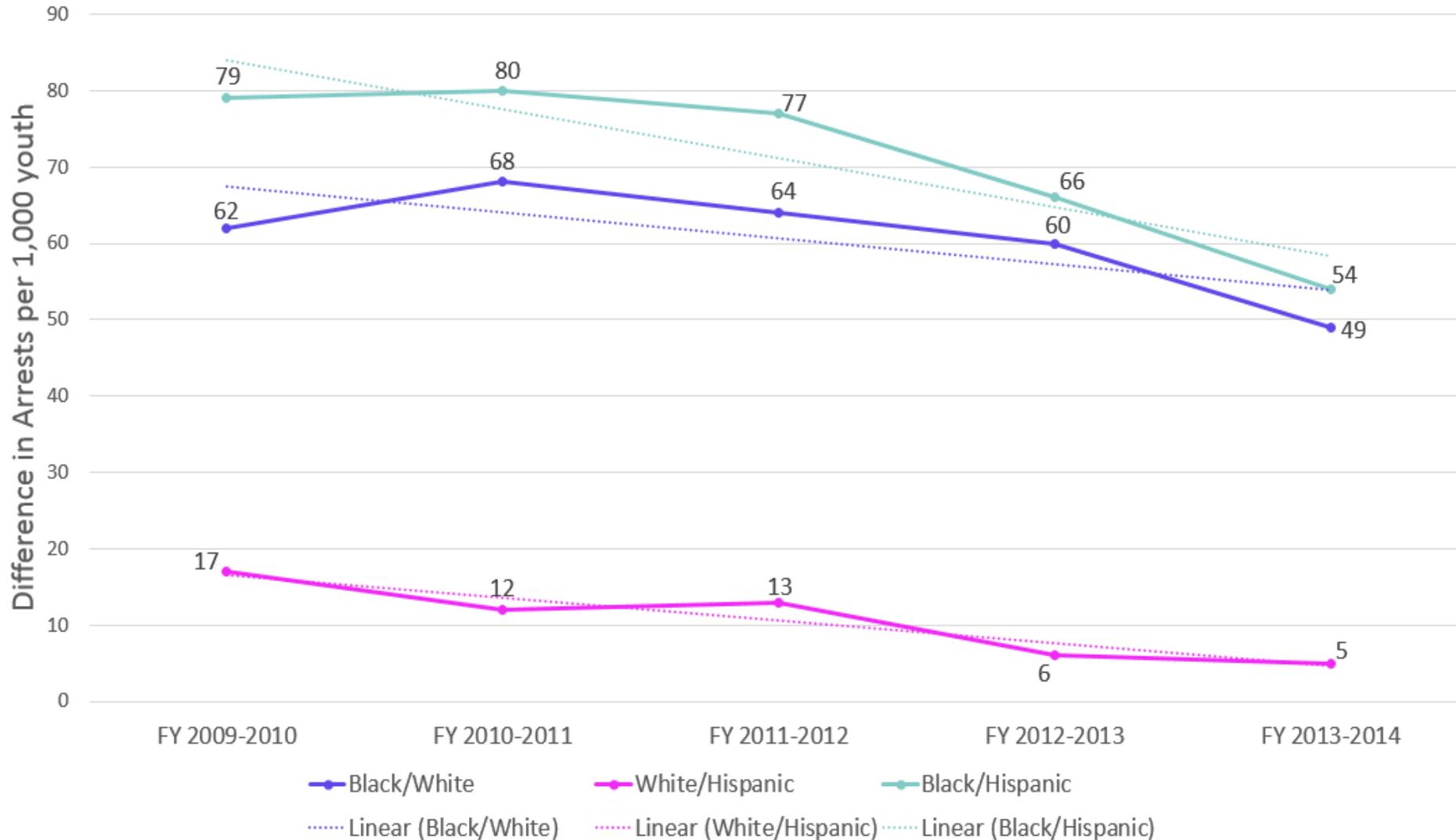
Broward County - All Offenses
Intake - Arrests Per 1,000 Age 10 - 17 - Race/Ethnicity Split



- During FY2013-2014, there was a 49 arrest per 1,000 youth disparity between Black and White youth arrest rates. This is down from the 62 arrests per 1,000 youth disparity that was seen during FY2009-2010
- During FY2013-2014, there was only an 5 arrest per 1,000 youth disparity between White and Hispanic youth arrest rates. This is down from the 17 arrests per 1,000 youth disparity that was seen during FY2009-2010.

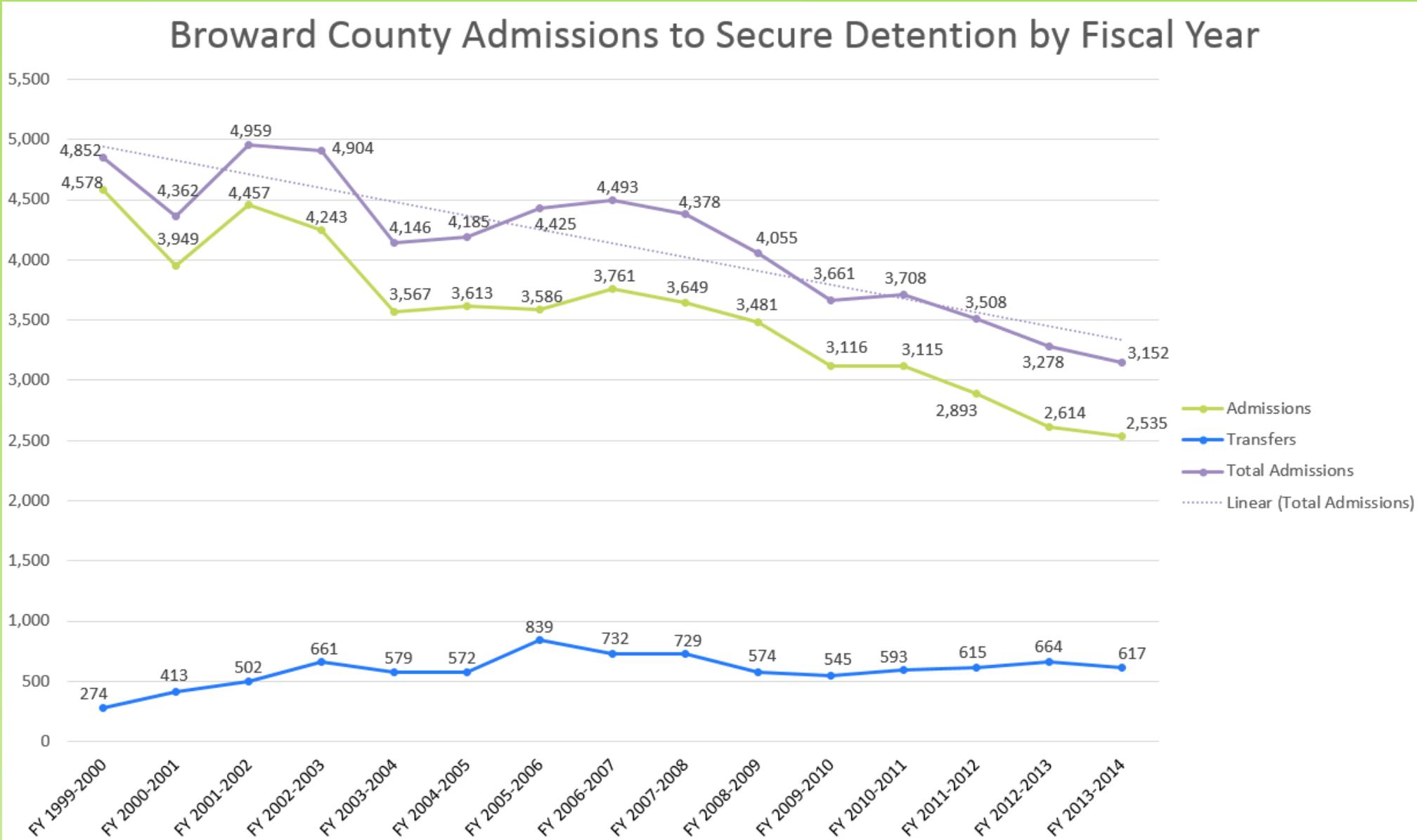
Annual racial and ethnic disparities in arrest rates have been on an overall decline over the past 5 years in Broward County

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Arrest to Population Ratios



- Disparities in arrest ratios between Black youth and Hispanic youth and between White youth and Hispanic youth have been declining over the past 5 years

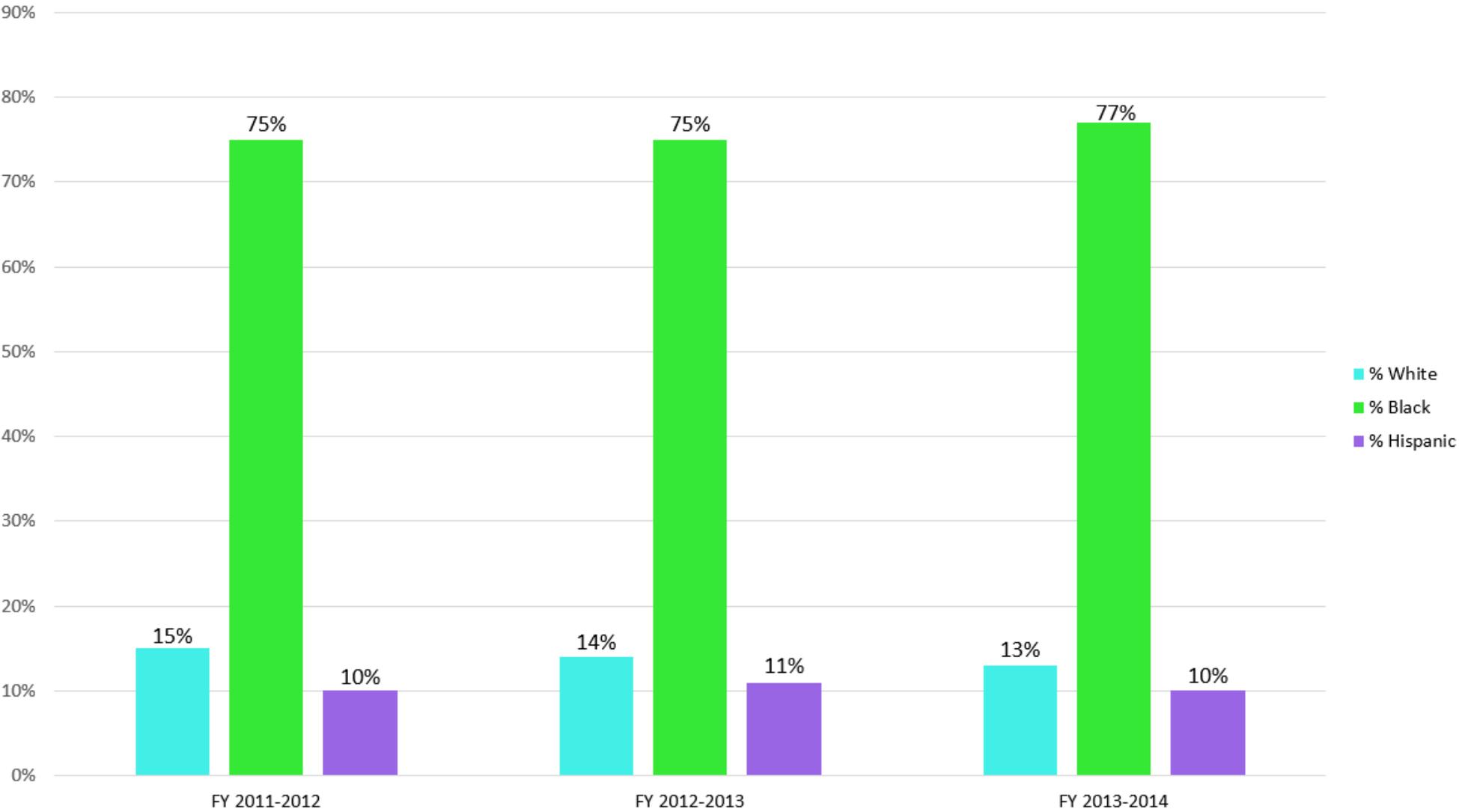
Annual admissions to secure detention in Broward County have been on an overall decline over the past 15 fiscal years, with a downward slope in the most recent year.



- Admissions to secure detention decreased by 4% since last fiscal year.
- During the same time period, felony arrests decreased by 8%

The percent of Black, White, and Hispanic youth admitted to secure detention has remained stable over the past 3 fiscal years

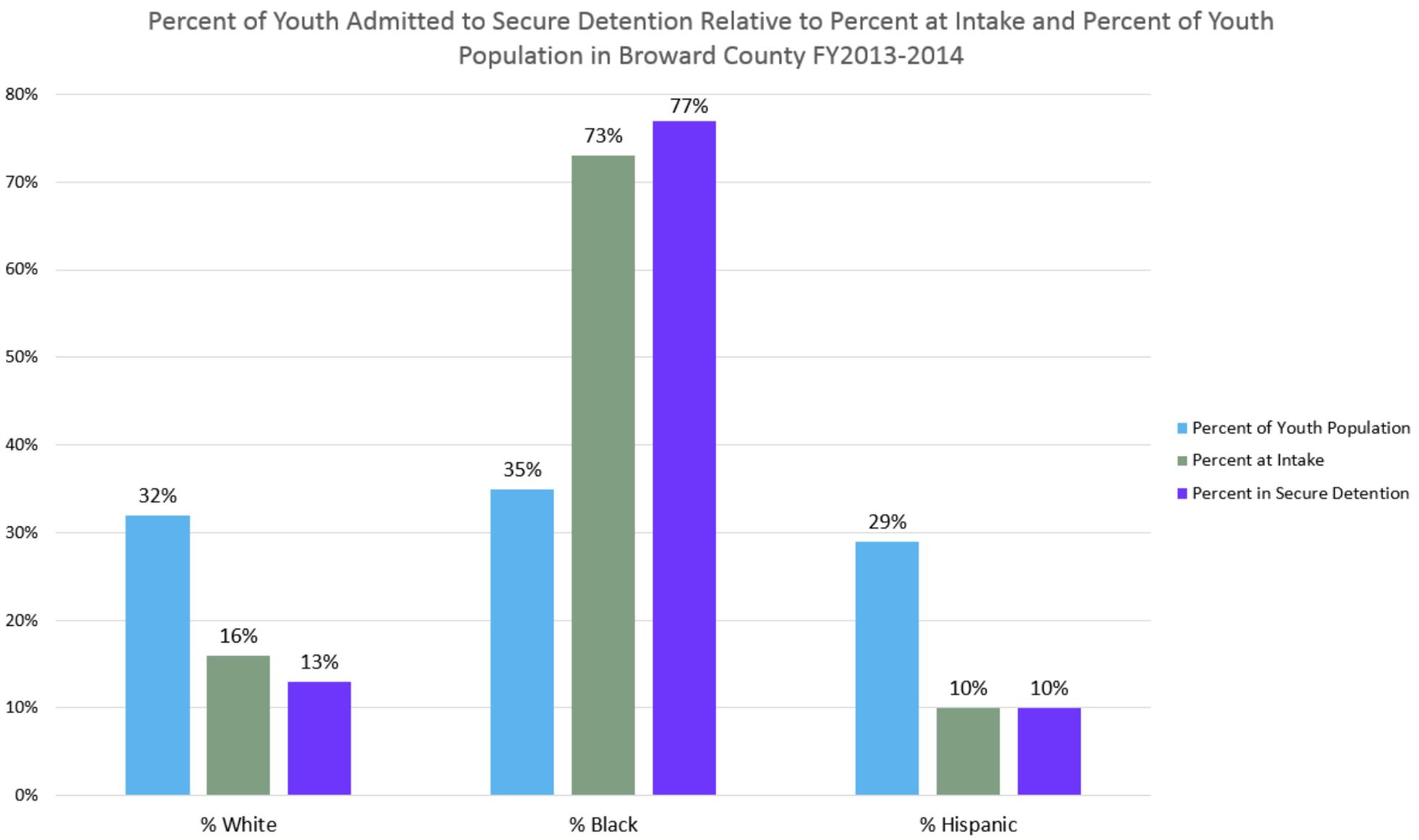
Youth Admitted to Secure Detention in Broward County by Race/Ethnicity



- 77% of youth admitted to secure detention in Broward County in FY2013-14 were Black while only 13% were White.

*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding and the fact that "Other" youth were excluded from comparison

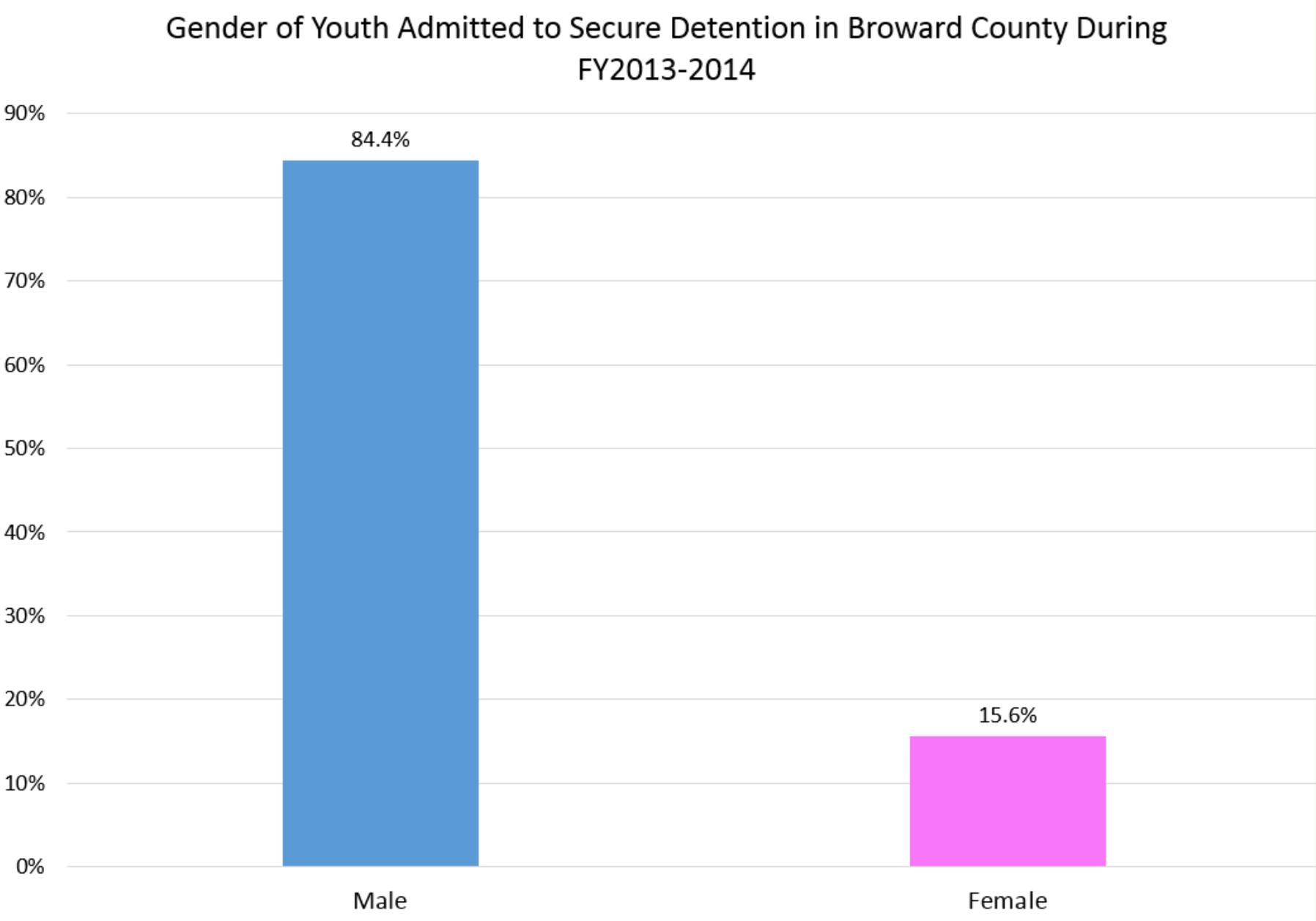
Seventy-seven percent of youth admitted to secure detention in Broward County during fiscal year 2013-2014 were Black



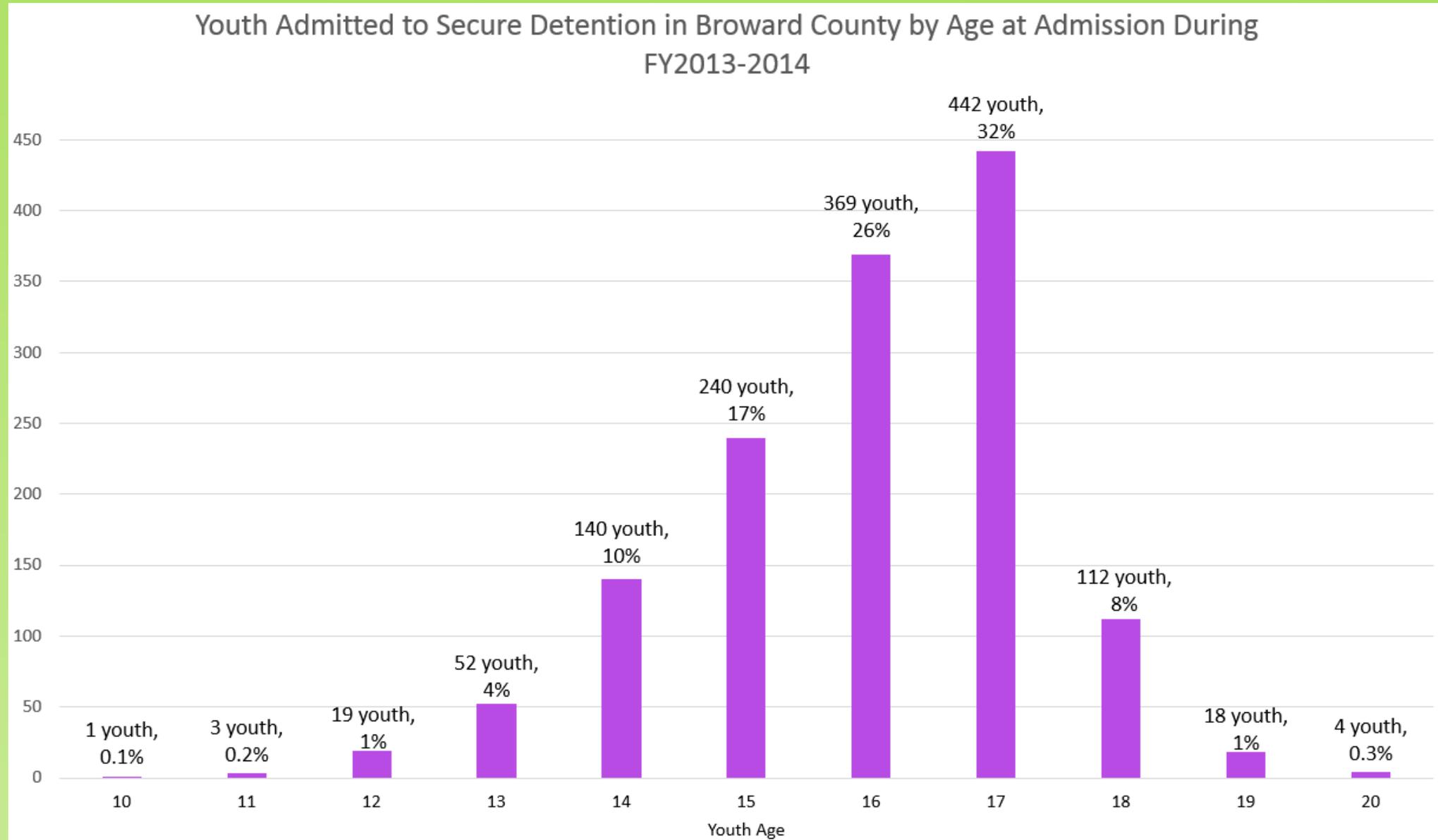
- Black youth are overrepresented in arrests and secure detention admissions relative to the percent of Black youth in the population
- The percent of Black youth admitted to secure detention in FY2013-2014 was 77% while the percent of Black youth arrested was 73% and the percent of Black youth (age 10-17) in the population was only 35%

*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding and the fact that “Other” youth were excluded from comparison

Gender of Youth Admitted to Secure Detention in Broward County During FY2013-2014 (N=1,400)

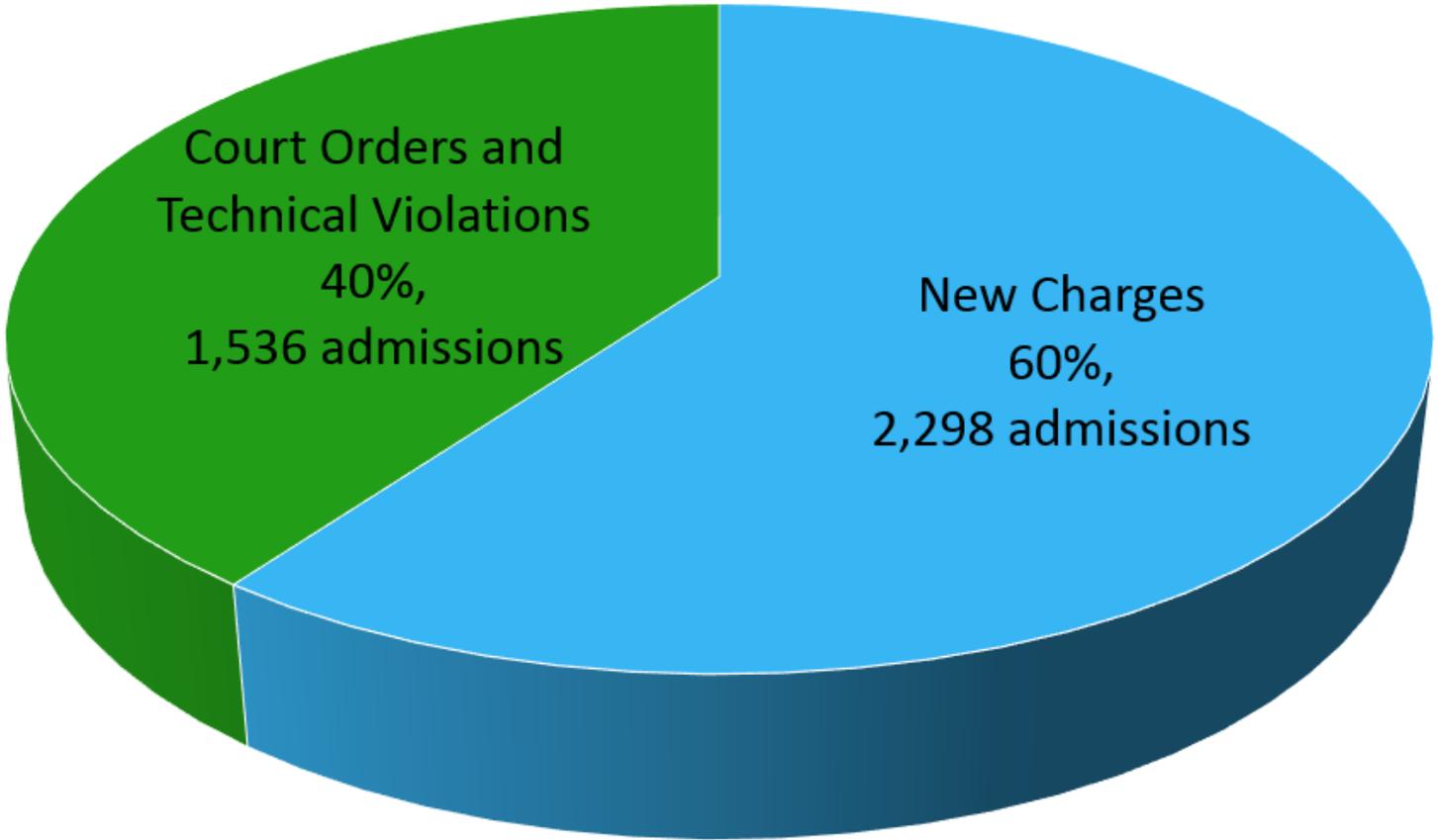


Three quarters (75%) of youth admitted to secure detention in Broward County in fiscal year 2013-2014 were between the ages of 15 and 17.



60% of admissions to secure detention in Broward County were related to new charges while 40% of admissions to secure detention were related to court orders.

Youth Admitted to Secure Detention in Broward County by Reason for Detention,
January 2013-June 2014 (N*=3,834)

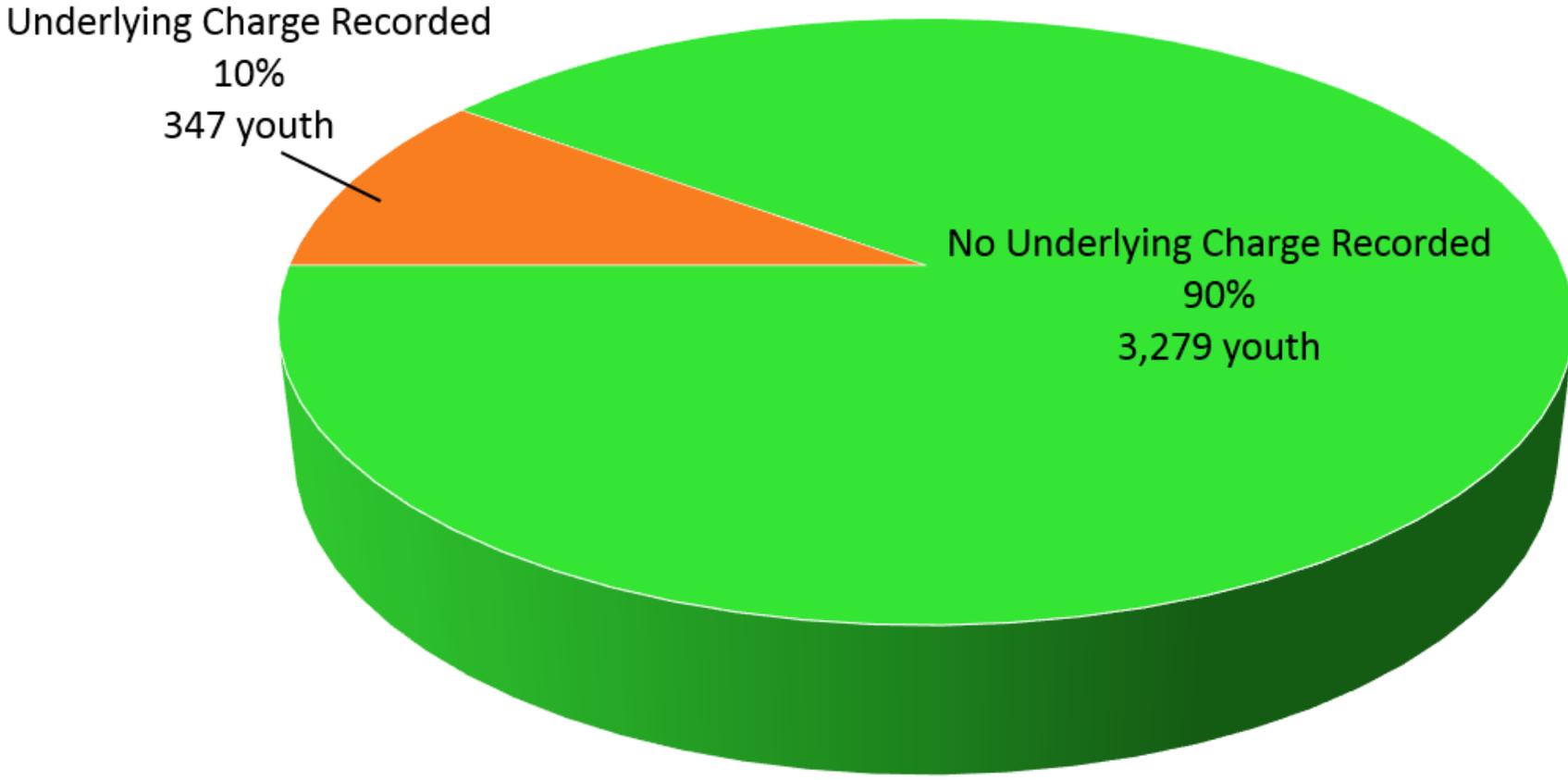


- There were 1,131 less admissions to secure detention in the current study period than in the comparison 2010-2011 study period.
- A larger proportion of admissions to secure detention (3 percentage points more) were related to court orders in the present 18-month study period than in the comparison 2010-2011 study period.

*N = number of admissions. Individual youth may have been admitted and released multiple times during the study period

Of youth screened and remanded to secure detention in Broward County, 10% of youth were DRAI screened on the basis of an underlying charge.

Youth Screened by DRAI and Admitted to Secure Detention in Broward County - Presenting Charge v. Underlying Offense as Basis for DRAI Score, January 2013-June 2014 (N*=3,626)

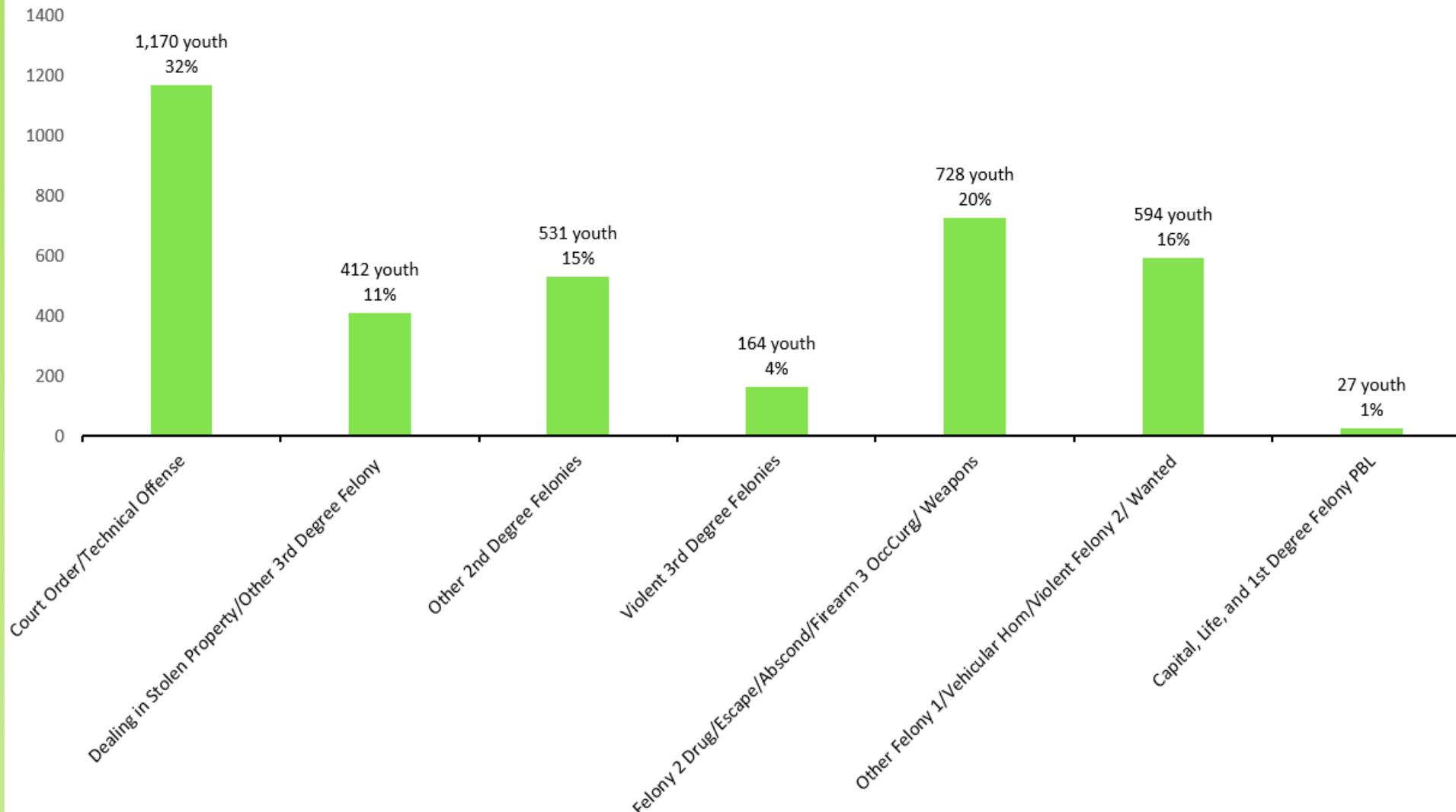


- There was a 2 percentage point increase in youth screened on an underlying charge and sent to secure detention between this 18-month period and the comparable 2010-2011 study period

*Includes all detained youth administered a DRAI screening within 1 day of (either before or after) beginning secure detention. Individual youth may have been scored multiple times during the study period.

Distribution of most serious current offense for youth detained in Broward County

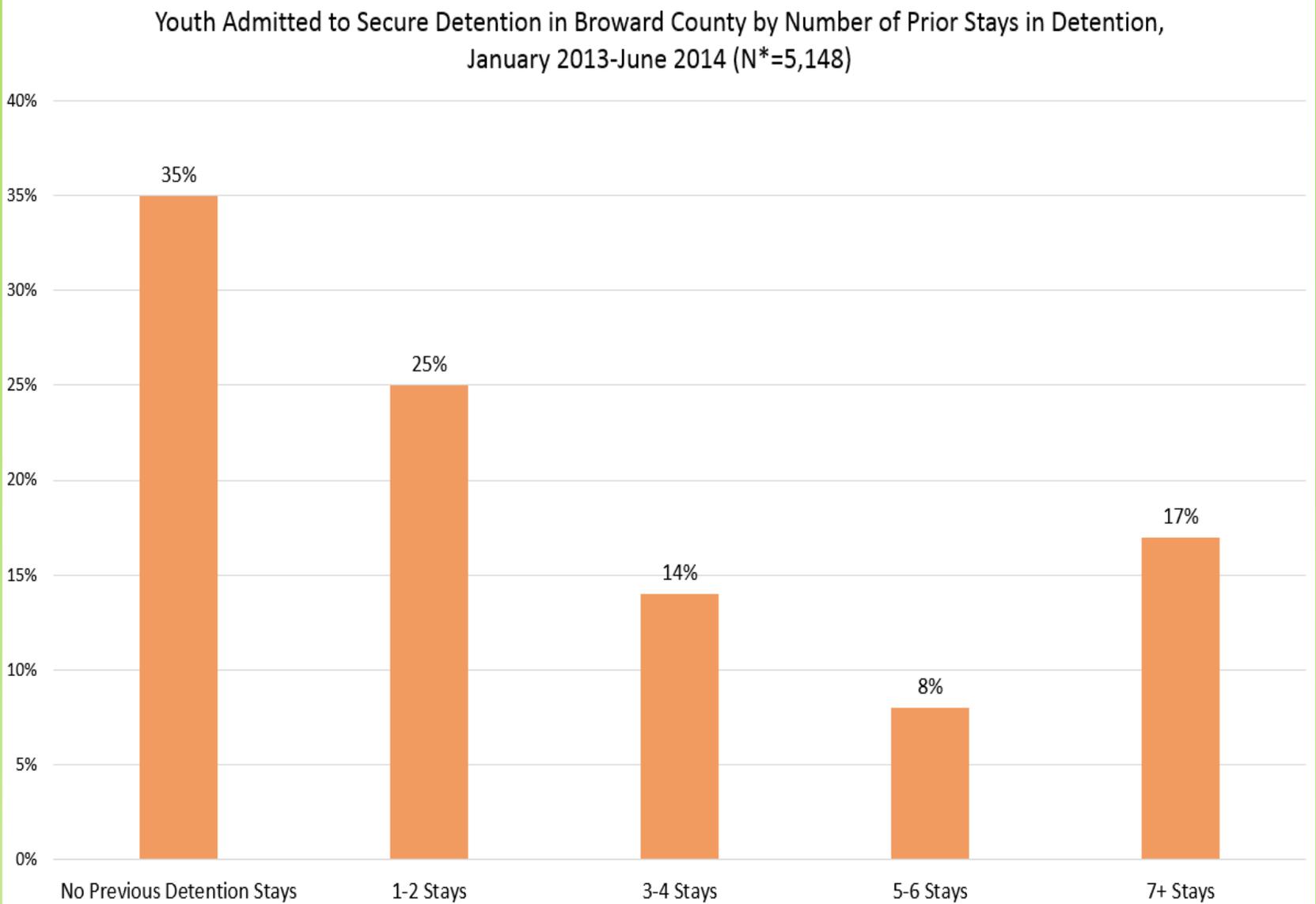
Youth in Broward County Secure Detention - Most Serious Current Offense Category
(Section III DRAI), January 2013-June 2014 (N*=3,626)



- There was a 5 percentage point decrease in the proportion of youth detained whose most serious current offense scored 0 on Section III of the DRAI since the 2010-2011 comparison period, suggesting detention is being used for more serious presenting offenses

*Includes all detained youth administered a DRAI screening within 1 day of (either before or after) beginning secure detention. Individual youth may have been scored multiple times during the study period.

Of youth admitted to secure detention in Broward County, 35% have never been in secure detention before.

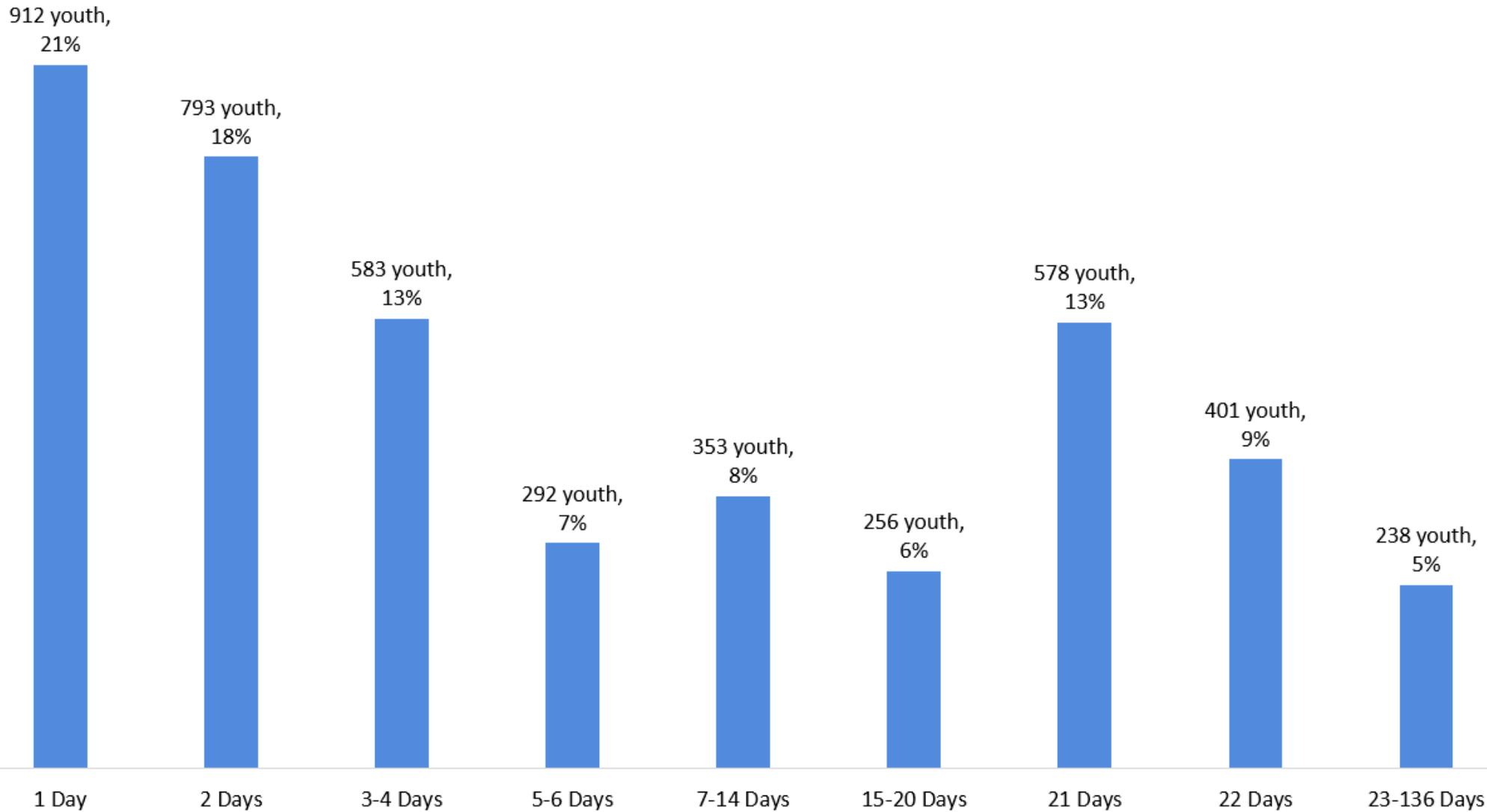


- The proportion of youth with no previous detention stays decreased by 6 percentage points from the 2010-2011 comparison study period.
- The proportion of youth with 7+ stays increased by 5 percentage points from the 2010-2011 comparison study period, suggesting detention is being used for more serious offenders

*N=First admission to secure detention within the 18-month study period for each youth

39% of youth in secure detention in Broward County are only detained for 2 days.

Number of Youth Released from Secure Detention in Broward County by Length of Stay, January 2013-June 2014 (N*=4,406)

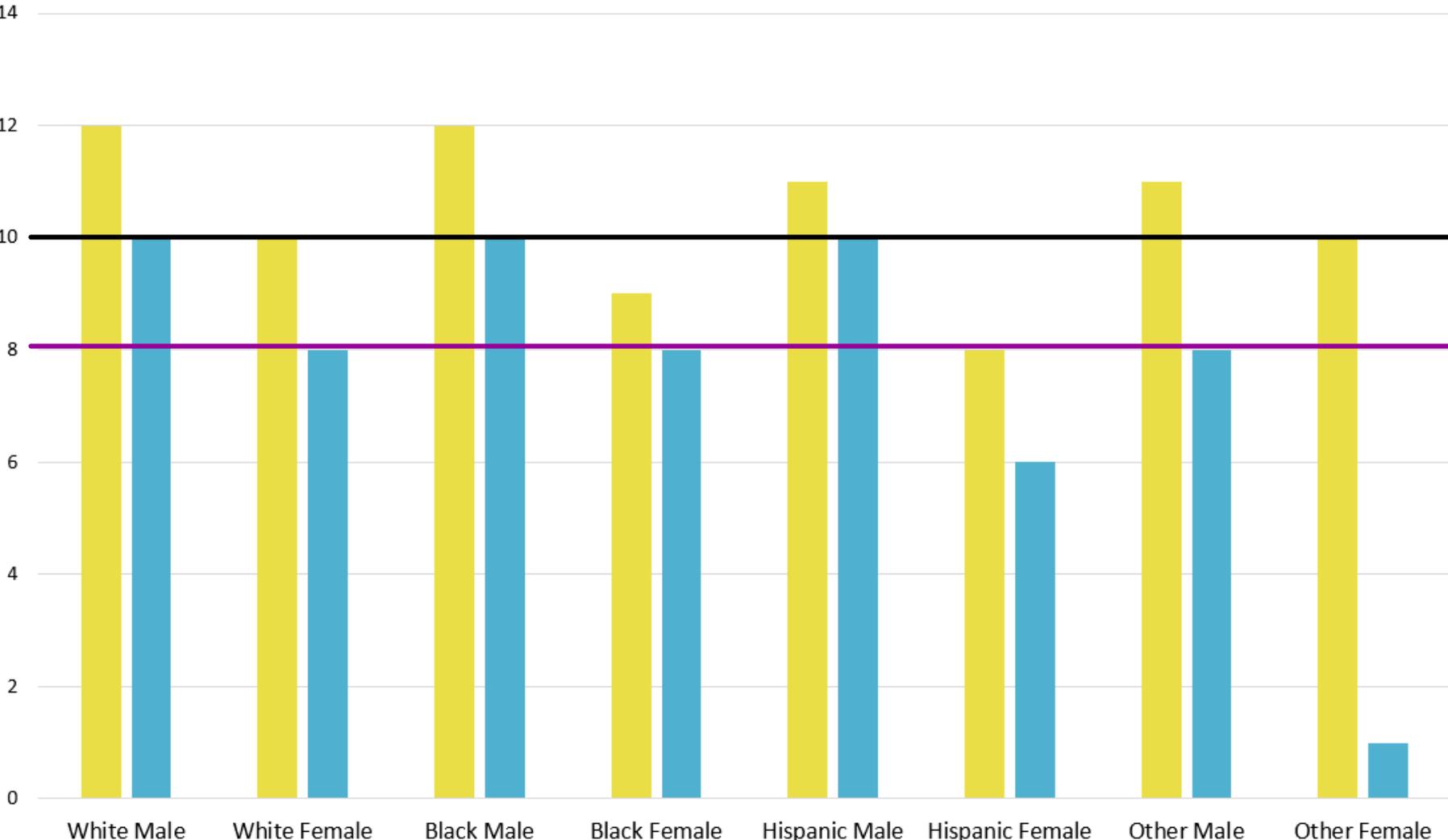


- Both the percent of youth in secure detention for longer than 22 days and the percent of youth in secure detention for less than 24 hours have remained stable since the comparable 2010-2011 study period.

*N= number of releases. Individual youth may have been admitted and released multiple times during the study period.

The overall average length of stay as well as each categorical average length of stay is shorter in Broward County than the statewide average.

Average Length of Stay in Secure Detention in Broward County by Gender/Race/Ethnicity, January 2013-June 2014 (N*=4,406)



Statewide Average
LOS: 10 days

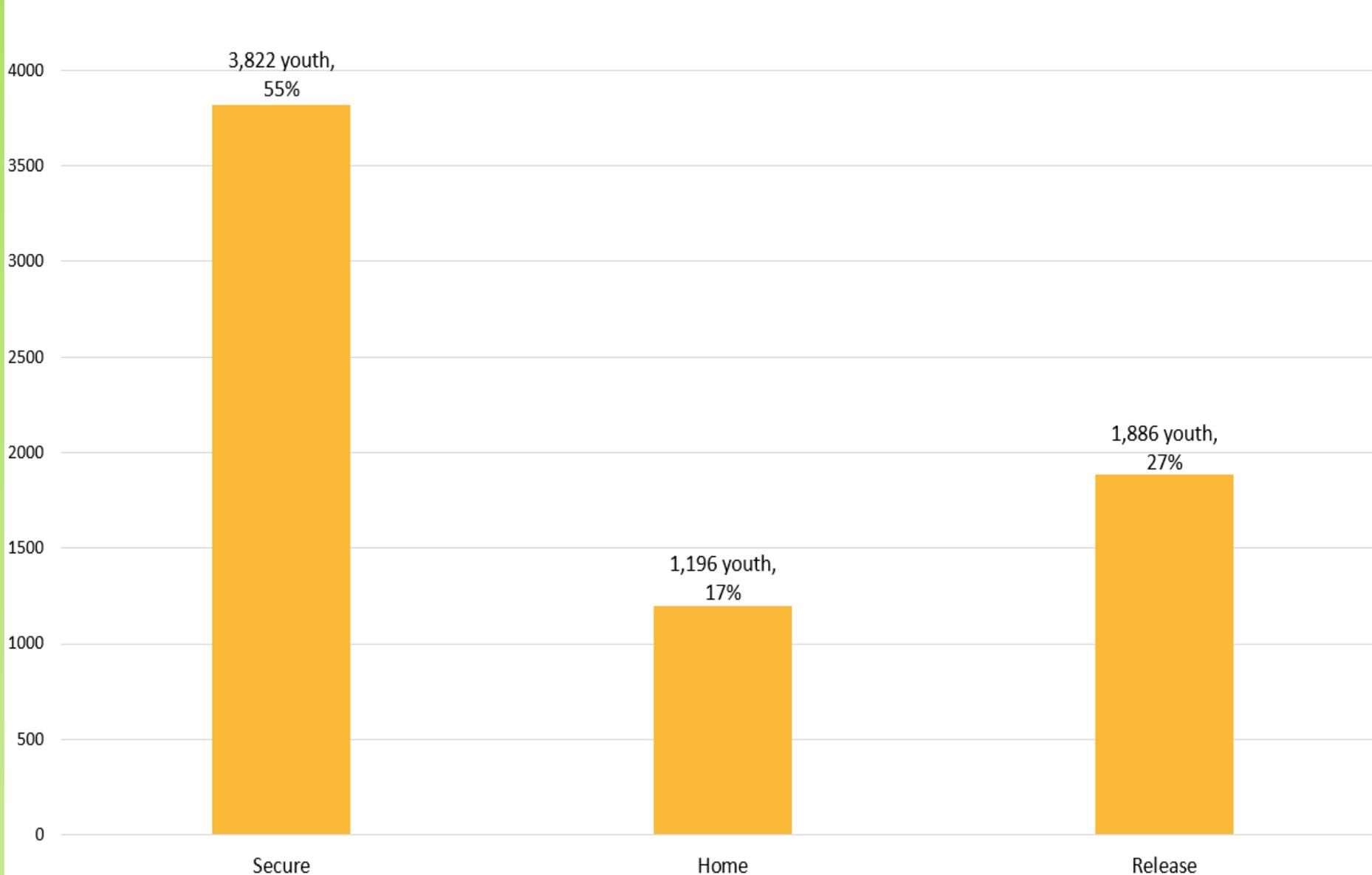
Broward Average
LOS: 8 days

- The average length of stay in secure detention in 2 days shorter in Broward County than the statewide average.

*N = number of releases. Individual youth may have been admitted and released multiple times during the study period.

DRAI Decision at Broward Regional Juvenile Detention Center – Actual Outcome

Broward County DRAI Records by Actual Detention Decision, January 2013-June 2014 (N*=6,904)



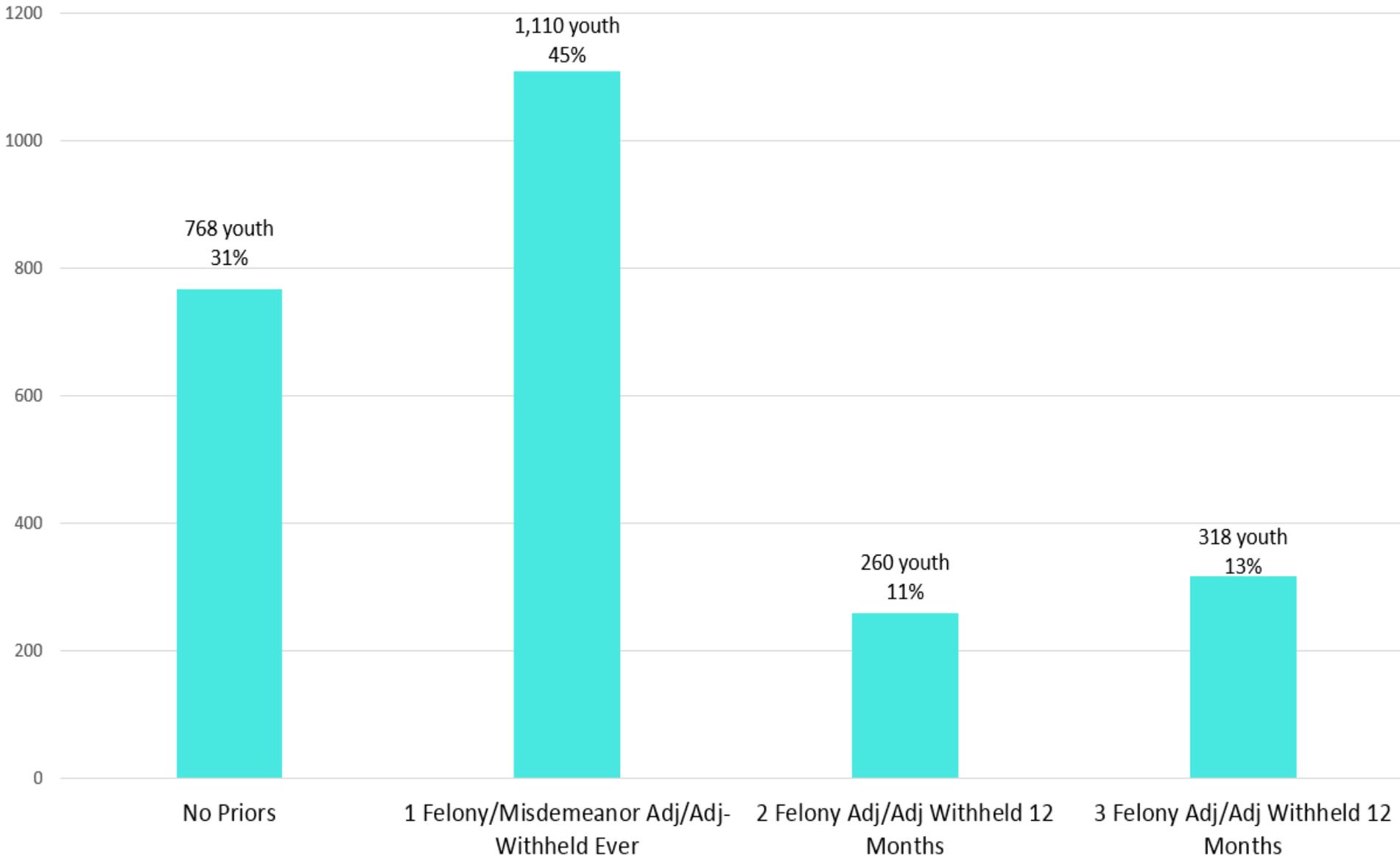
Of all youth with DRAI records (including youth with 0 scores):

- 55% were detained. This is 4 percentage points more than in the 2010-2011 comparison period
- 27% were released. This is 11 percentage points less than in the 2010-2011 comparison period
- 17% were placed on home detention. This is 4 percentage points more than in the 2010-2011 comparison period

*N = all youth administered a DRAI screening. Individual youth may have been scored multiple times during the study period.

DRAI Section III Risk Assessment: C. Prior History - Broward County Distribution

Number of Priors for All Detained Youth with a Non-Zero DRAI Score (N*=2,456)

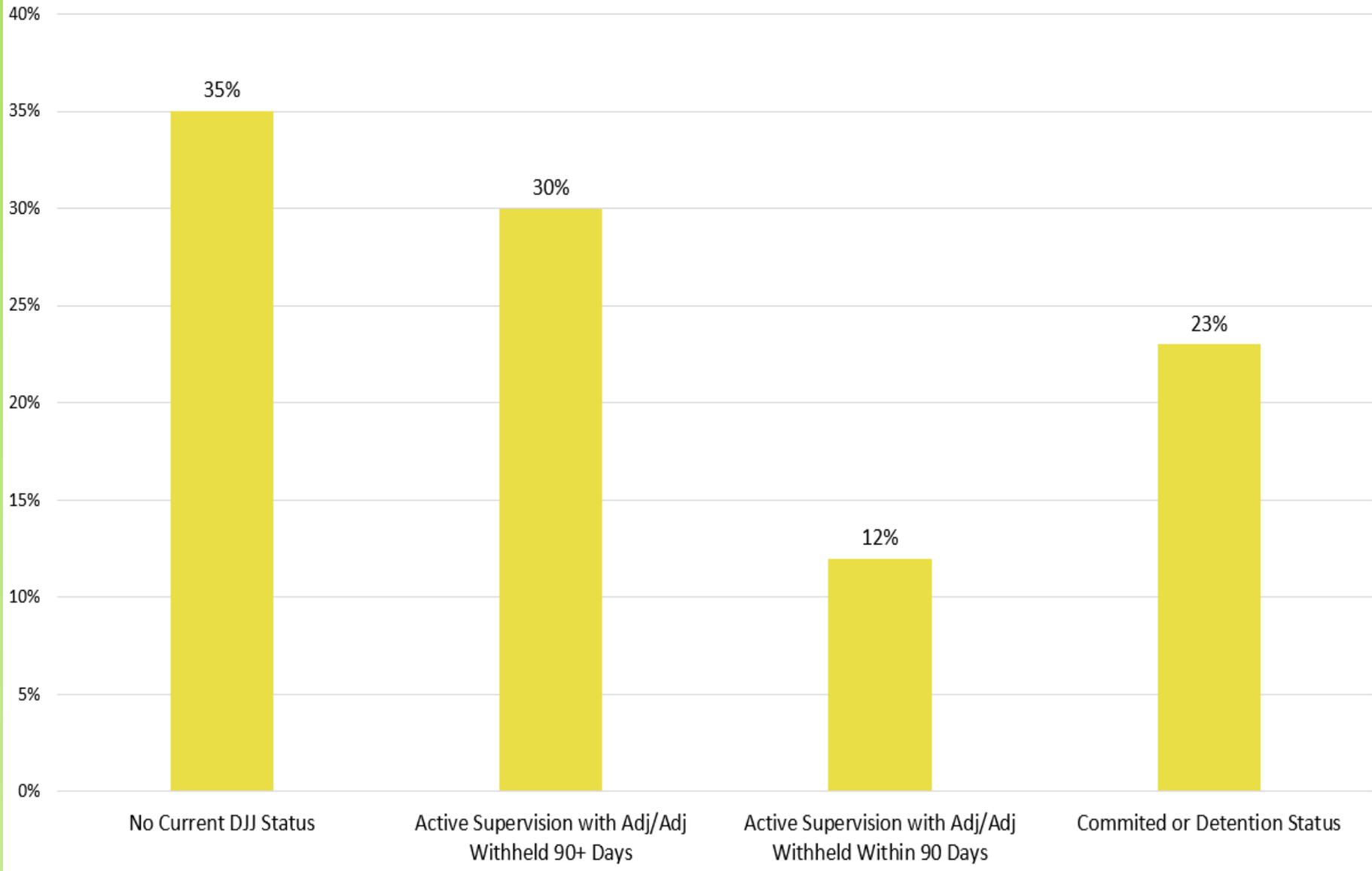


- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of youth detained had 2 or 3 felony adjudications (16 percentage points more than these categories represented in the 2010-2011 comparison period), suggesting detention is being used for more serious offenders.
- 31% of youth detained had no prior history. This is 19 percentage points less than the 2010-2011 comparison period.

*N = all detained youth administered a DRAI screening with a non-zero score. Individual youth may have been scored multiple times during the study period.

DRAI Section III Risk Assessment: D. Legal Status – Broward County Distribution

Current DJJ Legal Status for All Detained Youth Non-Zero DRAI Scores (N*=2,456)



- 35% of youth with non-zero DRAI scores detained in Broward County do not have any active legal status. This is a 25 percentage point decrease from the 2010-2011 comparison period.
- The proportion of detained youth scoring “2) Active probation cases with last adjudication or adjudication withheld more than 90 days ago” on this section more than doubled (from 14% to 30%) since the 2010-2011 comparison period.

*N = all detained youth administered a DRAI screening with a non-zero score. Individual youth may have been scored multiple times during the study period.

Broward County Detention Overview: Strengths, Concerns, and Serious Concerns

Strengths

- **Fewer detention admissions**
 - Between FY2012-2013 and FY2013-2014, there was a 4% decrease in detention admissions.
- **Fewer first time offenders**
 - 31% of youth with a non-zero DRAI score detained had no prior history. This is 19 percentage points less than the 2010-2011 comparison period.

Concerns

- **1/3 of admissions are not for new charges**
 - 32% of youth sent to secure detention have a court order or technical offense as their most serious current offense
- **More youth new to detention**
 - 35% of admissions to secure detention are youth who have never been to secure detention before
- **Long lengths of stay**
 - 238 youth spent more than 22 days in secure detention

Serious Concerns

- **More court order and technical admissions**
 - A larger proportion of admissions to secure detention (3 percentage points more) were related to court orders and technical violations in the present 18-month study period than in the comparison 2010-2011 study period.
- **Almost ¼ of stays are less than 24 hour stays**
 - 21% of youth spend less than 2 days (often less than 24 hours) in secure detention
- **Majority screened are detained**
 - 55% of youth screened go to secure detention as opposed to release, home detention, or respite