

# DETENTION UTILIZATION STUDY DUVAL COUNTY JUNE 2015

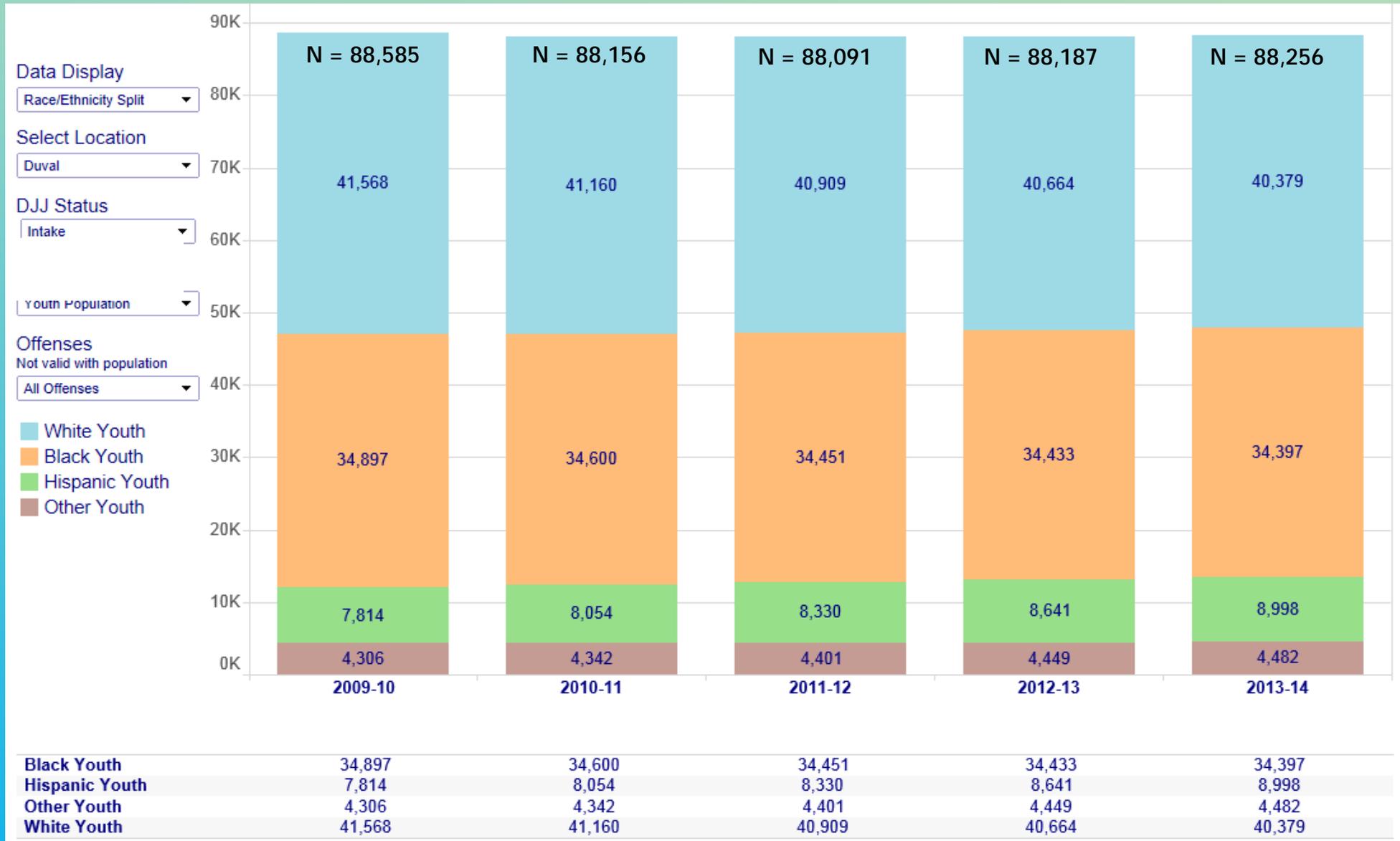
Office of Research and Data Integrity  
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice



Rick Scott, Governor

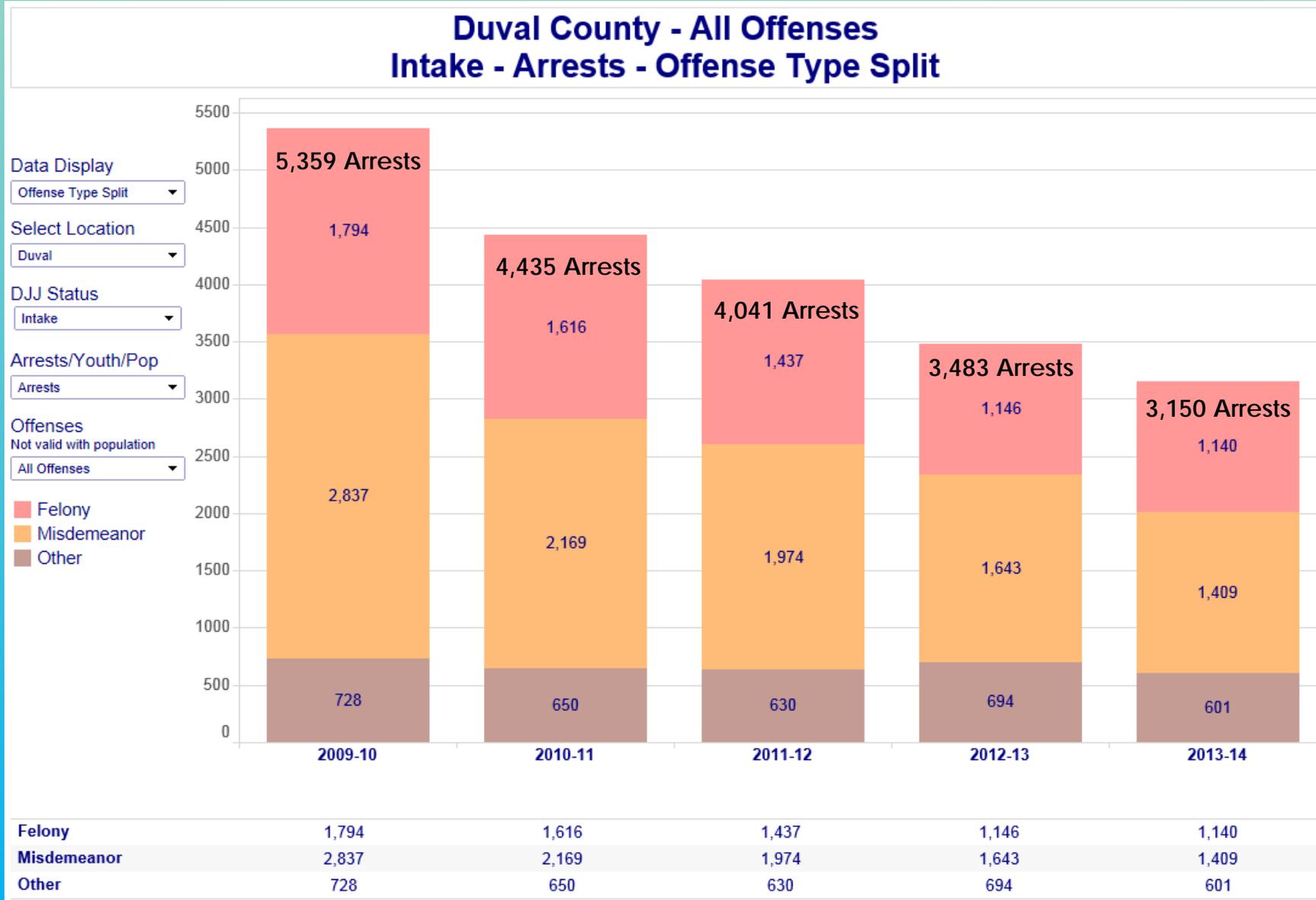
Christina K. Daly, Secretary

The youth population (age 10-17) in Duval County remained stable over the past 5 fiscal years.



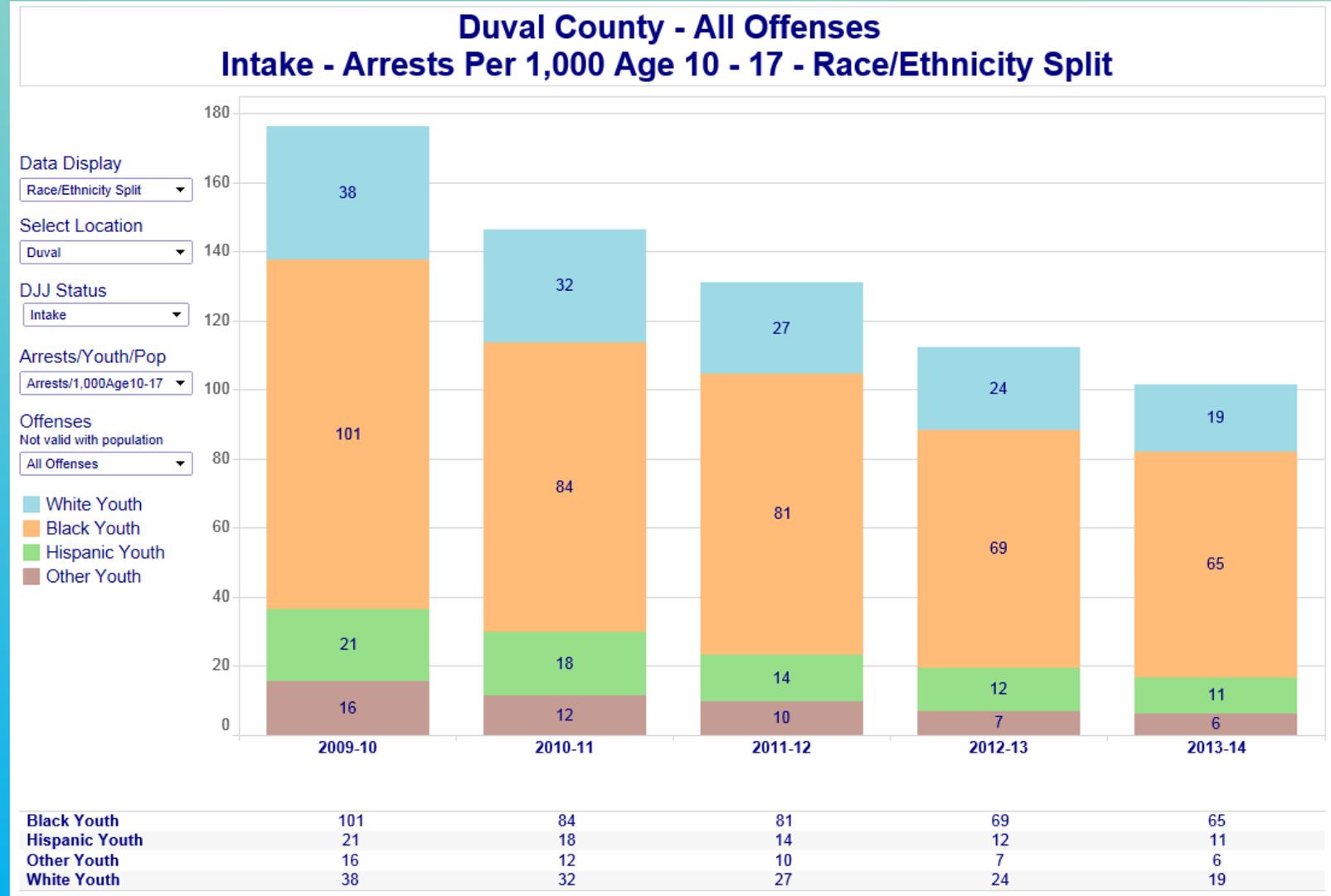
\*\*\*These youth population estimates differ from those reported in the 2011 study due to different methodology. The 2011 study used census data whereas the current study uses EDR data to provide a more accurate estimate on youth population in Florida counties.

The number of arrests continued to trend downward in Duval County over the past 5 fiscal years. Since last fiscal year, there was a 10% reduction in arrests.



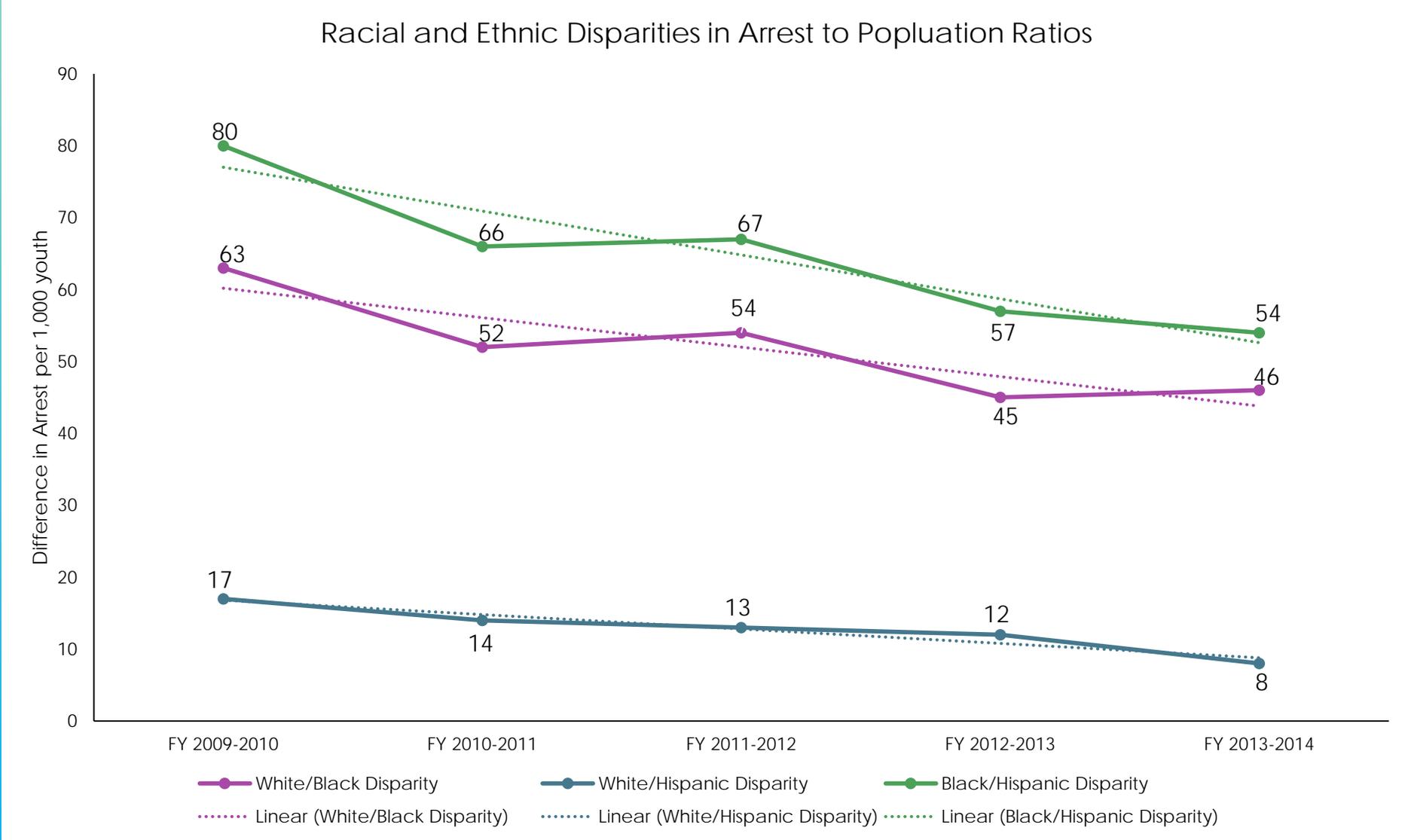
- There was a 1% decrease in felony arrests since last fiscal year
- There was a 36% reduction in felony arrests from FY2009-2010 to FY2013-2014.

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.



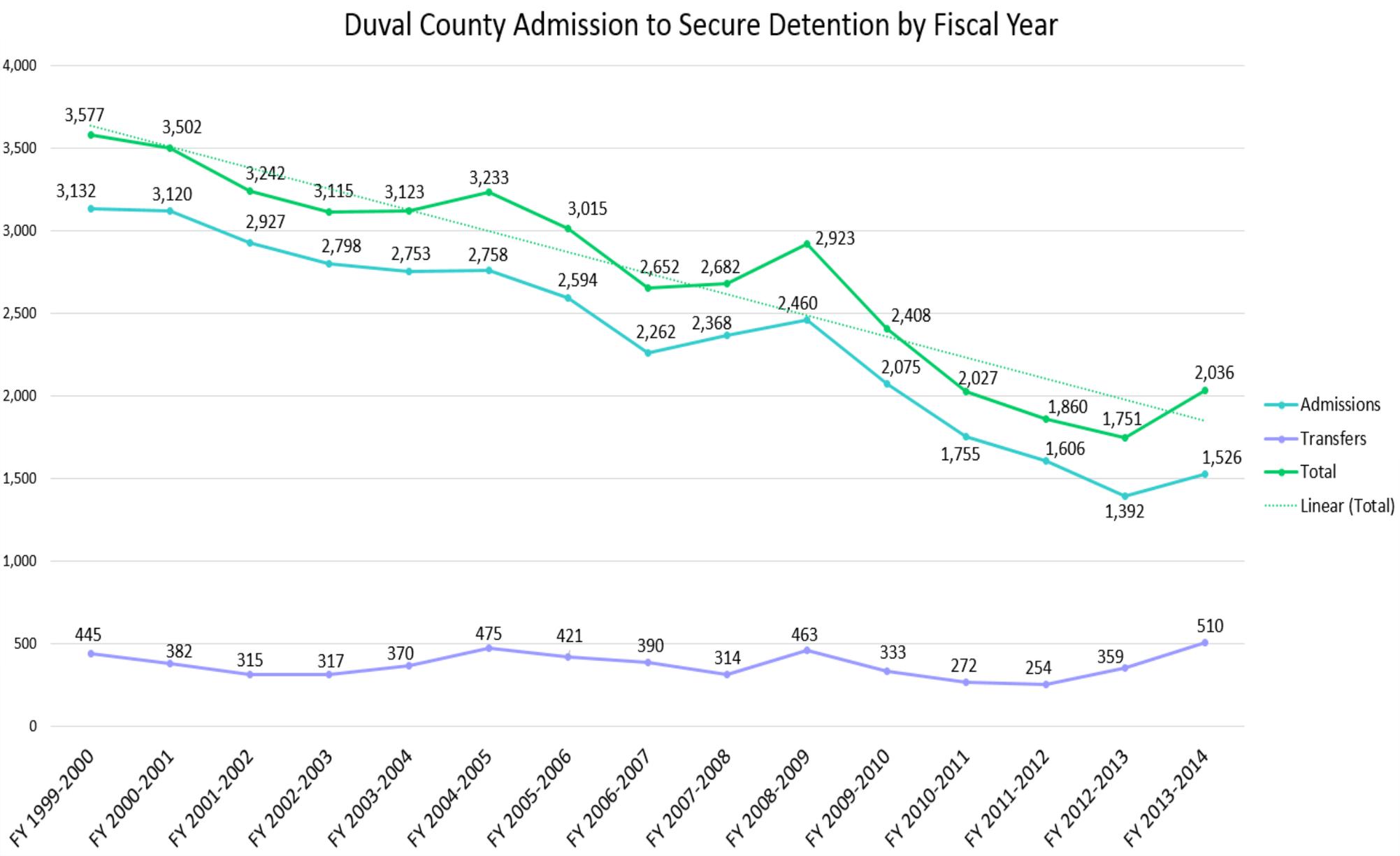
- During FY2013-2014, there was a 46 arrest per 1,000 youth disparity between Black and White youth arrest rates. This is down from the 63 arrests per 1,000 youth disparity that was seen during FY2009-2010
- During FY2013-2014, there was only an 8 arrest per 1,000 youth disparity between White and Hispanic 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 Duval County



- 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
- Disparities in arrest ratios between Black youth and White youth has been declining overall, but seems to be leveling off in the past year

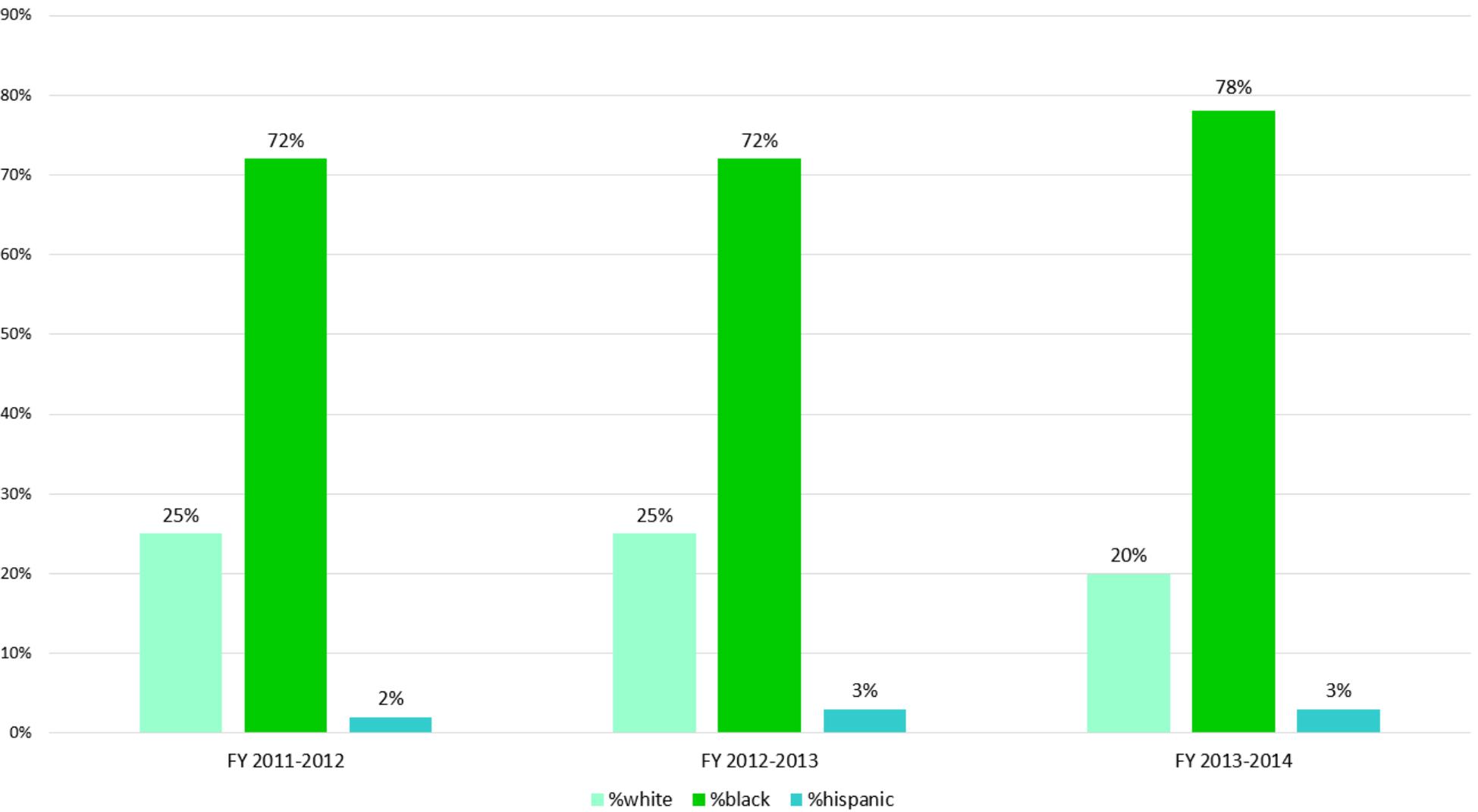
Annual admissions to secure detention in Duval County have been on an overall decline over the past 15 fiscal years, with an upward slope in the most recent year.



- Admissions to secure detention **increased** by 16% since last fiscal year.
- During the same time period, arrests **decreased** by 10%

There has been an increase in the percent of Black youth admitted to secure detention in Duval County over the past 3 fiscal years and a decrease in the percent of White youth.

Duval County Youth Admitted to Secure Detention by Race

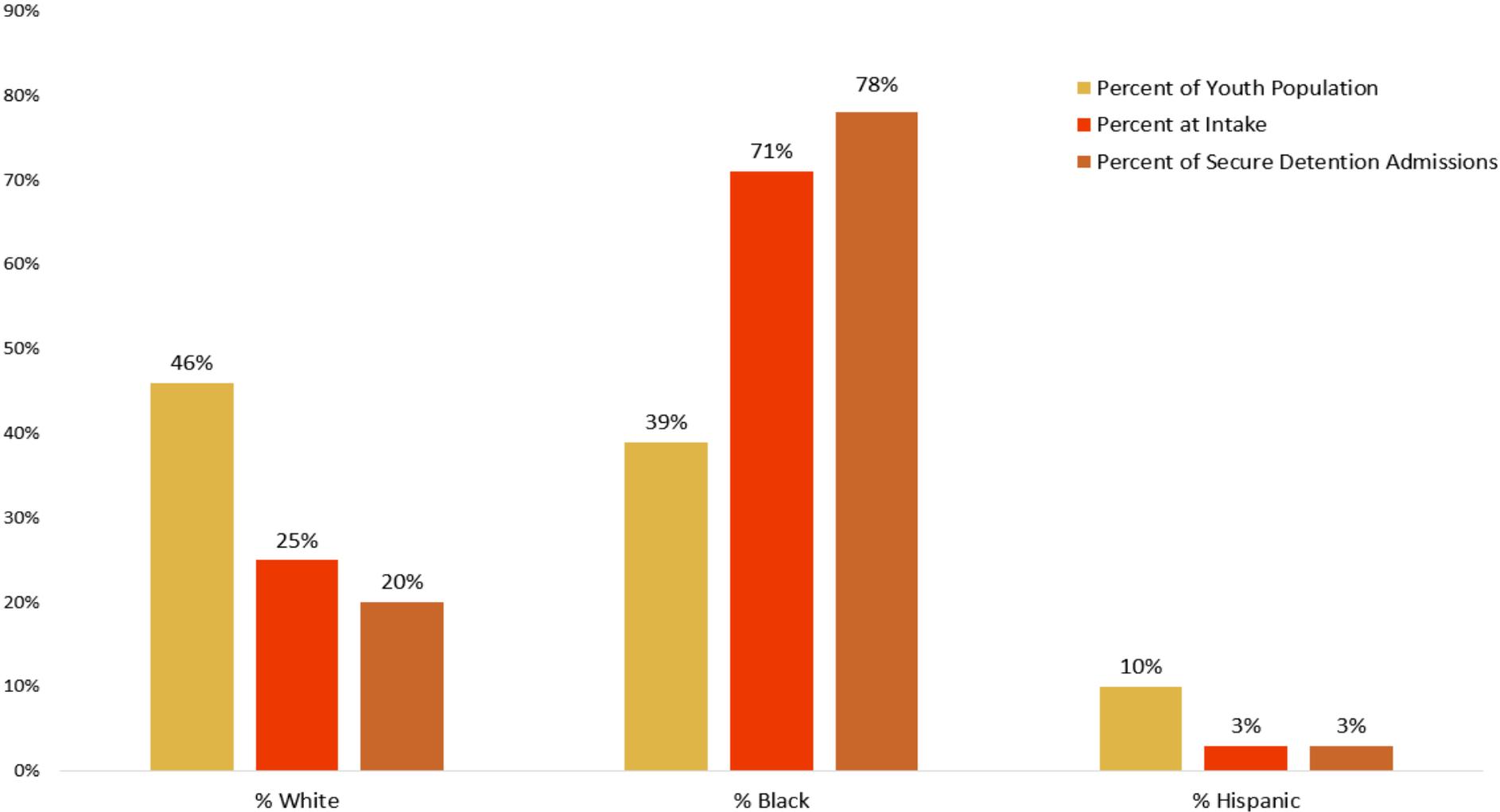


- 78% of youth admitted to secure detention in Duval County in FY2013-14 were Black while only 20% were White.
- There was a 6 percentage point increase in percent Black youth admitted to secure detention from the previous fiscal year and a 5 percentage point decrease in percent White youth admitted to secure detention.

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

# Seventy-eight percent of youth admitted to secure detention in Duval County during fiscal year 2013-2014 were Black

### Percent of Duval County Youth Admitted to Secure Detention Compared to Percent of Youth Population - Fiscal Year 2013-2014

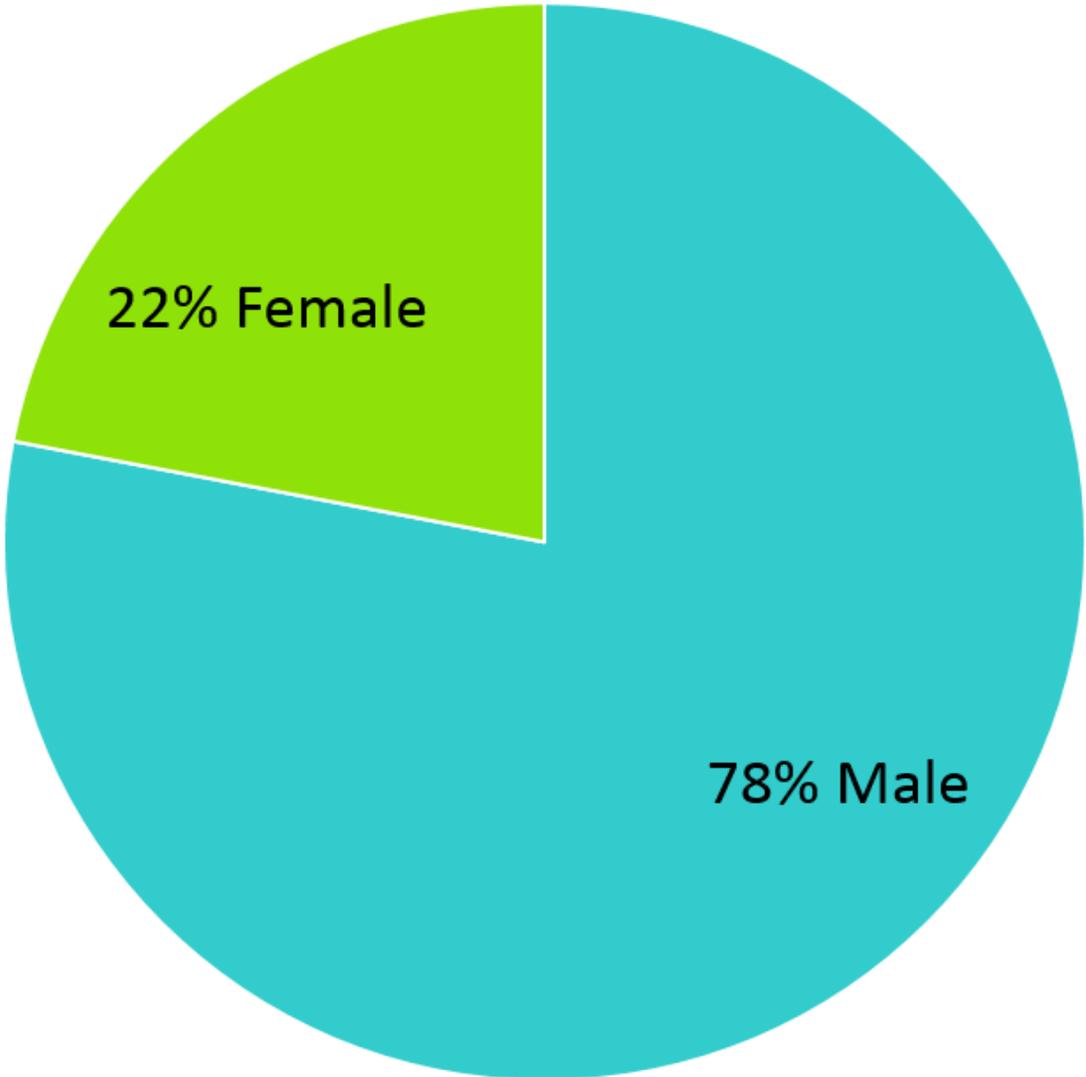


- The percent of Black youth admitted to secure detention in FY2013-2014 was 78% while the percent of Black youth arrested was 71% and the percent of Black youth (age 10-17) in the population was only 39%

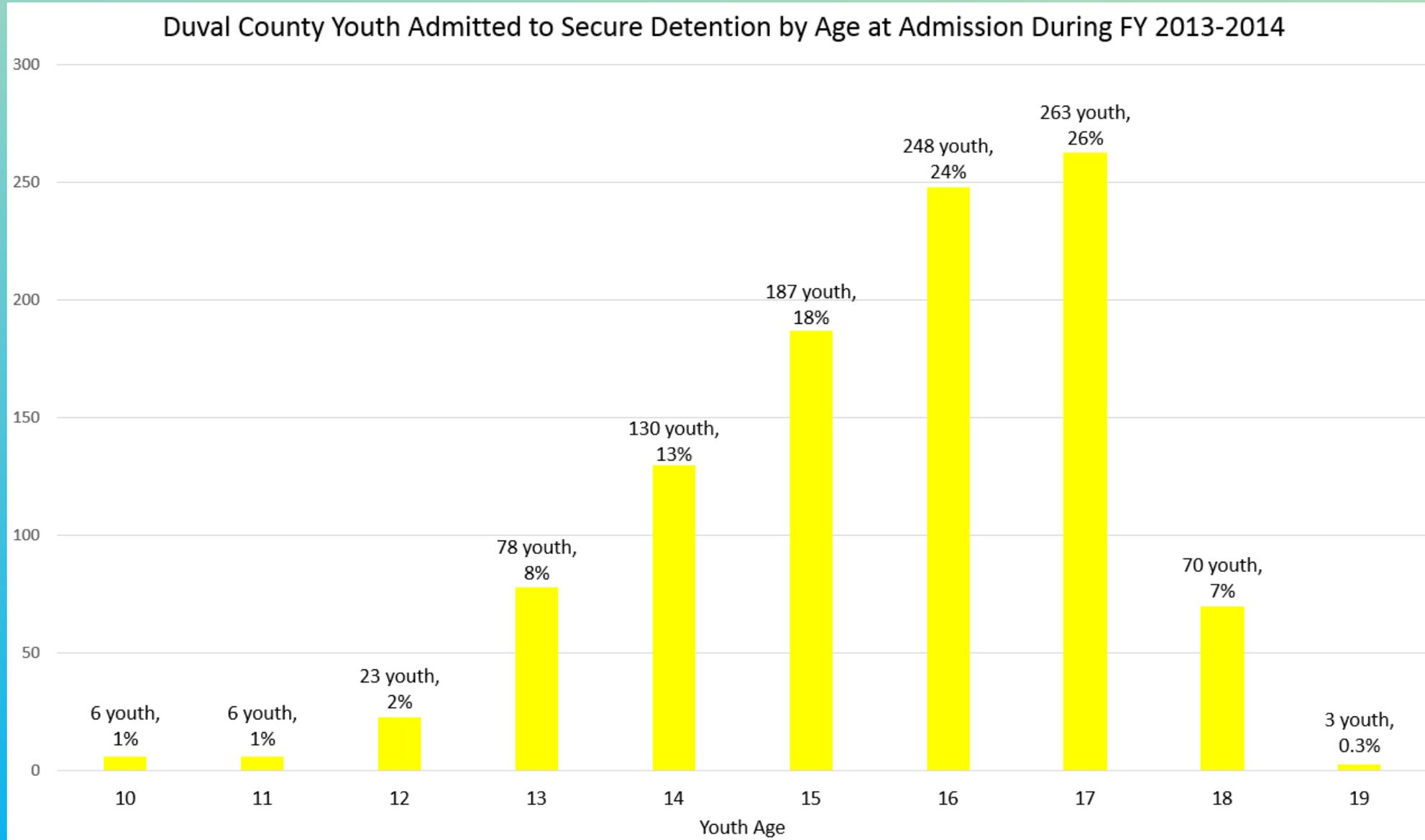
\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding and the fact that “Other” youth were excluded from comparison

# Gender of Duval County Youth Admitted to Secure Detention During FY2013-2014 (N=1,014)

Duval County Youth Admitted to Secure Detention by Gender (FY 2013-2014)

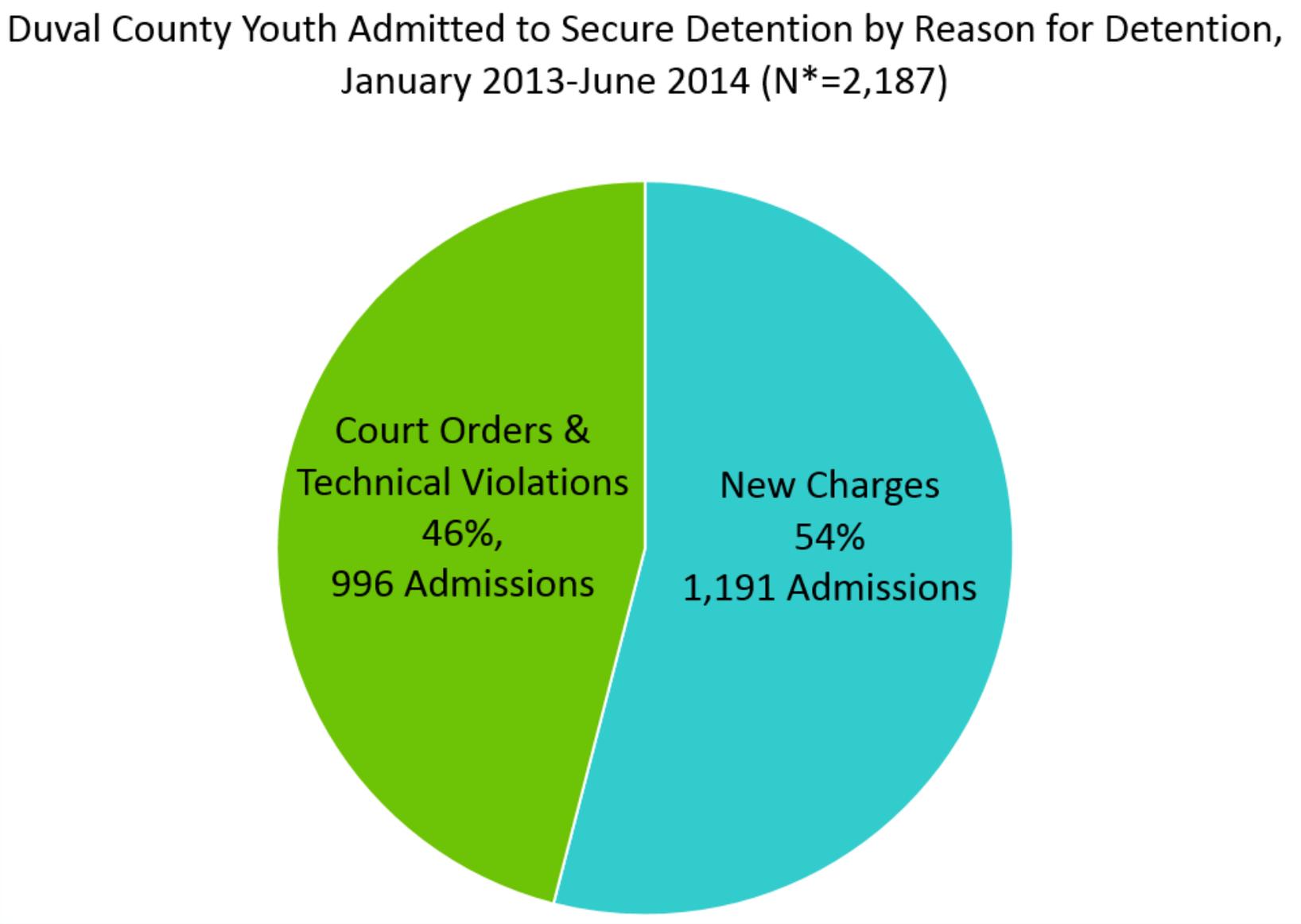


Three quarters of youth admitted to secure detention in Duval County in fiscal year 2013-2014 were between the ages of 15 and 18.



\*Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding

54% of admissions to secure detention in Duval County were related to new charges while almost half (46%) of admissions to secure detention were related to court orders.

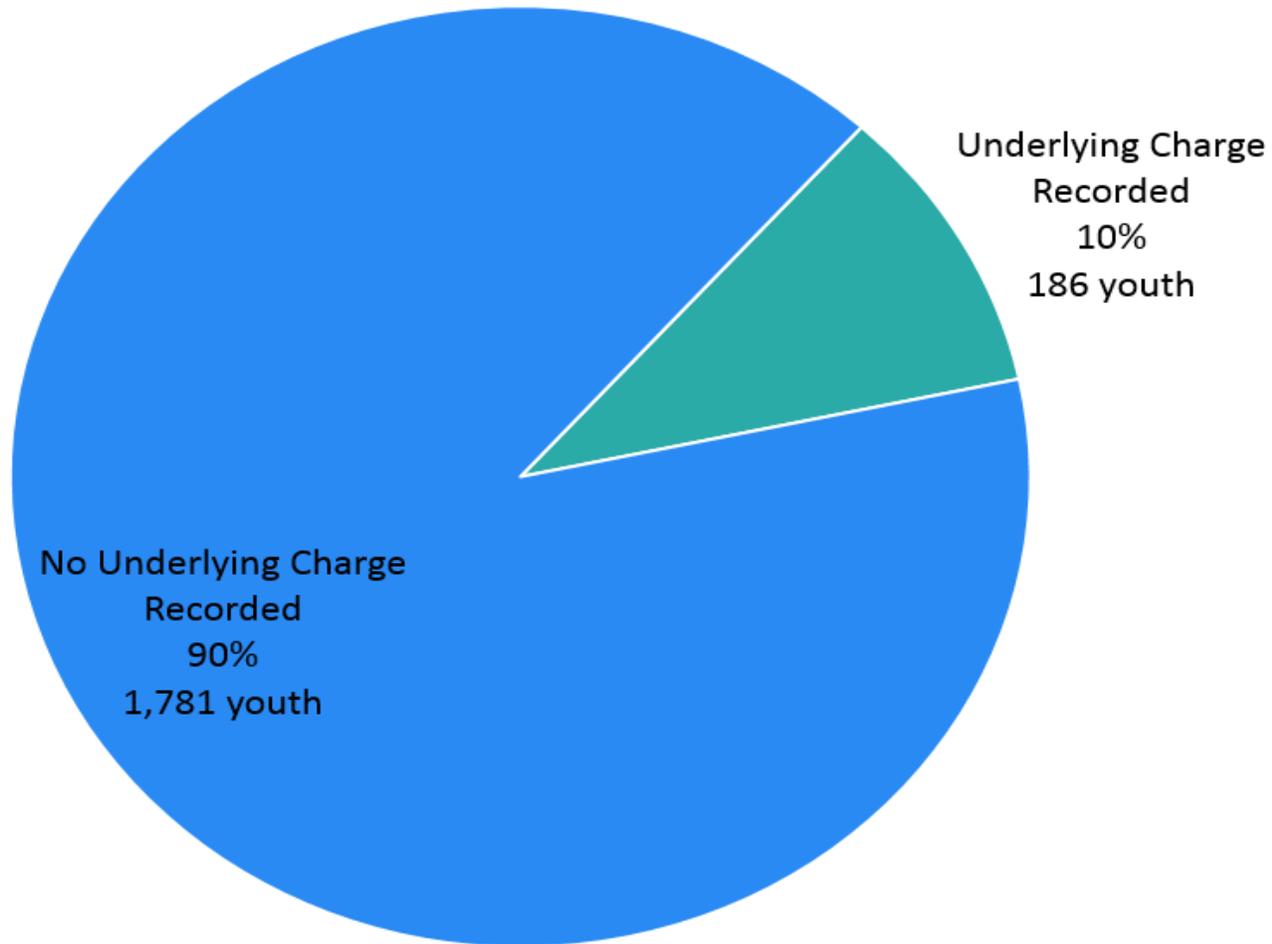


- There were 924 less admissions to secure detention in the current study period than in the comparison 2010-2011 study period.
- A greater proportion of admissions to secure detention (10 percentage points greater) were related to court orders in the present 18-month study period than in the comparison 2010-2011 study period.

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

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

Duval County Youth Screened by DRAI and Admitted to Secure Detention - Presenting Charge v. Underlying Offense as Basis for DRAI Score, January 2013-June 2014 (N=1,967\*)

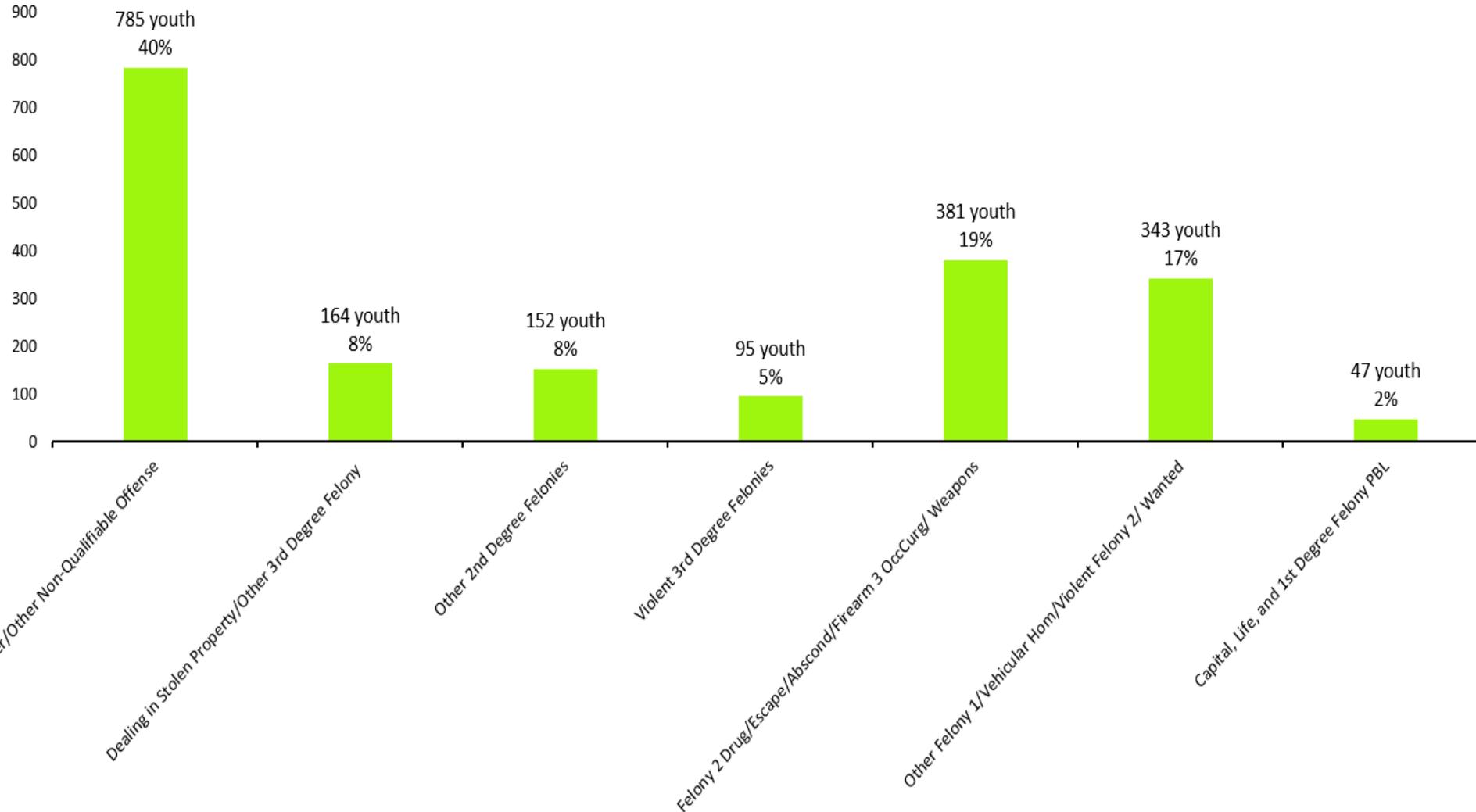


- There was a 7 percentage point increase in youth screened on an underlying charge and sent to secure detention between this 18-month period and the comparable 2010-2011 study period

\*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 detained Duval County youth.

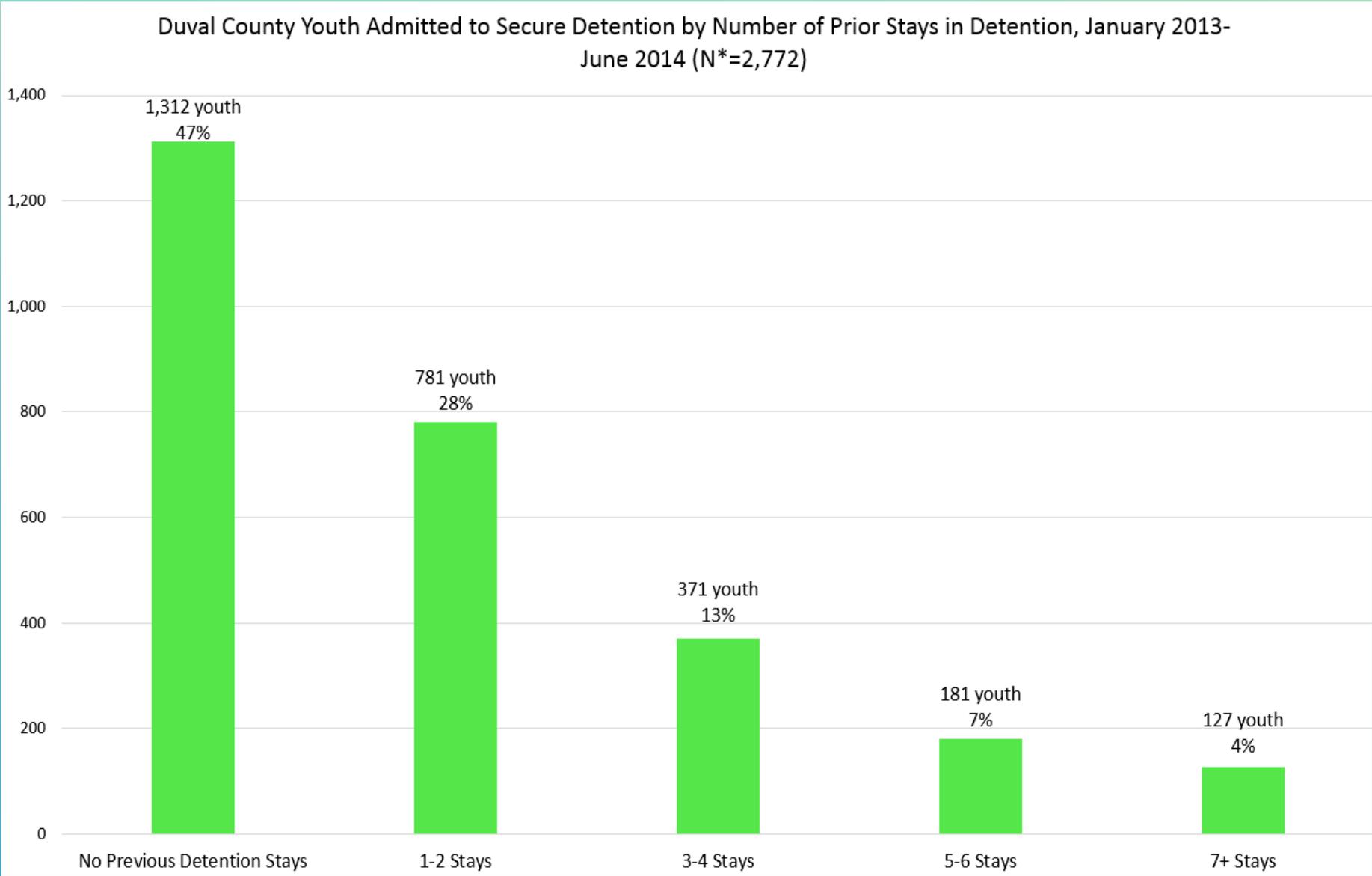
Duval County Youth in Secure Detention - Most Serious Current Offense Category (Section III DRAI), January 2013-June 2014 (N\*=1,967)



- The proportion of youth detained scoring a 12 (Other Felony 1, etc.) on the most serious current offense category of the DRAI decreased by 6 percentage points since 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.

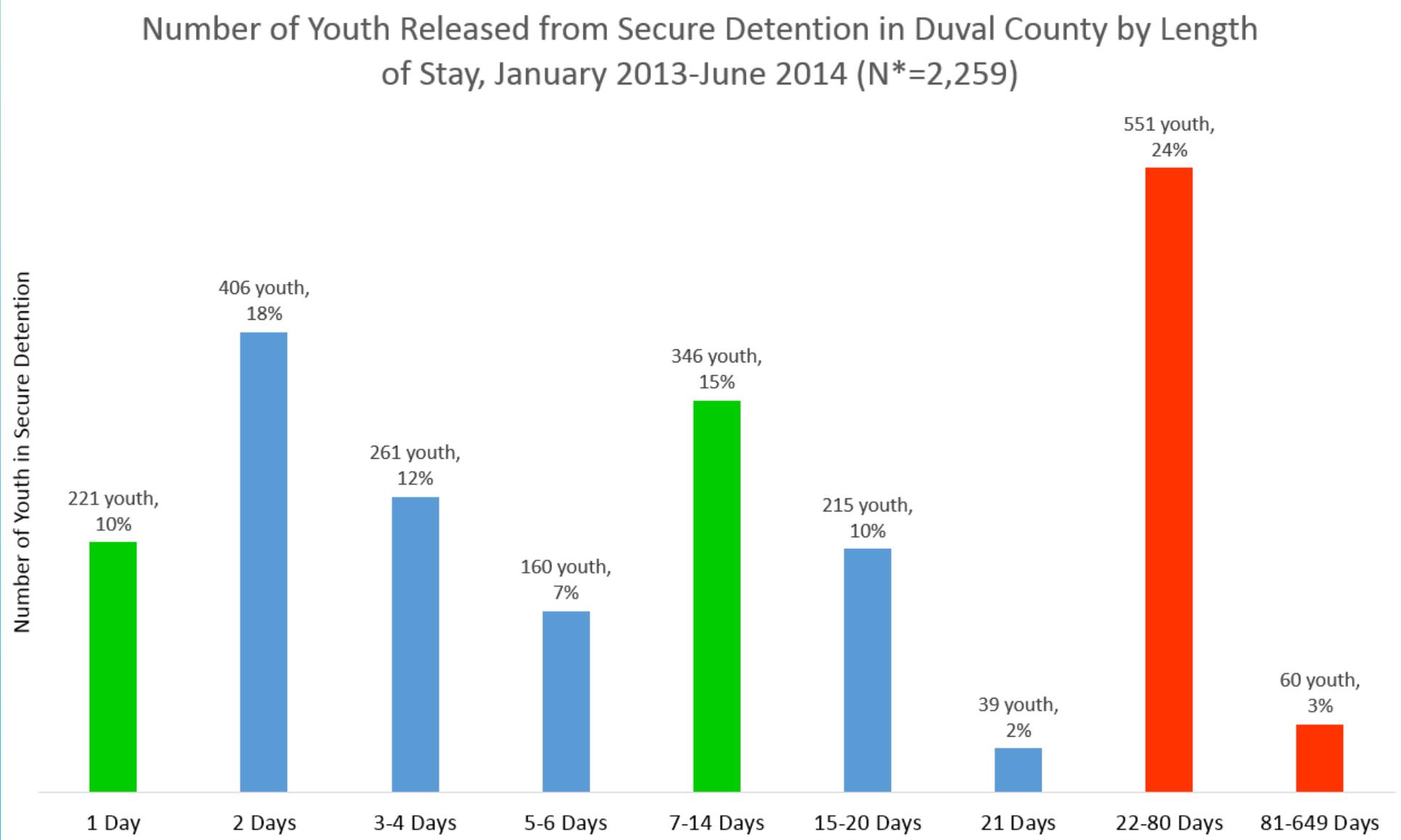
# Of Duval County youth admitted to secure detention, almost half (47%) have never been in secure detention before.



- The distribution of prior detention stays has remained stable in Duval County compared to the 2010-2011 study period.

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

Over one quarter (27%) of youth in secure detention in Duval County stay for 22 days or longer with 3% staying 81 days or longer.

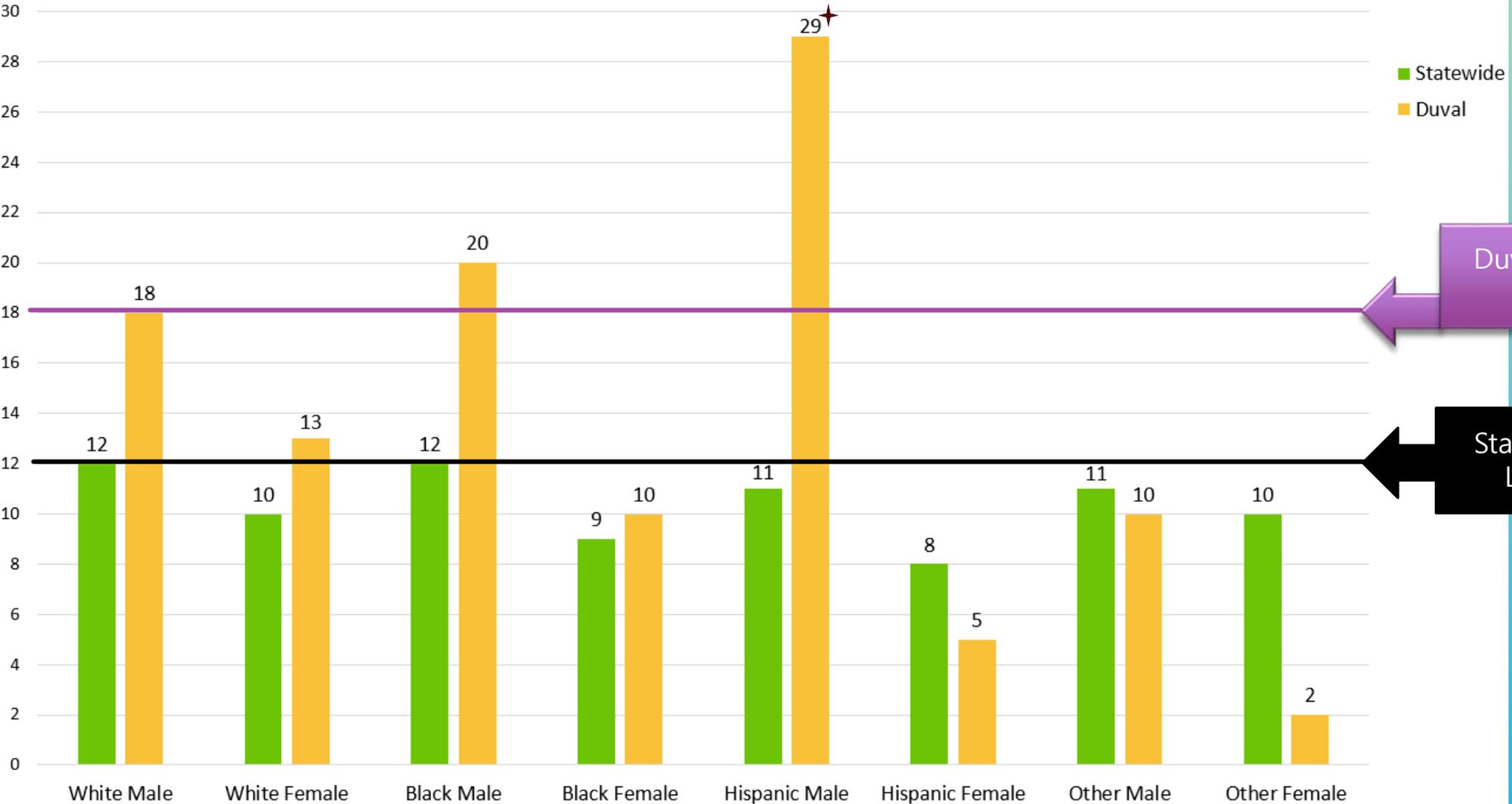


- The percent of youth in secure detention for 22 days or longer has increased by 12 percentage points since the comparable 2010-2011 study period.
- The percent of youth in secure detention for less than 24 hours has decreased by 4 percentage points since the comparable 2010-2011 study period.

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

# Hispanic, White, and Black males in Duval County have an unusually long average length of stay in secure detention.

Duval County Youth Average Length of Stay in Secure Detention by Gender/Race/Ethnicity, January 2013-June 2014 (N\*=2,225)



Duval Average LOS: 18 days

Statewide Average LOS: 12 days

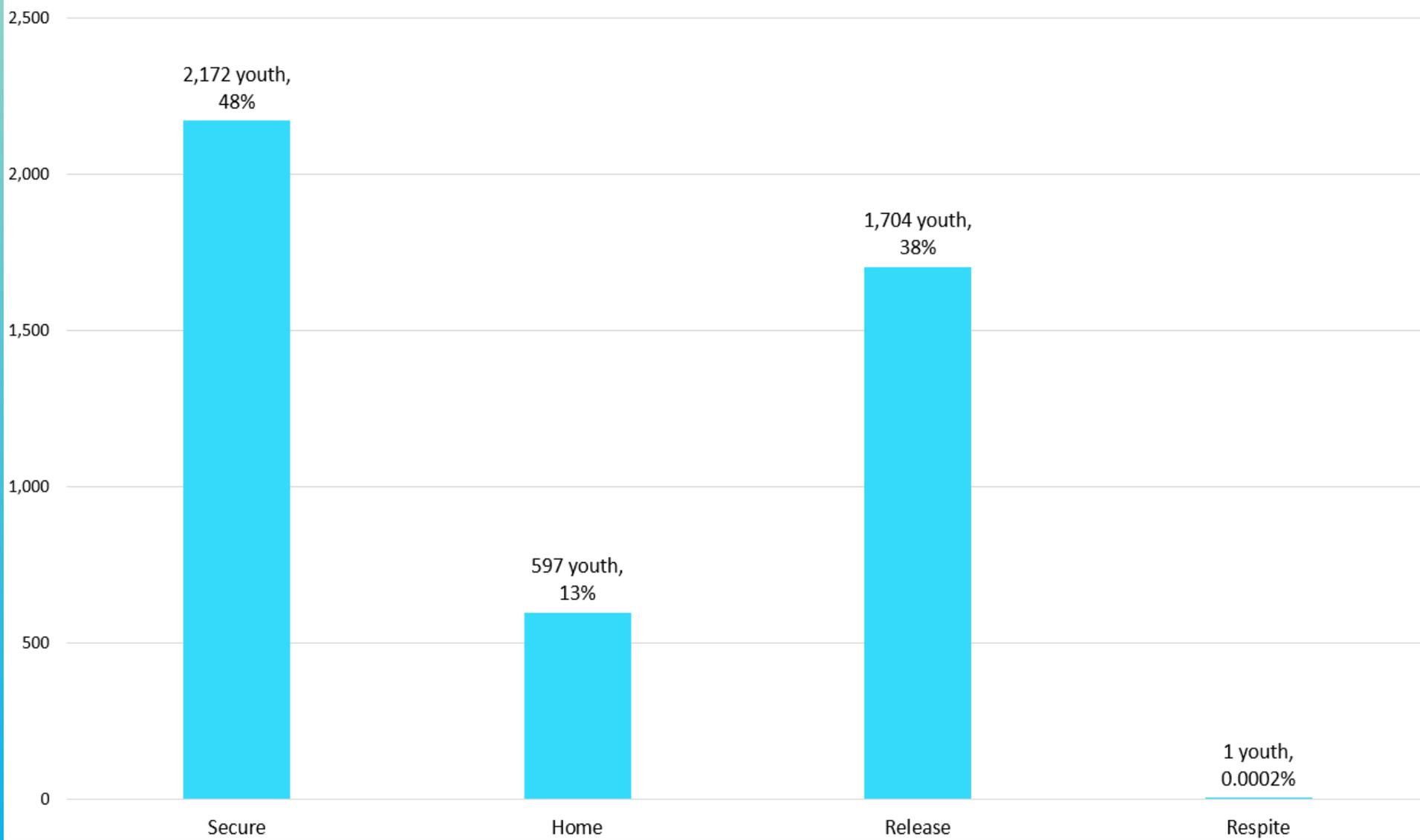
- The average length of stay in secure detention is 6 days longer for Duval County youth than the statewide average.

\* One Hispanic male with an unusually long (649 day) stay was excluded from this sample.

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

# Duval County Youth DRAI Decision – Actual Outcome

DRAI Records by Actual Detention Decision, January 2013-June 2014 (N\*=5,790)



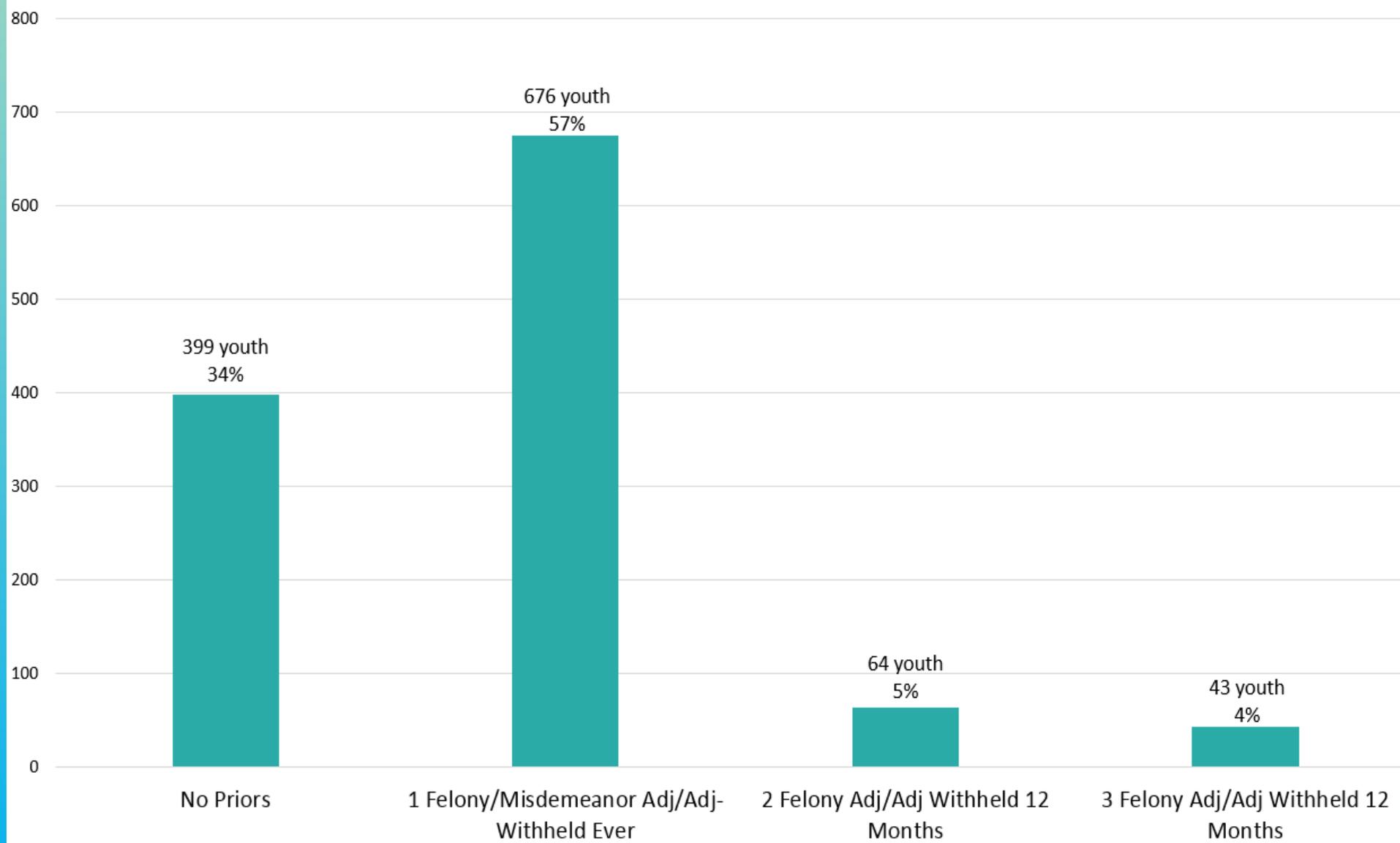
Of all youth with DRAI records (including youth with 0 scores):

- 48% were detained. This is 5 percentage points more than in the 2010-2011 comparison period
- 38% were released. This is 8 percentage points less than in the 2010-2011 comparison period
- 13% were placed on home detention. This is 2 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 - Duval County Youth Distribution

Number of Priors for All Detained Youth with a Non-Zero DRAI Score (N\*=1,182)

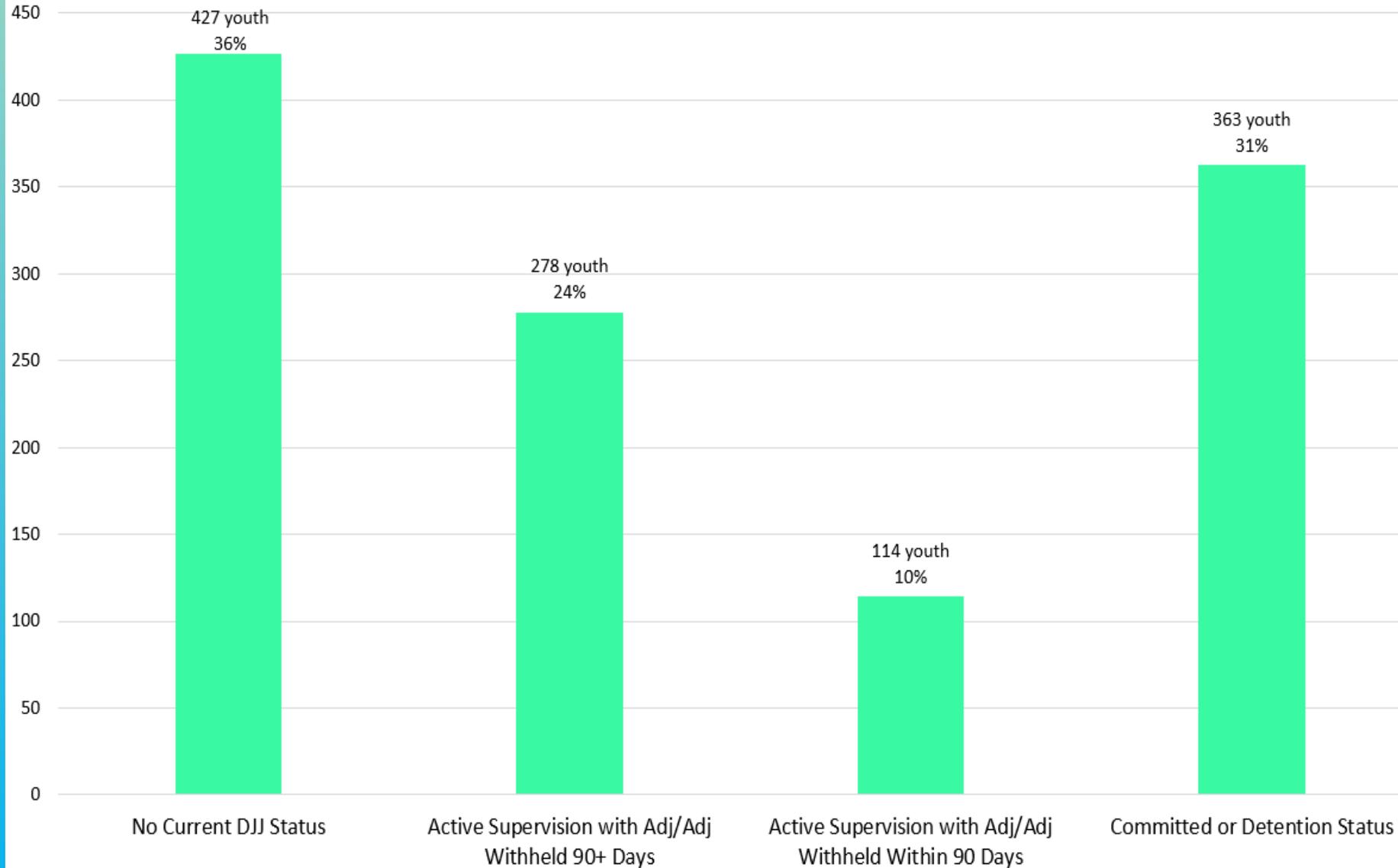


- 34% of youth detained had no prior history. This is 27 percentage points less than the 2010-2011 comparison period
- The percent of youth detained with 2 or 3 felony adjudications has increased (compared to 2010-2011) by 8 percentage points, suggesting detention is being used for more chronic offenders.

\*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 – Duval County Distribution

Current DJJ Legal Status for All Detained Youth with Non-Zero DRAI Scores (N\*=1,199)



- 36% of youth with non-zero DRAI scores detained in Duval County do not have any active legal status. This is a 34 percentage point decrease from the 2010-2011 comparison period.
- The proportion of detained youth scoring “8) Committed or Detention Status” on this section more than doubled (from 15% to 31%) 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.

# Duval County Detention Overview: Strengths, Concerns, and Serious Concerns

## Strengths

- **Fewer first time offenders**
  - 34% of youth with a non-zero DRAI score detained had no prior history. This is 27 percentage points less than the 2010-2011 comparison period.
- **Fewer short stays**
  - The percent of youth in secure detention for less than 24 hours has decreased by 4 percentage points since the comparable 2010-2011 study period.

## Concerns

- **Almost half of screenings result in detention**
  - 48% of youth screened go to secure detention as opposed to release, home, or respite
- **More detention admissions**
  - Between FY2012-2013 and FY2013-2014, there was a 16% increase in detention admissions.
- **More court order and technical admissions**
  - A larger proportion of admissions to secure detention (10 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.

## Serious Concerns

- **Over ¼ of stays are longer than 22 days**
  - 27% of detained youth spend 22 days or longer in secure detention
- **Almost half of admissions due to court orders and technicals**
  - 46% of admissions to secure detention are for court orders or technical offenses
- **Almost half of youth new to detention**
  - 47% of youth sent to secure detention have never been to secure detention before