

JUVENILE DETENTION IN WASHINGTON STATE 2016

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FOR COURT RESEARCH

Goals of the Statewide Detention Reporting Project

- Count every youth in detention in the state
- Count every admission into detention in the state
- Understand who is in detention
- Understand why youth are in detention

HB 2449

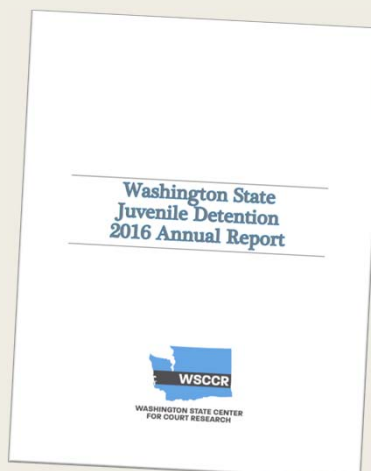
all juvenile courts shall **transmit youth-level secure detention data** to the administrative office of the courts

Courts are also encouraged to report individual-level data reflecting whether a **detention alternative**, such as electronic monitoring, was used, and the time spent in detention alternatives

The administrative office of the courts and the juvenile court administrators must work to develop **uniform data standards** for detention

The administrative office of the courts shall deliver an **annual statewide report** to the legislature that details the number of Washington youth who are placed into detention facilities during the preceding calendar year

Findings from the 2016 Statewide Detention Report



Where are youth going to detention?

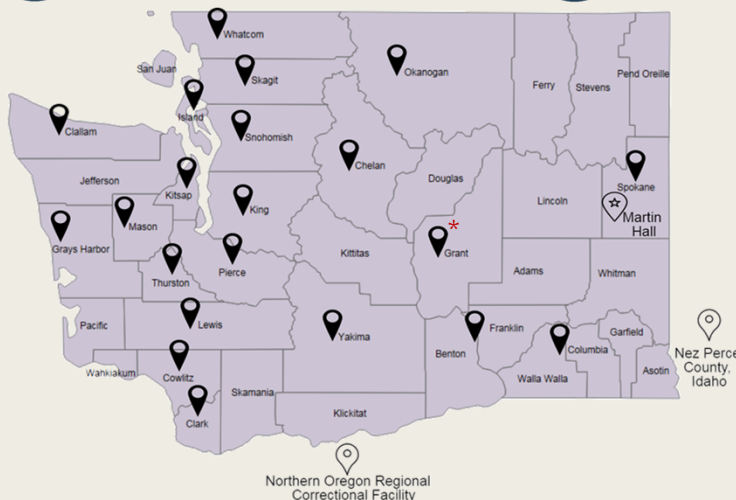


Washington State youth are served by:

21 County Detention Facilities

1 Private Detention Facility

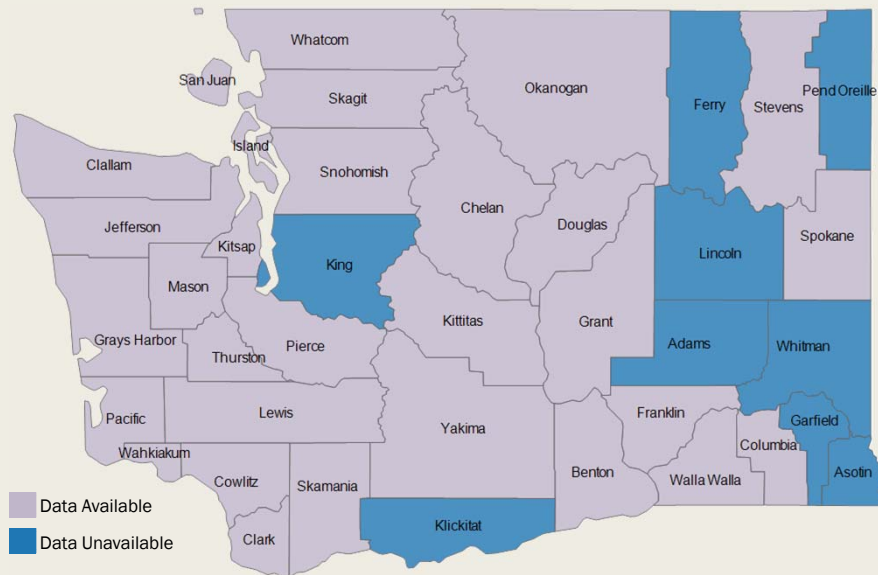
2 Out of State Contracted Detention Facilities

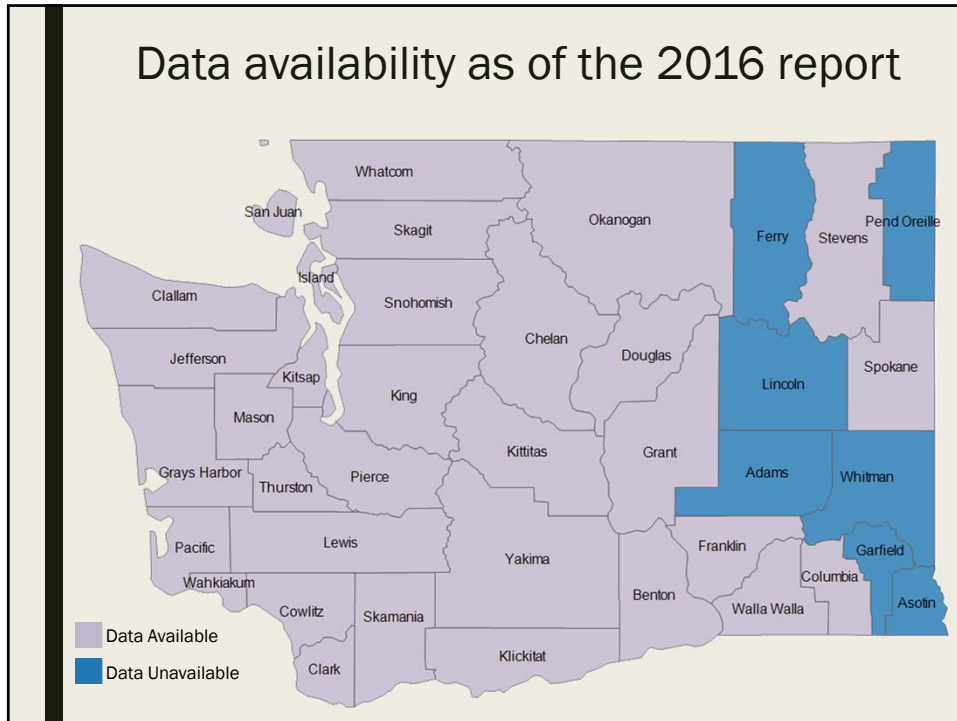


* Closing on December 31, 2017

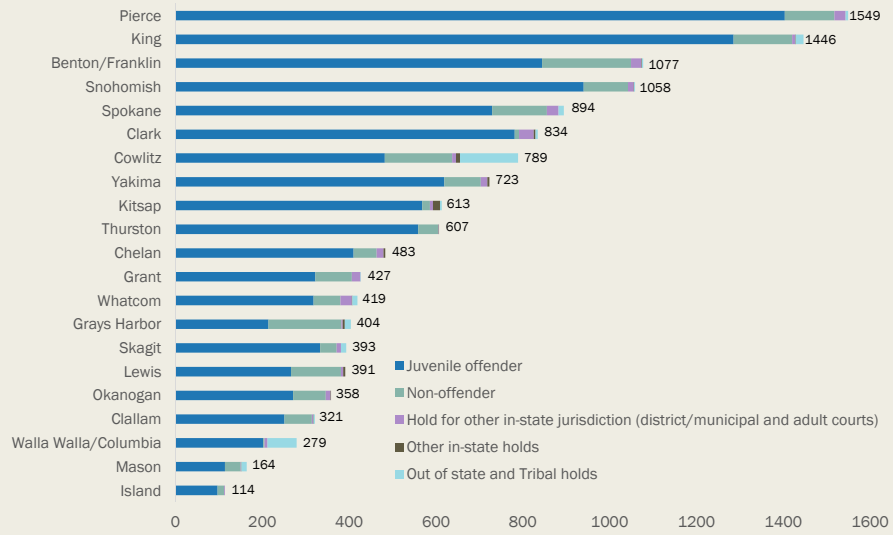
Where do we stand in terms of data availability?

Data availability:
here is where we started (2015)





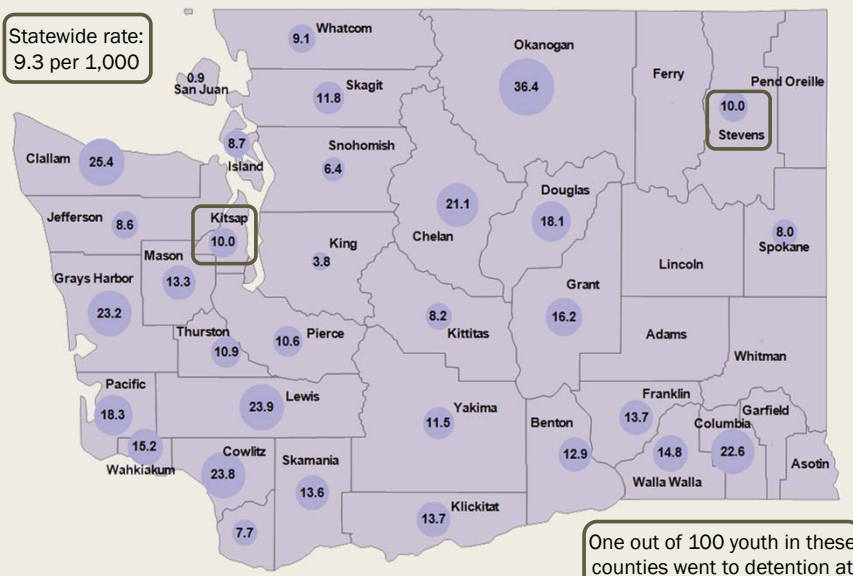
Admissions to County Detention Facilities in 2016



Where are youth coming from?



Youth-Level Detention Rates (per 1,000 Youth) by County



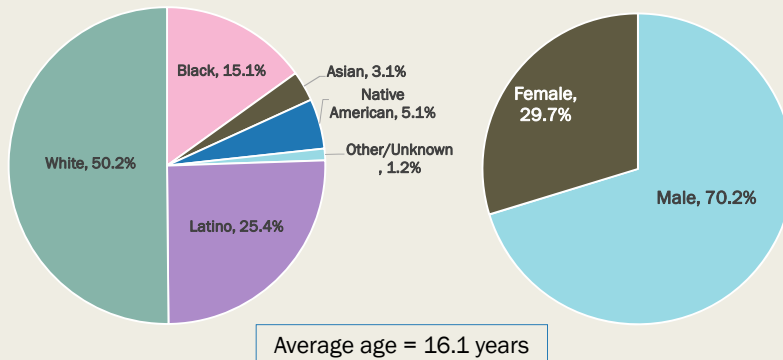
Data unavailable from the following counties:
Adams; Asotin; Ferry; Garfield; Lincoln; Pend Oreille; Whitman

One out of 100 youth in these counties went to detention at least once in 2016

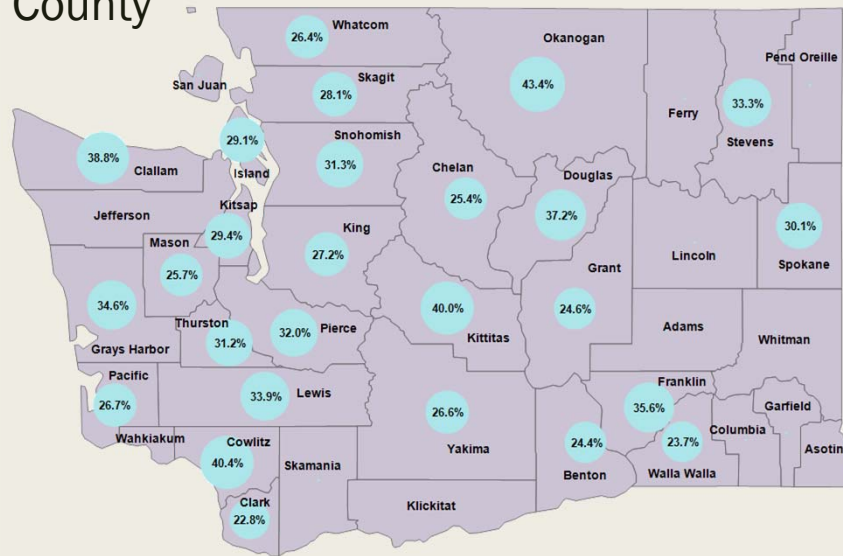
Who is in detention?



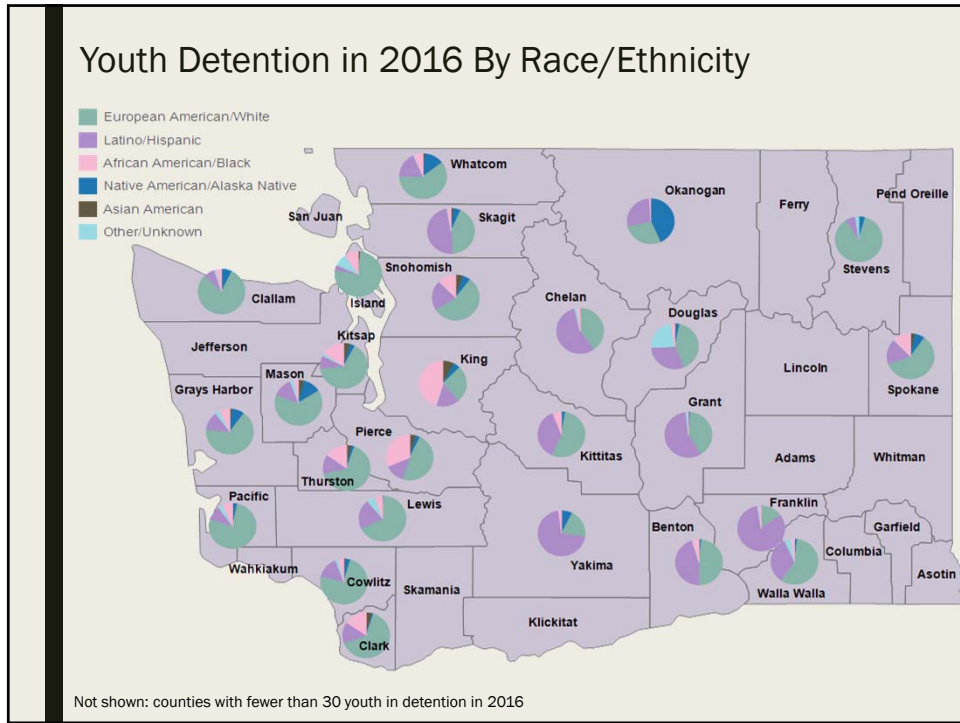
Youth in detention by gender, race/ethnicity, and age



Proportion of Girls in Detention in 2016 by County



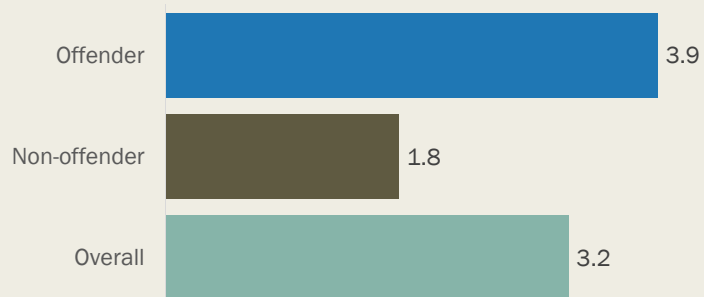
Not shown: counties with fewer than 30 youth in detention in 2016



How long do youth typically stay in detention?

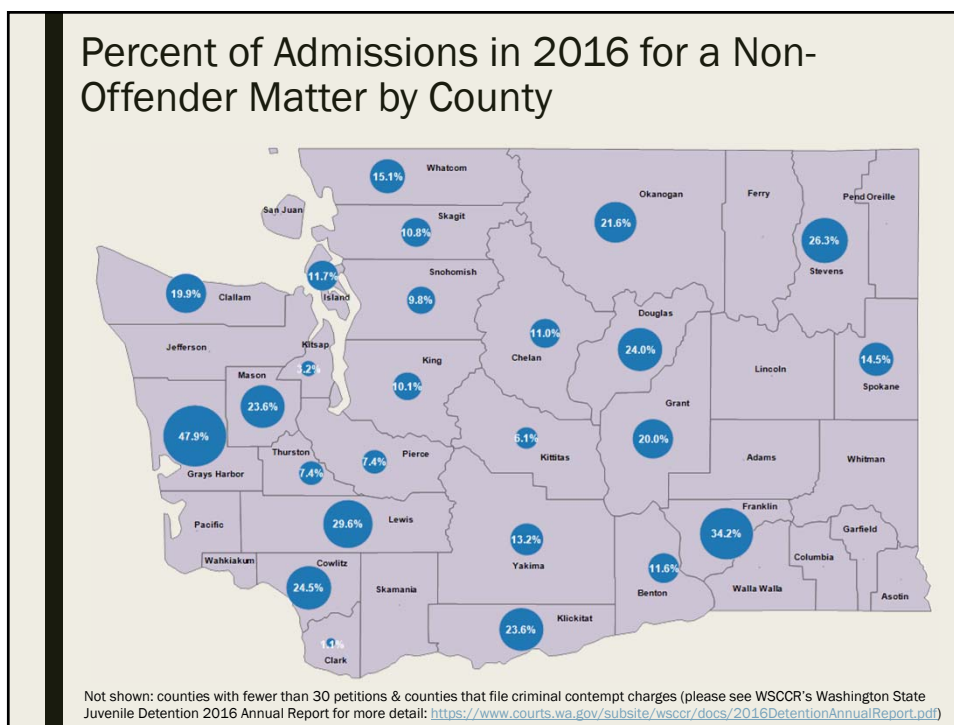
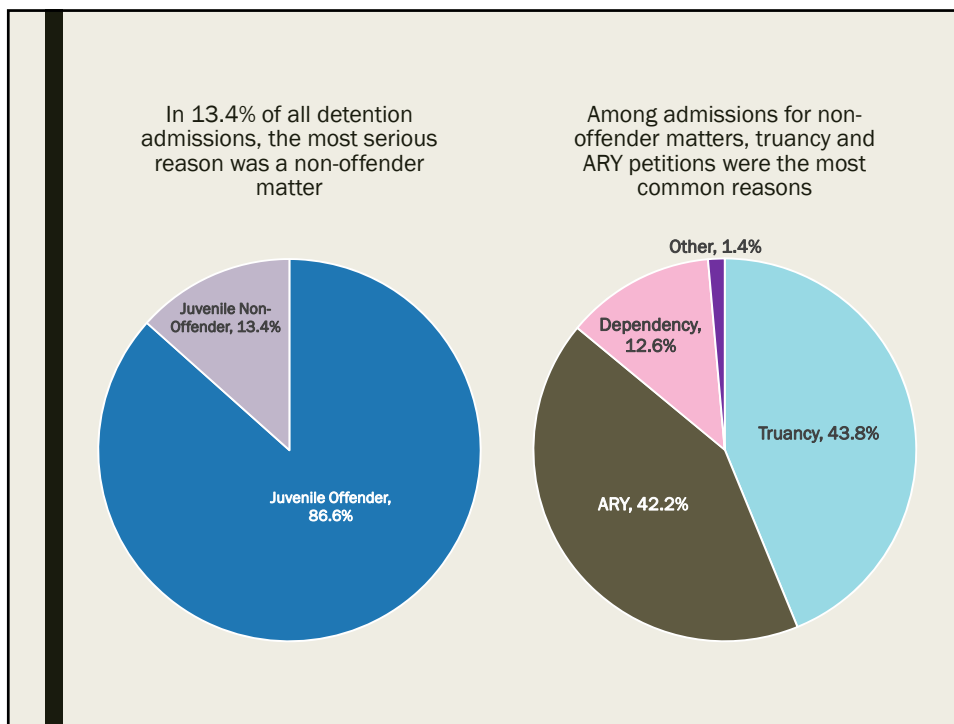
The image shows a young person sitting at a desk in a classroom, focused on writing in a notebook. They are wearing a dark blue shirt and dark pants. The desk is a standard school desk with a metal frame. The background is slightly blurred, showing other desks and chairs in the classroom.

Median length of stay in detention in 2016 (in days)



How many non-offender youth are in detention?

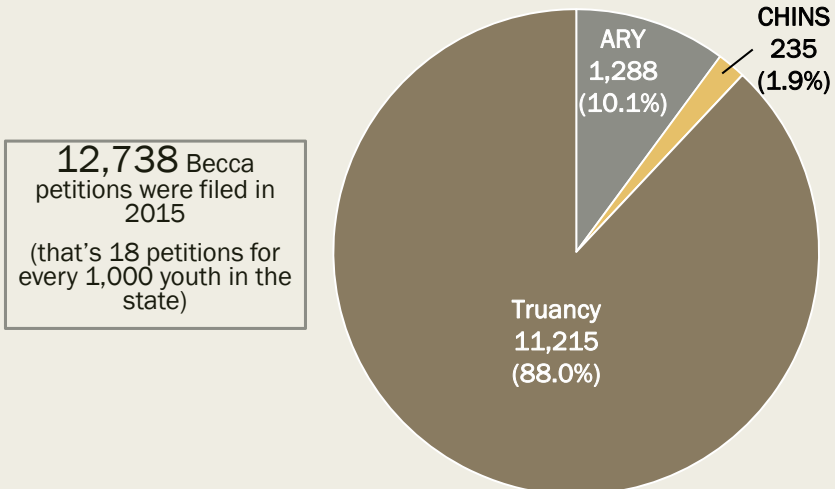


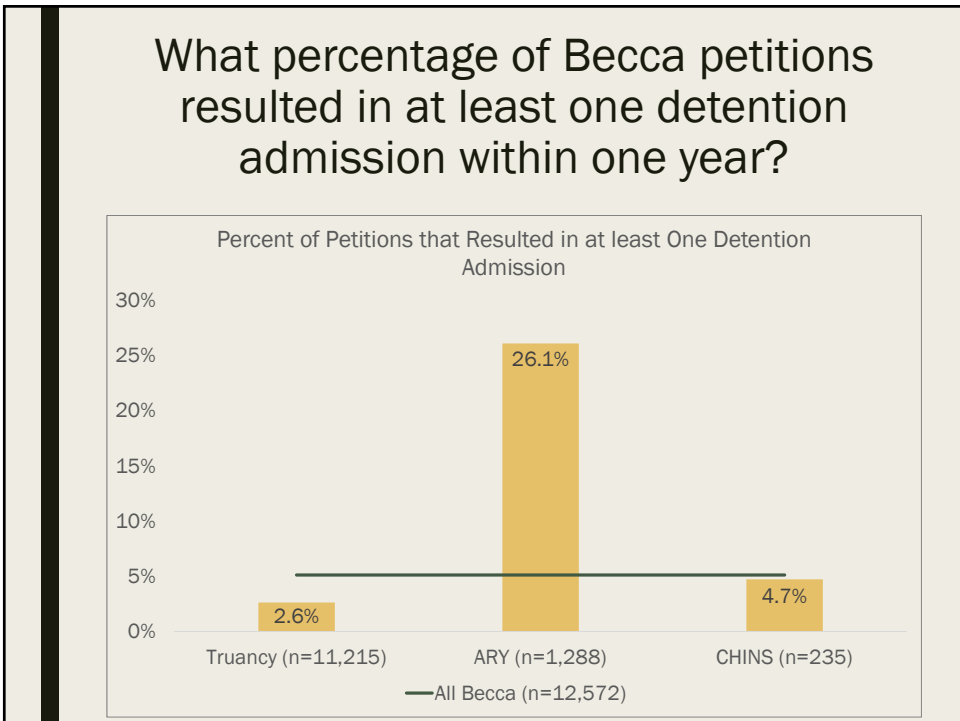
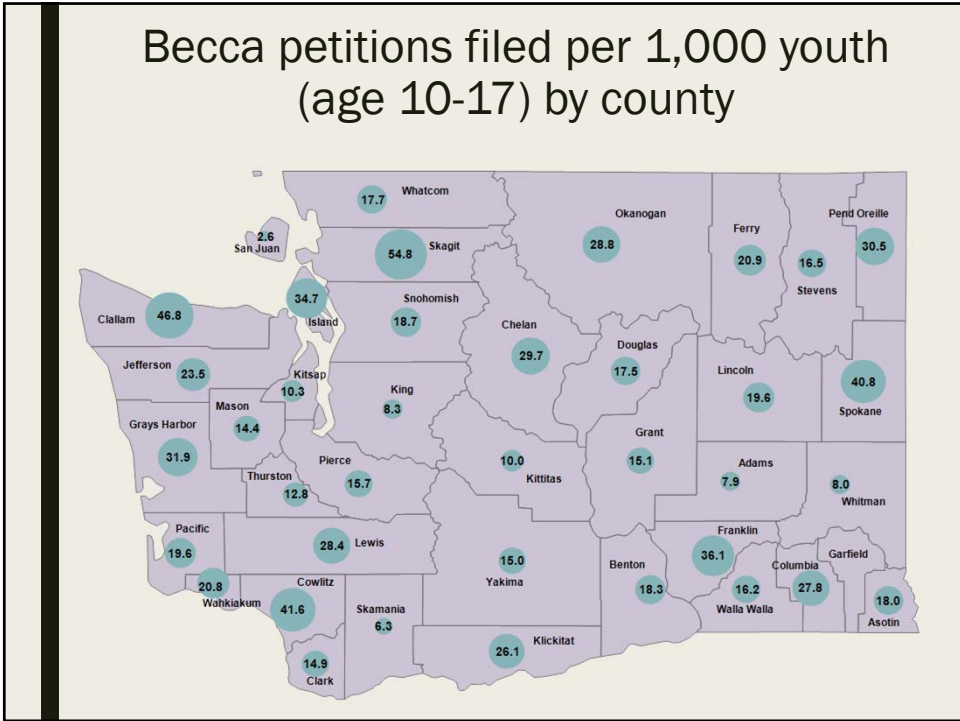


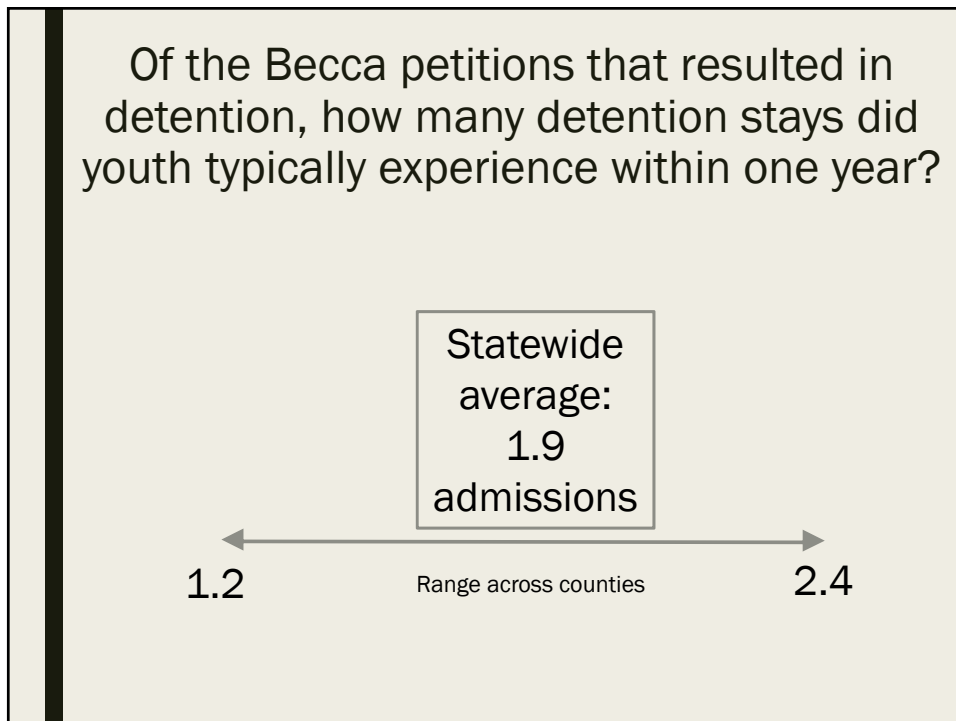
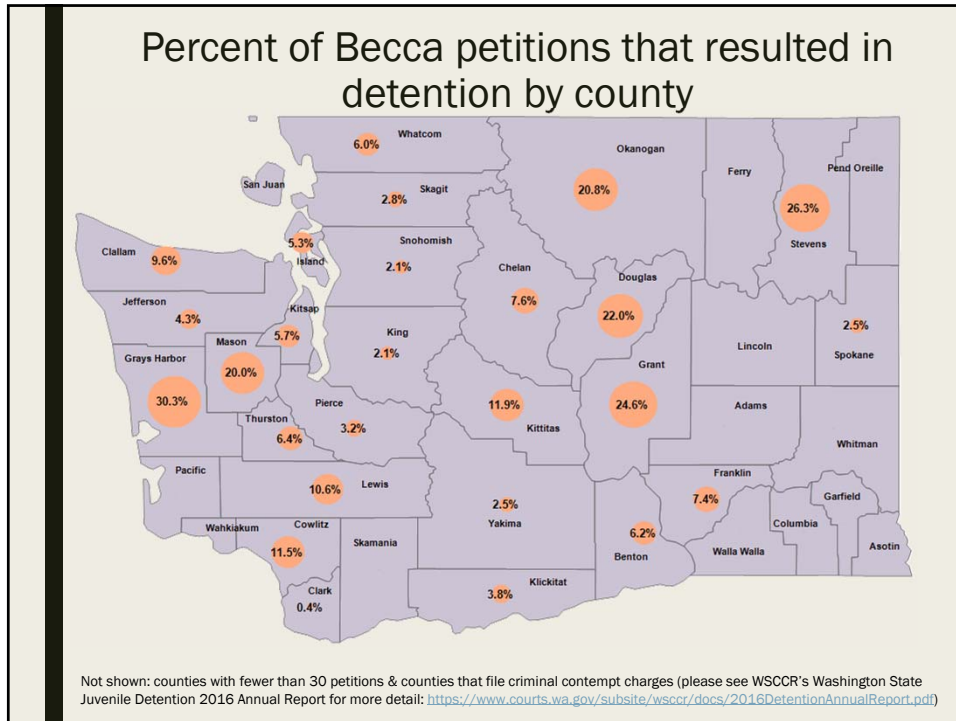
Tackling the issue of Becca youth in detention from a different angle

- How many Becca petitions were filed in 2015?
- How many of these petitions resulted in at least one detention admission within one year?
- Of the petitions that resulted in detention, how many detention admissions did youth typically experience within one year?
- Of the petitions that resulted in detention, how much time did youth spend in detention in the following year?
- Are there racial/ethnic and gender disparities in Becca petition filing rates and use of detention?

How many Becca petitions were filed in 2015?

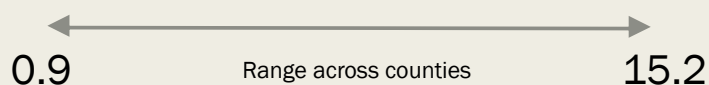




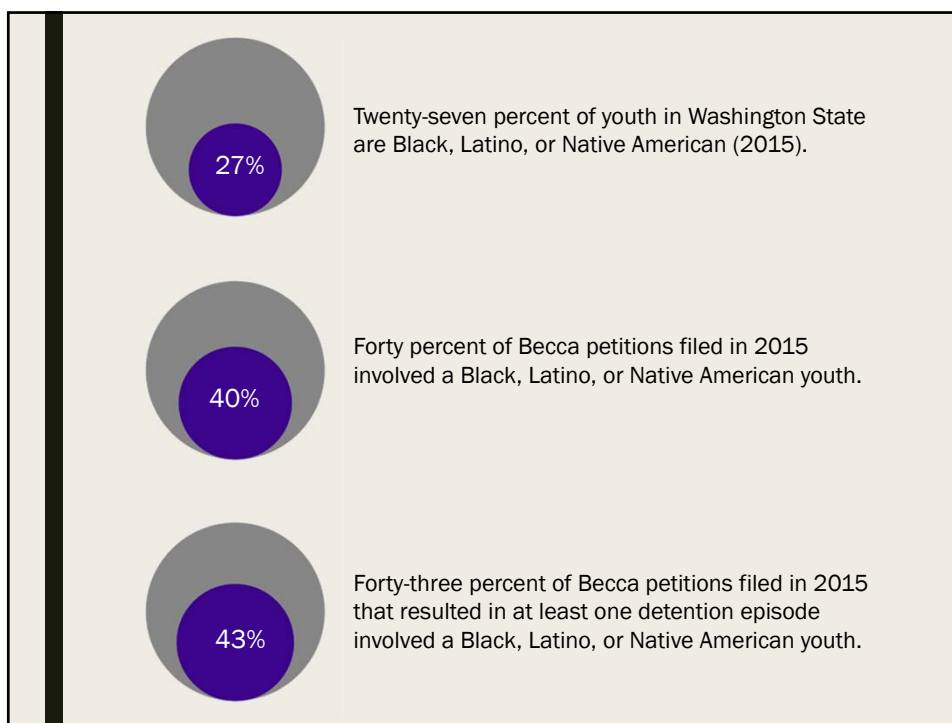


Of the Becca petitions that resulted in detention, how much time did youth spend in detention in the following year?

On average, each petition resulted in **6.1 days** in detention in the year following the petition filing.



Are there racial/ethnic disparities in Becca petition filing rates and use of detention?



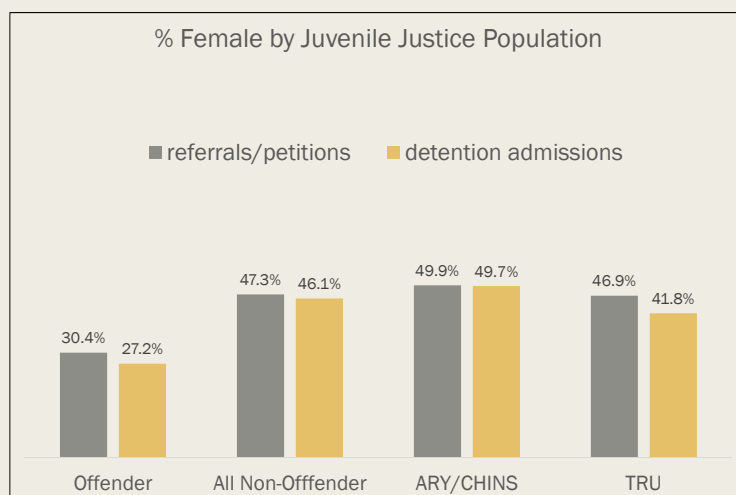
Racial/ethnic disparities in Becca petition filing rates and use of detention

	% in population	% among petitions	% among petitions with detention
White	63.3%	55.9%	55.9%
Black/African American	6.0%	9.4%	8.2%
Native American/Alaska Native	1.9%	5.3%	5.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.5%	3.9%	1.3%
Latino/Hispanic	19.3%	25.5%	29.2%

Are there gender disparities in Becca petition filing rates and use of detention?

- Females make up about half (49%) of the youth population, 47% of all Becca petitions filed and 46% of all petitions resulting in detention.
 - *No evidence that girls are more likely than boys to have a petition filed or to go to detention as a result*
 - *But how does this compare to the general juvenile justice population?*

Gender by non-offender and offender populations



Key take away points

- First annual statewide detention report was released in early 2017 in response to HB 2449. In 2016:
 - *Nearly one in every 100 youth in Washington State experienced at least one detention stay, with substantial variability by county;*
 - *About 13% of admissions were for a non-offender matter, with substantial variability by county.*
 - *Admissions for offender matters were typically twice as long as admissions for non-offender matters;*
- Additional analyses regarding Becca petitions filed in 2015 show that:
 - *About 5% of Becca petitions resulted in at least one detention stay in the year following the petition being filed;*
 - *ARY petitions are about 10 times more likely than truancy petitions to result in detention;*
 - *On average, Becca youth who went to detention had 1.9 detention admissions and spent 6.1 days in detention over the course of the year;*
 - *There was evidence of racial disproportionality at both the petition filing stage and the detention stage, but more so at the filing stage;*
 - *The Becca population had a notably higher proportion of females than the offender population.*

Thank You

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