

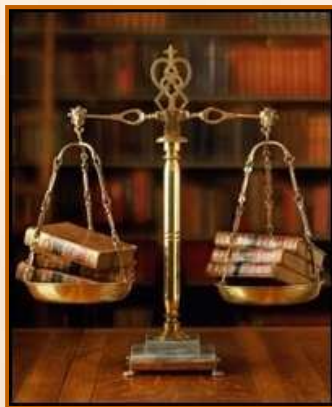
Without education, the present shall see only heartache



“And nothing to look backward to with pride, and nothing
to look forward to with hope”

- Robert Frost

State of Delaware Justice of the Peace Court



Truancy Court

Annual Report 2012 - 2013

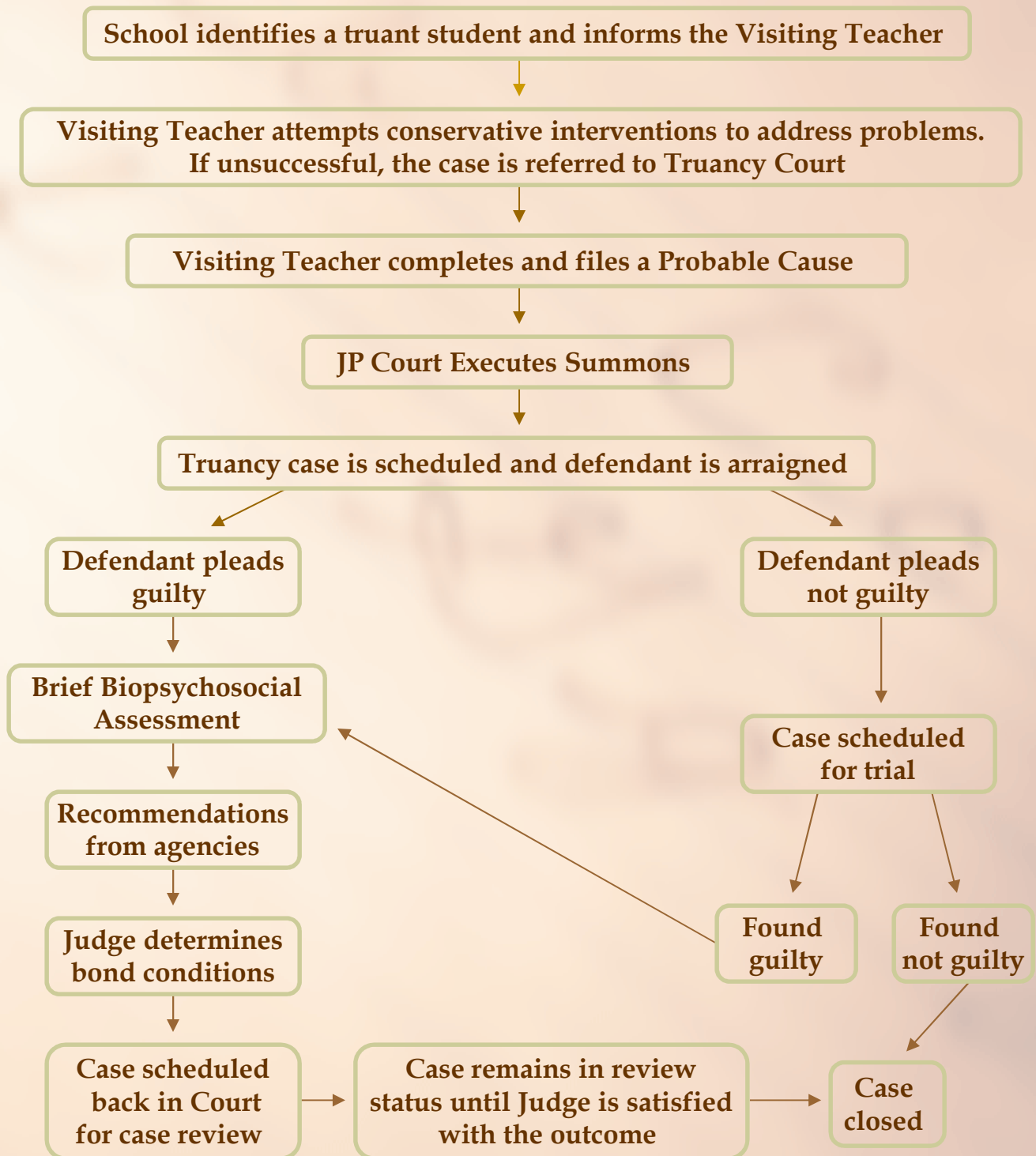
The Truancy Court Model

Truancy historically has been a reliable predictor of juvenile delinquency and often is a signal of personal and/or family issues that have gone without appropriate interventions. Some of these issues include homelessness, mental illness, substance abuse, child abuse/neglect, unmet educational needs and limited access to healthcare. Delaware's Truancy Court serves as the hub for the support and intervention services necessary to address these issues, thereby increasing the likelihood of consistent school attendance. Truancy Court is innovative in its remedial, non-punitive approach to improving school attendance, as opposed to the more disciplinary measures of enforcing the law and mandating change seen in traditional court settings. The comprehensive, wrap-around approach to addressing truancy is evidenced by the parties involved in a typical truancy case. In addition to the parent and child, the following people are vital components of the process:

- Judge trained in handling Truancy cases
- Behavioral health providers who take referrals, conduct drug testing and schedule assessments
- Educational advocates and outreach partners
- Informal community supports

In addition to these partners, Truancy Court works closely with the Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families. The Court maintains contact with active workers through Prevention & Behavioral Health, Family Services, and Youth Rehabilitative Services in order to make informed decisions, initiate appropriate interventions, and avoid duplication of services.

How a Case Enters Truancy Court



The Truancy Court Partners

For 2012-2013, 1046 new cases were filed with Truancy Court, compared with 1305 cases for 2011-2012. The Court's success is contingent on developing a timely and appropriate intervention plan for each case, which calls for a myriad of support services, of which behavioral health is but one piece. Without the community partners and agencies to whom we refer, the gains we have made in the battle against truancy since the Court's inception in 1996 would not be possible. The following programs continue to be integral components of the intervention process:

- **ABR Counseling** - Adolescent substance abuse and mental health treatment services.
- **Aquila of Delaware** - Adolescent substance abuse assessment and treatment.
- **Brandywine Counseling** - Mental health and substance abuse treatment for adolescents and adults.
- **Catholic Charities** - Mental health treatment services for children and adults.
- **Children and Families First** - Mental health treatment services for children and adults
- **Connections** - Mental health and substance abuse treatment services.
- **Delaware Guidance Services** - Mental health treatment services for children and families.
- **Department of Services for Children, Youth and Their Families** - Prevention and Behavioral Health, Youth Rehab. Services and Family Services.
- **Frank Everett & Associates** - Mental health treatment services for children and adults.
- **Kent/Sussex County Counseling Services** - Adult substance abuse assessment and treatment services.

- **People's Place** (KC, SC) – Substance abuse and mental health assessment and treatment services for children and adults.
- **Phoenix Mental Health** (KC, SC) – Substance abuse and mental health assessment and treatment services for children and adults.
- **S.O.A.R** – Counseling, referral, and education services for child, adolescent, and adult survivors of sexual abuse.
- **SODAT** (NCC) – Substance abuse assessment and treatment services for children and adults

The Visiting Teachers

Over the past four years, there have been 4,520 cases filed with Truancy Court. The Visiting Teachers are not only responsible for filing charges with the Court, but also for the ongoing monitoring of attendance and academic performance of each case until closure with Truancy Court. The Visiting Teachers attend arraignments, as well as all subsequent case reviews, serving as the primary source of information for the judges.

In addition, their close monitoring between case reviews allows for swift intervention, should a case deteriorate and require more immediate action by the Court. If Truancy Court is better viewed as a fluid reaction of events, then the Visiting Teachers are the catalysts, precipitating the energy for positive change. But their work begins long before Truancy charges are filed with the Court. The filing of charges against a parent and/or student represents the more aggressive intervention in addressing truancy. Prior to this step, the Visiting Teachers utilize more conservative, but no less vital, measures in an effort to engage parents and students.

These strategies can include face-to-face meetings with parents, students and school staff (in the home or school), agenda books, attendance contracts, tutoring, transportation assistance, after-school programming, and reviews of special education components.

In summary, the Visiting Teachers use their diverse experiences in education, counseling, social work, and administration to comprehensively assess cases and identify not only the obstacles to regular attendance, but also the solutions. It is only after their considerable efforts have proven ineffective that they bring a case to Truancy Court. It is important that their community outreach efforts on behalf of Delaware's students are recognized.

The Truancy Court Judges

A review of the Truancy Court landscape amidst the backdrop of an annual report would not be complete without recognizing the Judges and their contributions to the process. Their specialized training, experience and diverse backgrounds provide for innovative interventions, uniquely nurturing yet authoritative guidance, and insights necessary for serving a wide range of student profiles, from the elementary student with 6 unexcused absences to the 15 year old on Level III probation whose days out of school far outnumber those attended. We wish to thank the Truancy Judges for their assiduous efforts on behalf of this segment of Delaware's student population.

Looking at the Numbers

A review of the statistics for 2012-2013 indicates a 20% decrease in statewide filings, compared with 2011-2012. New Castle County filings increased 6.5% from 2011-2012. Kent County filings were down 27% from 2011-2012, when 326 cases were filed. Sussex County filings decreased 47%, compared to 2011-2012.

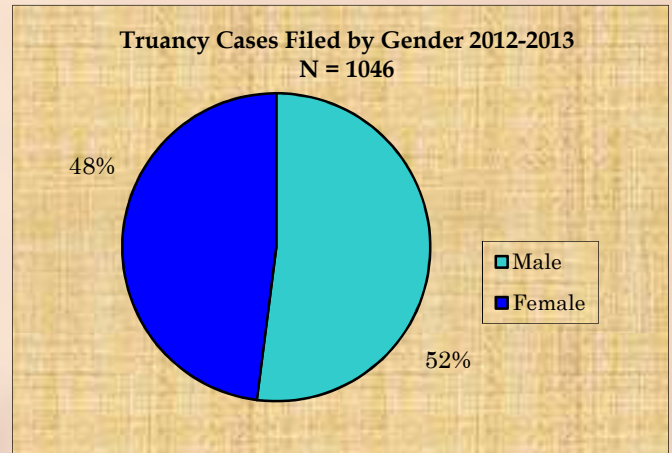
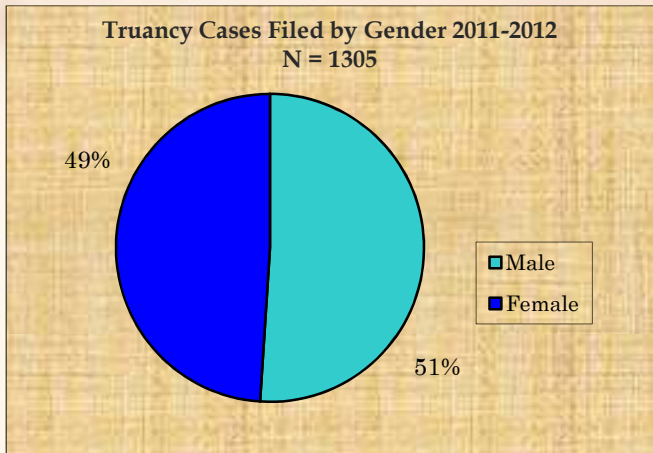
Cross Comparison of Truancy Case Filings

NEW CASTLE COUNTY	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Appoquinimink	7	18	23	30	30	32
Brandywine	188	90	78	215	135	136
Christina	218	123	176	232	124	156
Colonial	95	128	55	89	109	99
Red Clay	68	60	113	143	101	109
NCC Vo-Tech	9	0	0	0	1	1
Charter Schools	0	7	14	27	42	44
TOTAL	585	426	459	736	542	577
KENT COUNTY	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Capital	65	36	49	32	98	71
Caesar Rodney	48	49	60	108	151	74
Lake Forest	44	48	40	67	49	40
Smyrna	112	7	15	16	15	27
Poly Tech	1	0	0	0	0	0
Charter Schools	6	13	19	13	13	26
TOTAL	276	153	183	236	326	238
SUSSEX COUNTY	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Charter	0	0	0	0	3	2
Cape Henlopen	11	19	40	32	62	24
Delmar	43	16	8	29	18	25
Indian River	88	67	86	175	235	92
Laurel	21	9	6	11	60	35
Milford	21	46	52	86	22	17
Seaford	14	7	5	9	11	19
Woodbridge	24	25	7	9	26	17
TOTAL	222	189	204	351	437	231
GRAND TOTAL	1083	768	846	1323	1305	1046

Student Demographics

For 2012-2013, cases filed with Truancy Court averaged 13 years of age and a grade level of 6. These numbers are unchanged from 2011-2012.

As shown below, truancy filings by gender for 2012-2013 were similar to 2011-2012 .



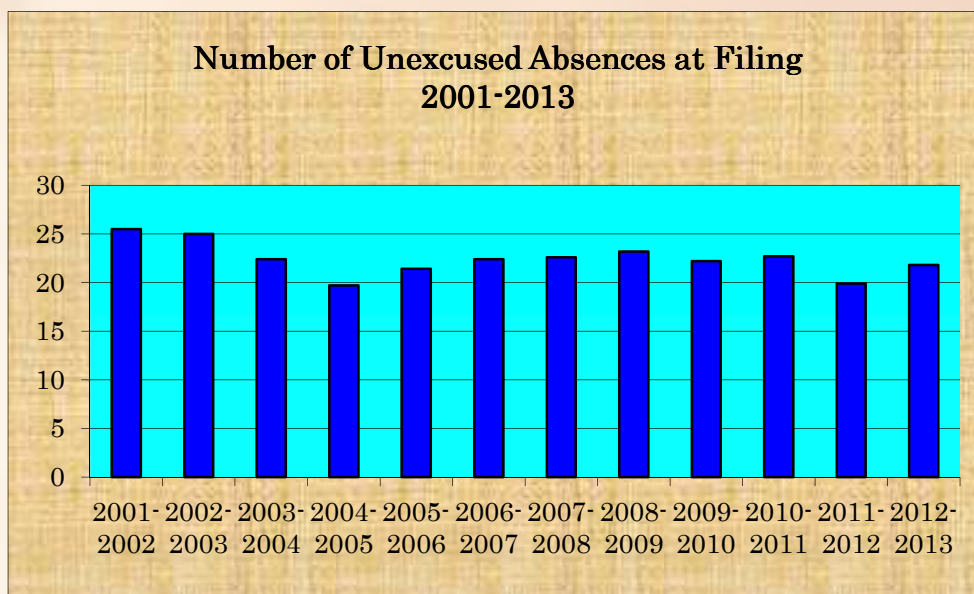
Caucasians remained the largest segment of cases filed with Truancy Court in 2012-2013 (55%). African-Americans comprised 42% of filings for 2012-2013, while Hispanics accounted for 2% of total filings.

% of Filings by Ethnicity

YEAR	CAUCASIAN	AFRICAN AMERICAN	HISPANIC	ASIAN	OTHER
2007-08	57	40	3	0	0
2008-09	55	42	2	1	0
2009-10	56	42	2	0	0
2010-11	56	42	2	0	0
2011-12	60	36	2	1	1
2012-13	55	42	2	1	0

Absences at Filing

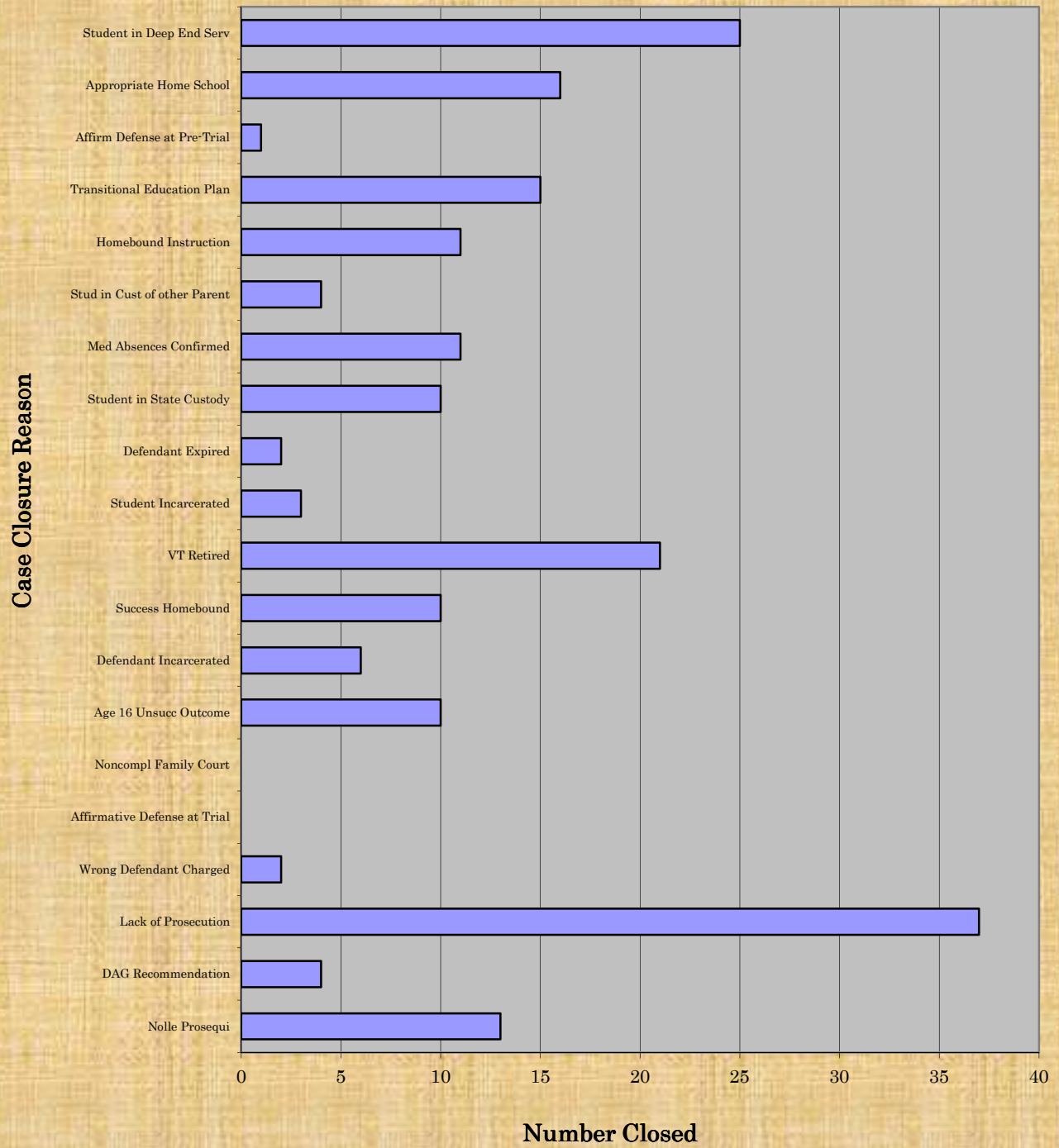
The average number of unexcused absences at filing for 2012-2013 was 21.8. This represents an increase from 2011-2012 (19.9). 2004-2005 and 2011-2012 are the only years since the Truancy Court's inception that the average number of unexcused absences at filing was below 20.



Case Outcomes/Dispositions

41.5% of cases closed (1035) in 2012-2013 achieved compliance with the Court, compared with 40% in 2011-2012. Of the remaining 605 cases, 156 were Visiting Teacher dismissals, 127 were defendants who relocated in Delaware, 64 moved out of state, and 57 were closed as non-compliant-unsuccessful outcome. The remaining 201 cases were dismissed for a variety of other reasons, as depicted in the following graph.

Truancy Cases Closed 2012-2013 **N = 201**



Thank You

Among the countless interactions between students and families, Visiting Teachers, Judges, behavioral health providers, and community partners, it is easy to forget the people behind the scenes. Those individuals who provide the community outreach, maintain safety in the courtrooms, and process the paperwork for thousands of case events are as vital to the system as any of the aforementioned components. They set the example and a standard of teamwork from which all of us could learn. Without them, the system would surely come to a halt. It is important to recognize these dedicated Judicial Case Processors, Security Officers, Constables and Court Managers for their immeasurable contributions.



For more information about Truancy Court, contact:

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