



Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

2009-10

# COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

*Outcome Evaluation \* Quality Assurance*

*Program Accountability Measures*



**REACH**

**THEM**

**TEACH**

**THEM**

**WATCH**

**THEM**

**SUCCEED**





# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The production of this year's Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR) was accomplished only through the willingness of many to lend their time and expertise. Secretary Peterman, the Executive Leadership Team, and the Office of Program Accountability want to acknowledge those contributions and to express gratitude to all who have helped in this process.

While the CAR is generated with help from a great many persons, the majority of work is done by the team of employees that work in the Office of Program Accountability's Bureau of Research and Planning. Bureau members Mark A. Greenwald, Dr. Susan Quinn, Anne Cooper, Kathy Jackowski, Robin Richardson, Jennifer Bates and Nathan Epps worked diligently to ensure the information in the report is accurate and reliable. Their experience and abilities as researchers and statisticians are invaluable assets to the Department. They worked tirelessly and with great dedication over many months to produce this excellent product which reports on the performance of the Department and its contracted providers.

The contributions of state agency personnel, both inside the Department as well as outside, were essential to the production of this year's CAR. A special thanks to DJJ staff members Debbie Gries, Libby Grimes, Julia Strange, Wanda Harper, Terri Eggers, Jennifer Rechichi, Dr. Michael Baglivio, Dr. Lisa Johnson, Debra Morris, Samadhi Jones, Sonny Peacock, Jack Ahearn, Paul Hatcher, Gene McMahon, and Joan Wimmer. In addition, thanks goes out to David Ensley, Department of Corrections, and Sue Burton, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, for providing data from the adult criminal justice system which was used to assist in determining recidivism.

Data integrity is essential when reporting outcomes and evaluations for program performance. The Department's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is a comprehensive database used to generate most of the data and information presented in the CAR. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) are responsible for monitoring the accuracy of the data inputted into JJIS and making adjustments and corrections when errors are identified. Their work is critical to ensuring the integrity of information reported in the CAR. Special thanks goes out to Al Lewis (DIO supervisor), as well as, DIOs Suzanne Bailey, Barbara Campbell, Jeffery Clarcq, Donna Clayton, Michelle Duncan, Amy Martinez, Dennis McClure, Patricia Messick, Samantha Reid, Amy Reid, William Scott, Michelle Simpson, Susan Stormant, Kara Ullom, Julie Pla, and Laurie Workman.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This year marks the fourth annual publication of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ) Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR), a synthesis of the Quality Assurance, Outcome Evaluation, and Program Accountability Measures data for the Department. This compilation provides legislators, policy-makers, and all members of the public we serve with a comprehensive evaluation of the continuum of juvenile justice services throughout Florida.

FY 2009-10 has been a challenging and yet progressive year for the Department. The overall number of youth entering the DJJ system decreased. The Department worked to reallocate resources in its residential commitment programs to provide specialized services needed by youth who make it into the system. DJJ continued to increase its prevention efforts to help improve the lives of youth throughout the state. In addition, the Department worked closely with its private provider partners to look at ways of improving processes and creating more efficient and effective ways of doing business. The Department also has continued to develop and improve its evidence-based programs and services proven effective in reducing delinquency in at-risk youth.

Outlined below are some of the key trend indicators extracted from this year's CAR, highlighting various aspects of the juvenile justice system in the state of Florida during FY 2009-10. More detailed information regarding each of these trends can be obtained throughout the chapters of the report.

## **The Adolescent Population of Florida**

Florida's population of 10 to 17-year-olds decreased 2% between 2006 and 2010. As of August 2010, Florida's population of 10 to 17 year-olds was estimated to be approximately 1.85 million.

## **Most Frequent Juvenile Offenses**

- Misdemeanor theft was the most common reason for referral to the Department. During FY 2009-10, there were 16,516 delinquency referrals where the most serious offense was misdemeanor theft.
- Burglary is the felony offense committed most often by juveniles. During FY 2009-10, there were 11,831 delinquency referrals where the most serious offense was burglary.

## **"Moving in the Right Direction"**

The majority of the Department's key indicators of public safety and delinquency in Florida are trending in the right direction. There are fairly substantial reductions in almost every major offense category, including the most serious juvenile offenses. Results presented here show the positive impact resulting from the implementation of the Department's strategic plan. The following pages summarize these trends.

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### Overall Juvenile Delinquency Rates in Florida

This measure is an indicator of the positive impact of prevention on Florida's youth. It directly relates to our Strategic Plan Goal 1 - Strengthen Prevention and Intervention Services and Goal 2 - Promote School-Based Prevention and Intervention Efforts. Today, Floridians are substantially less likely to be the victim of crime involving a juvenile than at any other time since the Department started tracking this statistic in 1990.

- Florida's juvenile crime rate is down from 80 delinquency referrals per 1000 juveniles during FY 2005-06 to 65 delinquency referrals for every 1000 juveniles during FY 2009-10.



### Referrals and Youth Received

This measure is an indicator of the positive impact of prevention on Florida's youth. It directly relates to Strategic Plan Goal 1 - Strengthen Prevention and Intervention Services and Goal 2 - Promote School-Based Prevention and Intervention Efforts. The Department received fewer delinquency referrals last year than at any point since 1990.

- During FY 2009-10, DJJ received 121,689 delinquency referrals representing 75,382 youth.
- Since FY 2005-06, the number of referrals is down 19% from 150,396 to 121,689 and the number of youth referred for delinquency is down 20% from 94,141 to 75,382.



### Serious and Violent Juvenile Delinquency (offenses that declined)

During FY 2009-10, the Department received 35,823 delinquency referrals where a felony was the most serious offense, down 25% from 47,976 felony referrals received during FY 2005-06.

- Auto Theft referrals decreased 51%, from 3,071 during FY 2005-06 to 1,510 in FY 2009-10.
- Aggravated Assault and Battery decreased 31% from 10,371 during FY 2005-06 to 7,158 in FY 2009-10.
- Armed Robbery decreased 5%, from 1,022 during FY 2005-06 to 972 in FY 2009-10.
- Sexual Battery referrals decreased 21%, from 737 during FY 2005-06 to 582 in FY 2009-10.
- Attempted Murder/Manslaughter referrals decreased 38%, from 79 during FY 2005-06 to 49 in FY 2009-10.
- Burglary referrals decreased 7%, from 12,676 during FY 2005-06 to 11,831 in FY 2009-10.



### Juvenile Drug Referrals

- Felony Drug (non-marijuana) referrals declined 44%, from 4,333 during FY 2005-06 to 2,427 in FY 2009-10.
- Felony Marijuana referrals declined 27%, from 1,487 during FY 2005-06 to 1,089 in FY 2009-10.
- Misdemeanor Marijuana referrals declined 10%, from 8,822 during FY 2005-06 to 7,907 in FY 2009-10.
- Possession of Drug Paraphernalia referrals declined 5%, from 806 during FY 2003-04 to 846 during FY 2009-10.



### Secure Detention Utilization

This measure shows the positive impact of Strategic Plan Goal 3 - Provide Alternative Detention Settings and Goal 4 - Divert Youth Who Pose Little Threat or Risk to Public Safety Into Diversion Programs. The overall utilization of the Department's secure detention facilities declined in four of the past five years.

- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, statewide utilization of secure juvenile detention declined 33%.
- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, admissions to secure detention declined 25%.



### Probation Placement Trends

This measure shows a positive impact of Strategic Plan Goal 4 - Divert Youth Who Pose Little Threat or Risk to Public Safety Into Diversion Programs. Fewer youth and cases are being disposed by the court to a probation service.

- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the number of delinquency cases disposed to a probation service declined by 14%.
- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the number of individual youth assigned to a probation service declined by 19%.



### Residential Placement Trends

During FY 2009-10, judges committed 5,476 individual juveniles to residential commitment facilities, down 33% from 8,205 during FY 2005-06. The number of girls committed to residential facilities has declined faster than boys. Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the number of boys committed to the Department declined 32% while the number of girls declined 40%.



### Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court



The number of delinquency cases in Florida transferred to adult court declined 5%, from 3,828 during FY 2007-08 to 4,297 in FY 2009-10.

### Types of Delinquency for Male and Female Youth



Youth in Florida, both males and females, are less violent and are committing less serious offenses than in the past.

- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the number of male youth charged with a felony offense declined by 25%.
- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the number of male youth charged with a violent offense declined by 23%.
- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the number of female youth charged with a felony offense declined by 28%.
- Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the number of female youth charged with a violent offense declined by 26%.

### Profile of Youth

The youth profile section for each program area chapter contains demographic data (race, age, and gender) taken from the Department's Juvenile Justice Information System. Profile data are based on the number of youth, unduplicated, who were served within the various program areas during FY 2009-10.

### Program Evaluation

The Department uses three primary sources to evaluate programs and program components: quality assurance, outcome evaluation, and program accountability measures (residential commitment only).

#### Quality Assurance (QA)

The Florida Legislature mandates, in Section 985.632, Florida Statutes that the DJJ evaluate each program operated by the Department or a provider under contract with the Department and establish minimum thresholds of performance for each program component. This process ensures that all providers and programs are meeting at least minimum standards of care for youth in their custody. The review includes a thorough examination of documents (e.g., mental health treatment plans, performance plans, and

medication administration records); interviews with staff, youth, parents and others; and on-site observations. The team, through a consensus rating session before the exit conference, determines the rating for each requirement. Private provider employees are trained and utilized in the review process as well.

### **Outcome Evaluation (OE)**

Delinquency programs are designed to provide supervision and services to reduce a youth's further involvement with the juvenile justice system. Annual evaluation of these programs is critical to the implementation of effective services. A key outcome of interest to all stakeholders is recidivism following program services or program release. For more than a decade, the Department has maintained accountability in services through its comprehensive statewide assessment of recidivism rates. DJJ has received national recognition for these outcome evaluations and continues its strong record of service assessment.

The outcome evaluation analyses contain information and outcome data for the following juvenile justice services: prevention, intake, detention, probation and community intervention, and residential commitment. Data from nearly 1,000 different programs and case management units are collected and analyzed for the outcome evaluation. The Intake and Detention chapters present data for FY 2009-10, and the Intake chapter includes five-year trend data. Alternately, the chapters on Prevention, Probation and Residential Commitment present data on youth completing programs in FY 2008-09, to allow for a follow-up period for recidivism outcomes through FY 2009-10. Supplemental information and summary tables of youth outcomes and outputs, while referenced here, may be found in the CAR appendices available on the web at: <http://www.djj.state.fl.us> under the Research and Planning section.

### **Program Accountability Measures (PAM)**

The Florida Legislature mandates, in section 985.632 (4)(a)(b), Florida Statutes, that the Department evaluate the effectiveness of juvenile justice programs that provide care, custody, and treatment for committed youth. To meet this requirement, DJJ, in collaboration with the independent Justice Research Center (JRC), developed the annual Program Accountability Measures. By implementing an evaluation tool that assesses the effectiveness of programs in reducing recidivism while including a cost-effectiveness measure, the PAM promotes accountability in the delivery of juvenile residential services. The measures have been highlighted as a best practice in the use of juvenile justice data by the National Center for Juvenile Justice and selected as a national semi-finalist in the Harvard University Innovations in American Government Awards.

### **Prevention and Victim Services**

Delinquency prevention programs are designed to address specific problems and provide interventions for at-risk to offend youth and their families in order to reduce juvenile crime and protect public safety. Program outputs and outcomes, including total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed

during services, number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, six-month juvenile success rates and one-year success rates, are presented in the prevention chapter for each prevention program that released youth in FY 2008-09.

During FY 2008-09, a total of 20,042 youth were released from 181 delinquency prevention programs. Eighty five percent of those youth completed their program. Among youth completing prevention programs, 49% were male and 52% were white. Statewide, almost one-third (30%) of all youth completing prevention programs had at least one delinquency charge prior to admission.

## **Intake**

The delinquency intake process includes receiving youth charged with a crime, screening (including the Suicide Risk Screening), investigating, assessing, and processing allegations that a youth is delinquent or has violated the law. The intake process continues from the time the youth is charged with a delinquent offense through the disposition of the case.

The Department received 121,689 intake referrals during FY 2009-10. These referrals represented 75,382 individual youth, as some youth were referred multiple times during the year. The 121,689 delinquency referrals received by the Department during FY 2009-10 represents a 12% reduction from the previous fiscal year. The majority of delinquency referrals during FY 2009-10 involved male youth (73%) and youth between the ages of 15 and 17 years (71%). White youth generated 47,596 delinquency referrals (39%) and black youth were responsible for 51,306 (42%).

## **Detention**

During FY 2009-10, the Department operated 25 juvenile detention centers in 24 counties, with a total of 2,057 beds and 2,104 employees. Detention is the custody status for youth who are held pursuant to a court order or have been arrested for a violation of the law. In Florida, a youth may be detained only when specific statutory criteria, outlined in Section 985.215, Florida Statutes, are met. Criteria for detention include current offenses, prior history, legal status, and any aggravating or mitigating factors. Two types of detention are available: Secure Detention and Home Detention. A total of 25,008 youth were admitted to secure detention during FY 2009-10. Of these youth, most were male (75%) and the majority (73%) were between 15 and 17 years of age when they were admitted. Forty-seven percent (47%) of the youth admitted to secure detention were black, 34% were white, and 14% were Hispanic.

## **Probation and Community Intervention**

Probation and Community Intervention (PCI) programs provide supervision over youth to protect public safety, promote offender accountability through restorative sanctions and treatments, and to support youth in becoming responsible citizens. PCI provides case management for over 85,000 youth referred for delinquency each year and may be considered the most far reaching service area administered by DJJ. Principle programming for this service area includes diversion, probation supervision, day treatment and minimum risk

commitment programming, and post-commitment programs for youth on conditional release and / or probation status. The PCI section of the Comprehensive Accountability Report presents a profile of FY 2009-10 youth served and FY 2008-09 probation outputs and outcomes including total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during supervision, number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates.

### **Residential and Correctional Facilities**

Delinquent youth in Florida can be ordered by a court into a residential treatment facility. Circuit judges determine the level of confinement appropriate for each youth. DJJ is responsible for placement of each youth in an appropriate program based on the youth's identified risk and needs. Youth are committed to residential programs for an indeterminate length of time and must complete individual treatment plan goals based on their rehabilitative needs as one of the requirements for release. Included in each youth's goals are educational and vocational services. Residential Services oversees all residential commitment programs. During FY 2008-09, there were a total of 7,184 releases from residential commitment programs. In FY 2009-10, Residential Commitment programs served 9,643 youth.

### **Program Expenditures: State and Federal Funding**

The program expenditure tables in this report provide total state and federal expenditures for juvenile justice programs and include self-reported federal expenditures from private provider organizations. The source documents from which these amounts were derived are as follows: State of Florida accounting information system and program cost affidavits submitted by private provider organizations.



# THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN FLORIDA



Secretary Frank Peterman, Jr.

## Mission

To increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth.

## Vision

The children and families of Florida will live in safe, nurturing communities that provide for their needs, recognize their strengths, and support their success.

## Core Values

- Provide a safe and nurturing environment for our children
- Prevention and education are paramount
- Strengthen partnerships with judicial, legislative, and community stakeholders
- Promote public safety through effective intervention
- Preserve and restore physical and mental health

## HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN FLORIDA

Florida has traditionally managed juveniles under a “rehabilitative” model of justice. This traces back to the time when all “proceedings relating to children” were under the auspices of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, formerly known as HRS. The agency’s approach to dependency and delinquency cases was the same—provide social services to the child and the family. In accordance with Chapter 39 of the

Florida Statutes, HRS addressed many different types of actions involving children, ranging from dependency actions in child abuse cases to delinquency proceeding for juveniles charged with criminal acts.

The first of Florida's gradual efforts to shift the state's juvenile justice system away from a social services model occurred in 1994. The Legislature created the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), providing for the transfer of powers, duties, property, records, personnel, and unexpended balances of related appropriations and other funds from the HRS Juvenile Justice Program Office to the new agency. DJJ was assigned responsibility for juvenile delinquency cases and children and families in need of services (CINS/FINS) cases. Juvenile justice provisions, which were then found in Chapter 39, F.S., remained virtually unchanged and most of the new agency's employees were former employees of HRS. Hence, philosophically, DJJ continued to approach juveniles as children in need of treatment and reform rather than criminals deserving punishment.

A further distancing of DJJ from its HRS origins occurred in 1997. Although few changes were made to substantive law, two new chapters in the Florida Statutes were created by transferring juvenile justice provisions from Chapter 39, F.S., to the newly created Chapters 984 and 985. Chapter 984, F.S., was created to contain provisions relating to CINS/FINS and Chapter 985, F.S., was created to contain provisions relating to juvenile delinquency cases.

In 2000, comprehensive legislation known as "Tough Love" provided statutory authority for DJJ to overhaul its organizational structure. This legislation signified the most dramatic policy shift away from the social services model and toward a punitive criminal justice approach. However, even under "Tough Love," the juvenile justice system continues to be operationally and philosophically distinct from the adult criminal justice system. Florida continues to segregate juveniles from their adult counterparts, although there has been an expansion of the circumstances under which a juvenile can be prosecuted as an adult. Youth continue to be managed under a strategy of redirection and rehabilitation rather than punishment. Although the state strengthened its hold on juvenile delinquents under "Tough Love," the system maintains its focus on treatment designed to affect positive behavioral change.

As a result of "Tough Love," DJJ shifted away from the HRS service district structure to a structure that conformed to the boundaries of the 20 judicial circuits. In addition, the Department is charged under s. 985.02(3), F.S., with the statewide development and coordination of comprehensive services and programs for the prevention, early intervention, control, and rehabilitative treatment of delinquent behavior. Accordingly, DJJ is organized in five program offices: Administrative Services, Prevention and Victim Services, Detention Services, Probation and Community Intervention, and Residential Services.

In July 2007, Governor Charlie Crist authorized the creation of the Blueprint Commission, which was charged with developing recommendations to improve Florida's juvenile justice system. The findings and recommendations of the Blueprint Commission, developed with input from juvenile justice stakeholders and citizens, were used as a guide when the Department developed a strategic plan designed to achieve the changes needed to meet its mission. The Department's Strategic Plan builds on the foundation of the Blueprint Commission's report "Getting Smart about Juvenile Justice in Florida." In preparing its Strategic Plan, the Department initiated a process of continuous strategic thinking and planning that would produce not

just one strategic plan, but a sequence of plans. Such plans will keep pace with the changing needs and priorities of juvenile justice in Florida.

The Department initiated a process of continued evaluation of implementation in order to achieve the goals outlined in the Strategic Plan. The Department of Juvenile Justice's Implementation Plan for 2008-09 through 2011-12 was built upon the 13 goals and 43 objectives outlined in the agency's Strategic Plan. The Implementation Plan details specific actions for achieving these goals and objectives including tasks, outcomes, partnering relationships, budgeting, resource allocations, and timelines.

**The DJJ Strategic Plan can be viewed at:**

[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/External\\_affairs/documents/strategic-plan/2008-09-Strategic-Plan-FINAL.pdf](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/External_affairs/documents/strategic-plan/2008-09-Strategic-Plan-FINAL.pdf).

**DJJ's Implementation Plan can be viewed at:**

[http://www.djj.state.fl.us/External\\_affairs/documents/strategic-plan/Implementation-Plan-2008-09-through-2011-12.pdf](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/External_affairs/documents/strategic-plan/Implementation-Plan-2008-09-through-2011-12.pdf)

## THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESS

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A juvenile who is alleged to have committed a violation of law is formally charged by the filing of a petition for delinquency by that county's state attorney. The petition states the allegations against the juvenile and contains the identity and residence of the parents or guardian. Because a juvenile may be subject to serious deprivation of liberty if adjudicated delinquent, federal constitutional law requires that juveniles be afforded many of the same due process safeguards afforded to adult criminal defendants. For example, juveniles are entitled to legal representation by counsel at all stages of any proceeding. The state must provide free legal representation to juvenile offenders who cannot afford to retain counsel.

If the juvenile is held in secure detention or released to home detention, a detention hearing is held within 24 hours and the judge orders either continued detention or release. The arraignment hearing is held within 48 hours of the filing of the petition. At the arraignment hearing, the juvenile may admit to delinquency, deny delinquency, or not contest the allegation. If the juvenile denies delinquency, an adjudicatory hearing (trial) is held. The circuit court judge presides over juvenile court proceedings, determining all issues of fact and law in the case. A finding of delinquency does not operate as a criminal conviction, but may result in the juvenile being placed on probation or in a residential commitment facility against his or her will. At the adjudicatory hearing, the juvenile has the right to compel the attendance of witnesses on his or her behalf, the right to cross-examine state witnesses, and the right to remain silent. The state must prove the allegations beyond a reasonable doubt or the case is dismissed and the child is released. In other respects, juvenile proceedings differ from their adult counterparts. For example, a jury is not involved and juvenile records are treated with a



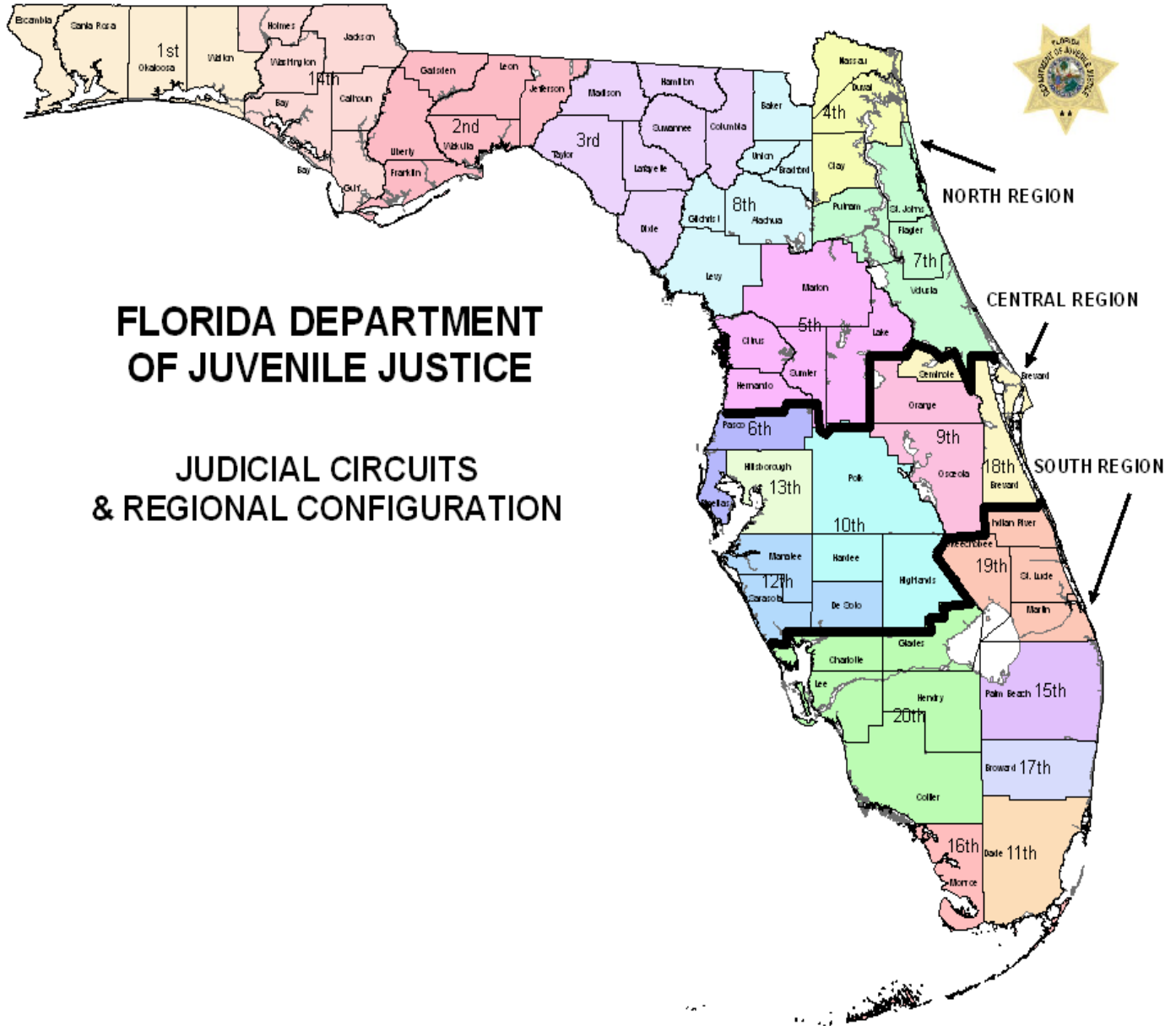
great deal of confidentiality. The driving consideration behind having separate systems of justice for juveniles and adults is the state's interest in rehabilitating, rather than punishing, the offender.

A disposition (sentencing) hearing is held if the judge finds that the juvenile committed a delinquent act, or if the youth pleads guilty or no contest to the charge. Before the disposition hearing, the court reviews a Pre-Disposition Report (PDR), which is prepared by the juvenile probation officer. The PDR includes a summary of the juvenile's present offense, a statement by the youth, background information regarding the familial and community environment, a narrative explaining the juvenile's employment or school history, psychological data, restitution information, criminal history, risk assessment, and the recommendations of DJJ concerning the disposition of the case. The judicial dispositions available in juvenile court include judicial warnings, judicial plans, probation, or commitment to a nonsecure or secure residential program or facility. In many cases where the court commits a youth to a residential program, the youth will also be required to participate in a supervised conditional release program upon completion of the residential component of the commitment program.

A juvenile charged with a violation of law has a state constitutional right to be charged and tried as an adult. Florida law also specifies several circumstances where the state is afforded a right to initiate the prosecution of a juvenile in the adult criminal system. Many of these offenders may remain subject to juvenile, rather than adult, sanctions at the discretion of the trial judge.

Passed during the 2000 Legislative Session, SB-1548 (Chapter Law 2000-136, Laws of Florida) mandates youth to be filed directly to adult court when charged with committing, or attempting to commit, an offense listed in section 775.087(2)(a)1.a.-q. (referred to as the "10-20-Life" provision) and who possessed or discharged a firearm or destructive device, or discharged such device causing death or great bodily harm. For good cause, and under exceptional circumstances, the state attorney may opt *not* to proceed under this provision. If a child with a qualifying history who possessed a firearm or destructive device is direct-filed under this law (codified at §985.227(2)(d)), he or she must be sentenced under section 775.087(2)(a) (10-20-Life). Notwithstanding the existence of a criminal history, a child so charged who either discharged a firearm or destructive device or discharged with great bodily harm or death, is similarly subject to sentencing under 10-20-Life.

Direct-file to adult court is also mandated for habitual juvenile offenders under HB-69 (Chapter Law 2000-119, Laws of Florida) for youth who are age 16 or 17 who have three prior felony adjudications withheld occurring at least 45 days apart. This provision also provides an option for a state attorney to retain youth in the juvenile system under exceptional circumstances.



# FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

## JUDICIAL CIRCUITS & REGIONAL CONFIGURATION



# DATA SOURCES AND METHODS

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In August 2006, the Department of Juvenile Justice's (DJJ) Quality Assurance, Technical Assistance and Research and Planning units were assigned to the Office of Program Accountability. This chapter outlines the data sources and methods used in the Quality Assurance and Outcome Evaluation analyses presented in this report.

## **Quality Assurance (QA) Methodology**

The Department's QA system was funded and implemented as part of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1994. This system is recognized as a national model for quality assurance systems. Representatives from Texas, Ohio, and Georgia sent staff to Florida to be trained in the DJJ QA model. In addition, representatives from Australia, England, and Germany either came to Florida or participated in conference calls to learn about the system and discuss ways to implement similar systems in their respective countries.

Programs are evaluated by a team of professionals who have juvenile justice experience. The team approach provides a broad and balanced perspective for program evaluation and allows programs to be evaluated, in part, by a "certified reviewer" who has operational experience in the program type being reviewed. In the DJJ QA system, the QA team not only seeks to determine if a program is meeting the minimum standard, but also to determine the quality of services provided. On-site program reviews generally take between one and three days to complete. While on-site, QA reviewers and certified reviewers evaluate the program's policies, procedures, and practices as part of a comprehensive process. This process includes reviewing records and files, making observations, and interviewing management, staff, and youth.

## **The Quality Assurance Performance Rating**

Juvenile justice programs and services are evaluated based on their performance of a specific set of standards. These standards are a collection of requirements from Florida Statute, Florida Administrative Code, Department policy, and provider contracts, grouped by general categories. Each program model is reviewed using the set of standards that is applicable to that program model. The quality assurance evaluation process incorporates multiple data sources to ensure the validity of the review.

For example, in a juvenile justice residential program, the program components include:

- Management accountability
- Case management and delinquency intervention
- Mental health and substance abuse services
- Healthcare services
- Security and safety

Within each program component there is a set of key indicators that are used to rate the overall performance of the program component. Indicators are rated based on how well a program is performing in a certain area using the guidelines below, with 10 representing the highest level of performance possible. Reviewers use the following definitions as a guide when scoring a key indicator:

**Exceptional Performance**

The program consistently meets all requirements, and a majority of the time exceeds most of the requirements, using either an innovative approach or exceptional performance that is efficient, effective, and readily apparent. Numerical value: 10.

**Commendable Performance**

The program consistently meets all requirements without exception, or the program has not performed the activity being rated during the review period, and exceeds procedural requirements and demonstrates the capacity to fulfill those requirements. Numerical value: 8.

**Acceptable Performance**

The program consistently meets requirements, although a limited number of exceptions occur that are unrelated to the safety, security, or health of youth, or the program has not performed the activity being rated during the review period, and meets all procedural requirements and demonstrates the capacity to fulfill those requirements. Numerical value: 7.

**Minimal Performance**

The program does not meet requirements, including at least one of the following: an exception that jeopardizes the safety, security, or health of youth; frequent exceptions unrelated to the safety, security, or health of youth; or ineffective completion of the items, documents, or actions necessary to meet requirements. Numerical value: 5.

**Failing Performance**

The items, documentation, or actions necessary to accomplish requirements are missing or are done so poorly that they do not constitute compliance with requirements, or there are frequent exceptions that jeopardize the safety, security, or health of youth. Numerical value: 0.

Programs receive one of five possible performance ratings at the standard level: failed to meet standards, minimum performance, acceptable performance, commendable performance, or exceptional performance. Standard ratings are derived from indicator ratings. A standard receives two scores: a raw score (the sum total of that standard's indicator ratings) and a maximum possible score (the number of applicable indicators in that standard multiplied by 10, which is the highest possible indicator score). A percentage rating is then calculated by dividing the raw score by the maximum possible score.

For example, program A is rated for Standard One which has four indicators. The program receives an acceptable performance rating of '7' for each of the four indicators. The program's *raw score* would be 28 (the sum of the indicator ratings: 7+7+7+7). The program's *maximum possible score* would be 10 times the number of applicable indicators, which in this case is 4. The maximum possible score is 40 (10 x 4). The program's percentage rating for Standard One is derived by dividing the raw score (28) by the maximum possible score

(40). The resulting percentage, 70%, is Program A's rating for Standard One, "Acceptable Performance."

**Overall Program Ratings:** To determine a program's overall performance rating, the same method used for computing the ratings for standards is applied with one exception: instead of summing the indicator ratings, the overall ratings of the standards are totaled. At the overall program performance level, a program receives two scores: a raw score (the sum of all standards' raw scores) and a maximum possible score (the sum of all standards' maximum possible scores). The program's percentage rating results from dividing the overall program raw score by the overall maximum possible score. The following grid is an example of a completed performance rating profile for a fictional residential program.

## Residential Juvenile Correctional Facility

### Quality Assurance Performance Rating Profile

<b>Program Type:</b>	High/Max Risk	<b>Program Code:</b>	4235
<b>Contract Provider:</b>	Provider, Inc.	<b>Contract Number:</b>	R2D2
<b>County/Circuit #:</b>	Citrus/5th Circuit	<b>Number of Beds:</b>	96
<b>Review Date:</b>	August 4-6, 2009	<b>Lead Reviewer Code:</b>	78

Program Performance by Indicator			
<b>Management Accountability</b>			
1.01	P Background Screening	10	
1.02	Risk Management and Incident Reporting	10	
1.03	P Provision of Abuse Free Environment	7	
1.04	Escapes	10	
1.05	Pre-Service Training Requirements	10	
1.06	In-Service Training Requirements	10	
1.07	Special Diets	10	
1.08	National School Lunch and Breakfast	NA	
<b>Total</b>		<b>67</b>	
<b>Case Management &amp; Delinquency Intervention Services</b>			
2.01	Classification	10	
2.02	Assessment	10	
2.03	Multidisciplinary Intervention	10	
2.04	Performance Planning	10	
2.05	Performance Reporting	8	
2.06	Parent or Guardian Involvement	10	
2.07	Transition Planning	8	
2.08	Grievance Process	10	
2.09	Behavior Management	8	
2.10	Room Restriction	NA	
2.11	Controlled Observation	8	
2.12	Behavior Management Unit	NA	
<b>Total</b>		<b>92</b>	
<b>Mental Health and Substance Abuse</b>			
3.01	Coordination of Services	10	
3.02	P Suicide Risk Screening	10	
3.03	Mental Health Evaluation/Assessment	8	
3.04	Substance Abuse Assessment	8	
3.05	Planning and Delivery of Services	8	
3.06	Suicide Precautions	10	
3.07	Crisis Intervention and Implementation	8	
3.08	Emergency Services	8	
3.09	Requirements for Specialized Models	7	
<b>Total</b>		<b>77</b>	
<b>HEALTHCARE SERVICES</b>			
4.01	Designated Health Authority	8	
4.02	Healthcare Admission Screening	10	
4.03	Comprehensive Physical Assessment	8	
4.04	Screening, Evaluation, Treatment for STDs	8	
4.05	Sick Call	8	
4.06	Medication Administration	8	
4.07	Pharmaceuticals: Storage, Security, Access	8	
4.08	Infection Control	8	
4.09	Chronic Illness Treatment Process	8	
4.10	Episodic/Emergency Care	8	
4.11	Authority for Evaluation and Treatment	8	
4.12	Pregnant Girls and their Neonates	NA	
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	
<b>Security and Safety Services</b>			
5.01	P Supervision of Youth	7	
5.02	Room Checks	7	
5.03	Key Control	7	
5.04	Internal Alert System	10	
5.05	Log Books	10	
5.06	Gang Prevention and Intervention	10	
5.07	Contraband and Searches	10	
5.08	Transportation	10	
5.09	Tool and Sensitive Item Control	8	
5.10	Disaster and Continuity of Operations	10	
5.11	Flammable, Toxic, and Poisonous Control	7	
5.12	Water Safety	NA	
<b>Total</b>		<b>96</b>	

## Residential Juvenile Correctional Facility

Program Performance by Standard								
Standard	Program Score	Max Score	Rating	Failed	Minimal	Acceptable	Commendable	Exceptional
				0-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	90-100%
<b>1. Management Accountability</b>	67	70	96%					X
<b>2. CM &amp; Delinquency Intervention</b>	92	100	92%					X
<b>3. Mental Hlth/Substance Abuse</b>	77	90	86%				X	
<b>4. Healthcare Services</b>	90	110	82%				X	
<b>5. Security and Safety</b>	96	110	87%				X	
<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>88%</b>				<b>X</b>	
Overall Program Performance								
<b>Commendable Performance</b>					<b>88%</b>			
<b>Scoring legend:</b> Performance Indicators: 0 = Failing, 5 = Minimal, 7 = Acceptable, 8 = Commendable, 10 = Exceptional								

The QA process includes the following elements:

**Identification of Critical Issues:** Certified review teams are trained to be aware of situations in programs which may or may not be a part of the quality assurance review. Reviewers are instructed to contact the lead reviewer immediately when illegal, fraudulent, unethical, or other serious situations are suspected. The lead reviewer will contact the QA Bureau Chief, who will advise the Director of Program Accountability, the Office of the Inspector General and appropriate Assistant Secretary of the circumstances so that an investigation/audit may be initiated or immediate corrective action can commence.

**Provider Ability to Challenge the QA Report:** The Department has implemented an internal challenge process to offer providers a mechanism to review draft reports and offer additional information that may impact their rating or provide edits when errors are identified. Each draft report is emailed to the program director and the regional office of the appropriate Department program area. The program director has five working days to contact the QA office and challenge the findings or advise the Department of errors in the report. For any issue discovered, the QA program administrator for that area discusses the findings with the lead reviewer and reviews the documentation. When necessary, other team members are contacted for their input.

**Conditional Status:** This status is an alert system for management to ensure programs are placed on corrective action to address issues of concern. A program is placed on Conditional Status when they achieve at least a minimal level of performance overall but fail to meet minimal performance level in one or more standard. In addition to corrective action, Conditional Status triggers more intensive monitoring by the contract manager or regional office of the affected program area. Programs that are not able to bring the standard(s) up to acceptable levels of quality within six months are subject to contract or administrative action.

## Outcome Evaluation Methodology

### Data Sources

The annual DJJ CAR provides program outputs and outcomes for the continuum of juvenile justice services provided by the Department including: prevention, intake, detention, probation and community intervention, and residential commitment. There are methodological differences in the analyses of the various juvenile justice services due to variations in data sources and outcome measures. These differences are outlined below.

The primary source of data for the CAR outcome evaluation analyses is DJJ's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). JJIS contains demographic and delinquency referral information, admission and release dates, and release reasons for most youth receiving DJJ services. There are a few exceptions. Demographic and release data for youth released by the Florida Network prevention programs and redirection programs are provided to DJJ by the providers. To match this data to additional offense-related data in the JJIS system, a matching protocol was developed based on youth names, social security numbers, and dates of birth.

Additional recidivism outcome data are compiled from the adult system using information from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and Florida Department of Corrections (DOC). Arrest and disposition information for youth who reached the age of 18 years or who had cases transferred to adult court was obtained from FDLE's Florida Crime Information Center. Information pertaining to dispositions on cases processed in adult court was obtained from DOC and is limited to youth convicted of felonies and sentenced to adult probation or prison.

### **Methods**

Every year since 1996, the Department holds the Common Definitions Meeting to determine the methodology for defining variables and calculating outcome measures. This methodology was carefully considered and originally developed by key juvenile justice policymakers and providers including DJJ, the Justice Research Center, the Legislature, the Governor's Office, the Office of Program Planning and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, contracted providers and other juvenile justice stakeholders.

### **Time Periods Covered**

Fiscal years were selected as the reporting period, as they correspond with the Department's budgetary calendar. The particular fiscal year (FY) covered in each section of this report is based upon the primary focus of the data presented. For the Intake and Detention sections, the primary focus is on youth processed through intake and those placed in detention facilities. In those sections, data for FY 2008-09 are presented. For the Prevention, Probation, and Residential Commitment sections, the focus is on youth success (defined as not adjudicated/convicted for an offense during the follow-up period) after completion. In order to allow a suitable follow-up period to track subsequent offending, data for youth completing services in FY 2008-09 are presented in this year's CAR.

### **Demographic Variables**

The report provides information for youth by gender, race, ethnicity, and age. Categorizations of race and ethnicity are derived from DJJ staff interviews with youth. Race is measured as black, white, or other. Ethnicity is categorized as Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Age is defined as the youth's age at the time of admission in each of the sections except Intake. In the Intake section, age is based on the date the youth's most serious offense occurred during the fiscal year. In analysis that compares white, black, other and Hispanic, youth with a Hispanic ethnicity are reported as "Hispanic" regardless of race. Those youths are counted as Hispanic and not duplicated as white, black, or other.

### **Release and Completion Status**

Identifying why youth leave a program and the percentage that *complete* a program, rather than leaving for other reasons, are outcome measures reported in the CAR. There are a variety of reasons why youth are released from a program other than the completion of services. Identifying the reason for a release is dependent on DJJ staff's categorization from a list of release reasons in JJIS. To ensure the reliability of these release reasons, their accuracy is assessed in relation to subsequent placements. The definition of program completion differs slightly across program areas as described below.

- Prevention and Victim Services: The release reasons in JJIS for prevention programs include (1)



completed all services, (2) expelled from the program, (3) dropped out, (4) changed schools, (5) referred to another program/agency, (6) moved, or (7) other release. Youth are categorized in this chapter as either a "completion" (item 1 above) or an "other release" (items 2-7 above). The Florida Network uses "completion" or "non-completion" in the dataset they provide to the Department.

- **Probation and Community Intervention:** Completions are defined as youth who completed the individualized treatment plan or court ordered sanctions and were released from the supervision or custody of the Department, or youth who served the maximum allowable time or who reached the maximum allowable age that the juvenile court retains jurisdiction. Multisystemic Therapy providers categorize youth as either a "completion" or "other release" in the datasets provided to DJJ.
- **Residential and Correctional Facilities:** Completions are defined as youth who completed the program and were assigned to a conditional release or post-commitment probation program, youth who completed the program and were directly discharged, or youth who served the maximum allowable time or who reached the maximum allowable age that the juvenile court retains jurisdiction.

### **Offenses During Service, Supervision or Placement**

During the time period a youth is under DJJ supervision or custody it is possible for the youth to commit a crime. The number of youth who committed an offense during service (ODS), supervision (ODS) or placement (ODP) is a measure used to gauge how effectively a program is monitoring and guiding the behavior of the youth in its care. The ODS/ODP rate is calculated as the percentage of youth who offended during the time they were receiving services, were under supervision, or were in a placement. Only offenses that result in adjudication are counted. ODS/ODP is used as an outcome measure for all youth released from a program regardless of their completion status.

### **Prior Delinquency Measures**

Information on the offense histories of youth who completed prevention, probation, and residential commitment programs are presented in their respective sections. Differences in prior offending by gender, race, and ethnicity are discussed. Measures of prior offending include:

- **Percentage of Youth with Prior Charges:** Used in the Prevention section since many prevention youth have little or no prior delinquency history. As such, the percentage of youth with prior delinquency charges is presented, rather than the average number of prior charges for every youth completing the program.
- **Percentage of Youth with Prior Adjudicated Charges:** Used in the Prevention section since some prevention youth have little or no prior delinquency history. As such, the percentage of youth with prior delinquency charges is presented, rather than the average number of prior adjudicated charges for every youth completing the program.
- **Average Number of Prior Charges Per Youth:** Used in the Probation and Community Intervention and Residential Services sections since most youth receiving these services were previously referred to DJJ and adjudicated delinquent. The average number of prior charges provides a measure of the extent of the youth's involvement in delinquency. The measure is calculated by summing the total number of charges received by all youth prior to program admission and dividing by the total number of youth

completing the program during the fiscal year.

- **Average Number of Prior Adjudicated Charges:** Used in the Probation and Community Intervention and Residential Services sections since most youth receiving these services were previously referred to DJJ and adjudicated delinquent. This is calculated only for those charges that ultimately result in adjudication or adjudication withheld. The measure is calculated by summing the total number of adjudications received by all youth prior to program admission and dividing by the total number of youth completing the program during the fiscal year.
- **Average Prior Seriousness Index:** Designed to provide an indication of the extent and seriousness of youth's delinquency histories. A seriousness score is calculated for each youth by assigning point values to prior charges based upon the seriousness of the adjudicated charged offenses. One of the following values is assigned to each charge:
  - Violent felony – 8 points
  - Property or other felony – 5 points
  - Misdemeanor – 2 points
  - Any other charged offense – 1 point

The Average Prior Seriousness Index is calculated by dividing the total seriousness scores by the total number of youth completing the program during the fiscal year.

### **Recidivism Outcome Methodology**

Delinquency prevention, probation, and residential commitment programs are designed to provide treatment and curb a youth's further involvement with the juvenile justice system. These programs are expected to effectively mitigate the influence of risk factors and increase the resilience of the youth they serve. An important indicator of outcomes is the percentage of youth who recidivate.

Recidivism rates are calculated only for youth who completed a program in an effort to determine the effectiveness of the program based on youth who actually received the services offered.

### **Follow-up Period**

At the annual Common Definitions Meeting, the duration of one-year was selected as the official follow-up period for recidivism. Therefore, youth included in the CAR recidivism analyses are those who completed a program between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008. Recidivism was then tracked for the period beginning on July 1, 2008 and ending June 30, 2009 (a one-year follow-up period).

### **Recidivism Measures**

There are numerous methods of measuring reoffending, each of which provides important, yet different, information. Five commonly used measures are presented in this report:

- **Subsequent referral/arrest and felony referral/arrest:** Indicates a youth has been charged with another offense. An arrest does not necessarily mean that the released youth committed the charged offense, but it does provide an indication of the workload generated for the juvenile and adult systems.

- Subsequent juvenile adjudication or adult conviction (including adjudications withheld) : Provides a more substantive measure of subsequent criminal involvement. The offense must have occurred within one year of release. This is the Department's official definition of recidivism used throughout the CAR and Program Accountability Measures (PAM) analyses.
- Subsequent felony adjudication or conviction: Examines whether youth were subsequently adjudicated or convicted for a felony offense that occurred within one year of release from a program.
- Subsequent sanctions: There are three potential subsequent sanctions measured and reported in the CAR analyses: subsequent commitment to DJJ, sentencing to adult probation, and sentencing to adult prison. These measures provide additional information regarding the impact of reoffending.

### Length of Services

The length of time that a youth spends in a program is an indicator of the extent of services provided. An average length of service, supervision, or stay (ALOS) is calculated for each program based on the average number of days a youth was in the program. Days spent in temporary release status are not included. Data on ALOS are presented in the Detention, Prevention, Probation, and Residential Services sections for four groups of youth:

- All youth released including those youth who did not complete the program
- Youth who completed the program
- Successful completers
- Non-successful completers

### Intake Measures

The Intake chapter presents data on youth referred to DJJ in FY 2009-10. Data are categorized by offense seriousness (felony, misdemeanor, or other), as well as by offense type (person, property, etc.). Data in this chapter are presented based on the most serious offense for which a youth was referred during the fiscal year. Therefore, the data can only be used to categorize offenders and are not appropriate for determining the number of offenses that were committed over a fiscal year. A profile of youth referred based on gender, race, ethnicity, and age is also presented.

### Detention Measures

The Detention chapter presents data on secure and home detention services for FY 2009-10. Measures of secure detention utilization, including operating capacity, total service days, average daily population, average utilization rate, minimum and maximum daily population, and transfers into detention, are provided. The definition for each of these measures is as follows:

- **Admissions:** Each entry into a secure detention center. These figures may include multiple admissions for a single youth.
- **Operating capacity:** The facility's total number of beds.
- **Total service days:** The sum of all youths' days in a given detention center during the fiscal year. This value is computed for each secure detention facility.

- **Average daily population:** Calculated by dividing total service days by the 365 days in the year.
- **Average utilization rate:** The detention center's total service days divided by the total possible service days. Total possible service days are calculated by multiplying the center's operating capacity by 365 days in a year.
- **Minimum and maximum daily population:** Total service days for each day of the year relative to the operating capacity. This determines the lowest and highest population for a given secure detention center.
- **Transfers in:** Number of youth transferred from one detention center to another.



# A FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS THROUGH EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING

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In its efforts to make a positive impact on the lives of youth, the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has

## The 5 Principles of Effective Intervention:

- 1) **Risk**
- 2) **Need**
- 3) **Treatment**
- 4) **Responsivity**
- 5) **Fidelity**

turned to management tools, delinquency interventions, treatments, and evidence-based program models that research has clearly demonstrated to be effective in reducing subsequent criminal activity, thus increasing public safety. The important challenge for the Department is to ensure that programs and policies meet the criteria for effectiveness as established by empirical research and that they continue to be developed in concert with new findings from the field. Juvenile offender assessment and rehabilitation form the basis of effective juvenile justice systems. Successful programming requires the means of differentiating lower risk to re-offend from higher risk youth. Effective

alternatives to residential commitment divert low - and moderate - risk to re-offend youth to the community, reserving residential commitment for moderate-high and high-risk to re-offend youth. An integrated and strategic model for evidence-based practice is necessary to adequately bridge the gap between current practice and research-supported practice (Bogue, 2004). Research has indicated that evidence-based practice in corrections should, at the very least:

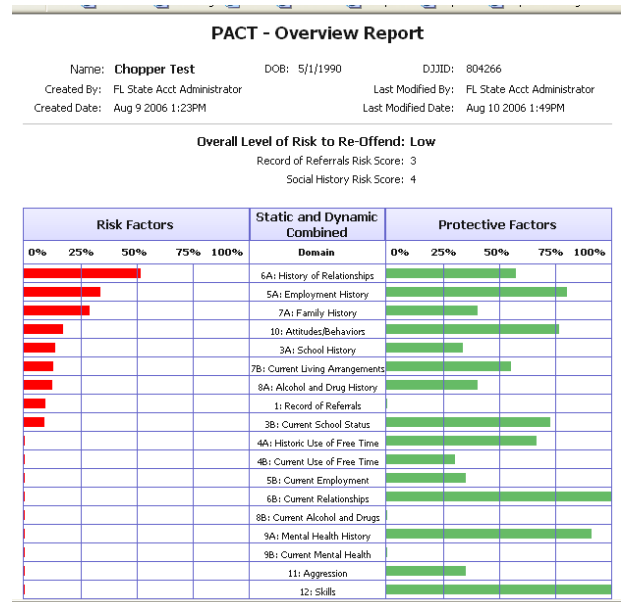
- Develop staff knowledge, skills, and attitudes congruent with research-supported practice.
- Implement programming consistent with research recommendations.
- Monitor implementation of programming to identify fidelity issues.
- Routinely measure recidivism outcomes (Bogue et al., 2004).

Research continues to be a primary tool for providing solutions within the four program areas: Prevention and Victim Services, Detention, Probation and Community Intervention, and Residential Services. The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice has developed a “portfolio” of evidence-based, promising, and best practices to implement in all four program areas. These reduce crime rates and the costs to taxpayers in the form of criminal justice costs, criminal victimization, and future prison construction costs.

## Principles of Effective Intervention

The Principles of Effective Intervention (Andrews & Bonta, 2003) guide the development and operation of the Department in this endeavor to bring research to practice. These principles were derived from the results of a statistical technique, meta-analysis, which allows the results of many individual studies to be integrated to

gain a clear indication of the empirical evidence on an issue. Meta-analyses have been used both to identify individual risk factors associated with recidivism, as well as to determine the characteristics of the most effective delinquency intervention programs (Andrews & Bonta, 2003; Andrews et al, 1990; Lipsey, 1989, 1992). Research on offender rehabilitation and behavioral change has evolved to the point of providing guiding principles that enable corrections to make meaningful decisions with regard to what works to reduce juvenile recidivism and improve public safety (Bogue, et al., 2004; Burrell, 2000; Carey, 2002; Corbett et al., 1999; Currie, 1998; Elliot et al., 2001; Latessa et al., 2002; McGuire, 2002; Sherman et al., 1998; Taxman & Byrne, 2001). These five principles form a coordinated strategy for reducing juvenile crime and minimizing service needs related to reoffending behavior. The Department has implemented a statewide system of continual program improvement based on the Five Principles of Effective Intervention.



**Risk Principle:** Target offenders who are most at risk.

Intensity of services provided should be based upon the risk of the youth to re-offend, with the most intense services tailored to the highest risk youth (Andrews & Bonta, 2003; Harland, 1996, McGuire, 2002; Sherman et al., 1998). Criminological literature shows high intensity services delivered to low risk to re-offend youth are iatrogenic, meaning they have the unintended consequence of actually increasing recidivism.

**Need Principle:** Services provided should address a youth’s individualized dynamic risk factors, also known as their criminogenic needs. These factors are dynamic, changeable needs that are associated with re-offending behavior. The strongest factors associated with offending are peer relationships, family factors, substance abuse, antisocial attitudes/values/beliefs, school/education/employment, and impulsivity/antisocial personality patterns (Andrews & Bonta, 2003; see also Gendreau, Andrews, Cogan & Chanteloupe, 1992). Programs successful in reducing these criminogenic needs can expect corresponding reductions in recidivism (Andrews & Bonta, 2003; Gendreau et al., 1994; Elliot, 2001; Harland, 1996).

**Treatment Principle:** Employ evidence-based delinquency interventions that have been proven to reduce the likelihood of reoffending or at least two major risk factors of youth served. These services should incorporate cognitive behavioral theoretical foundations (e.g., reinforcement of pro-social behaviors) and be structured, and focused on developing skills such as problem solving, goal setting, and decision making (Gendreau & Goggin, 1995; Palmer, 1995; Steadman & Morris, 1995).

**Responsivity Principle:** Services provided should be tailored with respect to matching the teaching style to the learning style of the youth, varying treatment according to the relevant characteristics of youth. Responsivity factors include characteristics such as gender, culture, developmental stages, IQ,

motivation to change, mental disorders, history of physical or sexual abuse, and psychopathy (Gordon, 1970; Miller & Rollnick, 2002).

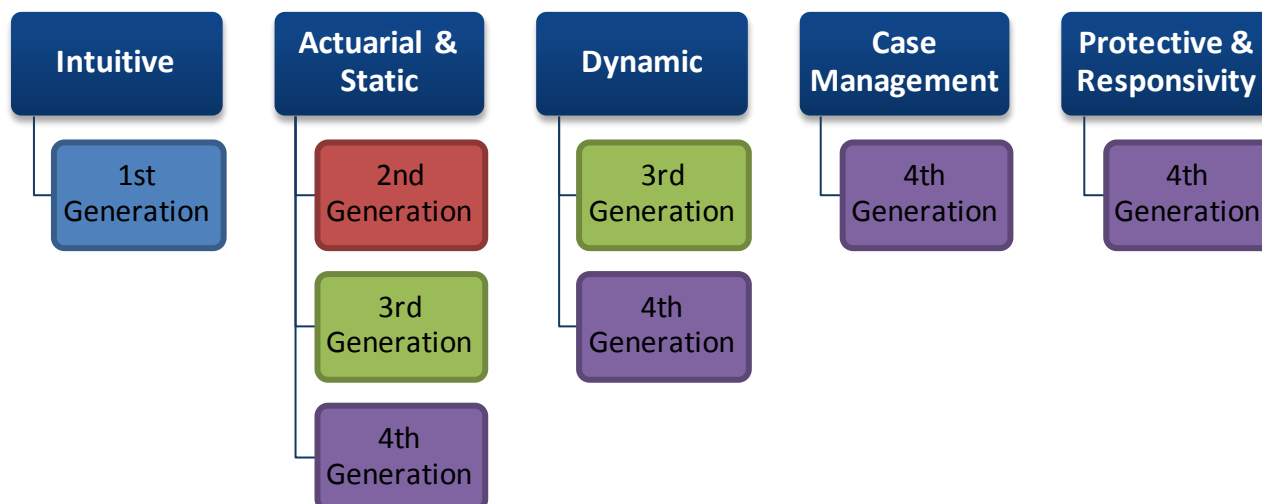
**Fidelity Principle:** Monitor the implementation quality and fidelity of the intervention model to ensure programs are delivered the way in which they were designed and intended, which will maximize program success and recidivism reduction (Lipsey, 1993; McGuire, 2002; Miller & Rollnick, 2002).

Following these principles will ensure decision makers they are purchasing and providing what is needed to reduce juvenile crime and rehabilitate the juvenile offender population.

## History of Risk Assessment

The first step in ensuring proper delivery of services is implementation of a validated risk/need assessment instrument, such as the Department's Community Positive Achievement Change Tool (C-PACT). A long history of using risk assessment to predict offending behavior exists in the criminal and juvenile justice fields (Gottfredson, 1967; Gottfredson & Tonry, 1987; Mannheim & Wilkins, 1955; Simon, 1971). Assessment has evolved both in methodology as well as accuracy.

Historically, risk to reoffend was "predicted" using clinical judgment, the "intuitive" approach. Second generation assessment progressed into utilizing statistical techniques correlating static characteristics of the individual (such as age, prior criminal history, and prior substance abuse) with the dependent behavior (such as offending behavior) (Shichor, 1997). The third generation of assessment examined both static and dynamic risk factors (such as attitudes and beliefs, and current peer associations). Finally, the fourth generation of risk assessment (e.g., C-PACT) has attempted to assess static and dynamic risk factors, as well as protective factors. This generation of risk assessment furthermore incorporates assessment findings into the case planning process. Adding an evaluation of protective factors that may reduce the risk to reoffend has created a more advanced, and potentially more accurate, predictive model. Risk and protective factors are not, however, mutually exclusive categories, meaning the same issue may be a risk or a protective factor.





For example, family issues may be a risk factor for one juvenile with abusive parents who engage in criminality themselves, and protective for another youth who has a supportive family, with a consistent discipline style. Research has shown that informal, subjective, clinical judgments are far less accurate than actuarial/statistical methods in the assessment of risk to reoffend (Andrews & Bonta, 2003; Bonta et al., 1998; Grove et al., 2000; Hanson & Bussiere, 1998; Meehl & Grove, 1996; Mossman, 1994).

The C-PACT assessment allows for the classification of youth into four risk to reoffend categories (low, moderate, moderate-high, and high). It identifies the criminogenic needs and protective factors of each youth to guide placement decisions, case management, and performance planning. The C-PACT assessment has been formally validated, both within a peer-reviewed criminology journal and through a doctoral dissertation out of the Department of Criminology, Law, and Society, University of Florida (Baglivio, 2010; Baglivio, 2007). The validation studies illustrate the ability of the C-PACT assessment to significantly predict recidivism of the juveniles served by the Department. The C-PACT was shown to be a valid assessment instrument for both male and female youth, and across racial categories.

### **Evidence-Based Practices: An Operational Plan**

DJJ has embarked on a systematic agenda of disseminating and implementing evidence-based interventions and practices to reduce juvenile crime. The Department's Evidence-Based Practices Operational Plan provides the basic framework necessary to assess departmental progress toward the goal of implementing evidence-based practices (EBP). In order to achieve this goal the Department must determine and prioritize needs, provide adequate training to staff, and evaluate the quality of implementation. The Department's operational plan has been developed to implement evidence-based practices built on the Five Principles of Effective Intervention (Risk, Need, Treatment, Responsivity, and Fidelity). Each core principle of this approach suggests strategies that the program areas should consider with regard to their respective role in supporting the Department's adoption of EBP. These strategies, as described below, will help programs to satisfy the intent of each principle so as to maximize success.

## Operational Plan for Adoption of Evidence-Based Services

### The Risk Principle

- Strategy 1** Implement a valid and reliable risk/need assessment that can differentiate among youth with regard to their risk to reoffend and classify them accordingly. (This process has been achieved by statewide implementation of the C-PACT.)
- Strategy 2** Utilize the risk each youth presents to guide decisions regarding placement, intensity, and duration of treatment/services within the continuum of restrictiveness provided by each program area. (This strategy is accomplished through recommendations to the court via probation officers and commitment managers.)
- Strategy 3** Ensure that available resources are matched with the projected number of youth at each level of risk, from minimal to maximum. Distributing resources according to risk projections helps to ensure that youth may be held accountable, make restitution, and receive appropriate services, including prevention/intervention.
- Strategy 4** Increase the awareness of juvenile justice stakeholders, if necessary, to ensure their support for the implementation of the Risk Principle throughout all Department components.
- Strategy 5** Develop monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure that the principle is implemented appropriately and to assess for any detrimental impact to public safety.

### The Need Principle

- Strategy 1** Educate all staff and stakeholders in the risk/resilience model to ensure awareness of the necessity to target criminogenic needs.
- Strategy 2** Assess dynamic risk factors, criminogenic needs, and resilience/protective factors for each youth. (This process has been achieved by statewide implementation for both youth on probation and youth placed in residential facilities through the use of the Residential PACT (R-PACT and the C-PACT.)
- Strategy 3** Develop case plans with goals that focus on reducing the level of risk due to dynamic risk factors while leveraging resilience/protective factors. (This strategy has been achieved statewide through the automation of the YES Case Plan for youth on probation and the Performance Plan for youth in residential facilities.)
- Strategy 4** Focus intervention efforts on targeting criminogenic needs; avoid targeting non-criminogenic needs whenever possible. (This strategy is being addressed through the use of the Probation Resource Booking system.)
- Strategy 5** Base completion of program/services on success in reducing risk/strengthening resilience.
- Strategy 6** Development of the Probation Resource Booking System to match youth to appropriate services based on risk and need. (This strategy has been accomplished.)
- Strategy 7** Creation and implementation of the Residential PACT to allow for re-assessment of changes in criminogenic needs to track progress of youth in residential placement. (This process has been achieved by statewide implementation of the R-PACT.)
- Strategy 8** Provide regional trainings in various evidence-based practices to Department and provider staff to enable them to address multiple criminogenic needs of youth served.

## Operational Plan for Adoption of Evidence-Based Services, Continued

### The Treatment Principle

- Strategy 1** Avoid implementing or contracting for services that have not been empirically proven to reduce recidivism or criminogenic risk.
- Strategy 2** Favor implementing or contracting for Evidence-Based Practices and promising programs and interventions over untested programs and interventions.
- Strategy 3** Educate staff/stakeholders about the evidence-based approach.
- Strategy 4** Develop departmental training capacity, and tracking through CORE, for all evidence-based delinquency interventions. (This strategy has been accomplished through the development of the CORE Specialized Screen.)
- Strategy 5** Base Quality Assurance in part on the extent to which programs and services employ Evidence-based Practices (QA Tier II Evidence-Based Standards.)
- Strategy 6** Develop Request For Proposals (RFP's) and Contracts that effectively specify the provider's duty to employ Evidence-Based Practices. (This strategy has been accomplished by the inclusion of language in all new Residential contracts.)
- Strategy 7** Motivate and provide Technical Assistance to existing program/service providers to embrace and adopt an evidence-based approach.
- Strategy 8** Develop and maintain the Sourcebook of Delinquency Interventions to serve as a reference for which interventions are defined as Evidence-Based, promising, or practices with demonstrated effectiveness. (This strategy has been accomplished and is updated annually.)

### The Responsivity Principle

- Strategy 1** Match teaching style to learning style of youth.
- Strategy 2** Vary programming according to the relevant characteristics of youth:
- A. Gender
  - B. Developmental Stage
  - C. IQ/ Cognitive Ability
  - D. Motivation to Change
  - E. Mental Health Disorders
  - F. Cultural Factors
- Strategy 3** Deliver training to all new Juvenile Probation, Detention, and state-run Residential Officers, through the academies, on the DJJ Basics of Motivational Interviewing and Stages of Change curriculum. (This strategy is being accomplished for new Probation Officers via the JPO Academy.)
- Strategy 4** Provide regional trainings to Department and provider staff on the DJJ Basics of Motivational Interviewing and Stages of Change curriculum. (This strategy has been accomplished through continual monthly regional trainings.)
- Strategy 5** Deliver training to all new Juvenile Probation, Detention, and state-run Residential Officers, through the academies, on Trauma-Informed Practices.

## Operational Plan for Adoption of Evidence-Based Services, Continued

### The Fidelity Principle

- Strategy 1** Educate staff and stakeholders regarding the impact of implementation quality on outcomes and cost.
- Strategy 2** Develop and disseminate implementation guidelines and standards for various Evidence-based Practices designed to ensure high-quality programming and services. (This strategy has been accomplished. The Programming and Technical Assistance web site includes implementation guidelines and fidelity monitoring checklists for various Evidence-Based Practices. A Sourcebook of Delinquency Interventions {2010} also includes guidelines.)
- Strategy 3** Provide advanced training for supervisory personnel including the use of fidelity monitoring tools.
- Strategy 4** Provide Technical Assistance and coaching services to programs struggling to implement Evidence-Based Practices.
- Strategy 5** Provide a departmental Quality Assurance process that assesses implementation quality and programming fidelity.
- Strategy 6** Target poorly performing programs for Technical Assistance, coaching, or contract sanctions.
- Strategy 7** Create and maintain an Evidence-Based Steering Committee.
- Strategy 8** Develop and disseminate training resources to assist with the implementation of Evidence-Based Practices.
- Strategy 9** Develop an application process for trainers to receive recognition as a qualified trainer in an Evidence-Based Practice. (This strategy has been accomplished and the application is available via the Programming and Technical Assistance web site.)

The list of strategies under each principle allows every office to develop program area-specific goals and objectives to operationalize the principles, as appropriate. This basic process serves as a template for the Department in developing a comprehensive plan to disseminate and implement evidence-based programming.

### Key Steps in Furthering the Agenda . . .

In August 2006, the Department created the Office of Program Accountability. Under the Office of Program Accountability reside the Programming and Technical Assistance Unit, the Bureau of Quality Assurance, the Bureau of Research and Planning, and the Administrative Review Unit. Historically, Quality Assurance focused on process issues and Research and Planning on outcomes. There was a lack of concentration in the area of assisting programs with quality improvement. The Programming and Technical Assistance Unit was designed to fill that gap.

The main goal of the Programming and Technical Assistance Unit (PTA) is to strengthen the Department's prevention, intervention, and treatment services so that youth are served in environments that employ evidence-based practices. The PTA process is founded upon the concept of continuous improvement while focusing on processes and outcomes directed toward achieving performance plan goals and objectives. The

responsibility of the PTA Unit is to assess areas of strengths and weaknesses, develop related implementation plans, provide technical assistance, and review progress, so that youth are served in safe and orderly environments that support effective delinquency intervention and programming. The Department's programming and technical assistance process is designed to be a departure from compliance monitoring and quality assurance reviews by:

- Accurately and efficiently coordinating and monitoring the implementation and delivery of evidence-based practices and effective behavior management strategies.
- Focusing on program integrity and fidelity rather than simply inclusion of programming.
- Focusing on improving the present condition (continuous improvement) through training of program staff in evidence-based and best practices.
- Focusing on delivery of interventions and performance rather than accepting minimum levels of compliance.

Additionally, the PTA Unit provides programs with a variety of services including, but not limited to:

- Providing staff training on:
  - ⇒ Delivery of evidence-based practices.
  - ⇒ Effective behavior management strategies (e.g., DJJ Effective Behavior Management curriculum).
  - ⇒ Effective group facilitation.
  - ⇒ Tier II Quality Assurance Evidence-based Standards.
  - ⇒ Implementation of evidence-based practices.
  - ⇒ Effective communication strategies to employ when interacting with youth and staff (e.g., DJJ Basics of Motivational Interviewing and Stages of Change Curriculum).
  - ⇒ The Five Principles of Effective Intervention.
- Technical Assistance Specialists provide the following additional services within referred programs:
  - ⇒ Facilitate evidence-based groups.
  - ⇒ Develop program/unit action plans to implement evidence-based practices.
  - ⇒ Assist with a re-design of the program's behavior management system.
  - ⇒ Provide fidelity monitoring of evidence-based curricula.

The Programming and Technical Assistance Unit serves as the Department's mechanism for ensuring that the need, treatment, responsivity, and fidelity principles, with respect to training staff in evidence-based and best practices, are put into practice. An overarching objective of the Five Principles of Effective Intervention is to skill-train with direct practice (e.g., provide evidence-based programming to youth that emphasizes cognitive-behavior strategies and is delivered by well-trained staff).

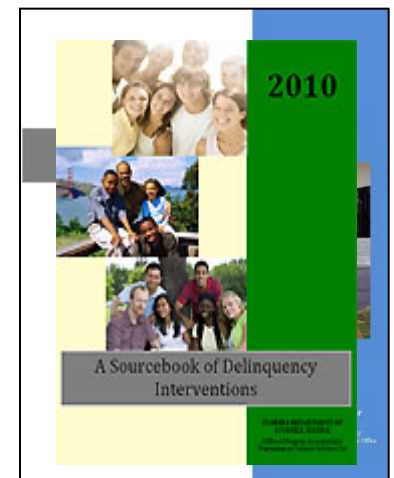
The PTA Unit in collaboration with regional and national experts developed the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Basics of Motivational Interviewing and Stages of Change Curriculum in January 2008. This curriculum focuses on effective communication strategies. The curriculum trains staff to use motivational interviewing as

a way to elicit behavior change. This client-directed, cognitive-behavioral approach allows youth to explore and resolve ambivalence. Serving both provider and Department staff, the PTA Unit and Department Qualified Trainers in Motivational Interviewing (MI) delivered over 125 MI trainings during calendar year 2010 to staff from all four of the Department's program areas.

The PTA Unit continues to provide training to Department and provider staff in various evidence-based delinquency interventions such as: Thinking For a Change, Aggression Replacement Training, and LifeSkills Training. Training in each of these interventions allows staff to facilitate groups with youth in that particular practice. By training programs in effective behavior management strategies, trauma-informed practices, and outcome-based program assessment (the current Quality Assurance Evidence-based Residential Standards), the PTA Unit continues to advance the Department's effort to deliver programming that will produce positive outcomes.

A catalyst for the expansion of evidence-based and best practices has been the Programming and Technical Assistance Unit, and the creation of the Evidence-Based Steering Committee. The committee is a joint collaboration of Department of Juvenile Justice staff and provider representatives. The committee has been tasked with the development of a detailed implementation plan for evidence-based initiatives including:

- A definition of Evidence-Based Practices. The Department consulted with national experts and released an official definition of evidence-based practices. Evidence-based practices are defined as: "Delinquency interventions and practices which have been independently evaluated and found to reduce the likelihood of recidivism or at least two criminogenic needs, with a juvenile offending population. The evaluation must have used sound methodology, including, but not limited to, random assignment, use of control groups, valid and reliable measures, low attrition, and appropriate analysis. Such studies shall provide evidence of statistically significant positive effects of adequate size and duration. In addition, there must be evidence that replication by different implementation teams at different sites is possible with similar positive outcomes.
- The establishment of a Program Review Committee to determine which interventions are evidence-based.
- Documentation of facilitator and master trainer qualifications (i.e. number of training hours to be certified, practicum requirements) (<http://www.djj.state.fl.us/OPA/ptassistance/resources.html>).
- The creation of a Sourcebook of Delinquency Interventions.
- The development of a plan to build capacity and sustainability of evidence-based and best practices throughout the Department.
- The coordination of each program area's efforts and potential projects with respect to evidence-based programming and implementation.
- The development of the Department's plan to ensure fidelity monitoring of evidence-based practices throughout the continuum of services.



- Creation of an inventory of current capacity of Evidence-Based Practices (i.e. number of curricula or programs that meet the Department definition of evidence-based practices, number of Department and provider staff trained to facilitate evidence-based practices, number of Department and provider staff who are master trainers of evidence-based practices, percentages of programs and facilities in each of the four program areas utilizing evidence-based practices).
- The creation of a module within the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) database to track the provision of evidence-based interventions to youth, including intensity and duration.
- The identification of costs associated with implementation of evidence-based programs and practices.

As the Department continues to move forward with the Evidence-Based Practices Operational Plan the focus continues to remain on the following four main objectives supporting the widespread implementation of evidence-based practices:

- Demonstrate improved recidivism rates and increased public safety.
- Reduce staff turnover.
- Reduce the number of youth-on-youth, youth-on-staff, and staff-on-youth incidents.
- Funding agencies are requiring the use of evidence-based practices.

# EDUCATION SERVICES

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School districts provided 39,522 students with services at a cost of \$85,887,603 as reported in “Developing Effective Education in Department of Juvenile Justice and other Dropout Prevention Programs,” the FY 2008-09 annual report published by the Florida Department of Education in 2010. An additional \$7,246,619 of Title I, Part D funds allocated to Florida was spent in Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) education programs. In 2009-10, according to OPPAGA Report No. 10-55, this investment was reported at \$63.8 million, a reduction in spending of over \$22 million statewide. Florida Statutes require juvenile justice programs to provide students with pre-employment, job readiness training. In 2010-11, this funding amounted to \$2.3 million which facilitated the earning of industry-recognized certificates by 227 students at seven of Florida’s juvenile justice educational programs.

Section 1003.52(1), Florida Statutes, states, “The Legislature found that education is the single most important factor in the rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquent youth in the custody of Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) programs.” It is the goal of the Legislature that youth in the juvenile justice system are afforded the opportunity to obtain a high-quality education. The Department of Education (DOE) serves as the lead agency for juvenile justice education programs, curriculum, support services, and resources. To this end, DOE and DJJ each designate a coordinator for Juvenile Justice Education Programs to serve as the point-of-contact for resolving issues not addressed by district school boards and to provide each department’s participation in the following activities:

- Training, collaborating, and coordinating with the Department of Juvenile Justice, district school boards, educational contract providers, and juvenile justice providers, whether state-operated or contracted.
- Collecting information on the academic performance of students in juvenile justice programs and reporting on the results.
- Developing academic and career protocols that provide guidance to district school boards and providers in all aspects of educational programming, including records transfer and transition.
- Prescribing the roles of program personnel and interdepartmental district school board or provider collaboration strategies.

The Florida Legislature has been instrumental in Florida’s system of juvenile justice education through statutory mandates leading to rule development within both education and juvenile justice. At a minimum, continuity of educational programming for students is a priority for avoid school failure while experiencing the juvenile justice system. These students might be temporarily detained in a regional juvenile detention center,



a separate juvenile justice prevention program, a day treatment program, or a residential commitment program. Over half the students served by DJJ are in ninth or tenth grade. Of those in residential commitment programs who are 16 years of age or older, 79% are significantly behind in school.

The Department of Juvenile Justice Office of Education works with stakeholders to assist juvenile justice education program administration and operation comply with federal and state legislative mandates. They are able to benefit from available resources, partnerships and opportunities. The Department's strategic plan addresses ongoing academic improvement, as well as, employability readiness. This requires coordination and integration at the direct-service level by responsible school districts, educational providers, community-based care partners, Workforce Florida, Inc., the Agency for Workforce Innovation, and regional workforce boards. This year the Banner Center on CAPE Act Secondary Career Academies provided outreach to over 30 juvenile justice programs resulting in 71 students earning OSHA certification. State-level grants have also facilitated the linking of juvenile justice involved youth with regional workforce board services.

### **Training and Coordination**

During the 2009-10 academic year, 25 of the 151 juvenile justice education programs in Florida operated in regional juvenile detention centers, approximately 84 in residential facilities, and 42 in day treatment programs, which combined state and local school district funding. According to the statewide survey administered in June 2010 by DJJ, there were 676 teachers employed in juvenile justice education programs and approximately 7,000 students served on any given day. Only 91% of the programs reported access to the internet, 24% were approved as GED test sites, and 13% had access to the Florida education channel. Internet access is required by Florida Statutes, which requires state and local district collaboration.

Office of Education personnel provided on-site training to youth and faculty at over 35 sites. This was in addition to facilitating three statewide training events with topics ranging from technology usage, vocational certification, regional workforce boards, children and family services, virtual education, on-line reading programs, credit retrieval, mentoring services, Youth Investment Awards, the Transition Education Network, educational curriculum, interagency collaboration, and Ready to Work certification programs. DJJ works with DOE on collaborative trainings, technical assistance papers, OPPAGA studies and reporting, and, currently, re-inventing the system of accountability.

DJJ representatives also serve on the federally mandated State Advisory Group providing input on data specific to Individuals with Disabilities Education funding. They also participate in scoring competitive grants such as those administered by the Division of Career and Technical Education and by Workforce Florida, Inc. This year, the Office of Education was able to provide DJJ program facilities with training on ArtThread and the Artist in Residence Program administered by USF/FHMI. This was accomplished in conjunction with the Transition Education Network (also known as Project 10) and the University of South Florida's (USF) St. Petersburg campus. Hundreds of careers in the arts are available to individuals; most of the careers are not hindered by a juvenile record.

The following are highlights reported by juvenile justice education programs, which resulted from state and local coordination efforts:

- Evening tutoring
- Use of computer labs for career exploration
- Incentivized PowerPoint presentation contests that focusing on careers
- Science and reducing recidivism
- Robotics programs (sponsored by Florida High School/High Tech)
- Participation in select college and vocational certification programs
- Use of credit retrieval
- Virtual education programs that offer academic credit support toward receiving a high school diploma
- Pensacola Boys Base's (Escambia County) staff and students' County Proclamation for Habitat for Humanity

Many other juvenile justice program students' contributions to their local communities were highlighted in publications throughout the year.

### **Academic Performance**

School districts and/or their contracted providers work continuously to meet the individual needs of each student since programs vary in size, their needs and academic levels are diverse, and expectations are high. OPPAGA Report No. 10-55 noted that student gains are considerable given that most students entering juvenile justice programs are older than their peers, academically behind, and are likely to have had attendance problems at school. Each student must be individually enrolled, academically assessed, given an individualized academic plan, given a course schedule, given individual instruction, and withdrawn upon exiting the program, even within short-term settings such as regional juvenile detention centers. The small nature of the schools requires supplemental funding currently provided through reduced class size FTE funding and is reported to have significantly reduced teacher turnover. Teacher certification requirements remain a challenge when multiple subject areas are required to provide continuity of programming with limited numbers of teachers, particularly in rural settings. In 2008-09, however, most high school students earned at least three credits per semester, the number generally needed to stay on track for high school graduation. Many students earned academic credits at a higher rate. Overall, high school students earned a median of 3.6 credits per semester and a quarter of students earned 5.5 or more credits per semester.

Data from the Florida Department of Education indicate that of the 23% graduating, 51% of youth earned a standard diploma and 49% earned a Florida High School Diploma. Of the 189 students that took the GED test, 97% passed. Standardized FCAT testing indicated 16% of these students scored at level three or above on reading. Twenty-two percent scored at three or above on math and 90% were promoted to the next grade

level. Of the 39,552 students in juvenile justice education programs in 2008-09, 38% were identified as exceptional students. Of this total, 15% were specific learning disabled, 15% emotionally/behaviorally disabled, 3% intellectually disabled, and 2% other health impaired.

Students in all DJJ programs are administered a pre- and post-academic assessment as a result of the statutory mandate to assess student progress while in juvenile justice education programs. These programs are not subject to a school grade. These students have a significant mobility rate and many are placed in programs outside their home districts. The Basic Achievement Skills Inventory, or BASI, is a multi-level assessment that is norm referenced and was developed to help identify a student's academic strengths and weaknesses. The BASI covers grades 3-12 and content areas of reading, language arts, and math. According to the DOE 2008-09 BASI results (Data Source: Survey 5), half (50%) of the 4,203 students with valid pre- and post-tests achieved meaningful growth in math. Meaningful gains are based upon the statistical criteria of the test. The results also showed 55% of the 4,208 students with valid pre- and post-tests achieved meaningful growth in reading.

In compliance with Juvenile Justice Rule 63B-1.001 requiring designation of juvenile justice education programs' ability to offer employability preparation, a statewide survey was distributed to lead teachers throughout Florida in June 2010. Results from the 136 or 89% of the total pool of respondents indicated:

- 3,996 students were over age for the grade
- 1,576 participated in a credit retrieval programs
- 138 students were taking Florida virtual high school courses
- 187 students were enrolled in distance learning courses

Of those students eligible for high school completion, respondents indicated:

- 156 earned a standard high school diploma
- 665 earned a GED
- 24 earned a special diploma

The results showed 180 college credits were earned by students in juvenile justice facilities, either through parental payment, provider donation, or funding from the Eckerd Family Foundation's creation of the Youth Investment Award in partnership with the Florida Juvenile Justice Foundation. As of June 2010, 44 students in juvenile justice education programs were attending college online.

The Florida Juvenile Justice Foundation administers the Youth Investment Award, which was created by a grant from the Eckerd Family Foundation. Approximately 300 youth have received financial assistance since initiation of the program, directly contributing to youth education or employment needs. Awards include assistance with GED testing fees, acquisition of birth certificates, state identification cards, bus passes, and tools essential to employment, uniforms, temporary lodging and registration/tuition fees. Youth earning their

high school diploma no longer earn education funds within commitment programs. During CY 2009-10, 44 students were enrolled in college education with 180 credits being earned while in a DJJ facility.

Highlights reported by programs included recidivism data as low as 7% and many program graduates' success stories. For example, a 2008 graduate of a G4S program in Okeechobee County received his A.S. from PBCC. He graduated cum laude and was accepted into the University of Central Florida's Mechanical, Materials, and Aerospace Engineering Program. Another graduate was accepted into St. Paul's College in West Virginia. And, a third graduate matriculated to Baptist College of Health Sciences. One program reported two graduates enrolled in college courses at Florida State Community College in Jacksonville this past summer. The Collier County Juvenile Detention Center also initiated opportunities for students to begin the process of returning to the general education programs offered within their respective communities.

## **Career Protocols**

The Office of Education focuses on maximizing youth academic success and preparing for employability. A paper titled "Enhancing the Employability of Juvenile Justice Involved Youth" was developed and distributed. It cited examples of grants awarded from Workforce Florida, Inc., Strengthening Youth Opportunities Committee, as well as, the Department's utilization of Ready to Work resources and Perkins funding. DJJ also collaborated with the Department of Education on two technical assistance papers published during 2010 related to curricular flexibility and career and technical education.

In response to the need for youth to acquire basic identification documents essential for employability, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) implemented this year with the Department of Health provided select department personnel with the ability to procure a youth's birth certificate if it was unavailable from a parent. Information is on the Web site and has already proven beneficial for youth in the custody of the Department whose parents are deceased or incarcerated. With the implementation of Rule 63B-1.006, which required residential programs to provide students with documentation essential to employability prior to exiting the program, it was reported that personnel facilitated the acquisition of identification for 658 students in juvenile justice education programs during the 2009-10 school year.

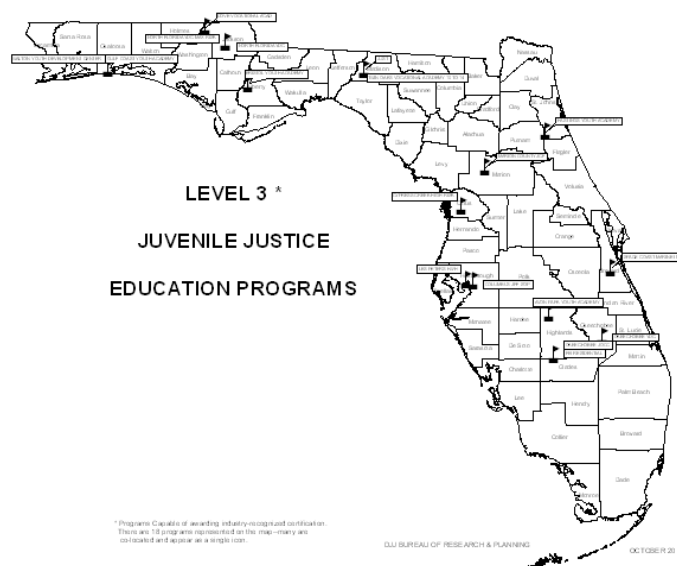
A MOU was also implemented with the Banner Center on CAPE Act Secondary Career Academies, administered by Florida State University/Learning System Institute through a contract with Workforce Florida, Inc. The opportunity to offer OSHA certifications in over 30 DJJ residential programs demonstrates the "above and beyond" willingness of teachers to work creatively within education and juvenile justice scheduling to provide youth with this opportunity. Programs are exploring becoming Career Academies with several piloting new partnerships, processes, and access to online education this year.

The Florida Legislature allocated funding for the Ready to Work program during the past three years to provide individuals with a credential that demonstrates his/her ability to enter the workforce with the skills needed to succeed. Pre- and post-instruction assessments are used to identify specific skills that indicate a competence level to enter the workforce at an entry-level position or above. It also provides targeted instruction in the specific employability skill(s) for which mastery has not been demonstrated. Since being

allocated by the Florida legislature, 1,207 juvenile justice-involved students have taken a Ready to Work assessment, with 289 total credentials earned (106 Bronze, 162 Silver, and 21 Gold).

Florida Statute §985.622 requires DJJ to participate in an annual review of Florida's Multiagency Vocational Plan for Juvenile Justice Programs. Under this statute, vocational programs offered in DJJ facilities are divided into three (3) specific categories contingent upon their pre-employability training capacity. Level 1 programs are identified as providing basic skill sets such as following directions, working well with others, completing tasks, etc. Level 2 includes career exploration and Type 3 provides for actual credentialing, requiring a greater length of time and instructor certification. The Department of Education contributes to the development of Level 3 programs with annual awards of Carl D. Perkins grants submitted by responsible school districts. During CY 2009-10, approximately 2,945 students received vocational training, with 1,251 earning vocational certificates. This was a significant increase from 2008-09 during which juvenile justice students earned 227 such certificates, according to OPPAGA Report No. 10-55, October 2010. Thirteen youth were awarded industry certificates by Twin Oaks Juvenile Development, Inc. and 214 awarded by Home Builders Institute. Approximately 100 vocational teachers, of which 67 were teachers with industry certifications, were employed in DJJ facilities. As of June 2010:

- 25 (or 100%) of all regional juvenile detention centers were reported as Level 1 programs: teaching personal accountability skills, behaviors appropriate for youth in all age groups and ability levels, and work habits that help maintain employment and living standards, also referred to as Soft Skills.
- 113 programs, constituting 115 (or 86%) of responding programs, incorporate Level 1 and 2 programming, which add orientation to career choices, personal abilities, aptitudes, and interests. These programs offer youth the opportunity to explore and gain knowledge of occupational options, and an understanding of the effort required to achieve success in such occupations. Of these, 95 are currently limited to Level 2, which are not yet able to offer industry-recognized certification.
- 18 (or 16%) of 112 residential commitment programs reported Level 3 program status, which incorporates Level 1 and 2 content and vocational competencies/prerequisites needed for entry into a specific occupation. These programs offer industry recognized occupational completion points and/or articulation agreements in place of continuity of educational initiatives.
- Partnerships with Workforce Florida, Inc. have resulted in over \$6 million in funds specific for the needs of court-involved youth, including academic remediation, pre-employability skill development, résumé completion, and workplace readiness. Court-involved youth include both dependents and



delinquents. Approximately 559 students received services from regional workforce boards or Workforce Florida, Inc. grants during 2009-10.

The Department of Education, in partnership with the Department of Juvenile Justice, also included incorporation of the Ready to Work initiative as a prerequisite within the DOE administered Perkins grants specific to juvenile justice education programs. The Department of Education awarded \$450,000 in grants for the 2010-11 school year which included:

PROJECT AWARDS				
Department of Juvenile Justice 2010-2011			Total Amount	TAPS Number
			\$450,000.00	11B010
Agency	DJJ Site	Focus Areas	Project Number	Amount Recommended
Charlotte School District	Crossroads Wilderness Institute (CWI)	Energy	080-1611A-1CJJ1	\$72,456.00
Liberty School District	Liberty JUST	Architecture and Construction	390-1611A-1CJJ2	\$75,000.00
Okaloosa School District	Okaloosa Youth Academy and Okaloosa Development Center	Information Technology	460-1611A-1CJJ1	\$67,550.00
Okeechobee School District	Tantie Juvenile Residential Facility	Arts, AV Technology and Communications	470-1611A-1CJJ1	\$75,000.00
Pasco School District	Pasco Girls Academy	Information Technology	510-1611A-1CJJ1	\$62,906.00
Polk School District	Avon Park Youth Development Center	Architecture and Construction	530-1611A-1CJJ1	\$25,088.00
St. Johns School District	Youth Services International, Inc	Arts, AV Technology and Communications	550-1611A-1CJJ1	\$72,000.00
			<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>\$450,000.00</b>

In addition to academic progress, earned diplomas and certificates, highlights reported by individual programs included implementing mastery-based instruction, improving student behavior modification, upgrading technology, providing increased opportunities for hands-on learning (e.g., lab experiments), addressing multiple learning modalities, group instruction leading to individual instruction, summer programs integrating science, marine-related careers, and first-aid lifesaving skills.

Bay Detention's education department embarked on the third year of their Gardening Project. The youth participate in all facets of growing food that is then donated to the local rescue mission. A community volunteer conducts a cake decorating class with both female and male students. The educational department invites various speakers from the community to speak to the youth regarding careers and education. Alachua Regional Juvenile Detention Center developed a hydroponic program growing seasonal vegetables with local approval to incorporate products into the meal plan as well as initiating a Television Production program. Other residential programs reported student participation in seed germination and gardening process classes. A lead teacher was also recognized as Correctional Education Association Southeast U.S. Region VIII Teacher of the Year.

## Collaboration Strategies

Partnerships with Workforce Florida, Inc. and regional workforce boards have increased following the lead of the federal Shared Youth Vision and Florida's Strengthening Youth Partnership. The value of the investment

by the Florida Banner Center of Secondary Career Academies at the Learning Systems Institute of Florida State University that resulted in 71 students earning OSHA certification is estimated at a value of \$23,075. This is in addition to the student pride for their completion of a credential, resulting in reduced liability and workman's compensation costs to the prospective hiring employer. As a follow-up, 15 programs were invited to register to become CAPE Career Academies allowing students to earn an industry recognized credential while pursuing a high school diploma. Students who successfully graduate with both a high school diploma and an industry recognized credential receive 3 college credits for every industry recognized certificate completed while at the CAPE Career Academy. In addition, a performance bonus is returned directly to the educational program upon the youth's completion of high school.

Reported community service projects include farms, auctions, and fundraisers. Monthly "bees" in spelling, math, and social studies bring out a positive competitive spirit as do options of night school credit recovery, virtual schooling, and poster contests on career awareness, mock interview contests, and volunteerism. Teens Reaching Animals In Need (TRAIN) Program is in place in Hillsborough County teaching young men how to care and train for neglected dogs to rehabilitate them for adoption. After becoming a Florida Ready To Work school offering career training and preparation, one program started an after school program that runs 4 days a week for 3 hours each day. Students receive additional one-on-one academic help, vocational skills building, academic remediation, and test preparation (GED, ACT, SAT, FCAT). Staff members also help students apply for financial aid from the Florida Juvenile Justice Foundation's Youth Achievement Award for GED testing and vocational programs.

# HEALTH SERVICES

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- ❖ Vision: Comprehensive health systems that provide quality services, accountability, and responsibility for the children in the care of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).
- ❖ **Overarching Goals:** The long-term vision and planning for the Office of Health Services is to extensively improve the quality of medical, dental, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability services provided to the youth in our care through increased resources, improved staffing, increased contract monitoring and compliance, early troubleshooting for problem areas/programs and improved collaborations with other state agencies, such as the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Health, the Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Agency for Persons with Disabilities.

### **Office Mission:**

*To ensure the Department, and our stakeholders, provide professional, high quality, comprehensive, and timely health, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability services to our children.*

The Office of Health Services (OHS) was established February 21, 2005. As Florida is the fourth most populous state with over 138,000 delinquency referrals annually, it was critical that the Department have a Chief Medical Director and an organizational unit dedicated to the health, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability needs of delinquent youth.

OHS is responsible for assisting the Department with the oversight of medical, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability services to all youth adjudicated delinquent and placed under the supervision of the Department. The primary goals of OHS are to:

1. Ensure medical, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability services provided in DJJ facilities and programs are rendered in accordance with state and federal health care regulations and rules, and professional standards of care.
2. Promote delivery of high quality health care services for delinquent youth under DJJ custody or supervision.
3. Assist healthcare staff in developing and consistently implementing necessary and appropriate medical, mental health, substance abuse, and developmental disability services in DJJ facilities and programs.

OHS does not have specific program areas, but instead collaborates with nearly every other branch in the Department. The Office strives to ensure quality and timely care to our youth within the Department's shelters administrated by Prevention and Victim Services, facility-based day treatment centers administrated by Probation and Community Interventions, 25 state operated detention centers, and 100+ residential



programs/facilities. The vast majority of health care services provided in DJJ facilities and programs are procured through contracted providers. To adequately fulfill its responsibilities to the Department and the youth in its care and custody, OHS must provide technical assistance, contract standardization and enhancement, contract compliance and monitoring, youth placement reviews, medical investigations, policy, rule and decision making, training of medical, mental health and direct care staff, and the support of interagency collaborations.

Many of the youth who enter the Department have pre-existing chronic medical conditions such as diabetes, hyper-tension, hemophilia, sickle cell disease, renal failure, etc., and serious dental disease, as well. Some have not accessed medical care prior to entering the Department's facilities and new diseases are discovered while they are in custody. Other youth have new injuries, illnesses, and emergencies that arise. Nonetheless, the Department is responsible for ensuring that these youth receive the same degree of care that they would, had they been out in the community.

Over 65% of the youth in the Department's care have a mental illness or substance abuse issue. These issues must be addressed through assessments, evaluations, and crisis intervention and treatment services. There is also a subset of DJJ youth who are developmentally disabled. A snapshot analysis conducted in 2005 of DJJ youth in detention centers and residential commitment programs indicated that 213 youth had a documented IQ less than 70. The Department is responsible for ensuring that youth with a developmental disability receive appropriate care and treatment services. Each of the Department's primary program areas has a means in place to begin to approach these issues, but OHS has been actively engaged in the process of improvement, oversight, and further development.

The Office of Health Services is developing a comprehensive plan focusing on the Office of Health Service's mission to provide professional, high-quality, comprehensive, and timely health care, mental health and substance abuse and developmental disabilities services to the children in our care; and the Office of Health Service's vision to develop Health Systems that provide quality services, accountability, and responsibility.

### **Rule Authority**

Adoption of the Health Services and Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Rules

DJJ Health Services Rule (63M) will establish the statewide requirements for the Department's health care treatment services for youth in its custody. The purpose is to:

- Ensure health care services provided in facilities and programs are rendered in accordance with state and federal health care regulations and rules and professional standards of care.
- Promote delivery of high-quality health care services for delinquent youth under department custody or supervision; Assist medical health care staff in developing and consistently implementing necessary and appropriate health care services in department facilities and programs.
- Establish health care services within the continuum of services, which promote adolescent health, well-being, and development.

This rule applies to all state and privately operated juvenile justice detention centers, residential commitment programs, probation and community corrections programs, and temporary shelters. It is intended to direct Physicians, Physician's Assistants, Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners, licensed nurses and other clinical and departmental staff involved in the care or treatment of youth receiving health care services. It is also intended to direct the Department's regional juvenile justice staff that have the responsibility of monitoring and ensuring the appropriate delivery of quality health care services to youth within the Department's facilities and programs.

The DJJ Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services Rule (63N) will establish the standards and requirements for delivery of mental health and substance abuse services in Department of Juvenile Justice facilities and programs.

DJJ Health Services and Mental Health/Substance Abuse Services administrative rule authority was approved by the Florida Legislature and signed by Governor Crist. Draft administrative rules are being developed.

### **Trauma Informed Care**

DJJ is very committed to meeting the needs of the youth in our care. By providing Trauma-Informed Care, we have an opportunity to impact the lives of children like never before. We will be undergoing a paradigm shift in how we provide treatment services. Staff will no longer be asking, "What's wrong with you," but instead, "What happened to you?" This shift is based on the premise that many of the children and families in the juvenile justice system come from lives filled with trauma, abuse, violence, and fear.

The affect of trauma is realized by every age group, race, ethnicity, socio-economic group, gender, community, and workforce. In order for us to be successful, we must ensure that our employees are provided the resources and support to assist them in working with young people who may present very challenging behaviors. We are resolved that in DJJ, trauma will be acknowledged and addressed. By providing Trauma-Informed Care we will continue to be "part of the solution," and the children we serve will be afforded the opportunity to live with more hope than fear.

Upon completion of the initial mandatory Trauma-Informed Care training, Department employees will be provided additional trauma training that will address the practical application of trauma-informed practices.

The next step in the Department's Trauma-Informed Care initiative will be to teach the children about triggers, help them to identify their triggers, and assist them in developing calming and self soothing strategies when triggered. All children will participate in developing a safety plan prior to their discharge to the community.

### **Effective Programming and Services for Girls**

Girls entering DJJ facilities and programs often have serious unmet healthcare needs, especially girls who are runaways, living in poverty or have limited access to healthcare. There are high rates of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse among girls involved in the juvenile justice system. This makes their programming and service needs very different than boys'. Incarcerated girls and young women have high rates of infectious and communicable diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, genitourinary disorders, and injuries. Extensive

implementation of Trauma Informed Care practices should involve all staff working with girls. Focused efforts on the redirection of seclusion and restraints must be prioritized.

A DJJ-facilitated workgroup holds monthly conference calls or videoconferencing. Ongoing support and technical assistance is provided through the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's National Center for Girls and Young Women. The **Girl Matters Train-the-Trainer** curriculum was offered to all female residential programs, and many residential providers sent program and/or corporate representatives. DJJ managers in Residential, Detention, OHS, and the Office of Staff Development and Training are working in collaboration with internal and external stakeholders by encouraging and supporting our girl-serving programs. This initiative represents the major component of Goal #6 in the agency's Strategic Plan (2008-09 to 2011-12): **"Ensure Gender-Specific Services Are Provided."** Within the Strategic Plan's goal, we state: *"Across all diagnoses, the percent of girls exhibiting mental illness is significantly higher than that of boy . . . Half of girls who are in the DJJ system have someone in their immediate family who is incarcerated. . . "* The train-the-trainer component is specifically outlined in Objective #17 of Goal #6.

### **Formal Notification and Clinical Procedures - Residential Placement Program**

The Office of Health Services is establishing a formal process for the residential programs for the identification of youth that require increased or high-level medical care. The system provides a tool for probation officers and commitment managers for youth with chronic medical conditions that then requires assistance from the Office of Health Services.

# PREVENTION & VICTIM SERVICES

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The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is charged by the Legislature with providing delinquency prevention services for at-risk youth. These services are designed to address specific problems and provide

**During FY 2009-10, state and federally funded prevention programs provided services to 20,572 youth.**

interventions for at-risk to offend youth and their families in order to reduce juvenile crime and protect public safety. Programs use the risk factors identified by research to target high-risk juveniles and those who exhibit problem behaviors such as ungovernability, truancy, running away from home, and other pre-delinquent

behaviors. Risk factors related to delinquent activity include specific problems in the areas of family, school, substance abuse, and delinquent behavior. The Department addresses these problems by contracting for services and awarding grants to community-based organizations to provide prevention programs across the state. Providers are asked to target prevention services to those geographic areas in Florida with high numbers of at-risk youth, which the Department identifies by zip codes.

Funding for prevention programs comes from a variety of sources, including general revenue and state and federal grants. The Department receives general revenue funds for three primary programs: Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS), PACE Center for Girls, and Outward Bound Discovery. Other prevention programs are funded through two different sources: (1) State grants, which include State Community Partnership and State Invest in Children, and (2) Federal grants, which are administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

During FY 2008-09, there were 20,042 youth released from 181 prevention programs statewide. In this chapter, prevention programs are classified based on their funding source: general revenue, state, or federal grant monies. A description of the funding sources and different programs within each source is provided in the next section.

## Profile of Prevention Programs by Funding Source

Prevention funding comes from general revenue and state and federal grants. Listed on the following pages are the funding sources and types of programs operated in the Prevention arena.

### State General Revenue Funded Programs

#### **Children in Need of Services and Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS)**

Chapter 984, Florida Statutes, defines and mandates services to Children in Need of Services (CINS) and Families in Need of Services (FINS), and Chapter 1003.27(3), Florida Statutes, provides for crisis counseling and shelter for runaway, ungovernable, troubled, and habitually truant children (ages 10-17) and their families. Children who are adjudicated dependent or delinquent are not eligible for services. The Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provides CINS/FINS services through a contract with DJJ.

The intent of CINS/FINS is to divert children who commit status offenses from entering the child welfare or juvenile justice system. The 31 private, nonprofit community agencies of the Florida Network of Youth and Family Services operate 28 youth crisis shelters and provide non-residential services as part of a continuum of services for children 10 to 17 years of age and their families. Eleven of these nonprofit community-based providers/agencies provide only non-residential services in 7 of the largest urban counties in the state. Every judicial circuit has at least one Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provider. Every county has access to services and centralized intake. Shelter services are accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Services are aimed at preventing children from entering the juvenile justice and child welfare systems, thereby avoiding more costly care and custody. Youth and families may access these services on a voluntary basis or by order of the court. These services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and include:

- Centralized Intake: Intake functions as the initial entry into the service continuum and includes child and family assessment, counseling, and case management.
- Screening: Youth are screened for eligibility and referred either to emergency shelter care, non-residential counseling, or other community services more appropriate for their needs if they are not eligible for CINS/FINS services. All CINS/FINS agencies maintain interagency agreements with other community-based service providers to connect clients with desired services and provide an effective continuum of care.
- Acceptance and Assessment: The admission process provides eligible children and their families with the least-restrictive services that are responsive to their individual needs. Once eligibility is determined and the youth is accepted for services, the child is assessed by a counselor to determine his or her most immediate needs and presenting problems. Within 72 hours of acceptance, a complete psychosocial assessment is conducted. The counselor develops a service plan that provides for individual, group, and

family counseling, as well as specialized services that may be needed from community schools, medical clinics, vocational, or other programs.

- Prevention Outreach: These services increase public awareness through printed materials, Web sites, and presentations to key referral sources such as schools, law enforcement, and civic groups at both the local and state levels.
- Case Management: All eligible youth and families admitted receive case-management services. These services include: information gathering, supportive linking, advocacy, coordinating and monitoring services, case review, and termination planning. When the agency's short-term services have resolved the family's immediate crisis, the family is connected with longer-term community services that will continue to build on the strengths identified while receiving CINS/FINS services.
- Non-Residential Counseling Services: If the immediate crisis in the family can be handled, and it is safe for the child to return to or remain at home, the family is offered non-residential counseling services. These services include, but are not limited to, crisis intervention and individual, group, and family counseling. They are provided to CINS/FINS clients in their homes, at established community locations, or at the local agency's offices.
- Shelter Services: If it is not possible for the child to remain at home, he or she is admitted to a crisis shelter. This service is short-term, generally lasting less than two weeks. Shelter services are primarily voluntary and include crisis intervention, shelter, food, clothing, case management, and counseling. Staff-secure shelter is available for children meeting statutory criteria (Sections 316.635, 318.143, 984.09, 985.037, Florida Statutes).

**CINS/FINS Profile of Youth**

Profile data are based on the number of unduplicated youth who were served by CINS/FINS prevention programs in FY 2009-10.

**CINS/FINS Shelters (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE					Unknown	Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+		
Statewide	1	172	1,627	2,592	3	0	4,395
Percentage	0%	4%	37%	59%	0%	0%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	905	784	174	274	995	811	171	281	4,395
Percentage	21%	18%	4%	6%	23%	18%	4%	6%	100%

**CINS/FINS Non-Residential Services (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE					Unknown	Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+		
Statewide	139	1,167	3,355	3,281	12	0	7,954
Percentage	2%	15%	42%	41%	0%	0%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	1,523	1,454	622	696	1,222	1,343	502	592	7,954
Percentage	19%	18%	8%	9%	15%	17%	6%	7%	100%

## CINS/FINS Program Evaluation: Quality Assurance (QA) Performance

The table below lists the CINS/FINS programs (both shelters and non-residential) that received a QA performance review and ranks them based on their FY 2009-10 QA performance score.

### Prevention QA Performance Rankings

Rank	Circuit	County	Program Name	Overall Percent	Overall Rating
<b>CINS/FINS</b>					
1	9	Osceola	Children's Home Society (Osceola)	88%	Commendable Performance
2	2	Leon	Capital City Youth Services	85%	Commendable Performance
2	4	Duval	Youth Crisis Center	85%	Commendable Performance
3	11	Miami-Dade	Center for Family and Child Enrichment	84%	Commendable Performance
3	18	Seminole	Boys Town of Central Florida Shelters	84%	Commendable Performance
4	17	Broward	Friends of Children	83%	Commendable Performance
4	5	Marion	Arnette House	83%	Commendable Performance
4	7	Putnam	CDS Interface East	83%	Commendable Performance
4	1	Escambia	Currie House	83%	Commendable Performance
5	17	Broward	Mount Bethel Human Services	82%	Commendable Performance
5	14	Bay	Hidle House	82%	Commendable Performance
5	9	Orange	Youth and Family Services (Orange)	82%	Commendable Performance
6	3	Columbia	CDS Interface Northwest	80%	Commendable Performance
6	17	Broward	Lutheran Services of Florida (Broward)	80%	Commendable Performance
7	10	Polk	George W. Harris Jr. Youth Crisis Shelter	79%	Acceptable Performance
8	6	Hillsborough	Bethel Community Foundation	78%	Acceptable Performance
8	1	Okaloosa	HOPE House	78%	Acceptable Performance
8	11	Dade	Miami Bridge Central	78%	Acceptable Performance
8	6	Pasco	Runaway Alternatives Project (RAP) House	78%	Acceptable Performance
8	15	Palm Beach	Safe Harbor Runaway Center	78%	Acceptable Performance
8	19	St. Lucie	WaveCREST Shelter	78%	Acceptable Performance
9	12	Manatee	Family Resources of Manatee	77%	Acceptable Performance
9	6	Pinellas	Family Resources of Pinellas - Clearwater Shelter	77%	Acceptable Performance
9	16	Monroe	Florida Keys Children's Shelter	77%	Acceptable Performance
10	7	Volusia	BEACH House	76%	Acceptable Performance
10	8	Alachua	CDS Interface Central	76%	Acceptable Performance
10	13	Hillsborough	Children's Services (Hillsborough)	76%	Acceptable Performance
11	6	Pinellas	Family Resources of Pinellas - St. Pete Shelter	75%	Acceptable Performance
11	5	Hernando	New Beginnings Youth Shelter	75%	Acceptable Performance
12	18	Brevard	Crosswinds Youth Services	74%	Acceptable Performance
13	6	Pinellas	Thaise Educational and Exposure Tours	73%	Acceptable Performance
13	11	Dade	Miami Bridge Homestead/South Dade	73%	Acceptable Performance
14	20	Lee	Oasis Youth Shelter	72%	Acceptable Performance
15	15	Palm Beach	Urban League of Palm Beach County	71%	Acceptable Performance
16	13	Hillsborough	Tampa Housing Authority	68%	Minimal Performance
16	4	Duval	Wayman Community Development Corporation	68%	Minimal Performance
17	12	Sarasota	Sarasota YMCA Youth Shelter	67%	Minimal Performance
18	13	Hillsborough	Youth Advocate Program	62%	Minimal Performance
19	9	Orange	Florida Prevention Association	52%	Failed to meet standards



**CINS/FINS Program Evaluation: Outcome Evaluation Performance**

Presented in the following tables are the Prevention Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during services (ODS), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. The data are based on all releases and completions that occurred in FY 2008-09.

**Prevention Programs: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09**

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Completions											
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>CINS/FINS Shelters</b>												
01 - Lutheran Services of Florida NW - Currie House	202	1%	178	88%	40%	51%	2%	15.0	33%	1.0	11	19%
01 - Lutheran Services of Florida NW - HOPE House	110	1%	98	89%	37%	24%	8%	15.1	27%	0.4	11	12%
02 - Capital City Youth Services - Someplace Else Youth Shelter	285	0%	255	89%	56%	59%	5%	14.7	33%	1.3	12	13%
03 - CDS Family & Behavioral Health Svcs - Interface Northwest	151	0%	139	92%	49%	29%	2%	14.4	25%	0.5	14	4%
04 - Youth Crisis Center - YCC Duval Residential	498	0%	463	93%	51%	49%	4%	15.2	37%	0.6	12	16%
05 - Arnette House - Arnette House	217	0%	214	99%	47%	24%	9%	14.8	38%	1.4	16	11%
05 - Youth and Family Alternatives - NBYS Youth Shelter-Residential	113	1%	103	91%	50%	10%	7%	14.9	20%	0.2	20	13%
06 - Family Resources - Pinellas-North Youth Shelter	209	2%	182	87%	44%	21%	16%	14.9	48%	1.4	12	25%
06 - Family Resources - Pinellas-South Youth Shelter	263	1%	249	95%	50%	40%	7%	14.9	59%	1.9	10	17%
06 - Youth and Family Alternatives - RAP House	159	1%	126	79%	57%	4%	12%	15.1	43%	1.1	14	11%
07 - CDS Family & Behavioral Health Svcs - Interface East	95	1%	84	88%	43%	26%	7%	14.7	30%	1.0	26	7%
07 - Stewart Marchman-Act - Beach House	223	0%	197	88%	46%	13%	12%	15.3	31%	0.4	13	17%
08 - CDS Family & Behavioral Health Svcs - Interface Central	192	2%	154	80%	53%	51%	2%	14.8	44%	1.6	21	9%
09 - Orange County Youth and Family Services Division - Orange County FYSB Shelter	470	2%	422	90%	51%	55%	24%	15.5	53%	1.3	8	17%
09 - Park Place Behavioral Health Care - Osceola Youth Shelter	12	0%	11	92%	73%	18%	91%	15.7	55%	0.0	19	0%
10 - Youth and Family Alternatives - Harris Runaway and Youth Crisis Shelter	294	2%	270	92%	53%	30%	16%	15.5	78%	3.9	12	27%
11 - Miami Bridge Youth and Family Services - North Youth Shelter	179	1%	168	94%	44%	64%	34%	15.5	45%	1.5	23	10%
11 - Miami Bridge Youth and Family Services - South Youth Shelter	133	0%	123	92%	50%	59%	34%	15.2	46%	0.8	24	12%
12 - Family Resources - Manatee Youth Shelter	174	0%	157	90%	44%	17%	27%	15.1	49%	0.7	12	13%
12 - Sarasota Family YMCA - Youth and Family Services - YMCA CINS/FINS Residential Shelter	183	1%	162	89%	51%	23%	10%	15.0	36%	1.1	14	10%
13 - Hillsborough County Dept of Children Svcs - Haven Poe Center	268	0%	210	78%	45%	38%	21%	15.1	58%	0.7	12	13%
14 - Anchorage Childrens Home - Hidle House	152	1%	135	89%	41%	21%	1%	15.5	39%	1.0	12	9%
15 - CHS West Palm Beach - Safe Harbor	139	1%	120	86%	43%	42%	16%	15.4	60%	1.3	16	15%
16 - Florida Keys Childrens Shelter - FKCS Residential	74	7%	72	97%	49%	13%	22%	14.9	53%	1.3	28	8%
17 - Lutheran Services of Florida SE - Lippman Youth Shelter	98	1%	90	92%	42%	63%	19%	15.0	31%	1.8	31	12%
18 - Boys Town of Central Florida - Boys Town Shelter	149	1%	135	91%	52%	28%	8%	14.7	50%	0.7	13	10%
18 - Crosswinds Youth Services - Crosswinds Youth Shelter	264	1%	241	91%	50%	26%	7%	15.1	41%	0.9	11	9%
19 - CHS Treasure Coast - Wavcrest	147	1%	143	97%	47%	30%	25%	15.4	47%	1.0	17	13%
20 - Lutheran Services of Florida SW - Oasis Youth Shelter	282	0%	279	99%	42%	28%	27%	15.3	52%	1.2	16	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

**Prevention Programs: Program Profile**  
**Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)**

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Completions											
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>CINS/FINS Non-Residential Services</b>												
01 - Lutheran Services of Florida NW - Counseling	254	2%	236	93%	49%	11%	6%	13.7	14%	0.1	142	4%
02 - Capital City Youth Services - CCYS-Family Place	244	8%	226	93%	58%	54%	2%	14.2	30%	0.7	82	12%
04 - Wayman Community Development Corp. - Non-Residential	126	2%	116	92%	39%	91%	3%	11.5	6%	0.0	187	3%
04 - Youth Crisis Center - Non-Residential	345	6%	337	98%	56%	40%	3%	13.6	12%	0.1	179	7%
05 - Arnette House - Non-Residential	175	1%	170	97%	54%	19%	9%	14.1	25%	0.9	119	4%
05 - Youth and Family Alternatives - Non-Residential	401	8%	378	94%	60%	9%	12%	14.1	27%	0.5	176	8%
06 - Bethel Community Foundation - Non-Residential	127	10%	120	94%	53%	88%	2%	15.2	73%	3.0	138	13%
06 - Family Resources - Counseling	348	8%	318	91%	52%	22%	12%	14.5	37%	0.7	136	9%
06 - Thaise Educational & Exposure Tours - Non-Residential	30	3%	30	100%	50%	100%	0%	14.3	10%	0.0	120	7%
07 - Stew art Marchman Act - Beach House Non-Residential	297	7%	284	96%	47%	17%	17%	15.1	32%	0.1	146	9%
08 - CDS Family & Behavioral Health Svcs - Family Action	254	3%	238	94%	50%	34%	3%	13.3	24%	0.3	100	6%
09 - CHS OSCEOLA - Non-Residential	68	3%	68	100%	60%	21%	49%	12.9	7%	0.0	96	4%
09 - Florida Prevention Association - Non-Residential	154	3%	151	98%	56%	94%	5%	12.5	12%	0.2	122	3%
09 - Orange County Youth and Family Services Division - Counseling	347	3%	338	97%	54%	41%	32%	14.8	27%	0.2	82	9%
09 - Park Place Behavioral Health Care - Non-Residential	27	0%	27	100%	48%	11%	70%	13.7	19%	0.0	86	0%
09 - Summit Behavioral Health Care - Non-Residential	55	4%	35	64%	11%	54%	29%	14.8	29%	0.8	47	0%
11 - Center for Family and Child Enrichment - Non-Residential	326	2%	308	94%	48%	80%	19%	14.5	17%	0.5	93	3%
11 - Miami Bridge Youth and Family Services - Counseling	418	3%	415	99%	49%	51%	46%	15.0	27%	0.3	122	4%
12 - Sarasota Family YMCA - Youth and Family Services - Counseling	277	3%	251	91%	45%	16%	18%	14.4	18%	0.4	118	5%
13 - Hillsborough County Dept of Childrens Svcs - Non-Residential	566	0%	524	93%	52%	20%	43%	13.2	20%	0.1	77	2%
13 - Tampa Housing Authority - Non-Residential	127	1%	124	98%	53%	79%	15%	11.9	17%	0.4	155	1%
13 - Youth Advocate Programs - Non-Residential	37	3%	34	92%	50%	74%	18%	14.3	18%	0.1	105	3%
14 - Anchorage Childrens Home - Anchorage Family Counseling (Non-res/CINS/FINS)	82	4%	73	89%	51%	18%	1%	14.8	40%	1.0	79	12%
15 - CHS West Palm Beach - Non-Residential	144	3%	130	90%	50%	32%	29%	14.6	20%	0.1	125	9%
15 - Urban League of Palm Beach County - Non-Residential	234	1%	228	97%	54%	89%	3%	13.5	9%	0.3	125	1%
16 - Florida Keys Children Shelter - Community-Based	131	2%	130	99%	59%	9%	35%	15.2	41%	0.6	72	6%
17 - Friends of Children - CINS/FINS Non-Residential	154	7%	139	90%	59%	64%	14%	14.7	26%	1.2	99	9%
17 - Lutheran Services of Florida SE - Brow ard Family Center	139	1%	119	86%	62%	39%	34%	15.1	20%	0.8	89	6%
17 - Mount Bethel Human Services Corp - Non-Residential	60	3%	50	83%	54%	90%	4%	15.2	26%	0.7	75	12%
17 - Unity Counseling Center - Non-Residential	3	33%	3	100%	100%	67%	0%	14.7	0%	0.0	990	0%
18 - Boys Tow n of Central Florida - Non-Residential	118	4%	112	95%	60%	22%	10%	13.9	21%	0.1	102	5%
18 - Crossw inds Youth Services - Non-Residential	127	4%	116	91%	48%	19%	8%	14.9	23%	0.3	118	6%
19 - CHS Treasure Coast - Wavcrest Counseling	170	11%	151	89%	46%	28%	21%	15.2	36%	0.3	81	9%
20 - Lutheran Services of Florida SW - Counseling	324	5%	309	95%	48%	35%	32%	14.6	27%	0.3	93	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

## PACE Center for Girls, Inc.

Practical Academic Cultural Education (PACE) is a community-based, gender-responsive prevention, diversion and early intervention program serving girls, ages 12-17, across the state. In FY 2009-10, PACE had 17 centers serving the following counties: Alachua, Broward, Collier at Immokalee, Escambia-Santa Rosa, Hillsborough, Duval, Lee, Leon, Manatee, Marion, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Treasure Coast, and Volusia-Flagler.

PACE accepts referrals from the juvenile justice system, the Department of Children and Families, school personnel, community services agencies, parents, family members, friends, and self-referrals. Its purpose is to intervene and prevent school withdrawal, juvenile delinquency, teen pregnancy, substance abuse, and welfare

dependency. PACE programs provide the following services: academic education, individualized attention, a gender-specific life management curriculum (SPIRITED GIRLS), therapeutic support services, encouraging parental involvement, student volunteer service projects, and transition follow-up services. Every girl at PACE sets individual educational and social goals that are focused on earning a high school diploma or GED, re-entering public school, attending college, getting vocational training, joining the military, or entering the private workforce. After program completion, PACE continues to monitor each girl’s educational and personal development with three years of follow-up case management.

**PACE Profile of Youth**

Profile data are based on the number of unduplicated youth who were served by PACE prevention programs in FY 2009-10.

**PACE Center for Girls (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	3	11	624	1,250	7	2	1,897
Percentage	0%	1%	33%	66%	0%	0%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/Unknown	
Statewide	0	0	0	0	682	812	342	61	1,897
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	43%	18%	3%	100%

**PACE Program Evaluation: Outcome Evaluation Performance**

Presented in the table on the following page are the Prevention Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during services (ODS), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. The data are based on all releases and completions that occurred in FY 2008-09.

**Prevention Programs: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09**

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Completions											
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>PACE Center for Girls</b>												
01 - PACE Center For Girls - Escambia-Santa Rosa Counties	63	10%	56	89%	0%	45%	2%	15.4	45%	1.4	314	11%
02 - PACE Center For Girls - Leon County	57	12%	49	86%	0%	86%	4%	15.7	45%	1.0	374	4%
04 - PACE Center For Girls - Jacksonville	131	10%	110	84%	0%	64%	4%	15.5	43%	0.9	277	7%
05 - PACE Center For Girls - Marion County	74	3%	68	92%	0%	59%	6%	15.4	43%	1.5	301	3%
06 - PACE Center For Girls - Pasco County	85	5%	43	51%	0%	12%	5%	15.3	19%	0.4	189	0%
06 - PACE Center For Girls - Pinellas County	118	13%	72	61%	0%	25%	4%	15.4	42%	1.8	193	3%
07 - PACE Center For Girls - Volusia-Flagler Counties	89	12%	62	70%	0%	37%	8%	15.6	56%	1.7	241	11%
08 - PACE Center For Girls - Alachua County	57	7%	47	82%	0%	74%	4%	16.1	62%	2.3	268	4%
09 - PACE Center For Girls - Orange County	93	2%	69	74%	0%	42%	22%	15.4	33%	0.4	311	3%
10 - PACE Center For Girls - Polk County	65	9%	51	78%	0%	39%	6%	15.4	49%	1.5	383	4%
12 - PACE Center For Girls - Manatee County	66	6%	46	70%	0%	17%	30%	15.0	28%	0.5	290	7%
13 - PACE Center For Girls - Hillsborough County	83	4%	49	59%	0%	57%	12%	16.0	53%	0.7	299	6%
15 - PACE Center For Girls - Palm Beach County	60	10%	48	80%	0%	38%	35%	15.9	35%	0.6	294	4%
17 - PACE Center For Girls - Broward County	84	2%	72	86%	0%	65%	14%	15.6	29%	2.0	287	8%
19 - PACE Center For Girls - Treasure Coast	49	14%	45	92%	0%	51%	20%	16.0	49%	1.8	333	4%
20 - PACE Center For Girls - Collier County	58	2%	45	78%	0%	7%	89%	14.6	11%	0.2	497	2%
20 - PACE Center For Girls - Lee County	57	5%	35	61%	0%	34%	29%	15.7	43%	0.9	400	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>5%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

## Outward Bound Discovery

Outward Bound Discovery provides services for CINS/FINS youth. Opened in 1983, the program consists of a 40-day minimum wilderness expedition that is designed to help youth develop personal competencies in group decisions, problem solving, anger management, communication skills, leadership, and service to others. Youth are referred from the court, the Department of Children and Families, schools, and from DJJ. These same-sex programs, located in Circuits 11 and 18, accept youth 13 to 17 years of age. Following the expedition, staff help youth apply what they have learned to their family, community, and school environments through case management follow-up services. Outward Bound Discovery serves youth in Brevard, Monroe, Seminole, Volusia, Orange, Osceola, Flagler, Broward and Miami-Dade counties.

### Outward Bound Profile of Youth

Profile data on the following page are based on the number of unduplicated youth who were served by Outward Bound Discovery prevention programs in FY 2009-10.

#### Outward Bound (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	0	0	163	132	0	0	295
Percentage	0%	0%	55%	45%	0%	0%	100%

#### GENDER/RACE

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	83	48	66	8	43	16	28	3	295
Percentage	28%	16%	22%	3%	15%	5%	9%	1%	100%

### Outward Bound Program Evaluation: Outcome Evaluation Performance

Presented in the following table are the Prevention Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during services (ODS), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. The data are based on all releases and completions that occurred in FY 2008-09.

#### Prevention Programs: Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Completions											
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>Outward Bound</b>												
11 - Hurricane Island Outward Bound - Key Largo CINS	114	2%	6	5%	33%	33%	33%	14.7	50%	2.3	59	0%
18 - Hurricane Island Outward Bound - Scottsmoor CINS	111	3%	68	61%	56%	3%	15%	15.0	26%	0.2	54	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

## State-Funded Grant Programs

The following grant programs provide funding for prevention programs throughout the state. All programs are recommended by the local Juvenile Justice Board and County Council. These grants include:

### **Community Partnership Grant Programs**

The Community Juvenile Justice Partnership Grant program was established by the legislature to actively address the problem of juvenile crime in Florida. The program encourages the development of partnerships among law enforcement, public schools, DJJ, and the Department of Children and Family Services in providing juvenile crime prevention services in Florida communities. Priority is given to programs that target at-risk youth, those between 10 to 17 years of age, and provide services intended to reduce juvenile crime by providing direct services for at-risk and delinquent youth. Funding is received from the sale of every license plate in Florida. "Of the proceeds of the license tax surcharge, 58 percent shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund and 42 percent shall be deposited into the Grants and Donations Trust Fund in the Department of Juvenile Justice to fund the community juvenile justice partnership grants program" (Section 320.08046, Florida Statutes).

### **Invest in Children Grant Programs**

Since 1994, Floridians who buy an "Invest in Children" license plate contribute directly to efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency in their home communities. Revenue from the sale of "Invest in Children" license plates, which cost consumers an additional \$20 each, is spent in the county in which it is collected, minus the cost of the plates and a 7% fee that is applied towards state General Revenue Funds. The remainder of the money raised through the sale of these plates is used to fund delinquency prevention efforts at the local level.

### **Special Member Projects**

These programs are legislative initiatives designed to reduce and prevent juvenile crime.

### **State-Funded Grant Programs Profile of Youth**

Profile data on the following page are based on the number of unduplicated youth who were served by prevention programs in FY 2009-10.

**Partnership/Invest in Children (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	97	559	833	669	39	42	2,239
Percentage	4%	25%	37%	30%	2%	2%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
	Statewide	251	728	200	105	208	549	143	
Percentage	11%	33%	9%	5%	9%	25%	6%	2%	100%

**Special Member Projects (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	1	12	157	857	79	0	1,106
Percentage	0%	1%	14%	77%	7%	0%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
	Statewide	140	221	171	84	54	223	105	
Percentage	13%	20%	15%	8%	5%	20%	9%	10%	100%

**State-Funded Grants Program Evaluation: Outcome Evaluation Performance**

Presented in the following tables are the Prevention Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during services (ODS), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. The data are based on all releases and completions that occurred in FY 2008-09.

Prevention Programs: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Completions											
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>Partnership/Invest in Children</b>												
01 - Big Brothers Big Sister of NW FL - ABC-Actively Building Character	50	4%	50	100%	48%	64%	8%	10.7	4%	0.5	217	8%
01 - Camp Fire Use Gulf Wind Council, Inc. - Connecting Families	29	0%	25	86%	64%	36%	8%	8.8	0%	0.0	238	0%
01 - Camp Fire Use Gulf Wind Council, Inc. - Family Empowerment Program	57	7%	44	77%	36%	100%	0%	10.9	9%	0.2	454	0%
01 - Unity in the Family - Escambia County Task Force NAB	21	5%	17	81%	53%	94%	0%	14.5	100%	1.8	92	12%
02 - Gadsden County Sheriff's Office - Gadsden County Community Justice NAB	21	0%	12	57%	83%	100%	0%	13.7	0%	0.0	133	17%
02 - Wakulla County Sheriff's Office - Wakulla Restorative Justice	41	0%	33	80%	58%	12%	0%	14.2	3%	0.0	58	3%
02 - West End Community Association, Inc. - Mclane Afterschool Tutoring	30	0%	14	47%	43%	100%	0%	9.5	0%	0.0	255	0%
03 - Boys & Girls Club - Behavioral Monitoring & Reinforcement	29	0%	28	97%	100%	46%	0%	11.6	0%	0.0	125	0%
03 - Columbia School Board - Catch	5	20%	0	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
04 - Boys & Girls Club of NE Florida - Duval County Smart Moves	38	3%	8	21%	63%	100%	0%	10.4	0%	0.0	181	0%
04 - Sutton Place Behavioral Health, Inc. - Project Success Plus	60	3%	37	62%	62%	8%	0%	13.1	5%	0.1	133	3%
05 - First Baptist Church Of Leesburg - Neighborhood Accountability Board	45	2%	38	84%	63%	53%	0%	15.5	89%	0.0	105	5%
05 - Kids Central Incorporated - Truancy Reduction Initiative	31	0%	27	87%	37%	4%	4%	14.9	7%	0.0	131	4%
05 - Marion County Public Schools - Teens n Talent	203	1%	25	12%	72%	44%	0%	17.3	8%	0.2	367	12%
05 - Marion Public Schools - Full Time Mediator/Mentor	144	2%	143	99%	36%	45%	7%	13.5	10%	0.2	119	1%
05 - Oxford Outreaches, Inc. - Oxford Outreaches	35	3%	19	54%	53%	37%	5%	15.3	79%	2.3	193	11%
05 - Youth Recovery Services, Inc. - Youth Recovery Link	11	9%	11	100%	100%	91%	0%	12.9	45%	0.5	603	0%
07 - Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Counties - Targeted Outreach/Flagler County	39	0%	35	90%	51%	83%	6%	11.1	3%	0.0	268	3%
07 - Boys & Girls Clubs of Volusia/Flagler Counties - Targeted Outreach/Volusia County	93	0%	80	86%	59%	63%	24%	10.6	1%	0.0	270	1%
07 - Communities In Schools - CIS Girls Circle	50	4%	21	42%	0%	24%	10%	13.0	14%	0.0	405	0%
07 - St. Johns County Street Smart - St. Johns County Street Smart	50	2%	50	100%	64%	100%	2%	10.8	6%	0.0	196	0%
08 - Big Brothers Big Sisters of Mid-Florida - Power for Youth	35	3%	32	91%	56%	69%	0%	10.9	6%	0.0	598	0%
08 - Bradford County Faith Community Center - Bradford County N A B	15	0%	10	67%	50%	80%	0%	15.2	100%	0.8	160	20%
08 - Gilchrist County School Board - School Mentoring/Peer Tutoring	26	0%	26	100%	73%	4%	8%	11.1	27%	0.3	181	12%
08 - Gilchrist County School Board - School NAB Project	36	0%	24	67%	71%	8%	0%	14.5	29%	0.3	90	8%
08 - Unity Family Community Center - Levy County NAB Project	18	6%	18	100%	83%	28%	17%	13.7	33%	0.1	108	17%
09 - Nehemiah Educational and Economic Development, Inc. - Operation: Save Our Sons	68	12%	54	79%	100%	96%	0%	14.5	31%	0.9	201	9%
09 - The Center for Drug-Free Living, Inc. - Lead	31	0%	11	35%	82%	0%	64%	12.9	0%	0.0	274	0%
09 - The Center for Drug Free Living, Inc. - New Horizons	93	4%	74	80%	50%	64%	26%	16.5	24%	0.3	143	1%
11 - Abundant Living Citi Church, Inc. - Club 180	38	0%	25	66%	72%	60%	52%	12.7	0%	0.0	256	0%
11 - Community Coalition, Inc. - Community Coalition	670	1%	666	99%	46%	60%	41%	16.1	15%	0.3	175	2%
11 - Concerned African Women - New Dimensions In Rites Of Passage	64	5%	48	75%	67%	98%	4%	13.9	4%	0.5	85	4%
11 - JPM Enrichment Centre At Miami Gardens - The Nehemiah Project	50	2%	44	88%	43%	91%	9%	14.7	64%	0.4	76	5%
12 - Manatee Youth For Christ - Maraic C12	9	0%	0	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13 - Big Brothers and Big Sisters - Comp. Approach to Prevention/Mentoring	15	0%	0	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13 - Big Brothers Big Sisters of Tampa Bay - Comprehensive Approach to Prevention	23	0%	13	57%	85%	8%	31%	14.8	15%	0.0	178	0%
13 - Big Brothers Big Sisters of Tampa Bay - Comprehensive Mentoring Project	15	0%	3	20%	100%	67%	0%	10.6	0%	0.0	151	0%
14 - Calhoun County Sheriff's Office - Calhoun Early Intervention Program	58	2%	43	74%	44%	21%	7%	11.8	2%	0.0	278	0%
14 - Gulf School District - Partners In Prevention	24	4%	0	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14 - Youth In Action - Success After Failure Evolves	39	8%	29	74%	45%	59%	10%	14.7	21%	0.0	129	7%
15 - Aspira of Florida, Inc. - Aspira Reach Program	33	0%	33	100%	36%	42%	48%	12.5	0%	0.0	185	0%
15 - The School District of Palm Beach County - Dept. of Alternative Education Peer Mediation	25	4%	23	92%	35%	78%	13%	14.5	61%	0.8	33	22%
15 - The School District of Palm Beach County, FL - Dept. of Alternative Education	40	13%	22	55%	41%	64%	14%	14.4	45%	0.8	121	5%
16 - Monroe County School District - Neighborhood Resource Center	7	0%	3	43%	100%	100%	0%	11.7	0%	0.0	549	0%
16 - Trinity Presbyterian - Character Enhancement	8	13%	5	63%	80%	20%	40%	16.0	100%	1.8	102	20%
17 - Communities in Schools of Broward County, Inc. - North Broward Family Outreach	40	0%	40	100%	68%	98%	3%	10.8	0%	0.0	384	0%
18 - Apostolic Worship Child Development, Inc. - Youth Central	115	7%	103	90%	69%	93%	3%	12.2	24%	0.4	172	7%
18 - Prevent of Brevard, Inc. - Making Positive Decisions (MPD)	153	1%	153	100%	48%	26%	12%	13.7	8%	0.2	265	1%
18 - The Center for Drug Free Living, Inc. - New Horizons	90	1%	74	82%	23%	49%	16%	15.9	22%	0.1	136	3%
19 - Communities In Schools - Making A Difference Through Mentoring	27	0%	23	85%	26%	4%	30%	14.1	4%	0.0	188	0%
19 - Substance Abuse Council of Indian River County - Program Success - Indian River	29	14%	16	55%	56%	19%	6%	15.1	94%	3.1	104	13%
19 - Substance Abuse Council of Indian River County - Program Success - St. Lucie	30	10%	11	37%	64%	55%	18%	16.7	82%	3.8	98	18%
19 - Tynes & Teens, Inc. - Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	46	13%	20	43%	45%	10%	5%	15.5	70%	2.7	124	15%
20 - Charlotte County Department of Human Services - Neighborhood Accountability Board	55	2%	31	56%	74%	13%	0%	15.8	100%	0.0	149	6%
20 - Collier County Sheriff's Office - Female Truancy Reduction & Compliance	45	7%	24	53%	4%	13%	42%	14.7	21%	0.1	141	8%
20 - Collier County Sheriff's Office - Truancy Reduction & Compliance	96	4%	51	53%	65%	14%	51%	14.0	20%	0.1	89	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.



**Prevention Programs: Program Profile**  
**Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)**

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Completions									
			Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>Special Member Projects</b>												
04 - Dept Of Military Affairs - Florida Youth Challenge Academy	324	0%	259	80%	70%	25%	19%	17.3	37%	0.4	154	2%
13 - Youth Advocate Program - Youth Advocate Program	12	8%	12	100%	67%	83%	0%	14.5	75%	2.0	100	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>3%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from “charges” to “adjudications” during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

OJJDP Federally Funded Grant Programs

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards grant funds to states. Monies received from federal grants are used to fund prevention programs. The Department is responsible for administering the federal funds for Florida. Grants awarded to agencies are categorized into Title II Formula, Title V Community Prevention, and Juvenile Accountability Block Grant awards. Members of the State Advisory Group (SAG), appointed by the Governor, provide recommendations to approve all federal grant programs.

**Title II Formula Grants**

Title II Formula Grant awards are for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs and target youth in high-crime neighborhoods. All Title II grant recipients have a maximum of two renewals for their yearly grants (up to three years of funding). The expectation is that recipients will seek out other funding sources to enable program continuation.

**Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Grants:** DMC grants are funded with Title II Formula federal grant money. In the JJDP Act of 2002, Congress required that states participating in the Title II Formula Grants Program “address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile system” (see 42 U.S.C. §223(a)(22)). For the purposes of this requirement, OJJDP has defined minority populations as American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders. Any state that fails to address the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system stands to lose 20% of its Title II Formula Grants allocation for the year.

## Title V Community Prevention Grants

Title V Community Prevention grant awards are administered to local units of government to facilitate coordinated community delinquency prevention planning. This funding is targeted for cities and counties to form and mobilize coalitions that take a comprehensive approach to reducing juvenile crime through programs and systemic changes. A 50% cash or in-kind match is required on the part of the government agency in order to qualify for a grant.

## Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Programs

Block grant programs are funded through the federal Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program, administered by the State Relations and Assistance division of OJJDP, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The JABG programs support state and local efforts to address juvenile crime by encouraging reforms that hold juveniles accountable for their actions. Funds may be used for specific purposes, including school safety, restorative justice, diversion, and accountability-based programs for juveniles.

## Federally Funded Grant Programs Profile of Youth

Profile data are based on the number of unduplicated youth who were served by prevention programs in FY 2009-10.

### Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	187	728	694	373	20	18	2,020
Percentage	9%	36%	34%	18%	1%	1%	100%

	GENDER/RACE								Youth Served
	Male				Female				
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	650	250	133	31	486	286	156	28	2,020
Percentage	32%	12%	7%	2%	24%	14%	8%	1%	100%

Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	7	155	265	222	8	9	666
Percentage	1%	23%	40%	33%	1%	1%	100%

	GENDER/RACE								Youth Served
	Male				Female				
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	69	268	39	14	44	187	28	17	666
Percentage	10%	40%	6%	2%	7%	28%	4%	3%	100%

Federally Funded Grants Program Evaluation: Outcome Evaluation Performance

Presented in the following tables are the Prevention Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during services (ODS), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. The data are based on all releases and completions that occurred in FY 2008-09.

Prevention Programs: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Completions								Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			Total N <sup>2</sup>	Percent	Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention</b>												
01 - Bethel Youth Development, Inc. - Bethel Safe Schools and Students Program	64	6%	50	78%	42%	100%	2%	11.2	14%	0.4	108	4%
02 - Friends of Franklin County Library - Keeping it Together	35	3%	25	71%	72%	24%	0%	14.1	4%	0.0	389	4%
02 - Justice Research Center, Inc. - Art Initiative	13	0%	10	77%	30%	100%	0%	17.3	80%	1.0	75	0%
02 - Liberty County Sheriffs Office - Safe Schools & Students Program LCSO	348	0%	340	98%	64%	6%	1%	9.9	0%	0.0	334	0%
02 - Panhandle Area Education Consortium - Guiding Students Toward Safe & Healthy C	10	10%	10	100%	60%	90%	0%	13.9	20%	0.2	29	10%
02 - Panhandle Area Education Consortium - Guiding Students Toward Safe & Healthy C	36	0%	32	89%	63%	22%	3%	14.0	9%	0.1	29	6%
03 - Suwannee Social Services, Inc. - Hamilton Life Skills Training	53	0%	53	100%	57%	43%	15%	13.3	4%	0.0	99	2%
04 - Crisis Youth Center - Targetted Intervention Program (TIP)	83	2%	63	76%	51%	87%	5%	13.1	6%	0.0	96	10%
04 - State Attorneys Office 4th Circuit - Intervention for At Risk youth	51	14%	24	47%	50%	63%	0%	15.7	96%	0.3	231	4%
04 - Youth Crisis Center - Youth Ensuring Success (YES)	76	0%	53	70%	75%	13%	2%	11.3	4%	0.0	159	0%
05 - Marion County Children's Alliance - Safe Schools Safe Students Program	246	4%	0	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
06 - Big Brothers Big Sisters of Tampa Bay, Inc. - Project D.O.V.E.	12	0%	1	8%	100%	0%	0%	12.2	0%	0.0	656	0%
06 - Boley Centers, Inc. - Reconnecting Youth Prevention Program	36	22%	22	61%	73%	50%	9%	16.3	73%	13.3	205	5%
07 - Communities and Schools of St. Johns - Communities and Schools of St. Johns	79	5%	29	37%	45%	38%	0%	13.5	3%	0.0	219	0%
07 - Putnam County School District - Promising Futures	55	2%	50	91%	66%	52%	18%	11.1	0%	0.0	94	2%
07 - Putnam County Sheriffs Office - Guardian Program-PCSO	36	8%	28	78%	61%	57%	14%	15.1	25%	0.1	231	7%
08 - Baker County Teen Court, Inc. - Baker County Teen Court	50	2%	50	100%	70%	24%	0%	16.0	50%	0.1	160	0%
08 - Boys & Girls Club of Alachua County, Inc. - Fame	57	4%	57	100%	75%	96%	2%	10.9	11%	0.1	235	7%
08 - Gilchrist County School Board - Gilchrist County Safe Schools and Students Program	41	0%	21	51%	62%	5%	5%	16.3	48%	0.8	173	5%
08 - Levy County Extension Service - Teen Building for Success	62	2%	38	61%	39%	53%	16%	11.0	0%	0.0	406	0%
08 - Union County School Board - The Outpost Alternative School	64	3%	53	83%	74%	26%	4%	15.6	19%	0.6	63	4%
10 - Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Sun Coast - Right Choice	78	1%	78	100%	47%	5%	38%	15.6	12%	0.4	193	0%
10 - School Board of Highlands County - Project Success	79	27%	0	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

**Prevention Programs: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)**

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Completions									
			Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention</b>												
12 - Clerk of Court DeSoto County - Teen Court for Youth of DeSoto	36	14%	16	44%	56%	44%	6%	15.7	75%	0.0	375	0%
12 - Jewish Family & Childrens Service - Emmas Dream Team	61	0%	55	90%	62%	82%	2%	9.0	4%	0.0	140	0%
13 - Hillsborough County School Board - P O W E R For Girls HCSB	16	0%	6	38%	0%	33%	17%	11.3	0%	0.0	317	0%
14 - Big Brothers Big Sister of NW Florida - ABC-Actively Building Character	38	0%	38	100%	45%	37%	0%	10.2	5%	0.1	164	3%
14 - Holmes County School Board - Setting Goals for Success	41	2%	30	73%	60%	7%	3%	15.6	7%	0.2	336	0%
14 - T.J. Roulhac Enrichment & Activity Center - Leaders	25	0%	17	68%	47%	82%	0%	10.8	6%	0.1	387	0%
18 - Brevard Public School System - High Five Program @ Christa McAulliffe	214	0%	190	89%	44%	28%	18%	10.6	1%	0.0	393	0%
20 - African Caribbean American Catholic Center - SKILLS Mentoring Program	50	2%	44	88%	27%	64%	18%	13.1	2%	0.0	204	0%
20 - Charlotte County Public Schools - Bementary School Services Program	33	0%	28	85%	75%	11%	7%	10.8	4%	0.0	262	0%
20 - Hendry County School Board - Truancy Prevention Family Support	25	12%	10	40%	30%	0%	80%	13.5	20%	0.4	171	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,203</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>2%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

**Prevention Programs: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09**

Circuit - Provider - Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Completions									
			Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Percent with Prior Charges	Average Prior Seriousness Index <sup>3</sup>	Average Length of Stay	Six-Month Recidivism Rate <sup>4</sup>
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>Juvenile Accountability Block Grants</b>												
05 - Christian Care Center - Peer Mediation	47	0%	47	100%	28%	49%	4%	13.3	15%	0.0	77	4%
05 - First Baptist Church of Leesburg - Christian Care Center	26	0%	25	96%	72%	16%	20%	16.1	84%	0.0	132	8%
06 - National Education Training Systems - Peer Mediation Program	65	9%	33	51%	67%	27%	12%	14.4	33%	1.2	102	3%
08 - Community In Schools of Bradford County - Tornado Peer Mediation	29	21%	22	76%	59%	55%	5%	16.6	64%	0.9	152	14%
11 - Brownsville Community Development Corp. - Lifeline NAB	21	0%	20	95%	30%	90%	15%	13.2	5%	0.0	228	0%
11 - Brownsville Community Development Corp. - Restorative Justice Peer Mediation	19	0%	18	95%	0%	100%	0%	13.4	0%	0.0	174	0%
20 - Collier County Sheriffs Office - Collier Sheriffs Peer Mediation	55	2%	38	69%	63%	37%	61%	12.4	13%	0.0	81	3%
20 - Lee County Human Services - Lee County Neighborhood Accountability Board	55	5%	45	82%	91%	16%	11%	14.9	100%	0.0	208	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>5%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODS is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N=number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>The seriousness index is composed of the sum of all the scores of the prior charges that resulted in adjudication. This changed from "charges" to "adjudications" during FY 2007-08; therefore, comparisons to index calculations in previous reports should be considered accordingly. The following point values are assigned: 8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for any other charge.

<sup>4</sup>Recidivism is defined as an adjudicated juvenile or convicted adult offense occurring within 6 months of completion.

**Program Expenditures**

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 expenditures for Prevention. Expenditures are obtained from the Department’s Bureau of Finance and Accounting and from information supplied by providers.

**Florida Network Expenditures (FY 2009-10)**

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE FUNDING			FEDERAL FUNDING			TOTAL
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Title IV-E Match	Other State Expenditures	National School Lunch	Title IV-E	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b><i>Residential and Non Residential Programs</i></b>								
<b>Anchorage Children's Home of Bay County, Inc.</b> Hidle House Anchorage Family Counseling (Non-res/CINS/FINS)	V2021	\$743,632.69	\$12,095.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21,419.40	\$0.00	\$777,147.13
<b>Arnette House, Inc.</b> Arnette House - Marion County Shelter Lake & Marion County Non-Residential	V2021	\$957,570.25	\$19,540.08	\$0.00	\$28,661.00	\$34,603.85	\$0.00	\$1,040,375.18
<b>Capital City Youth Services</b> Capital City Youth Services - Someplace Else CCYS - Family Place Non Residential	V2021	\$1,048,935.26	\$16,931.88	\$0.00	\$13,766.26	\$29,985.02	\$0.00	\$1,109,618.42
<b>Children's Home Society of Florida, West Palm Beach</b> Safe Harbor Runaway Center CHS WPB Counseling Non Residential	V2021	\$991,427.38	\$17,949.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31,788.00	\$0.00	\$1,041,165.22
<b>Children's Home Society, Treasure Coast</b> Wave CREST Shelter	V2021	\$718,437.04	\$14,263.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,259.53	\$0.00	\$757,960.13
<b>CDS Family and Behavioral Health Solutions</b> Corner Drug Store-Interface Central (Runaway) Corner Drug Store- Northwest (Runaway) Corner Drug Store-East (Runaway) CDS - Family Action Non Residential	V2021	\$2,169,537.72	\$44,320.56	\$7,500.00	\$0.00	\$78,488.01	\$177,457.91	\$2,477,304.20
<b>Crosswinds Youth Services, Inc.</b> Crosswinds Shelter-Robert E. Lehton Children's Shelter 05-NON-RES-CINS/FINS	V2021	\$909,912.43	\$16,642.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$29,473.00	\$0.00	\$956,028.23
<b>Family Resources, Inc. Residential</b> Family Resources- SafePlace2B Manatee Family Resources- Pinellas North Family Resources- Pinellas South FR- Manatee Family Counseling FR- Pinellas - North Family Counseling FR- Pinellas -South Family Counseling	V2021	\$2,194,629.84	\$41,820.72	\$137,036.00	\$41,521.00	\$74,061.19	\$374,903.00	\$2,863,971.75
<b>Boys Town of Central Florida</b> Boys Town Girl's Shelter Boys Town Boys Shelter Girls and Boys Sub-Contractor Non Residential	V2021	\$525,571.56	\$9,860.40	\$11,151.83	\$2,194.02	\$17,461.93	\$0.00	\$566,239.74
<b>Florida Keys' Children's Shelter, Inc.</b> Tavernier Shelter FKCS-Community Based Non Residential	V2021	\$642,890.45	\$13,390.08	\$0.00	\$4,885.01	\$23,712.81	\$95,400.00	\$780,278.35
<b>Hillsborough County Department of Children's Services</b> Child and Family Counseling Program - Haven Poe Runaway Shelter Hillsborough County Children's Services non residential	V2021	\$1,130,831.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,130,831.03
<b>Lutheran Services of Florida Northwest, Inc.</b> Currie House Hope House LSF-NW - Counseling	V2021	\$1,374,685.79	\$22,057.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39,063.00	\$256,893.00	\$1,692,699.59
<b>Lutheran Services of Florida Southeast, Inc.</b> Lutheran Services of Fl/Broward County/Lippman Youth Shelter LSF-SE - Broward Family Center	V2021	\$1,056,663.56	\$20,058.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35,521.00	\$100,000.00	\$1,212,242.68

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE FUNDING			FEDERAL FUNDING			TOTAL
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Title IV-E Match	Other State Expenditures	National School Lunch	Title IV-E	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b><u>Residential and Non Residential Programs (continued)</u></b>								
<b>Lutheran Services of Florida Southwest, Inc.</b>	V2021	\$1,238,957.83	\$20,539.92	\$58,052.00	\$0.00	\$36,374.57	\$97,339.00	\$1,451,263.32
Oasis Youth & Family Services LSF-SW - Counseling								
<b>Miami Bridge, Inc.</b>	V2021	\$1,871,671.60	\$35,965.92	\$0.00	\$22,410.00	\$63,692.84	\$105,000.00	\$2,098,740.36
Miami Bridge Central Miami Bridge South Miami Bridge - Counseling non residential								
<b>Orange County Youth and Family Services Division</b>	V2021	\$1,287,063.11	\$0.00	\$83,614.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$99,457.00	\$1,470,134.18
Orange County Youth Shelter Orange County -Family Counseling Non residential								
<b>Sarasota Family YMCA, Inc.</b>	V2021	\$891,957.73	\$16,974.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,059.69	\$31,501.63	\$970,493.17
Sarasota YMCA Youth Shelter Sarasota YMCA - Counseling non residential								
<b>Stewart Marchman Act</b>	V2021	\$930,134.31	\$18,558.24	\$0.00	\$11,093.04	\$32,865.12	\$0.00	\$992,650.71
BEACH House SMAct nonresidential counseling								
<b>Youth and Family Alternatives, Inc.</b>	V2021	\$2,318,980.21	\$45,085.44	\$498,722.00	\$39,527.00	\$79,842.72	\$400,000.00	\$3,382,157.37
George C. Harris Runaway Shelter Runaway Alternative Project New Beginnings YFA - Counseling New Port Richey Non Residential								
<b>Youth Crisis Center, Inc.</b>	V2021	\$1,832,338.93	\$32,273.64	\$47,795.00	\$0.00	\$58,829.00	\$120,000.00	\$2,091,236.57
Youth Crisis Center - Duval YCC-Non-Residential Duval								
<b><u>Non Residential Programs only</u></b>								
<b>Bethel Community Foundation</b>	V2021	\$131,436.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$131,436.18
<b>Center for Family &amp; Child Enrichment</b>	V2021	\$382,410.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$382,410.44
<b>CHS Osceola</b>	V2021	\$204,897.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$204,897.60
<b>Juveniles Understanding Discipline and Order</b>	V2021	\$16,901.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,901.29
<b>Mt. Bethel</b>	V2021	\$74,458.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$74,458.44
<b>Tampa Housing Authority</b>	V2021	\$140,803.09	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$140,803.09
<b>Thaise Educational &amp; Exposure Tours</b>	V2021	\$77,699.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77,699.90
<b>Urban League of Palm Beach County</b>	V2021	\$233,628.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$233,628.64
<b>Wayman Community Development Corp.</b>	V2021	\$153,658.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$153,658.48
<b>Youth Advocate Program</b>	V2021	\$139,446.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139,446.46
<b><u>Programs that closed</u></b>								
<b>Florida Prevention Association</b>	V2021	\$99,579.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$99,579.06
<b>Friends of Children, Youth and Families, Inc</b>	V2021	\$262,431.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$262,431.90
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$26,753,180.20</b>	<b>\$418,328.16</b>	<b>\$843,870.90</b>	<b>\$164,057.33</b>	<b>\$742,500.68</b>	<b>\$1,857,951.54</b>	<b>\$30,779,888.81</b>

## PACE Centers for Girls Expenditures (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE FUNDING			FEDERAL FUNDING				TOTAL
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Title IV-E Match	Other State Expenditures	Behavioral			State + Federal Expenditures	
					Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Title IV-E		
<b>P.A.C.E., Inc.</b>									
PACE of Alachua	X1451	\$461,288.59	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,514.42	\$0.00	\$473,803.01
PACE of Broward	X1451	\$916,754.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$916,754.05
PACE of Collier at Immokalee	X1451	\$618,313.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,124.62	\$0.00	\$658,438.09
PACE of Escambia/Santa Rosa	X1451	\$620,344.98	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,281.81	\$0.00	\$636,626.79
PACE of Hillsborough	X1451	\$555,459.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,760.50	\$0.00	\$562,220.10
PACE of Jacksonville	X1451	\$997,500.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,322.14	\$0.00	\$1,029,823.07
PACE of Lee	X1451	\$593,383.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21,629.31	\$0.00	\$615,012.35
PACE of Leon	X1451	\$667,069.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,078.98	\$0.00	\$679,148.16
PACE of Manatee	X1451	\$618,825.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,350.23	\$0.00	\$632,175.43
PACE of Marion	X1451	\$600,858.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,413.47	\$0.00	\$620,272.01
PACE of Orange	X1451	\$600,939.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,647.80	\$0.00	\$613,587.07
PACE of Palm Beach	X1451	\$529,465.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$529,465.43
PACE of Pasco	X1451	\$471,932.47	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,253.52	\$0.00	\$485,185.99
PACE of Pinellas	X1451	\$631,199.29	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,075.92	\$0.00	\$641,275.21
PACE of Polk	X1451	\$495,954.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,365.32	\$0.00	\$506,320.02
PACE of Treasure Coast	X1451	\$462,966.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18,801.93	\$0.00	\$481,768.09
PACE of Volusia-Flagler	X1451	\$569,845.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,644.22	\$0.00	\$585,489.32
PACE Administrative State Office	X1451	\$503,730.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$503,730.40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$10,915,830</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$255,264</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$11,171,095</b>

# DELINQUENCY INTAKE

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Intake is the entry point for all juveniles referred to the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) for delinquent acts and is a responsibility of the Probation and Community Intervention Services Office. A referral is similar to an arrest in the adult criminal justice system. Youth under age 18 who are charged with a delinquent act are referred to DJJ. The purpose of the intake process is to assess a youth's risks and needs to determine the most appropriate treatment and intervention plan. Some youth are assessed through a Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC), which provides centralized delinquency intake and screening services in some areas of the state.

Each youth referred to DJJ is assigned a juvenile probation officer (JPO), who must conduct a face-to-face intake conference with the youth and his or her parents or guardian to gather information and assess the juvenile's service needs. The Department provides a recommendation to the state attorney and the juvenile court regarding appropriate sanctions and services. The recommendation is based on information from the arresting law enforcement officer and interviews with the victim(s), the youth and his or her family, and other sources such as teachers.

***75,382 youth and  
121,689  
delinquency  
referrals were  
processed during  
FY 2009-10***

Data in this chapter are presented based on the most serious offense associated with a delinquency referral for which each individual youth was referred during FY 2009-10. Trends are discussed and findings of note are brought forward. Findings are pulled from the Florida Delinquency Profile, an online publication that can be downloaded at the link below. In addition to intake data, detailed information on diversion, probation, commitment, transfers to adult court, and other topics at the state, judicial circuit, and county levels are available from the Profile. The Profile serves as the Department's primary annual reference document for descriptive statistics on delinquency referrals and youth referred. The Delinquency Profile can be downloaded at: [http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Research/Delinquency\\_Profile/index.html](http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Research/Delinquency_Profile/index.html)



**Profile of Youth**

A total of 75,382 youth were referred to DJJ during FY 2009-10, representing 121,689 delinquency referrals. The largest categories of youth referred were male (69%), white (42%), and were age 15 or older (73%) at the time of their most serious referral.

**Delinquency Intake (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)**

	AGE					Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	
Statewide	57	1,855	18,138	52,938	2,394	75,382
Percentage	0%	2%	24%	70%	3%	

	GENDER/RACE								Youth Served
	Male				Female				
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	21,048	20,238	8,447	1,911	10,568	9,233	3,189	748	75,382
Percentage	28%	27%	11%	3%	14%	12%	4%	1%	

## Statewide Delinquency and Youth Referral Rates

**Delinquency Referrals:** During FY 2009-10, there were 121,689 referrals to DJJ for a delinquent offense. This represents a delinquency referral rate of 65 youth referred for every 1,000 among the at-risk (10-17 years old) population. Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the population at risk declined by 0.5%; meanwhile, the number of delinquency referrals to DJJ decreased by 19%. This also represents a 19% decline in the delinquency referral rate from 80 to 65 referrals for every 1,000 youth at risk for delinquency in the population.

### Delinquency Referrals and Delinquency Rates (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Intake Rates of Delinquency Referrals by Population</b>					
Delinquency Referrals	150,396	146,999	145,598	138,308	121,689
Pop. 10-17	1,876,970	1,903,061	1,916,923	1,898,663	1,869,321
<b>Rate per 1,000 At-Risk Youth</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>

**Youth Referred:** Youth between the ages of 10 and 17 are considered the population most at risk of becoming delinquent. During FY 2009-10, there were more than 1.88 million youth at risk for delinquency in Florida. In this same year, 75,382 youth were referred to DJJ for a delinquent offense. This represents a youth referral rate of 40 youth referred for every 1,000 among the at-risk population. Between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10, the population at risk dropped by 0.5%; however, the number of youth referred to DJJ decreased by 20%. This also represents a 20% drop in the youth referral rate from 50 to 40 for every 1,000 youth at risk in the population.

### Youth Referrals and Delinquency Rates (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Intake Rates of Youth Referred by Population</b>					
Youth Referred	94,141	91,340	90,009	85,221	75,382
Pop. 10-17	1,876,970	1,903,061	1,916,923	1,898,663	1,869,321
<b>Rate per 1,000 At-Risk Youth</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>

## Delinquency and Youth Referred by Offense Seriousness

**Delinquency Referrals:** During FY 2009-10, a misdemeanor was the most serious offense for about half of the delinquency referrals (49%) to DJJ. Of the delinquency referrals received by the Department, 29% were for felony offenses while 22% were for other offenses. The “other offense” category includes violations of probation or conditional release, contempt of court, cases reopened, cases transferred to other counties, and interstate compact cases. Misdemeanor offenses have historically represented the most common offense category for which youth are referred to DJJ. Over the last five fiscal years, the number of delinquency referrals for misdemeanor and felony offenses declined by 18% and 25%, respectively. During the same period, the number of delinquency referrals for “other” offenses declined by 12%.

### Delinquency Referrals by Most Serious Offense Types (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Seriousness of Offenses (by Classification)</b>					
Felonies	47,976	48,380	45,154	41,059	35,823
Misdemeanors	72,207	70,364	71,080	67,827	59,258
Other Offenses	30,213	28,255	29,364	29,422	26,608
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>150,396</b>	<b>146,999</b>	<b>145,598</b>	<b>138,308</b>	<b>121,689</b>

**Youth Referred:** During FY 2009-10, a misdemeanor was the most serious offense for the majority of individual youth (55%) referred to the Department. Of the youth referred, 37% were referred for felony offenses while 8% were referred for other offenses. The “other offense” category includes violations of probation or conditional release, contempt of court, cases reopened, cases transferred to other counties, and interstate compact cases. Misdemeanor offenses have historically represented the most common offense category for which individual youth are referred to DJJ. Over the last five fiscal years, the number of youth referred for misdemeanor and felony offenses declined by 16% and 25%, respectively. During the same period, the number of individual youth referred for “other” offenses declined by 18%. The bulk of this overall decline was associated with violations of probation which declined by 21%.

### Youth Referred for Delinquency by Most Serious Offense Types (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Seriousness of Offenses (by Classification)</b>					
Felonies	37,601	37,396	35,099	32,045	28,113
Misdemeanors	49,429	47,752	48,670	46,904	41,457
Other Offenses	7,111	6,192	6,240	6,272	5,812
<b>Total Youth</b>	<b>94,141</b>	<b>91,340</b>	<b>90,009</b>	<b>85,221</b>	<b>75,382</b>

## Person Offenses

**Delinquency Referrals:** Overall, person offenses declined by 24% between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10 (from 37,626 to 28,437). The majority of person offenses during FY 2009-10 involved misdemeanor assault/battery (16,233) followed by aggravated felony assault/battery (7,158). Several offense categories declined substantially over the past two to three fiscal years. Though referrals for murder/manslaughter decreased from 128 during FY 2007-08 to 103 in FY 2008-09 (a 19% decline), such referrals rose 13% to 116 in FY 2009-10. Armed robbery continued a decrease from 1,430 during FY 2007-08 to 1,225 in FY 2008-09 and 972 in FY 2009-10, totaling a 32% drop over just two years. Over the last five years, aggravated assault or battery declined a total of 31% and misdemeanor assault or battery fell 23%.

### Delinquency Referrals for Person Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Person Offenses</b>					
Murder/Manslaughter (F)	99	126	128	103	116
Attempted Murder/Manslaughter (F)	79	85	71	82	49
Sexual Battery (F)	737	683	629	620	582
Other Felony Sex Offense (F)	1,093	906	841	864	815
Armed Robbery (F)	1,022	1,326	1,430	1,221	972
Other Robbery (F)	1,515	1,764	1,937	1,828	1,545
Aggravated Assault/Battery (F)	10,371	9,864	8,589	7,870	7,158
Resisting Arrest with Violence (F)	379	378	372	346	307
Shoot/Throw Deadly Missile (F)	938	891	734	622	541
Assault/Battery (M)	21,197	20,084	18,756	17,487	16,233
Other Misdemeanor Sex Offense (M)	196	139	159	118	119
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>37,626</b>	<b>36,246</b>	<b>33,646</b>	<b>31,161</b>	<b>28,437</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor

**Youth Referred:** Overall, the number of youth referred to DJJ for person offenses declined by 23% between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10 (from 29,631 to 22,834). The most serious referral for just over half the youth referred for person offenses during FY 2009-10 involved misdemeanor assault or battery (11,850) followed by aggravated felony assault or battery (6,321). Several offense categories declined substantially over the past two to three fiscal years. Though individual youth referred for murder/manslaughter increased from 102 during FY 2008-09 to 116 in FY 2009-10, the number of youth referred for attempted murder/manslaughter fell 39% from 80 to 49. Youth whose primary offense was armed robbery also declined from 1,283 during FY 2007-08 to 896 in FY 2009-10 (a 30% decline).

### Youth Referred for Person Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Person Offenses</b>					
Murder/Manslaughter (F)	98	126	127	102	116
Attempted Murder/Manslaughter (F)	78	83	70	80	49
Sexual Battery (F)	717	667	616	596	570
Other Felony Sex Offense (F)	1,040	880	814	821	785
Armed Robbery (F)	913	1,194	1,283	1,116	896
Other Robbery (F)	1,370	1,599	1,749	1,673	1,405
Aggravated Assault/Battery (F)	8,865	8,457	7,519	6,938	6,321
Resisting Arrest with Violence (F)	317	318	319	294	267
Shoot/Throw Deadly Missile (F)	824	792	639	540	473
Assault/Battery (M)	15,259	14,333	13,531	12,701	11,850
Other Misdemeanor Sex Offense (M)	150	101	115	84	92
<b>Total Youth</b>	<b>29,631</b>	<b>28,550</b>	<b>26,782</b>	<b>24,945</b>	<b>22,824</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor

## Property Offenses

**Delinquency Referrals:** During FY 2009-10, there were 35,722 delinquency referrals to DJJ for property offenses, a 16% decline from the previous year. Misdemeanor theft (16,516 referrals) was the most common offense, accounting for 46% of all property offenses, though it was down from 20,080 to 16,516 in 2008-09, an 18% drop. Burglary, with 11,831 referrals during FY 2009-10, was the next most common offense. It decreased 12% from the 2008-09 total of 13,506. Since 2005-06, auto theft (a felony) declined from 3,071 to 1,510 referrals in FY 2009-10 (a 51% decline).

### Delinquency Referrals for Property Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Property Offenses</b>					
Arson (F)	353	353	289	255	270
Burglary (F)	12,676	13,414	13,420	13,506	11,831
Auto Theft (F)	3,071	3,083	2,458	1,890	1,510
Grand Larceny (F)	3,462	4,070	4,005	3,449	2,938
Receiving Stolen Property (F)	336	323	328	339	302
Forgery (F)	406	392	383	336	250
Misdemeanor Theft (M)	16,984	16,966	19,560	20,080	16,516
Receiving Stolen Property (M)	4	11	49	43	30
Vandalism (M)	3,238	3,374	2,969	2,547	2,075
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>40,530</b>	<b>41,986</b>	<b>43,461</b>	<b>42,445</b>	<b>35,722</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor

**Youth Referred:** During FY 2009-10, a property offense was the most serious offense for 26,796 youth referred to DJJ, down 16% from the previous year. Misdemeanor theft (13,269 youth) was the most common offense, accounting for 50% of all youth referred for a property offense. Burglary was the next most common offense with 8,540 youth referred during FY 2009-10, though the total number of youth whose most serious referral was burglary declined 13% since 2008-09. Over the last five years, the number of youth whose most serious referral was auto theft (a felony) declined from 1,908 to 864 youth referred between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10 (a 55% decline).

### Youth Referred for Property Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Property Offenses</b>					
Arson (F)	319	310	253	231	237
Burglary (F)	9,368	9,756	9,792	9,794	8,540
Auto Theft (F)	1,908	1,809	1,416	1,106	864
Grand Larceny (F)	2,692	3,188	3,127	2,655	2,254
Receiving Stolen Property (F)	229	210	222	216	181
Forgery (F)	329	306	296	265	203
Misdemeanor Theft (M)	13,357	13,367	15,389	16,118	13,269
Receiving Stolen Property (M)	3	5	31	32	15
Vandalism (M)	1,941	2,015	1,820	1,569	1,233
<b>Total Youth</b>	<b>30,146</b>	<b>30,966</b>	<b>32,346</b>	<b>31,986</b>	<b>26,796</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor

## Substance-Related Offenses

**Delinquency Referrals:** During FY 2009-10, there were 13,911 delinquency referrals for drug and alcohol offenses, a 20% decline since 2005-06. Marijuana misdemeanor offenses accounted for more than half (57%) of the total number of drug and alcohol delinquency referrals. The most serious type of drug offenses, non-marijuana felonies, accounted for 2,427 or 17% of all drug and alcohol referrals. However, this was down 437 (15%) since 2008-09 and 2,088 (46%) since 2006-07. Referrals for marijuana felonies declined substantially (27%) over the past five years (from 1,487 to 1,089).

### Delinquency Referrals for Illegal Substance (Drug) Related Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Illegal Substance (Drug) Related Referrals</b>					
Felony Non-Marijuana Drug Offenses (F)	4,333	4,515	3,602	2,865	2,427
Felony Marijuana (F)	1,487	1,413	1,405	1,242	1,089
Misdemeanor Marijuana (M)	8,822	8,383	8,889	8,054	7,907
Drug Paraphernalia (M)	806	873	825	810	846
Other Misdemeanor Drug Offense (M)	57	78	111	94	84
Possess Alcohol (M)	1,838	1,894	1,888	1,689	1,508
Other Alcohol (M)	78	80	53	61	50
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>17,421</b>	<b>17,236</b>	<b>16,773</b>	<b>14,815</b>	<b>13,911</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor



**Youth Referred:** During FY 2009-10, there were 9,862 individual youth referred to DJJ whose most serious offense was drug or alcohol-related. Marijuana misdemeanor offenses have declined just under 8% since 2005-06, and accounted for over half (54%) the total number of youth whose most serious charge was a drug or alcohol offense in 2009-10. The most serious type of drug offenses, non-marijuana felonies, accounted for 1,829 or 19% of all youth referred for drug and alcohol offenses. This is down from 3,004 or 25% of the total in FY 2005-06. The number of youth referred to DJJ for non-marijuana felonies declined substantially (28%) over the last five years (from 2,904 to 2,078).

### Youth Referred for Illegal Substance (Drug) Related Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Illegal Substance (Drug) Related Referrals</b>					
Felony Non-Marijuana Drug Offenses (F)	3,004	3,076	2,516	2,059	1,829
Felony Marijuana (F)	1,143	1,062	1,046	926	841
Misdemeanor Marijuana (M)	5,791	5,465	5,678	5,153	5,328
Drug Paraphernalia (M)	497	530	509	505	536
Other Misdemeanor Drug Offense (M)	32	52	68	44	58
Possess Alcohol (M)	1,474	1,451	1,497	1,325	1,227
Other Alcohol (M)	67	63	47	47	43
<b>Total Youth</b>	<b>12,008</b>	<b>11,699</b>	<b>11,361</b>	<b>10,059</b>	<b>9,862</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor

## Public Disorder Offenses

**Delinquency Referrals:** During FY 2009-10, there were 13,255 delinquency referrals for public disorder offenses, an 18% decline since FY 2008-09. Disorderly conduct offenses accounted for 38% of the total number of public disorder delinquency referrals. The most serious type of public disorder offense—felony carrying of a concealed weapon—decreased from 539 referrals during FY 2007-08 to 336 referrals during FY 2009-10 (a 38% decline over two years). Misdemeanor carrying of a concealed weapon decreased from 620 referrals during FY 2005-06 to 322 referrals during FY 2009-10 (a 48% decline in the last five years).

### Delinquency Referrals for Public Disorder Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Public Disorder Referrals</b>					
Carrying a Concealed Firearm (F)	383	483	539	459	336
Carrying a Concealed Weapon (M)	620	602	468	376	322
Disorderly Conduct (M)	7,462	6,810	6,346	6,167	4,976
Trespassing (M)	4,938	5,002	4,960	4,340	3,530
Loitering and Prowling (M)	1,485	1,633	1,751	1,930	1,623
Violation of Game-Fish-Boat Laws (M)	96	110	111	85	92
Resist Arrest Without Violence (M)	2,777	2,802	2,824	2,716	2,376
<b>Total Referrals</b>	<b>17,761</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>16,999</b>	<b>16,073</b>	<b>13,255</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor

**Youth Referred:** During FY 2009-10 there were 7,538 individual youth referred to DJJ whose most serious offense was related to public disorder. Disorderly conduct offenses accounted for 43% of the total number of individual youth whose most serious offense was a public disorder delinquency referral, and trespassing accounted for 1,879 (25%) of the total for this category. The number of youth referred for the most serious type of public disorder offense, felony carrying of a concealed weapon, decreased from 380 youth referred during FY 2007-08 to 237 youth referred during FY 2009-10 (a 38% decline). Over the past five years, misdemeanor carrying of a concealed weapon decreased from 408 youth referred during FY 2005-06 to 203 youth referred during FY 2009-10 (a 50% decline).

### Youth Referred for Public Disorder Offenses (FY 2005-06 through FY 2009-10)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Public Disorder Referrals</b>					
Carrying a Concealed Firearm (F)	271	339	380	339	237
Carrying a Concealed Weapon (M)	408	370	283	223	203
Disorderly Conduct (M)	4,857	4,446	4,166	4,011	3,248
Trespassing (M)	2,672	2,574	2,591	2,215	1,879
Loitering and Prowling (M)	738	850	903	958	822
Violation of Game-Fish-Boat Laws (M)	69	84	87	71	75
Resist Arrest Without Violence (M)	1,201	1,217	1,266	1,235	1,074
<b>Total Youth</b>	<b>10,216</b>	<b>9,880</b>	<b>9,676</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>7,538</b>

(F) = Felony (M) = Misdemeanor

## Program Expenditures

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 expenditures for Juvenile Assessment Centers. Expenditures are obtained from the Department's Bureau of Finance and Accounting and from information submitted by private providers.

### Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC) Expenditures (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	County	Contract #	STATE FUNDING		FEDERAL FUNDING			TOTAL	
			DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b>Agency for Community Treatment Services</b>									
Hillsborough Juvenile Assessment Center	Hillsborough	M8J01	\$923,610.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$923,610.36
<b>DISC Village, Inc.</b>									
DISC Village Screening - Leon JAC	Leon	P2020	\$418,158.08	\$50,694.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$468,852.08
<b>First Step Adolescent Services, Inc.</b>									
First Step Adolescent Services Detention Screening (ended May 2010)	Orange	I6J02	\$301,462.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$301,462.46
<b>Human Services Association</b>									
Juvenile Services Screening Circuit 9	Orange	P2038	\$320,122.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$320,122.64
JAC Circuit 10		X1414/X1575	\$393,581.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$393,581.52
<b>Juvenile Services Program</b>									
JAC - Brevard	Brevard	P2026	\$214,599.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$214,599.08
Juvenile Alternative Sanctions Program (JASP) Dade	Dade	X1439	\$602,482.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$602,482.80
Manatee JAC (Juvenile Services Program) (ended Sept 2009)	Manatee	P2046	\$16,304.86	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,304.86
<b>Miami Dade Police Department</b>									
Miami-Dade Juvenile Assessment Center	Miami-Dade	X1543	\$683,638.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$683,638.50
<b>Operation PAR, Inc.</b>									
Juvenile Assessment Center Circuit 6		X1462	\$650,415.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650,415.00
JAC Circuit 6	Pinellas	P2025	\$336,766.52	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$336,766.52
<b>Pasco County Sheriff's Office</b>									
JAC/Pasco Detention Screening Circuit 6	Pasco	X1307	\$220,399.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,261.20	\$0.00	\$227,660.24
<b>Psychotherapeutic Services of Florida, Inc.</b>									
JAC Circuit 9	Orange	P2039	\$537,504.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$537,504.12
JAC Circuit 17	Brow ard	P2021	\$429,302.22						\$429,302.22
<b>Seminole County Sheriff's Office</b>									
Juvenile Assessment Center Circuit 18	Seminole	X1441	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,000.00
<b>The Centers</b>									
The Centers Juvenile Assessment Center Circuit 5	Marion	P2022	\$260,487.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$260,487.35
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$6,408,835</b>	<b>\$50,694.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$7,261.20</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$6,206,302.40</b>

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Administration, Finance & Accounting  
Provider self-reported funding



# DETENTION SERVICES

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Detention is utilized for youth who are held pursuant to a court order or have been arrested for a violation of the law and when less restrictive interim placement alternatives prior to adjudication and disposition are not

*In FY 2009-10, there were 25 secure detention facilities with 2,007 beds in operation in the State of Florida.*

appropriate. In Florida, a youth may be detained only when specific statutory criteria, outlined in Section 985.255, Florida Statutes, are met. Criteria for detention include current offenses, prior history, legal status, and any aggravating or mitigating factors. The Florida Legislature placed restrictions on the use of detention through intent language that is outlined in Section 985.02, Florida Statutes.

A Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) is completed by the

Department's detention screening staff to determine whether the youth is to be placed in secure or home detention. The Department, in agreement with representatives appointed by the Conference of Circuit Judges, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association, the Public Defenders Association, the Florida Sheriff's Association, and the Florida Association of Chiefs of Police, developed this instrument in accordance with Section 985.245, Florida Statutes.

Youth in secure detention receive 300 minutes of educational services daily. Educational services are provided in cooperation with the local school system. Youth also receive medical, mental health, and dental services, including health education. Youth are provided meals consistent with USDA standards and menus approved by a certified nutritionist.

A youth may not be held in secure or home detention for more than 24 hours without a detention review hearing. This hearing is conducted by a circuit judge who reviews the DRAI to determine whether there is probable cause to believe the youth committed the offense and whether there is a need for continued placement in secure detention or home detention. At this hearing the youth may be represented by a private attorney or a court-appointed public defender, or the youth can choose to waive the right to counsel. The following is a brief definition of the two types of detention currently used in Florida:

## **Secure Detention**

Secure detention is the temporary care and custody of a youth within the physical confines of a detention center pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Unlike adults, juveniles in Florida have no right to bail.

## **Home Detention Supervision**

Home detention is the temporary custody of a youth while released to the physical custody of a parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive environment pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.

**Profile of Youth**

The following tables provide demographic data taken from the Department’s Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The Profile data are based on the number of youth, unduplicated, who were served through secure detention during FY 2009-10. A total of 25,008 individual youth were served through secure detention services, and 19,170 were served through home detention services during FY 2009-10.

**Secure Detention (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)**

	AGE					Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	
Statewide	0	210	4,667	18,273	1,858	25,008
Percentage	0%	1%	19%	73%	7%	

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	6,403	9,358	3,006	863	2,130	2,421	620	207	25,008
Percentage	26%	37%	12%	3%	9%	10%	2%	1%	

**Home Detention (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)**

	AGE					Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	
Statewide	0	323	4,304	13,789	754	19,170
Percentage	0%	2%	22%	72%	4%	

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	4,997	7,449	2,351	746	1,326	1,781	373	147	19,170
Percentage	26%	39%	12%	4%	7%	9%	2%	1%	

## Detention Program Listing by Judicial Circuit

The following table provides a listing of the 25 juvenile detention centers that are currently operating. If comparing this chart to FY 2008-09 data, please note this table excludes the St. Johns Regional Juvenile Detention Center that was permanently closed on June 30, 2009. The centers are listed by judicial circuit, county, name, catchment area, and number of beds.

### Detention Program Listings by Circuit<sup>1</sup>

Circuit	County	Facility Name	County Catchment Area	Fixed Beds
1	Escambia	Escambia Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Escambia, Santa Rosa	50
1	Okaloosa	Okaloosa Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Okaloosa, Walton	50
2	Leon	Leon Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Leon, Gadsden, Jefferson, Franklin, Liberty, Madison, Taylor, Wakulla	56
4	Duval	Duval Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Duval, Clay, Nassau, St. Johns	144
5	Marion	Marion Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Marion, Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter	88
6	Pasco	Pasco Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Pasco	57
6	Pinellas	Pinellas Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Pinellas	120
7	Volusia	Volusia Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Volusia, Flagler	90
8	Alachua	Alachua Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Levy, Suwanee, Union, Putnam	72
9	Orange	Orange Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Orange	151
9	Osceola	Osceola Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Osceola	50
10	Polk	Polk Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Polk, Hardee, Highlands	90
11	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Miami-Dade	226
12	Manatee	Manatee Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto	72
13	Hillsborough	Hillsborough Regional Juvenile Detention Center - East	Hillsborough	50
13	Hillsborough	Hillsborough Regional Juvenile Detention Center - West	Hillsborough	93
14	Bay	Bay Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Washington	52
15	Palm Beach	Palm Beach Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Palm Beach	93
16	Monroe	Monroe Regional Detention Center	Monroe	15
17	Broward	Broward Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Broward	109
18	Brevard	Brevard Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Brevard	52
18	Seminole	Seminole Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Seminole	39
19	St. Lucie	St. Lucie Regional Juvenile Detention Center	St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee	78
20	Collier	Collier Regional Juvenile Detention	Collier	50
20	Lee	Southwest Regional Juvenile Detention Center	Lee, Hendry, Glades, Charlotte	60
<b>Total</b>				<b>2007</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table excludes the St. Johns facility, which was permanently closed on June 30, 2009.



## Program Evaluation

Detention services are evaluated through the Department's Quality Assurance (QA) process using a set of standards developed specifically for detention programs. These standards are based on the criteria set by national standards, state policy, and Florida Statutes.

### Quality Assurance Performance

The following table ranks the detention centers that received a QA performance score during FY 2009-10. The Okaloosa Regional Juvenile Detention Center operated by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice received the highest performance rating with an 84%.

#### Detention QA Performance Rankings

Rank	Circuit	County	Program Name	Overall Percent	Overall Rating
<b>Secure Detention</b>					
1	1	Okaloosa	Okaloosa Regional Juvenile Detention Center	84%	Commendable Performance
2	14	Bay	Bay Regional Juvenile Detention Center	81%	Commendable Performance
2	4	Duval	Duval Regional Juvenile Detention Center	81%	Commendable Performance
2	15	Palm Beach	Palm Beach Regional Juvenile Detention Center	81%	Commendable Performance
3	17	Broward	Broward Regional Juvenile Detention Center	80%	Commendable Performance
4	6	Pasco	Pasco Regional Juvenile Detention Center	79%	Acceptable Performance
5	9	Orange	Orange Regional Juvenile Detention Center	78%	Acceptable Performance
5	19	St. Lucie	St. Lucie Regional Juvenile Detention Center	78%	Acceptable Performance
5	7	Volusia	Volusia Regional Juvenile Detention Center	78%	Acceptable Performance
6	2	Leon	Leon Regional Juvenile Detention Center	77%	Acceptable Performance
7	8	Alachua	Alachua Regional Juvenile Detention Center	76%	Acceptable Performance
7	12	Manatee	Manatee Regional Juvenile Detention Center	76%	Acceptable Performance
7	5	Marion	Marion Regional Juvenile Detention Center	76%	Acceptable Performance
8	18	Brevard	Brevard Regional Juvenile Detention Center	75%	Acceptable Performance
8	11	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade Regional Juvenile Detention Center	75%	Acceptable Performance
8	16	Monroe	Monroe Regional Juvenile Detention Center	75%	Acceptable Performance
8	10	Polk	Polk Regional Juvenile Detention Center	75%	Acceptable Performance
8	18	Seminole	Seminole Regional Juvenile Detention Center	75%	Acceptable Performance
8	20	Lee	Southwest Regional Juvenile Detention Center	75%	Acceptable Performance
9	20	Collier	Collier Regional Juvenile Detention Center	73%	Acceptable Performance
9	1	Escambia	Escambia Regional Juvenile Detention Center	73%	Acceptable Performance
9	13	Hillsborough	Hillsborough West Regional Juvenile Detention Center	73%	Acceptable Performance
9	6	Pinellas	Pinellas Regional Juvenile Detention Center	73%	Acceptable Performance
10	13	Hillsborough	Hillsborough East Regional Juvenile Detention Center	72%	Acceptable Performance
11	9	Osceola	Osceola Regional Juvenile Detention Center	68%	Minimal Performance

## Program Profiles

**Secure Detention** - When the utilization rate is under 100%, the detention center is, on average, operating below its designed capacity. When this rate is over 100%, the detention center is, on average, operating above its designed capacity. The consequences of overutilization include overcrowding and higher youth-to-staff ratios. During FY 2009-10, the average daily population in secure detention centers was 1,245 youth and the average length of stay was 11 days. There were 41,606 admissions and 3,924 transfers to Florida's 25 secure detention centers. Transfers include transfers to home detention, other detention centers, and commitment programs. Utilization statistics for secure detention facilities during FY 2009-10 are presented in the table below.

### Secure Detention Utilization (FY 2009-10)

Facility	Average Daily Population	Total Service Days	Operating Capacity	Average Utilization Rate	Daily Population		Admissions	Transfers In	Average Length of Stay <sup>1</sup>
					Minimum	Maximum			
<b>Secure Detention</b>									
Alachua	39	14,231	72	54%	18	59	1,266	194	10
Bay	24	8,901	52	47%	10	47	720	105	11
Brevard	34	12,236	52	64%	19	50	1,141	90	10
Broward	91	33,148	109	83%	62	119	3,351	359	9
Collier	34	12,360	50	68%	15	57	885	192	12
Duval	97	35,409	144	67%	67	121	2,844	272	11
Escambia	46	16,658	50	91%	30	62	1,297	97	12
Hillsborough East	32	11,538	50	63%	17	48	1,254	154	8
Hillsborough West	47	17,171	93	51%	34	67	1,701	63	10
Leon	26	9,567	56	47%	15	45	903	61	10
Manatee	46	16,652	72	63%	28	67	1,426	96	11
Marion	46	16,725	88	52%	27	64	1,437	145	11
Miami-Dade	118	43,214	226	52%	92	142	3,649	241	11
Monroe	6	2,108	15	39%	0	15	164	13	12
Okaloosa	30	11,118	50	61%	18	47	695	84	14
Orange	86	31,301	151	57%	61	153	4,116	201	7
Osceola	21	7,486	50	41%	3	46	1,141	197	6
Palm Beach	62	22,568	93	66%	42	97	1,990	253	10
Pasco	29	10,740	57	52%	10	48	941	136	10
Pinellas	70	25,549	120	58%	35	101	2,269	137	11
Polk	52	19,041	90	58%	30	74	1,725	59	11
Seminole	39	14,182	39	100%	23	59	1,306	253	9
St. Lucie	48	17,542	78	62%	27	77	1,689	100	10
SW Florida	60	21,812	60	100%	37	85	1,955	239	10
Volusia	63	23,013	90	70%	38	90	1,741	183	12
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>461,756</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>41,606</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>11</b>

<sup>1</sup> The average length of stay is computed for youth released during FY 2009-10.

**Home Detention** - During FY 2009-10, the average daily population under home detention supervision was 1,654 youth and the average length of stay was 23 days. There were 26,777 placements into home detention supervision status during FY 2009-10. Utilization statistics for home detention supervision during FY 2009-10 are presented in the table below.

### Home Detention Utilization (FY 2009-10)

Facility	Average Daily Population	Total Service Days	Daily Population		Admissions	Average Length of Stay <sup>1</sup>
			Minimum	Maximum		
<b>Home Detention</b>						
Alachua	32	11,757	15	60	600	19
Bay	11	3,989	4	22	172	21
Brevard	52	19,130	38	76	880	20
Broward	104	38,129	74	135	1,984	20
Collier	10	3,655	1	25	416	9
Duval	278	101,418	231	352	1,786	53
Escambia	101	36,960	75	132	1,269	29
Hillsborough East	34	12,412	22	57	956	13
Hillsborough West	60	22,073	34	96	1,987	11
Leon	54	19,665	38	72	503	38
Manatee	23	8,515	7	38	545	16
Marion	100	36,327	74	130	1,187	31
Miami-Dade	115	41,971	82	144	2,620	16
Monroe	2	873	0	6	45	18
Okaloosa	3	1,204	0	10	68	17
Orange	67	24,610	38	96	2,096	11
Osceola	25	9,305	12	52	378	23
Palm Beach	169	61,728	146	193	1,773	34
Pasco	13	4,586	0	25	252	18
Pinellas	92	33,613	47	144	1,623	21
Polk	102	37,282	82	142	1,419	26
Seminole	72	26,101	44	102	1,315	20
St. Lucie	51	18,607	31	73	972	19
SW Florida	63	23,120	42	105	1,563	14
Volusia	19	6,821	9	31	368	18
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>603,851</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>23</b>

<sup>1</sup> The average length of stay is computed for youth released during FY 2009-10.

## Program Expenditures

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 state expenditures for each detention facility. Expenditures are obtained from the Department's Bureau of Finance and Accounting.

### Secure Detention Expenditures (FY 2009-10)

DETENTION CENTER	Beds	010000 Salaries & Benefits	030000 OPS	040000 Expenses	060000 Fixed Capital Outlay	OTHER	100777, 100778 Contracted Services & Expenses	TOTAL Expenditures
Alachua Regional Detention Center	72	\$2,723,766.93	\$145,578.01	\$218,965.55	\$6,203.10	\$132,628.42	\$386,181.17	\$3,613,323.18
Bay Regional Detention Center	52	\$1,951,327.03	\$118,541.38	\$145,951.36	\$37,984.45	\$246,235.06	\$263,301.41	\$2,763,340.69
Brevard Regional Detention Center	52	\$2,245,529.34	\$24,542.74	\$142,438.97	\$9,646.99	\$103,054.20	\$330,015.48	\$2,855,227.72
Broward Regional Detention Center	109	\$3,935,924.54	\$46,902.88	\$379,443.45	\$7,064.99	\$367,478.73	\$848,036.68	\$5,584,851.27
Collier Regional Detention Center	50	\$1,868,002.40	\$5,479.26	\$161,323.72	\$0.00	\$150,623.69	\$375,035.57	\$2,560,464.64
Duval Regional Detention Center	144	\$4,323,854.13	\$45,996.66	\$405,942.64	\$12,794.94	\$432,436.81	\$852,277.48	\$6,073,302.66
Escambia Regional Detention Center	50	\$2,115,951.14	\$179,134.67	\$566,335.19	\$0.00	\$257,037.23	\$293,671.88	\$3,412,130.11
Hillsborough Regional Detention Ctr East	50	\$2,074,377.48	\$37,986.44	\$169,666.44	\$3,022.00	\$72,449.18	\$452,799.70	\$2,810,301.24
Hillsborough Regional Detention Ctr West	93	\$3,211,951.41	\$154,899.18	\$250,983.88	\$8,210.68	\$298,711.34	\$420,840.20	\$4,345,596.69
Leon Regional Detention Center	56	\$2,195,648.38	\$28,694.42	\$208,811.08	\$9,746.00	\$219,211.57	\$326,436.55	\$2,988,548.00
Manatee Regional Detention Center	72	\$2,745,116.59	\$41,577.56	\$176,545.92	\$8,577.00	\$183,998.39	\$486,370.69	\$3,642,186.15
Marion Regional Detention Center	88	\$3,016,086.66	\$261,032.94	\$333,665.00	\$1,656.50	\$290,281.43	\$484,078.91	\$4,386,801.44
Miami-Dade Regional Detention Center	226	\$8,957,027.75	\$54,861.83	\$1,277,474.70	\$31,481.50	\$923,129.00	\$1,360,038.42	\$12,604,013.20
Monroe Detention Center	15	\$606,989.37	\$5,714.96	\$35,433.04	\$0.00	\$22,510.28	\$94,619.17	\$765,266.82
Okaloosa Regional Detention Center	42	\$1,992,014.11	\$80,018.08	\$213,470.51	\$10,901.52	\$96,147.34	\$254,494.10	\$2,647,045.66
Orange Regional Detention Center	151	\$5,270,031.02	\$53,693.50	\$377,412.68	\$10,629.18	\$372,156.85	\$874,438.79	\$6,958,362.02
Osceola Detention Center	50	\$1,974,477.06	\$27,893.77	\$205,859.41	\$0.00	\$65,945.30	\$377,629.55	\$2,651,805.09
Palm Beach Regional Detention Center	93	\$3,438,141.29	\$19,461.87	\$316,145.24	\$0.00	\$279,305.76	\$789,840.36	\$4,842,894.52
Pasco Regional Detention Center	57	\$2,306,911.75	\$39,541.06	\$153,664.57	\$3,016.00	\$115,887.84	\$436,030.17	\$3,055,051.39
Pinellas Regional Detention Center	120	\$3,991,178.92	\$33,022.79	\$368,065.67	\$0.00	\$315,065.76	\$656,037.81	\$5,363,370.95
Polk Regional Detention Center	90	\$3,817,188.57	\$33,557.72	\$374,823.88	\$11,743.94	\$134,700.06	\$528,867.05	\$4,900,881.22
Seminole Regional Detention Center	39	\$1,589,001.26	\$94,321.22	\$107,525.04	\$5,600.00	\$111,050.20	\$327,601.78	\$2,235,099.50
Southwest Florida Regional Detention Ctr	60	\$2,253,986.48	\$23,221.24	\$248,971.80	\$24,207.00	\$165,951.42	\$546,832.60	\$3,263,170.54
St. Johns Regional Detention Center	50	\$12,331.32	\$232.12	\$20,433.05	\$0.00	\$56,921.24	\$0.00	\$89,917.73
St. Lucie Regional Detention Center	78	\$2,923,409.94	\$20,711.90	\$212,797.46	\$5,019.77	\$275,137.35	\$591,794.27	\$4,028,870.69
Volusia Regional Detention Center	90	\$3,789,824.80	\$174,423.22	\$268,002.18	\$4,994.00	\$403,274.48	\$465,261.68	\$5,105,780.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>\$75,330,049.67</b>	<b>\$1,751,041.42</b>	<b>\$7,340,152.43</b>	<b>\$212,499.56</b>	<b>\$6,091,328.93</b>	<b>\$12,822,531.47</b>	<b>\$103,547,603.48</b>

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Administration, Finance & Accounting



# PROBATION SERVICES

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The purpose of Probation and Community Intervention is to increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective intervention and case management services to youth on diversion, probation,

*During FY 2009-10, Probation and Community Intervention programs served more than 60,000 youth.*

and post-commitment supervision. Probation and Community Intervention promotes offender accountability using restorative sanctions and treatment services that strengthen families and help support youth in becoming responsible citizens.

**Diversion services** are non-judicial alternatives used to keep less serious offenders from being handled through the traditional juvenile justice system. These services are intended to intervene at an early stage

of delinquency, decrease subsequent offenses during and after participation in the programs, and provide for an array of services to juvenile offenders. These services can range from programs such as teen courts, mediation services, and the Juvenile Alternative Sanctions Program, to more intensive services like Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services.

**Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services (IDDS)** programs offer services to a specific population of juvenile offenders who are at high risk of becoming chronic offenders, but who qualify for diversion based on certain criminogenic needs. Risk to reoffend is based on the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT) assessment instrument. These factors include school behavior and performance problems, family problems, substance abuse issues, and pre-delinquent behaviors such as running away. IDDS are provided through a competitively procured private service provider in each of Florida's 20 judicial circuits.

Intensive case management services are provided six days a week and include services outside the normal 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. workday to ensure that youth and families have adequate access. Typical intervention services include:

- Treatment plan supervision
- Diagnostic evaluation services
- Social and life skills enhancement
- Substance-abuse counseling
- Pre-vocational services
- Restitution
- Behavior management
- Mental health services
- Counseling services
- Community services
- Academic assistance
- Transportation

An integral part of program service delivery is the establishment of appropriate linkages with local resources that can provide services at a reduced cost. The length of participation is designed to be between five and seven months. Release from the program is based on the youth's performance in the program and an assessment of the potential for reoffending.

**Probation Supervision** is ordered by the court in cases involving a youth who has been determined to have committed a delinquent act. While on probation the youth’s activities are restricted in lieu of commitment to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Juvenile probation officers (JPO) are employees of the Department who serve as the primary case manager for the purpose of managing, coordinating, and monitoring the services provided and sanctions required for each youth.

*The Positive Achievement Change Tool is used by the JPO to assess a youth’s needs and risk to public safety.*

In addition to case management services, the JPO is responsible for the intake of youth upon arrest. Intake services begin when the youth is delivered to the Department for a criminal history records search, screening for detention placement, a suicide risk assessment, a risk and needs assessment, and a mental health and substance-abuse screening. After this initial contact with the youth, the JPO must interview the youth, his or her parents, the arresting officer, the victim(s), and other parties in order to make a recommendation to the state attorney regarding whether to file a petition for court processing. Youth placed in residential commitment programs are assigned a JPO who will assist the parent(s)/guardian(s) and program staff, as necessary, to ensure communication is conducive to the youth’s successful completion of the program.

*Juvenile probation officers have two main functions: intake services and supervision of youth.*

Planning for the youth’s transition back into the community begins at the commitment conference when appropriate post-commitment services are identified. Successful transition involves the ongoing efforts of the youth, parent(s)/guardian(s), treatment team, and JPO. Prior to the youth’s release from residential care the program will conduct an exit conference to finalize plans for the youth’s release. It is at this time that the JPO will make post-residential service referrals, if required.

For probation youth, a Youth Empowered Success (YES) Plan is developed that serves as the primary planning tool for the administration and organization of case management services. The YES Plan describes the action steps and target dates for completion of all court-ordered sanctions and goals in order to earn a recommendation for termination from supervision. While the youth is under supervision of the Department on probation, conditional release or post-commitment probation, the JPO will make contact (e.g., face-to-face, telephone, review of written reports) with the youth, family, law enforcement, and service providers to ensure compliance with the court order and YES Plan sanctions and goals. Violations of probation include both new law violations and non-law or technical violations, such as chronic truancy or refusal to attend a day treatment program. The JPO may file an affidavit of violation of probation with the state attorney who will decide whether to petition the court for a hearing. The court approves final termination from probation.

The PACT is used by the JPO to assess a youth’s needs and risk to public safety. The most appropriate level of probation supervision is determined based on risk factors statistically validated to predict risk to reoffend, including criminal history and the current offense. A reassessment instrument is completed every 90 days or sooner if a change in supervision is needed because of a new law violation or if the youth’s degree of

compliance changes. The frequency of intervention with the youth is based on the youth's level of risk to re-offend based upon the PACT, the youth's compliance with court-ordered sanctions, and participation in treatment.

**Probation Day Treatment** programs are facility-based and target youth on probation in need of a higher level of supervision and service. Youth participate in day treatment supervision, programming, and education. Day treatment programs provide counseling, recreation, vocational training and on-site educational programs during the day as well as evenings and often weekends. JPOs or counselors monitor progress of the youth at home, school, and work and compliance with court sanctions. In addition, individual, family, and small group counseling may be provided. All day treatment programs are operated by providers under contract with DJJ. AMIKids is the major provider of day treatment services across the state. Four other providers also provide day treatment services in Florida for DJJ.

**Post-Commitment Services** are provided to youth released from residential commitment programs. These programs assist with transitioning youth back into their homes and communities. Types of services include contracted day treatment services, contracted community supervision services, state-operated community supervision services, and residential vocational training. Youth can either be placed on a conditional release or post-commitment probation status.

Day treatment programs for youth on conditional release are similar to those serving youth at the front end of the system. Activities include on-site educational services, counseling, recreation, and community service projects. Community supervision services involve a DJJ JPO or a case manager from a contracted program monitoring the progress of youth at home, school, or work and compliance with other sanctions (curfew, community service, and restitution). Although length of supervision varies, most programs are designed to last three to seven months.

Post-commitment probation (PCP) is a statutorily defined probationary status for juveniles released from DJJ custody but over whom the juvenile court has retained jurisdiction. Similar to probation, the objectives of PCP are to monitor behavior, direct juveniles to community services appropriate to their needs, and aid juveniles in recognizing alternatives to crime. The court must approve termination from PCP. There are some post-commitment residential programs listed in this report. These programs were contracted through Probation and Community Intervention to provide additional services post-release from a residential commitment program.

**Redirection** was established by the Florida Legislature to use community-based alternatives in lieu of residential commitment for those youth that meet certain criteria. Redirection is an alternative option that can be used by JPOs as a sanction for lack of compliance with their YES Plan. The Redirection program is offered in 19 of Florida's 20 judicial circuits (none in Circuit 3) and allows the youth and family to participate in Functional Family Therapy (FFT) or Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) instead of being placed in a residential facility.



MST services consist of intensive family- and community-based treatment that addresses the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior in juvenile offenders. The multi-systemic approach views individuals as being nested within a complex network of interconnected systems that encompass individual, family, and extra-familial (peer, school, neighborhood) factors. Intervention may be necessary in any one or a combination of these systems. MST services target chronic or substance abusing juvenile offenders and their families at high risk of out-of-home placement. The major goal of MST is to empower parents with the skills and resources needed to independently address the difficulties that arise in raising teenagers, and to empower youth to cope with family, peer, school, and neighborhood problems.

FFT is an empirically grounded and well documented family intervention program for dysfunctional youth. FFT is applied to a wide range of problem youth and their families in various multiethnic and multicultural contexts. Interventions range, on average, from 8 to 12 one-hour sessions for mild cases and up to 30 sessions of direct service for more difficult situations, with sessions spread over a 3 month period. FFT is conducted both in clinical settings as an outpatient therapy and as a home-based model.

Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) is an intervention service for at-risk youth and those who abuse substances or are delinquent. BSFT has two goals: (1) improve familial relationships that evolve from behavior problems presented by a youth, and (2) improve familial relationships between groups (peers, school, etc.) that impact the behavior of the youth. BSFT also addresses conflict that may be caused by differences in cultural norms and values.

Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL) combines group therapy and family therapy into one continuum of care to treat children and adolescents ages 10-18 who have severe emotional and behavioral problems (e.g., conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder) and frequently co-occurring problems such as depression, alcohol or drug use, chronic truancy, destruction of property, domestic violence, or suicidal ideation. PLL teaches families how to reestablish adult authority through consistent limits while reclaiming a loving relationship. It includes six multifamily sessions, conducted by two facilitators that employ group discussions, videotapes, age-specific breakout sessions, and role-plays. Individual families also receive intensive 1- to 2-hour family therapy sessions based on a structural-strategic model in an outpatient or home-based setting to practice the skills learned in the group setting. PLL's integration of group sessions and family therapy is designed to help families apply skills and concepts to real-life situations and prevent relapse.

## Profile of Youth

The following tables provide demographic data taken from DJJ's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Profile data are based on the number of youth, unduplicated, who were provided services offered by the Probation and Community Intervention services during FY 2009-10.

### Diversion Services (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	5	563	6,253	14,852	568	22,241
Percentage	0%	3%	28%	67%	3%	100%

### GENDER/RACE

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	6,382	4,321	1,964	453	4,420	3,254	1,182	265	22,241
Percentage	29%	19%	9%	2%	20%	15%	5%	1%	100%

### Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	1	261	1,491	2,262	59	4,074
Percentage	0%	6%	37%	56%	1%	100%

### GENDER/RACE

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	1,251	1,000	489	128	554	444	172	36	4,074
Percentage	31%	25%	12%	3%	14%	11%	4%	1%	100%

### Probation Services (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	1	314	7,939	24,850	2,649	35,753
Percentage	0%	1%	22%	70%	7%	100%

### GENDER/RACE

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	10,729	11,050	4,305	910	3,513	4,014	940	292	35,753
Percentage	30%	31%	12%	3%	10%	11%	3%	1%	100%

**Probation Enhancement Services** (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	0	14	269	1,104	178	1,565
Percentage	0%	1%	17%	71%	11%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	496	547	185	26	119	165	19	8	1,565
Percentage	32%	35%	12%	2%	8%	11%	1%	1%	100%

**Day Treatment and Minimum-Risk Commitment Programs** (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	0	0	439	1,640	71	2,150
Percentage	0%	0%	20%	76%	3%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	458	920	248	82	137	239	44	22	2,150
Percentage	21%	43%	12%	4%	6%	11%	2%	1%	100%

**Redirection Programs** (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	0	4	345	1,295	69	1,713
Percentage	0%	0%	20%	76%	4%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male			Female			Youth Served
	White	Black	Unknown	White	Black	Unknown	
Statewide	653	570	5	256	228	1	1,713
Percentage	38%	33%	0%	15%	14%	0%	100%

**Post-Commitment Services: Provider-Operated** (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	0	5	534	4,345	955	5,839
Percentage	0%	0%	9%	74%	16%	100%

	GENDER/RACE								Youth Served
	Male				Female				
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	1,461	2,762	606	204	301	400	84	21	5,839
Percentage	25%	47%	10%	3%	5%	7%	1%	0%	100%

**Post-Commitment Services: State-Operated** (FY 2009-10 Individual Youth Served)

	AGE					Youth Served
	0—7	8—11	12—14	15—17	18+	
Statewide	0	3	237	2,336	620	3,196
Percentage	0%	0%	7%	73%	19%	100%

	GENDER/RACE								Youth Served
	Male				Female				
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	
Statewide	1,031	1,379	311	81	190	162	39	3	3,196
Percentage	32%	43%	10%	3%	6%	5%	1%	0%	100%

## Program Evaluation

Juvenile Probation and Community Intervention programs are evaluated using the Department's Quality Assurance (QA) process following a set of standards developed for these program types. Standards are based on the criteria set by national standards, state policy, and Florida Statutes. Program profile summaries, outcomes, and accountability measures are based on the number of youth who completed each program in FY 2008-09.

## Quality Assurance Performance

Programs who fail at least one QA standard as a result of their review are put on conditional status. Those programs are required to develop a corrective action plan to remedy the problem. Programs are released from conditional status once the Department program office determines the program has corrected the deficiency. The following table ranks Probation and Community Intervention programs that received a QA performance rating during FY 2009-10.

**Probation**  
**QA Performance Rankings**

Rank	Circuit	County	Program Name	Overall Percent	Overall Rating
<b>Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services (IDDS)</b>					
1	5	Marion	Bay Area Youth Services IDDS - Circuit 5	90%	Exceptional Performance
2	13	Hillsborough	Bay Area Youth Services IDDS - Circuit 13	84%	Commendable Performance
3	10	Polk	Bay Area Youth Services IDDS - Circuit 10	83%	Commendable Performance
3	20	Lee	Bay Area Youth Services IDDS - Circuit 20	83%	Commendable Performance
3	6	Pinellas	Bay Area Youth Services IDDS - Circuit 6	83%	Commendable Performance
4	12	Manatee	Bay Area Youth Services IDDS - Circuit 12	81%	Commendable Performance
4	15	Palm Beach	Juvenile Services Program IDDS - Circuit 15	81%	Commendable Performance
4	16	Monroe	Monroe Sheriff's Office IDDS - Circuit 16	81%	Commendable Performance
4	2	Leon	White Foundation IDDS - Circuit 2	81%	Commendable Performance
5	11	Miami-Dade	Miami-Dade Juvenile Services IDDS - Circuit 11	80%	Commendable Performance
6	18	Brevard	Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services (IDDS) Circuit 18	79%	Acceptable Performance
7	17	Broward	Psychotherapeutic Services IDDS - Circuit 17	78%	Acceptable Performance
8	3	Columbia	White Foundation IDDS - Circuit 3	75%	Acceptable Performance
9	8	Alachua	White Foundation IDDS - Circuit 8	72%	Acceptable Performance
10	9	Osceola	Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services (IDDS) Circuit 2	71%	Acceptable Performance
10	4	Duval	White Foundation IDDS - Circuit 4	71%	Acceptable Performance
<b>Day Treatment Programs</b>					
1	7	Volusia	AMIkids Volusia	85%	Commendable Performance
2	19	Okeechobee	Eckerd Leadership Program	83%	Commendable Performance
3	11	Miami-Dade	AMIkids Miami-Dade North	81%	Commendable Performance
4	17	Broward	AMIkids Greater Fort Lauderdale	80%	Commendable Performance
5	1	Escambia	AMIkids Pensacola	79%	Acceptable Performance
5	6	Pinellas	AMIkids Pinellas	79%	Acceptable Performance
5	2	Leon	AMIkids Tallahassee	79%	Acceptable Performance
6	8	Alachua	AMIkids Gainesville	78%	Acceptable Performance
7	4	Duval	AMIkids Jacksonville	76%	Acceptable Performance
7	4	Duval	Keystone Sex Offender Program	76%	Acceptable Performance
8	1	Okaloosa	AMIkids Emerald Coast	75%	Acceptable Performance
8	14	Bay	AMIkids Panama City	75%	Acceptable Performance
9	9	Orange	AMIkids Orlando	74%	Acceptable Performance
9	12	Sarasota	AMIkids Sarasota County	74%	Acceptable Performance
9	13	Hillsborough	AMIkids Tampa	74%	Acceptable Performance
10	6	Pasco	AMIkids Pasco	73%	Acceptable Performance
11	12	Manatee	AMIkids Manatee County	70%	Acceptable Performance
11	11	Miami-Dade	AMIkids Miami-Dade South	70%	Acceptable Performance
11	6	Pinellas	Daniel Academy	70%	Acceptable Performance
11	11	Miami-Dade	Troy Academy	70%	Acceptable Performance
12	15	Palm Beach	AMIkids Palm Beach	69%	Minimal Performance
12	10	Polk	AMIkids Polk	69%	Minimal Performance
13	12	Manatee	AMIkids Manatee County	67%	Minimal Performance
14	18	Brevard	Rainwater Center for Girls	64%	Minimal Performance
15	20	Lee	AMIkids Southwest Florida	62%	Minimal Performance
16	11	Miami-Dade	JESCA Day Treatment	47%	Failed to meet standards

## Outcome Evaluation Performance

The following table shows the Probation and Community Intervention (PCI) Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during supervision (ODS), number of completions, completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes are based on the number of youth released from a PCI program in FY 2008-09. Note: completions in FY 2008-09 are evaluated in FY 2009-10 to provide success rates.

During FY 2008-09, there were a total of 36,405 releases and 28,955 completions from the PCI program areas.

Program Area	Total Releases	Completions	%ODS	%Recidivism	
Diversion Services	5,779	5,219	90%	N/A	14%
Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services	2,179	1,942	89%	8%	17%
Probation Services	19,187	15,876	83%	25%	19%
Probation Enhancement Services	1,321	719	54%	26%	24%
Day Treatment and Minimum-Risk Commitment Programs	1,718	978	57%	42%	39%
Redirection Programs	1,304	940	72%	27%	42%
Post-Commitment Services: Provider-Operated	3,446	2,243	65%	17%	38%
Post-Commitment Services: State-Operated	1,478	1,038	70%	21%	28%

The rates of offenses during supervision ranged from a high of 42% of the releases from day treatment and minimum-risk commitment to a low of 8% from intensive delinquency diversion services. Completion rates varied from a high of 90% for diversion services to a low of 54% from probation enhancement services.

The majority of youth who completed PCI programs during the year were male (72%), white (57%), and non-Hispanic (85%). The average age at admission was 16.2 years. In comparing program areas, diversion had the highest percentage of females (38%) and day treatment and minimum-risk commitment had the highest percentage of black youth (52%) among those who completed the programs. The average age at admission increased along the continuum of services from diversion (15 years), to probation (16 years), to post-commitment (17 years).

Given that PCI programs serve a wide variety of youth, from those with no prior offense history to those who have been committed, the substantial differences in the average prior seriousness indices observed across the program areas are as expected. Youth completing IDDS and other diversion programs had the least serious delinquency histories; while youth who were previously committed and completing post-commitment services had the most serious delinquency histories. Youth completing intensive programs such as day treatment and redirection had more serious histories than youth completing general probation.

**Probation and Community Intervention: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09**

Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Completions								Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index			
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>Diversions Services</b>												
01st Circuit - Diversion	200	N/A	191	96%	62%	46%	3%	15.8	0.6	N/A	16%	
01st Circuit - Teen Court	55	N/A	53	96%	57%	19%	2%	16.1	0.1	N/A	17%	
02nd Circuit - Diversion	35	N/A	30	86%	60%	47%	10%	15.8	0.2	N/A	37%	
02nd Circuit - Teen Court	16	N/A	16	100%	50%	75%	0%	15.3	0.0	N/A	31%	
03rd Circuit - Diversion	19	N/A	14	74%	79%	36%	0%	16.9	2.6	N/A	7%	
03rd Circuit - Teen Court	23	N/A	23	100%	57%	39%	4%	15.5	1.1	N/A	9%	
04th Circuit - Diversion	143	N/A	122	85%	62%	43%	0%	15.8	0.6	N/A	23%	
04th Circuit - Teen Court	4	N/A	4	100%	75%	0%	0%	16.1	7.5	N/A	0%	
05th Circuit - Diversion	39	N/A	37	95%	84%	30%	8%	15.2	0.5	N/A	5%	
05th Circuit - Teen Court	76	N/A	75	99%	71%	24%	8%	15.9	0.1	N/A	17%	
06th Circuit - Diversion	78	N/A	77	99%	57%	40%	1%	15.7	3.7	N/A	30%	
06th Circuit - U A C D C - Prodigy	91	N/A	80	88%	65%	19%	13%	15.6	1.5	N/A	13%	
06th Circuit - U S F - Juvenile Arrest Avoidance Project	11	N/A	11	100%	73%	55%	0%	14.1	0.0	N/A	9%	
07th Circuit - Diversion	74	N/A	71	96%	58%	34%	4%	15.9	0.3	N/A	17%	
07th Circuit - Teen Court	233	N/A	227	97%	57%	35%	7%	15.5	0.1	N/A	16%	
08th Circuit - Diversion	27	N/A	25	93%	68%	44%	4%	15.7	0.1	N/A	0%	
08th Circuit - Teen Court	63	N/A	62	98%	56%	42%	3%	15.9	0.2	N/A	19%	
09th Circuit - Diversion	122	N/A	100	82%	61%	41%	24%	16.1	0.9	N/A	19%	
09th Circuit - Teen Court	143	N/A	122	85%	58%	30%	32%	16.0	0.4	N/A	16%	
09th Circuit - U A C D C - Prodigy	181	N/A	167	92%	58%	78%	8%	15.4	0.3	N/A	7%	
10th Circuit - Diversion	406	N/A	390	96%	52%	28%	13%	15.6	0.2	N/A	12%	
10th Circuit - Teen Court	61	N/A	53	87%	64%	45%	11%	15.4	0.2	N/A	19%	
10th Circuit - U A C D C - Prodigy	18	N/A	18	100%	72%	50%	17%	14.9	0.3	N/A	33%	
11th Circuit - Diversion	1	N/A	1	100%	100%	100%	0%	15.5	0.0	N/A	100%	
11th Circuit - Miami-Dade County - JASP	697	N/A	532	76%	67%	45%	49%	15.9	0.1	N/A	9%	
11th Circuit - Teen Court	4	N/A	4	100%	25%	50%	50%	15.5	0.5	N/A	0%	
12th Circuit - Adolescent Diversion And Assistance Program	16	N/A	15	94%	40%	7%	13%	15.2	1.1	N/A	0%	
12th Circuit - Diversion	35	N/A	34	97%	74%	26%	9%	15.2	1.9	N/A	24%	
12th Circuit - Manatee County - BRAKE	199	N/A	187	94%	69%	25%	13%	15.7	2.5	N/A	13%	
12th Circuit - Sarasota County - ASCP	1	N/A	1	100%	100%	100%	0%	15.2	0.0	N/A	0%	
12th Circuit - Teen Court	171	N/A	169	99%	59%	18%	15%	15.5	1.8	N/A	10%	
12th Circuit - U A C D C - Prodigy	18	N/A	18	100%	67%	33%	11%	15.3	1.1	N/A	11%	
13th Circuit - Diversion	280	N/A	260	93%	58%	45%	18%	15.8	0.1	N/A	22%	
13th Circuit - U A C D C - Prodigy	447	N/A	375	84%	50%	43%	18%	16.1	0.1	N/A	6%	
14th Circuit - Diversion	3	N/A	2	67%	100%	50%	0%	17.7	0.0	N/A	50%	
14th Circuit - Teen Court	22	N/A	20	91%	60%	50%	0%	15.6	0.5	N/A	20%	
15th Circuit - Diversion	433	N/A	396	91%	61%	44%	11%	15.6	0.4	N/A	16%	
16th Circuit - Diversion	53	N/A	53	100%	66%	15%	25%	16.1	0.1	N/A	4%	
16th Circuit - Teen Court	28	N/A	27	96%	48%	7%	11%	15.4	0.2	N/A	4%	
17th Circuit - Diversion	521	N/A	477	92%	64%	53%	16%	15.8	0.2	N/A	16%	
17th Circuit - Teen Court	62	N/A	62	100%	52%	35%	24%	15.6	0.0	N/A	5%	
18th Circuit - Diversion	170	N/A	160	94%	68%	21%	8%	15.7	0.4	N/A	18%	
19th Circuit - Diversion	161	N/A	142	88%	67%	16%	12%	16.2	0.4	N/A	13%	
19th Circuit - Teen Court	32	N/A	30	94%	67%	3%	30%	15.5	0.0	N/A	13%	
20th Circuit - Diversion	302	N/A	281	93%	60%	18%	23%	15.6	0.7	N/A	11%	
20th Circuit - Teen Court	5	N/A	5	100%	60%	0%	0%	16.7	0.0	N/A	40%	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>14%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> ODS is the percent of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed less than 15 youth and care should be taken in interpreting this data.

**Probation and Community Intervention: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)**

Program Name	Completions										
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent							
<b>Intensive Delinquency Diversion Services</b>											
01st Circuit - UWF	22	5%	21	95%	71%	33%	0%	14.1	0.3	200	10%
02nd Circuit - White Foundation	51	10%	45	88%	56%	73%	0%	13.5	0.0	233	7%
03rd Circuit - White Foundation	85	2%	81	95%	78%	43%	2%	15.8	0.4	149	12%
04th Circuit - State Attorney's Office	135	12%	102	76%	64%	61%	1%	14.3	0.0	220	31%
04th Circuit - White Foundation	57	9%	49	86%	51%	61%	4%	15.1	0.0	65	12%
05th Circuit - BAYS	120	6%	110	92%	68%	36%	15%	14.8	0.0	163	17%
06th Circuit - BAYS	172	5%	162	94%	76%	22%	4%	15.2	0.1	188	16%
07th Circuit - Juvenile Services Program	17	18%	16	94%	88%	25%	6%	16.0	0.3	291	25%
08th Circuit - White Foundation	98	7%	85	87%	65%	55%	2%	15.1	0.1	158	15%
09th Circuit - First Step	151	6%	139	92%	76%	23%	39%	15.0	0.1	188	8%
10th Circuit - BAYS	146	9%	139	95%	72%	35%	17%	15.1	0.0	186	23%
11th Circuit - Miami-Dade County	82	10%	64	78%	78%	38%	66%	15.1	0.0	194	14%
12th Circuit - BAYS	79	9%	76	96%	66%	17%	11%	14.2	0.0	223	14%
13th Circuit - BAYS	254	4%	246	97%	66%	30%	20%	15.3	0.0	175	16%
15th Circuit - Juvenile Services Program	175	14%	136	78%	69%	49%	21%	14.6	0.0	226	16%
16th Circuit - Monroe County Sheriffs Office	47	9%	41	87%	85%	17%	22%	15.4	0.0	179	10%
17th Circuit - Psychotherapeutic Services	315	8%	281	89%	84%	46%	14%	15.1	0.1	213	17%
18th Circuit - Crosswinds	72	7%	63	88%	52%	16%	3%	15.3	0.0	189	19%
20th Circuit - BAYS	94	10%	86	91%	56%	29%	30%	14.2	0.1	212	22%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Probation Services</b>											
01st Circuit - State Operated	995	33%	767	77%	66%	33%	4%	16.3	7.3	422	18%
<i>01st Circuit - White Foundation C B I S</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>50%</i>
02nd Circuit - State Operated	473	25%	369	78%	70%	63%	2%	16.3	7.6	399	20%
<i>02nd Circuit - White Foundation C B I S</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>0%</i>
03rd Circuit - State Operated	209	16%	188	90%	74%	38%	2%	16.0	7.7	299	18%
04th Circuit - State Operated	1,084	21%	911	84%	79%	57%	2%	16.3	4.1	229	24%
05th Circuit - State Operated	1,118	20%	985	88%	71%	27%	9%	16.2	7.8	314	18%
06th Circuit - State Operated	1,202	29%	920	77%	69%	26%	7%	16.2	8.9	332	17%
<i>07th Circuit - Eckerd C B I S</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>0%</i>
07th Circuit - State Operated	1,004	31%	797	79%	72%	32%	7%	16.3	5.5	371	18%
08th Circuit - State Operated	557	26%	474	85%	65%	53%	3%	16.2	5.9	401	21%
09th Circuit - Orange County - The Oaks	32	44%	23	72%	65%	43%	22%	15.1	4.1	313	35%
09th Circuit - State Operated	1,598	25%	1,309	82%	74%	45%	23%	16.5	4.9	348	16%
<i>10th Circuit - Premier C B I S</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>33%</i>
10th Circuit - State Operated	1,057	30%	886	84%	72%	40%	17%	16.2	6.9	380	23%
11th Circuit - State Operated	1,541	13%	1,250	81%	78%	50%	46%	16.6	7.1	293	20%
12th Circuit - State Operated	581	24%	449	77%	75%	27%	14%	16.5	7.7	257	23%
13th Circuit - State Operated	1,181	21%	1,053	89%	74%	46%	20%	16.3	6.0	271	22%
14th Circuit - State Operated	455	15%	365	80%	72%	21%	2%	16.5	6.4	252	14%
15th Circuit - Eckerd C B I S	37	41%	25	68%	76%	56%	12%	16.7	17.9	548	20%
15th Circuit - State Operated	1,083	35%	884	82%	72%	52%	13%	16.4	5.8	505	16%
16th Circuit - State Operated	36	28%	30	83%	83%	30%	27%	16.6	12.7	416	17%
<i>17th Circuit - Eckerd C B I S</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>0%</i>
17th Circuit - State Operated	1,854	27%	1,586	86%	76%	63%	12%	16.4	8.7	293	21%
18th Circuit - Seminole Sheriff's Office - SWEAT	28	36%	23	82%	83%	39%	17%	17.1	9.3	308	30%
18th Circuit - State Operated	1,052	33%	859	82%	71%	30%	10%	16.4	5.8	409	19%
19th Circuit - State Operated	953	28%	796	84%	73%	32%	12%	16.3	6.6	423	15%
20th Circuit - State Operated	1,035	19%	915	88%	74%	28%	22%	16.6	7.9	249	21%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,187</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>15,876</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>19%</b>

<sup>1</sup> ODS is the percent of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed less than 15 youth and care should be taken in interpreting this data.



Probation and Community Intervention: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)

Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Completions								Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index			
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent								
<b>Probation Enhancement Services</b>												
03rd Circuit - AMIkids- FFT	85	26%	65	76%	74%	32%	5%	16.0	9.3	159	17%	
<i>03rd Circuit - Daniel - Behavioral Mgmt</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0%</i>									<i>0%</i>	
<i>03rd Circuit - Village Counseling Center</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>0%</i>	
04th Circuit - Daniel - Behavioral Mgmt	407	20%	218	54%	73%	68%	2%	16.2	6.9	154	33%	
05th Circuit - I T M Group - Counseling Services	52	10%	36	69%	75%	36%	11%	17.0	16.4	198	11%	
05th Circuit - I T M Group S O P	69	33%	44	64%	95%	23%	2%	15.8	11.8	389	16%	
06th Circuit - Family Service Centers - Catalyst	17	12%	13	76%	100%	8%	8%	16.2	14.6	211	15%	
<i>06th Circuit - P. A. Nua - Counseling Services</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>37%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>29%</i>	
07th Circuit - Daniel - Behavioral Mgmt	180	34%	103	57%	52%	19%	12%	15.7	6.1	157	34%	
08th Circuit - Diversified Human Services	137	22%	87	64%	68%	36%	5%	16.3	6.4	130	18%	
<i>08th Circuit - Village Counseling Center</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>83%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>0%</i>	
09th Circuit - HBI - Project Craft	30	27%	15	50%	100%	67%	7%	16.9	8.3	128	13%	
09th Circuit - Orange Sheriff's Office - JAM	156	46%	23	15%	91%	70%	17%	16.6	13.2	361	13%	
<i>11th Circuit - Miami River of Life</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>0%</i>	
11th Circuit - New Horizon Community Mental Health Center	54	15%	36	67%	86%	39%	58%	16.4	6.2	127	11%	
<i>11th Circuit - The Village South - L I F E</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>33%</i>	
<i>13th Circuit - Family Service Centers - Catalyst</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>83%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>17%</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>17%</i>	
13th Circuit - HBI - Project Craft	30	13%	15	50%	100%	53%	13%	16.9	9.5	77	20%	
19th Circuit - V O P Prevention Prgm.	49	22%	30	61%	77%	40%	7%	16.1	9.8	170	27%	
<i>19th Circuit - Shanlis Counseling And Assessment</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>30%</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>90%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>22%</i>	<i>22%</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>22%</i>	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>24%</b>	
<b>Day Treatment and Minimum-Risk Commitment Programs</b>												
01st Circuit - AMIkids Emerald Coast	70	60%	24	34%	71%	13%	4%	15.9	7.3	227	38%	
01st Circuit - AMIkids Pensacola	103	54%	44	43%	77%	61%	0%	16.2	8.3	193	52%	
02nd Circuit - AMIkids Tallahassee	101	42%	49	49%	84%	94%	0%	15.8	12.6	197	35%	
04th Circuit - AMIkids Jacksonville	127	38%	66	52%	88%	73%	2%	16.3	6.6	162	47%	
<i>04th Circuit - Keystone - Jacksonville SOP</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>80%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>40%</i>	
06th Circuit - AMIkids Pasco	85	22%	61	72%	66%	18%	8%	16.0	8.1	154	38%	
06th Circuit - AMIkids Pinellas	77	65%	27	35%	78%	56%	4%	16.3	14.3	132	37%	
<i>06th Circuit - Daniel Memorial - Daniel Academy</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>60%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>83%</i>	
07th Circuit - AMIkids Volusia	86	65%	35	41%	74%	46%	9%	16.3	5.8	150	37%	
08th Circuit - AMIkids Gainesville	55	56%	32	58%	84%	81%	3%	16.3	8.6	249	50%	
09th Circuit - AMIkids Orlando	61	30%	35	57%	83%	66%	6%	16.2	6.9	145	43%	
10th Circuit - AMIkids Polk	92	51%	73	79%	64%	53%	12%	16.2	10.3	163	47%	
11th Circuit - AMIkids Miami-Dade North	111	20%	77	69%	86%	69%	29%	16.4	8.5	152	32%	
11th Circuit - AMIkids Miami-Dade South	102	20%	84	82%	81%	38%	61%	16.3	9.5	161	38%	
11th Circuit - JESCA - Floyd North	29	14%	26	90%	69%	81%	19%	16.7	7.7	194	35%	
<i>11th Circuit - Troy Foundation</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>86%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>36%</i>	
12th Circuit - AMIkids Manatee County	73	49%	28	38%	68%	54%	14%	16.1	9.6	201	25%	
12th Circuit - AMIkids Sarasota	68	41%	39	57%	85%	21%	10%	16.4	12.4	180	23%	
13th Circuit - AMIkids Tampa	32	56%	23	72%	61%	30%	39%	15.7	7.2	252	35%	
14th Circuit - AMIkids Panama City Marine Institute	96	51%	53	55%	75%	32%	4%	16.3	8.1	174	47%	
15th Circuit - AMIkids Palm Beach	46	50%	29	63%	76%	52%	14%	15.8	7.0	220	38%	
<i>16th Circuit - A Postive Step</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>0%</i>	
17th Circuit - AMIkids Greater Fort Lauderdale	75	43%	24	32%	71%	67%	17%	16.3	17.9	195	33%	
18th Circuit - Crosswinds - Rainwater	33	33%	29	88%	0%	41%	3%	15.8	7.5	172	45%	
19th Circuit - Eckerd - Leadership Program	75	29%	57	76%	77%	67%	11%	16.0	10.6	140	44%	
20th Circuit - AMIkids Southwest Florida	74	51%	35	47%	71%	49%	23%	16.2	8.4	205	26%	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>39%</b>	

<sup>1</sup> ODS is the percent of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed less than 15 youth and care should be taken in interpreting this data.

**Probation and Community Intervention: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)**

Program Name	Total		Completions							Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	N <sup>2</sup>	Percent	Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index		
<b>Redirection Programs</b>											
01st Circuit - White Foundation - MST	82	45%	58	71%	57%	62%	2%	16.0	11.8	124	55%
02nd Circuit - Eckerd - MST	44	36%	26	59%	62%	58%	0%	16.0	13.5	99	54%
04th Circuit - Vision Quest - FFT <sup>3</sup>	64	22%	50	78%	74%	42%	4%	15.9	6.3	89	46%
04th Circuit - White Foundation - MST	44	25%	37	84%	76%	70%	3%	15.7	5.8	135	46%
05th Circuit - CSI - FFT	24	25%	15	63%	60%	33%	0%	15.7	9.3	95	20%
06th Circuit - Vision Quest - FFT	64	39%	48	75%	65%	19%	4%	16.0	9.7	108	44%
07th Circuit - CSI - FFT	41	20%	29	71%	62%	34%	7%	16.1	11.6	84	38%
08th Circuit - White Foundation - MST	26	12%	23	88%	57%	35%	0%	16.1	6.3	156	35%
09th Circuit - CSI - FFT	59	14%	38	64%	92%	34%	34%	16.6	6.6	79	50%
10th Circuit - CSI - MST	47	32%	39	83%	62%	44%	13%	15.1	13.1	105	59%
11th Circuit - ICFH - FFT	87	8%	77	89%	77%	51%	49%	16.8	9.7	98	32%
11th Circuit - ICFH - MST	33	15%	25	76%	72%	28%	64%	16.3	9.7	142	32%
<i>11th Circuit - ICFH - MST Psych</i>	10	30%	5	50%	60%	40%	60%	16.3	12.8	194	20%
12th Circuit - CSI - MST	34	29%	25	74%	60%	8%	20%	16.0	8.8	105	44%
13th Circuit - Parenting with Love and Limits - BAYS	109	14%	82	75%	62%	28%	23%	15.5	3.7	74	29%
13th Circuit - Vision Quest - FFT	94	34%	60	64%	78%	48%	18%	16.0	10.8	97	47%
<i>14th Circuit - White Foundation - MST<sup>3</sup></i>	22	50%	11	50%	27%	45%	0%	15.1	8.1	120	55%
15th Circuit - Camelot - FFT	75	27%	46	61%	72%	54%	20%	16.2	8.5	99	37%
<i>17th Circuit - Camelot - FFT<sup>3</sup></i>	2	0%	2	100%	0%	50%	0%	16.7	10.5	216	50%
<i>17th Circuit - Henderson - MST<sup>3</sup></i>	4	50%	4	100%	75%	50%	0%	15.8	19.3	108	50%
17th Circuit - TSP - FFT	67	30%	52	78%	77%	77%	6%	16.0	19.8	101	46%
18th Circuit - Crosswinds - BSFT	67	24%	52	78%	60%	23%	4%	16.3	8.5	118	38%
18th Circuit - CSI - MST	54	33%	35	65%	66%	20%	6%	15.9	11.1	103	43%
19th Circuit - HSA - MST	35	49%	21	60%	57%	43%	5%	16.1	11.5	151	48%
20th Circuit - Lee MH - FFT	116	30%	80	69%	70%	30%	20%	16.4	10.7	102	38%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Post-Commitment Services : Provider-Operated</b>											
01st Circuit - AMIkids Emerald Coast	6	67%	1	17%	0%	0%	0%	17.1	8.0	137	0%
01st Circuit - AMIkids Pensacola	1	0%									0%
01st Circuit - White Foundation	60	37%	42	70%	79%	48%	0%	17.2	25.0	264	40%
<i>01st Circuit - White Foundation C B I S</i>	7	0%	7	100%	57%	14%	0%	17.0	20.4	151	14%
02nd Circuit - AMIkids Tallahassee - Community	35	11%	30	86%	83%	77%	0%	16.8	26.4	161	43%
02nd Circuit - AMIkids Tallahassee	33	12%	25	76%	84%	88%	0%	17.2	26.8	165	28%
02nd Circuit - White Foundation C B I S	47	15%	30	64%	80%	80%	0%	16.8	23.9	185	50%
03rd Circuit - White Foundation	68	9%	53	78%	77%	55%	2%	16.7	22.1	153	45%
04th Circuit - AMIkids Jacksonville	31	45%	19	61%	95%	74%	0%	16.5	13.3	176	47%
04th Circuit - White Foundation	320	11%	270	84%	89%	71%	1%	17.0	12.7	111	49%
05th Circuit - Eckerd	358	13%	257	72%	83%	36%	9%	16.9	24.9	222	30%
06th Circuit - AMIkids Pasco	33	9%	28	85%	79%	14%	18%	16.5	19.2	175	21%
06th Circuit - AMIkids Pinellas	49	14%	34	69%	76%	71%	3%	16.6	31.4	139	47%
<i>06th Circuit - Boley Center</i>	7	14%	4	57%	75%	75%	0%	17.3	39.5	211	75%
<i>06th Circuit - Daniel - Daniel Academy</i>	4	0%	3	75%	67%	33%	33%	16.7	21.3	114	67%
06th Circuit - Daniel	59	2%	54	92%	85%	30%	4%	16.8	25.3	111	24%
06th Circuit - Daniel C B I S	85	6%	63	74%	81%	48%	8%	17.4	25.0	148	32%
<i>06th Circuit - Eckerd</i>	4	25%	4	100%	75%	75%	0%	17.5	31.0	181	75%
<i>07th Circuit - AMIkids Volusia</i>	4	100%	3	75%	100%	33%	0%	16.7	20.7	146	67%
07th Circuit - Eckerd	253	22%	108	43%	88%	49%	9%	16.8	22.3	309	41%
<i>07th Circuit - Eckerd C B I S</i>	4	25%	2	50%	100%	0%	0%	17.6	25.5	129	0%
07th Circuit - White Foundation C B I S	24	0%	14	58%	86%	36%	21%	16.9	16.1	57	57%
08th Circuit - AMIkids Gainesville	27	22%	11	41%	64%	91%	0%	16.9	17.9	249	45%
08th Circuit - Eckerd	47	34%	24	51%	88%	71%	0%	17.5	23.8	187	54%
09th Circuit - AMIkids Orlando	33	30%	16	48%	75%	56%	31%	16.8	19.5	184	38%
09th Circuit - Vision Quest	72	19%	30	42%	100%	33%	17%	17.3	21.3	336	17%
<i>10th Circuit - AMIkids Polk</i>	1	100%									0%
<i>10th Circuit - Polk Sheriff's Office - STAR</i>	1	0%	1	100%	100%	0%	100%	15.7	23.0	15	100%
10th Circuit - Premier	279	19%	93	33%	83%	27%	16%	17.0	31.1	344	34%
<i>10th Circuit - Premier C B I S</i>	3	0%	2	67%	50%	50%	50%	16.4	40.5	522	50%
11th Circuit - AMIkids Miami-Dade North	25	0%	22	88%	86%	59%	50%	17.3	19.0	122	23%
11th Circuit - AMIkids Miami-Dade South	30	3%	20	67%	80%	15%	85%	17.2	29.8	144	30%

<sup>1</sup> ODS is the percent of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed less than 15 youth and care should be taken in interpreting this data.

<sup>3</sup> Indicates the program has closed or changed providers.

**Probation and Community Intervention: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)**

Program Name	Completions												
	Total Releases	Percent ODS <sup>1</sup>	Total				Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent	Percent	Percent							
11th Circuit - City of Opa Locka - Police Youth Academy	24	17%	18	75%	89%	78%	33%	17.6	16.4	239	39%		
11th Circuit - Eckerd	84	11%	76	90%	96%	59%	42%	17.6	24.2	222	47%		
11th Circuit - Florida City Police Department	56	5%	44	79%	86%	52%	48%	17.4	27.5	234	32%		
11th Circuit - Troy Academy	34	3%	26	76%	88%	46%	62%	17.3	21.2	235	19%		
12th Circuit - AMIkids Manatee County	18	17%	12	67%	75%	50%	8%	16.5	17.3	218	58%		
12th Circuit - AMIkids Sarasota	1	0%	1	100%	0%	100%	0%	18.0	56.0	66	0%		
12th Circuit - Gulf Coast Treatment C B I S	2	100%	1	50%	100%	100%	0%	15.8	7.0	362	0%		
12th Circuit - Premier	125	12%	88	70%	81%	31%	13%	17.1	18.3	249	45%		
13th Circuit - ACTS	165	16%	107	65%	87%	55%	15%	17.2	23.2	232	44%		
13th Circuit - AMIkids Tampa	24	33%	12	50%	100%	83%	8%	16.7	30.4	256	42%		
13th Circuit - AMIkids YES	1	100%	1	100%	100%	0%	0%	15.9	43.0	644	0%		
13th Circuit - Daniel	27	7%	20	74%	90%	45%	15%	17.5	21.9	135	25%		
14th Circuit - AMIkids Panama City Marine Institute	27	19%	20	74%	85%	50%	0%	16.8	19.2	93	40%		
14th Circuit - White Foundation	45	13%	35	78%	91%	34%	14%	16.6	22.8	192	37%		
15th Circuit - AMIkids Palm Beach	29	52%	12	41%	100%	83%	8%	17.4	24.3	288	42%		
15th Circuit - Eckerd	268	34%	169	63%	83%	57%	15%	17.0	17.7	379	28%		
15th Circuit - Eckerd CBIS	23	9%	16	70%	75%	94%	13%	16.9	24.2	252	38%		
16th Circuit - A Positive Step	10	0%	9	90%	67%	78%	22%	16.2	14.4	168	56%		
17th Circuit - AMIkids Greater Fort Lauderdale	50	18%	38	76%	82%	71%	5%	16.9	32.7	196	34%		
17th Circuit - Eckerd	213	17%	125	59%	91%	75%	15%	17.4	34.2	264	36%		
18th Circuit - Eckerd	40	33%	29	73%	86%	55%	0%	17.3	21.7	393	38%		
18th Circuit - Seminole County Sheriff's Office	36	25%	25	69%	92%	56%	0%	17.1	20.0	232	56%		
19th Circuit - Eckerd	110	12%	75	68%	88%	44%	13%	17.0	23.0	242	43%		
19th Circuit - Eckerd C B I S	3	0%	1	33%	100%	100%	0%	18.7	10.0	126	100%		
20th Circuit - AMIkids Southwest Florida	21	29%	13	62%	92%	15%	46%	16.7	20.7	177	31%		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>38%</b>		
<b>Post-Commitment Services: State-Operated</b>													
01st Circuit - State Operated	151	36%	99	66%	80%	43%	4%	16.9	19.3	403	21%		
02nd Circuit - State Operated	26	19%	19	73%	100%	89%	0%	17.2	28.5	367	37%		
03rd Circuit - State Operated	26	8%	19	73%	74%	47%	0%	16.5	22.7	264	21%		
04th Circuit - State Operated	95	7%	79	83%	86%	44%	1%	17.3	12.8	124	25%		
05th Circuit - State Operated	44	9%	24	55%	88%	38%	8%	17.0	24.0	312	25%		
06th Circuit - State Operated	122	34%	89	73%	85%	52%	7%	16.7	23.0	318	37%		
07th Circuit - State Operated	51	14%	42	82%	81%	14%	5%	17.0	17.6	287	26%		
08th Circuit - State Operated	84	18%	64	76%	83%	58%	2%	17.1	19.9	246	34%		
09th Circuit - State Operated	127	26%	90	71%	87%	61%	20%	17.3	20.8	435	18%		
10th Circuit - State Operated	77	25%	60	78%	80%	43%	17%	16.9	21.2	446	18%		
11th Circuit - State Operated	55	4%	31	56%	97%	61%	42%	17.8	26.2	226	35%		
12th Circuit - State Operated	5	20%	2	40%	100%	50%	0%	16.0	5.5	359	50%		
13th Circuit - State Operated	12	8%	4	33%	50%	25%	0%	17.1	2.3	187	0%		
14th Circuit - State Operated	13	0%	6	46%	100%	17%	0%	17.0	25.8	101	33%		
15th Circuit - State Operated	48	23%	32	67%	91%	63%	9%	17.5	21.3	389	9%		
16th Circuit - State Operated	3	0%	2	67%	100%	50%	0%	17.3	36.0	348	50%		
17th Circuit - State Operated	71	15%	49	69%	90%	73%	8%	17.4	32.6	206	39%		
18th Circuit - State Operated	79	23%	40	51%	75%	35%	10%	17.1	19.6	306	35%		
19th Circuit - State Operated	163	18%	104	64%	81%	50%	18%	17.1	22.6	388	21%		
20th Circuit - State Operated	226	19%	183	81%	86%	31%	28%	17.2	20.6	199	35%		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>28%</b>		

<sup>1</sup> ODS is the percent of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed less than 15 youth and care should be taken in interpreting this data.

**Program Expenditures**

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 expenditures for each Probation program facility. Expenditures are obtained from the Department's Bureau of Finance and Accounting and information submitted by program providers.

Probation Expenditures (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE FUNDING		FEDERAL FUNDING			TOTAL	
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b>A Positive Step of Monroe County, Inc.</b>								
CNR - 16 Circuit - A PS	P2012							
CR - 16 Circuit - A PS	P2012	\$84,409.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$84,409.40
PDT - 16 Circuit - A PS	P2012							
<b>Agency for Community Treatment Services</b>								
CR - 13 Circuit - A CTS	P2034							
Probation - 13 Circuit - A CTS - CBIS	P2034	\$872,071.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$872,071.75
PCP - 13 Circuit - A CTS - CBIS	P2034							
<b>Associated Marine Institutes, Inc.</b>								
Central Florida Marine Institute Day Treatment (P2004/V8S02)	V8S02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AMKids E C M I	V8S02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
AMKids Emerald Coast	V8S02	\$530,422.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,319.56	\$25,440.93	\$567,182.51
AMKids Pensacola	V8S02	\$640,481.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,371.81	\$35,782.91	\$701,636.62
AMKids Greater Fort Lauderdale	V8S02	\$672,724.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,526.42	\$163,938.02	\$881,189.38
AMKids Gainesville	V8S02	\$602,372.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,145.91	\$29,108.58	\$661,626.99
AMKids Manatee County	V8S02	\$544,007.27	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22,228.34	\$13,038.63	\$579,274.24
AMKids Sarasota County	V8S02	\$362,170.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,941.60	\$14,269.77	\$403,381.40
AMKids Jacksonville	V8S02	\$614,266.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,105.95	\$32,202.64	\$666,574.94
AMKids Miami-Dade North	V8S02	\$630,107.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56,740.12	\$29,525.05	\$716,372.17
AMKids Miami-Dade South	V8S02	\$654,385.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49,447.32	\$29,450.12	\$733,282.88
AMKids Pasco	V8S02	\$596,914.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,070.73	\$20,710.20	\$642,695.53
AMKids Orlando	V8S02	\$614,184.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,852.00	\$28,622.28	\$671,659.13
AMKids Palm Beach	V8S02	\$600,410.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,035.11	\$18,008.36	\$643,453.72
AMKids Panama City	V8S02	\$608,587.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34,732.83	\$38,922.00	\$682,242.48
AMKids Pinellas	V8S02	\$618,683.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,513.18	\$26,647.78	\$672,844.86
AMKids Polk	V8S02	\$470,795.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,660.27	\$504,455.45
AMKids Southw est Florida	V8S02	\$622,259.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,030.05	\$34,311.00	\$683,600.12
AMKids Tallahassee	V8S02	\$611,121.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$19,000.54	\$42,550.23	\$672,672.07
AMKids Tampa	V8S02	\$606,410.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$28,078.13	\$30,206.46	\$664,694.84
AMKids Volusia	V8S02	\$480,875.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$21,814.80	\$60,099.94	\$562,790.59
Tallahassee Marine Inst Day Trtmt Community (ended Dec 2009)	B5I01	\$77,614.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77,614.20
AMKids Volusia (ended July 2009)	P2003	\$45,540.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45,540.00
AMKids Family Services	P2011	\$593,798.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$123,154.20
<b>Bay Area Youth Services</b>								
IDDS - 05 Circuit - B A Y S (ended March 2010)	E6I02	\$165,219.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$165,219.21
IDDS - 06 Circuit - B A Y S (effective March 2010)	P2069	\$124,527.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$124,527.00
IDDS - 09 Circuit - B A Y S (effective May 2010)	P2070	\$43,343.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43,343.43
IDDS - 10 Circuit - B A Y S (effective March 2010)	P2071	\$89,659.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$89,659.44
IDDS - 12 Circuit - B A Y S (effective March 2010)	P2072	\$62,263.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$62,263.50
IDDS - 13 Circuit - B A Y S (ended March 2010)	M6J01	\$381,347.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$381,347.20
IDDS - 20 Circuit - B A Y S (effective March 2010)	P2081	\$73,470.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$73,470.93
<b>Clay County Behavioral Health</b>								
PES - 04 Circuit - Clay Co. Behavioral Health	X1384	\$18,285.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$18,285.00
<b>Crosswinds Youth Services</b>								
CNR - 18 Circuit - Crossw inds - Rainw ater	P2010							
PCP - 18 Circuit - Crossw inds - Rainw ater	P2010	\$346,405.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$346,405.01
PDT - 18 Circuit - Crossw inds - Rainw ater	P2010							
IDDS - 18 Circuit - Crossw inds (ended April 2010)	S6J02	\$157,493.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$157,493.18
<b>Daniel Memorial</b>								
PES - 03 Circuit - Daniel - Behavioral Mgt	D7I04							
PES - 04 Circuit - Daniel - Behavioral Mgt	D7I04	\$342,780.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$342,780.00
PES - 07 Circuit - Daniel - Behavioral Mgmt	G8I01	\$248,545.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$248,545.00
CR - 13 Circuit - Daniel Memorial	P2013							
CR - 06 Circuit - Daniel Memorial	P2013	\$250,768.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250,768.26

Probation Expenditures (FY 2009-10) Continued

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditu res	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
CR - 06 Circuit - Daniel Memorial - C B I S	P2032							
PDT - 06 Circuit - Daniel Memorial - Daniel Academy	P2032							
CR - 06 Circuit - Daniel Memorial - Daniel Academy	P2032	\$712,914.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$712,914.03
Probation - 06 Circuit - Daniel Memorial - C B I S	P2032							
PCP - 06 Circuit - Daniel Memorial - C B I S	P2032							
<b>Davis LLC, Lisa M.</b>								
PES - 12 Circuit - Lisa M. Davis - Counseling Services	X1345	\$99,420.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$99,420.00
<b>Diversified Human Services, Inc</b>								
PES - 08 Circuit - Diversified Human Services	H7103	\$109,940.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$109,940.32
<b>Eckerd Youth Alternatives, Inc.</b>								
CR - 05 Circuit - Eckerd (ended March 2010)	E4102							
PCP - 05 Circuit - Eckerd	E4102	\$251,484.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$251,484.00
CR - 08 Circuit - Eckerd (ended March 2010)	H5101							
PCP - 08 Circuit - Eckerd	H5101	\$56,836.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$56,836.66
CR - 11 Circuit - Eckerd	P2007	\$519,030.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$519,030.00
CR - 17 Circuit - Eckerd	P2030							
Probation - 17 Circuit - Eckerd - C B I S	P2030	\$818,622.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$818,622.00
CR - 15 Circuit - Eckerd C B I S	P2031							
PCP - 15 Circuit - Eckerd	P2031	\$383,542.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$383,542.00
Probation - 15 Circuit - Eckerd C B I S	P2031							
CR - 19 Circuit - Eckerd	P2042							
PCP - 19 Circuit - Eckerd - C B I S	P2042	\$558,194.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$558,194.50
Probation - 19 Circuit - Eckerd - C B I S	P2042							
CR - 15 Circuit - Eckerd	P2044	\$1,586,837.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,586,837.50
CNR-19 Circuit-Eckerd-Leadership Prgm (effective January 2010)	P2058							
CR-Circuit 19-Eckerd Leadership Prgm (effective January 2010)	P2058	\$336,948.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$336,948.00
PCP-19 Circuit-Eckerd-Leadership Prgm (effective January 2010)	P2058							
PDT-19 Circuit-Eckerd-Leadership Prgm (effective January 2010)	P2058							
19 Circuit - Eckerd Leadership Prgm (ended December 2009)	O8005	\$339,597.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$339,597.66
CR - 18 Circuit - Eckerd - Brevard	S5J01	\$274,434.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$274,434.08
<b>Evidence Based Associates, LLC</b>								
Diversion - 13 Circuit - Parenting With Love And Limits	X1493	\$95,999.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$95,999.00
PES - 13 Circuit - EBA - PLL - B A Y S	X1493	\$825,551.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$825,551.45
RED Aftercare - 01 Circuit - EBA - MST - White Foundation	X1522							
RED Probation - 01 Circuit - EBA - MST - White Foundation	X1522							
RED Aftercare - 02 Circuit - EBA - MST - Eckerd	X1522							
RED Probation - 02 Circuit - EBA - MST - Eckerd	X1522							
RED Aftercare - 04 Circuit - EBA - MST - White Foundation	X1522							
RED Probation - 04 Circuit - EBA - MST - White Foundation	X1522							
RED Aftercare - 05 Circuit - EBA - FFT - C S I	X1522							
RED Probation - 05 Circuit - EBA - FFT - C S I	X1522	\$3,026,426.99	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,026,426.99
RED Aftercare - 07 Circuit - EBA - FFT - C S I	X1522							
RED Probation - 07 Circuit - EBA - FFT - C S I	X1522							
RED Aftercare - 08 Circuit - EBA - MST White Foundation	X1522							
RED Probation - 08 Circuit - EBA - MST White Foundation	X1522							
RED Aftercare - 14 Circuit - EBA - MST - White Foundation	X1522							
RED Probation - 14 Circuit - EBA - MST - White Foundation	X1522							
RED Aftercare-04 Circuit-EBA-FFT-Camelot (effec Jan 2010)	X1606							
RED Probation-04 Circuit-EBA-FFT-Camelot (effec Jan 2010)	X1606	\$198,801.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$198,801.51

## Probation Expenditures (FY 2009-10) Continued

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE FUNDING		FEDERAL FUNDING			TOTAL	
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
RED Aftercare - 06 Circuit - EBA - FFT - Vision Quest	X1523							
RED Probation - 06 Circuit - EBA - FFT - Vision Quest	X1523							
RED Aftercare - 09 Circuit - EBA - FFT - CSI	X1523							
RED Probation - 09 Circuit - EBA - FFT - CSI	X1523							
RED Aftercare - 10 Circuit - EBA - MST - CSI	X1523							
RED Probation - 10 Circuit - EBA - MST - CSI	X1523							
RED Aftercare - 12 Circuit - EBA - MST - CSI	X1523							
RED Probation - 12 Circuit - EBA - MST - CSI	X1523	\$3,620,858.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,620,858.30
RED Aftercare - 13 Circuit - EBA - FFT - Vision Quest	X1523							
RED Probation - 13 Circuit - EBA - FFT - Vision Quest	X1523							
RED Aftercare - 18 Circuit - EBA - BSFT - Crosswinds	X1523							
RED Probation - 18 Circuit - EBA - BSFT - Crosswinds	X1523							
RED Aftercare - 18 Circuit - EBA - MST - CSI	X1523							
RED Probation - 18 Circuit - EBA - MST - CSI	X1523							
RED Probation - 18 Circuit - EBA - FFT - CSI	X1523							
<b>Family Service Centers, Inc.</b>								
PES-06 Circuit-Family Services Ctrs-Catalyst (ended Dec 2009)	F6J01	\$135,086.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$135,086.77
<b>First Step Adolescent Services, Inc.</b>								
IDDS - 09 Circuit - First Step (ended May 2010)	I6J02	\$301,462.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$301,462.46
<b>Florida City Police Department</b>								
CR-11 Circuit-FCPD-FI City Youth Academy (ended April 2010)	X1165	\$205,427.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$205,427.22
<b>Gulf Coast Treatment Center, Inc.</b>								
CR - 10 Circuit - Premier	P2033							
CR - 12 Circuit - Premier	P2033							
PCP - 10 Circuit - Premier - CBIS	P2033							
PCP - 12 Circuit - Premier - CBIS	P2033	\$1,850,958.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,850,958.30
Probation - 10 Circuit - Premier - CBIS	P2033							
Probation - 12 Circuit - Premier - CBIS	P2033							
<b>Henry &amp; Rilla White Foundation</b>								
Probation - 01 Circuit - White Foundation	P2027	\$675,980.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$675,980.00
IDDS - Circuit 01 - White Foundation (effective April 2010)	P2062	\$36,445.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,445.50
CR - 02 Circuit - White Foundation - CBIS	P2028	\$312,929.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$312,929.10
IDDS - 02 Circuit - White Foundation (ended March 2010)	B6101	\$52,984.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$52,984.23
IDDS - 02 Circuit - White Foundation (effective March 2010)	P2063	\$33,521.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,521.85
IDDS - 03 Circuit - White Foundation (ended March 2010)	C6101	\$111,230.73	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$111,230.73
CR - 03 Circuit - White Foundation	C7101							
PCP - 03 Circuit - White Foundation	C7101	\$116,210.34	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$116,210.34
IDDS - 03 Circuit - White Foundation (effective March 2010)	P2064	\$48,420.45	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$48,420.45
CR-04 Circuit-White Foundation-Nassau (ended February 2010)	D7102	\$346,655.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$346,655.28
IDDS - 08 Circuit - White Foundation (ended March 2010)	H6101	\$117,296.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$117,296.40
CR - 14 Circuit - White Foundation	N8101							
PCP - 14 Circuit - White Foundation	N8101	\$191,705.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$191,705.70
CR-02 Circuit-White Foundation-CBIS (effective January 2010)	P2052	\$75,296.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,296.00
PCP - 02 Circuit - White Foundation (effective January 2010)	P2052							
CR - 7 Circuit - Henry & Rilla White - CBIS	P2048							
PCP - 7 Circuit - Henry & Rilla White - CBIS	P2048	\$850,468.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$850,468.50
Probation - 07 Circuit - White Foundation - CBIS	P2048							
IDDS - Circuit 7 - White Foundation (effective April 2010)	P2067	\$15,219.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,219.00
IDDS - 04 Circuit - White Foundation (effective March 2010)	P2065	\$119,188.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$119,188.80
IDDS - 04 Circuit - White Foundation (effective March 2010)	P2049	\$355,165.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$355,165.05
CR - 04 Circuit - White Foundation - Duval (effective March 2010)	P2078	\$174,258.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$174,258.70
PCP-04 Circuit-White Foundation-Duval (effective March 2010)	P2078							
CR - 05 Circuit - White Foundation - CBIS (effective March 2010)	P2053	\$126,614.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$126,614.00

## Probation Expenditures (FY 2009-10) Continued

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE FUNDING		FEDERAL FUNDING			TOTAL	
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b>Henry &amp; Rilla White Foundation (continued)</b>								
CR - 08 Circuit - White Foundation - CBIS (effective March 2010)	P2054							
PCP-08 Circuit-White Foundation-CBIS (effective March 2010)	P2054	\$36,816.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,816.00
IDDS - 08 Circuit - White Foundation (effective March 2010)	P2068	\$49,662.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49,662.00
CR - 09 Circuit - White Foundation (effective April 2010)	P2055	\$217,108.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$217,108.80
IDDS - Circuit 18 - White Foundation (effective April 2010)	P2074	\$44,055.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,055.00
<b>Home Builders Institute, Inc.</b>								
PES - 09 Circuit - HBI - Project Craft	P2045							
PES - 13 Circuit - HBI - Project Craft	P2045	\$451,630.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$451,630.00
<b>ITM Group</b>								
PES - 05 Circuit - ITM Group - S O P	E7I01	\$219,640.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$219,640.00
PES - 05 Circuit - ITM Group - Counseling Services	X1553	\$34,175.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$34,175.00
<b>James E. Scott Community Association</b>								
PDT - 11 Circuit - J E S C A - Floyd North (ended November 2009)	K8K01	\$27,532.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,532.89
<b>Juvenile Services Programs, Inc.</b>								
IDDS - 07 Circuit - Juvenile Services Program (ended Sept 2009)	G6I01	\$5,570.24	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,570.24
IDDS - 15 Circuit - Juvenile Services Program	O6K02	\$386,649.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$386,649.64
<b>Keystone Educational Youth Services, LLC</b>								
PCP - 04 Circuit - Keystone - Jacksonville S O P	D7I03							
PDT - 04 Circuit - Keystone - Jacksonville S O P	D7I03	\$354,520.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$354,520.38
<b>Miami-Dade County</b>								
IDDS - 11 Circuit - Miami Dade County (ended December 2009)	K6K01	\$78,626.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$78,626.08
Juvenile Alternative Sanctions Program (JASP) - Dade	X1439	\$602,482.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$602,482.80
<b>Miami's River of Life, Inc.</b>								
PES - 11 Circuit - Miami's River Of Life	K5K02	\$422,289.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$422,289.25
<b>Mid Fla Center for M H and S A Services, Inc.</b>								
PES - 10 Circuit - Mid Fla Center for MH and S A Services	X1390	\$101,575.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$101,575.00
<b>Monroe County Sheriff's Office</b>								
IDDS - 16 Circuit - Monroe Sheriff's Office	X1431	\$74,073.46	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$74,073.46
<b>New Horizon Community</b>								
PES - 11 Circuit - New Horizon Community Mental Health Center	X1391	\$184,317.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$184,317.00
<b>Nua, P.A.</b>								
PES - 06 Circuit - P. A. Nua - Counseling Services	X1506	\$33,998.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$33,998.75
<b>Opa Locka Police Youth Academy</b>								
CR - 11 Circuit - City Of Opa Locka - Police Youth Academy	X1167	\$242,401.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$242,401.95
<b>Operation PAR, Inc.</b>								
PES - 06 Circuit - Operation Par - P A I C - Counseling Services	X1462	\$650,415.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$650,415.00
<b>Orange County Board of County Commissioners</b>								
Prob-09 Circ-Orange Co Govt-The Oaks (X1382 ended Dec 2009)	X1382/X1601	\$636,064.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$636,064.80
<b>Pasco County Sheriff's Office</b>								
Diversion - Circuit 6 (ended December 2009)	X1166	\$30,103.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30,103.92
<b>Psychotherapeutic Services, Inc.</b>								
IDDS - 17 Circuit - Psychotherapeutic Services	R6K01	\$756,347.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$756,347.54
<b>Seminole County Sheriff's Office</b>								
CR - 18 Circuit - Seminole Sheriff's Office	X1336							
Probation - 18 Circuit - Seminole Sheriff's Office	X1336	\$598,672.07	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$598,672.07
<b>Shanlis Counseling and Assessment</b>								
PES-19 Circuit-Shanlis Counseling&Assessment (effec Oct 2009)	X1580	\$17,447.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17,447.00
<b>Suncoast Center, Inc.</b>								
PES-06 Circuit-Family Serv Ctrs-Catalyst (effec Jan 2010)	X1581							
PES-13 Circuit-Family Services Ctrs-Catalyst (effec Jan 2010)	X1581	\$151,956.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$151,956.84

## Probation Expenditures (FY 2009-10) Continued

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE FUNDING		FEDERAL FUNDING			TOTAL	
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditu res	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b>Troy Foundation, Inc.</b>								
C R - 11 Circuit - Troy Foundation	K6K02	\$371,239.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$371,239.00
PDT - 11 Circuit - Troy Foundation	K6K02							
<b>University Area Community Development Corp, Inc.</b>								
Prodigy - 12th Circuit	X1573	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Diversion - 06 Circuit - UA CDC - Prodigy	X1573	\$500,778.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500,778.66
Diversion - 09 Circuit - UA CDC - Prodigy	X1573	\$306,057.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$306,057.67
Diversion - 10 Circuit - UA CDC - Prodigy	X1573	\$305,166.58	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$305,166.58
Diversion - 12 Circuit - UA CDC - Prodigy	X1573	\$235,956.03	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$235,956.03
Diversion - 13 Circuit - UA CDC - Prodigy	X1573	\$5,092,257.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,092,257.44
PES - 06 Circuit - UA CDC - Prodigy	X1573	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Village Counseling Center</b>								
PES - 08 Circuit - Village Counseling Center	X1554	\$113,847.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$113,847.50
PES - 03 Circuit - Village Counseling Center	X1554							
<b>Vision Quest National Limited</b>								
C R - 09 Circuit - Vision Quest (ended March 2010)	16J01	\$367,096.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$367,096.32
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$48,827,214</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$523,954.40</b>	<b>\$706,495.17</b>	<b>\$49,587,019.62</b>

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Administration, Finance &amp; Accounting

Provider self-reported funding





# RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

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Delinquent youth in Florida can be ordered by a court into a residential treatment facility. Circuit judges determine the level of confinement appropriate for each youth. The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is responsible for placement of each youth in an appropriate program based on the youth's identified risk and needs.

**In FY 2009-10, residential commitment programs served 9,643 youth and had 6,073 completions from the previous year.**

Youth are committed to residential programs for an indeterminate length of time and must complete individual treatment plan goals based on their rehabilitative needs as one of the requirements for release. Included in each youth's goals are educational and vocational services. Residential Services oversees all residential commitment programs.

Residential facilities are divided within DJJ into three regions:

- North Region: Judicial Circuits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 14.
- Central Region: Judicial Circuits 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 18.
- South Region: Judicial Circuits 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20.

For each of the three regions, DJJ operates or contracts for the operation of a variety of residential programs to serve committed youth. Programs vary by restrictiveness level, defined in Section 985.03 (44), Florida Statutes (2008) as "...the level of programming and security provided by programs that service the supervision, custody, care, and treatment needs of committed children." Higher restrictiveness levels are characterized by increased security, closer supervision, more intensive treatment, and longer lengths of stay. The statute designates four residential restrictiveness levels of commitment:

- Low-risk residential
- Moderate-risk residential
- High-risk residential
- Maximum-risk residential

A non-residential commitment level, minimum-risk commitment, is also referenced in Section 985.03 (44). Minimum-risk commitment is managed through Probation and Community Intervention and is reported in that chapter of this report. These programs work with youth who remain in the community and participate at least 5 days per week in a day treatment program. This chapter focuses on only the four residential restrictiveness levels.

Section 985.441 of the Florida Statutes (2006) directs the juvenile courts to commit an adjudicated youth to one of the restrictiveness levels based on the nature of the offense, security concerns, and treatment issues. Within the restrictiveness level chosen by the juvenile court, DJJ personnel choose a specific program to best meet the treatment and security needs of the youth. The specialty treatments include: mental health, substance abuse, dual diagnosis, sex offender treatments, and programs for youth with developmental disabilities, which are all delivered through gender-specific care. Residential programs with specialized beds receive funding from one or more of the following five sources:

- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Overlay Services (RSAT Overlay): Funding for RSAT Overlay Services is provided by state general revenue. Programs receive \$30 per day, per bed in addition to the DJJ contracted per diem rate.
- Specialty Mental Health Programs: Funding for Specialized Mental Health Services is provided by state general revenue. Programs receive a higher daily per diem rate depending on the level of treatment services provided, ranging from \$130-\$295 per day, per bed. These programs are designed for youth with serious to severe symptoms of mental health disorders, developmental disorders, and for juvenile sex offenders who are in need of a more intensive specialized treatment regimen.
- Mental Health Overlay Services (MHOS): Funding for Mental Health Overlay Services in programs is provided by state general revenue. Programs receive \$35 per day, per bed in addition to the DJJ contracted per diem rate.
- Behavioral Health Overlay Services (BHOS): Funding for Behavioral Health Overlay Services is provided by Medicaid and the Agency for Health Care Administration. Eligible non-secure residential programs receive \$35 per day, per bed in addition to the DJJ contracted per diem rate.

## Program Evaluation

### Quality Assurance Performance

Residential programs are evaluated through the Department's Quality Assurance (QA) process following a set of standards developed specifically for residential programs. Standards are based on the criteria set by Administrative Rule, Florida Statutes, and national standards.

The following table ranks all residential programs that received a QA performance rating during FY 2009-10. Scoring Commendable (80%-89%) or Exceptional (90%-100%) is a great achievement for programs as they must show high performance in all areas and at every level of staff involvement (i.e., the adherence to policies and procedures exceed expectations and employees demonstrate a dedication to the high quality processes involved). Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center and Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center received the highest QA performance ratings with each program receiving a score of 88%.

## Residential QA Performance Rankings

Ranking	Circuit	County	Program Name	Overall Percentage	Overall Rating
<b>Residential Programs - All Security Levels</b>					
1	13	Hillsborough	Hillsborough Intensive Residential Treatment	90%	Exceptional Performance
1	1	Santa Rosa	Milton Girls Juvenile Residential Facility	90%	Exceptional Performance
2	13	Hillsborough	Columbus Juvenile Residential Facility	88%	Commendable Performance
2	5	Citrus	Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center	88%	Commendable Performance
2	1	Okaloosa	Okaloosa Youth Academy	88%	Commendable Performance
2	19	Okeechobee	Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center	88%	Commendable Performance
3	18	Brevard	Brevard Group Treatment Home	87%	Commendable Performance
3	19	Okeechobee	Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center High Risk	87%	Commendable Performance
4	14	Jackson	DOVE Academy	86%	Commendable Performance
4	1	Okaloosa	Ft. Walton Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	86%	Commendable Performance
4	17	Broward	Thompson Academy	86%	Commendable Performance
5	5	Citrus	Eckerd Camp E-Nini-Hassee	85%	Commendable Performance
5	6	Pasco	Gulf Academy	85%	Commendable Performance
5	6	Pasco	Lake Academy	85%	Commendable Performance
5	13	Hillsborough	Riverside Academy	85%	Commendable Performance
6	11	Miami-Dade	Dade Juvenile Residential Facility	84%	Commendable Performance
6	7	St. Johns	Hastings Youth Academy	84%	Commendable Performance
6	10	Polk	Polk Halfway House	84%	Commendable Performance
7	10	Polk	Avon Park Youth Academy	83%	Commendable Performance
7	1	Santa Rosa	Eckerd Camp E-Ma-Chamee	83%	Commendable Performance
7	18	Brevard	Frances Walker Halfway House	83%	Commendable Performance
7	1	Okaloosa	Gulf Coast Youth Academy	83%	Commendable Performance
7	13	Hillsborough	Les Peters Halfway House	83%	Commendable Performance
7	8	Union	Union Juvenile Residential Facility	83%	Commendable Performance
7	1	Walton	Walton Youth Development Center	83%	Commendable Performance
8	1	Okaloosa	Crestview Sex Offender Program	82%	Commendable Performance
8	3	Liberty	Juvenile Unit for Specialized Treatment (JUST)	82%	Commendable Performance
8	9	Orange	Orlando Intensive Youth Academy	82%	Commendable Performance
9	2	Liberty	Bristol Youth Academy	81%	Commendable Performance
9	20	Glades	Florida Environmental Institute	81%	Commendable Performance
9	15	Palm Beach	Palm Beach Juvenile Correctional Facility	81%	Commendable Performance
9	12	Manatee	Palmetto Youth Academy	81%	Commendable Performance
10	3	Madison	JoAnn Bridges Academy	80%	Commendable Performance
10	19	Okeechobee	Okeechobee Youth Development Center	80%	Commendable Performance
10	9	Orange	Orlando Intensive and Orange Youth Academies	80%	Commendable Performance
10	14	Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa Youth Academy	80%	Commendable Performance
10	18	Brevard	Space Coast Marine Institute	80%	Commendable Performance
11	6	Pinellas	Britt Halfway House	79%	Acceptable Performance
11	20	Charlotte	Crossroads Wilderness Institute	79%	Acceptable Performance
11	12	Desoto	Desoto Dual Diagnosed Correctional Facility High Risk Female	79%	Acceptable Performance
11	12	Desoto	Desoto Dual Diagnosed Correctional Facility High Risk Male	79%	Acceptable Performance
11	12	Desoto	Desoto Dual Diagnosed Correctional Facility Mod Risk Female	79%	Acceptable Performance
11	12	Desoto	Desoto High Risk Female Correctional Facility	79%	Acceptable Performance
11	12	Desoto	Desoto Maximum Risk Girls Program	79%	Acceptable Performance
11	13	Hillsborough	Falkenburg Academy	79%	Acceptable Performance

**Residential**  
**QA Performance Rankings (continued)**

Ranking	Circuit	County	Program Name	Overall Percentage	Overall Rating
<b>Residential Programs - All Security Levels</b>					
11	12	DeSoto	Peace River Youth Academy	79%	Acceptable Performance
12	5	Marion	Marion County Juvenile Correctional Facility	78%	Acceptable Performance
12	19	Okeechobee	Okeechobee Intensive Halfway House	78%	Acceptable Performance
12	7	Volusia	Volusia Halfway House	78%	Acceptable Performance
13	6	Pasco	Mandala Adolescent Treatment Center	77%	Acceptable Performance
13	11	Miami-Dade	Miami Halfway House	77%	Acceptable Performance
13	6	Pasco	Wilson Youth Academy	77%	Acceptable Performance
14	10	Polk	New Beginnings Youth Academy	76%	Acceptable Performance
14	7	Volusia	Oaks Juvenile Residential Facility	76%	Acceptable Performance
14	3	Madison	Twin Oaks Academy	76%	Acceptable Performance
14	3	Madison	Twin Oaks Academy II	76%	Acceptable Performance
15	5	Marion	Camp E-Kel-Etu	75%	Acceptable Performance
15	4	Duval	Impact House	75%	Acceptable Performance
15	19	Martin	Martin Girls Academy	75%	Acceptable Performance
15	10	Lee	Price Halfway House for Girls	75%	Acceptable Performance
15	13	Hillsborough	Youth Environmental Services	75%	Acceptable Performance
16	20	Collier	Big Cypress Wilderness Institute	74%	Acceptable Performance
16	7	Volusia	Daytona Sex Offender Program	74%	Acceptable Performance
16	14	Jackson	Dozier Training School <sup>1</sup>	74%	Acceptable Performance
16	14	Jackson	Graceville Vocational Youth Center	74%	Acceptable Performance
17	5	Hernando	Eckerd Challenge	73%	Acceptable Performance
17	2	Jefferson	Monticello New Life	73%	Acceptable Performance
17	4	Nassau	Nassau Juvenile Residential Facility	73%	Acceptable Performance
17	14	Holmes	West Florida Wilderness Institute	73%	Acceptable Performance
17	11	Miami-Dade	Women in Need of Greater Strength (WINGS) for Life	73%	Acceptable Performance
18	3	Hamilton	Panther Success Center	71%	Acceptable Performance
18	4	Duval	Tiger Serious Habitual Offender Program	71%	Acceptable Performance
19	12	Desoto	Desoto Juvenile Residential Facility High Risk	70%	Acceptable Performance
19	12	Desoto	Desoto Juvenile Residential Facility Moderate Risk	70%	Acceptable Performance
19	9	Osceola	Kissimmee Juvenile SOP Correctional Facility	70%	Acceptable Performance
19	1	Escambia	Pensacola Boys' Base	70%	Acceptable Performance
20	9	Osceola	Adolescent Residential Campus (ARC)	69%	Minimal Performance
21	9	Osceola	Adolescent Residential Campus (ARC) Halfway House	68%	Minimal Performance
21	4	Duval	Duval Halfway House	68%	Minimal Performance
21	14	Jackson	Jackson Juvenile Offender Correction Center	68%	Minimal Performance
21	1	Okaloosa	Okaloosa Youth Development Center	68%	Minimal Performance
22	4	Nassau	Short Term Education Program (STEP) 1 and 2	65%	Minimal Performance
23	7	St. Johns	St. Johns Juvenile Correctional Facility	64%	Minimal Performance
23	7	St. Johns	St. Johns Youth Academy	64%	Minimal Performance
24	19	Okeechobee	VisionQuest - Madalyn	63%	Minimal Performance
25	17	Broward	Lighthouse Juvenile Residential Facility	61%	Minimal Performance
26	11	Miami-Dade	Bay Point Schools - North <sup>1</sup>	60%	Minimal Performance
27	6	Pasco	San Antonio Boys Village	58%	Failed to meet standards
28	14	Jackson	Dozier Training School <sup>2</sup>	56%	Failed to meet standards
29	11	Miami-Dade	Bay Point Schools - North <sup>2</sup>	37%	Failed to meet standards

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with F.S. 985.632, Dozier Training School and Bay Point Schools (North) received a follow-up review in FY 2009-10 since the programs failed to meet standards during the initial review s.

<sup>2</sup> Dozier Training School and Bay Point Schools (North) failed to meet standards during their initial FY 2009-10 QA review s and received follow-up review s.

## Outcome Evaluation Performance

Program outputs and outcomes, including total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during placement (ODP), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates, are presented for each commitment program that released youth within FY 2008-09. Fiscal year 2008-09 data are presented so that it is possible to track recidivism (defined as delinquent or criminal referrals/arrests that resulted in a juvenile adjudication or conviction) for one year from program completion.

During FY 2008-09, there were a total of 7,184 releases from residential commitment programs. The rate of offenses during placement was 4%, indicating approximately 1 in 25 youth were adjudicated or convicted for an offense that occurred while in a commitment program.

Characteristics of the youth served in residential commitment varied by program and restrictiveness level. For example, the average age at admission for youth who completed residential programs increased as the restrictiveness level increased: 16.3 years for low-risk programs, 16.4 years for moderate-risk programs, 16.7 years for high-risk programs, and 17.1 years for maximum-risk programs. The extent and seriousness of the youth's delinquency history (as measured by the Average Prior Seriousness Index) also varied by restrictiveness level from 15.1 for youth completing low-risk restrictiveness programs to 49.3 for youth completing maximum-risk programs.

On average, youth completing commitment programs spent as few as four months in low-risk residential programs and as many as twenty months in maximum-risk residential programs. The average length of stay increased by approximately five months with each increase in restrictiveness level.

### Outcome Summary for Youth Released in FY 2008-09

Program Area	Total Releases	Completions	% ODP	Recidivism Rate
Low-Risk Residential Programs	600	542 (90%)	5%	48%
Moderate-Risk Residential Programs	5,205	4,374 (84%)	4%	46%
High-Risk Residential Programs	1,297	1,082 (83%)	4%	48%
Maximum-Risk Residential Programs	82	75 (91%)	5%	45%
<b>Total Residential Programs</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>6,073 (85%)</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>46%</b>

# LOW-RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Low-risk residential programs begin the continuum of residential commitment programs within the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). Youth assessed and classified for placement in programs at this level represent a low risk to themselves and to public safety. Although low-risk residential programs are designed for first-time commitments to the Department, some youth may have a juvenile record that includes one commitment for a third-degree felony or a misdemeanor with an associated residential placement.

*In FY 2009-10, 829 youth received services through placement in a low-risk residential program and 542 youth completed services the previous fiscal year.*

*Of those youth who received services within FY 2009-10:*

- *86% were male.*
- *74% were nonwhite.*
- *69% were 15 to 17 years of age.*

Programs within the low-risk restrictiveness level are not physically secure, but they provide security sufficient to ensure the safety of the youth and staff. Youth attend public school in some program models.

Youth placed in low-risk residential placement generally have, as their most serious current offense, a misdemeanor or a third-degree felony and have usually performed unsuccessfully in diversion or probation programs.

During FY 2009-10, there were 16 low-risk residential programs operating in the state.

## Profile of Youth

The following tables provide demographic data taken from the Department's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The profile data are based on the number of youth, unduplicated, who were provided services by the Residential Services program area during FY 2009-10.

## Low-Risk Residential Programs (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	0	0	161	571	97	0	829
Percentage	0%	0%	19%	69%	12%	0%	100%

## GENDER/RACE

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	186	447	79	3	29	74	11	0	829
Percentage	22%	54%	10%	0%	3%	9%	1%	0%	100%

## Outcome Evaluation Performance

The following table shows the Residential Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during placement (ODP), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes are based on the number of youth who completed a low-risk residential program in FY 2008-09.

**Low-Risk Residential: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09**

Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODP <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent							
<b>Female</b>											
STEP II - Female	42	0%	38	90%	0%	50%	3%	16.8	9.2	32	32%
Vision Quest - Low <sup>3</sup>	65	17%	59	91%	0%	51%	10%	16.2	12.4	160	27%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Male</b>											
Blackwater Short Term Offender <sup>3</sup>	64	3%	58	91%	100%	66%	3%	16.7	15.1	141	52%
Brevard Group Treatment Home	49	0%	48	98%	100%	65%	17%	14.4	16.0	182	79%
Dade Group Treatment Home <sup>3</sup>	13	0%	11	85%	100%	91%	9%	14.8	26.5	215	36%
Eckerd Academy <sup>3</sup>	78	5%	67	86%	100%	61%	19%	15.8	17.1	151	60%
Eckerd Youth Challenge Program - Low	37	5%	30	81%	100%	60%	0%	15.9	15.1	165	40%
Nassau Juvenile Residential Facility - Low Risk	3	33%	2	67%	100%	100%	0%	15.7	11.0	63	100%
Peace River Outward Bound <sup>3</sup>	38	0%	34	89%	100%	41%	15%	17.1	20.6	77	35%
Peace River Youth Academy	73	0%	67	92%	100%	46%	13%	17.0	16.6	80	42%
Red Road Academy - Low Risk <sup>3</sup>	23	9%	19	83%	100%	68%	16%	15.7	27.4	147	74%
STEP I - Male	115	4%	109	95%	100%	61%	9%	16.8	11.1	29	47%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Low-Risk Residential Programs</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>48%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The ODP is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup> These programs have closed, changed providers, or have had a structural programmatic change since the time period of the evaluation.



## Program Expenditures

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 expenditures for every low-risk residential facility. Expenditures are obtained from the Department's Bureau of Finance and Accounting and from information submitted by private providers.

### Residential Expenditures-Level 4 (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL EXPENDITURES				TOTAL
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b>Associated Marine Institutes, Inc. d/b/a AMIKids, Inc.</b>								
WINGS - Low	K8H03*	\$1,144,040.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,144,040.00
<b>Eckerd Youth Alternatives, Inc.</b>								
Eckerd Youth Challenge Program - Low	R2077/E6E04*	\$1,950,967.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$671,650.00	\$112,682.00	\$0.00	\$2,735,299.00
Camp E-Ma-Chamee - Low	R2056*	\$4,570,553.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,570,553.56
<b>G4S Youth Services, LLC.</b>								
Okeechobee Girls Academy - Low (effective February 2010)	R2091*	\$411,214.16	\$56,987.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$468,201.41
Pasco Girls Academy - Low (effective February 2010)	R2092*	\$583,084.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$583,084.00
<b>Global Youth Services, Inc.</b>								
Peace River Youth Academy	L7G02	\$1,059,819.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$467,253.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,527,072.06
<b>Henry &amp; Rilla White Foundation, Inc.</b>								
Nassau Juvenile Residential Facility - Low Risk	R2002	\$706,372.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$250,065.44	\$32,666.02	\$0.00	\$989,103.85
Panther Success Center - Low	R2010	\$188,135.06	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$64,507.30	\$8,210.92	\$0.00	\$260,853.28
<b>Miami's River of Life, Inc.</b>								
Dade Group Treatment Home (ended June 2009)	K6H02	\$26,759.91	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$26,759.91
<b>Outward Bound, Inc.</b>								
STEP I - Male	R2051	\$1,175,534.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35,165.40	\$0.00	\$1,210,699.88
STEP II - Female	R2051							
<b>The Center for Drug Free Living, Inc.</b>								
Brevard Group Treatment Home	S8F01	\$1,038,049.00	\$0.00	\$47,937.00	\$362,180.00	\$54,453.00	\$62,593.00	\$1,565,212.00
<b>Vision Quest National Limited</b>								
Red Road Academy - Low Risk	R2006	\$1,870,308.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,870,308.80
Vision Quest - Low (ended March 2010)	R2037	\$1,225,389.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,225,389.00
<b>Youth Services International, Inc.</b>								
Blackwater Short Term Offender - Low /Santa Rosa Youth Academy	A6I06/R2081	\$872,332.22	\$0.00	\$259,910.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,132,242.22
Broward Girls Academy - Low (effective November 2009)	R2074	\$78,680.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$78,680.64
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$16,901,239.22</b>	<b>\$56,987.25</b>	<b>\$307,847.00</b>	<b>\$1,815,655.80</b>	<b>\$243,177.34</b>	<b>\$62,593.00</b>	<b>\$19,387,499.61</b>

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Administration, Finance & Accounting  
Provider self-reported funding

\* Contract provides Level 4 and 6 services but provider could not separate costs between levels.

# MODERATE-RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

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Moderate-risk residential programs are physically-secure or staff-secure facilities. Youth in these programs are allowed limited access to the community. The majority of these programs receive additional funding for specialized treatment services based on per diem and the total number of beds. Security features vary from program to program depending on the location and physical layout of the facility. Some moderate-risk programs have security fences around the perimeter of the facility grounds and use hardware, such as

electronic surveillance equipment, to assist with program security.

**In FY 2009-10, 6,553 youth received services through placement in a moderate-risk residential program and 4,374 youth completed services the previous fiscal year.**

**Of those youth who received services within FY 2009-10:**

- **84% were male.**
- **61% were nonwhite.**
- **77% were 15 to 17 years of age.**

In addition to year-round educational services focused on the attainment of a high school diploma, GED, college credit, or the available vocational programming, youth are provided with a variety of other services:

- Social skills training
- Self-esteem enhancing activities
- Independent-living skills training
- Transitional planning
- Overlay services, such as mental health and substance abuse counseling
- Family counseling

During FY 2009-10, there were 80 moderate-risk residential programs operating in the state.

## Profile of Youth

The following tables provide demographic data taken from the Department's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The profile data are based on the number of youth, unduplicated, who were provided services offered by the Residential Services program area during FY 2009-10.

**Moderate-Risk Residential Programs (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	0	12	939	5,034	568	0	6,553
Percentage	0%	0%	14%	77%	9%	0%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	2,026	2,806	624	23	516	467	86	5	6,553
Percentage	31%	43%	10%	0%	8%	7%	1%	0%	100%

**Outcome Evaluation Performance**

The following table shows the Residential Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during placement (ODP), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes are based on the number of youth who completed a moderate-risk residential program in FY 2008-09.

**Moderate-Risk Residential: Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09**

Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODP <sup>1</sup>	Completions								Recidivism Rate
			Total N <sup>2</sup>	Percent	Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	
<b>Female</b>											
Bowling Green Youth Academy - JRF <sup>3</sup>	78	0%	45	58%	0%	56%	11%	16.0	18.9	230	40%
Camp E-Nini-Hassee	48	8%	47	98%	0%	26%	4%	15.6	13.2	439	32%
Dove Academy	66	2%	62	94%	0%	19%	5%	16.9	12.7	276	19%
Joann Bridges Academy	50	4%	46	92%	0%	76%	4%	15.8	17.6	238	43%
Lake Academy - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	108	3%	65	60%	0%	40%	3%	16.4	18.9	271	28%
Pines Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>3</sup>	75	5%	57	76%	0%	60%	11%	16.2	14.2	179	37%
Vision Quest - Moderate <sup>3</sup>	65	18%	51	78%	0%	51%	8%	16.1	14.9	215	27%
Wilson Youth Academy <sup>3</sup>	50	10%	42	84%	0%	48%	10%	16.5	21.6	253	24%
WINGS	22	5%	16	73%	0%	56%	6%	17.3	20.8	284	0%
YMCA Character Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	30	0%	24	80%	0%	46%	13%	16.8	16.3	236	17%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Male</b>											
ARC Halfway House	110	12%	104	95%	100%	59%	22%	16.5	24.0	224	58%
Avon Park Youth Academy	192	4%	176	92%	100%	61%	15%	17.2	22.2	322	40%
Bay Point Schools - North <sup>3</sup>	41	5%	31	76%	100%	77%	13%	14.7	22.7	288	55%
Bay Point Schools - West Kennedy <sup>3</sup>	228	1%	146	64%	100%	70%	15%	16.8	22.0	288	37%
Big Cypress Wilderness Institute	49	2%	48	98%	100%	44%	42%	16.1	18.7	258	44%
Bristol Youth Academy	88	2%	77	88%	100%	56%	1%	16.4	21.3	262	42%
Britt Halfway House	52	4%	49	94%	100%	65%	8%	16.3	26.7	237	65%
Camp E-Kei-Etu <sup>3</sup>	51	16%	36	71%	100%	28%	8%	14.6	20.4	393	31%
Camp E-Ma-Chamee <sup>4</sup>	46	9%	43	93%	100%	28%	7%	15.2	20.2	350	45%
Crossroads Wilderness Institute	53	2%	50	94%	100%	56%	14%	16.0	21.4	248	48%
Duval Halfway House	49	4%	43	88%	100%	88%	0%	16.5	15.1	171	44%

## Moderate-Risk Residential: Program Profile

### Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)

Program Name	Completions										
	Total Releases	Percent ODP <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent							
Eckerd Intensive Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	32	0%	31	97%	100%	65%	10%	16.1	27.2	361	52%
Eckerd Youth Challenge Program - Moderate	82	10%	67	82%	100%	51%	13%	16.0	22.1	222	48%
Falkenberg Academy	138	1%	133	96%	100%	53%	17%	16.5	24.0	236	47%
Florida Environmental Institute	35	6%	31	89%	100%	32%	35%	17.1	21.3	229	32%
Graceville Vocational Youth Center <sup>3</sup>	67	3%	62	93%	100%	37%	6%	17.4	20.2	184	40%
Gulf Coast Youth Academy	155	3%	138	89%	100%	70%	4%	16.4	23.5	237	62%
Hastings Youth Academy - Moderate	139	2%	127	91%	100%	70%	8%	16.5	21.4	273	60%
MATS - Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	86	1%	52	60%	100%	56%	21%	16.1	24.1	256	40%
Nassau Juvenile Residential Facility - Moderate Risk	55	9%	50	91%	100%	64%	8%	16.6	12.9	153	36%
Oaks Juvenile Residential Facility	39	8%	36	92%	100%	44%	3%	15.9	16.0	169	61%
Okaloosa Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	19	0%	7	37%	100%	86%	0%	15.7	27.3	309	100%
Okaloosa Youth Academy <sup>4</sup>	166	2%	144	87%	100%	67%	3%	16.6	22.4	244	57%
Panther Success Center	110	1%	107	97%	100%	66%	4%	16.2	18.8	151	64%
Pensacola Boys Base	53	8%	45	85%	100%	49%	4%	17.2	22.8	198	58%
Polk Halfway House - G4S Youth Services, LLC.	2	0%	2	100%	100%	0%	0%	13.3	28.0	66	100%
Polk Halfway House - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	48	0%	26	54%	100%	50%	8%	13.7	24.1	263	69%
Price Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	42	0%	23	55%	100%	43%	4%	16.1	28.0	246	52%
Red Road Academy - Moderate Risk <sup>3</sup>	71	11%	68	96%	100%	63%	16%	16.8	23.1	193	49%
San Antonio Boys Village <sup>3</sup>	50	8%	40	80%	100%	53%	20%	16.1	25.5	242	50%
Santa Rosa Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>2</sup>	51	2%	48	94%	100%	35%	6%	17.0	18.0	197	48%
Space Coast Marine Institute	49	0%	48	98%	100%	54%	10%	16.6	20.2	254	48%
Thompson Academy	160	0%	155	97%	100%	72%	15%	16.4	24.2	209	43%
Twin Oaks Vocational Academy II & Twin Oaks Academy 14-18	165	1%	161	98%	100%	69%	1%	16.0	19.4	200	58%
Volusia Halfway House	45	2%	41	91%	100%	49%	5%	16.9	23.9	211	51%
West Florida Wilderness Institute	82	6%	74	90%	100%	39%	8%	16.8	20.8	173	54%
Youth Environmental Services (YES)	40	3%	40	100%	100%	68%	5%	16.0	21.3	281	35%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Developmentally Disabled</b>											
Residential Alternative For The Mentally Challenged	53	0%	52	98%	100%	79%	4%	16.0	27.5	249	56%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Female Mental Health</b>											
DeSoto Juvenile Residential Facility - Female HOPE <sup>3</sup>	33	0%	32	97%	0%	38%	13%	16.7	19.6	278	28%
HOPE <sup>3</sup>	40	15%	35	88%	0%	40%	0%	15.9	12.5	308	43%
Lake Academy - G4S Youth Services, LLC.	2	0%	2	100%	0%	50%	0%	16.6	7.0	62	0%
Lighthouse Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>2</sup>	42	19%	36	86%	0%	33%	11%	16.5	14.3	229	28%
Milton Juvenile Residential Facility	79	3%	77	97%	0%	32%	4%	16.4	13.7	272	26%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Male Mental Health</b>											
ARC Low Function	31	10%	28	90%	100%	82%	7%	16.9	28.1	217	64%
Dade Juvenile Residential Facility	79	0%	77	97%	100%	48%	21%	16.6	24.9	263	40%
DeSoto Juvenile Residential Facility - Male	116	0%	115	99%	100%	33%	7%	16.3	24.4	284	52%
Gulf Academy - G4S Youth Services, LLC.	4	0%	3	75%	100%	0%	0%	17.5	34.0	66	33%
Gulf Academy - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	97	0%	55	57%	100%	47%	9%	16.3	28.1	293	58%
Hastings Specialized & Intensive MH Treatment	82	7%	71	87%	100%	37%	4%	16.3	20.6	278	55%
Juvenile Unit For Specialized Treatment	37	8%	34	92%	100%	21%	3%	16.3	19.5	299	44%
Mandala Adolescent Treatment Center	43	14%	38	88%	100%	26%	8%	16.6	27.4	211	55%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Sex Offender</b>											
Columbus Juvenile Residential Facility - G4S Youth Services, LLC.	2	0%	1	50%	100%	100%	0%	15.4	8.0	76	0%
Columbus Juvenile Residential Facility - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	77	1%	29	38%	100%	45%	14%	15.5	16.3	422	14%
MATS - Manatee Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>2</sup>	26	4%	26	100%	100%	50%	15%	16.0	16.4	469	31%
Three Springs Moderate Risk <sup>3</sup>	2	0%	2	100%	100%	50%	0%	16.5	10.5	195	0%
Union Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>2</sup>	24	4%	18	75%	100%	50%	22%	15.9	13.5	497	22%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>21%</b>

**Moderate-Risk Residential: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)**

Program Name	Completions										
	Total Releases	Percent ODP <sup>1</sup>	Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent							
<b>Female Substance Abuse</b>											
Bowling Green Youth Academy - New Beginnings <sup>3</sup>	44	2%	26	59%	0%	31%	0%	16.6	13.8	299	31%
Francis Walker Halfway House	53	8%	47	89%	0%	28%	11%	16.6	13.8	212	17%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Male Substance Abuse</b>											
Collier Academy <sup>2</sup>	58	5%	54	93%	100%	9%	30%	17.0	16.5	196	33%
Ft. Walton Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	67	0%	64	96%	100%	33%	2%	16.8	17.7	206	45%
Impact Halfway House	56	7%	51	91%	100%	59%	2%	16.3	13.1	182	55%
Les Peters Halfway House	50	2%	45	90%	100%	29%	18%	16.8	20.4	198	40%
Miami Halfway House	36	0%	34	94%	100%	29%	47%	16.7	20.5	246	47%
<i>Riverside Academy - G4S Youth Services, LLC.</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>20%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>50%</i>
Riverside Academy - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	347	0%	218	63%	100%	37%	17%	16.8	22.1	256	52%
Thompson Academy Choices	83	0%	80	96%	100%	35%	23%	16.8	23.9	217	46%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4,374</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>46%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The ODP is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup> These programs have closed, changed providers, or have had a structural programmatic change since the time period of the evaluation.

<sup>4</sup> These programs also include releases to a subsequent residential program following a completion. These releases are counted as completions in the associated table. Recidivism for those youth released to a subsequent residential program following a completion is not included in this table.

**Program Expenditures**

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 expenditures for every moderate-risk residential facility. Expenditures are obtained from the Department's Bureau of Finance and Accounting and from information submitted by private providers.

**Residential Expenditures-Level 6 (FY 2009-10)**

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES			FEDERAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL State + Federal Expenditures
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	
<b>Associated Marine Institutes, Inc. d/b/a AMIKids, Inc.</b>								
Big Cypress Wilderness Institute	U7G02	\$1,315,597.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$100,179.12	\$57,045.72	\$51,682.99	\$1,524,505.13
Crossroads Wilderness Institute	R2014	\$1,138,823.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	\$164,265.64	\$53,033.54	\$120,179.69	\$1,476,421.87
Florida Environmental Institute	R2003	\$1,114,896.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$58,325.70	\$40,747.34	\$16,452.06	\$1,230,421.35
Space Coast Marine Institute	S9G01	\$1,156,384.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$58,153.48	\$14,902.57	\$1,229,440.45
West Florida Wilderness Institute	R2012	\$1,276,117.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,372.00	\$64,031.54	\$108,552.03	\$1,473,072.57
WINGS - Moderate	K8H03*	\$1,144,040.00	\$15,328.60	\$0.00	\$220,962.18	\$31,990.74	\$24,597.09	\$1,436,918.61
Youth Environmental Services (YES)	R2055	\$1,173,981.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$114,177.90	\$58,275.36	\$18,337.69	\$1,364,772.35
<b>BayCare Behavioral Health, Inc.</b>								
Mandala Adolescent Treatment Center	R2008	\$1,401,105.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$37,775.22	\$0.00	\$1,438,880.22
<b>Bay Point Schools, Inc.</b>								
Bay Point Schools - North	K4H02	\$850,523.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$850,523.89
<b>Children's Comprehensive Services</b>								
HOPE (ended December 2009)	N6D01	\$939,258.86	\$124,259.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,063,517.86
<b>City of Graceville</b>								
Graceville Vocational Youth Center	X1393	\$1,665,569.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$49,096.00	\$0.00	\$1,714,665.96
<b>Eckerd Youth Alternatives, Inc.</b>								
Camp E-Kel-Etu	R2056*		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$504,307.00	\$69,804.00	\$0.00	
Camp E-Ma-Chamee	R2056*	\$4,570,553.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$527,573.00	\$76,911.00	\$0.00	\$5,144,664.56
Camp E-Nini-Hassee	R2056*		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$622,471.00	\$98,774.00	\$0.00	
Collier Halfway House (ended May 2010)	X1574	\$1,036,389.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,746.00	\$0.00	\$1,057,135.80

## Residential Expenditures-Level 6 (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL EXPENDITURES				TOTAL State + Federal Expenditures
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	
<b>Eckerd Youth Alternatives, Inc.</b>								
Eckerd Challenge Substance Abuse	R2077*	\$1,950,967.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$671,650.00	\$112,682.00	\$0.00	\$2,735,299.00
Eckerd Youth Challenge Program - Moderate	R2077/E6E04*		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
<b>Florida Department of Juvenile Justice</b>								
Britt Halfway House	n/a	\$1,797,792.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45,000.36	\$0.00	\$1,842,793.31
DeSoto Juvenile Residential Facility - Female***	n/a	\$1,950,967.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$424,353.30	\$0.00	\$2,375,320.30
DeSoto Juvenile Residential Facility - Male***	n/a							
Duval Halfway House	n/a	\$1,540,248.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$39,645.60	\$0.00	\$1,579,894.28
Falkenberg Academy	n/a	\$4,938,625.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$151,800.54	\$0.00	\$5,090,425.90
Les Peters Halfway House	n/a	\$1,950,019.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45,123.72	\$0.00	\$1,995,143.62
Pensacola Boys Base	n/a	\$1,555,544.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$37,136.28	\$0.00	\$1,592,680.65
<b>G4S Youth Services, LLC.</b>								
Avon Park Youth Academy	J7G01	\$4,866,805.00	\$1,284,788.00	\$0.00	\$1,177,019.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,328,612.00
Columbus Juvenile Residential Facility	R2087/M6G08	\$2,549,427.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,549,427.50
Dade Juvenile Residential Facility	R2028	\$3,902,373.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,902,373.00
Gulf Academy	F7G02	\$5,152,430.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,152,430.68
Lake Academy	F7G02							
Hastings Specialized & Intensive MH Treatment**	R2059	\$3,317,685.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,317,685.10
Hastings Youth Academy - Moderate**	R2059	\$3,322,998.02	\$1,400,284.00	\$0.00	\$1,108,741.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,832,023.02
Okeechobee Girls Academy - Moderate (effective March 2010)	R2091*	\$411,214.16	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$411,214.16
Okeechobee Intensive Halfway House	R2069	\$1,038,061.50	\$248,767.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,286,828.50
Orlando Intensive Youth Academy	R2060	\$738,983.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$738,983.83
Pasco Girls Academy - Moderate (effective March 2010)	R2092*	\$583,084.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$583,084.00
Polk Halfway House	J6G01	\$1,123,988.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,123,988.20
Riverside Academy	R2035	\$7,487,757.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,487,757.00
<b>Gateway Community Services, Inc.</b>								
Impact Halfway House	R2042	\$819,840.00	\$0.00	\$20,399.00	\$313,033.00	\$48,324.00	\$0.00	\$1,201,596.00
<b>Global Youth Services, Inc.</b>								
New Beginnings Youth Academy	R2041	\$937,378.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$366,873.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,304,251.52
Price Halfway House For Girls	R2041	\$859,092.61	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$371,888.74	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,230,981.35
Wilson Youth Academy (ended December 2009)	R2065	\$495,459.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$221,276.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$716,735.95
<b>Gulf Coast Treatment Center, Inc.</b>								
Ft. Walton Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	R2027	\$1,741,966.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,741,966.88
Milton Juvenile Residential Facility	R2045	\$3,500,343.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,500,343.00
Okaloosa Borderline Developmental Disability Program	R2079	\$1,243,867.70	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$177,647.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,421,515.10
Okaloosa Sex Offender Gulf Coast	R2079							
Okaloosa Youth Academy	R2064	\$1,791,865.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$643,233.14	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,435,098.32
<b>Gulf Coast Treatment Center, Inc. d/b/a Gulf Coast Youth Services</b>								
Crestview Sex Offender Program	R2073	\$2,479,968.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$552,349.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,032,317.50
<b>Gulf Coast Youth Services</b>								
MATS - Halfway House (R2036 ended 8/09, P2033 ended 12/09)	P2033	\$1,850,958.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,850,958.30
<b>Henry &amp; Rilla White Foundation, Inc.</b>								
Nassau Juvenile Residential Facility - Moderate Risk	R2002	\$103,846.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$36,762.96	\$4,802.34	\$0.00	\$145,411.47
Panther Success Center - Moderate	R2010	\$1,461,157.93	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500,998.29	\$63,770.44	\$0.00	\$2,025,926.66
Pompano Substance Abuse Treatment Center	R2067	\$648,103.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45,588.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$693,691.50
Volusia Halfway House	R2026	\$827,812.48	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$297,910.82	\$38,375.54	\$0.00	\$1,164,098.84
<b>ICARE Bay Point Schools, Inc.</b>								
Miami Halfway House	K6H03	\$797,369.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$797,369.05
<b>Keystone Educational Youth Services, LLC.</b>								
Bristol Youth Academy	R2013	\$2,403,552.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$839,082.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,242,634.62
Jacksonville Youth Center	D7J03	\$354,520.38	\$168,780.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$523,301.00
<b>Lighthouse Care Centers, LLC.</b>								
Lighthouse Juvenile Residential Facility (ended January 2010)	K5H01	\$915,745.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$915,745.17
<b>North American Family Institute, Inc.</b>								
Alachua Academy (effective December 2009)	R2068	\$716,960.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,395.00	\$0.00	\$737,355.69
<b>Premier Behavioral Solutions, Inc./Gulf Coast Treatment Center, Inc.</b>								
Gulf Coast Youth Academy	A5D01/R2072	\$3,308,973.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,188,535.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,497,509.16
<b>Premier Behavioral Solutions, Inc. d/b/a Manatee Adolescent Treatment Services</b>								
MATS - Halfway House (R2036 ended 8/09, P2033 ended 12/09)	R2036/P2033	\$362,312.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$362,312.87
<b>Psychotherapeutic Services, Inc.</b>								
Collier Academy (ended August 2009)	R2030	\$117,756.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$117,756.40
<b>San Antonio Boys Village, Inc.</b>								
San Antonio Boys Village (ended December 2009)	R2025	\$485,563.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$485,563.40
<b>Sequel TSI of Florida, LLC.</b>								
Daytona Sex Offender Prgm-Moderate (effective 12/23/09)	M8G01	\$492,414.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$492,414.00
Union Juvenile Residential Facility (effective 12/23/09)	R2071	\$613,056.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$613,056.20

Residential Expenditures-Level 6 (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES		Medicaid	FEDERAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL State + Federal Expenditures
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures		Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	
<b>SMA Behavioral Health Services, Inc. d/b/a Stewart Marchman Act Behavioral Healthcare</b>								
Oaks Juvenile Residential Facility	R2070	\$743,357.00	\$25,219.00	\$0.00	\$264,678.62	\$31,593.00	\$0.00	\$1,064,847.62
<b>The Center for Drug Free Living, Inc.</b>								
ARC Halfway House	R2015	\$2,696,845.62	\$0.00	\$148,688.00	\$860,510.00	\$113,689.00	\$155,261.00	\$3,974,993.62
ARC Low Function	R2015	\$999,820.12	\$0.00	\$44,221.00	\$255,920.00	\$33,768.00	\$46,115.00	\$1,379,844.12
Francis Walker Halfway House	S6J01	\$1,294,484.00	\$0.00	\$63,542.00	\$74,655.00	\$50,474.00	\$60,024.00	\$1,543,179.00
<b>Three Springs, Inc.</b>								
Three Springs Moderate Risk (ended 12/22/09)	M8G01	\$456,490.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$456,490.00
Union Juvenile Residential Facility (ended 12/22/09)	R2071	\$565,224.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$156,038.94	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$721,262.94
<b>Twin Oaks Juvenile Development, Inc.</b>								
Dove Academy	L8G02	\$2,339,341.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$617,238.00	\$83,854.00	\$0.00	\$3,040,433.50
Dove Intensive Mental Health (effective January 2010)	R2086	\$482,206.95	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,069.00	\$0.00	\$489,275.95
Juvenile Unit For Specialized Treatment	B8D03	\$2,071,083.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$63,655.00	\$0.00	\$2,134,738.60
Residential Alternative For The Mentally Challenged	B8D04	\$3,022,558.65	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$76,537.00	\$0.00	\$3,099,095.65
Tw in Oaks Vocational Academy II & Tw in Oaks Academy 14-18	R2058	\$3,688,480.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,205,712.00	\$169,222.00	\$0.00	\$5,063,414.00
<b>Vision Quest National Limited</b>								
Red Road Academy - Moderate Risk	R2006	\$1,870,308.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,870,308.80
Vision Quest - Moderate (ended March 2010)	R2037	\$1,225,389.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,225,389.00
<b>Youth Services International, Inc.</b>								
Brow ard Girls Academy - Moderate (effective November 2009)	R2074	\$847,993.35	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$847,993.35
Joann Bridges Academy	R2066	\$1,125,076.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$431,370.56	\$0.00	\$178,493.21	\$1,734,940.27
Santa Rosa Juvenile Residential Facility/St. Johns Youth Academy	A6I05/R2084	\$1,545,927.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,545,927.92
Santa Rosa Youth Academy - Moderate	R2081/A6I06	\$51,838.90	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45,990.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$97,829.40
Thompson Academy	R2085/O6H01	\$3,364,797.84	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,304,267.08	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,669,064.92
Thompson Academy Choices	R2085/O6H01	\$1,486,942.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$592,340.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,079,282.64
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$128,170,264.14</b>	<b>\$3,267,546.22</b>	<b>\$276,850.00</b>	<b>\$16,657,943.17</b>	<b>\$2,377,654.06</b>	<b>\$794,597.33</b>	<b>\$151,544,854.92</b>

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Administration, Finance & Accounting  
 Provider self-reported funding

\* Contract provides Level 4 and 6 services but provider could not separate costs between levels.

\*\* Education funding can not be split between Moderate and Special Intensive

\*\*\* Includes DeSoto costs for Level 6, 8 and 10

# HIGH-RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

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High-risk residential programs are hardware-secured with perimeter fencing, and youth placed in these programs are not allowed access to the community. Youth assessed and classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a secure, structured residential setting. Placement in programs at this level is prompted by a concern for public safety that outweighs placement in programs that are less secure. High-risk programs offer limited access to the community, if during the last sixty days of residential placement, the youth is assessed to be a low risk to offend while in the community. In addition to year-round educational services focused on the attainment of a high school diploma, GED, college credit, or the available vocational

**In FY 2009-10, 2,036 youth received services through placement in a high-risk residential program and 1,082 youth completed services the previous fiscal year.**

**Of those youth who received services within FY 2009-10:**

- **90% were male.**
- **70% were nonwhite.**
- **78% were 15 to 17 years of age.**

programming, youth also receive an array of integrated services including, but not limited to:

- diagnostic evaluation.
- substance abuse and mental health counseling.
- sexual behavior dysfunction intervention.
- gang-related behavior intervention.
- job training, placement, and skills training.
- parenting skills and individual and family treatment.
- recreation and leisure time activities.

During FY 2009-10, there were 27 high-risk residential programs operating in the state.

## Profile of Youth

The following tables provide demographic data taken from the Department's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The profile data are based on the number of youth, unduplicated, who were provided services offered by the Residential Services program area during FY 2009-10.



**High-Risk Residential Programs (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE					Unknown	Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+		
Statewide	0	1	189	1,589	257	0	2,036
Percentage	0%	0%	9%	78%	13%	0%	100%

**GENDER/RACE**

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	531	1,098	196	5	71	116	19	0	2,036
Percentage	26%	54%	10%	0%	3%	6%	1%	0%	100%

**Outcome Evaluation Performance**

The following table shows the Residential Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during placement (ODP), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes are based on the number of youth who completed a high-risk residential program in FY 2008-09.

**High-Risk Residential: Program Profile  
Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09**

Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODP <sup>1</sup>	Completions				Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate	
			Total N <sup>2</sup>	Percent	Percent Male	Percent Black					Percent Hispanic
<b>Female</b>											
DeSoto - Female	23	4%	23	100%	0%	61%	13%	16.2	31.9	306	13%
Monticello New Life	37	0%	37	100%	0%	62%	16%	16.9	25.4	271	35%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Male</b>											
Broward Intensive Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	38	5%	20	53%	100%	80%	30%	16.3	32.4	311	40%
Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - High	44	0%	42	95%	100%	57%	10%	16.9	49.0	322	60%
Dozier Training School <sup>3,4</sup>	142	2%	131	92%	100%	63%	5%	16.9	34.6	330	60%
Eckerd Youth Development Center <sup>3</sup>	139	6%	126	91%	100%	67%	16%	17.0	32.3	367	44%
Hillsborough Intensive Residential Treatment - G4S Youth Services, LLC.	1	0%	1	100%	100%	100%	0%	14.3	23.0	68	100%
Hillsborough Intensive Residential Treatment - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	35	0%	18	51%	100%	78%	11%	13.6	22.7	388	61%
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility <sup>3</sup>	51	12%	47	92%	100%	51%	23%	16.5	28.3	317	51%
NAFI Intensive Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	30	7%	19	63%	100%	63%	11%	16.4	23.2	225	47%
NAFI Serious Habitual Offender Program <sup>3</sup>	54	9%	21	39%	100%	86%	0%	16.6	39.3	292	57%
Okaloosa Intensive Halfway House - Three Springs, Inc. <sup>3</sup>	29	3%	28	97%	100%	64%	4%	17.2	42.1	149	54%
Okaloosa Intensive Halfway House - Youth Services International, Inc. <sup>3</sup>	31	13%	7	23%	100%	57%	29%	16.8	29.1	194	57%
Orange Youth Academy	54	0%	53	98%	100%	74%	6%	17.0	34.5	268	62%
Palm Beach Juvenile Correctional Facility	113	0%	112	99%	100%	76%	15%	16.8	35.2	322	55%
St. Johns Correctional Facility - Youth Services International, Inc.	6	0%	1	17%	100%	100%	0%	15.3	43.0	134	100%
Tiger Serious Habitual Offender Program	30	10%	27	90%	100%	78%	4%	16.6	18.4	304	56%
Walton Youth Development Center	8	0%	8	100%	100%	75%	0%	17.1	24.9	82	38%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>54%</b>

## High-Risk Residential: Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09 (continued)

Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODP <sup>1</sup>	Completions								
			Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	Recidivism Rate
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent							
<b>Female Mental Health</b>											
DeSoto Dual Diagnosis Correctional Facility - Female	24	0%	24	100%	0%	33%	17%	16.6	21.6	357	33%
<i>Martin Girls Academy - G4S Youth Services, LLC.</i>	1	0%	1	100%	0%	0%	100%	19.4	15.0	70	0%
Martin Girls Academy - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	29	17%	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Male Mental Health</b>											
DeSoto Dual Diagnosis Correctional Facility - Male	76	1%	72	95%	100%	38%	21%	17.1	36.1	366	46%
Desoto Juvenile Correctional Facility - Mental Health	38	0%	38	100%	100%	47%	11%	16.5	39.2	290	55%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>49%</b>
<b>Sex Offender</b>											
Dozier Sex Offender Program <sup>3</sup>	53	2%	50	94%	100%	56%	4%	16.5	23.1	571	30%
Kissimmee Juvenile Correctional Facility <sup>3</sup>	37	19%	31	84%	100%	26%	10%	16.5	19.5	387	29%
Okaloosa Sex Offender Three Springs <sup>3</sup>	16	0%	16	100%	100%	38%	13%	14.9	14.9	146	38%
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - SOP	37	8%	34	92%	100%	44%	3%	16.3	18.9	761	18%
<i>St. Johns Correctional Facility - Three Springs, Inc.</i> <sup>3</sup>	34	12%	12	35%	100%	83%	0%	13.7	11.9	602	67%
Three Springs Sex Offender Program <sup>2</sup>	20	0%	19	95%	100%	42%	5%	16.1	23.7	530	37%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Male Substance Abuse</b>											
Palmetto Youth Academy	67	0%	64	96%	100%	50%	19%	17.2	38.2	232	48%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>High-Risk Residential Programs</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>48%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The ODP is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup>N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup>These programs have closed, changed providers, or have had a structural programmatic change since the time period of the evaluation.

<sup>4</sup>These programs also include releases to a subsequent residential program following a completion. These releases are counted as completions in the associated table. Recidivism for those youth released to a subsequent residential program following a completion is not included in this table.

### Program Expenditures

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 expenditures for every high-risk residential facility. Expenditures are obtained from the Department's Bureau of Finance and Accounting and from information submitted by private providers.

#### Residential Expenditures-Level 8 (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL EXPENDITURES				TOTAL State + Federal Expenditures
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	
<b>Correction Services of Florida, LLC.</b>								
Tiger Serious Habitual Offender Program	D7E01	\$1,234,889.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,234,889.41
<b>Florida Department of Juvenile Justice</b>								
DeSoto - Female***	n/a							
DeSoto Dual Diagnosis Correctional Facility - Female***	n/a	\$25,174,887.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$424,353.30	\$0.00	\$25,599,240.42
DeSoto Dual Diagnosis Correctional Facility - Male***	n/a							
Desoto Juvenile Correctional Facility - Mental Health***	n/a							
Dozier Sex Offender Program	n/a	\$10,461,178.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$161,614.08	\$0.00	\$10,622,792.45
Dozier Training School	n/a							
<b>G4S Youth Services, LLC.</b>								
Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - High**	R2078/E5E01	\$2,598,048.05	\$752,696.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,350,744.05

Residential Expenditures-Level 8 (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL EXPENDITURES				TOTAL
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	State + Federal Expenditures
<b>G4S Youth Services, LLC.</b>								
Hillsborough Intensive Residential Treatment	M8G02	\$1,395,473.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,395,473.75
Martin Girls Academy	R2050	\$3,226,940.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,226,940.00
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - SOP/**	R2075/T5F01	\$3,604,143.00	\$759,119.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,363,262.00
Okeechobee Youth Development Center	R2069	\$9,046,187.26	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,046,187.26
Orange Youth Academy	R2060	\$2,548,142.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,548,142.80
Palmetto Youth Academy	R2062	\$2,564,177.80	\$314,393.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,878,570.80
<b>Gulf Coast Treatment Center, Inc.</b>								
Okaloosa Youth Development Center	R2079	\$1,374,144.67	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,374,144.67
Walton Youth Development Center (effective April 2010)	R2089	\$569,550.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$569,550.80
North American Family Institute (Half way House & SHOP)	R2076	\$1,741,241.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,741,241.20
<b>North American Family Institute, Inc.</b>								
Monticello New Life	R2004	\$1,853,324.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$55,250.00	\$22,434.00	\$1,931,008.50
<b>Sequel TSI of Florida, LLC.</b>								
Kissimmee Juvenile Correctional Facility (effective 12/23/09)	R2040	\$1,504,365.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,504,365.00
Daytona Sex Offender Program - High (effective 12/23/09)	M8G01	\$1,021,539.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,021,539.50
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility (effective 12/23/09)	E6E05	\$1,079,284.50	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$171,150.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,250,434.50
<b>Three Springs, Inc.</b>								
Okaloosa Intensive Half way House (ended July 2009)	X1563	\$157,473.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$157,473.80
Okaloosa Sex Offender Three Springs (ended July 2009)	X1563							
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility (ended 12/22/09)	E6E05	\$1,029,351.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$186,830.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Three Springs Sex Offender Program (ended 12/22/09)	M8G01	\$942,121.25	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$942,121.25
Kissimmee Juvenile Correctional Facility (ended December 2009)	R2040	\$1,390,440.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,390,440.00
<b>Youth Services International, Inc.</b>								
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	R2083	\$272,433.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$272,433.54
Palm Beach Juvenile Correctional Facility	R2016	\$5,699,813.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,699,813.20
St. Johns Correctional Facility	R2084/R2052	\$2,362,100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,362,100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$82,851,251</b>	<b>\$1,826,208.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$357,980.00</b>	<b>\$641,217.38</b>	<b>\$22,434.00</b>	<b>\$84,482,908.90</b>

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Administration, Finance & Accounting  
 Provider self-reported funding

\* Includes costs for OJJOC Level 10. Provider could not separate.

\*\* Education funding can not be split between Levels 8 and 10

\*\*\* Includes DeSoto costs for Level 6, 8 and 10

# MAXIMUM-RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Maximum-risk residential programs are the most secure juvenile residential facilities operated by the Department, and these programs serve youth who are considered a very high risk to the public. All services are provided on the grounds of the facility, including education, vocational programming, counseling, and medical services. Youth do not leave the premises for any reason other than to receive medical attention that

**In FY 2009-10, 225 youth received services through placement in a maximum-risk residential program and 75 youth completed services the previous fiscal year.**

**Of those youth who received services within FY 2009-10:**

- 93% were male.
- 84% were nonwhite.
- 79% were 15 to 17 years of age.

cannot be obtained on the grounds or to make court appearances. Youth receive year-round education focused on the attainment of a high school diploma, GED, college credit, or available vocational programming. Youth in maximum-risk programs may be retained until their 22nd birthday. Each facility is required to provide for single-cell occupancy, with the exception that youth may be housed together during pre-release transition.

During FY 2009-10, there were 5 maximum-risk residential programs operating in the state.

## Profile of Youth

The following tables provide demographic data taken from the Department's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). The profile data are based on the number of youth, unduplicated, who were provided services offered by the Residential Services program area during FY 2009-10.

**Maximum-Risk Residential Programs (FY 2009-10 Youth Served)**

	AGE						Youth Served
	0 - 7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	Unknown	
Statewide	0	0	15	178	32	0	225
Percentage	0%	0%	7%	79%	14%	0%	100%

### GENDER/RACE

	Male				Female				Youth Served
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown	
Statewide	35	157	17	1	1	11	3	0	225
Percentage	16%	70%	8%	0%	0%	5%	1%	0%	100%

### Outcome Evaluation Performance

The following table shows the Residential Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes, which includes total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during placement (ODP), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, and recidivism rates. Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes are based on the number of youth who completed a maximum-risk residential program in FY 2008-09.

#### Maximum-Risk Residential: Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes on Youth Completions FY 2008-09

Program Name	Total Releases	Percent ODP <sup>1</sup>	Completions								
			Total		Percent Male	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay <sup>4</sup>	Recidivism Rate
			N <sup>2</sup>	Percent							
<b>Male</b>											
Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - Maximum	32	3%	29	91%	100%	76%	3%	17.2	46.4	589	41%
Jackson JOCC <sup>3</sup>	26	4%	24	92%	100%	63%	8%	17.1	49.8	553	46%
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center	23	9%	21	91%	100%	71%	5%	16.9	54.8	706	52%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Female Mental Health</b>											
<i>Desoto Maximum Risk</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>0%</i>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Maximum-Risk Residential Programs</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>45%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The ODP is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense during supervision.

<sup>2</sup> N = number of cases. Italics indicate the program completed fewer than 15 youth; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting these data.

<sup>3</sup> These programs have closed, changed providers, or have had a structural programmatic change since the time period of the evaluation.

### Program Expenditures

The following table provides a listing of the FY 2009-10 expenditures for every maximum-risk residential facility. Expenditures are obtained from the Department’s Bureau of Finance and Accounting and from information submitted by private providers.

#### Residential Expenditures-Level 10 (FY 2009-10)

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES			FEDERAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Medicaid	Behavioral Health Overlay (BHOS)	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	
<b>Florida Department of Juvenile Justice</b>								
Desoto Maximum Risk***	n/a	\$2,174,887.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$424,353.30	\$0.00	\$2,599,240.42
Jackson JOCC	n/a	\$5,181,126.75	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$134,623.26	\$0.00	\$5,315,750.01
<b>G4S Youth Services, LLC.</b>								
Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - Maximum**	R2078/E5E01	\$2,598,048.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,598,048.05
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - SOP - Maximurr	R2075	\$3,604,143.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,604,143.00
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center**	R2075/T5F01	\$1,674,565.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,674,565.40
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$35,558,204.92</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$558,976.56</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$37,791,746.88</b>

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Administration, Finance & Accounting  
Provider self-reported funding

\* Includes costs for OJJOCC Level 8. Provider could not separate.

\*\* Education funding cannot be split between Levels 8 and 10

\*\*\* Includes DeSoto costs for Level 6, 8, and 10

# PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

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The Florida Legislature mandates in Statute, s. 985.632 (4)(a)(b), that the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) evaluate the effectiveness of juvenile justice programs that provide care, custody, and treatment for committed youth. To meet this requirement, the Department publishes the annual Program Accountability Measures (PAM) Report. The desired outcome of juvenile justice programs is to reduce future offending in a cost-effective manner. However, by legislative mandate and program design, programs serve youth whose risk to reoffend varies widely. These factors affect the likelihood that youth will recidivate. A simple comparison of program recidivism rates does not take these factors into account. In fact, such a method would unfairly penalize programs that serve the most challenging youth. It is therefore important that outcome measurements take into consideration the risk factors that influence the likelihood of reoffending for the youth released from each program.

The Program Accountability Measures model takes into account the risk factors of the youth completing each program and estimates the probability of those youth recidivating. Before doing so, it is possible to calculate how well a program is expected to perform based on the risk of reoffending of the youth completing the program, and to compare this to how well those youth actually performed after release. This process ensures that programs serving more difficult youth are not held to inequitable standards due to the higher risk of reoffending of the youth they serve, and provides a realistic measure of program effectiveness for those programs serving less challenging youth.

Basic comparisons of program recidivism rates are often used to assess effectiveness. However, beginning in 1996, DJJ sought a more equitable and objective means of quantitatively evaluating programs that would examine differences in program costs, as well as, account for the fact that facilities serve youth whose risk for reoffending varies widely. The PAM model does this through two core measures: (1) recidivism effectiveness, which is measured as the difference between how well a program is expected to do given the risk for reoffending attributed to each youth completing the program (expected recidivism), and how well the program youth actually performed (observed recidivism); and (2) cost effectiveness, which is measured as the program's average cost per youth completing the program compared to the statewide program average cost per completion. The two measures are combined into a PAM score that can range from 1 to 100 for each residential facility.

Data for the PAM analysis were compiled from the DJJ Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement's Florida Criminal Information Center (FCIC), the Florida Department of Corrections (DC), the DJJ Office of Finance and Accounting, and the DJJ Bureau of Quality Assurance. The JJIS system was used to identify the youth who completed residential commitment programs during the one-year

period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. Demographic data for these youth, as well as their offense histories, were obtained from JJIS. Youth who subsequently reoffended were identified through both juvenile offense records in JJIS and through adult records in FDLE and DC, for those who reached 18 years of age during the follow-up period or had a case handled in adult court. For a number of years, many stakeholders have noted the need to incorporate additional risk factors in controlling for program differences in the relative risk of offenders served. To that end, the Department has been committed to incorporating other variables and determined that such data could be extracted from the Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT). Data from PACT administrations completed prior to program admission were controlled for in comparing youth recidivism outcomes by program.

This year's PAM scores present recidivism and cost effectiveness results for the programs that completed at least 15 youth during the one-year period between July 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. Risk factors are correlated at the bivariate level with the recidivism variable (Appendix A). Factors significantly related to the recidivism variable are selected for possible inclusion in the logistic regression equations. These significant factors are ranked from highest to lowest based on the level of correlation to the recidivism variable. The Age at Admission, Race, and Prior Adjudication Seriousness Index variables are placed at the top of the list regardless of the level of correlation and will always be included in the analyses.

Due to the small number of completions in some of the programs, it is necessary to limit the number of variables included in the analyses. Risk factors are correlated at the bivariate level. If two factors have a correlation of greater than .80, then the factor that is lower on the list is dropped from the analyses. The next step is to examine the correlation between factors within each program. If factors have a correlation greater than .80 in at least 10% of the programs, then the factor that is lower on the list is dropped from the analyses.

The final set of risk factors for the PAM analyses for FY 2008-09 completions includes:

- Age at admission
- Race
- Prior adjudication seriousness index
- Total number of misdemeanor charges prior to program admission
- Age at first arrest
- Prior detention stay (at least 48 hours)
- Most serious charge prior to program admission
- Prior residential commitment stay (at least 1 day)
- Anti-social peers
- Disruptive alcohol use
- Sex offense is most serious charge prior to program admission
- Drug offense is most serious charge prior to program admission

The final set of risk factors is then entered into a logistic regression equation for each program as independent variables with the recidivism variable as the dependent variable. Logistic regression is the proper statistical technique to use when the dependent variable is a dichotomous measure. The logistic regression analyses creates a predicted outcome for each of the completions. The predicted outcome variable is aggregated to create an expected recidivism rate for each program. The recidivism variable is also aggregated to create an observed recidivism rate for each program.

An expected recidivism range is established by creating a 10% confidence interval on either side of the expected recidivism rate. The percentage difference is the percentage point difference between the observed recidivism rate and the expected recidivism range. Observed recidivism rates within the expected recidivism range are assigned a value of 0. If the observed recidivism rate is higher than the expected recidivism range, then the percentage difference is the observed recidivism rate minus the upper value of the expected recidivism range. If the observed recidivism rate is lower than the expected recidivism range, then the percentage difference is the observed recidivism rate minus the lower value of the expected recidivism range. A recidivism z score is then created for the percentage difference. The recidivism z score is grouped into Effectiveness Categories: Highly Effective (less than -1), Effective (greater than or equal to -1 and less than 0), Average (equal to 0), Below Average (greater than 0 and less than or equal to 1), and Least Effective (greater than 1).

The PAM analysis also takes into account costs in addition to recidivism. The average cost per program completion is calculated by dividing the program's costs for the fiscal year of completion by the total number of program completions. Based on programs included in the PAM analysis, the statewide average cost per completion is \$39,427. The average cost per program completion varies by risk level: Low (\$15,560), Moderate (\$34,784), High (\$67,579), and Maximum (\$88,959). The average cost per program completion are grouped into Cost Categories: Low (lowest one-third of costs per completion), Moderate (middle one-third of costs per completion), and High (highest one-third of costs per completion). An average cost per program completion z score is also created based on the difference between the program's average cost per completion and the statewide average cost per completion.

To calculate the PAM score for each program, the recidivism z score and the average cost per completion z score are reversed by multiplying the z scores by -1 so that the lower recidivism rates and lower cost per completion have a higher z score. If either z score is less than -3, then it is recoded to -3. If either z score is greater than 3, then it is recoded to 3. Then, two-thirds of the recidivism z score and one-third of the average cost per completion z score are added together. The total z score is then standardized on a 1 to 100 scale with a mean of 70 and a standard deviation of 10.



## Program Accountability Measures (PAM) Performance Youth Completions FY 2008-09 by Risk Level

Program Type/Program Name	N <sup>1</sup>	Observed Recidivism		Expected Recidivism Range	Cost per Completion <sup>2</sup>	Effectiveness Category	Cost Category	PAM Score
		Rate	Difference					
<b>Female Low-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
STEP II - Female	38	32%	11.5%	16.8% - 20.0%	\$8,817	Least Effective	Low	63
Vision Quest - Low <sup>3</sup>	59	27%	15.9%	9.2% - 11.2%	\$19,685	Least Effective	Low	55
<b>Male Low-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Blackwater Short Term Offender <sup>3</sup>	58	52%	-5.2%	57.0% - 60.3%	\$14,286	Effective	Low	84
Brevard Group Treatment Home	48	79%	-11.5%	90.6% - 92.7%	\$29,671	Highly Effective	Moderate	90
Eckerd Academy <sup>3</sup>	67	60%	-4.5%	64.2% - 67.2%	\$16,774	Effective	Low	83
Eckerd Youth Challenge Program - Low	30	40%	0.0%	37.7% - 42.3%	\$29,434	Average	Moderate	74
Peace River Outward Bound <sup>3</sup>	34	35%	3.9%	27.4% - 31.4%	\$5,612	Below Average	Low	73
Peace River Youth Academy	67	42%	13.5%	25.5% - 28.3%	\$13,175	Least Effective	Low	59
Red Road Academy - Low Risk <sup>3</sup>	19	74%	0.0%	71.0% - 76.3%	\$25,712	Average	Low	75
STEP I - Male	109	47%	2.5%	41.9% - 44.3%	\$8,379	Below Average	Low	75
<b>Female Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Bowling Green Youth Academy - JRF <sup>3</sup>	45	40%	0.4%	35.9% - 39.6%	\$30,276	Below Average	Moderate	74
Camp E-Nini-Hassee	47	32%	4.7%	23.9% - 27.2%	\$51,170	Below Average	High	64
Dove Academy	62	19%	13.8%	4.1% - 5.5%	\$49,791	Least Effective	High	52
Joann Bridges Academy	46	43%	0.0%	41.6% - 45.4%	\$33,062	Average	Moderate	74
Pines Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>3</sup>	57	37%	5.5%	28.3% - 31.4%	\$19,337	Below Average	Low	69
Vision Quest - Moderate <sup>3</sup>	51	27%	2.4%	22.0% - 25.1%	\$25,654	Below Average	Low	72
Wilson Youth Academy <sup>3</sup>	42	24%	0.7%	19.8% - 23.1%	\$34,994	Below Average	Moderate	72
WINGS <sup>4</sup>	16	0%	N/A	N/A - N/A	\$64,842	Highly Effective	High	94
YMCA Character Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	24	17%	0.0%	14.7% - 18.6%	\$32,971	Average	Moderate	74
<b>Male Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
ARC Halfway House	104	58%	-8.4%	66.1% - 68.5%	\$43,353	Highly Effective	Moderate	83
Avon Park Youth Academy	176	40%	9.9%	28.1% - 29.9%	\$30,588	Least Effective	Moderate	61
Bay Point Schools - North <sup>3</sup>	31	55%	-4.2%	59.0% - 63.6%	\$29,544	Effective	Moderate	80
Bay Point Schools - West Kennedy <sup>3</sup>	146	37%	19.8%	15.7% - 17.2%	\$21,982	Least Effective	Low	50
Big Cypress Wilderness Institute	48	44%	0.2%	39.8% - 43.5%	\$28,633	Below Average	Low	74
Bristol Youth Academy	77	42%	5.1%	33.7% - 36.5%	\$39,414	Below Average	Moderate	66
Britt Halfway House	49	65%	-6.5%	71.8% - 75.1%	\$30,365	Highly Effective	Moderate	83
Camp E-Kel-Etu <sup>3</sup>	36	31%	15.2%	12.4% - 15.4%	\$65,384	Least Effective	High	48
Camp E-Ma-Chamee <sup>5</sup>	42	45%	0.0%	43.3% - 47.2%	\$43,430	Average	Moderate	72
Crossroads Wilderness Institute	50	48%	-2.2%	50.2% - 53.8%	\$23,842	Effective	Low	78
Duval Halfway House	43	44%	0.0%	42.2% - 46.1%	\$36,217	Average	Moderate	73
Eckerd Intensive Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	31	52%	0.0%	49.3% - 53.9%	\$47,133	Average	High	71
Eckerd Youth Challenge Program - Moderate	67	48%	0.0%	47.7% - 50.8%	\$27,504	Average	Low	75
Falkenberg Academy	133	47%	3.4%	41.8% - 44.0%	\$30,921	Below Average	Moderate	70
Florida Environmental Institute	31	32%	14.4%	14.4% - 17.8%	\$36,016	Least Effective	Moderate	54
Graceville Vocational Youth Center <sup>3</sup>	62	40%	1.6%	35.5% - 38.7%	\$28,439	Below Average	Low	72
Gulf Coast Youth Academy	138	62%	-7.0%	69.3% - 71.3%	\$32,716	Highly Effective	Moderate	83
Hastings Youth Academy - Moderate	127	60%	-12.4%	72.2% - 74.2%	\$35,739	Highly Effective	Moderate	90
MATS - Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	52	40%	8.0%	29.1% - 32.4%	\$43,475	Least Effective	Moderate	61
Nassau Juvenile Residential Facility - Moderate Risk	50	36%	20.7%	12.7% - 15.3%	\$18,592	Least Effective	Low	50
Oaks Juvenile Residential Facility	36	61%	-6.3%	67.5% - 71.4%	\$27,062	Effective	Low	83
Okaloosa Youth Academy <sup>5</sup>	143	57%	-6.7%	64.0% - 66.1%	\$30,955	Highly Effective	Moderate	83
Panther Success Center	107	64%	-10.1%	73.7% - 75.8%	\$20,822	Highly Effective	Low	90
Pensacola Boys Base	45	58%	-0.3%	58.1% - 61.9%	\$33,033	Effective	Moderate	74
Polk Halfway House - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	26	69%	1.4%	63.0% - 67.8%	\$32,274	Below Average	Moderate	72
Price Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	23	52%	0.0%	49.5% - 54.9%	\$4,087	Average	Low	79
Red Road Academy - Moderate Risk <sup>3</sup>	68	49%	4.3%	41.1% - 44.2%	\$17,963	Below Average	Low	71
San Antonio Boys Village <sup>3</sup>	40	50%	0.0%	48.0% - 52.0%	\$25,507	Average	Low	75
Santa Rosa Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>3</sup>	48	48%	0.2%	44.0% - 47.7%	\$22,864	Below Average	Low	75
Space Coast Marine Institute	48	48%	-0.2%	48.1% - 51.9%	\$25,335	Effective	Low	75
Thompson Academy	155	43%	5.5%	35.1% - 37.1%	\$24,420	Below Average	Low	68
Twin Oaks Vocational Academy II & Twin Oaks Academy 14-18	161	58%	-4.0%	62.4% - 64.3%	\$30,849	Effective	Moderate	80
Volusia Halfway House	41	51%	2.9%	44.3% - 48.4%	\$27,460	Below Average	Low	71
West Florida Wilderness Institute	74	54%	0.0%	53.9% - 56.9%	\$18,153	Average	Low	76
Youth Environmental Services (YES)	40	35%	3.1%	28.1% - 31.9%	\$30,125	Below Average	Moderate	70
<b>Developmentally Disabled Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Residential Alternative For The Mentally Challenged	52	56%	0.1%	52.1% - 55.6%	\$50,092	Below Average	High	71

## Program Accountability Measures (PAM) Performance Youth Completions FY 2008-09 by Risk Level (continued)

Program Type/Program Name	N <sup>1</sup>	Observed Recidivism		Expected Recidivism Range	Cost per Completion <sup>2</sup>	Effectiveness Category	Cost Category	PAM Score
		Rate	Difference					
<b>Female Mental Health Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
DeSoto Juvenile Residential Facility - Female	32	28%	20.8%	5.1% - 7.4%	\$71,231	Least Effective	High	41
HOPE <sup>3</sup>	35	43%	0.0%	40.7% - 45.0%	\$53,291	Average	High	70
Lake Academy - Sunshine Youth Services/G4S Youth Services, LLC.	67	27%	7.8%	16.7% - 19.1%	\$46,424	Least Effective	High	61
Lighthouse Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>3</sup>	36	28%	6.6%	17.7% - 21.2%	\$43,161	Least Effective	Moderate	63
Milton Juvenile Residential Facility	77	26%	8.0%	15.8% - 18.0%	\$45,349	Least Effective	Moderate	61
<b>Male Mental Health Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
ARC Low Function	28	64%	0.0%	61.9% - 66.6%	\$20,376	Average	Low	76
Dade Juvenile Residential Facility	77	40%	6.4%	31.1% - 33.8%	\$50,681	Below Average	High	62
DeSoto Juvenile Residential Facility - Male	115	52%	-7.5%	59.7% - 62.0%	\$81,218	Highly Effective	High	75
Gulf Academy - Sunshine Youth Services/G4S Youth Services, LLC.	58	57%	3.5%	50.0% - 53.4%	\$46,083	Below Average	Moderate	67
Hastings Specialized & Intensive M H Treatment	71	55%	-7.0%	61.9% - 64.8%	\$46,689	Highly Effective	High	81
Juvenile Unit For Specialized Treatment	34	44%	0.8%	39.0% - 43.4%	\$62,521	Below Average	High	68
Mandala Adolescent Treatment Center	38	55%	-0.6%	55.8% - 60.0%	\$37,805	Effective	Moderate	74
<b>Male Sex Offender Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Columbus Juvenile Residential Facility - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	29	14%	0.0%	12.1% - 15.5%	\$70,425	Average	High	67
MATS - Manatee Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>3</sup>	26	31%	5.5%	20.9% - 25.2%	\$64,211	Below Average	High	61
Union Juvenile Residential Facility <sup>3,6</sup>	18	22%	0.0%	19.7% - 24.8%	\$81,419	Average	High	65
<b>Female Substance Abuse Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Bowling Green Youth Academy - New Beginnings <sup>3</sup>	26	31%	5.5%	20.9% - 25.2%	\$27,537	Below Average	Low	67
Francis Walker Halfway House	47	17%	0.8%	13.6% - 16.2%	\$30,772	Below Average	Moderate	73
<b>Male Substance Abuse Moderate-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Collier Academy <sup>3</sup>	54	33%	0.2%	29.9% - 33.1%	\$23,402	Below Average	Low	75
Ft. Walton Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	64	45%	7.8%	34.4% - 37.5%	\$27,259	Least Effective	Low	64
Impact Halfway House	51	55%	-8.1%	63.0% - 66.4%	\$23,213	Highly Effective	Low	86
Les Peters Halfway House	45	40%	4.9%	31.5% - 35.1%	\$41,343	Below Average	Moderate	66
Miami Halfway House	34	47%	0.7%	41.9% - 46.3%	\$24,059	Below Average	Low	74
Riverside Academy - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	218	52%	-0.1%	52.3% - 54.1%	\$27,686	Effective	Low	75
Thompson Academy Choices	80	46%	-2.3%	48.6% - 51.4%	\$28,709	Effective	Low	78
<b>Female High-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
DeSoto - Female	23	13%	0.0%	11.2% - 14.9%	\$103,334	Average	High	61
Monticello New Life	37	35%	3.5%	27.8% - 31.7%	\$51,497	Below Average	High	66
<b>Male High-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Broward Intensive Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	20	40%	-2.1%	42.1% - 47.9%	\$57,455	Effective	High	72
Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - High	42	60%	-0.4%	60.0% - 63.8%	\$39,382	Effective	Moderate	73
Dozier Training School <sup>3,5</sup>	130	60%	-9.0%	69.0% - 71.0%	\$82,845	Highly Effective	High	77
Eckerd Youth Development Center <sup>3</sup>	126	44%	11.6%	29.9% - 32.0%	\$76,981	Least Effective	High	50
Hillsborough Intensive Residential Treatment - Sunshine Youth Services <sup>3</sup>	18	61%	2.5%	52.5% - 58.6%	\$51,285	Below Average	High	67
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility <sup>3</sup>	47	51%	-0.3%	51.3% - 55.1%	\$41,894	Effective	Moderate	73
NAFI Intensive Halfway House <sup>3</sup>	19	47%	0.0%	44.4% - 50.4%	\$43,790	Average	Moderate	72
NAFI Serious Habitual Offender Program <sup>3</sup>	21	57%	0.0%	54.3% - 60.0%	\$38,283	Average	Moderate	73
Okaloosa Intensive Halfway House - Three Springs, Inc. <sup>3</sup>	28	54%	-1.1%	54.7% - 59.6%	\$47,865	Effective	High	73
Orange Youth Academy	53	62%	-2.1%	64.4% - 67.7%	\$49,804	Effective	High	74
Palm Beach Juvenile Correctional Facility	112	55%	-2.4%	57.7% - 60.1%	\$46,614	Effective	High	75
Tiger Serious Habitual Offender Program	27	56%	-1.2%	56.8% - 61.7%	\$45,406	Effective	Moderate	73
<b>Female Mental Health High-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
DeSoto Dual Diagnosis Correctional Facility - Female	24	33%	0.0%	30.8% - 35.8%	\$90,604	Average	High	64
<b>Male Mental Health High-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
DeSoto Dual Diagnosis Correctional Facility - Male <sup>7</sup>	71	45%	9.8%	32.4% - 35.2%	\$99,439	Least Effective	High	49
Desoto Juvenile Correctional Facility - Mental Health	38	55%	0.0%	53.2% - 57.3%	\$75,302	Average	High	66
<b>Male Sex Offender High-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Dozier Sex Offender Program <sup>3,7</sup>	45	29%	0.0%	27.1% - 30.6%	\$70,643	Average	High	67
Kissimmee Juvenile Correctional Facility <sup>3,7</sup>	29	28%	8.5%	15.4% - 19.1%	\$93,526	Least Effective	High	52
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - SOP <sup>7</sup>	24	13%	0.0%	10.7% - 14.3%	\$106,365	Average	High	61
Three Springs Sex Offender Program <sup>3</sup>	19	37%	0.0%	33.9% - 39.7%	\$131,181	Average	High	60
<b>Male Substance Abuse High-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Palmetto Youth Academy	64	48%	0.0%	46.8% - 50.0%	\$41,931	Average	Moderate	72

### Program Accountability Measures (PAM) Performance Youth Completions FY 2008-09 by Risk Level (continued)

Program Type/Program Name	N <sup>1</sup>	Observed	Difference	Expected	Cost per	Effectiveness	Cost	PAM
		Recidivism		Recidivism				
		Rate		Range				
<b>Male Maximum-Risk Residential Programs</b>								
Cypress Creek Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - Maximum <sup>7</sup>	28	39%	12.2%	22.9% - 27.1%	\$81,607	Least Effective	High	49
Jackson JOCC <sup>3</sup>	24	46%	0.0%	43.2% - 48.5%	\$105,848	Average	High	61
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center <sup>6,7</sup>	15	53%	0.0%	49.9% - 56.7%	\$79,809	Average	High	66

<sup>1</sup> N = number of cases.

<sup>2</sup> High cost may be attributed to intensive level clinical treatment costs included in the program.

<sup>3</sup> These programs have closed, changed providers, or have had a structural programmatic change since the time period of the evaluation.

<sup>4</sup> Due to the 0% recidivism rate for this program, predicted recidivism variable could not be determined. The program was classified as Highly Effective for the Effectiveness Category and was assigned a z score of 3.

<sup>5</sup> These programs had completions that were excluded from the analyses because following completion of a residential program, the youth were transferred to another residential commitment facility.

<sup>6</sup> Due to the low number of completions, variables were dropped from the analyses to acquire the predicted recidivism variable for these programs.

<sup>7</sup> Due to missing data, some completions were excluded from these programs.

#### Appendix A: Risk Factors

- Age at admission
- Race (white, non-white)
- Prior Adjudication Seriousness Index
- Age at first arrest
- Prior Referral Seriousness Index
- Total number of charges prior to program admission
- Total number of adjudicated charges prior to program admission
- Total number of felony charges prior to program admission
- Total number of misdemeanor charges prior to program admission
- Total number of felony adjudicated charges prior to program admission
- Total number of misdemeanor adjudicated charges prior to program admission
- Most serious charge prior to program admission
- Person offense is most serious charge prior to program admission (no, yes)
- Property offense is most serious charge prior to program admission (no, yes)
- Drug offense is most serious charge prior to program admission (no, yes)
- Sex offense is most serious charge prior to program admission (no, yes)
- Referral received during supervision (no, yes)
- Length of Stay
- Escape (Adjudicated) (no, yes)
- Prior detention stay (at least 48 hours) (no, yes)
- Prior residential commitment (at least 1 day) (no, yes)
- School involvement (other, enrolled and attending or graduated/GED)
- Anti-social peers (no anti-social peers, anti-social peers)
- Disruptive alcohol use (no alcohol use/alcohol use is not disruptive, alcohol use is disruptive)
- Disruptive drug use (no drug use/drug use is not disruptive, drug use is disruptive)