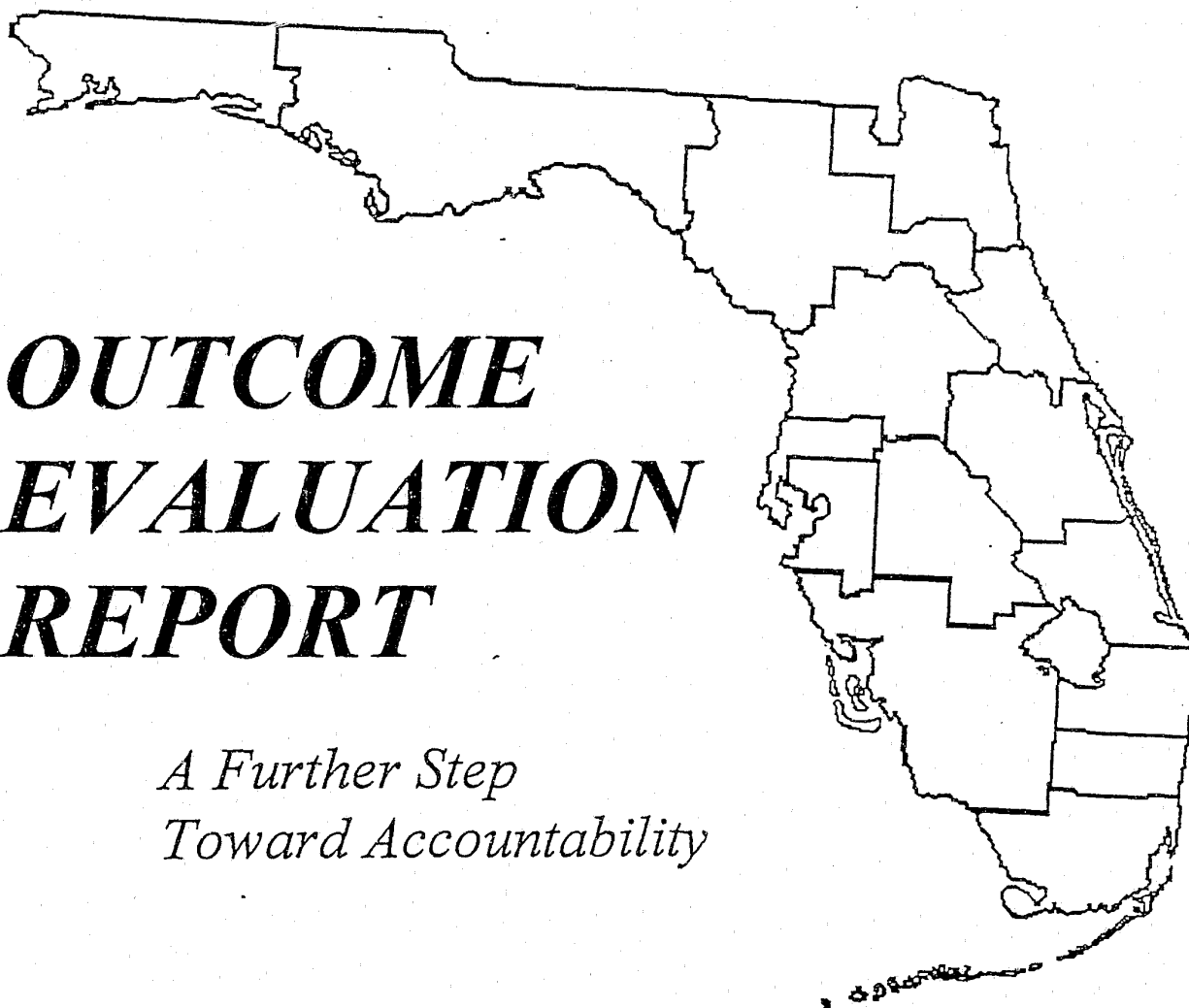


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*Florida's
Juvenile Justice Programs*

***OUTCOME
EVALUATION
REPORT***

*A Further Step
Toward Accountability*



December 31, 1992

State of Florida
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
Juvenile Justice Programs

OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

A Further Step Toward Accountability

Clark Earl
Acting Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice Programs

December 31, 1992

149535

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Table of Contents	iii
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	xxi
Acknowledgments	xxvi
Executive Summary	E-1
I. Introduction	I-1
o The New Juvenile Justice Program	I-1
o The Outcome Evaluation Mandate	I-2
o Overview of Evaluation Design and Methodology	I-5
o Sources of Information	I-6
o Contents of the Annual Report	I-9
o Juvenile Justice Programs in Florida	I-10
o A Description of the Population Served	I-13
o JJP Budget for FY 1991-92	I-21
II. Recommendations from the 1992 JJP Outcome Evaluation	II-1
o Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS)	II-4
o Prevention and Diversion Services	II-6
o Delinquency Services	II-9
III. Recidivism Comparisons Across Programs and Districts	III-1
o Recidivism Rates Across Programs	III-2
o District Level Tables	III-4
IV. Children in Need of Services/Families in Needs of Services (CINS/FINS)	IV-1
o Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS) Intake	1-1
o CINS/FINS Services (Runaway and Troubled Youth Services)	2-1
o Hurricane Island Outward Bound	3-1
o Practical and Cultural Education (PACE) Center for Girls	4-1
V. Prevention and Diversion Services	V-1
o Intensive Learning Alternatives Program (ILAP)	5-1
o Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP)	6-1
o Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP)	7-1
VI. Delinquency Services	VI-1
o Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program	8-1
o Delinquency Intake	9-1
o Home Detention	10-1
o Secure Detention	11-1
o Community Control	12-1

o CREST Services, Inc.	13-1
o Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs	14-1
o Low Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs	15-1
o Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs	16-1
o High Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs	17-1
o Post Placement Services	18-1
o Elaine Gordon Treatment Center	19-1

Appendix 1

Reasons for Referral	A1-1
----------------------	------

Appendix 2

Outcome Evaluation Methodology	A2-1
--------------------------------	------

Appendix 3

The Outcome Evaluation Legislation: s. 20.19 (18), Florida Statutes	A3-1
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LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
I-1	DELINQUENCY SERVICES FY 1991-92 APPROPRIATIONS BY SERVICE AREA (EXCLUDING ADMINISTRATION)	I-21
1-1	CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES/FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES (CINS/FINS) INTAKE TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	1-2
1-2	CINS/FINS INTAKE POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	1-4
1-3	CINS/FINS INTAKE CASES CLOSED AT INTAKE AS A PERCENT OF ALL CASES BY TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE FY 1991-92	1-6
1-4	CINS/FINS INTAKE DISPOSITION OF STATUS OFFENSE REFERRALS BY TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE FY 1991-92	1-6
1-5	CINS/FINS INTAKE CASES CLOSED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1991-JUNE 30, 1991	1-8
1-6	CINS/FINS INTAKE CASES WITH NO SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS AFTER ONE YEAR (ALL REFERRAL TYPES) CASES CLOSED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1991 AND JUNE 30, 1991	1-8
1-7	CINS/FINS INTAKE NUMBERS SERVED DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS FY 1986-87 THROUGH FY 1991-92	1-10
1-R	CINS/FINS INTAKE RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	1-11
2-1	CINS/FINS SERVICES NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF CLIENTS SERVED BY SERVICE TYPE	2-2
2-2	CINS/FINS SERVICES POPULATION PROFILE FOR YOUTH RECEIVING RESIDENTIAL OR NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICES	2-3
2-3	CINS/FINS SERVICES REASON FOR REFERRAL FOR YOUTH SERVED IN RESIDENTIAL OR NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICES	2-3
2-4	CINS/FINS SERVICES LEGAL STATUS OF YOUTH SERVED IN RESIDENTIAL OR NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICES	2-4
2-5	CINS/FINS SERVICES LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUTH AT TIME OF REFERRAL	2-4
2-6	CINS/FINS SERVICES AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICES	2-5
2-7	CINS/FINS SERVICES LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF TERMINATION	2-6
2-8	CINS/FINS SERVICES DISTRICT GENERAL REVENUE EXPENDITURES	2-9

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
2-R	CINS/FINS SERVICES RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	2-11
3-1	HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND POPULATION PROFILE OF CLIENTS SERVED IN FY 1990-91 AND FY 1991-92	3-2
3-2	HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND RECIDIVISM RATES FOR CLIENTS WHO HAD SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PROGRAM DURING FY 1991-92	3-4
3-R	HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	3-5
4-1	PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS POPULATION PROFILE (ADMISSIONS DURING FY 1991-92)	4-2
4-2	PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS CLIENT HISTORY (ADMISSIONS DURING FY 1991-92)	4-3
4-R	PRACTICAL AND CULTURAL EDUCATION (PACE) CENTER FOR GIRLS RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	4-8
5-1	INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (ILAP) POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	5-2
5-2	INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM SUMMARY OF ILAP STATISTICS REFLECTING EFFECTIVENESS IN ACHIEVING OUTCOME RELATED GOALS FOR FY 1991-92	5-5
5-R	INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (ILAP) RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	5-8
6-1	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: A.C.T.S	6-5
6-2	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: PROJECT FOCUSS	6-6
6-3	JJDP PREVENTION SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: ALLAPATTAH & WASHINGTON	6-7
6-4	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: CRISIS HOME ALTERNATIVE THERAPY	6-8
6-5	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: BROWARD VOC. APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM	6-9
6-6	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: GALA	6-10

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
6-7	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: JUVENILE SERVICES PROGRAM	6-11
6-8	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: McILAP	6-12
6-9	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: NEWSPAPER PRODUCTION LAB	6-13
6-10	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: MIN. MALE INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION	6-14
6-11	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: OPA-LOCKA	6-15
6-12	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS	6-16
6-13	JJDP MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: TARGETED MINORITY JUVENILE SERVICES PROJECT	6-17
6-14	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: ST. LUCIE CTY EARLY INTERVENTION PROG.	6-18
6-15	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: LAW-RELATED EDUCATION PROGRAM	6-19
6-16	JJDP SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92: ILAP	6-20
6-R	JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (JJDP) RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	6-22
7-1	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) POPULATION PROFILE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-2
7-2	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) LENGTH OF SERVICES BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-3
7-3	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) REASON FOR REFERRAL* FOR FY 1991-92	7-4
7-4	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) THE PERCENT OF YOUTH CHARGED WITH EACH OFFENSE TYPE BY SUBDISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-5

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
7-5	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) SOURCE OF REFERRAL BY SUBDISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-6
7-6	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) PRIOR DELINQUENCY BY SUBDISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-7
7-7	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) STATEWIDE INTAKE CASE DISPOSALS TO COMMUNITY CONTROL AND JASP FOR FY 1991-92	7-8
7-8	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) SUCCESSFUL AND OTHER CASE CLOSURES FOR FY 1991-92	7-9
7-9	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) RECIDIVISM DURING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	7-10
7-10	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) ASSIGNED SANCTIONS AND SERVICES FOR FY 1991-92	7-11
7-11	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) ASSIGNED AND COMPLETED SANCTIONS AND SERVICES FOR FY 1991-92	7-12
7-12	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKED FOR FY 1991-92	7-14
7-13	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	7-15
7-14	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) PROGRAM COST FOR FY 1991-92	7-16
7-R	JASP RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	7-18
8-1	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	8-2
8-2	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS LIVING ARRANGEMENTS PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY FOR FY 1991-92	8-4
8-3	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS TYPE OF CONVICTIONS FOR ADMITTED YOUTH FY 1991-92	8-5
8-4	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS REASONS FOR DISCHARGE FOR FY 1991-92	8-5

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
8-5	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS PIAT-R PRE- AND POST-TEST RESULTS FOR FY 1991-92	8-6
8-6	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS MAPI PRE- AND POST-TEST RESULTS FOR FY 1991-92	8-7
8-7	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS RECIDIVISM RATES FOR GRADUATES	8-8
8-R	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	8-10
9-1	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED DURING FY 1991-92	9-2
9-2	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DEMOGRAPHICS BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	9-3
9-3	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED	9-5
9-4	DELINQUENCY INTAKE RE-REFERRAL RATES BY DISTRICT AND OFFENSE TYPE FOR A SAMPLE OF INTAKE CASES DISPOSED TO NONJUDICIAL HANDLING WITH CONCURRENCE OF INTAKE AND STATE ATTORNEY FOR LAST QUARTER, FY 1990-91 CASES	9-7
9-5	DELINQUENCY INTAKE RE-REFERRAL BY DISTRICT AND OFFENSE TYPE FOR A SAMPLE OF ALL INTAKE CASES FOR LAST QUARTER, FY 1990-91	9-10
9-6	DELINQUENCY INTAKE A COMPARISON OF INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NONJUDICIAL (NO PETITION) HANDLING WITH STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS BY DISTRICT FOR DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED IN FY 1991-92	9-13
9-7	DELINQUENCY INTAKE RECOMMENDATION AND STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS FOR NONJUDICIAL, JUDICIAL AND ADULT COURT HANDLING FOR CASES DISPOSED STATEWIDE FOR FY 1991-92	9-14
9-8	DELINQUENCY INTAKE ADULT COURT STATISTICS BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	9-14
9-9	DELINQUENCY INTAKE RE-REFERRAL RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER CLOSURE BY TYPE OF HANDLING AND THE CONCURRENCE/ NONCONCURRENCE OF INTAKE AND THE STATE ATTORNEY FOR A SAMPLE OF DELINQUENCY INTAKE CASES (CASES CLOSED IN THE LAST QUARTER OF FY 1990-91)	9-15
9-10	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DISTRICT-LEVEL BREAKDOWNS FOR TABLE 9-9	9-16

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
9-11	COMMUNITY CONTROL AND FURLOUGH, DELINQUENCY INTAKE AND CASE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURES COMBINED FOR FY 1991-92	9-17
9-R	DELINQUENCY INTAKE RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	9-18
10-1	HOME DETENTION CLIENT TO COUNSELOR RATIOS FY 1991-92	10-2
10-2	HOME DETENTION POPULATION PROFILE FY 1991-92	10-3
10-3	HOME DETENTION PERCENTAGE OF CLIENTS SERVED BY OUTCOME FY 1991-92	10-4
10-4	HOME DETENTION COST FOR HOME DETENTION AND NON-SECURE DETENTION FOR FY 1991-92	10-5
10-R	HOME DETENTION RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATE	10-6
11-1	SECURE DETENTION POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	11-2
11-2	SECURE DETENTION OFFENSE CATEGORY FOR CLIENTS ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FY 1991-92	11-4
11-3	SECURE DETENTION POPULATION STAFFING AND CAPACITY PROFILE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1992	11-5
11-4	SECURE DETENTION NUMBER OF ESCAPES, ASSAULTS, TRANSFERS TO JAIL BY SECURE DETENTION FACILITY FOR FY 1991-92	11-7
11-5	SECURE DETENTION COST COMPARISON BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	11-8
11-R	SECURE DETENTION RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	11-9
12-1	COMMUNITY CONTROL CASELOAD ADDITIONS BY PROGRAM COMPONENT WITH PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991-92	12-2
12-2	COMMUNITY CONTROL POPULATION PROFILE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991-92	12-2
12-3	COMMUNITY CONTROL BY PRIOR REFERRAL HISTORY FOR FY 1991-92	12-4
12-4	COMMUNITY CONTROL LENGTH OF SERVICES BY DISTRICT COMPONENT BY CASE CLOSURE FOR FY 1991-92	12-4
12-5	COMMUNITY CONTROL TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	12-5
12-6	COMMUNITY CONTROL REASON FOR TERMINATION FOR FY 1991-92	12-6

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
12-7	COMMUNITY CONTROL RECIDIVISM DURING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	12-7
12-8	COMMUNITY CONTROL RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING THE YEAR FOLLOWING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	12-9
12-9	COMMUNITY CONTROL COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY-JUNE 1991	12-11
12-10	COMMUNITY CONTROL SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991	12-12
12-11	COMMUNITY CONTROL RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS WORKED FOR FY 1991-92	12-13
12-R	COMMUNITY CONTROL RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	12-15
13-1	CREST CLIENT PROFILE* FOR FY 1991-92	13-2
13-R	CREST RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	13-6
14-1	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	14-4
14-2	NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION FOR COMMITTED YOUTH RELEASED DURING FY 1991-92	14-8
14-3	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM FOR FY 1991-92	14-9
14-4	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS TYPE OF RELEASE FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-10
14-5	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-11
14-6	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-13
14-7	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-14

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
14-8	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS COST FOR FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS AND COST FOR SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS FOR FY 1991-92	14-16
14-R	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	14-19
APP. 14-1A	ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-22
APP. 14-1B	TRY CENTERS NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-23
APP. 14-1C	SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS BY DISTRICT COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-24
APP. 14-2A	ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-26
APP. 14-2B	TRY CENTERS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-27
APP. 14-2C	SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-28
APP. 14-3A	ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-30
APP. 14-3B	TRY CENTERS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-31
APP. 14-3C	SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-32

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
15-1	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	15-5
15-2	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM FOR FY 1991-92	15-9
15-3	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92	15-10
15-4	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION FOR CLIENTS RELEASED DURING FY 1991-92	15-10
15-5	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991	15-11
15-6	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-12
15-7	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE	15-14
15-8	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-15
15-9	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92	15-16
15-R	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATE	15-19
APP. 15-1A	STOP CAMPS COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-22
APP. 15-1B	STEP PROGRAMS COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-23
APP. 15-1C	FAMILY GROUP HOMES COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-24
APP. 15-1D	GROUP TREATMENT HOMES COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-25

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
APP. 15- 2A	STOP CAMPS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-28
APP. 15- 2B	STEP PROGRAMS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-29
APP. 15- 2C	FAMILY GROUP HOMES COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-30
APP. 15- 2D	GROUP TREATMENT HOMES COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-31
APP. 15- 3A	STOP CAMPS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-34
APP. 15- 3B	STEP PROGRAMS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-35
APP. 15- 3C	FAMILY GROUP HOMES SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-36
APP. 15- 3D	GROUP TREATMENT HOMES SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-37
16-1	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	16-8
16-2	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM FOR FY 1991-92	16-12
16-3	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92	16-12

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
16-4	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION FOR FY 1991-92	16-13
16-5	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991	16-14
16-6	MODERATE RISK PROGRAMS RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-15
16-7	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-17
16-8	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-19
16-9	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TOTAL COST, COST PER CLIENT DAY, AND COST PER CASE FOR FY 1991-92	16-20
16-R	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	16-23
APP. 16-1A	HALFWAY HOUSES COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-26
APP. 16-1B	SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-27
APP. 16-1C	START CENTERS COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-28
APP. 16-1D	DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL PROGRAM COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-29
APP. 16-1E	SPACE COAST MARINE INSTITUTE COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-30
APP. 16-1F	CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-31

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
APP. 16-1G	ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-32
APP. 16-2A	HALFWAY HOUSES COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-34
APP. 16-2B	START CENTERS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-35
APP. 16-2C	CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-36
APP. 16-2D	ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-37
APP. 16-3A	HALFWAY HOUSES SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-40
APP. 16-3B	HALFWAY HOUSES SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-41
APP. 16-3C	START CENTERS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-42
APP. 16-3D	CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-43
APP. 16-3E	ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-44
17-1	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	17-7
17-2	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM FOR FY 1991-92	17-12

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
17-3	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATION BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92	17-12
17-4	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION FOR CLIENTS RELEASED DURING FY 1991-92	17-13
17-5	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991	17-14
17-6	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS NUMBER OF ESCAPES FOR FY 1991-92	17-15
17-7	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	17-16
17-8	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY PROGRAM FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	17-17
17-9	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	17-19
17-10	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	17-20
17-11	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS COST EXPENDITURES FOR FY 1991-92	17-22
17-R	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	17-25
APP. 17-1	TRAINING SCHOOLS COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991	17-28
APP. 17-2A	ARTHUR G. DOZIER TRAINING SCHOOL SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991	17-30
APP. 17-2B	ECKERD YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991	17-31
18-1	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	18-5

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
18-2	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS BY PROGRAM TYPE FY 1991-92	18-9
18-3	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES TYPE OF RELEASE FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY - JUNE 1991	18-10
18-4	REENTRY TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-11
18-5	POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-12
18-6	FURLOUGH TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-13
18-7	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	18-14
18-8	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-16
18-9	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY PROGRAM FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-18
18-10	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-20
18-11	COSTS FOR POST PLACEMENT SERVICES FOR FY 1991-92	18-22
18-R	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	18-24
APP. 18-1A	REENTRY RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING SUPERVISION BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	18-26
APP. 18-1B	POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING SUPERVISION BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	18-27
APP. 18-1C	FURLOUGH RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING SUPERVISION BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	18-28
APP. 18-2A	REENTRY COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-30

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER	NAME OF TABLE	PAGE NUMBER
APP. 18- 2B	POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-31
APP. 18- 2C	FURLOUGH COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-32
APP. 18 3A	REENTRY BY DISTRICT COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE	18-34
APP. 18- 3B	POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL BY DISTRICT COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE	18-35
APP. 18- 3C	FURLOUGH BY DISTRICT COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE	18-36
19-1	ELAINE GORDON TREATMENT CENTER LENGTH OF SERVICES AS OF JUNE 30, 1992 FOR YOUTH NOT DISCHARGED	19-2
19-R	ELAINE GORDON TREATMENT CENTER RECOMMENDATION UPDATE	19-4

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NUMBER	NAME OF FIGURE	PAGE NUMBER
I-1	NEW HRS DISTRICT AND SUBDISTRICT BOUNDARIES	I-3
I-2	THE OUTCOME EVALUATION PROCESS	I-5
I-3	DELINQUENCY PROGRAM AREA	I-12
I-4	DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED BY CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS CHARGE	I-14
I-5	FELONY CASES RECEIVED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE CHARGED	I-15
I-6	MISDEMEANOR CASES RECEIVED BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE CHARGED	I-16
I-7	DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED BY AGE	I-18
I-8	DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED BY GENDER	I-19
I-9	DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED BY RACE	I-20
1-1	CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES/FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES (CINS/FINS) INTAKE TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	1-2
1-2	CINS/FINS INTAKE POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	1-4
1-4	CINS/FINS INTAKE DISPOSITION OF STATUS OFFENSE REFERRALS BY TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE FY 1991-92	1-7
1-7	CINS/FINS INTAKE NUMBERS SERVED DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS FY 1986-87 THROUGH FY 1991-92	1-10
3-1	HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND POPULATION PROFILE OF CLIENTS SERVED IN FY 1990-91 AND FY 1991-92	3-2
3-2	HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND RECIDIVISM RATES FOR CLIENTS WHO HAD SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PROGRAM DURING FY 1991-92	3-4
4-1	PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS POPULATION PROFILE (ADMISSIONS DURING FY 1991-92)	4-2
4-2	PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS CLIENT HISTORY (ADMISSIONS DURING FY 1991-92)	4-3

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NUMBER	NAME OF FIGURE	PAGE NUMBER
5-1	INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	5-2
6-1	JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DAYS ABSENT FOR FY 1990-91 AND 1991-92	6-3
7-1	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) POPULATION PROFILE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-2
7-2	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) LENGTH OF SERVICES BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-3
7-5	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) SOURCE OF REFERRAL BY SUBDISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	7-6
7-7	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) STATEWIDE INTAKE CASE DISPOSALS TO COMMUNITY CONTROL AND JASP FOR FY 1991-92	7-8
7-8	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) SUCCESSFUL AND OTHER CASE CLOSURES FOR FY 1991-92	7-9
7-9	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) RECIDIVISM DURING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	7-10
7-10	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) ASSIGNED SANCTIONS AND SERVICES FOR FY 1991-92	7-11
7-13	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	7-15
7-14	JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP) PROGRAM COST FOR FY 1991-92	7-16
8-1	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	8-2
8-7	ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS RECIDIVISM RATES FOR GRADUATES	8-8
9-1	DELINQUENCY INTAKE COMPARISON OF DISTRICT RATES PER 100 CHILDREN AGES 10-17 FOR DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED DURING FY 1991-92	9-3
9-2	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DEMOGRAPHICS BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	9-3

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NUMBER	NAME OF FIGURE	PAGE NUMBER
9-3	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED	9-5
9-4	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DISTRICT COMPARISONS OF RE-REFERRAL RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR A SAMPLE OF INTAKE CASES DISPOSED TO NONJUDICIAL HANDLING WITH CONCURRENCE OF INTAKE AND STATE ATTORNEY FOR LAST QUARTER, FY 1990-91 CASES	9-8
9-5	DELINQUENCY INTAKE DISTRICT COMPARISONS OF RE-REFERRAL RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR A SAMPLE OF ALL INTAKE CASES	9-11
9-6	DELINQUENCY INTAKE A COMPARISON OF INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NONJUDICIAL (NO PETITION) HANDLING WITH STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS BY DISTRICT FOR DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED IN FY 1991-92	9-13
10-1	HOME DETENTION CLIENT TO COUNSELOR RATIOS FY 1991-92	10-2
10-2	HOME DETENTION POPULATION PROFILE FY 1991-92	10-3
11-1	SECURE DETENTION POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	11-2
11-2	SECURE DETENTION OFFENSE CATEGORY FOR CLIENTS ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FY 1991-92	11-4
12-1	COMMUNITY CONTROL CASELOAD ADDITIONS BY PROGRAM COMPONENT WITH PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991-92	12-2
12-2	COMMUNITY CONTROL POPULATION PROFILE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991-92	12-2
12-4	COMMUNITY CONTROL LENGTH OF SERVICES BY DISTRICT COMPONENT BY CASE CLOSURE FOR FY 1991-92	12-4
12-5	COMMUNITY CONTROL TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92	12-5
12-7	COMMUNITY CONTROL RECIDIVISM DURING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	12-7
12-8	COMMUNITY CONTROL RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING THE YEAR FOLLOWING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	12-9
13-1	CREST CLIENT PROFILE* FOR FY 1991-92	13-2
14-1	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	14-4

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NUMBER	NAME OF FIGURE	PAGE NUMBER
14-2	NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION FOR COMMITTED YOUTH RELEASED DURING FY 1991-92	14-8
14-4	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY PROGRAM FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-10
14-5	NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	14-11
15-1	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	15-5
15-5	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991	15-11
15-6	LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS READJUDICATION RATES FOR JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	15-13
16-1	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	16-8
16-5	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991	16-14
16-6	MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS READJUDICATION RATES FOR JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	16-16
17-1	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	17-7
17-5	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991	17-14
17-7	HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS READJUDICATION RATES FOR JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	17-16
18-1	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92	18-5
18-3	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY PROGRAM FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-10
18-4	REENTRY PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY DISTRICT FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-11

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NUMBER	NAME OF FIGURE	PAGE NUMBER
18-5	POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY DISTRICT FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-12
18-6	FURLOUGH PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY DISTRICT FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-13
18-7	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES PERCENT READJUDICATED INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92	18-15
18-8	POST PLACEMENT SERVICES PERCENT READJUDICATED INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991	18-17

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JJP OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT FOR FY 1991-92

Each year, the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS), Juvenile Justice Program Office (JJP) assesses the results of the services it provides. There were more than 300,000 service initiations in JJP programs in FY 1991-92. How many of the youth served successfully completed the programs designed to address problems so severe that they had been arrested and received the services of a public agency? What happens as a result of the services provided by this program office? After program completion, how many re-entered the delinquency system because they had committed new offenses? What can we reasonably expect our programs to do for these youth? How well are we doing year by year, across our statewide system, and in comparison to other states? Are some program approaches better than others for serving the same kind of clients? Answers to these questions are the subject of this report.

This process of assessing the results of our programs is known as outcome evaluation. The status report which presents this outcome assessment is unique in the nation, first for its focus on following up on outcomes for clients and, second, for its comprehensiveness. JJP's outcome evaluation system was established under a far-reaching mandate by the Florida Legislature in 1986. In 1991, the Legislature extended the mandate to cover six additional HRS programs. The new legislation, s.20.19(19), F.S., replaced the original mandate with no change in the design of the evaluation system. No other state is able to provide as complete a picture of results across the broad spectrum of services offered, though a number of states are moving in this direction.

This is JJP's sixth annual Outcome Evaluation Report. We continue to make progress in both measuring outcomes and in supplying more detailed breakdowns of the outcome information. For each of the 19 separate program groupings or components in three general areas, the report examines two major outcomes: **successful program completion** and **recidivism**, or the need for further services when a problem recurs. Each of these generic outcomes is defined according to the nature and intent of the services provided by a particular program. Where programs address similar concerns, similar outcomes are measured to provide comparisons. For many programs, additional, program-specific outcomes are also measured. All outcomes are tracked over time (six years now) and wherever possible, information is provided at the state, district and program or facility level.

The scope of this outcome evaluation effort is enormous. The 19 program components cover more than 57 separate programs, not including the seven components which operate out of offices in each of the 11 HRS districts statewide. If all facilities and each district-level program is counted separately (which must be done when aggregating information), both descriptive and outcome information for more than 275 program sites are provided in this report.

The information reported here comes from a variety of sources. Most important is the HRS Client Information System (CIS), which provides a unified database for most JJP programs. Without this system, the kind of follow-up required for outcome evaluation would not be possible. In addition, outcome data come from several microcomputer-based information systems and from manual systems. Some of the information on contracted programs comes from annual reports produced by providers. Information from over 25 such reports was incorporated into this year's outcome report.

This FY 1991-92 report describes programs and the progress they are making toward realizing their intended outcomes for the youth they serve. It contains background information on outcome evaluation, the JJP program and a statistical description of the population that enters the system through Intake in Chapter I. Chapter II contains a summary of recommendations by the type of recommendation and a discussion of the recommendations made for each of the program components. Chapter III contains a cross-program comparison of recidivism rates and a district level breakdown of recidivism rates for each program. These sections are followed by individual evaluations for each of the 19 program components which provided services within three program areas in FY 1991-92:

Chapter IV	Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS)
Chapter V	Prevention and Diversion Services
Chapter VI	Delinquency Services

The report addresses two questions: What are our programs doing for children and youth over time? What can we do to improve both outcome results for our clients and the knowledge base needed to produce information on results?

As required in the outcome legislation, a global recommendation is made for each program component. In addition, we provide more specific recommendations at the level of individual programs or providers for some programs. We have also, in some cases, identified questions which must be addressed. Improvement is recommended for six program components, maintenance for twelve, and expansion for one programs.

Our regular monitoring of program performance for each program component improves and expands each year. Each year we are able to provide a more complete snapshot of our programs. The following Executive Summary Table presents findings for each program component, with comparisons to the five previous fiscal years.

Definitions of Recommendation Categories

Each generic recommendation points to a general course of action to be completed or initiated, during FY 1993-94. The recommendations are explained below:

PROGRAM EXPANSION - Indicated when there is a need to increase the program's service to more clients or to other areas of service after program effectiveness has been demonstrated and the need clearly established.

PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT - Indicated when evaluation results show that changes in program operations or additional resources are needed to implement the program as intended.

This recommendation is also made when further development of a measurement system to determine program effectiveness is needed.

PROGRAM MODIFICATION - Indicated when there are problems with the design of the program which require change before the program can be effective.

Program modification can also be recommended when combining a successful program with another program would allow for a more efficient deployment of resources or improve the second program. In addition, because many of the functions of JJP programs are mandated by state or federal law, program modification must sometimes substitute for a recommendation to eliminate a program. A recommendation for program modification indicates a need for a major restructuring of the program.

PROGRAM MAINTENANCE - Indicated when services are shown to be effective without expansion, improvements or modification; also indicated when a program is new and information is as yet insufficient to determine the program's effectiveness.

PROGRAM ELIMINATION - Indicated when a program has clearly demonstrated its ineffectiveness or when program dollars could be channeled to services which are more effective.

Within the program component structure of this report, recommendations to eliminate programs are often best targeted toward specific programs or contracts, rather than the entire program component.

Under each of these generic recommendations, more specific courses of action are often recommended. Thus, for example, not only do we recommend program improvement, but we also describe the particular improvements that are needed.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

CINS/FINS SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
CHILDREN/FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES INTAKE (formerly Status Offender Intake)	1991-92	7,185 referrals	Not available	Not available
This statewide program is agency operated and was initiated in 1987. The purpose of the program is to prevent penetration into the HRS system for youth referred for running away, being beyond control or habitual truancy.	1990-91	7,440 referrals	Not available	\$1,048,074 (does not include cost information from Districts 1, 2, 7, 8, 11)
Services include: Linkage with other HRS services and family mediation.	1989-90	9,484* referrals	\$212 per release**	\$1,612,959*** (does not include District 11)
page reference: 1-1	1988-89	10,616* referrals	\$178 per referral	\$1,890,669***
	1987-88	13,900 referrals	\$170 per referral	\$2,360,013***
	1986-87	16,455 referrals	\$139 per referral	\$2,290,455***

* The number of status offenders has decreased as more youth enter Runaway and Troubled Youth Services directly rather than going through intake.

** Releases are used this year to estimate cost per case because the number of releases (9,621) is higher than the number of referrals. Releases, therefore, are a better estimate of work load. District 11 did not report cost figures this year and was also excluded from calculations of cost per case. The total number of releases, excluding District 11, was 7,613, which was divided into the total cost.

*** Estimated

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87.7% of cases closed at Intake with no further services had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure. 80.5% of cases referred for further services at Intake had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure. 168 children (2.5%) were removed from their homes at Intake. 	<p>Improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete transition to centralized Intake. 	<p>The implementation of centralized intake administered by contracted CINS/FINS Service Centers has proceeded slowly. The transition needs to be completed in order to comply with 1987 legislation.</p> <p>At present there is no way to determine expenditures for CINS/FINS Intake. A system needs to be developed to account for expenditures.</p> <p>Needs further examination to determine the reasons for the extreme variations in the types of CINS/FINS cases reported by the districts and a determination needs to be made whether a policy needs to be established on who will be recorded on CIS and when in the intake process.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86.1% of cases closed at Intake with no further services had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure. 83.5% of cases referred for further services at Intake had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure. 243 children (3.4%) were removed from their homes at Intake. 	<p>Improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 1987 legislation. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85.4% of cases closed at Intake with no further services had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure. 82.9% of cases referred for further services at Intake had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure. 302 children (3.4%) were removed from their homes at Intake. 	<p>Improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 1987 legislation. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81.8% of children with status offense referrals had no subsequent referrals. 82.4% of cases closed at intake with no further services had no subsequent referrals. 469 children (4.4%) referred for status offenses were removed from their homes. 	<p>Improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain funds to fully implement 1987 modification. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparable figures on subsequent referrals not available. Of those closed at intake with no further services, 20.6 percent were subsequently referred. 97 (0.7%) were removed from their homes. 	<p>Modify</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 201 (1.2%) were removed from their homes. 	<p>Modify</p>	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

CINS/FINS SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
CINS/FINS SERVICES	1991-92	Total served: 23,423 Includes: 7,771 residential 4,793 nonresidential 9,507 telephone crisis counseling calls 1,352 hotline calls	Not available	\$10,838,689
This statewide program for status offenders was initiated in 1975. Each HRS district contracts separately for services and the Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provides coordination, training, public awareness (hotline), a central data system, and quality assurance under a separate contract.	1990-91	Total served: 17,937 Includes: 11,392 referrals investigated. 6,545 telephone crisis counseling calls. 10,634 children accepted for service	Not available	\$8,703,773
Services include: • short-term shelter care • non-residential and family counseling services • diagnostic and referral services • educational services • community outreach	1989-90	Total served: 14,779 Includes: 10,195 referrals investigated. 4,584 telephone crisis counseling calls. 9,485 children accepted for service.	Cost per client: \$385 Cost per referral: \$558 Cost per child: \$600	\$5,692,868
Service Centers operated in all districts. While every center provides a shelter, and most provide individual, group and family counseling, every service is not yet provided at every center.	1988-89	13,613 referrals* 11,176 children	\$324 per referral \$395 per child	\$4,410,399
Referrals come from HRS, law enforcement, other social service agencies, and families. All shelters accept walk-ins.	1987-88	7,382 children for nine months.	\$370 per child (Cost adjusted: nine month client figures projected to a year)	\$3,659,901
page reference: 2-1	1986-87	7,655 children (estimate)	\$412 per child (estimate)	\$3,154,928

* Includes multiple referrals for some children.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72.8% of all clients served by the Florida Network were returned home upon termination of services. 16.4% of a random sample of youth were rereferred for a subsequent status or delinquency offense within 6 months of termination of services. 	Maintain	CINS/FINS Services appear to show a consistent improvement in keeping youth from entering or penetrating further into the delinquency or dependency systems, which is why program maintenance is being recommended.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63.6% of total served who came from homes returned home following provision of services. The re-referral rate for a random sample of 565 children who were referred for a status offense was 26.4%. Children in sample who could be contacted by phone (199 out of 565) indicated that 80.7% were living at home or appropriate arrangement at 12 months after release. 	Expand	<p>The implementation of Centralized Intake should be continued.</p> <p>Future telephone follow-up studies need to increase the sample size and follow each youth for the same period of time.</p> <p>The definition of recidivism for this program needs clarification in the coming year as the program and data systems change.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74.8% of total served who came from homes returned home following provision of services. The re-referral rate for a random sample of 562 children who were referred for a status offense was 32.6%. Children in sample who could be contacted by phone (175 out of 562) indicated that 87.4% were living at home or appropriate arrangement at 12 months after release. 	<p>Expand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to incorporate intake function into program. Provide all services at all sites. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% of shelter clients who came from homes returned home following the provision of Runaway Shelter services. The rate of re-referral for a sample of shelter recipients was 40%; the rate for those in the sample who were originally referred for a status offense was 23%.* 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63% of all shelter recipients were returned home; however, only 71 percent had originally left their homes.** 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55% of all shelter recipients were returned home; however, no data on the percent who had originally left home were available.** 	Maintain	

* Recidivism data were available for the first time in 1988-89. Because centers accept walk-ins and referrals from a variety of agencies, not all recipients of service were originally referred for a status offense.

** Data are not comparable to FY 1988-89 and 1989-90.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

STATUS OFFENDER SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND (District 7)	1991-92	138 status offenders	\$2,615.03 per client served	\$360,875
<p>This contracted program was initiated in 1983. Located in Titusville, the program serves youth from Hillsborough, Pinellas, Polk, Osceola, Brevard, Orange, Seminole and Volusia counties.</p> <p>Services include out-of-home placement for status offenders. The program provides rehabilitation through a strict physical regimen to instill self-discipline and confidence. An 18-day wilderness course, a 10-day intensive follow-up with clients and families and completion of a community service project are required.</p> <p>page reference: 3-1</p>	1990-91	142 status offenders	\$2,541.23 per case*	\$360,855
	1989-90	132 status offenders	\$2,734 per case*	\$360,875
	1988-89	131 status offenders	\$2,523 per case*	\$330,465
	1987-88	143 status offenders	\$2,040 per case*	\$291,781
	1986-87	138 status offenders	\$2,324 per case*	\$320,840

* This is cost per client served.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of 138 youth beginning the course, 124 (90.0%) successfully completed the wilderness course, 111 (90.0%) of the 124 successfully completed the follow-up phase. Of the 126 youth successfully completing the program in FY 1990-91, 118 (94.0%) had no further involvement with the judicial system. 	Maintain	Hurricane Island continues to perform favorably on both short-term (successful completion) and long-term (recidivism) outcomes for this program. An increased effort is needed, however, to identify black youth in the status offender population who can benefit from this program.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of 142 youth beginning the course, 132 (92.9%) successfully completed the wilderness course, 126 (88.7%) successfully completed all three phases of the program. Of the 100 successfully completing the program in FY 1989-90, 88 youth (88%) had no further involvement with the judicial system. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99 (76%) youth successfully completed the program. 78 (79%) of those successfully completing the program had no further involvement with the judicial system during the year following program completion. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 101 (71%) successfully completed the program; 82% had no further involvement with the judicial system within a year. 100% of those successfully completing the program were returned to their families. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 (87%) successfully completed the program, 76% had no further involvement with the judicial system within a year. 100% of those successfully completing the program were returned to their families. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 119 (86%) successfully completed the program; of 49 successful completers tracked for a year, 72% had no further involvement with the judicial system. 100% of those who completed the program were returned to their families. 	Maintain	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

STATUS OFFENDER SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
P.A.C.E. CENTER FOR GIRLS (District 4)	1991-92	164	\$14.28 per child per day	\$180,380**
<p>Initiated in 1985, this contracted program provides non-residential educational and supportive social services to females aged 14 to 18 in Duval County. Most of the girls are status offenders and the remainder are referred for delinquency, dependency (foster care) or as school dropouts.</p> <p>Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual treatment plans • group and individual counseling • high school diploma program, (G.E.D. or credit) • Life management classes • community service projects <p>page reference: 4-1</p>	1990-91	148	\$17.06 per child per day	\$180,380**
	1989-90	133	\$19.40 per child per day*	\$178,178**
	1988-89	144	\$17.85 per child per day*	\$175,432**
	1987-88	113	\$970 per case*	\$109,560**
	1986-87	94	\$2,496 per case*	\$89,140

* FY 1989-90 and 1988-89 are the most accurate cost figures compared to prior years.

** Total cost reflects HRS funding only.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% successfully completed the program. • 41% of successful completions obtained high school diploma. • 68% of successful completions without a diploma re-enrolled in FCCJ diploma program. • 8.1% of successful completions in FY 1990-91 received a delinquency referral within one year of program completion. 	Maintain	<p>Program continued to improve on already favorable performance. The program served more clients and achieved higher success rates at no additional cost to HRS.</p> <p>During FY 1993-94, the department should consider expanding the program to other districts, especially those districts which are need of services for females.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68% successfully completed the program. • 37% of successful completions obtained high school diplomas. • 67% of successful completions without high school diplomas re-enrolled in the FCCJ diploma program. • Only 7.8% of successful completions received a delinquency referral within one year of program completion. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72% successfully completed the program. • 36% of successful completions obtained high school diplomas. • 63% of successful completions without high school diplomas re-enrolled in the FCCJ diploma program. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61% successfully completed the program. • 33% of successful completions obtained high school diplomas. • 88% of successful completions continued education, found jobs, or joined the military. • 20 girls re-entered high school. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% successful completions. • 60% of successful completions obtained diplomas. • 70% of successful completions continued with education, job, or military. • 14 re-entered high school. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61% successful completions. • 36% of successful completions obtained diplomas. • 87% of successful completions continued with education, job, or military. • 12 re-entered high school. 	Maintain	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

PREVENTION AND DIVERSION SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (ILAP - District 6)	1991-92	787	\$1050.94 (net cost to HRS- \$424.41)	\$827,087 (HRS supplied \$334,009)
This is a joint program with the Hillsborough County School system that was initiated in 1977.	1990-91	813	\$939	\$763,210
"Back to Basics" education is provided in middle school classrooms limited to 18 students. HRS counselors provide group counseling, social skills education, and work with families. This program operates in 24 middle schools in Hillsborough county.	1989-90	615	\$1,164 per HRS student	\$716,077
page reference: 5-1	1988-89	551 middle school children	\$738 per student (HRS)	\$406,618 (HRS)
	1987-88	571 middle school children	\$374 per student (HRS)	\$213,396 (HRS)
	1986-87	432	\$1,122*	\$484,870*

*Cost data presented for 1986-87 included both HRS and school district funds, but represents an estimate only.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% successfully completed the program. • Delinquency referrals were reduced 72 %.* • Referrals for abuse/neglect were reduced 51%.* • Reductions were seen in absences (45%), suspensions (39%), and discipline referrals (59%). • Grade point averages rose from 1.3 the year before ILAP participation to 2.1 during ILAP participation. 	Expand	<p>This program continues to be one of the most successful and should be replicated in other locations.</p> <p>Research is recommended in two areas:</p> <p>1) The role of the HRS counselor in success of this program. Superficially comparing this program to similar programs suggests that the HRS counselor is crucial to its success.</p> <p>2) Follow-up studies need to be done to determine the effects of the program in the year after program completion.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56% successfully completed the program. • Delinquency referrals were reduced 72 %.* • Status Offense referrals increased 13%. • Referrals for abuse/neglect were reduced 90%.* • Reductions were seen in absences (47%), suspensions (43%), and discipline referrals (59%). • Grade point averages rose from 1.3 the year before ILAP participation to 2.1 during ILAP participation. 	Expand	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% successfully completed the program. • Delinquency referrals were reduced 47%.* • Status Offense referrals remained constant. • Referrals for abuse/neglect were reduced 57%.* • Reductions were seen in absences (51%), suspensions (31%), and dean referrals (58%). • Grade point averages rose from 1.1 the year before ILAP participation to 2.1 during ILAP participation. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% successfully completed the program. • Delinquency referrals were reduced 60%.* • Status Offense referrals were reduced 22%.* • Referrals for abuse/neglect were reduced 63%.* • Reductions were seen in absences (46%), suspensions (26%), and dean referrals (56%). • Grade point averages rose from 1.3 the year before ILAP participation to 2.0 during ILAP participation. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 73% successfully completed the program. • Delinquency referrals were reduced 57%.* • Status Offense referrals were reduced 40%.* • Referrals for abuse/neglect were reduced 62%.* • Reductions were seen in absences (48%), suspensions (23%), and dean referrals (49%). • Grade point averages showed no improvement. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% successfully completed the program. • Delinquency referrals were reduced 74%.* • Status Offense referrals were reduced 56%.* • Referrals for abuse/neglect were reduced 89%.* • Reductions were seen in absences (55%), suspensions (53%), and dean referrals (63%). • Data on grade point averages not available. 	Maintain	

* Reductions refer to changes among the same children from the year before ILAP participation to the year of ILAP participation.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

PREVENTION AND DIVERSION SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAM (JJDP)	1991-92	School-Based Intervention: 1,314 Minority Over-representation: 201	Not available	\$1,556,119
This statewide contracted program (federal funds) was transferred from the Department of Community Affairs on July 1, 1988. Nine program contracts were awarded in March 1989 for start-up. Thirteen projects were funded in 1990. Sixteen projects were funded during the 1991-92 fiscal year.	1990-91	School-Based Intervention: 1,041 Inappropriate Placement: 108 Minority Over-representation: 198	Not available	\$1,551,037
Contracted services include: statewide monitoring of compliance with Federal JJDP Act mandates, and client services offered in two areas: school-based early intervention programs in high crime areas and alternatives to jail and secure detention.	1989-90	Alternative to Jail: 415* School-Based Intervention: 309 Other areas including Minority and Advocacy:	Not available	\$974,391: \$336,786 for Alternative to Jail \$336,499 for School-Based \$301,506 for other
page reference: 6-1	1988-89	Not yet available*	Not available**	On March 1, 1989 contracts totaling \$1,227,750 were awarded for a period of one year but commence on different dates.

* 5 of 8 projects reporting.

** Only partial data were available on numbers served; thus cost per case could not be calculated.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration projects funded in FY 1991-92 generally met contract requirements and many showed successful outcomes. 	Maintain	<p>The FY 1991-92 contracted programs are targeted toward school-based delinquency prevention, court diversion and maintaining federal compliance status through jail-removal projects and programs aimed at reducing the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, JJDP funding and other resources should be used to replicate exemplary projects in new locations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects funded in FY 1990-91 generally met contract requirements and many showed successful outcomes in evaluation measures. 	Maintain	
<p style="text-align: center;">School-Based Intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four of five programs were extremely successful in achieving objectives: reductions in suspensions, absences, disciplinary referrals, and improved GPAs. <p style="text-align: center;">Alternatives to Jail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four of eight projects were successful in meeting objectives (four experienced difficulty in complying with evaluation components). 78% and 72% of youth in the two projects were not re-referred. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Maintain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Continue to evaluate projects funded.</p>	
Not available	Maintain	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

PREVENTION AND DIVERSION SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)	1991-92	33,398 referrals 28,754 cases closed	\$151.93 per referral	\$5,074,047
<p>Begun as a pilot project in 1979 and expanded statewide in 1981, JASP services are contracted to provide alternatives to handling juvenile offenders judicially.</p> <p>Youth receive individual plans, developed and supervised by a counselor, which include service goals (such as community services or restitution) and treatment goals (such as individual or family counseling). If a youth does not fulfill a plan, the State Attorney decides whether or not to seek a petition for court action.</p> <p>page reference: 7-1</p>	1990-91	28,279 referrals 24,601 cases closed	\$174 per referral	\$4,287,116
	1989-90	26,059 referrals 22,292 cases closed	\$131 per referral	\$3,415,241
	1988-89	26,682 referrals 22,639 cases closed	\$116 per referral	\$3,105,892
	1987-88	25,747 referrals 23,489 cases closed	\$119 per referral	\$3,071,153
	1986-87	24,150 referrals 22,377 cases closed	\$124 per referral	\$3,004,808

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80.9% successfully completed the program.* • 32.6% of successful releases were re-referred within one year. • 13.9% were adjudicated within one year. 	Improve	Although the JASP program appears to be effective in diverting clients from judicial handling within the delinquency system, program improvement is recommended, nonetheless.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80.7% successfully completed the program.* • 26.6% of successful releases were re-referred within one year.** • 12.8% were adjudicated within one year. 	Improve	One reason for this is because of the variation across districts in regard to referral criteria. It should be determined whether the
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 68.8% successfully completed the program. • 30.6% of successful releases were re-referred within one year.** • 12.8% were adjudicated within one year. 	Improve	standardization of referral criteria would best meet local needs. If standard criteria are not desirable, then the explicit criteria used by each district should be readily available for purposes of interpreting and comparing results across districts in a meaningful way.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71.2% successfully completed the program. • 27.2% of successful releases were re-referred within one year.** 	Improve	Also it is recommended that a study of JASP client characteristics as compared to Intake and Community Control client characteristics be undertaken. This could lead to re-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72.8% successfully completed the program (released during first nine months of FY 87-88). • 13.8% of successful releases re-referred within nine months for a misdemeanor; 10.7% for a felony.* 	Improve	thinking the current uses of JASP, including recommendations for changing legislation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74.5% successfully completed the program. • 4.3% of successful releases were re-referred within one year.** 	Improve	A standardized method for accounting for "no status" cases, which are a result of inappropriate referral procedures, needs to be addressed.
		The need still exists for establishing an annual statewide meeting to bring together all JASP providers and allow headquarters staff to uniformly address all problems that have arisen since the beginning of the program.

* Successful completion rates for FY 90-91 do not include the "other" category, which was included in the previous years. This category has been used to terminate "no status" cases, which are youth who, though referred to JASP, never received JASP services. Excluding this category has caused the successful completion rate to rise significantly.

** Data used for follow-up in 1989 and 1990 included recidivism while the case was open and shortened the follow-up period by a variable amount of time, depending on the length of service. This problem was corrected in 1991 and only the year-long period after services ended is included.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAM	1991-92	555	Unable to determine	\$5,417,765
<p>These programs provide services to severely emotionally disturbed youth in an outdoor environment.</p> <p>There are five camps in Florida serving 50-60 youth each. Each camp is divided into group units of approximately 12 campers.</p>	1990-91	530	<p>\$27,576.20</p> <p>\$59.60 per child per day over an average length of stay of 15.2 months.</p>	\$5,421,323
<p>An individual treatment plan is developed for each youth. As they accomplish the goals outlined in their individual treatment plan, they are moved from small therapy groups to transition groups.</p>	1989-90	533	Unable to determine	\$5,421,323
<p>During the transitional phase youth are prepared to return to their families and community. Youth who successfully complete the program receive aftercare services.</p>	1988-89	177 clients discharged	Unable to determine	\$5,135,108
page reference: 8-1	1987-88	Not available	Unable to determine	\$4,809,325
	1986-87	Not available	Unable to determine	\$4,021,702

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74.2% of youth successfully completed program. • Youth demonstrated a twelve month improvement on the Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT). • Youth showed improvement on all four of the subtests of the Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI). • 80.1% of the youth were not placed in programs of equal or greater restrictiveness within twelve months of successful release. 	Maintain	As in previous fiscal years, youth attending Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs have a high rate of successful completions and have demonstrated academic gains and improved social and psychological functioning. Youth successfully completing the program show a low recidivism rate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76.1% of youth successfully completed program. • Youth demonstrated a one grade level improvement on the Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT). • Youth showed improvement on 4 of 5 subtests of the Jesness Inventory. • 94.1% of the youth were not placed in programs of equal or greater restrictiveness within two to nine months of successful release. 	Maintain	Even though program maintenance is being recommended for this program there are also a few other recommendations to go along with that: the total number of youth being served by referral source should be reported; recidivism rates as reported by Eckerd should include rearrests, readjudications and commitments; total number of
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64.4% of youth successfully completed program. • Youth demonstrated a one grade level improvement on the PIAT. • Youth showed improvement on 4 of 5 subtests of the Jesness Inventory. • 93.5% of the youth were not placed in programs of equal or greater restrictiveness within two to nine months of successful release. 	Maintain	client days should be tracked and reported in order to calculate cost per child day and average cost per case; Delinquency Services should establish and maintain a data system to track Eckerd Wilderness Program Clients.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70.0% of youth successfully completed program. • 71.8% of the youth discharged displayed an improvement of 6 months or greater from pre- to post- test on the PIAT. • 73.5% of the youth discharged demonstrated improvement from pre- to post- test on a majority of the subtests of the Jesness Inventory. 	Expand	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71.8% of youth successfully completed program. • 83% of the youth discharged displayed improvements on all subtests of the PIAT. • Youth discharged demonstrated improvement on the Asocial Index of the Jesness Inventory from 93% at pre- test to 88% at post- test. 	Expand	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth discharged displayed improvements on all subtests of the PIAT. • The majority of youth discharged demonstrated improvement on the Jesness Inventory with all showing improvement on the Asocial Index. 	Expand	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
DELINQUENCY INTAKE	1991-92	140,203 cases received	N/A*	\$37,419,087
<p>This statewide program is state operated. It has been a state responsibility since prior to formation of CYF in 1981.</p> <p>The Program receives all delinquency complaints from law enforcement, makes assessments and recommends judicial or non-judicial handling to the state attorney. Intake counselors make pre-dispositional reports and recommendations of sanctions/ services; do preliminary screening for alcohol, drug abuse, mental health problems; conduct suicide risk assessment; and do detention screening.</p> <p>page reference: 9-1</p>	1990-91	127,275 cases received	N/A*	\$28,645,817*
	1989-90	119,715 cases received	\$94 per case opened	\$11,249,750*
	1988-89	113,445 cases received	\$102 per case opened	\$11,542,525*
	1987-88	106,941 cases received	\$153 per case opened	\$16,408,513*
	1986-87	95,313 cases received	\$139 per case opened	\$13,202,439*

* Because Delinquency Intake was funded by three different funding sources which compromise the total expenditures for Delinquency Case Management, a total cost or cost per case for either Delinquency Intake or Community Control is impossible. The total cost is for the three budget sources of CC&F, Intake, and Delinquency Case Management.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of re-referral within one year for a sample of cases closed non-judicially was 29.5%. 52.2% of cases are recommended by Intake staff to be handled judicially. 	Maintain	<p>Program maintenance is recommended because the new case management system started the implementation process during the 1991-92 fiscal year. The need for specific improvements will be determined as part of this ongoing process. Since the number of cases handled judicially remain higher than HRS' recommendation, the department could take the lead to assure that all cases which can be handled nonjudicially are done so.</p> <p>The wide variation across districts with regard to both referrals per 1,000 of the 10-17 population, and the judicial and nonjudicial handling of cases, should also be examined as the current change process develops.</p> <p>The outcome evaluation database should be used as a basis for providing more detailed information to districts, possibly in a computer disk format, on a semi-annual or quarterly basis.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of re-referral within one year for a sample of cases closed non-judicially was 27.0%. 53.3% of cases are recommended by Intake staff to be handled judicially. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of re-referral within one year for a sample of cases closed non-judicially was 26.9%. 56.8% of cases are recommended by Intake staff to be handled judicially. 	Modify	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of re-referral within one year for a sample of cases closed non-judicially was 23.0%. 59.0% of cases are recommended by Intake staff to be handled judicially; 59.2% are handled judicially. 	Modify	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of re-referral within one year for a sample of cases closed non-judicially was 22.5%. 	Improve	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of re-referral within one year for a sample of cases closed non-judicially was 26.5%. 	Modify	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
HOME DETENTION	1991-92	13,741 youth	\$352.72	\$4,851,364
<p>This statewide, agency-operated program was implemented in 1974. The program provides structured home supervision for youth charged with delinquent acts who would otherwise be placed in Secure Detention, if this less restrictive alternative were not available</p> <p>page reference: 10-1</p>	1990-91	14,156 youth	\$345 per admission	\$4,885,692
	1989-90	14,889 youth	\$288 per admission	\$4,282,579
	1988-89	13,699 youth	\$254 per admission	\$3,475,711
	1987-88	12,114 youth	\$233 per admission	\$2,826,265
	1986-87	9,479 youth	\$245 per admission	\$2,325,600

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89.0% of youth completed the program without being returned to court. 3.0% failed to appear in court. 4.7% were charged with a new law violation. 	Improve	<p>Home Detention staff appear to be underutilized based on available data. Close scrutiny of program operations is needed to ascertain the extent to which staff are used to supervise committed youth in pre-placement supervision. A high rate of failure to appear in court for the Dade program needs to be examined further. Further examination of the rate of new law violations in Leon County is also recommended.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90.2% of youth completed the program without being returned to Secure Detention. 	Improve	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87.4% of youth completed the program without being returned to Secure Detention. Outcome deleted* 	<p>Improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement risk assessment instrument. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87.9% of the clients completed the program without being returned to Secure Detention. Home Detention was utilized at 108% of recommended caseload size. 	<p>Modify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify Detention law. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87.0% of the clients completed the program without being returned to Secure Detention. Secure Detention populations did not decrease but Home Detention was utilized at over 100%. 	Improve	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on percent of clients completing the program without being returned to Secure Detention were not available. Secure Detention did not decrease but Home Detention was utilized at over 100%. 	Improve	

- * The Home Detention outcome which stated that reduction of the Secure Detention population would reduce the need to expand Secure Detention was dropped this year. While Home Detention may relieve pressure on Secure Detention, the relationship between Secure and Home Detention is not direct. Only youth who meet criteria may be assigned to Home Detention, regardless of crowding in Secure Detention. The Home Detention program continues to be utilized up to and over capacity.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
SECURE DETENTION	1991-92	35,712 cases served	\$92.73 per resident day	\$43,462,302
<p>This program operates 20 regional detention centers statewide. Centers are state-run. Secure Detention has been a state responsibility since prior to the formation of CYF in 1981.</p> <p>Secure Detention provides custodial care to ensure that youth detained are available for scheduled court hearings.</p>	1990-91	34,363 cases served 33,157 releases	\$1,246 per case	\$42,819,962
	1989-90	41,766 cases served 40,359 releases	\$956 per case	\$39,904,806
	1988-89	40,265 cases served 38,844 releases	\$934 per case served	\$37,608,987
	1987-88	40,816 cases served 39,498 releases	\$835 per case served	\$34,084,031
	1986-87	37,057 cases served 34,517 releases	\$785 per case served	\$29,097,293

page reference: 11-1

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer escapes; less than 1% of youth served. 	Maintain	<p>The number of escapes and assaults remained relatively low in FY 1991-92. Though the statewide secure detention bedspace capacity was reduced because of budget cuts, the five centers that absorbed the cuts were not overutilized during the fiscal year. Though the statewide utilization rate was about 100%, nine centers were overutilized and need to have their rates reduced.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients appear at scheduled court hearings unless they escape. • Less than 1% of clients escape. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients appear at scheduled court hearings unless they escape. • Less than 1% of clients escape. 	<p>Improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff at 100% of need. • Implement risk assessment instrument. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients appear at scheduled court hearings unless they escape. • Less than 1% of clients escape. 	<p>Modify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify Detention law. • Full duty post staffing is needed. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients appear at scheduled court hearings unless they escape. • Less than 1% of clients escape. 	Improve	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clients appear at scheduled court hearings unless they escape. • Less than 1% of clients escape. 	Modify	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
COMMUNITY CONTROL	1991-92	34,346	N/A*	\$37,419,087*
<p>This agency operated, statewide program was provided by local counties prior to 1971. These probation and parole-type services are provided to delinquent youth under supervision in the community as an alternative to commitment and placement in a residential program. The majority of clients are served in the Community Control (probation) program.</p> <p>page reference: 12-1</p> <p>* Because Community Control was funded by three different funding sources which compromise the total expenditures for Delinquency Case Management, a total cost or cost per case for either Delinquency Intake or Community Control is impossible. The total cost is for the three budget sources of Intake, CC&P, and Delinquency Case Management.</p>	1990-91	38,333 youth	N/A*	\$28,645,817*
	1989-90	37,012 youth	\$448 per child served	\$16,566,388
	1988-89	33,829 children	\$481 per child served	\$16,257,285
	1987-88	16,340 receiving services on June 30, 1987	Total number served not available to calculate cost per child served.	\$14,682,994
	1986-87	31,822 children	\$423 per child served	\$13,468,244

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83.6% successful program completion for Community Control (CC) clients. 15.4% of Community Control releases were readjudicated during the year following release. 38.9% of CC clients received subsequent delinquency referrals during supervision and 27.2% were referred during the year following release. 	Maintain	Program maintenance is being recommended for Community Control (CC) since the design of Case Management is still under development. This program appeared to achieve favorable results in FY 1991-92 on successful
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83.0% successful program completion for Community Control (CC) clients. The percentages of youth readjudicated during the year following release were: 17.2% for CC, 30.0% for Furlough, and 22.6% for Post-Commitment Community Control releases.* Percentages of youth receiving subsequent delinquency referrals: 39.5% during CC supervision and 27.8% during the year following release.* 	Maintain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to change to case management system. 	program completions, although there is some question about the criteria and CIS coding used by some districts, which should be re-examined this year. CC youth who also receive AMI or TRY services should be entered into the FACTS data system in order to report their outcomes separately from the overall Community Control outcomes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80.7% successful completion for CC clients. The percentages of youth readjudicated during the year following release were: 17.0% for CC, 24.2% for Furlough, and 21.5% for Post-Commitment Community Control releases. Percentages of youth receiving subsequent delinquency referrals: 38.4% during CC supervision and 50.2% during the year following release. 	Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impending change to case management system. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76.1% successful completion for CC clients. Percentages of youth receiving subsequent delinquency referrals: 35.6% during CC supervision and 48.7% during the year following release. More than \$2.05 million was returned to the community in monetary restitution and community service work. 	Modify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce caseload sizes. Create case management system. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77.1% successful completion for CC clients. Percentages of clients receiving subsequent referrals were 37% and greater.** More than \$2.23 million was returned to the community in monetary restitution and community service work. 	Improve	* Data used for follow-up in 1989 and 1990 included recidivism while the case was open and shortened the follow-up period by a variable amount of time, depending on the length of service. This problem was corrected in 1991 and only the year long period after services ended is included.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85.0% successful completion for CC clients. Percentages of youth receiving subsequent referrals were 33% and greater.** More than \$1.97 million was returned to the community in monetary restitution and community service work. 	Improve	** Depending upon whether or not the subsequent referral was a misdemeanor or a felony.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
CREST SERVICES	1991-92	249 clients	\$318 per client	\$79,173
<p>Operated in District 3 on a contractual basis, this program was initiated in 1973. The CREST program provides supplemental individual family and group counseling to clients on Community Control.</p> <p>This contractor also provides Special Intensive Group (SIG) counseling to some youth committed to SIG. Counseling costs are kept low by the use of University of Florida graduate student counseling interns.</p> <p>page reference: 13-1</p>	1990-91	245 clients	\$348 per client	\$85,266
	1989-90	192 clients	\$444 per client	\$85,266
	1988-89	194 clients	\$402 per client	\$78,081
	1987-88	200 clients	\$379 per client	\$75,794
	1986-87	163 clients	\$451*	\$73,523*

* Cost data for 1986-87 reflects appropriation. Expenditure data were incomplete, therefore cost per case was not calculated.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% of a sample of 77 Crest Community Control clients were not charged with a new law violation during or after CREST services (time period not specified). • Positive change was observed on seven of the 11 Jesness Inventory Scales. Greatest change on Asocial Index ($p < .05$) which predicts future delinquent behavior. • 88% of Community Control clients were not committed (time period not specified). 	Maintain	<p>This program provides low-cost supplemental counseling to Community Control youth in District 3 and should be maintained.</p> <p>Recidivism data should be reported so that the follow-up period is standardized to six months or one year after completion of services.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89% of CREST clients were not charged with a new law violation during CREST services. • 64% of a sample of CREST clients were not rereferred 15 months after CREST services. • Four of 245 (1.6%) Community Control clients were committed. 	Maintain	<p>Consideration should be given to expanding this program. It is a low-cost program and has benefits for both the counselors and the clients.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89% of CREST clients were not charged with a new law violation during or after CREST services. • Four of 107 (4%) Community Control clients were committed. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97% of clients indicated that overall CREST counseling was worthwhile. • A study of a sample of clients indicated that 83% were not charged with a new law violation. • No commitments among Community Control clients at termination. 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data not reported; information system problem. 	Improve	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CREST clients exhibited fewer violations during CREST counseling than during the 6 months prior to assignment. • The recidivism rate for successfully released CREST clients was 13 percent. 	Expand	

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS	1991-92	2,209	AMI**: \$29 per child day; \$2,701 per case TRY**: \$89 per child day; \$6,390 per case SIG**: \$9 per child day; \$1,206 per case	\$3,793,522****
<p>This category of commitment programs allow youth to remain in their own homes while participating in a structured program during the day or being subject to intense supervision. There are 3 programs: Associated Marine Institutes (AMI), a contracted program available to 8 sites; Treatment Alternatives for Youth (TRY) Centers, a department-operated program available at 3 sites; and Special Intensive Groups (SIG), a counseling program, department-operated statewide.</p> <p>page reference: 14-1</p> <p>* An additional 113 youth were served in the 4 new AMI programs which were in the start-up phase during the half of FY 1990-91. Previous year's figures included youth served in Reentry. These figures are now reported in the Reentry chapter.</p>	1990-91	2,382*	AMI**: \$25.89 per child day; \$2,945 per case TRY**: \$30.29 per child day; \$3,249 per case SIG**: \$6.47 per child day; \$961 per case	\$4,422,406***
	1989-90	4,077 youth served for nine months (July 1989-March 1990)	\$9.49 per child day (cost per case not available).	\$6,886,106
	1988-89	3,782 clients	\$1,495 per case** (\$12.98 per child day).	\$5,370,695
	1987-88	2,704 clients	\$1,822 per case** (13.77 per child day).	\$3,708,802
	1986-87	1,917 clients	\$1,887 per case** (\$14.72 per child day)	\$3,545,784

** Adjustments were made for TRY and AMI for the first time in FY 1990-91 to exclude weekend days from the total client days. These adjustments effect cost per day and per case. Therefore, data presented for FY 1990-91 are not comparable to data presented in previous years.

*** Total cost does not include expenditures associated with the four new AMI programs which were in the start-up phase during the last half of FY 1990-91. Costs for Reentry are reported in a separate chapter for FY 1990-91.

**** Total cost does not include the \$271,877 expended for extended services which were offered at two AMI programs during the 1991-92 fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61.9% successfully completed the program. Recidivism rates by program type were: AMI 27.5%; TRY 36.5%; and SIG 30.0%. Based on January - June 1990 releases who were adjudicated (convicted) for a new offense by the Juvenile Justice System. It does not include those who may have been adjudicated by the Adult Criminal Justice System.* 	Improve	<p>Program improvement is recommended partially due to TRY Centers continuing to perform less favorably than AMI or SIG Programs.</p> <p>Also, additional information regarding the number of client contact hours for youth served in SIG programs is needed in order to compute costs on a level comparable to AMI and TRY Programs.</p> <p>Recidivism rates need to include arrests and adjudications in the adult system.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64% successfully completed the program. Recidivism rates by program type were: AMI 31.7%; TRY 49.1%; and SIG 33.2%. Based on January - June 1990 releases who were adjudicated (convicted) for a new offense by the Juvenile Justice System. It does not include those who may have been adjudicated by the Adult Criminal Justice System.* 	Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate TRY; re-direct resources to Juvenile Justice reform. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67% successfully completed the program. Recidivism rates by program type were: AMI 26.5%; TRY 42.6%; and SIG 34.1%. Based on January - June 1989 releases who are readjudicated (convicted) for a new offense by the Juvenile Justice System. It does not include those who may have been adjudicated by the Adult Criminal Justice System.** 	Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate TRY; re-direct resources to Juvenile Justice reform. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65% successfully completed the program. The one-year recidivism rates (1986 releases) were 37.9% for AMI, 64.1% for TRY, and 38.7% for SIG. Re-entry is a new program and is not included in the recidivism study.** 	Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address TRY Center issues. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65% successfully completed the program. Recidivism data not available in 1988. 	Improve	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59% successfully completed the program. The one-year recidivism rates (1984 releases) were 32.7% for AMI, 32.8% for TRY, and 38.5% for SIG.** 	Expand	

* Data used for follow-up in 1989 and 1990 included recidivism while the case was open and shortened the follow-up period by a variable amount of time, depending on the length of service. This problem was corrected in 1991 and only the year-long period after services ended is included.

** The recidivism rate for releases from delinquency commitment programs in FY 1988-89 are based on a special study which followed all calendar year 1986 releases. Rates in FY 1986-87 are based on a sample of 1984 releases. Both studies included recidivism into both the juvenile and adult court systems. Rates for FY 1989-90 are based on January - June 1989 releases who are readjudicated by the juvenile court system and do not reflect those adjudicated by the adult court system.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS	1991-92*	1,306	Average cost per resident day was \$93.27	\$5,528,155
<p>There are a variety of residential, community-based commitment programs, both agency-operated and contracted, located throughout the state. They serve delinquent youth committed by the courts who do not need a moderate risk residential program or the more restrictive institutional placement of a training school or serious offender program. These programs were initiated in different years.</p> <p>Low risk residential is designed primarily for first commitment placements, although some with prior placements are sometimes included.</p> <p>The programs in this category are: Short-Term Offender Program (STOP) Camps Short-Term Elective Programs (STEP) Family Group Homes Group Treatment Homes</p> <p>page reference: 15-1</p>	1990-91	4,743	Average cost per resident day was \$61.26	\$20,276,057
	1989-90	3,794 youth during nine months of July 1, 1989-March 31 1990** (annualized estimate: 5,059)	Cost per resident day ranged from \$14.82 in Family Group Homes to \$124.58 at the Brevard Athletic Institute.***	\$18,085,165
	1988-89	4,555 youth	\$57.87 per resident day	\$15,565,586
	1987-88	4,439 youth	\$49.60 per resident day	\$13,789,634
	1986-87	4,368 youth	\$43.26 per resident day	\$12,195,133

* Low and Moderate Risk Residential Programs are being reported separately as of the 1991-92 fiscal year.

** Data not available for the complete 12 months of FY 1989-90.

*** Based on estimates of resident days considering the number for nine months of the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful program completion ranged from 66.7% for Family Group Homes to 95.4% for STOP. 52.2% of youth released from Low Risk Programs were readjudicated within one year of release. 	Improve	<p>Whereas successful completion rates for Low Risk Residential Programs were 92.3 percent, program improvement is being recommended anyway, mostly due to a wide range of variation between programs.</p> <p>The average cost per day and average cost per client for the Group Treatment Homes Program is considerably higher than the other Low Risk Programs. This result needs further examination.</p> <p>Analyses of Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes indicate poorer outcome performance than the STOP Camps and STEP Programs. This too needs to be examined.</p> <p>Recidivism studies should include follow-up into the adult system.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful program completion ranged from 50.0% for Space Coast Marine Institute to 100% for the Dade Intensive Control Program. One year recidivism (readjudicated into the juvenile system) was high for programs serving younger kids, e.g., 78.6% for START Centers, and low for programs serving older delinquents, e.g., 30.2% for Crossroads Wilderness Institute.* 	Expand	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful program completion ranged from 55.3% for Family Group Homes to 95.0% for the Crossroads Wilderness Institute. One year recidivism (readjudicated into the juvenile system) was high for programs serving younger kids, e.g., 78.7% for START Centers, and low for programs serving older delinquents, e.g., 38.0% for Crossroads Wilderness Institute.** 	Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Juvenile Justice Reform 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful program completion ranged from 69.9% for Family Group Homes to 96.4% for STEP programs. One-year recidivism rates (1986 releases) range from 34.3% for STAY Centers to 63.6% for START Centers. 	Expand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for alternatives to training schools. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful program completion ranged from 57.6% for Family Group Homes to 92.6% for STOP Camps. No recidivism data available. 	Expand	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful program completion ranged from 61.9% for STAY to 92.0% for STEP. One-year recidivism rates (1984 releases) range from 38.3% for STEP to 52.6% for Youth Homes of Florida. 	Expand	

* Data used for follow-up in 1989 and 1990 included recidivism while the case was open and shortened the follow-up period by a variable amount time, depending on the length of service. This problem was corrected in 1991 and only the year-long period after services ended is included.

** The FY 1989-90 recidivism rate is based on readjudications into the juvenile justice system only. The FY 1988-89 and FY 1986-87 rates are based on special studies which followed all calendar year releases for one year and included recidivism into both the juvenile and adult court systems.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY- BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS	1991-92*	3,025	The average cost per resident day was \$66	\$14,274,321
<p>There are a variety of residential, community-based commitment programs, both agency-operated and contracted, located throughout the state. They serve delinquent youth committed by the courts who do not need the more restrictive institutional placement of a training school or serious offender program. These programs were initiated in different years, beginning in 1968 with the first halfway house.</p> <p>The programs in this category are: Space Coast Marine Institute Halfway Houses Short-Term Adolescent Rehabilitation Treatment (START) Centers San Antonio Boys Village Eckerd Challenge Crossroads Wilderness Institute Dade Intensive Control Program</p> <p>page reference: 16-1</p>	1990-91	4,743	Average cost per resident day was \$61.26	\$20,276,057
	1989-90	3,794 youth during nine months of July 1, 1989- March 31 1990** (annualized estimate: 5,059)	Cost per resident day ranged from \$14.82 in Family Group Homes to \$124.58 at the Brevard Athletic Institute.***	\$18,085,165
	1988-89	4,555 youth	\$57.87 per resident day	\$15,565,586
	1987-88	4,439 youth	\$49.60 per resident day	\$13,789,634
	1986-87	4,368 youth	\$43.26 per resident day	\$12,195,133

* Low and Moderate Risk Residential Programs are being reported separately as of the 1991-92 fiscal year.

** Data not available for the complete 12 months of FY 1989-90.

*** Based on estimates of resident days considering the number for nine months of the fiscal year.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful program completion ranged from 27.2% for Space Coast Marine Institute to 100% for Dade Intensive Control Program. • 45.3% of youth released from Moderate Risk Programs were readjudicated within one year of release. 	Improve	Program improvement is recommended for the Moderate Risk Residential Programs due mainly to the large range of variation between programs and their outcomes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful program completion ranged from 50.0% for Space Coast Marine Institute to 100% for the Dade Intensive Control Program. • One year recidivism (readjudicated into the juvenile system) was high for programs serving younger kids, e.g., 78.6% for START Centers, and low for programs serving older delinquents, e.g., 30.2% for Crossroads Wilderness Institute.* 	Expand	Space Coast Marine Institute's and the Eckerd Challenge Program's low successful completion rates, as compared to the other Moderate Risk programs, needs further exploration. An analysis of the relationship between length of stay and successful completions should be included.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful program completion ranged from 55.3% for Family Group Homes to 95.0% for the Crossroads Wilderness Institute. • One year recidivism (readjudicated into the juvenile system) was high for programs serving younger kids, e.g., 78.7% for START Centers, and low for programs serving older delinquents, e.g., 38.0% for Crossroads Wilderness Institute.** 	Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Juvenile Justice Reform 	The high readjudication rates for START Centers and Space Coast Marine Institute should be explored through further study. Recidivism studies, which include follow-up into the adult system, should be conducted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful program completion ranged from 69.9% for Family Group Homes to 96.4% for STEP programs. • One-year recidivism rates (1986 releases) range from 34.3% for STAY Centers to 63.6% for START Centers. 	Expand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for alternatives to training schools. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful program completion ranged from 57.6% for Family Group Homes to 92.6% for STOP Camps. • No recidivism data available. 	Expand	* Data used for follow-up in 1989 and 1990 included recidivism while the case was open and shortened the follow-up period by a variable amount time, depending on the length of service. This problem was corrected in 1991 and only the year-long period after services ended is included.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful program completion ranged from 61.9% for STAY to 92.0% for STEP. • One-year recidivism rates (1984 releases) range from 38.3% for STEP to 52.6% for Youth Homes of Florida. 	Expand	

** The FY 1989-90 recidivism rate is based on readjudications into the juvenile justice system only. The FY 1988-89 and FY 1986-87 rates are based on special studies which followed all calendar year releases for one year and included recidivism into both the juvenile and adult court systems.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS	1991-92	819	Dozier: \$37,444 EYDC: \$45,083 BCTC: \$22,564 FEI: \$23,797 FASCU: \$26,706 PBYC: \$14,435 HARP: \$37,326	\$18,931,519
<p>These programs operate to serve the most serious and chronic offender youth statewide. They are a mixture of department-run and contracted programs. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthur G. Dozier Training School • Eckerd Youth Development Center (Training School) • Florida Environmental Institute (FEI) • Broward Control Treatment Center (BCTC) • Florida Augustus Secure Care Unit (FASCU) and • Palm Beach Youth Center (PBYC) • Hillsborough Alternative Residential Program (HARP) <p>The training schools served 83.2 percent of the total serious offender population in FY 1990-91.</p> <p>The training school programs were initiated prior to the establishment of the Children, Youth and Families Program Office. FEI opened in 1982; BCTC opened in 1985; FASCU opened in April of 1990; and PBYC opened in July 1990. All of these programs provide residential care for serious offenders at the highest level of security. Through a variety of treatment modalities which assist personal development and self-awareness, these programs attempt to reduce delinquent acts and increase self-sufficiency.</p> <p>page reference: 17-1</p>	1990-91	962 residential 46 nonresidential	Dozier: \$30,467 EYDC: \$33,001 BCTC: \$21,984 FEI: \$40,369 FASCU: \$35,387 PBYC: Not available	\$17,830,713
	1989-90	948 residential 92 nonresidential During the 9 month time period between July 1989 - March 1990	Dozier: \$29,437* EYDC: \$26,647* BCTC: \$9,930* DIC: \$815* (Non res.) \$1,766* (Res) FEI: \$36,700*	\$16,915,909
	1988-89	1,007	\$23,063	\$14,699,909
	1987-88	1,353	\$18,069	\$15,380,844
	1986-87	2,108	\$13,335	\$15,669,238

* Cost per case is for training schools only (Arthur G. Dozier and Eckerd Youth Development Center).

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of successful completion was: Dozier - 69.8%; EYDC - 86.9%; BCTC - 100%; FEI - 100%; FASCU - 80.0%; PBYC - 85.7%; HARP - 53.8%. The percentage of youth readjudicated in the juvenile system within one year after successful release was: 33.3% for Dozier; 30.2% for EYDC; 48.1% for BCTC; 0.0% for FEI; 33.3% for FASCU; 50.0% for PBYC and 20.0% for HARP. 	Maintain	<p>Program maintenance is recommended for the High Risk Residential Program along with a few other recommendations.</p> <p>Recidivism data in the future should for all programs include following youth into the adult justice system, otherwise, program effectiveness cannot be accurately assessed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of successful completion was: Dozier - 81.8%; EYDC - 92.1%; BCTC - 100%; FEI - 100%; FASCU - 100%; PBYC - 100%. The percentage of youth readjudicated in the juvenile system within one year after successful release was: 29.0% for Dozier; 41.8% for EYDC; 32.3% for BCTC; and 0.0% for FEI and FASCU.* 	Maintain	<p>The low successful completion rate for HARP deserves further study.</p> <p>Testing and reporting in the areas of academic and social/behavioral changes need to be implemented in order to better assess the impact of programs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of successful completion was: 87.6% for Dozier; 87.5% for EYDC; 87.5% for FEI; 97.6% for BCTC; and 95.8% for DICI. The percentage of youth readjudicated in the juvenile system within one year after successful release was: 30.7% for Dozier inside the fence; 14.8% for Dozier transitional cottages; 32.7% for EYDC inside the fence; 26.9% for EYDC transitional cottages; 27.7% for DICI; 12.5% for FEI; and 59.1% for BCTC. 	Maintain	<p>The wide variation in costs associated with these programs deserves further exploration.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of successful completion was: 92.5% for training schools; 94.7% for FEI; 97.3% for BCTC; and 97.9% for DICI. The 1 year recidivism rate (1986 releases) was: 52.1% for Eckerd; 57.7% for Dozier; 51.9% for DICI; 75.0% for FEI and 29.2% for BCTC.** 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of successful completion was: 91.4% for training schools; 75.0% for FEI; 96.9% for BCTC; and 93.8% for DICI. The recidivism rate was not available for this fiscal year. 	Improve	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of successful completion was: 92.3% for training schools; 72.7% for FEI; 96.2% for BCTC; and 94.4% for DICI. The 1 year recidivism rate (1984 releases) was 60.4% for the training schools; other rates were unavailable.** 	Modify	

* Data used for follow-up in 1989 and 1990 included recidivism while the case was open, shortening the follow-up period. This problem was corrected in 1991.

** 1986-87 and 1988-89 recidivism rates were based on special studies which included adult data.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES	Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES	1991-92	5,386*	Not Available	\$4,104,635**
<p>Post Placement Services are designed to assist the adjustment of youth returning to the community from training schools and moderate to high risk residential programs.</p> <p>FEI, PBYC, FASCU, SCMI and Eckerd Youth Challenge all offer their own post placement services for youth who are released from those residential programs.</p> <p>The other program components are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reentry, which is designed only for youth returning from training schools and those who appear to require the intensive services that this component has to offer. 2) Post-Commitment Community Control, where youth can be placed from the disposition hearing or at any time before the youth is released from their commitment program. 3) Furlough, whose clients have been committed by the circuit court to the department and are later released from a residential or nonresidential commitment program. Youth released to Furlough are under the jurisdiction of the department. 	1990-91	2,255	\$1,208.32***	\$2,154,598
	1989-90	2,077	\$483.45	\$1,681,487
	1988-89	1,121	\$1,010.27	\$1,377,960

page reference: 18-1

*This number now includes all post-placement services whereas prior to this fiscal year (1991-92) these numbers pertained to Reentry services only.

**Excludes costs for Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough which are a part of case management costs and cannot be disaggregated.

***Average cost per case is underestimated by approximately 6 percent. This is due to the inclusion of a few cases with length of stay erroneously calculated as zero days.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62.9% successfully completed the program. 27.4% of the youth were readjudicated for a subsequent offense within one year of release. 	Maintain	<p>Program maintenance is recommended for the Post Placement Services Program even though there are still items that need to be addressed.</p> <p>Recidivism studies for all programs should include following youth into the adult justice system, otherwise, program effectiveness cannot be accurately assessed.</p> <p>The wide variation in cost per day and cost per case across programs needs to be examined further.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66.5% successfully completed the program. 34.9% of the youth were readjudicated for a subsequent offense within one year of release.* 	Maintain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65.3% successfully completed the program. 35.2% of the youth were readjudicated for a subsequent offense within one year of release.* 	Improve**	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75.2% successfully completed the program. Reentry was a new program and had not been included in the recidivism study which assessed this outcome. 	Improve**	

* Data used for follow-up in 1989 and 1990 included recidivism while the case was open and shortened the follow-up period by a variable amount time, depending on the length of service. This problem was corrected in 1991 and only the year -long period after services ended is included.

** This recommendation applied to the total non-residential category of programs, not just to Reentry. No specific recommendations were made with respect to Reentry.

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

DELINQUENCY SERVICES		Year	Number Served	Cost Per Case	Total Cost
ELAINE GORDON TREATMENT CENTER This program operates in District 10 to serve youth from Dade and Broward counties. Initiated in 1984, it is a contracted program located on the grounds of South Florida State Hospital. The program provides treatment of non-psychotic youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and who committed a sexual offense. Initiation date: 1984 page reference: 19-1		1991-92	28	\$87,210	\$1,918,624
		1990-91	16	\$65,276 per client served	\$1,044,412
		1989-90	None served in FY 1989-90	Not applicable	\$280,093 (start-up expenses)
		1988-89	Not available	Insufficient data to calculate	\$1,156,365
		1987-88	29	\$44,138	\$1,280,000
		1986-87	10	\$121,593	\$906,122

SUMMARY OF OUTCOME EVALUATION RESULTS, FY 1991-92

Outcome Results	Recommendation	Rationale/Comments For 1991-92 Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One patient has been discharged successfully, three unsuccessfully, and two neutrally because of circumstances beyond the control of the program. Average length of stay for youth currently in the program (not discharged) was 9.51 months; 36.4% had been in the program over one year. 	Maintain	<p>The Elaine Gordon Treatment Center is a newly redesigned program that had only discharged one youth who had successfully completed the program by the end of the fiscal year. Neither pre - post measurement data nor follow-up data are available. However, such data should become available in the coming year as more youth leave the program.</p> <p>It appears that average length of stay will exceed program design. Provider and program monitors should increase efforts to operate the program within the projected length of stay (12 months).</p> <p>It is recommended that the program serve youth who have been adjudicated delinquent.</p>
Not available	Maintain	
Not available	Maintain	
Not available	Improve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restructure program under new management. 	
50% successfully completed the program.	Improve	
42% successfully completed the program.	Maintain	

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

This 1992 Juvenile Justice Program Outcome Evaluation Report presents the results of the sixth annual cycle of a comprehensive evaluation of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) Juvenile Justice (JJP) programs. The report describes JJP programs and our progress toward realizing intended outcomes for the youth we serve.

Outcome evaluation for JJP programs is mandated by the Florida Legislature (s.20.19(19),F.S.) and addresses two basic questions. First, what are our programs doing for children and families over time? And second, what can we do to improve both outcome results for our clients and the knowledge base needed to track and improve our outcomes?

The report covers the three general program areas which comprise JJP services:

- CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES/FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES (CINS/FINS)
- PREVENTION AND DIVERSION SERVICES
- DELINQUENCY SERVICES

Successful program completion; recidivism, or the recurring need for services; and other outcome results are presented for 19 Juvenile Justice program component sections. A program component is a group of related programs. Within program components, there may be from one to over 25 separate programs, depending on how service delivery is organized. Together, these programs represent services offered at over 274 service sites in Florida.

Each of the three general program areas is presented in a separate chapter. These chapters contain the program component sections which, in turn, contain information on individual programs. For each of the 19 program components, the report presents a program description, population profile, client history, service data, outcome information, cost data and a section on program effectiveness. A chart at the end of each program component describes progress toward implementing recommendations from the previous year and provides recommendations for 1993.

THE NEW JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM

In 1992, the Florida Legislature divided the Children, Youth and Family Services Program, which had been in existence since 1981, into two separate programs: the Children and Family Services Program, which provides child welfare, prevention and child care programs and the **Juvenile Justice Program**, which provides programs for delinquent and potentially delinquent youth (s.20.19(4),F.S.). The two remained linked through shared resources for the Professional Development Centres (training), the Interstate Compact Office, and the Office of Research and Development, which includes the outcome evaluation function. This year, two separate outcome evaluation reports were produced, one for each of the new program offices.

These changes have taken place in the larger context of a department-wide reorganization mandated by the 1992 Legislature. The HRS Reorganization Act (s.20.19,F.S.) empowers communities to play a major role in the definition and delivery of human services through the creation of Local Health and Human Services Boards (LHHSB) in each district. The boards, with membership that is representative of the communities they serve, will bring planning and resource allocation decision-making to the local level within an expanded district structure.

Beginning in FY 1993-94, there will be 15 HRS districts to replace the 11 currently in existence (see Figure I-1) and administrative support will be provided through five regional service centers. The Local Health and Human Services Boards will contract with the department to provide services based on local needs and capabilities. Accountability will be outcomes-focused, drawing on the structures developed in response to 1991 legislation which extended the outcome evaluation mandate from the Children Youth and Family Services Program, where it was initially developed, to cover most HRS programs.

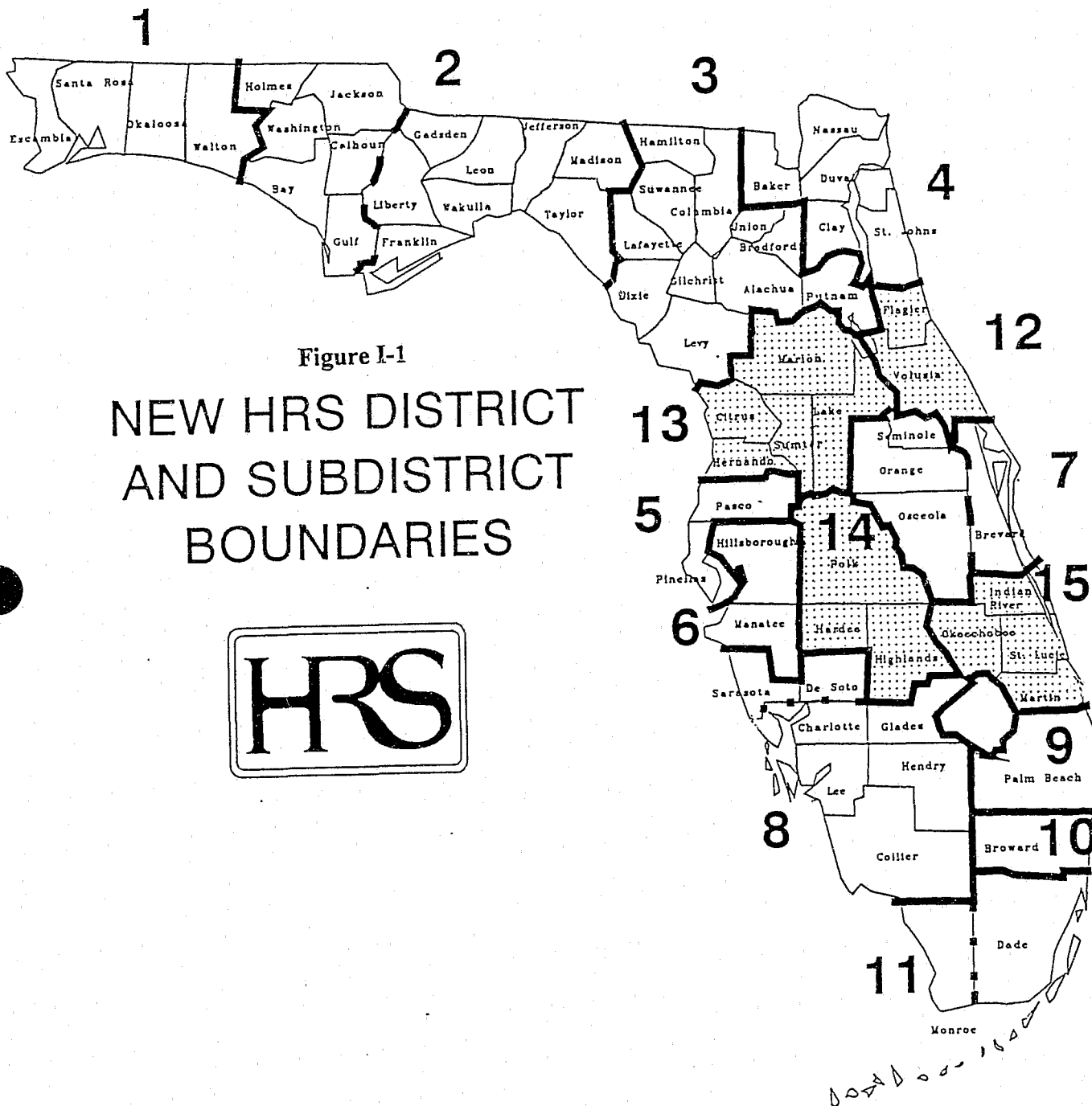
THE OUTCOME EVALUATION MANDATE

In 1991 the Florida Legislature extended the outcome evaluation mandate to six additional programs within the department (s.20.19(19),F.S.; see Appendix 2.). Beginning with the 1992-93 fiscal year the Aging and Adult Services, Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health, Developmental Services, Economic Services, Children's Medical Services, and Health programs began to implement outcome evaluation systems, modeled on outcome evaluation in JJP. Thus, now most of the programs which comprise the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services will measure client outcomes and report on these outcomes annually as JJP has done for the past six years.

JJP's outcome evaluation system, originally established through a legislative mandate in 1986, was not only the first such system in the department; it was also one of the first of its kind in the nation and remains the most comprehensive to date. This far-reaching legislation required that JJP, and now other HRS programs, establish a comprehensive system to measure annually and report client outcomes and program effectiveness for each program the program office operates or contracts. The intent of the Legislature was to establish an evaluation system to:

- Provide information to decision makers so that resources are allocated to programs under the Juvenile Justice Program Office that achieve desired performance levels.
- Provide information about the cost of such programs and their differential effectiveness so that the quality of such programs can be compared and improvements made continually.
- Provide information to aid in the development of related policy issues and concerns.
- Provide information to the public about the effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and objectives.
- Provide a basis for a system of accountability so that each youth is afforded the best programs to meet his needs.
- Improve service delivery to youth.
- Modify or eliminate activities that are not effective.

The legislation requires an annual outcome evaluation report each calendar year. The report must contain, at a minimum, a comprehensive description of the population served, services provided,



client outcome measures, an assessment of program effectiveness, cost, sources of funding, immediate and long-range concerns, the results of longitudinal studies and recommendations for program expansion, improvement, modification, or elimination. A "maintenance" recommendation category was added to cover situations when services are found to be effective without any changes and when information is as yet insufficient to determine the program's effectiveness.

This report contains the required elements for each JJP program component and an update on the progress made during the sixth year of implementation toward institutionalizing outcome evaluation as a base for program accountability.

Outcome Evaluation in Human Services Systems

Outcome evaluation is essentially a cross between program evaluation and monitoring. Like evaluation, it delineates existing goals for change and seeks to measure both the achievement and the cost of achieving these goals to determine whether a program is worthwhile. Most significantly, outcome evaluation focuses not on whether goals for getting services to people were met but rather on goals for changes in the lives of the people who needed the services. What happened afterwards to the recipients of these services? Did the services accomplish their goals for dealing with the problems which led to service provision in the first place? Like monitoring, however, outcome evaluation performs these assessments on a regular basis (annually), tracks change over time, and is system-wide in scope.

The monitoring aspects of outcome evaluation are particularly important for statewide networks of social service programs because little is actually known about what effects these programs have once they have been implemented within a large scale service system. Most research is based on carefully controlled demonstration projects. Implementation is closely monitored and resources are adequate. These provide only a limited base for comparison. For many of our programs, not even research results from demonstration projects are available. The annual picture of the status of our system and the cross-district or cross-provider results supplied by outcome evaluation can help to form a basis for making judgments about what we should expect from programs.

The programs provided by JJP attempt to deal with one of the most intractable social problems that exists--juvenile crime. To date, Florida's outcomes look good in comparison with the little information available from other states and from research studies. But part of achieving the best results we can statewide depends on our ability to differentiate outcomes among programs across the state. This information can help to identify and solve problems where they exist and to identify and disseminate good practice where favorable outcomes have been achieved. Thus, our outcome monitoring can provide a basis for continuous improvement in results.

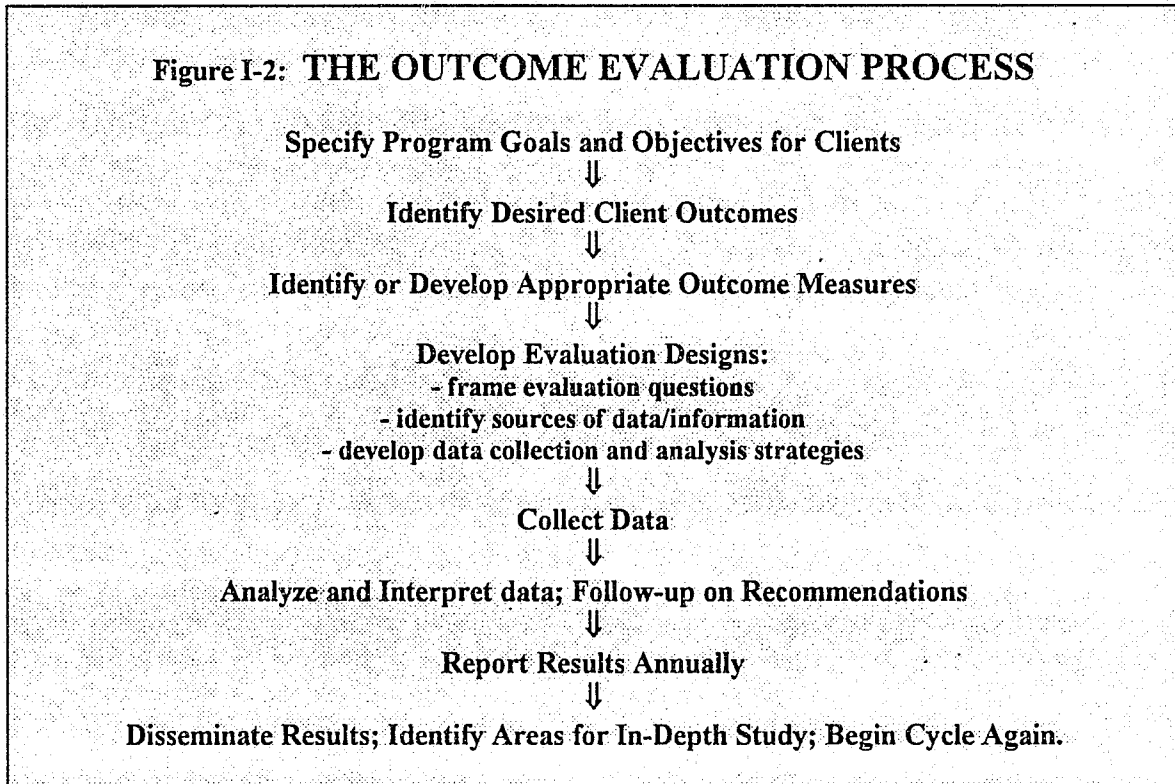
The Florida legislation which created the original Children, Youth and Family Services outcome evaluation system provides a clear base for this blend of evaluation and monitoring activity. Not only does the legislation focus on the delineation and measurement of client outcomes across the broad spectrum of programs, it also specifies the development of a system for obtaining and using this outcome information, in combination with selected process measures, on a regular basis as a part of the ongoing activities of the program office as a whole. The intent is to focus the program on continually examining its accomplishments and to use this information to identify problems so that efforts can be targeted toward improving our results for the youth we serve.

OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The 1992 outcome evaluation represents the sixth round of a cyclical process, designed to be repeated on a yearly basis. Focused on client outcomes, the outcome evaluation system provides feedback on these outcomes, monitoring results for clients over time. Recommendations are also made and progress toward implementation of the prior year's recommendations is reported.

Figure I-2 presents the generic steps involved in conducting outcome evaluation. This framework was used for each of the program components presented in this report.

Figure I-2: THE OUTCOME EVALUATION PROCESS



The specification of goals, objectives and outcomes for clients was completed in conjunction with program managers and specialists and a Children, Youth and Families Advisory Council during the first year of outcome evaluation development. Outcomes are reviewed yearly as a part of system development. The outcomes in the general areas of successful program completion and recidivism do not (and cannot) represent all possible outcomes. The outcomes selected have been determined to be the most important to monitor over time.

Measures and evaluation designs developed during the first cycle were, for the most part, maintained in subsequent cycles. While it is desirable to improve each step in the evaluation process each year, it is also important to maintain the consistency required for year-by-year comparisons. Nonetheless, it has been necessary during the first several years to refine the outcomes, measures, evaluation designs, data collection and analysis strategies. For those programs where outcome measures have been added since the beginning and for programs where

the database has changed in content or structure, baseline data must be considered as the first year after the change took place.

Program-Specific Outcome Studies

The year-by-year comparisons provided by outcome evaluation represent cross-sectional studies for each Juvenile Justice program. These "slices in time" compare results for clients served in one year with clients served in the next, continuing this process indefinitely. The yearly comparisons provide a basis for setting standards or expectations for what programs should accomplish. In addition to self-comparisons over time, the outcomes can be compared to outcomes obtained elsewhere (in other states which are beginning to conduct outcome evaluation, and with results from research studies). These comparisons should be interpreted with caution, however, because the measurement and analysis strategies upon which they are based are still evolving. The specific sources of information for each program component are included in the write-up of the study itself.

Longitudinal Studies

In addition to year-by-year comparisons of outcomes for each JJP program, the outcome evaluation system calls for the development and maintenance of longitudinal studies. Such studies identify a group or cohort of clients and track their progress over time, providing a long-term perspective on programs. They can address two types of questions: what happens to clients in the long run after termination from programs, and what happens to clients over time within the branching systems of services we provide through our programs?

Longitudinal studies require considerable resources, both to initiate and to maintain over time. Based on the work begun on the design of two initial studies, Children and Family Services developed a Legislative Budget Request in 1989 for the resources necessary to carry out this portion of the legislative mandate to develop a comprehensive outcome evaluation system for both C&F and JJP. We have continued that LBR in each subsequent year. During FY 1990-91, because our request was not successful, work on longitudinal studies was suspended. We have not been able to resume this work.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT

A variety of data sources were used in the preparation of this report. They are described below. More detail on the evaluation process is presented in Appendix 3.

Client Information System (CIS)

CIS is an agency-wide mainframe computer system which was designed primarily for the purpose of managing of client records at the case worker level and storing client information. Information on JJP clients comes from several CIS sub-systems including the CYF referral files, the Florida Protective Services System (FPSS) and the Florida Assessment and Classification Tracking System, (FACTS). Overall, the CIS sub-systems contain more than five million records. CIS is the source of data for the outcomes of JJP's major programs.

(Continued on next page)

CIS data are used extensively in this report. Ad hoc SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) computer programs are written and submitted by C&F outcome evaluation staff to run against a special outcome evaluation database, created with the help of Management Systems. The outcome evaluation database consists of an extract from the live CIS and from other extracts. It joins three separate CIS subsystems: the Florida Protective Services System (FPSS), which provides data on abuse reports and investigations; the Florida Assessment, Classification and Tracking System (FACTS), which provides data on all delinquency commitment programs; and the C&F and Delinquency Provider Files, which provide service data by program. The extract program calculates recidivism/recurrence figures based on complex search criteria. Only closed cases are selected to allow for follow-up tracking. Abuse/neglect and delinquency history and recidivism are calculated for clients of both C&F and Juvenile Justice programs. The database is child-based and children are unduplicated within programs, with the most recent period of service in the fiscal year selected for the record. They are not unduplicated across programs. The extract also contains demographics, service data, reasons for referral and termination, length of service and other data elements.

Micro-Computer Based Data Files

A number of micro-computer based automated data systems also contributed information for the report. These are managed both at the program office and the provider level. An example is the Florida Network's database for CINS/FINS Services programs. This and other systems are described in the program components which draw on these sources.

Manual Data Reports

Many programs still rely on some manual reporting. An important example is the JJP Monthly Management Plan Reports submitted to headquarters from the districts. These contain data on numbers served, services, caseloads and costs for key programs. When the 1992 Outcome Evaluation used these reports or other manual data, the source is cited in the program component.

Contract Provider Reports

For some of the programs that JJP provides through contractual arrangements, the major source of information is reports produced by the contractor. The outcome evaluation legislation requires that outcome measurement and reporting be incorporated into all contracts. One of the functions of the contract management system is to assure data quality. While current resources do not allow for on-site validation of contractor data, the outcome evaluation staff provide critical appraisals and technical assistance to at least some contractors each year. Where the source of outcome information is from a provider report, this is stated in the write-up.

State Automated Management Accounting System (SAMAS)

SAMAS data are used for the cost information presented in this report. Expenditures for the fiscal year include expenditures out of certified forward accounts. Telephone calls to districts were also used to verify some of the SAMAS information and to obtain cost information on specific contracts where this was difficult to determine from the SAMAS coding structure.

Program Monitoring Reports

Both program monitoring and contract monitoring reports are sometimes used to provide background information. If used, they are cited in individual program component write-ups.

Other Sources

Other sources of information include summaries of specialized evaluation studies prepared elsewhere (such as the Family Builders Evaluation this year), specific records maintained at the program level, and interviews with headquarters and district program managers and specialists.

CONTENTS OF THE ANNUAL OUTCOME REPORT

This sixth annual report has been formatted to meet the legislative requirements and also to provide a document that will be useful and understandable to a variety of different audiences. A brief description of each section of the report follows:

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

This introduction includes a description of the Juvenile Justice Programs' legislative mandate for outcome evaluation, a discussion about what outcome evaluation is and does, and a description of the contents of the report. Chapter I also contains an overview of JJP services, current levels of service provision and information on appropriations for the JJP program in FY 1991-92, along with a description of the children who enter the juvenile justice system through a referral for an alleged crime.

Chapter II

SUMMARY OF 1992 RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter II provides a summary of the recommendations made in the 1992 Outcome Evaluation. Both the legislatively required recommendations to "expand," "improve," "modify," "eliminate," or "maintain" programs at the level of "program components" (or groups of similar programs) and more specific recommendations regarding particular programs, providers or facilities are included.

Chapter III

RECIDIVISM COMPARISONS ACROSS PROGRAMS AND DISTRICTS

Chapter III provides a cross-program summary of recidivism rates for all program components and a cross-program breakdown in comparison to the state average for each district.

Chapters IV through VI

PROGRAM COMPONENT LEVEL DETAIL

These chapters of the report present the statutorily mandated items for outcome evaluation. Each chapter presents the program components in a program area. A separate evaluation is provided for each program component. Recommendations for improvements for both outcome evaluation information and the programs themselves follow a generic recommendation to expand, modify, improve, maintain or eliminate the program for each of 19 program components in these chapters.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAM SERVICES IN FLORIDA

The Juvenile Justice Program (JJP) provides services in three broad categories or service areas: Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS) programs; Prevention and Diversion programs; and Delinquency programs.

CINS/FINS PROGRAMS: Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services programs are those which deal with "status offenders." Status offenders include runaways, truants, and "ungovernable" children who are beyond the control of their parents. Four programs are included:

- o CINS/FINS Intake
- o CINS/FINS Services
- o Hurricane Island Outward Bound (located in D7; serves youth from parts of D4, D5, D6, and D7)
- o Practical and Cultural Education (PACE) Center for Girls (D4)

The purpose of **CINS/FINS Intake** is to prevent children who run away, are truant, or are ungovernable from entering the courts and the HRS services system and to address the need for conflict resolution between parents and children. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1990 included a plan to shift intake duties away from the department to the contracted providers of **CINS/FINS Services** (formerly, Runaway and Troubled Youth Services). The planned expansion of CINS/FINS Services has been only partially implemented to date due to revenue shortfalls. The primary purpose of CINS/FINS Services is the provision of a combination of residential and nonresidential services to youth who come as referrals from the department and from the local communities. This program is the major provider in this service category, with a network of 26 contracted programs throughout the state.

Hurricane Island Outward Bound provides out-of-home placements for status offenders who need to be out of their homes until a family crisis is resolved or the youth learns more appropriate behavior. **PACE** serves females aged 14-18 and aims to prevent delinquency, status offense behavior, school dropouts, foster care placements and teen pregnancy, while assisting girls to complete their education.

PREVENTION AND DIVERSION SERVICES: This area includes programs designed to prevent the need for more intensive services. The three programs included in this group are:

- o Intensive Learning Alternatives Program (ILAP, a joint HRS/School District program in D6)
- o Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program (JJDP, a federally-funded statewide program which funds demonstration projects)
- o Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP) statewide

ILAP is a school-based prevention program which uses HRS counselors to work with the students and their families. The program provides an enriched academic curriculum as well as counseling and casework services. **JJDP** funds locally-developed prevention projects, in addition to its federally mandated role in monitoring the treatment of juveniles in the justice system. Fifteen of the 16 prevention projects are school-based.

JASP offers an alternative to handling juvenile offenders judicially by providing diversion and dispositional alternatives to Community Control and commitment programs. It provides community service, counseling and/or restitution tailored to individual needs and the offense committed.

DELINQUENCY SERVICES: This program area encompasses eleven program components and provides a continuum of services from intake to the most secure residential programs and post placement supervision. Figure I-3 shows the flow of cases through the Juvenile Justice System. The program components in this area include:

- o Eckerd Wilderness Camps
- o Delinquency Intake
- o Secure Detention
- o Home Detention
- o Community Control
- o CREST Services (in D3)
- o Non-residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o Low-Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o Moderate-Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o High-Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o Post-Placement Services
- o Elaine Gordon Treatment Center (for sex offenders)

The point of entry into the Delinquency system is through **Delinquency Intake**. Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the past history of the youth being charged, youth may be detained either in **Secure Detention** or **Home Detention** to ensure his or her appearance in court. If community supervision is deemed adequate and appropriate, the youth may be assigned to **Community Control** for a specified period of time. **CREST Services, Inc.**, a program located only in D3, provides enhanced counseling services to youth on Community Control, using counseling interns from the University of Florida.

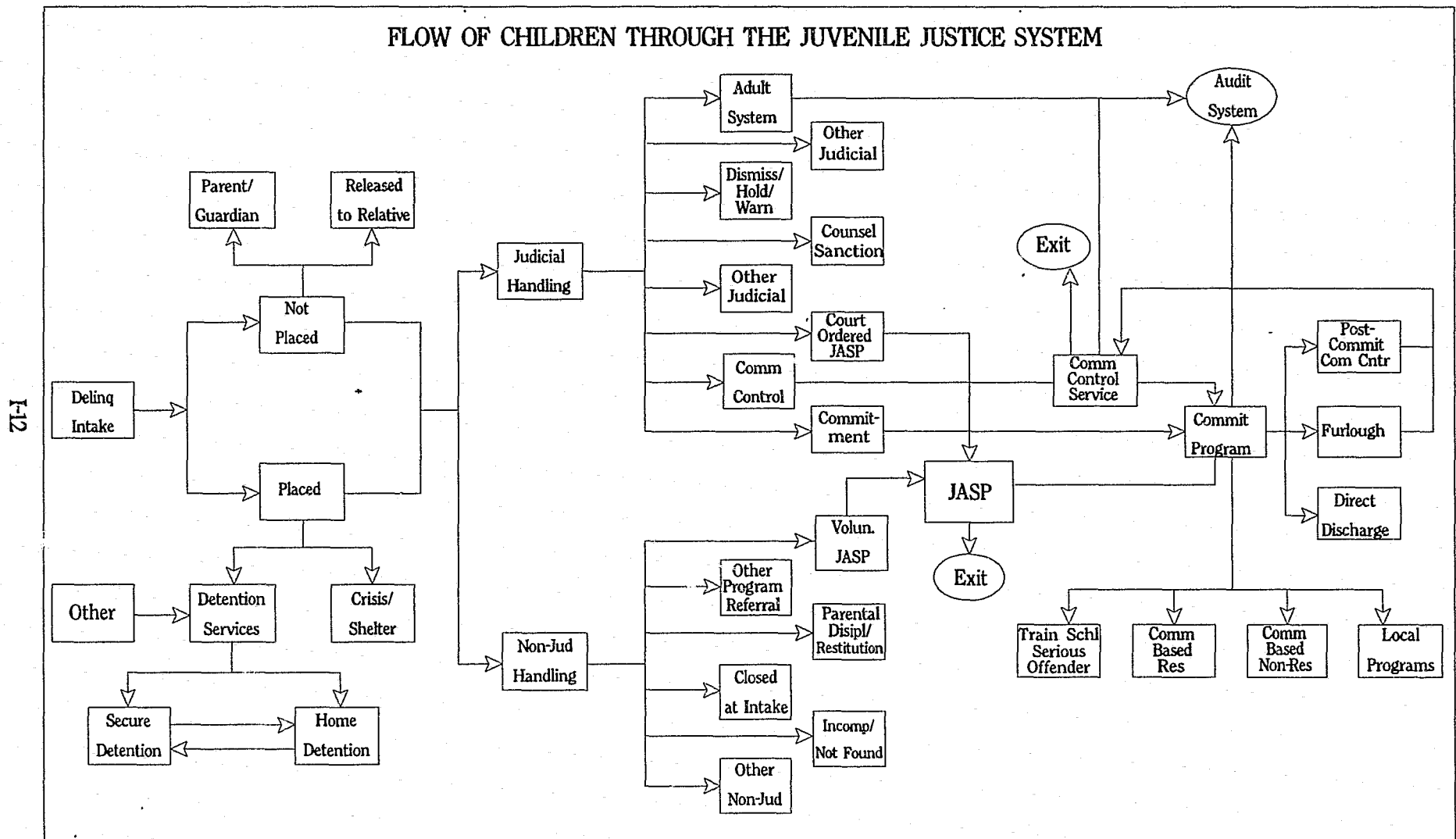
Non-residential Community-Based Commitment programs (AMI, TRY, SIG) provide structured and specialized treatment for youth to reduce the rate of future law violations and improve the functioning of the youth in the community. The youth served are judged as able to live at home and participate in these programs on a daily basis. Youth in **Low-Risk Residential** programs (STOP camps, STEP, Family Group Homes, GTH) require 24-hour supervision because of their offending patterns and family situations. **Moderate-Risk Residential** programs serve youth who have committed more serious offenses and have prior criminal histories. These programs include Halfway Houses, START Centers, CWI, Challenge, DIC and SCMI. The **Eckerd Wilderness Camps** program serves emotionally and behaviorally disturbed youth in an outdoor environment.

High-Risk Residential programs provide the most secure residential setting in the juvenile justice system for committed youth. These youth have been adjudicated and committed to the department for major property offenses, assaultive felony offenses and may have multiple prior commitments and residential placements. This program component includes the Training Schools, serious habitual offender programs and other secure programs and includes Dozier, EYDC, FASCU, PBYC, HARP, BCTC and FEI.

Post-Placement Services provides transitional services from highly-structured residential programs back to the relatively unstructured environment of home. Re-entry is a statewide program but some residential programs have their own aftercare program which performs post-placement supervision.

The **Elaine Gordon Treatment Center** is a residential treatment program for juvenile sex offenders.

Figure 3:
DELINQUENCY PROGRAM AREA



A DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION SERVED

There were 1,246,245 youth aged 10-17 in Florida in 1992.¹ This is considered the population "at risk" for JJP programs. The Client Information System (CIS) recorded a total of 139,729 delinquency cases which entered the service system for an alleged crime through Intake in FY 1991-92. This figure and the numbers and graphs which are used in the remainder of this chapter were taken from a **Profile of Delinquency Cases at Various Stages of the Florida Juvenile Justice System, 1982-83 through 1991-92**, prepared by the staff of the Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee, November 1992. The total number of delinquency cases received represents 112.1 youth per 1,000 of the population at risk (aged 10-17), although the cases received at intake represent some duplication because they include multiple services for a single individual. This figure does not include youth who were served in the school-based prevention programs because they do not enter the service system through Intake.

Of the cases which entered the system at Intake in FY 1991-92, 58,572 were handled non-judicially and 79,573 were handled judicially. A total of 27,565 cases were referred to JASP for diversion (this includes cases handled non-judicially and some judicial JASP cases) and 28,878 cases were referred to Community Control. In FY 1991-92 13,852 cases were committed to HRS Delinquency Commitment Programs.

Figures I-4 through I-6 are taken from the report cited above. Figure I-4 provides a breakdown of delinquency cases received by category of most serious charge (felony, misdemeanor and other delinquency). For felony and misdemeanor cases, Figures I-5 and I-6 display a breakdown by most serious charge. These figures also provide historical data, going back to FY 1982-83.

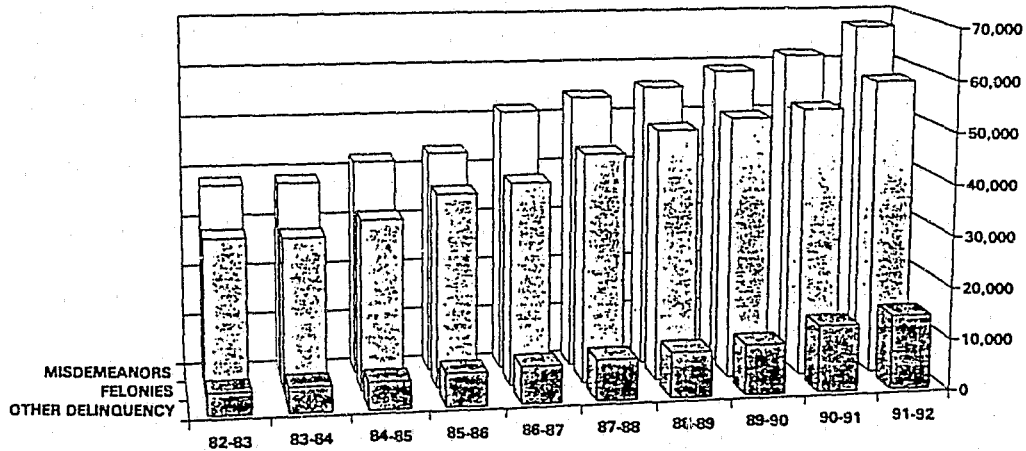
Figure I-4 shows that for 48.1 percent of cases the most serious charge was a misdemeanor, for 41.5 percent the most serious charge was a felony, and for 10.3 percent it was "other delinquency" in FY 1991-92. The other delinquency category included prosecutions previously deferred (40 percent), non law violations of community control and furlough (27 percent), cases reopened (13 percent), transfers from another county (9 percent), contempt (7 percent), and interstate compact (cases from other states), violation of ordinance, felony traffic, and other traffic (4 percent).

Figures I-5 and I-6 provide a breakdown of felony and misdemeanor cases by the most serious charge. The most frequent felony charge was burglary, which represented 20,630 cases or 35.6 percent of all cases in FY 1991-92. This was followed by auto theft (13.1 percent; 7,605 cases), and aggravated assault/battery (12.1 percent; 7083 cases). In 149 cases the most serious charge was murder or manslaughter (representing less than one percent of cases) and there were 249 cases where the most serious charge was attempted murder. There were 1,313 cases (2.3 percent of the total) for which a concealed firearm was the most serious offense. In 2.6 percent of cases the charge was sexual battery (926 cases) or other felony sex offense (583 cases). In 6.7 percent of cases the most serious charge was felony non-marijuana drug (3,377 cases) or marijuana felony (512 cases). A total of 7.1 percent of cases involved armed robbery (1,972 cases) or other robbery (2,144 cases).

1. State Data Center, "Florida Population Estimates and Projections (April 1, 1991)".

Figure I-4: DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED

BY CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS CHARGE



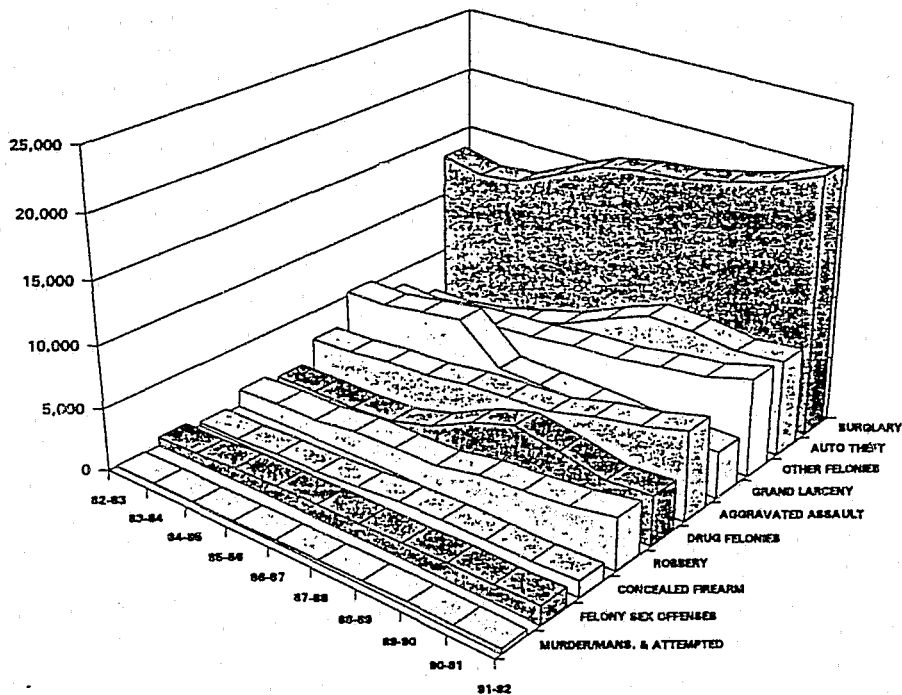
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED
BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE
OTHER DELINQUENCY
STATEWIDE

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
CONTEMPT	800	747	620	857	853	928	817	937	1,018	977
VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE	101	82	97	130	117	133	177	149	138	151
FELONY TRAFFIC	68	77	74	83	67	63	108	76	60	70
OTHER TRAFFIC	324	398	378	508	468	382	316	219	266	170
INTERSTATE COMPACT	157	198	193	213	211	239	237	196	170	237
NONLAW VIOLATION OF CC	1,738	1,987	2,199	2,473	3,035	3,128	3,383	3,538	3,856	3,924
NONLAW VIOLATION OF FURLOUGH	205	151	99	48	39	31	19	13	2	1
CASE REOPENED	284	358	425	431	531	646	823	1,498	1,758	1,898
PROSECUTION PREVIOUSLY DEFERRED	429	560	809	1,158	1,225	1,483	1,864	1,956	4,684	5,708
TRANSFER FROM OTHER COUNTY	245	463	480	598	695	977	1,104	1,134	1,177	1,319
TOTALS	4,329	5,021	5,374	6,495	7,241	8,010	8,848	9,716	12,929	14,455

OFFENSE CATEGORIES

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
OTHER DELINQUENCY	4,329	5,021	5,374	6,495	7,241	8,010	8,848	9,716	12,929	14,455
MISDEMEANORS	38,057	38,218	42,097	43,483	51,469	54,014	55,717	58,696	61,737	67,266
FELONIES	30,316	30,111	33,216	37,843	39,685	44,917	49,198	51,303	52,800	58,008
TOTALS	72,702	73,348	80,687	87,821	98,395	106,941	113,763	119,715	127,466	139,729

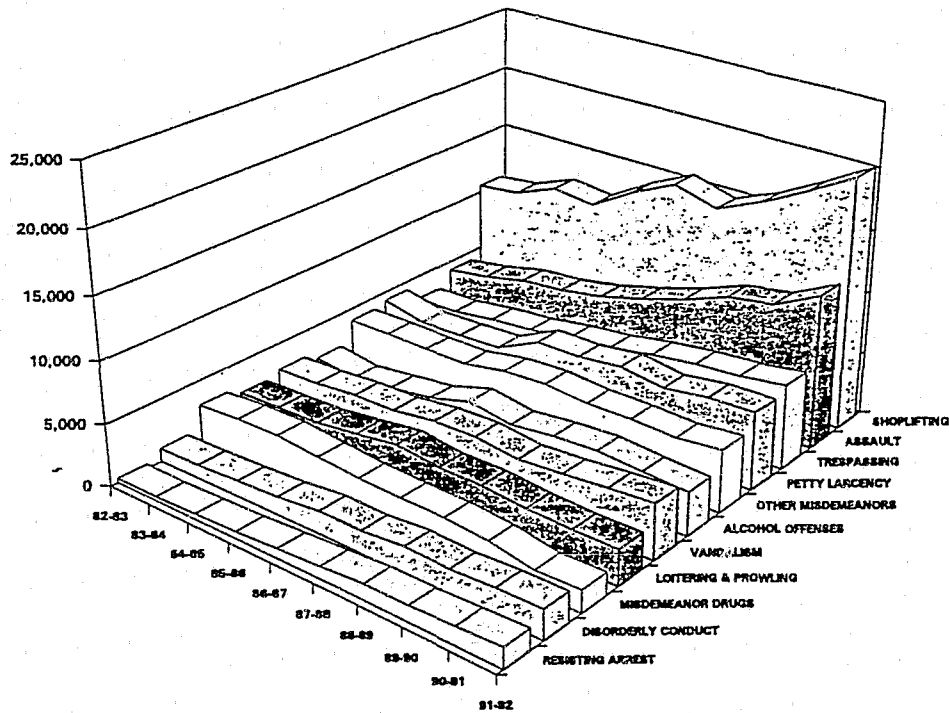
Figure I-5: FELONY CASES RECEIVED
BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE CHARGED



DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED
BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE
FELONIES
STATEWIDE

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	69	83	88	81	113	147	155	185	173	149
ATTEMPTED MURDER	13	34	30	77	97	130	165	238	244	249
SEXUAL BATTERY	530	586	787	782	789	816	861	953	911	928
OTHER FELONY SEX OFFENSE	176	198	267	309	362	326	398	444	480	583
ARMED ROBBERY	645	582	593	770	987	1,108	1,434	1,555	1,616	1,972
OTHER ROBBERY	774	953	985	1,243	1,077	1,039	1,394	1,567	1,846	2,144
ARSON	238	283	331	342	320	346	369	371	411	510
BURGLARY	13,438	12,715	13,184	14,790	16,314	17,039	17,358	18,156	19,170	20,630
AUTO THEFT	1,772	1,877	2,471	3,502	4,489	6,118	7,574	7,548	7,165	7,605
GRAND LARCENY	5,355	5,399	6,024	6,578	3,718	3,679	3,611	3,449	3,654	3,679
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	503	399	489	506	453	479	470	502	649	566
CONCEALED FIREARM	308	277	415	499	700	1,049	1,187	1,169	1,189	1,313
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/BATTERY	2,688	2,823	3,234	3,452	3,968	4,258	4,492	5,444	6,108	7,083
FORGERY	325	320	296	389	443	454	457	421	409	432
FELONY NON-MARIJUANA DRUG	493	503	566	841	1,845	3,388	4,613	3,977	3,159	3,377
MARIJUANA FELONY	420	465	385	350	328	486	390	427	432	512
ESCAPE	720	801	1,069	1,104	1,118	1,124	1,160	1,265	1,158	1,318
RESISTING ARREST WITH VIOLENCE	217	183	237	269	304	320	319	361	373	388
SHOOTING/THROWING MISSILE	394	456	498	560	598	707	639	731	920	1,053
OTHER FELONY	1,268	1,174	1,287	1,399	1,662	1,916	2,152	2,540	2,733	3,519
TOTALS	30,318	30,111	33,216	37,843	39,685	44,917	49,198	51,303	52,800	58,008

Figure I-6: MISDEMEANOR CASES RECEIVED
BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE CHARGED



DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED
BY MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE
MISDEMEANORS
STATEWIDE

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
ASSAULT/BATTERY	4,266	4,787	5,579	5,878	6,484	7,422	8,524	9,928	10,540	12,383
PROSTITUTION	181	160	142	140	183	188	174	144	106	111
SEX OFFENSE	192	191	193	203	237	224	140	166	162	194
PETTY LARCENY	4,295	3,552	3,682	3,850	5,587	5,580	6,006	5,574	6,088	6,239
SHOPLIFTING	10,575	10,938	12,316	11,932	13,979	15,639	14,668	16,258	18,135	20,224
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	137	99	82	84	155	96	121	115	102	121
CONCEALED WEAPON	356	407	448	554	597	705	699	712	763	930
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1,093	1,133	1,284	1,484	1,845	1,827	2,167	2,113	2,333	2,373
VANDALISM	2,833	2,907	3,207	3,278	3,776	3,931	3,533	3,802	4,171	4,437
TRESPASSING	3,016	3,091	3,579	3,877	4,424	4,800	5,444	5,914	6,226	6,823
LOITERING AND PROWLING	2,408	2,486	2,571	3,019	3,526	3,184	3,245	2,936	2,822	2,864
MISDEMEANOR NON-MARIJUANA DRUG	599	535	593	617	642	691	834	610	434	401
MARIJUANA MISDEMEANOR	2,400	2,665	2,841	2,281	1,977	1,826	1,905	1,692	1,220	1,394
POSSESSION OF ALCOHOL	1,893	1,554	1,954	2,457	3,483	2,983	3,458	3,674	3,450	3,320
OTHER ALCOHOL OFFENSE	321	208	246	233	269	226	197	195	188	150
VIOLATION OF GAME LAWS	253	359	453	351	327	368	316	229	205	215
RESISTING ARREST WITHOUT VIOLENCE	370	350	450	557	798	998	1,282	1,317	1,510	1,681
UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CAR	89	28	34	21	22	30	10	16	28	30
OTHER MISDEMEANOR	2,780	2,766	2,641	2,687	3,178	3,296	3,194	3,301	3,204	3,376
TOTALS	38,057	38,216	42,097	43,483	51,469	54,014	55,717	58,696	61,737	67,266

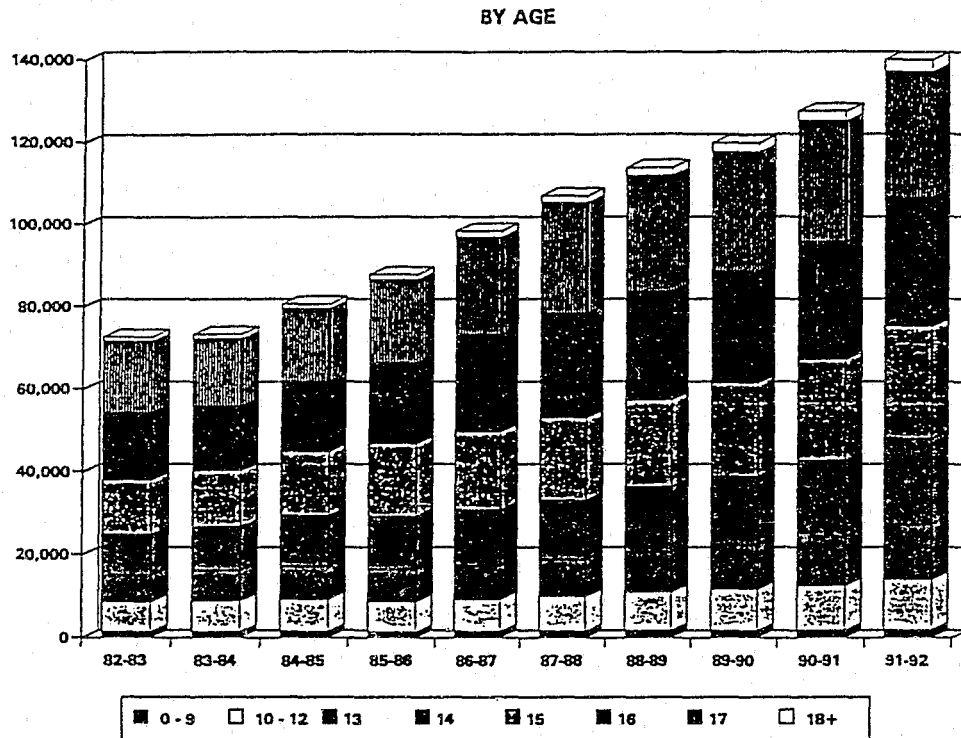
The most frequent misdemeanor charge was shoplifting, which represented 20,224 cases or 30.1 percent of all cases. This was followed by misdemeanor assault/battery (18.4 percent; 12,383 cases), trespassing (10.1 percent; 6,823 cases), and petty larceny (9.3 percent; 6,239 cases). There were 4,437 cases (6.6 percent of the total) for which vandalism was the most serious charge, 3,320 possession of alcohol cases (4.9 percent), 2,864 loitering and prowling cases (4.3 percent) and 2,373 disorderly conduct cases (3.5 percent of total cases).

Figures I-7 through I-9 provide demographic data on delinquency cases received for FY 1982-83 through FY 1991-92. Figure I-7 shows the largest number of cases were 16 year olds (22.3 percent), followed closely by 17 year olds (22.0 percent) and 15 year olds (19.4 percent). Of the total, 14.9 percent were 14 and 9.5 percent were 13 years old. Only 10 percent were under 13, with most of these youth in the 10-12 age range.

Figure I-8 indicates that the vast majority of youth were male (80.6 percent) and Figure I-9 shows that 54.9 percent of cases received were white, 44.3 were black and less than one percent were other. Figure I-8 also indicates that the relative percentage of black youth has been steadily increasing since FY 1982-83, when black youth comprised only 31.9 percent of the total cases received. The department is currently conducting a study of the over-representation of black youth in the juvenile justice system which will be completed in 1993.

The description presented here represents a snapshot taken at Intake, the point of entry into the juvenile justice system. Similar data are presented in each of the separate program component chapters. The composition of the groups of youth served and the reasons for services are frequently very different across the programs which make up the continuum of services available for juveniles in Florida. Therefore, it is important to note that this description does not necessarily apply to the youth served in JASP, or in Training Schools, or in any other specific program. It simply represents all of those who came into the system in FY 1991-92.

Figure I-7: DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED



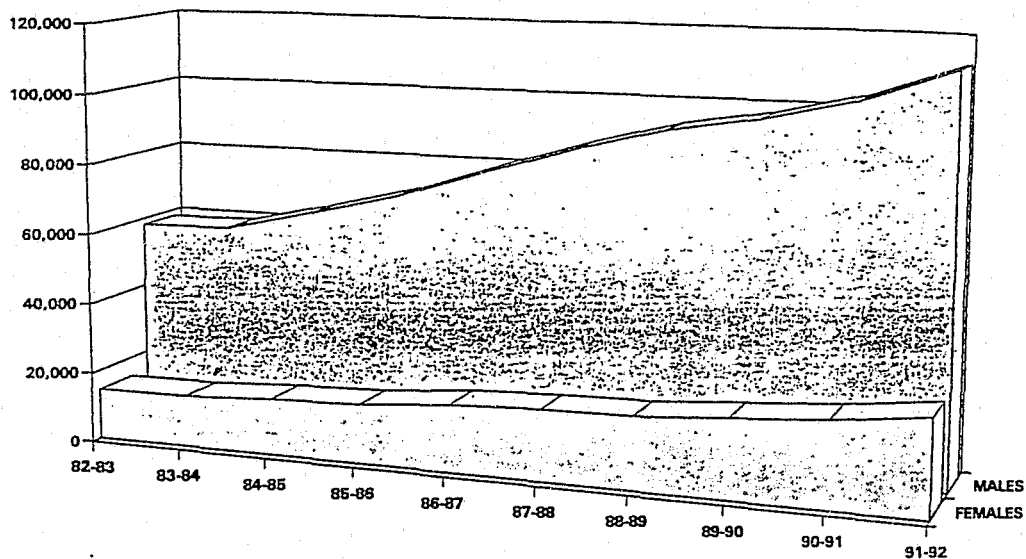
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED

BY AGE
STATEWIDE

A G E	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
0 - 9	1,583	1,626	1,723	1,555	1,669	1,813	1,952	1,908	1,964	2,091
10 - 12	7,095	7,347	7,632	7,222	7,678	8,282	9,207	9,939	10,644	12,000
13	6,351	7,274	7,804	7,692	8,047	8,769	9,549	10,482	11,704	13,185
14	9,861	10,477	12,308	12,750	13,338	14,273	15,643	16,444	18,329	20,781
15	13,166	13,611	15,383	17,510	18,936	19,922	21,046	22,670	24,534	27,111
16	16,058	15,449	16,921	19,573	23,498	25,172	26,224	27,103	28,529	31,183
17	17,620	18,556	17,808	20,305	23,748	27,112	28,234	29,043	29,385	30,778
18+	968	1,008	1,108	1,214	1,483	1,598	1,908	2,126	2,377	2,810
TOTALS	72,702	73,348	80,687	87,821	98,395	106,941	113,763	119,715	127,466	139,939

Figure I-8: DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED

BY GENDER



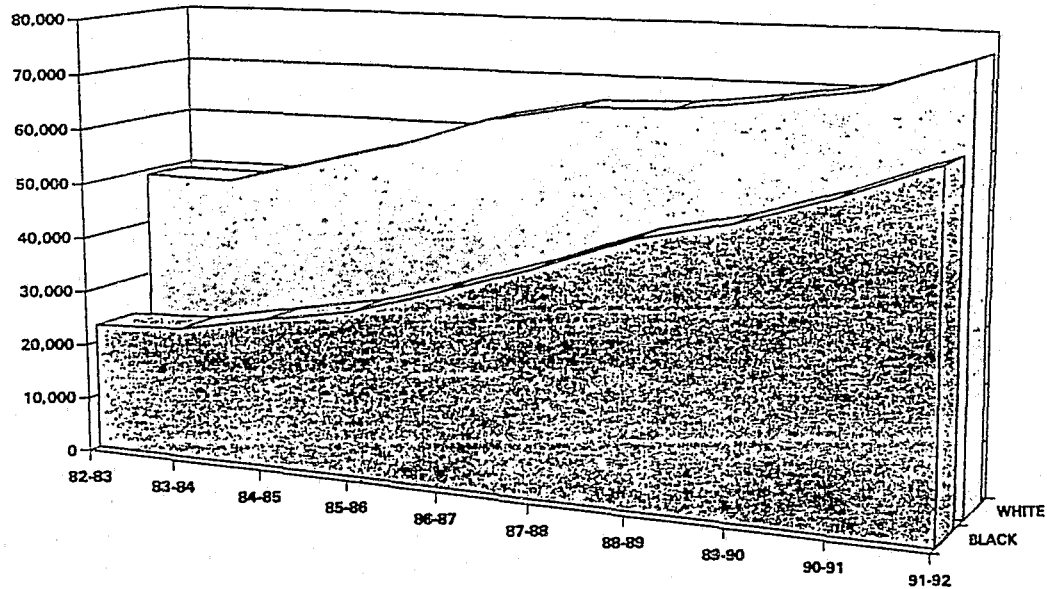
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED

BY GENDER

STATEWIDE

	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
MALES	58,218	58,799	64,759	71,067	79,361	86,886	93,343	97,473	103,368	112,640
FEMALES	14,478	14,545	15,924	16,751	19,026	20,033	20,374	22,207	24,049	27,037
UNKNOWN	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>49</u>
TOTALS	72,702	73,348	80,687	87,821	98,395	106,941	113,763	119,715	127,466	139,726

Figure I-8: DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED
BY RACE



DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED
BY RACE
STATEWIDE

	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>1983-84</u>	<u>1984-85</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	<u>1987-88</u>	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
WHITE	49,095	48,962	53,177	57,396	62,815	65,895	66,331	68,462	70,973	76,683
BLACK	23,190	23,952	27,077	29,952	35,010	40,323	46,503	50,308	55,501	61,847
INDIAN	131	89	78	81	60	74	83	106	112	139
ASIAN	93	123	129	164	214	248	303	377	398	463
OTHER	<u>193</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>401</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>597</u>
TOTALS	72,702	73,348	80,687	87,821	98,395	106,941	113,763	119,715	127,466	139,729

JJP BUDGET FOR FY 1991-92

In FY 1991-92 the total appropriation for JJP programs, excluding administration was \$114,884,709. This included funding for 3,269.5 state employees and \$57,790,832 for purchased (contracted) services. Administrative costs for JJP cannot be separated from Children and Family Services for FY 1991-92. The total for both JJP and C&F in the Children, Youth and Family Services Program Office (headquarters) was \$6,386,013 for FY 1991-92. Similarly, the combined total appropriation for District Program Management and Supervision (which included funds for training for both programs through the Professional Development Centres) was \$23,749,412 in FY 1991-92. Table I-1 displays appropriations by budget category for FY 1991-92, excluding district and headquarters administration. These budget categories are not identical to those used in the program components in the outcome evaluation system, but are the most commonly used breakdown of the JJP budget.

**Table I-1: DELINQUENCY SERVICES FY 1991-92 APPROPRIATIONS
BY SERVICE AREA (Excluding Administration)***

Budget Category	FTEs	Amount	Contractual Funds	Non-Contractual Funds
Residential Services				
o Halfway House Staff	257.5	9,455,379		9,455,379
o START Center Staff	31.0	1,111,844		1,111,844
o STOP Camp Staff	67.0	2,271,973		2,271,973
o Group Treatment Home Staff	25.0	933,784		933,784
o DIC Staff	12.0	424,656		424,656
o BCTC Staff	28.5	975,059		975,059
o Commitment Management Staff	26.0	822,026		822,026
o Contracted Services				
- Jacksonville Sheriff's Office		5,114	5,114	
- Palm Beach Youth Center (SHODI)		813,760	813,760	
- BAI		723,947	723,947	
- Intensive Work Program (CHALLENGE)		1,723,544	1,723,544	
- Augustus Secure Care (SHODI)		836,250	836,250	
- STEP		1,136,671	1,136,671	
- FEI		859,095	859,095	
- San Antonio Boys Village		376,812	376,812	
- Crossroads Wilderness		839,993	839,993	
- Residential Reentry		110,479	110,479	
- Family Group Homes		142,554	142,554	
- DeSoto START		456,903	456,903	
- Chiefland HWH		438,888	438,888	
- IC/ISS		29,335	29,335	
- Secure Facility for Serious Habitual Youth		1,660,013	1,660,013	
- Wilderness Camps		621,411	621,411	
- Halfway Houses		3,282,614	3,282,614	
- Intensive Halfway Houses		712,500	712,500	
- Group Treatment Homes		573,750	573,750	
- Administrative Funds (not identified)		19,944	19,944	
Subtotal	447.0	31,358,298	15,363,577	15,994,721

(Continued on next page)

Table I-1(continued): DELINQUENCY SERVICES FY 1991-92
APPROPRIATIONS BY SERVICE AREA (Excluding Administration)*

Budget Category	FTEs	Amount	Contractual Funds	Non- Contractual Funds
Intake and Assessment				
o Runaway Shelter		11,302,554	11,302,554	
Detention Services				
o Non-Secure Detention	211.0	5,799,794		5,799,794
o Secure Detention	1234.5	39,324,077		39,324,077
o Client Transportation		385,886		385,886
o Contracted Services				
- Non-Secure Detention Shelters		1,978,436	1,978,436	
- Medical and Dental		123,172	123,172	
- HITec (D10)		15,000	15,000	
o Unfunded Budget (DJJC)		170,791	170,791	
Subtotal	1445.5	47,797,156	2,287,399	45,509,757
Non-Residential Services				
o Delinquency Case Management	1369.5	40,350,326		40,350,326
o TRY Center Staff	17.0	723,700		723,700
o SIG Staff	36.0	1,330,978		1,330,978
o Aftercare/Reentry Staff	59.5	1,909,377		1,909,377
o ILAP Staff	28.0	810,633		810,633
o Contracted Services				
- Aftercare/Reentry		531,187	531,187	
- JJDP		2,122,953	2,122,953	
- CREST		82,883	82,883	
- AMI		4,073,000	4,073,000	
- JASP		5,288,838	5,288,838	
- EDIP		442,285	442,285	
- Training		600,000	600,000	
- PACE		170,268	170,268	
o Unfunded Budget		34,440	34,440	
Subtotal	1510.0	58,470,868	13,345,854	45,125,014
Community Mental Health				
o Contracted Services				
- Juvenile Sex Offender Program		1,937,402	1,937,402	
- Wilderness Therapeutic Care Services		5,421,323	5,421,323	
Subtotal		7,358,725	7,358,725	
Case Management and Related Services				
o Status Offender Programs		404,061		404,061
Training Schools				
o Dozier	227.0	7,851,156		7,851,156
o EYDC		8,132,723	8,132,723	
Subtotal	227.0	15,983,879	8,132,723	7,851,156
Total Delinquency Services	3629.5	172,675,541	57,790,832	114,884,709

**Funding for the Children, Youth and Family Services Program Office and District Program Management and Supervision budget categories for administrative costs are not included in this table. For these categories, costs are not separated for delinquency and child welfare services.*

Chapter II

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE 1992 JJP OUTCOME EVALUATION

This Chapter draws together the results reported in the program component write-ups to present an overall course of action in response to the JJP outcome evaluation findings. Recommendations for each of the program components presented in the 1992 report, including more specific program recommendations for programs within each program component, and an analysis of findings and issues raised within the service areas covered are presented for:

- Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services (CINS/FINS)
- Prevention and Diversion Programs
- Delinquency Services

This year's report contains 19 "program components" within these three broad service areas. A program component means (according to s.20.19(19),(b),F.S.):

an aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special character, related workload and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting and budgeting.

The law requires analysis of outcomes and program effectiveness, with recommendations for each of these program components. With a few exceptions, the program components that structure the JJP Outcome Evaluation Report each, in turn, contain multiple programs and service providers. For example, the Moderate Risk Residential program component included programs who delivered services locally in separate facilities in FY 1991-92.

Recommendations at the level of program components focus in broad or common policy, program management and/or operational issues within each program component or set of related programs. The recommendations required (see s.20.19(19),(c),F.S.) include "program maintenance, expansion, improvement, modification, or elimination." Table II-1 presents these general program component level recommendations. Following this table there is a brief discussion of the issues leading to more specific recommendations for each program component. For each of the programs, the complete outcome study is presented in the subsections of Chapters IV through VI. Page references to the specific program component write-ups are included in each section of this summary Chapter.

Definitions of Recommendation Categories

Each generic recommendation points to a general course of action to be completed or initiated, during FY 1993-94. The recommendations are explained below:

PROGRAM EXPANSION - Indicated when there is a need to increase the programs' service to more clients or to other areas of service after program effectiveness has been demonstrated and the need clearly established.

PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT - Indicated when evaluation results show that changes in program operations or additional resources are needed to implement the program as intended.

This recommendation is also made when further development of a measurement system to determine program effectiveness is needed.

PROGRAM MODIFICATION - Indicated when there are problems with the design of the program which require change before the program can be effective.

Program modification can also be recommended when combining a successful program with another program would allow for a more efficient deployment of resources or improve the second program. In addition, because many of the functions of JJP programs are mandated by state or federal law, program modification must sometimes substitute for a recommendation to eliminate a program. A recommendation for program modification indicates a need for a major restructuring of the program.

PROGRAM MAINTENANCE - Indicated when services are shown to be effective without expansion, improvements or modification; also indicated when a program is new and information is as yet insufficient to determine the program's effectiveness.

PROGRAM ELIMINATION - Indicated when a program has clearly demonstrated its ineffectiveness or when program dollars could be channeled to services which are more effective.

Within the program component structure of this report, recommendations to eliminate programs are often best targeted toward specific programs or contracts, rather than the entire program component.

Under each of these generic recommendations, more specific courses of action are often recommended. Thus, for example, not only do we recommend program improvement, but we also describe the particular improvements that are needed.

**Table II-1: OUTCOME EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS
BY RECOMMENDATION TYPE**

RECOMMENDATION	PROGRAM COMPONENT
Expand	Intensive Learning Alternatives Program (ILAP)
Modify	We do not recommend any specific programs for modification because the system as a whole will be undergoing modification during FY 92-93 and FY 93-94.
Improve	<p align="center">CINS/FINS Intake JASP Home Detention Non-Residential Commitment Programs Low Risk Residential Commitment Programs Moderate Risk Residential Programs</p>
<p align="center">Maintain</p> <p>When we recommend maintenance for specific programs, this means that while these programs may be changed within the context of system-wide modification the findings of this outcome study do not suggest any <u>other</u> direction for changes that need to be implemented independent of the system-wide changes.</p>	<p align="center">CINS/FINS Services Hurricane Island PACE Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs Delinquency Intake Secure Detention Community Control CREST High Risk Residential Commitment Programs Post Placement Services Elaine Gordon Treatment Center</p>
Eliminate	No programs are recommended for elimination

**CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES/
FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES (CINS/FINS) INTAKE**
(Chapter IV, page 1-1)

Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services Intake is responsible for processing reports of status offense behavior: truancy, running away or being beyond control of the parent. The program promotes the stability of the family unit through assessment and intervention services and provides referrals for children and families in need of further services.

The two major outcomes for CINS/FINS Intake concern reducing the subsequent referral rate and reducing the number of youth who must be removed from their homes. For cases closed at Intake with no further services, 87.6 percent had no subsequent referrals. For cases referred to continuing services at Intake, the rate was 80.6 percent. Only 2.5 percent required out-of-home placement.

By statute and under current departmental policy, CINS/FINS cases are to be handled at intake so as to prevent the further penetration of the system. Plans have been underway for several years to contract the intake process for status offenders outside the department in order to minimize further the contact that status offenders have with HRS. The Florida Network of Youth and Family Services which is made up of 26 CINS/FINS Service Centers in Florida has worked closely with the department to transfer the intake function to its service centers. Due to budget cuts, CINS/FINS Centralized Intake Services have only been implemented in Districts 4A, 5, 6, 7A and 10 in FY 1991-92. Centralized Intake is scheduled to be implemented in three additional districts in FY 1992-93.

The number of cases handled by CINS/FINS Intake has been steadily going down for the past six years: 16,455 cases in 1987; 13,900 in 1988; 10,616 in 1989; 9,621 in 1990, 7,201 in 1991, and 7,185 in 1992. Overall the drop in caseload is unlikely to reflect any real decrease in the numbers of children who are runaway, truant or beyond control or indicate that the problem is diminishing. Some of the decrease in numbers can be accounted for by anticipation of the transition to service by the Florida Network Service Centers. Many cases may now go directly to Florida Network Service Centers instead of going through CINS/FINS Intake. The number of clients served by the Service Centers has increased this year.

It has become impossible to determine the cost of CINS/FINS Intake because of the way expenditures are recorded. A workable interim system needs to be devised to obtain cost data so that reliable cost estimates can be derived for this program, during what seems likely to be an extended restructuring period, before all of the programs are contracted through the Florida Network.

Because the implementation of Centralized Intake needs to be completed, and a workable accounting system needs to be developed **program improvement** is again being recommended as it was last year. The overall drop in referrals and reasons for the variation in the proportions of runaways, truants and beyond control youth across districts needs **close examination**.

CINS/FINS Services (Chapter IV, page 2-1)

CINS/FINS Services (formerly Runaway and Troubled Youth Services) are designed to assist runaway, truant and beyond control youth through a continuum of prevention, early intervention, community outreach, short-term residential care, aftercare and counseling programs. The goal is to provide safe shelter to runaways, to stabilize families in crisis and to help strengthen the family unit.

CINS/FINS service centers were available to all districts in FY 1991-92. The service centers varied in size and function and four programs offered only nonresidential services. Programs provided services to reunite the youth and family and to maintain the youth in their homes. The Florida Network providers placed 72.8 percent of the youth with their families at the termination of CINS/FINS Services.

A study of a small sample indicated that, at six months to one year after release from CINS/FINS programs, 85.5 percent of the youth located were living at home or in another appropriate placement. While these data are promising, the sample size is too small to be representative of the population of youth terminating CINS/FINS Services. The variable length of time before follow-up leaves the data unclear for either a six month or 12 month follow-up. Future studies need to increase the sample size and follow each youth for the same period of time.

CINS/FINS Services appear to show a consistent improvement in keeping youth from entering or further penetrating the HRS Delinquency or Dependency Systems. During FY 1991-92, 19.3 percent were referred for a status or delinquency offense or were found to have been abused/neglected within six months after the termination of CINS/FINS Services. This represents a seven percentage point reduction from FY 1990-91 and a consistent decline since FY 1989-90 when the rate was 32.6 percent. It is possible that these reductions may be due in part to the addition of centralized intake. This is because when youth are referred directly to the Florida Network member agencies, they no longer enter the delinquency or dependency system and are not recorded in CIS.

During FY 1991-92 only 6.9 percent were adjudicated for a status or delinquency offense or were found to have been abused/neglected within six months. Adjudication rates were not available for previous years.

Work is needed during the coming year on the definition of recidivism for this program. We need to develop mechanisms to follow youth who re-enter the Network Member agencies directly without going through HRS. Some youth who receive further services from the Network providers should not be considered recidivists while others should. This distinction needs further examination.

The CINS/FINS services program has continued its transition during FY 1991-92 with four additional Florida Network service centers assuming centralized intake. Progress has been made in implementing the full continuum of services. Centralized Intake has been implemented in Districts 4, 5, 6, 7A, 10 and 14. In the context of continuing the implementation of Centralized Intake in all districts, the CINS/FINS Services are recommended for **maintenance**.

HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND

(Chapter IV, page 3-1)

Hurricane Island Outward Bound provides out-of-home placements for status offenders who may need to be out of their homes until a family crisis can be resolved or the youth learns more appropriate ways of behaving. Clients are referred to the Department for reasons of running away, habitual truancy from school or being beyond the control of their parents or guardians.

A high successful completion rate (90.0 percent) and a low recidivism rate (94.0 percent had no involvement with the judicial system) indicates continued levels of program success, both in the short and long term. An increased effort is needed, however, to identify black youth in the status offender population who can benefit from participation in this program. Due to its effectiveness with status offenders it is recommended that this program be **maintained**.

PRACTICAL AND CULTURAL EDUCATION (PACE)

CENTER FOR GIRLS

(Chapter IV, page 4-1)

The PACE Center for Girls in Jacksonville is a nonresidential program which serves female status offenders, delinquents and dependents ages 14-18 years in Duval County. The program aims to prevent juvenile delinquency, status offenses, school dropouts, foster care placements and teen pregnancies. Emphasis is placed on helping young women strengthen family relationships, improve personal and academic functioning and obtain a high school diploma.

While the PACE Center for Girls performed favorably last year (FY 1990-91) in working with troubled females, its performance was even more improved during FY 1991-92. In addition to achieving higher percentages of success on most outcomes, there was a substantial increase in the number served successfully. The program has increased its capacity in each of the last three fiscal years from 40 slots to its current total of 60 slots.

As a result of increasing the number of children served, the number successfully completing the program, and the average length of stay with no additional cost to HRS, PACE was able to reduce substantially the cost to HRS per child day and per child served. It is therefore recommended that this program be **maintained**. During FY 1993-94 the department should consider expanding the program to other districts, especially those districts which are in need of services for females.

INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (ILAP)

(Chapter V, page 5-1)

The Intensive Learning Alternatives Program is designed to reduce the number of delinquency, status offense and dependency referrals and to improve school attendance and performance among participants. This program is an interagency joint venture between HRS and the Hillsborough County School System. ILAP has continued to demonstrate a substantial positive effect on participants in the program. Teachers and HRS counselors work to affect behaviors which are problems for the school system as well as behavior which requires HRS intervention. Excellent documentation is provided on the effects of the program.

HRS intervention was substantially reduced while students were in the program. Delinquency referrals were down 72 percent from the year prior to ILAP and dependency referrals were down 51 percent. Reductions were also seen in school absences (45 percent), school suspensions (39 percent) and discipline referrals (59 percent). Grade averages rose from 1.3 ("D" average) to 2.1 ("C" average).

This program provides excellent documentation of the effect of the program on student behavior and HRS involvement. However, it would strengthen this documentation to provide follow-up information on participants after they leave the program. Students leaving the program should be routinely tracked for one year after to see if the number of absences, discipline referrals, etc. remains lower. A special study which tracks a cohort of students for three to five years would also be helpful. If the program continues to expand, consideration should be given to developing a computerized database to retain client information. Analysis could then be done on such things as the relationship between length of stay in the program, the frequency of contact with the counselor and the student's success in the program.

JJP would do well to consider initiating the establishment of programs in other school systems around the state. A program such as ILAP seems an excellent choice to become part of the HRS/Department of Education (DOE) initiative on "Full-Service Schools" which co-locate HRS services in the schools. ILAP counselors would be a further extension of HRS services.

In preparation for a Legislative Budget Request to expand, research should be conducted to look at school-based programs which serve the same population as ILAP but which do not use HRS counselors. The impact of these programs on HRS referrals should be determined. Such research would ascertain whether the use of HRS counselors is pivotal in achieving reductions in referrals to HRS or whether the same results can be achieved simply by improving a student's performance and behavior in school. The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Programs, which are federally funded, provide school-based programs which could be compared to ILAP.

Due to the fact that this program continues to be one of the most successful, program expansion is recommended.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

(Chapter V, page 6-1)

In 1974 the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act authorized the U.S. Department of Justice to make grants to states in order to assist in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating and evaluating projects for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system. Florida's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program (JJDP) was created to distribute these federal funds. In this state, JJDP funds are distributed in response to proposals by community organizations and local government agencies.

JJDP-funded non direct services have been very effective in reducing the level of non-compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended. The Juvenile Justice Compliance Coordinator Project provides local grants to high non-compliance areas for full-time on-site Juvenile Justice Compliance Coordinators. The coordinators provide on-site technical assistance to

all appropriate personnel in the local area on the proper placement of juveniles to prevent violations of state and federal laws. The coordinators are also available to respond to compliance violations and provide alternative services and/or placements to the appropriate personnel within the local area. The coordinators work to prevent the inappropriate placement of juveniles by providing training and education to all appropriate personnel within the service area. The coordinators also identify resources and work to develop local alternatives to the placement of juveniles in adult jails in violation of state statutes and the federal JJDP Act.

Contracted programs are targeted toward school-based delinquency prevention, court diversion and maintaining federal compliance status through jail-removal projects and programs aimed at reducing the over representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. These programs and changes in Florida legislation have enabled the state to achieve "full compliance with exceptional circumstances" status with the mandates specified in the JJDP Act, allowing the state to implement the client-based programs detailed in the JJDP chapter, in an effort to explore different approaches to the prevention of delinquent behavior. This approach provides communities throughout the state the opportunity to respond to delinquency problems in innovative ways appropriate to their needs.

Exploring different programmatic designs in order to find out what "works" in the effort to reduce crime and delinquency in Florida has enabled enhanced allocation of funds; exemplary projects such as Leon County's GALA program are being replicated in other areas. Currently funded client-based programs operate with strong evaluation components to further this analytic approach. The Advisory Committee has provided two years of funding to the pilot programs covered in the JJDP chapter, but if the programs have not demonstrated effectiveness they will not be recommended for renewed funding.

Due to the effectiveness of this program in bringing the state into full compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act of 1974 and to the fact that some of the local programs are exemplary and need replicating elsewhere around the state **program maintenance** is being recommended.

JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)

(Chapter V, page 7-1)

The Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP) provides diversion from judicial handling for juvenile offenders as well as dispositional alternatives to Community Control and commitment programs. JASP began in 1979 as a pilot project in three districts and was expanded statewide in 1981. The JASP caseload is primarily generated through referrals from Delinquency Intake. Intake makes recommendations for JASP placement, but the state attorney has the final authority to determine if a case can be referred for nonjudicial handling. Although the intent of the program is diversion from judicial dispositions, judicial dispositions to JASP do occur statewide.

The JASP program appears to be effective in diverting clients from judicial handling within the delinquency system. Those cases assigned to JASP resulted in a 80.9 percent successful program completion rate. Clients who were assigned service and sanctions were generally able to complete them on a regular basis. Community service work, monetary restitution, and family counseling were among those services stressed and show a high rate of completion when assigned, as was the case in previous years. The program also appears to be effective in preventing subsequent law

violations with 86.1 percent of youth having no subsequent delinquency adjudication within a year of service termination.

The implementation of this program varies greatly across the state, providing little opportunity to compare the results without a more detailed look at how different HRS staff, State Attorneys, and judges use the program. The source of referrals shows a wide variation among and even within districts at the sub district level. In many districts, JASP is being used as a judicial disposition, which would seem to be adverse to the original intent of the program. There is also a question of whether some cases could be handled simply through counseling at Intake. Clearly defined admission criteria need to be established in order for the program to function optimally. There are also discrepancies between the data obtained from the JASP Client Exit Form and the CIS provider files (the source of demographics and recidivism data) which should be examined in FY 1992-93.

To address issues, it is recommended that a study be undertaken to look in more depth at the characteristics of clients served by JASP and compare these to the characteristics of clients with cases closed at Intake and Community Control clients. Outcomes for similar subsets of these groups can be compared. This would require a study which is beyond the scope of the annual outcome evaluation. In addition, the nature of the sanctions imposed and services received varies tremendously both across the districts and within districts, at the sub district level. Information on the particular services provided should also be an element in a more in-depth study of JASP.

The need still exists for establishing an annual statewide meeting to bring together all JASP providers and allow headquarters staff to uniformly address all problems that have arisen in the 12 years since the beginning of the program. Among issues addressed should be reporting procedures and variations in cost per case.

Program improvement is recommended for JASP. During the coming year the issues of JASP referral criteria and the relationship of HRS and the State Attorney's Office in determining policy for JASP referral should be addressed. If standard criteria are not desirable, then the explicit criteria used by each district should be readily available for purposes of interpreting results. A study of JASP client and cost should be undertaken. This could lead to re-thinking the current uses of JASP, including recommendations for changing legislation.

ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAM

(Chapter VI, page 8-1)

The Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program, administered by Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. (EFYA) provides services to emotionally and behaviorally disturbed youth in an outdoor environment. The program is designed to served these youth a minimum of nine months. The treatment program requires the group to construct its own shelters, cut wood, repair equipment, provide its own recreation, maintain trails and do all things necessary for safe and responsible living.

The Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program reported a high rate of successful completions (74.2 percent) for youth exiting the program during FY 1991-92. Youth have demonstrated academic gains and improved social and psychological functioning while attending the Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs. Youth successfully completing the program also show a low recidivism rate.

Only 19.9 percent of the youth had been readmitted to a facility as restrictive or more restrictive than Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs during the twelve months after successful release. However, these recidivism rates are not comparable to recidivism rates for other delinquency services programs because EFYA does not use the same criteria to calculate recidivism. In the future it would be helpful for EFYA to use rearrests, readjudications and recommitments when calculating recidivism.

Overall, **program maintenance** is being recommended for the Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs, with a few additional recommendations. The total number of youth being served should be reported by referral source. EFYA should also track and report the total number of client days so that cost per client day and average cost per case can be calculated. It is recommended that Delinquency Services develop and maintain a data system to track Eckerd Camp clients.

DELINQUENCY INTAKE (Chapter VI, page 9-1)

Under Chapter 39, Florida Statutes, Delinquency Services has the responsibility for receiving all delinquency complaints for youth under age 18. As a part of the Delinquency Intake process, Delinquency Case Managers assess the cases on an individual basis to make a recommendation to the State Attorney for nonjudicial handling or judicial handling.

The numbers of youth who enter the juvenile justice system continue to rise, as does the rate per 1,000 of the population ages 10-17. There is great variation in the rate per 1,000 of the population 10-17 across districts which does not appear to be related to either demographic characteristics or the seriousness of alleged offenses. Likewise, great variation exists with regard to decisions made on judicial and nonjudicial handling. These variations need to be examined in order to determine and remedy their cause.

Cases which are recommended for nonjudicial handling by HRS and concurred with by the State Attorney had a lower rate of re-referrals. Cases which HRS recommended be handled nonjudicially, but where the State Attorney's action was judicial (nonconcurrence) had a much lower recidivism rate than those where HRS and the State Attorney concurred on judicial handling.

There appears to be a slight upward trend over the last three years in both the numbers of cases recommended by Intake for nonjudicial handling and the numbers where the State Attorney's action was nonjudicial. However, the numbers handled judicially remain higher than the numbers recommended by HRS and the number of cases transferred to adult court continues to rise. Work is still needed in this area, along with a closer look at the wide variation across districts. While solutions require cooperative work with the courts and law enforcement, HRS could take the lead to assure that all cases which can be handled nonjudicially are handled in this manner.

Program maintenance is being recommended for Delinquency Intake.

HOME DETENTION (Chapter VI, page 10-1)

Home Detention is the provision of short-term supervision while a youth is released to the custody of his/her parents, guardian, or custodian in a physically non-restrictive environment under the supervision of a community youth leader (CYL) pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. The program provides a less restrictive alternative to secure detention for those youth who do not present a threat to the community and are not at substantial risk of failing to appear at a subsequent court hearing.

The Home Detention program appears to provide a less restrictive, more cost effective method of supervising youth classified as in need of detention. The client to counselor ratio appears to indicate that the program could be more fully utilized. It is for this reason that **program improvement** is being recommended. Indications, though, are that the program is being used to supervise committed delinquents who are awaiting placement. The program overall is effective in terms of its outcomes. Though still higher than the statewide average, the Broward program greatly reduced its rate for those failing to appear for court. The high number of failure to appear cases in Dade County continues to be a problem. A closer examination is again recommended to identify the cause of the unusually high rate. Attention also needs to be given to the Home Detention program in Leon County (District 2) because of the relatively large percentage of new law violations. The high rate may be attributable to the type of youth considered for possible placement in Home Detention in that county.

SECURE DETENTION (Chapter VI, page 11-1)

The purpose of the Secure Detention Program is to provide a safe and secure setting for youth requiring detention and to ensure youth detained by intake or the court will be available for their scheduled court hearing. The number of youth served in secure detention increased during FY 1991-92 even though budget cuts necessitated a reduction in the number of fixed beds in five of the 20 facilities midway through the fiscal year. Though these five centers did not have a problem with overpopulation, nine centers were over-utilized; with utilization rates exceeding 100 percent. The average length of stay in secure detention was reduced from 14.6 days in FY 1990-91 to 13.1 days in FY 1991-92.

In terms of primary outcome measures, i.e., escapes and youth safety, Secure Detention appears to have continued to be effective. There are even fewer escapes statewide than in FY 1990-91; less than one per 100 youth served. The rate of client on client assaults remained the same as in the preceding fiscal year. As a result of these outcomes, **program maintenance** is recommended for Secure Detention.

COMMUNITY CONTROL (Chapter VI, page 12-1)

The intent of the Community Control Program is to reduce the further incidence of juvenile delinquency by youth under community supervision. Community Control appeared to achieve favorable results in FY 1991-92 on successful program completions, although there is some

question about the criteria and CIS coding used by some districts. Performance was about the same as the rates achieved in FY 1990-91.

There continues to be a gradual trend towards serving more seriously involved youth each year in this program. The only other trend is that the relative proportion of nonwhite youth has increased steadily, from 34 percent in FY 1988-89 to 41 percent in FY 1991-92.

Adjudication data were used again this year as the recidivism measure. Recidivism rates are slightly lower than the previous year. As is always true when data on recidivism does not include arrests and convictions in the adult system, recidivism rates can be considered to be underestimates.

Both a look at changes in seriousness and rate of offending between the year prior and the year after services were included as outcomes this year. Only seven percent of youth supervised by Community Control were re-adjudicated for an offense that was equally or more serious in the year after services ended. In addition, there was a 66 percent reduction in the rate of referral and a 78 percent reduction in the rate of adjudication. Although these data also include only referrals and adjudications in the juvenile system, they do indicate some beneficial program effects beyond the "yes/no" measurement of recidivism which has been the only measure used in the past.

It appears that the definition of successful program completion should be re-examined during this next year, along with the consistency of it's use across districts, including the use of CIS codes. Therefore, close examination of the information used to assess Outcome 1 is recommended for FY 1992-93.

Some Community Control youth also receive AMI or TRY services. But we cannot determine who they are unless we begin to enter these noncommitted youth in FACTS. The old manual tracking system no longer exists. At present, 44.7 percent of the youth served by AMI are noncommitted and one third of the slots for TRY Centers are targeted for noncommitted youth. Outcomes for these youth cannot be reported separately from the overall Community Control outcomes. This recommendation to include these noncommitted youth in FACTS is also made in the chapter on nonresidential programs where AMI and TRY are evaluated.

It is also recommended that work be initiated to revise the calculation of recidivism rates for the Community Control program to include arrests and convictions in the adult system. This may take more than one year to complete.

Overall, **program maintenance** is being recommended for the Community Control Program.

CREST SERVICES, INC.
(formerly, Project CREST)
(Chapter VI, 13-1)

Crest Services, Inc. is intended to provide a low-cost professional counseling resource to youth in community-based treatment in order to reduce the crime rate among such youth, prevent further penetration of the delinquency system, and enable them to function successfully in the community. The program is used as an enhancement to the Community Control and SIG programs in District 3. It operates at low cost and provides services that Community Control counselors would not be able

to provide to the extent that the CREST program allows. The information available on this program has varied from year to year depending on the research studies conducted on the program by graduate students, as well as monitoring conducted by HRS. This year's data has been the most in-depth and detailed in comparison to previous years.

By the end of the 91-92 fiscal year, 81.2 percent of the Community Control clients had successfully completed the CREST program. Eighty-six percent of the Crest clients were not charged with a new law violation during or after Crest treatment. Eighty-eight percent of the Community Control clients were not committed after services.

Some standardization of data collection is still needed. The follow-up period needs to be standardized to one year from the date of discharge for each youth. Standardization would enable appropriate comparisons to be made with other HRS programs. Nevertheless, the weight of the evidence has supported CREST as an effective, low-cost program and **program maintenance** is recommended for it. It has the added advantage of helping to prepare master's level counseling students for work and therefore ought to be expanded to other districts where there are universities which could provide interns.

NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS (Chapter VI, page 14-1)

Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs provide structured and specialized treatment for youth to reduce the rate of future law violations and improve the functioning of the youth in the community. Use of these programs is intended to assist in the reduction of the inappropriate placement of youth in residential programs. There are three types of Nonresidential Commitment Programs located throughout the state: Associated Marine Institutes, Inc. (AMI); Treatment Alternatives for Youth (TRY); and Special Intensive Groups (SIG).

AMI and SIG have a higher successful completion rate than TRY (60.7 percent, 64.6 percent and 49.3 percent respectively). The majority of youth in all three types of Nonresidential Commitment Programs are not transferred to more restrictive placements and have relatively low readjudication rates at one year after program completion (27.2 percent for AMI; 30.0 percent for SIG; and 36.5 percent for TRY).

Comparisons of seriousness of law violations committed in the one year prior to placement with law violations committed in the one year after release show that the majority of youth in all programs are either not committing any offense in the year after release or are committing less serious offenses than those committed prior to placement. Rates for the three program types show AMI with the highest success rate.

Statewide, these youth also showed a substantial reduction in the rate of offending from one year prior to placement to one year after release. Youth in these programs were responsible for 1,515 fewer referrals in the year after release than during the year prior to their commitments. AMI showed the greatest reduction in offending.

Youth served in Community-Based Nonresidential Commitment programs were also responsible for 1,603 fewer adjudications during the same time periods. AMI showed the greatest reduction. Future calculated recidivism rates need to include arrests and adjudications in the adult system.

AMI and TRY programs are considerably more expensive than SIG because the services offered are entirely different. AMI and TRY are day treatment facility-based programs which offer services extending beyond a normal school day. Youth complete academic requirements at the facility in addition to receiving vocational training and counseling services. Facility based programs also pay building, food, transportation, medical and other expenses not incurred by SIG.

TRY Centers do not appear to be as effective as the AMI and SIG programs. However, this program serves a much higher percentage of black youth than either AMI or SIG. They also serve youth who are on the average five to six months younger than youth in AMI and SIG. The average length of stay in the TRY Centers is about one month shorter than in AMI. (SIG is not facility based so a length of stay comparison is not meaningful). One other difference between youth in TRY Centers is that they were about 6 months younger than youth in AMI and SIG when they received their first delinquency referral.

The department is currently conducting a study of the over representation of black youth in the juvenile delinquency system. Findings from this study will not be available until 1993 but it will be important to examine whether black youth are more likely to be rereferred and readjudicated than white youth. A closer look at TRY centers is needed in order to determine the reasons the outcomes for youth in these programs is not as favorable as for youth in AMI and SIG programs and should be examined in conjunction with the over representation study.

AMI and TRY programs also serve youth on noncommitted status. At present, 44.7 percent of the youth served by AMI are noncommitted and one third of the slots for TRY Centers are targeted for noncommitted youth. However, no data system currently exists which tracks these youth separately from the general population of youth served in Community Control. The old manual tracking system no longer exists. These youth need to be entered in FACTS in order to report their outcomes separately from the overall Community Control outcomes and to compare the effectiveness of AMI and TRY programs for committed versus noncommitted youth.

Because of the extensive changes that need to be implemented in the Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs, a recommendation for program improvement is being made for this program.

LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS (Chapter VI, page 15-1)

Low Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs provide structured environments for youth committed to the department and include appropriate levels of treatment, supervision, education and discipline. The programs are designed to address each youth's needs and ensure successful reentry into the community. Youth classified for this level of placement are generally offenders whose most serious current charges or presenting offense is a first or second degree misdemeanor or a third degree felony. The four types of Low Risk Residential programs are: Short-Term Offender Program (STOP Camps); Short-Term Elective Program (STEP); Family

Group Homes; and Group Treatment Homes. Successful program completion, recidivism, seriousness of offending patterns, and chronicity (measured by changes in frequency of offending) are the key effectiveness measures used to assess the outcomes of community-based commitment programs.

The successful completion rate for Low Risk Residential Programs was 92.3 percent. Rereferral rates ranged from 69.0 percent for Stop Camps to 84 percent for Family Group Homes. The readjudication and recommitment rates were the highest for Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes. Only 17.2 percent of youth served in Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were readjudicated for an offense that was more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment.

Changes in the seriousness of offending, from the pre- services to the post- services years, were positive for all programs. Statewide, only 26.7 percent of the youth released from Low Risk Residential Community-Based Program were adjudicated within one year of release for an offense that was equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the year prior to commitment.

Decreases in the rate of offending (suppression effects) were more marked for the STOP Camps and the STEP Programs. Family Group Homes was the only program to show an increase in referrals. There were greater reductions in the rate of subsequent adjudications for STOP and STEP as well.

The outcomes for STOP and STEP programs were considerably better than the outcomes for Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes. However, STOP and STEP programs served a greater percentage of white youth who were older than those in Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes, both at the time of discharge and at the time of their first delinquency referral. Youth in STOP and STEP programs also had fewer felony referrals and felony adjudications prior to commitment. Research indicates that younger youth are more likely to reoffend as are those for whom their first involvement with the juvenile justice system occurs at an earlier age. There is also some indication that black youth are more likely to be rereferred and readjudicated than whites.

While differences exist between the Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs in terms of outcomes for youth served, it is probable that these differences emerge primarily because the programs are serving different groups of youth. The exact nature of the differences in their relationship to outcomes deserves further study.

The average cost per client day for Low Risk Residential Community-Based programs varies considerably. Family Group Homes show an average cost of only \$11 while the average cost per day for Group Treatment Homes is \$142. The average cost per case for Family Group Homes was the lowest at \$1,479 while Group Treatment Homes averaged \$14,685 per case. These differences also require further investigation.

It is also recommended that the calculation of recidivism rates include arrests and convictions in the adult system. This may take more than one year to complete.

Because of the wide variations across Low Risk Residential Programs **program improvement** is recommended.

**MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL
COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS**
(Chapter VI, 16-1)

Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs provide structured environments for youth committed to the department and include appropriate levels of treatment, supervision, education and discipline. The programs are designed to address each youth's needs and ensure successful reentry into the community. Youth classified for this level of placement represent a moderate risk to public safety. The majority of these youth have generally committed serious property offenses and their offending is characterized by frequent and repeated violations. The Moderate Risk Residential programs are: Halfway Houses, START Centers, Dade Intensive Control Program (DIC), San Antonio Boys Village (SABV), Space Coast Marine Institute (SCMI), Florida School for Youth Achievement (FSYA), Crossroads Wilderness Institute and Eckerd Challenge Programs. Successful completion, rereferrals, readjudications, recommitments, seriousness of offending and changes in the frequency of offending (suppression effects) are key measures in assessing the effectiveness of the Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs.

The statewide successful completion rate was 71.9 percent. However, the programs show a great deal of variability in terms of successful completion. The reasons for the low successful completion rates for Space Coast Marine and Challenge Programs need further exploration.

Readjudication rates also varied by program type with 34.9 percent statewide readjudicated in the juvenile system within one year of release. Research indicates that younger youth and youth who enter the juvenile delinquency system at an earlier age are more likely to recidivate than older youth and youth who are older when they enter the juvenile justice system for the first time. It is likely that the differences in recidivism rates are more reflective of the clients served than on the type of services the clients received. These differences however should be explored through further study. Twenty one percent of the youth released from Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were readjudicated within one year of release for an offense that was equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment.

Measures of chronicity (suppression effects) show the greatest decrease in the rate of rereferrals for San Antonio Boys Village with a decrease of just over 60 percent. START Centers showed the smallest decrease with referrals down only 3.6 percent. Readjudication rates were down approximately 67 percent statewide, with Dade Intensive Control showing the greatest reduction (down 81.3 percent). Youth from DIC, however, are more likely than youth in the other programs to be referred to the adult department of corrections for future law violations. It is recommended that the calculation of recidivism rates be revised to include arrests and convictions in the adult system. This may take more than one year to complete.

The average cost per day for Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs was \$66. San Antonio Boys Village was the least expensive at \$43 and Dade Intensive Control had the highest average cost per day at \$96.

Program improvement is recommended for the Moderate Risk Residential Program.

HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

(Chapter VI, page 17-1)

High Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs provide the most secure residential setting in the juvenile delinquency system for committed youth. Youth classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a structured residential setting that provides 24 hour per day secure custody, care and supervision. Placement in programs in this level is prompted by a concern for public safety that outweighs placement in programs at lower restrictiveness levels or in the youth's home. The majority of these youth have been adjudicated and committed for major property offenses, assaultive felony offenses in the first, second and third degree categories and may have multiple prior commitments and residential placements. Youth have demonstrated an inability to adjust to programs in lower restrictiveness levels and require placement in residential settings that are staff or physically secure. The High Risk Residential programs include: training schools, the Florida Environmental Institute (FEI), Hillsborough Alternative Residential Program (HARP), Broward Control Treatment Center (BCTC) and serious habitual offender programs.

The basic outcome measures available for the high risk residential population are recidivism, seriousness of offending, and chronicity (measured using suppression effects). It should be noted that, with the exception of EYDC and Dozier, recidivism rates and other outcome data are based on small numbers of youth. Averages based on small numbers should be interpreted with caution because they are subject to great fluctuation from year to year. A second caution is to note that recidivism and other outcome data are based on data available from the juvenile system only. Especially for High Risk Residential Programs, this limitation results in underestimates of the youth criminal involvement after release. Many of these youth (because of their age and criminal histories) are direct filed or waived to adult court when they commit new offenses after release from a High Risk Residential Program.

The successful completion rate for High Risk Residential Programs was 79.6 percent and ranged from a low of 53.8 percent for HARP to a high of 100 percent for FEI and BCTC. The low successful completion rate for HARP deserves further study. Almost as many youth were sent to the adult department of corrections as were successfully terminated from the program despite an average length of stay which almost doubled that of other high risk programs.

Statewide, just over 65 percent of youth released from High Risk Residential Programs were rereferred to the department within one year of their release. Almost 32 percent were readjudicated within a year and just over 19 percent were recommitted to HRS. These data must be viewed as underestimates of the actual recidivism rates because they do not include data from the adult justice system.

Only 13 percent of youth released were adjudicated in the juvenile system for an offense which was equally or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the year prior to commitment. This finding suggests that the programs are having a positive impact on the youth being served. However, further study is needed in order to determine if the finding will hold when data from the adult system are examined as well.

Two other positive outcomes in the juvenile system were noted for the High Risk Residential Programs. There was an overall decrease of 56.6 percent in the rate of offending in the year after release from the rate of offending in the year prior to commitment. And, there was a reduction of 80.1 percent in the number of adjudications received by youth in the year after release from the

year prior to commitment. These findings are promising but will also need to be examined in light of data from the adult system.

There is extremely limited information available on client functioning and client reentry into the community. In order to better assess the impact of the programs, testing and reporting in the areas of academic and social functioning changes would need to be implemented for all program participants or a representative sample. This information coupled with recidivism data (which includes adult data), would provide a more complete assessment of the immediate as well as the long-range impact of the High Risk Residential Programs.

The cost associated with the High Risk Residential Programs deserve further exploration. The average cost per client day varies widely, ranging from \$82 per day (FEI) to \$181 per day (EYDC). The average cost per case also varies considerably and ranges from a low of \$14,435 (PBYC) to a high of \$45,083 (EYDC).

Overall, **program maintenance** is recommended overall for the High Risk Residential Programs.

POST PLACEMENT SERVICES

(Chapter VI, page 18-1)

Post Placement Services are provided to youth who are returning from Nonresidential or Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs. These services are provided to help the previously committed youth make the adjustment back into their community. The specific Post Placement Services program include: Reentry, aftercare services for Florida Environmental Institute, Inc. (FEI); Space Coast Marine Institute (SCMI); Eckerd Youth Challenge Programs (EYCP); Florida Augustus Secure Care Unit (FASCU); Palm Beach Youth Center (PBYC); Post-Commitment Community Control; and Furlough. The effectiveness of the Post Placement Services can only be partially determined from the data currently available. The impact on the juvenile system has been assessed but without data from the adult criminal justice system it is not possible to determine the outcomes for the youth served by these programs. These youth are the most likely of all juvenile offenders to be sent on to the adult system if they commit another offense. They are older on the average, have already been in a training school or serious offender program, and are likely to have extensive prior records.

Only 63 percent of youth released from the Post Placement Services were successfully terminated. Unsuccessful releases were either recommitted to the department or referred to adult court. Almost half of the youth served in Post Placement Services were rereferred during services. Twenty eight percent were readjudicated and 20 percent were recommitted to the department during services.

Within the year after release, close to 50 percent were rereferred to the juvenile system, almost 27 percent were readjudicated and 18 percent were recommitted. While these rates are low in comparison to other programs, it is important to remember that they include only juvenile data and are underestimates to the extent that further criminal activities of these youth are handled in the adult system. In the future, recidivism data should include follow-up into the adult correctional system.

An examination of seriousness of offending shows that only 13.2 percent of the youth released from Post Placement Services were adjudicated in the juvenile system for an offense that was

equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the year prior to their placement in Post Placement Services.

The cost per day of Post Placement Services varies widely depending on the program. Reentry is the least expensive at an average of \$10 per day and Palm Beach Youth Center is the most expensive at an average of \$126 per day. The average costs per case also vary widely from a low of \$1,400 for Reentry to a high of \$19,296 for Florida Augustus Secure Care Unit. The differences in the type of services provided in these programs needs closer examination in order to determine if the costs are in line with the type and intensity of the services provided.

Program maintenance is recommended for Post Placement Services.

ELAINE GORDON TREATMENT CENTER (Chapter VI, page 19-1)

The Elaine Gordon Treatment Center (EGTC) provides a continuum of care for the evaluation and treatment of juvenile sex offenders. The purpose of treatment is to reduce the number of youth committing sex offenses and to prevent identified youth from entering the adult justice system or re-entering the juvenile delinquency system following release.

Sex offenders are the most difficult segment of the offender population to rehabilitate and to stop re-offense behavior effectively. A monitoring report and an annual report from the program indicated that start-up problems have been largely resolved and the program is operating smoothly. No data are available on the impact of the program on clients as yet, although post-tests will be administered as the clients leave the program. However, six youth have been able to attend community schools successfully. This and other evaluation data outlined in the contact should be collected and reported in the next Outcome Evaluation Report.

Program maintenance is recommended for the Elaine Gordon Treatment Center along with two specific recommendations which are: 1) assure that monitoring, both fiscal and programmatic, is conducted to demonstrate that the money for this expensive program is being spent wisely; and 2) increase efforts to have this program operate within the projected length of stay.

It is recommended that the program serve youth who have been adjudicated delinquent. While this program is needed by youth from a variety of backgrounds, program capacity is extremely limited. Given that the funding for the program is from the Juvenile Justice budget and that the legislative intent is to service delinquent youth, these youth have priority for placement.

Chapter III

RECIDIVISM COMPARISONS ACROSS PROGRAMS AND DISTRICTS

Chapter III provides a cross-program summary of recidivism rates for all program components and a cross-program breakdown in comparison to the state average for each district. The rates presented here cover all programs. A detailed description of each and a discussion of reasons for and issues raised by these recidivism rates can be found in the program component chapters.

Table III-1 is a statewide summary of recidivism rates at 12 months after release for youth released between January and June of 1991. This and all the following tables contain recidivism (re-referral, readjudication and recommitment) into the **juvenile system only**. For those programs which serve the more seriously involved youth (the "deeper" end of the system) youth are more likely to recidivate into the adult system. Thus, the usefulness of these juvenile system recidivism rates grows more questionable as the programs progress toward the deeper end of the continuum. Any recidivism rates based on the average of small numbers should also be viewed with caution. Such averages can fluctuate substantially when results for only one case are different. For small facilities, the examination of several years of data is needed before any reasonable conclusion can be drawn.

Three different types of recidivism rates are included in this set of tables. **Re-referral** means that a youth has a subsequent arrest; **readjudication** means that the youth is subsequently adjudicated guilty or has an adjudication withheld, and **recommitment** means that a youth has been committed to another HRS Delinquency program in the year subsequent to release.

Overall, Community Control had the lowest re-referral rate (27.2 percent of youth were re-arrested) and JASP had the lowest readjudication rate (13.9 percent) and the lowest rate of commitment (2.9 percent) in the year after exit from the program.

The overall average re-referral rate for Non-Residential Programs was 54 percent, with a range from 51 percent (SIG) to 67.3 percent (TRY). The readjudication rate for these programs ranged from 27.5 percent (AMI) to 36.5 percent (TRY), with an average of 30 percent. And the average recommitment rate was 21.1 percent with a range from 18.7 (AMI) to 22.1 percent (TRY).

All three types of recidivism rates for Low-Risk Residential appear to be higher than those for Moderate and High Risk Residential. It is equally likely, however, that the low-risk facilities serve relatively more youth who would return to the juvenile system if they committed a crime in the year after their release from a low-risk facility. Because of this issue, the comparative data in Chapter III are more useful for comparing particular types of facilities **within** the program component. The rates of re-referral for Low Risk Residential Program range from 69 percent (STOP Camps) to 84 percent (Family Group Homes); the readjudication rates range from 47.6 percent (STOP) to 68.0 percent (FGH). More information and discussion can be found in Chapter 15 which covers these programs in detail.

Within the Moderate-Risk Residential Programs the range in re-referral rates is from 64.9 percent (San Antonio Boys Village) to 92.6 percent (START Centers, which serve the youngest group of

Table III-1:

STATEWIDE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991
(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	Number of Releases	RE-REFERRALS		READJUDICATIONS		RECOMMITMENTS	
		Cases Closed Jan. - June 1991		Cases Closed Jan. - June 1991		Cases Closed Jan. - June 1991	
		Statewide Recidivism		Statewide Recidivism		Statewide Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
JASP	13,299	4,335	32.6	1,849	13.9	386	2.9
PREVENTION/DIVERSION SUBTOTAL	13,299	4,335	32.6	1,849	13.9	386	2.9
COMMUNITY CONTROL	8,417	2,286	27.2	1,295	15.4	665	7.9
COMMUNITY CONTROL SUBTOTAL	8,417	2,286	27.2	1,295	15.4	665	7.9
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL	251	138	55.0	69	27.5	47	18.7
TRY CENTERS	104	70	67.3	38	36.5	23	22.1
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	547	279	51.0	164	30.0	120	21.9
NON-RESIDENTIAL SUBTOTAL	902	487	54.0	271	30.0	190	21.1
STOP CAMPS	313	216	69.0	149	47.6	106	33.4
STEP PROGRAMS	184	149	81.0	96	52.2	66	35.9
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	25	21	84.0	17	68.0	14	56.0
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	90	70	77.8	55	61.1	51	56.7
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL SUBTOTAL	612	456	74.5	317	51.8	237	38.7
HALFWAY HOUSES	823	575	69.9	346	42.0	259	31.5
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	37	24	64.9	15	40.5	12	32.4
START CENTERS	135	125	92.6	101	74.8	88	65.2
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL PROGRAM	50	36	72.0	12	24.0	10	20.0
SPACE COAST MARINE INSTITUTE	35	29	82.9	23	65.7	17	48.6
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE	41	31	75.6	16	39.0	12	29.3
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS	104	83	79.8	42	40.4	30	28.8
MOD. RISK RESIDENTIAL SUBTOTAL	1,225	903	73.7	555	45.3	428	34.9
TRAINING SCHOOLS	155	109	70.3	49	31.6	17	11.0
SHOP PROGRAMS	21	13	61.9	8	38.1	4	19.0
BROWARD CONTROL TREATMENT CTR.	27	16	59.3	13	48.1	12	44.4
FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE	11	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
HILLS. ALTERNATIVE RES. PROGRAM	15	7	46.7	3	20.0	1	6.7
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL SUBTOTAL	229	149	65.1	73	31.9	34	14.8
REENTRY	746	438	58.7	229	30.7	145	19.4
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CTRL.	605	232	38.3	136	22.5	98	16.2
FURLOUGH	203	80	39.4	42	20.7	26	12.8
FEI POST PLACEMENT	7	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
SPACE COAST MARINE POST PLACEMENT	31	26	83.9	21	67.7	15	48.4
ECKERD CHALLENGE POST PLACEMENT	40	27	67.5	18	45.0	13	32.5
SHOP PROGRAMS POST PLACEMENT	3	2	66.7	2	66.7	0	0.0
POST PLACEMENT SUBTOTAL	1,635	806	49.3	448	27.4	297	18.2
STATEWIDE TOTAL	26,319	9,422	35.8	4,808	18.3	2,237	8.5

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

all Moderate Risk Programs). Readjudication rates range from 39 percent (Crossroads Wilderness Institute) to 74.8 percent (START Centers). Recommitment rates range from 20 percent (Dade Intensive Control Program) to 65 percent (START). A discussion of the reasons for and issues raised by the recidivism rates for Moderate-Risk Residential Programs can be found in Chapter 16.

Recidivism rates for High-Risk Residential Programs varied a great deal. Again, particularly for these programs, it should be noted that the figures in Table III-1 are sure to be underestimates because for older and more serious offenders released from high-risk programs any rearrest would be likely to be handled in the adult system.

High-Risk Residential re-referral rates into the juvenile system ranged from 36.4 for FEI to 70.3 for the Training Schools. Juvenile readjudication rates ranged from zero (FEI) to 48.1 percent (BCTC, the only high-risk program for females). Further discussion and interpretation of recidivism rates for both High-Risk Residential and Post Placement programs are contained in Chapters 17 and 18 respectively.

Any examination of the recidivism rates across all programs provides a very clear indication of the need for data from the adult justice system to complete the picture. Without this information we can get only a partial look at the success of our programs. Nearly every program component chapter recommends pursuing the capacity to obtain and utilize these data. This chapter serves to emphasize this point.

Tables III-2 through III-12 contain recidivism rates for each of the programs in each district and provide a comparison to the applicable statewide average for that program. These tables are included for reference. The programs are grouped according to the district where they are located, although many programs serve youth from other parts of the state. A more complete analysis and discussion related to each of the particular programs is provided in the program component chapters.

Table III-2:
COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 1 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
 YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991
 (Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 1		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 1		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 1		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
			D1	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
JASP	500	13,299	121	24.2	4,335	32.6	76	15.1	1,849	13.9	20	4.0	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	308	8,417	78	25.3	2,286	27.2	48	15.6	1,295	15.4	24	7.8	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (ESCAMBIA BAY)	2	251	2	100.0	138	55.0	2	100.0	69	27.5	2	100.0	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	33	547	17	51.5	279	51.0	10	30.3	164	30.0	8	24.2	120	21.9		
STOP CAMPS (BLACKWATER)	63	313	38	60.3	216	69.0	28	44.4	149	47.6	20	31.7	106	33.4		
HALFWAY HOUSES (PENSACOLA BOYS BASE)	43	823	32	74.4	575	69.9	18	41.9	346	42.0	12	27.9	259	31.5		
REENTRY	16	746	11	68.8	438	58.7	7	43.8	229	30.7	5	31.3	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	13	605	5	38.5	232	38.3	4	30.8	136	22.5	4	30.8	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	24	203	9	37.5	80	39.4	4	44.4	42	20.7	4	44.4	26	12.8		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-3:

**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 2 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 2		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 2		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 2		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D2	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	696	13,299	209	30.0	4,335	32.6	119	17.1	1,849	13.9	29	4.2	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	325	8,417	105	32.3	2,286	27.2	57	17.5	1,295	15.4	26	8.0	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (PANAMA CITY)	5	251	2	40.0	138	55.0	0	0.0	69	27.5	0	0.0	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	39	547	25	64.1	279	51.0	13	33.3	164	30.0	7	17.9	120	21.9		
HALFWAY HOUSES (CRISWELL)	47	823	32	68.1	575	69.9	20	42.6	346	42.0	12	25.5	259	31.5		
START CENTERS (LEON)	42	135	40	95.2	125	92.6	35	83.3	101	74.8	33	78.6	88	65.2		
TRAINING SCHOOLS (DOZIER)	69	155	50	72.5	109	70.3	23	33.3	49	31.6	10	14.5	17	11.0		
REENTRY	54	746	34	63.0	438	58.7	19	35.2	229	30.7	13	24.1	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	11	605	5	45.5	232	38.3	3	27.3	136	22.5	3	27.3	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	18	203	7	38.9	80	39.4	4	22.2	42	20.7	1	5.6	26	12.8		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-4:
**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
 FOR DISTRICT 3 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
 AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991
 (Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 3		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 3		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 3		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D3	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	1,164	13,299	258	22.2	4,335	32.6	154	13.2	1,849	13.9	23	2.0	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	554	8,417	122	22.0	2,286	27.2	77	13.9	1,295	15.4	44	7.9	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (GAINES/OCALA)	3	251	2	66.7	138	55.0	0	0.0	69	27.5	0	0.0	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	24	547	13	54.2	279	51.0	10	41.7	164	30.0	8	33.3	120	21.9		
STOP CAMPS (WITHLACOOCHEE)	62	313	43	69.4	216	69.0	28	45.2	149	47.6	20	32.3	106	33.4		
STOP CAMPS (ALLIGATOR)	61	313	43	70.5	216	69.0	29	47.5	149	47.6	19	31.1	106	33.4		
HALFWAY HOUSES (ALACHUA)	51	823	37	72.5	575	69.9	26	51.0	346	42.0	22	43.1	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (FSYA)	50	823	36	72.0	575	69.9	24	48.0	346	42.0	19	38.0	259	31.5		
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS (NORTH)	52	104	41	78.8	83	79.8	25	48.1	42	40.4	17	32.7	30	28.8		
REENTRY	78	746	44	56.4	438	58.7	20	25.6	229	30.7	14	17.9	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	78	605	24	30.8	232	38.3	15	19.2	136	22.5	10	12.8	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	7	203	4	57.1	80	39.4	1	14.3	42	20.7	0	0.0	26	12.8		
ECKERD CHALLENGE POST PLACEMENT	40	40	27	67.5	27	67.5	18	45.0	18	45.0	13	32.5	13	32.5		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-5:

**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 4 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 4		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 4		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 4		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D4	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	2,052	13,299	490	23.9	4,335	32.6	218	10.6	1,849	13.9	66	3.2	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	913	8,417	300	32.9	2,286	27.2	171	18.7	1,295	15.4	112	12.3	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (JACKSONVILLE)	43	251	22	51.2	138	55.0	10	23.3	69	27.5	10	23.3	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	58	547	26	44.8	279	51.0	18	31.0	164	30.0	14	24.1	120	21.9		
STEP PROGRAMS (I - BOYS)	103	184	81	78.6	149	81.0	51	49.5	96	52.2	37	35.9	66	35.9		
STEP PROGRAMS (II - GIRLS)	29	184	22	75.9	149	81.0	14	48.3	96	52.2	8	27.6	66	35.9		
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES (VOLUSIA)	10	90	9	90.0	70	77.8	9	90.0	55	61.1	6	60.0	51	56.7		
HALFWAY HOUSES (DUVAL)	76	823	51	67.1	575	69.9	27	35.5	346	42.0	20	26.3	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (NASSAU)	54	823	36	66.7	575	69.9	21	38.9	346	42.0	16	29.6	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (VOLUSIA)	63	823	46	73.0	575	69.9	27	42.9	346	42.0	19	30.2	259	31.5		
START CENTERS (DUVAL)	45	135	42	93.3	125	92.6	35	77.8	101	74.8	29	64.4	88	65.2		
SHOP PROGRAMS (FASCU)	15	21	10	66.7	13	61.9	5	33.3	8	38.1	2	13.3	4	19.0		
REENTRY	103	746	58	56.3	438	58.7	35	34.0	229	30.7	26	25.2	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	119	605	36	30.3	232	38.3	15	12.6	136	22.5	13	10.9	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	46	203	18	39.1	80	39.4	9	19.6	42	20.7	6	13	26	12.8		
SHOP PROGRAMS POST PLACEMENT	3	3	2	66.7	2	66.7	2	66.7	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-6:
COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 5 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991
(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 5		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 5		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 5		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D5	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	729	13,299	254	34.8	4,335	32.6	205	28.1	1,849	13.9	29	4.0	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	744	8,417	218	29.3	2,286	27.2	168	22.6	1,295	15.4	64	8.6	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (PINELLAS)	23	251	15	65.2	138	55.0	13	56.5	69	27.5	9	39.1	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	65	547	39	60.0	279	51.0	27	41.5	164	30.0	19	29.2	120	21.9		
FAMILY GROUP HOMES (CA)	11	25	8	72.7	21	84.0	8	72.7	17	68.0	5	45.5	14	56.0		
HALFWAY HOUSES (BRITT)	53	823	38	71.7	575	69.9	26	49.1	346	42.0	20	37.7	259	31.5		
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	37	37	24	64.9	24	64.9	15	40.5	15	40.5	12	32.4	12	32.4		
REENTRY	66	746	40	60.6	438	58.7	27	40.9	229	30.7	12	18.2	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	16	605	10	62.5	232	38.3	9	56.3	136	22.5	5	31.3	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	8	203	1	12.5	80	39.4	1	12.5	42	20.7	1	12.5	26	12.8		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-7:

**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 6 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 6		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 6		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 6		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D6	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	1,118	13,299	415	37.1	4,335	32.6	267	23.9	1,849	13.9	61	5.5	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	1,075	8,417	378	35.2	2,286	27.2	241	22.4	1,295	15.4	106	9.9	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (TAMPA)	19	251	10	52.6	138	55.0	6	31.6	69	27.5	2	10.5	47	18.7		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (GULFCOAST)	5	251	3	60.0	138	55.0	1	20.0	69	27.5	1	20.0	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	51	547	31	60.8	279	51.0	22	43.1	164	30.0	15	29.4	120	21.9		
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES (HILLSBOROUGH)	11	90	9	81.8	70	77.8	8	72.7	55	61.1	7	63.6	51	56.7		
HALFWAY HOUSES (HILLSBOROUGH)	51	823	38	74.5	575	69.9	22	43.1	346	42.0	16	31.4	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (POLK)	52	823	36	69.2	575	69.9	19	36.5	346	42.0	14	26.9	259	31.5		
HILLSBOROUGH ALTERNATIVE RES. PROGRAM	15	15	7	46.7	7	46.7	3	20.0	3	20.0	1	6.7	1	6.7		
REENTRY	79	746	43	54.4	438	58.7	21	26.6	229	30.7	10	12.7	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	77	605	35	45.5	232	38.3	18	23.4	136	22.5	12	15.6	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	38	203	20	52.6	80	39.4	13	34.2	42	20.7	6	15.8	26	12.8		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-8:
**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 7 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991
(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 7		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 7		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 7		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D7	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	1,479	13,299	333	22.5	4,335	32.6	132	8.9	1,849	13.9	30	2.0	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	925	8,417	262	28.3	2,286	27.2	135	14.6	1,295	15.4	74	8.0	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (ORLANDO)	10	251	9	90.0	138	55.0	4	40.0	69	27.5	4	40.0	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	118	547	65	55.1	279	51.0	37	31.4	164	30.0	27	22.9	120	21.9		
STEP PROGRAMS (SO. FLORIDA)	52	184	46	88.5	149	81.0	31	59.6	96	52.2	21	40.4	66	35.9		
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES (ORANGE)	37	90	26	70.3	70	77.8	16	43.2	55	61.1	16	43.2	51	56.7		
HALFWAY HOUSES (BREVARD)	54	823	39	72.2	575	69.9	24	44.4	346	42.0	19	35.2	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (ORANGE - I)	37	823	27	73.0	575	69.9	17	45.9	346	42.0	11	29.7	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (ORANGE - II)	15	823	7	46.7	575	69.9	3	20.0	346	42.0	2	13.3	259	31.5		
SPACE COAST MARINE INSTITUTE	35	35	29	82.9	29	82.9	23	65.7	23	65.7	17	48.6	17	48.6		
REENTRY	113	746	78	69.0	438	58.7	36	31.9	229	30.7	23	20.4	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	144	605	53	36.8	232	38.3	33	22.9	136	22.5	24	16.7	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	1	203	1	100.0	80	39.4	0	0.0	42	20.7	0	0.0	26	12.8		
SPACE COAST MARINE POST PLACEMENT	31	31	26	83.9	26	83.9	21	67.7	21	67.7	15	48.4	15	48.4		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-9:

**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 8 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 8		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 8		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 8		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D8	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	505	13,299	174	34.5	4,335	32.6	118	23.4	1,849	13.9	20	4.0	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	410	8,417	143	34.9	2,286	27.2	90	22.0	1,295	15.4	59	14.4	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (SO. WEST FL)	1	251	1	100.0	138	55.0	1	100.0	69	27.5	1	100.0	47	18.7		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	15	547	9	60.0	279	51.0	5	33.3	164	30.0	4	26.7	120	21.9		
STOP CAMPS (MYAKKA)	66	313	54	81.8	216	69.0	43	65.2	149	47.6	34	15.7	106	33.4		
HALFWAY HOUSES (PRICE)	54	823	29	53.7	575	69.9	19	35.2	346	42.0	16	2.8	259	31.5		
START CENTERS (DESOTO)	48	135	43	89.6	125	92.6	31	64.6	101	74.8	26	54.2	88	65.2		
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE	41	41	31	75.6	31	75.6	16	39.0	16	39.0	12	29.3	12	29.3		
SHOP PROGRAMS (PBYC)	6	21	3	50.0	13	61.9	3	50.0	8	38.1	2	33.3	4	19.0		
FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE	11	11	4	36.4	4	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
REENTRY	37	746	22	59.5	438	58.7	15	40.5	229	30.7	10	27.0	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	47	605	26	55.3	232	38.3	20	42.6	136	22.5	15	31.9	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	3	203	2	66.7	80	39.4	2	66.7	42	20.7	2	66.7	26	12.8		
FEI POST PLACEMENT	7	7	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-10:
**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 9 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991
(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 9		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 9		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT9		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
	D9	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	57	13,299	23	40.3	4,335	32.6	13	22.8	1,849	13.9	3	5.3	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	898	8,417	252	28.1	2,286	27.2	148	16.5	1,295	15.4	87	9.7	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (PALM BEACH)	21	251	12	57.1	138	55.0	6	28.6	69	27.5	5	23.8	47	18.7		
TRY CENTERS (PALM BEACH)	11	104	10	90.9	70	67.3	7	63.6	38	36.5	3	27.3	23	22.1		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	37	547	18	48.6	279	51.0	9	24.3	164	30.0	7	18.9	120	21.9		
STOP CAMPS (JONATHON DICKINSON)	61	313	38	62.3	216	69.0	21	34.4	149	47.6	13	21.3	106	33.4		
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES (PALM BEACH)	10	90	8	80.0	70	77.8	5	50	55	61.1	5	50	51	56.7		
ECKERD.CHALLENGE PROGRAMS (SOUTH)	52	104	42	80.8	83	79.8	17	32.7	42	40.4	13	25	30	28.8		
TRAINING SCHOOLS (EYDC)	86	155	59	68.6	109	70.3	26	30.2	49	31.6	17	19.8	17	11.0		
SHOP PROGRAMS (PBYC)	6	21	3	50.0	13	61.9	3	50	8	38.1	2	33.3	4	19.0		
REENTRY	78	746	46	59.0	438	58.7	26	33.3	229	30.7	17	21.8	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	80	605	33	41.3	232	38.3	16	20	136	22.5	11	13.8	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	26	203	16	61.5	80	39.4	8	30.8	42	20.7	6	23.1	26	12.8		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-11:

**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 10 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 10		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 10		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 10		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
JASP	2,128	13,299	547	25.7	4,335	32.6	243	11.4	1,849	13.9	51	2.4	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	1,050	8,417	159	15.1	2,286	27.2	75	7.1	1,295	15.4	25	2.4	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (FL OCEAN SCIENCES)	52	251	16	30.8	138	55.0	8	15.4	69	27.5	4	7.7	47	18.7		
TRY CENTERS (FT. LAUDERDALE)	64	104	39	60.9	70	67.3	20	31.3	38	36.5	11	17.2	23	22.1		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	69	547	19	27.5	279	51.0	8	11.6	164	30.0	7	10.1	120	21.9		
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES (BROWARD)	9	90	6	66.7	70	77.8	6	66.7	55	61.1	6	66.7	51	56.7		
BROWARD CONTROL TREATMENT CENTER	27	27	16	59.3	16	59.3	13	48.1	13	48.1	12	44.4	12	44.4		
REENTRY	51	746	24	47.1	438	58.7	9	17.6	229	30.7	3	5.9	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	6	605	2	33.3	232	38.3	2	33.3	136	22.5	0	0.0	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	25	203	0	0.0	80	39.4	0	0.0	42	20.7	0	0.0	26	12.8		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table III-12:

**COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR DISTRICT 11 TO STATEWIDE AVERAGES
AT 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991
(Includes Recidivism into the Juvenile System Only)

PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS				RECOMMITMENTS					
			CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
			DISTRICT 11		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 11		STATEWIDE		DISTRICT 11		STATEWIDE			
			Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism		Recidivism			
D11	STATE	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			
JASP	2,871	13,299	1,510	52.6	4,335	32.6	307	10.7	1,849	13.9	49	1.7	386	2.9		
COMMUNITY CONTROL	1,215	8,417	269	22.1	2,286	27.2	85	7.0	1,295	15.4	44	3.6	665	7.9		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (DADE NORTH)	33	251	21	63.6	138	55.0	9	27.3	69	27.5	4	12.1	47	18.7		
AMI NONRESIDENTIAL (DADE SOUTH)	34	251	23	67.6	138	55.0	9	26.5	69	27.5	5	14.7	47	18.7		
TRY CENTERS (MIAMI)	29	104	21	72.4	70	67.3	11	37.9	38	36.5	9	31.0	23	22.1		
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	38	547	17	44.7	279	51.0	5	13.2	164	30.0	4	10.5	120	21.9		
FAMILY GROUP HOMES (I) FA	8	25	7	87.5	21	84.0	5	62.5	17	68.0	5	62.5	14	56.0		
FAMILY GROUP HOMES (II) FB	6	25	5	83.3	21	84.0	4	66.7	17	68.0	4	66.7	14	56.0		
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES (DADE)	13	90	11	84.6	70	77.8	11	84.6	55	61.1	11	84.6	51	56.7		
HALFWAY HOUSES (MIAMI)	40	823	36	90.0	575	69.9	27	67.5	346	42.0	24	60.0	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (DADE)	35	823	25	71.4	575	69.9	11	31.4	346	42.0	8	22.9	259	31.5		
HALFWAY HOUSES (BOC)	48	823	30	62.5	575	69.9	15	31.3	346	42.0	9	18.8	259	31.5		
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL PROGRAM	50	50	36	72.0	36	72.0	12	24.0	12	24.0	10	20.0	10	20.0		
REENTRY	71	746	38	53.5	438	58.7	14	19.7	229	30.7	12	16.9	145	19.4		
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	14	605	3	21.4	232	38.3	1	7.1	136	22.5	1	7.1	98	16.2		
FURLOUGH	7	203	2	0.3	80	39.4	0	0.0	42	20.7	0	0.0	26	12.8		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Chapter IV

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES/FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES (CINS/FINS) PROGRAMS

CINS/FINS PROGRAMS: Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services programs are those which deal with "status offenders". Status offenders include runaways, truants, and "ungovernable" children who are beyond the control of their parents. Four programs are included:

- o CINS/FINS Intake
- o CINS/FINS Services
- o Hurricane Island Outward Bound (located in D7; serves youth from parts of D4, D5, D6, and D7)
- o Practical and Cultural Education (PACE) Center for Girls (D4)

The purpose of **CINS/FINS Intake** is to prevent children who run away, are truant, or are ungovernable from entering the courts and the HRS services system and to address the need for conflict resolution between parents and children. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1990 included a plan to shift intake duties away from the department to the contracted providers of **CINS/FINS Services** (formerly, Runaway and Troubled Youth Services). The planned expansion of CINS/FINS Services has been only partially implemented to date due to revenue shortfalls. The primary purpose of CINS/FINS Services is the provision of a combination of residential and nonresidential services to youth who come as referrals from the department and from the local communities. This program is the major provider in this service category, with a network of 26 contracted programs throughout the state.

Hurricane Island Outward Bound provides out-of-home placements for status offenders who need to be out of their homes until a family crisis is resolved or the youth learns more appropriate behavior. **PACE** serves females aged 14-18 and aims to prevent delinquency, status offense behavior, school dropouts, foster care placements and teen pregnancy, while assisting girls to complete their education.

CINS/FINS (Status Offender) Services

1. CHILDREN IN NEED OF SERVICES/FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES (CINS/FINS) INTAKE (Formerly, Status Offender Intake)

Program Description

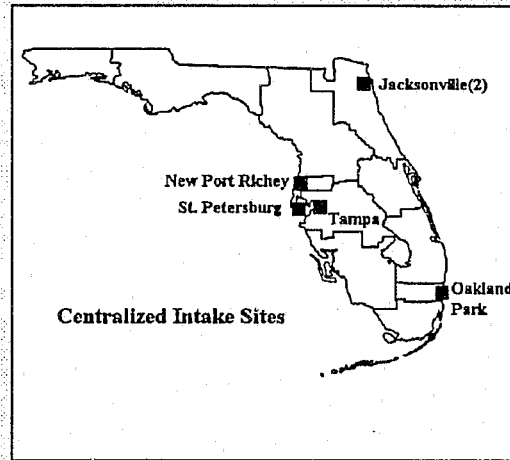
Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services Intake (CINS/FINS Intake) is responsible for processing reports of status offense behavior: truancy, running away or being beyond control of the parent. The program promotes the stability of the family unit through assessment and intervention services and provides referrals for children and families in need of further services.

In 1987, House Bill 54 removed status offender acts from the definition of "child who is found to be dependent" and created a definition of

"child in need of services." A "family in need of services" is a family which includes a child referred to the department for running away, being beyond control, or habitual truancy from school. The purpose of the revised program was to prevent the penetration of the status offender more deeply into the HRS system and to address the need for conflict resolution between parent and child.

During FY 1989-90 and FY 1990-91, the Children, Youth and Families program (CYF) worked with the Florida Network of Youth and Family Services, which oversees contractors who provide services to status offenders in each district, to plan a statewide, contracted intake system. The intent was to remove status offenders from the delinquency system by contracting intake responsibilities to Florida Network CINS/FINS Service Center providers. Unfortunately, budget cuts derailed this effort and the transition occurred only in District 4A during FY 1990-91. CINS/FINS Centralized Intake Services were implemented in Districts 5, 6, 7A and 10 in FY 1991-92. With the division of the CYF program into the Children and Families and Juvenile Justice Programs, the CINS/FINS program oversight went to Juvenile Justice Programs.

CINS/FINS Intake, as structured in the legislation, provides a three-tiered referral system. As a first step, the family is linked with services available through the community or regular HRS Intake. If this fails, a review council composed of all staff who have worked with this



(continued on next page)

CINS/FINS continued

child and his/her family attempts a solution. If this, too, is unsuccessful, the third step is family mediation by an outside mediator. Mediation programs may be provided through volunteer agencies, departmental employees, or contracted providers who are trained or experienced in mediation/arbitration. Mediators help the family develop a written contract covering a period no longer than six months. If, after six months, the parent(s) or the child have not fulfilled the contract successfully, the family mediator may request the department to file a petition alleging the child is in need of services.

Population Profile

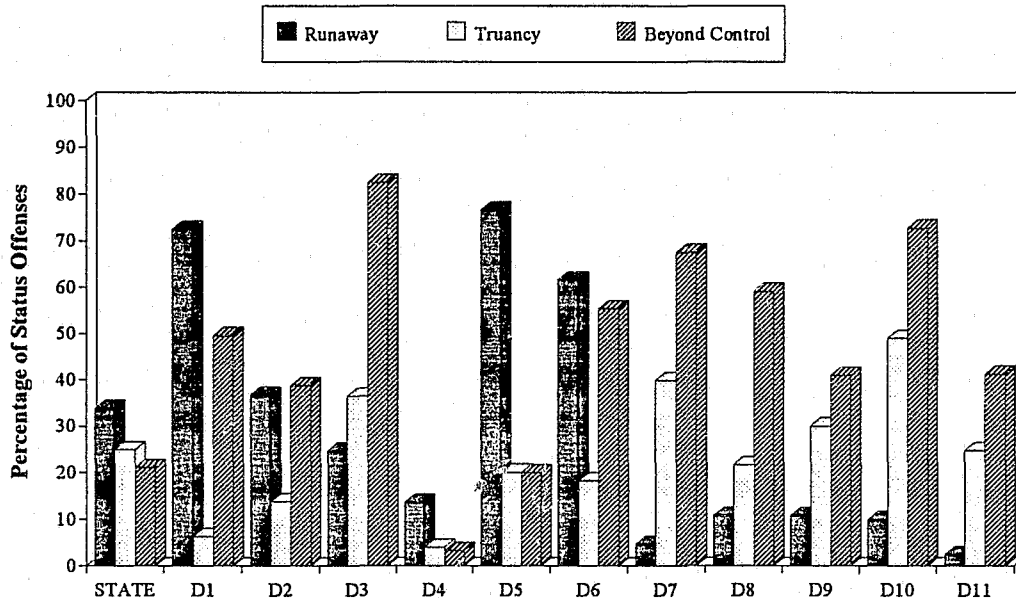
The Client Information System (CIS) records each separate allegation or charge of status offense behavior as a referral. Case counts include all of the referrals received on the same child on the same day. In FY 1991-92, CIS documented 6,833 status offense referrals which were included in 6,661 cases. In all 5,592 separate children were actually seen at intake for reasons of status offense behavior during the fiscal year with some children seen on multiple occasions (separate cases). These figures are obtained from the GY040L5 Report issued July 1992 and the Population Profile Spreadsheet, September 1992, which is produced by the Research and Development Information Unit. The analysis in the remainder of this report is based on referrals closed in FY 1991-92.

Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1 shows that the most frequent reason for referral was being beyond control (41.3 percent). Runaways made up 33.8 percent and truants 24.9 percent of the total status offender population. The relative proportions in the three categories are the same as last year. "Children beyond control" is most often the largest category of status offenders and this year reflects that pattern.

Table 1-1 and Figure 1-1: CINS/FINS INTAKE
TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE BY DISTRICT
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	RUNAWAY		TRUANCY		BEYOND CONTROL		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1	185	72.5	16	6.3	54	21.1	255
2	88	36.7	33	13.8	119	49.6	240
3	166	24.7	245	36.5	261	38.8	672
4	17	13.6	5	4.0	103	82.4	125
5	679	76.6	178	20.1	29	3.3	886
6	1,144	61.6	340	18.3	372	20.0	1,856
7	41	4.7	349	39.9	485	55.4	875
8	22	10.8	44	21.7	137	67.5	203
9	22	10.8	61	30.0	120	59.1	203
10	22	9.9	109	49.0	91	41.0	222
11	41	2.5	409	24.8	1,198	72.7	1,648
STATE	2,427	33.8	1,789	24.9	2,969	41.3	7,185

(Continued on next page)



Source: CIS (based on referrals closed in FY 1991-92)

Although "children beyond control" is the largest category of status offenses statewide, across districts there was considerable variation in the types of status offenses reported. In Districts 4, 7, 8, 9 and 11, over 55 percent of status offenders were referred for being beyond control. In Districts 1, 5 and 6, over 60 percent of status offenders were runaways. In District 11, fewer than 2.5 percent of status offenders were referred for running away.

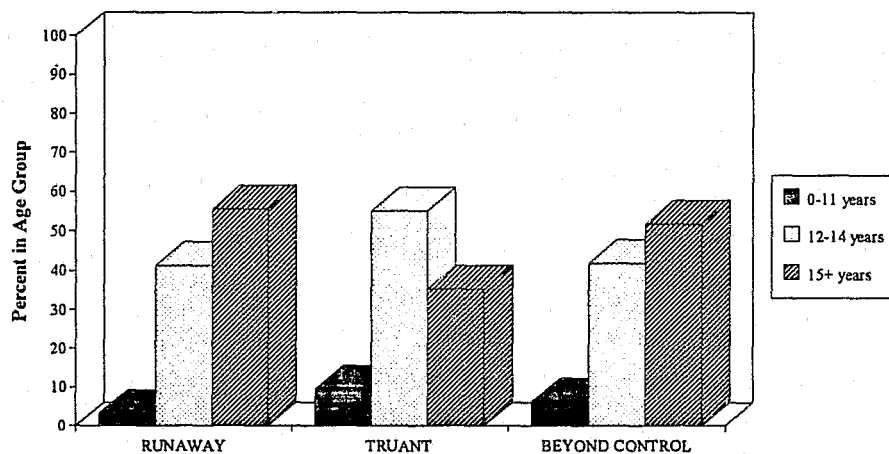
It is hard to account for these differences. Perhaps they reflect differences in alternative resources for serving these youth in the community. For example, District 4 has developed a Centralized Intake program through its contracted CINS/FINS Services program. Most of the district is covered by Centralized Intake so that most status offender cases are received by this program and, therefore, not recorded on CIS. In addition, communication from the district indicates that clients who come through HRS CINS/FINS Intake are entered on CIS only if the problem cannot be resolved without court action. This is in keeping with the intent of the legislation which seeks to prevent the further penetration of the system by status offender youth. However, this means that the numbers reported here do not reflect the actual volume of status offender behavior in District 4.

Calls to the other districts further indicated that there is no standard policy about who to enter on CIS and at what point in the intake process. The issue to be addressed in the coming year is whether a standard policy is desirable or whether the continued district variation is best, letting each district set its own policy. Either decision will raise subsequent issues.

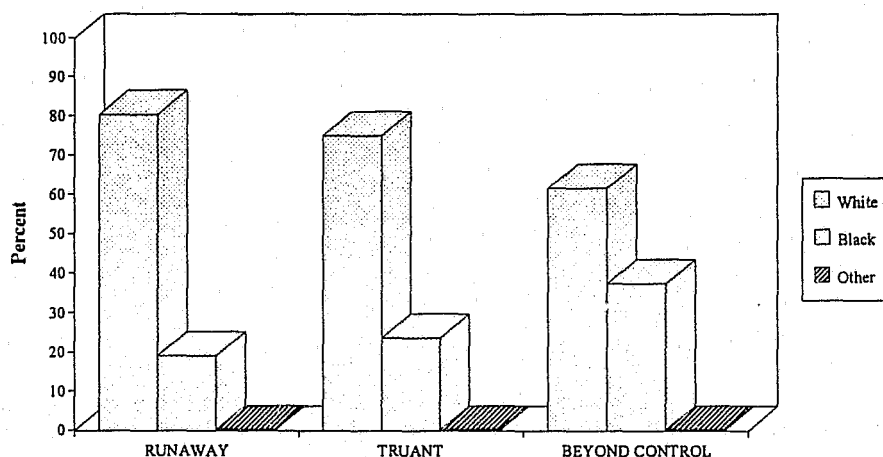
Table 1-2 and Figure 1-2 provide demographic information. Most status offenders were in the 15+ age group (49.0 percent). The largest number of runaways were 15 and older (55.6 percent); the largest number of truants were between 12 and 14 (55.1 percent); and the largest number of children alleged to be beyond control were 15 and older (51.8 percent), although an additional 41.9 percent were between 12 and 14. These figures are almost the same as last year.

Table 1-2 and Figure 1-2: CINS/FINS INTAKE
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92

AGE GROUP	RUNAWAY		TRUANT		BEYOND CONTROL		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-5	4	0.2	3	0.2	9	0.3	16	0.2
6-11	73	3.0	169	9.4	178	6.0	420	5.8
12-14	999	41.2	985	55.1	1,243	41.9	3,227	44.9
15+	1,350	55.6	632	35.3	1,538	51.8	3,520	49.0
TOTAL	2,426	100.0	1,789	100.0	2,968	100.0	7183*	100.0**

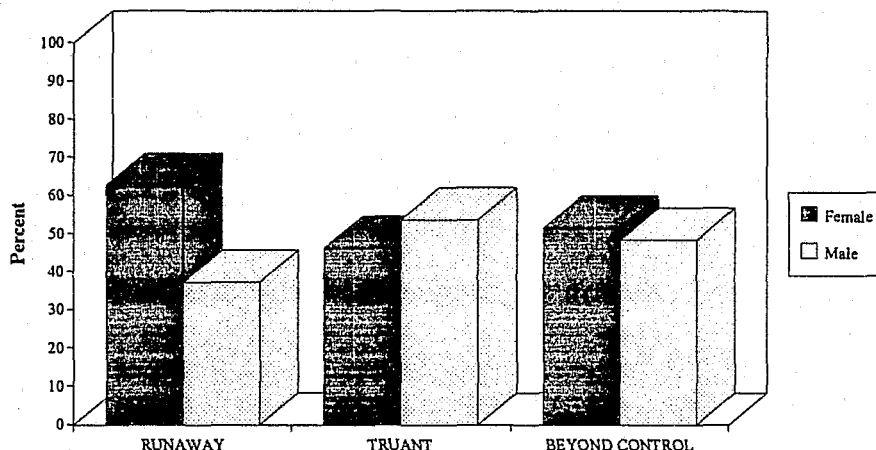


RACE	RUNAWAY		TRUANT		BEYOND CONTROL		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
WHITE	1,952	80.4	1,342	75.0	1,828	61.6	5,122	71.3
BLACK	463	19.1	422	23.6	1,110	37.4	1,995	27.8
OTHER	7	0.3	5	0.3	9	0.3	21	0.3
MISSING	5	0.2	20	1.1	22	0.7	47	0.7
TOTAL	2,427	100.0	1,789	100.0	2,969	100.0	7,185	100.0**



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SEX	RUNAWAY		TRUANT		BEYOND CONTROL		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FEMALE	1,522	62.7	828	46.3	1,530	51.5	3,880	54.0
MALE	905	37.3	960	53.7	1,438	48.4	3,303	46.0
UNKNOWN	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	2,427	100.0	1,789	100.0**	2,969	100.0**	7,185	100.0



Source: CIS (referrals closed in FY 1991-92)

* Two reported ages are out of range.

** Percentages do not add up to 100.0% due to rounding.

More whites were referred for status offenses than nonwhites: 71.3 percent were white and 28.1 nonwhite. The proportions in the general population of children 10-17 years statewide are 76.9 percent white and 23.1 percent nonwhite in FY 1991-92. Those referred as runaways were more likely to be white (80.4 percent were white). The proportions of whites referred for truancy and being beyond control were 75.0 and 61.6 percent respectively. Black children are over-represented among those referred for being beyond control and under-represented among runaways. In other words, black children are less likely to run away from home but more likely to be beyond control.

More status offenders were female (54.0 percent) than male. Females were more likely to be referred for running away than males (62.7 percent); the most frequent referral for males was for being beyond control. Overall, the characteristics of status offenders in FY 1991-92 were very similar to findings for previous years.

Program Data

A total of 1,854 cases were closed at the Intake (not requiring further services) in FY 1991-92. This represented 25.8 percent of the 7,185 total status offense cases (Table 1-3). Truancy cases were most likely to be closed at Intake (38.9 percent requiring no further services). The percent of beyond control cases closed at intake (33.7 percent) was up from last year's 28.9 percent. Very few runaway cases were closed at Intake (6.5 percent this year and 4.4 percent last year).

As the responsibility for Intake transitions from the department to Florida Network programs, some districts are closing cases at Intake and sending clients to Florida Network programs.

**Table 1-3: CINS/FINS INTAKE
CASES CLOSED AT INTAKE AS A PERCENT OF ALL CASES
BY TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE FY 1991-92**

TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE	TOTAL CASES	CLOSED AT INTAKE	
		N	%
RUNAWAY	2,427	158	6.5
TRUANCY	1,789	696	38.9
BEYOND CONTROL	2,969	1,000	33.7
TOTAL	7,185	1,854	25.8

Source: CIS (referrals closed in FY 1991-92)

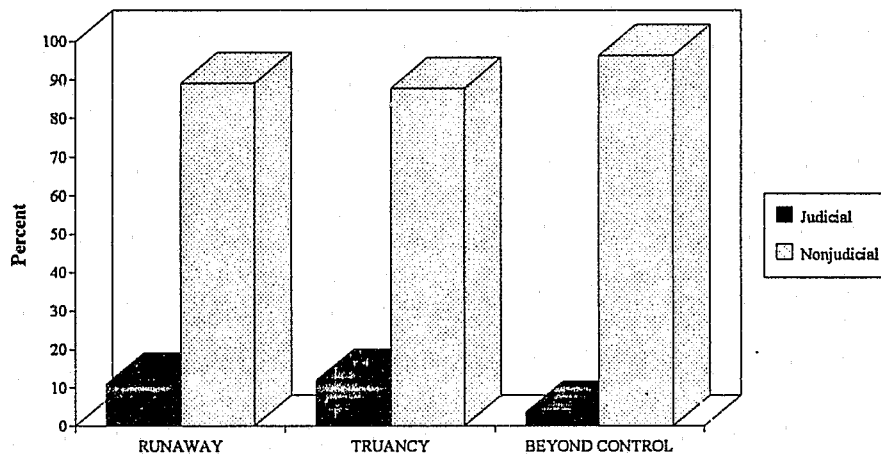
The percentage of cases closed at Intake with no further services has risen slightly each year since FY 1986-87: from 18 percent in FY 1986-87 to 20 percent in FY 1987-88 to 21 percent in FY 1988-89 to 25 percent in FY 1989-90. In FY 1990-91, the percentage decreased from 25 to 23 percent but rose again in FY 1991-92 to 25.8 percent. The purpose of the new CINS/FINS legislation was to preserve the unity and integrity of the family and to prevent further penetration into the system by handling these children at Intake. Progress toward this goal has been slow.

In FY 1991-92, 91.8 percent of CINS/FINS referrals were handled non judicially. A higher percentage of truancy referrals was handled judicially (12.1 percent) than either of the other two categories. Those beyond control were the least likely to be sent to court (Table 1-4 and Figure 1-4). The percent handled non judicially was virtually the same as in FY 1989-90 and FY 1990-91.

**Table 1-4 and Figure 1-4: CINS/FINS INTAKE
DISPOSITION OF STATUS OFFENSE REFERRALS
BY TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE FY 1991-92**

TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE	JUDICIAL		NONJUDICIAL		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	
RUNAWAY	264	10.9	2,163	89.1	2,427
TRUANCY	218	12.2	1,571	87.8	1,789
BEYOND CONTROL	107	3.6	2,862	96.4	2,969
TOTAL	589	8.2	6,596	91.8	7,185

(Continued on next page)



Source: CIS (referrals closed in FY 1991-92)

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

FOR CASES CLOSED AT INTAKE WITH NO FURTHER SERVICES PROVIDED, THERE WILL BE NO SUBSEQUENT CINS/FINS REFERRALS FOR ONE YEAR FOLLOWING CASE CLOSURE.

Definition: Subsequent referral rates are based on a sample of all CINS/FINS cases closed between April 1, 1991 and June 30, 1991 in CIS. The size of the sample was 2,168 cases. The percentage of cases requiring no further services in the sample was 24.7 percent. This sample does not include clients who went to Centralized Intake administered by contracted CINS/FINS services.

- 87.7 percent of cases closed at Intake with no further services had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure.
- 80.5 percent of cases referred for further services at Intake had no subsequent referrals in the year following case closure.

Table 1-5 provides rates of subsequent referral for cases closed at Intake with no further services and for cases referred for further services at Intake. Generally, the rates are very similar but this year a higher percentage of cases closed at Intake with no further services had no further referrals during the year after service. This suggests that Intake intervention can in many cases halt CINS/FINS behaviors without further penetration of the system. However, regarding recidivism rates, it is important to note that once cases are closed at intake it is difficult to determine if subsequent services were received from providers outside the department. Some families may have received additional services from the private sector (i.e., the Florida Network programs). Because there is no subsequent departmental involvement and because the information system of the private agencies and HRS have not been joined, these services would not be documented in CIS. Table 1-6 shows the incidence of subsequent referral by district.

Table 1-5:
CINS/FINS INTAKE
CASES CLOSED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1991 AND JUNE 30, 1991

TYPE OF STATUS OFFENSE	CLOSED AT INTAKE			NOT CLOSED AT INTAKE		
	NUMBER OF CASES	NO SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS		NUMBER OF CASES	NO SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS	
		N	%		N	%
RUNAWAY	29	26	89.7	662	483	73.0
TRUANCY	269	228	84.8	410	346	84.3
BEYOND CONTROL	238	216	90.7	560	486	86.8
TOTAL	536	470	87.7	1,632	1,315	80.5

Source: CIS (cases closed between April 1, 1991 - June 30, 1991)

Table 1-6:
CINS/FINS INTAKE
CASES WITH NO SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS
AFTER ONE YEAR (ALL REFERRAL TYPES)
FOR CASES CLOSED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1991 - JUNE 30, 1991

DISTRICT	CLOSED AT INTAKE			NOT CLOSED AT INTAKE		
	NUMBER OF CASES	REFERRALS		NUMBER OF CASES	NO SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS	
		N	%		N	%
1	0	0	0.0	46	42	91.3
2	20	16	80.0	55	43	78.2
3	65	51	78.4	134	115	85.8
4	15	14	93.3	14	13	92.9
5	52	44	84.6	347	242	69.7
6	56	49	87.5	309	222	71.8
7	215	191	88.8	121	115	95.0
8	7	6	85.7	34	33	97.1
9	11	11	100.0	22	18	81.8
10	38	38	100.0	134	118	88.1
11	57	50	87.7	416	354	85.1
STATEWIDE	536	470	87.6	1,632	1,315	80.6

Source: CIS (cases closed between April 1, 1991 - June 30, 1991)

Outcome 2

CINS/FINS INTAKE WILL PREVENT THE REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Definition: Data on removal of children from their homes were obtained from the "interim placement" code in the CIS system for children with cases closed during FY 1991-92. Children who were not removed from the home are coded as "not placed/released to parent."

- **2.5 percent of CINS/FINS children (168 children) were removed from their homes at Intake.**

In FY 1991-92, 168 CINS/FINS children were removed from their homes by Intake. This represents 2.5 percent of all those referred for CINS/FINS behaviors. Another 752 (11.3 percent) had no information available about interim placement. The most frequent placement was shelter (94 or 1.41 percent), followed by detention (46 or .69 percent), crisis homes (three children), or with other relatives (25 children).

Program Cost

The cost figures for CINS/FINS Intake were separated from Delinquency Intake in FY 1990-91 and recorded under a unique State Automated Management Accounting System (SAMAS) code. However, while some cost data can be obtained using the CINS/FINS Intake code in SAMAS, so much of CINS/FINS intake is handled by workers whose salaries are coded under Delinquency Intake that to provide any cost information out of SAMAS would actually be misleading.

A large part of the problem is the delayed transfer of CINS/FINS Intake to the Florida Network due to budget cuts. Had the change occurred as planned, expenditure data would have come from the contract management process.

Therefore, it is not possible this year to provide meaningful cost figures for CINS/FINS Intake. These costs are a part of the Delinquency Intake/Case Management/Community Control figures and, for those areas where contracted Intake programs have been developed, the costs show in the CINS/FINS services program budget.

Program Effectiveness

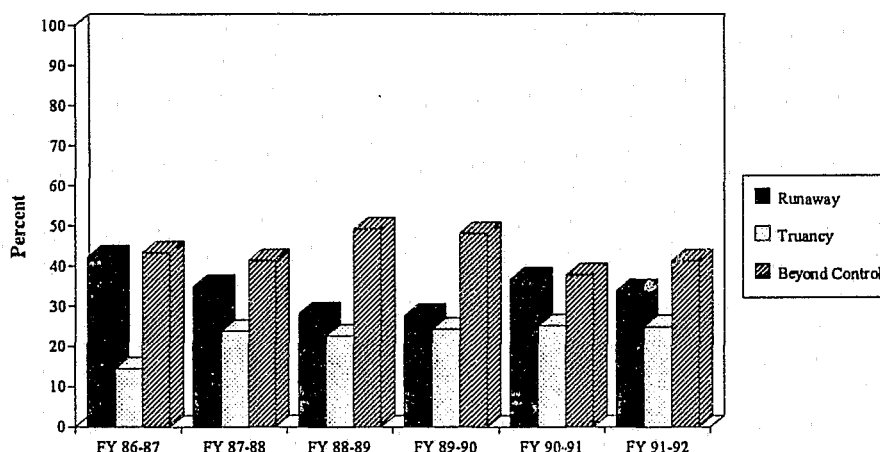
The two major outcomes for CINS/FINS Intake concern reducing the subsequent referral rate and reducing the number of youth who must be removed from their homes. (See Table 1-6) For cases closed at Intake with no further services, 87.6 percent had no subsequent referrals. For cases referred to continuing services at Intake, the rate was 80.6 percent. Only 2.5 percent required out-of-home placement.

By statute and under current departmental policy, CINS/FINS cases are to be handled at Intake so as to prevent the further penetration of the system. Plans have been underway for several years to contract the intake process for status offenders outside the department in order to minimize further the contact that status offenders have with HRS. The Florida Network of Youth and Family Services which is made up of 26 CINS/FINS Service Centers in Florida has worked closely with the department to transfer the intake function to its service centers. Due to budget cuts, CINS/FINS Centralized Intake Services have only been implemented in Districts 4A, 5, 6, 7A and 10 in FY 1991-92. Centralized Intake is scheduled to be implemented in three additional districts in FY 1992-93.

In the meantime, however, in spite of no alternative program being designated to receive CINS/FINS cases, the number of cases handled by CINS/FINS Intake has been steadily going down for the past six years: 16,455 cases in 1987; 13,900 in 1988; 10,616 in 1989; 9,621 in 1990, 7,201 in 1991, and 7,185 in 1992. The drop in number of cases this year is the smallest of any in the past six years. (See Table 1-7 and Figure 1-7.) Overall the drop in caseload is unlikely to reflect any real decrease in the numbers of children who are runaway, truant or beyond control or indicate that the problem is diminishing. Some of the decrease in numbers can be accounted for by anticipation of the transition to service by the Florida Network Service Centers. Many cases may now go directly to Florida Network Service Centers instead of going through CINS/FINS Intake. Many other cases not closed at Intake were referred to Florida Network programs for subsequent CINS/FINS services. The number of clients served by the Service Centers has increased this year. (See CINS/FINS Services.)

Table 1-7 and Figure 1-7: CINS/FINS INTAKE
NUMBERS SERVED DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS
FY 1986-87 THROUGH FY 1991-92

FISCAL YEAR	RUNAWAY		TRUANCY		BEYOND CONTROL		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1986-87	6,945	42.2	2,374	14.4	7,136	43.4	16,455
1987-88	4,861	34.9	3,301	23.7	5,738	41.3	13,900
1988-89	2,984	28.1	2,402	22.6	5,230	49.3	10,616
1989-90	2,669	27.7	2,329	24.2	4,623	48.1	9,621
1990-91	2,727	36.8	1,869	25.2	2,806	37.9	7,402
1991-92	2,427	33.8	1,789	24.9	2,969	41.3	7,185



Source: CIS (based on referrals closed in FY 1986-87 through FY 1991-92)

It has become impossible to determine the cost of CINS/FINS Intake because of the way expenditures are recorded. A workable interim system needs to be devised to obtain cost data so that reliable cost estimates can be derived for this program, during what seems likely to be an extended restructuring period, before all of the programs are contracted through the Florida Network.

TABLE 1-R

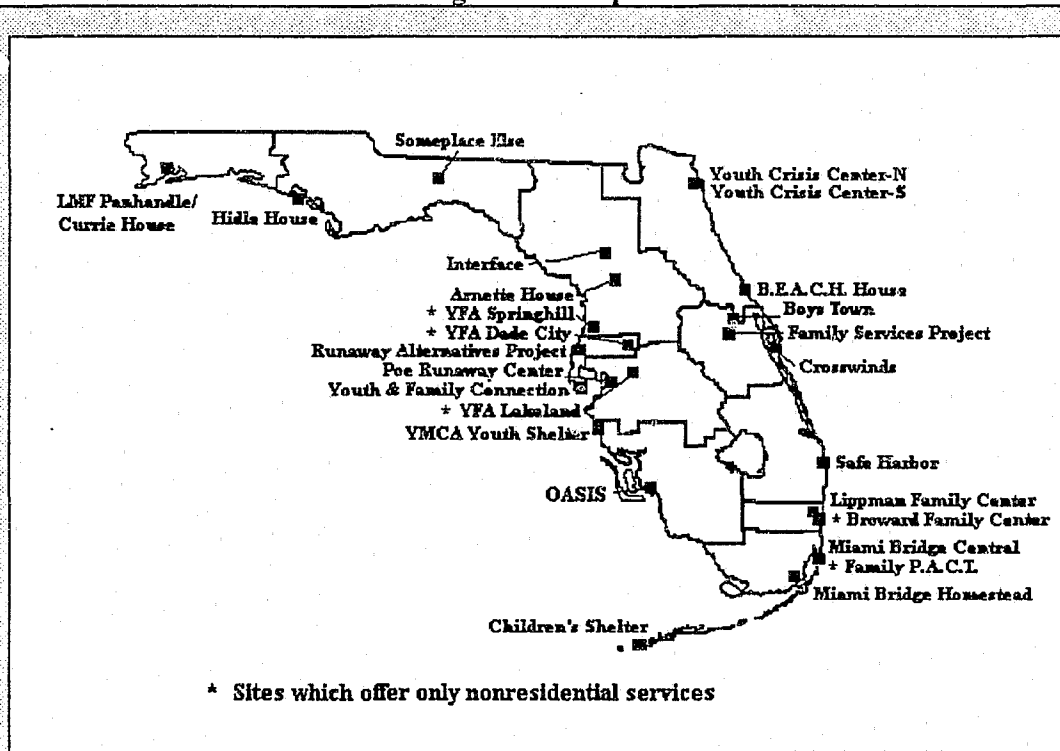
**CINS/FINS INTAKE
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>Pursue implementation of contracted centralized intake statewide. [CYF Juvenile Justice Services]</p> <p>A workable system for accounting for clients served and dollars expended during the transition needs to be developed. [CYF Juvenile Justice Services]</p> <p>Close scrutiny: Due to the transition, we need to examine on a district level reasons for the decrease in referrals and reasons for the variation in composition: Districts 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11. [CYF Juvenile Justice Services]</p>	<p>Centralized intake has been implemented in Districts 5, 6, 7A and 10 in Fiscal Year 1991-92.</p>	<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>Complete implementation of contracted centralized intake statewide. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>A workable system for accounting for clients served and dollars expended needs to be developed. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Examine further: Due to the transition, we need to examine, on a district level, reasons for the overall decrease in referrals and reasons for the variation in the proportions of runaways, truants and beyond control youth across the districts. [Delinquency Services]</p>

CINS/FINS (Status Offender) Services

2. CINS/FINS SERVICES (formerly, Runaway and Troubled Youth Services)

Program Description



CINS/FINS Services (formerly Runaway and Troubled Youth Services/Status Offender Services) assist runaway, truant and beyond parental control youth through a continuum of prevention, early intervention, community outreach, short-term residential care, aftercare, and counseling programs. The goal of CINS/FINS Services is to provide safe shelter to runaways, to stabilize families in crisis and to help strengthen the family unit. CINS/FINS Services are designed to reunite the youth and family, or to arrange appropriate alternative placement when reunification is not possible. CINS/FINS Services also identify at-risk youth in the community and provide services that prevent the break-up of dysfunctional families. Services include temporary residential care, non-residential and family counseling services, diagnostic and referral services, educational services (prevention), aftercare and community outreach. This program is the only statewide program targeting status offenders and their families.

CINS/FINS/Services Centers operate in all districts, although every service is not yet provided by each center. Twenty-six private non-profit services centers are located throughout Florida. HRS districts contract with individual CINS/FINS program(s) in their

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district. Each district contract is based on a statewide model contract and includes specific admission criteria, procedures, and service objectives. Typically, youth are referred by HRS, law enforcement, schools, parents, or other social service agencies. All centers accept walk-ins.

Although each district contracts separately for CINS/FINS Services, the Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provides coordination, training, public awareness and quality assurance for the programs statewide. Each program is a member agency of the Florida Network. In FY 1991-92, the Florida Network had 19 member programs operating 22 residential centers and four centers offering only nonresidential services. The Florida Network maintains centralized data collection for service providers through an automated system which was established in 1988.

During FY 1991-92, the Department of HRS and the Florida Network have worked together to continue the implementation of the Centralized Intake system statewide (see also Chapter 1 on CINS/FINS Intake). This system will transfer the intake responsibility from the Department's Delinquency Intake offices to the Florida Network agencies. The goal is to prevent CINS/FINS youth from entering the HRS Delinquency or Dependency systems. Centralized Intake began in FY 1990-91 in District 4A. In FY 1991-92 Centralized Intake services were implemented in Districts 5, 6, 7A and 10. State budget shortfalls forced delays in implementation of Centralized Intake during the first nine months of FY 1991-92. However, by the fourth quarter the implementation of Centralized Intake was back on schedule. CINS/FINS Centralized Intake services are scheduled for implementation in three additional HRS districts during FY 1992-93.

Population Profile

The Florida Network CINS/FINS Services Centers served a total of 23,423 youth during FY 1991-92. Just over 40 percent were served through telephone crisis counseling (requiring up to half a day or more of counselor time); approximately one third were served in residential care; 20 percent received nonresidential services; and the remaining 5.8 percent represent calls made to the Network's 1-800-RUNAWAY Hotline (see Table 2-1). These numbers reflect all clients served by Network member agencies regardless of the funding source.

Table 2-1: CINS/FINS SERVICES
NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF CLIENTS SERVED BY SERVICE TYPE

SERVICE TYPE	N	PERCENT
RESIDENTIAL	7,771	33.2
NONRESIDENTIAL	4,793	20.5
TELEPHONE CRISIS COUNSELING	9,507	40.6
1-800 HOTLINE CALLS	1,352	5.8
TOTAL	23,423	100.0

Source: Florida Network of Youth and Family Services Aggregate Client and Provider Information July - September 1991 and October 1991 - June 1992.

Table 2-2 presents the population profile for youth receiving either residential or nonresidential services. Fifty-two percent were female and 48 percent were male. The racial/ethnic composition of the population served was 67.5 percent white, 21.5 percent black, 8.3 percent Hispanic and 2.7 percent "other". The average age was 15 years with 70.5 percent between 14 and 17 years old.

**Table 2-2: CINS/FINS SERVICES
POPULATION PROFILE FOR YOUTH RECEIVING
RESIDENTIAL OR NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

SEX	N	PERCENT
FEMALE	6,451	51.9
MALE	5,970	48.1
TOTAL	12,421*	100.0

RACE	N	PERCENT
WHITE	8,488	67.5
BLACK	2,698	21.5
HISPANIC	1,027	8.3
OTHER	351	2.7
TOTAL	12,564	100.0

AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
UNDER 10 YEARS	271	2.2
10-13 YEARS	2,323	18.5
14-17 YEARS	8,854	70.5
18+ YEARS	696	5.5
UNKNOWN - NOT REPORTED	420	3.3
TOTAL	12,564	100.0

Source: Florida Network of Youth and Family Services Aggregate Client and Provider Information July - September 1991 and October 1991 - June 1992.

Table 2-3 shows the reasons for referral for youth receiving residential or nonresidential services. Almost 40 percent were referred for being beyond control and just under 36 percent were runaways.

**Table 2-3: CINS/FINS SERVICES
REASON FOR REFERRAL FOR YOUTH SERVED IN
RESIDENTIAL OR NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

REASON FOR REFERRAL	N	PERCENT
RUNAWAY	4,512	35.9
BEYOND CONTROL	4,996	39.8
TRUANCY	625	5.0
DELINQUENCY	585	4.7
DEPENDENCY	1,251	10.0
THROWAWAY/ HOMELESS/ OTHER	31	0.2
NOT REPORTED/ UNKNOWN	564	4.5
TOTAL	12,564	100.0

Source: Florida Network of Youth and Family Services Aggregate Client and Provider Information July - September 1991 and October 1991 - June 1992.

The majority of clients served had no history of prior involvement with law enforcement, dependency, delinquency or CINS (see Table 2-4). Only 6.5 percent had open law enforcement cases, 1.5 percent had active CINS cases, 10.8 percent had active dependency cases and 8.2 percent had active delinquency cases.

**Table 2-4: CINS/FINS SERVICES
LEGAL STATUS OF YOUTH SERVED IN
RESIDENTIAL OR NONRESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

LEGAL STATUS	PRIOR		ACTIVE/OPEN	
	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT
LAW ENFORCEMENT	832	6.6	815	6.5
CINS	108	0.9	191	1.5
DEPENDENCY	556	4.4	1358	10.8
DELINQUENCY	661	5.3	1033	8.2

Source: Florida Network of Youth and Family Services Aggregate Client and Provider Information July - September 1991 and October 1991 - June 1992.

Table 2-5 displays the living arrangements for youth at the time of referral to CINS/FINS Services. In FY 1991-92, while 81.8 percent were living in their own homes at the time of referral, only 17.4 percent were living with both natural parents. Out of home placements accounted for 7.6 percent of those referred. The remaining were living with a relative (4.4 percent), other living arrangement (3.5 percent), or their living arrangement was unknown. Almost 93 percent of the youth served by the Florida Network were from within the state.

**Table 2-5: CINS/FINS SERVICES
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUTH AT TIME OF REFERRAL**

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF REFERRAL	N	PERCENT
GUARDIAN/LEGAL CUSTODIAN	729	5.8
BOTH NATURAL PARENTS	2183	17.4
PARENTS - JOINT CUSTODY	71	0.6
MOTHER ONLY	3377	26.9
FATHER ONLY	521	4.1
PARENT AND STEP PARENT	2362	18.8
PARENT AND OTHER ADULT	751	6.0
ADOPTIVE PARENTS	279	2.2
SUBTOTAL OWN HOME	10273	81.8
RELATIVE	559	4.4
HRS FOSTER CARE	834	6.6
EMERGENCY SHELTER	21	0.2
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM	101	0.8
SUBTOTAL OUT OF HOME CARE	956	7.6
FRIEND(S)	168	1.3
SIGNIFICANT OTHER	45	0.4
ON THE RUN/STREET	226	1.8
SUBTOTAL OTHER	439	3.5
UNKNOWN	337	2.7

Source: Florida Network of Youth and Family Services Aggregate Client and Provider Information July - September 1991 and October 1991 - June 1992.

The Florida Network programs provided residential care for 7,771 youth with an average length of stay of 6.2 days for a total of 48,180.2 days of residential care. Another 4,793 clients received non-residential services only. The average length of time in non-residential services was 24 days (see Table 2-6).

**Table 2-6: CINS/FINS SERVICES
AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICES**

TYPE OF SERVICE	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICES
RESIDENTIAL	6.2 DAYS
NONRESIDENTIAL	24 DAYS

Source: Florida Network of Youth and Family Services Aggregate Client and Provider Information July - September 1991 and October 1991 - June 1992.

Outcome Measurements

Outcome 1

CINS/FINS SERVICES WILL REUNITE YOUTH WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

Definition: Reunification reflects the number of youth receiving CINS/FINS services who were returned to their families upon completion of services.

- 72.8 percent of all clients served by the Florida Network were returned home upon termination of services. An additional 4.7 percent were placed with a relative.
- 64.1 percent of youth who received residential services were returned to their family upon termination of services.
- 88.6 percent of youth who received nonresidential services remained with their family through termination of services.

Reunification is a goal of CINS/FINS Services just as it is for other out of home placements. For all clients releases recorded by the Florida Network 72.8 percent returned home upon termination of Florida Network services (see Table 2-7). While reunification is the primary goal of CINS/FINS Services, consideration must be given in each case to the appropriate placement of youth upon termination. Youth are also placed with relatives (4.7 percent), HRS Care or other residential treatment (11.2 percent), and independent living arrangements (.8 percent). Just over ten percent of the youth were on the street on the run at the termination of CINS/FINS services.

**Table 2-7: CINS/FINS SERVICES
LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF TERMINATION**

LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT TIME OF TERMINATION	RESIDENTIAL		NONRESIDENTIAL		TOTAL	
	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT	N	PERCENT
GUARDIAN/LEGAL CUSTODIAN	749	9.9	290	7	1039	8.9
BOTH NATURAL PARENTS	1087	14.3	868	21	1955	16.7
PARENTS - JOINT CUSTODY	64	0.8	15	0.4	79	0.7
MOTHER ONLY	1555	20.5	1292	31.3	2847	24.3
FATHER ONLY	316	4.2	145	3.5	461	3.9
PARENT AND STEP PARENT	812	10.7	746	18	1558	13.3
PARENT AND OTHER ADULT	191	2.5	244	5.9	435	3.7
ADOPTIVE PARENTS	94	1.2	63	1.5	157	1.3
SUBTOTAL OWN HOME	4868	64.1	3663	88.6	8531	72.8
RELATIVE	332	4.4	222	5.4	554	4.7
HRS FOSTER CARE	935	12.3	34	0.8	969	8.3
EMERGENCY SHELTER	40	0.5	22	0.5	62	0.5
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM	225	3	61	1.5	286	2.4
SUBTOTAL OUT OF HOME CARE	1200	15.8	117	2.8	1317	11.2
ON THE RUN/STREET	1120	14.8	95	2.3	1215	10.4
INDEPENDENT LIVING	57	0.8	35	0.8	92	0.8
OTHER PLACEMENT	15	0.2	1	0	16	0.1
SUBTOTAL OTHER	1192	15.7	131	3.2	1323	11.3
TOTAL ALL TERMINATIONS	7592	100.0	4133	100.0	11725	100.0

Source: Florida Network of Youth and Family Services Aggregate Client and Provider Information July - September 1991 and October 1991 - June 1992.

Outcome 2

CINS/FINS YOUTH (AT RISK OF RUNNING AWAY) WILL BE MAINTAINED IN THEIR OWN HOMES OR OTHER APPROPRIATE PLACEMENT FOR SIX MONTHS FOLLOWING PROVISION OF CINS/FINS SERVICES.

Definition: Providers conduct an annual telephone survey to ascertain the placement of a sample of youth at six months after services.

Of the 560 youth sampled, 221 (41 percent) were located six months to a year after termination of services by the Florida Network agency. The sample of youth located represents approximately three and a half percent of those terminated from services between July 1, 1991 and December 31, 1991. The living arrangements reported by those contacted indicated that 189 (85.5 percent) were living at home or in another appropriate placement; 11 (5 percent) were living in a foster care home; and 21 (9.5 percent) were on the run or had been incarcerated.

Outcome 3

CINS/FINS YOUTH (AT RISK OF RUNNING AWAY) WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT STATUS OFFENSE OR LAW VIOLATION, OR BE ABUSED OR NEGLECTED WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER TERMINATION OF CINS/FINS SERVICES.

Definition: Subsequent status offenses or law violations are recorded in the Client Information System (CIS). Abuse or neglect means allegations of maltreatment of a youth that have been classified as "verified or some indication of maltreatment" in reports to the

Florida Protective Services System. Data were obtained from a random sample of 553 youth who completed CINS/FINS services between July 1, 1991 and December 31, 1991.

- 19.3 percent (107/553) of a random sample of youth were referred for a subsequent status offense or law violation, or were found to have been abused/neglected within six months of termination of CINS/FINS Services.
- 15.5 percent (86/553) of a random sample of youth were referred for a subsequent status or delinquency offense within six months of termination of CINS/FINS Services.
- 2.9 percent (16/553) were found to have been abused/neglected within six months of termination of CINS/FINS Services.
- Only 5 youth (.9 percent) were referred for a status or delinquency offense and were found to have been abused/neglected within six months of termination of CINS/FINS Services.
- Only 3.1 percent (17/553) were adjudicated for a status or delinquency offense within six months of termination of CINS/FINS Services.

A total of 107 of the youth sampled (19.3 percent) were referred for a status or delinquency offense or were found to have been abused/neglected within six months after the termination of CINS/FINS Services. Of these, 86 (15.5 percent) were referred for status or delinquency offenses; 16 (2.9 percent) were found to have been abused/neglected; and 5 (.9 percent) were referred for a status or delinquency offense and were found to have been abused/neglected.

Only 17 (3.1 percent) were adjudicated for a status or delinquency offense within six months of termination of CINS/FINS Services. Referrals for abuse/neglect are not reported because unfounded reports are expunged from the data system within 30 days.

Outcome 4

CLIENTS WILL REPORT SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES.

Definition: Four client satisfaction scales were used to measure this outcome which focused on attitudes of both parents and youth toward the counseling received, care by staff and the general program. All four scales were designed so that an average score of 1.0 indicated clients were dissatisfied; 2.0 indicated they were somewhat dissatisfied, 3.0 that clients were ambivalent about services, 4.0 indicated clients were satisfied and 5.0 indicated that clients were very satisfied.

- Mean scale scores ranged between 3.96 and 4.43, indicating that both parents and youth were satisfied with services.

Parents and youth participating in residential and nonresidential programs were administered clients satisfaction scales. Approximately 487 responses were received. Mean scale scores ranged between 3.96 and 4.43 on five point scales indicating that both parents and youth were more than satisfied with services.

A comparison to the mean scale scores from the previous two years shows that client satisfaction has steadily increased:

FY 1989-90 mean range: 3.7 to 4.0

FY 1990-91 mean range: 3.8 to 4.3

FY 1991-92 mean range: 4.0 to 4.4

As in FY 1990-91, the lowest mean scale score (4.0) was on scores measuring satisfaction of residential clients and the highest mean scale score (4.4) was on the scales measuring satisfaction of parents with nonresidential services. Nonresidential client mean scale scores measure 4.3 and the parents of residential clients recorded a mean scale score of 4.0.

Program Costs

Total JJP expenditures for CINS/FINS Services in FY 1991-92 were \$10,838,689 representing an increase of 24.5 percent from FY 1990-91. Funding was provided through state general revenue dollars. General Revenue Expenditures by district are shown in Table 2-8. Additional funds were secured from local governments, social services agencies, private donations, and the Department of Education for the operation of service centers and the Florida Network. Generally, the funding from the Department of HRS covers seventy five percent or less of the actual costs for providing these services. Funding from governmental sources (federal, state, and local) accounted for 65 percent of the total cost of CINS/FINS services.

The Florida Network has continued to be very successful in raising money and in getting services donated from the private sector. Donated resources in FY 1991-92 include over 600 rooms of furniture donated by the Florida Hotel and Motel Association. Donated public service announcement productions and other public awareness materials, valued at over a half a million dollars, have continued to be aired by the Florida Cable Television Association and various local television stations during FY 1991-92. Donations of labor and building materials from the Florida Home Builders Association enabled the Network to complete the new construction or renovation of nine service centers throughout the state.

In 1989 the Florida Network established its 1-800-RUNAWAY statewide hotline for runaway and other youth in crisis. During FY 1991-92 the Network's hotline received 1,352 calls. This hotline is funded entirely by sources outside the department.

**Table 2-8: CINS/FINS SERVICES
DISTRICT GENERAL REVENUE EXPENDITURES
FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	DISTRICT EXPENDITURES	SERVICE CENTER	LOCATION
1	\$605,509	Currie House	Pensacola
2	\$632,924	Someplace Else Hidle House	Tallahassee Panama City
3	\$1,203,826	Interface Arnette House	Gainesville Ocala
4	\$1,523,298	Youth Crisis Center North Youth Crisis Center South B.E.A.C.H. House	Jacksonville Jacksonville Daytona
5	\$1,640,451	Runaway Alternative Project Youth and Family Alternatives Youth and Family Connection Youth and Family Alternatives	New Port Richey Spring Hill St. Petersburg Dade City
6	\$626,262	Haven W. Poe Runaway Center Youth and Family Alternatives	Tampa Lakeland
7	\$1,142,253	Crosswinds Family Services Project Boys Town of Central Florida	Merritt Island Orlando Sanford
8	\$709,094	Oasis Sarasota Family YMCA, Inc.	Ft. Myers Sarasota
9	\$404,935	Safe Harbor	West Palm Beach
10	\$823,288	Lippman Family Center Broward Family Center	Oakland Park Ft. Lauderdale
11	\$1,036,541	Miami Bridge Central Family PACT Florida Keys Children's Shelter Miami Bridge Homestead	Miami Miami Key West Homestead
	\$490,308	Florida Network of Youth and Family Services	Tallahassee
STATEWIDE	\$10,838,689		

Program Effectiveness

CINS/FINS Service Centers were available to all districts in FY 1991-92. The service centers varied in size and function and four programs offered only nonresidential services. Programs provided services to reunite the youth and family and to maintain the youth in their homes. The Florida Network providers placed 72.8 percent of the youth with their families at the termination of CINS/FINS Services.

A study of a small sample (approximately 3.5 percent of all youth terminated during the study period) indicated that, at six months to one year after release from CINS/FINS programs, 85.5 percent of the youth located were living at home or in another appropriate placement. While these data are promising, the sample size is too small to be representative of the population of youth terminating CINS/FINS Services. The variable length of time before follow-up leaves the data unclear for either a six month or 12 month follow-up. Future studies need to increase the sample size and follow each youth for the same period of time.

CINS/FINS Services appear to show a consistent improvement in keeping youth from entering or further penetrating the HRS Delinquency or Dependency Systems. During FY 1991-92, 19.3 percent were referred for a status or delinquency offense or were found to have been abused/neglected within six months after the termination of CINS/FINS Services. This represents a seven percentage point reduction from FY 1990-91 and a consistent decline since FY 1989-90 when the rate was 32.6 percent. It is possible that these reductions may be due in part to the addition of centralized intake. This is because when youth are referred directly to the Florida Network member agencies, they no longer enter the delinquency or dependency system and are not recorded in CIS.

During FY 1991-92 only 6.9 percent were adjudicated for a status or delinquency offense or were found to have been abused/neglected within six months. Adjudication rates were not available for previous years.

The CINS/FINS Services program has continued its transition during FY 1991-92 with four additional Florida Network service centers assuming centralized intake. Progress has been made in implementing the full continuum of services. Centralized Intake has been implemented in Districts 4, 5, 6, 7A, 10 and 14.

TABLE 2-R

**RUNAWAY AND TROUBLED YOUTH SERVICES
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92*	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM EXPANSION</p> <p>Implement with all deliberate speed the assumption of centralized intake responsibilities by Runaway and Troubled Youth Services. [CYF/Florida Network of Youth and Family Services]</p> <p>Data from service centers need to clearly identify funding sources and services received so that the true cost of the program can be derived. [CYF/Florida Network of Youth and Family Services]</p> <p>Close scrutiny needed to look at data by provider in combination with data from CINS/FINS Intake to determine extent of unmet need. [CYF Juvenile Justice Services]</p>	<p>In FY 1991-92 Centralized Intake services were implemented in Districts 5, 6, 7A and 10. Centralized intake is also operational in districts 4 and 10.</p> <p>No progress during FY 1991-92.</p> <p>No progress during FY 1991-92.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>Continue implementation of Centralized Intake. [Delinquency Services and The Florida Network]</p> <p>Future telephone follow-up studies need to increase the sample size and follow each youth for the same period of time. [Florida Network]</p> <p>Work is needed during the coming year on the definition of recidivism for this program. We need to develop mechanisms to follow youth who re-enter the Network Member agencies directly without going through HRS. Some youth who receive further services from the Network providers should not be considered recidivists while others should. This distinction needs further examination. [Delinquency Services and The Florida Network]</p>

CINS/FINS (Status Offender) Services

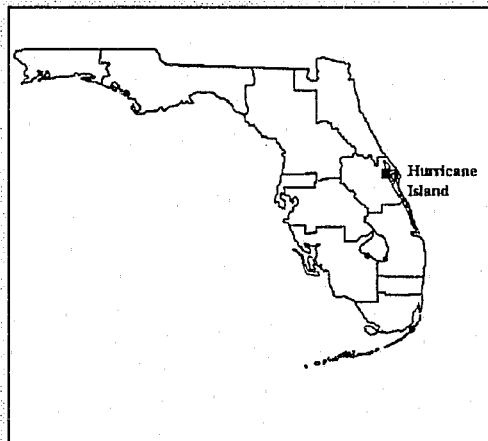
3. HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND

Program Description

Hurricane Island Outward Bound provides out-of-home placements for status offenders, or "Children in Need of Services/Families in Need of Services" (CINS/FINS). These are children referred to the Department for reasons of running away, habitual truancy from school or being beyond the control of their parents or guardians. An adjudication is not a prerequisite for placement; however, referrals must be initiated by HRS staff.

The Hurricane Island program is designed to rehabilitate status offenders by providing a strict physical regimen to instill self-discipline and confidence. Services consist of an 18-day wilderness course, a ten-day intensive follow-up with clients and their families, and completion of a community service project. Reality therapy is the technique most used in treatment. During the follow-up period, contracts are developed with the children and their families to establish new patterns of behavior. Parents must attend at least one parent meeting and a contracting session. They must also provide transportation to and from the program site. A minimum of six home contacts are required while the youth is in the program.

The department contracts for residential and follow-up treatment for 150 youth during the year. Both males and females 13 years or above from Hillsborough, Pinellas, Polk, Osceola, Brevard, Orange, Seminole and Volusia Counties may be accepted into the program. The program is located in Titusville.

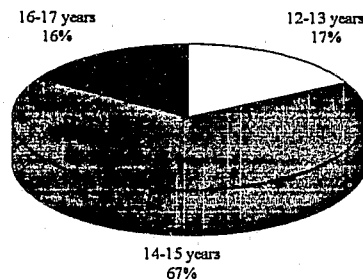


Population Profile

Table 3-1 shows demographic information for FY 1990-91 and FY 1991-92. Figure 3-1 shows the demographic information in percentages but reflects only FY 1991-92 information. The FY 1990-91 cohort is included because it is these clients for whom recidivism (follow-up) data are provided. Demographic data indicates that, based on the proportion of black youth in the CINS/FINS Intake population black youth continue to be under-represented in the Hurricane Island Outward Bound population. In fact, the proportion of black youth has decreased from 11 percent served in FY 1990-91 to 7 percent in FY 1991-92.

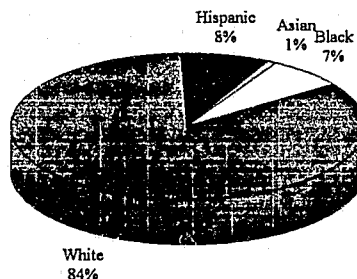
**Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1: HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND
POPULATION PROFILE OF CLIENTS SERVED IN FY 1990-91 AND FY 1991-92**

AGE GROUP	FY 1990-91		FY 1991-92	
	N	%	N	%
12-13 years	38	26.8	24	17.4
14-15 years	78	54.9	92	66.7
16-17 years	26	18.3	22	15.9
TOTAL	142	100.0	138	100.0



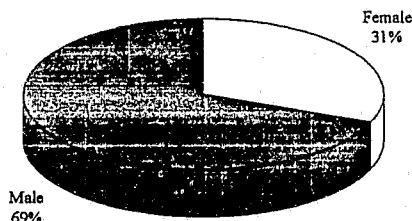
(FY 1991-92)

RACE	FY 1990-91		FY 1991-92	
	N	%	N	%
Black	16	11.3	10	7.2
White	119	83.8	116	84.1
Hispanic	6	4.2	11	8.0
Asian	1	0.7	1	0.7
TOTAL	142	100.0	138	100.0



(FY 1991-92)

SEX	FY 1990-91		FY 1991-92	
	N	%	N	%
Female	50	35.2	43	31.2
Male	92	64.8	95	68.8
TOTAL	142	100.0	138	100.0



(FY 1991-92)

Source: Memos: Hurricane Island Outward Bound School, July 1991 and September 1992

Client History

The majority of Hurricane Island Outward Bound status offender clients were referred for reasons relating to running away, truancy or being beyond parental control. Although Hurricane Island Outward Bound keeps no data on specific reasons for referral, most of the youth have multiple

problems relating to behavior, school problems, levels of maturity, academic achievement, and problems within their families. Of the 138 youth served by the program in the 1991-92 contract year, only 57 (41 percent) were at the correct grade level. Thirty (22 percent) of the status offenders in the program during 1991-92 contract year had diagnosed problems, e.g., emotionally handicapped and learning disabled.

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND PARTICIPANTS WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Successful completion means completing an 18-day wilderness course, a ten-day intensive follow-up period and a community service project as documented by the service provider.

- Of 138 youth beginning the course, 124 (or 90.0 percent) successfully completed the wilderness course, 111 (90.0 percent) of the 124 successfully completed the follow-up phase of the program.

Though the percentage successfully completing the wilderness phase is slightly lower than the 92.9 percent who completed the program in FY 1990-91, it remains much higher than in earlier years (FY 1988-89 and FY 1989-90).

Outcome 2

STATUS OFFENDERS WHO COMPLETE THE PROGRAM WILL NOT BE RE-REFERRED FOR A STATUS OR DELINQUENCY OFFENSE DURING THE YEAR FOLLOWING PROGRAM COMPLETION.

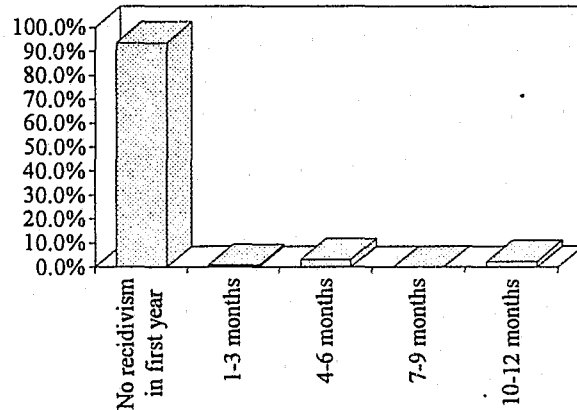
Definition: Recidivism is defined as re-involvement with the judicial system. Data were obtained from a contractor-conducted follow-up study of participants who successfully completed the program in FY 1990-91.

- Ninety-four percent (118) of the 126 youth successfully completing the Outward Bound program in FY 1990-91 had no further involvement with the judicial system.

Table 3-2 and Figure 3-2 provide data on the monthly intervals in which the eight youth recidivated. The type of re-involvement varied. All of the eight were charged with delinquent acts which included burglary (2), technical violation of Community Control (2), retail theft (1), auto theft (1), petit larceny (1), and other felony (1).

**Table 3-2 and Figure 3-2: HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR CLIENTS WHO HAD SUCCESSFULLY
COMPLETED THE PROGRAM DURING FY 1991-92**

RECIDIVISM BY MONTHLY INTERVALS	NUMBER	PERCENT
1-3 months	1	0.7
4-6 months	4	3.2
7-9 months	0	0.0
10-12 months	3	2.4
No recidivism in first year	118	93.7
TOTAL	126	100.0



Source: Hurricane Island Outward Bound School Review Report, October 1992

Program Cost

A total of \$360,874.82 from general revenue funds was expended for the Hurricane Island Outward Bound status offender program in FY 1991-92. Based on provision of service to 138 clients, the cost per client served was \$2,615.03. The cost per client is up from FY 1990-91 (\$2,541.23) because the funding available for this program remained virtually the same and the number of clients decreased from 142 to 138. In earlier years a cost per client day has been calculated based on the number of clients (138) multiplied by 28 days which is the projected length of stay in the program. This figure in FY 1991-92 was \$93.39 per client day. This is also higher than the cost calculated last year (\$90.76) for the reasons cited above.

Program Effectiveness

Hurricane Island Outward Bound provides an alternative short-term placement for status offenders who need to be out of their homes until a family crisis can be resolved or the youth learns more appropriate ways of behaving. While the 90.0 percent successful completion rate for FY 1991-92 was slightly lower than that for the previous year (92.9 percent), it remains high considering rates achieved in earlier years. The success rate relative to recidivism (no involvement with the judicial system) was higher, at 94.0 percent, than last year's 88.0 percent. Both outcomes indicate continued levels of program success, both in the short and long term. An increased effort is needed, however, to identify black youth in the status offender population who can benefit from participation in this program.

TABLE 3-R

**HURRICANE ISLAND OUTWARD BOUND
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

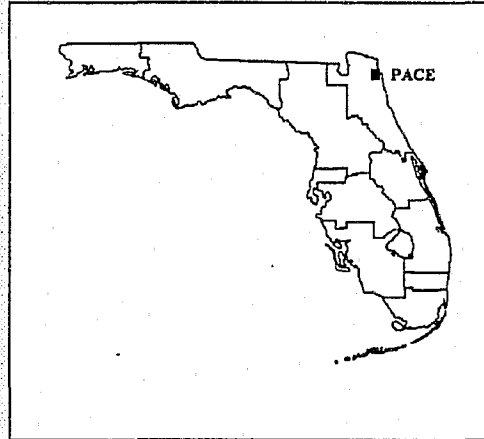
RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>This is an effective program for status offenders and should be maintained.</p>	<p>The program was maintained.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>This is an effective program for status offenders and should be maintained.</p> <p>A more concerted effort needs to be made in identifying black status offenders who can benefit from this program. [HRS Districts 5, 6, 7, 12 and 14 and Hurricane Island]</p>

Source: The update information on progress toward recommendations was obtained from Program Specialists.

4. PRACTICAL AND CULTURAL EDUCATION (PACE) CENTER FOR GIRLS

Program Description

The PACE Center for Girls in Jacksonville is a nonresidential program which serves female status offenders, delinquents and dependents ages 14-18 years in Duval County. The program aims to prevent juvenile delinquency, status offenses, school dropouts, foster care placements and teen pregnancies. Emphasis is placed on helping young women strengthen family relationships, improve personal and academic functioning and obtain a high school diploma. Referrals to the program come through parents, public school personnel, HRS counselors and juvenile judges. The program has grown from a capacity of 40 to its current capacity of 60 slots.



PACE staff prepare individual treatment plans which contain short and long-term educational, social and personal goals. Progress is documented weekly. Program participants are required to pursue completion of a high school diploma. The PACE accredited high school program includes remedial, high school credit, GED and college preparation classes. It is affiliated with the high school completion program at the Florida Community College in Jacksonville (FCCJ). Treatment services include a five-part Life Management component comprised of classes in Independent Living, Art/Drama, Parenting, Health/Physical Education and Career Development. Individual, group and family counseling services are also provided.

Each PACE student is required to participate in a minimum of two different community service projects while enrolled. Community involvement may range from volunteering at a nursing home to participating in a city wide clean-up campaign. Students who successfully complete PACE leave the program with either a high school diploma, a job or plans for further education. Those who complete the PACE program without earning a diploma are registered in the FCCJ high school credit diploma program to continue work on their diploma. Follow-up services are offered to students for a period of three years after graduation.

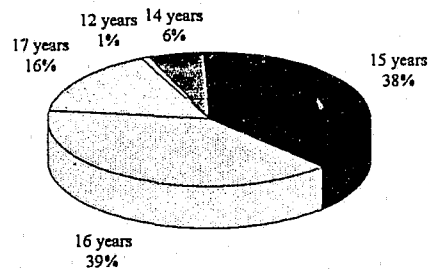
Population Profile

Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1 provide data on the total served at the PACE Center for Girls in Jacksonville along with data on the age and race of PACE students admitted during FY 1991-92. The number of students served by PACE during the fiscal year increased to 164 as compared to a total of 148 during FY 1990-91. In fact, the number served by PACE has increased in each of the last three years, as has the average daily population (ADP). The ADP during Fiscal Year 1991-92 was 54.6 females (12,628 child days divided by 231 service days).¹ Comparatively, the ADP during FY 1990-91 was 45.7. The average length of stay was slightly lower at 7.3 months.² The average was 7.9 months for FY 1990-91. The average length of stay for unsuccessful releases (3.1 months) was the same as for FY 1990-91.³

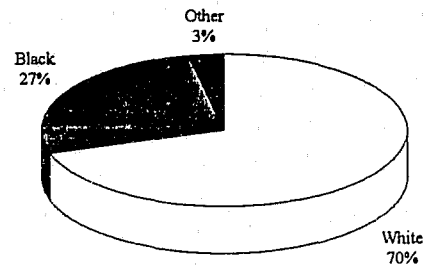
Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1:
PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS
POPULATION PROFILE (ADMISSIONS DURING FY 1991-92)

TOTAL SERVED	NUMBER
Beginning Count	57
Admissions	107
TOTAL	164

AGE AT ENTRANCE	NUMBER	PERCENT
12 years	1	0.9
14 years	6	5.6
15 years	41	38.3
16 years	42	39.3
17 years	17	15.9
TOTAL	107	100.0



RACE AT ENTRANCE	NUMBER	PERCENT
White	75	70.1
Black	29	27.0
Other	3	2.9
TOTAL	107	100.0

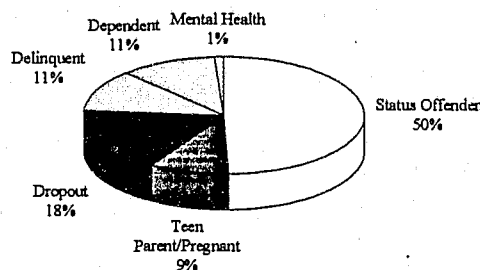


Source: PACE Annual Report for FY 1991-92

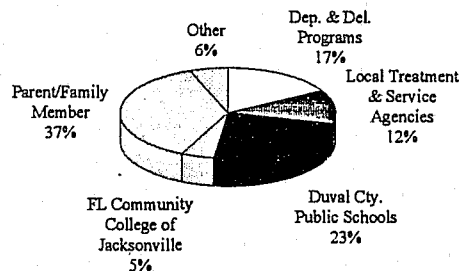
Table 4-2 and Figure 4-2 provide client history data on the reasons for referrals and the sources of referral for all admissions during FY 1991-92. Status offenders account for about half (49.5 percent) of admissions during the year.

Table 4-2 and Figure 4-2:
PACE CENTER FOR GIRLS
CLIENT HISTORY (ADMISSIONS DURING FY 1991-92)

REASON FOR REFERRAL	NUMBER	PERCENT
Status Offender	53	49.5
Truant (51)		
Runaway (4)		
Ungovernable (7)		
Teen Parent/Pregnant	10	9.3
Dropout	19	17.8
Delinquent	12	11.2
Dependent (Protective Services or Foster Care)	12	11.2
Mental Health	1	1.0
TOTAL	107	100.0



SOURCE OF REFERRAL	NUMBER	PERCENT
HRS Dependency and Delinquency Programs	18	16.8
Local Treatment and Service Agencies	13	12.1
Duval Cty. Public Schools	25	23.4
Florida Community College of Jacksonville	5	4.7
Parent/Family Member	40	37.4
Other	6	5.6
TOTAL	107	100.0



Source: PACE Annual Report for FY 1991-92

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

PACE PARTICIPANTS WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Successful completion means: completion of all five Life Management classes; completion of two community service projects; maintenance of a 92 percent attendance rate; demonstration of improved academic functioning; and completion of academic testing. Data were obtained from the program's annual report.

- Seventy percent of those released from PACE during FY 1991-92 successfully completed the program.

There were 20 more females successfully completing the PACE program in FY 1991-92 than in the preceding fiscal year; a 32 percent increase in the number of successful completions. The successful completion rate was slightly higher at 70 percent. Eighty-two of the 117 young women (70 percent) released from PACE during FY 1991-92 successfully completed the program. Sixty-two of the 91 young women (68 percent) released from PACE during FY 1990-91 successfully completed the program. Thirty-five females were unsuccessful releases for the following reasons: lack of attendance (20), runaway (6), incompatible behavior (7), and two for drugs/alcohol.

Outcome 2

PACE PARTICIPANTS WILL IMPROVE THEIR ACADEMIC FUNCTIONING DURING PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Academic functioning means skills related to the achievement of a high school diploma (GED or high school credit).

- Forty-one (50 percent) of the students successfully completing the program obtained a high school diploma while at PACE.

There was a substantial increase in the number and percentage of young women completing the PACE program with a high school diploma in FY 1991-92. Forty-one (50 percent) of the successful releases in FY 1991-92 earned a diploma while at PACE compared to 23 (37.1 percent) during FY 1990-91. In addition to preparing for the GED exam, students at PACE can take coursework to earn credits toward their high school diploma through the Florida Community College of Jacksonville (FCCJ). During FY 1991-92, eight of the forty-one diplomas earned were credit diplomas.

Of the 41 students who obtained their diploma during FY 1991-92, 20 (48.8 percent) entered employment, seven (17.1 percent) entered college, ten (24.4 percent) entered vocational school and four were not placed at exit.⁴

The 41 graduates who did not earn diplomas did show improvement in their academic functioning while at PACE. Thirty-two earned high school credits ranging from .5 to 23.0. (According to PACE staff, six credits equal one grade level.) The other nine, according to PACE, were remedial students who showed improvement in their remedial skills.

Outcome 3

THOSE WHO ENTER PACE AND DO NOT EARN THEIR DIPLOMAS WILL CONTINUE WITH THE FCCJ HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY PROGRAM (GED OR CREDIT) UPON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAM.

Definition: PACE maintains computerized enrollment, exit, and follow-up data on each client served. The data were provided through the program's annual report.

- Twenty-eight (68.3 percent) of the successful completions who did not earn diplomas re-enrolled in the FCCJ high school credit or GED diploma programs.

It is the expectation of PACE that students successfully completing the program without a diploma will continue to work on their diploma through FCCJ. The PACE program is designed to facilitate this transition. In FY 1991-92, twenty-eight (68.3 percent) of the 41 young women successfully completing PACE without a diploma re-enrolled at FCCJ.⁵ The percentage was 66.7 percent the preceding year.

Five (12.2 percent) of those completing the program in FY 1991-92 without a diploma returned to public school. Eight (19.5 percent) did not pursue their diploma at the time of their exit. The percentage not pursuing their diploma after release is an improvement on the rate for the preceding fiscal year. In FY 1990-91, 30.8 percent did not continue to work toward their diploma. The difference is most attributable to the fact that a larger percentage returned to public school. Returning to public school is not really a goal of the program as students cannot get credit for the work done at PACE when they do. Six of the eight young women not pursuing a diploma upon completion of PACE did enter vocational training programs. Three enrolled in the Job Corps; two in FCCJ clerical training; and one enrolled in cosmetology school.

Do those successfully completing the PACE program without a diploma eventually obtain their high school diploma? PACE tracked the 39 young women who graduated in FY 1990-91 without a diploma for one year to determine if they eventually earned their diploma. Four (15 percent) of the 27 graduates entering FCCJ upon completing PACE earned their diploma during the year following their graduation from PACE. Twelve were still enrolled in FCCJ after one year. The lone female entering vocational school after graduating without a diploma earned her diploma during the following year and three of the eight not enrolling in school at graduation subsequently entered the FCCJ program and earned their diploma within the year. All total, eight (21 percent) of PACE's 39 successful graduates in FY 1990-91 without a diploma earned their diploma during the year following release.

Outcome 4

THOSE WHO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PACE PROGRAM WILL HAVE NO STATUS OFFENSE OR DELINQUENCY REFERRALS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF PROGRAM COMPLETION.

Definition: HRS District 4 assisted PACE staff in gathering follow-up data by providing information from CIS face sheets on delinquency referrals following program completion. Data were gathered on FY 1990-91 releases to allow for a one year follow-up period on all releases. Data were not available on status offense or abuse/neglect referrals.

- Only 8.1 percent of the participants who successfully completed PACE received a delinquency referral within one year of program completion.

Four (8.1 percent) of the 62 successful completions in FY 1990-91 received a delinquency referral during the year following completion of the program. The percentage was about the same as for

the preceding fiscal year, 7.8 percent in FY 1989-90. As was the case last year, follow-up data were not available on status offenses or other dependency referrals during the year following successful completion of the program.

In conducting the follow-up on delinquency referrals, it was found that 21 percent of the successful completions had a delinquency referral prior to admission to PACE. None had a delinquency referral while enrolled in PACE.

Of the 29 unsuccessful releases from PACE during FY 1990-91, four (13.8 percent) had an HRS delinquency referral during the twelve months following their release from PACE. Two (6.9 percent) had delinquency referrals while enrolled in PACE.

Program Cost

The PACE Center for Girls, during FY 1991-92, expended \$180,380 in general revenue funds awarded by HRS for the operation of its program.⁶ This is the same allocation as for the preceding fiscal year. HRS funds PACE at a rate of \$17.43 per client service day; which is based on 45 slots and an average length of stay of six months. HRS funded only 40 percent of the total PACE budget of \$455,111 during FY 1991-92. PACE also received 37 percent of its funding from Florida Community College of Jacksonville, 10 percent from the city of Jacksonville, five percent from a one year HUD grant and eight percent from private donations.

Based on the general revenue funding provided by HRS and the actual number of child care days (12,628), the cost per child per day to HRS was \$14.28 as compared to \$17.06 during the preceding fiscal year. The cost per case decreased from \$4,111 during FY 1990-91 to \$3,113 during FY 1991-92.⁷

Program Effectiveness

While the PACE Center for Girls performed favorably last year (FY 1990-91) in working with troubled females, its performance was even more improved during FY 1991-92. In addition to achieving higher percentages of success on most outcomes, there was a substantial increase in the number served. The total served increased by 11 percent from 148 in FY 1990-91 to 164 in FY 1991-92. The program has increased its capacity in each of the last three fiscal years from 40 slots to its current total of 60 slots.

The number of successful completions (82) in FY 1991-92 was a 32 percent increase over the total of 62 for FY 1990-91. The successful completion rate was also higher at 70 percent (68 percent in FY 1990-91).

There was a substantial increase during FY 1991-92 in the number and percentage of young women successfully completing the PACE program with a high school diploma. Half (50 percent, 41 students) of the successful releases earned their diploma in FY 1991-92 while just more than a third (37 percent, 23 students) of the successful completions in FY 1990-91 obtained their high school diploma while at PACE.

It is the expectation of PACE that students successfully completing the program without a high school diploma will continue to work on their diploma in the FCCJ high school or GED diploma programs. In FY 1991-92, 68.3 percent of successful completions without a diploma re-enrolled in the FCCJ program upon release. This is slightly higher than the 66.7 percent in FY 1990-91. Twenty-one percent of the young women completing the PACE program without a diploma obtained their diploma within a year of their release from PACE. Most of these were through the FCCJ program.

A first time one year follow-up study completed by PACE and HRS District 4 last year found that only 7.8 percent of those successfully completing the program received a delinquency referral during the year following their release. This year's study achieved similar results with only 8.1 percent receiving a delinquency referral during the twelve months following completion of the PACE program.

As a result of increasing the number of children served, the number successfully completing the program, and the average length of stay with no additional cost to HRS, PACE was able to reduce substantially the cost to HRS per child day and per child served. During FY 1993-94, the department should consider expanding the program to other districts, especially those districts which are in need of services for females.

NOTES

¹Source: *PACE Annual Report for FY 1991-92*

²*Ibid.*

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶Source: *SAMAS*

⁷The cost per case was computed by multiplying the cost per child per day by the average length of stay in days for successful completions.

TABLE 4-R

**PRACTICAL AND CULTURAL EDUCATION (PACE) CENTER FOR GIRLS
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>The program continued to perform favorably on outcomes during 1990-91. The number of successful completions and diplomas earned remained high.</p>	<p>PACE achieved substantial increases in the number served, successful completions, and diplomas earned.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>The program continued to improve on already favorable performance. During FY 1991-92, the program served more clients and achieved higher success rates on outcomes at no additional cost to HRS.</p> <p>During FY 1993-94, the department should consider expanding the program to other districts, especially those districts which are in need of services for females. [Delinquency Services]</p>

Chapter V

PREVENTION AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS

PREVENTION AND DIVERSION SERVICES: This area includes programs designed to prevent the need for more intensive services. The three programs included in this group are:

- o Intensive Learning Alternatives Program (ILAP, a joint HRS/School District program in D6)
- o Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program (JJDP, a federally-funded state-wide program which funds demonstration projects)
- o Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP) statewide

ILAP is a school-based prevention program which uses HRS counselors to work with the students and their families. The program provides an enriched academic curriculum as well as counseling and casework services. **JJDP** funds locally-developed prevention projects, in addition to its federally mandated role in monitoring the treatment of juveniles in the justice system. Fifteen of the 16 prevention projects are school-based.

JASP offers an alternative to handling juvenile offenders judicially by providing diversion and dispositional alternatives to Community Control and commitment programs. It provides community service, counseling and/or restitution tailored to individual needs and the offense committed.

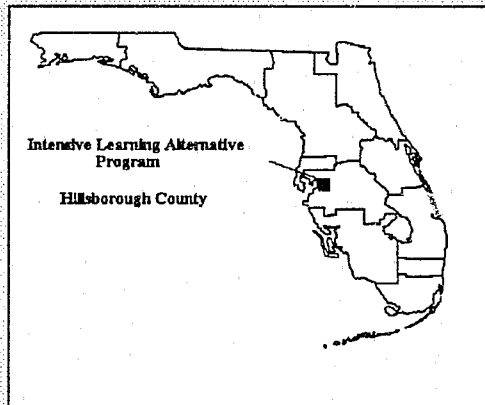
Prevention and Diversion Services

5. INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (ILAP)

Program Description

The Intensive Learning Alternatives Program (ILAP) is designed to reduce the number of delinquency, status offense and dependency referrals and to improve school attendance and performance among participants. This program is an interagency joint venture between HRS and the Hillsborough County School System.

ILAP is a "back to basics" program for middle or junior high school students. Classroom size is limited to 18 students and teachers individualize instruction. A counselor provides group counseling and social skills education and works with individual students and their families. Students remain in the program until improvement is noted, but no longer than one school year. Both the student and parent agree to participation in the program.



Students are selected for ILAP primarily through the Dean's Office with ILAP teacher and counselor input. Students who are disruptive, disinterested or unsuccessful are eligible for the program. These are typically students with multiple problems but who fall through the cracks in qualifying for existing special education programs.

Students are usually failing, do not attend school regularly, present behavior problems or have family problems which inhibit academic performance.

ILAP served 24 out of 26 junior high schools in Hillsborough County during the 1991-92 school year. In FY 1990-91, ILAP expanded to two units at eight out of 24 junior high schools (Adams, Buchanan, Dowdell, Monroe, Tomlin, Turkey Creek, Van Buren and Webb). Each class has its own teacher but shares an HRS counselor. The total number of ILAP classes in 1991-92 was 32.

Funding for ILAP comes from two sources: HRS and the Hillsborough County School System. The school system contracts with HRS to hire and supervise 17 counselors and one secretary. HRS provides funding for seven additional counselors and a supervisor. The school system also uses alternative education funding for teachers' salaries, instructional materials and other school-related expenses. This program is one of the few examples of an interagency joint venture.

Population Profile

The total served by ILAP was 787 students. As part of this study, HRS records were checked to determine whether students in the program had ever been found to be delinquent or dependent; 69.5 percent had no such record while 30.5 percent had an active or inactive dependency or delinquency case. However, this underestimates somewhat how many youth have been involved with HRS. Youth could have received intake services and "were closed after counseling," or "referred to another agency," etc., and they would not have been counted. Approximately one-third have been found to be delinquent or dependent. Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1 provides population profile data on the students served by ILAP during FY 1991-92.

Table 5-1 and Figure 5-1:
**INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (ILAP)
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92**

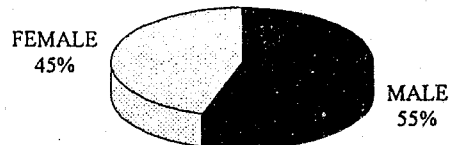
TOTAL SERVED	787
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AVERAGE AGE	14.2
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AVERAGE GRADE LEVEL	8.0
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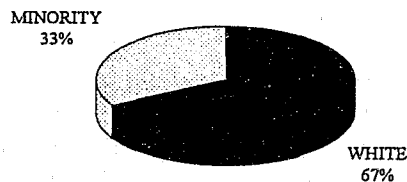
	NUMBER	PERCENT
REPEATED 1 OR MORE GRADES	457	58.0

SEX	NUMBER	PERCENT
FEMALE	353	45.0
MALE	434	55.0
TOTAL	787	100.0



(Continued on next page)

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE	525	67.0
MINORITY	262	33.0
TOTAL	787	100.0



Source: *Intensive Learning Alternatives Program, Summary of Statistics for the 1991-92 School Year*
 * Minority includes Black, Hispanic, Asian and Native American.

Referrals for law violations during the previous year numbered 227. There were 113 dependency referrals. Most students' involvement in the program related to school problems; i.e., suspensions, absences and dean referrals for misbehavior. In the year prior to placement in ILAP, the participating students had a combined total of 3,212 discipline referrals, were absent 20,756 days during the year and had 834 suspensions from school. Their school history reflected their need for an alternative to the regular classroom.

Demographic characteristics of ILAP students have remained stable. The average age and average grade level in school remain virtually unchanged: average age was 14.2 in both years and average grade level rose from 7.9 to 8.0 in FY 1991-92. The percent who repeated one or more grades dropped from 62 percent in FY 1990-91 to 58 percent in FY 1991-92. There is a trend for a higher percentage of ILAP students to be minority students: 26 percent minority in 1988-89, 28 percent minority in 1989-90, 31 percent minority in 1990-91 and 33 percent in 1991-92. Minority students are over-represented, according to their percentage in the population (non-white children make up 20.9 percent of the population of children in Hillsborough County in the 10-17 age group). However, their dropout rate has traditionally been higher than that of whites. The dropout rate for males has also been traditionally higher than that of females. Over-representation to an even greater extent for both minorities and males might be a reasonable expectation.

Program Data

A student's length of stay in ILAP varied from a single, nine-week grading period to a full school year. An average length of stay has not been calculated. Students return to the regular classroom setting as soon as possible.

One of the important features of ILAP is the counselor involvement with students and their families outside the educational setting. According to the "ILAP Summary of Statistics for 1991/92 School Year", a total of 7,851 field or home contacts were made during the year. This represented an average of 9.9 contacts per ILAP student and includes contacts with the student away from school and with their parents at home or at school. This compares to 8,341 field visits last year or an average of 10.3 visits per student. This amounts to .62 less visits per student less than last year, probably an insignificant difference.

Outcome Measurement

Aggregate information on ILAP students which was reported at the end of each nine-week grading period and information in the "ILAP Summary of Statistics for 1991/92 School Year" was used in assessing the achievement of the following outcomes.

Outcome 1

ILAP PARTICIPANTS WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

Definition: "Successful" completion of the program indicates that the student has met all goals established for him/her. "Partially successful" indicates that the student has met some of the goals. Students not meeting any goals are designated as "unsuccessful."

- Of the 787 students enrolled in FY 1991-92, 444 completed the program successfully, a successful completion rate of 56 percent. Twenty-three percent were partially successful (179 students).
- The remaining students moved away (three percent or 26 students) or failed to meet the criteria for successful program completion (18 percent or 138 students).

During the 1986/87 and 1987/88 school years, ILAP only classified students as "successful" or "unsuccessful." In the 1988/89 school year the school board requested that the program report on those who were "partially successful" or who met some of the goals. Thus the number of "successful" students fell in 1988/89 since the students now were divided into two categories instead of one. The percentage of successful students has been relatively stable from school year 1988/89 to the present, ranging from 56 to 60 percent.

Outcome 2

ILAP PARTICIPANTS WILL NOT BE ABUSED, NEGLECTED OR INCUR DELINQUENCY REFERRALS DURING THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Information on the ILAP student in the school year prior to entering the program was collected by the program. This included the history of law violations and dependency referrals. The program continued to track referrals during program participation. The program has set an expected reduction of 50 percent. Information was obtained from the "ILAP Summary of Statistics for 1991/92 School Year."

- Delinquency referrals were reduced by 72 percent.
- Referrals for abuse or neglect were reduced 51 percent.

Table 5-2 contains comparisons with program objectives.

Table 5-2:
INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM
SUMMARY OF ILAP STATISTICS REFLECTING EFFECTIVENESS
IN ACHIEVING OUTCOME RELATED GOALS FOR FY 1991-92

PROBLEM AREAS	1990-91 REGULAR CLASSROOM	1991-92 ILAP CLASSROOM	1991-92 PERCENT REDUCTION	1990-91 PERCENT REDUCTION	PROGRAM OBJECTIVE: PERCENT REDUCTION
Delinquency Referrals*	227	63	72.0	72.0	50.0
Abuse/Neglect Referrals*	113	55	51.0	90.0	50.0
Absences	20,756	11,413	45.0	47.0	50.0
Suspensions	834	512	39.0	43.0	25.0
Suspension Days	3,149	1,951	38.0	46.0	--
Discipline Referrals	3,212	1,312	59.0	59.0	50.0

Source: Intensive Learning Alternatives Program, Summary of Statistics for the 1991-92 School Year

* These data are obtained from the Client Information System of HRS.

The reduction in referrals to HRS were substantial. Delinquency referrals were reduced by 72 percent (from 227 referrals in the year prior to ILAP to 63 referrals during ILAP participation). Dependency referrals were reduced by 51 percent (from 113 referrals in the year prior to ILAP to 55 referrals during ILAP participation).

Status offense referrals have also been reported in the past but are not reported this year. The information was unobtainable because status offenders are most often served by contracted CINS/FINS programs and are not systematically entered on CIS.

Outcome 3

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND PERFORMANCE AMONG ILAP PARTICIPANTS WILL IMPROVE.

Definition: The program reported pre-program and during-program comparisons on school attendance, suspensions, dean referrals, and grade point averages in the "ILAP Summary of Statistics for 1991/92 School Year." The program has set a goal of reducing absences and discipline referrals by 50 percent and suspensions by 25 percent.

- 45 percent reduction in the number of absences between the 1990-91 school year versus the 1991-92 school year.
- 39 percent reduction in the number of suspensions.
- 59 percent reduction in the number of discipline referrals.
- Grade point averages rose from 1.3 to 2.1.

ILAP was able to alter students' behaviors and reduce the problems which had led to their referral to the program. Table 5-2 summarizes the changes made. Substantial reductions in all problem

areas were shown. Grade averages rose from 1.3 (a D average) to 2.1 (a C average).

There is no information available to determine whether changes are short-lived, only occurring while the student participates in ILAP; or if the changes have a longer-lasting effect on the student's behavior in school as well as academic performance and on future involvement with the department's Children and Family Services programs and Delinquency Services Programs. This is a needed addition to data collection.

In previous years standardized achievement test scores in reading and math have been reported. However, the county no longer requires such tests for these students; therefore, this information is no longer available.

Program Cost

Expenditures for ILAP in Hillsborough County amounted to \$810,985 from general revenue and contract funding. In addition, \$16,102 was incurred by this program as an administrative cost, bringing the total expenditures to \$827,087. The contract from Hillsborough County provided \$493,078. HRS supplied \$317,907, plus the \$16,102 service charge, a total of \$334,009. The \$16,102 administrative cost involved a service charge required by the state for administrative costs for grant funding. An exemption has been applied for since this was a grant from one state agency to another. However, the charge was paid in FY 1991-92.

Divided by the 787 students in the program, this represented a cost of \$1,050.94 per student. The net cost per student to HRS is \$424.41. This represents an increase in cost per student over FY 1990-91 when the cost per student was \$939 per student. It is, however, much lower than the year before (FY 1989-90) when the cost was \$1164 per student.

Program Effectiveness

The Intensive Learning Alternatives Program (ILAP) has continued to demonstrate a substantial positive effect on participants in the program. ILAP represents an interagency partnership where HRS works with the school system of Hillsborough County to affect behaviors which are problems for the school system as well as behavior which requires HRS intervention. Excellent documentation is provided on the effects of the program.

HRS intervention was substantially reduced while students were in the program. Delinquency referrals were down 72 percent from the year prior to ILAP and dependency referrals were down 51 percent. Reductions were also seen in school absences (45 percent), school suspensions (39 percent) and discipline referrals (59 percent). Grade averages rose from 1.3 ("D" average) to 2.1 ("C" average).

Status offense referrals are not reported in the ILAP report this year. The numbers of status offense referrals have been so small in the past two years (24 and 27 referrals) that the analysis was not meaningful. The current procedure is for status offenders to go directly to CINS/FINS programs which do not register their clients on CIS. Since so many status offenders are not systematically entered on CIS, the information was unobtainable.

This program provides excellent documentation of the effect of the program on student behavior and HRS involvement. However, it would strengthen this documentation to provide follow-up information on participants after they leave the program. As it stands now, the long-term effects of the program cannot be determined from the information available. A follow-up procedure should be devised whereby students leaving the program are tracked for one year after to see if the number of absences, discipline referrals, etc. remains lower. A special study which tracks a cohort of students for three to five years would also be helpful. The program indicates that an extra staff person would probably be needed to conduct this study.

At the present time, individual client information is not computerized to allow for sophisticated statistical analysis. If the program continues to expand, consideration should be given to developing a database to retain client information. Analysis could then be done on such things as the relationship between length of stay in the program, the frequency of contact with the counselor and the student's success in the program.

This program has demonstrated yearly success in lowering the amount of HRS involvement with participants in the program. JJP would do well to consider initiating the establishment of programs in other school systems around the state. A program such as ILAP seems an excellent choice to become part of the HRS/Department of Education (DOE) initiative on "Full-Service Schools." Full-service schools will co-locate HRS services (such as Food Stamps, AFDC) in the schools. ILAP counselors would be a further extension of HRS services.

In preparation for a Legislative Budget Request to expand, research should be conducted to look at school-based programs which serve the same population as ILAP but which do not use HRS counselors. The impact of these programs on HRS referrals should be determined. Such research would ascertain whether the use of HRS counselors is pivotal in achieving reductions in referrals to HRS or whether the same results can be achieved simply by improving a student's performance and behavior in school. The Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Programs, which are federally funded, have school-based programs which could be compared to ILAP.

In conclusion, ILAP is an effective program which is able to demonstrate its impact on HRS referrals and problem school behavior. It is worthy of being expanded to other school systems and should be considered for inclusion in the HRS/Department of Education initiative to establish full-service schools. However, it would be helpful to have research which determines whether programs similar to ILAP that do not incorporate HRS counselors in the program design also decrease HRS referrals. Superficial comparison indicates that they do not.

NOTES

1 Source: JJP FY 1991-92 Expenditures by Program Component Report for outcome evaluation purposes. It should be noted that the Hillsborough County school system also provides money for this program.

TABLE 5-R

**INTENSIVE LEARNING ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM (ILAP)
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM EXPANSION</p> <p>HRS should consider expanding this program to other school systems, especially those developing full-service schools which will co-locate HRS services on school sites. [CYF Juvenile Justice Services]</p> <p>As preparation to expansion, HRS should fund a special study to review the success of programs counselors to determine the relative impact on HRS referrals. [CYF Juvenile Justice Services]</p> <p>Follow-up study is needed to show the program's effectiveness over time.</p> <p>A one-year follow-up of school and HRS records should be instituted. [Intensive Learning Alternatives Program]</p> <p>Consideration should be given to constructing a database with client-level data. These data would allow more sophisticated understanding of the impact of the program. [Intensive Learning Alternatives Program]</p>	<p>There were no significant changes in the way this program is run or in the kinds of data collected in FY 1991-92.</p>	<p>PROGRAM EXPANSION</p> <p>This program continues to be one of the most successful and should be replicated in other locations. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Research is needed on two crucial areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The role of the HRS counselor in the success of this program. [Delinquency Services/JJDP] 2. The effectiveness of the program in changing behavior after students leave the program. Follow-up needs to be conducted to determine the success of the students after leaving the program. [Intensive Learning Alternatives Program]

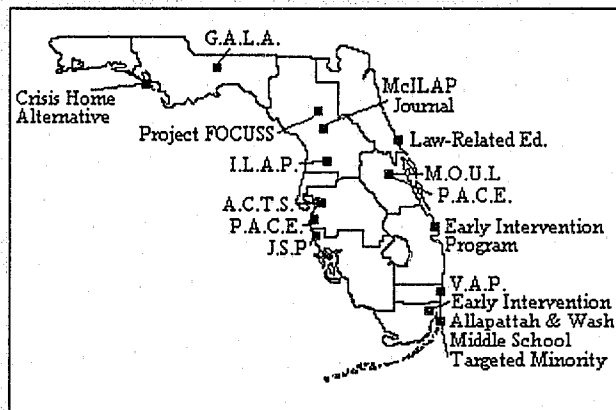
Source: The update information on progress toward recommendations was obtained from Program Specialists.

Prevention and Diversion Services

6. JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (JJDP)

Program Description

On the basis of states' relative population of people under eighteen, the U.S. Department of Justice is authorized by the 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to make grants to states to assist in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating and evaluating projects for the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion,



treatment and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system. The Act's initial concept and continued philosophy emphasizes prevention, but concerns about the experiences of juveniles in the states' juvenile justice systems led to amendments that mandate state compliance with four key provisions in order for states to maintain eligibility for the federal grants:

- No juvenile status offender (Children in Need of Services in Florida) can be placed in a secure institution, except that a status offender may be placed in a secure detention facility if found in contempt for violating the terms of a court order and full due process is afforded;
- Total sight and sound separation between delinquents and adults held in the same facility;
- The removal of all juveniles from adult secure facilities, except those juveniles transferred to adult court by direct file, waiver, or grand jury indictment against whom criminal felony charges have been filed, and juveniles previously found to have committed an offense as an adult; and,
- Existence of a system for monitoring jails, detention facilities, and nonsecure facilities for compliance with the federal act.

On July 1, 1988, responsibility for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention program was transferred to the HRS Children, Youth and Family Services Program Office from the Florida Department of Community Affairs, which had managed the program since 1979. A

(continued from previous page)

state plan to bring Florida into compliance with the JDDP Act was developed with the assistance of the federal OJJDP staff, HRS and the Governor's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee. Florida JJDP distributes federal funds in response to proposals by community organizations and local government agencies. JJDP funded projects in five program areas in FY1991-92. These program areas were: School-Based Early Intervention Programs in High Crime Areas, Prevention of Inappropriate Placements In and Removal of Juveniles From Adult Jails, Community-based Services for American Indian Youth, Community-based Services to Reduce the Overrepresentation of Minority Youth, and Public Awareness and Information Dissemination.

Outcome Measurement

Tables 6-1 through 6-16 describe each client-based project. The tables list the program's name, the service provider, contract period, provide population profile data, and give a brief program description. Client outcomes and other outcomes are listed where available, varying from program to program as specified in the applicable contract and proposal.

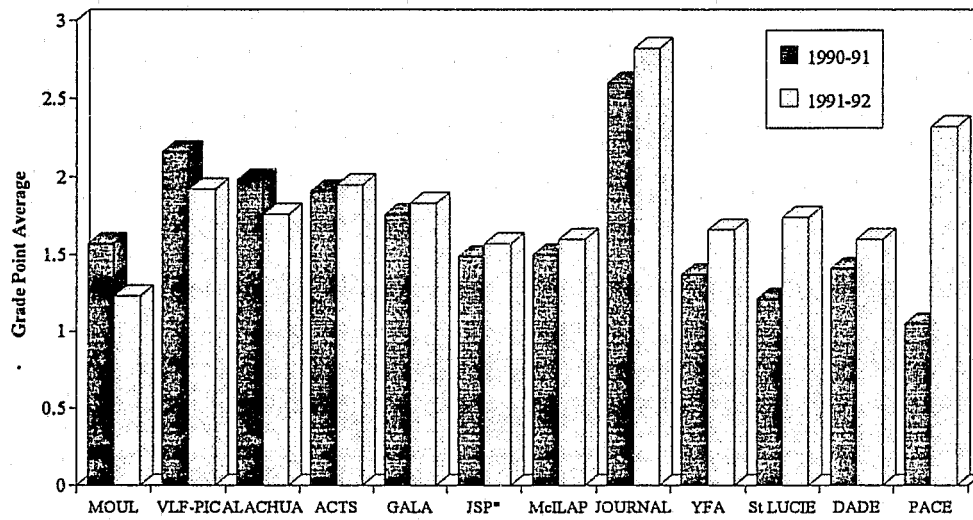
Fifteen of the sixteen JJDP projects covered here were funded by the School-Based Early Intervention Programs in High Crime Areas RFP, and employed client-based outcome evaluation measures which usually were calculations of mean scores for selected performance indicators to measure program effectiveness. Scores reflecting the previous 1990-91 school year (baseline period) were compared to the 1991-92 school year (contract period). A t-test was used where appropriate to compute and determine statistically significant differences between the two periods. The effectiveness of the school-based programs was determined by using some of the following performance indicators in each specific program.

- Academic grade point average
- Number of out-of-school suspension days
- Number of days absent from school
- Number of delinquency and/or CINS referrals to HRS

Use of these performance indicators in these programs implied that a positive client-based outcome would be shown through significant differences in the clients' mean scores between the baseline and the contract periods. These measures allow the programs to be compared to a degree, especially on the question of program impact. The charts below display the programs' mean scores for absences, suspension days and grades, ranked in order from left to right according to the degree and direction of change between the baseline and contract periods.

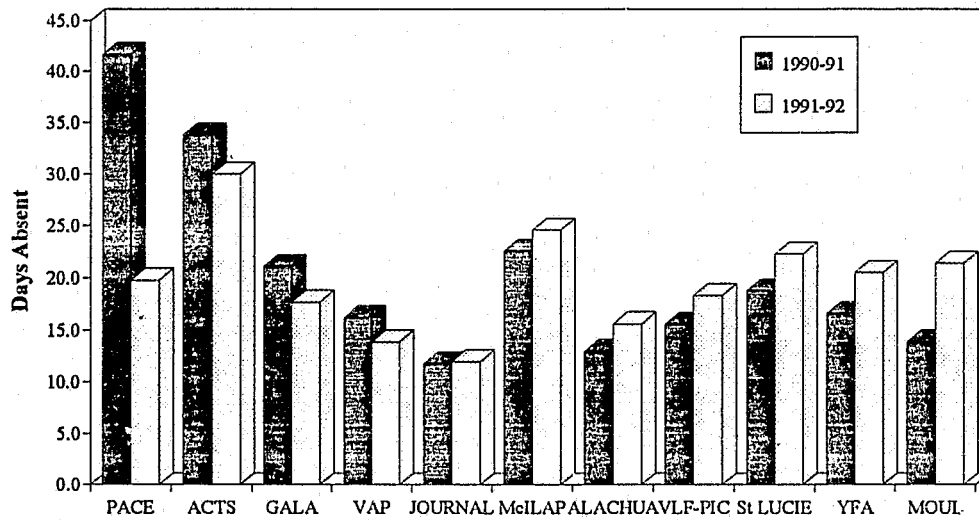
Figure 6-1:
**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
 FOR SCHOOL YEARS: 1990-91 AND 1991-92**

Grade Point Average

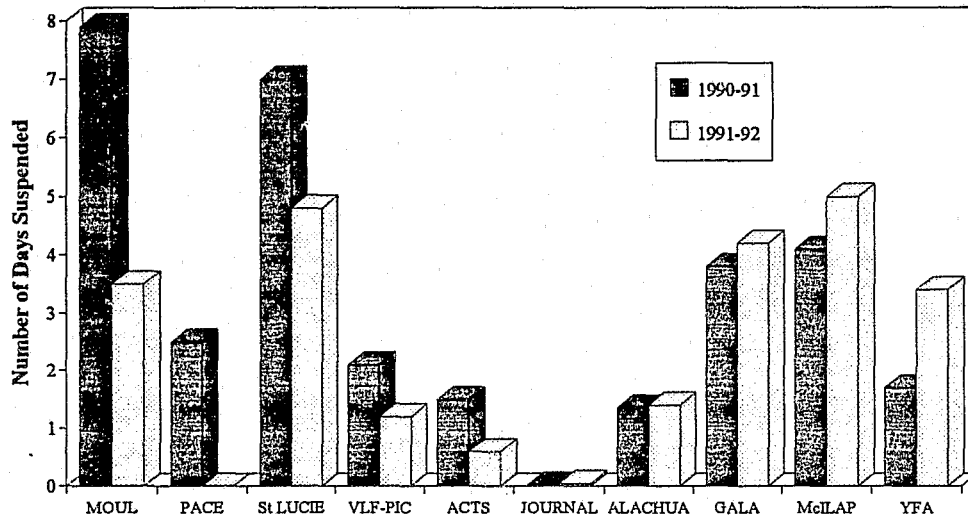


* Pre-and post Program 1991-92 grade point average

Days Absent



Days Suspended



All the programs were also evaluated for any impact on delinquency referrals to HRS among their clients. All funded client-based programs cited a reduced referral rate as one of the primary benefits of program implementation or continuation. As shown in Tables 1-16, this claim was not always substantiated; in fact, checks of HRS referral records showed that while some program populations had a reduced rate of referral during and after program enrollment, others had increased rates of referrals despite participation. While it cannot be concluded that those programs had the unexpected impact of causing the higher referral rates, it should be remembered that these programs' proposals all predicted reduced delinquency for service recipients.

Acronym Legend

ACTS	Agency for Community Treatment Services
DADE	Allapattah & Washington Middle Schools Dade County
MOUL	Metro Orlando Urban League
PACE	The Practical and Cultural Education Center for Girls
JOURNAL	Newspaper Production Lab
St LUCIE	St Lucie Early Intervention Program
GALA	Griffin Alternative Learning Academy
YFA	Youth and Famile Alternative, Inc.
McILAP	Marion County Intensive Learning Alternatives Program
JSP	Juvenile Services Program
VLF-PIC	Volusia, Lake and Flagler Private Industry Council
ALACHUA	FOCUSS Alachua County Schools
VAP	Broward Vocational Apprenticeships Program

Table 6-1:

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
A.C.T.S. AGENCY for COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICES	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	143	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
<p>This project provides counseling and educational services to middle school students in Hillsborough County, targeting severely emotionally disturbed students who attend a day-treatment program because their behavior is so disruptive that they cannot function in a regular school environment. Two ACTS counselors provide assessments, teacher training, tutoring, individual and group counseling for alcohol and drug-related problems, and referrals to existing community treatment resources, if needed.</p>	<p>\$54,417</p> <p>Renewed</p>	11 YEARS	7	4.9
		12 YEARS	21	14.7
		13 YEARS	49	34.3
		14 YEARS	47	32.9
		15 YEARS	14	9.8
		16 YEARS	5	3.5
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	74	51.7
		BLACK	59	41.3
		WHITE (HISP)	7	4.9
		BLACK (HISP)	2	1.4
		ASIAN	1	0.7
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	13	9.1
		MALE	130	90.9
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	8	5.6
		SEVENTH	55	38.5
		EIGHTH	61	42.7
		NINTH	17	11.9
		MISSING	2	1.4

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The ACTS program had little success in meeting the objectives and program measures outlined in the program's proposal and contract. Scholastic measures moved in the predicted directions, though only slightly.

Though the program's final report claims 143 clients were seen for counseling during the contract year, evaluation post-tests indicated that there were very few counseling sessions. According to the final report, none of the contracted home visits or teacher training was completed.

The number of participants referred to HRS for delinquency remained fairly stable, though at a very high rate, as shown in the accompanying table; there had been a total of 401 charges of delinquency for the 1991-92 enrollees as of November 1992.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	1990-91	1991-92
Academic GPA	1.91	1.95
Absences	33.8	30.0
Suspension Days	1.5	0.6

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
1990 School Year	55	37.8
Before Admission	74	51.7
Since Admission	73	51.0
1991-92 School Year	69	48.3

Table 6-2:
**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
 SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
 PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
Project FOCUSS Alachua County Schools	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	49	
<p>FOCUSS uses a comprehensive strategy of prevention and intervention for serving middle school students exhibiting predelinquent behavior. Services and programs are provided to those at-risk students to foster positive academic and social experiences. Various strategies are utilized by an intervention specialist including establishing school/business/community partnerships, providing supplemental academic support, building employability skills and others.</p>	\$37,945	AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		10 YEARS	3	6.1
		11 YEARS	19	38.8
		12 YEARS	17	34.7
		13 YEARS	6	12.2
	Renewed	14 YEARS	4	8.2
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	7	14.3
		BLACK	40	81.7
		OTHER	2	4.0
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	22	44.9
		MALE	27	55.1
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	14	28.6
		SEVENTH	15	30.6
		EIGHTH	20	40.8

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

Despite the implementation of a variety of intervention services at the target middle school, few of the objectives identified in the program's proposal and contract have been met. The average academic scores of the enrolled students failed to improve to the degree predicted by the proposal, and the average number of absences worsened while days suspended remained almost unchanged from the prior school year's levels.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	SY 1990-91	SY 1991-92
Academic GPA	1.98	1.76*
Absences	13.02	15.63*
Suspension Days	1.35	1.4

The number of delinquency referrals among 1991-92 program participants has greatly exceeded the levels outlined in the FOCUSS proposal. Rather than the anticipated reduction in the number of delinquency referrals, there has been an increase the proportion of FOCUSS students referred, as shown in the table at right.

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
1990 School Year	2	4.1
Before Admission	6	12.2
Since Admission	10	20.4
1991-92 School Year	4	8.2

An * indicates a statistically significant change.

Table 6-3:
**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
 SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
 PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
ALLAPATTAH & WASHINGTON MIDDLE SCHOOLS DADE COUNTY An alternative to judicial handling of first-time juvenile offenders in three middle schools in Dade County, this program assigns clients to tutoring and/or counseling provided by the ASPIRA and Last Chance programs, which serve the Hispanic and Black communities.	FY 1991-92 \$64,800 Renewed	TOTAL SERVED	98	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		11 YEARS	2	2.0
		12 YEARS	16	16.3
		13 YEARS	29	29.6
		14 YEARS	26	26.5
		15 YEARS	23	23.5
		16 YEARS	1	1.0
		17 YEARS	1	1.0
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE (HISP)	25	25.5
		BLACK (HISP)	3	3.1
		BLACK	55	56.1
		OTHER	15	15.3
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	40	40.8
		MALE	58	59.2
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	10	10.2
		SEVENTH	35	35.7
		EIGHTH	46	46.9
		NINTH	7	7.2

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

In the program's second year of operation, the Allapattah/Washington Middle Schools diversionary program made progress in achieving the goals and measures specified in the proposal and contract. In order to obtain a larger number of appropriate referrals, the program began to accept students that attend the Edison Middle School as well as those attending Allapattah and Washington Schools.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
	N=32	N=10
G.P.A. 1990-91	1.41	0.66
G.P.A. 1991-92	1.60	1.22
Absences 1990-91	12.2	10.6
Absences 1991-92	9.4	26.9
Suspension Days 90-91	0.9	1.7
Suspension Days 91-92	1.7	4.6

Though 98 referrals were accepted by the program during the contract period, the statistics in the tables at the right reflect only those cases that have been discharged from supervision as of November 1992.

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
1991-92 School Year	84.4%	100.0%
Since Admission	18.8%	90.0%

Table 6-4:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
CRISIS HOME ALTERNATIVE THERAPY ANCHORAGE CHILDREN'S HOME	FY 1991-92 \$26,806 Renewed	TOTAL SERVED	62	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
<p>CHAT provides intensive counseling services in client homes to children and the families of children struggling to effectively deal with CINS (status offense) behaviors. The program provides mediation services between family members and agency representatives, i.e. teachers, guidance counselors, school resource officers, and HRS. Through CHAT, Anchorage Children's Home provides assistance to students at risk of school failure by providing services that focus on disruptive, unsuccessful, disinterested or otherwise problematic children.</p>		10 YEARS	5	8.1
		11 YEARS	7	11.3
		12 YEARS	5	8.1
		13 YEARS	10	16.1
		14 YEARS	10	16.1
		15 YEARS	12	19.4
		16 YEARS	8	12.9
		17 YEARS	5	8.1
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	44	71.0
		BLACK	14	22.6
		WHITE (HISP)	3	4.8
		BLACK (HISP)	1	1.6
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	38	61.3
		MALE	24	38.7
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	13	21.0
		SEVENTH	7	11.3
		EIGHTH	10	16.2
		NINTH	9	14.5
		OTHER	23	37.0

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The CHAT program final report claims that the program served 71 of the contracted 85 clients with in-school and at-home counseling. It was reported that 64 of the 71 referrals had been closed, and that 58 (82%) of the children came from families that were either minority or below the poverty line. These figures do not agree with the population data included here because the program staff failed to supply JJDP evaluation staff with "comprehensive and uniform statistical data on all families served," as specified by the contract. The profile here is comprised of the data that was supplied by the program. No pre- or post-program school measures of the program's expected impact on school performance are displayed here, since program staff was unable to obtain the data from clients' schools in a manner timely enough to be included in this report.

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	N=62	PERCENT
Before Admission	9	14.5
One Year Before Admission	5	8.1
Since Admission	11	17.7

The delinquency referral data displayed above shows that the number of participants that have been referred for delinquency is quite comparable to the 1990-91 enrollees. The "one year before admission" category has been added here to compensate for the fact that participants were added to the program at irregular intervals during the contract year. Of concern is the fact that more than twice the number of clients referred during the year before enrolling have been referred since enrolling in the program.

Table 6-5:
**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
 SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
 PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
Broward Vocational Apprenticeship Program (VAP) Broward County Schools The Broward County Schools VAP program is designed to provide a vocational training opportunity to low income learning disabled students at the middle school level. Based at the Deerfield Beach Middle School, the program combines group and individual counseling with employer-mentors in area businesses. The program's underlying goal is to enable students to take advantage of opportunities in local business ventures and develop habits of good citizenship.	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	22	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		13 YEARS	6	27.3
	\$40,829	14 YEARS	15	68.2
		15 YEARS	1	4.5
		RACE	N	PERCENT
	Renewed	WHITE	7	31.8
		WHITE (HISP)	1	4.5
		BLACK	13	59.2
		BLACK (HISP)	1	4.5
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	6	27.3
		MALE	16	72.7
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		EIGHTH	22	100

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

During its first year of funding, the Broward County Schools' Vocational Aptitude Program managed to achieve or exceed nearly all of the outcome measures specified in the program's contract and proposal. Grade point averages and suspensions both improved at a statistically significant rates, and the average number of school absences fell from 16.2 to 13.9 days. Delinquency referrals remained stable and within target rates, and only one client has been referred to HRS for delinquency since discharge from the program.

GOAL	OUTCOME	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
		N	PERCENT
1) No delinquency referrals in school year 80%:	82%	SY 1990-91	2 9.1
2) Minimum of 90% promoted to 9th grade:	100%	SY 1991-92	4 18.2
3) Prevent suspension of 90%:	91%	Before Admission	4 18.2
4) 90% will succeed in apprenticeship placement:	82%	After Admission	4 18.2
5) 90% will increase academic performance:	77%		

Table 6-6:

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA																																																
Griffin Alternative Learning Academy (GALA) Leon County Schools	FY 1991-92	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>TOTAL SERVED</td><td align="center" colspan="2">41</td></tr> <tr> <td>AGE GROUP</td><td>N</td><td>PERCENT</td></tr> <tr> <td>12 YEARS</td><td align="center">11</td><td align="center">26.8</td></tr> <tr> <td>13 YEARS</td><td align="center">14</td><td align="center">34.2</td></tr> <tr> <td>14 YEARS</td><td align="center">16</td><td align="center">39.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>RACE</td><td>N</td><td>PERCENT</td></tr> <tr> <td>WHITE</td><td align="center">17</td><td align="center">41.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>WHITE (HISP)</td><td align="center">3</td><td align="center">7.3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ASIAN</td><td align="center">1</td><td align="center">2.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>BLACK</td><td align="center">20</td><td align="center">48.8</td></tr> <tr> <td>SEX</td><td>N</td><td>PERCENT</td></tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE</td><td align="center">16</td><td align="center">39.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>MALE</td><td align="center">25</td><td align="center">61.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>GRADE</td><td>N</td><td>PERCENT</td></tr> <tr> <td>SEVENTH</td><td align="center">20</td><td align="center">48.8</td></tr> <tr> <td>EIGHTH</td><td align="center">21</td><td align="center">51.2</td></tr> </table>	TOTAL SERVED	41		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT	12 YEARS	11	26.8	13 YEARS	14	34.2	14 YEARS	16	39.0	RACE	N	PERCENT	WHITE	17	41.5	WHITE (HISP)	3	7.3	ASIAN	1	2.4	BLACK	20	48.8	SEX	N	PERCENT	FEMALE	16	39.0	MALE	25	61.0	GRADE	N	PERCENT	SEVENTH	20	48.8	EIGHTH	21	51.2
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EIGHTH	21	51.2																																																
This program focuses on disruptive, unsuccessful, disinterested or otherwise problematic seventh and eighth grade students in a school and business partnership effort to divert these students from actions leading to delinquency and school failure.	\$67,973 Renewed																																																	

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

In its third year, Leon County Schools' alternative learning program succeeded in achieving nearly all the goals in the program's proposal and contract. The mean scores for G.P.A. and absences moved in the predicted direction, though the mean number of days suspended increased. None of these changes was at a statistically significant level. The program's impact was underscored by comparison to a control group of 42 students in the same school, whose grades and suspensions worsened during the same time period.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	GALA	CONTROL
G.P.A. 1990-91	1.76	2.17
G.P.A. 1991-92	1.83	2.06
Absences 1990-91	21.1	14.2
Absences 1991-92	17.7	12.8
Suspension Days 90-91	3.8	0.6
Suspension Days 91-92	4.2	2.0

Delinquency referrals to HRS improved also; while almost 20% of the students were charged with offenses during the 1990-91 school year, the number of referrals during 1991-92 declined, and less than 15% have been referred for delinquency since enrolling in GALA.

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	GALA	CONTROL
1990 School Year	19.5%	14.3%
Before Admission	26.8%	N.A.
Since Admission	14.6%	N.A.
1991-92 School Year	17.0%	9.5%

Table 6-7:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
		TOTAL SERVED	171	
JUVENILE SERVICES PROGRAM SARASOTA COUNTY	FY 1991-92	AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
<p>The Short-term Intensive Counseling and Skills Building Program for Truants was designed to encourage schools and the community to take an active role in truancy reduction through appropriate intervention measures. Counselors were based in two Sarasota middle schools, providing daily contact with at risk youth and weekly family counseling. As of August 28, 1992, JJDP support of program was discontinued due to administrative noncompliance with the program's contract.</p>	\$73,567	11 YEARS	10	5.9
		12 YEARS	57	33.3
	Not Renewed	13 YEARS	67	39.2
		14 YEARS	32	18.7
		15 YEARS	4	2.3
		16 YEARS	1	0.6
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	133	77.7
		WHITE (HISP)	13	7.6
		BLACK	22	12.9
		OTHER	3	1.8
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	74	43.3
		MALE	97	56.7
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	34	19.9
		SEVENTH	102	59.6
		EIGHTH	35	20.5

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The primary objectives of the JSP program as outlined in both the proposal and the contract are to reduce the HRS referral rate and absenteeism of enrolled students by 70%, as well as to improve the academic performance of 70% of those enrolled. As can be seen on the accompanying table, the mean grade point average for program clients did slightly increase from pre-program levels compared to post-program scores, with 47% of those enrolled finished the 1991-92 school year with better grand point averages than they had before admission to JSP.

JSP met with some success at reducing the delinquency referral rate of program participants. Though the goal of a 70% reduction in the number of clients referred was not met, a comparison of pre- and post-enrollment referral records shows a 36% reduction in delinquency referrals to HRS as of November 1992.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	PRE-PROGRAM	POST-PROGRAM
Academic GPA	1.49	1.57*
Absences	14%	18%
Suspension Days	1%	1%

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
1990 School Year	11	6.4
Before Admission	23	13.5
Since Admission	25	14.6
1991-92 School Year	16	9.4

An * indicates a statistically significant change.

Table 6-8:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
McILAP MARION COUNTY SCHOOLS	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	88	
<p>The Marion County Intensive Learning Alternatives Program provides a school guidance counselor at two pilot schools. The duties of the counselors are to provide individual and group counseling to target students, collaborate with parents, conduct home visits, assist teachers, consult with community agencies, and plan and conduct extra-curricular activities with targeted at-risk students.</p>	\$71,062	AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		11 YEARS	6	6.8
		12 YEARS	35	39.8
		13 YEARS	22	25.0
		14 YEARS	20	22.7
	Renewed	15 YEARS	5	5.7
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	74	84.1
		WHITE (HISP)	5	5.7
		BLACK	9	10.2
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	31	35.2
		MALE	57	64.8
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	23	26.1
		SEVENTH	32	36.4
		EIGHTH	33	37.5

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The Marion County Intensive Learning Alternatives program failed to meet most objectives and measures as specified in the program's proposal and contract. As the tables to the right show, the mean scores for absences and suspensions worsened, though the mean G.P.A. for program clients improved.

Comparison to the control group is quite favorable, however. Control group absences and suspensions both showed a statistically significant increase, with days suspended more than doubling. The number of control group students referred to HRS in the 1991-92 school year increased 140% while the percentage of McILAP students referred remained stable at 12.5%, though failing to meet the 20% reduction target.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	McILAP	CONTROL
G.P.A. 1990-91	1.50	1.26
G.P.A. 1991-92	1.60	1.34
Absences 1990-91	22.6	30.4
Absences 1991-92	24.6	43.2*
Suspension Days 90-91	4.1	7.1
Suspension Days 91-92	5.0	14.6*

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	McILAP	CONTROL
1990 School Year	12.5%	14.5%
Before Admission	18.2%	N.A.
Since Admission	14.8%	N.A.
1991-92 School Year	12.5%	34.8%

An * indicates a statistically significant change.

Table 6-9:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
NEWSPAPER PRODUCTION LAB MARION COUNTY SCHOOLS <p>The Newspaper Production Lab targets at-risk seventh grade students at Fort McCoy Middle School, and is designed to be a prototype for a motivational classroom setting. Contract funds were used to provide the necessary equipment for a school-within-a-school journalism program. The teacher oversees a program consisting of a motivational computer-assisted learning lab that focuses on the students producing a camera-ready newspaper that is published as part of the community newspaper (The Florida Holler).</p> <p>The objectives of the program are to raise the students' interest in the learning process, thereby increasing grades and reducing absences, suspensions and delinquency referrals to HRS.</p>	FY 1991-92 \$28,069 Renewed	TOTAL SERVED	67	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		11 YEARS	6	9.0
		12 YEARS	46	68.6
		13 YEARS	15	22.4
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	58	86.6
		WHITE (HISP)	3	4.5
		ASIAN	1	1.5
		INDIAN	3	4.5
		BLACK	2	3.0
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	33	49.3
		MALE	34	50.7
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SEVENTH	67	100

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The Newspaper Production Lab program failed to have the impact on the enrolled students' behavior anticipated by the program's proposal. Though a number of quality newspapers were produced that demonstrated the program's effectiveness in teaching the necessary skills to the students, the only measure to demonstrate any improvement was the students' mean GPA, as demonstrated in the tables here. Otherwise, the school measures of both the target and the comparison group remained fairly stable, indicating that the program had an only marginal impact on those measures, if any.

Nor were delinquency referrals reduced as predicted in the program proposal. Indeed, the number of target students referred to HRS was more than 50% higher during the program year than during the baseline period, while the number of comparison group members referred for delinquency during both years was negligible.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	TARGET	CONTROL
G.P.A. 1990-91	2.60	2.72
G.P.A. 1991-92	2.82*	2.65
Absences 1990-91	11.8	9.4
Absences 1991-92	12.0	7.1*
Suspension Days 90-91	0.2	0.0
Suspension Days 91-92	0.5	0.6*

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	TARGET	CONTROL
1990 School Year	4.5%	1.4%
Before Admission	4.5%	N.A.
Since Admission	9.0%	N.A.
1991-92 School Year	7.5%	0.0%

An * indicates a statistically significant change.

Table 6-10:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
MINORITY MALE Intervention and Prevention Program METRO ORLANDO URBAN LEAGUE <p>The Minority Male Intervention and Prevention Program provides counseling and educational services at Apopka Middle School in Orange County, and targets minority males who have been expelled, suspended or arrested. Through peer group counseling and lifestyle training and education, the project aims to reduce suspensions, truancy and juvenile arrests. Project components used to effect these changes include counseling and remedial education.</p>	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	41	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		12 YEARS	21	51.2
	\$70,750	13 YEARS	17	41.5
		14 YEARS	3	7.3
		RACE	N	PERCENT
	Renewed	BLACK	39	95.1
		BLACK (HISP)	2	4.9
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		MALE	41	100
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	3	7.3
		SEVENTH	34	82.9
		EIGHTH	4	9.8

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

Several of the target measures outlined in the Minority Male Intervention Project were not achieved during the program's first year. The number of students enrolled that have been referred to HRS for delinquency charges has doubled, though none of the referrals has been for a drug offense, a specific concern discussed in the proposal. Scholastic measures have also been mixed, with the greatest success the 56% decline in days suspended from school, which was a statistically significant change. The number of days absent and the mean grade point average both worsened, also at statistically significant rates.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	1990-91	1991-92
Academic GPA	1.57	1.23*
Absences	13.90	21.4*
Suspension Days	7.93	3.5*

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	N	PERCENT
1990 School Year	1	2.4
1991-92 School Year	6	14.6
Before Admission	3	7.3
Since Admission	6	14.6

An * indicates a statistically significant change.

Table 6-11:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
OPA-LOCKA EARLY INTERVENTION PROJECT	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	150	
<p>This project provides assistance to at-risk youth in sixth through ninth grades. The objective is to deliver a multiplicity of youth/family intervention and preventive services for academic, community and family problems.</p>	\$67,500	AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		10 YEARS	4	2.8
	Renewed	11 YEARS	24	16.4
		12 YEARS	38	26.0
		13 YEARS	37	25.3
		14 YEARS	29	19.9
		15 YEARS	11	7.5
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	1	0.7
		BLACK	141	94.0
		WHITE (HISP)	4	2.7
		BLACK (HISP)	2	1.3
		ASIAN	1	0.7
		OTHER	1	0.7
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	70	46.7
		MALE	80	53.3
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	66	44.0
		SEVENTH	39	26.0
		EIGHTH	45	30.0

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

This program served 150 children in the target area. Rather than the usual mean scores, the Opa-Locka contract specifies measures that assess the number of clients whose behavior in several areas has improved during and after enrollment. The program achieved many of these goals, as displayed below, though the number of program participants referred for delinquency has increased.

GOAL	OUTCOME	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
1) No contact with juvenile justice 75%:	88%	N	PERCENT
2) Improve dysfunctional school behavior 75%:	75%	SY 1990-91	5 3.3
3) Prevent suspension of 85%:	84%	SY 1991-92	14 9.3
4) Prevent dropout (100%) and expulsion (90%):	100%	BEFORE ADMISSION	8 5.3
5) Reduce absence/prevent truancy of 75%:	94%	AFTER ADMISSION	18 12.0
6) Increase academic performance of 75%:	62%		

Table 6-12:

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

EXPENDITURES AND STATUS		POPULATION DATA		
PROGRAM				
PACE CENTER for GIRLS	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	119	
<p>The Practical and Cultural Education Center for Girls is a non-profit, non-residential, community based program that serves high risk adolescents and their families. The focus is on disruptive, unsuccessful, or otherwise problematic students who are at risk of entering the juvenile justice system or dropping out of school. The goals of the program are to mainstream, promote, or help PACE clients earn high school diplomas, as well as reduce the incidence of referral to HRS for delinquency or dependency. JJDP funds were used to expand an existing program in Manatee County and to open a new program in Orange County.</p>	\$95,000	AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
	Renewed	13 YEARS	10	8.4
		14 YEARS	41	34.5
		15 YEARS	37	31.1
		16 YEARS	20	16.8
		17 YEARS	8	6.7
		18 YEARS	3	2.5
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	79	66.4
		BLACK	27	22.7
		WHITE (HISP)	10	8.4
		BLACK (HISP)	2	1.9
		ASIAN	1	0.8
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SEVENTH	7	5.9
		EIGHTH	34	28.6
		NINTH	38	31.9
		TENTH	27	22.7
		ELEVENTH	10	8.4
		TWELFTH	2	1.7
		MISSING	1	0.8

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

Posttest data and a check of HRS delinquency records indicates that the PACE program has succeeded in achieving most of the objectives specified in the program's contract. Due to the difficult-to-trace academic histories of many of the students, the academic statistics cited here reflect only those cases for which complete data were available, slightly more than half of those enrolled. There has been impressive improvement in both GPA and absences, though the program's final report stated that the goal of a 90% daily attendance rate was not achieved.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	1990-91	1991-92
Academic GPA	1.05	2.32*
Absences	41.7	19.77*
Suspension Days	2.5	0.0

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
1990 School Year	24	20.2
Before Admission	30	25.2
Since Admission	42	35.3
1991-92 School Year	21	17.7

Table 6-13:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

TARGETED MINORITY JUVENILE SERVICES PROJECT	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
TMJSP provides service coordination and specialized job-related services to selected high risk minority offenders, and implements an alternative sanctions treatment plan for a population of clients whose offense and/or prior history has in the past precluded consideration for diversion alternatives. In addition to referral and service coordination and compliance monitoring, the project also provides specialized training /placement services geared toward opportunities in the local job market.	FY 1991-92			
	\$50,000			
	Renewed			
	TOTAL SERVED		201	
	AGE GROUP		N	PERCENT
	15 YEARS		38	18.9
	16 YEARS		74	36.8
	17 YEARS		80	39.8
	18 YEARS		9	4.5
	RACE		N	PERCENT
	WHITE (HISP)		101	50.2
	BLACK		76	37.8
BLACK (HISP)		7	3.5	
OTHER		17	8.5	
SEX		N	PERCENT	
FEMALE		25	12.4	
MALE		176	87.6	

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The second year of the Dade County Targeted Minority Juvenile Services Project met with more success than the first year. Not all of the measurable objectives were met, but progress toward those goals has been made.

While long-term recidivism rates and effectiveness cannot be analyzed at this point, the tables at the right—which do not include those clients still under supervision—indicate that the program's efforts toward helping the children obtain employment is having a positive impact on the likelihood of supervision success and short-term recidivism. The successfully discharged referrals averaged 2.3 job interviews during supervision.

	EMPLOYMENT	
	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
	N=83	N=45
Prior Employment	33.7%	13.3%
Employment During	95.2%	6.7%
Employment Interviews	194	76

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL
Total # of Charges	199	249
Clients Referred Since Admission	9 10.8%	32 71.1%
Clients Referred Since Discharge	5 6.0%	24 53.3%

Table 6-14:
JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
ST. LUCIE COUNTY EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAM This is an early intervention program for disruptive students at two St. Lucie County middle schools. Students are served by an eight member Alternative Education Team in each school. An Early Intervention Specialist serves as liaison between the school, community and juvenile justice system, and as a resource to students, parents, and staff in an effort to provide students with support services and prevent delinquent behavior and behavior that may lead to delinquency.	FY 1991-92 \$58,566 Renewed	TOTAL SERVED	162	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		11 YEARS	3	1.9
		12 YEARS	27	16.7
		13 YEARS	66	40.7
		14 YEARS	56	34.6
		15 YEARS	8	4.9
		16 YEARS	2	1.2
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		WHITE	45	27.8
		BLACK	112	69.1
		WHITE (HISP)	5	3.1
		SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	55	34.0
		MALE	107	66.0
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SIXTH	43	26.6
		SEVENTH	65	40.1
		EIGHTH	54	33.3

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The St. Lucie County intervention program succeeded in meeting some of the program effectiveness measures specified in its proposal and contract. Average GPA and days suspended from school both improved at a statistically significant level, while absences worsened.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	1990-91	1991-92
Academic GPA	1.21	1.74*
Absences	18.8	22.3
Suspension Days	7.0	4.8*

The program met with less success in the attempt to reduce the number of clients with referrals to HRS for delinquency charges; the number of students referred since admission to the program is more than double the number referred before enrollment.

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	N	PERCENT
1990 School Year	9	5.5
Before Admission	25	15.4
Since Admission	13	8.0
1991-92 School Year	28	17.3

An * indicates a statistically significant change.

Table 6-15:

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
Law-Related Education Program Volusia, Lake and Flagler Counties' Private Industry Council <p>The Law-Related Education Program targets low-income minority students at Campbell Middle School in Daytona Beach. During the school year, students participate in many classroom activities, ranging from tutoring to "attention-getting" seminars on the legal system. During the summer, most of the students participate in an internship that consists of three days per week at a worksite and two days in the courtroom as a "teen court" jury for juvenile court trials.</p>	FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	25	
		AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		14 YEARS	23	92.0
	\$24,419	15 YEARS	2	8.0
		RACE	N	PERCENT
		BLACK	25	100
	Renewed	SEX	N	PERCENT
		FEMALE	20	80.0
		MALE	5	20.0
		GRADE	N	PERCENT
		SEVENTH	6	24.0
		EIGHTH	18	72.0
		NINTH	1	4.0

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

None of the empirical outcome measures for this program met the levels anticipated in the proposal, despite the anecdotal success of the project. As the tables here show, the scholastic measures for the students in the program remained fairly stable, though there was a marginal level of deterioration in GPA and absences, and improvement in the number of days suspended from school.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	1990-91	1991-92
Academic GPA	2.16	1.92
Absences	15.6	18.3
Suspension Days	2.1	1.2

The number of students referred to HRS for delinquency remained stable; only two of those students who had no referrals before entering the program have been referred since admission.

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	N	PERCENT
1990 School Year	4	16.0
1991-92 School Year	4	16.0
Before Admission	4	16.0
Since Admission	5	20.0

Table 6-16:

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
SCHOOL-BASED EARLY INTERVENTION IN HIGH CRIME AREAS
PROGRAMS IN FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM		EXPENDITURES AND STATUS	POPULATION DATA		
ILAP	Youth and Family Alternative, Inc.				
<p>Youth and Family Alternatives, Inc., is contracted to run an Intensive Learning Alternatives Program at the Deloress Parrott Middle School in Hernando County. The program targets disruptive, unsuccessful, or problematic 6th, 7th and 8th grade students and their families. The Hernando County Schools system provides teachers, classroom space and resources, while YFA provides two counselors, after school activities, home counseling, and management of the program.</p>		FY 1991-92	TOTAL SERVED	76	
			AGE GROUP	N	PERCENT
		\$46,683	11 YEARS	2	2.6
			12 YEARS	20	26.3
			13 YEARS	25	32.9
			14 YEARS	21	27.6
		Renewed	15 YEARS	6	7.9
			16 YEARS	2	2.6
			RACE	N	PERCENT
			WHITE	63	82.9
			BLACK	8	10.5
			WHITE (HISP)	1	1.3
			BLACK (HISP)	3	3.9
			INDIAN	1	1.3
			SEX	N	PERCENT
			FEMALE	38	50.0
			MALE	38	50.0
			GRADE	N	PERCENT
			SIXTH	25	32.8
			SEVENTH	24	31.6
			EIGHTH	27	35.5

CLIENT OUTCOME MEASURES

The YFA ILAP program met some of the empirical outcome measurement goals specified by the program contract, but not all. As the table here shows, the mean grade point average of the students improved at a statistically significant rate when compared to the previous year's scores, but the mean number of days absent and days suspended from school not only failed to improve to the degree predicted by the proposal, but worsened.

	SCHOOL MEASURES	
	1990-91	1991-92
Academic GPA	1.37	1.66*
Absences	16.6	20.5*
Suspension Days	1.7	3.4*

The number of students in the program referred to HRS for delinquency increased when compared to the previous year's records, but remained well within the 70% referral-free level predicted by the proposal. Though eleven of the enrolled students have had referrals since admission to the program, only 3 have been referred for delinquency since completion of the program.

	DELINQUENCY REFERRALS	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
1990 School Year	2	7.7
1991-92 School Year	12	15.8
Before Admission	10	13.2
Since Admission	11	14.5

An * indicates a statistically significant change.

Program Cost

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) projects reviewed here were awarded a total of \$1,556,119 in FY 1991-92. The 1974 federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act as amended provided the funding for this formula grant to the State of Florida. As of the end of the fiscal year JJDP-funded programs had expended \$949,376 of this award, with a remaining balance of \$585,252.

Additional funding in future years is dependent on the demonstration of effectiveness in attaining the goals and objectives that are outlined in the programs' contracts. For the 1991-92 period, all but two of 1991-92 providers' contracts have been renewed. The Miami Legal Services Juvenile Justice Advocacy Project was not renewed because of failure to comply with contract specifications, and Youth and Family Connection's early intervention program was terminated at the provider's request.

Program Effectiveness

In addition to the client-based programs in Tables 6-1 through 6-16, JJDP funded nondirect services, which have been very effective in bringing the state into compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act of 1974. The Juvenile Justice Compliance Coordinator Project provides local grants to high non-compliance areas for full-time, on-site Juvenile Justice Compliance Coordinators. The coordinators provide on-site technical assistance to all appropriate personnel in the local area on the proper placement of juveniles to prevent violations of state and federal laws. The coordinators are also available to respond to compliance violations and provide alternative services and/or placements to the appropriate personnel within the local area. The coordinators work to prevent the inappropriate placement of juveniles by providing training and education to all appropriate personnel within the service area. They also identify resources and work to develop local alternatives to the placement of juveniles in adult jails in violation of state statutes and the federal JJDP Act. The compliance coordinator initiative has proven to be a key part of helping Florida JJDP staff bring the state into full compliance with the federal mandate to remove inappropriately placed juveniles from adult jails.

The Florida Awareness for Compliance Solutions (FACS) program is a state-wide information and education campaign aimed at encouraging compliance with the mandates and intent of the JJDP Act. The FACS program provides state-wide training to justice professionals on the JJDP Act and the proper handling of juveniles in secure facilities. The program also develops and distributes JJDP information guides, training videos and posters to foster compliance with state and federal laws regarding juveniles.

These programs and changes in Florida legislation have enabled the state to achieve full compliance status with the mandates specified in the JJDP Act, allowing the state to implement the client-based programs detailed in Tables 1-16, in an effort to explore different approaches to the prevention of delinquent behavior. This approach provides communities throughout the state the opportunity to respond to delinquency problems in innovative ways appropriate to their needs.

TABLE 6-R

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

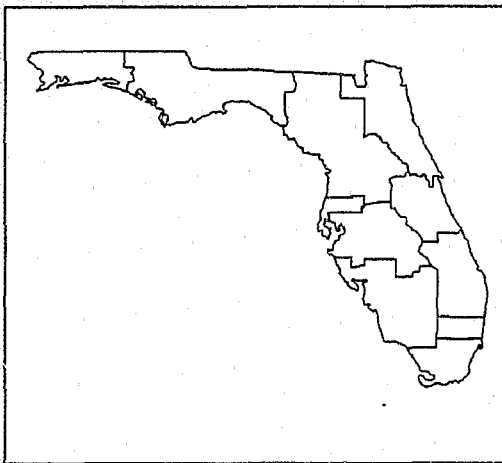
RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92*	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>This is a federally-funded program designed to encourage pilot programs and support them for up to three years, with renewed funding based on yearly consideration of outcome information.</p> <p>The FY 1991-92 funding cycle RFPs are targeted toward school-based delinquency prevention programs, jail removal activities and community-based services to reduce over-representation of minority youth.</p> <p>[CYF Juvenile Justice Reform]</p>	<p>This program has been maintained. Individual program evaluations are being used to inform decisions on continued funding for existing programs. During FY 1991-92, JJDP compliance monitoring efforts brought Florida into full compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act of 1974.</p> <p>During FY 1992-93, several model projects are being replicated in communities around the State, and further improvements to the program's methods of data collection and analysis have been implemented.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>The FY 1992-93 contracted programs are targeted toward school-based delinquency prevention, court diversion and maintaining federal compliance status through jail-removal projects and programs aimed at reducing the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>[Delinquency Services]</p> <p>JJDP funding and other resources should be used to replicate exemplary projects in new locations.</p> <p>[Delinquency Services]</p>

**Source: Reports from Program Specialists*

7. JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)

Program Description

The Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP) is an alternative to handling juvenile offenders judicially by providing diversion and dispositional alternatives to Community Control and commitment programs. JASP began in 1979 as a pilot project in three districts and was expanded statewide in 1981. The JASP caseload is primarily generated through referrals from Delinquency Intake of youth identified for diversion. Intake makes recommendations for JASP placement, but the state attorney has the final authority to determine if a case can be referred for non-judicial handling. Although the intent of the program is diversion from judicial dispositions, judicial dispositions to JASP do occur statewide.



Individual plans are designed for youth referred to the programs. These include service goals, such as community service and restitution, and/or treatment goals such as individual or family counseling. Program counselors either provide services or oversee the completion of the plan. If youth fulfill the plan, court action is averted; if not, the State Attorney decides whether or not to file a petition seeking court action.

The JASP program is operated by providers on a contractual basis with HRS. Program funding is through state general revenue funds.

Population Profile

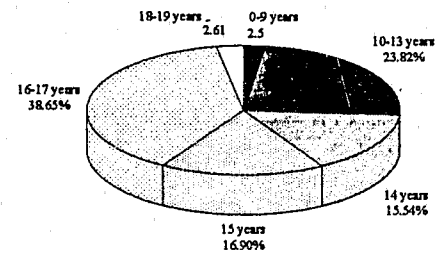
JASP served 33,398 youth during FY 1991-92. The Client Information System (CIS provider files) recorded 28,756 cases terminated from JASP programs during FY 1991-92, up slightly from the 28,445 served last year. CIS provider file data were used for the demographic analysis (Table 7-1 and Figure 7-1) to maintain a uniform base for comparing JASP youth with youth served in other programs. CIS terminations are 4,642 less than those reported in the JASP Exit Form. The discrepancy between these two sources of data needs to be addressed.

The average age of youth was 15.2 years, which is only eight months younger than Community Control clients (16.0). Last year, the Community Control population was over a year and a half older. Thus, it appears that the age groups served by these programs are growing more similar. White youth made up 64.3 percent of the JASP population, blacks 34.7 percent and others .9 percent. Males comprised 71.9 percent of the statewide population and females comprised 28.1 percent. The sex and race breakdowns are virtually the same as last year.

Table 7-1 and Figure 7-1:
**JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
 POPULATION PROFILE BY DISTRICT
 FOR FY 1991-92**

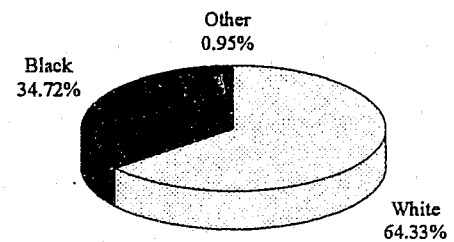
AGE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	PERCENT IN AGE GROUP						AVG AGE	TOTAL #
	0-9	10-13	14	15	16-17	18-19		
1	2.82	23.15	15.58	15.50	39.61	3.34	15.2	1,348
2	3.29	24.14	16.36	15.80	37.69	2.73	15.1	1,247
3	3.11	26.46	14.66	16.12	36.70	2.96	15.1	2,060
4	2.93	25.10	15.31	16.35	37.94	2.37	15.1	4,605
5	2.62	22.93	17.09	18.70	35.80	2.86	15.1	1,679
6	2.62	25.70	15.65	15.54	35.97	4.51	15.2	2,747
7	2.00	23.88	15.27	17.19	39.13	2.51	15.2	3,542
8	1.82	23.76	17.00	17.35	37.38	2.69	15.3	1,153*
9	2.30	20.00	15.86	14.71	43.45	3.68	15.1	435
10	3.03	23.76	15.32	16.51	38.78	2.60	15.3	3,961
11	1.71	21.68	15.33	18.39	41.39	1.51	15.2	5,977
STATE	2.50	23.82	15.54	16.90	38.65	2.61	15.2	28,754



RACE BY DISTRICT

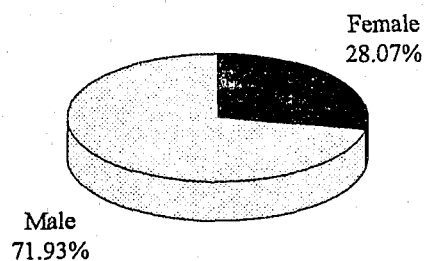
DISTRICT	PERCENT			TOTAL N
	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	
1	71.22	26.85	1.93	1,348
2	58.62	40.66	0.72	1,247
3	71.65	27.86	0.49	2,060
4	62.08	36.66	1.26	4,605
5	75.82	22.93	1.25	1,679
6	70.00	29.23	0.76	2,747
7	73.55	25.55	0.90	3,542
8	78.49	21.16	0.35	1,153*
9	59.31	40.23	0.46	435
10	56.90	41.53	1.57	3,961
11	54.43	45.11	0.47	5,977
STATE	64.33	34.72	0.95	28,754



(Continued on next page)

SEX BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	PERCENT		TOTAL N
	FEMALE	MALE	
1	26.56	73.44	1,348
2	23.02	76.98	1,247
3	27.25	72.75	2,059
4	32.76	67.24	4,603
5	21.68	78.32	1,679
6	24.58	75.42	2,746
7	34.87	65.13	3,542
8	21.61	78.39	1,152
9	25.29	74.71	435
10	27.55	72.45	3,957
11	27.29	72.71	5,976
STATE	28.07	71.93	28,744**



Source: CIS (cases closed in FY 1991-92)

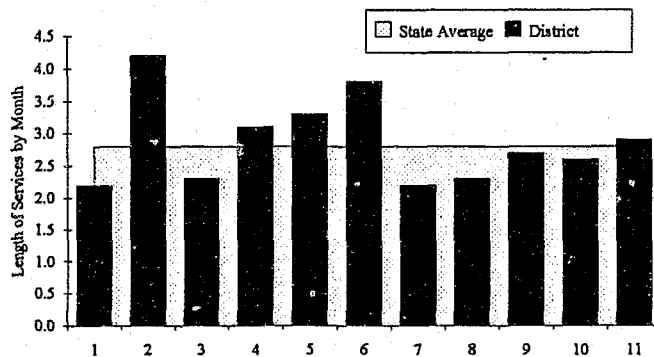
* District 8 reports serving 1,282 JASP youth; this number differs from both the CIS cases closed and Client Exit Form Figures.

** Total number is different due to 10 cases with missing data on sex. These numbers also differ from those on the next table because two additional cases were missing data on age and race.

As indicated in Table 7-2 and Figure 7-2, the average length of stay in JASP was 2.8 months. For at least 3.2 percent (911 youth), either the parent or the youth declined services. These cases with a presumably zero length of stay may serve to depress the overall length of stay slightly. Only seven percent were in JASP more than six months.

Table 7-2 and Figure 7-2:
**JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
LENGTH OF SERVICES BY DISTRICT
FOR FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	AVG. LENGTH OF SVCS.	
	N	MONTHS
1	1,348	2.2
2	1,247	4.2
3	2,060	2.3
4	4,605	3.1
5	1,679	3.3
6	2,747	3.8
7	3,542	2.2
8	1,153	2.3
9	435	2.7
10	3,962	2.6
11	5,978	2.9
STATE	28,756*	2.8
FY 1990-91	24,601	2.8



Source: CIS (cases closed in FY 1991-92)

* This total differs from the totals in the demographic tables because no data are missing.

Client History

Youth were referred to JASP programs primarily for misdemeanor offenses. According to the JASP Client Exit Report, there were 72.7 percent misdemeanor referrals and 27.3 percent felony referrals (Table 7-3). Sub district level breakdowns are included in Table 7-4. The largest specific offense was property misdemeanors (45.7 percent). Felony referrals (27.3) were virtually the same as last year. Referral sources, shown in Table 7-4 included 47.2 percent from HRS Intake, 13.6 percent from the court, and 38.6 percent from the State Attorney's Office.

Table 7-3:
**JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
REASON FOR REFERRAL*
FOR FY 1991-92**

FELONY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Property	6,602	19.8
Person	1,127	3.4
Other	1,380	4.1
TOTAL	9,109	27.3
<i>FY 1990-91</i>	<i>7,668</i>	<i>27.2</i>

MISDEMEANOR	NUMBER	PERCENT
Property	15,252	45.7
Person	3,253	9.7
Other	5,517	16.5
TOTAL	24,022	72.7
<i>FY 1990-91</i>	<i>20,504</i>	<i>72.8</i>
Other Delinquency	267	.8

Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form in FY 1991-92)

**267 cases (0.8 percent of total of 33,398 referrals) were referred for other delinquency.*

Table 7-4:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
THE PERCENT OF YOUTH CHARGED WITH EACH OFFENSE TYPE
BY SUB DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92

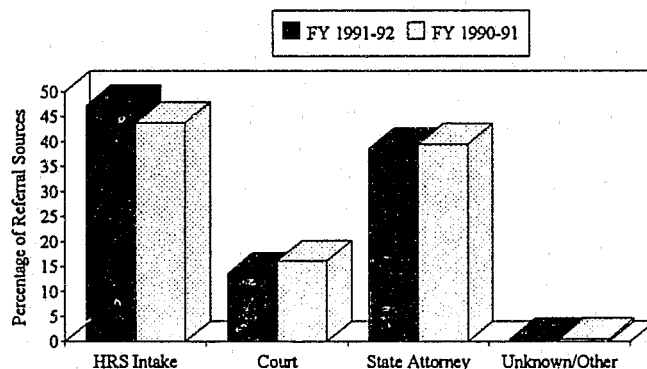
DISTRICT	FELONY						MISDEMEANOR						OTHER	
	PERSON		PROPERTY		OTHER		PERSON		PROPERTY		OTHER		DELINQUENCY	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	35	2.4	275	19.1	70	4.9	180	12.5	641	44.5	237	16.4	4	0.3
2A	10	2.1	78	16.5	10	2.1	42	8.9	231	48.7	101	21.3	2	0.4
2B	32	4.1	215	27.4	40	5.1	96	12.2	293	37.3	109	13.9	0	0.0
3A	25	2.5	134	13.4	27	2.7	137	13.7	509	50.9	167	16.7	1	0.1
3B	35	2.7	241	18.8	29	2.3	151	11.8	599	46.8	221	17.3	3	0.2
4A	146	3.9	703	19.0	102	2.8	405	11.0	1,836	49.6	474	12.8	32	0.9
4B	40	2.4	201	12.1	67	4.0	141	8.5	735	44.1	480	28.8	2	0.1
5	134	6.9	833	43.1	177	9.2	173	8.9	477	24.7	138	7.1	2	0.1
6A	61	3.3	526	28.7	129	7.0	239	13.0	697	38.0	155	8.4	28	1.5
6B	39	4.0	224	23.2	60	6.2	107	11.1	324	33.5	205	21.2	7	0.7
7A	24	0.8	210	7.3	98	3.4	291	10.1	1,856	64.3	384	13.3	23	0.8
7B	17	1.9	50	5.5	15	1.6	111	12.1	469	51.3	253	27.7	0	0.0
8A	10	1.7	122	21.2	51	8.9	39	6.8	272	47.3	65	11.3	16	2.8
8B	23	4.1	333	59.9	51	9.2	24	4.3	83	14.9	33	5.9	9	1.6
9	76	5.0	389	25.6	110	7.3	190	12.5	532	35.1	206	13.6	14	0.9
10	79	2.1	499	13.4	137	3.7	275	7.4	1,854	49.8	874	23.5	8	0.2
11	340	4.2	1,562	19.3	207	2.6	651	8.0	3,829	47.2	1408	17.4	114	1.4
UNKNOWN	1	3.0	7	21.2	0	0.0	1	3.0	15	45.5	7	21.2	2	6.1
STATE	1,127	3.4	6,602	19.8	1,380	4.1	3,253	9.7	15,252	45.7	5,517	16.5	267	0.8

Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1991-92)

The percentage referred from HRS increased 3 1/2 percentage points, up from 43.8 last year. The variation in referral source across districts was striking (see Table 7-5 and Figure 7-5). Percentages referred by HRS intake ranged from .2 percent in District 7A (where 99 percent were referred by the State Attorney), to 92 percent in District 7B. District 4B had 20 percent referred by HRS while District 1 had 62 percent and District 8A had 92 percent. In District 5, 67 percent came from the court. The variations within districts (at the sub district level) was as great as that across districts.

Table 7-5 and Figure 7-5:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
SOURCE OF REFERRAL BY SUBDISTRICT
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	PERCENT HRS INTAKE	PERCENT COURT	PERCENT STATE ATTORNEY	PERCENT UNKNOWN	TOTAL N
1	61.6	34.5	2.8	1.1	1,422
2A	74.5	19.2	5.9	0.4	474
2B	59.0	40.4	0.5	0.1	785
3A	76.1	21.3	2.5	0.1	1,000
3B	82.1	15.3	2.5	0.1	1,279
4A	85.1	1.2	12.5	1.2	3,698
4B	20.4	0.8	78.6	0.1	1,666
5	32.9	66.9	0.1	0.1	1,934
6A	35.1	57.3	7.6	0.0	1,835
6B	80.8	17.6	1.6	0.0	966
7A	0.2	0.1	98.9	0.8	2,886
7B	92.8	3.1	4.0	0.1	915
8A	90.6	8.3	0.0	1.0	575
8B	61.2	36.5	1.3	1.1	556
9	41.1	18.3	39.9	0.7	1,517
10	61.5	0.1	38.3	0.1	3,726
11	25.4	1.0	72.8	0.8	8,111
STATE	47.2	13.6	38.6	0.6	33,398
FY 1990-91	43.8	16.1	39.5	0.6	26,059



Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1990-91 and FY 1991-92)

The variation in percentages with prior delinquency history was not nearly as great (Table 7-6). Overall, 82 percent had no prior delinquency history at the time of their referral to JASP, with a range of 70 percent in District 6A, to 90 percent in District 8A. Eight percent had previous referrals handled nonjudicially and two percent had previous referrals which were handled judicially. The overall percentage with prior referrals was virtually the same as in FY 1990-91.

Table 7-6:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
PRIOR DELINQUENCY BY SUB DISTRICT
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	NO PRIOR REFERRAL		ALL PREVIOUS NON-JUDICIAL EXCL. JASP		ALL PREVIOUS NON-JUDICIAL INCL. JASP		DELINQ. SVCS. SUPER. PREV. TERMINATED		OTHER PREVIOUS JUDICIAL HANDLING		UNKNOWN		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	1,216	84.3	89	6.2	96	6.7	1	0.1	40	2.8	0	0.0	1,442	100.0
2A	412	86.9	37	7.8	20	4.2	0	0.0	3	0.6	2	0.4	474	100.0
2B	564	71.8	61	7.8	135	17.2	2	0.3	23	2.9	0	0.0	785	100.0
3A	882	88.2	33	3.3	71	7.1	1	0.1	13	1.3	0	0.0	1,000	100.0
3B	1,138	89.0	50	3.9	77	6.0	2	0.2	12	0.9	0	0.0	1,279	100.0
4A	3,224	87.2	83	2.2	327	8.8	8	0.2	24	0.6	32	0.9	3,698	100.0
4B	1,405	84.3	74	4.4	123	7.4	14	0.8	30	1.8	20	1.2	1,666	100.0
5	1,387	71.7	298	15.4	27	1.4	0	0.0	173	8.9	49	2.5	1,934	100.0
6A	1,284	70.0	391	21.3	119	6.5	2	0.1	36	2.0	3	0.2	1,835	100.0
6B	708	73.3	119	12.3	95	9.8	1	0.1	38	3.9	5	0.5	966	100.0
7A	2,594	89.9	137	4.7	125	4.3	7	0.2	15	0.5	8	0.3	2,886	100.0
7B	715	78.1	101	11.0	93	10.2	0	0.0	3	0.3	3	0.3	915	100.0
8A	518	90.1	5	0.9	28	4.9	0	0.0	15	2.6	9	1.6	575	100.0
8B	382	68.7	110	19.8	47	8.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	16	2.9	556	100.0
9	1,258	82.9	117	7.7	101	6.7	5	0.3	26	1.7	10	0.7	1,517	100.0
10	3,196	85.8	281	7.5	200	5.4	4	0.1	32	0.9	13	0.3	3,726	100.0
11	6,468	79.7	265	3.3	1,107	13.6	27	0.3	187	2.3	57	0.7	8,111	100.0
UNK.	27	81.8	1	3.0	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	9.1	33	100.0
STATE	27,378	82.0	2,252	6.7	2,793	8.4	75	0.2	670	2.0	230	0.7	33,398	100.0

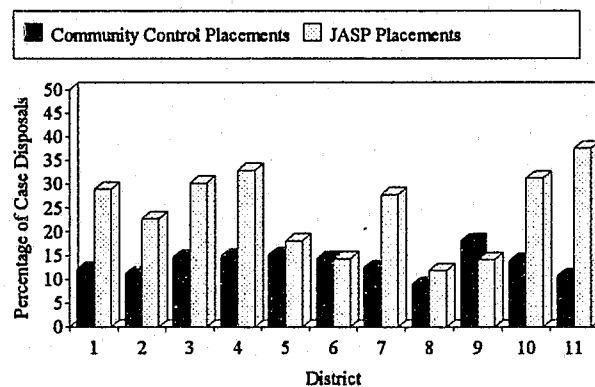
Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1991-92)

Program Data

An examination of the percentage of delinquency cases handled at Intake that were referred for JASP services in FY 1991-92 shows that statewide, 24.7 percent of the 135,021 delinquency cases disposed at Intake were placed in JASP, as compared to 13.4 percent placed on Community Control (Table 7-7 and Figure 7-7). This is slightly higher than the 22.9 percent placed in JASP last year. As was true last year, there appears to be a wide variation among districts in terms of the percentage of cases handled through JASP, with a range of 14.3 percent in District 6, to 37.6 percent in District 11. This variation is directly affected by the policy of the local State Attorney and/or court towards the utilization of JASP. It is believed that some of the youth handled judicially and placed on Community Control supervision could be served effectively by JASP. It also should be noted that there is a judicial disposition to JASP (1.2 percent of all dispositions and approximately five percent of all JASP admissions).

Table 7-7 and Figure 7-7:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
STATEWIDE INTAKE CASE DISPOSALS TO COMMUNITY CONTROL AND JASP
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED AT INTAKE*	COMMUNITY CONTROL PLACEMENTS**		JASP PLACEMENTS***	
		N	% of All Cases Disposed	N	% of All Cases Disposed
1	4,990	605	12.1	1,442	28.9
2	5,555	614	11.1	1,259	22.7
3	7,548	1,101	14.6	2,279	30.2
4	16,304	2,433	14.9	5,364	32.9
5	10,671	1,627	15.2	1,934	18.1
6	22,375	3,205	14.3	2,801	14.3
7	13,709	1,711	12.5	3,801	27.8
8	9,584	862	9.0	1,131	11.8
9	10,781	1,963	18.2	1,517	14.1
10	11,932	1,661	13.9	3,726	31.2
11	21,572	2,300	10.7	8,111	37.6
STATE	135,021	18,082	13.4	33,398****	24.7
FY 1990-91	123,171	16,721	13.5	28,279	22.9



* Includes both Judicial and Non-Judicial disposals because of the occurrence of both Judicial and Non-Judicial JASP referrals.

** Source: CIS (spreadsheet: delinquency cases disposed in FY 1991-92)

*** Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1991-92)

**** The total is greater than the sum of district figures because 33 cases have district known.

Statewide, 57.9 percent of all delinquency case dispositions were handled judicially in FY 1991-92, while 42.1 percent were handled non judicially. This continues a slight downward trend in judicial handling: 62.6 percent in FY 1989-90, 59.4 percent in FY 1990-91 to the 57.9 percent this year.

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

JASP CLIENTS WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

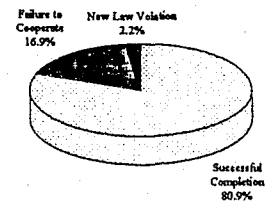
Definition: Successful completion is defined according to the criteria used in the JASP annual report. The model contract states that 80 percent of youth will successfully complete the program.

- 80.9 percent of youth referred to JASP successfully completed the program.

Table 7-8 and Figure 7-8 indicate that almost 81 percent of youth were terminated successfully from JASP. This is virtually the same rate as reported in FY 1990-91. Also significant is the fact that only a very small percentage (2.2 percent) of clients were terminated for new law violation referrals while receiving services. Nearly 17 percent of terminations were due to the client's failure to cooperate.

Table 7-8 and Figure 7-8:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
SUCCESSFUL AND OTHER CASE CLOSURES
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	TOTAL PLACEMENTS	PERCENT SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS*	PERCENT FAILURE TO COOPERATE	PERCENT NEW LAW VIOLATION	NUMBER OF OTHER/ UNKNOWN
1	1,442	95.2	2.1	2.7	14
2	1,259	93.5	3.9	2.6	13
3	2,279	96.3	2.1	1.6	25
4	5,364	76	22.4	1.2	508
5	1,934	78.2	20.4	1.2	88
6	2,801	84.2	15.3	0.4	109
7	3,801	89.9	9.7	0.4	349
8	1,131	85.5	11.9	2.7	51
9	1,517	92.6	6.7	0.7	21
10	3,726	72.6	27	0.5	624
11	8,111	67	26.6	6.4	2,410
STATE	33,398**	80.9	16.9	2.2	4,219
FY 1990-91	28,279	80.7	14.6	1.9	3,676



Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1991-92)

* As in FY 1990-91, the successful completion rates for FY 1991-92 exclude the release category of "other/unknown," which had been included in prior years. "Other/unknown" is excluded because some districts use this category to code clients who are referred but never receive services for a variety of reasons. The use of the termination codes for such cases still needs to be standardized throughout the state.

** District figures do not sum the statewide figure because 33 cases had no district identifier and 112 cases had unknown reasons for termination.

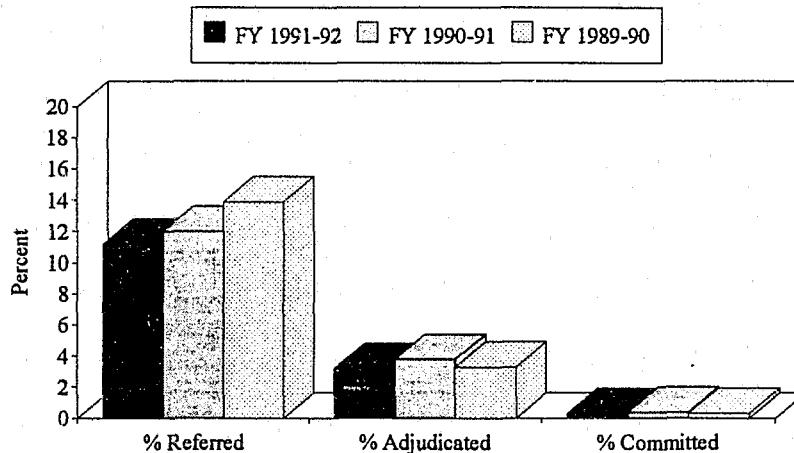
Table 7-9 and Figure 7-9 contain the data on recidivism during program services. Only 11.2 percent of youth in JASP were re-referred while under supervision and just 3.8 percent were

adjudicated during services. This percentage is much lower than the 26 percent readjudicated during supervision while under Community Control, although Community Control is designed to handle higher risk youth and the average length of supervision is three times as long. There are overlapping segments of the JASP and Community Control populations and also some JASP youth who may not need to be in the program (they could be counseled at intake). Further study which delineated sub-groups of JASP clients based on the seriousness of their offenses and made appropriate comparisons with youth served in other programs would be ideal. Particular attention should be focused on those in Judicial JASP. Also included in this assessment of successful completion is the completion of assigned sanctions and services by youth. Table 7-10 and Figure 7-10 list the types of sanctions or services assigned to youth with their accompanying successful completion rates. As indicated, youth may receive more than one type of sanction. Table 7-11 breaks this down to the sub district level. These data are reported separately because the variation in the types of sanctions levied and services received is significant. The JASP program looks very different depending on where in the state a youth resides. Table 7-12 shows the dollar amounts of restitution paid by youth during the fiscal year and the hours of community service worked. In FY 1991-92, \$659,015 was collected by JASP and youth worked the equivalent of \$2,800,813 in hourly wages while performing community service.

Table 7-9 and Figure 7-9:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
RECIDIVISM DURING SUPERVISION
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	TOTAL RELEASES	PERCENT REFERRED	PERCENT ADJUDICATED	PERCENT COMMITTED
1	1,348	8.7	4.4	0.8
2	1,247	11.4	4.2	0.5
3	2,060	5.2	2.3	0.1
4	4,605	10.7	2.8	0.4
5	1,679	11.6	8.5	0.7
6	2,747	10.9	5.2	0.6
7	3,542	6.5	1.7	0.1
8	1,153	17.4	7.7	0.2
9	435	12.2	5.3	0.9
10	3,961	9.1	2.5	0.2
11	5,977	17.5	1.3	0.1
STATE	28,756	11.2	3.2	0.3
<i>FY 1990-91</i>	<i>24,601</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>0.4</i>
<i>FY 1989-90</i>	<i>22,292</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>

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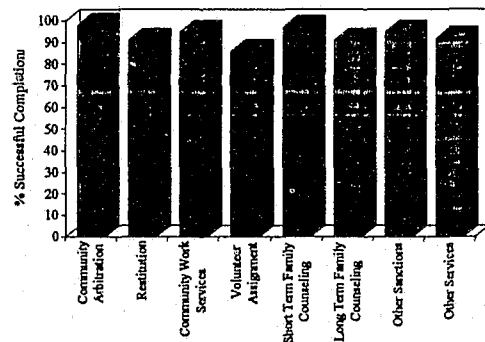


Source: CIS (cases closed during FY 1991-92). Although the total numbers recorded in CIS provider files are less than those recorded on the Client Exit Form, this source is used because it is the only available source which allows for the follow-up which allows us to calculate recidivism.

Explanatory note: Delinquency recidivism data for the 1992 report were obtained from CIS. Three separate measures are reported: Rereferrals (rearrests); readjudications (adjudications and adjudications withheld); and recommitments. This year's recidivism figures do not include arrests and convictions in the Adult System. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers from JASP to other programs but excludes releases to the Adult System and those reaching age 19.

Table 7-10 and Figure 7-10:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
ASSIGNED SANCTIONS AND SERVICES
FOR FY 1991-92

TYPE OF SERVICE OR SANCTION	NUMBER ASSIGNED	% OF TOTAL	SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION %
Community Arbitration	10,025	30.0	98.0
Restitution	3,904	11.7	91.0
Community Work Services	17,527	52.5	95.0
Volunteer Assignment	405	1.2	86.0
Short Term Family Counseling	5,525	16.5	97.0
Long Term Family Counseling	1,423	4.3	91.0
Other Sanctions	22,699	68.0	95.0
Other Services	5,310	15.9	92.0



Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1991-92)

Note: Percents do not total to 100 percent because youth can receive more than one sanction or service.

Table 7-11:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
ASSIGNED AND COMPLETED SANCTIONS AND SERVICES
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY ARBITRATION			RESTITUTION			COMMUNITY WORK SVCS.			VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT		
	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion
1	145	10.0	99.0	307	21.0	93.0	1,180	82.0	96.0	5	0.3	100.0
2A	20	4.0	100.0	96	20.0	100.0	420	89.0	100.0	2	0.4	100.0
2B	11	1.0	100.0	191	24.0	99.0	644	82.0	99.0	3	0.4	100.0
3A	69	7.0	100.0	135	13.0	95.0	655	65.0	99.0	2	0.2	100.0
3B	129	10.0	100.0	153	12.0	100.0	775	61.0	99.0	4	0.3	100.0
4A	3,238	88.0	99.0	323	9.0	94.0	2,000	54.0	98.0	8	0.2	87.0
4B	756	45.0	98.0	147	9.0	97.0	604	36.0	98.0	13	0.8	92.0
5	2	1.0	100.0	375	19.0	100.0	1,330	69.0	100.0	2	0.1	100.0
6A	0	0.0	—	412	23.0	98.0	1,500	82.0	99.0	0	0.0	—
6B	5	0.5	100.0	262	27.0	79.0	892	92.0	88.0	2	0.2	100.0
7A	2,261	78.0	100.0	263	9.0	83.0	1,515	53.0	91.0	10	0.3	70.0
7B	850	93.0	98.0	78	9.0	97.0	420	46.0	91.0	6	0.7	100.0
8A	9	2.0	100.0	92	16.0	100.0	509	89.0	100.0	10	1.7	100.0
8B	8	1.0	88.0	84	15.0	95.0	475	85.0	99.0	6	1.1	100.0
9	190	13.0	99.0	266	17.0	100.0	1,321	87.0	99.0	6	0.4	100.0
10	1,761	47.0	99.0	174	5.0	90.0	1,203	32.0	87.0	28	0.8	85.0
11	557	7.0	83.0	541	7.0	71.0	2,068	25.0	84.0	298	3.7	79.0
STATE	10,025*	30.0	98.0	3,904*	12.0	91.0	17,527*	53.0	95.0	405	1.2	86.0

(Table continued on next page)

Table 7-11 (continued):
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
ASSIGNED AND COMPLETED SANCTIONS AND SERVICES
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	SHORT-TERM FAM. COUNS.			LONG-TERM FAM. COUNS.			OTHER SANCTIONS			OTHER SERVICES		
	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion	# assigned	% of caseload assigned	% completion
1	598	41.0	98.0	111	8.0	100.0	1,239	86.0	97.0	7	<1.0	71.0
2A	15	3.0	93.0	3	1.0	67.0	311	66.0	99.0	6	1.0	100.0
2B	12	1.0	100.0	4	1.0	100.0	707	90.0	99.0	4	1.0	100.0
3A	24	2.0	100.0	10	1.0	90.0	908	91.0	98.0	16	2.0	100.0
3B	11	1.0	100.0	28	2.0	100.0	1,189	93.0	99.0	25	2.0	96.0
4A	236	6.0	89.0	2	0.1	100.0	2,458	67.0	98.0	17	1.0	76.0
4B	69	4.0	88.0	7	0.4	100.0	1,216	73.0	94.0	30	2.0	97.0
5	1,582	82.0	100.0	1	0.1	100.0	1,489	77.0	100.0	289	15.0	99.0
6A	123	7.0	99.0	280	15.0	99.0	1,504	82.0	99.0	1,467	80.0	99.0
6B	62	6.0	89.0	40	4.0	100.0	803	83.0	91.0	69	7.0	79.0
7A	150	5.0	89.0	9	0.3	55.0	2,490	86.0	94.0	1,444	50.0	93.0
7B	57	6.0	89.0	129	14.0	92.0	602	66.0	95.0	727	79.0	94.0
8A	399	69.0	98.0	21	4.0	100.0	510	89.0	99.0	16	3.0	94.0
8B	417	75.0	99.0	41	7.0	93.0	463	83.0	98.0	73	13.0	93.0
9	169	11.0	100.0	71	5.0	100.0	1,403	93.0	99.0	44	3.0	100.0
10	895	24.0	100.0	507	14.0	80.0	1,189	32.0	91.0	159	4.0	96.0
11	701	9.0	92.0	159	2.0	90.0	4,196	52.0	86.0	912	11.0	75.0
STATE	5,525*	17.0	97.0	1,423	4.0	91.0	22,699*	68.0	95.0	5,310*	16.0	92.0

Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1991-92)

* State totals do not represent the sum of district numbers because some youth received services but had no district identifiers recorded in the data system.

Table 7-12:
JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES WORKED
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CLIENTS ASSIGNED RESTITUTION	AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION PAID	AVERAGE PER CLIENT	NUMBER OF CLIENTS ASSIGNED COMM SERVICE	HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKED	AVERAGE HOURS PER CLIENT
1	307	\$49,120	\$160	1,180	29,264	24.8
2A	96	\$13,056	\$136	420	17,514	41.7
2B	191	\$44,885	\$235	644	13,331	20.7
3A	135	\$18,360	\$136	655	12,707	19.4
3B	153	\$29,529	\$193	775	18,600	24.0
4A	323	\$61,047	\$189	2,000	77,400	38.7
4B	147	\$16,170	\$110	604	20,717	34.3
5	375	\$47,625	\$127	1,330	37,107	27.9
6A	412	\$84,048	\$204	1,500	40,200	26.8
6B	262	\$34,846	\$133	892	22,924	25.7
7A	263	\$30,771	\$117	1,515	32,875	21.7
7B	78	\$12,948	\$166	420	8,988	21.4
8A	92	\$10,764	\$117	509	12,216	24.0
8B	84	\$10,584	\$126	475	18,810	39.6
9	266	\$36,974	\$139	1,321	53,501	40.5
10	174	\$20,358	\$117	1,203	36,691	30.5
11	541	\$114,151	\$211	2,068	61,833	29.9
STATE	3,904*	\$624,640	\$160	17,527*	515,294	29.4

Source: CIS (cases referred during FY 1991-92)

*Statewide totals are less than the totals of district figures due to missing data (missing district identifier code).

Note: The total hours worked statewide generated the equivalent of \$2,800,813 in service to the community (community service hours only at \$4.25 per hour).

Outcome 2

JASP CLIENTS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES WITHIN ONE YEAR FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM COMPLETION.

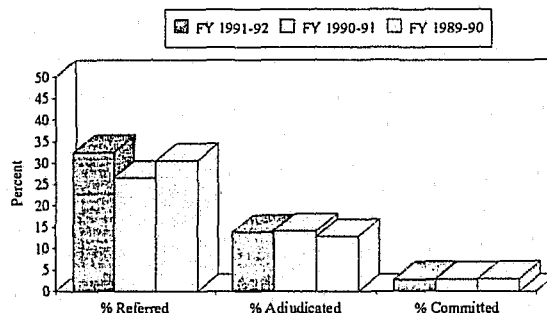
Definition: The model contract states that no more than 15 percent of youth terminated will have a subsequent readjudication within one year. Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS) he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for a group released from the program between January and June of 1991, to allow for a full year follow-up. (These data do not include follow-up into the adult system.) This definition focuses on adjudications, although re-referral data are also shown in tables.

- 86.1 percent of JASP clients were not adjudicated (and did not have an adjudication withheld) for a delinquency offense for one year following case closure.
- 67.4 percent were not re-referred during the year following case closure.

As seen in Table 7-13 and Figure 7-13, there were 13,299 youth terminated from JASP during the period between January and June of 1991 for whom one year had expired since their date of termination. Statewide, 32.6 percent of these youth were re-referred, only 13.2 percent were adjudicated into the juvenile justice system, and only 2.8 percent were committed. Last year's figures were 26.6 percent re-referred, 14.2 percent adjudicated and 2.8 percent committed.

Table 7-13 and Figure 7-13:
**JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR YOUTH RELEASED
BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

DISTRICT	TOTAL RELEASES JAN. - JUNE 1991	RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT ADJUDICATED and ADJUDICATION WITHHELD	PERCENT COMMITTED
1	500	24.2	15.1	4.0
2	696	30.0	17.1	4.2
3	1,164	22.2	13.2	2.0
4	2,052	23.9	10.6	3.2
5	729	34.8	28.1	4.0
6	1,118	37.1	23.9	5.5
7	1,479	22.5	8.9	2.0
8	505	34.5	23.4	4.0
9	57	40.3	22.8	5.3
10	2,128	25.7	11.4	2.4
11	2,871	52.6	10.7	1.7
STATE	13,299	32.6	13.9	2.9
FY 1990-91	12,160	26.6	14.2	2.8
FY 1989-90	9,904	30.6	12.8	3.0



Source: CIS (cases closed between January and June 1991)

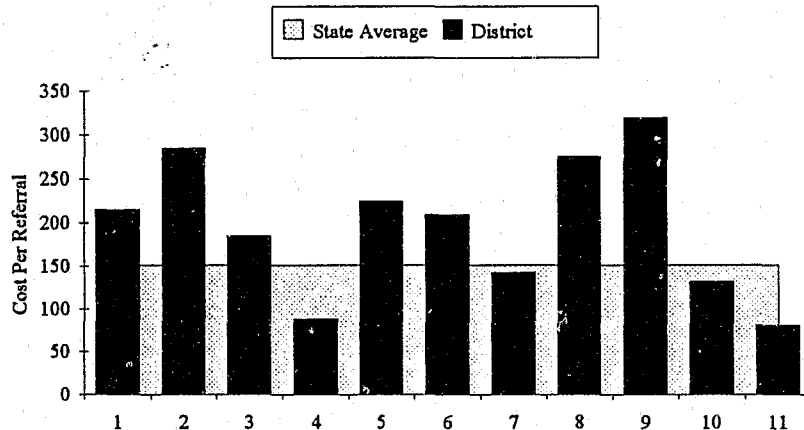
Explanatory note: Delinquency recidivism data for the 1992 report were obtained from CIS. Three separate measures are reported: Rereferrals (rearrests); readjudications (adjudications and adjudications withheld); and commitments. This year's recidivism figures do not include arrests and convictions in the Adult System. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers from JASP to other programs but excludes releases to the Adult System and those reaching age 19.

Program Cost

The total cost of the JASP program statewide during FY 1991-92 was \$5,074,047, with a statewide cost of \$151.93 per case referred. Table 7-14 and Figure 7-14 give a district specific breakdown of the costs and compares each district's total costs with the number of statewide case referrals to JASP. District 8 had the highest cost per case, at \$275.64, while District 11 had the lowest, at \$81.14. Costs may vary depending on the type of service offered to a client and on other factors, such as the number of clients served, the length of time the cases are open, and the number and type of staff involved in providing the service.

Table 7-14 and Figure 7-14:
**JUVENILE ALTERNATIVE SERVICES PROGRAM (JASP)
PROGRAM COST
FOR FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	CLIENTS REFERRED*	EXPENDITURES	COST PER REFERRAL
1	1,442	\$301,854	\$215.57
2	1,259	359,373	285.44
3	2,279	422,841	185.53
4*	5,364	475,328	88.61
5	1,934	435,805	225.34
6	2,801	587,988	209.93
7	3,801	542,013	142.60
8**	1,131	311,749	275.64
9	1,517	485,365	319.95
10*	3,726	493,630	132.48
11*	8,111	658,101	81.14
STATE	33,398***	\$5,074,047	\$151.93



Source: CIS (JASP Client Exit Form, FY 1991-92) and SAMAS

* These districts received supplemental contributions from local agencies.

** D-8 reports that they served 1,282 clients (at \$212.36 per referral). But these numbers are not reflected in either the JASP Client Exit Form or the CIS provider files (cases closed). This district also reports that they recouped \$39,501 from expenditures for overpayment.

*** The statewide total does not represent the sum of district totals because there are 33 cases with district unknown.

Note: Any discrepancies in the numbers served would influence cost per referral. Because such discrepancies appear to exist, these cost data should be viewed with caution.

Program Effectiveness

The JASP program appears to be effective in diverting clients from judicial handling within the delinquency system. Those cases assigned to JASP resulted in a 80.9 percent successful program completion rate. Clients who were assigned service and sanctions were generally able to complete them on a regular basis. Community service work, monetary restitution, and family counseling were among those services stressed and show a high rate of completion when assigned as was the case in previous years. The program also appears to be effective in preventing subsequent law violations with 86.1 percent of youth having no subsequent delinquency adjudication within a year of service termination.

The implementation of this program varies greatly across the state, providing little opportunity to compare the results without a more detailed look at how different HRS staff, State Attorneys, and judges use the program. The source of referrals shows a wide variation among and even within districts at the sub district level. In many districts, JASP is being used as a judicial disposition, which would seem to be adverse to the original intent of the program. Several variables, such as the local State Attorney's case filing criteria, could impact on this finding as that office has the final approval of referrals to the JASP program. This variance may impact on the effectiveness of the goals of the service. There is also a question of whether some cases could be handled simply through counseling at Intake or parental sanctions.

Clearly defined admission criteria need to be established in order for the program to function optimally. This might be done as a district by district process, with a statewide consensus emerging from the process. If district criteria are different, the information to clearly delineate where district criteria vary should be available because without such information it is not possible to compare results meaningfully across districts.

To address issues, it is recommended that a study be undertaken to look in more depth at the characteristics of clients served by JASP and compare these to the characteristics of clients with cases closed at Intake and Community Control clients. Outcomes for similar subsets of these groups can be compared. This would require a study which is beyond the scope of the annual outcome evaluation.

In addition, the nature of the sanctions imposed and services received varies tremendously both across the districts and even within districts, at the sub district level. Information on the particular services provided should also be an element in a more in-depth study of JASP.

The need still exists for establishing an annual statewide meeting to bring together all JASP providers and allow headquarters staff to uniformly address all problems that have arisen in the 12 years since the beginning of the program. Among problems addressed should be reporting procedures and funding regarding cost per case.

TABLE 7-R

**JASP
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92*	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>Discussions on a standard referral criteria should begin in the present fiscal year which should include a JASP statewide meeting in order to instill a uniform use and understanding of the program as it has evolved in the past years.</p> <p>Included in these discussions should be the issue of appropriate JASP placements statewide along with referral procedures and protocols and also a close scrutiny on cost per case variations.</p> <p>A standardized method for accounting for "no status" cases should be a part of a new version of the JASP client exit form and be made part of statewide data reporting procedures. This would provide more accurate data in regard to outcomes and overall program performance. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>Statewide monitoring of JASP was completed in 1991-92. No statewide meeting was held. The recommendation to standardize referral criteria may not reflect local needs.</p> <p>"No status" is the result of inappropriate referral procedures. The need for addressing this issue still exists.</p>	<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>During the coming year the issues of JASP referral criteria and the relationship of HRS and the State Attorney's Office in determining policy for JASP referral should be addressed. If standard criteria are not desirable, then the explicit criteria used by each district should be readily available for purposes of interpreting results. A study of JASP client and cost should be undertaken. This could lead to re-thinking the current uses of JASP, including recommendations for changing legislation. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Discrepancies between the data obtained from the JASP Client Exit Form and the CIS provider files (the source of demographics and recidivism data) should be examined in FY 1992-93. [Delinquency Services]</p>

*Source: The update information on progress toward recommendations was obtained from Program Specialists.

Chapter VI

DELINQUENCY SERVICES PROGRAMS

DELINQUENCY SERVICES: This program area encompasses eleven program components and provides a continuum of services from intake to the most secure residential programs and post placement supervision. The program components include:

- o Eckerd Wilderness Camps
- o Delinquency Intake
- o Secure Detention
- o Home Detention
- o Community Control
- o CREST Services (in D3)
- o Non-residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o Low-Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o Moderate-Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o High-Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs
- o Post-Placement Supervision
- o Elaine Gordon Treatment Center (for sex offenders)

The point of entry into the Delinquency system is through **Delinquency Intake**. Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the past history of the youth being charged, youth may be detained either in **Secure Detention** or **Home Detention** to ensure his or her appearance in court. If community supervision is deemed adequate and appropriate, the youth may be assigned to **Community Control** for a specified period of time. **CREST Services, Inc.**, a program located only in D3, provides enhanced counseling services to youth on **Community Control**, using counseling interns from the University of Florida.

Non-residential Community-Based Commitment programs (AMI, TRY, SIG) provide structured and specialized treatment for youth to reduce the rate of future law violations and improve the functioning of the youth in the community. The youth served are judged as able to live at home and participate in these programs on a daily basis. Youth in **Low-Risk Residential** programs (STOP camps, STEP, Family Group Homes, GTH) require 24-hour supervision because of their offending patterns and family situations. **Moderate-Risk Residential** programs serve youth who have committed more serious offenses and have prior criminal histories. These programs include Halfway Houses, START Centers, CWI, Challenge, DIC and SCMI. The **Eckerd Wilderness Camps** program serves emotionally and behaviorally disturbed youth in an outdoor environment.

High-Risk Residential programs provide the most secure residential setting in the juvenile justice system for committed youth. These youth have been adjudicated and committed to the department for major property offenses, assaultive felony offenses and may have multiple prior commitments and residential placements. This program component includes the Training Schools, serious habitual offender programs and other secure programs and includes Dozier, EYDC, FASCU, PBYC, HARP, BCTC and FEI.

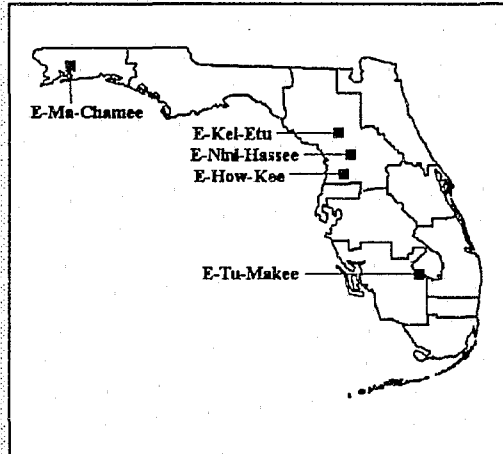
Post-Placement Supervision provides transitional services from highly-structured residential programs back to the relatively unstructured environment of home. Re-entry is a statewide program but some residential programs have their own aftercare program which performs post-placement supervision.

Elaine Gordon Treatment Center is a residential treatment program for juvenile sex offenders.

8. ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAM

Program Description

The Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program provides services to emotionally and behaviorally disturbed youth in an outdoor environment. The program is designed to serve these youth a minimum of nine months. Camps may serve a maximum of 60 clients divided into groups of twelve campers assigned to a particular campsite. There are five camps in Florida for a total capacity of 300. Two hundred forty of the 300 slots are paid through the JJP statewide contract funds. The remaining 60 slots are paid through individual payment, third party payments such as insurance, or district funds (including ADM PRTS funds). Twenty beds of the



240 beds are specifically designated for special needs committed youth. These youth have been identified as special needs due to age, offense history, and placement history. These 20 beds are available at all times whether there is a waiting list at a particular camp or not. Youth may be referred for placement by the district CRC/SAT staffing for non-delinquent youth or the multidisciplinary commitment staffing for delinquent youth.

The treatment program requires the group to construct its own shelters, cut wood, repair equipment, provide its own recreation, maintain trails and do all things necessary for safe and responsible living. These activities are designed to provide objective discipline and aid in developing a sense of social responsibility. As youth accomplish the goals outlined in their individual treatment plans, they are moved from small therapy groups to transition groups. These transition groups provide greater privileges and more structured schooling. During this transitional phase, the youth are prepared to return to their families and community. All youth who successfully complete the program receive aftercare services. Program and aftercare staff are assigned to call, write and visit the youth on a regular basis after their discharge from the program.

Population Profile

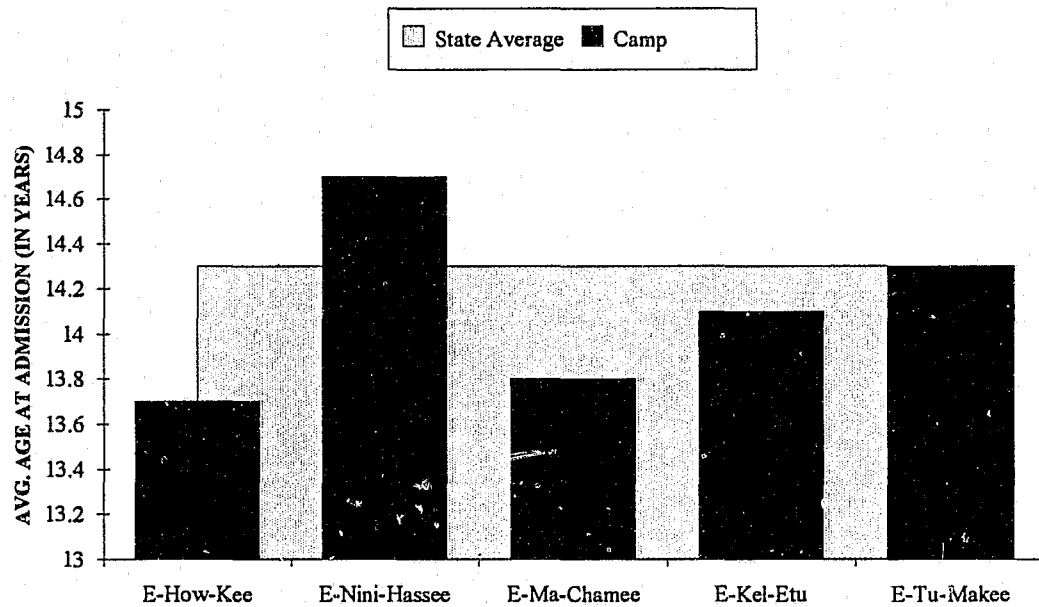
The Eckerd Wilderness programs served a total of 555 youth during FY 1991-92. The typical youth entering an Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program was a fourteen and a half year old white male. See Table 8-1 and Figure 8-1. The youth spend approximately 13.6 months in the program.

Table 8-1 and Figure 8-1:
ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92

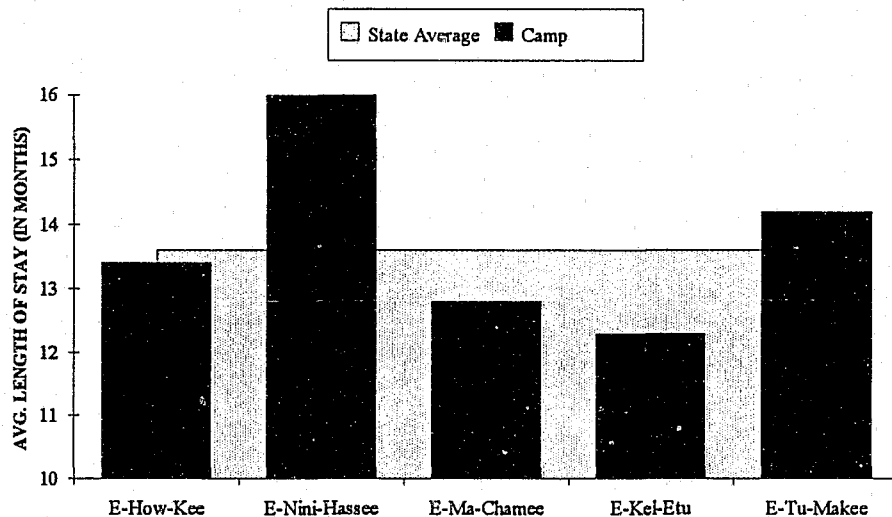
CLIENTS SERVED	555
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CLIENTS DISCHARGED	198*
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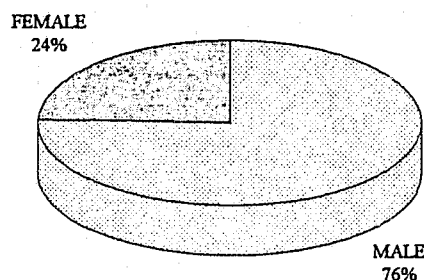
CAMP	AVG. AGE AT ADMISSION	AVG. LENGTH OF STAY
E-How-Kee	13.7 years	13.4 months
E-Nini-Hassee	14.7 years	16.0 months
E-Ma-Chamee	13.8 years	12.8 months
E-Kel-Etu	14.1 years	12.3 months
E-Tu-Makee	14.3 years	14.2 months
STATEWIDE	14.3 years	13.6 months



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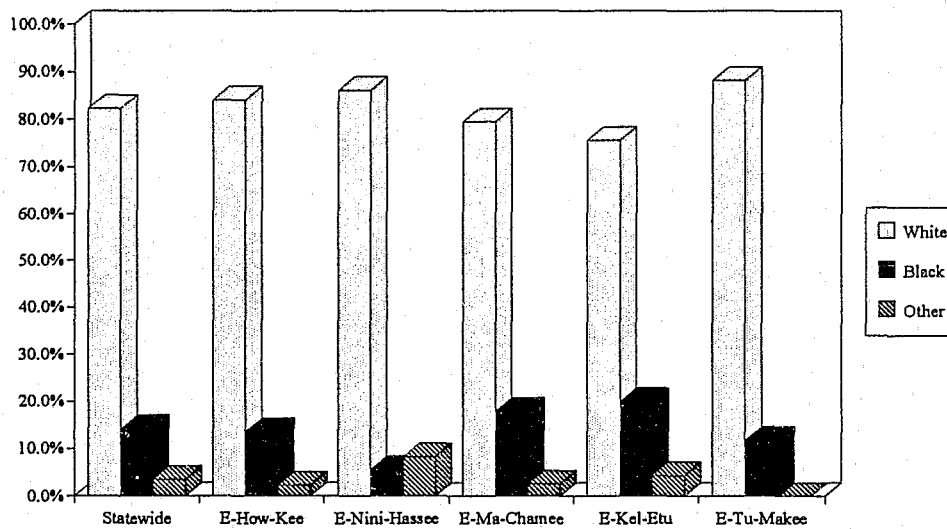


CAMP	SEX		NUMBER DISCHARGED
	MALE	FEMALE	
E-How-Kee	100.0%	0.0%	44
E-Nini-Hassee	0.0%	100.0%	36
E-Ma-Chamee	69.2%	30.8%	39
E-Kel-Etu	100.0%	0.0%	45
E-Tu-Makee	100.0%	0.0%	34
STATEWIDE	75.8%	24.2%	198



CAMP	RACE			NUMBER DISCHARGED
	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	
E-How-Kee	84.1%	13.6%	2.3%	44
E-Nini-Hassee	86.1%	5.6%	8.3%	36
E-Ma-Chamee	79.5%	17.9%	2.6%	39
E-Kel-Etu	75.6%	20.0%	4.4%	45
E-Tu-Makee	88.2%	11.8%	0.0%	34
STATEWIDE	82.3%	14.2%	3.5%	198

(Continued on next page)



Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

* Note: The population profile including numbers discharged is based on successful program releases only. An additional 69 youth exited the program during FY 1991-92 for a total of 267 releases.

Over 40 percent of these youth are from single parent homes. Table 8-2 displays the living arrangements of youth prior to program entry.

Table 8-2:
**ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS PRIOR TO ENTRY
FOR FY 1991-92**

LIVING ARRANGEMENT	PERCENT
Single Parent	40.3
Parent/Step-parent	18.3
Both Parents	17.7
Adoptive Parents	8.0
Relative	7.0
Foster Home	5.7
Group Home	1.3
Other	1.7
TOTAL	100.0

Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

The majority of youth have prior dependency (abuse/neglect) or delinquency adjudications. Approximately 52.3 percent of the clients admitted to the program during FY 1991-92 had prior convictions with the largest number (64.9 percent) adjudicated for property offenses. Table 8-3 shows the breakdown of convictions by type.

Table 8-3:
ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
TYPE OF CONVICTIONS FOR ADMITTED YOUTH

TYPE OF CONVICTION	PERCENT
Property Offense	64.9
Person Offense	14.6
Sex Offense	0.8
Drug Related	0.7
Weapon Related	1.4
Misdemeanor	3.7
Other Offense	13.9
TOTAL	100.0

Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

Youth are referred to the Eckerd Wilderness programs through a variety of mechanisms. Referral sources include JJP caseworkers, mental health centers, school systems, physicians, private psychologists, psychiatrists, and families.

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Cases considered successful are those reported by Eckerd as graduates.

- 74.2 percent (198) of the youth successfully completed the program. This is an 1.9 percentage point decrease from the 76.1 percent who successfully completed the program during FY 1990-91.

Successful completion rates have decreased since FY 1990-91, from 76.1 percent to 74.2 percent. See Table 8-4.

Table 8-4:
ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
REASONS FOR DISCHARGE FOR FY 1991-92

REASON FOR DISCHARGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Completed treatment/Graduated	198	74.2
Withdrew	61	22.8
Administrative	8	3.0
TOTAL	267	100.0

Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

Outcome 2

CLIENTS WILL SHOW AN INCREASE IN CLIENT FUNCTIONING LEVELS IN ACADEMIC, BEHAVIORAL, AND SOCIAL SKILLS.

Definition: Standardized tests are administered to youth upon admission and within one month prior to discharge from the program. The Peabody Individual Achievement Test - Revised (PIAT-R) measures academic achievement and the Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI) measures social and psychological functioning.

- Youth demonstrated a twelve month improvement on the Peabody Individual Achievement Test.

The program reports that prior to treatment these youth have fallen further behind their peers academically as they proceeded through school. The average camper is 1.5 years behind in grade level at the time of admission. Although the average length of stay for the program is 13.6 months, the program considers a twelve month increase a positive outcome for these youth. The significance this year is that while length of stay decreased, PIAT-R scores increased. See Table 8-5.

Table 8-5:
**ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
PIAT-R PRE- AND POST- TEST RESULTS
FOR FY 1991-92**

CAMP	N	Math		Reading Recognition		Reading Comp.		Spelling		General Info.		Total	
		Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test
E-How-Kee	40	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.7	8.2	5.7	5.5	7.6	8.1	6.3	6.8
E-Nini-Hasseo	33	7.1	10.0	7.6	10.4	7.9	11.4	8.0	10.9	7.4	10.4	7.4	10.3
E-Ma-Chamoe	37	5.7	6.0	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.9	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.9	5.9	6.8
E-Kel-Etu	30	7.4	7.8	6.6	7.5	8.0	8.6	6.5	6.7	8.5	9.8	7.3	8.0
E-Tu-Makoe	34	6.3	7.4	6.9	7.8	6.7	8.4	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.0	6.7	7.7
STATEWIDE	174	6.4	7.5	6.6	7.8	7.2	8.8	6.3	7.1	7.6	9.0	6.7	7.8

Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

Note: An increase in scores from pre- to post- test indicates improvement in that area.

- Youth showed improvement on all four of the subtests of the MAPI including self-concept, personal esteem, impulse control, and social conformity.

Table 8-6 indicates MAPI pre- and post- test results by camp.

Table 8-6:
ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
MAPI PRE- AND POST- TEST RESULTS
FOR FY 1991-92

CAMP	N	Self-concept		Personal Esteem		Impulse Control		Social Conform	
		Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test	Pre-test	Post-test
E-How- Kee	32	63.4	41.8	62.8	49.0	69.0	45.5	63.4	45.7
E-Nini-Hassee	24	54.1	35.1	62.5	55.7	59.2	36.2	57.6	40.5
E-Ma-Chamee	29	64.6	35.6	65.1	41.3	65.8	31.1	57.8	32.6
E-Kel-Etu	40	58.9	36.2	62.4	42.9	62.8	37.7	58.3	37.5
E-Tu-Makee	29	58.5	40.4	59.2	51.1	70.4	48.3	63.7	50.1
STATEWIDE	154	60.0	37.9	62.4	47.4	65.5	39.8	60.1	41.1

Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

Note: A decrease in scores from pre- to post- test indicates improvement in that area. The scales measure the degree to which there is a problem within each trait. The higher the score, the greater the presence of a problem.

Outcome 3

YOUTH WILL NOT REQUIRE PLACEMENT IN A PROGRAM OF EQUAL OR GREATER RESTRICTIVENESS THAN THE ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAM WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS OF SUCCESSFUL RELEASE FROM THE PROGRAM.

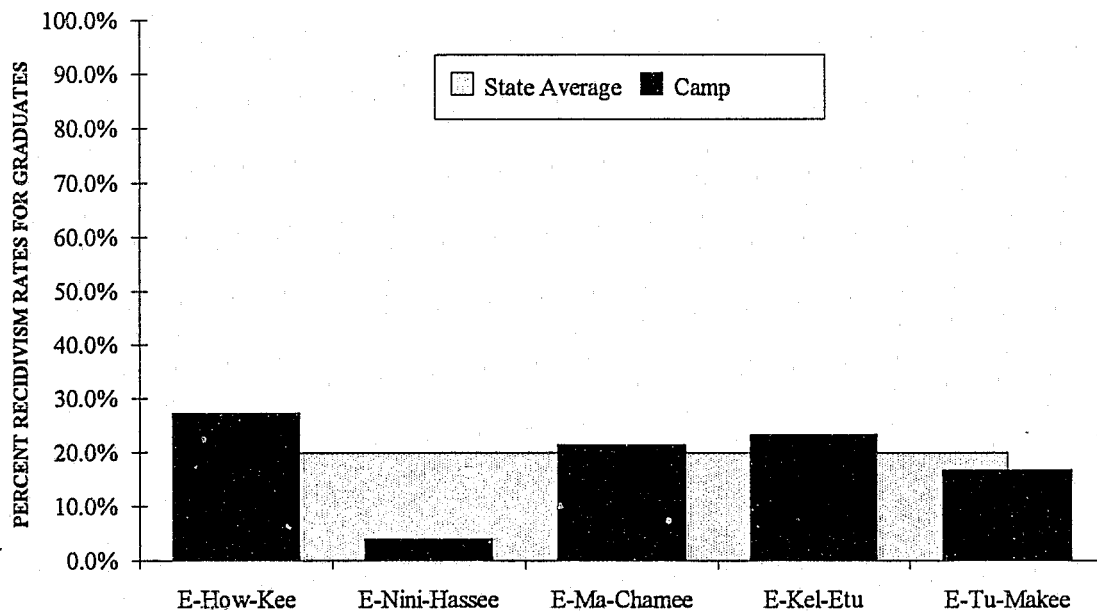
Definition: Programs of equal or greater restrictiveness levels include secure or non-secure residential facilities. Data are obtained from aftercare counselors. The amount of time lapsed for follow-up was twelve months. This differs from last year's report when all youth were counted who had been graduated anywhere from one to nine months. This year only those who had been graduated for a full twelve months were included in the calculation for recidivism. To include youth who have been out for shorter time periods artificially lowers the rate because the longer a youth is away from a protected setting, the chances increase for problems to occur. This helps to explain the increase in the recidivism rate from last year to this year.

- 80.1 percent of the youth from Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs were not placed in programs of equal or greater restrictiveness within 12 months of successful release.

See Table 8-7 and Figure 8-7 which show the recidivism rates by camp.

Table 8-7:
ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR GRADUATES

CAMP	N	RECIDIVISM RATES	
		NUMBER	PERCENT
E-How-Kee	44	12	27.3
E-Nini-Hassee	25	1	4.0
E-Ma-Chamee	42	9	21.4
E-Kel-Etu	43	10	23.3
E-Tu-Makee	42	7	16.7
STATEWIDE	196	39	19.9



Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

Program Cost

The contracted amount for the Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program for FY 1991-92 was \$5,417,765. Number of resident days were unavailable for FY 1991-92. Therefore, the average cost per resident day and the average cost per case could not be calculated.

Program Effectiveness

The Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program reported a high rate of successful completions (74.2 percent) for youth exiting the program during FY 1991-92.

Youth have demonstrated academic gains and improved social and psychological functioning while attending the Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs. Academic achievement with a twelve month increase over an average length of stay of 13.6 months, is lower than would be expected from a normative sample. However, because of the past history of academic difficulties, program staff consider the improvement favorable. Graduating youth continue to demonstrate improvement on the MAPI which is a standardized measure of social and psychological functioning.

In addition to academic, social, and psychological improvement, the youth successfully completing the program show a low recidivism rate. Only 19.9 percent of the youth had been readmitted to a facility as restrictive or more restrictive than Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs during the twelve months after successful release. However, these recidivism rates are not comparable to recidivism rates for other delinquency services programs. It is recommended that Delinquency Services develop and maintain a data system to track Eckerd Camp clients. It is further recommended that subsequent delinquency referrals, adjudications and commitments be reported for these programs in the future.

TABLE 8-R

**ECKERD WILDERNESS CAMP PROGRAMS
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>Total number of client days should be tracked and reported in order to calculate cost per child day and average cost per case. [Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc.]</p> <p>CYF should establish and maintain a data system to track Eckerd Wilderness Program Clients. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Recidivism rates as reported by Eckerd cannot be compared to recidivism rates for other CYF programs. All youth should be followed for the same period of time and rearrest, readjudications and recommitments should be reported.</p> <p>The total number of youth being served by referral source (Delinquency ADM, CRC or private payee) should be reported. [Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc.]</p>	<p>No progress in FY 1991-92.</p> <p>No progress in FY 1991-92.</p> <p>Eckerd revised their methodology for calculating recidivism rates to allow all youth a full year after graduation in which to recidivate. However, recidivism rates for Eckerd Camps cannot be compared to recidivism rates for other Delinquency Services Programs because recidivism is defined differently and includes only subsequent placement in a residential setting which is as restrictive or more restrictive than the camp.</p> <p>No progress in fiscal year 1991-92.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of client days should be tracked and reported in order to calculate cost per child day and average cost per case. [Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc.] • Delinquency Services should establish and maintain a data system to track Eckerd Wilderness Program Clients. [Delinquency Services] • Recidivism rates as reported by Eckerd cannot be compared to recidivism rates for other Delinquency programs. Rearrests, readjudications and recommitments should be reported. [Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc.] • The total number of youth being served by referral source (Delinquency, ADM, CRC or private payee) should be reported. [Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc.]

Source: Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives, Inc. Annual Descriptive Summary 1991-92

Delinquency Services

9. DELINQUENCY INTAKE

Program Description

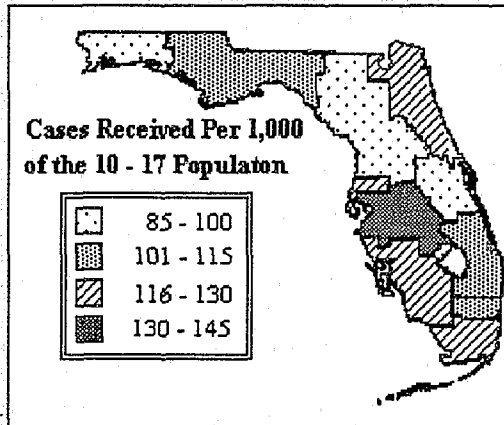
Under Chapter 39, Florida Statutes, Delinquency Services has the responsibility for receiving all delinquency complaints for youth under age 18. Delinquency case managers (DCMs) assess the cases on an individual basis to make a recommendation to the State Attorney for non-judicial handling or judicial handling (court action). Often, when Intake recommends non-judicial handling, a structured diversionary program such as the Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP) is used to provide services to the client and the family.

If the case is handled judicially and the court adjudicates the youth or withholds adjudication, Intake completes a predispositional report and recommends to the court sanctions and services for the youth and family. When the case is handled judicially, DCMs also complete a preliminary screening for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health problems to determine which cases should be referred for further assessment by alcohol, drug abuse and mental health (ADM) providers.

Intake counselors/case managers also have a responsibility in the detention screening process. Each juvenile presented for detention requires a screening by an Intake counselor to determine if the youth meets the criteria for placement in detention. An assessment of risk factors is considered prior to Intake making decision to detain the youth. If the youth meets criteria but Intake wants the youth released, the State Attorney makes the final decision to release or place the youth in detention. A suicide risk assessment is also completed at detention screening with referrals to mental health providers as needed.

In 1988, the legislature revised Chapter 39, F.S. by adding a statement of legislative intent, judicial detention criteria, risk assessment procedures and authorizing direct placement in home detention by Intake. The department was required to create a risk assessment process which resulted in the development of the Detention Screening Instrument (DSI). This replaced the interim placement report on October 1, 1991.

During FY 1991-92, the new Delinquency Case Management System was implemented statewide. This system combines the services of both Delinquency Intake, Community Control and Furlough. The funding sources were also combined. This new system provides a more complete service base as counselors will perform both intake and supervisory duties. The cost data presented in this chapter covers not only the intake activities described here, but



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Community Control expenditures as well. This will be cross-referenced in the chapter on Community Control. Delinquency Intake is a state general revenue funded program for which all clients alleged to be delinquent are eligible.

Population Profile

The Delinquency Intake system received 140,203 cases in FY 1991-92. This represents an increase of 10.2 percent over the 127,275 served in FY 1990-91, which continues a trend over the past five years (see Table 9-1). District 11 (Dade) received the largest proportion of cases, with 16.9 percent, followed by District 6, with 15.7 percent, while District 1 (Pensacola) received the lowest percentage, with 3.7 percent of cases. When the number of cases received is looked at in terms of cases per 1,000 of the population 10-17, District 6 has the highest rate (141 per 1,000) and District 3 the lowest (87 per 1,000). Figure 9-1 shows district rates in comparison to the state average. "Cases" represent instances when a youth is brought to Intake and are duplicated in the sense that they include multiple arrests for the same youth during the year. Cases rather than individual youth are used for Intake components because they more directly reflect workload and the Intake decision processes.

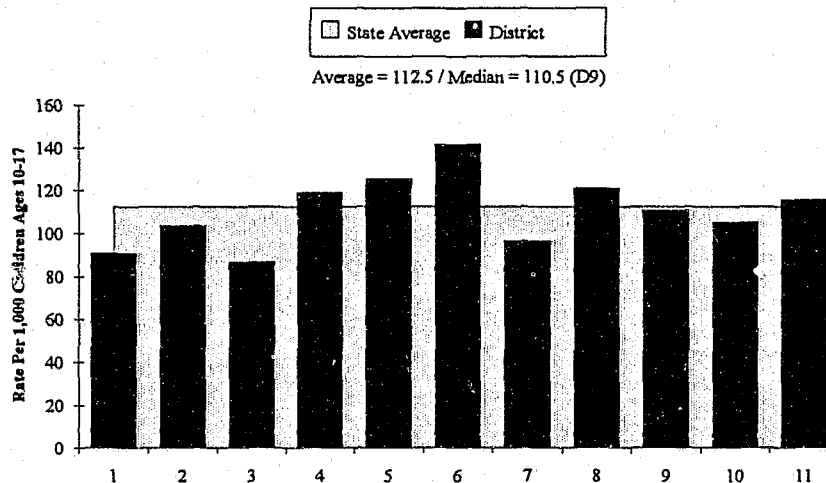
Table 9-1: DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED DURING FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	PER 1000 OF THE 10-17 POPULATION
1	5,234	3.7	90.8
2	6,166	4.4	103.6
3	8,424	6.0	86.6
4	16,226	11.6	118.9
5	11,051	7.9	125.3
6	21,990	15.7	141.4
7	14,973	10.7	96.3
8	9,382	6.7	120.9
9	11,717	8.4	110.5
10	11,379	8.1	105.1
11	23,661	16.9	115.7
STATEWIDE	140,203	100.0	112.5
FY 1990-91	127,275	100.0	99.9
FY 1989-90	119,715	100.0	96.6
FY 1988-89	113,445	100.0	93.0
FY 1987-88	106,941	100.0	89.2

Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1991-92)

Note: The number of cases received is counted by unduplicating the numbers of referral reported received on CIS by client identifier and date. If the same juvenile is referred for several offenses on the same date, these would be counted together as one case. If that juvenile is referred for one or more offenses on another date, it would be counted as another case.

Figure 9-1:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
COMPARISON OF DISTRICT RATES
PER 1000 CHILDREN AGES 10-17 FOR
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED FOR FY 1991-92



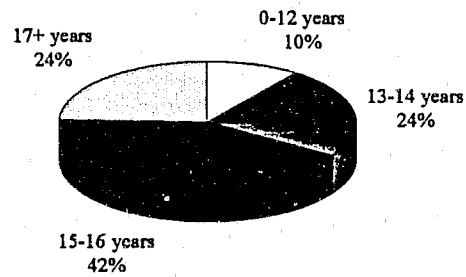
Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1991-92)

Demographic data were based on the 140,203 referrals received as counted in the Client Information System (CIS). Youth from 15 to 16 years comprised 41.7 percent of the total cases received, with the 13-14 and 17+ age groups each representing 24 percent. Males represented 80.6 percent of the population (Table 9-2 and Figure 9-2). Whites represented 54.9 percent of the total referrals and blacks and others represented 45.9 percent in FY 1991-92.

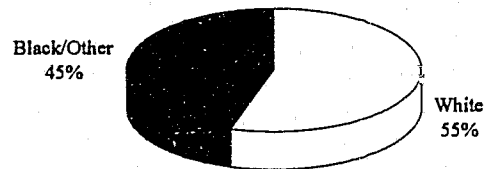
Table 9-2 and Figure 9-2:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DEMOGRAPHICS BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	PERCENT IN AGE GROUP					NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED
	0-9	10-12	13-14	15-16	17+	
1	1.2	8.0	21.5	43.1	26.2	5,234
2	1.6	9.0	24.5	40.9	24.1	6,166
3	2.0	9.3	24.8	41.0	22.9	8,424
4	1.6	8.5	24.0	41.4	24.5	16,226
5	2.3	10.5	26.0	39.9	21.4	11,051
6	1.6	9.4	27.2	40.3	21.6	21,990
7	1.3	8.4	23.6	42.0	24.7	14,973
8	1.4	8.8	22.5	42.2	25.0	9,382
9	1.5	8.6	24.0	41.5	24.4	11,717
10	1.6	8.9	23.5	42.1	23.8	11,379
11	0.8	6.5	23.1	43.5	26.0	23,661
STATEWIDE	1.5	8.6	24.3	41.7	24.0	140,203

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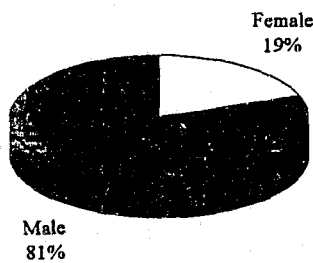


DISTRICT	PERCENT		NUMBER RECEIVED
	WHITE	BLACK/OTHER	
1	63.7	36.3	5,234
2	47.3	52.7	6,166
3	60.6	39.4	8,424
4	53.8	46.2	16,226
5	64.5	35.5	11,051
6	55.8	44.2	21,990
7	59.9	40.1	14,973
8	68.9	31.1	9,382
9	54.3	45.7	11,717
10	47.0	53.0	11,379
11	43.6	56.4	23,661
STATEWIDE	54.9	45.4	140,203



DISTRICT	PERCENT		NUMBER RECEIVED
	FEMALE	MALE	
1	22.3	77.7	5,234
2	19.3	80.7	6,166
3	20.3	79.7	8,424
4	20.7	79.3	16,226
5	20.3	79.7	11,051
6	21.5	78.5	21,990
7	20.4	79.6	14,973
8	18.7	81.3	9,382
9	18.1	81.9	11,717
10	16.1	83.9	11,379
11	17.1	82.9	23,661
STATEWIDE	19.4	80.6	140,203

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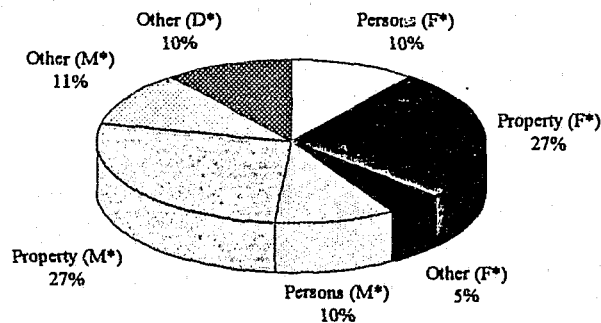


Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1991-92)

According to the Client Information System, 26.4 percent of all delinquency referrals were for felony offenses against property, 27.1 percent of all the referrals were for misdemeanors against property. Another 10.4 percent of all referrals were for felony offenses against persons and 10.1 percent were for misdemeanors against persons (Table 9-3 and Figure 9-3). These figures are all within one percentage point of the breakdowns for FY 1990-91.

Table 9-3 and Figure 9-3:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DELINQUENCY CASES RECEIVED

DISTRICT	CASES RECEIVED	FELONIES AGAINST PERSONS PERCENT	FELONIES AGAINST PROPERTY PERCENT	FELONIES OTHER PERCENT	MISD. AGAINST PERSONS PERCENT	MISD. AGAINST PROPERTY PERCENT	MISD. OTHER PERCENT	OTHER OTHER DELINQ. PERCENT
1	5,234	8.1	25.0	4.7	9.5	27.4	16.1	9.3
2	6,166	9.3	27.8	5.6	11.4	26.8	15.5	3.5
3	8,424	11.0	30.3	5.1	12.7	26.0	8.8	6.0
4	16,226	10.1	24.3	5.4	10.6	29.2	11.3	9.0
5	11,051	10.7	29.2	3.4	10.6	26.8	10.9	8.4
6	21,990	9.1	25.2	3.7	13.4	28.0	8.2	12.5
7	14,973	10.1	25.3	5.1	12.9	29.2	8.5	8.9
8	9,382	6.8	30.2	2.6	9.2	26.9	13.2	11.1
9	11,717	11.4	25.0	4.3	8.4	26.9	11.6	12.4
10	11,379	10.7	27.7	6.8	7.3	30.5	15.1	1.9
11	23,661	13.3	25.8	5.0	5.8	22.7	10.1	17.4
STATEWIDE	140,203	10.4	26.4	4.7	10.1	27.1	11.0	10.3



Source: CIS (delinquency referral records received during FY 1991-92)

* F = Felony, M = Misdemeanor and D = Delinquency

Outcome Data

The outcome statement used in this chapter does not specify a level of attainment. The statement is intended to denote a general goal. Standard setting (targeting a specific re-referral rate) is complex due to district variation and the fact that the rates presented here represent only re-referral into the juvenile system.

District delinquency case managers (DCMs) are responsible for assessing and making recommendations for handling each referral to the local State Attorney. Their actions range from counseling with the client and family and referral for diversion services to recommending that the client be handled through the court system. In cases where the referral is handled judicially, the DCM has the responsibility of making the appropriate recommendation to the court based on consideration of the client's social assessment and the nature of the offense. The outcome listed below, which relates to re-referral rates for those handled non-judicially, represents an evaluation of the appropriateness of the decision to divert cases at intake. This rate is compared with the re-referral rate for all cases (both judicial and non-judicial). Outcomes for clients who were handled judicially are included as a part of the separate Delinquency Services programs (covered in other sections of this report) from which they went to receive services. Recidivism for clients of Delinquency Intake is defined as re-referral.

Outcome

YOUTH WHO HAVE HAD THEIR DELINQUENCY REFERRALS HANDLED NON-JUDICIALLY AT THE INTAKE LEVEL ARE NOT RE-REFERRED WITHIN ONE YEAR.

Definition: Re-referral data for this outcome was obtained from a sample of cases closed NON-JUDICIALLY (with concurrence by Intake) in April, May and June of 1991, as recorded in CIS. It should be noted that re-referrals are into the juvenile justice system and while they include youth who went from the juvenile system to adult court, they do not include older youth who may have been arrested as adults.

- 29.5 percent of cases recommended for non-judicial action and closed non-judicially at intake had re-referrals into the juvenile system within one year of case closure.

The 29.5 percent re-referral rate is slightly higher than the 27.0 percent rate in FY 1990-91. (See Table 9-4.)

Table 9-4:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
RE-REFERRAL RATES BY DISTRICT AND OFFENSE TYPE FOR A SAMPLE OF
INTAKE CASES DISPOSED TO
NON-JUDICIAL HANDLING
WITH CONCURRENCE OF INTAKE AND STATE ATTORNEY FOR
LAST QUARTER, FY 1990-91 CASES

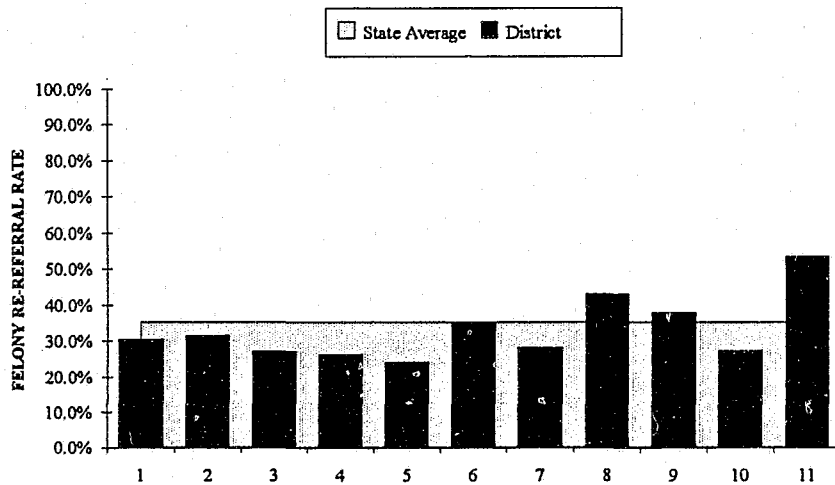
DISTRICT	TOTAL FELONY CASES	RE-REFERRAL RATE FOR FELONY CASES	TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	RE-REFERRAL RATE FOR MISDEMEANORS	TOTAL OTHER DELINQ. CASES	RE-REFERRAL RATE FOR OTHER DELINQUENCY CASES	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL RE-REFERRAL CASES	OVERALL RE-REFERRAL RATE
1	72	30.5	511	15.1	4	25.0	587	100	17.0
2	101	31.7	334	22.7	4	50.0	439	110	25.1
3	173	27.2	557	24.1	7	42.9	737	184	25.0
4	299	26.4	1,024	19.9	25	28.0	1,348	290	21.5
5	149	24.2	511	20.1	0	NA	660	139	21.1
6	173	35.3	1,044	32.7	20	25.0	1,237	407	32.9
7	202	28.2	980	21.0	22	31.8	1,204	270	22.4
8	139	43.2	614	30.3	18	44.4	771	254	32.9
9	234	38.0	1,102	31.8	129	46.5	1,465	499	34.1
10	329	27.3	1,233	25.8	11	9.1	1,573	409	26.0
11	476	53.6	1,059	45.0	394	33.0	1,929	862	44.7
STATE	2,347	35.3	8,969	27.6	634	35.3	11,950	3,524	29.5

Source: CIS (last quarter, FY 1990-91)

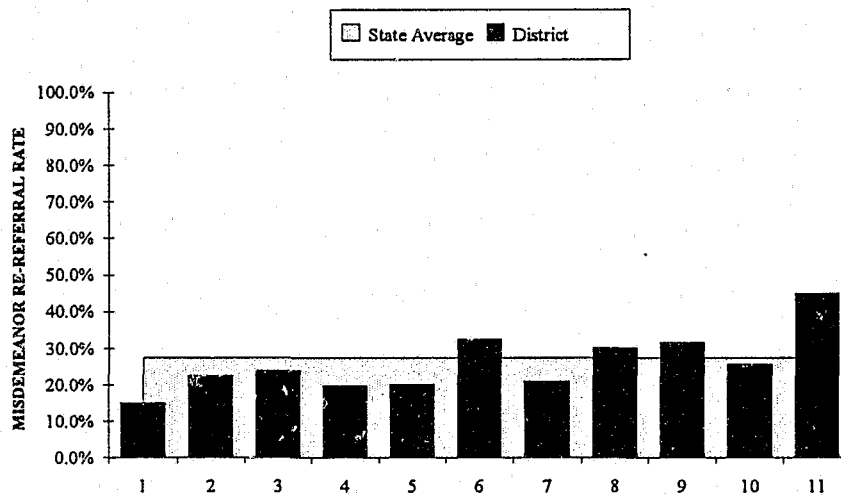
Note: The re-referral rates are for referrals into the juvenile system (HRS Intake) only and do not include arrests in the adult system.

Figure 9-4:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DISTRICT COMPARISONS OF RE-REFERRAL RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE
FOR A SAMPLE OF INTAKE CASES DISPOSED TO
NON-JUDICIAL HANDLING
WITH CONCURRENCE OF INTAKE AND STATE ATTORNEY
FOR LAST QUARTER, FY 1990-91 CASES

FELONY - NON-JUDICIAL

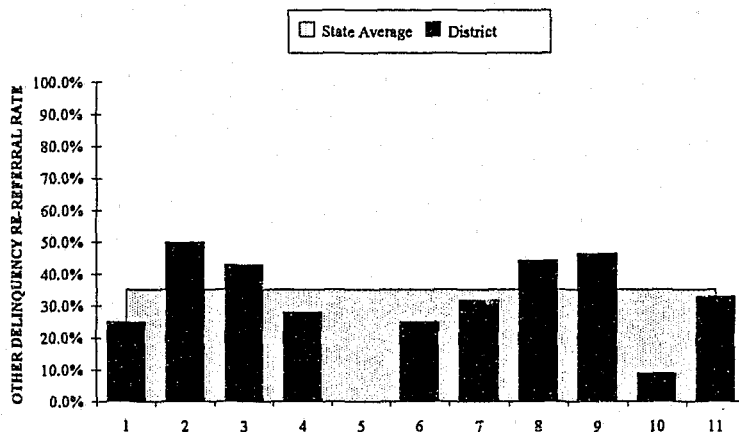


MISDEMEANOR - NON-JUDICIAL

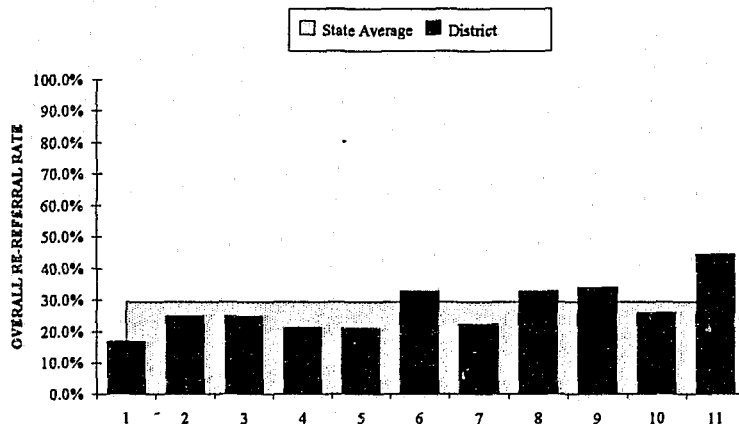


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OTHER DELINQUENCY - NON-JUDICIAL



OVERALL - NON-JUDICIAL



Source: CIS (last quarter, FY 1990-91)

Most of the cases recommended for non-judicial action and concurred with by the State Attorney were misdemeanors (75.1 percent). This was down slightly from last year's 79.4 percent. Of the misdemeanor cases, 27.6 percent had received a new referral within one year of closure; 35.3 percent of the felony cases recommended for and closed non-judicially also had re-referrals. Such felonies only made up a small percentage (19.6 percent) of the sample; however, the rate of re-referral for those cases was 7.7 percentage points higher than the rate for misdemeanor cases.

Table 9-4 and Figure 9-4 provide a district level breakdown of re-referral rates by type of offense for the sample. There was considerable variation in overall re-referral rates for non-judicial cases across districts, with a low of 17.0 percent (District 1) and a high of 44.7 percent (District 11).

For purposes of contrast, Table 9-5 and Figure 9-5 provide a look at recidivism rates for all cases disposed to both judicial and non-judicial handling in the same time period. The overall re-referral rate was 42.9 percent, comprised of 47.5 percent for felony cases, 38.2 percent for misdemeanants and 47.1 percent for other delinquency cases.

Table 9-5:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
RE-REFERRAL BY DISTRICT AND OFFENSE TYPE
FOR A SAMPLE OF
ALL INTAKE CASES
FOR LAST QUARTER, FY 1990-91

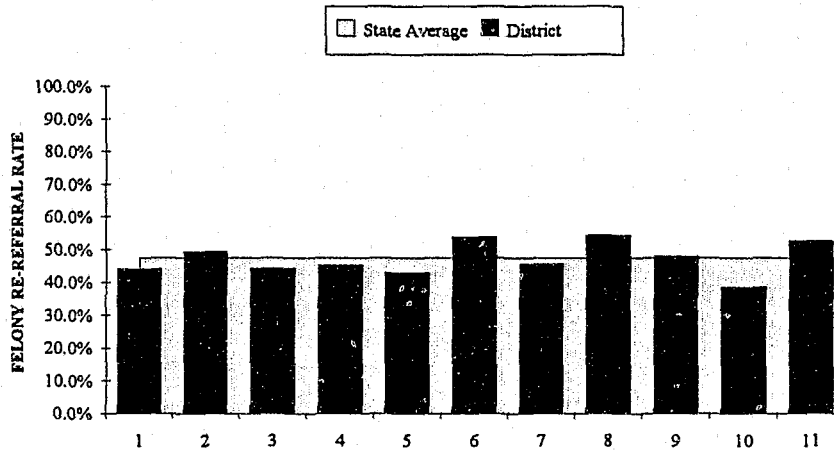
DISTRICT	TOTAL FELONY CASES	RE-REFERRAL RATE FOR FELONY CASES	TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES	RE-REFERRAL RATE FOR MISDEMEANORS	TOTAL OTHER DELINQ. CASES	RE-REFERRAL RATE FOR OTHER DELINQUENCY CASES	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL RE-REFERRAL CASES	OVERALL RE-REFERRAL RATE
1	466	44.2	764	25.7	111	51.3	1,341	459	34.2
2	617	49.4	1,016	30.5	54	61.1	1,687	648	38.4
3	1,011	44.4	1,097	35.6	166	47.6	2,274	919	40.4
4	1,586	45.3	2,272	33.6	411	54.7	4,269	1,707	40.0
5	1,468	43.0	1,916	39.2	324	39.2	3,708	1,510	40.7
6	1,796	53.9	2,248	46.6	604	54.1	4,648	2,343	50.4
7	1,555	45.8	2,048	35.7	392	52.5	3,995	1,649	41.3
8	851	54.5	1,119	43.9	194	52.6	2,164	1,057	48.8
9	1,520	48.0	1,546	36.9	394	49.7	3,460	1,496	43.2
10	1,376	38.5	1,693	31.7	124	20.2	3,193	1,091	34.2
11	1,904	52.8	1,707	51.1	988	40.1	4,599	2,274	49.4
STATE	14,150	47.5	17,426	38.2	3,762	47.1	35,338	15,153	42.9

Source: CIS (last quarter, FY 1990-91)

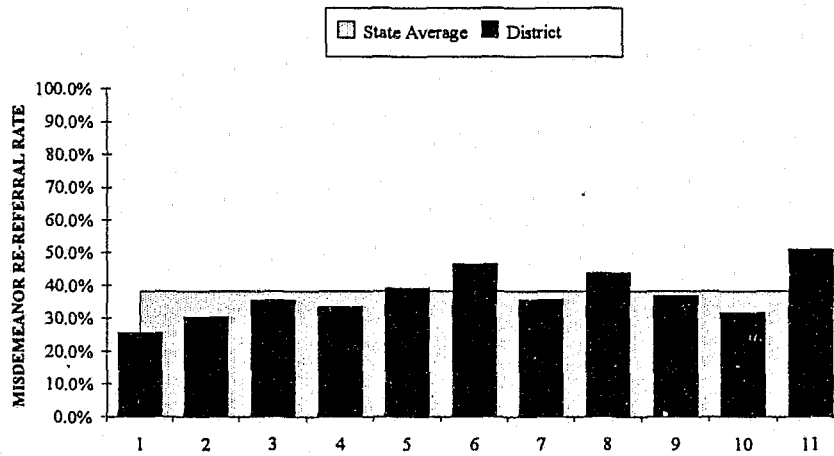
Note: The re-referral rates are for referrals into the juvenile system (HRS Intake) only and do not include arrests in the adult system.

Figure 9-5:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DISTRICT COMPARISONS OF RE-REFERRAL RATES BY OFFENSE TYPE
FOR A SAMPLE OF
ALL INTAKE CASES

FELONY - ALL CASES

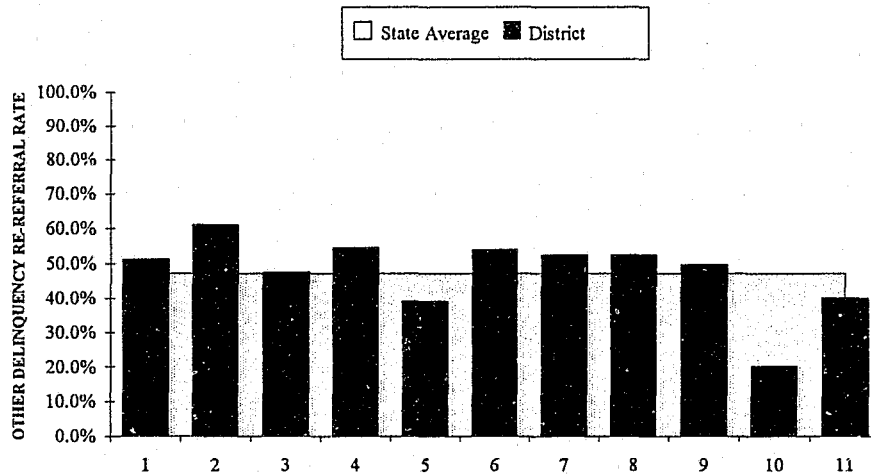


MISDEMEANOR - ALL CASES

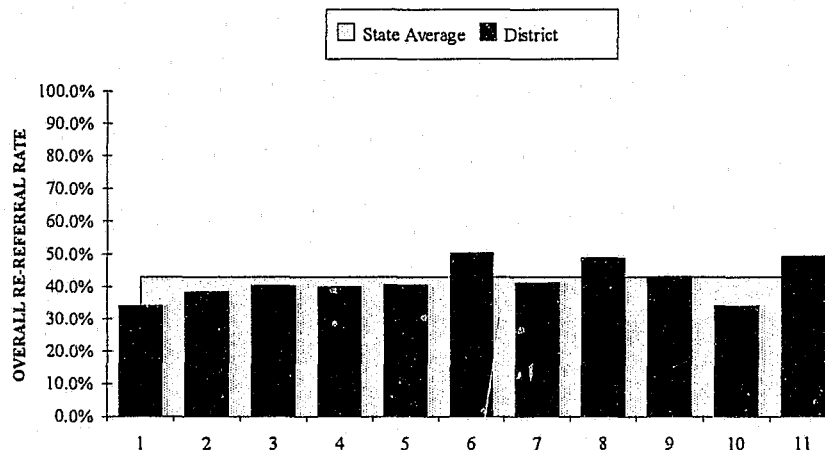


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OTHER DELINQUENCY - ALL CASES



OVERALL - ALL CASES



Source: CIS (last quarter, FY 1991-92)

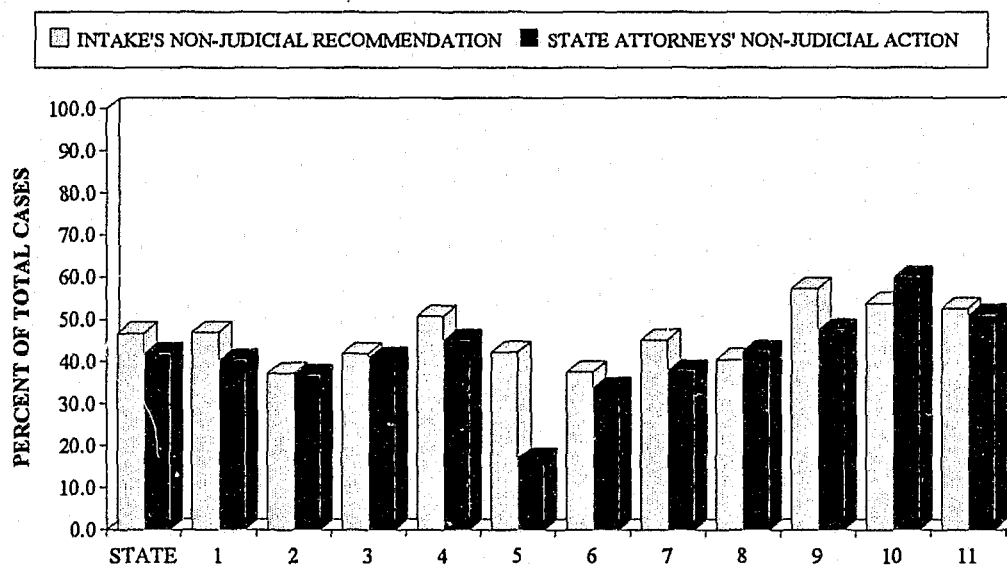
The results obtained for the Delinquency Intake outcomes are closely tied to Intake's recommendations and the State Attorney's actions to handle cases either judicially or non-judicially. In order to assess the system as a whole, it is important to determine to what extent the intake counselor attempts to handle referrals non-judicially.

Table 9-6 and Figure 9-6 compare the percentages of cases recommended for non-judicial handling by Intake with cases with non-judicial action taken by the State Attorney, including a breakdown by district. Overall, statewide, with exception of District 5, (where Intake recommended 42 percent and only 17 percent were handled non-judicially), the recommendations for non-judicial handling made by Intake were about four percentage points greater than the percentages of non-judicial actions taken by the State Attorney. In Districts 8 and 10 a slightly larger portion of cases was handled non-judicially than was recommended by Intake. An average of 46.8 percent of cases statewide were recommended for non-judicial handling by Intake and 42.1 percent had non-judicial action taken by the State Attorney. These figures continue a slight upward trend. Last year, 45.7

judicially. The figures for FY 1989-90 were lower still, with 42.0 percent recommended and 38.6 percent handled non-judicially.

Table 9-6 and Figure 9-6:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
A COMPARISON OF INTAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NON-JUDICIAL
(NO PETITION) HANDLING WITH STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS
BY DISTRICT FOR DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED IN FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	TOTAL CASES WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE	RECOMMENDED NON-JUDICIAL BY INTAKE		STATE ATTORNEY'S ACTION: NON-JUDICIAL		
		CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL CASES	TOTAL CASES CONSIDERED	CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL CASES
1	4,677	2,198	47.0	4,701	1,910	40.6
2	5,483	2,046	37.3	5,499	2,029	36.9
3	7,157	3,004	42.0	7,222	2,965	41.1
4	15,756	8,005	50.8	16,065	7,284	45.3
5	9,804	4,193	42.3	10,336	1,766	17.1
6	19,939	7,503	37.6	20,479	6,938	33.9
7	10,982	4,968	45.2	12,752	4,860	38.1
8	8,643	3,512	40.6	9,383	4,006	42.7
9	9,884	5,664	57.3	10,478	4,999	47.7
10	11,790	6,361	53.9	11,909	7,157	60.1
11	21,533	11,325	52.6	21,546	11,028	51.2
STATE	125,648	58,779	46.8	130,370	54,942	42.1



Source: CIS (delinquency cases disposed FY 1991-92)

Data on FY 1991-92 cases disposed indicate that 52.2 percent of cases were recommended by Intake staff to be handled judicially (petition in the juvenile court system), and 46.8 percent to be

handled non-judicially. The State Attorney's offices filed on 51.6 percent of the cases (Table 9-7) and allowed for non-judicial handling for 42.1 percent of cases. The major difference was not in the numbers recommended for judicial handling but in the numbers recommended by Intake for adult court (1.0 percent) and the numbers actually sent to adult court by the State Attorney (6.3 percent). In the end, 4.7 percent were actually handled in adult court. Table 9-8 breaks down the dispositions to adult court by district and includes a number per 1,000 of the population at risk (ages 10-17) to provide a standard for comparing districts. The numbers of cases per 1,000 of the population 10-17 are far higher in Districts 5 and 6 than elsewhere in the State.

Table 9-7:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
INTAKE RECOMMENDATION AND STATE ATTORNEY ACTIONS
FOR NON-JUDICIAL, JUDICIAL AND ADULT COURT HANDLING
FOR CASES DISPOSED STATEWIDE FOR FY 1991-92

ACTION	INTAKE RECOMMENDATION		STATE ATTORNEY ACTION		COURT HANDLING	
	CASES	% OF ALL RECOMMENDATIONS	CASES	% OF ALL ACTIONS	CASES	% OF CASES WITH STATE ATT. ACTION
Judicial (Petition)	65,655	52.2	67,262	51.6	73,548	56.4
Adult Court	1,214	1.0	8,166	6.3	6,336	4.7
Nonjudicial	58,779	46.8	54,942	42.1	*	*
TOTAL	125,648	100.0	130,370	100.0	130,370	-

Source: CIS (Profile of Delinquency Cases Disposed FY 1991-92)

* Non-judicial cases are not applicable.

Note: There were 9,373 cases disposed where Intake did not make a recommendation because Intake recommendations were not applicable and 4,651 cases disposed where State Attorney action did not apply. These represented 6.9 and 3.4 percent respectively of the 135,021 cases disposed in FY 1991-92.

Table 9-8:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
ADULT COURT STATISTICS BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	INTAKE RECOMMENDATION		STATE ATTORNEY ACTION		COURT HANDLING	
	# CASES	PER 1000 AGES 10-17	# CASES	PER 1000 AGES 10-17	# CASES	PER 1000 AGES 10-17
1	34	0.6	390	6.8	355	6.2
2	231	3.9	420	7.1	400	6.7
3	51	0.5	477	4.9	463	4.8
4	88	0.6	408	3.0	328	2.4
5	86	1.0	1,553	17.6	699	7.9
6	342	2.2	1,931	14.4	1,639	10.5
7	173	1.1	752	4.8	718	4.6
8	126	1.6	304	3.9	256	3.3
9	41	0.4	601	5.7	388	3.7
10	21	0.2	387	3.6	308	2.8
11	21	0.1	943	4.6	782	3.8
STATE	1,214	1.0	8,166	6.6	6,336	5.1

Source: CIS (Profile of Delinquency Cases Disposed FY 1991-92)

Table 9-9 examines re-referral rates for all types of handling (both judicial and non-judicial), cases for which there was concurrence and cases for which Intake and the State Attorney did not agree, for a sample of closed from the last quarter of 1990-91 cases which were followed for a year. The lower re-referral rate (32.2 percent re-referred within a year) for cases handled non-judicially suggest that most of the no-petition decisions are appropriate. The re-referral rate for judicially handled cases was much higher (50.5 percent). However, where there was a lack of concurrence on judicially handled cases between Intake and the State Attorney (with Intake recommending non-judicial handling), the re-referral rates were lower (38.7 percent) than where there was concurrence on judicially handled cases. Where Intake felt that judicial handling was appropriate but the State Attorney handled the case non-judicially, the re-referral rate was 53.7 percent. This lends support to the validity of Intake's recommendations, if one expects that judicially handled cases will have a higher recidivism rate. The lowest re-referral rates (31.8 percent) were in cases where both Intake and the State Attorney concurred on non-judicial handling. Table 9-10 shows the district level breakdowns for Table 9-9.

Table 9-9:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
RE-REFERRAL RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER CLOSURE BY TYPE OF
HANDLING AND THE CONCURRENCE/NONCONCURRENCE OF INTAKE
AND THE STATE ATTORNEY FOR A SAMPLE OF DELINQUENCY INTAKE CASES
(CASES CLOSED IN THE LAST QUARTER OF FY 1990-91)

INTAKE'S RECOMMENDATION	STATE ATTORNEY'S ACTION	
	JUDICIAL	NON-JUDICIAL
JUDICIAL	53.7% were re-referred	40.8% were re-referred
	CONCURRENCE	NONCONCURRENCE
	(N = 15,544)	(N = 2,339)
NON-JUDICIAL	38.7% were re-referred	31.8% were re-referred
	NONCONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE
	(N = 4,250)	(N = 13,205)

Source: CIS (cases closed in the last quarter of FY 1990-91)

Table 9-10:
DELINQUENCY INTAKE
DISTRICT-LEVEL BREAKDOWNS FOR TABLE 9-9

INTAKE'S RECOMMENDATION	DISTRICT	STATE ATTORNEY'S ACTION			
		JUDICIAL		NON-JUDICIAL	
		TOTAL N	PERCENT RE-REFERRED	TOTAL N	PERCENT RE-REFERRED
JUDICIAL	1	543	50.5	34	38.2
	2	938	48.8	198	15.1
	3	1,130	51.5	114	47.4
	4	1,624	56.0	445	43.4
	5	1,888	51.9	22	27.3
	6	2,269	61.4	254	47.6
	7	1,380	50.9	384	47.7
	8	1,050	59.8	95	48.4
	9	1,457	51.1	74	40.5
	10	935	45.4	528	37.9
	11	2,330	53.8	191	41.4
	STATEWIDE	15,544	53.7	2,339	40.8

INTAKE'S RECOMMENDATION	DISTRICT	STATE ATTORNEY'S ACTION			
		JUDICIAL		NON-JUDICIAL	
		TOTAL N	PERCENT RE-REFERRED	TOTAL N	PERCENT RE-REFERRED
NON-JUDICIAL	1	111	36.9	653	20.1
	2	100	42.0	451	26.2
	3	188	25.5	842	27.9
	4	732	32.5	1,468	24.9
	5	1,031	33.0	767	24.1
	6	485	42.1	1,640	38.0
	7	763	45.2	1,468	28.5
	8	199	49.2	820	34.7
	9	416	45.2	1,513	35.3
	10	143	38.5	1,587	25.9
	11	82	53.7	1,996	44.9
	STATEWIDE	4,250	38.7	13,205	31.8

Source: CIS (cases closed in the last quarter of FY 1990-91)

Program Cost

Total expenditures reported for the Delinquency Intake system in FY 1991-92 represent a combination of the funding for Intake, Community Control and Delinquency Case Management. The total amount was \$37,419,087. (See Table 9-11.) This does not include diagnosis and evaluation funds administered by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Program. An average cost per case disposed is included in Table 9-11. Information on Community Control additions is included to emphasize that the cost per case is for Delinquency Intake and Case Management, which includes Community Control in some cases. Table 9-11 shows the breakdown of expenditures by district.

Table 9-11:
COMMUNITY CONTROL, FURLOUGH, DELINQUENCY INTAKE
AND CASE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURES COMBINED
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	EXPENDITURES*	CASES DISPOSED FROM INTAKE	COMMUNITY CONTROL		COST PER CASE DISPOSED***
			ADDITIONS (ONLY)**	ADDITIONS PER 100 DISPOSED	
1	\$1,786,909	4,990	605	12.1	\$358.10
2	\$1,790,878	5,555	614	11.1	\$322.39
3	\$2,527,052	7,548	1,101	14.6	\$334.80
4	\$4,283,409	16,304	2,433	14.9	\$262.72
5	\$2,879,834	10,671	1,627	15.2	\$269.87
6	\$5,572,801	22,375	3,205	14.3	\$249.06
7	\$3,427,101	13,709	1,711	12.5	\$249.99
8	\$2,391,669	9,584	862	9.0	\$249.55
9	\$3,030,940	10,781	1,963	18.2	\$281.14
10	\$3,699,016	11,932	1,661	13.9	\$310.01
11	\$6,029,478	21,572	2,300	10.7	\$279.50
STATEWIDE	\$37,419,087****	135,021	18,082	13.4	\$277.14

Source: SAMAS

* Separate cost figures for Community Control and Delinquency Intake are not available because the two are combined in the Delinquency Case Management system.

** Additions do not include cases already on the caseload at the beginning of the year.

*** Includes expenditures for Community Control.

**** This total does not include the Status Offender Intake expenditure (OCA BA002) of \$2,596.

Program Effectiveness

The numbers of youth who enter the juvenile justice system continue to rise, as does the rate per 1,000 of the population ages 10-17. There is great variation in the rate per 1,000 of the population 10-17 across districts which does not appear to be related to either demographic characteristics or the seriousness of alleged offenses. Likewise, great variation exists with regard to decisions made on judicial and non-judicial handling.

Cases which are recommended for non-judicial handling by HRS and concurred with by the State Attorney had a lower rate of re-referrals. Approximately 68.0 percent had no further referrals during the year. Cases which HRS recommended be handled non-judicially, but where the State Attorney's action was judicial (nonconcurrence) had a much lower recidivism rate (37.9 percent) than those where HRS and the State Attorney concurred on judicial handling, for which the recidivism rate was 50.5 percent.

There appears to be a slight upward trend over the last three years in both the numbers of cases recommended by Intake for non-judicial handling and the numbers where the State Attorney's action was non-judicial. However, the numbers handled judicially remain higher than the numbers recommended by HRS and the number of cases transferred to adult court continues to rise. Work is still needed in this area, along with a closer look at the wide variation across districts. While solutions require cooperative work with the courts and law enforcement, HRS could take the lead to assure that all cases which can be handled non-judicially are handled in this manner.

TABLE 9-R

**DELINQUENCY INTAKE
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>With the implementation of Case Management, a new set of outcomes for the two combined services should be examined for future program effectiveness measurement.</p> <p>Districts should work with the local communities to increase diversion opportunities related to civil citation and community arbitration. This will enable the system to divert appropriate youth and give case managers more flexibility in decision making on cases entering the system. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>During FY 1991-92 the case management system was implemented. The design of the new system is still under development. There may be considerable variation across districts. Implementation of this recommendation should await the final design of the system.</p> <p>FY 1991-92 was a year of transition - from the old Children, Youth and Families (CYF) to the new Juvenile Justice Program (JJP). It was also a year of transition in terms of future HRS reorganization. In the future, local districts will determine some policies to a greater degree than in the past while some functions may have greater central control.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>Maintenance is recommended because this program has already begun a change process and the need for specific improvements will be determined as a part of this process. Work is still needed to divert youth where this can be done (using such mechanisms as civil-citation and community arbitration). The wide variation across districts with regard to both referrals per 1,000 of the 10-17 population, and the judicial and non-judicial handling of cases, should also be examined as the current change process develops. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Finally, the outcome evaluation database should be used as a basis for providing more detailed information to districts, possibly in a computer disk format, on a semi-annual or quarterly basis. [Delinquency Services Outcome Evaluation]</p>

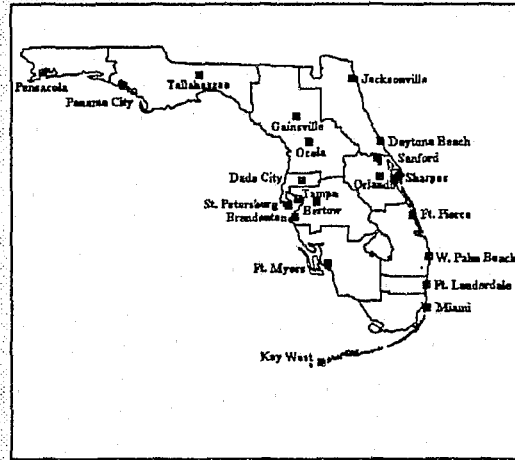
Source: Reports from Program Specialists

10. HOME DETENTION

Program Description

Home Detention is the provision of short-term supervision while a youth is released to the custody of his/her parents, guardian, or custodian in a physically non-restrictive environment under the supervision of a community youth leader (CYL) pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Home detention provides a less restrictive alternative to secure detention for those youth who do not present a threat to the community or a substantial risk of not appearing at a subsequent court hearing. The intent is to maintain a 7:1 counselor to client ratio in order

to provide intensive community based supervision. There is a Home Detention program for all 20 Secure Detention Centers plus an additional program in Monroe County.



Non-Secure Detention, developed in FY 1991-92, is another alternative for providing a home detention-type service. Non-secure detention is the temporary custody of a youth while the youth is placed in a contracted residential home in the community. Youth are supervised by community youth leaders pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. The department is committed to providing less restrictive alternatives to secure detention for those youth who do not present a threat to the community or a substantial risk of not appearing at a subsequent court hearing. The primary purpose of non-secure detention is to provide short term non-secure placement of youth who meet detention criteria. Youth meet criteria for non-secure detention as determined by their score on the risk assessment instrument. These youth present a lesser degree of risk to public safety than youth placed in secure detention. Although the youth may have a documented history of failure to appear in court, non-secure detention placement is intended to ensure the youth is available for scheduled court appearances.

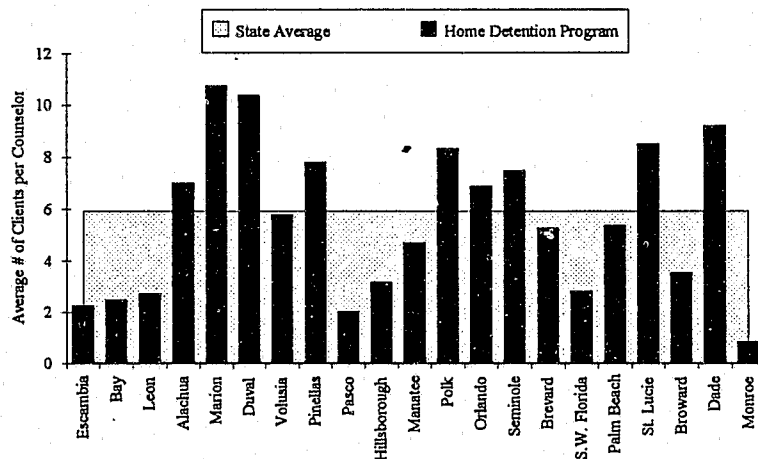
Population Profile

The Home Detention program served 13,741 youth in 365,505 service days in FY 1991-92. This represents a decrease of 2.5 percent in youth served and an 8.5 percent decrease in service days over FY 1990-91 totals. Table 10-1 and Figure 10-1 provides the client to counselor ratio, based on the number of community youth leader (CYL) positions and the average daily population, for the Home Detention programs in the state. Staff statewide averaged 5.9 active cases per counselor which is lower than the expected ratio of seven cases per counselor. The statewide ratio, along

with the ratios for several programs, reflect program underutilization. This may be misleading because indications are that several programs are using staff to supervise youth in pre-placement supervision status. These are youth who have been committed for a delinquent offense but are at home awaiting a placement vacancy. More detailed information on where, and to what extent, this is happening is not available.

Table 10-1 and Figure 10-1:
**HOME DETENTION
 CLIENT TO COUNSELOR RATIOS**
 FY 1991-92

HOME DETENTION PROGRAM	NUMBER OF COUNSELOR POSITIONS	RESIDENT DAYS	ADP	CLIENT TO COUNSELOR RATIO
Escambia	10	8,300	22.7	2.3:1
Bay	2	1,822	5.0	2.5:1
Leon	6	6,024	16.5	2.8:1
Alachua	6	15,415	42.1	7.0:1
Marion	4	14,774	43.1	10.8:1
Duval	6	22,785	62.3	10.4:1
Volusia	5	10,631	29.0	5.8:1
Pinellas	11	31,493	86.0	7.8:1
Pasco	4	2,991	8.2	2.1:1
Hillsborough	11	12,900	35.2	3.2:1
Manatee	3	5,184	14.2	4.7:1
Polk	8	24,395	66.7	8.3:1
Orlando	17	42,847	117.1	6.9:1
Seminole	3	8,247	22.5	7.5:1
Brevard	2	3,879	10.6	5.3:1
S.W. Florida	8	8,303	22.7	2.8:1
Palm Beach	14	27,569	75.3	5.4:1
St. Lucie	6	18,718	51.1	8.5:1
Broward	18	23,484	64.2	3.6:1
Dade	22	74,139	202.6	9.2:1
Monroe	2	605	1.7	0.9:1
STATE	168	364,505	998.8	5.9:1



Source: Data compiled by Delinquency Program Office (PDJJP) 2/18/93.

Client Information System (CIS) data were obtained for 7,992 youth released from Home Detention programs in FY 1991-92. Table 10-2 and Figure 10-2 details the demographic information for Home Detention cases closed in FY 1991-92. The data indicate that 53.9 percent of the youth were black while 45.8 percent were white. The percent of black youth in Home Detention is more than that in the Intake population (44.5 percent), but comparable to the percentage in Secure Detention (54.8). Male youth comprised 85.7 percent of the total number and females made up 14.3 percent. CIS data indicate that 9.8 percent of home detention youth had no previous history of felony referrals and 33.4 percent no history of misdemeanors.

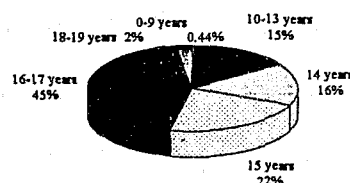
Table 10-2 and Figure 10-2:
**HOME DETENTION
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92**

TOTAL SERVED	NUMBER
Beginning Count	1,001
Admissions	3,674
Transfers In	9,066
TOTAL	13,741

Source: Detention Population Report 1/21/93

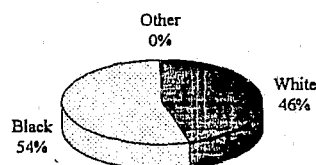
BY AGE

AGE GROUP	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-9 years	35	0.40
10-13 years	1216	15.2
14 years	1272	15.9
15 years	1744	21.8
16-17 years	3533	44.2
18-19 years	192	2.4
TOTAL	7992	100



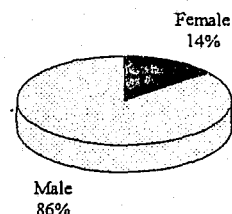
BY RACE

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
White	3,647	45.8
Black	4,292	53.9
Other	29	0.3
TOTAL	7,968*	100



BY SEX

SEX	N	PERCENT
Female	1,143	14.3
Male	6,846	85.7
Unknown	3	0.0
TOTAL	7,989**	100.0



Source: CIS cases closed FY 1991-92

* 24 cases with missing data

** 3 cases with missing data

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH PLACED IN HOME DETENTION WILL NOT ABSCOND OR BE PLACED IN SECURE DETENTION BEFORE THEIR SCHEDULED HEARING.

Definition: The percentage of youth attending scheduled court hearings, not being returned to secure detention, and not acquiring new law violations while on active home detention supervision measures this outcome. The Detention Superintendent's Monthly Report prepared by JJP Delinquency Services provides the data for this measure.

- 11.0 percent of youth were returned to Secure Detention.
- 3.0 percent of youth failed to appear in court.
- 4.7 percent of youth were charged with a new law violation.

Table 10-3 shows that in most areas statewide the program appears to be achieving well on these outcomes. The percentages of the population returned to secure detention and charged with a new law violation were about the same as for the preceding fiscal year (FY 1990-91). The failure to appear in court rate was reduced from 4.2 percent in FY 1990-91 to 3.0 percent in FY 1991-92.

**Table 10-3: HOME DETENTION
PERCENTAGE OF CLIENTS SERVED BY OUTCOME
FOR FY 1991-92**

HOME DETENTION PROGRAM*	TOTAL NUMBER SERVED**	RETURN TO SECURE DETENTION		FAILING TO APPEAR IN COURT***		CHARGED WITH NEW LAW VIOLATIONS***	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Escambia	350	61	17.4	6	1.7	12	3.4
Bay	101	17	16.8	0	0.0	1	1.0
Leon	322	52	16.1	0	0.0	39	12.1
Alachua	392	78	19.9	2	0.5	8	2.0
Marion	550	79	14.4	4	0.7	7	1.3
Duval	980	57	5.8	7	0.7	34	3.5
Volusia	509	48	9.4	2	0.4	16	3.1
Pinellas	1,029	43	4.2	0	0.0	15	1.5
Pasco	129	21	16.3	0	0.0	3	2.3
Hillsborough	745	74	9.9	34	4.6	36	4.8
Manatee	281	39	13.9	4	1.4	15	5.3
Polk	658	77	11.7	24	3.6	48	7.3
Orlando	1,650	256	15.5	44	2.7	57	3.5
Seminole	298	29	9.7	2	0.7	11	3.7
Brevard	193	38	19.7	1	0.5	6	3.1
S.W. Florida	541	37	6.8	8	1.5	30	5.5
Palm Beach	1,097	128	11.7	6	0.5	94	8.6
St. Lucie	549	59	10.7	4	0.7	32	5.8
Broward	1,712	31	1.8	96	5.6	79	4.6
Dade	1,613	279	17.3	160	9.9	104	6.4
STATE	13,699	1,503	11.0	404	2.9	647	4.7

* The 42 clients served by the home detention program in Monroe County are not included. Monroe County has no secure detention program and these outcomes are not tracked.

** Source: Detention Population Report Summary, 1-21-93

*** Source: Superintendent's Monthly Report, FY 1991-92

Twelve of the twenty programs had return to secure detention rates above the state average. Broward County had an extremely low rate of only 1.8 percent return to secure detention. Alachua had the highest return rate at 20.0 percent. The Home Detention program in most counties had less

than one percent of those served failing to appear in court. The programs in Dade, Broward, Hillsborough, and Polk counties had failure to appear rates above the statewide average. It should be noted that the Broward program's rate (5.6 percent) for those failing to appear is much reduced when compared to the rate of 12.4 percent for the preceding fiscal year (FY 1990-91). The Leon County program had a very high percentage (12.0 percent) charged with a new law violation, when compared to the percentages for other programs.

Program Cost

Table 10-4 provides district and statewide expenditures for both the Home Detention and Non-Secure Detention programs. The statewide expenditures for Home Detention of \$4,878,981 is about the same as last year's total. This figure calculates to \$13.34 per client service day or \$355.07 per case. Both of these cost figures represent an increase from 1990-91. The cost per resident day for Home Detention statewide remains much lower than the comparative cost of \$92.73 per secure detention resident day.

Table 10-4:
HOME DETENTION
COST FOR HOME DETENTION AND NON-SECURE DETENTION
FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	EXPENDITURES	
	HOME DETENTION	NON-SECURE DETENTION
1	\$176,237	0
2	276,884	4,394
3	358,824	26,358
4	309,685	174,409
5	432,889	12,451
6	642,083	0
7	350,818	110,874
8	223,434	4,912
9	616,846	90,420
10	601,004	150,001
11	890,277	755
STATE	\$4,878,981	682,574

Source: SAMAS

Program Effectiveness

The Home Detention program appears to provide a less restrictive, more cost effective method of supervising youth classified as in need of detention. The client to counselor ratio appears to indicate that the program could be more fully utilized. However, indications are that the program is being used to supervise committed delinquents who are awaiting placement. The program overall is effective in terms of its outcomes. Though still higher than the statewide average, the Broward program greatly reduced its rate for those failing to appear for court. The high number of failure to appear cases in Dade County continues to be a problem. Further examination is recommended to identify the cause of the unusually high rate. Attention also needs to be given to the Home Detention program in Leon County (District 2) because of the relatively large percentage of new law violations. The high rate may be attributable to the type of youth considered for possible placement in Home Detention in that county.

TABLE 10-R

HOME DETENTION RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATE

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92*	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>The use of Home Detention statewide appears to be appropriate, although the unusually high rate of failure to appear in Broward and Dade Counties needs to be closely scrutinized, as well as the high rate of return to Secure Detention in Bay County. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>The Broward County Program greatly reduced its rate for those failing to appear in court. The rate of return to Secure Detention in Bay County was lowered from 21.2 percent in FY 1990-91 to 16.8 percent in FY 1991-92.</p>	<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>Home Detention staff positions appear to be underutilized based on available data. Further examination of program operations is needed to ascertain the extent to which staff are used to supervise committed youth in pre-placement supervision. A high rate of failure to appear in court for the Dade County program continues to need close examination, as does the rate of new law violations for Leon County. [Delinquency Program Office]</p>

*Source: Reports from Program Specialists

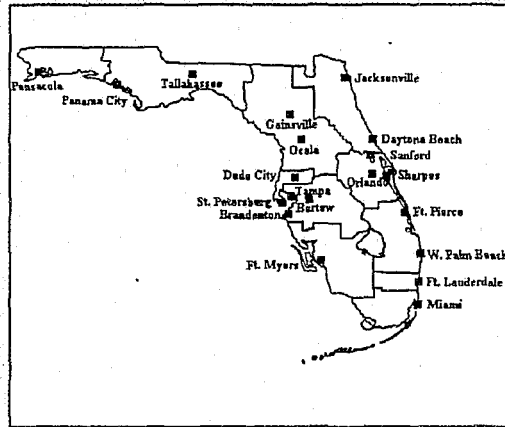
Delinquency Services

11. SECURE DETENTION

Program Description

Detention services are operated for youth screened or ordered into secure custodial care pursuant to section 39.044, Florida Statutes. The purpose of the Secure Detention Program is to provide a safe and secure setting for youth requiring detention and to ensure youth detained by intake or the court will be available for their scheduled court hearing.

There are 20 regional detention centers operated by the department. These centers operated with fixed bed capacities ranging from 24 (Leon County) to 206 (Dade County). The total statewide capacity is 1,294 beds. Secure detention is funded through a combination of state and federal funds, though primarily state.



Secure detention centers offer a number of services to youth including: basic educational services for those youth of school age; medical services; mental health crisis intervention; and recreational activities. Eighteen of the state-operated Secure Detention Centers have been individually accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) and operate under policy requirements often more stringent than ACA standards. One center, the Southwest Florida Regional Detention Center in District 8 (Ft. Myers), has been designated as a regional training resource center for the ACA.

Youth are detained in secure detention based on statutory criteria outlined in section 39.044 (2), Florida Statutes. Basic to this decision is the use of the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument. If the youth meets the criteria and scores at a certain level on the risk assessment, the youth may be detained. If the intake counselor or case manager determines that a child is eligible for detention based upon the results of the risk assessment instrument but should be released or placed in a lower level of detention, e.g., home detention, the intake counselor or case manager shall contact the state attorney, who may grant their request.

Detention is only to be used when a youth:

- presents a substantial risk of inflicting bodily harm on others;
- presents a substantial risk of failing to appear in court;

- presents a history of committing a serious property offense prior to adjudication, disposition, or placement; or
- requests protection from imminent bodily harm.

Detention cannot be used for the following:

- to punish, treat, or rehabilitate the youth;
- to allow a parent to avoid his or her legal responsibility;
- to permit more convenient administrative access to the child;
- to facilitate further interrogation or investigation;
- due to a lack of more appropriate facilities; or
- for a youth alleged to be dependent or in need of services.

Population Profile

In FY 1991-92 a total of 29,299 delinquency cases were admitted to Secure Detention and 5,207 were transferred into the program from the home detention or non-secure detention programs. These cases, along with the 1,206 cases active at the beginning of the year add up to a total of 35,712 cases served. This figure represents cases rather than individuals. Some youth had more than one admission during the year. Data from the Client Information System (CIS) for FY 1991-92 show 14,131 clients were released from Secure Detention statewide. See Table 11-1 and Figure 11-1. The average age was 15.9, with 16-17 year olds making up close to half (47.9 percent) of the clients. Black youth represented 53.7 percent of the population while whites comprised 45.8 percent. The percent of black youth in Secure Detention is larger than the percent in the Intake population (44.5 percent), but comparable to the percent in the Home Detention population (53.7 percent). Females made up only 16.4 percent of the secure detention population.

Table 11-1 and Figure 11-1: **SECURE DETENTION
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92**

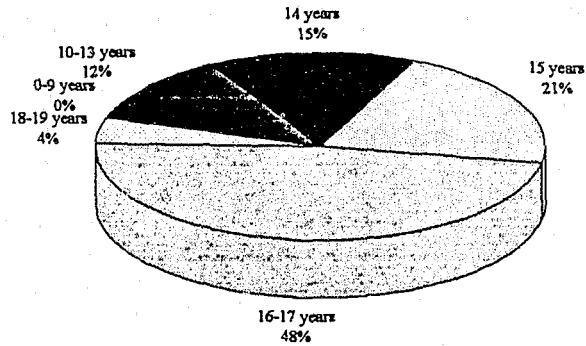
TOTAL CASES SERVED	NUMBER
Beginning Count	1,206
Admissions	29,299
Transfers in	5,207
TOTAL	35,712

Source: Detention Population Report 10-02-92

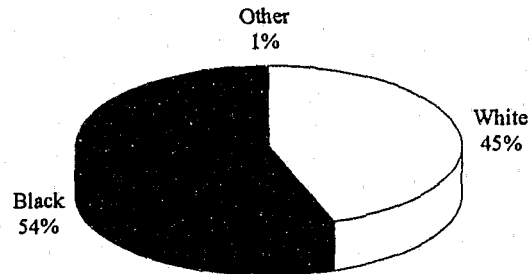
TOTAL CLIENT RELEASED	14,131
AVERAGE AGE	15.9

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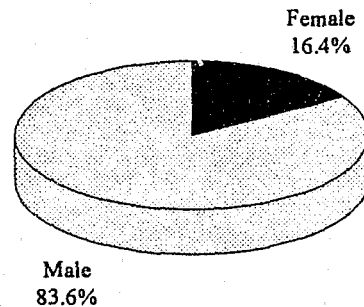
AGE GROUP	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-9 years	31	0.2
10-13 years	1,702	12.0
14 years	2,109	14.9
15 years	2,928	20.7
16-17 years	6,764	47.9
18-19 years	597	4.2
TOTAL	14,131	100.0



RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
White	6,303	44.7
Black	7,726	54.8
Other	59	0.5
TOTAL	14,088*	100.0



SEX	NUMBER	PERCENT
Female	2,312	16.4
Male	11,816	83.6
TOTAL	14,128**	100.0



Source: CIS cases closed FY 1991-92

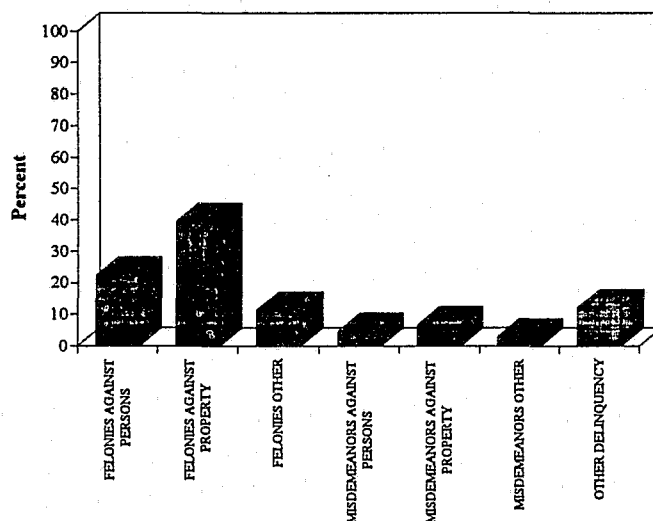
* Data missing on 43 cases.

** Data missing on 3 cases.

Table 11-2 provides breakdowns by categories of delinquency offenses for youth admitted to detention by HRS district for FY 1991-92. Figure 11-2 provides the percentage breakdown for the same categories but for their statewide totals. Felony offenses comprised 73.4 percent of the cases, while 15.6 percent were misdemeanor offenses, and 12.9 percent were for other delinquency offenses. These percentages are comparable to last year's figures.

**Table 11-2 and Figure 11-2: SECURE DETENTION
OFFENSE CATEGORY FOR CLIENTS ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FY 1991-92**

	NUMBER OF CASES	FELONIES AGAINST PERSONS	FELONIES AGAINST PROPERTY	FELONIES OTHER	MISDEMEANORS AGAINST PERSONS	MISDEMEANORS AGAINST PROPERTY	MISDEMEANORS OTHER	OTHER DELINQUENCY
DISTRICT	ADMITTED	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1	653	25.7	38.9	14.4	3.7	2.9	1.5	12.3
2	907	21.9	43.2	15.9	6.2	3.9	2.8	6.1
3	1,286	25.4	39.7	11.0	5.1	6.5	1.9	9.8
4	3,014	27.1	38.7	14.1	5.0	4.9	2.5	7.5
5	1,723	22.5	41.4	9.5	5.0	7.5	3.4	10.2
6	4,176	18.8	41.1	9.4	5.4	7.7	2.4	15.1
7	2,804	22.0	35.6	13.0	6.2	7.1	2.0	13.5
8	1,699	18.4	56.9	5.8	3.1	5.4	2.1	8.4
9	2,799	20.9	33.4	9.4	2.9	4.0	2.5	26.8
10	3,030	25.2	41.6	17.5	3.4	5.3	3.9	3.1
11	2,977	22.3	34.2	7.9	4.9	12.3	5.2	13.2
STATE	25,068	22.4	39.6	11.4	4.6	6.6	2.9	12.2



Source: CIS (cases disposed with interim placement of detention during FY 1991-92)

Of the 14,131 cases closed in CIS during FY 1991-92, 16.8 percent had no previous felony delinquency referral history, and 28.2 percent had no previous misdemeanor referral history prior to being screened into detention.

According to data compiled from the Superintendent's Monthly Report, a total of 545 of the youth admitted during FY 1991-92 were detained for contempt of court; as compared to 351 youth in the previous fiscal year.

Program Data

Budget cuts that occurred midway through FY 1991-92, effective January 1, 1992, resulted in a net loss of 126 secure detention beds statewide. Five of the 20 secure facilities in the state were affected by the reduction in bed space. The five centers affected were the Bay (20 beds), Manatee (20 beds), Palm Beach (25 beds), Broward (31 beds), and Dade (30 beds) detention centers. The number of fixed beds was reduced statewide from 1,420 to 1,294. A reduction in a total of 58 FTE staff positions accompanied the reduction in beds.

The average length of stay in secure detention during FY 1991-92 was 13.1 days. The statewide average daily population (ADP) was 1,280.5 during FY 1991-92; 6.8 percent lower than the ADP of 1,373.9 in FY 1990-91. Though the number of fixed beds were reduced during the last six months of FY 1991-92, the ADP (1,295.1) was higher during the period with reduced bed space, January-June 1992, than the ADP (1,266.1) during the first six months of the fiscal year.

Because of the change in bed space capacity midway through FY 1991-92, the detention population staffing and capacity profile (Table 11-3) is provided for the six months in FY 1991-92 following the change in fixed bed space. Statewide, the utilization rate for secure detention slots was 100.1 percent during that period. The actual utilization of available beds varied widely between detention centers. Nine of the 20 facilities were over-utilized with utilization rates exceeding 100 percent. The five detention facilities that experienced a reduction in bed space and staff positions had utilization rates less than 100 percent. Table 11-3 allows a comparison of the utilization rate and the level at which each facility is fully staffed. Seven of the eight detention centers over-utilized during FY 1990-91 continued to be over-utilized during FY 1991-92. The Volusia Detention Center, however, reduced its rate to less than 100 percent during FY 1991-92. The Duval and Southwest Florida centers were over-utilized during FY 1991-92 though they had not been during the preceding fiscal year. Four of the eight over-utilized centers were staffed at less than 90 percent.

**Table 11-3: SECURE DETENTION
POPULATION STAFFING AND CAPACITY PROFILE
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1992**

Facility	Fixed Beds	Average Daily Population*	Percent Utilization	Percent at Which Facility is Staffed
Escambia	50	44.6	89.2	66.7
Bay	32	24.3	75.9	89.7
Leon	24	27.3	113.8	100.0
Alachua	52	59.9	115.2	97.6
Marion	48	71.7	149.4	86.5
Duval	113	121.0	107.1	94.9
Volusia	60	50.4	84.0	93.0
Pinellas	77	81.6	106.0	107.4
Pasco	27	19.4	70.5	70.8
Hillsborough	93	107.4	115.5	94.1
Manatee	32	30.3	94.7	103.5
Polk	60	73.1	121.8	76.7
Orlando	75	94.1	125.5	83.3
Seminole	39	36.0	92.3	76.5
Brevard	52	44.8	86.2	92.9
S.W. Florida	60	64.9	108.2	76.7
Palm Beach	68	56.8	83.5	100.0
St. Lucie	48	42.1	87.7	86.5
Broward	78	56.4	72.3	98.3
Dade	206	189.0	91.8	102.2
STATE	1,294	1,295.1	100.1	91.8

*Source: Detention Population Report, 11-17-92

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH IN SECURE DETENTION WILL BE HELD IN A SECURE SETTING WITHOUT ESCAPING.

Definition: Escapes occurring within the secure perimeters and ones which occur outside the secure perimeters are combined into one figure for this measurement.

- There were 41 escapes from Secure Detention during FY 1991-92.

The 41 escapes, as shown in Table 11-4, during FY 1991-92 is a decrease of 17 percent from the previous fiscal year total of 48. The 41 escapes account for less than one percent of youth served. Statewide, 31 of the 41 escapes were from within the secure perimeters of the detention centers while 10 occurred outside the secure perimeters of the facilities.

Outcome 2

YOUTH IN SECURE DETENTION WILL REMAIN SAFE DURING THEIR STAY.

Definition: Safety in Secure Detention is presently measured by client on client assaults.

- There were 1,362 client on client assaults reported for FY 1991-92.

Table 11-4 includes data on the number of client on client assaults by secure detention center during the fiscal year. Though the statewide total of assaults (1,362) is slightly larger than the previous year's total of 1,325, the statewide rate of 3.8 assaults per 100 youth served is the same as for the preceding fiscal year. The centers with the higher rates of client on client assaults per 100 youth were S. W. Florida (15.6), Duval (10.1) and Manatee (7.6). The center with the lower rates for assaults per 100 served were Pasco (0 percent), Seminole (0.3 percent), and Leon (0.7 percent). It should be noted that an assault is reported when any injury occurs, even those which require minor first aid.

Table 11-4:
SECURE DETENTION
NUMBER OF ESCAPES, ASSAULTS, TRANSFERS TO JAIL
BY SECURE DETENTION FACILITY FOR FY 1991-92

Facility	Number Served FY 1991-92*	Escapes	Escapes Per 100 Served	Assaults (Client on Client)	Assaults Per 100 Served	Assaults (Client on Staff)	Transfers to Jail (Beyond Control)
Escambia	961	1	0.10	26	2.7	26	0
Bay	563	5	0.89	23	4.1	7	0
Leon	953	2	0.21	7	0.7	3	0
Alachua	1,247	8	0.64	46	3.7	6	0
Marion	1,483	2	0.14	145	10.1	3	0
Duval	2,981	1	0.03	121	4.1	30	0
Volusia	1,371	2	0.15	46	3.4	3	0
Pinellas	2,258	0	0.00	22	1.0	2	0
Pasco	427	0	0.00	0	0.0	0	0
Hillsborough	2,922	1	0.03	172	5.9	16	0
Manatee	918	0	0.00	70	7.6	4	0
Polk	1,446	0	0.00	47	3.3	1	0
Orlando	3,667	6	0.16	75	2.1	55	0
Seminole	1,110	0	0.00	3	0.3	3	0
Brevard	1,318	1	0.08	34	2.6	13	0
S.W. Florida	1,471	2	0.14	229	15.6	59	0
Palm Beach	1,913	0	0.00	52	2.7	11	0
St. Lucie	827	0	0.00	33	4.0	8	0
Broward	2,537	7	0.28	35	1.4	8	0
Dade	5,384	3	0.06	176	3.3	20	0
STATE	35,712	41	0.11	1,362	3.8	278	0

Source: Superintendent's Monthly Report for FY 1991-92

*Source: Detention Population Report for FY 1991-92

Program Cost

Table 11-5 provides a cost comparison by district. The total expenditures of \$43,476,967 represented an increase of \$669,705 over FY 1990-91 (1.6 percent increase). The number of resident days was lower than the preceding year; influenced by the reduction in the statewide total of fixed beds which occurred midway through FY 1991-92 at five of the 20 secure centers statewide. The cost per resident day increased to \$92.77. A reduction of 58 FTE positions statewide, effective January 1, 1992, accompanied the reduction in bed space at the five centers.

Table 11-5:
SECURE DETENTION
COST COMPARISON BY DISTRICT FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF CENTERS	EXPENDITURES	CASES SERVED FY 1991-92	RESIDENT DAYS FY 1991-92	COST PER RESIDENT DAY
1	1	\$1,309,952	961	16,326	\$80.24
2	2	2,176,550	1,516	18,261	119.19
3	2	3,875,784	2,685	45,695	84.82
4	2	4,934,070	4,352	64,302	76.73
5	2	3,206,609	2,685	38,890	82.45
6	3	5,386,901	5,286	76,691	70.24
7	3	5,304,056	6,095	63,183	83.95
8	1	1,654,968	1,471	22,573	73.32
9	2	4,665,023	2,740	35,453	131.58
10	1	3,037,185	2,537	19,532	155.50
11	1	7,925,364	5,384	67,770	116.95
STATE	20	\$43,476,967*	35,712	468,676	\$92.77

Source: SAMAS

* This includes a \$490 headquarter's expenditure.

Costs do not include educational expenditures covered by local school boards, but do include costs for any transportation, medical services, diagnostic evaluations, maintenance or food services which are purchased by the centers as well as staff. Comparisons of district level costs should be made with caution, as the costs of capital improvements are included in these figures.

Program Effectiveness

The number of youth served in secure detention increased during FY 1991-92 even though budget cuts necessitated a reduction in the number of fixed beds in five of the 20 facilities midway through the fiscal year. Though these five centers did not have a problem with overpopulation, nine centers were over-utilized; with utilization rates exceeding 100 percent. The average length of stay in secure detention was reduced from 14.6 days in FY 1990-91 to 13.1 days in FY 1991-92.

In terms of primary outcome measures, i.e., escapes and youth safety, Secure Detention appears to have continued to be effective. There are even fewer escapes statewide than in FY 1990-91; less than one per 100 youth served. The rate of client on client assaults remained the same as in the preceding fiscal year.

TABLE 11-R

**SECURE DETENTION
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

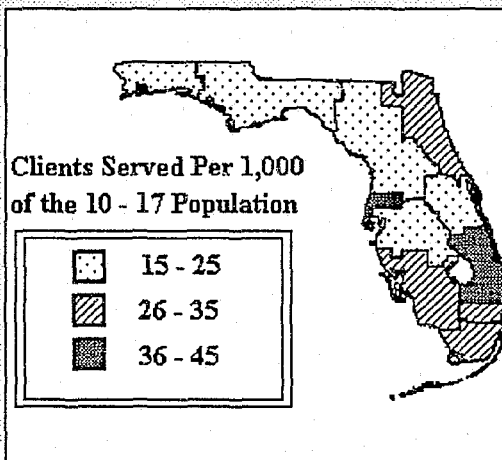
RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>Due to the drastic reduction of assaults and overall lower utilization of secure detention, this program is now providing a safe and secure facility for those delinquent youth for whom a secure setting is deemed necessary. The utilization rates in certain districts needs to be reduced and staffed at 100 percent. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>The Volusia Detention Center was not over-utilized during FY 1991-92 though it had been during the preceding fiscal year.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>The number of escapes and assaults remained relatively low during FY 1991-92.</p> <p>Though the statewide secure detention bed space capacity was reduced because of budget cuts, the five centers that absorbed the cuts were not over-utilized during the fiscal year. The statewide utilization rate was about 100 percent. However, the nine centers over-utilized during the fiscal year need to have their rates reduced. [Delinquency Services]</p>

Source: Report from program specialist

12. COMMUNITY CONTROL

Program Description

The intent of the Community Control Program is to reduce the further incidence of juvenile delinquency by youth under community supervision. Youth enter either through the Delinquency Case Management System, or on recommendation of the State Attorney, where judicial handling of their individual cases is recommended. The court decides that supervision in the community is an appropriate alternative to placement in a commitment program. The program also serves youth who are returning to the community from a commitment program. Community Control is authorized by Chapter 39 of the Florida Statutes. The program is funded through a state general revenue appropriation. Implementation of the new Delinquency Case Management system began on a limited geographic basis during the 1990-91 fiscal year and the system was functioning statewide during FY 1991-92. The Case Management system incorporates the service functions of both Community Control and Delinquency Intake.



Community Control is an individualized program of restriction and an alternative to the commitment of a youth to the custody of the department for a delinquent act. Delinquency Case Managers provide supervision and supportive services to juvenile felons and misdemeanants who have been placed on Community Control by circuit court judges. Case Managers are also responsible for a youth's compliance with court-ordered sanctions (or penalties) that are consistent with the seriousness of the offense for which the youth was adjudicated or had adjudication withheld. Termination from Community Control must be approved by the court.

This year, for the first time, the Post-Commitment Community Control and the Furlough programs have been moved to the chapter on Post Placement Services, where they more logically belong.

Population Profile

There were 16,264 active cases under Community Control supervision at the beginning of FY 1991-92 (July 1, 1991). In addition, 18,082 new cases were added to Community Control supervision during the fiscal year. Statewide, the total served (beginning count and additions) was 34,346. Table 12-1 and Figure 12-1 provides a district breakdown of the new additions to Community Control.

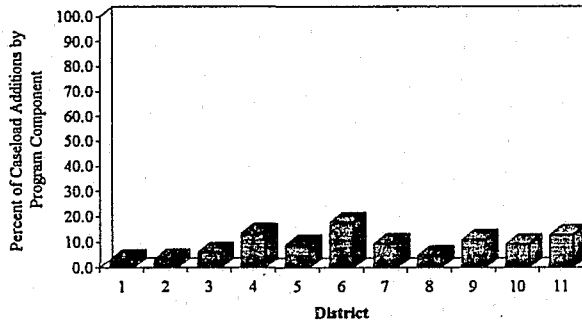
The Community Control caseload includes some non-committed youth who receive services through the AMI nonresidential facility-based program and the TRY centers (see Chapter 14 for a description of these programs). The services they receive through AMI and TRY are in addition to Community Control services. They are mentioned here because of their non-committed status. Although a manual reporting system has provided information in past years, this has been phased out and the FACTS database does not include non-committed youth. Therefore, separate counts by program (AMI and TRY) for non-committed youth are not available from the data system for FY 1991-92.

Demographic data, including race, sex, and age, by program component, are shown in Table 12-2 and Figure 12-2. The average age for Community Control is 16.0 years. This is down slightly from last year's average of 16.5 years. Close to half (46.6 percent) of Community Control youth were 16 to 17 years old and an additional 32 percent were 14 (12.2 percent) and 15 (19.5 percent).

Statewide, nonwhites made up more than forty percent (41.3) of cases on Community Control in FY 1991-92. This is slightly less than the 45.4 percent who come into the system through intake. The relative percentage of nonwhites has been increasing each year, however, from 34 percent in FY 1988-89 to 38 percent in FY 1989-90 to 39 percent in FY 1990-91 to 41 percent this year.

Table 12-1 and Figure 12-1:
**COMMUNITY CONTROL
CASELOAD ADDITIONS BY PROGRAM COMPONENT WITH PERCENT
OF STATE TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991-92**

DISTRICT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	605	3.3
2	614	3.4
3	1,101	6.1
4	2,433	13.5
5	1,627	9.0
6	3,205	17.7
7	1,711	9.5
8	862	4.8
9	1,963	10.9
10	1,661	9.2
11	2,300	12.7
STATE	18,082	100.0



Source: C&F Monthly Statistical Report for 06-30-92

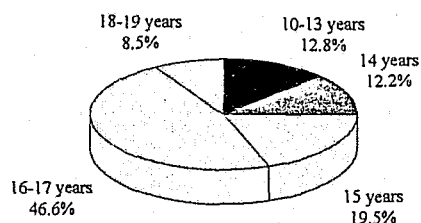
Table 12-2 and Figure 12-2: **COMMUNITY CONTROL
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991-92**

Youth Served	Average Daily Population
35,447	15,956.9
Youth Discharged	Average Length of Services
15,457	10.8 Months
Average Age At Discharge	16.0

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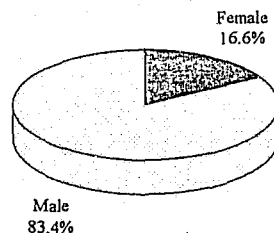
BY AGE

Age Group	Percent
10-13 years	12.8
14 years	12.2
15 years	19.5
16-17 years	46.6
18-19 years	8.5
Total	100.0



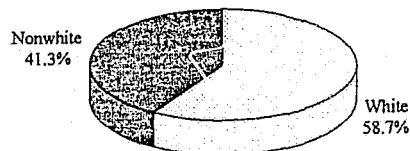
BY SEX

Sex	Percent
Female	16.6
Male	83.4
Total	100.0



BY RACE

Race	Percent
White	58.7
Nonwhite	41.3
Total	100.0



Average Age At First Delinquency Referral	14 years
Average Number of Prior Felony Referral	1.6
Average Number of Prior Felony Adjudications	0.8

Source: Youth served and Average Daily Population (CIS Adhoc Run using the Child Welfare Extract, Run Date: 01-22-93). Youth discharged, average length of services, average age and race (CIS clients released during FY 1991-92).

Client History

Community control serves adjudicated as well as adjudication withheld delinquents who the courts feel can be served effectively in the community without being committed to more restrictive nonresidential or residential programs. Table 12-3 shows that 100 percent of the youth terminated in FY 1991-92 had a prior history of referral for delinquency offenses. The percentage with a

history of felony referrals was 80.0 percent and misdemeanors was 67.2 percent. These percentages are slightly higher than FY 1990-91, continuing a slight upward trend toward serving youth with a more serious prior referral history. The average number of prior felony referrals was 1.6 and the average age at first delinquency referral was 14.0 years (see Table 12-3).

Table 12-3:
**COMMUNITY CONTROL
BY PRIOR REFERRAL HISTORY FOR FY 1991-92**

PRIOR HISTORY	NUMBER OF REFERRALS	RATES FOR FY 1991-92	RATES FOR FY 1990-91	RATES FOR FY 1989-90
Felony Referrals	12,370	80.0%	76.6%	78.1%
Misdemeanor Referrals	10,391	67.2%	22.0%	75.7%
All Delinquency	15,457	100.0%	98.6%	97.4%

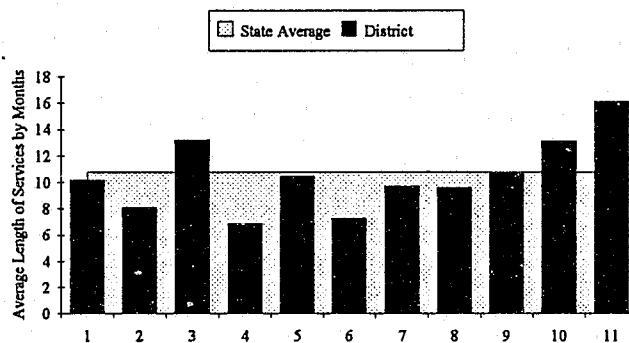
Source: CIS (cases closed FY 1989-90, FY 1990-91 and FY 1991-92)

Program Data

As shown in Table 12-4 and Figure 12-4, the average length of supervision for youth in Community Control during FY 1991-92 was 10.8 months, down from last year's 12.2 months. Average length of supervision was reduced in seven of the 11 districts.

Table 12-4 and Figure 12-4:
**COMMUNITY CONTROL
LENGTH OF SERVICES BY DISTRICT COMPONENT BY CASE CLOSURE
FOR FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SERVICES	
	NUMBER	MONTHS
1	555	10.2
2	618	8.1
3	902	13.2
4	1,830	6.9
5	1,240	10.5
6	2,186	7.3
7	1,612	9.7
8	696	9.6
9	1,540	10.7
10	1,617	13.1
11	2,661	16.1
STATE	15,457	10.8



Source: CIS (cases closed during FY 1991-92)

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Cases considered successful were those coded "honorable" or "required by law" terminations in CIS. Program policy states that completion of sanctions is necessary for successful completion.

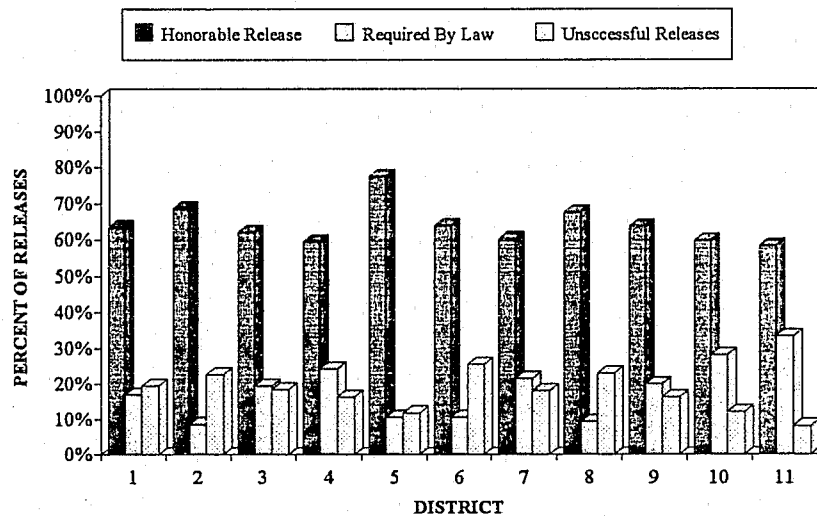
- 83.6 percent of Community Control youth successfully completed the program.

Table 12-5 and Figure 12-5 provides a breakdown by district of the percentage of successful completions for the fiscal year. The statewide successful completion rate was virtually the same in FY 1991-92 as in the previous year (83.0 percent). The rate varied across the districts, from 74.5 percent in District 6 to 91.9 percent in District 11.

Table 12-5 and Figure 12-5:
**COMMUNITY CONTROL
TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT
FOR FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	N	PERCENTAGE BY TYPE OF RELEASE		
		SUCCESSFUL RELEASES		UNSUCCESSFUL RELEASES
		HONORABLE RELEASE	REQUIRED BY LAW	
1	553	63.5%	17.0%	19.5%
2	617	68.7%	8.6%	22.7%
3	900	62.1%	19.6%	18.3%
4	1,824	59.5%	24.2%	16.3%
5	1,239	77.6%	10.7%	11.8%
6	2,177	63.9%	10.6%	25.5%
7	1,611	60.3%	21.7%	18.1%
8	694	67.6%	9.4%	23.1%
9	1,540	63.8%	19.9%	16.3%
10	1,613	59.8%	28.1%	12.1%
11	2,656	58.5%	33.5%	8.1%
STATE	15,424*	63.0%	20.7%	16.4%

(Continued on next page)



Source: CIS (Youth released FY 1991-92)

* The Number is equal to the total number of releases, minus releases with status code "child died" (33 youth in FY 1991-92).

Table 12-6 displays the termination reasons by type for each district. The most common reason for termination was honorable discharge, followed by "required by law," indicating that the period of Community Control supervision required by the court had ended, frequently because the youth had turned 19.

Table 12-6: COMMUNITY CONTROL
REASON FOR TERMINATION
FOR FY 1991-92

REASON FOR TERMINATION	PERCENTAGE BY DISTRICT											Statewide
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	
Escaped/Absconded	2.3	0.6	2.2	2.9	1.5	5.0	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.3
Died	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Placed in commitment/ new law violation	8.1	12.1	9.5	8.3	5.2	9.8	11.2	13.4	10.5	2.5	2.3	7.6
Placed in commitment/ no new law violation	3.2	5.0	3.7	3.4	0.3	2.7	3.2	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.0
Adult probation	3.6	2.6	1.6	0.4	1.0	5.1	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.9
Adult corrections	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.8	2.8	1.2	2.4	2.1	5.3	2.3	2.5
Required by law	16.9	8.6	19.5	24.1	10.6	10.6	21.7	9.3	19.9	28.0	33.4	20.6
Honorable	63.2	68.6	62.0	59.3	77.5	63.6	60.2	67.4	63.8	59.7	58.4	62.8
Total Number Released	555	618	902	1,830	1,240	2,186	1,612	696	1,540	1,617	2,661	15,457

Source: CIS (cases closed in FY 1991-92)

One pattern observed in last year's data remained. According to a 1990 District 11 monitoring report, there had been a problem in the recording of changes in status of Community Control clients. The report found that District 11 did not release youth who were committed for either a new law or technical violation while under supervision. In FY 1990-91, the state average for commitment for a new law violation was 8.1 percent, while District 11 reported only 2.1 percent.

A similar pattern was seen in District 10. This created a problem in reporting accurate successful completion for these two districts, along with an increased length of stay. The state average for length of stay was 12.2 months while in Districts 10 and 11 it was 17.9 and 17.8 months respectively. This pattern was repeated in the FY 1991-92 data with the exception that District 10's length of stay was reduced from 17.9 to 13.1 months. The persistence of this problem indicates a need for examining the use of criteria for closing cases and the use of the closure codes.

Outcome 2

YOUTH WILL NOT COMMIT LAW VIOLATIONS DURING PROGRAM SERVICES.

Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during program services (as recorded in CIS) he/she is counted as a recidivist. These data do not include follow-up into the adult system.

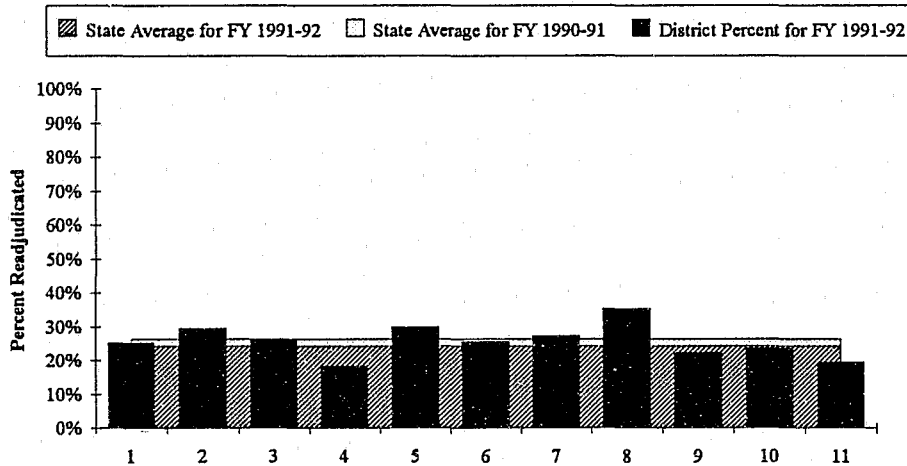
- 24.3 percent of Community Control releases were re-adjudicated during program services.

Table 12-7 and Figure 12-7 gives the percentages of closed cases during FY 1991-92 being re-referred, readjudicated and committed while the under the supervision of Community Control broken down by district. The readjudication rate of 24.3 was slightly lower than in the previous year (26.4).

Table 12-7 and Figure 12-7:
**COMMUNITY CONTROL
RECDIVISM DURING SUPERVISION
FOR FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	TOTAL RELEASES FY 1991-92	RATES DURING SUPERVISION		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT COMMITTED
1	555	36.8	25.2	13.2
2	618	39.6	29.6	16.2
3	902	37.6	26.1	15.2
4	1,830	33.0	18.4	11.4
5	1,240	37.5	29.9	8.8
6	2,186	39.1	25.7	12.3
7	1,612	42.5	27.4	14.6
8	696	45.1	35.3	18.3
9	1,540	38.4	22.3	10.5
10	1,617	40.4	23.6	10.0
11	2,661	39.8	19.4	7.6
STATE	15,457	38.9	24.3	11.6
PRIOR YEAR (FY 1990-91)		39.5	26.4	13.7

(Continued on next page)



Source: CIS (cases closed in FY 1991-92)

Far more youth were re-referred than were either readjudicated or committed during services. The referral, adjudication and commitment data are all presented because the patterns across the three measures provide a more complete picture of what typically happens to these youth.

Outcome 3 - Part 1

THERE WILL BE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS BY YOUTH WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE FROM THE PROGRAM.

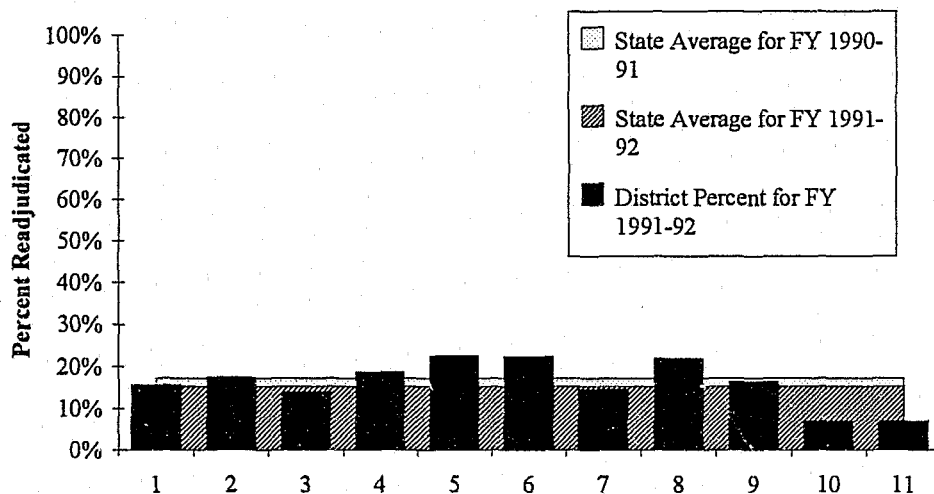
Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS) he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for all youth released from the program between January and June of 1991, to allow for a full year follow-up. These data do not include follow-up into the adult system.

- 15.4 percent of Community Control releases were readjudicated during the year following release.

Table 12-8 and Figure 12-8 provides percentages of releases receiving re-referrals, readjudications, and commitments for delinquency offenses by program component. As was the case for recidivism during services, the three different rates provide more information on the nature of recidivism and as well as a comparison with the previous year. Readjudications were slightly down from the previous year for Community Control.

Table 12-8 and Figure 12-8:
COMMUNITY CONTROL
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING THE YEAR
FOLLOWING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92

DISTRICT	TOTAL RELEASES JAN-JUNE 1991	RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT COMMITTED
1	308	25.3	15.6	7.8
2	325	32.3	17.5	8.0
3	554	22.0	13.9	7.9
4	913	32.9	18.7	12.3
5	744	29.3	22.6	8.6
6	1,075	35.2	22.4	9.9
7	925	28.3	14.6	8.0
8	410	34.9	22.0	14.4
9	898	28.1	16.5	9.7
10	1,050	15.1	7.1	2.4
11	1,215	22.1	7.0	3.6
STATE	8,417	27.2	15.4	7.9
PRIOR YEAR (FY 1990-91)		27.6	17.2	8.3



Source: CIS (cases closed between January - June 1991)

The recidivism reported here is for youth released between January and June 1991 (the half year before the beginning of FY 1991-92). In order to allow for a full year of follow-up, the group measured must be released earlier than the beginning of this fiscal year. All other information pertains to youth served in FY 1991-92. Appendix 12-1 contains comparisons of recidivism rates at 6 months and 12 months after release for each of the three recidivism measures (re-referral, readjudication, commitment). Although the recidivism rates are higher at 12 months after release, the majority of recidivating offenses are committed during the first 6 months after release.

Outcome 3 - Part 2

YOUTH RELEASED FROM COMMUNITY CONTROL SUPERVISION WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS OR WILL HAVE A LESS SERIOUS LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: A rank ordering of offenses as used in the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS) is used as the basis for comparing seriousness of pre-placement offenses with new law violations in the one year after program release. Offenses are coded from 1 to 39 with 1 representing the most serious law violation (Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter) and 39 the least serious law violation (Other Misdemeanor). Appendix 1 contains the complete list of offenses with their associated rank. The most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year prior to placement and the most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year after release are recorded for each youth. If the youth is not re-adjudicated within the year after release no new law violation is recorded. For youth with readjudications, the value with the most serious offense in the one year prior to placement is subtracted from the value for the most serious offense in the one year after release. If the result obtained is a negative value then the offense after release was more serious, if the result is zero then the offenses were of equal seriousness, and if the result is positive then the offense after release was less serious.

- 93 percent of Community Control youth had either no subsequent law violation or a less serious law violation within one year of release.

Only seven percent of youth supervised by Community Control were re-adjudicated for an offense that was equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment (see Table 12-9). Ninety-three percent had no readjudications or one for a less serious offense.

Outcome 4

YOUTH RELEASED FROM COMMUNITY CONTROL SUPERVISION WILL SHOW A DECREASE IN THE RATE OF OFFENDING DURING THE ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FROM THE RATE OF OFFENDING IN THE ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

Definition: Murray and Cox (1979) introduced the concept of the suppression effect to measure change in the rate of offending. The suppression effect is simply a measure of percent change. The average number of referrals received in the one year prior to program admission and the average number of referrals received in the one year after release are computed for each youth. Multiple offenses committed on a single day are counted as one referral. Data are limited to referrals received in the juvenile justice system. The suppression effect for referrals is the mean number of referrals post-intervention (A_{po}) minus the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) divided by the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) or:

$$S = \frac{(A_{po} - A_{pr})}{A_{pr}}$$

The suppression effect for adjudications is calculated in the same manner substituting the average number of adjudications for the average number of referrals in the formula above.

Table 12-9:
COMMUNITY CONTROL
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY - JUNE 1991

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	ADJUDICATIONS							
		NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	308	260	84.4	25	8.1	6	1.9	17	5.5
2	325	268	82.5	34	10.5	8	2.5	15	4.6
3	554	477	86.1	42	7.6	12	2.2	23	4.2
4	913	742	81.3	79	8.7	19	2.1	73	8.0
5	744	576	77.4	89	12.0	29	3.9	50	6.7
6	1,075	834	77.6	110	10.2	43	4.0	88	8.2
7	925	790	85.4	93	10.1	11	1.2	31	3.4
8	410	320	78.0	50	12.2	14	3.4	26	6.3
9	898	750	83.5	92	10.2	18	2.0	38	4.2
10	1,050	975	92.9	38	3.6	20	1.9	17	1.6
11	1,215	1,130	93.0	56	4.6	6	0.5	23	1.9
STATE	8,417	7,122	84.6	708	8.4	186	2.2	401	4.8

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

- For Community Control Supervision there was a reduction of 66 percent in the number of referrals received in the year after release from the number of referrals received in the year prior to supervision. There was a 78 percent reduction in the number of adjudications in the year after release from the number of adjudications in the year prior.

In the year after release, referrals were down 66 percent from the rate of offending in the year prior to supervision. That is, youth on Community Control were responsible for 10,942 fewer referrals in the year after release than in the one year prior to placement. Overall, there were 8,417 fewer adjudications for youth on Community Control in the year after release than in the year prior to program placement. See Table 12-10. Rates varied across the districts. For referrals, the suppression rates ranged from a 50 percent reduction in District 8 to an 80 percent reduction in District 10. For adjudication, the range was from 66 percent reduction (District 8) to 90 percent (Districts 10 and 11).

Table 12-10:
COMMUNITY CONTROL
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

COMMUNITY CONTROL DISTRICT	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
1	2.0	0.5	-73.3%
2	2.0	0.7	-63.7%
3	1.7	0.4	-74.0%
4	2.0	0.8	-61.2%
5	2.0	0.7	-63.3%
6	2.3	1.0	-57.8%
7	2.0	0.7	-65.0%
8	2.4	1.2	-50.8%
9	2.0	0.7	-63.2%
10	1.9	0.4	-80.1%
11	2.0	0.5	-73.3%
STATE	2.0	0.7	-66.0%

COMMUNITY CONTROL DISTRICT	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
1	1.4	0.3	-80.4%
2	1.4	0.3	-77.0%
3	1.3	0.2	-82.5%
4	1.3	0.3	-75.2%
5	1.6	0.5	-71.0%
6	1.5	0.5	-67.6%
7	1.2	0.3	-78.0%
8	1.6	0.5	-66.2%
9	1.3	0.3	-76.3%
10	1.3	0.1	-89.8%
11	1.2	0.1	-89.7%
STATE	1.3	0.3	-78.0%

Source: CIS (youth released from January - June 1991)

Outcome 5

YOUTH ASSIGNED SUCH SANCTIONS WILL PROVIDE MONETARY RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK TO THE COMMUNITY.

Definition: Restitution and community service hours are obtained for cases closed during FY 1991-92. These data are obtained from the Delinquency Program Specialists. They do not include community service and restitution paid as open cases.

- 3,643 youth (20 percent of the caseload) paid restitution at a rate of \$234.15 per youth.
- 10,486 youth (58 percent of the caseload) were assigned community service hours and averaged 35.5 hours each.

The data for restitution and community service hours worked were provided by the JJP Program Specialist but do not include the rates of successful completion for those youth who were assigned services. As seen in Table 12-11 a total of \$853,014.47 was paid by clients in restitution and a total of 371,813.05 community service hours were completed. The total community service hours represent \$1,580,205 if paid at minimum wage.

Table 12-11:
**COMMUNITY CONTROL RESITUTION
AND COMMUNITY SERVICE HOURS WORKED
FOR FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	CLIENTS TERMINATED	NUMBER WHO PAID RESTITUTION	AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION PAID	AVG. PER CLIENT WHO PAID	# OF CLIENTS TERMINATED WHO PROVIDED COMMUNITY SVC.	HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKED	AVG. HOURS PER CLIENT WHO WORKED
1	429	173	\$44,248.66	\$255.77	328	17,284.50	52.7
2	600	136	17,801.29	130.89	348	20,027.00	57.5
3	724	219	80,781.69	368.87	474	23,278.25	49.1
4	2,009	512	134,469.00	262.63	1,099	50,470.00	45.9
5	1,010	413	72,109.38	174.60	523	17,382.25	33.2
6	2,015	424	95,397.84	224.99	1,258	35,543.30	28.3
7	2,620	337	116,498.53	345.60	909	31,680.50	34.9
8	861	145	40,853.17	281.75	323	7,380.00	22.8
9	1,706	638	194,989.78	305.61	1,197	52,653.25	44.0
10	3,821	417	19,402.00	46.53	1,548	64,813.00	41.9
11	2,382	229	36,472.00	159.27	2,479	51,301.00	20.7
STATE	18,177	3,643	\$853,014.47	\$234.15	10,486	371,813.05	35.5
PRIOR YEAR (FY 1990-91)		4,710	\$860,399.12	\$182.67	8,957	426,246.30	47.6

Source: CYF Program Specialists (case closed during FY 1991-92)

Program Cost

The expenditures for Community Control supervision during FY 1991-92 were a part of the cost for Intake and Case Management, which are reported in Chapter 9, pages 16 & 17. The three functions together cost \$37,419,087 statewide in FY 1991-92. They are reported together because the same budget category is used for all three programs. There is no way to separate the expenditures for each program component at this time. An estimate of costs for non-committed youth served by AMI nonresidential programs and TRY centers is also supplied here. The estimate was obtained by subtracting the cost estimates for committed youth in these programs (Chapter 14, pages 15 & 16) from the total expenditures for the year. During FY 1991-92 a total of \$1,998,902 was expended for noncommitted youth in AMI nonresidential programs (this does not include the \$271,877 expended for operating extended service components at Gainesville/Ocala Marine Institute and Orlando Marine Institute) and \$659,122 was expended for non-committed youth in TRY centers. All of these youth were also on Community Control.

Program Effectiveness

Community Control appeared to achieve favorable results in FY 1991-92 on successful program completions, although there is some question about the criteria and CIS coding used by some districts. Performance was about the same as the rates achieved in FY 1990-91. In Community Control, 83.6 percent of releases in FY 1991-92 successfully completed the program as compared to 83.0 percent in FY 1990-91.

The prior referral history for Community Control youth showed 100 percent with prior referrals; for 80 percent (up from 77 percent in FY 1990-91) there was at least one prior felony. This continues a gradual trend towards serving more seriously involved youth each year in this program. The only other trend is that the relative proportion of nonwhite youth has increased steadily, from 34 percent in FY 1988-89 to 41 percent in FY 1991-92.

Adjudication data were used again this year as the recidivism measure. During supervision, 24.3 percent were adjudicated for a new law violation and during the year after supervision, 15.4 percent of Community Control releases were adjudicated delinquent in the juvenile system. These recidivism rates are slightly lower than the previous year. As is always true when data on recidivism does not include arrests and convictions in the adult system, these recidivism rates are underestimates.

Both a look at changes in seriousness and rate of offending between year prior and year after services were included as outcomes this year. Only seven percent of youth supervised by Community Control were re-adjudicated for an offense that was equally or more serious in the year after services ended. In addition, there was a 66 percent reduction in the rate of referral and a 78 percent reduction in the rate of adjudication. Although these data also include only referrals and adjudications in the juvenile system, they do indicate some beneficial program effects beyond the "yes/no" measurement of recidivism which has been the only measure used in the past.

It appears that the definition of successful program completion should be re-examined during this next year, along with the consistency of its use across districts, including the use of CIS codes. Therefore, further examination of the information used to assess Outcome 1 is recommended for FY 1992-93.

Some Community Control youth also receive AMI or TRY services. But who they are cannot be determined unless noncommitted youth are entered in FACTS. The old manual tracking system no longer exists. At present, 44.7 percent of the youth served by AMI are noncommitted and one third of the slots for TRY Centers are targeted for noncommitted youth. Outcomes for these youth cannot be reported separately from the overall Community Control outcomes. This recommendation is also made in the chapter on nonresidential programs where AMI and TRY are evaluated.

It is also recommended that work be initiated to revise the calculation of recidivism rates for the Community Control program to include arrests and convictions in the adult system. This may take more than one year to complete.

TABLE 12-R

**COMMUNITY CONTROL
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92*	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>With the implementation of Case Management, a new set of outcomes for the two combined services should be examined for future program effectiveness measurement.</p> <p>CAMIS development should include data to track individual outcome data related to successful diversions used by case managers, individual treatment plan data comparing what services/sanctions were ordered against completions for successful and unsuccessful terminations. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>The design of the Case Management system is still under development. There may be considerable variation across districts. Consideration of this recommendation should await the final design of the system.</p> <p>CAMIS development proceeded during FY 1991-92. However, its continuation in FY 1992-93 and beyond is uncertain.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>The definition of successful completion should be reexamined during FY 1992-93 along with the consistency of its use across districts. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Some Community Control youth also receive AMI or TRY services. However, no data system currently exists which tracks these youth separately from the general population of youth served in Community Control. The old manual tracking system no longer exists. These youth need to be entered in FACTS in order to report their outcomes separately from the overall Community Control outcomes. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Recidivism rates need to include arrests and adjudications in the adult system. [Delinquency Services Outcome Evaluation]</p>

APPENDIX 12-1

APPENDIX TABLE 12-1

COMMUNITY CONTROL
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

		RE-REFERRALS			
		CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
DISTRICT	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism	
	N	%	N	%	
1	308	60	19.5	78	25.3
2	325	84	25.8	105	32.3
3	554	77	13.9	122	22.0
4	913	205	22.5	300	32.9
5	744	157	21.1	218	29.3
6	1,075	278	25.9	378	35.2
7	925	189	20.4	262	28.3
8	410	124	30.2	143	34.9
9	898	200	22.3	252	28.1
10	1,050	116	11.0	159	15.1
11	1,215	191	15.7	269	22.1
STATEWIDE	8,417	1,681	20.0	2,286	27.2

		READJUDICATIONS			
		CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism	
	N	%	N	%	
308	35	11.4	48	15.6	
325	43	13.2	57	17.5	
554	49	8.8	77	13.9	
913	117	12.8	171	18.7	
744	112	15.1	168	22.6	
1,075	174	16.2	241	22.4	
925	94	10.2	135	14.6	
410	74	18.0	90	22.0	
898	104	11.6	148	16.5	
1,050	50	4.8	75	7.1	
1,215	56	4.6	85	7.0	
8,417	908	10.8	1,295	15.4	

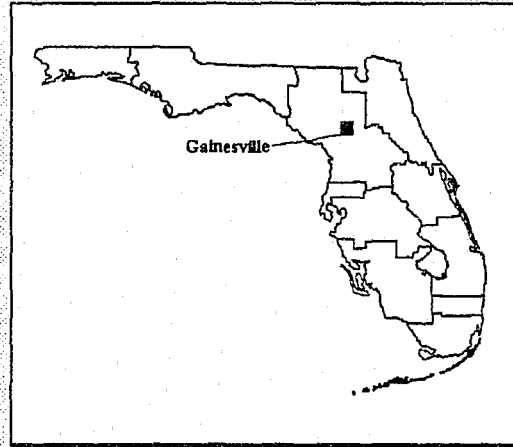
		RECOMMITMENTS			
		CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism	
	N	%	N	%	
308	17	5.5	24	7.8	
325	17	5.2	26	8.0	
554	32	5.8	44	7.9	
913	82	9.0	112	12.3	
744	38	5.1	64	8.6	
1,075	81	7.5	106	9.9	
925	51	5.5	74	8.0	
410	44	10.7	59	14.4	
898	61	6.8	87	9.7	
1,050	19	1.8	25	2.4	
1,215	24	2.0	44	3.6	
8,417	466	5.5	665	7.9	

Delinquency Services

13. CREST SERVICES, INC. (formerly, Project CREST)

Program Description

The CREST program is intended to provide a low cost professional counseling resource to youth in community-based treatment in order to reduce the crime rate among such youth, prevent further penetration of the delinquency system, and enable them to function successfully in the community. Services are provided under contract with CREST (Counseling, Research and Education Specialist Teams, Inc.) to youth in Alachua, Putnam, Columbia, and Marion Counties (District 3).



CREST Services, Inc. uses University of Florida interns in the graduate program for counselor education to provide counseling. The caseload is generated from referrals by HRS Case Management counselors based on a youth's need for more support and supervision.

Client Profile

In FY 1991-92 CREST served 249 clients. The most frequently provided service was individual counseling, with 208 clients involved. Family counseling was also extended to 98 clients; 58 clients were involved in weekly group counseling. Fifteen Special Intensive Group clients were also counseled by the CREST program.¹ See Table 13-1 and Figure 13-1. The prior referral history of Community Control clients showed that the average number of charges per client was 5.0, with an average of 3.0 felonies per client and an average of 2.0 misdemeanors per client.

Table 13-1 and Figure 13-1: CREST
CLIENT PROFILE* FOR FY 1991-92

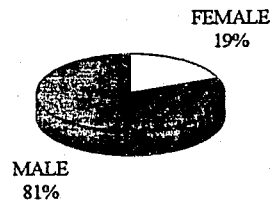
COMMUNITY CONTROL CLIENTS (ages 10-19 years)

AVG. AGE AT REFERRAL	15.6 years
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RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE	105	46.5
BLACK	121	53.5
TOTAL	226	100.0



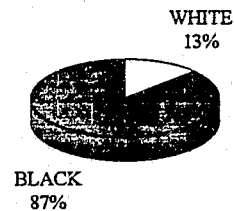
SEX	NUMBER	PERCENT
FEMALE	43	19.0
MALE	183	81.0
TOTAL	226	100.0



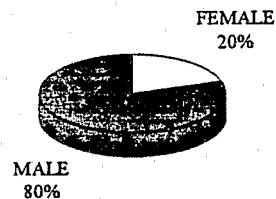
SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUP CLIENTS (ages 12-18 years)

AVG. AGE AT REFERRAL	15.5 years
-----------------------------	------------

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
WHITE	2	13.3
BLACK	13	86.7
TOTAL	15	100.0



SEX	NUMBER	PERCENT
FEMALE	3	20.0
MALE	12	80.0
TOTAL	15	100.0



Source: Project CREST Annual Report (June 30, 1991 - July 1, 1992)

* In addition, eight clients from the American Marine Institute were served, making a total of 249 clients served.

Outcome Measurement

By June 30, 1992, 138 Community Control clients had completed the program. A total of 112 (81.2 percent) were rated as successfully completing the program. Successful completion was not defined in the project's report.

Outcome 1

CLIENTS REFERRED FROM COMMUNITY CONTROL WILL NOT BE ADJUDICATED FOR A NEW LAW VIOLATION WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER LEAVING THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Information was gathered for the program on 77 Community Control cases from the HRS Client Information System and reported by the provider in the CREST Annual Report. The CREST contract specified that 60 percent of clients referred by Community Control between July 1 and March 31 would not be adjudicated for a new law violation.

- 86.0 percent (66 clients) of a sample of Community Control clients were not charged with a new law violation during or after CREST treatment.

This exceeds contract requirements. It would be helpful to know how many were charged with a new law violation during treatment. Recidivism rates should also specify the length of time the clients were followed after program completion, such as six months or one year.

Outcome 2

COMMUNITY CONTROL CLIENTS SERVED BY CREST WILL NOT BE COMMITTED.

Definition: Information was gathered from clients' records in the Client Information System (CIS) and reported in the CREST Annual Report.² The CREST contract required no more than a 20 percent commitment rate among the Community Control clients.

Sixty-eight clients (88 percent) were not committed among the 77 Community Control clients who completed the program.

Eighty-eight percent of youth were not committed, exceeding contract requirements as written. The time period was not specified.

Outcome 3

SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUP CLIENTS SERVED BY CREST WILL NOT BE RECOMMITTED.

Definition: The program searches client records in CIS and reports the commitments in the Annual Report. The CREST contract specified a reduction in the transfer and recommitment rate of SIG clients by 30 percent.

- These data were unavailable.

Outcome 4

CREST WILL BE PERCEIVED AS HELPFUL BY CLIENTS SERVED.

Definition: A program-developed questionnaire was used to assess client perceptions of program effectiveness. The instrument contained 16 items, including opinions on counseling and self reports on grades and school conduct. Fifty questionnaires were returned. CREST contract requirements stated that at least 90 percent of clients served would perceive the program as helpful.

- 96.0 percent indicated that, overall, CREST counseling was worthwhile.

Outcome 5

A POSITIVE CHANGE IN ATTITUDE WILL BE DISPLAYED BY CLIENTS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THE PROGRAM.

Definition: A self-report instrument and the Jesness Inventory were utilized to assess positive attitudinal change among clients successfully completing the CREST program. Jesness results are based on pre-post measurements for 41 students. The Jesness Inventory is an attitudinal measure designed for use with juvenile delinquents in measuring attitudes toward social values. It is composed of 11 subscales.

- Results obtained from the self-report instrument administered to CREST clients shows that 98 percent feel they have a better outlook on things and 94 percent feel that they appreciate the feelings of others better since CREST counseling.
- Change in a positive direction was observed on seven of the 11 Jesness Inventory scales. The greatest degree of change was observed on the Asocial Index ($p < .05$), the scale designed for the specific purpose of predicting future delinquent behavior.

A curvilinear relationship between age and J. I. score changes was noted, indicating that greater attitude change was experienced by younger and older clients than by those in between (ages 15 and 16). This finding has implications for the modification of counseling approaches with adolescents of varying ages.

At the time of referral to CREST, their J. I. responses placed the majority of clients within the I-Level 3 category (53 percent). This classification implies developmentally limited perceptions of

one's self and the world, an orientation toward power, and a lack of internalized standards by which to judge one's behavior. Traditionally, youngsters in this group have been regarded as resistant to counseling, and yet many of them in this caseload responded to the CREST program; an average of 33 percent of them had moved up to I-Level 4 at the time of post-testing.

Outcome 6

SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUP CLIENTS SERVED BY CREST WILL NOT BE ADJUDICATED FOR A NEW LAW VIOLATION WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER LEAVING THE PROGRAM.

- Of the 27 SIG clients discharged in 1990-91, 17 or 63 percent were not recommitted or transferred to another commitment program within one year after program completion.

Program Cost

The amount expended for CREST Services was \$79,173.27 in FY1991-92.³ This represents an average of \$317.96 per case served, which is lower than last year's cost per case of \$348.02 and lower than \$444.09 per case in FY1989-90.

The cost of the Project CREST program is kept low by the use of interns from the University of Florida. Graduate-level students in counseling may use CREST to acquire required internship credits.

Program Effectiveness

CREST Services is an enhancement to the Community Control and SIG programs in District 3. It operates at low cost and provides services that Community Control counselors would not be able to provide to the extent that the CREST program allows. The information available on this program has varied from year to year depending on the research studies conducted on the program by graduate students, as well as monitoring conducted by HRS. This year's data has been the most in depth and detailed in comparison to previous years. Some standardization of data collection is still needed. The follow-up period needs to be standardized to one year from the date of discharge for each youth. Standardization would enable appropriate comparisons to be made with other HRS programs. Nevertheless, the weight of the evidence has supported CREST as an effective, low-cost program. It has the added advantage of helping to prepare master's level counseling students for work.

NOTES

1 Special Intensive Group (SIG) is a nonresidential delinquency commitment program operated in all 11 HRS districts.

2 Source: CREST Services, Inc. Annual Report July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992

3 Source: SAMAS

TABLE 13-R

**CREST
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92*	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>CREST expanded its client base by more than 20 percent in FY 1990-91. Further expansion is recommended as long as data reporting procedures are maintained and quality of services are continued. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>The program continued to meet its goals.</p> <p>More information was provided this year on service recipients. (Jesness Inventory results)</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>Recidivism data should be reported so that the follow-up period is standardized to six months or one year after completion of services. [CREST Services, Inc.]</p> <p>Utilize a standardized definition of successful completion of the program. [Crest Services, Inc.]</p> <p>Consideration should be given to expanding this program to other districts where there are universities who could provide interns. [Delinquency Services]</p>

* Source: CREST Services, Inc. Annual Report, July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1991

14. NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS

Program Description

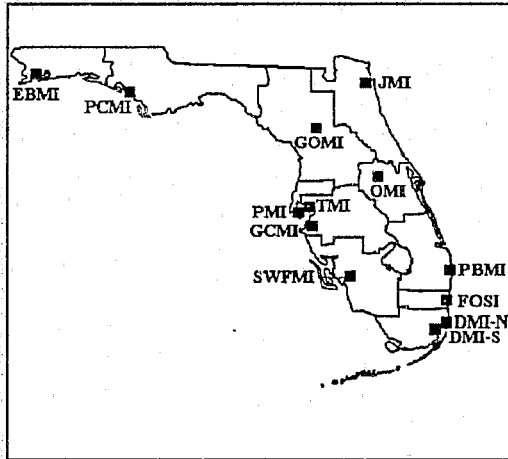
Level two Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs provide structured and specialized treatment for youth to reduce the rate of future law violations and improve the functioning of the youth in the community. Use of these programs is intended to assist in the reduction of the inappropriate placement of youth in residential programs.

There are three types of level two Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs located around the state: Associated Marine Institutes, Inc. (AMI); Treatment Alternatives for Youth (TRY) Centers; and Special Intensive Groups (SIG). Youth classified for this level of placement are minor offenders who are viewed as not representing a threat to public safety. Current charges or presenting offenses range from first and second degree misdemeanor offenses to minor property offenses in the third degree felony category (resisting arrest without violence, criminal mischief, petit theft, auto theft, etc.). Patterns of offending are infrequent and non-violent, and are oriented toward property crimes rather than crimes against people.

Programs in the non-residential restrictiveness level are designed for committed youth who have no serious prior offending history. Youth may have had prior adjudications but not been committed. Or, if a prior commitment exists, placement at this level may be appropriate if the commitment history is minor. In addition to their current offending and offending histories, youth assessed in need of nonresidential placement are characterized by their amenability to supervision, guidance and direction by treatment staff. The youth live at home with their parents or guardians while participating in the program or have other acceptable living arrangements. They are usually responsive to program requirements, can follow schedules, keep appointments and meet reporting requirements imposed by treatment staff. They do not require the structured environment of a 24-hour per day residential program.

Release from Nonresidential Commitment Programs is contingent upon the recommendation of the program director or supervisor, whose decision is based primarily upon the youth's successful completion of his or her performance contract.

AMI. AMI is a private, nonprofit organization from which HRS purchases specialized educational, vocational, and counseling services for delinquent youth. Thirteen Marine Institutes are operated within the state. Cities where the programs are located include Miami (two programs), West Palm Beach, Jacksonville, Ft. Lauderdale, Panama City, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Bradenton, Ft. Myers, Pensacola, Orlando, and Gainesville/Ocala. The Gainesville/Ocala Marine Institute and the Orlando Marine Institute offer enhanced services during the first 30 days of placement for ten youth. The facilities offer

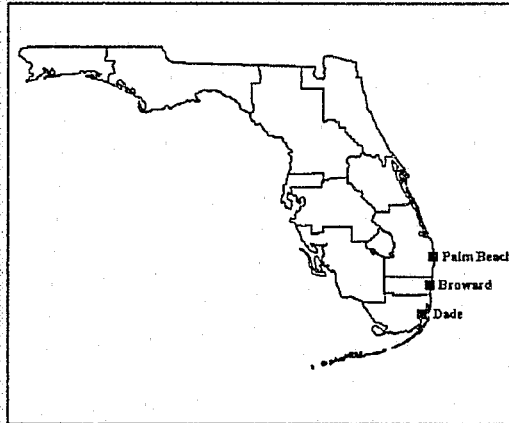


extended hours to these youth. During the evening hours until 9 p.m. the program will focus on enhancing daytime academics and other program courses. Week-end services will be provided from 8 a.m. through 5 p.m. and will include special outings related to training received during the weekday program. All successful terminations from these two programs will receive home follow-up services related to individual service goals for up to six months. AMI programs are budgeted for an average length of stay of six months.

The AMI co-educational programs provide educational and training services while allowing the participating youth to remain with their families. The vocational program provides the opportunity to develop a wide variety of occupational skills through classroom instruction and on-the-job training. Specific areas of vocational instruction include boat handling, seamanship, scuba diving, practical oceanography, marine mechanics, small engine repair and maintenance. Preparation for the General Educational Development (GED) testing program and basic academic and remedial classes are also provided at each institute. Overnight trips or cruises are conducted periodically for selected youth to practice skills learned in the classroom.

The program provides individualized counseling and instruction for each participant. In addition, AMI develops and maintains an active job placement program to assist participants in finding employment upon completion of the program. Youth who are physically able to participate may be admitted to the AMI program.

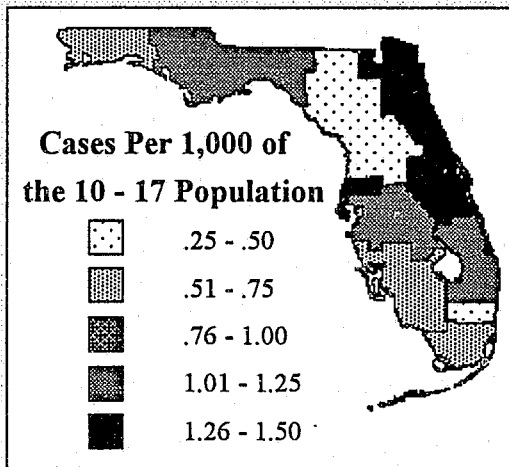
TRY Centers. TRY Centers are co-educational programs staffed by departmental employees and designed to serve 20 committed youth. The youth participating in TRY Center programs live at home while receiving intensive counseling (individual, family and group) and day treatment services. The budgeted length of stay is four months. TRY Centers are located in Districts 9, 10 and 11.



The TRY Center coordinates services to meet the individualized needs of youth served. A structured program of activities may include recreational activities, tutoring services, community services, volunteer services and other learning experiences. Each youth participates in educational or vocational programs during the day with local school boards providing instruction within the program. Close daily contact is made with the youth in community placements, whether at school or work.

In order to be admitted into this program, youth must have local home placements, preferably with parents or guardians, and their parents or guardians should also express a willingness to participate in scheduled family counseling services.

SIG. The SIG program is a commitment program for delinquent youth characterized by small counselor caseloads and frequent contacts in the youth's community. In order to meet contact requirements, SIG counselors supervise an average active caseload of eight to ten youth for a budgeted period of four months.



Treatment approaches used are a combination of group interaction and/or individual counseling sessions with the youth and family members. Counselors use the treatment approach best suited to the youth's needs and the circumstances (for example, geographic spread and individual needs) of the current active caseload.

Extensive and continuous contacts with the youth, parents and community resources are imperative to successful supervision. Counseling is provided on the job, in the home and other places in the community and as a last resort, in the formal office setting. Contacts with family members, employers, friends, neighbors, educational and vocational instructors, and other people closely associated with the youth supplement personal contacts. Contacts help provide

surveillance, gauge program progress, identify problem areas, discover deviation from conditions of supervision and provide general information concerning activities and behavior.

Parental involvement in these programs is actively encouraged. Emphasis in parent group discussions is on understanding the youth and how to maintain behavioral changes after treatment is terminated. In addition, counselors seek to employ available community resources to assist the youth. Volunteers are sought by the counselor to supplement group and individual counseling and provide an additional source of support for the youth. Recreational activities planned by the counselor add another dimension of therapeutic intervention with the delinquent youth.

Population Profile

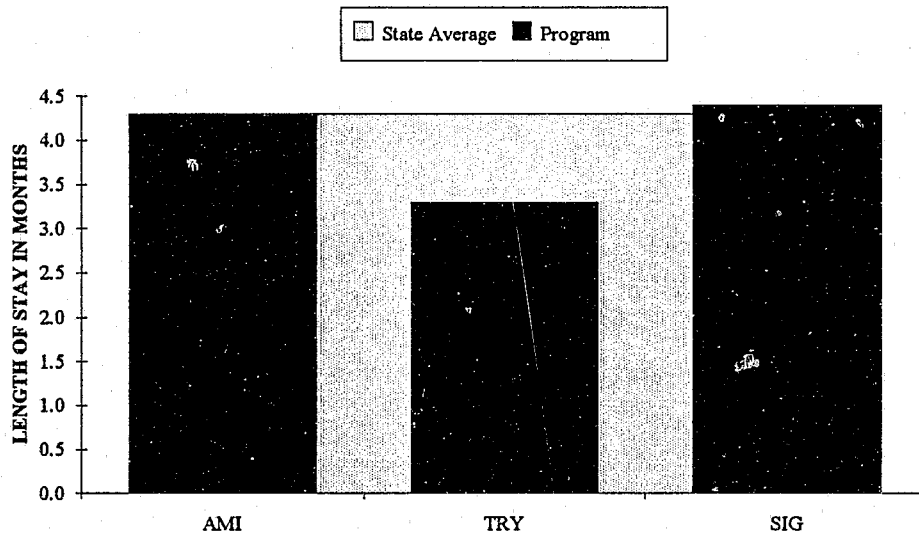
According to the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS), 2,209 committed youth were served by Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs during FY 1991-92 with an average daily population of 637.3. In addition, two of the nonresidential programs (TRY and AMI) also serve noncommitted youth. Data available for noncommitted youth served by AMI and TRY are presented in the chapter on Community Control. The population profile for committed youth is shown in Table 14-1 and Figure 14-1.

Table 14-1 and Figure 14-1:
**NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92**

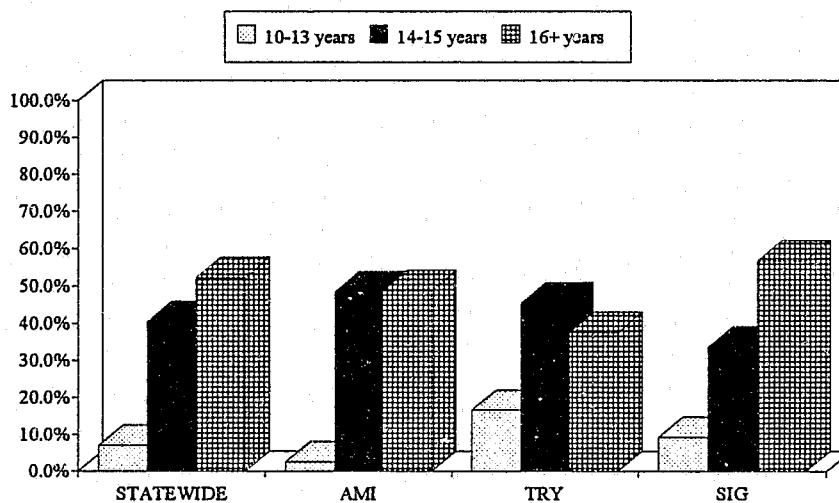
PROGRAM	YOUTH SERVED	AVG. DAILY POP.
AMI	898	265.2
TRY	132	28.4
SIG	1,179	343.7
STATEWIDE	2,209	637.3

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PROGRAM	YOUTH DISCHARGED	AVG. LENGTH OF STAY
AMI	681	4.3 months
TRY	114	3.3 months
SIG	884	4.4 months
STATEWIDE	1,679	4.3 months



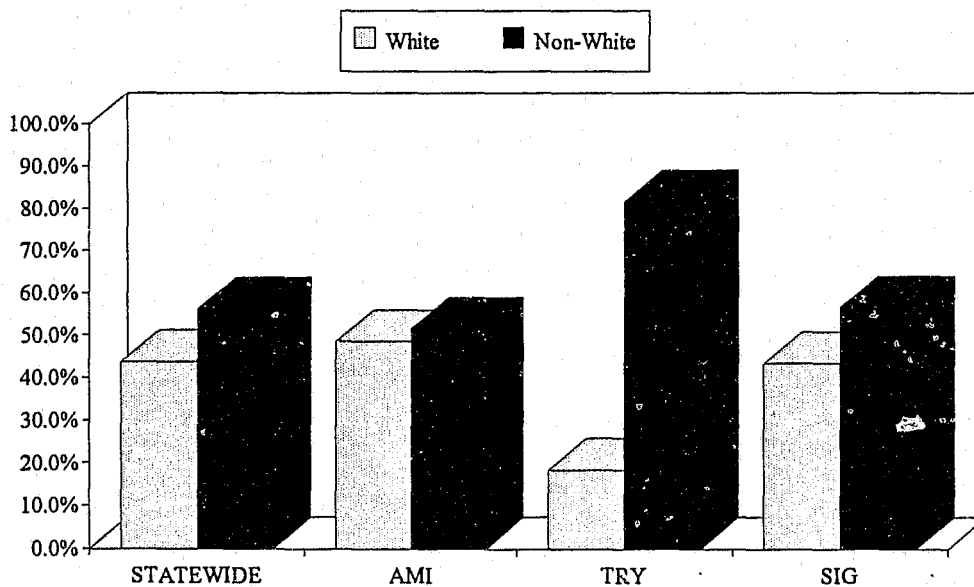
PROGRAM	AVG. AGE AT DISCHARGE	10-13 Years	14-15 Years	16+ Years	NUMBER
AMI	15.9 years	2.6%	48.5%	48.9%	681
TRY	15.5 years	16.7%	45.6%	37.7%	114
SIG	16.0 years	9.4%	33.9%	56.7%	884
STATEWIDE	15.9 years	7.1%	40.6%	52.2%	1,679



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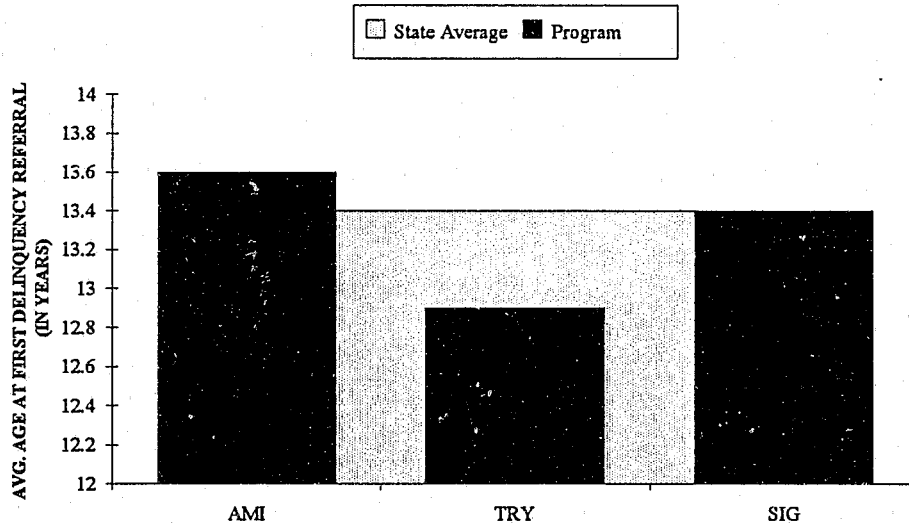
PROGRAM	SEX		NUMBER
	MALE	FEMALE	
AMI	90.5%	9.5%	681
TRY	93.9%	6.1%	114
SIG	86.0%	14.0%	884
STATEWIDE	88.3%	11.7%	1,679

PROGRAM	RACE		NUMBER
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	
AMI	48.5%	51.5%	681
TRY	18.4%	81.6%	114
SIG	43.4%	56.6%	884
STATEWIDE	43.8%	56.2%	1,679



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PROGRAM	AVG. AGE AT FIRST DELINQUENCY REFERRAL	NUMBER
AMI	13.6 years	681
TRY	12.9 years	114
SIG	13.4 years	884
STATEWIDE	13.4 years	1,679



Source: Committed Youth Served Average Daily Population (CIS/FACTS, clients served during FY 1991-92); Youth Discharged, Average Length of Stay, Age, Average Age, Sex and Race (CIS/FACTS clients released during FY 1991-92).

The average length of stay for committed youth was just under four and a half months. AMI youth averaged 4.3 months, youth in TRY Centers averaged 3.3 months and those in SIG averaged 4.4 months. Approximately 52 percent of the youth served were sixteen years of age or older at the time of discharge which is down 10 percentage points from last year. Youth served in TRY Centers were five to six months younger than youth served in AMI and SIG respectively.

The majority of youth served in all programs were male. SIG served the largest percentage of females. The approximate ratios of males to females served was 6.1 to 1 in SIG, 9.5 to 1 in AMI, and 15.4 to 1 in TRY Centers. Statewide, the racial composition of the Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs is 56.2 percent nonwhite and 43.8 percent white. TRY Centers however, served a substantially higher percentage of blacks (81.6 percent) than whites (18.4 percent).

The average age at the time of their first delinquency referral for youth served in nonresidential programs was approximately 13 and a half years. Youth in TRY Centers were the youngest at the time of their first referral at just under 13 years. Youth in AMI averaged 13.6 years and youth in SIG averaged 13.4 years at the time of their first delinquency referral.

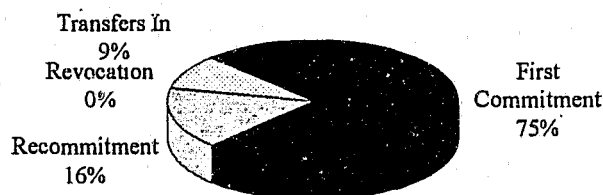
Client History

Nonresidential Community-Based Programs are the first step into the commitment system for most youth. Close to 74 percent of committed youth admitted to nonresidential programs during FY 1991-92 were first commitments which is down 6 percentage points from last year. See Table 14-2. The percentages of first commitments for the three programs were close. However, TRY served a slightly higher percentage of recommitted youth (20.2%) than AMI (15.9%) and SIG (15.5%). The highest percentage of transfers were served by SIG (10.3%) as compared to AMI (6.6%) and TRY (8.8%). Figure 14-2 shows the total statewide percentages by type of admission for nonresidential programs.

Table 14-2 and Figure 14-2:
NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION
FOR COMMITTED YOUTH RELEASED DURING FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	FIRST COMMITMENT	RECOMMITMENT	REVOCATION	TRANSFERS IN	N
AMI	74.9%	15.9%	0.0%	6.6%	681
TRY	71.1%	20.2%	0.0%	8.8%	114
SIG	73.9%	15.5%	0.3%	10.3%	884
STATEWIDE	74.1%	16.0%	0.2%	8.7%	1,679

Statewide Percentages



Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

Note: 18 youth (2.6 percent of AMI admissions and 1.1 percent of statewide admissions) were not committed but placed in AMI and are included in the total.

Data on committing offenses are presented in Table 14-3. Statewide approximately 30 percent of youth did not have a committing offense recorded in the Florida Assessment and Classification Tracking System (FACTS). Committing offense is not a required data element for transfers and youth placed on a revocation of furlough. For the remaining seventy percent of cases for whom

committing offense data were available, just under 30 percent of the youth were committed for property felonies and another nine percent were committed for property misdemeanors. Crimes against persons accounted for 15.5 percent, with felonies accounting for almost ten percent of that total.

Table 14-3:
NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM FOR FY 1991-92

REASON FOR COMMITMENT	AMI		TRY		SIG		STATEWIDE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELONY PERSON	51	7.5	16	14.0	79	8.9	146	8.7
FELONY PROPERTY	202	29.7	29	25.4	252	28.5	483	28.8
FELONY VICTIMLESS	43	6.3	10	8.8	59	6.7	112	6.7
FELONY SEX OFFENSE	5	0.7	0	0.0	14	1.6	19	1.1
MISDEMEANOR PERSON	36	5.3	1	0.9	58	6.5	95	5.7
MISDEMEANOR PROPERTY	55	8.1	6	5.3	90	10.2	151	9.0
MISDEMEANOR VICTIMLESS	21	3.1	1	0.9	35	4.0	57	3.4
OTHER DELINQUENCY	64	9.4	10	8.8	68	7.7	142	8.4
MISSING	204	30.0	41	36.0	229	25.9	474	28.2

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH COMMITTED TO A NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAM WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Youth released with an honorable direct discharge from Delinquency supervision, or placed on post-commitment Community Control or Furlough status. Successful completion rates were obtained from the Commitment Programs Annual Summary for committed youth released during January through June 1991.

- 61.9 percent successfully completed the programs. Successful completion rates by program were: AMI, 60.7 percent; TRY, 49.3 percent; and SIG, 64.6 percent.

61.9 percent of the youth attending Nonresidential Commitment Programs successfully completed the program and were released with a JJP direct discharge or placed on Furlough or Post-Commitment Community Control status. (See Table 14-4 and Figure 14-4). The remaining 38.1 percent were unsuccessfully released to a more restrictive program, were committed on a new charge, or were sent to the adult system. Successful completion rates for TRY Centers (49.3 percent) continue to fall below those of AMI (60.7 percent) and SIG (64.6 percent).

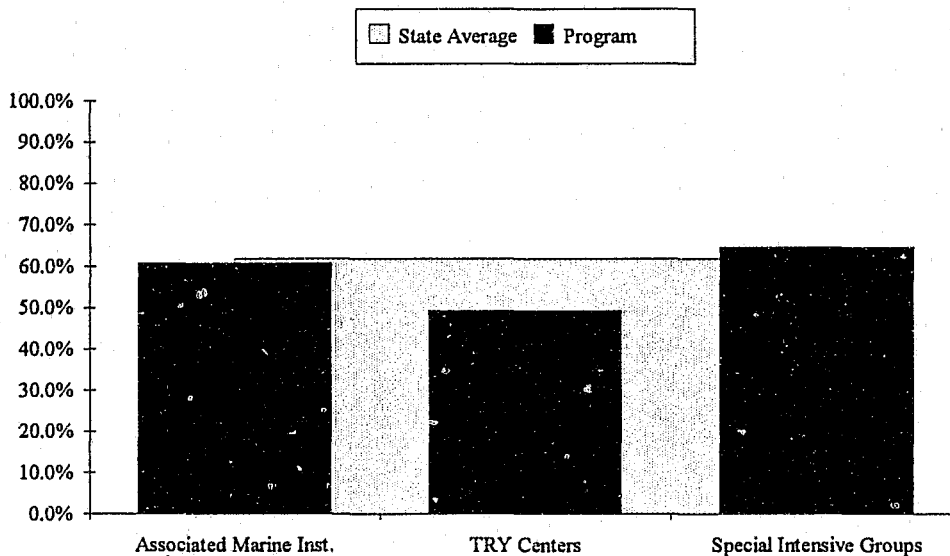
Table 14-4:
NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
TYPE OF RELEASE
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	N*	Successful	Unsuccessful	Transfer to
		Completions	Releases	Equally Restrictive Programs
Associated Marine Inst.	178	60.7%	33.1%	6.2%
TRY Centers	75	49.3%	48.0%	2.7%
Special Intensive Groups	427	64.6%	33.0%	2.3%
STATEWIDE	680	61.9%	34.7%	3.4%

Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (January - June 1991)

* N is equal to the number of releases during January - June 1991 minus releases coded as "other", according to the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary.

Figure 14-4:
NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS
BY PROGRAM FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991



Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (January - June 1991)

Outcome 2 Part 1

YOUTH RELEASED FROM NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or an adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS), he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for a group released from the program between January and June of 1991, to allow for a full year follow-up. These data do not include follow-up into the adult system. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers to other programs but excludes releases to the adult system and those reaching age 19. The population tracked includes committed youth only.

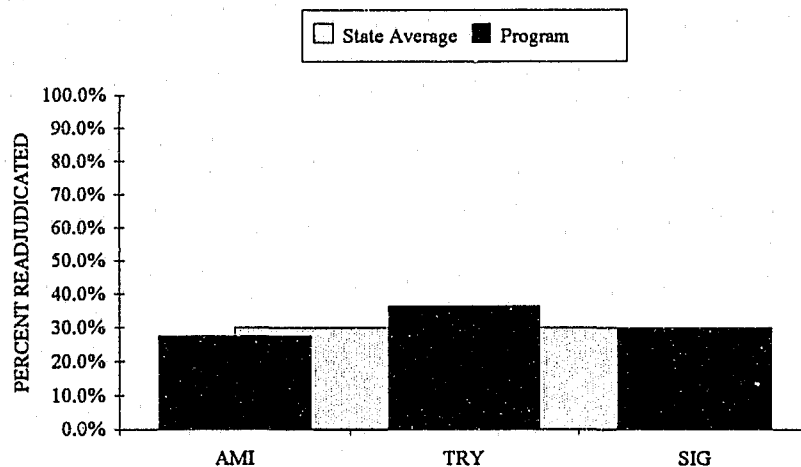
- The statewide recidivism rate for Nonresidential Community Based Commitment Programs is 30.0 percent. Recidivism rates by program type are: AMI, 27.5 percent; TRY, 36.5 percent; and SIG, 30.0 percent.

Three measures of recidivism are presented for comparison in Table 14-5. The percentage readjudicated represents the percentage of youth who were actually convicted for another crime indicating that they were not rehabilitated by the program. Figure 14-5 shows the percent readjudicated by program as compared to the statewide total. Re-referral rates are also important because they reflect work-load issues for the department. Each subsequent referral consumes time and money whether a conviction is forthcoming or not. It is significant that the TRY Centers are again reporting the highest recidivism rates of the Nonresidential Commitment Programs. Appendix 14-1 contains recidivism rates by district for SIG and by facility for AMI and TRY. This same appendix also provides comparisons of recidivism rates at six and 12 months after release for each of the three recidivism measures. Although recidivism rates are higher at 12 months after release than at six months, the majority of recidivating offenses are committed during the first six months after release.

Table 14-5 and Figure 14-5:
**NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
 RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM FOR
 YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

PROGRAM	TOTAL RELEASES JAN-JUNE 1991	RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
AMI	251	55.0	27.5	18.7
TRY	104	67.3	36.5	22.1
SIG	547	51.0	30.0	21.9
STATEWIDE	902	54.0	30.0	21.1

(Continued on next page)



Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January - June 1991)

Outcome 2 Part 2

YOUTH RELEASED FROM NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS OR LESS SERIOUS LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: A rank ordering of offenses as used in the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS) is used as the basis for comparing seriousness of pre-placement offenses with new law violations in the one year after program release. Offenses are coded from one to 39 with one representing the most serious law violation (Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter) and 39 the least serious law violation (Other Misdemeanor). Appendix 1 contains the complete list of offenses with their associated rank. The most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year prior to placement and the most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year after release are recorded for each youth. If the youth is not re-adjudicated within the year after release no new law violation is recorded. For youth with re-adjudications, the value of the most serious offense in the one year prior to placement is subtracted from the value for the most serious offense in the one year after release. If the result obtained is a negative value then the offense after release was more serious, if the result is zero then the offenses were of equal seriousness, and if the result is positive then the offense after release was less serious.

- Eighty five percent of youth released from Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs had no subsequent law violation or a less serious law violation within one year of release. Results by program are: AMI, 88.4%; TRY, 82.7%; and SIG 84.2%.

Only 15 percent of youth served in Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs were readjudicated for an offense that was either equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment. Eighty-five percent

either had no new adjudication or were adjudicated on a less serious violation. See Table 14-6. AMI had the lowest number of youth adjudicated for either an equally serious offense or a more serious offense at 11.6 percent. Just over 16 percent of the youth in SIG and 17.3 percent in TRY Centers were adjudicated for an equally serious or a more serious offense. Appendix 14-2 contains seriousness tables by facility for AMI and TRY and by district for SIG.

Table 14-6:
**NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
AMI	251	183	72.9	39	15.5	9	3.6	20	8.0
TRY CENTERS	104	66	63.5	20	19.2	7	6.7	11	10.6
SIG	547	383	70.0	75	13.7	24	4.4	65	11.9
STATEWIDE	902	632	70.1	134	14.9	40	4.4	96	10.6

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Outcome 3

YOUTH RELEASED FROM NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL SHOW A DECREASE IN THE RATE OF OFFENDING DURING THE ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FROM THE RATE OF OFFENDING IN THE ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

Definition: Murray and Cox (1979) introduced the concept of the suppression effect to measure change in the rate of offending. The suppression effect is simply a measure of percent change. The average number of referrals received in the one year prior to program admission and the average number of referrals received in the one year after release are computed for each youth. Multiple offenses committed on a single day are counted as one referral. Data are limited to referrals received in the juvenile justice system. The suppression effect for referrals is the mean number of referrals post-intervention (A_{po}) minus the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) divided by the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) or:

$$S = \frac{(A_{po} - A_{pr})}{A_{pr}}$$

The suppression effect for adjudications is calculated in the same manner substituting the average number of adjudications for the average number of referrals in the formula above.

- For Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs there was a reduction of 48.2 percent in the number of referrals received in the year after release from the number of referrals received in the year prior to commitment. There was a 74 percent reduction in the number of adjudications in the year after release from the number of adjudications in the year prior to commitment.

In the year after release, referrals were down 48.2 percent from the rate of offending in the year prior to commitment. That is, youth in Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs were responsible for 1,515 fewer referrals in the year after release than in the one year prior to placement. There was an even more substantial reduction in adjudications. Overall, there were 1,603 fewer adjudications for youth in Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs in the year after release than in the year prior to program placement. See Table 14-7.

Table 14-7:
**NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
AMI	3.8	1.7	-53.9%
TRY	4.1	2.7	-33.2%
SIG	3.4	1.7	-48.8%
STATEWIDE	3.6	1.9	-48.2%

NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
AMI	2.2	0.5	-76.6%
TRY	2.3	0.7	-71.2%
SIG	2.4	0.7	-73.4%
STATEWIDE	2.4	0.6	-74.0%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

AMI evidenced the greatest reduction in both referrals (down approximately 54 percent) and adjudications (down approximately 77 percent). SIG showed the second highest reductions in both referrals (down approximately 49 percent) and adjudications (down approximately 73 percent). TRY Centers also showed reductions in referrals (down approximately 33 percent) and adjudications (down approximately 71 percent).

Changes in the rate of offending (i.e., suppression effects) are shown by facility for AMI and TRY and by district for SIG in Appendix 14-3.

Outcome 4

YOUTH WILL ENTER A VOCATIONAL/EDUCATIONAL OR EMPLOYMENT SETTING UPON RELEASE.

- Data are not available system wide. However, data are available statewide for AMI programs. AMI: 43.0 percent of successful releases returned to school; 48.1 percent of successful releases were placed in a job.

The department does not collect this information routinely on committed youth. The Associated Marine Institutes, however, collect these data and have made them available for this report. One of the goals stressed for older youth in the AMI program is that they earn a GED or high school diploma while in the program. In FY 1991-92, 114 youth earned their GED or high school diploma. Placement data upon release from the program indicates that 243 youth (43.0 percent) who were successfully released returned to school and 272 (48.1 percent) successful releases were placed in a job.

Program Cost

The Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs represent an estimated total cost of \$2,658,024. In addition, these costs do not include \$271,877 expended for extended services offered at two AMI facilities (i.e., Orlando Marine Institute and Gainesville/Ocala Marine Institute). If funds for extended services are included the total cost increases to \$2,929,901. Expenditures reported in this chapter of the report do not include costs associated with youth served on noncommitted status in AMI and TRY programs.

An essential element in calculating average cost per child day and average cost per case is the number of client service days. The primary data source used for all of JJP's delinquency programs is FACTS. Using this system, clients service days are obtained by calculating the total number of days from program admission to discharge. Holidays and week-ends are counted as service days using this methodology. The average length of stay for these programs is calculated in a similar manner. The total number of service days (including weekends and holidays) for all youth who are discharged from the program during the fiscal year are summed and divided by the number of youth discharged. Because facility-based nonresidential programs normally provide service during week days only the client service days obtained from FACTS are inflated by approximately 28.6 percent. And, while the average length of stay calculated does reflect the total period of time during which the youth received services it gives an inaccurate picture of the actual average number of days of on site program participation by the youth. Therefore, adjustments were made to client service days to exclude weekend days and adjustments were made to average length of stay to provide estimated average days of service. These adjustments could be made only for the two facility-based programs (AMI and TRY). SIG does not provide comparable services that can be calculated in the same manner. Therefore, the number of days under counselor supervision and the average number of days under counselor supervision are provided. See Table 14-8.

Table 14-8:
NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
COST FOR FACILITY BASED PROGRAMS
AND COST FOR SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS FOR FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST FOR COMMITTED YOUTH	ESTIMATED CLIENT DAYS AT FACILITY	AVG. COST PER CHILD DAY AT FACILITY	ESTIMATED AVG. DAYS OF SERVICE	ESTIMATED AVG. COST PER CASE	CONTRACTED DOLLARS PER SLOT PER DAY
AMI	\$1,998,902*	69,186	\$29	93.5	\$2,701	\$31.71*
TRY	\$659,122	7,399	\$89	71.8	\$6,390	N/A
STATEWIDE	\$2,658,024**	76,585	\$35	90.4	\$3,164	N/A

Sources: Total costs are estimates based on expenditures from SAMAS. Cost data in SAMAS for both of these programs include costs for committed and noncommitted youth served. Therefore, it was necessary to estimate costs for this table based on the percentage of youth served who were on committed status. For AMI, the total cost from SAMAS was multiplied by 55.3 percent because the AMI Operations report indicates that 55.3 percent of the total youth served during FY 1991-92 were on committed status. For TRY Centers, the total cost from SAMAS was multiplied by 66.7 percent because the budgeted number of committed slots is 2/3 of the total slots. No data source was available to show actual committed and noncommitted utilization for TRY Centers. Estimated client days at the facility were based on CIS/FACTS (FY 1991-92 Active Cases). FACTS currently includes only committed youth. The client service days obtained from FACTS were adjusted to eliminate week-end days. The average cost per child day at the facility was obtained by dividing the estimated client days at the facility into the estimated total cost for committed youth. The estimated average days of service was obtained by adjusting the average length of stay (CIS/FACTS, clients released during FY 1991-92) to eliminate week-end days.

* Two programs (Gainesville/Ocala Marine Institute and the Orlando Marine Institute) operated extended services components at an additional cost of \$271,877. These programs were contracted at \$41.71 per slot per day.

** The total statewide expenditures for committed youth is \$2,929,901 when the extended services components for GOMI and OMI are added.

PROGRAM	TOTAL COST	CLIENT DAYS UNDER SUPERVISION	AVG. COST PER CHILD DAY UNDER SUPERVISION	ESTIMATED AVG. DAYS UNDER SUPERVISION	ESTIMATED AVG. COST PER CASE
SIG	\$1,135,498	125,542	\$9	134	\$1,206

Sources: Total costs are reported from SAMAS. The cost per day under supervision was obtained by dividing the number of days under supervision (CIS/FACTS, FY 1991-92 Active Cases) into the total cost. The cost per case was obtained by multiplying the average number of days of supervision (CIS/FACTS, clients released during FY 1991-92) by the cost per day under supervision.

Note: Cost data for this program are reported separate from the cost data for facility-based nonresidential day treatment programs because this program provides an entirely different service. SIG provides general supervision and counseling groups only.

Costs associated with AMI and TRY which are facility-based include building, food, transportation, medical and other expenses not incurred by SIG. The costs for SIG are strictly counselor position costs.

AMI: The total estimated expenditures (excluding extended services offered at two programs) for the nonresidential Associated Marine Institutes' programs for youth on committed status was \$2,270,779. Two programs (GOMI and OMI) operated extended services components at a cost of \$271,877. Therefore, the total cost for AMI nonresidential excluding these additional components was \$1,998,902. With 69,186 estimated child days at the facility, the average cost per

day was \$29. The estimated average days of service were 93.5 days which averages out to \$2,701 per case.

TRY Centers: The total estimated cost of TRY Centers for youth on committed status was \$659,122 with 7,399 estimated child days for an average cost per day of \$89.00 and cost per case of \$6,390.

SIG: SAMAS reports total cost figures for the SIG program of \$1,135,498.00 in FY 1991-92. Based on 125,542 estimated client days under counselor supervision, the average cost per day was \$9. The estimated average days under counselor supervision were 134 days, yielding an estimate of \$1,206 per case. The number of groups held, the number of youth attending, and the average number of sessions attended were not available for this report. These figures might give a more reasonable picture of the cost of SIG services. It is our recommendation that these data be collected for future reporting.

Utilization rates for the Nonresidential Community-Based Commitment Programs for youth served on committed status were 86.8 percent for AMI; 46.8 percent for TRY; and 113.1 percent for SIG. AMI's utilization rate for committed youth has improved by almost 13 percentage points over last year's rate. AMI's overall utilization rate for FY 1991-92 including committed and noncommitted youth was 104.9 percent. However, AMI continues to receive insufficient referrals for committed youth to meet the targets specified for their program. Further exploration of this finding is needed. Because a data tracking system is not in place for noncommitted youth served by TRY Centers it is not possible to report the overall utilization rate for this program.

Program Effectiveness

AMI and SIG have a higher successful completion rate than TRY (49.3 percent) with nearly two-thirds (60.7 percent in AMI and 64.6 percent in SIG) of the youth served successfully completing the programs.

The majority of youth are not transferred to more restrictive placements and have relatively low readjudication rates at one year after program completion (27.2 percent for AMI; 30.0 percent for SIG; and 36.5 percent for TRY).

Comparisons of seriousness of law violations committed in the one year prior to placement with law violations committed in the one year after release show that the majority of youth in all programs are either not committing any offense in the year after release or are committing less serious offenses than those committed prior to placement. Statewide for the nonresidential community-based commitment programs serving youth on committed status, 85 percent either committed no new offense in the year after release or committed a less serious offense than the most serious offense committed in the year prior to placement. Rates for the three program types show AMI with the highest success rate at 88.4 percent with SIG (83.7%) and TRY (82.8 percent) almost equal in their performance.

Statewide, these youth also showed a substantial reduction in the rate of offending from one year prior to placement to one year after release. Youth in these programs were responsible for 1,515 fewer referrals in the year after release than during the year prior their commitments. AMI with a

decrease just shy of 54 percent showed the greatest reduction in offending. SIG had a reduction of almost 49 percent and TRY showed a reduction of approximately 33 percent.

Youth served in Community-Based Nonresidential Commitment programs were also responsible for 1,603 fewer adjudications during the same time periods. This represents a 74 percent reduction in adjudication rates from the year prior to placement. AMI showed the greatest reduction at almost 77 percent, SIG evidenced a reduction of approximately 73 percent and TRY a reduction just over 71 percent.

AMI and TRY programs are considerably more expensive than SIG because the services offered are entirely different. AMI and TRY are day treatment facility-based programs which offer services extending beyond a normal school day. Youth complete academic requirements at the facility in addition to receiving vocational training and counseling services. Facility based programs also pay building, food, transportation, medical and other expenses not incurred by SIG.

TRY Centers do not appear to be as effective as the AMI and SIG programs. However, this program serves a much higher percentage of black youth (81.6 percent) than either AMI (51.5 percent) or SIG (56.6 percent). They also serve youth who are on the average five to six months younger than youth in AMI and SIG. The average length of stay in the TRY Centers is about one month shorter than in AMI. (SIG is not facility based so a length of stay comparison is not meaningful). One other difference between youth in TRY Centers is that they were about 6 months younger than youth in AMI and SIG when they received their first delinquency referral.

The department is currently conducting a study of the over-representation of black youth in the juvenile delinquency system. Findings from this study will not be available until 1993 but it will be important to examine whether black youth are more likely to be rereferred and readjudicated than white youth. A closer look at TRY centers is needed in order to determine the reasons the outcomes for youth in these programs is not as favorable as for youth in AMI and SIG programs and should be examined in conjunction with the minority over representation study.

AMI and TRY programs also serve youth on noncommitted status. At present, 44.7 percent of the youth served by AMI are noncommitted and one third of the slots for TRY Centers are targeted for noncommitted youth. However, no data system currently exists which tracks these youth separately from the general population of youth served in Community Control. The old manual tracking system no longer exists. These youth need to be entered in FACTS in order to report their outcomes separately from the overall Community Control outcomes and to compare the effectiveness of AMI and TRY programs for committed versus noncommitted youth.

TABLE 14-R

**NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>Eliminate Treatment Alternatives for Youth (TRY) Centers and redirect resources into the Juvenile Justice Reform effort. TRY Centers have consistently demonstrated lower successful completion rates, higher recidivism and higher costs. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Carefully screen AMI admissions so that they serve primarily youth serving first commitments. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Closely scrutinize policy and practice regarding referrals of committed youth to AMI. Committed slot utilization is only 73.9 percent. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Enter ALL noncommitted youth in FACTS. Recidivism rates and other outcome data are not available for youth not entered in FACTS. An automated tracking system is not currently in use for noncommitted youth. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>Modifications to the TRY Centers were implemented during FY 1991-92. In addition, a closer look at the population served found that TRY Centers differs from those served in AMI or SIG.</p> <p>There was a very slight increase in the number of first commitments served in AMI programs from FY 1990-91 to FY 1991-92.</p> <p>Committed slot utilization for AMI programs improved from 73.9 percent in FY 1990-91 to 86.8 percent in FY 1991-92.</p> <p>No progress during FY 1991-92.</p>	<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <p>A closer look at TRY Centers is needed in order to assess the impact of modifications and determine the reasons outcomes for youth in these programs continue to be less favorable than for youth served in AMI and SIG programs. This examinations should be conducted in conjunction with the department's current study of the over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Additional information regarding the number of client contact hours for youth served in SIG programs is needed in order to compute costs on a level comparable to AMI and TRY programs. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Some Community Control youth also receive AMI or TRY Services. However, no data system currently exists which tracks these youth separately from the general population of youth served in Community Control. These youth need to be entered in FACTS in order to report their outcomes separately from the overall Community Control outcomes. [Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Recidivism rates need to include arrests and adjudications in the adult system. [Delinquency Services Outcome Evaluation]</p>

APPENDIX 14-1

APPENDIX TABLE 14-1 A

**ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

AMI FACILITY	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				NUMBER OF RELEASES	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				NUMBER OF RELEASES	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
		6 MONTH		1 YEAR			6 MONTH		1 YEAR			6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
GULFCOAST	5	3	60.0	3	60.0	5	1	20.0	1	20.0	5	1	20.0	1	20.0
JACKSONVILLE	43	19	44.2	22	51.2	43	8	18.6	10	23.3	43	8	18.6	10	23.3
PINELLAS	23	14	60.9	15	65.2	23	10	43.5	13	56.5	23	8	34.8	9	39.1
DADE SOUTH	34	20	58.8	23	67.6	34	8	23.5	9	26.5	34	4	11.8	5	14.7
FL OCEAN SCIENCES	52	14	26.9	16	30.8	52	7	13.5	8	15.4	52	4	7.7	4	7.7
TAMPA	19	8	42.1	10	52.6	19	4	27.1	6	31.6	19	2	10.5	2	10.5
PALM BEACH	21	9	42.9	12	57.1	21	6	28.6	6	28.6	21	5	23.8	5	23.8
DADE NORTH	33	20	60.6	21	63.6	33	5	15.2	9	27.3	33	2	6.1	4	12.1
PANAMA CITY	5	1	20.0	2	40.0	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	0	0.0
GAINES./OCALA	3	2	66.7	2	66.7	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	0	0.0
ESCAMBIA BAY	2	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	2	100.0	2	100.0
ORLANDO	10	8	80.0	9	90.0	10	4	40.0	4	40.0	10	4	40.0	4	40.0
SO. WEST FLORIDA	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
STATEWIDE	251	120	47.8	138	55.0	251	55	21.9	69	27.5	251	40	15.9	47	18.7

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 14-1 B

**TRY CENTERS NONRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

TRY FACILITY	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
Palm Beach	11	10	90.9	10	90.9	11	7	63.6	7	63.6	11	3	27.3	3	27.3
Ft. Lauderdale	64	39	60.9	39	60.9	64	15	23.4	20	31.2	64	9	14.1	11	17.2
Miami	29	21	72.4	21	72.4	29	10	34.5	11	37.9	29	8	27.6	9	31.0
STATEWIDE	104	70	67.3	70	67.3	104	32	30.8	38	36.5	104	20	19.2	23	22.1

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 14-1 C

**SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS BY DISTRICT
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

DISTRICT	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
1	33	14	42.4	17	51.5	33	9	27.3	10	30.3	33	6	18.2	8	24.2
2	39	23	59.0	25	64.1	39	10	25.6	13	33.3	39	5	12.8	7	17.9
3	24	11	45.8	13	54.2	24	7	29.2	10	41.7	24	6	25.0	8	33.3
4	58	23	39.7	26	44.8	58	12	20.7	18	31.0	58	8	13.8	14	24.1
5	65	32	49.2	39	60.0	65	20	30.8	27	41.5	65	12	18.5	19	29.2
6	51	28	54.9	31	60.8	51	20	39.2	22	43.1	51	13	25.5	15	29.4
7	118	56	47.5	65	55.1	118	23	19.5	37	31.4	118	16	13.5	27	22.9
8	15	5	33.3	9	60.0	15	4	26.7	5	33.3	15	3	20.0	4	26.7
9	37	16	43.2	18	48.6	37	7	18.9	9	24.3	37	5	13.5	7	18.9
10	69	16	23.2	19	27.5	69	6	8.7	8	11.6	69	6	8.7	7	10.1
11	38	14	36.8	17	44.7	38	5	13.2	5	13.2	38	4	10.5	4	10.5
STATEWIDE	547	238	43.5	279	51.0	547	123	22.5	164	30.0	547	84	15.4	120	21.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX 14-2

APPENDIX TABLE 14-2 A

**ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
Youth Released January - June 1991**

FACILITY	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GULFCOAST	5	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
JACKSONVILLE	43	33	76.7	5	11.6	1	2.3	4	9.3
PINELLAS	23	10	43.5	9	39.1	3	13.0	1	4.3
DADE SOUTH	34	25	73.5	6	17.6	1	2.9	2	5.9
FL OCEAN SCIENCES	52	44	84.6	2	3.8	2	3.8	4	7.7
TAMPA	19	13	68.4	3	15.8	0	0.0	3	15.8
PALM BEACH	21	15	71.4	3	14.3	0	0.0	3	14.3
DADE NORTH	33	24	72.7	6	18.2	2	6.1	1	3.0
PANAMA CITY	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
GAINESVILLE/OCALA	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ESCAMBIA BAY	2	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ORLANDO	10	6	60.0	3	30.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
SOUTH WEST FLORIDA	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
STATEWIDE	251	183	72.9	39	15.5	9	3.6	20	8.0

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 14-2 B

TRY CENTERS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
 Youth Released January - June 1991

FACILITY	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FT. LAUDERDALE	64	44	68.8	10	15.6	6	9.4	4	6.3
PALM BEACH	11	4	36.4	5	45.5	1	9.1	1	9.1
MIAMI	29	18	62.1	5	17.2	0	0.0	6	20.7
STATEWIDE	104	66	63.5	20	19.2	7	6.7	11	10.6

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 14-2 C

SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
Youth Released January - June 1991

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	33	23	70.0	2	6.0	1	3.0	7	21.2
2	39	26	66.7	5	12.8	2	5.1	6	15.4
3	24	14	58.3	4	16.7	2	8.3	4	16.7
4	58	40	69.0	4	6.9	6	10.3	8	13.8
5	65	38	58.5	18	27.7	2	3.1	7	10.8
6	51	29	56.9	12	23.5	2	3.9	8	15.7
7	118	81	68.6	16	13.6	4	3.4	17	14.4
8	15	10	66.7	4	26.7	1	6.7	0	0.0
9	37	28	75.7	6	16.2	1	2.7	2	5.4
10	69	61	88.4	3	4.3	1	1.4	4	5.8
11	38	33	86.8	1	2.6	2	5.3	2	5.3
STATEWIDE	547	383	70.0	75	13.7	24	4.4	65	11.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX 14-3

**ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES
NONRESIDENTIAL COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991**

FACILITY	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
GULFCOAST	3.6	2.6	-27.8%
JACKSONVILLE	3.5	1.3	-64.3%
PINELLAS	4.3	2.2	-49.5%
DADE SOUTH	3.8	2.7	-28.5%
FLA. OCEAN SCIENCES	3.6	0.7	-82.1%
TAMPA	3.5	1.4	-59.8%
PALM BEACH	3.7	2.0	-46.9%
DADE NORTH	4.0	2.1	-46.6%
PANAMA CITY	3.4	0.6	-82.4%
GAINESVILLE/OCALA	2.3	1.7	-28.3%
ESCAMBIA BAY	3.5	4.0	14.3%
ORLANDO	4.5	3.2	-28.9%
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA	3.0	6.0	100.0%
STATEWIDE	3.8	1.7	-53.9%

FACILITY	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
GULFCOAST	1.8	1.0	-44.4%
JACKSONVILLE	1.9	0.4	-77.7%
PINELLAS	3.6	0.9	-74.8%
DADE SOUTH	1.6	0.5	-70.4%
FLA. OCEAN SCIENCES	2.2	0.2	-89.3%
TAMPA	2.1	0.4	-82.5%
PALM BEACH	2.2	0.8	-66.1%
DADE NORTH	2.2	0.6	-71.6%
PANAMA CITY	2.4	0.0	-100.0%
GAINESVILLE/OCALA	1.3	0.0	-100.0%
ESCAMBIA BAY	3.5	2.0	-42.9%
ORLANDO	2.6	0.6	-76.9%
SOUTHWEST FLORIDA	2.0	3.0	50.0%
STATEWIDE	2.2	0.5	-76.6%

APPENDIX TABLE 14-3 B

TRY CENTERS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

PROGRAM TRY STATEWDE	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
FT. LAUDERDALE TRY	4.1	2.6	-36.2%
PALM BEACH TRY	4.2	3.1	-26.2%
MIAMI TRY	4.1	2.9	-29.2%
STATEWIDE	4.1	2.7	-33.2%

PROGRAM TRY STATEWIDE	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
FT. LAUDERDALE TRY	2.6	0.6	-75.3%
PALM BEACH TRY	2.1	0.9	-57.1%
MIAMI TRY	1.8	0.7	-63.1%
STATEWIDE	2.3	0.7	-71.2%

Source: CISFACTS (Youth released from January - June 1991)

SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

PROGRAM SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
1	2.8	1.3	-51.8%
2	4.3	2.2	-49.5%
3	2.4	1.9	-20.7%
4	3.1	1.3	-57.1%
5	3.6	2.2	-39.4%
6	4.0	2.2	-45.8%
7	3.2	1.9	-41.0%
8	4.7	1.9	-58.7%
9	2.8	1.4	-49.6%
10	3.2	1.2	-62.5%
11	3.6	1.3	-63.6%
STATEWIDE	3.4	1.7	-48.8%

PROGRAM SPECIAL INTENSIVE GROUPS	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
1	2.2	0.7	-67.4%
2	3.1	0.8	-75.4%
3	1.8	1.2	-33.1%
4	2.3	0.6	-75.0%
5	3.1	1.1	-65.3%
6	3.2	0.8	-74.2%
7	2.2	0.7	-68.8%
8	3.5	0.5	-86.5%
9	2.1	0.5	-78.5%
10	2.1	0.2	-89.3%
11	1.8	0.2	-88.1%
STATEWIDE	2.4	0.7	-73.4%

Source: CIS/FACTS (Youth released from January - June 1991)

15. LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS

Program Description

Residential community-based commitment programs provide structured environments for youth committed to the department and includes appropriate levels of treatment, supervision, education and discipline. The programs are designed to address each youth's needs and ensure successful reentry into the community.

A variety of programs have been established which offer youth an array of services. While all provide residential services designed to meet individual needs, the programs can be very different. Eligibility criteria vary, limiting acceptance to specific age groups and types of offenses. Residential care is also provided in a variety of settings, such as in a family-like setting or a wilderness campsite. The emphasis of some programs is on individual, family and group counseling while others focus on building self-esteem and social skills through recreational and work activities. Length of stay in these programs also varies.

Performance contracting is used to clearly define requirements for release from delinquency commitment programs. The contract is negotiated when the youth enters the commitment program and release is dependent upon compliance with the agreement. This is designed to prepare youth for transition to their home community and ensures accountability for the youth and for the program.

Residential placement of all committed youth is coordinated and arranged by district commitment managers in the 11 HRS districts. The Central Placement Authority in the PDJJP headquarters unit assists the district commitment managers with difficult to place youth. Ideally, a district commitment manager chairs a multi-disciplinary staffing for each youth being considered for commitment. If the district commitment manager decides to recommend the commitment of the youth during the staffing, the staffing committee recommends the most appropriate programs and restrictiveness levels for placement based on the assessed needs of the youth. Recommendations are presented to the judge and if the youth is committed, placement is facilitated, based on the court ordered level of commitment.

A shortage of residential placements currently exists within the state. Youth are placed on program waiting lists assigned by commitment managers. In order to expedite program placements, youth are considered for lower level commitment programs with judicial concurrence. The Florida Legislature, through the Juvenile Justice Act of 1990, authorized creation of approximately 1300 residential beds and non-residential slots to help alleviate the placement shortage. The implementation of the beds and slots has been delayed due to budget shortfalls and siting problems.

Targeted Youth: Youth classified for this level of placement are generally offenders whose most serious current charges or presenting offense is a first or second degree misdemeanor or a third degree felony. These offending patterns, in concert with a youth's assessed need for 24 hour per day supervision, may warrant service provision in a low risk residential placement. These committed youth have usually performed unsuccessfully in prevention and diversion programs, have weak family and community support structures and could benefit from placement in a residential program.

Although this level is designed primarily for first commitment placements, offending histories of referrals may include one prior commitment for a third degree felony or a misdemeanor with an associated residential placement.

More serious first time commitments, such as second degree felony commitments, may also benefit from services provided by programs in the low risk residential level. These youth would represent cases wherein the circumstances surrounding their offense were mitigated and deemed to not represent a moderate or high risk to public safety.

Low Risk Residential Placement: Placement resources in the low risk residential level include, but are not limited to, the following: Short Term Offender Programs (STOP), Family Group Homes (FGH), Group Treatment Homes (GTH), and Short Term Elective Programs (STEP). These programs provide 24 hour awake supervision with length of stay varying from one to six months depending upon program type.

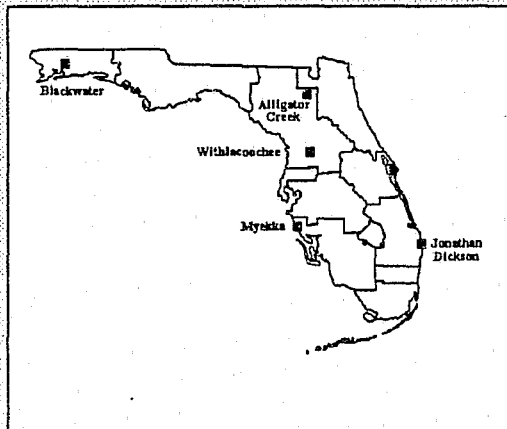
LOW RISK LEVEL

Short-Term Offender Program (STOP Camps)

STOP camps consist of various campsites located in state parks and forests. Through a combination of rigorous outdoor work, counseling, recreation and educational activities, youth have an opportunity to change behavior patterns. Work projects are developed by either the Division of Forestry or the Department of Natural Resources. A forester or park ranger is provided for the planning, site selection, technical instruction and coordination of various work projects. Projects include nature trail construction, controlled

burning, improvement of timber stands, fence repair and construction, culvert cleaning, and general maintenance and support functions of the camp. The average length of stay is approximately 45 days.

Educational services are provided by the local school district at the campsite. Efforts are made to integrate the work project activities into the educational curriculum.

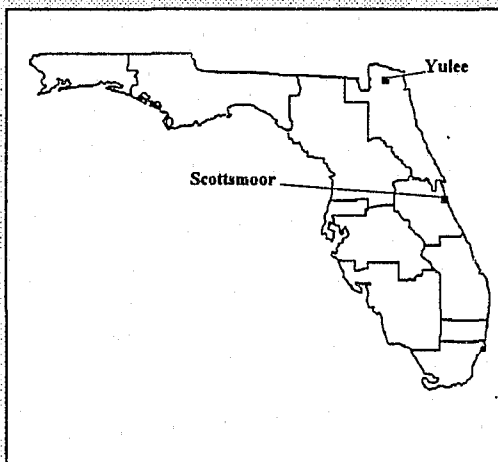


(STOP Camps continued)

Five STOP Camps are located across the state. Withlacoochee and Alligator Creek STOP Camps are in District 3. Blackwater STOP Camp is in District 1, Myakka STOP Camp in District 8, and the Jonathan Dickinson STOP Camp is in District 9. STOP Camp facilities house 18 committed delinquents.

Youth admitted to STOP Camps range from 14 to 18 years of age. First commitments and minor offenders such as second degree misdemeanors are preferred; however, recommitments and transfers from other programs are acceptable.

Short-Term Elective Program (STEP). STEP includes programs developed and managed by the Hurricane Island Outward Bound School of Rockland, Maine. The programs are located in District 4 (Yulee) and District 7 (Scottsmeer). They provide a stress-oriented short-term, (30 day) intensive residential program based on Outward Bound philosophy, reality therapy techniques and individual counseling for 486 youth (416 males, 70 females) annually.



Any committed youth without a history of assaultive behavior can be admitted to STEP

providing they meet the physical requirements. A medical examination to determine the child's physical ability to participate in program activities is necessary before placement. STEP serves the older adolescent, age 14 to 17.

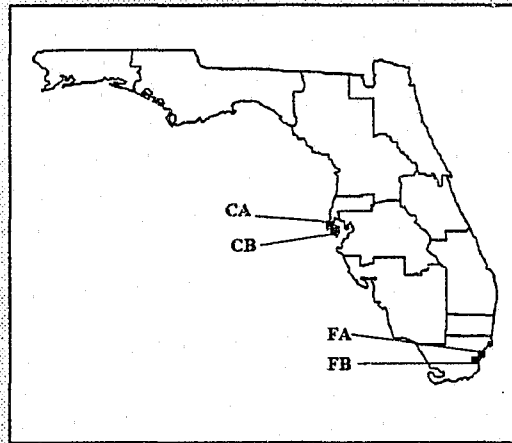
Each program is divided into two phases: an orientation phase and an Outward Bound course. The orientation phase is a preparation course which teaches camp craft, canoeing, cooking and first-aid skills in an instructional setting.

The second phase is a wilderness course designed to be a success oriented, stressful and challenging experience. The course includes a 350 mile canoe trip from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

An 11 bed STEP base camp was funded as part of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1990. This base camp became operational during this time period and serves youth awaiting placement in STEP courses, youth who have experienced behavioral problems on courses, and youth who would otherwise be placed in detention centers awaiting STEP placements. This base camp operates out of and serves youth at the north STEP program only.

Family Group Homes. Family Group Homes provide residential community-based delinquency services in the homes of trained families. The number of youth who receive services in a family group home ranges from one to six depending on the physical capacity of the individual home and the number of youth for which the group home parents are willing and able to provide appropriate care.

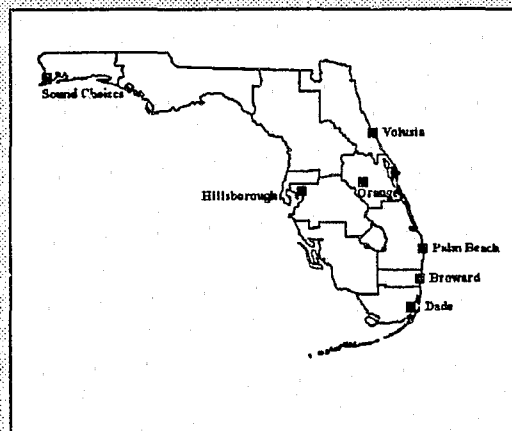
Family Group Homes operated in two districts in FY 1991-92. District 5 (St. Petersburg) had 24 beds and District 11 (Miami) had 12 beds.



Priority consideration for placement is given to youth 14 years of age and younger who have not been previously committed and who have not demonstrated habitual, serious or violent delinquent behavior. Children, regardless of age, who have demonstrated through placement in more restrictive programs that they can benefit from the Family Group Home program as a transitional reentry experience, may also be admitted to a Family Group Home.

A delinquency case manager is assigned to work with each youth in the program. A normative treatment model serves as the basic mode of counseling. The case manager provides group and/or individual counseling, and makes referrals to community resources to meet the youth's specialized needs. Individualized treatment plans are developed. Youth may attend public school, may work in the community and are encouraged to take part in extracurricular activities. The youth's parents are encouraged to be involved through visits to youth, interacting with group home parents, parent meetings and family counseling.

Group Treatment Homes. A Group Treatment Home is a seven-bed facility designed to provide committed youth with a treatment oriented, homelike atmosphere. Boys from ten to 13 years of age are accepted for admission in most of the homes. Some younger or older children may be accepted based on individual needs. The Orange Group Treatment Home serves older boys, ages 15-17 years. Committing offenses are reviewed on an individual basis. Because length of stay is 4 to 6 months, first degree misdemeanants, third degree felonies, and in some instances first and second degree felonies will be accepted



(Group Treatment Homes continued)

There are seven Group Treatment Homes located in Volusia, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and Escambia Counties. All homes are operated by the department and are budgeted to serve seven youth. Sound Choices Group Treatment Home opened in Escambia county in May of 1992.

Group sessions are conducted daily to discuss specific personal problems as well as to settle the day-to-day problems that arise within the home, school, and community environments. The youth attend public schools to receive academic instruction, work at community projects and participate in recreational activities to learn appropriate social behavior. Frequent educational and entertainment outings are planned to expose the youth to activities and experiences available in their own communities. The Group Treatment Home parents are expected to become closely involved with each child, both as parent substitutes and as counselors.

Population Profile

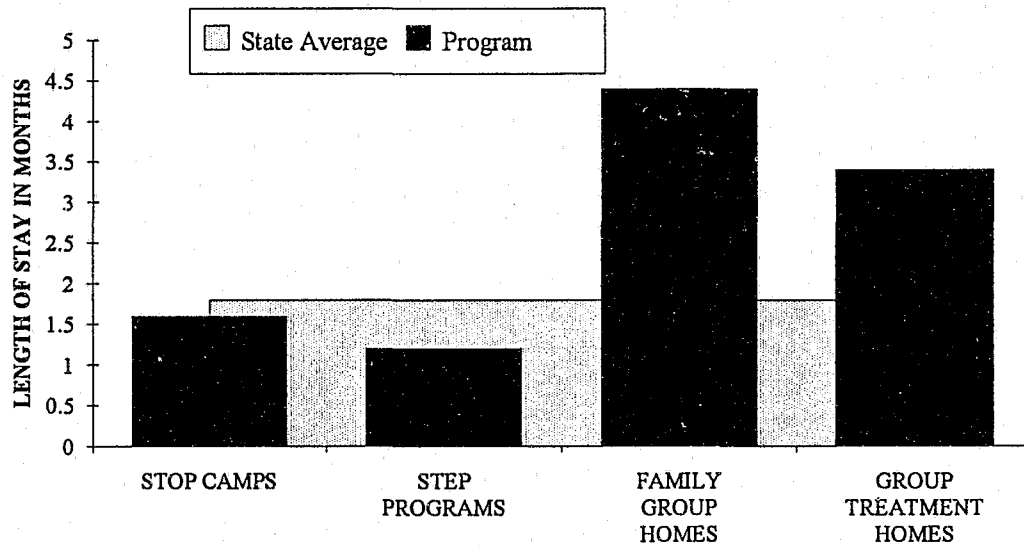
A total of 1,306 youth were served in Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs during FY 1991-92. This includes the beginning count on July 1, 1991 and those admitted during FY 1991-92. Over half, 55.5 percent, of those served were placed in STOP Camps. Table 15-1 and Figure 15-1 present numbers of clients served, average daily population, number of youth discharged, average length of stay, average age at discharge, age breakdowns, sex, race, and average age at the time of the first delinquency referral.

Table 15-1 and Figure 15-1:
**LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92**

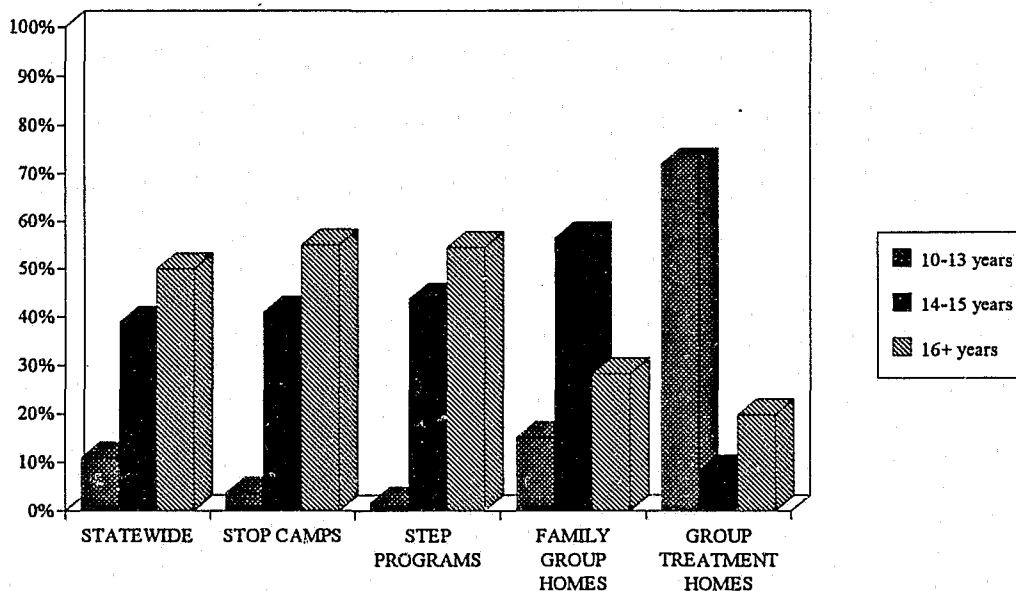
PROGRAM	YOUTH SERVED	AVG. DAILY POP.
STOP CAMPS	725	78.6
STEP PROGRAMS	356	27.7
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	54	16.5
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	171	39.4
STATEWIDE	1,306	162.2

(Continued on next page)

PROGRAM	YOUTH DISCHARGED	AVG. LENGTH OF STAY
STOP CAMPS	632	1.6 months
STEP PROGRAMS	352	1.2 months
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	46	4.4 months
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	121	3.4 months
STATEWIDE	1,151	1.8 months

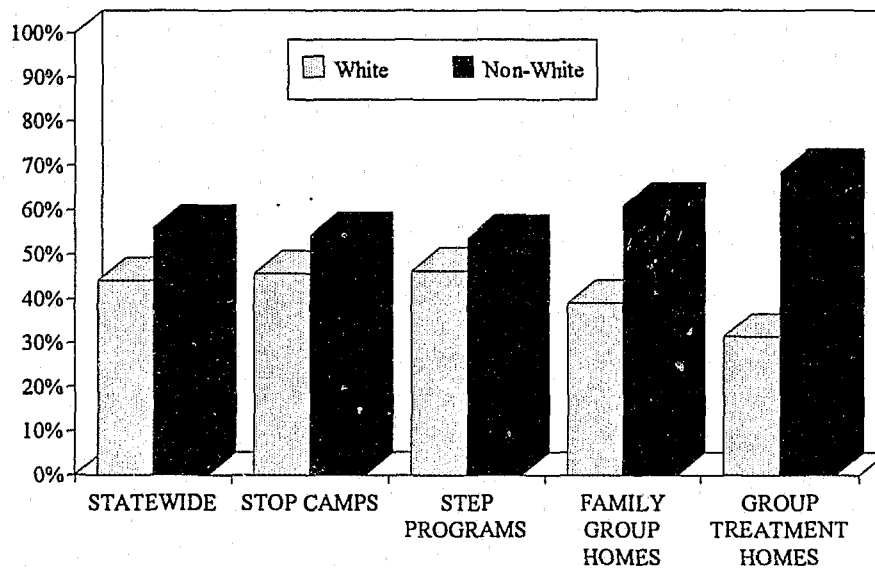


PROGRAM	AVERAGE AGE AT DISCHARGE	10-13 Years	14-15 Years	16+ Years	NUMBER
STOP CAMPS	16.1 years	3.8%	41.1%	55.1%	632
STEP PROGRAMS	16.1 years	1.7%	43.8%	54.5%	352
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	15.2 years	15.2%	56.5%	28.3%	46
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	13.9 years	71.9%	8.3%	19.8%	121
STATEWIDE	15.8 years	10.8%	39.1%	50.1%	1,151



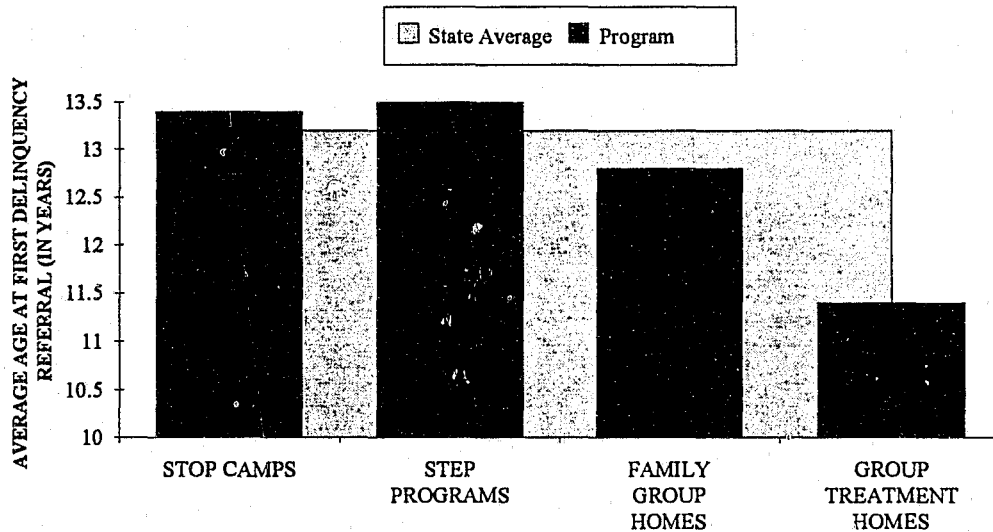
PROGRAM	SEX		NUMBER
	MALE	FEMALE	
STOP CAMPS	100.0%	0.0%	632
STEP PROGRAMS	85.2%	14.8%	352
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	100.0%	0.0%	46
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	100.0%	0.0%	121
STATEWIDE	95.4%	4.6%	1,151

PROGRAM	RACE		NUMBER
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	
STOP CAMPS	45.7%	54.3%	632
STEP PROGRAMS	46.3%	53.7%	352
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	39.1%	60.9%	46
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	31.4%	68.6%	121
STATEWIDE	44.1%	55.9%	1,151



(Continued on next page)

PROGRAM	AVG. AGE AT FIRST DELINQUENCY REFERRAL
STOP CAMPS	13.4 years
STEP PROGRAMS	13.5 years
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	12.8 years
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	11.4 years
STATEWIDE	13.2 years



Source: Youth served and Average Daily Population (CIS/FACTS clients active FY 1991-92); youth discharged, average length of stay, age, average age at discharge, sex, race and average age at first delinquency referral (CIS, clients released FY 1991-92).

There were 1,151 youth discharged from these programs during FY 1991-92. The average length of stay in the programs varied from 1.2 months for STEP Programs to 4.4 months for Family Group Homes with a statewide average of 1.8 months. The average age at the time of discharge was 15.8 years for all Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs combined. However, youth released from Group Treatment Homes were one to two years younger than youth served in other programs. Approximately 72 percent of the youth released from Group Treatment Homes were between the ages of ten and thirteen.

About 95 percent of the youth released during FY 1991-92 were male. Racially, nonwhites accounted for almost 56 percent of the group and whites the remaining 44 percent. The average age at the time of the first delinquency referral is significantly younger for youth released from Group Treatment Homes. On average, these youth were only 11.4 years at the time of their first referral. The statewide average is just over 13 years.

Committing Offenses by program type (STOP, STEP, FGH, and GTH) are shown in Table 15-2. Statewide for these programs 22.3 percent of the youth did not have a committing offense recorded in the Florida Assessment Classification, and Tracking System (FACTS). Committing offense is not a required field in FACTS for youth who are transferred or are placed on a revocation of furlough. The most frequent committing offense for the remaining youth was a property felony (33.4 percent). The second most frequent was "other delinquency" (10.7 percent). The remaining categories each accounted for less than 10 percent of the youth.

Table 15-2:
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM FOR FY 1991-92

REASON FOR COMMITMENT	STOP		STEP		FAMILY GR. HOMES		GROUP TX HOMES		STATEWIDE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELONY PERSON	39	6.2	34	9.7	3	6.5	6	4.9	82	7.1
FELONY PROPERTY	208	32.9	121	34.4	18	39.1	38	31.1	385	33.4
FELONY VICTIMLESS	54	8.5	24	6.8	3	6.5	7	5.7	88	7.6
FELONY SEX OFFENSE	11	1.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	1.6	14	1.2
MISDEMEANOR PERSON	36	5.7	14	4.0	1	2.2	4	3.3	55	4.8
MISDEMEANOR PROPERTY	58	9.2	43	12.2	1	2.2	9	7.4	111	9.6
MISDEMEANOR VICTIMLESS	20	3.2	13	3.7	1	2.2	3	2.5	37	3.2
OTHER DELINQUENCY	77	12.2	38	10.8	2	4.3	6	4.9	123	10.7
MISSING	129	20.4	64	18.2	17	37.0	47	38.5	257	22.3

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

Statewide, the average number of prior felony referrals for youth in Low Risk Community-Based Residential Programs was 3.5 with an average of 2.1 prior felony adjudications. Youth served in Family Group Homes had the highest number of prior felony referrals (4.4) and the highest number of prior felony adjudications (3.0). Table 15-3 provides the average number of prior felony referrals and adjudications for each of the programs.

Table 15-3:
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92

FACILITY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY ADJUDICATIONS
STOP CAMPS	3.6	2.1
STEP PROGRAMS	3.1	1.8
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	4.4	3.0
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	4.2	2.6
STATEWIDE	3.5	2.1

Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

Table 15-4 summarizes information on the type of admission by program. First Commitments accounted for approximately 70 percent of the admissions to Low Risk Community-Based Residential Programs. Family Group Homes served the highest percentage of recommitments (30.3 percent) compared with the state average of just under 20 percent. Transfers accounted for approximately 10 percent of the admissions in each of the programs.

Table 15-4:
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED DURING FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	PERCENT FIRST COMMITMENT	PERCENT RECOMMITMENT	PERCENT REVOCATION	PERCENT TRANSFERS IN	NUMBER
STOP CAMPS	70.1	19.0	0.5	10.4	632
STEP PROGRAMS	71.6	18.5	0.0	9.9	352
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	60.9	30.3	0.0	8.7	46
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	65.3	24.0	0.0	10.7	121
STATEWIDE	69.7	19.8	0.3	10.2	1151

Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH PLACED IN LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

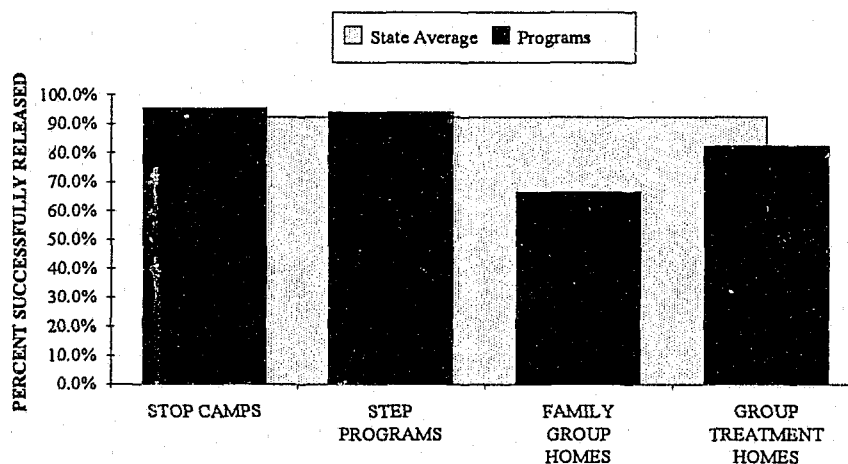
Definition: Successful completion means youth released to post-residential aftercare/reentry supervision, honorably discharged, or transferred to a less restrictive program, or as identified in the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary. Unsuccessful releases include transfers to more restrictive placements, recommitments and transfers to the adult system. Transfers to equally restrictive programs are not coded as successful or unsuccessful. They are presented as a separate category of releases.

- The overall successful completion rate for Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs is 92.3 percent. Successful program completion rates by program are: 66.7 percent for Family Group Homes; 82.5 percent for Group Treatment Homes; 94.2 percent for STEP Programs and 95.4 percent for STOP Camps.

Table 15-5 and Figure 15-5 provide the successful completion rates, unsuccessful releases, and rates of transfer to equally restrictive programs for each program type. Statewide, 92.3 percent of youth released from Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were successful completions. Only 5.7 percent terminated unsuccessfully and two percent were transferred to programs which were equally restrictive. Family Group Homes show the greatest diversion from the other programs with over 13 percent transferred to equally restrictive programs and 20 percent terminated unsuccessfully.

Table 15-5 and Figure 15-5:
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	N*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Releases	Transfer to Equally Restrictive Programs
STOP CAMPS	285	95.4%	4.2%	0.4%
STEP PROGRAMS	171	94.2%	2.9%	2.9%
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	15	66.7%	20.0%	13.3%
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	86	82.5%	14.0%	3.5%
STATEWIDE	557	92.3%	5.7%	0.2%



Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (January - June 1991)

* N is equal to the number of releases during January - June 1991 minus releases coded as "other", according to the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary.

Outcome 2 Part 1

YOUTH RELEASED FROM LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS) he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for a group released from the program between January and June of 1991, to allow for a full year follow-up. These data do not include follow-up into the adult system. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers to other programs but excludes releases to the adult system and those reaching age 19.

- Approximately 52 percent of youth released from Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were readjudicated within one year of release. Recidivism rates by program type were: STOP Camps, 47.6 percent; STEP, 52.2 percent; Family Group Homes, 68.0 percent; and Group Treatment Homes 61.1 percent.

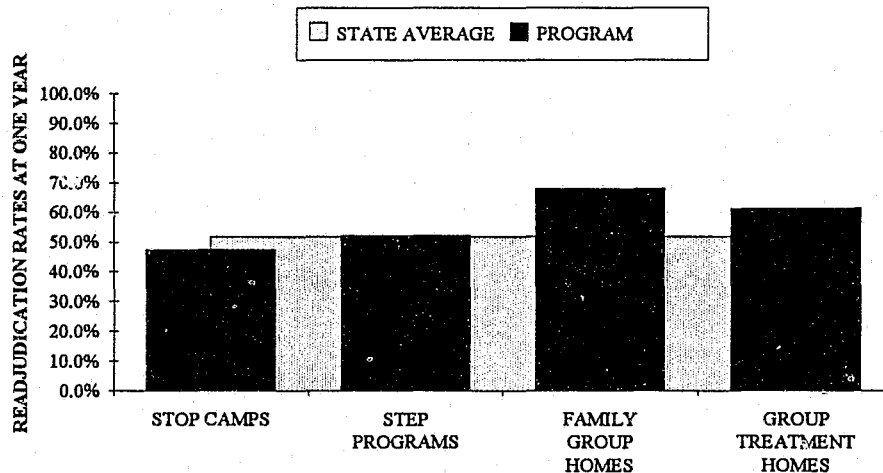
Table 15-6 and Figure 15-6 provide a comparison of re-referral, readjudication, and recommitment rates for the population studied. Almost 75 percent of the youth released from Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were rereferred within a year of release, 51.8 percent were readjudicated and 38.7 percent were recommitted. Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes had recommitment rates over 55 percent while STOP Camps and STEP Programs recommitment rates were about 20 percentage points less (33.9 and 35.9 respectively).

Table 15-6:
**LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

PROGRAM	Total Releases Jan-June 1991	RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE					
		REREFERRED		READJUDICATED		RECOMMITTED	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
STOP CAMPS	313	216	69.0	149	47.6	106	33.9
STEP PROGRAMS	184	149	81.0	96	52.2	66	35.9
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	25	20	80.0	17	68.0	14	56.0
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	90	69	76.7	55	61.1	51	56.7
STATEWIDE	612	454	74.2	317	51.8	237	38.7

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Figure 15-6:
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
READJUDICATION RATES FOR JUVENILES RELEASED
BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991



Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Recidivism rates for individual facilities within each program type are provided in Appendix 15-1 and include the three types of recidivism rates at six and 12 months after release. Although recidivism rates are higher at one year after release than at six months, the majority of recidivating offenses are committed during the first six months after release.

Outcome 2 Part 2

YOUTH RELEASED FROM LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS OR LESS SERIOUS LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: A rank ordering of offenses as used in the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS) is used as the basis for comparing seriousness of pre-placement offenses with new law violations in the one year after program release. Offenses are coded from one to 39 with one representing the most serious law violation (Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter) and 39 the least serious law violation (Other Misdemeanor). Appendix 1 contains the complete list of offenses with their associated rank. The most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year prior to placement and the most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year after release are recorded for each youth. If the youth is not re-adjudicated within the year after release no new law violation is recorded. For youth with re-adjudications, the value of the most serious offense in the one year prior to placement is subtracted from the value for the most serious offense in the one year after release. If the result obtained is a negative value then the offense after release was more serious, if the result is zero then the offenses were of equal seriousness, and if the result is positive then the offense after release was less serious.

- 73.4 percent of youth released from Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs had no subsequent law violation or a less serious law violation within one year of release. Results by program are: STOP Camps, 75.1 percent; STEP Programs, 72.8 percent; Family Group Homes, 72.0 percent; and Group Treatment Homes, 68.9 percent.

Only 17.2 percent of the youth served in Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were readjudicated for an offense that was more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment. See Table 15-7. Another 9.5 percent were adjudicated for offenses which were equally serious. The remaining 73.4 percent either had no new adjudication or were adjudicated on a less serious violation in the year after release. Appendix 15-2 contains seriousness tables by facility for each of the program types.

Table 15-7:

**LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE**

LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
STOP CAMPS	313	164	52.4	71	22.7	26	8.3	52	16.6
STEP PROGRAMS	184	88	47.8	46	25.0	17	9.2	33	17.9
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	25	8	32.0	10	40.0	4	16.0	3	12.0
GROUP TX HOMES	90	35	38.9	27	30.0	11	12.2	17	18.9
STATEWIDE	612	295	48.2	154	25.2	58	9.5	105	17.2

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Outcome 3

YOUTH RELEASED FROM LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS WILL SHOW A DECREASE IN THE RATE OF OFFENDING DURING THE ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FROM THE RATE OF OFFENDING IN THE ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

Definition: Murray and Cox (1979) introduced the concept of the suppression effect to measure change in the rate of offending. The suppression effect is simply a measure of percent change. The average number of referrals received in the one year prior to program admission and the average number of referrals received in the one year after release are computed for each youth. Multiple offenses committed on a single day are counted as one referral. Data are limited to referrals received in the juvenile justice system. The suppression effect for referrals is the mean number of referrals post-intervention (A_{po}) minus the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) divided by the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) or:

$$S = \frac{(A_{po} - A_{pr})}{A_{pr}}$$

The suppression effect for adjudications is calculated in the same manner substituting the average number of adjudications for the average number of referrals in the formula above.

For Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs there was a reduction of 26.7 percent in the number of referrals received in the year after release from the number of referrals received in the year prior to commitment. There was a 55.4 percent reduction in the number of adjudications in the year after release from the number of adjudications in the year prior to commitment.

In the year after release, referrals were down 26.7 percent from the rate of offending in the year prior to commitment. That is, youth in Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were responsible for 648 fewer referrals in the year after release than in the one year prior to placement. There was an even more substantial reduction in adjudications. Overall, there were 914 fewer adjudications for youth in Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs in the year after release than in the year prior to program placement. See Table 15-8.

Table 15-8:
LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
STOP CAMPS	4.1	2.8	-32.9%
STEP PROGRAMS	3.8	2.9	-25.5%
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	5.0	5.6	11.9%
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	4.7	3.7	-21.2%
STATEWIDE	4.2	3.0	-26.7%

LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
STOP CAMPS	2.7	1.1	-58.1%
STEP PROGRAMS	2.5	1.1	-58.3%
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	2.9	1.7	-41.1%
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	3.1	1.7	-46.0%
STATEWIDE	2.7	1.2	-55.4%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

STOP Camps evidenced the greatest reduction in referrals (down approximately 33 percent). STOP Camps and STEP Programs were almost equal in adjudication reductions (down approximately 58 percent). STEP Programs showed the second highest reductions in referrals (down approximately 26 percent). Group Treatment Homes also showed reductions in referrals (down approximately 22 percent) and adjudications (down approximately 46 percent). Although Family Group Homes showed a decrease in adjudication rates of approximately 41 percent, they were the only program to show an increase in the referral rate at one year after release (up approximately 12 percent).

Changes in the rate of offending (i.e., suppression effects) are shown by facility in Appendix 15-3.

Outcome 4

YOUTH WILL DEMONSTRATE IMPROVED ACADEMIC AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL FUNCTIONING DURING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS.

- Data are not available to measure client functioning.

Data are not being reported by Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs. The assessment of client functioning would entail pre- and post- testing of a representative sample or all program participants using a standardized instrument. Currently, although programs may collect data on client functioning, they are not required to report it.

Program Cost

The total general revenue expenditures for Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs amounted to \$5,528,155. The information in Table 15-9 summarizes cost by program type.

Table 15-9:
**LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE EXPENDITURES
BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	NUMBER OF RESIDENT DAYS	COST PER RESIDENT DAY	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	COST PER CASE
STOP CAMPS	\$2,273,665	28,699	\$79.22	48.70	\$3,858.01
STEP PROGRAMS	1,139,181	10,115	112.62	36.53	4,114.01
FAMILY GROUP HOMES	66,411	6,013	11.04	133.94	1,478.70
GROUP TREATMENT HOMES	2,048,898	14,441	141.88	103.50	14,684.58
STATEWIDE	\$5,528,155	59,268	\$93.27	54.79	\$5,110.26

Source: Total costs are reported from SAMAS. The cost per client day was obtained by dividing the number of certified client days (CIS/FACTS FY 1991-92 Active Cases) into the total cost. The cost per case was obtained by multiplying the average length of stay (CIS/FACTS clients released during FY 1991-92) by the cost per client day.

Information from CIS/FACTS was used in calculating the cost per resident day. The total cost was divided by the estimated total number of child days to calculate the average cost per child day. Total costs reported each year include the costs of renovations to facilities and other OCO expenditures. Therefore, when they are used to calculate cost per resident day, although they reflect actual expenditures, they will vary from year to year. Even in the absence of any OCO expenses, if occupancy of the contracted slots or beds is not 100%, these costs will differ from the contracted amounts that are paid per slot/resident bed.

Program Effectiveness

Successful program completion, recidivism, seriousness of offending patterns, and chronicity (measured by changes in frequency of offending) are the key effectiveness measures used to assess the outcomes of community-based commitment programs.

The successful completion rate for Low Risk Residential Programs was 92.3 percent. Approximately 95 percent of the youth from two of the four programs (STOP and STEP) successfully completed the programs. Group Treatment Homes report a successful completion rate 12 percentage points lower at 82.5 percent and only 66.7 percent of youth released from Family Group Homes terminated successfully.

Rereferral rates ranged from 69.0 percent for Stop Camps to 84 percent for Family Group Homes. The readjudication and recommitment rates were the highest for Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes. Over 60 percent of the youth from these two programs were readjudicated within one year of release and the recommitment rates exceeded 50 percent. However, only 17.2 percent of youth served in Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were readjudicated for an offense that was more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment.

Measures in changes in the seriousness of offending were positive for all programs. Statewide, only 26.7 percent of the youth released from Low Risk Residential Community-Based Program were adjudicated within one year of release for an offense that was equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the year prior to commitment. By program, the results were: STOP, 24.9 percent; STEP, 27.1 percent; Family Group Homes, 28 percent; and Group Treatment Homes, 31.1 percent.

Decreases in the rate of offending (suppression effects) were more marked for the STOP Camps and the STEP Programs. Referrals were down 32.9 percent and 25.5 percent respectively. The reduction in referrals for Group Treatment Homes was only 21.2 percent and Family Group Homes were the only program to show an increase in referrals (up 11.9 percent). There were greater reductions in the rate of subsequent adjudications for STOP and STEP as well. Both programs showed a reduction of approximately 58 percent while Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes showed reductions of 41.1 percent and 46.0 percent respectively.

The outcomes for STOP and STEP programs were considerably better than the outcomes for Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes. However, STOP and STEP programs served a greater percentage of white youth who were older than those in Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes, both at the time of discharge and at the time of their first delinquency referral. Youth in STOP and STEP programs also had fewer felony referrals and felony adjudications prior to commitment. Research indicates that younger youth are more likely to reoffend as are those for whom their first involvement with the juvenile justice system occurs at an earlier age. There is also some indication that black youth are more likely to be rereferred and readjudicated than whites.

While differences exist between the Low Risk Residential Community-Based Programs in terms of outcomes for youth served, it is probable that these differences emerge primarily because the programs are serving different groups of youth. The exact nature of the differences in their relationship to outcomes deserves further study.

The average cost per client day for Low Risk Residential Community-Based programs varies considerably. Family Group Homes show an average cost of only \$11 while the average cost per day for Group Treatment Homes is \$142. The average cost per case for Family Group Homes was the lowest at \$1,479 while Group Treatment Homes averaged \$14,685 per case. These differences also require further investigation.

It is also recommended that the calculation of recidivism rates include arrests and convictions in the adult system. This may take more than one year to complete.

TABLE 15-R

**LOW RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM EXPANSION</p> <p>NOTE: Low Risk and Moderate Risk Residential Programs were combined in one chapter during FY 1990-91</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional resources will be required if we are ensure the availability of appropriate programming to divert youth from penetrating the system as well as ensure that serious offenders are served by programs that meet the need for security and protection to the community. <p>85 Youth were awaiting level 4 placements and 424 were awaiting level 6 placements on Dec. 26, 1991.</p> <p>According to a study by the Commission on Juvenile Justice, 30 percent of these youth commit new offenses during this waiting period. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recidivism studies, which include follow-up into the adult system, should be conducted. [CYF Research and Development] 	<p>The Florida Legislature, through the Juvenile Justice Act of 1990, authorized creation of approximately 1,300 residential beds and nonresidential slots to help alleviate the placement shortage. The implementation of the beds and slots has been delayed due to budget shortfalls and siting problems.</p> <p>Delinquency Services allocated funds to conduct a special study of recidivism to include adult data. Negotiations between the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and HRS are continuing at this time.</p>	<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A close examination of costs related to Group Treatment Homes is needed. The average cost per day is \$142 and the average cost per case is \$14,684. These costs compare with a statewide average of \$93 per day and \$5,110 per case for Low Risk Residential Programs. [Delinquency Services] Family Group Homes and Group Treatment Homes should be examined closely in light of findings which indicate poorer performance on outcomes than the STOP and STEP Programs. However, preliminary analyses indicate that the programs may be serving different groups of youth. [Delinquency Services] Recidivism studies, which include follow-up into the adult system, should be conducted. [Delinquency Services Outcome Evaluation]



APPENDIX 15-1

APPENDIX TABLE 15-1 A

STOP CAMPS
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

STOP FACILITY	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
Blackwater	63	32	50.8	38	60.3	63	17	27.0	28	44.4	63	13	20.6	20	31.7
Withlacoochee	62	41	66.1	43	69.4	62	24	38.7	28	45.2	62	19	30.6	20	32.3
Alligator Creek	61	34	55.7	43	70.5	61	22	36.1	29	47.5	61	16	26.2	19	31.1
Myakka	66	48	72.7	54	81.8	66	31	47.0	43	65.2	66	26	39.4	34	51.5
J. Dickinson	61	34	55.7	38	62.3	61	17	27.9	21	34.4	61	10	16.4	13	21.3
STATEWIDE	313	189	60.4	216	69.0	313	111	35.5	149	47.6	313	84	26.8	106	33.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 15-1 B

STEP PROGRAMS
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

STEP FACILITY	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
District 4 - Boys	103	72	69.9	81	78.6	103	41	39.8	51	49.5	103	30	29.1	37	35.9
District 4 - Girls	29	20	69.0	22	75.9	29	11	37.9	14	48.3	29	6	20.7	8	27.6
District 7 - S.F.	52	45	86.5	46	88.5	52	27	51.9	31	59.6	52	19	36.5	21	40.4
STATEWIDE	184	137	74.5	149	81.0	184	79	42.9	96	52.2	184	55	29.9	66	35.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 15-1 C

**FAMILY GROUP HOMES
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
FAMILY GROUP HOME	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
CA5 (I)	11	7	63.6	8	72.7	11	6	54.5	8	72.7	11	3	27.3	5	45.5
11 (I) FA	8	7	87.5	7	87.5	8	4	50.0	5	62.5	8	4	50.0	5	62.5
11 (II) FB	6	5	83.3	5	83.3	6	2	33.3	4	66.7	6	2	33.3	4	66.7
STATEWIDE	25	19	76.0	20	80.0	25	12	48.0	17	68.0	25	9	36.0	14	56.0

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 15-1 D

**GROUP TREATMENT HOMES
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY FACILITY
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991**

GROUP TREATMENT HOME	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
Volusia	10	9	90.0	9	90.0	10	6	60.0	9	90.0	10	3	30.0	6	60.0
Hillsborough	11	9	81.8	9	81.8	11	5	45.5	8	72.7	11	5	45.5	7	63.6
Orange	37	23	62.2	26	70.3	37	15	40.5	16	43.2	37	13	35.1	16	43.2
Palm Beach	10	7	70.0	8	80.0	10	2	20.0	5	50.0	10	2	20.0	5	50.0
Broward	9	5	55.6	6	66.7	9	5	55.6	6	66.7	9	5	55.6	6	66.7
Dade	13	9	69.2	11	84.6	13	7	53.8	11	84.6	13	6	46.2	11	84.6
STATEWIDE	90	62	68.9	69	76.7	90	40	44.4	55	61.1	90	34	37.8	51	56.7

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)



APPENDIX 15-2

APPENDIX TABLE 15-2 A

STOP CAMPS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
 Youth Released January - June 1991

STOP CAMP	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ALLIGATOR	61	32	52.5	12	19.7	2	3.3	15	24.6
WITHLACOOCHEE	62	34	54.8	16	25.8	5	8.1	7	11.3
BLACKWATER	63	35	55.6	17	27.0	3	4.8	8	12.7
J. DICKENSON	61	40	65.6	8	13.1	7	11.5	6	9.8
MYAKKA	66	23	34.8	18	27.3	9	13.6	16	24.2
STATEWIDE	313	164	52.4	71	22.7	26	8.3	52	16.6

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991).

APPENDIX TABLE 15-2 B

STEP PROGRAMS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE

Youth Released January - June 1991

STEP FACILITY	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I	103	52	50.5	25	24.3	7	6.8	19	18.4
II	29	15	51.7	7	24.1	1	3.4	6	20.7
SOUTH FLORIDA	52	21	40.4	14	26.9	9	17.3	8	15.4
STATEWIDE	184	88	47.8	46	25.0	17	9.2	33	17.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991).

APPENDIX TABLE 15-2 C

FAMILY GROUP HOMES
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
 Youth Released January - June 1991

FAMILY GROUP HOME	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CA	11	3	27.3	5	45.5	2	18.2	1	9.1
CB	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
FA	8	3	37.5	4	50.0	1	12.5	0	0.0
FB	6	2	33.3	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	3.3
STATEWIDE	25	8	32.0	10	40.0	4	16.0	3	12.0

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 15-2 D

GROUP TREATMENT HOMES
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE

Youth Released January - June 1991

GROUP TREATMENT HOME	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
BROWARD	9	3	33.3	2	22.2	1	11.1	3	33.3
VOLUSIA	10	1	10.0	4	40.0	1	10.0	4	40.0
ORANGE	37	21	56.8	8	21.6	2	5.4	6	16.2
DADE	13	2	15.4	4	30.8	3	23.1	4	30.8
HILLSBOROUGH	11	3	27.3	6	54.5	2	18.2	3	0.0
PALM BEACH	10	5	50.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	0	0.0
STATEWIDE	90	35	38.9	27	30.0	11	12.2	17	18.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX 15-3

APPENDIX TABLE 3 A

STOP CAMPS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

STOP CAMP	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
ALLIGATOR	4.3	2.7	-35.7%
WITHLACOOCHEE	4.0	2.3	-42.8%
BLACKWATER	3.9	2.0	-47.8%
JONATHAN DICKINSON	3.6	1.9	-46.2%
MYAKKA	4.7	4.7	-1.3%
STATEWIDE	4.1	2.8	-32.9%

STOP CAMP	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
ALLIGATOR	2.7	1.1	-58.1%
WITHLACOOCHEE	2.7	0.9	-64.5%
BLACKWATER	2.6	0.8	-69.8%
JONATHAN DICKINSON	2.4	0.7	-72.0%
MYAKKA	2.9	2.0	-32.3%
STATEWIDE	2.7	1.1	-58.1%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 15-3 B

STEP PROGRAMS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

STEP PROGRAM	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
STEP I	3.8	2.8	-26.5%
STEP II	3.1	2.0	-34.9%
SOUTH FLORIDA STEP	4.4	3.5	-20.5%
STATEWIDE	3.8	2.9	-25.5%

STEP PROGRAM	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
STEP I	2.5	0.9	-62.7%
STEP II	2.4	1.2	-50.8%
SOUTH FLORIDA STEP	2.8	1.3	-54.5%
STATEWIDE	2.5	1.1	-58.3%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 15-3 C

FAMILY GROUP HOMES
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

FAMILY GROUP HOME	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
CA	3.9	3.1	-21.0%
CB	7.4	10.0	35.7%
FA	4.0	4.5	12.5%
STATEWIDE	5.0	5.6	11.9%

FAMILY GROUP HOME	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
CA	3.5	1.8	-47.2%
CB	3.3	1.8	-46.2%
FA	1.5	1.5	0.0%
STATEWIDE	2.9	1.7	-41.1%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 15-3 D

GROUP TREATMENT HOMES
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

GROUP TREATMENT HOME	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
BROWARD	4.3	4.9	12.9%
VOLUSIA	5.7	5.0	-12.3%
ORANGE	4.1	2.5	-39.0%
DADE	5.2	4.5	-13.4%
HILLSBOROUGH	6.2	4.8	-22.0%
PALM BEACH	4.3	3.8	-11.6%
STATEWIDE	4.7	3.7	-21.2%

GROUP TREATMENT HOME	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
BROWARD	3.4	2.9	-16.0%
VOLUSIA	3.0	1.9	-36.7%
ORANGE	2.4	1.1	-54.6%
DADE	3.4	1.9	-45.3%
HILLSBOROUGH	4.6	2.6	-43.1%
PALM BEACH	3.4	1.2	-64.7%
STATEWIDE	3.1	1.7	-46.0%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Delinquency Services

16. MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS

Program Description

Residential community-based commitment programs provide structured environments for youth committed to the department and includes appropriate levels of treatment, supervision, education and discipline. The programs are designed to address each youth's needs and ensure successful reentry into the community.

A variety of programs have been established which offer youth a variety of services. While all provide residential services designed to meet individual needs, the programs can be very different. Eligibility criteria vary, limiting acceptance to specific age groups and types of offenses. Residential care is also provided in a variety of settings including wilderness campsites. The emphasis of some programs is on individual, family and group counseling while others focus on building self-esteem and social skills through recreational and work activities. Length of stay in these programs also varies.

Performance contracting is used to clearly define requirements for release from delinquency commitment programs. The contract is negotiated when the youth enters the commitment program and release is dependent upon compliance with the agreement. This is designed to prepare youth for transition to their home community and ensures accountability of the youth and of the program.

Residential placement of all committed youth is coordinated and arranged by district commitment managers in the 11 HRS districts. The Central Placement Authority in the PDJJP headquarters unit assists the various district commitment managers with difficult to place youth. Ideally, a district commitment manager chairs a multi-disciplinary staffing for each youth being considered for commitment. If the district commitment manager decides to recommend the commitment of youth during the staffing, the staffing committee recommends the most appropriate programs and restrictiveness levels for placement based on the assessed needs of the youth. Recommendations are presented to the judge and if the youth is committed, placement is facilitated.

A shortage of residential placements currently exists within the state. Youth are placed on program waiting lists assigned by commitment managers. In order to expedite program placements, youth are considered for lower level commitment programs with judicial concurrence. The Florida Legislature, through the Juvenile Justice Act of 1990, authorized creation of approximately 1,300 residential beds and non-residential slots to help alleviate the placement shortage. The implementation of the beds and slots has been delayed due to budget shortfalls and siting problems.

The boxed and shaded paragraphs which follow describe each type of Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Program operating in FY 1991-92.

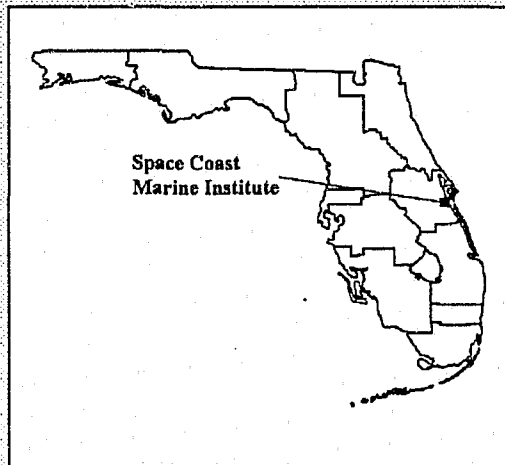
Targeted Youth: Youth classified for this level of placement represent a moderate risk to public safety. The majority of these youth have generally committed serious property offenses and their offending is characterized by frequent and repeated violations. A smaller number of these youth have committed more serious crimes against people and may be appropriate for placement in programs of moderate risk rather than high risk, if commitment history so indicates.

Youth placed in moderate risk programs may have had a prior placement in a lower restrictiveness level or may have at least one prior felony commitment. Committing offenses for youth in the moderate risk level are generally second and third degree felonies. Youth with more serious committing offenses coupled with minor offending histories may be appropriate for placement. Youth with less serious committing offenses in concert with chronic offending histories may also be appropriate for placement in the moderate risk restrictiveness level.

Resources in this restrictiveness level are designed for youth who require close supervision but do not need placement in facilities that are staff or physically secure. Programs provide 24 hour awake supervision and include, but are not limited to, the following: Halfway Houses, START Centers, Dade Intensive Control (DIC), San Antonio Boys Village (SABV), Space Coast Marine Institute, Florida School for Youth Achievement, Crossroads Wilderness Institute, and Eckerd Challenge Programs. Also designated as moderate risk programs are local non-CYF residential programs that serve committed delinquent youth, Eckerd Wilderness Camp Programs and ADM programs that serve committed youth.

MODERATE RISK LEVEL (6)

Space Coast Marine Institute (formerly Brevard Athletic Institute). The Space Coast Marine Institute serves 20 committed youth in the residential phase of the program and 20 in the aftercare phase. The primary purpose of the program is to mainstream youth back into their schools, communities and families after a brief, intensive effort to raise their skills in dealing with school, community and family life. The overall average length of stay is expected to be four to five months. The average length of stay in the residential component is expected to be three months.



Located in Cocoa, Florida, the geographic area served includes HRS Districts 7 and 9. The reason for limiting the geographical area is to ensure that intense aftercare efforts can be provided cost-effectively. Youth are selected and referred for participation by the department, using the following admission criteria:

1. Males 14 and 15 years;
2. Committed on a felony or first degree misdemeanor;

(Space Coast Marine Institute continued)

3. Youth with an interest in participating in athletics; and
4. Youth with a chronic history of battery, a record of arson or a need for psychotropic medication may be excluded from admission.

The residential phase of the program focuses on three basic components; work ethic, education, and marine skills. The work element is designed so that each youth gives something back to the community through participation in community and environmental projects. The education portion provides intensive tutoring to enable the students to reenter the school system and succeed. The marine component is designed to build the character and self image of each youth while providing an opportunity to develop recreational and employment skills which can be utilized in the community.

The aftercare program is designed to assist each youth in readjusting to the family, community and school. Counselors will endeavor to place the youth in extracurricular activities and assist the families in any practical way which improves a youth's chances of succeeding.

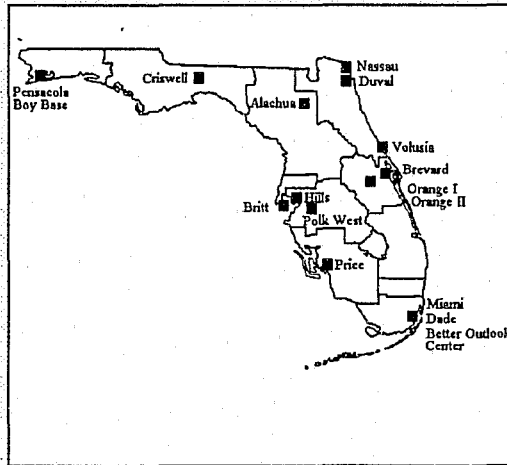
Halfway Houses. The state operated Halfway House provides a structured, residential environment for 20-28 committed youth. Fifteen Halfway Houses are located in the state. Two programs serve female offenders. Youth from 14 to 18 years of age who have been convicted of a felony or first degree misdemeanor can be placed in a Halfway House following court commitment.

Each Halfway House program uses the resources available in the community to enhance its own services and give the residents an opportunity for interaction outside the confines of the Halfway

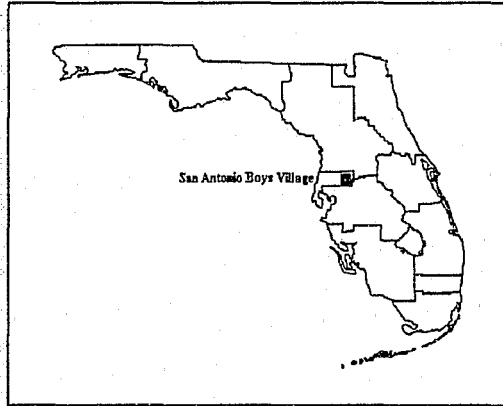
House. Residents are involved in an intensive, responsibility oriented program geared toward helping them lead more socially acceptable lives. Individualized assessments are conducted and performance contracts written shortly after the youth enters the program. Resident meetings are conducted by group leaders. These same staff, along with clinical social workers, provide individual counseling to facilitate a more successful adjustment at home after release, as well as to improve peer relationships and social interaction skills.

Students may attend school at the facility, but placements at public schools, community colleges or vocational schools are encouraged and arranged when appropriate. Other residents may be employed in the community or involved in volunteer work projects.

RAFT. This contracted Halfway House is operated by DISC Village in District 2. The program was opened in September of 1991 to serve adjudicated delinquent females. Outcome data are not available for this program because insufficient time has elapsed to collect follow-up on youth who have completed the program.

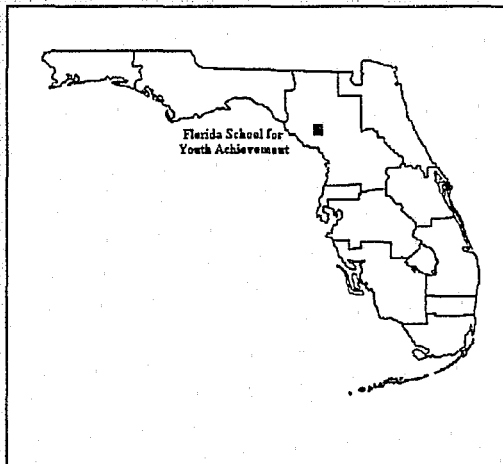


San Antonio Boys Village. This purchase of service Halfway House program provides diversified treatment to committed delinquent boys. The program site is a 30 acre wooded area in the rural community of San Antonio in District 5. The program is contracted to provide 24 commitment placements to youth from Districts 5, 6, and 8. Committed males, ages 13 through 17, are eligible for admission. Parents must be willing to cooperate and provide transportation for weekend visits home.



Two full-time teachers and a teacher aide, provided by the Pasco County School System, are employed at the facility. After a full school day, the youth are involved in either community work projects or work experience in a licensed, full-service wholesale plant nursery operated by the agency. Guided group interaction sessions, using the concepts of reality therapy, are held five nights a week and individual counseling sessions are conducted weekly and as necessary. Parents of the youth are encouraged to attend weekly counseling sessions and to evaluate their son's behavior during weekend home visits. The sharing of information between parents and staff is an integral part of the therapeutic approach used by the San Antonio Boys Village.

Florida School for Youth Achievement. The Florida School for Youth Achievement is a Halfway House program located in Chiefland and is a residential treatment program for adjudicated females between the ages of 13 and 18 who meet the eligibility criteria for halfway houses. The program, whose average length of stay is 90 days, is operated by the Henry and Rilla White Youth Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization. It is located in District 3.



The central goal of the program is to assist the girls in the acquisition and enhancement of social, academic, and vocational skills, and aims at successfully returning the girls to their home communities expeditiously.

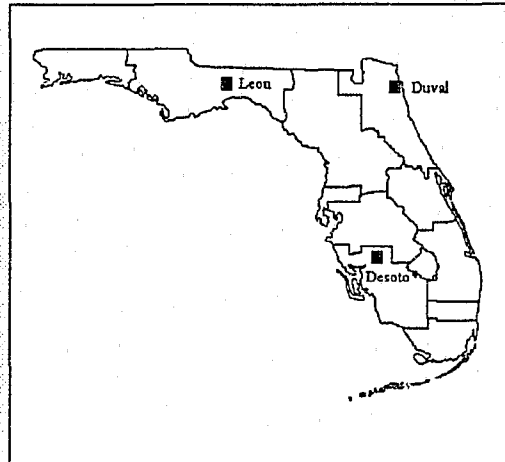
The program offers a variety of services to accomplish program objectives which include group and individual counseling, specialized therapies relative to sexual abuse and substance abuse, employability, independent living, and leisure skills training, case management, education, preventative health training, and parenting classes.

Short-Term Adolescent Rehabilitation Treatment (START) Centers. START Centers are residential programs for younger, committed juvenile offenders. The programs provide structured residential environments which offer opportunities for personal growth, social development and learning responsible behavior.

Three START Centers are currently in operation: Leon START Center in Tallahassee, Duval START Center in Jacksonville and the DeSoto START Center in Arcadia. The Leon and Duval programs are operated by the department. The

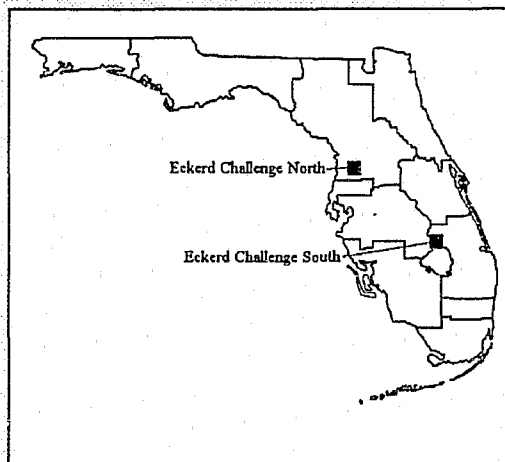
DeSoto START Center is operated by Outward Bound under contract to HRS. Each center houses approximately 24 youth. Youth 13 years of age or younger are preferred for placement at the Leon and Duval Centers. Immature 14 year olds may also be considered on a case-by-case basis. The youth must have been committed for a felony or first degree misdemeanor.

START Centers provide a variety of treatment activities through staff and peer interaction, individual and group counseling and a structured program of activities. An assessment is conducted following the youth's admission and is used to develop a performance contract. The youth participate in education programs conducted by the public school system, either in the START Center or in the community. Parental involvement is encouraged. The DeSoto Center provides a stress-oriented, short-term, intensive residential program based on the Outward Bound philosophy which operates in a wilderness setting.



Eckerd Youth Challenge Programs. The Eckerd Youth Challenge Programs are comprised of two residential sites; Challenge North in District 3 and Challenge South in District 9. The 30-bed sites are located in isolated, rural settings, designed to create a camp-like environment. Additionally, Challenge North and South operate 30-slot reentry components. Challenge South opened in April 1989. Challenge North opened in October 1989.

The programs serve male delinquents, ages 14 years and older. The programs provide opportunities for youth to take more effective control of their lives, to live within the law and to be successfully re-integrated in their home communities. The programs are committed to the following objectives:



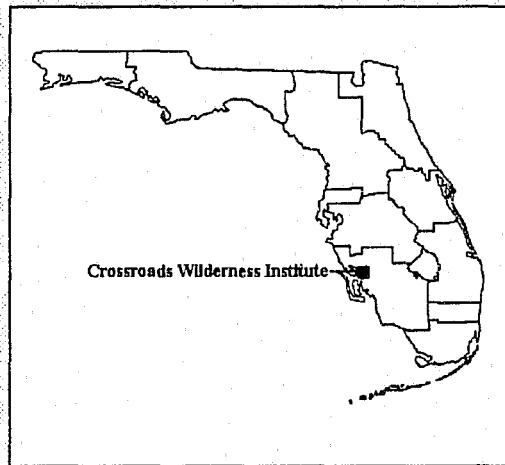
(Eckerd Youth Challenge continued)

- To provide a residential experience during which youth will engage in activities and receive services designed to strengthen self-esteem, pro-social behavior, basic academic skills and interpersonal problem-solving abilities.
- To provide an aftercare experience during which youth will be provided post-residential contact designed to reinforce benefits derived from the residential phase; to support youth as they apply newly acquired skills, attitudes and values in their communities; and to assist youth in identifying and acquiring needed community resources.

Overall, the Challenge Programs endorse seven primary strategies designed to rehabilitate and re-educate delinquent youth: (1) the development of positive quality relationships; (2) family involvement; (3) "Challenge" activities designed to be high-impact, high-interest and high-adventure; (4) discipline; (5) clinical services designed to meet individual needs; (6) education services; and (7) aftercare services.

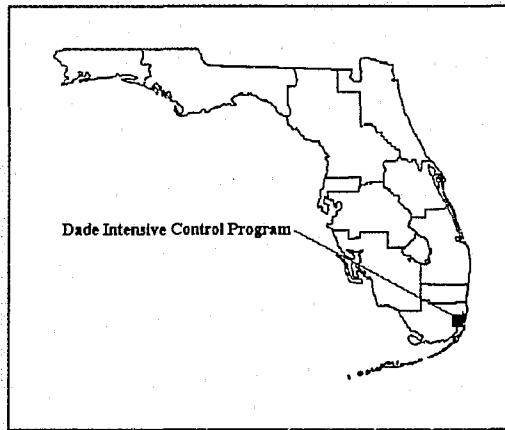
Crossroads Wilderness Institute. Crossroads Wilderness Institute is a residential program operated by the Associated Marine Institutes, Inc. The program is located in an isolated rural setting in HRS District 8. The Crossroads Program provides housing and 24-hour care for 30 committed youth.

Admissions are restricted to committed youth who are 14 to 18 years of age and youth who are physically able to participate in program activities. Commitments for a felony offense are preferred although first degree misdemeanants are accepted when there is a history of prior offenses which resulted in residential commitment.



The youth are involved in a program of classroom instruction as well as participatory training in CPR, first aid, aquatics, seamanship, scuba diving and other related skills. Overnight trips help to reinforce skills learned in the classroom. Individualized treatment plans are developed through comprehensive assessments of the youth's needs. Specific behavioral, educational, and vocational objectives are prescribed. Through the structured program experiences and the counseling and case management activities of the program staff, participants are provided the opportunity to develop the skills and habits necessary to function in their home communities. Reentry services are provided to aid the youth in the transition to their home communities.

Dade Intensive Control Program (DIC). This program provides an alternative to training schools for the serious male offender with an extensive history of offenses or commitment for capital, life, or first degree felonies. The program offers the secure setting of a training school for a shorter time frame and provides intensive supervision and counseling when the youth is released into the community. Located at the Dade Juvenile Detention Center, the residential program component can house 16 juvenile offenders from 30 to 60 days. Supervision is then provided for another 60 days by a special counselor.



During Phase I at the detention center, the youth are provided educational, recreational and residential care services. Individual and group counseling focuses on youth assuming responsibility for their own behavior, using a reality therapy model and a point system. Performance contracting is an integral part of the treatment planning for the youth. Upon successful completion of Phase I, the youth is released to the community. Renegotiation of the performance contract after Phase I specifies the new goals and terms of release from Phase II. An effort is made to involve the youth in community activities and thus foster positive relationships in the community. Supervision continues until the terms of the performance contract are met. If at any time the youth fails to comply with the specifications of the Phase II contract, he may be returned to the residential program.

The admission criteria for the Dade Intensive Control Program include male youth age 14 or older who would otherwise be placed in a training school. The specific criteria are as follows:

- Male youth who have committed a capital, life, or first degree felony;
- Male youth who have committed a second or third degree felony with at least one prior commitment.

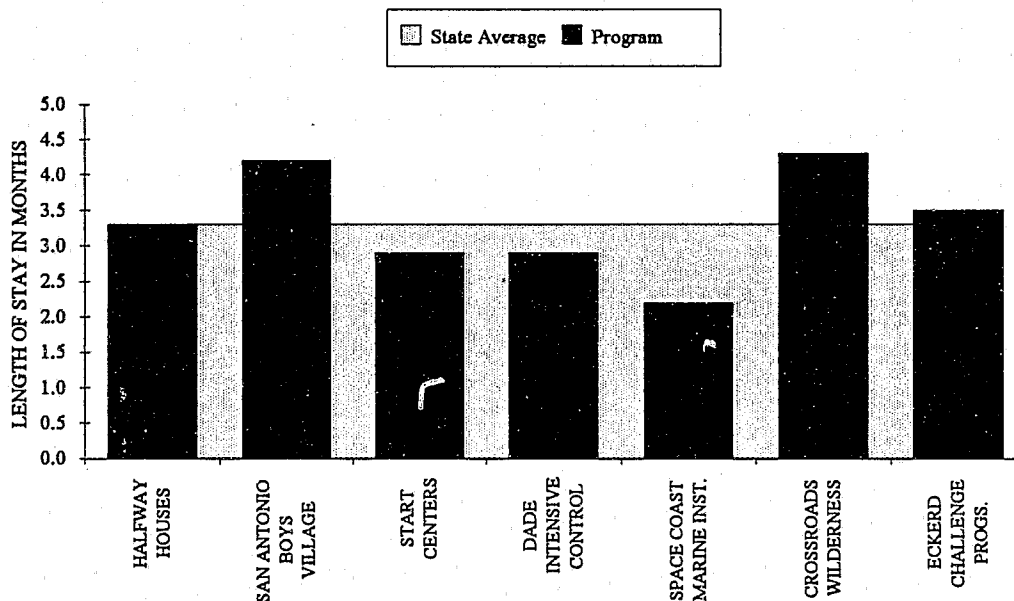
Population Profile

A total of 3,025 youth were served in Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs during FY 1991-92. Two thirds of those served were placed in halfway houses. Table 16-1 presents number of youth served, average daily population, number of youth discharged, average length of stay, average age, age groupings, sex, race and age at first delinquency referral for each program type.

Table 16-1 and Figure 16-1:
**MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL
 COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS
 POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92**

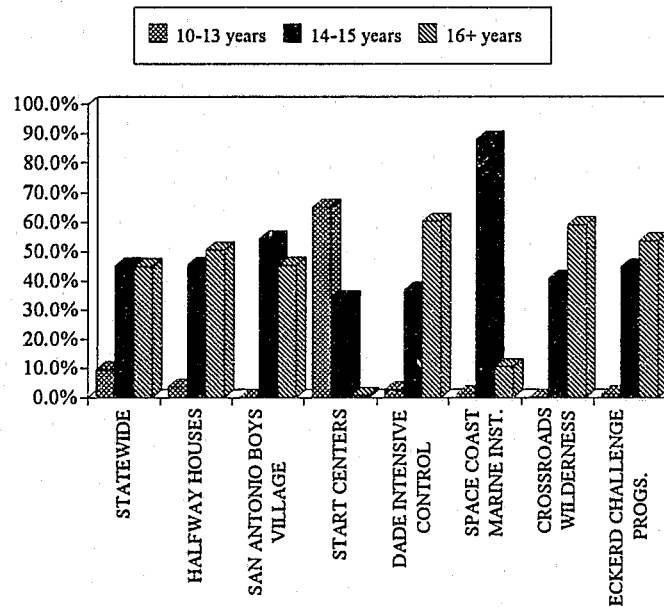
PROGRAM	YOUTH SERVED	AVG. DAILY POP
HALFWAY HOUSES	1,997	386.8
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	77	24.4
START CENTERS	318	60.4
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	136	13.3
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	92	20.6
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	117	32.3
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGS.	288	56.0
STATEWIDE	3,025	593.8

PROGRAM	YOUTH DISCHARGED	AVG. LENGTH OF STAY
HALFWAY HOUSES	1,540	3.3 months
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	55	4.2 months
START CENTERS	249	2.9 months
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	116	2.9 months
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	76	2.2 months
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	88	4.3 months
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGS.	229	3.5 months
STATEWIDE	2,353	3.3 months



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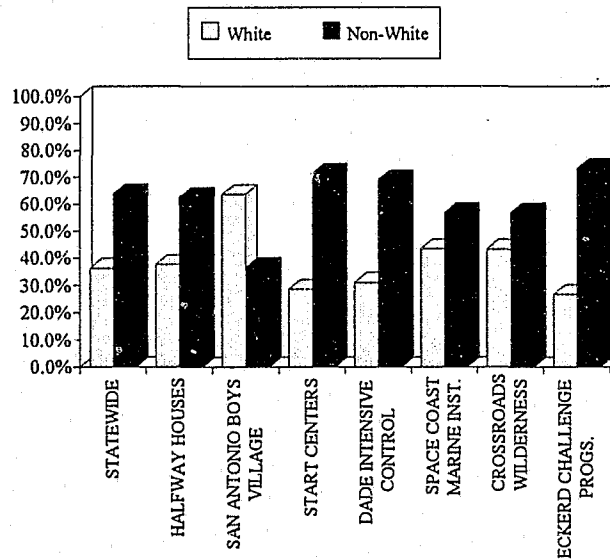
PROGRAM	AVERAGE AGE AT DISCHARGE	10-13 YEARS	14-15 YEARS	16+ YEARS	NUMBER
HALFWAY HOUSES	16.0 years	3.6%	45.6%	50.7%	1,540
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	15.9 years	0.0%	54.5%	45.5%	55
START CENTERS	13.8 years	65.1%	34.1%	0.8%	249
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	16.2 years	2.6%	37.1%	60.3%	116
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	15.2 years	1.3%	88.2%	10.5%	76
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	16.2 years	0.0%	40.9%	59.1%	88
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGS.	16.1 years	1.3%	45.0%	53.7%	229
STATEWIDE	15.8 years	9.6%	45.3%	45.1%	2,353



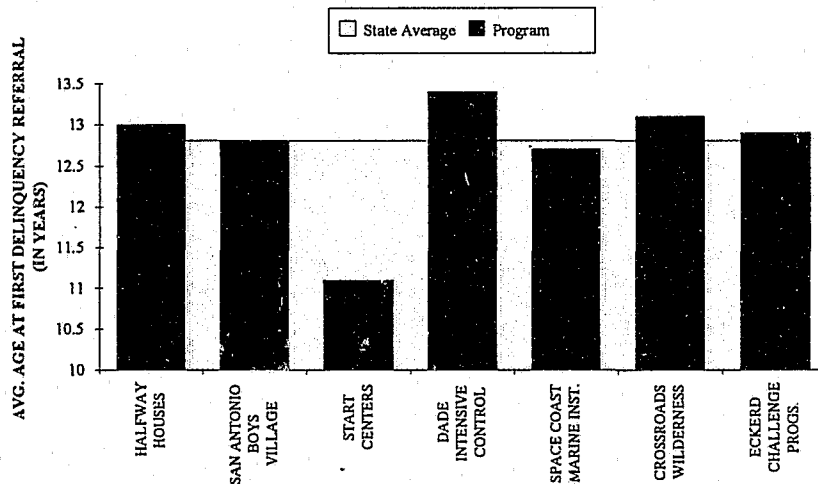
PROGRAM	SEX		NUMBER
	MALE	FEMALE	
HALFWAY HOUSES	81.5%	18.5%	1,540
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	100.0%	0.0%	55
START CENTERS	100.0%	0.0%	249
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	100.0%	0.0%	116
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	100.0%	0.0%	76
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	100.0%	0.0%	88
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGS.	100.0%	0.0%	229
STATEWIDE	87.8%	12.2%	2,353

(Continued on next page)

PROGRAM	RACE		NUMBER
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	
HALFWAY HOUSES	37.5%	62.5%	1,540
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	63.6%	36.4%	55
START CENTERS	28.5%	71.5%	249
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	31.0%	69.0%	116
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	43.4%	56.6%	76
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	43.2%	56.8%	88
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGS.	26.6%	73.4%	229
STATEWIDE	36.2%	63.8%	2,353



PROGRAM	AGE AT FIRST DELINQUENCY REFERRAL
HALFWAY HOUSES	13.0 years
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	12.8 years
START CENTERS	11.1 years
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	13.4 years
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	12.7 years
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	13.1 years
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGS.	12.9 years
STATEWIDE	12.8 years



Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

The average length of stay for the 2,353 youth who were discharged during FY 1991-92 was 3.3 months. Length of stay by program ranged from 2.2 months (Space Coast Marine Institute) to 4.3 months (Crossroads Wilderness Institute). At the time of release youth served in Moderate Risk Residential Programs were just under 16 years of age. Youth served in Start Centers were 13.8 years of age at the time of discharge which is approximately two years younger than youth served in other Moderate Risk Residential Programs.

Youth served were primarily males (87.8 percent) with females accounting for only 12.2 percent of those released. Halfway Houses are the only program type for females in the Moderate Risk Restrictiveness Level. Racially, the majority (63.8 percent) of the youth were nonwhites with whites making up only 36.2 percent. While racial categories are divided into white and nonwhite, blacks make up almost 100 percent of the nonwhite category. San Antonio Boys Village is the only program that served a larger number of whites (63.6 percent) than nonwhites (36.4 percent). Start Centers and Eckerd Challenge programs served over 70 percent nonwhites and Dade Intensive Control served 69.0 percent nonwhite.

The average age at the time of their first delinquency referral for youth released from Moderate Risk Residential Programs during FY 1991-92 was 12.8 years. Youth released from Start Centers were considerably younger than the state average at only 11.1 years at the time of their first referral.

Client History

Statewide close to 60 percent of youth did not have a committing offense associated with their current placement. In part, committing offense data are missing because it is not a required data element in the Florida Assessment, Classification and Tracking System for youth who are transfers or are placed on a revocation of furlough. Other reasons for missing data need further exploration. Because of the extent of missing data for committing offense, Table 16-2 is of limited use. It does show that youth in Start Centers and Crossroads Wilderness Institute were placed for felony property offenses at a higher rate than youth served in other programs. Revisions to the programming which creates the databases used for the purposes of outcome evaluation are planned for the coming year. These revisions will enable a match of the original committing offense to subsequent placements which result from transfers and revocations. This should eliminate the extensiveness of the missing data for committing offense and provide a clearer picture of the reasons for placement for youth served in these programs.

Table 16-2:
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM
FOR FY 1991-92

REASON FOR COMMITMENT	HWH		SAN ANTONIO		START		DIC	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELONY PERSON	100	6.5	2	3.6	19	7.6	5	4.3
FELONY PROPERTY	240	15.6	8	14.5	70	28.1	12	10.3
FELONY VICTIMLESS	163	10.6	1	1.8	15	6.0	2	1.7
FELONY SEX OFFENSE	13	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.8	0	0.0
MISDEMEANOR PERSON	60	3.9	1	1.8	3	1.2	1	0.9
MISDEMEANOR PROPERTY	47	3.1	0	0.0	6	2.4	4	3.4
MISDEMEANOR VICTIMLESS	23	1.5	0	0.0	4	1.6	1	0.9
OTHER DELINQUENCY	39	2.5	2	3.6	3	1.2	0	0.0
MISSING	855	55.5	41	74.5	127	51.0	91	78.4

REASON FOR COMMITMENT	SPACECOAST		CROSSROADS		CHALLENGE		STATEWIDE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELONY PERSON	5	6.6	6	6.8	8	3.5	145	6.2
FELONY PROPERTY	10	13.2	25	28.4	22	9.6	387	16.4
FELONY VICTIMLESS	5	6.6	2	2.3	21	9.2	209	8.9
FELONY SEX OFFENSE	1	1.3	1	1.1	0	0.0	17	0.7
MISDEMEANOR PERSON	0	0.0	1	1.1	7	3.1	73	3.1
MISDEMEANOR PROPERTY	1	1.3	1	1.1	3	1.3	62	2.6
MISDEMEANOR VICTIMLESS	2	2.6	0	0.0	1	0.4	31	1.3
OTHER DELINQUENCY	4	5.3	2	2.3	2	0.9	52	2.2
MISSING	48	63.2	50	56.8	165	72.1	1377	58.5

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

Table 16-3 shows the average number of prior felony referrals and the average number of prior felony adjudications for each program type. Youth served in Moderate Risk Residential Programs had been referred an average of 5.1 times for felonies and had received an average of 3.3 felony adjudications. Only one offense is counted on a single day.

Table 16-3:
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92

FACILITY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY ADJUDICATIONS
HALFWAY HOUSES	4.9	2.9
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	4.8	3.5
START CENTERS	5.6	3.6
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	5.9	2.2
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	4.5	2.3
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	5.7	3.3
ECKERD CHALLENGE	5.7	3.3
STATEWIDE	5.1	3.3

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

The percentage of the population by type of admission is shown in Table 16-4. Just over 40 percent of the youth were first commitments; almost 37 percent were recommitments; and 22.5 percent were transferred from another program. San Antonio Boys Village served the highest percentage of first commitments (54.5 percent); Space Coast Marine Institute had the highest percentage of recommitments (52.7 percent); and Dade Intensive Control had the highest percentage of transfers (34.5 percent).

Table 16-4:
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION
FOR FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	PERCENT FIRST COMMITMENT	PERCENT RECOMMITMENT	PERCENT TRANSFERS IN	NUMBER
HALFWAY HOUSES	40.5	36.8	22.2	1,540*
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	54.5	32.7	12.7	55
START CENTERS	46.6	34.9	18.5	249
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	48.3	17.2	34.5	116
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	32.9	52.7	14.5	76
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	35.2	35.2	29.5	88
ECKERD CHALLENGE	27.9	45.9	25.3	229**
STATEWIDE	40.2	36.8	22.5	2,353

Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

* Eight youth (.5%) were admitted to Halfway Houses on a revocation of furlough. They are included in the N presented.

** Two youth (.9%) were admitted to Eckerd Challenge on a revocation of furlough. They are included in the N presented.

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH PLACED IN RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

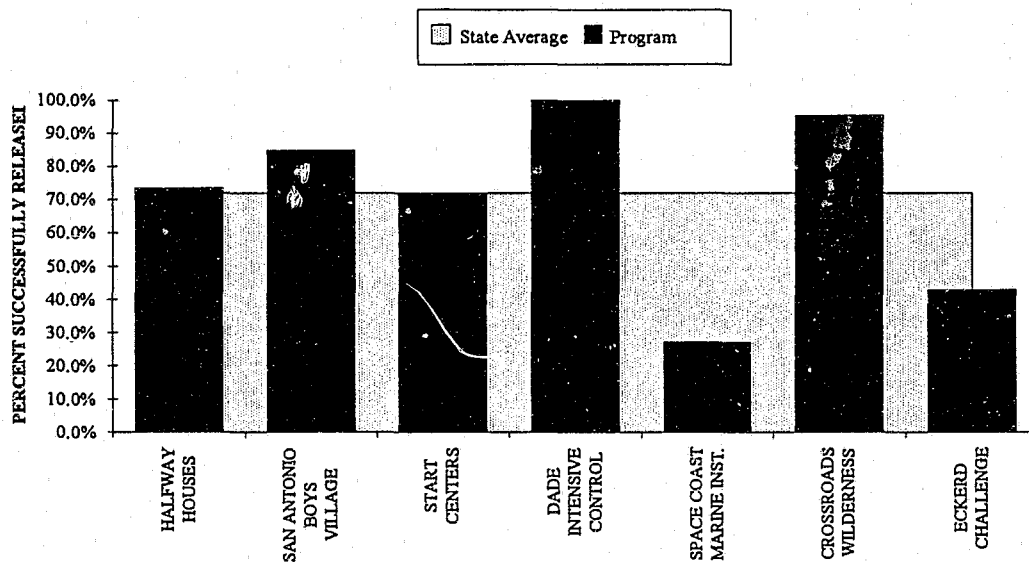
Definition: Successful completion means youth released to post-residential aftercare/reentry supervision, honorably discharged, or transferred to a less restrictive program as identified in the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary. Unsuccessful releases include transfers to more restrictive placements, recommitments and transfers to the adult system. Youth transferred to equally restrictive programs are not counted as successful or unsuccessful.

- The successful completion rate for moderate risk residential programs was 71.9 percent. Successful program completion rates by program were: Dade Intensive Control, 100.0 percent; Crossroads Wilderness Institute, 95.5 percent; San Antonio Boys Village, 84.8 percent; Halfway Houses, 73.5 percent; Start Centers, 71.8 percent; Eckerd Challenge Programs, 43.0 percent; and Space Coast Marine Institute, 27.2 percent.

Table 16-5 and Figure 16-5 show successful completion rates by program. Statewide, the Moderate Risk Residential Programs had a successful completion rate of 71.9 percent. Fifteen percent were unsuccessful releases and the remaining 13.5 percent were transfers to equally restrictive programs. Space Coast Marine Institute had the highest rate of unsuccessful releases (36.4 percent) and the second highest rate of transfers to equally restrictive programs (36.4 percent). Eckerd Challenge Programs had the second highest rate of unsuccessful releases (19.0 percent) and the highest rate of transfers to equally restrictive programs (38.0 percent).

Table 16-5 and Figure 16-5:
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	N*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Releases	Transfer to Equally Restrictive Programs
HALFWAY HOUSES	721	73.5%	16.2%	10.3%
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	33	84.8%	6.1%	9.1%
START CENTERS	124	71.8%	9.7%	18.5%
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	46	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	11	27.2%	36.4%	36.4%
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	22	95.5%	0.0%	4.5%
ECKERD CHALLENGE	100	43.0%	19.0%	38.0%
STATEWIDE	1,057	71.9%	14.6%	13.5%



Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary for January - June 1991

* N is equal to the number of releases during January - June 1991 minus releases coded as "other", according to the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary.

Unsuccessful releases include transfers to more restrictive placements, recommitments and transfers to the adult system. Transfers to equally restrictive placements were counted neither as successful nor unsuccessful releases.

Outcome 2 Part 1

YOUTH RELEASED FROM MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS) he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for a group released from the program between January and June of 1991, to allow for a full year follow-up. These data do not include follow-up into the adult system. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers to other programs but excludes releases to the adult system and those reaching age 19.

- Recidivism rates by program type were: Dade Intensive Control, 24.0 percent; Crossroads Wilderness Institute, 39.0 percent; Eckerd Challenge Programs, 40.4 percent; San Antonio Boys Village, 40.5 percent; Halfway Houses, 42.0 percent; Space Coast Marine Institute, 65.7 percent; and START Centers, 74.8 percent.

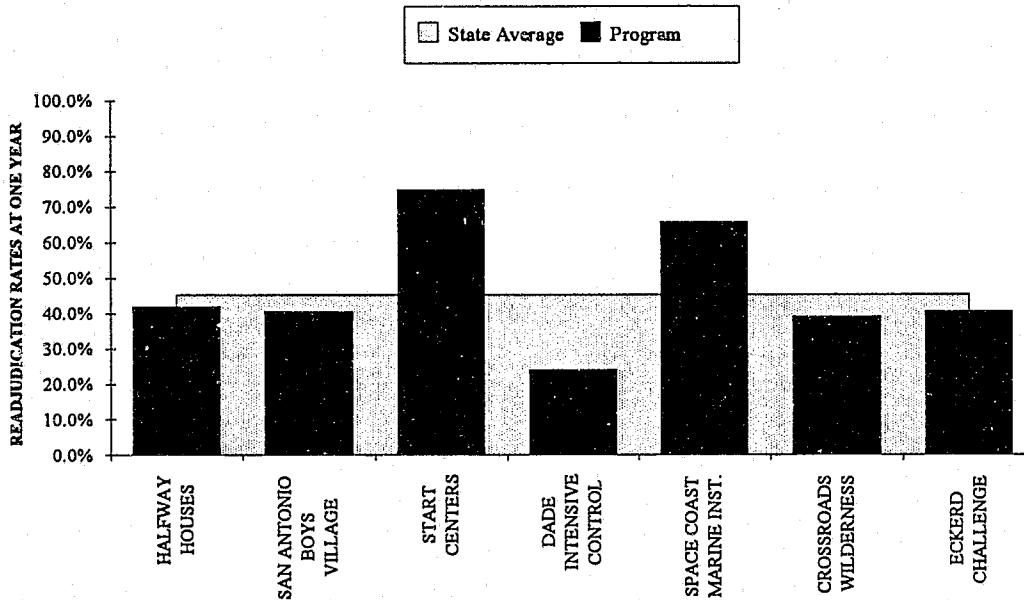
Table 16-6 and Figure 16-6 provide a comparison of re-referral, readjudication, and recommitment rates for the population studied. Recidivism rates for individual facilities within each program type are provided in Appendix 16-1. The tables in appendix 16-1 also provide comparisons of recidivism rates at six and 12 months after release for each of the three recidivism measures. Although recidivism rates are higher at 12 months for most programs, the majority of recidivating offenses are committed during the first six months after release.

Table 16-6:
**MODERATE RISK PROGRAMS
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

PROGRAM	TOTAL RELEASES JAN-JUNE 1991	RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
HALFWAY HOUSES	823	69.9	42.0	31.5
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	37	64.9	40.5	32.4
START CENTERS	135	92.6	74.8	65.2
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	50	72.0	24.0	20.0
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	35	82.9	65.7	48.6
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	41	75.6	39.0	29.3
ECKERD CHALLENGE	104	79.8	40.4	28.8
STATEWIDE	1225	73.7	45.3	34.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Figure 16-6:
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
READJUDICATION RATES FOR JUVENILES RELEASED
BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991



Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

There is a shortcoming that discourages comparison of rates between program types. Youth served in the more restrictive programs for older youth, e.g., halfway houses, are more likely to be arrested and convicted in the adult system than the youth served in programs, e.g., START Centers, for younger delinquents. Because the rates reported herein only reflect recidivism into the juvenile system, the rates for some programs may be deflated because of new law violations handled by the adult court.

Outcome 2 Part 2

YOUTH RELEASED FROM MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS OR WILL HAVE LESS SERIOUS LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: A rank ordering of offenses as used in the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS) is used as the basis for comparing seriousness of pre-placement offenses with new law violations in the one year after program release. Offenses are coded from one to 39 with one representing the most serious law violation (Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter) and 39 the least serious law violation (Other Misdemeanor). Appendix 1 contains the complete list of offenses with their associated rank. The most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year prior to placement and the most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year after release are recorded for each youth. If the youth is not re-adjudicated within the year after release no new law violation is recorded. For youth with re-

adjudications, the value of the most serious offense in the one year prior to placement is subtracted from the value for the most serious offense in the one year after release. If the result obtained is a negative value then the offense after release was more serious, if the result is zero then the offenses were of equal seriousness, and if the result is positive then the offense after release was less serious.

- Almost 79 percent of youth released from Moderate Risk Residential Programs had no subsequent law violation or a less serious law violation within one year of release. Results by program are: Dade Intensive Control, 88.0 percent; San Antonio Boys Village, 83.3 percent; Halfway Houses, 81.8 percent; Crossroads Wilderness Institute, 78.1 percent; Eckerd Challenge Programs, 77.9 percent; Space Coast Marine Institute, 62.9 percent; and START Centers, 62.2 percent.

Only 21 percent of youth served in Moderate Risk Residential Programs were readjudicated for an offense that was either equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment. Seventy-nine percent either had no new adjudication or were adjudicated on a less serious violation. See Table 16-7. Dade Intensive Control had the lowest number of youth adjudicated for either an equally serious offense or a more serious offense at 12.0 percent. Appendix 16-2 contains seriousness tables by facility for each of the program types.

Table 16-7:
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
HALFWAY HOUSES	823	477	58.0	196	23.8	60	7.3	90	10.9
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	37	22	59.5	9	24.3	3	8.1	3	8.1
START CENTERS	135	34	25.2	50	37.0	22	16.3	29	21.5
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	50	38	76.0	6	12.0	0	0.0	6	12.0
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	35	12	34.3	10	28.6	4	11.4	9	25.7
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	41	25	61.0	7	17.1	2	4.9	7	17.1
ECKERD CHALLENGE	104	62	59.6	19	18.3	11	10.6	12	11.5
STATEWIDE	1225	670	54.7	297	24.2	102	8.3	156	12.7

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

The same caution mentioned earlier applies in this case as well. Seriousness data are based on adjudications in the juvenile system only. Programs that serve older youth who are more likely to be filed in adult court will show lower rates than programs that serve younger delinquents who are more likely to be rereferred and readjudicated in the juvenile system.

Outcome 3

YOUTH RELEASED FROM MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WILL SHOW A DECREASE IN THE RATE OF OFFENDING DURING THE ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FROM THE RATE OF OFFENDING IN THE ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

Definition: Murray and Cox (1979) introduced the concept of the suppression effect to measure change in the rate of offending. The suppression effect is simply a measure of percent change. The average number of referrals received in the one year prior to program admission and the average number of referrals received in the one year after release are computed for each youth. Multiple offenses committed on a single day are counted as one referral. Data are limited to referrals received in the juvenile justice system. The suppression effect for referrals is the mean number of referrals post-intervention (A_{po}) minus the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) divided by the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) or:

$$S = \frac{(A_{po} - A_{pr})}{A_{pr}}$$

The suppression effect for adjudications is calculated in the same manner substituting the average number of adjudications for the average number of referrals in the formula above.

- For Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs there was a reduction of 39.7 percent in the number of referrals received in the year after release from the number of referrals received in the year prior to commitment. There was a 66.6 percent reduction in the number of adjudications in the year after release from the number of adjudications in the year prior to commitment.

In the year after release, referrals were down 39.7 percent from the rate of offending in the year prior to commitment. That is, youth in Moderate Risk Residential Programs were responsible for 2,303 fewer referrals in the year after release than in the one year prior to placement. There was an even more substantial reduction in adjudications. Overall, there were 2,487 fewer adjudications for youth in Moderate Risk Residential Programs in the year after release than in the year prior to program placement. See Table 16-8.

Table 16-8:
MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
HALFWAY HOUSES	4.55	2.46	-45.9%
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	5.00	1.97	-60.6%
START CENTERS	5.82	5.61	-3.6%
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	4.44	2.64	-40.5%
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	4.63	2.86	-38.2%
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	4.32	2.76	-36.1%
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS	5.15	2.87	-44.3%
STATEWIDE	4.74	2.86	-39.7%

MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
HALFWAY HOUSES	2.97	0.86	-71.0%
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	3.54	0.81	-77.1%
START CENTERS	4.01	2.33	-41.9%
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	1.82	0.34	-81.3%
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	3.17	1.17	-63.1%
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	2.49	0.93	-62.7%
ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS	3.09	0.93	-69.9%
STATEWIDE	3.05	1.02	-66.6%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

San Antonio Boys Village evidenced the greatest reduction in referrals (down approximately 61 percent). Dade Intensive Control showed the greatest reduction in adjudications (down approximately 81 percent).

START Centers were the only program that failed to show at least a moderate reduction in referrals. For this program the reduction in referrals was only 3.6 percent, indicating that youth from START Centers are referred for new offenses in the year after release at almost the same rate for which they were referred in the one year prior to their commitment in a START Center.

Changes in the rate of offending (i.e., suppression effects) are shown by facility in Appendix 16-3.

Outcome 4

YOUTH WILL DEMONSTRATE IMPROVED ACADEMIC AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL FUNCTIONING DURING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITMENT PROGRAMS.

- Data are not available to measure client functioning.

Data are not being reported by moderate risk residential community-based commitment programs. The assessment of client functioning would entail pre- and post- testing of a representative sample or all program participants using a standardized instrument. Currently, although programs may collect data on client functioning, they are not required to report it.

Data were obtained from one program, the Eckerd Challenge Program, that should be reported here. The program did conduct pre- and post- testing on two standardized tests, one measuring academic performance (PIAT-R), and the other self-concept and psychological/social functioning (MAPI). The data pertaining to the PIAT pre-test and post-test grade equivalent scores for the 1991-92 graduates indicate improvement from the pre-test to post-test scores in all sub-tests for youth exiting from both facilities (EYCP North and EYCP South). These youth showed an overall average improvement of eight months, with an average length of stay of 3.5 months. The pre-test and post-test scores of the MAPI show improvement on all four subscales (Self-Concept, Personal Esteem, Impulse Control, and Social Conformity).

Program Cost

The total general revenue expenditures for Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Commitment Programs amounted to \$14,274,321. The average cost per client day was \$66 and the average cost per case totaled \$6,582. The information in Table 16-9 summarizes cost by program type.

Table 16-9:
**MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
TOTAL COST, COST PER CLIENT DAY, AND
COST PER CASE FOR FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	TOTAL COST	NUMBER OF RESIDENT DAYS	AVERAGE COST PER CLIENT DAY	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	AVERAGE COST PER CASE
HALFWAY HOUSES	\$9,265,467	141,275	\$66	101	\$6,624
SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE	385,351	8,917	43	129	5,575
START CENTERS	1,610,431	22,067	73	90	6,568
DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL	467,669	4,868	96	88	8,454
SPACE COAST MARINE INST.	434,125	7,515	58	70	4,044
CROSSROADS WILDERNESS	841,847	11,793	71	130	9,280
ECKERD CHALLENGE	1,269,431	20,434	62	106	6,585
STATEWIDE	\$14,274,321	216,869	\$66	100	\$6,582

Source: Total costs are reported from SAMAS. The cost per client day was obtained by dividing the number of certified client days (CIS/FACTS FY 1991-92 Active Cases) into the total cost. The cost per case was obtained by multiplying the average length of stay (CIS/FACTS clients released during FY 1991-92) by the cost per client day.

- * Space Coast Marine Inst. has residential and nonresidential components. The contracted dollars per day are the same for both components. In order to estimate the total expenditures incurred for residential care, the percentage of total client service days for residential care was computed. This percentage was then multiplied by the total expenditures for residential and nonresidential combined to provide the estimated expenditures for the residential component.

Cost per day figures ranged from \$43 (San Antonio Boys Village) to \$96 (Dade Intensive Control). The average cost per case ranged from a low of \$4,044 (Space Coast Marine Institute) to a high of \$9,280 (Crossroads Wilderness).

Information from CIS/FACTS was used in calculating the cost per resident day. The total cost was divided by the estimated total number of child days to calculate the average cost per child day. Total costs reported each year include the costs of renovations to facilities and other OCO expenditures. Therefore, when they are used to calculate cost per resident day, although they reflect actual expenditures, they will vary from year to year. Even in the absence of any OCO expenses, if occupancy of the contracted slots or beds is not 100%, these costs will differ from the contracted amounts that are paid per slot/resident bed. Contracted rates are also included in Table 16-9.

Program Effectiveness

Successful completion, rereferrals, readjudications, recommitments, seriousness of offending and changes in the frequency of offending (suppression effects) are key measures in assessing the effectiveness of the Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs.

The statewide successful completion rate was 71.9 percent. However, the programs show a great deal of variability in terms of successful completion. Only 27.2 percent of the youth who were released from Space Coast Marine Institute were successful terminations. Challenge Programs also showed a low rate of successful completions with only 43 percent terminating successfully. All other Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs had successful completion rates above 70 percent. The reasons for the low successful completion rates for Space Coast Marine and Challenge Programs needs further exploration. The provider for Space Coast (Associated Institutes, Inc.) reports concerns regarding the truncated length of stay (only 2.2 months) resulting from a shortage of residential beds.

Readjudication rates also varied by program type with 34.9 percent statewide readjudicated in the juvenile system within one year of release. Only 20 percent of youth from Dade Intensive Control were readjudicated in the juvenile system within one year of release. However, youth released from DIC were older at the time of program release than youth released from other programs. DIC youth were also the oldest of the youth served in Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs at the time of their first delinquency referral. Research indicates that younger youth and youth who enter the juvenile delinquency system at an earlier age are more likely to recidivate than older youth and youth who are older when they enter the juvenile justice system for the first time. Youth from DIC are also more likely than the others to be referred to the adult system for future offenses and the data presented are limited to the juvenile system.

Youth from START Centers had the highest readjudication rate with just under 75 percent readjudicated on a new offense within one year of release. These youth are significantly younger than youth served in any of the other Moderate Risk Residential Programs. They were only 13.8 years old at the time of discharge. They were also the youngest at the time of their first referral to the juvenile system at only 11.1 years of age. Youth from Space Coast Marine Institute also had a high readjudication rate with just over 65 percent readjudicated on a new offense within one year of release. These youth were about one year younger at the time of discharge than youth served in the other programs. It is likely that the differences in recidivism rates are more reflective of the clients

served than on the type of services the clients received. These differences however should be explored through further study.

Twenty-one percent of the youth released from Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs were readjudicated within one year of release for an offense that was equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment. START Center (37.8 percent) and Space Coast Marine Institute (37.1 percent) had the highest percentage of youth readjudicated on an equally or more serious charge. The next highest rate was 22.1 percent for Challenge Programs.

Measures of chronicity (suppression effects) show the greatest decrease in the rate of rereferrals for San Antonio Boys Village with a decrease of just over 60 percent. START Centers showed the smallest decrease with referrals down only 3.6 percent. Readjudication rates were down approximately 67 percent statewide with Dade Intensive Control showing the greatest reduction (down 81.3 percent). Youth from DIC, however, are more likely than youth in the other programs to be referred to the adult department of corrections for future law violations. It is recommended that the calculation of recidivism rates be revised to include arrests and convictions in the adult system. This may take more than one year to complete.

The average cost per day for Moderate Risk Residential Community-Based Programs was \$66. San Antonio Boys Village was the least expensive at \$43 and Dade Intensive Control had the highest average cost per day at \$96.

TABLE 16-R

**MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM EXPANSION</p> <p>NOTE: Low Risk and Moderate Risk Residential Programs were combined in one chapter during FY 1990-91.</p> <p>Additional resources will be required if we are to ensure the availability of appropriate programming to divert youth from penetrating the system as well as ensure that serious offenders are served by programs that meet the need for security and protection to the community.</p> <p>85 Youth were awaiting level 4 placements and 424 were awaiting level 6 placements on Dec. 26, 1991.</p> <p>According to a study by the Commission on Juvenile Justice, 30 percent of these youth commit new offenses during this waiting period. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Recidivism studies, which include follow-up into the adult system, should be conducted. [CYF Research and Development]</p>	<p>The Florida Legislature, through the Juvenile Justice Act of 1990, authorized creation of approximately 1,300 residential beds and non-residential slots to help alleviate the placement shortage. The implementation of the beds and slots has been delayed due to budget shortfalls and siting problems.</p> <p>Delinquency Services allocated funds to conduct a special study of recidivism to include adult data. Negotiations between the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and HRS are continuing at this time.</p>	<p>PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for the low successful completion rates for Space Coast Marine Institute and Challenge Programs need further exploration and should include an analysis of the relationship between length of stay and successful completions. [Delinquency Services] • The high readjudication rates for START Centers and Space Coast Marine Institute should be explored through further study. An initial examination indicates that these differences may be more reflective of the clients served than on the type of services the clients received. [Delinquency Services] • Recidivism studies, which include follow-up into the adult system, should be conducted. [Delinquency Services Outcome Evaluation]

APPENDIX 16-1

APPENDIX TABLE 16-1 A

**HALFWAY HOUSES
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991**

HALFWAY HOUSE	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				NUMBER OF RELEASES	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				NUMBER OF RELEASES	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
		6 MONTH		1 YEAR			6 MONTH		1 YEAR			6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
PENSACOLA BOYS BASE	43	29	67.4	32	74.4	43	13	30.2	18	41.9	43	8	18.6	12	27.9
CRISWELL	47	29	61.7	32	68.1	47	19	40.4	20	42.6	47	11	23.4	12	25.5
ALACHUA	51	34	66.7	37	72.5	51	21	41.2	26	51.0	51	20	39.2	22	43.1
DUVAL	76	41	53.9	51	67.1	76	17	22.4	27	35.5	76	13	17.1	20	26.3
NASSAU	54	31	57.4	36	66.7	54	20	37.0	21	38.9	54	12	22.2	16	29.6
VOLUSIA	63	42	66.7	46	73.0	63	25	39.7	27	42.9	63	18	28.6	19	30.2
BRITT	53	36	67.9	38	71.7	53	22	41.5	26	49.1	53	19	35.8	20	37.7
HILLSBOROUGH D6	16	7	43.7	7	43.7	16	4	25.0	5	31.2	16	4	25.0	4	25.0
POLK WEST	52	34	65.4	36	69.2	52	14	26.9	19	36.5	52	9	17.3	14	26.9
BREVARD	54	33	61.1	39	72.2	54	22	40.7	24	44.4	54	17	31.5	19	35.2
ORANGE I	37	26	70.3	27	73.0	37	12	32.4	17	45.9	37	10	27.0	11	29.7
ORANGE II	15	7	46.7	7	46.7	15	3	20.0	3	20.0	15	2	13.3	2	13.3
PRICE	54	25	46.3	29	53.7	54	13	24.1	19	35.2	54	10	18.5	16	29.6
MIAMI	40	32	80.0	36	90.0	40	22	55.0	27	67.5	40	19	47.5	24	60.0
DADE	35	24	68.6	25	71.4	35	10	28.6	11	31.4	35	7	20.0	8	22.9
B.O.C.	48	28	58.3	30	62.5	48	14	29.2	15	31.2	48	9	18.7	9	18.7
HILLS. ALL	35	29	82.9	31	88.6	35	13	37.1	17	48.6	35	8	22.9	12	34.3
FSYA	50	33	66.0	36	72.0	50	20	40.0	24	48.0	50	16	32.0	19	38.0
STATEWIDE	823	520	63.2	575	69.9	823	284	34.5	346	42.0	823	212	25.8	259	31.5

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-1 B

**SAN ANTONIO BOYS VILLAGE
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991**

		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
		CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
FACILITY	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
San Antonio Boys Village	37	21	56.8	24	64.9	37	13	35.1	15	40.5	37	8	21.6	12	32.4

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-1 C

**START CENTERS
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991**

START CENTER	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
LEON	42	40	95.2	40	95.2	42	31	73.8	35	83.3	42	30	71.4	33	78.6
DUVAL	45	39	86.7	42	93.3	45	30	66.7	35	77.8	45	23	51.1	29	64.4
DESOTO	48	40	83.3	43	89.6	48	25	52.1	31	64.6	48	21	43.8	26	54.2
STATEWIDE	135	119	88.1	125	92.6	135	86	63.7	101	74.8	135	74	54.8	88	65.2

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-1 D

**DADE INTENSIVE CONTROL PROGRAM
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991**

FACILITY	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
Dade Intensive Control Program	50	31	62.0	36	72.0	50	7	14.0	12	24.0	50	6	12.0	10	20.0

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-1 E

**SPACE COAST MARINE INSTITUTE
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991**

		RE-REFERRALS						READJUDICATIONS						RECOMMITMENTS			
		CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991			
INSTITUTE	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR			
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		
Space Coast Marine Institute	35	25	71.4	29	82.9	35	17	48.6	23	65.7	35	13	37.1	17	48.6		

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-1 F

**CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

FACILITY	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH Recidivism		1 YEAR Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
CWI 1-10	26	18	69.2	20	76.9	26	9	34.6	10	38.5	26	7	26.9	8	30.8
CWI 11	15	11	73.3	11	73.3	15	5	33.3	6	40.0	15	4	26.7	4	26.7
STATEWIDE	41	29	70.7	31	75.6	41	14	34.1	16	39.0	41	11	26.8	12	29.3

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-1 G

**ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

		RE-REFERRALS				READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
		CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
CHALLENGE PROGRAM	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
CHALLENGE NORTH	52	39	75.0	41	78.8	52	21	40.4	25	48.1	52	14	26.9	17	32.7
CHALLENGE SOUTH	52	35	67.3	42	80.8	52	13	25.0	17	32.7	52	13	25.0	13	25.0
STATEWIDE	104	74	71.2	83	79.8	104	34	32.7	42	40.4	104	27	26.0	30	28.8

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX 16-2

APPENDIX TABLE 16-2 A

HALFWAY HOUSES
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
Youth Released January - June 1991

HALFWAY HOUSE	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
BETTER OUTLOOK CENTER	48	33	68.8	12	25.0	2	4.2	1	2.1
VOLUSIA	63	36	57.1	15	23.8	6	9.5	6	9.5
ALACHUA	51	25	49.0	16	31.4	3	5.9	7	13.7
HILLS -D6	16	11	68.8	1	6.3	1	6.3	3	18.8
BRITT	53	27	50.9	15	28.3	5	9.4	6	11.3
CRISWELL	47	27	57.4	13	27.7	5	10.6	2	4.3
POLK WEST	52	33	63.5	9	17.3	3	5.8	7	13.5
PRICE	54	35	64.8	16	29.6	1	1.9	2	3.7
HILLS - ALL	35	18	51.4	8	22.9	2	5.7	7	20.0
DADE	35	24	68.6	9	25.7	0	0.0	2	5.7
PENSACOLA BOYS BASE	43	25	58.1	6	14.0	5	11.6	7	16.3
FL SCHOOL FOR YOUTH ACHIEVEMENT	50	25	52.0	9	18.0	5	10.0	10	20.0
DUVAL	76	49	64.5	15	19.7	7	9.2	5	6.6
NASSAU	54	33	61.1	12	22.2	2	3.7	7	13.0
MIAMI	40	13	32.5	13	32.5	6	15.0	8	20.0
ORANGE	37	20	54.1	10	27.0	4	10.8	3	8.1
ORANGE II	15	12	80.0	2	13.3	1	6.7	0	0.0
BREVARD	54	30	55.6	15	27.8	2	3.7	7	13.0
STATEWIDE	823	477	58.0	196	23.8	60	7.3	90	10.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January-June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-2 B

START CENTERS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE

Youth Released January - June 1991

START CENTER	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
LEON	42	7	16.7	17	40.5	8	19.0	10	23.8
DUVAL	45	10	22.2	20	44.4	6	13.3	9	20.0
DESOTO	48	17	35.4	13	27.1	8	16.7	10	20.8
STATEWIDE	135	34	25.2	50	37.0	22	16.3	29	21.5

Source: CIS/FACTS (Youth released January-June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-2 C

**CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE**

Youth Released January - June 1991

INSTITUTE	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
D1-D10	15	9	60.0	3	20.0	1	6.7	2	13.3
D11	26	16	61.5	4	15.4	1	3.8	5	19.2
STATEWIDE	41	25	61.0	7	17.1	2	4.9	7	17.1

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-2 D

ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
 Youth Released January - June 1991

ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAM	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
NORTH	52	27	51.9	11	21.2	7	13.5	7	13.5
SOUTH	52	35	67.3	8	15.4	4	7.7	5	9.6
STATEWIDE	104	62	59.6	19	18.3	11	10.6	12	11.5

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January-June 1991)

APPENDIX 16-3

APPENDIX TABLE 16-3 A

HALFWAY HOUSES **SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS** **YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991**

HALFWAY HOUSE	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
BETTER OUTLOOK CENTER	4.25	2.19	-48.5%
VOLUSIA	4.92	2.30	-53.3%
ALACHUA	3.43	2.49	-27.4%
HILLSBOROUGH - D6	5.31	1.56	-70.6%
BRITT	5.00	3.08	-38.4%
CRISWELL	4.09	2.02	-50.6%
POLK WEST	4.67	2.62	-43.9%
PRICE	4.44	2.28	-48.6%
HILLSBOROUGH - ALL	5.31	3.31	-37.7%
DADE	4.60	1.46	-68.3%
PENSACOLA BOYS BASE	3.77	2.00	-46.9%
FL SCHOOL FOR YOUTH ACHIEVEMENT	4.20	2.16	-48.6%
DUVAL	4.54	2.24	-50.7%
NASSAU	4.70	2.22	-52.8%
MIAMI	7.03	5.85	-16.8%
ORANGE II	3.67	0.80	-78.2%
ORANGE	5.14	2.62	-49.0%
BREVARD	3.54	2.06	-41.8%
STATEWIDE	4.55	2.46	-45.9%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-3 B

HALFWAY HOUSES **SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR ADJUDICATIONS**

YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

HALFWAY HOUSE	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
BETTER OUTLOOK CENTER	2.50	0.65	-74.0%
VOLUSIA	2.94	0.84	-71.4%
ALACHUA	2.24	0.88	-60.7%
HILLSBOROUGH - D6	3.88	0.56	-85.6%
BRITT	3.70	1.32	-64.3%
CRISWELL	2.55	0.72	-71.8%
POLK WEST	3.35	0.79	-76.4%
PRICE	2.85	0.59	-79.3%
HILLSBOROUGH - ALL	3.37	1.20	-64.4%
DADE	2.83	0.54	-80.9%
PENSACOLA BOYS BASE	2.63	0.84	-68.1%
FL SCHOOL FOR YOUTH ACHIEVEMENT	3.06	0.92	-69.9%
DUVAL	2.86	0.59	-79.4%
NASSAU	3.11	0.81	-74.0%
MIAMI	4.58	2.40	-47.6%
ORANGE II	2.07	0.27	-87.0%
ORANGE	2.87	0.76	-73.5%
BREVARD	2.39	0.69	-71.1%
STATEWIDE	2.97	0.86	-71.0%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-3 C

START CENTERS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

START CENTER	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
LEON	6.21	6.29	1.3%
DUVAL	6.33	5.80	-8.4%
DESOTO	5.00	4.85	-3.0%
STATEWIDE	5.82	5.61	-3.6%

MODERATE RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
LEON	4.38	2.48	-43.4%
DUVAL	3.89	2.58	-33.7%
DESOTO	3.79	1.98	-47.8%
STATEWIDE	4.01	2.33	-41.9%

Source: CIS/FACTS (Youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-3 D

CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

INSTITUTE	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
CWI 1-10	4.15	2.81	-32.3%
CWI 11	4.60	2.67	-42.0%
STATEWIDE	4.32	2.76	-36.1%

INSTITUTE	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
CWI 1-10	2.77	0.88	-68.2%
CWI 11	2.00	1.00	-50.0%
STATEWIDE	2.49	0.93	-62.7%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January-June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 16-3 E

ECKERD CHALLENGE PROGRAMS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
NORTH	4.90	2.87	-41.4%
SOUTH	5.40	2.87	-46.9%
STATEWIDE	5.15	2.87	-44.3%

PROGRAM	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
NORTH	2.92	1.04	-64.4%
SOUTH	3.25	0.81	-75.1%
STATEWIDE	3.09	0.93	-69.9%

Source: CIS/FACTS (Youth released January-June 1991)

Delinquency Services

17. HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

Program Description

Level eight, high risk residential programs provide the most secure residential setting in the juvenile delinquency system for committed youth. Youth classified for this level of placement require close supervision in a structured residential setting that provides 24 hour per day secure custody, care and supervision. Placement in programs in this level is prompted by a concern for public safety that outweighs placement in programs at lower restrictiveness levels or in the youth's home.

Youth assessed in need of placement in this level have been adjudicated and committed for major property offenses, assaultive felony offenses in the first, second and third degree categories and may have multiple prior commitments and residential placements. Youth have demonstrated an inability to adjust to programs in lower restrictiveness levels and require placement in residential settings that are staff or physically secure. Length of stay in residential placement is long term (6-12 months) and intensive community supervision is provided following successful completion of residential placement.

Through a variety of programs which assist personal development and self-awareness, these programs attempt to reduce further delinquent acts and increase self-sufficiency. Placement resources in this level include training schools, the Florida Environmental Institute (FEI), Hillsborough Alternative Residential Program (HARP), Broward Control Treatment Center (BCTC) and serious habitual offender programs. [Sex Offender Treatment Programs which are also level eight restrictiveness are evaluated in chapter 19 of this report].

Training Schools are institutions providing custodial care to male youth who require the highest level of security within the delinquency continuum. Two training schools, Arthur G. Dozier Training School and Eckerd Youth Development Center, provide custodial care to youth who have committed serious offenses. Both institutions have 24-hour staffing to ensure continuous supervision and care as well as counseling and treatment. The admission criteria for Dozier and Eckerd Youth Development Center are as follows:

- Male youth with any first or second degree felony adjudication;
- Male youth with any third degree adjudication and two or more previous felony commitments;
- Male youth adjudicated for a violent misdemeanor while in residential commitment status;
- Other male youth may be admitted under extraordinary circumstances when authorized by the PDJJP assistant secretary.

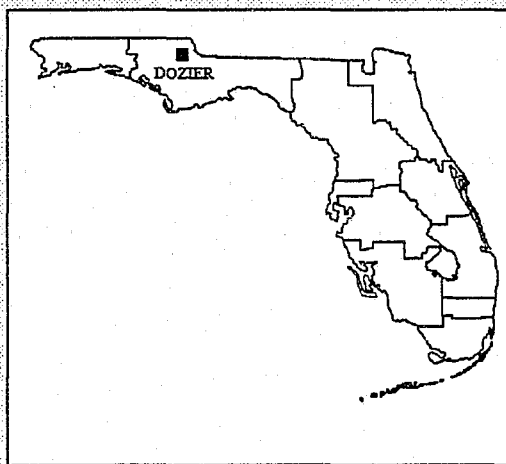
Both programs serve serious male juvenile offenders who meet training school admission criteria. Selected youth in these programs are placed in transitional cottages during the last part of their stay as preparation for return to the community.

As part of the agreement reached in the Bobby M. Consent Decree, both training schools have reduced their secure populations from over 500 each prior to the consent decree to a cap of 100 each. This cap was reached in December 1990 at Dozier and in March 1991 at EYDC. Each school has an additional 30 beds in transitional cottages 'outside the fence'. Also, as part of the Consent Decree, renovations to all cottages are completed at Dozier and are underway at EYDC, greatly improving the quality of life for residents.

HIGH RISK LEVEL (8)

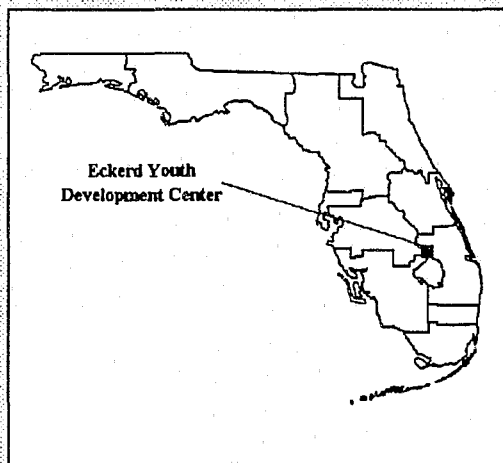
Arthur G. Dozier Training School. This training school operates under an interdisciplinary team approach. This team consists of professionals from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (Delinquency Services), the Department of Education (Washington County Schools) and Florida State University (Department of Psychology). This integrated approach was developed in order to ensure meaningful rehabilitation, education and treatment services for serious male juvenile offenders meeting training school admission criteria. Each youth is given a needs assessment and is evaluated by a multi-

disciplinary team of professionals at the time of his admission. Subsequent to assessments and evaluations, the team meets with each student to finalize the youth's performance contract. Each youth is then placed in one of seven treatment units. During the youth's commitment, his treatment program is the focus and specific responsibility of the treatment team assigned to his unit. This team consists of a case manager, homelife staff (cottage parents), and an educational manager. A full range of educational, vocational and recreational programs is provided at Dozier.



Eckerd Youth Development Center (EYDC). EYDC has programmatic services similar to Dozier's. The educational component is contracted to the Washington County Schools. The academic curriculum includes a GED program for older male youths. Vocational skills are explored and several programs have been developed that range from auto mechanics to building maintenance to culinary arts classes. Day release programs are available where selected youth can work in the community and are paid minimum wage. Contracted psychologists are utilized for assessment and consultation and for planning therapeutic

intervention with problem clients. A behavior management system has been designed at EYDC to reinforce cooperative living and interpersonal skills development. Close supervision by EYDC staff accentuates the secure custodial function of EYDC's program. An important component of the EYDC program is its reentry program to assist youth's readjustment upon return to the community.

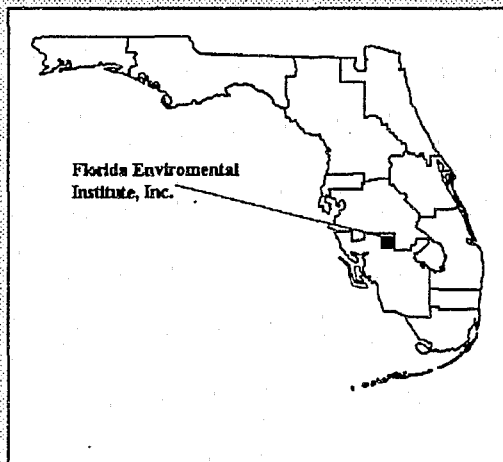


Florida Environmental Institute, Inc. (FEI).

FEI is a private, nonprofit organization under the auspices of the Associated Marine Institutes, Inc. FEI is funded by HRS to operate a highly structured three-phase program providing continuous case management for the most serious chronic youthful offenders. The youth served by FEI are ones who state's attorneys would otherwise recommend direct filing or waiving to the adult correctional system. The next step for all of these youth is the adult system. For this reason, the program is known to many as "last chance ranch." The Associated Marine Institute's

contract is in its ninth year of operation. The youth served by FEI are males between the ages of 15 and 17 years who have histories of serious legal and social problems. These are youth who generally exhibit inadequate and undersocialized personalities. They usually have extremely poor self-images and lack adequate communication skills, complicated by serious education deficits. The program emphasizes an action-oriented, hands-on approach which develops desirable work habits, emphasizes immediate and fair discipline and develops employability and social skills in participating youth.

Phases I and II are the residential components of the program with services provided at FEI, a remote rural camp located in the Fisheating Creek Wilderness Area near Venus, Florida. One of the primary goals of these two phases is to help youth acquire good work habits and a basic understanding of the work ethic through successful participation in labor-intensive environmental work projects. The average length of stay for these two residential components



(FEI continued)

is approximately one year.

Phase III is the nonresidential or aftercare component of the program. Upon graduation from Phase II, each youth must return to his home community and be supervised by an FEI field advisor. The youth must maintain continuing satisfactory adjustment at home, begin working on a job, or be involved in vocational training or school. An inability to deal with the privileges of Phase III could result in the return of the offender to the residential portion of the serious offender program. The anticipated length of stay for the nonresidential phase is six months.

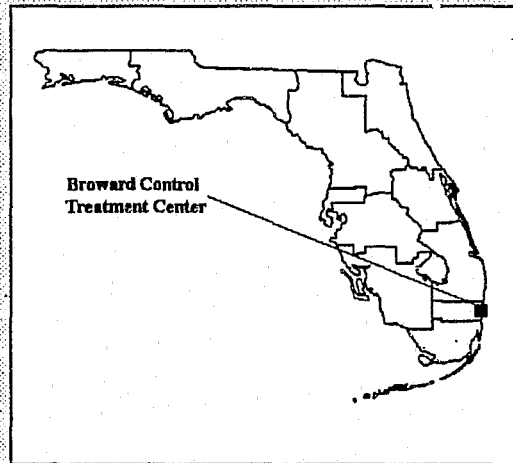
The admission criteria for FEI are as follows:

- Any male youth age 15 or older who have been committed for a capital, life, or first degree felony and have been referred through the State Attorney or adult court.

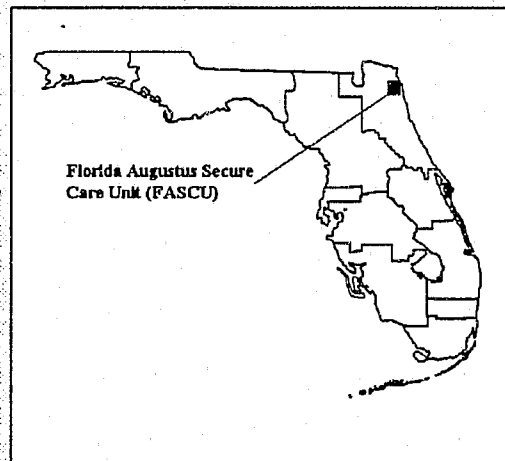
Broward Control Treatment Center (BCTC).

BCTC is a residential treatment program for female delinquents who have committed serious offenses or are chronic law violators. The primary goal of the program is to provide the specific types and quality of services and support necessary to enable the individual resident to successfully function in the community as a responsible citizen. BCTC serves 20 females 14 years of age or older for a budgeted length of stay of six to nine months.

- In order to be admitted to BCTC the youth must be a female, 14 years of age or older who meets one or more of the following criteria:
- Is currently committed for a first degree felony or second degree felony.
- Has two or more prior commitments, at least one of which resulted in placement in a residential commitment program.
- Has been adjudicated for two or more delinquent acts that involved force capable of causing or that did cause life-threatening bodily injury.
- Has a history of four or more escapes from residential programs.



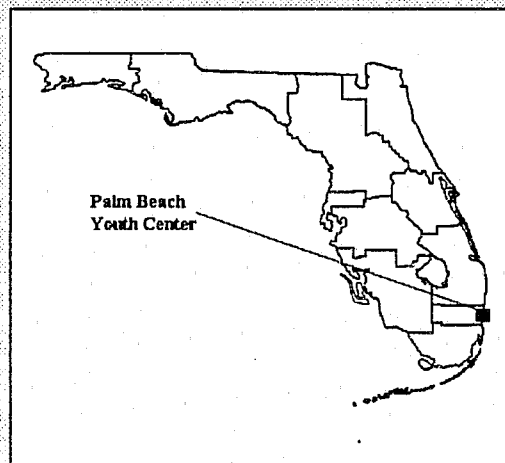
Florida Augustus Secure Care Unit (FASCU). Operated by the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives of Alexandria, Virginia, the Florida Augustus Secure Care Unit is a serious offender program for male delinquent youth, ages 14-17 years, who meet the statutory criteria of "serious habitual offender." The program operates in two phases; nine months residential and nine months reentry - nonresidential. The program model is based on a "therapeutic community" model which combines intensive one-to-one therapeutic sessions with peer group counseling and family therapy.



The residential component of the program is located in a rural section of Duval County. Primary goals of the residential phase include the development of individual social, problem solving, and decision making skills; as well as the strengthening of family functions through regular family therapy. All program efforts are aimed at preparing each youth for successful reentry into the intensive supervision of the nonresidential phase.

Admission to the program is limited to the serious habitual offender youth of Duval County. The program opened in April 1990.

Palm Beach Youth Center (PBYC). Palm Beach Youth Center is a program of New Life Youth Services, Inc., a non-profit organization based in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is located temporarily at the A. G. Holley State Hospital in Lantana, Florida, while a new facility is being constructed in West Palm Beach. The program serves male youth from Palm Beach County who meet the statutory criteria for serious habitual offenders. In the temporary facility there is a capacity of 15 youth in the residential phase, while an additional 15 can be served in the aftercare phase of treatment. The average length of stay is nine months in each of the two phases.



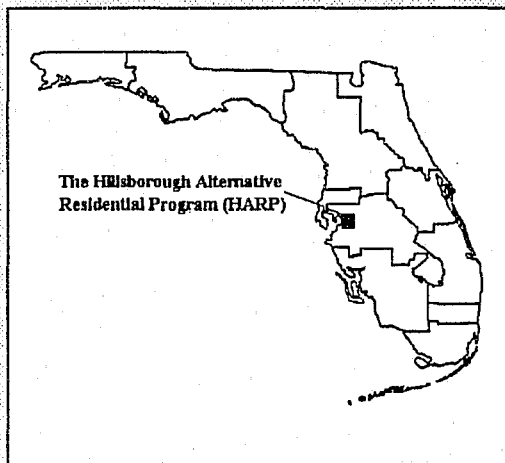
The PBYC treatment program uses a combination of treatment philosophies, but the central approach is based on the concept of positive peer culture. It is basically an intensive group therapy approach, with group therapy held daily. Every other part of the program follows up on the treatment plans and commitments made in group therapy. Residents are taught to be caring

(PBYC continued)

and confrontive with each other and to be responsible for their peer community. The approach is a cognitive-behavioral one, focusing on changing habitual thinking patterns which have allowed the youth to justify harming others and himself. Social thinking problem areas which are emphasized include: learning to "own" their behaviors instead of blaming others, victim awareness and empathy for others, and the importance of self-discipline and mutual cooperation. These are the first steps in learning the skills necessary to hold down a job in the community and to be able to function in other social groups. Areas such as anger management, decision-making, planning and other life skills are taught regularly.

In addition to learning new social skills, a part of the rehabilitation process is making amends for having harmed others in the past. This is done partly through community service and following through on commitments, but also through being able to apologize to others and then to actually change harmful behavior to caring, helpful, responsible behavior toward others. After the youth completes the treatment phases at the center, he begins the aftercare phase in the community. A community services worker provides personalized assistance to help each youth establish a support system and obtain job and/or school placement, and also provides crisis intervention should any problems arise.

The Hillsborough Alternative Residential Program (HARP) is a fifteen bed, staff secure residential treatment program for committed boys 13 to 19 years of age with mild to moderate mental retardation (i.e., 40-69 I.Q. range). The program is located in Hillsborough County and is contracted with the Agency for Community Treatment Services, Inc. (ACTS). Youth placed in the program are assessed as needing a specialized residential placement and have demonstrated an inability to adjust in programs in lower restrictiveness levels. The program provides six to nine months of intensive treatment.



HARP is a holistic oriented treatment program for youth, specifically designed for the "multi-problem" student population. The treatment program model consists of a graduated, three-level hierarchy through which students move as they demonstrate a consistent reduction in maladaptive behavior. As residents advance, they become eligible for expanded privileges and participation in community activities which help to prepare them for eventual return to their communities.

Program activities include: an on-site educational and vocational program, individual, group and family counseling, mental health overlay services, drug education and counseling, employment experiences, structured recreational and leisure activities, and medical services.

Release from all of the above programs is contingent upon the youth's completion of his/her performance contract. Agreement by the committing court may also be a factor in the youth's release.

Population Profile

Eight hundred and nineteen youth were served in High Risk Residential Programs during FY 1991-92. There were 445 youth discharged during the fiscal year with youth spending just over seven and half months in the programs. The average age of youth at the time of discharge was 16 years. Almost half (49.4 percent) were age 16 or over at the time of release. The High Risk Residential Programs serve male delinquent youth with the exception of BCTC which is an all female program.

Statewide, 64 percent of youth served in High Risk Residential Programs are nonwhite. BCTC, FEI and PBYC shows approximately equal numbers of blacks and whites. EYDC, FASCU, and HARP are over two thirds nonwhite. Dozier also served a higher percentage of nonwhites (58.7 percent) than whites (41.3 percent).

The average age of these youth at the time of their first delinquency referral was 12.4 years. These youth were younger at the time of their first referral than youth served in any of the other delinquency commitment programs.

Numbers served, average daily population, number discharged, average length of stay, average age at discharge, age categories, sex, race, and average age at first delinquency referral are shown by program in Table 17-1 and Figure 17-1.

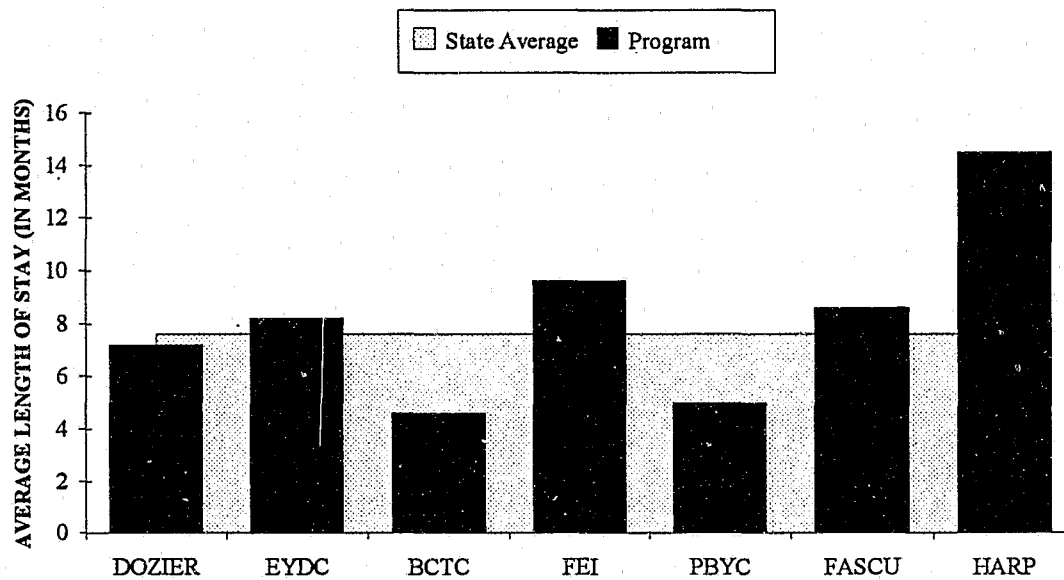
Table 17-1 and Figure 17-1:
**HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	YOUTH SERVED	AVG. DAILY POPULATION
DOZIER	319	120.9*
EYDC	317	122.9*
BCTC	58	18.9
FEI	42	19.8
PBYC	23	14.5
FASCU	36	18.2
HARP	24	13.3
STATEWIDE	819	328.5

* ADP inside the fence was 93.7 for Dozier and 100.2 for EYDC.

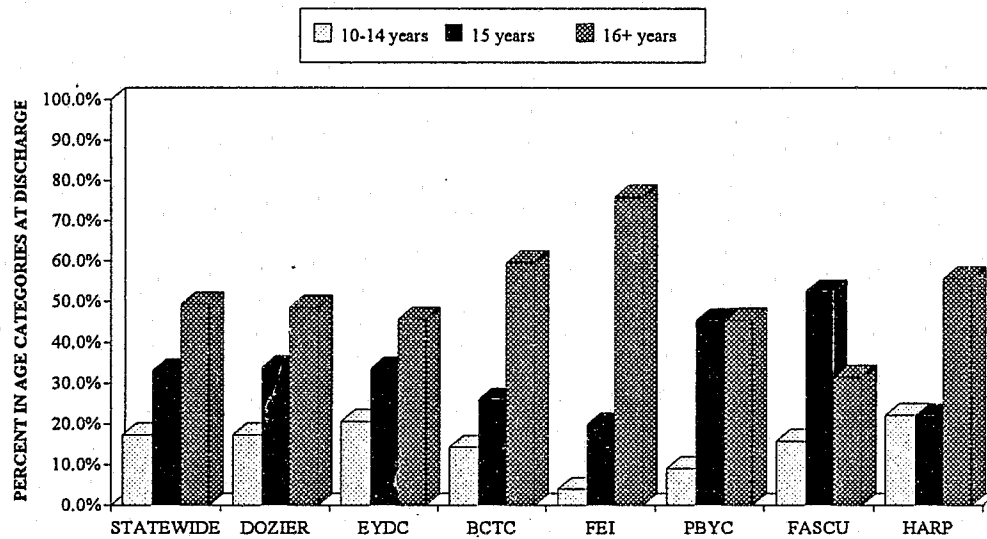
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PROGRAM	YOUTH DISCHARGED	AVG. LENGTH OF STAY
DOZIER	179	7.2 months
EYDC	160	8.2 months
BCTC	42	4.6 months
FEI	25	9.6 months
PBYC	11	5.0 months
FASCU	19	8.6 months
HARP	9	14.5 months
STATEWIDE	445	7.6 months



(Continued on next page)

PROGRAM	AVG. AGE AT DISCHARGE	10-14 Years	15 Years	16+ Years	NUMBER
DOZIER	16.0 years	17.4%	34.1%	48.6%	179
EYDC	15.9 years	20.6%	33.8%	45.6%	160
BCTC	16.2 years	14.3%	26.2%	59.5%	42
FEI	16.5 years	4.0%	20.0%	76.0%	25
PBYC	16.2 years	9.1%	45.5%	45.5%	11
FASCU	15.9 years	15.8%	52.6%	31.6%	19
HARP	16.5 years	22.2%	22.2%	55.6%	9
STATEWIDE	16.0 years	17.3%	33.3%	49.4%	445

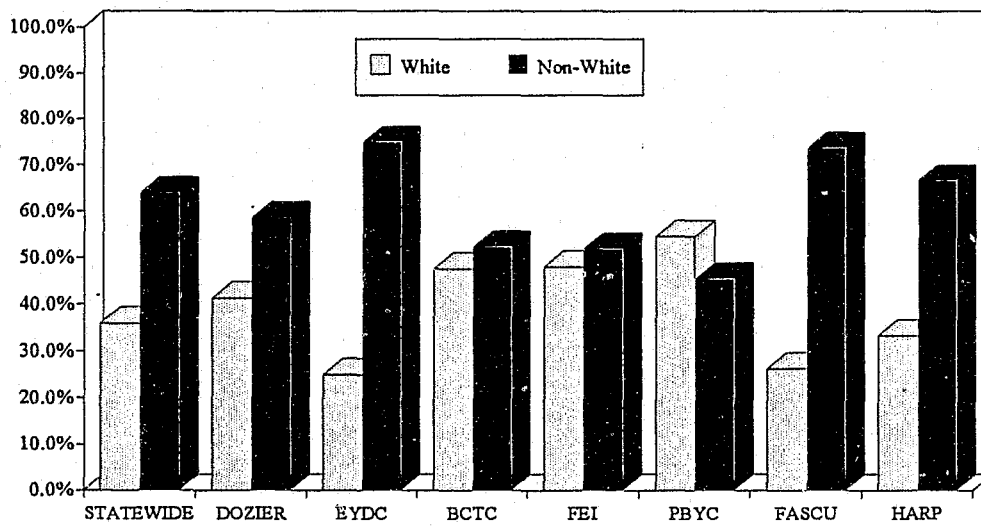


PROGRAM	SEX		NUMBER
	MALE	FEMALE**	
DOZIER	100.0%	0.0%	179
EYDC	100.0%	0.0%	160
BCTC	0.0%	100.0%	42
FEI	100.0%	0.0%	25
PBYC	100.0%	0.0%	11
FASCU	100.0%	0.0%	19
HARP	100.0%	0.0%	9
STATEWIDE	90.6%	9.4%	445

** CIS/FACTS data entry error shows a female released during FY 1991-92 from both EYDC and FASCU.

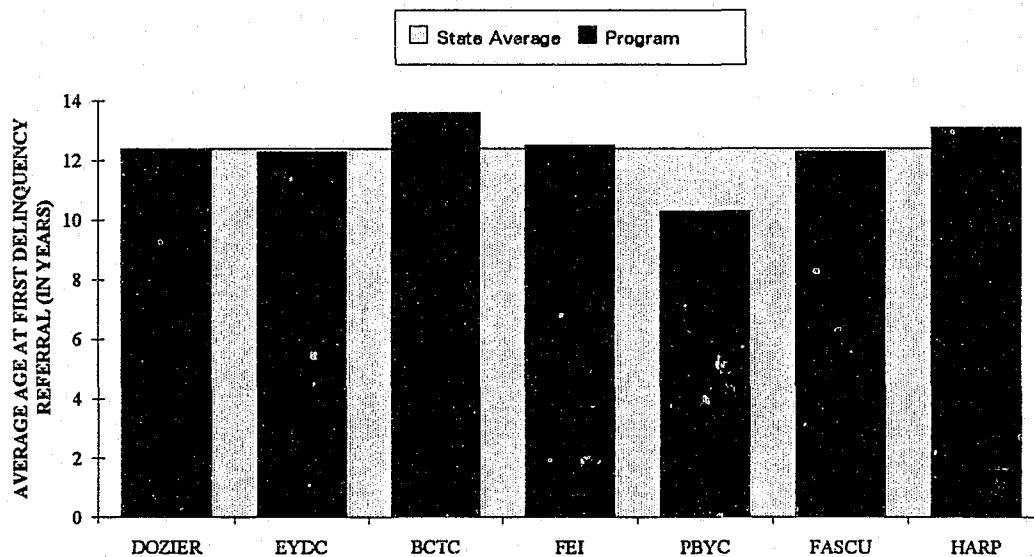
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PROGRAM	RACE		NUMBER
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	
DOZIER	41.3%	58.7%	179
EYDC	25.0%	75.0%	160
BCTC	47.6%	52.4%	42
FEI	48.0%	52.0%	25
PBYC	54.5%	45.5%	11
FASCU	26.3%	73.7%	19
HARP	33.3%	66.7%	9
STATEWIDE	36.0%	64.0%	445



PROGRAM	AVG. AGE AT FIRST DELINQUENCY REFERRAL
DOZIER	12.4 years
EYDC	12.3 years
BCTC	13.6 years
FEI	12.5 years
PBYC	10.3 years
FASCU	12.3 years
HARP	13.1 years
STATEWIDE	12.4 years

(Continued on next page)



Source: Youth served and Average Daily Population (CIS/FACTS, clients active FY 1991-92); youth discharged, average length of stay, age, average age at discharge, sex, race and average age at first delinquency referral (CIS/FACTS, clients released FY 1991-92).

Note: Youth from these programs are typically released to Post Placement Services. See the Post Placement Services chapter for more information on the nonresidential aftercare components.

Client History

Data on committing offenses are presented in Table 17-2. Statewide, approximately half (51.1 percent) of youth released from High Risk Residential Programs did not have a committing offense recorded in the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS). Committing offense is not a required data element for transfers and youth placed on a revocation of furlough. Because of the extent of missing data for committing offense, Table 17-2 is of limited use. It does show that youth served in Dozier had a higher incidence of property felonies than any other offense category. Revisions to the programming which creates the databases used for the purposes of outcome evaluation are planned for the coming year. These revisions will enable a match of the original committing offense to subsequent placements which result from transfers and revocations. This should eliminate the extensiveness of the missing data for committing offense and provide a clearer picture of the reasons for placement for youth served in these programs.

Table 17-2:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMMITTING OFFENSE BY PROGRAM FOR FY 1991-92

REASON FOR COMMITMENT	DOZIER		EYDC		BCTC		FEI	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELONY PERSON	37	17.1	3	1.5	3	7.1	2	8.0
FELONY PROPERTY	92	42.6	11	5.5	3	7.1	3	12.0
FELONY VICTIMLESS	35	16.2	8	4.0	5	11.9	1	4.0
FELONY SEX OFFENSE	13	6.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
MISDEMEANOR PERSON	6	2.8	3	1.5	5	11.9	0	0.0
MISDEMEANOR PROPERTY	4	1.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
MISDEMEANOR VICTIMLESS	1	0.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
OTHER DELINQUENCY	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MISSING	28	13.0	170	85.4	26	61.9	19	76.0

REASON FOR COMMITMENT	FASCU		PBYC		HARP		STATEWIDE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
FELONY PERSON	5	26.3	1	9.1	3	33.3	54	10.4
FELONY PROPERTY	2	10.5	0	0.0	1	11.1	112	21.5
FELONY VICTIMLESS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	9.4
FELONY SEX OFFENSE	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	3.1
MISDEMEANOR PERSON	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	2.7
MISDEMEANOR PROPERTY	2	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.3
MISDEMEANOR VICTIMLESS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6
OTHER DELINQUENCY	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
MISSING	8	42.1	10	90.9	5	55.6	266	51.1

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

Table 17-3 shows the average number of prior felony referrals and the average number of prior felony adjudications for each program type. Youth served in High Risk Residential Programs had been referred an average of 7.6 times for felonies and had received an average of 4.6 felony adjudications prior to their placement. Only one offense is counted on a single day.

Table 17-3:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATION
BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92

FACILITY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY ADJUDICATIONS
DOZIER	7.5	4.5
EYDC	8.7	5.3
BCTC	5.5	3.1
FEI	5.9	3.4
PBYC	10.9	7.6
FASCU	6.3	3.4
HARP	4.2	2.3
STATEWIDE	7.6	4.6

Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

Over 60 percent of the youth served in High Risk Residential Programs were recommitments. First commitments accounted for 22.9 percent and 16.6 percent were transfers. See Table 17-4. Reccommitments ranged from a low of 11.1 percent (HARP) to a high of 76.1 percent (BCTC). The lowest first commitment rate was for PBYC at 9.1 percent. FASCU had the highest percentage of first commitments (47.4 percent). HARP had the highest rate of transfers served (55.6 percent).

Table 17-4:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY TYPE OF ADMISSION
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED DURING FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	PERCENT FIRST COMMITMENT	PERCENT RECOMMITMENT	PERCENT TRANSFERS IN	NUMBER
DOZIER	22.9	60.3	16.8	179
EYDC	19.4	61.3	19.4	160
BCTC	14.3	76.1	9.5	42
FEI	44.0	52.0	4.0	25
FASCU	47.4	47.4	5.3	19
PBYC	9.1	72.8	18.2	11
HARP	33.3	11.1	55.6	9
STATEWIDE	22.9	60.4	16.6	445

Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

IT IS EXPECTED THAT MOST OF THE YOUTH SERVED IN HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

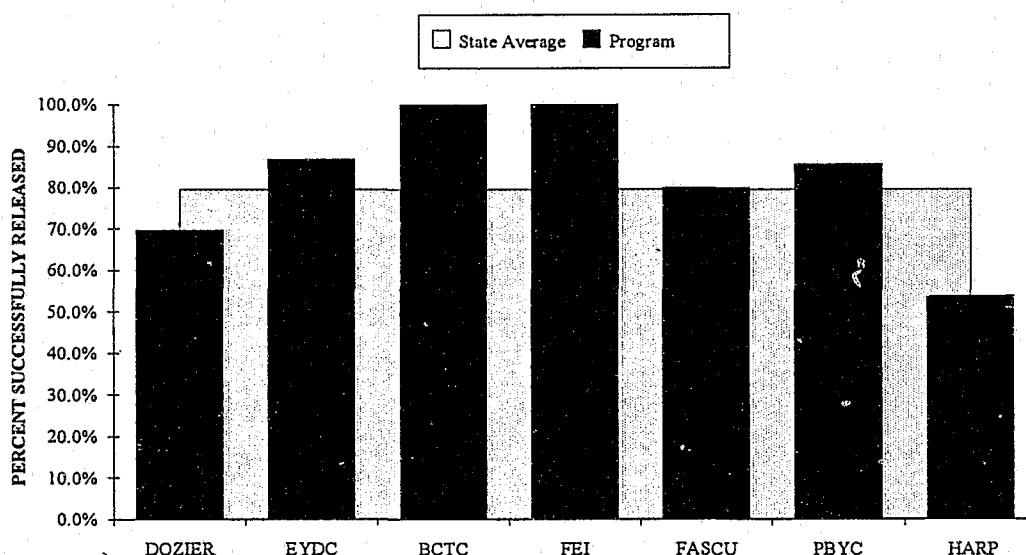
Definition: For Training Schools (Eckerd and Dozier), BCTC and HARP, successful program completion is defined as release to furlough, aftercare, honorable discharge or transfer to a less restrictive program. For FEI, FASCU and PBYC, successful completion is based on transfer from the residential component to the nonresidential component.

- Successful program completion rates by program were: Dozier, 69.8 percent; EYDC, 86.9 percent; BCTC, 85 percent; FEI, 100 percent; FASCU, 80.0 percent; PBYC, 85.7 percent; and HARP, 53.8 percent.

The successful completion rate for the High Risk Residential Programs was 79.6 percent. The remaining 20.4 percent were either recommitted on a new charge or were sent to the adult system. Successful completion rates ranged from a low of 53.8 percent (HARP) to a high of 100 percent for BCTC and FEI. See Table 17-5 and Figure 17-5.

Table 17-5 and Figure 17-5:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
TYPE OF RELEASE FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1991

PROGRAM TYPE	N*	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Releases	Transfer to Equally Restrictive Programs
DOZIER	106	69.8%	23.6%	6.6%
EYDC	107	86.9%	6.5%	6.5%
BCTC	18	85.0%	15.0%	0.0%
FEI	8	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
FASCU	15	80.0%	20.0%	0.0%
PBYC	7	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
HARP**	13	53.8%	38.5%	7.7%
STATEWIDE	274	78.6%	15.9%	5.5%



Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (January - June 1991)

* N is equal to the number of releases during January - June 1991 minus releases coded as "other", according to the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary.

** The source for HARP was CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991). One case was missing subsequent placement data and is not included in the total. Another youth was released because he reached age 19 and could not be classified as successful or unsuccessful. He is also not included in the totals presented.

Outcome 2

IT IS EXPECTED THAT HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS WILL MAINTAIN COMMITTED YOUTH IN A SECURE SETTING.

Definition: Maintaining youth in a secure setting is defined as the absence of escapes from the programs. Data are obtained from CIS/FACTS for clients released during FY 1991-92.

- During FY 1991-92 Dozier had 16 escapes, EYDC had 19, BCTC had five, FASCU had six and FEI, PBYC and HARP had no escapes.

Escapes were down 63.6 percent for Dozier and 32.1 percent for EYDC from FY 1990-91. FASCU had an increase from 2 to 6 escapes. FEI, PBYC and HARP continue to have a zero escape rate. See Table 17-6.

Table 17-6:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
NUMBER OF ESCAPES FOR FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	ESCAPES	NUMBER OF YOUTH SERVED
DOZIER	16	434
EYDC	19	477
BCTC	5	58
FEI	0	42
FASCU	6	36
PBYC	0	23
HARP	0	24

Source: CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

Note: The number of escapes represents the number of youth who escaped (CIS/FACTS clients released FY 1991-92).

N is the number of cases served (CIS/FACTS Active Clients FY 1991-92) in the residential components of each program listed.

Outcome 3 Part 1

IT IS EXPECTED THAT YOUTH RELEASED FROM A HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM WILL NOT HAVE SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE.

Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or an adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS) he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for the group released from the program between January and June of 1991, to allow for a full year follow-up. These data do not include follow-up into the adult system. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers to other programs but excludes releases to the Adult System and those reaching age 19.

- The recidivism (readjudication into juvenile system) rates at one year were: Dozier, 33.3 percent; Eckerd, 30.2 percent; BCTC, 48.1 percent; FEI, 0.0 percent; FASCU, 33.3 percent; PBYC, 50.0 percent; and HARP, 20.0 percent.

Statewide, the recidivism rate (readjudications into the juvenile system within one year of release) was 31.9 percent for High Risk Residential Programs. Three measures of recidivism are presented for comparison in Table 17-7. Figure 17-8 shows the readjudication rates for juveniles released from High Risk Residential Programs. These measures include rereferrals, readjudications, and recommitments. It is important to note that readjudication and recommitment rates for High Risk Residential Programs are expected to be underestimates because data were not available to follow

youth into the adult system. Table 17-8 contains separate recidivism rates for the two training schools programs for youth released from inside the fence and those released from the transitional cottages. Youth released from inside the fence at EYDC had the lowest rereferral rate of any training school placement. Six and 12 month comparison for all three recidivism measures are also provided in Table 17-8. Although recidivism rates are higher at 12 months after release than at six months, the majority of recidivating offenses are committed during the first six months after release.

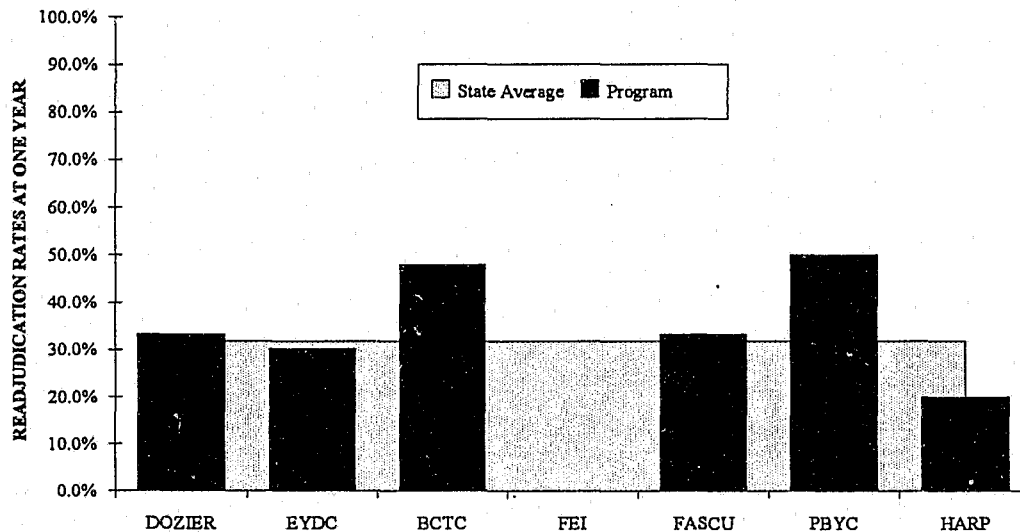
Table 17-7:
**HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

PROGRAM	TOTAL RELEASES JAN-JUNE 1991	RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
DOZIER	69	72.5%	33.3% into the Juvenile System	14.5%
EYDC	86	68.6%	30.2% into the Juvenile System	19.8%
BCTC	27	59.3%	48.1% into the Juvenile System	44.4%
FEI	11	36.4%	00.0% into the Juvenile System	0.0%
FASCU	15	66.7%	33.3% into the Juvenile System	13.3%
PBYC	6	50.0%	50.0% into the Juvenile System	33.3%
HARP	15	46.7%	20.0% into the Juvenile System	6.7%
STATEWIDE	229	65.1%	31.9% into the Juvenile System	19.2%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Note: Rereferrals, readjudications and recommitments include juvenile data only.

Figure 17-7:
**HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
READJUDICATION RATES FOR JUVENILES RELEASED
BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**



Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table 17-8:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY PROGRAM
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
DOZIER INSIDE FENCE	35	23	65.7	25	71.4	35	11	31.4	15	42.9	35	5	14.3	6	17.1
DOZIER TRANS. COTTAGE*	30	20	66.7	21	70.0	30	3	10.0	6	20.0	30	1	3.3	3	10.0
EYDC INSIDE FENCE	21	10	47.6	11	52.4	21	6	28.6	6	28.6	21	3	14.3	3	14.3
EYDC TRANS. COTTAGE*	61	38	62.3	46	75.4	61	14	23.0	20	32.8	61	10	16.4	14	23.0
BCTC	27	14	51.9	16	59.3	27	10	37.0	13	48.1	27	9	33.3	12	44.4
FEI	11	3	27.3	4	36.4	11	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0	0.0	0	0.0
PBYC	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	2	33.3	2	33.3
FASCU	15	8	53.3	10	66.7	15	3	20.0	5	33.3	15	1	6.7	2	13.3
HARP	15	7	46.7	7	46.7	15	2	13.3	3	20.0	15	1	6.7	1	6.7
STATEWIDE	221	126	57.0	143	64.7	221	52	23.5	71	32.1	221	32	14.5	43	19.5

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

* Cottage placement data were missing for four youth from EYDC and four youth from Dozier.

Recidivism rates for programs with small numbers should be interpreted with caution since the actions of one youth can drastically affect the percentages.

Outcome 3 Part 2

YOUTH RELEASED FROM HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS OR WILL HAVE LESS SERIOUS LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: A rank ordering of offenses as used in the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS) is used as the basis for comparing seriousness of pre-placement offenses with new law violations in the one year after program release. Offenses are coded from one to 39 with one representing the most serious law violation (Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter) and 39 the least serious law violation (Other Misdemeanor). Appendix 1 contains the complete list of offenses with their associated rank. The most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year prior to placement and the most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year after release are recorded for each youth. If the youth is not re-adjudicated within the year after release no new law violation is recorded. For youth with re-adjudications, the value of the most serious offense in the one year prior to placement is subtracted from the value for the most serious offense in the one year after release. If the result obtained is a negative value then the offense after release was more serious, if the result is zero then the offenses were of equal seriousness, and if the result is positive then the offense after release was less serious.

- Almost 87 percent of youth released from High Risk Residential Programs had no subsequent law violation or a less serious law violation within one year of release. Results by program are: Dozier, 91.3 percent; EYDC, 84.9 percent; BCTC, 77.8 percent; FEI, 100 percent; PBYC, 86.6 percent; FASCU, 83.3 percent; and HARP, 86.6 percent.

Only 13 percent of youth served in High Risk Residential Programs were readjudicated in the juvenile system for an offense that was either equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment. Eighty-seven percent either had no new adjudication in the juvenile system or were adjudicated on a less serious violation. See Table 17-9. Not surprisingly, FEI had no youth readjudicated in the juvenile system for either an equally serious offense or a more serious offense within one year of release. This program serves youth who would otherwise be sent to adult court and any readjudications for these youth are in the adult system. Appendix 17-1 contains seriousness tables for the two training schools with figures separated for youth released from inside the fence and youth released from transitional cottages.

Table 17-9:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DOZIER	69	46	66.7	17	24.6	2	2.9	4	5.8
EYDC	86	60	69.8	13	15.1	6	7.0	7	8.1
BCTC	27	14	51.9	7	25.9	0	0.0	6	22.2
FEI	11	11	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
PBYC	6	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	0	0.0
FASCU	15	10	66.7	3	20.0	1	6.7	1	6.7
HARP	15	12	80.0	1	6.7	1	6.7	1	6.7
STATEWIDE	229	156	68.1	43	18.8	11	4.8	19	8.3

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

The same cautions mentioned earlier apply in this case as well. Seriousness data are based on adjudications in the juvenile system only. Programs that serve older youth who are more likely to be filed in adult court will show lower rates than programs that serve younger delinquents who are more likely to be rereferred and readjudicated in the juvenile system. Also, rates for programs with small numbers should be interpreted with caution since the actions of one youth can drastically affect the percentages.

Outcome 4

YOUTH RELEASED FROM HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS WILL SHOW A DECREASE IN THE RATE OF OFFENDING DURING THE ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE FROM THE RATE OF OFFENDING IN THE ONE YEAR PRIOR TO COMMITMENT.

Definition: Murray and Cox (1979) introduced the concept of the suppression effect to measure change in the rate of offending. The suppression effect is simply a measure of percent change. The average number of referrals received in the one year prior to program admission and the average number of referrals received in the one year after release are computed for each youth. Multiple offenses committed on a single day are counted as one referral. Data are limited to referrals received in the juvenile justice system. The suppression effect for referrals is the mean number of referrals post-intervention (A_{po}) minus the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) divided by the mean number of referrals pre-intervention (A_{pr}) or:

$$S = \frac{(A_{po} - A_{pr})}{A_{pr}}$$

The suppression effect for adjudications is calculated in the same manner substituting the average number of adjudications for the average number of referrals in the formula above.

- For High Risk Residential Programs there was a reduction of 56.6 percent in the number of referrals received in the juvenile system in the year after release from the number of referrals received in the year prior to commitment. There was an 80.1 percent reduction in the number of adjudications in the juvenile system in the year after release from the number of adjudications in the year prior to commitment.

In the year after release, referrals were down 56.6 percent from the rate of offending in the year prior to commitment. That is, youth in High Risk Residential Programs were responsible for 597 fewer referrals in the juvenile system in the year after release than in the one year prior to placement. Overall, there were 486 fewer adjudications for youth in High Risk Residential Programs in the juvenile system in the year after release than in the year prior to program placement. See Table 17-10.

Table 17-10:
HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
DOZIER	5.4	2.7	-51.2%
EYDC	4.7	2.3	-51.8%
BCTC	5.6	1.6	-71.4%
FEI	3.7	0.6	-82.8%
PBYC	4.8	2.3	-51.8%
FASCU	3.9	1.5	-62.0%
HARP	3.3	1.1	-67.3%
STATEWIDE	4.8	2.1	-56.6%

RELEASE LOCATION	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
DOZIER	3.3	0.6	-82.8%
EYDC	2.8	0.6	-78.9%
BCTC	3.0	0.9	-70.3%
FEI	1.7	0.0	-100.0%
PBYC	2.5	0.7	-73.2%
FASCU	1.8	0.5	-73.9%
HARP	2.1	0.2	-90.6%
STATEWIDE	2.8	0.6	-80.1%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Changes in the rate of offending (i.e., suppression effects) for training schools separated by transitional cottage and inside the fence are shown in Appendix 17-2.

Outcome 5

IT IS EXPECTED THAT CLIENTS WILL MAKE A SUCCESSFUL REENTRY INTO THE COMMUNITY AS EVIDENCED BY THEIR PARTICIPATION IN A VOCATIONAL/EDUCATIONAL OR EMPLOYMENT SETTING.

Definition: Procedures have not been instituted to collect this type of data systematically on those released from commitment programs. The Aftercare program at EYDC provides a series of transitional steps which start with employment on the grounds while the youth are still at EYDC and culminates with employment in the home community under supervision for six months after leaving the institution. Eckerd reports the number of youth who obtain jobs during the aftercare component and the number in jobs or in school who had been in the community for six months.

- At EYDC, 39 percent were involved in an educational program at six months after release and 24.7 percent were employed at some time during the six months after release.
- At FEI, 46.7 percent of the youth successfully completing the program were placed in jobs at the time of discharge, and 26.7 percent returned to school.

Outcome 6

IT IS EXPECTED THAT CLIENTS WILL DEMONSTRATE AN IMPROVEMENT IN LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING AS A RESULT OF PARTICIPATING IN A HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM.

Definition: This type of data is not systematically available from commitment programs. FEI tracks the number of youth who receive their GED. EYDC tests youth on the Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI) which measures improvement in self-concept, personal esteem, impulse control and social conformity.

- At FEI, during FY 1991-92, eight youth received their GED.
- At EYDC, during FY 1991-92, 108 youth were pre- and post- tested on the MAPI. Youth showed improvement on the Self-Concept and Personal Esteem Subscales and showed no change on the Impulse Control and Social Conformity Subscales.

Previous studies from the nonresidential Associated Marine Institute programs indicate that earning the GED is associated with lower recidivism. FEI's emphasis on preparing students for the GED is an important part of their rehabilitation program.

The relationship between improvements on personality measures such as the Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory and subsequent criminal involvement has not been studied. However, the data which are being collected would provide a good opportunity to examine whether such a relationship exists.

Program Cost

SAMAS expenditures for FY 1991-92 for the high risk residential programs totaled \$18,931,519 and are reported in Table 17-11. The cost per client day was obtained by dividing the number of certified client days into the total cost. The average length of stay was multiplied by the cost per client day to determine the cost per case. The cost per client day averaged \$158 and ranged from \$82 (FEI) to \$181 (EYDC). The average cost per case was \$36,540. PBYC had the lowest average cost per case at \$14,435 and EYDC had the highest at \$45,083.

Table 17-11:
**HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS
COST EXPENDITURES FOR FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	TOTAL COST	NUMBER OF RESIDENT DAYS	COST PER CLIENT DAY	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	COST PER CASE	CONTRACTED DOLLARS PER BED DAY
DOZIER	\$7,506,077	44,162	\$170	220.3	\$37,444	N/A
EYDC	8,132,723	44,899	181	248.9	45,083	N/A
BCTC	1,112,967	6,920	161	140.3	22,564	N/A
FEI	589,780*	7,227	82	291.6	23,797	\$60*
FASCU	680,027	6,646	102	261.0	26,706	\$117
PBYC	499,320	5,289	94	152.9	14,435	\$114
HARP	410,625	4,854	85	441.2	37,326	N/A
STATEWIDE	\$18,931,519	119,997	\$158	231.6	\$36,540	N/A

Source: Total costs are reported from SAMAS. The cost per client day was obtained by dividing the number of certified client days (CIS/FACTS FY 1991-92 Active Cases) into the total cost. The cost per case was obtained by multiplying the average length of stay (CIS/FACTS clients released during FY 1991-92) by the cost per client day.

* FEI has residential and nonresidential components. The contracted dollars per day are the same for both components. In order to estimate the total expenditures incurred for residential care, the percentage of total client service days for residential care was computed. This percentage was then multiplied by the total expenditures for residential and nonresidential combined to provide the estimated expenditures for the residential component.

Program Effectiveness

The basic outcome measures available for the high risk residential population are recidivism, seriousness of offending, and chronicity (measured using suppression effects). It should be noted that, with the exception of EYDC and Dozier, recidivism rates and other outcome data are based on small numbers of youth. These figures should be interpreted with caution because they are subject to great fluctuation from year to year. A second caution is to note that recidivism and other outcome data are based on data available from the juvenile system only. Especially for High Risk Residential Programs this limitation results in underestimates of the youth criminal involvement after release. Many of these youth because of their age and criminal histories are direct filed or waived to adult court when they commit new offenses after release from a High Risk Residential Program.

The successful completion rate for High Risk Residential Programs was 79.6 percent and ranged from a low of 53.8 percent for HARP to a high of 100 percent for FEI and BCTC. The low

successful completion rate for HARP deserves further study. Almost as many youth were sent to the adult justice system as were successfully terminated from the program despite an average length of stay which almost doubled that of other high risk programs (14.5 months versus 7.6 months).

Statewide, just over 65 percent of youth released from High Risk Residential Programs were rereferred to the department within one year of their release. Almost 32 percent were readjudicated within a year and just over 19 percent were recommitted to HRS. These data must be viewed as underestimates of the actual recidivism rates because they do not include data from the adult justice system.

Only 13 percent of youth released were adjudicated in the juvenile system for an offense which was equally or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the year prior to commitment. This finding suggests that the programs are having a positive impact on the youth being served. However, further study is needed in order to determine if the finding will hold when data from the adult system are examined as well.

Two other positive outcomes in the juvenile system were noted for the High Risk Residential Programs. There was an overall decrease of 56.6 percent in the rate of offending in the year after release from the rate of offending in the year prior to commitment. And, there was a reduction of 80.1 percent in the number of adjudications received by youth in the year after release from the year prior to commitment. These findings are promising but will also need to be examined in light of data from the adult system.

There is extremely limited information available on client functioning and client reentry into the community. Academic and social progress has not been measured consistently across programs. There is some indication from an earlier study of the nonresidential programs operated by the Associated Marine Institutes that GED completion is significantly related to lower recidivism rates. However, most programs do not currently track and report on the number of youth who graduate or complete the GED. Other measures of academic progress may also be important measures of program success and should be considered in the future.

Eckerd Family Youth Alternatives has explored the availability of standardized tests to measure both academic achievement and changes in personality, behavior, and self-concept. They currently administer the Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI) to measure changes in personality, behavior and self concept. The Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT-R) is given to measure academic progress.

In order to better assess the impact of the programs, testing and reporting in the areas of academic and social changes would need to be implemented for all program participants or a representative sample. This information coupled with recidivism data (which includes adult data), would provide a more complete assessment of the immediate as well as the long-range impact of the High Risk Residential Programs.

The cost associated with the High Risk Residential Programs deserve further exploration. The average cost per client day varies widely ranging from \$82 per day (FEI) to \$181 per day (EYDC). The average cost per case also varies considerably and ranges from a low of \$14,435 (PBYC) to a high of \$45,083 (EYDC). The reasons for the variability should be explored. It appears to be much more expensive to operate the larger training school programs than the community-based

programs. One of the community-based programs, HARP, is as expensive as the training schools but primarily because the average length of stay is approximately twice that of the other programs.

TABLE 17-R

HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATION UPDATE

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>These programs continue to provide needed high security treatment for serious youthful offenders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All contracts should be reviewed for the inclusion of appropriate client functioning outcomes. [CYF Delinquency Services with CYF Outcome Evaluation] • Systematic collection of recidivism data, to include following youth into the adult system, should be implemented for all programs. [CYF Research and Development] • Follow-up should be conducted to insure that youth released to Reentry are placed on a Reentry counselor's caseload and are followed appropriately. 58.6 percent of releases from Dozier to Reentry had no subsequent placement data and 65.6 percent of those from EYDC had no subsequent placement data in FACTS. [CYF Delinquency Services] 	<p>This issue will be addressed in a special project in FY 1993-94.</p> <p>Delinquency Services allocated funds to conduct a special study of recidivism to include adult data. Negotiations between the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and HRS are continuing at this time.</p> <p>A follow-up examination found that youth were being placed in Reentry appropriately. There was an error in the computer programming that searched for subsequent placement information. This programming error has been corrected.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic collection of recidivism data, to include following youth into the adult system, should be implemented for all programs. [Delinquency Services Outcome Evaluation] • The low successful completion rate for Hillsborough Alternative Residential Program (HARP) deserves further study. [Delinquency Services] • Testing and reporting in the areas of academic and social/behavioral changes need to be implemented in order to better assess the impact of programs. [Delinquency Services] • The costs associated with High Risk Residential Programs deserve further exploration. The average cost per client day ranges from \$82 per day to \$181 per day. [Delinquency Services]

APPENDIX 17-1

APPENDIX TABLE 17-1

TRAINING SCHOOLS
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE

Youth Released January - June 1991

RELEASE LOCATION	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DOZIER TRANSITIONAL COTTAGE	30	24	80.0	4	13.3	1	3.3	1	3.3
DOZIER INSIDE THE FENCE	35	20	57.1	11	31.4	1	2.9	3	8.6
DOZIER – ALL RELEASES	69 *	46	66.7	17	24.6	2	2.9	4	5.8

RELEASE LOCATION	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EYDC TRANSITIONAL COTTAGE	61	41	67.2	11	18.0	3	4.9	6	9.8
EYDC INSIDE THE FENCE	21	15	71.4	2	9.5	3	14.3	1	4.8
EYDC – ALL RELEASES	86 *	60	69.8	13	15.1	6	7.0	7	8.1

Source: CIS/FACTS (Youth released January - June 1991)

* Data were missing on cottage placement for four youth from Dozier and four youth from EYDC.

APPENDIX 17-2

APPENDIX TABLE 17-2 A
ARTHUR G. DOZIER TRAINING SCHOOL
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

RELEASE LOCATION	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
DOZIER TRANSITIONAL COTTAGE	4.3	2.4	-43.5%
DOZIER INSIDE THE FENCE	6.5	2.8	-56.2%
DOZIER — ALL RELEASES	5.4	2.7	-51.2%

RELEASE LOCATION	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
DOZIER TRANSITIONAL COTTAGE	2.8	0.4	-85.7%
DOZIER INSIDE THE FENCE	3.8	0.7	-81.3%
DOZIER — ALL RELEASES	3.3	0.6	-82.8%

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 17-2 B

ECKERD YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SUPPRESSION EFFECTS FOR REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY-JUNE 1991

RELEASE LOCATION	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER REFERRALS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR REFERRALS
EYDC TRANSITIONAL COTTAGE	4.2	2.6	-38.0%
EYDC INSIDE THE FENCE	6.3	1.5	-76.0%
EYDC - ALL RELEASES	4.7	2.3	-51.8%

RELEASE LOCATION	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR PRIOR	AVG. NUMBER ADJUDICATIONS 1 YEAR AFTER	SUPPRESSION EFFECT FOR ADJUDICATIONS
EYDC TRANSITIONAL COTTAGE	2.5	0.7	-70.9%
EYDC INSIDE THE FENCE	3.6	0.3	-90.9%
EYDC - ALL RELEASES	2.8	0.6	-78.9%

Source: CISFACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

Delinquency Services

18. POST PLACEMENT SERVICES

Program Description

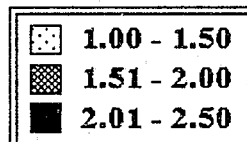
RE-ENTRY is a community-based commitment program which provides structured and specialized treatment for youth to reduce the rate of future law violations and improve the functioning of the youth in the community. The Re-entry program is designed for serious offenders who have returned from the training schools and other moderate-to-high risk residential commitment programs to the community. Too frequently youth released from residential care have been unable to adjust to the change from the highly structured environment of a residential program to the relatively unstructured

environment of home. This program assists the youth in making the adjustment back to the home community. Other than training school youth, only those who appear to require the intensive Re-entry program will be selected for Re-entry services. Examples of those requiring Re-entry services are the serious offender, the repeat offender and the youth with minimal support services at home.

Re-entry is a comprehensive program which is individualized to fit the needs of each youthful offender. It contains educational, vocational, counseling, recreational and family service components. As a tracking program, it conducts multiple weekly face-to-face contacts (school checks, curfew checks, job checks, etc.) with each youth and his/her parents. It works in the community as an outreach program in the youth's neighborhood and home. Each counselor has an average active caseload of eight to ten youth under supervision and a transitional caseload of four youth who are about to be released from a residential facility.

Release from Re-entry is contingent upon the recommendation of the Re-entry counselor and supervisor, whose decision is based primarily upon the youth's completion of his or her performance contract.

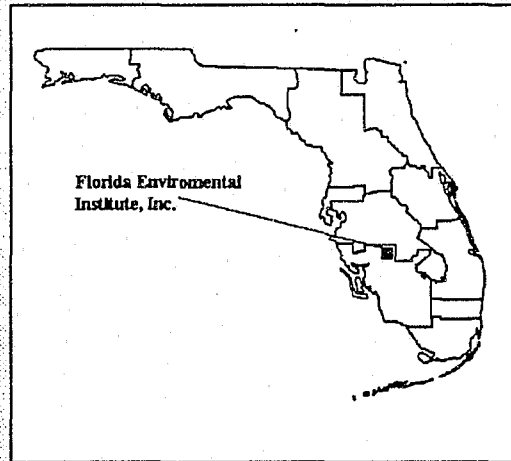
**Cases Per 1,000 of
the 10 - 17 Population**



Florida Environmental Institute, Inc. (FEI).

All youth who are honorably discharged from the residential components of FEI receive aftercare services which are contracted through the Associated Marine Institutes, Inc. Youth must be employed full-time or enrolled in high school, college or vocational training while employed part-time. Within 24-48 hours of release from the residential component of FEI youth must begin school or work. FEI imposes a curfew and youth are not allowed to quit school or work during aftercare. An FEI community coordinator contacts students a

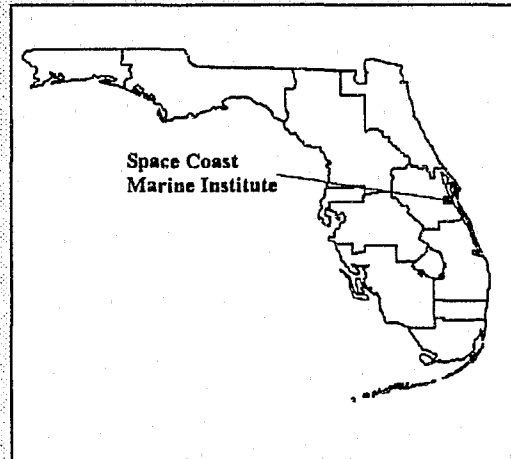
minimum of four times per week on a varying schedule during the six months of aftercare. If a youth is suspected of a new law violation or a program violation he can be returned to the residential component. Youth who commit new law violations during aftercare are immediately terminated from the program and returned to court for sentencing. Favorable termination from the program requires a recommendation from FEI with judicial concurrence.



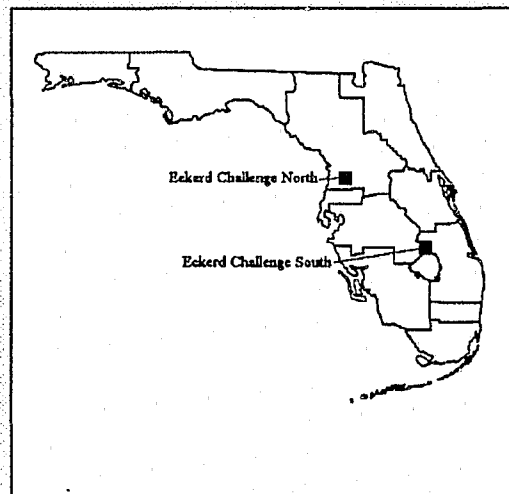
Space Coast Marine Institutes (SCMI).

Prior to release from the residential component, youth from SCMI complete a course designed to prepare them for the aftercare component. Expectations and requirements are explained during this course. Youth are required to remain in school during aftercare. The priorities for the aftercare phase are academics, employability skills development and reintegration within the family and community. During aftercare, counselors provide a minimum of two face-to-face contacts per week with more frequent contact when

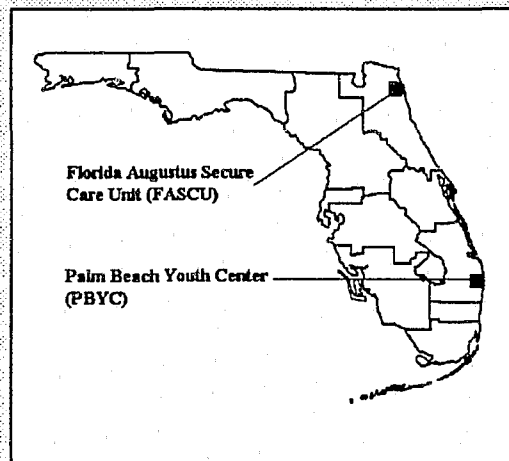
warranted. Instruction, practical experience, evaluation and creative guidance are provided in life skills areas, as appropriate. The youth's behavior at home, school, and in the community are evaluated by their counselor on a weekly basis. Inability to deal with the privileges and responsibilities of aftercare would require reinstatement in the residential component.



Eckerd Youth Challenge Programs (EYCP). Aftercare is provided for three months following successful program completion from the Brooksville program. Aftercare services for youth exiting the Eckerd Challenge Program in Okeechobee are provided through Re-entry. Services provided for the EYCP in Brooksville include assistance with school placement, employability skills and job placement, communication issues within the families, independent living, case management, connection with community resources and support groups to help with special needs.



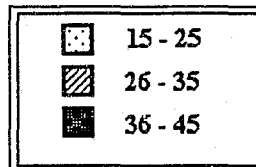
Florida Augustus Secure Care Unit (FASCU) and Palm Beach Youth Center (PBYC). Each operate their own aftercare programs for youth released from the residential components of these programs. FASCU is located in District 4 and PBYC is located in District 9. The case manager develops a Re-entry plan for each youth based upon the youth's performance and success with the educational, vocational, and therapeutic components of the program. The plan includes but is not limited to: living arrangements/residential options; psychological assessment and treatment; community service; education; employment; and special considerations such as medical needs, transportation, financial assistance, community resources, and community advocates/third party monitors.



Case Managers commit two hours per day per youth on aftercare status. These contacts may include telephone calls and or visits to employment site; educational site; placement residence; the individual youth and the family; and to significant family members or community member. FASCU's contract requires face-to face contacts with the youth at least four times per week while this statement is not included in the PBYC contract.

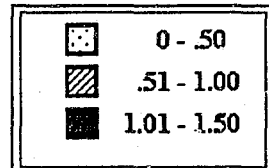
Post-Commitment Community Control. The court may also place a youth on Community Control upon release from a commitment program. The court can impose Community Control at the disposition hearing or at any time before the youth is released from the commitment program. Supervision under Post-Commitment Community Control is the same as the Community Control program. Termination from Post-commitment Community Control must be approved by the court.

Clients Served Per 1,000 of the 10 - 17 Population



Furlough. Furlough programs serve juvenile felons and misdemeanants who have been committed by the circuit court to the department and are later released from a residential or nonresidential commitment program. Counseling and supportive services are provided to youth and their families while they are in a commitment program and after their release. Youth released on Furlough status are under the jurisdiction of the department and must agree to the conditions of and sign a Furlough Agreement before they are released from the commitment program. These conditions and an individualized case plan are the basis for supervision.

Clients Served Per 1,000 of the 10 - 17 Population



Youth can be released successfully from supervision after the completion of the conditions of the Furlough Agreement. Termination from furlough is recommended by filing a request for termination of furlough with the district program specialist.

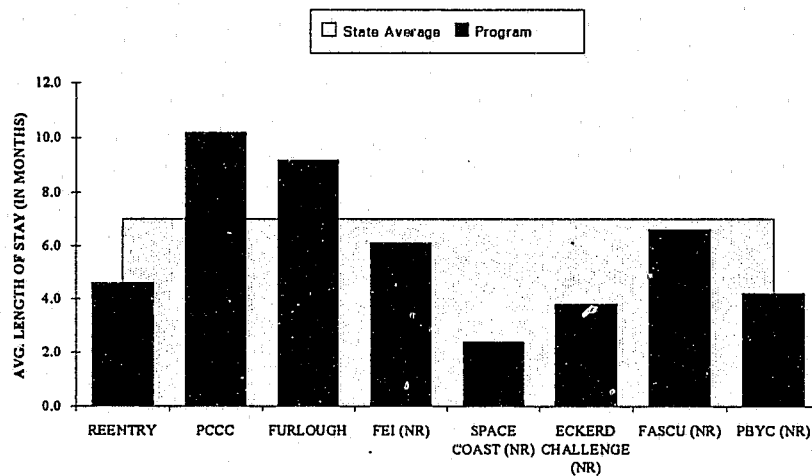
Population Profile

According to the CIS/FACTS, approximately 5,386 committed youth were served in Post Placement Services during FY 1991-92. Table 18-1 and Figure 18-1 show the number of youth served, average daily population, number of youth discharged, average length of stay, average age at discharge, sex, race, and average age at the time of the first delinquency referral for each of the Post Placement Services.

Table 18-1 and Figure 18-1:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
POPULATION PROFILE FOR FY 1991-92

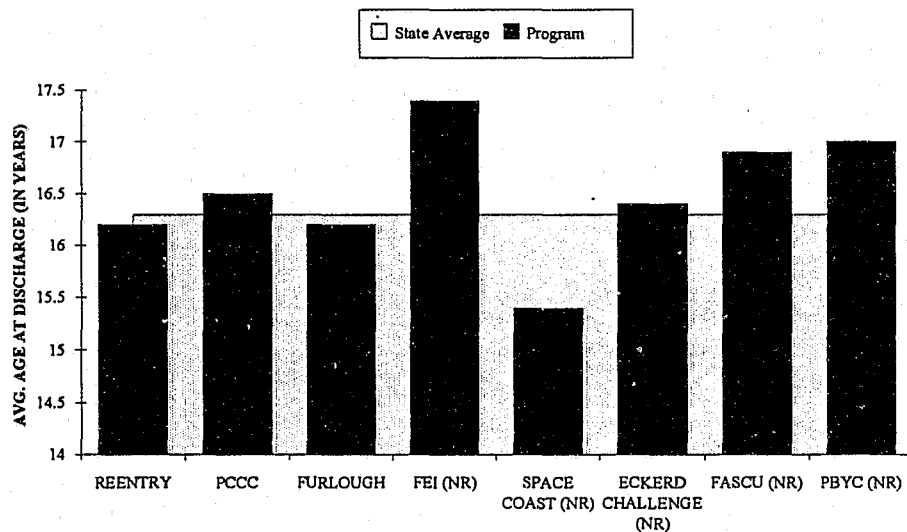
PROGRAM	YOUTH SERVED	AVG. DAILY POPULATION
REENTRY	2,156	627.1
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	2,440	1,207.9
FURLOUGH	557	208.7
FEI (Nonresidential)	28	9.1
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	79	14.5
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	94	25.3
FASCU (Nonresidential)	20	6.2
PBYC (Nonresidential)	12	3.5
STATEWIDE	5,386	2,096.3

PROGRAM	YOUTH DISCHARGED	AVG. LENGTH OF STAY
REENTRY	1,487	4.6 months
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	1,059	10.2 months
FURLOUGH	262	9.2 months
FEI (Nonresidential)	18	6.1 months
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	65	2.4 months
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	61	3.8 months
FASCU (Nonresidential)	10	6.6 months
PBYC (Nonresidential)	8	4.2 months
STATEWIDE	2,970	7.0 months



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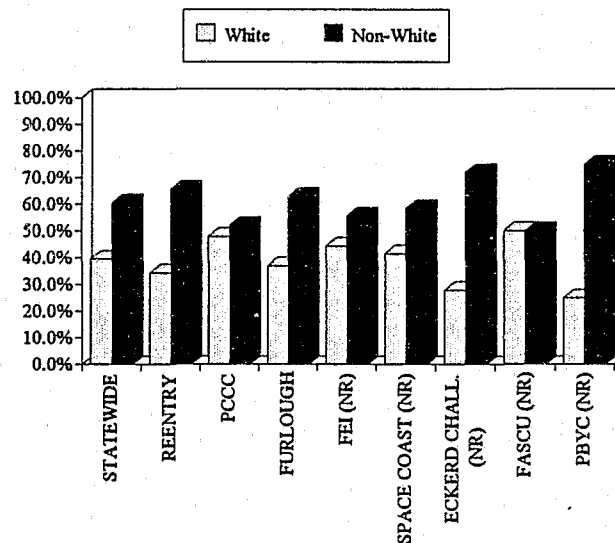
PROGRAM	AVG. AGE AT DISCHARGE	10-13 YEARS	14-15 YEARS	16+ YEARS	NUMBER
REENTRY	16.2 years	6.1%	34.3%	59.6%	1,487
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	16.5 years	4.3%	29.5%	66.2%	1,059
FURLOUGH	16.2 years	7.6%	32.5%	59.9%	262
FEI (Nonresidential)	17.4 years	5.6%	0.0%	94.4%	18
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	15.4 years	1.5%	78.5%	20.0%	65
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	16.4 years	1.6%	34.4%	63.9%	61
FASCU (Nonresidential)	16.9 years	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	10
PBYC (Nonresidential)	17.0 years	0.0%	12.5%	87.5%	8
STATEWIDE	16.3 years	5.4%	33.1%	61.5%	2,970



PROGRAM	SEX		NUMBER
	MALE	FEMALE	
REENTRY	90.1%	9.9%	1,487
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	91.0%	9.0%	1,059
FURLOUGH	90.8%	9.2%	262
FEI (Nonresidential)	100.0%	0.0%	18
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	100.0%	0.0%	65
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	100.0%	0.0%	61
FASCU (Nonresidential)	100.0%	0.0%	10
PBYC (Nonresidential)	100.0%	0.0%	8
STATEWIDE	91.0%	9.0%	2,970

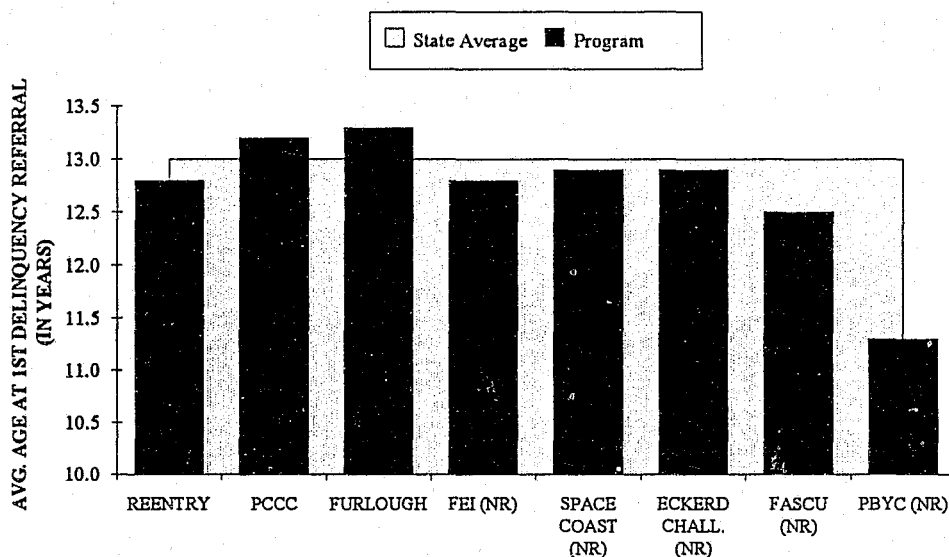
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PROGRAM	RACE		NUMBER
	WHITE	NON-WHITE	
REENTRY	34.4%	65.6%	1,487
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	47.9%	52.1%	1,059
FURLOUGH	37.0%	62.9%	262
FEI (Nonresidential)	44.4%	55.6%	18
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	41.5%	58.5%	65
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	27.9%	72.1%	61
FASCU (Nonresidential)	50.0%	50.0%	10
PBYC (Nonresidential)	25.0%	75.0%	8
STATEWIDE	39.5%	60.5%	2,970



PROGRAM	AVG. AGE AT FIRST DELINQUENCY REFERRAL
REENTRY	12.8 years
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	13.2 years
FURLOUGH	13.3 years
FEI (Nonresidential)	12.8 years
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	12.9 years
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	12.9 years
FASCU (Nonresidential)	12.5 years
PBYC (Nonresidential)	11.3 years
STATEWIDE	13.0 years

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Source: Youth served and Average Daily Population (CIS/FACTS, clients active FY 1991-92) for Re-entry, FEI, Space Coast Marine, Eckerd Challenge, FASCU, and PBYC. Youth served [Community Control and Furlough Statistical Report - GY220, Extract Date 08-16-91, (Clients Active at Beginning of Fiscal Year) and Extract Date 07-17-92, (Clients Opened in Fiscal Year)] for Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough. Youth discharged, average length of stay, average age at discharge, sex, race and average age at first delinquency referral (CIS and CIS/FACTS, clients released FY 1991-92).

There were 2,970 youth released from Post Placement Services during FY 1991-92. The average length of supervision for these programs was seven months. The average age of youth at the time of release was 16.3 years with over 60 percent age 16 or over at the time of release. Youth served in Post Placement Services are primarily male (91.0 percent) with females accounting for only nine percent. The majority of the youth (60.5 percent) are nonwhites and the average age of the youth at the time of their first delinquency referral was 13 years.

Client History

The average number of prior felony referrals and adjudications are shown by program type in Table 18-2. Statewide, youth served had 4.7 felony referrals and 2.8 felony adjudications prior to their placement in a Post Placement Services. All youth transfer into Post Placement Services from a more restrictive residential program.

Table 18-2:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS AND ADJUDICATIONS
BY PROGRAM TYPE FOR FY 1991-92

PROGRAM	AVG. NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY REFERRALS	AVG. NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY ADJUDICATIONS
REENTRY	5.4	3.2
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	4.1	2.4
FURLOUGH	3.6	2.1
FEI (Nonresidential)	5.1	2.4
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	4.7	2.3
ECKERD CHALLENGE NORTH (Nonresidential)	4.7	2.8
FASCU (Nonresidential)	5.7	3.2
PBYC (Nonresidential)	10.3	6.1
STATEWIDE	4.7	2.8

Source: CIS and CIS/FACTS (clients released during FY 1991-92)

Outcome Measurement

Outcome 1

YOUTH COMMITTED TO POST PLACEMENT SERVICES WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROGRAM.

Definition: Successful release for youth served in Re-entry, FEI, Space Coast Marine, Challenge and FASCU, is defined as an honorable direct discharge from Delinquency Services supervision, or placement on Post-Commitment Community Control or Furlough status. Data were obtained from the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (January-June 1991). Successful completion for Post-Commitment Community Control and Furlough is defined by the codes "successful completion" and "required by law" in CIS/FACTS (January-June 1991).

- Statewide, 62.9 percent of youth released from Post Placement Services successfully completed the program, 36.3 percent were unsuccessful and 0.7 percent were transferred to another Post Placement Services.

Successful completion rates for Post Placement Services ranged from zero percent (FASCU, based on only 3 youth released) to 100.0 percent (FEI, based on 7 youth released). Percentages based on small numbers should be used with caution because the actions of one youth can drastically affect the percentages. Table 18-3 provides the successful completions, unsuccessful releases and transfers to equally restrictive programs for each of the Post Placement Services. Eight hundred and seventy seven youth (62.9 percent) successfully completed Post Placement Services during FY 1991-92. Those who were unsuccessful (36.3 percent) were recommitted to the department or sent to the adult system. Figure 18-3 shows the percentage of successful completion by program.

Table 18-3:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
TYPE OF RELEASE
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY - JUNE 1991

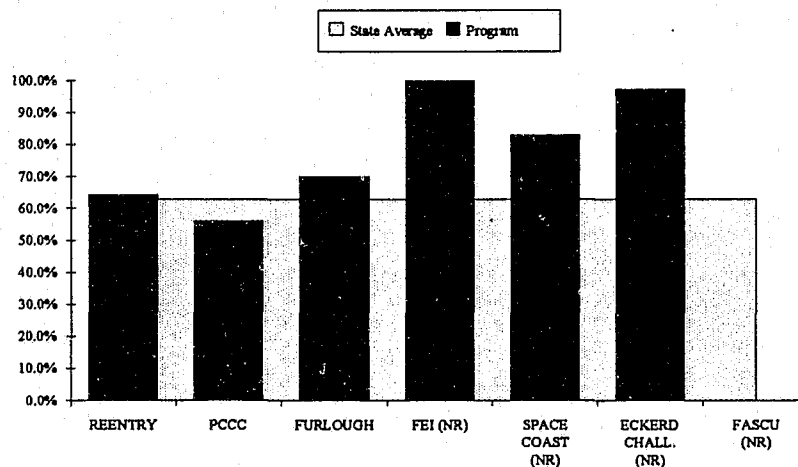
PROGRAM	N*	Successful	Unsuccessful	Transfer to
		Completions	Releases	Equally Restrictive Programs
REENTRY	513	64.3%	34.1%	1.6%
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	605	56.2%	43.8%	0.0%
FURLOUGH	203	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%
FBI (Nonresidential)	7	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential)	24**	83.0%	12.5%	4.2%
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	40	97.5%	0.0%	2.5%
FASCU (Nonresidential)	3	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
STATEWIDE	1,395	62.9%	36.3%	0.7%

Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (January - June 1991) for Re-entry, FEI nonresidential, Space Coast Marine nonresidential, Eckerd Challenge nonresidential, and FASCU nonresidential. CIS (clients released January - June 1991) for Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough.

* For Re-entry, FEI nonresidential, Space Coast Marine nonresidential, Eckerd Challenge nonresidential and FASCU nonresidential. N is equal to the number of releases during January - June 1991 minus the number of releases coded as "other" according to the Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary. For Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough, N is equal to the number of releases during January - June 1991 minus the number of children released under service status code "child died".

** Seven cases had missing data for Space Coast Marine Institute.

Figure 18-3:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION BY PROGRAM
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991



Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (January - June 1991) for Re-entry, FEI nonresidential, Space Coast Marine nonresidential, Eckerd Challenge nonresidential, and FASCU nonresidential. CIS (clients released January - June 1991) for Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough.

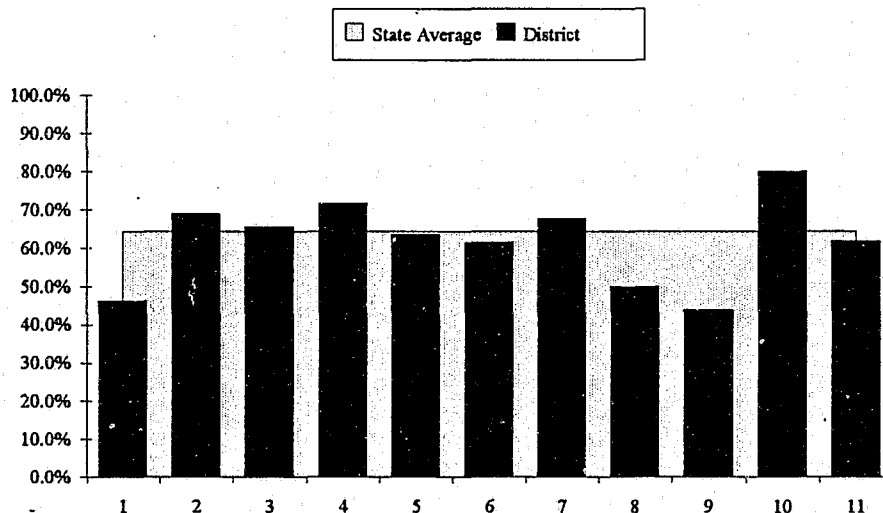
Table 18-4 and Figure 18-4 show district comparisons for successful releases for Re-entry. District comparisons for Post Commitment Community Control are provided in Table 18-5 and Figure 18-5 and district comparisons for Furlough are illustrated in Table 18-6 and Figure 18-6.

Table 18-4:
RE-ENTRY
TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

DISTRICT	N	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Releases	Transfer to Equally Restrictive Programs
1	13	46.2%	53.8%	0.0%
2	45	68.9%	31.1%	0.0%
3	58	65.5%	24.1%	10.3%
4	74	71.6%	28.4%	0.0%
5	63	63.5%	36.5%	0.0%
6	57	61.4%	38.6%	0.0%
7	74	67.6%	31.1%	1.4%
8	24	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
9	25	44.0%	52.0%	4.0%
10	25	30.0%	20.0%	0.0%
11	55	61.8%	38.2%	0.0%
STATEWIDE	513	64.3%	34.1%	1.6%

Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (youth released between January and June 1991)

Figure 18-4:
RE-ENTRY
PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY DISTRICT
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991



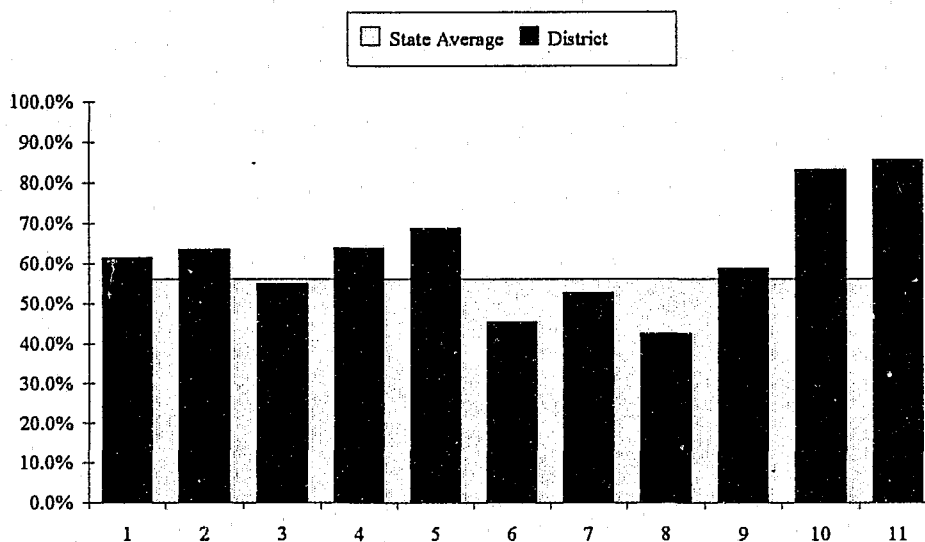
Source: Commitment Programs Population Annual Summary (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table 18-5:
**POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL
 TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT
 FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**

DISTRICT	N	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Releases	Transfer to Equally Restrictive Programs
1	13	61.5%	38.5%	0.0%
2	11	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%
3	78	55.1%	44.9%	0.0%
4	119	63.9%	36.1%	0.0%
5	16	68.8%	31.3%	0.0%
6	77	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%
7	144	52.8%	47.2%	0.0%
8	47	42.6%	57.4%	0.0%
9	80	58.8%	41.3%	0.0%
10	6	83.3%	16.7%	0.0%
11	14	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
STATEWIDE	605	56.2%	43.8%	0.0%

Source: CIS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Figure 18-5:
**POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL
 PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY DISTRICT
 FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991**



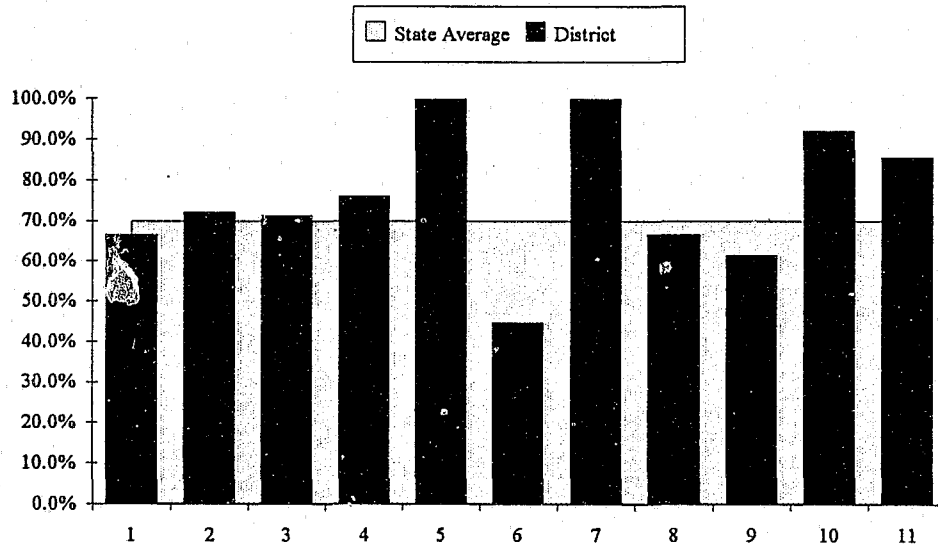
Source: CIS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Table 18-6:
FURLOUGH
TYPE OF RELEASE BY DISTRICT
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

DISTRICT	N	Successful Completions	Unsuccessful Releases	Transfer to Equally Restrictive Programs
1	24	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
2	18	72.2%	27.8%	0.0%
3	7	71.4%	28.6%	0.0%
4	46	76.1%	23.9%	0.0%
5	8	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	38	44.7%	55.3%	0.0%
7	1	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	3	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
9	26	61.5%	38.5%	0.0%
10	25	92.0%	8.0%	0.0%
11	7	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
STATEWIDE	203	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%

Source: CIS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Figure 18-6:
FURLOUGH
PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS BY DISTRICT
FOR CLIENTS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991



Source: CIS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Outcome 2

YOUTH RELEASED TO POST PLACEMENT SERVICES WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS DURING SUPERVISION.

Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or an adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS), he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for a group released from the program during FY 1991-92. Data presented do not include follow-up into the adult system. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers to other programs but excludes releases to the adult system and those reaching age 19.

- 28.6 percent of the youth were readjudicated for a subsequent offense during Post Placement Services supervision.

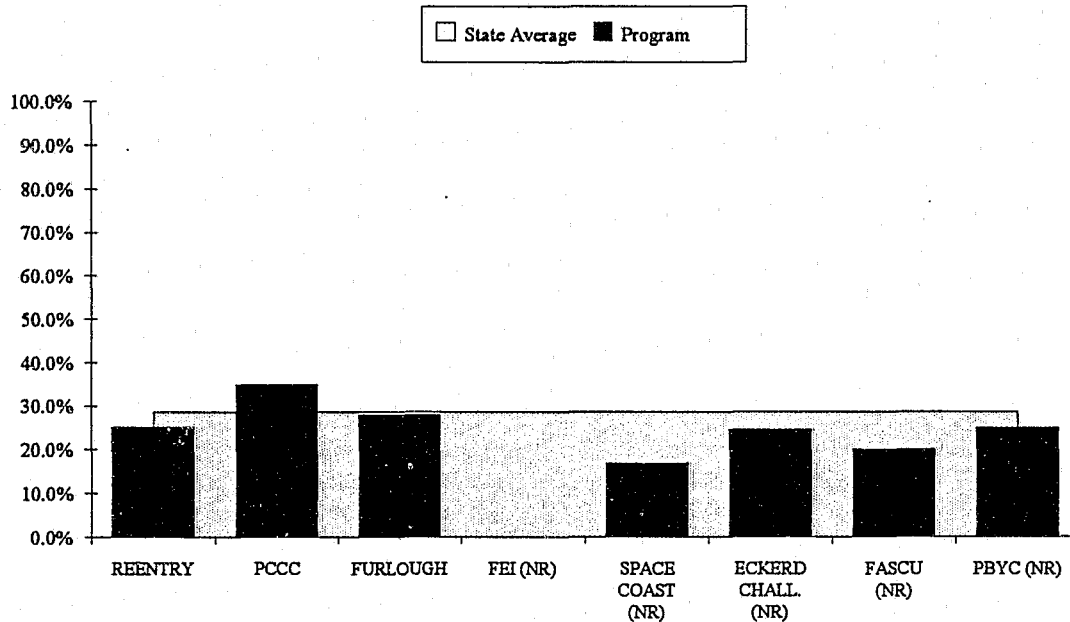
Three measures of recidivism are presented for comparison in Table 18-7. The percentage readjudicated represents the percentage of youth who were actually convicted in the juvenile system for another crime. Re-referral rates are also important because they reflect workload issues for the department. Each subsequent referral consumes time and money whether a conviction is forthcoming or not. Figure 18-7 only reflects the percent readjudicated into the juvenile system.

Table 18-7:
**POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM DURING SUPERVISION
FOR FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	TOTAL RELEASES FY 1991-92	RATES DURING SUPERVISION		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
REENTRY	1,487	48.1	25.2	17.9
POST COMMITMENT	1,059	53.3	34.9	24.4
COMMUNITY CONTROL	262	46.9	27.9	18.7
FURLOUGH	18	5.6	0.0	0.0
FEI Nonresidential	65	32.3	16.9	12.3
SPACE COAST	61	36.1	24.6	14.8
Nonresidential	10	40.0	20.0	30.0
ECKERD CHALLENGE	8	87.5	25.0	12.5
Nonresidential				
FASCU Nonresidential				
PBYC Nonresidential				
STATEWIDE	2,970	49.1	28.6	20.0

Source: CIS and CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

Figure 18-7:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
PERCENT READJUDICATED INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM
DURING SUPERVISION FOR FY 1991-92



Source: CIS and CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

Readjudication rates during supervision by program were: Post Commitment Community Control, 34.9 percent; Furlough, 27.9 percent; Re-entry, 25.2 percent; PBYC, 25.0 percent; Challenge, 24.6 percent; FASCU, 20.0 percent; Space Coast Marine, 16.9 percent; and FEI, 0.0 percent.

Appendix 18-1 contains recidivism rates during supervision by district for Re-entry, Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough.

Outcome 3 Part 1

YOUTH RELEASED FROM POST PLACEMENT SERVICES WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: Given available data, a law violation is best defined as an adjudication or an adjudication withheld in the juvenile justice system. For this outcome, if a youth has one or more readjudications during the year following release (as recorded in CIS), he/she is counted as a recidivist. Recidivism is measured for a group released from the program between January and June of 1991, to allow for a full year follow-up. These data do not include follow-up into the adult system. In addition, the population tracked includes releases that were transfers to other programs but excludes releases to the adult system and those reaching age 19.

- 27.4 percent of the youth were readjudicated in the juvenile system for a subsequent offense within one year of release from Post Placement Services.

Readjudication rates (juvenile data only) by program were: Space Coast Marine, 67.7 percent; FASCU, 66.7 percent; Challenge, 45.0 percent; Re-entry, 30.7 percent; Post Commitment Community Control, 22.5 percent; Furlough, 20.7 percent; and FEI, zero percent. Rereferral, readjudication and recommitment rates are presented for comparison in Table 18-8. The statewide rereferral rate at one year after release was 49.3 percent; 27.4 percent were readjudicated and 18.2 percent were recommitted. Figure 18-8 shows only the percent readjudicated by program.

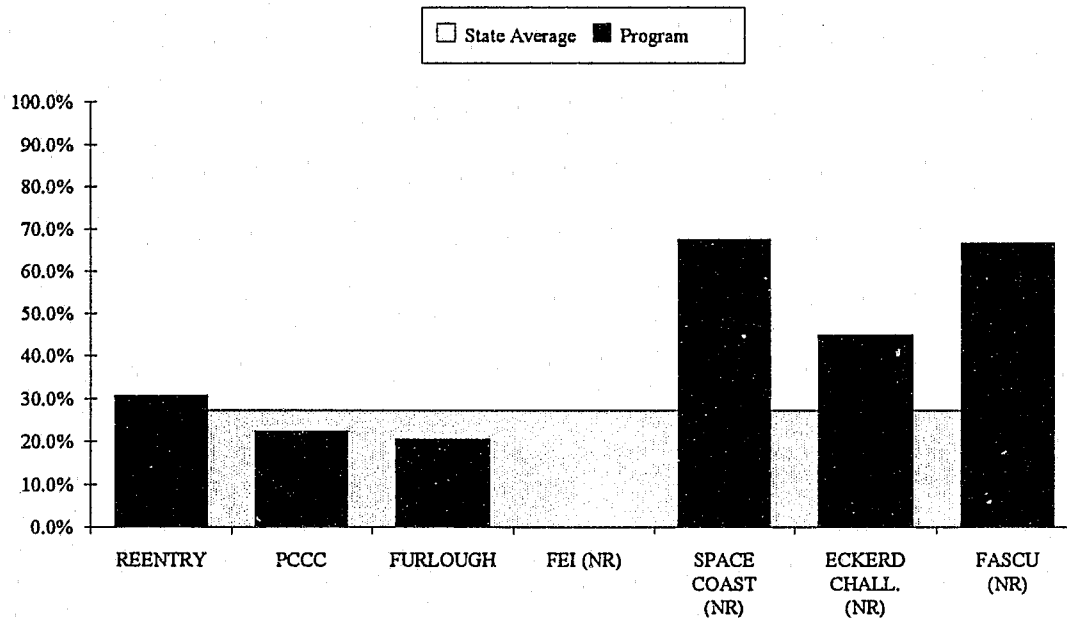
Table 18-8:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	TOTAL RELEASES JAN-JUNE 1991	RATES AT ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
REENTRY	746	58.7	30.7	19.4
POST COMMITMENT	605	38.3	22.5	16.2
COMMUNITY CONTROL	203	39.4	20.7	12.8
FURLOUGH	7	14.3	0.0	0.0
FEI Nonresidential	31	83.9	67.7	48.4
SPACE COAST Nonresidential	40	67.5	45.0	32.5
ECKERD CHALLENGE Nonresidential*	3	66.7	66.7	0.0
FASCU Nonresidential	1,635	49.3	27.4	18.2
STATEWIDE				

Source: CIS and CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

* Eckerd Challenge Nonresidential is for the Challenge North Facility only. Youth released from Challenge South are included in the Re-entry program.

Figure 18-8:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
PERCENT READJUDICATED INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM AT ONE YEAR
AFTER RELEASE FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991



Source: CIS and CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

Note: Eckerd Challenge Nonresidential is for the Challenge North Facility only. Youth released from Challenge South are included in the Re-entry program.

Space Coast Marine had the highest rereferral (83.9 percent), readjudication (67.7 percent) and recommitment (48.4 percent) rates within one year of release. The average age of youth released from Space Coast Marine was 15.4 years making them the youngest group of youth served in the Re-entry/Aftercare Programs. Because of their age, this group is more likely than those from other Post Placement Services to be rereferred to the juvenile system. However, a rereferral rate of almost 84 percent is extremely high and almost half of the youth were recommitted within one year of release.

Comparisons of recidivism rates at six and 12 months after release are presented by program in Table 18-9. While youth continued to commit new offenses after the six month period, the majority of the recidivating offenses occurred during that time period.

Table 18-9:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY PROGRAM
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

PROGRAM	RE-REFERRALS						READJUDICATIONS						RECOMMITMENTS					
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991						CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR				
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism				
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%			
Reentry	746	392	52.5	438	58.7	746	181	24.3	229	30.7	746	114	15.3	145	19.4			
Post Community Control	605	175	28.9	232	38.3	605	102	16.9	136	22.5	605	71	11.7	98	16.2			
Furlough	203	62	30.5	80	39.4	203	33	16.3	42	20.7	203	21	10.3	26	12.8			
FEI Nonresidential	7	1	14.3	1	14.3	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	0	0.0			
Space Coast Marine Nonres.	31	22	71.0	26	83.9	31	16	51.6	21	67.7	31	11	35.5	15	48.4			
Eckerd Chall. Nonresidential*	40	27	67.5	27	67.5	40	16	40.0	18	45.0	40	12	30.0	13	32.5			
FASCU Nonresidential	3	2	66.7	2	66.7	3	2	66.7	2	66.7	3	0	0.0	0	0.0			
STATEWIDE	1,635	681	41.7	806	49.3	1,635	350	21.4	448	27.4	1,635	229	14.0	297	18.2			

Source: CIS and CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June 1991)

* Eckerd Challenge Nonresidential is for the Challenge North facility only. Youth released for Challenge South are included in the Re-entry program.

Appendix 18-2 contains recidivism rates by district for Re-entry, Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough.

Outcome 3 Part 2

YOUTH RELEASED FROM POST PLACEMENT SERVICES WILL HAVE NO SUBSEQUENT LAW VIOLATIONS OR WILL HAVE LESS SERIOUS LAW VIOLATIONS WITHIN ONE YEAR OF RELEASE.

Definition: A rank ordering of offenses as used in the Florida Assessment Classification and Tracking System (FACTS) is used as the basis for comparing seriousness of pre-placement offenses with new law violations in the one year after program release. Offenses are coded from one to 39 with one representing the most serious law violation (Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter) and 39 the least serious law violation (Other Misdemeanor). Appendix 1 contains the complete list of offenses with their associated rank. The most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year prior to placement and the most serious law violation (with an associated adjudication of yes or withheld) in the one year after release are recorded for each youth. If the youth is not re-adjudicated within the year after release "no new law violation" is recorded. For youth with re-adjudications, the value of the most serious offense in the one year prior to placement is subtracted from the value for the most serious offense in the one year after release. If the result obtained is a negative value then the offense after release was more serious, if the result is zero then the offenses were of equal seriousness, and if the result is positive then the offense after release was less serious.

- Almost 87 percent of youth released from Post Placement Services had no subsequent law violation or a less serious law violation in the juvenile system within one year of release. Results by program are: FEI, 100 percent; Post Commitment Community Control, 88.7 percent; Furlough, 88.7 percent; Re-entry, 86.6 percent; Eckerd Challenge, 72.5 percent; FASCU, 66.6 percent; and Space Coast Marine Institute, 58.1 percent.

Only 13 percent of youth served in Post Placement Services were readjudicated in the juvenile system for an offense that was either equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the one year prior to commitment. Eighty-seven percent either had no new adjudication in the juvenile system or were adjudicated on a less serious violation. See Table 18-10. Not surprisingly, FEI had no youth readjudicated in the juvenile system for either an equally serious offense or a more serious offense within one year of release. This program serves youth who would otherwise be sent to adult court and any readjudications for these youth are in the adult system. Appendix 18-3 contains seriousness tables by district for Re-entry, Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough.

Table 18-10:
POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
FOR YOUTH RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY AND JUNE 1991

HIGH RISK RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
REENTRY	746	517	69.3	129	17.3	33	4.4	67	9.0
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL	605	469	77.5	68	11.2	23	3.8	45	7.4
FURLOUGH	203	161	79.3	19	9.4	4	2.0	19	9.4
FEI (Nonresidential)	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SPACE COAST (Nonresidential)	31	10	32.3	8	25.8	5	16.1	8	25.8
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	40	22	55.0	7	17.5	6	15.0	5	12.5
FASCU (Nonresidential)	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3
STATEWIDE	1,635	1,187	72.6	232	14.2	71	4.3	145	8.9

Source: CIS and CIS/FACTS (youth released between January and June)

Seriousness data are based on adjudications in the juvenile system only. Programs that serve older youth who are more likely to be filed in adult court will show lower rates than programs that serve younger delinquents who are more likely to be rereferred and readjudicated in the juvenile system. Also, rates for programs with small numbers should be interpreted with caution since the actions of one youth can drastically affect the percentages.

Outcome 4

YOUTH WILL ENTER A VOCATIONAL/EDUCATIONAL OR EMPLOYMENT SETTING UPON RELEASE.

- Data are not available for this outcome.

Program Cost

The total cost of Post Placement Services excluding costs for Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough for FY 1991-92 was \$4,104,635. The cost of Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough are part of Case Management costs and cannot be disaggregated. The cost for the aftercare components of FEI, Space Coast Marine Institute, Eckerd Challenge, FASCU, and PBYC are not accounted for separately from the costs for the residential components. Estimates of expenditures for the aftercare components were calculated by computing the percentage of total service days accounted for by residential care. This percentage was then multiplied by the total expenditures for residential and aftercare combined to provide the estimated expenditures for the residential component. The total expenditures minus the cost for the

residential component provided the estimates for the aftercare components.

Table 18-11 provides total cost, cost per client day of supervision, cost per case and contracted amounts per day of supervision for each Post Placement Services. The cost per client day of supervision ranged from \$10 for Re-entry to \$126 for PBYC. The average cost per case ranged from \$1,400 for Re-entry to \$19,296 for FASCU.

Table 18-11:
**COSTS FOR POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
FOR FY 1991-92**

PROGRAM	TOTAL COST	NUMBER OF DAYS OF SUPERVISION	COST PER CLIENT DAY OF SUPERVISION	AVERAGE LENGTH OF SUPERVISION	COST PER CASE
REENTRY	\$2,312,135	229,037	\$10	140	\$1,400
POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL*	SEE NOTE 1	SEE NOTE 1	SEE NOTE 1	310	SEE NOTE 1
FURLOUGH*	SEE NOTE 1	SEE NOTE 1	SEE NOTE 1	280	SEE NOTE 1
FEI (Nonresidential) **	\$271,212	3,319	\$82	186	\$15,252
SPACE COAST MARINE (Nonresidential) **	\$306,227	5,301	\$58	73	\$4,234
ECKERD CHALLENGE (Nonresidential)	\$833,875	9,260	\$90	116	\$10,440
FASCU (Nonresidential)	\$218,075	2,271	\$96	201	\$19,296
PBYC (Nonresidential)	\$163,111	1,291	\$126	128	\$16,128
STATEWIDE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	213	NOT AVAILABLE

Source: Total costs are reported from SAMAS. The cost per client day was obtained by dividing the number of certified client days (CIS/FACTS FY 1991-92 Active Cases) into the total cost. The cost per case was obtained by multiplying the average length of stay (CIS/FACTS clients released during FY 1991-92) by the cost per client day.

* *Note 1: The cost of Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough are part of Case Management costs and cannot be disaggregated. The total expenditures for Case Management for FY 1991-92 were \$37,416,270. This total includes Intake, Case Management Services, Community Control, Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough expenditures. Post Commitment Community Control and Furlough account for a small fraction of the total expenditures cited here.*

** *FEI and Space Coast Marine Institute have residential and nonresidential components. The contracted dollars per day are the same for both components. In order to estimate the total expenditures incurred for residential care, the percentage of total client service days for residential care was computed. This percentage was then multiplied by the total expenditures for residential and nonresidential combined to provide the estimated expenditures for the residential component. The total expenditures minus the cost for the residential component provided the estimates for the nonresidential components.*

Program Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the Post Placement Services can only be partially determined from the data currently available. The impact on the juvenile system has been assessed but without data from the adult criminal justice system it is not possible to determine the outcomes for the youth served by these programs. These youth are the most likely of all juvenile offenders to be sent on to the adult system if they commit another offense. They are older on the average, have already been in a training school or serious offender program and are likely to have extensive prior records.

Only 63 percent of youth released from the Post Placement Services were successfully terminated. Unsuccessful releases were either recommitted to the department or referred to adult court. Almost half of the youth served in Post Placement Services were rereferred during services. Twenty eight percent were readjudicated and 20 percent were recommitted to the department during services.

Within the year after release, close to 50 percent were rereferred to the juvenile system, almost 27 percent were readjudicated and 18 percent were recommitted. While these rates are low in comparison to other programs, it is important to remember that they include only juvenile data and are underestimates to the extent that further criminal activities of these youth are handled in the adult system.

An examination of seriousness of offending shows that only 13.2 percent of the youth released from Post Placement Services were adjudicated in the juvenile system for an offense that was equally serious or more serious than the most serious offense for which they were adjudicated in the year prior to their placement in Post Placement Services.

The cost per day of Post Placement Services varies widely depending on the program. Re-entry is the least expensive at an average of \$10 per day and Palm Beach Youth Center is the most expensive at an average of \$126 per day. The average costs per case also vary widely from a low of \$1,400 for Re-entry to a high of \$19,296 for Florida Augustus Secure Care Unit. The differences in the type of services provided in these programs needs closer examination in order to determine if the costs are in line with the type and intensity of the services provided.

TABLE 18-R

**POST PLACEMENT SERVICES
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>Program effectiveness cannot be accurately determined without recidivism data that reflects subsequent referrals to the adult correctional system.</p> <p>Funding should be provided to conduct a recidivism study annually which includes subsequent referrals to the adult correctional system. [CYF Research and Development]</p> <p>Data should be collected on the employment and/or educational status of youth released from the programs. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p> <p>Follow-up should be conducted to insure that youth released to Re-entry from Training Schools are placed on a Re-entry caseload. [CYF Delinquency Services]</p>	<p>Delinquency Services allocated funds to conduct a special study of recidivism to include adult data. Negotiations between the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and HRS are continuing at this time.</p> <p>This issue will be addressed in a special project in FY 1993-94.</p> <p>A follow-up examination found that youth were being placed in Re-entry appropriately. There was an error in the computer programming that searched for subsequent placement information. This programming error has been corrected.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic collection of recidivism data, to include following youth into the adult system, should be implemented for all programs. Program effectiveness cannot be accurately assessed without this information. [Delinquency Services Outcome Evaluation] • The wide variation in average cost per day (\$10 to \$126) and average cost per case (\$1,400 to \$19,296) needs further examination in order to determine if the costs are in line with the type and intensity of services provided. [Delinquency Services]

APPENDIX 18-1

APPENDIX TABLE 18-1 A

**REENTRY
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM
DURING SUPERVISION BY DISTRICT
FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	TOTAL RELEASES FY 1991-92	RATES DURING SUPERVISION		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
1	75	34.7	12.0	9.3
2	104	43.3	25.0	14.4
3	160	38.1	21.9	15.0
4	206	39.3	22.3	18.4
5	127	57.5	39.4	25.2
6	180	48.9	32.2	24.4
7	189	47.1	21.7	12.2
8	94	60.6	35.1	22.3
9	124	52.4	24.2	20.2
10	70	50.0	22.9	17.1
11	158	60.1	19.6	15.8
STATEWIDE	1,487	48.1	25.2	17.9

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released during FY 1991-92)

APPENDIX TABLE 18-1 B

**POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM
DURING SUPERVISION BY DISTRICT
FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	TOTAL RELEASES FY 1991-92	RATES DURING SUPERVISION		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
1	35	57.1	31.4	25.7
2	27	40.7	25.9	14.8
3	108	57.4	38.0	37.0
4	205	45.4	29.3	18.0
5	21	57.1	33.3	14.3
6	98	44.9	37.8	28.6
7	232	59.5	40.1	29.7
8	94	64.9	50.0	31.9
9	180	46.7	25.6	16.1
10	29	41.4	24.1	17.2
11	30	90.0	50.0	46.7
STATEWIDE	1,059	53.3	35.0	25.3

Source: CIS (youth released FY 1991-92)

APPENDIX TABLE 18-1 C

**FURLOUGH
RECIDIVISM INTO THE JUVENILE SYSTEM
DURING SUPERVISION BY DISTRICT
FY 1991-92**

DISTRICT	TOTAL RELEASES FY 1991-92	RATES DURING SUPERVISION		
		PERCENT REREFERRED	PERCENT READJUDICATED	PERCENT RECOMMITTED
1	42	38.1	19.0	19.0
2	42	35.7	23.8	19.0
3	8	25.0	12.5	0.0
4	40	45.0	25.0	20.0
5	10	30.0	20.0	10.0
6	50	48.0	32.0	18.0
7	5	60.0	40.0	40.0
8	5	60.0	60.0	40.0
9	41	56.1	29.3	17.1
10	5	80.0	60.0	60.0
11	14	85.7	42.9	35.7
STATEWIDE	262	46.9	27.9	20.2

Source: CIS (youth released FY 1991-92)

APPENDIX 18-2

APPENDIX TABLE 18-2 A

REENTRY
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

DISTRICT	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
1	16	11	68.8	11	68.8	16	6	37.5	7	43.8	16	4	25.0	5	31.3
2	54	27	50.0	34	63.0	54	15	27.8	19	35.2	54	9	16.7	13	24.1
3	78	37	47.4	44	56.4	78	15	19.2	20	25.6	78	9	11.5	14	17.9
4	103	54	52.4	58	56.3	103	29	28.2	35	34.0	103	23	22.3	26	25.2
5	66	37	56.1	40	60.6	66	18	27.3	27	40.9	66	8	12.1	12	18.2
6	79	37	46.8	43	54.4	79	17	21.5	21	26.6	79	7	8.9	10	12.7
7	113	72	63.7	78	69.0	113	30	26.5	36	31.9	113	20	17.7	23	20.4
8	37	19	51.4	22	59.5	37	9	24.3	15	40.5	37	8	21.6	10	27.0
9	78	43	55.1	46	59.0	78	21	26.9	26	33.3	78	14	17.9	17	21.8
10	51	24	47.1	24	47.1	51	9	17.6	9	17.6	51	2	3.9	3	5.9
11	71	31	43.7	38	53.5	71	12	16.9	14	19.7	71	10	14.1	12	16.9
STATEWIDE	746	392	52.5	438	58.7	746	181	24.3	229	30.7	746	114	15.3	145	19.4

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 18-2 B

**POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
· YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991**

DISTRICT	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
1	13	4	30.8	5	38.5	13	3	23.1	4	30.8	13	2	15.4	4	30.8
2	11	3	27.3	5	45.5	11	2	18.2	3	27.3	11	1	9.1	3	27.3
3	78	21	26.9	24	30.8	78	11	14.1	15	19.2	78	8	10.3	10	12.8
4	119	26	21.8	36	30.3	119	12	10.1	15	12.6	119	9	7.6	13	10.9
5	16	10	62.5	10	62.5	16	7	43.8	9	56.3	16	4	25.0	5	31.3
6	77	29	37.7	35	45.5	77	16	20.8	18	23.4	77	11	14.3	12	15.6
7	144	35	24.3	53	36.8	144	22	15.3	33	22.9	144	16	11.1	24	16.7
8	47	20	42.6	26	55.3	47	15	31.9	20	42.6	47	12	25.6	15	31.9
9	80	24	30.0	33	41.3	80	13	16.3	16	20.0	80	8	10.0	11	13.8
10	6	1	16.7	2	33.3	6	1	16.7	2	33.3	6	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	14	2	14.3	3	21.4	14	0	0.0	1	7.1	14	0	0.0	1	7.1
STATEWIDE	605	175	28.9	232	38.3	605	102	16.9	136	22.5	605	71	11.7	98	16.2

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 18-2 C

FURLOUGH
COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES BY DISTRICT
FOR 6 MONTHS AND 12 MONTHS AFTER RELEASE
YOUTH RELEASED JANUARY - JUNE 1991

DISTRICT	RE-REFERRALS					READJUDICATIONS					RECOMMITMENTS				
	CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991					CASES CLOSED JAN. - JUNE 1991				
	NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR		NUMBER OF RELEASES	6 MONTH		1 YEAR	
		Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism			Recidivism		Recidivism	
		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%		N	%	N	%
1	24	8	33.3	9	37.5	24	4	16.7	4	16.7	24	4	16.7	4	16.7
2	18	5	27.8	7	38.9	18	2	11.1	4	22.2	18	1	5.6	1	5.6
3	7	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	1	14.3	1	14.3	7	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	46	14	30.4	18	39.1	46	7	15.2	9	19.6	46	5	10.9	6	13.0
5	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	8	1	12.5	1	12.5	8	1	12.5	1	12.5
6	38	16	42.1	20	52.6	38	9	23.7	13	34.2	38	3	7.9	6	15.8
7	1	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	1	33.3	2	66.7
9	26	12	46.2	16	61.5	26	8	30.8	8	30.8	26	6	23.1	6	23.1
10	25	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	7	1	14.3	2	28.6	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0	0.0	0	0.0
STATEWIDE	203	62	30.5	80	39.4	203	33	16.3	42	20.7	203	21	10.3	26	12.8

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX 18-3

APPENDIX TABLE 18-3 A

REENTRY BY DISTRICT
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
Youth Released January - June 1991

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	16	9	56.2	3	18.8	1	6.2	3	18.8
2	54	35	64.8	9	16.7	3	5.5	7	13.0
3	78	58	74.3	12	15.4	1	1.3	7	9.0
4	103	68	66.0	20	19.4	3	2.9	12	11.7
5	66	39	59.1	16	24.2	3	4.6	8	12.1
6	79	58	73.4	11	13.9	3	3.8	7	8.9
7	113	77	68.2	19	16.8	6	5.3	11	9.7
8	37	22	59.5	9	24.3	2	5.4	4	10.8
9	78	52	66.7	19	24.4	4	5.1	3	3.8
10	51	42	82.4	4	7.8	1	2.0	4	7.8
11	71	57	80.3	7	9.9	6	8.4	1	1.4
STATEWIDE	746	517	69.3	129	17.3	33	4.4	67	9.0

Source: CIS/FACTS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 18-3 B

POST COMMITMENT COMMUNITY CONTROL BY DISTRICT
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
Youth Released January - June 1991

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	13	9	69.2	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7
2	11	8	72.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	27.3
3	78	63	80.8	6	7.7	2	2.6	7	9.0
4	119	104	87.4	5	4.2	3	2.5	7	5.9
5	16	7	43.8	4	25.0	3	18.8	2	12.5
6	77	59	76.6	11	14.3	4	5.2	3	3.9
7	144	111	77.1	20	13.9	5	3.5	8	5.6
8	47	27	57.4	11	23.4	4	8.5	5	10.6
9	80	64	80.0	7	8.8	0	0.0	9	11.3
10	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	14	13	92.9	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0
STATEWIDE	605	469	77.5	68	11.2	23	3.8	45	7.4

Source: CIS (youth released January - June 1991)

APPENDIX TABLE 18-3 C

FURLOUGH BY DISTRICT
COMPARISONS OF SERIOUSNESS OF LAW VIOLATIONS COMMITTED
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PLACEMENT AND ONE YEAR AFTER RELEASE
 Youth Released January - June 1991

DISTRICT	TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED	NO NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		LESS SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		EQUALLY SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS		MORE SERIOUS NEW LAW VIOLATIONS	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	24	20	88.3	0	0.0	1	4.2	3	12.5
2	18	14	77.8	1	5.6	1	5.6	2	11.1
3	7	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3
4	46	37	80.4	3	6.5	0	0.0	6	13.0
5	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
6	38	25	65.8	5	13.2	2	5.3	6	15.8
7	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
8	3	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
9	26	18	69.2	7	26.9	0	0.0	1	3.8
10	25	25	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
STATEWIDE	203	161	79.3	19	9.4	4	2.0	19	9.4

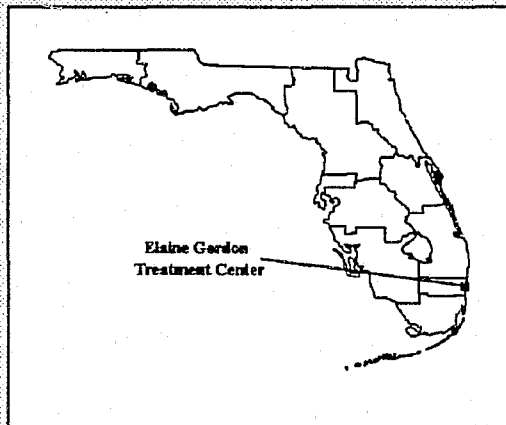
Source: CIS (youth released January - June 1991)

19. ELAINE GORDON TREATMENT CENTER

Program Description

The Elaine Gordon Treatment Center (EGTC) provides a continuum of care for the evaluation and treatment of juvenile sex offenders. The purpose of treatment is to reduce the number of youth committing sex offenses and to prevent identified youth from entering the adult penal system or re-entering the juvenile delinquency system following release.

This program, after a change of contractors, reopened in November 1990, under a contract with the University of Miami. It is located on the grounds of South Florida State Hospital. This program is designed to treat non-psychotic youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and have committed a sexual offense. The sexual offenses include child molestation and rape. Youth may also be admitted to the program on the recommendation of the Case Review Committee without actually being adjudicated delinquent.



Population Profile

The program at EGTC is designed for 22 young males, ages 9-14. By October, 1991, 22 boys had been admitted for treatment. The census of 22 youth has been maintained since. Six youth had left the program at the end of FY 1991-92. One had successfully completed the program, three were sent to more restrictive programs and two were removed for other reasons.

A workshop presentation by Dr. Ana Campo-Bowen contained a demographic description of the boys in the program based on 26 youth. The average age was 13 years, 1 month. Fifty percent (13) were white, 46 percent (12) were black and one (4 percent) was Hispanic. The mean number of sexual offenses was nine. Nine residents also had documented non-sexual delinquency offenses and 17 disclosed by self-report that they had committed non-sexual delinquency offenses. DSM-III-R Diagnoses included 21 (81 percent) as having a conduct disorder, 10 (40 percent) with Attention Deficit Disorder, 13 (50 percent) with any anxiety disorder and 9 (35 percent) with any depressive disorder. The percentages exceed 100 percent because some youth had more than one disorder; 26 youth were included in the report.

Outcome Measurement

The first clients were admitted to EGTC in November, 1990. Only one had been released as having successfully completed the program as of June 30, 1992; therefore, data on client outcomes will not be available until the 1993 Outcome Evaluation Report. Several youth are very close to being discharged. The following outcomes have been listed in the program contract and will form the basis for data collection during the next year:

Outcome 1

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS ADMITTED WILL SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE THEIR INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PROGRAMS.

As of June 30, 1992, only one youth had left the program who was considered to have successfully completed the course of therapy. He was released to a less restrictive program, CHARLEE. Three boys were considered failures because they were discharged to more restrictive programs. Two more were discharged as "non-completers" because they were only in the program a short time and were removed for family or judicial reasons. The high ratio of failures to successful completions should not, at this early stage, be interpreted as program failure. It should be regarded as part of the process of program development where the program gains experience and determines who it is best able to help.

Outcome 2

PATIENTS WILL BE DISCHARGED WITHIN 12 MONTHS.

As of June 30, 1992, six boys had been released from the program. One was considered a successful release because he was released to a less restrictive program. He had been in the program 18.13 months. Other releases included three who were considered failures because they required more restrictive placement and two whose participation was considered incomplete. One youth was removed by his family to a program in another state and the other removed by a judge. The average length of stay for the "failures" was 16.46 months and for those whose program participation was incomplete, it was 6.53 months.

By June 30, 1992, the boys who were still in the program had been there an average of 9.51 months. Table 19-1 shows in six month increments how many had been in the program for different periods of time.

Table 19-1:
ELAINE GORDON TREATMENT CENTER
LENGTH OF SERVICES AS OF JUNE 30, 1992
FOR YOUTH NOT DISCHARGED

LENGTH OF SERVICES	NUMBER	PERCENT	CUMMULATIVE PERCENT
0-6 months	6	27.3	27.3
7-12 months	8	36.4	63.7
13-18 months	6	27.3	91.0
19+ months	2	9.1	100.1*

Source: Elaine Gordon Treatment Center staff

** This number is greater than 100 percent due to rounding.*

Although the average length of stay for youth still in the program is 9.5 months, it appears that the length of stay for those who complete the program will exceed the program design of 12 months when more are released. The provider and program monitors need to determine the reasons for this extended stay and whether program goals can be accomplished in 12 months.

Outcome 3

PATIENTS WILL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL DISCHARGE WITH NO INTERIM PLACEMENTS IN A MORE RESTRICTIVE PSYCHIATRIC SETTING.

No data available.

Outcome 4

PATIENTS WILL EVIDENCE DECREASES IN DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES AND MAINTAIN THESE DECREASES FOR 12 MONTHS AFTER DISCHARGE.

No data available. However, six boys have been attending community schools since the beginning of the 1992-93 school year. They are still in residence at EGTC but are being re-integrated into the community in preparation for discharge. Attending community schools is a major step toward discharge.

Outcome 5

PATIENTS WILL HAVE REDUCED INCIDENCE OF POLICE CONTACTS, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND INCARCERATIONS FOR SEXUAL AND OTHER INDEX OFFENSES WHICH CAN BE ASSESSED THROUGH OFFICIAL RECORDS AND THROUGH SELF-REPORT ASSESSMENTS.

No data available.

Program Cost

A total of \$1,918,624 was expended for this program during FY 1991-92. Based on 22 residents, the cost per client for FY 1991-92 was \$87,210.18 or \$238.93 per day. This is high when compared with other delinquency programs such as the "high risk" residential programs that range from \$82 to \$181 per day. However, in-patient psychiatric programs for children average \$270 per day. EGTC is probably more properly compared with children's mental health programs because of the large therapeutic component contained in the program design. Nevertheless, it is the most expensive program in terms of cost per client under the purview of Delinquency Services.

Program Effectiveness

Sex offenders are the most difficult segment of the offender population to rehabilitate and to stop re-offense behavior effectively. A monitoring report and an annual report from the program indicated that start-up problems have been largely resolved and the program is operating smoothly. No data are available on the impact of the program on clients as yet, although post-tests will be administered as the clients leave the program. However, six youth have been able to attend community schools successfully and will be released before the end of the fiscal year.

It is recommended that the program serve youth who have been adjudicated delinquent. While this program is needed by youth from a variety of backgrounds, program capacity is extremely limited. Given that the funding for the program is from the Juvenile Justice budget and that the legislative intent is to service delinquent youth, these youth have priority for placement.

TABLE 19-R

**ELAINE GORDON TREATMENT CENTER
RECOMMENDATION UPDATE**

RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1991 OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT	PROGRESS IN FY 1991-92*	1992 REPORT RECOMMENDATION
<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>The new program should be provided an opportunity to become operational. Evaluation data outlined in the contract should be collected and reported in the next Outcome Report.</p>	<p>Clients were accepted starting November 29, 1990. Only one client has been released from the program successfully, as yet; therefore, no outcome information is available.</p>	<p>PROGRAM MAINTENANCE</p> <p>The new program should be provided an opportunity to become operational. However, evaluation data outlined in the contract should be collected and reported in the next Outcome Report. [Elaine Gordon Treatment Center]</p> <p>Monitoring, both fiscal and programmatic, should be meaningful and demonstrate that the money for this expensive program is being spent wisely. [ADM program office in District 10]</p> <p>Efforts should be increased to have this program operate within the projected length of stay. [Elaine Gordon Treatment Center]</p> <p>It is recommended that the program serve youth who have been adjudicated delinquent. [Delinquency Services]</p>

*Source: The update information on progress toward recommendations was obtained from Program Specialists.

APPENDIX 1

REASON FOR REFERRAL

Felonies

- 01 Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter
- 02 Negligent manslaughter
- 03 Sexual Battery
- 04 Other felonious sex offense
- 05 Armed robbery
- 06 Other robbery
- 07 Arson
- 08 Burglary (breaking and entering)
- 09 Auto theft
- 10 Grand Larceny
- 11 Receiving stolen property - over \$100
- 12 Concealed firearm
- 13 Aggravated assault and/or battery
- 14 Forgery and uttering
- 15 Felony violation of drug laws
(excluding marijuana)
- 16 Felony marijuana offense
- 17 Escape from training school, secure detention,
or community-based residential program
- 18 Resisting arrest with violence
- 19 Shooting/throwing a deadly missile into an
occupied dwelling/vehicle
- 20 Other felony

Misdemeanors

- 21 Assault and/or battery (not aggravated)
- 22 Prostitution
- 23 Sex offenses not included in 03, 04, or 22
- 24 Petit larceny
- 25 Retail theft (shoplifting)
- 26 Receiving stolen property - under \$100
- 27 Concealed weapon (except firearms)
- 28 Disorderly Conduct
- 29 Criminal mischief (vandalism)
- 30 Trespassing
- 31 Loitering and prowling
- 32 Misdemeanor violation of drug laws
(excluding marijuana)
- 33 Misdemeanor marijuana offense
- 34 Possession of alcoholic beverages
- 35 Other alcohol offense
- 36 Violation of hunting, fishing and boating laws
- 37 Resisting arrest without violence
- 38 Unauthorized use of motor vehicle
- 39 Other misdemeanor

APPENDIX 2

(19) OUTCOME EVALUATION AND PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS.—

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature to:

1. Ensure that information be provided to decision-makers so that resources are allocated to programs of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services under the Children, Youth, and Families Program; Aging and Adult Services Program; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Program; Developmental Services Program; Economic Services Program; Children's Medical Services Program; and Health Program that achieve desired performance levels.

2. Provide information about the cost of such programs and their differential effectiveness so that the quality of such programs can be compared and improvements made continually.

3. Provide information to aid in the development of related policy issues and concerns.

4. Provide information to the public about the effectiveness of such programs in meeting established goals and objectives.

5. Provide a basis for a system of accountability so that each client is afforded the best programs to meet his needs.

6. Improve service delivery to clients.

7. Modify or eliminate activities that are not effective.

(b) As used in this subsection, the term:

1. "Client" means any person who is being provided treatment or services by the department or by a provider under contract with the department.

2. "Outcome" means the condition or circumstances of the client after services or treatment have been provided and the extent of change in modifying or stabilizing the original condition or need that led to client services or treatment.

3. "Program component" means an aggregation of generally related objectives which, because of their special character, related workload, and interrelated output, can logically be considered an entity for purposes of organization, management, accounting, reporting, and budgeting.

4. "Program effectiveness" means the ability of the program to achieve desired client outcomes, goals, and objectives.

5. "Program office" means any program office under the Deputy Secretary for Human Services and all programs under the Deputy Secretary for Health.

(c) The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services shall:

1. Establish within the Children, Youth, and Families Program; Aging and Adult Services Program; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Program; Developmental Services Program; Economic Services Program; Children's Medical Services Program; and Health Program a comprehensive system to annually measure and report client outcome and program effectiveness for each program that each program office operates or contracts. Client-outcome measures shall be a required provision of all contracts entered into by the department with respect to the provision of services under the jurisdiction of the programs.

2.a. Provide operational definitions of and criteria for client outcome and program effectiveness for each specific program component, to include, but not be limited to, a definition of successful program completion.

b. The Children, Youth, and Families Program Office shall define and report recidivism in addition to the requirements of this section.

c. As appropriate, program offices under this section shall report clients who reenter services and treatment within 1 year of release, discharge, or successful completion of a program.

3. Establish goals and objectives for each specific program component.

4. Establish the information and specific data elements required for the management of client-outcome measures.

5. Develop a program office-specific, standardized terminology and procedures manual to be followed by each program. The procedures shall include standard formats for the collection of data from the various program components with clearly defined documentation requirements.

6. Establish procedures for the continuous flow of client-outcome information.

7. Develop procedures to analyze client-outcome data in relation to program process.

8. Implement continuous longitudinal studies to determine the long-range effects of programs. The longitudinal studies shall track a cohort representative sample of clients at 5 years after their initial completion of a program. Whenever possible, longitudinal studies shall compare a representative sample of clients completing the program with a comparable cohort group that did not enter the program.

a. The Children, Youth, and Families Program Office shall determine the long-range effect of prevention, residential and nonresidential delinquency commitment programs, programs for dependent children, and programs for children in need of services and families in need of services.

b. The Aging and Adult Services Program Office shall determine the long-range effects of programs, including, but not limited to, programs that provide community services, in-home care, and other nonresidential services, to determine their effect in preventing residential placement.

c. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Program Office shall determine the long-range effects of programs, including, but not limited to, prevention, community-based programs, outpatient programs, inpatient programs, and nonresidential and residential programs for children and adults.

d. The Children's Medical Services Program Office shall determine the long-range effects of programs, including, but not limited to, prevention and early intervention programs, including infant metabolic screening, developmental evaluation, inpatient programs, and outpatient programs.

e. The Developmental Services Program Office shall determine the long-range effects of programs, including, but not limited to, prevention, early intervention, family support services, developmental training programs, community-based supported employment, and community residential programs.

f. The Economic Services Program Office shall determine the long-range effects of programs, including, but not limited to, programs that implement the provisions of the Family Support Act of 1988, Pub. L. No. 100-485, pursuant to s. 409.029.

g. The State Health Office shall determine the long-range effects of programs, including, but not limited to, maternal and child health; family planning; the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children; primary health care; dental health; communicable diseases; and environmental health.

9. Establish appropriate methodology and statistical analysis to ensure the reliability, validity, and utility of client-outcome data.

10. Establish appropriate interdistrict evaluation teams using private-sector experts to evaluate the quality of the services delivered by each program.

Each program office under this subsection shall submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader of each house of the Legislature, the appropriate substantive and appropriations committees of each house of the Legislature, and the Governor, no later than December 31 of each calendar year, beginning December 31, 1992. The annual program-outcome report shall contain, at a minimum for each specific program component, a comprehensive description of the population served by the program, a specific description of the services provided by the program, client-outcome measures, an assessment of program effectiveness, cost, a comparison of expenditures to federal and state funding, immediate and long-range concerns, the status or results of the longitudinal studies, and recommendations to maintain, expand, improve, modify, or eliminate each program component so that changes in services lead to enhancement in program quality. The department's Inspector General shall ensure the reliability and validity of the information contained in the report.

(d) The Auditor General shall periodically evaluate the client-outcome and program-effectiveness system to determine if the process is achieving the legislative intent of this section and shall prepare a report thereof. The initial report shall be submitted on December 31, 1993, and a report shall be submitted every 5 years thereafter to the persons specified in paragraph (c).

APPENDIX 3

Appendix 3

Outcome Evaluation Methodology

Outcome evaluation is the process of assessing the results of Juvenile Justice Programs (JJP). The status report, the Outcome Evaluation Report, which presents this outcome assessment, is produced annually on all JJP programs. It is unique in the nation, first, for its focus on outcomes for clients and, second, for its comprehensiveness. JJP's outcome evaluation system was established under a far-reaching mandate by the Florida Legislature in 1986. In 1991, the Legislature extended the mandate to cover six additional HRS programs. The new legislation, s.20.19(18), F. S., replaces the original JJP mandate (381.0615, F. S.), with no change in the design of the evaluation system used in JJP for the past five years.

The Outcome Evaluation Report draws on many sources of information that, due to the cyclical nature of the annual outcome evaluation, are continually improved each year. In most cases, information comes from existing sources. The sources are described in Chapter I of this report. This appendix provides detail on the steps taken to design and conduct the evaluations of each of the 19 program components which comprise the report.

The evaluation of each program component was originally developed based on a written evaluation design. Program components were derived based on grouping programs together who had similar purposes or goals or whose outcomes were identical. Two outcomes were specified by statute: client recidivism and successful program completion. Other outcomes which were pertinent to the program component were also included in the evaluation design such as a variety of changes in client functioning depending on the nature and intent of the program. Information is supplied in the following sections on the specific steps taken to develop the outcome measures and the evaluation plans are also described. Figure I-2 (in Chapter I of this report) displays a flow chart summarizing the process of planning and implementing the evaluations. Figure A3-1 contains a chart that provides detail on the data sources used for each program component.

Development of Outcome Measures

Evaluation designs for outcome evaluation began with the development of outcome measures for each program component. The steps described below were followed in the development of the outcome measures and other indicators of program effectiveness:

1. Outcome staff reviewed published research on outcome evaluation and conducted a survey of other states to determine the state-of-the-art in the area. This step is updated each year. Published research is reviewed every year and surveys of states are conducted at two to three year intervals.
2. Available Children Youth and Family (CYF) Services' program manuals were reviewed to determine the program purpose and any intended outcomes as stated in the manual.
3. An initial survey of program staff in each district was conducted to determine the expected outcomes for each program component in the child welfare, delinquency and

FIGURE A3-1: OUTCOME EVALUATION DATA SOURCES

(See data sources key)

PROGRAM COMPONENT	CLIENT COUNTS	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	CLIENT HISTORY	LENGTH OF STAY	COST	OUTCOME DATA					
						1	2	3	4	5	6
1. CINS/FINS Intake	6, 15	4	4	4	NR	4	1				
2. CINS/FINS Services	7	7	7	7	13	18	18				
3. Hurricane Island	10	10	10	10	13	10	10	10			
4. Practical and Cultural Education (PACE)	10	10	10	10	13	10	10	10	10		
5. Intensive Learning Alternatives Program (ILAP)	10	10	10	10	16	10	10	10			
6. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	14	14	14	14	19	14	14	14	14	14	14
7. Juvenile Alternative Services Program	1	1	5	1	13	1	2				
8. Eckerd Wilderness Camp Program	10	10	10	10	16	10	10	10			
9. Delinquency Intake	4	4	4	4	13	4	4				
10. Home Detention	11	1	4	11	13	12	12				
11. Secure Detention	11	1	1	1	13	12					
12. Community Control	1, 4	1	1	1	NR	1	1	2	2	17	
13. CREST Services, Inc.	10	10	10	10	13	10	10	10	10	10	10
14. Non-res. Community-Based Commitment Programs	1, 4	1	1	1	13, 17	8	2	2	10		
15. Low-Risk Residential Commitment Programs	1, 4	1	1	1	13	8	2	2			
16. Moderate-Risk Residential Commitment Prog.	1, 4	1	1	1	13	8	2	2	10		
17. High-Risk Residential Commitment Prog.	1, 4	1	1	1	13	8	1	2	2	10	10
18. Post-Placement Services	1, 4	1	1	1	13	2, 8	1	2	NR		
19. Elaine Gordon Treatment Center	10	10	10	10	13	NR	10	NR	NR	NR	

Note: NR means not reported; NA means not applicable.

DATA SOURCES KEY

1. *Client Information System (CIS) - Outcome Evaluation Database for case closures (terminations in CIS) FY 1991-92 (July 1, 1991-June 30, 1992). Database contains a joined file with data from two CIS subsystems: Florida Protective Services System (FPSS contains child welfare referrals and demographic data) and C & F provider file (contains provider data on services and dispositions for child welfare programs).*
2. *CIS - Outcome Evaluation Database for case closures between January 1, 1991 and June 30, 1991. (See description for Number 1.)*
3. *CIS Outcome Evaluation Database for case closures between July 1, 1991 and December 31, 1991. (See description for Number 1.)*
4. *CIS - Special ad hoc computer run.*
5. *CIS JASP Client Exit Report.*
6. *CIS - Monthly Production Reports (GY216LS and GI040LS) for July 1991 - June 1992.*
7. *Florida Network of Youth and Family Services, Inc. Automated Data System (Micro-computer based data system - contains client-level data).*
8. *Delinquency Services Monthly Facility Recapitulation Report, Manual System containing client data for Delinquency Commitment programs. Six months of data (from January 1, 1991 to June 30, 1991) was used.*
9. *District Management Plan Reports, FY 1991-92.*
10. *Contract Provider Reports: Annual Reports for FY 1991-92.*
11. *Detention Population Analysis Report, FY 1991-92.*
12. *Superintendent's Monthly Reports, FY 1991-92.*
13. *State Automated Management Accounting System (SAMAS). Contains expenditure data for all programs. Based on an ad hoc computer run (), districts were asked to review expenditure data for FY 1991-92. Program costs included all expenditures for FY 1991-92 minus those paid out of funds certified forward from the previous year, plus all expenditures paid out of 1991-92 certified funds up through the data of the computer run.*
14. *JJDP Program Evaluation Reports, FY 1991-92.*
15. *CIS Population Profile Spreadsheet, June 1992.*
16. *FY 1991-92 Contracts.*
17. *Program Specialist.*
18. *Follow-up study conducted by the Florida Network for Children and Youth and the Outcome Evaluation staff.*
19. *Amount of federal funds awarded to state of Florida.*
20. *Community Control and Furlough Monthly Statistical Report for June 30, 1992.*

CINS/FINS and Children's Substance Abuse and Mental Health Program areas. Similar input was obtained from the headquarters-level program managers for each program component. Outcomes for the mental health program components were identified through a review of measures documented in existing contracts and input from headquarters staff.

4. Outcome evaluation staff combined the information on outcomes into a draft statement of client-oriented outcome measures for each program.
5. The draft outcome measures were reviewed at many levels, including headquarters program managers, district program managers and the statewide CYF Advisory Council (no longer in existence). Revisions to the original statements were made where appropriate. A formal system-wide review and update of outcome statements was conducted in the spring of 1990.
6. As a companion to the outcome measures, some indicators of program effectiveness were identified which focused on operational concerns rather than client-oriented outcomes. The indicators were intended to supplement the client outcome data and provide assistance with interpretation.
7. To meet the statutory provisions and the analysis purposes, programs with similar intent were grouped into program components. In some cases, individual programs with identical outcomes were grouped together for analysis and reporting purposes (e. g., foster care and residential group care). In other cases, programs of unique intent were not combined with any other programs for analysis, such as the Elaine Gordon Treatment for youthful sex offenders. Thus program components contain from one to nearly 50 separate programs. Programs aimed solely at staff training and pilot programs that have not yet started are not included in the Outcome Evaluation Report.
8. It is important to note that the original methodology or an abridged form of it is followed each year to review the outcome measures and revise them as necessary. As outcomes are measured, it may be determined that they do not, in fact, answer questions about the program's effectiveness and that other indicators are needed. As program management and operational staff gain more understanding of and experience with outcome evaluation, their involvement in measurement increases and becomes more valuable. The outcome evaluation process differs from the typical research/evaluation study because its aim is to institutionalize an ability on the part of the entire JJP system of services to measure and report routinely information on client outcomes or the results of services. Therefore, while refinements may come slowly and incrementally, they are meant to permanently affect the way the system looks at and evaluates itself.

Development of Evaluation Plans

After the initial development of the outcome measures and indicators, evaluation plans were developed. The following steps describe the planning process:

1. First, evaluation questions were developed to focus the evaluation process. The questions were not limited to those which could be answered with available data. The questions addressed four areas of interest: (1) a description of the target population; (2) service delivery

information such as the type and quantity of services provided; (3) program costs; and (4) client outcomes.

2. For each evaluation question, a determination was made of the data necessary to answer the question. Available data sources were reviewed and data needs were identified. Data collection strategies were developed.
3. Data sources included: (1) the automated HRS Client Information System (CIS), which documents all referrals made to JJP intake, periods of service provision for clients of many JJP program components and information on reasons for case closure; (2) several micro-computer based and manual data collection systems which are identified in the program component write-ups; (3) annual provider reports; (4) program monitoring reports; (5) specific records maintained at the program level; (6) the State Automated Management Accounting System (SAMAS); (7) district expenditure records; (8) previously completed evaluation studies, and (9) interviews with headquarters and district program managers as well as specific program administrators. Interview data are not used to measure client outcomes but to assist with focusing evaluation questions and interpreting results. (See Figure 6 for specific data sources used for each program component.)
4. Data collection strategies included: (1) using previously prepared CIS reports, (2) developing an outcome evaluation database with the assistance of Management Systems staff and running ad hoc programs against this database; (3) collecting annual provider reports as well as monthly and annual service reports; (4) requesting an ad hoc SAMAS run and having the 11 HRS districts review and provide more detail in certain program areas; (5) requesting specific data from district program managers and from individual program administrators and contracted providers; and (6) recently, ensuring that outcome measures are required in all provider contracts.
5. For each program category, an evaluation plan was developed. The plan included the following components: program intent, intended client outcomes, general evaluation strategies, evaluation questions, data sources, data collection methods and data analysis methods. Other items typically included in an evaluation plan, such as the evaluation purpose, identification of the primary audience for the report and the schedule, were specified in statute and therefore not included in the individual plans. Collectively, these components comprise the evaluation design for the outcome evaluation effort.
6. The evaluation plans for each individual program component for the first year were reviewed by the HRS Office of Evaluation and Management Review and the CYF Advisory Committee, meeting the statutory provisions of Section 381.061 (3) (i), Florida Statutes, to ensure the reliability validity, and utility of client outcome data. In 1991, the Legislature extended outcome evaluation to six other HRS programs. The new legislation, (S. 20.19 (18), F. S.), which also includes JJP, is nearly identical to the old statute.

Once established, the evaluation plans have been maintained with refinements each year. Improvements in the availability and quality of available data have been made each year since the first report. A number of program components have seen changes to the databases which supply client outcome and other information during the first five years of outcome evaluation. For example, FACTS (Florida Accounting and Tracking System) has been added for juvenile commitment programs since outcome evaluation began. This addition has affected many JJP

programs. While the initial result may be some loss of information for one to two years, most frequently the changes represent great improvements once they are fully implemented. When data sources change, this affects the comparability of data from one year to another and is noted in all year-by-year comparisons.

