



Measuring and Using Juvenile Recidivism Data to Inform Policy, Practice, and Resource Allocation

Brought to you by:

The National Reentry Resource Center, a project of the Council of State Governments Justice Center and the

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice



BJA
 Bureau of Justice Assistance
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OJJDP

MacArthur Foundation

National **nonprofit, nonpartisan** membership association of state government officials

Represents **all three** branches of state government

Provides **practical** advice informed by **the best available evidence**



Second Chance Act Grantees



- Authorized by the passage of the Second Chance Act in April 2008
- The NRRC is a project of the CSG Justice Center and is supported by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Department of Justice
- The NRRC provides individualized, intensive, and targeted technical assistance, training, and distance learning to support SCA grantees
- The NRRC has supported over 600 juvenile and adult reentry grantees since inception in 2009

Today's Speakers

Joshua Weber, Program Director- Juvenile Justice

Council of State Governments Justice Center

jweber@csg.org

Mike Dempsey, Executive Director

Indiana Division of Youth Services

Mdempsey@idoc.IN.gov

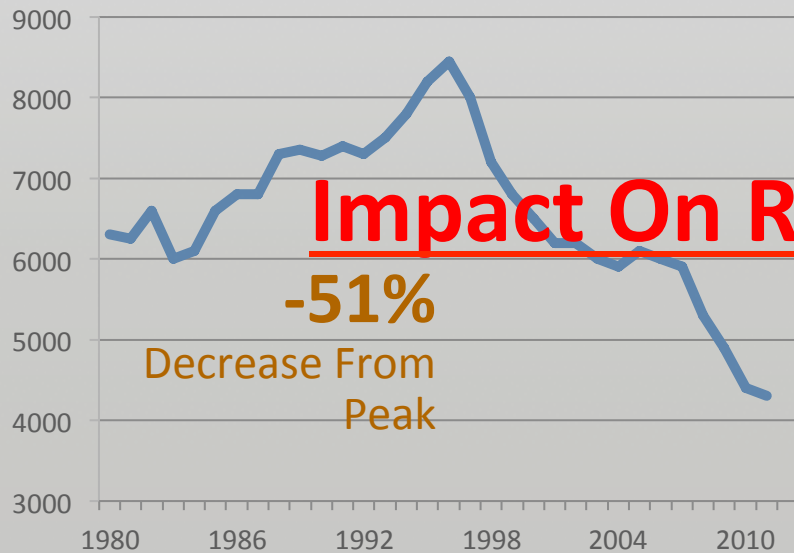
Mark J. Greenwald, Director of Research

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

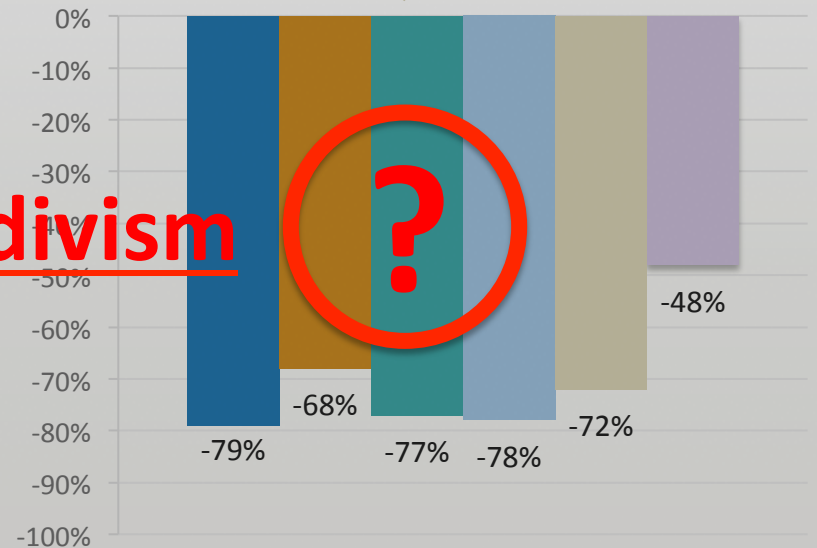
Mark.Greenwald@djj.state.fl.us

Dramatic Progress But More Work Needed

National Arrests Per 100,000 Juveniles
Ages 10-17 (1980-2011)



Declines in State Commitment Rates
(1997-2011)



Connecticut Georgia Mississippi
Rhode Island Tennessee National Avg.

*Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

*Juvenile Arrest Rates for All Crimes, 1980-2011, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Policymakers want to know the outcomes for youth in contact with the juvenile justice system

When youth are under local or state supervision, what are their rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates?

How do youth under system supervision fare in terms of academic, employment, and other important outcomes?

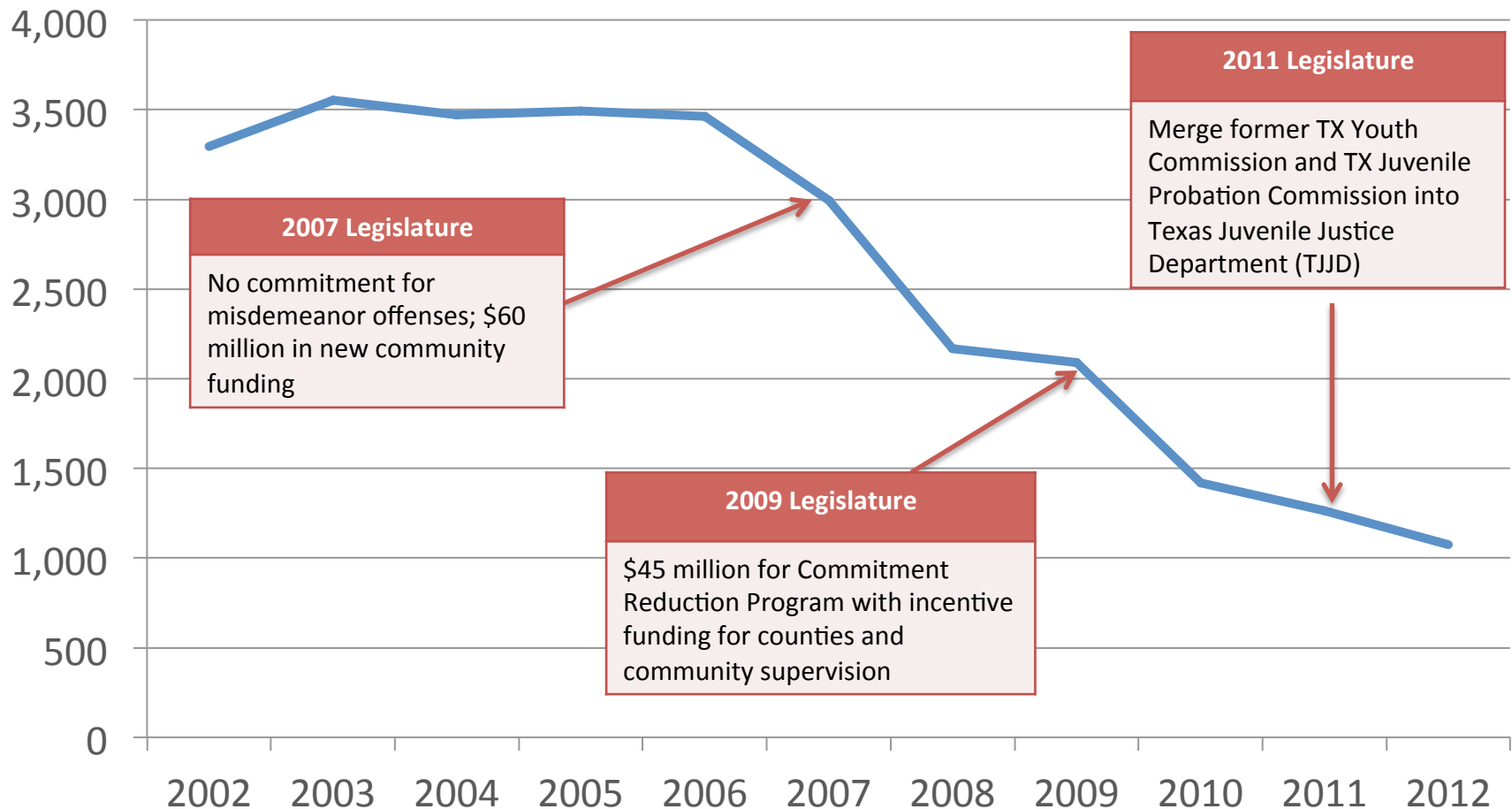


Do youth transition successfully off of system supervision to a crime-free and productive adulthood?

What if any supervision and service programs and practices are making a positive difference?

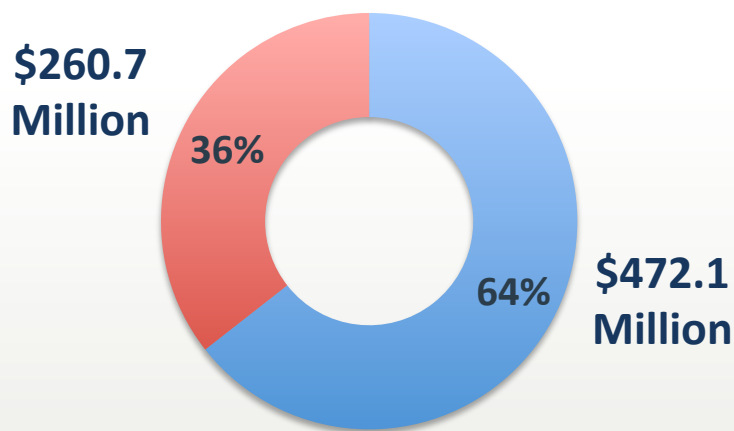
The Case of Texas: Dramatic Decline in Youth Committed to State Incarceration

Total Texas Admissions to State Facilities (FY 2002 – FY 2012)



Reforms Shifted Funding from Incarceration to Community-Based Interventions

2004-2005 Biennial Budget

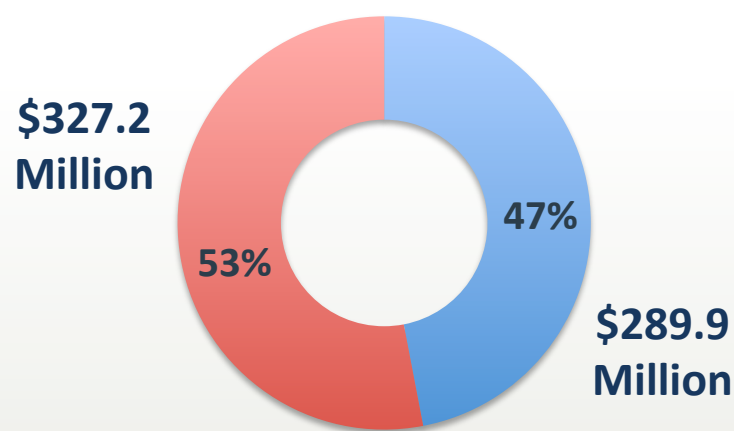


■ Institutions ■ Community

Average Daily Population in
State Correctional Facilities:

4,910

2014-2015 Biennial Budget

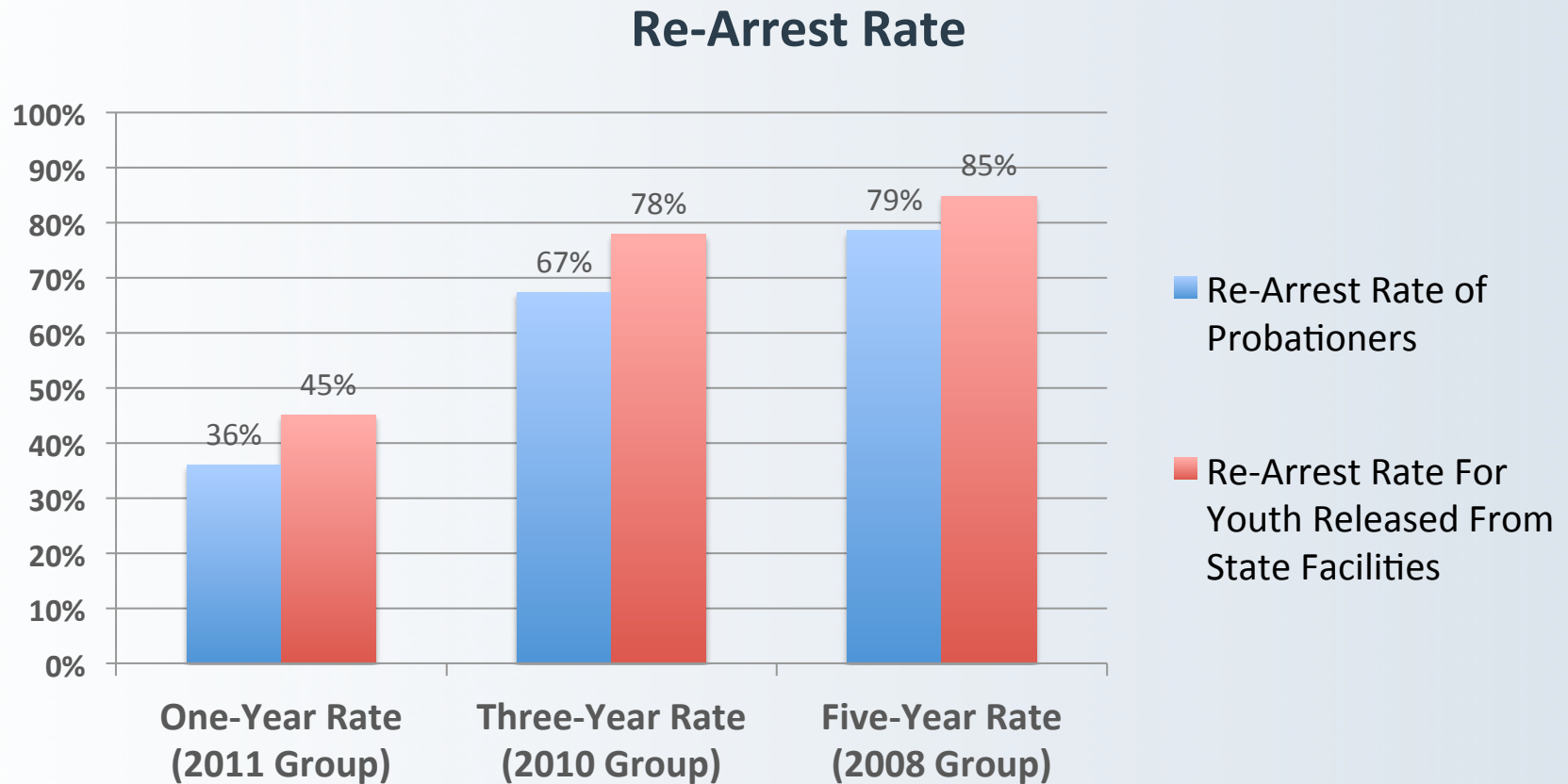


■ Institutions ■ Community

Average Daily Population in
State Correctional Facilities:

1,066

High statewide recidivism rates raise a key question: What is the impact of reforms on recidivism and other youth outcomes?



Survey of State Juvenile Correctional Agencies

Purpose: To assess the status of data collection on outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system, recognizing that in order to improve recidivism rates and other key youth outcomes, jurisdictions must first be able to measure these outcomes.

Who was Surveyed: State Juvenile Correctional Administrators

Focus of Survey Questions: The collection, analysis, reporting and use of recidivism and other performance measures for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Methodology: CJCA administered the survey online to its members from August to September of 2013.

Response: All 50 states and the District of Columbia responded to the survey.

Survey conducted in partnership with:



Key Recommendations

Measure recidivism for all youth involved with the juvenile justice system, considering the multiple ways they may have subsequent contact with the justice system

Analyze recidivism data to account for youth's risk levels, as well as other key youth characteristics and variables

Develop and maintain the infrastructure necessary to collect, analyze, and report recidivism data

Make recidivism data available to key constituents and the general public

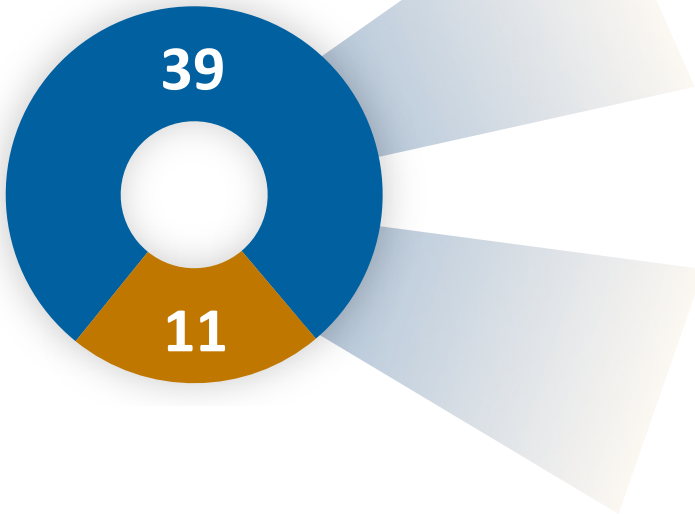
Use recidivism data to inform juvenile justice policy, practice, and resource allocation

Most states track recidivism for youth in their custody, but one in five don't.

Of the 39 states that do, a number of them measure recidivism narrowly

How many states track recidivism rates?

■ Yes ■ No



Of the 39 states, what system events define recidivism?

- 21 Multiple system events
- 18 Single system event

Of the 39 states, how many capture key recidivism events?

- 31 Into adult criminal justice system
- 29 Technical violations of parole
- 24 Re-arrests

Measure recidivism for youth involved with the juvenile justice system, considering the multiple ways they may have subsequent contact with the justice system

Recommendations

- Track the distinct ways in which youth can have subsequent contact with the justice system:
 - ✓ Rearrest
 - ✓ Readjudication/reconviction
 - ✓ Recommitment/reincarceration
 - ✓ Technical violations/revocations
 - ✓ New offenses processed by the adult criminal justice system
 - ✓ New offenses that occur after a youth is no longer under system supervision

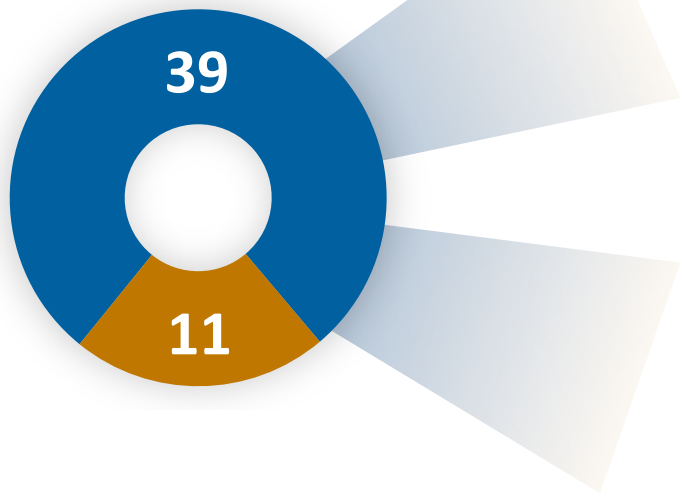


In Pennsylvania, the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission collaborated with the Council of Chief Juvenile Probation Officers and researchers at Temple University to develop a shared set of juvenile justice outcome measures and establish a common recidivism benchmark across Pennsylvania's 67 counties.

Most states conduct some analysis of their recidivism data but are limited in their ability to answer key questions about the effectiveness of their systems

How many states track recidivism rates?

■ Yes ■ No



Of the 39 states, how many track recidivism according to risk?

21 By Risk

Of the 39 states, how many analyze recidivism in other key ways?

23	By offense	13	By needs
23	By locale	12	By length of stay
20	By risk	11	By program

Analyze recidivism data to account for youth's risk levels, as well as other key youth characteristics and variables

Recommendations

- Require recidivism data to account for youth's assessed risk levels
 - ✓ Recidivism rates can and should differ substantially depending upon the risk level of the population of youth served.
 - ✓ Requires assessing the risk levels of all youth under supervision effectively using a validated assessment tool, and for this information must be maintained in an electronic record system.
- Analyze recidivism data according to other key youth characteristics and variables
 - ✓ Youth demographic groups
 - ✓ Placement type, facility, service provider, and length of stay
 - ✓ Youth's service needs and programs

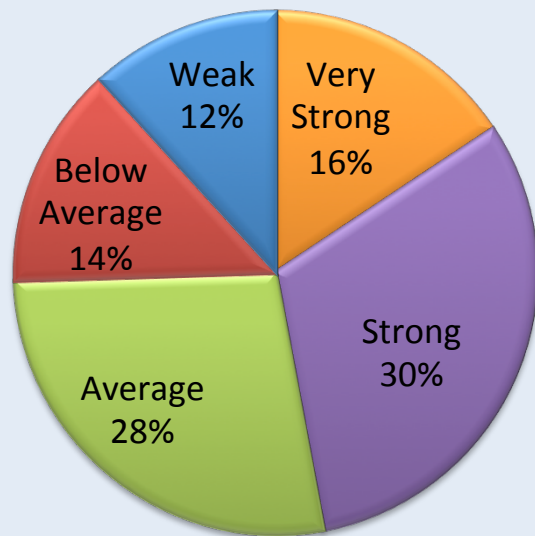


The Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services partnered with researchers at the University of Utah to evaluate the quality of service providers and to analyze whether providers produce better or worse recidivism rates than expected based on the risk level of the youth they serve.

Almost half of states described their capacity to collect and report recidivism and other performance data as “Average,” “Below Average,” or “Weak”

Key Findings

States' Ratings of Their Capacity to Collect and Report Juvenile Justice Recidivism Data and Other Key Performance Measures



Recommendations

Develop and maintain the infrastructure necessary to collect, analyze, and report recidivism data.

- Establish a system-wide electronic case management system
- Develop interagency information-sharing agreements
- Establish policies and procedures to guide data entry and use.

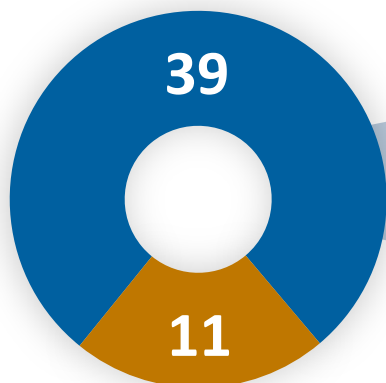


The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) developed the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and provides funding and technical support for its continued use by 36 county juvenile justice agencies. The JJIS tracks youth from referral to a juvenile court through secure confinement and reentry and is used by OYA to report on youth outcomes to the state legislature

The majority of states share recidivism data with at least some key constituents, but significant gaps exist in many states' reporting practices

How many states track recidivism rates?

■ Yes ■ No



Of the 39 states, how many report recidivism to key constituents?

29 Public

25 The judiciary

22 Other state youth-service agencies

16 State Advisory Groups

Make recidivism data accessible to key constituents and the general public

Recommendations

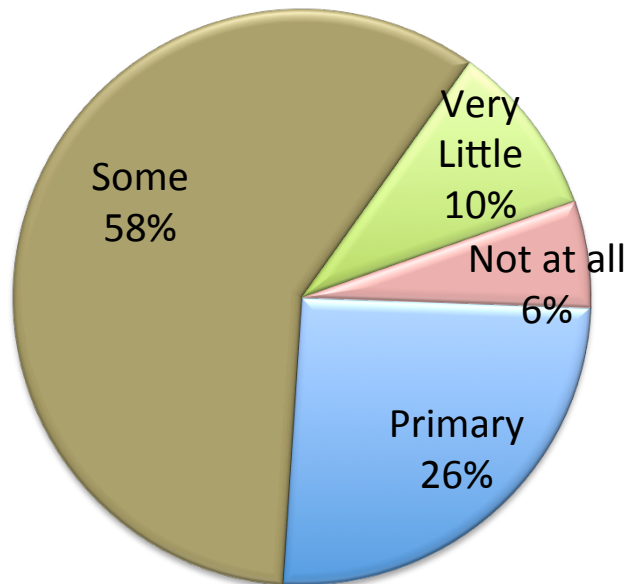
- Require regular reporting of recidivism data
 - ✓ At least annual reports that share recidivism trends for youth under system supervision.
 - ✓ Formally report these data to all branches of government, court personnel, State Advisory Groups, service providers, other key system stakeholders, and the public
- Establish methods for sharing data effectively
 - ✓ Develop a user-friendly way to report recidivism data that helps decision makers to focus on and understand a limited, priority set of key indicators of system effectiveness, and use data to guide policy and practice.



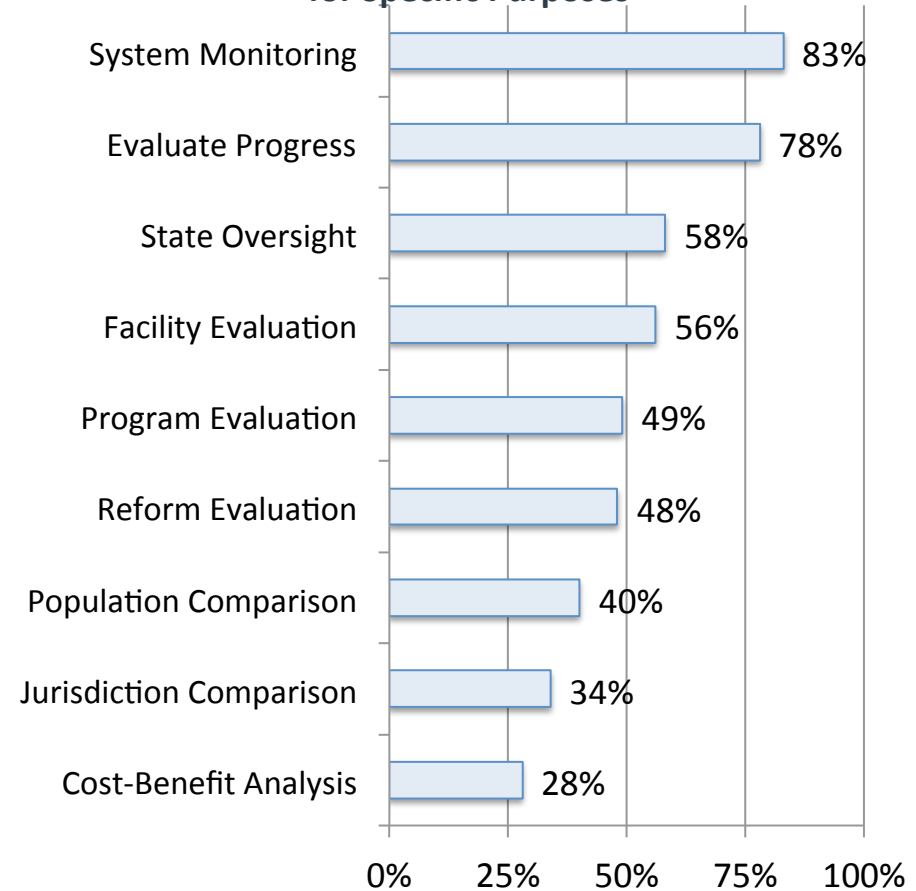
The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice publishes all of its juvenile justice data—from prevention through reentry—on a public website that allows users to conduct guided analysis of the data to answer their own key questions. They also share user-friendly reports on priority outcome measures with all branches of government.

Most states use recidivism and other performance measures to some degree to inform policy and resource-allocation decisions, but the majority are not harnessing the full potential of this information

All States' Use of Juvenile Recidivism Data and Other Performance Measures to Guide Policy, Practice, and Resource-Allocation



39 States that Collect Recidivism Data Use it for Specific Purposes



Use recidivism data to inform juvenile justice policy, practice, and resource allocation

Recommendations

- Establish formal processes for reviewing recidivism data.
 - ✓ Legislative processes to evaluate whether performance is improving overall, and impact of specific reform initiatives.
 - ✓ Create a performance-based culture where all staff knows the current outcomes for the youth under their supervision
- Set improvement targets
 - ✓ Identify baseline recidivism rates and set annual targets for improvement that are ambitious but achievable.
- Use recidivism data to promote accountability and the efficient use of resources
 - ✓ Tie overall agency funding as well as for specific programs and reforms to demonstrated recidivism reductions.
 - ✓ Hold agency staff accountable for results and use data to guide staff and agency policy/practice improvements.



The Washington State Institute for Public Policy evaluated and showed the positive impact of evidence-based programs on recidivism and cost savings. As a result, the state legislature invested \$48 million to expand evidence-based programs, which was estimated to save approximately \$250 million that the state would otherwise have spent on prison construction and operation

The core principles offer juvenile justice systems a road map for what to do, and how to do, it to improve outcomes for youth. The issue brief offers guidance on how to evaluate the impact of these efforts.



Core Principles for Reducing Recidivism and Improving Other Outcomes for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

MacArthur
Foundation



White Paper and Issue Brief in Action

Piloting white paper checklists to help state systems assess and strengthen policies and practices to improve outcomes for youth



Piloting issue brief recommendations to help state systems track recidivism and use this data to guide system decisions and hold agencies accountable.



Indiana Division of Youth Services



Speaker:

Michael Dempsey, Executive Director
Indiana Division of Youth Services

MDempsey@idoc.IN.gov



The mission of the Division of Youth Services is focused on community protection, accountability, beliefs that foster responsible community living and competency development.




Defining Recidivism

The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) defines recidivism as a return to incarceration within three years of the offender's date of release from a state correctional institution.

2010 Juvenile Releases	1,196	
Recidivists	365	30.5%
Recidivists to Juvenile	160	13.4%
Recidivists to Adult	205	17.1%

Reporting Recidivism Data

JUVENILE RECIDIVISM 2012



The Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) defines recidivism as a return to incarceration within three years of the offender's date of release from a state correctional institution.

This study looks at juvenile offenders released in 2009 and follows the offender for three years from their release date to determine if the offender returned to incarceration in either a juvenile or adult facility.

2012 Juvenile Recidivism Rate: 34.0%

- 1,237 Releases ■ 420 Returns (180 as a juvenile, 240 as an adult)
- 78.2% of juvenile releases had not been incarcerated in an Adult facility within 3 years of their 2009 release from a Juvenile institution

- Of all juveniles released in 2009 36.7% of males returned to IDOC, while only 18.4% of females returned.
- Approximately 42.6% of African American juvenile offenders returned to the Department of Correction, a higher rate than any other major race or ethnicity.
- Nearly 95.5% of juveniles who recidivated were returned to IDOC for the commission of a new crime, compared to 4.5% of returns which were for a technical violation of post-release supervision.
- Juvenile offenders whose offense severity level was classified as 'Serious' were most likely to return to incarceration.
- Juvenile offenders released in 2009 who were identified as a sex offender, returned to IDOC less frequently than the overall rate.
- Only 5.9% of identified juvenile sex offenders released in 2009 returned to IDOC for the commission of a new sex offense.



[A State that Works](#)

IDOC

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Division of Youth Services

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 **DYS HOME**

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JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

- Facilities Overview
- Camp Summit Boot Camp
- Madison Juvenile
- Logansport Intake Unit
- Logansport Treatment Unit
- Pendleton Juvenile
- Juvenile Detention Centers

PUBLICATIONS/STATISTICS

Special Reports

- [Juvenile Recidivism Rates, 2007](#) 
- [Juvenile Recidivism Rates, 2008](#) 
- [Juvenile Recidivism Rates, 2009](#) 
- [Juvenile Recidivism Rates, 2010](#) 
- [Juvenile Recidivism Rates, 2011](#) 
- [Juvenile Recidivism Rates, 2012](#) 

Reports

2014 Offender Population Statistical Reports

- [April 2014](#) 
- [March 2014](#) 

Juvenile New Admissions, by County of Commitment (does not include Parole Violators)

www.in.gov/idoc/dys/

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Length of Stay

Recidivism by Length of Stay			
Length of Stay	Number Released	Number of Recidivist	Recidivism Rate
< 3 Months	28	3	10.7%
> 3 - 6 Months	346	79	22.8%
> 6 - 9 Months	465	161	34.6%
> 9 - 12 Months	184	61	33.2%
> 1 - 2 Years	138	52	37.7%
> 2 - 3 Years	27	7	25.9%
> 3 - 4 Years	7	2	28.6%
> 4 years	1	0	0.0%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%
Average Length of Stay			262.6 Days

Outcomes and Reform Measures

Tied to Recidivism Data: Length of Stay

- Reduced/adjusted lengths of stay based on youth needs and risk levels
- Built relationships with juvenile courts/judges to ensure they had accurate information regarding cases and length of stay
- Created a Projected Program Completion Date (PPCD)
 - Targeted goals for release dates that can be impacted positively and negatively by progress
 - Helped to keep youth focused on goals and improved behavior, which impacted length of stay
- In the three-year period that followed these reforms, the percentage of youth who were reincarcerated fell from 39 percent to 30.5 percent.

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Demographics

Recidivism by Race			
Race	Recidivism rate within 1 year	Recidivism rate within 2 years	Recidivism rate within 3 years
American Indian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	18.4%	33.8%	42.6%
Hispanic	11.4%	14.8%	18.2%
White/Caucasian	9.7%	18.9%	24.9%
Unidentified	16.7%	29.6%	42.6%
Total	12.8%	23.6%	30.5%

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Demographics

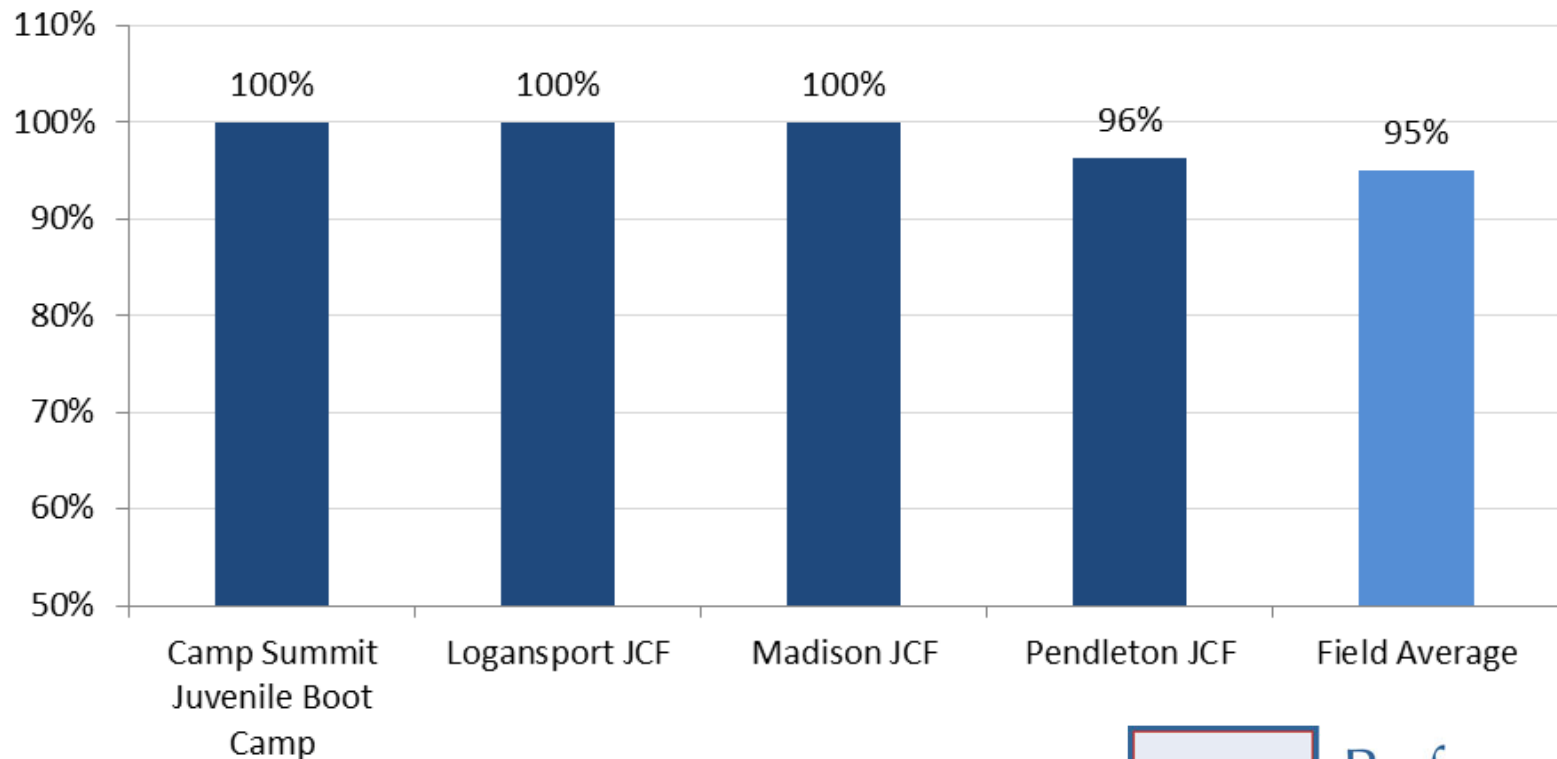
Bienvenido Program to target Hispanic youth

- Trained volunteers to conduct training and mentoring program for Hispanic youth population
- Connected youth with community resources and volunteers to assist them during transition



Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Family Engagement

Performance-based Standards (PbS) Parent Survey: Percent of youths whose treatment plans included family members as a resource to help meet their treatment plan goals.



Performance-
based
Standards

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Family Engagement

Family Engagement

- Empowered families based upon their strengths to have an active role in the youths progress while at the facility
- Impacted youth behavior and created a more positive atmosphere, helping to reduce the length of stay
- Improved transition and re-entry, positively impacting recidivism

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Education

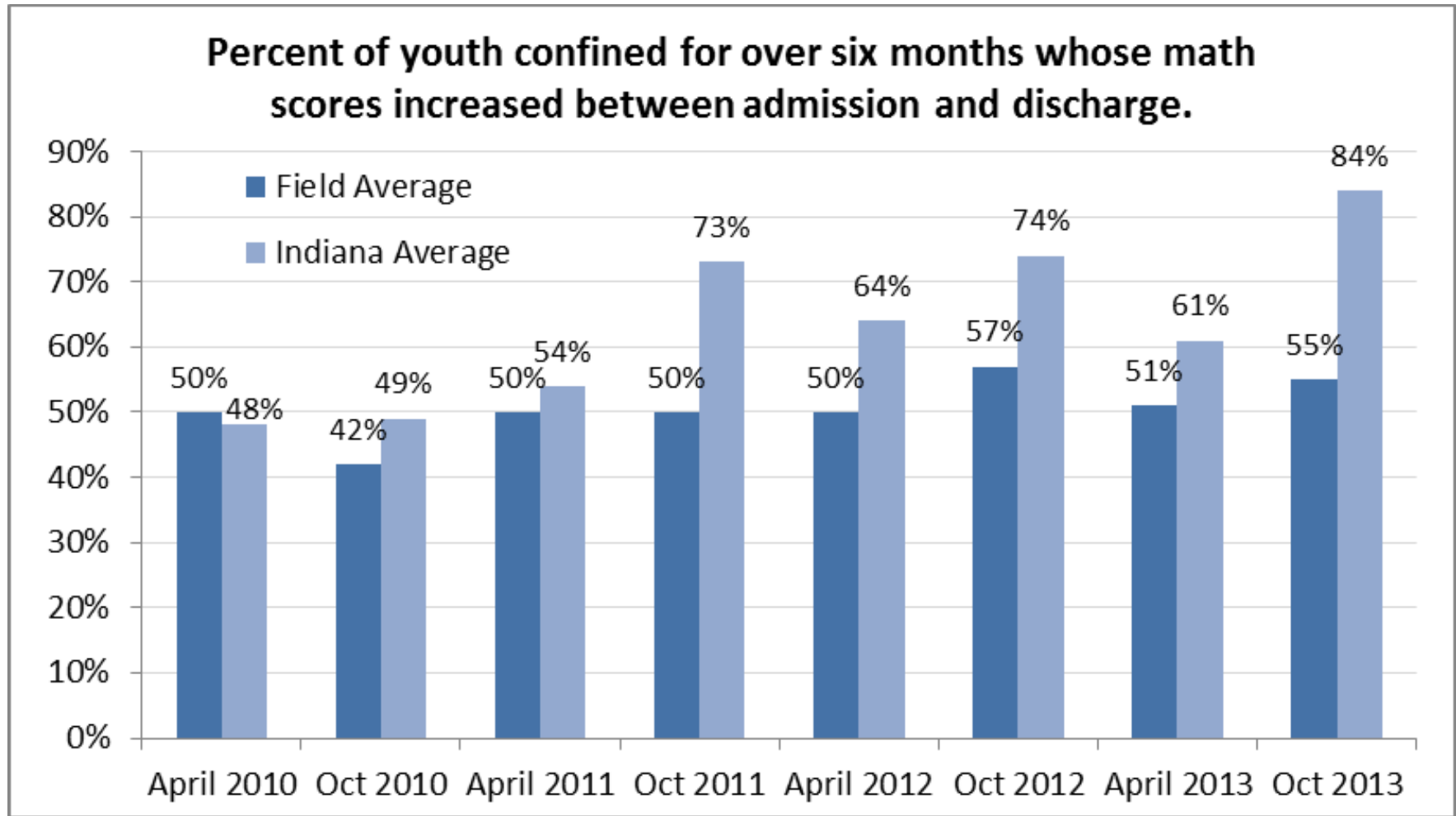
Education Outcomes

- A five year study of 6,561 offenders released to five metropolitan counties in Indiana revealed the following:
 - Offenders who had lower education levels were more likely to recidivate
 - The recidivism rate among 306 offenders releases with a college education between 2005-2009 was 31.0%;
 - The recidivism rate among 3,461 offenders released with a GED was 46.2%; and
 - The recidivism rate among 2,321 offenders released with education level below high school was 55.9%
 - Of the entire group released in 2005, the recidivism rate among African American males under the age of 30 with an education below high school was 61.8%
- Results of the study consistently revealed that undereducated offenders, primarily those among the younger offenders was significantly higher
- Our own PBS Outcome data had a clear correlation between improved math and reading scores with lowering recidivism rates

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Education

Recidivism by Highest Grade Completed			
Grade	Number Released	Number of Recidivist	Recidivism Rate
2	0	0	0.0%
3	0	0	0.0%
4	1	0	0.0%
5	16	5	31.3%
6	41	20	48.8%
7	109	37	33.9%
8	268	85	31.7%
9	361	105	29.1%
10	287	76	26.5%
11	88	21	23.9%
GED	16	11	68.8%
High School	2	1	50.0%
Unknown	7	4	57.1%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Education



Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Post-Release Support

Recidivism by Release Type			
Type of Release	Recidivism rate within 1 year	Recidivism rate within 2 years	Recidivism rate within 3 years
Parole	15.1%	27.7%	34.3%
Discharge	11.8%	21.8%	28.8%
Total	12.8%	23.6%	30.5%

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Post-Release Support

Connecting Youth to Community Resources

- Established juvenile parole division to assist in connecting youth with community resources
- Juvenile Reintegration Specialists meet with youth and families after release from facility to assist in providing direction and assistance with reentry efforts including: education, employment, outreach services, counseling, treatment and other needs.

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Offense Type

Recidivism by Offense Level			
Offense Level	Number Released	Number of Recidivist	Recidivism Rate
Felony A	19	5	26.3%
Felony B	170	56	32.9%
Felony C	164	47	28.7%
Felony D	419	147	35.1%
Misdem. A	292	87	29.8%
Misdem. B	99	20	20.2%
Misdem. C	2	0	0.0%
Status	28	3	10.7%
Other	3	0	0.0%
Total	1,196	365	30.5%

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: Offense Type

Monitoring high risk youth being housed with low risk youth

- Reduced “contamination effect” of high risk youth on lower risk youth
- Worked with courts and JDAI initiative to place lower risk youth in alternative community-based programs
- Target was to keep lower risk youth out of secure detention prior to adjudication to impact deep-end DOC commitments

Outcomes and Reform Measures Tied to Recidivism Data: JDAI

Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)

- Statewide expansion initiative ensuring right kids are in the right place with access to the right services
- Helped reduce overall population levels and reduced lower risk kids from being committed to DOC with higher risk youth



THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

PART OF THE COMMUNITY, PART OF THE SOLUTION

Utilizing Strong Research and Data



Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (Quick Facts)

- Centralized Juvenile Justice System
- Centralized Information System (JJIS)
- Dedicated Research Team



Creating a Data Driven System

www.djj.state.fl.us



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice website. The header features the department's logo and name, along with a search bar and a navigation menu. The main content area is divided into several sections, including 'About Us', 'Data Integrity / JJIS Reports', and 'Latest Initiatives'. A red arrow points to the 'Research' link in the navigation menu, and another red arrow points to the 'JJISIP' section in the main content area.

Florida Department of JUVENILE JUSTICE
Our Children, Our Future

Central Communications Center
Incident Hotline: 1-800-355-2280

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PACT Profile
Civil Citation Dashboard
Fast Facts
Myths vs. Facts
2 Year Trends & Conditions
Delinquency Briefings

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Comprehensive Accountability Reports
Delinquency in Schools
DJJ Monthly Accountability Scorecard
Current PMR
Racial and Ethnic Disparities
Latest Initiatives
Institutional Review Board Requests
Contacts

The Civil Citation Dashboard contains data on Florida's use of Civil Citation as an alternative to arrest for 1st time misdemeanants.

★ ★

The Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJISIP) is a national initiative to reform the juvenile justice system by translating "what works" into everyday practice and policy.

2014, at the University of South Florida in Tampa. 1 2 3 4 5

YOUTH & FAMILIES | **PARTNERS, PROVIDERS & STAFF**

What happens when my child is arrested?
How do I make a Cost of Care payment?

GOVERNOR RICK SCOTT'S 2014-2015
IT'S YOUR MONEY TAX CUT BUDGET

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS

The Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSIP)

- Comprehensive Strategy
- Structured Decision Making (SDM)
- Continuous Monitoring



The DJJ Disposition Matrix



Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Disposition Recommendation Matrix

(Staff must always begin with the least restrictive setting within a particular disposition category. See Structured Decision-Making guidelines.)

Most Serious Presenting Offense	PACT Risk Level to Re-Offend			
	Low-Risk to Re-offend	Moderate-Risk to Re-offend	Moderate- to High-Risk to Re-offend	High-Risk to Re-offend
1st TIME MISDEMEANOR ¹	Level 1	Level 1	N/A	N/A
Minor ²	Level 2 or 3a	Level 2 or 3a	Level 2 or 3a-c	Level 3a-c or 4
Serious ³	Level 2 or 3a	Level 2 or 3a-b	Level 3a-c or 4	Level 3a-c or 4
Violent ⁴	Level 2 or 3a-b	Level 2, 3a-c or 4	Level 3a-c, 4 or 5	Level 3a-c, 4 or 5

¹ - First time misdemeanor offenders with no history of participation in alternatives to arrest. Under § 985.12, F.S., all first-time misdemeanants are eligible for civil citation. Youth deemed ineligible for civil citation (based on community standards) should be reviewed under the "Misdemeanor" category, based upon the PACT Risk Level to Re-offend.

² - All misdemeanor offenses.

³ - Felony offenses that do not include violence.

⁴ - Violent felony offenses (do not include misdemeanor assault and battery, which is captured under "minor").

Dispo Matrix

Level 1 - Alternatives to Arrest

Level 3 - Community Supervision

(3a) - Probation supervision

(3b) - Probation enhancement services (ART, LifeSkills, etc.)

(3c) - Day Treatment, MST, FFT, Minimum Risk Commitment

Level 2 - Diversion & Non-DJJ Probation

Level 4 - Non Secure Residential Commitment (Low- & Moderate-Risk Programs)

Level 5 - Secure Residential Commitment (High- & Maximum-Risk Programs)



Definitions

Our Children, Our Future

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Structured Decision-Making and the Dispositional Matrix

I. Purpose of Structured Decision-Making

The mission of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) is to “increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention and treatment services that strengthen families and turn around the lives of troubled youth.” As the agency responsible for the entire continuum of juvenile justice interventions, we are obligated to concentrate staff and programmatic resources in what we know works: community-based practice and programming. As we work to expand home-based interventions and reduce reliance on expensive residential facilities for youth who can be served safely and effectively in the community, we must also develop data-driven, research-based guidelines to help our staff determine which youth will receive what level of supervision.

As the nation’s largest juvenile justice agency, we are well positioned to be a leader in the field, and employing Structured Decision-Making (SDM) is one important way in which we can become a model for best practice. By examining statewide data and aligning our policies with the best evidence available concerning effective interventions, DJJ has developed a dispositional matrix that will assist probation staff in making informed and consistent dispositional recommendations. SDM has several benefits; it:

- Reflects DJJ’s expertise as to which youth are and are not appropriate for residential placement, intensive alternatives to placement, probation, diversion and civil citation;
- Helps ensure that DJJ’s resources are focused on the youth that need them most;
- Reduces the use of overly intensive interventions for lower risk youth—a practice that has consistently shown to increase recidivism and thereby jeopardize public safety;
- Promotes dispositional decision-making that distinguishes treatment needs from level of restrictiveness; and
- Achieves equity and fairness by ensuring that youth with similar offenses and risk levels will receive similar dispositional recommendations.

By weighing offense severity along with risk to reoffend, the dispositional matrix has been designed as a classification tool to help DJJ staff determine the most appropriate level of supervision for youth. This tool is not meant to replace the expertise and creativity of our staff. Instead, the hope is to capitalize on those traits while also recognizing the need for a consistent, research-based approach that applies across Florida’s 20 judicial circuits and 67 counties.

The Department’s continuing goal is to develop a continuum of care that provides the most effective and most cost-effective interventions in the least restrictive environment. As we expand the scope of community-based services, supervision, and sanctions for youth, strong policy guidelines are essential to ensure that those resources are appropriately targeted and that we are able to prioritize delinquency interventions that work best to protect public safety and outcomes for the youth entrusted to our care and supervision. Accordingly, the dispositional matrix is founded on the premise that whenever possible, attempts to safely supervise and deliver services to youth in their homes and in their communities should be fully exhausted before making a recommendation for residential placement.

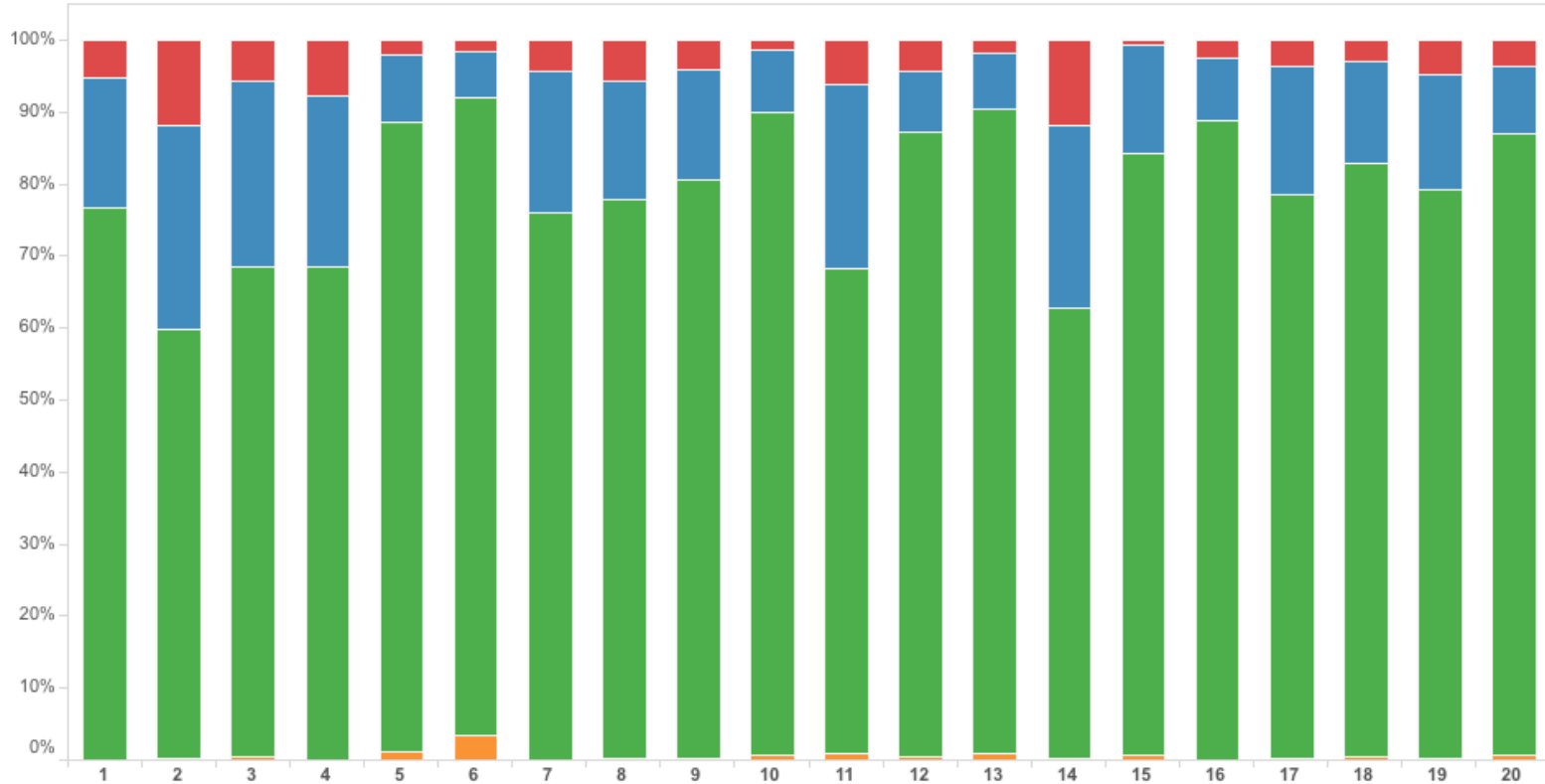


Visual Adherence Mapping

Disposition (Multiple values) PACT Risk level (All) Gender (All) Race/Ethnicity (All)

Above Guidelines Appropriate Placement Optimum Placement Below Guidelines

Placements by Circuit Aug 2013 - July 2014



Optimum Placement	1,162	398	169	1,494	1,255	1,893	1,060	586	2,142	2,227	1,263	768	2,191	293	1,435	72	1,622	975	756	1,587
	77%	60%	68%	68%	87%	89%	76%	78%	80%	89%	67%	87%	89%	62%	84%	89%	78%	82%	79%	86%



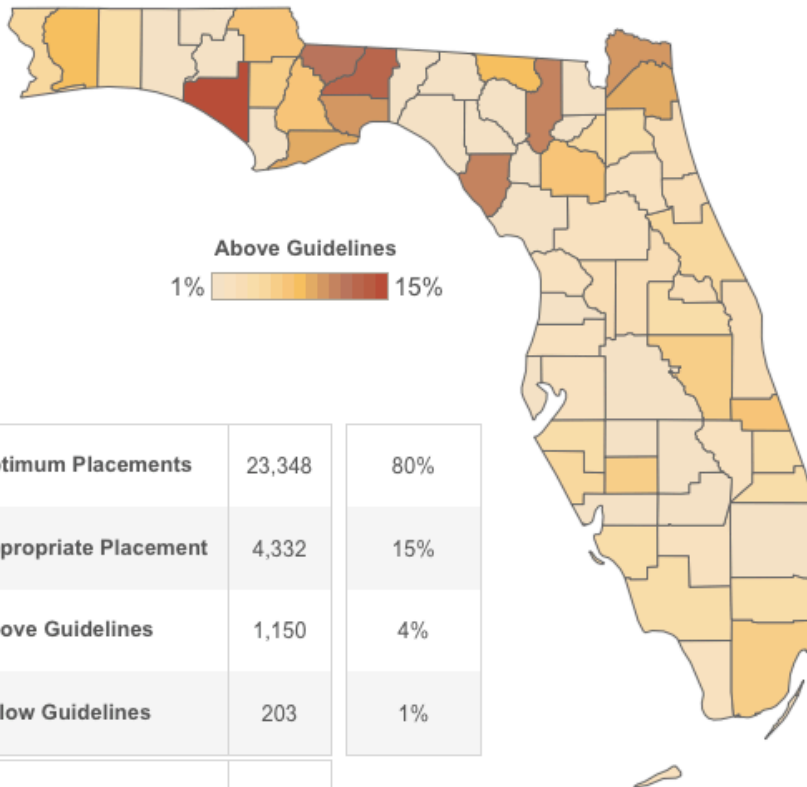
State-Level Reports

Placement Levels - Statewide

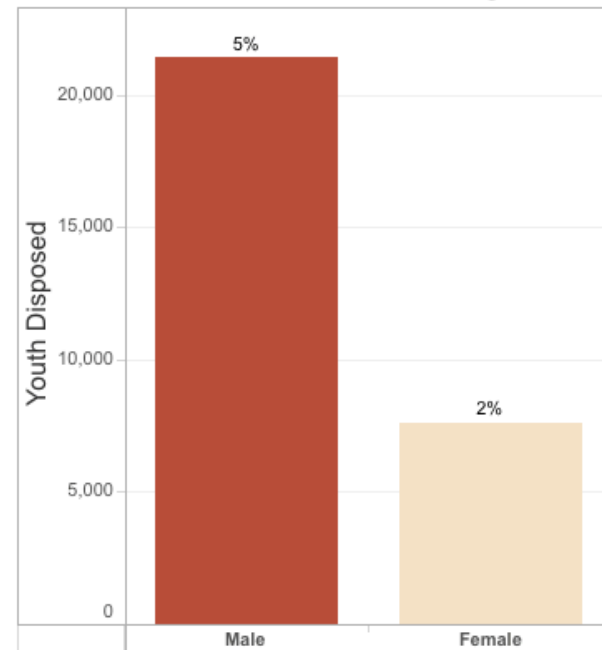
Click on Counties to Filter Results
Click Again to Clear

Select Heat Map
Parameter

Above Guidelines ▼



Number of Youth Disposed by Gender
& Above Guidelines Percentage



Monitoring Adherence

Dispositional Matrix Report

Florida Department of
JUVENILE JUSTICE
Our Children, Our Future

Select location level, then location

Location Level

Statewide

Location (First select location level)

Gender

(All)

Race/Ethnicity

(All)

[Back to Dispositional Matrix Page](#)

Statewide August 2013 - July 2014

Offense	Disposition	Low			Moderate			Moderate-High				High				Total
		Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines	Below Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines	Below Guidelines	
Minor	Diversion	9,061 69%			543 27%			136 9%							74 6%	9,814 55%
	Probation	2,613 20%	1,337 10%		1,191 59%	156 8%		1,019 71%	44 3%			726 61%				7,086 40%
	Day Treatment Redirection			135 1%			78 4%	45 3%	24 2%			42 4%	13 1%			337 2%
	Non Secure Commitment			21 0%			43 2%			162 11%		203 17%	95 8%			524 3%
	Secure Commitment			1 0%						12 1%				34 3%		47 0%
Serious	Diversion	2,648 59%			206 18%						55 5%				14 1%	2,923 36%
	Probation	686 15%	1,036 23%		577 51%	181 16%		563 49%				428 34%				3,471 43%
	Day Treatment			70			59	56	22			31	19			257



Analytics and Visualizations



Latest Research: Briefing Sheets

<http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/fast-facts/delinquency-briefings>

- Gang Activity for DJJ Involved Youth
- Domestic Violence Placements
- Obstruction/Resisting Arrest Analysis
- R-Pact Change Score Analysis
- Adhering to the Risk Principle
- General Delinquency Briefings
- Serious, Violent and Chronic Offenders
- And more....



Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Mark A. Greenwald, M.J.P.M
Bureau of Research and Planning
Mark.Greenwald@djj.state.fl.us
(850) 717-2627

www.djj.state.fl.us



Thank You

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Additional Resources:

Measuring Juvenile Recidivism: <http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/publications/measuring-juvenile-recidivism/>

Core Principles: <http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/publications/juvenile-justice-white-paper/>

Juvenile Reentry and Resources: <http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/juvenile-reentry/>

Juvenile Justice Project: <http://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/juvenile-justice-project/>

For more information, contact Josh Weber (jweber@csg.org)



the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

——— *A project of the CSG Justice Center* ———

100 Wall Street, 20th Floor
New York, NY 10005

Phone: (877) 332-1719

Email:

info@nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

<http://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc>