

RESIDENTIAL AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

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

- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT): Funding for RSAT Programs is provided by state general revenue. Programs receive \$25.00 per day, per bed in addition to the DJJ contracted per diem rate.
- Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Overlay Services (RSAT Overlay): Funding for RSAT Overlay Services is provided by state general revenue. Programs receive \$30.00 per day, per bed in addition to the DJJ contracted per diem rate.
- Intensive Mental Health Services: Funding for Intensive Mental Health Services is provided by state general revenue. Programs receive a higher daily per diem rate, ranging from \$130-\$150 per day, per bed. These programs are designed for youth with serious to severe symptoms of mental health disorders, developmental disorders, and for juvenile sex offenders who are in need of a more intensive specialized treatment regimen.
- Mental Health Overlay Services (MHOS): Funding for Mental Health Overlay Services in programs is provided by state general revenue. Programs receive \$35.00 per day, per bed in addition to the DJJ contracted per diem rate.
- Behavioral Health Overlay Services (BHOS): Funding for Behavioral Health Overlay Services is provided by Medicaid and the Agency for Health Care Administration. Eligible moderate-risk residential programs receive \$35.00 per day, per bed in addition to the DJJ contracted per diem rate.

Program Evaluation

Quality Assurance Performance

Any Department program, whether contracted or operated by DJJ, which is governed by quality assurance standards and fails to meet the minimum levels of performance in any tier-one standard, is placed on Conditional Status. Conditional Status shall trigger corrective action, intensive monitoring, and technical assistance until the program's performance is improved. Corrective action plans must be developed within thirty calendar days of publication of a Quality Assurance (QA) report and must include, at minimum, the following:

- Identification of the deficiency documented in the QA report
- Identification of tasks necessary to correct the deficiency
- Identification of persons responsible for completing the tasks
- Periodic progress reports
- Target dates for completion

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The following table lists residential programs achieving an overall Commendable (80%-89%) or Exceptional (90%-100%) performance rating as a result of their QA review. This is a great achievement for programs as they must show high performance in all areas and at every level of staff involvement, policies and procedures exceed expectations and employees demonstrate a program-wide dedication to the high quality processes involved.

Commendable and Exceptional Residential Programs in 2008

Circuit	County	Program Name	Program Type	Score
13	Hillsborough	Hillsborough Intensive Residential Treatment Academy	Specialized Beds	90%
1	Santa Rosa	Milton Girls Juvenile Residential Facility	Specialized Beds	90%
13	Hillsborough	Columbus Juvenile Residential Facility	Specialized Beds	88%
1	Okaloosa	Okaloosa Youth Academy	Specialized Beds	88%
1	Okaloosa	Ft. Walton Adolescent Substance Abuse Program	Specialized Beds	86%
9	Orange	Orange Academy	Specialized Beds	85%
11	Miami-Dade	Dade Juvenile Residential Facility	Specialized Beds	84%
13	Hillsborough	Falkenburg Academy	Specialized Beds	84%
10	Polk	Polk Halfway House	Specialized Beds	84%
1	Okaloosa	Gulf Coast Youth Academy	Specialized Beds	83%
13	Hillsborough	Riverside Academy	Specialized Beds	83%
5	Citrus	Camp E-Nini-Hassee	Specialized Beds	82%
18	Brevard	Francis Walker Halfway House	Specialized Beds	82%
6	Pasco	Gulf Academy	Specialized Beds	82%
6	Pasco	Lake Academy	Specialized Beds	82%
1	Santa Rosa	Camp E-Ma-Chamee	Specialized Beds	81%
12	Desoto	Desoto Juvenile Residential Facility High Risk	Specialized Beds	81%
12	Desoto	Desoto Juvenile Residential Facility Moderate Risk	Specialized Beds	81%
1	Escambia	Pensacola Boys Base	Specialized Beds	81%
19	Okeechobee	Eckerd Intensive Halfway House	Specialized Beds	80%
2	Jefferson	Monticello New Life	Specialized Beds	80%
18	Brevard	Space Coast Marine Institute	None	80%

Outcome Evaluation Performance

Program outputs and outcomes, including total releases, the percentage of youth adjudicated for offenses committed during placement (ODP), number of completions and completion rates, demographic characteristics, average length of stay, post-commitment services and success rates, are presented for each commitment program that released youth within FY 2006-07. Fiscal year 2006-07 data are presented so that it is possible to track success (no criminal referrals/arrests that resulted in a juvenile adjudication or conviction) for one year ending June 30, 2008. Summary data are presented in this chapter by individual program organized by program type and region.

During FY 2006-07, there were a total of 8,183 releases from residential commitment programs. The rate of offenses during placement was 6%; indicating approximately 1 in 17 youth are adjudicated for an offense that occurred while in a commitment program.

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Characteristics of the youth served in residential commitment varied by program and by restrictiveness level. For example, the average age at admission for youth increases as the restrictiveness level increases: 16.0 years for low-risk programs, 16.2 years for moderate-risk programs, 16.5 years for high-risk programs, and 17.4 years for maximum-risk programs. The extent and seriousness of youth's delinquency histories (as measured by the Average Prior Seriousness Index) also varied by restrictiveness level from 13.9 for youth completing low-risk restrictiveness programs, to 43.8 for youth completing maximum-risk programs.

Overall, 57% of youth who completed their residential program in FY 2006-07 did not recidivate within one year after their return to the community. The success rate varied little by restrictiveness level, from 57% for low- and moderate-risk programs, 55% for high-risk programs and 67% for maximum-risk programs. Statewide, success rates for residential commitment programs have remained about the same over the past five years with a slight drop from 60% for youth who completed services in FY 2002-03 to 57% for youth who completed services in FY 2006-07.

Those completions that resulted in a successful outcome, those who did not recidivate, had less extensive delinquency histories than recidivists. Based on the data, males had lower success rates than females and black youth had lower success rates than white youth. Success rates increased steadily with age which explains, in part, the higher success rates for maximum-risk programs. Overall, the youth that completed a residential commitment program in FY 2006-07 had slightly more extensive delinquency histories, higher percentage of males and higher percentages black youth. This could explain the slight drop in success rate from the previous year.

In examining the time it takes for re-offending to occur, a consistent pattern has been observed over the last decade. The data demonstrate that if youth are going to recidivate within the first year, more than half will be rearrested within the first four months following program release. Among committed youth who recidivated in FY 2006-07, the majority (55%) were re-arrested by the end of the fourth month and 82% were re-arrested by the end of the seventh month.

Youth completing commitment programs spent, on average, between 4 months in Low Risk Residential programs to an average of 14 months in a Maximum Risk Residential program. The average length of stay increased by approximately four months with each increase in restrictiveness level. There was no significant difference in the average length of stay between recidivists and non-recidivists.

Outcome Summary for Youth Released in FY 2006-07

Program Area	Total Releases	Completions	% ODP	% Success
Low Risk Residential Programs	962	850 (88%)	5%	57%
Moderate Risk Residential Programs	5,284	4,610 (87%)	5%	57%
High Risk Residential Programs	1,791	1,569 (88%)	7%	55%
Maximum Risk Residential Programs	146	88 (60%)	5%	67%
Total Residential Programs	8,183	7,117 (87%)	6%	57%

Program Accountability Measures (PAM) Performance

The 2008 Program Accountability Measures (PAM) presents program success and cost effectiveness rankings for the 128 residential facilities in Florida with 15 or more completions during the one-year period between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007 (success is then tracked through June 30, 2008). The PAM only addresses cost and recidivism effectiveness. The PAM is not an indicator of conditions of confinement or overall quality of care within a program. Results of this year's PAM analyses illustrate that PAM scores, comparing expected success rates to actual program performance, improved between 2007 and 2008. PAM scores are standardized on a grade-equivalent scale from 0 to 100. Twenty residential commitment programs (16%), achieved PAM scores of 80 or higher, representing a 25% increase over the number of programs scoring at this level last year. More than one-third of all residential programs in the state were rated as Effective or Highly Effective (n=52, 41%), potentially reflecting strong performance outcomes resulting from the DJJ What Works Initiative Residential Pilot Project designed to implement evidence-based practices in commitment programming.

Average PAM scores did not differ significantly overall between programs serving males and those serving females. Low-risk male residential facilities had an average PAM score of 69, compared to 72 for similar restrictiveness level programs serving females. Of the three low-risk programs serving females and reported in the PAM, none achieved a success effectiveness ranking of Effective or Highly Effective, while 36% of male low-risk residential programs were rated in these categories. Most low-risk residential programs were classified as Low Cost (100% of the female programs and 73% of the male low-risk facilities).

Proportions of male and female moderate-risk programs ranked as Effective or Highly Effective were 41% for male programs and 53% for female programs. This finding compares to 40% of female high-risk programs scoring in the Effective or Highly Effective range, and 32% of the high-risk facilities serving males rating in one of these two categories. Moderate-risk and high risk programs were generally more expensive than low-risk residential facilities.

Maximum-risk residential programs serve only a male population. The average success rate among youth released from these facilities was 69.3, with all three of the maximum-risk residential programs in the state ranking in the Effective or Highly Effective range. Given the necessary security measures and longer lengths of stay for these programs, it is not surprising to find that all maximum-risk facilities were rated as High Cost.

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PAM Outcomes (FY 2006-07): Highest and Lowest PAM Scores by Gender

Program Name*	PAM Score	Observed Success Rate	Percent Difference from Expected Range *	Cost Per Completion	Number of Releases
Highest PAM Scores - Female					
YMCA Character Halfway House	93	89%	12%	\$48,166	28
Bowling Green JRF - Diversified **	88	82%	6%	\$10,313	22
Dove Academy	85	93%	16%	\$162,145	15
Camp E-Nini-Hassee	84	89%	11%	\$85,801	35
First Step Girls Juvenile Residential Facility **	80	79%	4%	\$30,501	29
Umatilla Girls Academy **	80	81%	5%	\$39,258	26
Highest PAM Scores - Male					
Okeechobee Juvenile Offender Correctional Center	93	83%	23%	\$93,083	18
Florida Environmental Institute	91	69%	11%	\$41,732	29
Crossroads Wilderness Institute	90	67%	9%	\$27,949	43
Withlacoochee Juvenile Residential Facility	87	63%	5%	\$12,039	57
Impact Halfway House	87	65%	7%	\$28,839	40
Mandala Adolescent Treatment Center	87	67%	8%	\$35,448	48
Lowest PAM Scores - Female					
DeSoto Juvenile Residential Facility - Female	57	67%	-3%	\$75,702	33
Vernon Place-Female **	57	60%	-9%	\$18,218	20
Milton Juvenile Residential Facility	54	62%	-7%	\$58,113	60
Alachua Juvenile Residential Facility **	53	58%	-10%	\$26,635	24
DeSoto Dual Diagnosis Correctional Facility - Female	42	61%	-8%	\$109,574	23
Lowest PAM Scores - Male					
Greenville Hills - Madison Halfway House **	53	38%	-10%	\$26,850	32
Greenville Hills - Taylor Halfway House **	51	35%	-12%	\$23,581	43
Blackwater Short Term Offender **	49	33%	-14%	\$5,437	18
DeSoto Juvenile Correctional Facility - Mental Health	49	42%	-7%	\$84,582	36
Jackson Juvenile Offender Correctional Center - SOP **	45	65%	-11%	\$64,633	23

* Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole percent

** These programs have closed, changed providers, or had a structural programmatic change since the time period of the evaluation.