

Maximum Risk Residential

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aximum-risk residential programs are the most secure juvenile residential facilities operated by the Department and serve youth who are considered a very high risk to the public. All services are provided on the grounds of the facility, including education, vocational programming, counseling, and medical services. Youth do not leave the premises for any reason other than to receive medical attention that cannot be obtained on the grounds or to attend court-ordered appearances. All facilities provide year-round education focused toward the attainment of a high school diploma, GED or college credit, as well as vocational programming.

Key Facts

- ✓ 102 youth completed maximum -risk residential programs.
- ✓ 87% were males and 13% were females.
- ✓ 96% were 15 to 18+ years of age.
- ✓ 37% of youth who completed a maximum -risk residential program in FY 2004/2005 recidivated.

- Youth may be retained until the youth reaches the age of 21 years; however, jurisdiction cannot be retained beyond a youth's 22nd birthday.
- Facilities are maximum-custody hardware-secure with perimeter security fencing.
- Each facility is required to provide for single-cell occupancy, with the exception that youth may be housed together during pre-release transition.

Profile of Youth

The following tables provide demographic data taken from service history extracts and delinquency referral extracts from the Department's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Profile data are based on the number of youth who completed a maximum-risk residential program in FY 2004-05.

	Age at Admission					Completions
	0-7	8 - 11	12 - 14	15 - 17	18+	
Statewide	0	0	4	72	26	102
Percentage	0%	0%	4%	71%	25%	100%

Table 8-28

	Gender/Race						Completions
	Male			Female			
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
Statewide	33	55	1	5	8	0	102
Percentage	32%	54%	1%	5%	8%	0%	100%

Table 8-29

Program Listing: Maximum-Risk Residential

The following tables provide a listing of the maximum-risk residential programs that are currently in operation. The column on the far right denotes any additional specialized services the program is funded to provide. (Note, these data are based on the October 2006 JJIS capacity report. Not all programs referenced here will be reported in the program evaluation section below, as they may have had no releases for FY 2004-05.)

Maximum-Risk Residential Programs for Males

Circuit	County	Program Name	Contract Provider	Total Beds	Specialized Beds & Funding Source
5	Citrus	Cypress Creek	G4S Youth Services	96	14 MHOS & 10 RSAT Overlay
19	Okeechobee	Okeechobee JOCC	G4S Youth Services	48	None
Total				144	

Bed capacity is based on the October 2006 JJIS Capacity. Bed capacities are subject to change.

Table 8-30

Maximum-Risk Residential Programs for Females

Circuit	County	Program Name	Contract Provider	Total Beds	Specialized Beds & Funding Source
12	Desoto	Desoto Maximum Risk Facility	State Operated	8	8 Intensive Mental Health
Total				8	

Bed capacity is based on the October 2006 JJIS Capacity. Bed capacities are subject to change.

Table 8-31

Program Evaluation

Maximum-risk residential programs are evaluated through the Department's quality assurance process following a set of standards developed specifically for residential programs. Standards are based on the criteria set by national standards, state policy, and Florida Statutes. The Outcome Evaluation Performance and Program Accountability Measures Performance provide information on recidivism, cost, and program effectiveness.

Quality Assurance Performance

The following table ranks the maximum-risk residential programs based on their 2006 QA performance score. The Desoto Maximum-risk program for girls, operated by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, received the highest performance rating with a 79%.

**Maximum-Risk Residential
Quality Assurance Performance 2006**

Rank	Circuit	County	Program Name	Program Type	QA Score
1	19	Desoto	Desoto Maximum Risk Females	Specialized Beds	79%
2	12	Citrus	Cypress Creek	Specialized Beds	77%
	5	Okeechobee	Okeechobee JOCC ¹	None	82%

¹A one day review was conducted and the deemed status score was carried over for 2006. Deemed status is eliminated effective 2007. Table 8-32

Outcome Evaluation Performance

Program profile summaries 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 recidivism rates, are presented in the following table. Program profile summaries and outcomes are based on the number of youth who completed a maximum-risk residential program in FY 2004-05.

**Maximum-Risk Residential
Program Profile Summaries and Outcomes
Youth Completions FY 2004-05**

Program Type	Program Name ²	Total Releases	% ODP ³	Completions				Average Age at Admission	Average Prior Seriousness Index	Average Length of Stay	% Recidivism
				Total Completions N ¹	%	% Black	% Hispanic				
Males	Cypress Creek JOCC (G4S)	41	5%	33	80%	70%	6%	17.1	38.1	494	36%
	Okeechobee JOCC (G4S)	32	0%	29	91%	62%	3%	17.2	41.4	552	41%
	Omega JOCC (Closed)	31	6%	27	87%	52%	11%	16.5	51.4	709	44%
		104	4%	89	86%	62%	7%	17.0	43.2	578	40%
Mental Health Females	Florida Institute for Girls (Lighthouse) (Closed) ¹	13	0%	13	100%	62%	15%	17.8	45.9	134	15%
		13	0%	13	100%	62%	15%	17.8	45.9	134	15%
Maximum-Risk Restrictiveness Programs		117	3%	102	87%	62%	8%	17.1	43.6	522	37%

¹Less than 15 youth completed the program and care should be taken in interpreting the data.

²Names of provider agencies are noted in parenthesis if a program has had multiple providers.

³ODP is the percentage of releases adjudicated for an offense that occurred during placement.

Table 8-33

Program Accountability Measures (PAM) Performance

The desired outcome of juvenile justice programs is to reduce future offending in a cost-effective manner. However, by legislative and program design, programs serve youth whose risk to re-offend varies widely. These factors affect the likelihood that youth will recidivate. A simple comparison of program recidivism rates does not take these factors into account. In fact, such a method would unfairly penalize programs that serve the most challenging youth. It is therefore important that outcome measurement take into consideration the risk factors that influence the likelihood of re-offending for the youth released from each program.

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

A PAM score is calculated for each program to provide a program rank based on its effectiveness and cost relative to other commitment programs. The PAM score is derived from a formula based on effectiveness as measured by reduced re-offending and cost per youth completing the program. The following table provides PAM scores by gender, restrictiveness level, and effectiveness based upon youth released in FY 2004-05, and followed for recidivism through June 30, 2006. All PAM tables and outputs can be found at: www.djj.state.fl.us/research/PAM/index.html.

Maximum-Risk Residential PAM Scores by Gender and Effectiveness Youth Released FY 2004-05

Program Type/Program Name	N	Observed		Cost per Completion	Effectiveness Category	Cost Category	PAM Score
		Recidivism Rate	Percent Difference *				
Male Maximum Risk Residential							
Cypress Creek JOCC-Maximum Risk (G4S)	33	36%	-2%	\$59,706	Effective	High	72
Okeechobee JOCC Max Risk (G4S)	29	41%	0%	\$68,316	Average	High	66
Omega JOCC (Closed)	27	44%	0%	\$89,846	Average	High	62

Table 8-34

Program Expenditures

The following table provides total state versus federal expenditures for maximum-risk residential programs and include self-reported federal expenditures from private provider organizations. The source documents from which these amounts were derived are as follows: FLAIR Report at Level 2 for period July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2006; Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005; and program cost affidavits submitted by private provider organizations. The first two sources are submitted to the Florida Department of Financial Services and used by the State Auditor General's Office for their audit of the Department's expenditures of federal funds.

Maximum-Risk Residential State and Federal Expenditures FY 2005-06

CONTRACT PROVIDER PROGRAM NAME	Contract #	STATE EXPENDITURES			FEDERAL EXPENDITURES			TOTAL State + Federal Expenditures
		DJJ Contract Expenditures	Other State Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Medicaid/ BHOS	National School Lunch	Other Federal Expenditures	
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice								
Desoto Maximum Risk Girls Program	NA	498,546	0	498,546	0	0	0	498,546
G4S								
Cypress Creek Correctional Facility ¹	E5E01	2,127,709	0	2,127,709	0	0	0	2,127,709
Okeechobee JOCC ¹	T5F01	1,559,668	0	1,559,668	0	0	0	1,559,668
Programs that closed								
Manatee County Sheriff's Office								
Omega Manatee	L5G03	2,379,618	0	2,379,618	0	53,508	9,237	2,442,363
TOTAL		\$6,565,541	\$0	\$6,565,541	\$0	\$53,508	\$9,237	\$6,628,286

Sources: Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Office of Management and Budget.
Provider self-reported funding excluding DJJ Contract expenditures.

¹ Program received DJJ expenditures for high risk beds. The expenditure is included in the high risk chapter.

Table 8-35