



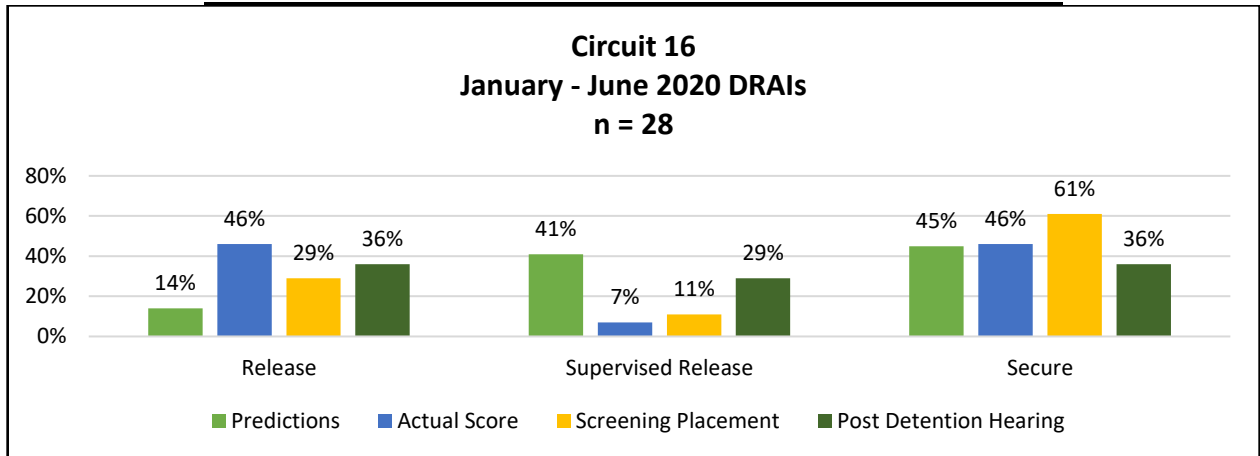
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) Supervised Release (SR) Outcomes Report January – June 2020 Analysis Circuit 16

Background

The purpose of the DRAI is to determine the most appropriate placement for youth upon arrest. Youth taken into custody (arrested) by law enforcement are screened by the Department’s detention screening staff using the DRAI to determine whether a youth should be detained in a secure detention facility prior to their detention hearing, placed on supervised release detention (community-based supervision) or released without any additional supervision. Youth appear before the court within 24 hours of being taken into custody, at which time the judge determines whether there is a need for continued detention.

CIRCUIT 16 DRAI & DETENTION HEARING OUTCOMES



** Release Range = 6 points or less, Supervised Release Range = 7-12 points, Secure Range = 13 or more

Data Highlights:

- The number of DRAIs completed during this 6-month period is down 55.6% compared to the previous 6 months (n=63)
- 14% less DRAIs score for secure detention compared to the July – December 2019 period
- 15% more DRAIs are placed into secure detention than score for this placement
- Detention hearing modifications appear to reduce the number of youth in secure detention to a lower rate than those that score for this placement

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Ron DeSantis, Governor

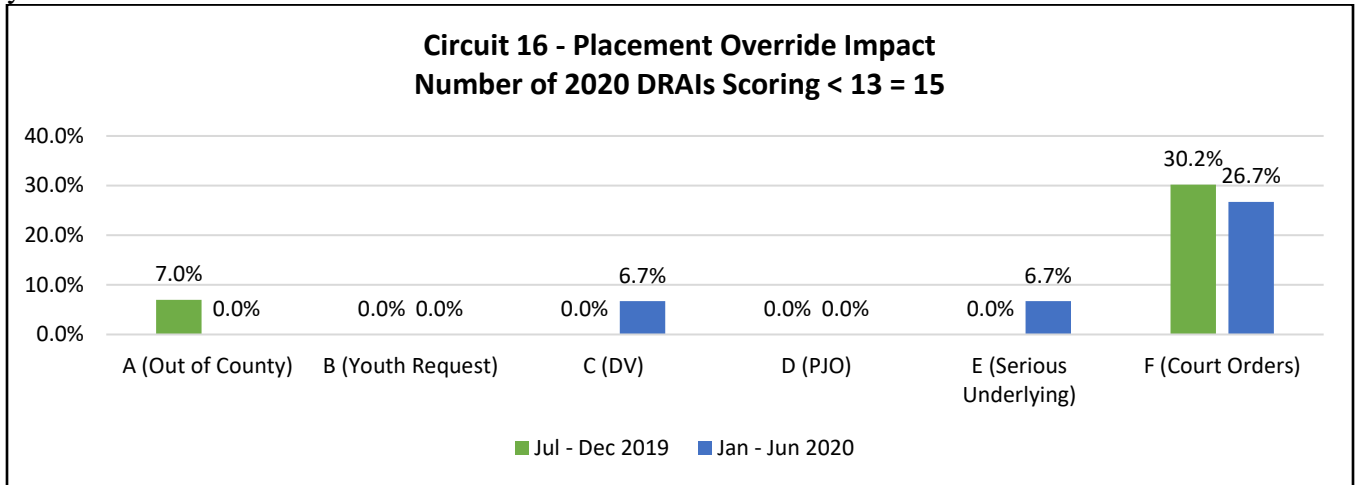
Simone Marsteller, Secretary

The mission of the Department of Juvenile Justice 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.

CIRCUIT 16 – PLACEMENT OVERRIDE ANALYSIS

Upon completion of the scoring, the screener determines if the youth meets the criteria for any of the placement overrides. For overrides A – E, admission into secure detention is mandated, regardless of score, until a decision on appropriate continued supervision is made by the court during a detention hearing. For override F, the screener must read the direction provided by the court on a court order to determine the youth’s placement.

The chart below provides an overview of the impact of these overrides on screening placement for youth who do NOT score for secure detention.

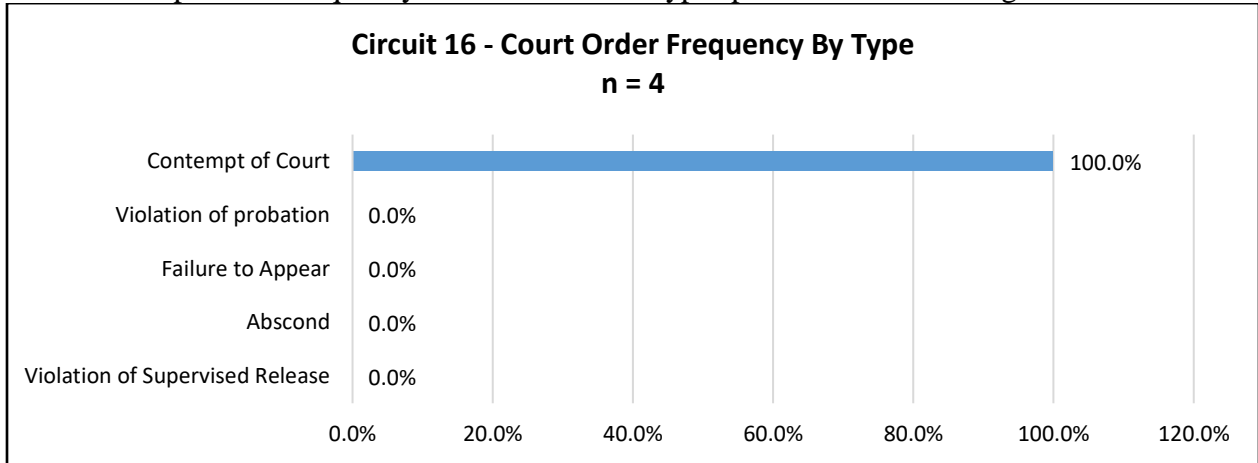


*Secure = 13 or more points, DV = Domestic Violence, PJO = Prolific Juvenile Offender

Data Highlights:

- In both 6-month periods, placement overrides A-D have a statistically insignificant rate of impact on screening outcomes as predicted.
- Override F (Court Orders) mandating secure detention, regardless of score, significantly increased secure detention placements.
- All circuit 16 orders included language that mandates secure detention placement regardless of score.

This chart depicts the frequency of the court order types presented to screening.



*Undetermined = Information available in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) did not provide enough detail to determine the appropriate category for these orders

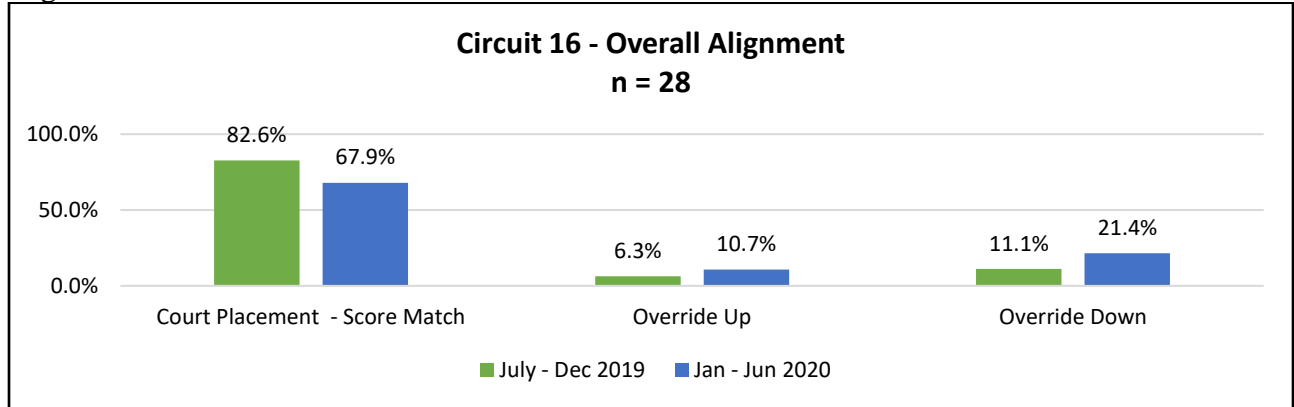
**Some youth were processed for multiple types of orders in one screening and are therefore counted in multiple categories

- Top Three Determinable Types: Contempt of Court, Failure to Appear (FTA), and Abscond

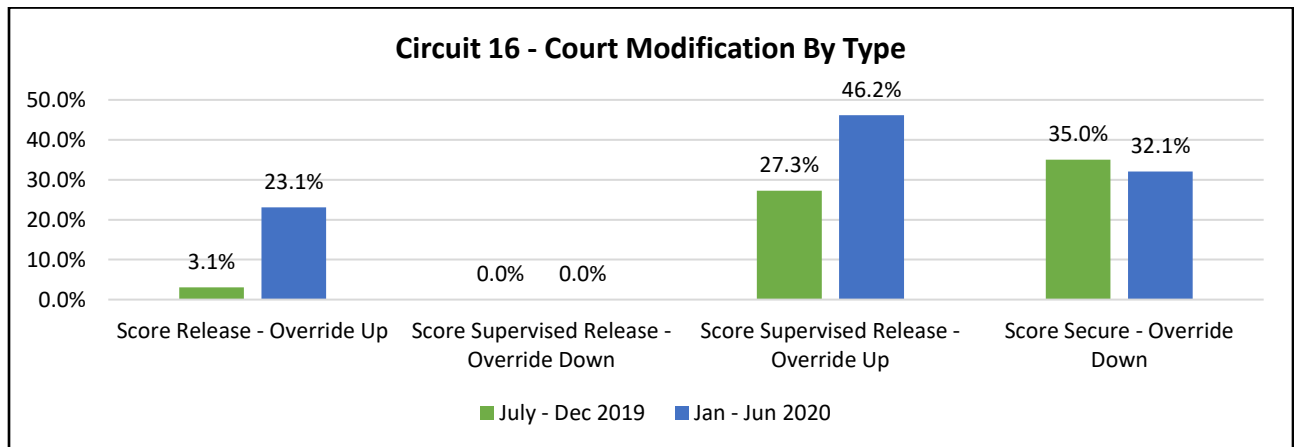
	July – Dec 2019	Jan- June 2020	% Change
Contempt	5	4	Down 20%
Failure to Appear (FTA)	5	0	Down 100%
Abscond	4	0	Down 100%

CIRCUIT 16 OVERALL DEGREE OF COURT AGREEMENT WITH SCORE

This section examines the frequency at which the court decision during the detention hearing aligns with the DRAI score.



- Court placement alignment with DRAI score has been reduced by 14.7%
- 4.4% increase in the percentage of cases placed higher than DRAI score category



*Release n = 13; Supervised Release n = 2; Secure n = 13

Data Highlights:

- 20% increase in the percentage of cases that score for release being placed in a more restrictive status than the score indicates
- 18.9% increase in the percentage of cases that score for supervised release being placed in secure detention
- 2.9% reduction in the percentage of cases that score for supervised release being placed into secure detention

CIRCUIT 16 SUPERVISED RELEASE OVERVIEW

The data below reflects outcomes for the youth placed into a supervised release program between January 1st and June 30, 2020.

Successful completion of supervised release means the youth remained crime free and appeared for court while participating in the program.

Number of Youths on Supervised Release	10
% of Successful Completions	100% (10)
% of Unsuccessful Completions	0% (0)
Of the unsuccessful completion:	
- New charge while supervised – 0% (0)	
- FTA while supervised – 0% (0)	
*youth may be counted in both categories	

CIRCUIT 16 DATA SUMMARY

DRAI Performance & Outcomes

1. The DRAI scored slightly more kids for secure detention (SD) than initially predicted.
2. 15% more DRAIs are placed into secure detention pending a detention hearing than score for secure detention placement. 10% more youth are released than originally scored for secure after detention hearing modification occur.
3. The discrepancy between the score and placements are a result of the placement overrides impact. While the impact of overrides A-E on secure detention admissions is statistically insignificant, override F (court ordered mandates for SD placement) accounts for a significant amount of the overrides up to secure detention.

Detention Hearing Outcomes

1. Outcomes of detention hearings continue to align with the DRAI score at about 68%.

Supervised Release Outcomes

1. The success rate for supervised release has increased to 100%.

CIRCUIT 16 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Explore the use of alternatives to secure detention for all appropriate court order types.

F. S. 985.037 Punishment for contempt of court; alternative sanctions — (2) Placement in a secure detention facility—A child may be placed in a secure detention facility for purposes of punishment for contempt of court if alternative sanctions are unavailable or inappropriate, or if the child has already been ordered to serve an alternative sanction but failed to comply with the sanction.
2. Consider the use of supervised release programs as an alternative to secure detention for contempt of court cases.