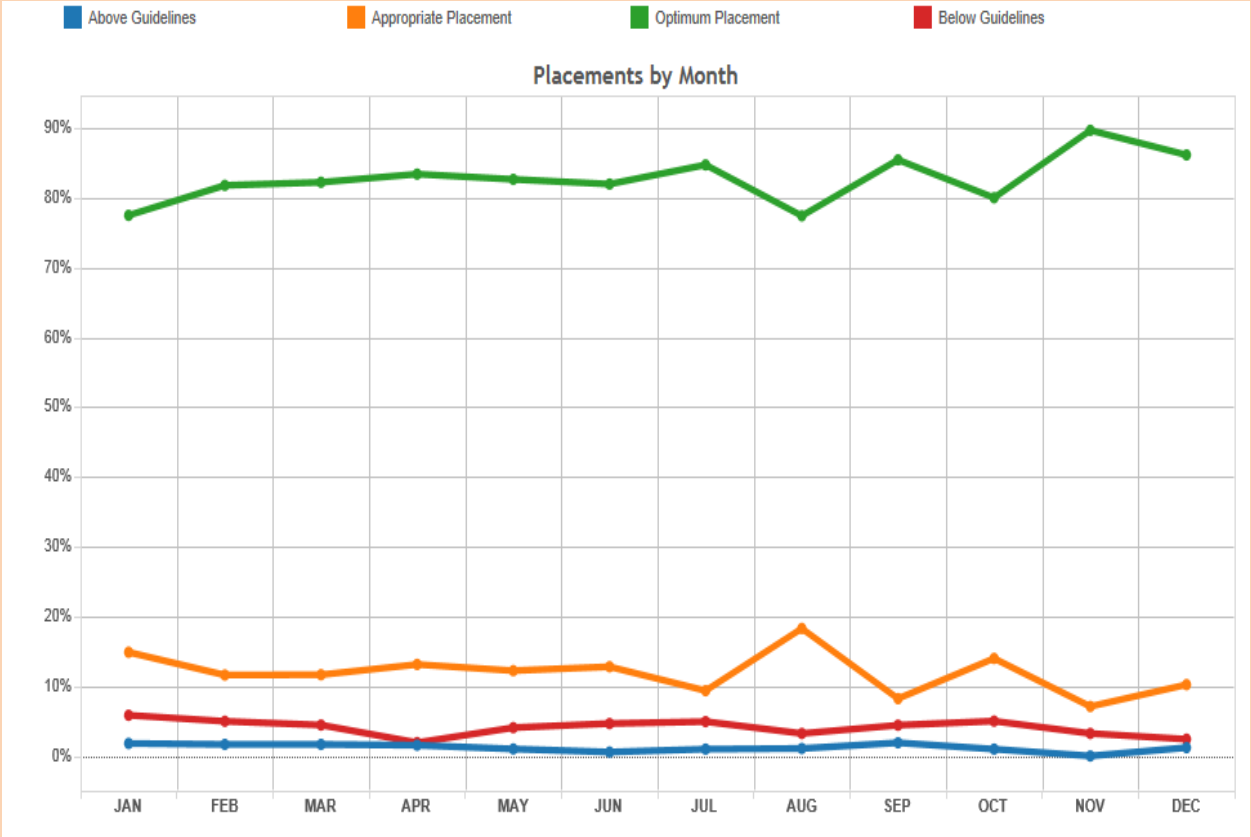
The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Disposition Matrix:

A Validation Study



By

Michael Baglivio, Ph.D.
&
Mark Russell

Bureau of Research and Planning

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

February, 2014

Table of Contents

Issue:

As part of the Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSIP), the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (FDJJ) has developed and implemented a Disposition Matrix to guide Juvenile Probation Officers in their recommendations to the court. This report is the first assessment as to whether dispositions/placements made according to the Disposition Matrix suggestions have more successful outcomes than those made which deviate from the Disposition Matrix recommendations.

Highlighted Results:

- 92% of the dispositions fell within the Disposition Matrix suggested range. Female youth were more likely to receive an optimum placement than male youth. White and Hispanic youth were more likely to receive an optimum placement than Black youth;
- Youth receiving placements within the Disposition Matrix suggested range had significantly lower subsequent recidivism than those placed outside of the suggested range. This result held true for males, females, across race/ethnicity, and for all risk levels of youth. Overall, the 12 month recidivism rate of those placed outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions is ***two times higher*** than that of those placed within the suggested range;
- The recidivism rate of low risk to re-offend youth placed outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions is ***114% higher*** than the rate for low risk youth placed within the suggestions. The recidivism rate for high risk to re-offend youth placed outside of suggestions is ***39% higher*** than the rate for high risk to re-offend youth placed within suggestions. Similar results hold true for moderate and moderate-high risk to re-offend youth, though not as pronounced;
- For males, a disposition/placement above guidelines is associated with a ***67% increase*** in recidivism from the optimum placement rate, and a below guidelines disposition/placement is associated with a ***148% increase*** in recidivism from the optimum placement rate;
- For females, a disposition/placement above guidelines is associated with a ***43% increase*** in recidivism from the optimum placement rate, and a below guidelines disposition/placement is associated with a ***304% increase*** in recidivism rate from the optimum placement rate;
- ***Youth who receive optimum placements have the highest success rates both during and after placement.*** Youth who receive placements below suggestions, meaning not restrictive enough according to the Disposition Matrix, have the worst performance. The recidivism rate for all race/ethnic subgroups was over 50% for below guidelines dispositions/placements;
- Dispositions/placements made outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions lead to over ***1.5 times more*** failures in terms of a comprehensive measure that includes both adjudications during placement and within 12 months of release;

- The failure rates on a comprehensive measure including both offenses and violations during service and 12 month recidivism for above guidelines placements was ***59% higher*** than those of optimum placements and the failure rates for below guidelines placements was ***108% higher*** than those of optimum placements;
- ***Regardless of the outcome measure examined (recidivism, offenses during service, or a combined metric of both) dispositions/placements within the Disposition Matrix performed significantly better than those outside of the suggested range.***

Methodology:

The FDJJ Bureau of Research and Planning examined all fiscal year 2010-2011 (FY 10-11) releases that were from a placement that was the first disposition of a given arrest. Furthermore, the youth released must have been assessed using the FDJJ risk/need assessment, the Community Positive Achievement Change Tool (C-PACT). Data were taken from the closest C-PACT risk assessment to the date of the disposition administered to each juvenile. This process resulted in 38,117 releases (both successful and unsuccessful) that were from the first disposition of a referral and for which a C-PACT was available. The majority of releases from FY 10-11 that were not included in this analysis were diversion placements for which there was no C-PACT assessment and from commitment placements that were not the original disposition of a given referral (arrest). Furthermore, aftercare placements are not included, as they are not part of the Disposition Matrix, and they are not the first placement of a given disposition (a youth must first be released from residential commitment to go to aftercare; the residential commitment is included, not the aftercare). As this brief uses only the original disposition of an arrest, each release is a unique youth (a youth cannot appear multiple times in the data).

Disposition Matrix:

The Disposition Matrix is a structured decision making tool used by Juvenile Probation Officers (JPOs) in their disposition recommendations to court (see Figure 1). The Level 1 indication is not actually used by JPOs, as civil citation occurs at “arrest” (and is therefore not a recommendation to a court). However, Level 1 is included on the Disposition Matrix to illustrate the FDJJ focus on the importance of civil citation and which youth should receive it.

Key Points of the Dispositional Matrix include:

- Low-risk offenders remain in the community with minimal supervision;
- Moderate-risk offenders typically placed in more structured community programs, with intensive probation supervision for higher risk youth;
- Residential placement reserved for the highest risk offenders **after community-based alternatives have been exhausted.**

The Dispositional Matrix is to be implemented according to specific guidelines regarding (see http://www.djj.state.fl.us/research/latest-initiatives/juvenile-justice-system-improvement-project-(jjsip)/structured-decision-making-and-the-dispositional-matrix for the guidelines).

Figure 1.

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Disposition Recommendation Matrix

(Staff must always begin with the least restrictive setting within a particular disposition category. See SDM guidelines)

Most Serious Presenting Offense	PACT Risk Level to Re-Offend			
	Low-Risk to Re-offend	Moderate-Risk to Re-offend	Moderate/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 arrest or participation in alternatives to arrest. Under Section 985.12, Florida Statutes, 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 on their PACT Risk Level to Reoffend.

[2] - All misdemeanor offenses.

[3] - Felony offenses that do not include violence.

[4] - Violent felony offenses (does not include misdemeanor assault/battery, which is captured under "minor").

Level 1 - Alternatives to Arrest

Level 2 - Diversion & Non-DJJ Probation

Level 3 - Community Supervision

(3a) - Probation supervision

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

(3c) - Day Treatment, MST, FFT

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

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

All given dispositions can be grouped into four categories according to the Disposition Matrix. A disposition could be:

- **Below Guidelines:** The disposition is less restrictive than the Disposition Matrix would suggest. For example if the Disposition Matrix suggests probation through non-secure residential placement, and the youth was placed in diversion, the placement is less restrictive than the Disposition Matrix calls for, and is therefore below guidelines.
- **Optimum Placement:** The disposition is the least restrictive option suggested within the given cell of the Disposition Matrix that has not previously been attempted with that youth. For example, if the Disposition Matrix suggests diversion through day treatment/redirection and the youth has never been placed on diversion before, receiving diversion would be an optimum placement. In the same example, if the youth has received diversion, then probation supervision would be the least restrictive not previously attempted, and therefore classified as an optimum placement.
- **Appropriate Placement:** The disposition/placement is within the suggested range of the given cell of the Disposition Matrix. For example, if the Disposition Matrix suggests probation supervision through day treatment/redirection, and the youth actually received any of those options, the placement would be appropriate.
- **Above Guidelines:** The disposition is more restrictive than the Disposition Matrix would suggest. For example, if the Disposition Matrix suggests diversion through non-secure residential placement and the youth receives secure residential placement, the placement was above guidelines.

Given the definitions above, both below guidelines and above guidelines are outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions. Optimum placements and appropriate placements are both within the Disposition Matrix suggestions. We classified each of the 38,117 releases examined as to whether the placement into that service was below guidelines, optimum, appropriate, or above guidelines according to the youth's risk to re-offend at the time of the arrest leading to that disposition, the presenting offense being disposed, and the youth's prior placement history (used in determining optimum placements which require knowledge of whether a given placement had been attempted previously with that youth). We now turn to the results examining the 38,117 releases and the dispositions/placements into the services for which those youth were released.

Recidivism Results:

The first step of the analysis examined whether youth receiving placements/dispositions within the Disposition Matrix suggestions (and therefore optimum or appropriate) have lower recidivism rates than youth receiving placements/dispositions outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions (and therefore below or above guidelines). Recidivism was measured as adjudication of a subsequent new law violation within 12 months of release from the placement. The release could have been either a successful completion, or an unsuccessful release. Both successful and unsuccessful releases are included as we are attempting to

examine whether the Disposition Matrix is a useful tool to use when placing/disposing youth, and not examining the performance of only successful youth (*see Appendix A-F for recidivism rates by risk level, presenting offense, and Disposition Matrix category*).

Figure 2 illustrates that 92% of the 38,117 releases were placed/disposed within the Disposition Matrix suggestions (either optimum or appropriate). 8% of the placements/dispositions were outside of the Disposition Matrix being either below or above guidelines.

Figure 2.

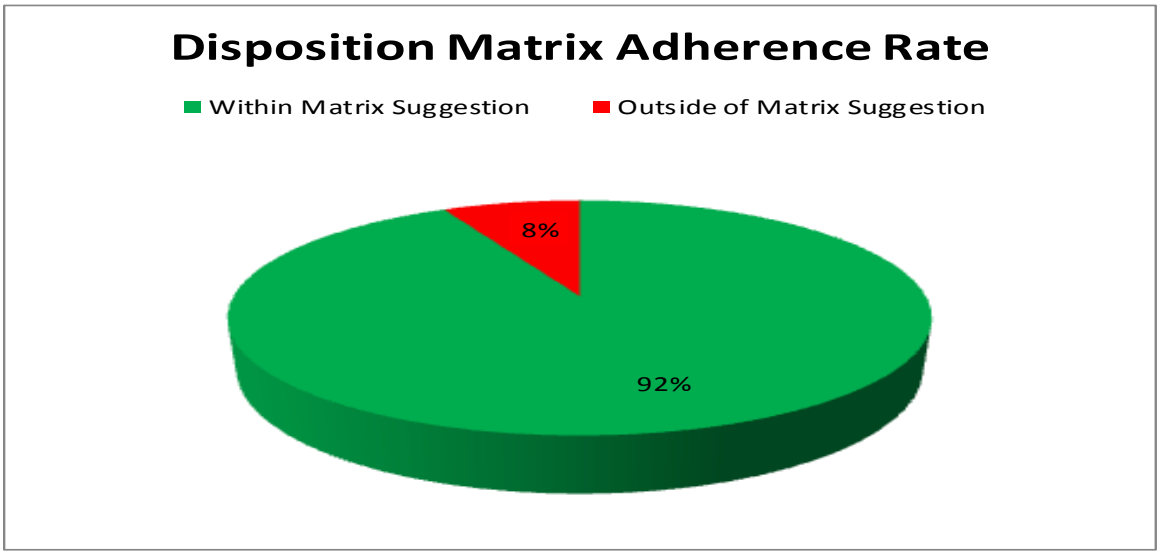


Figure 3.

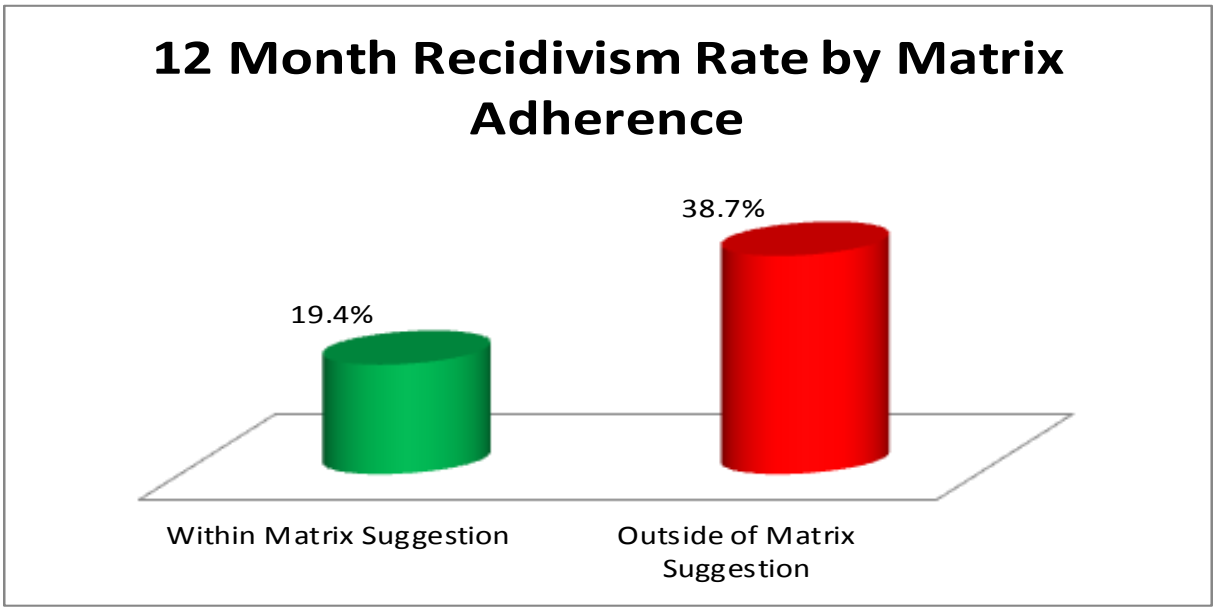
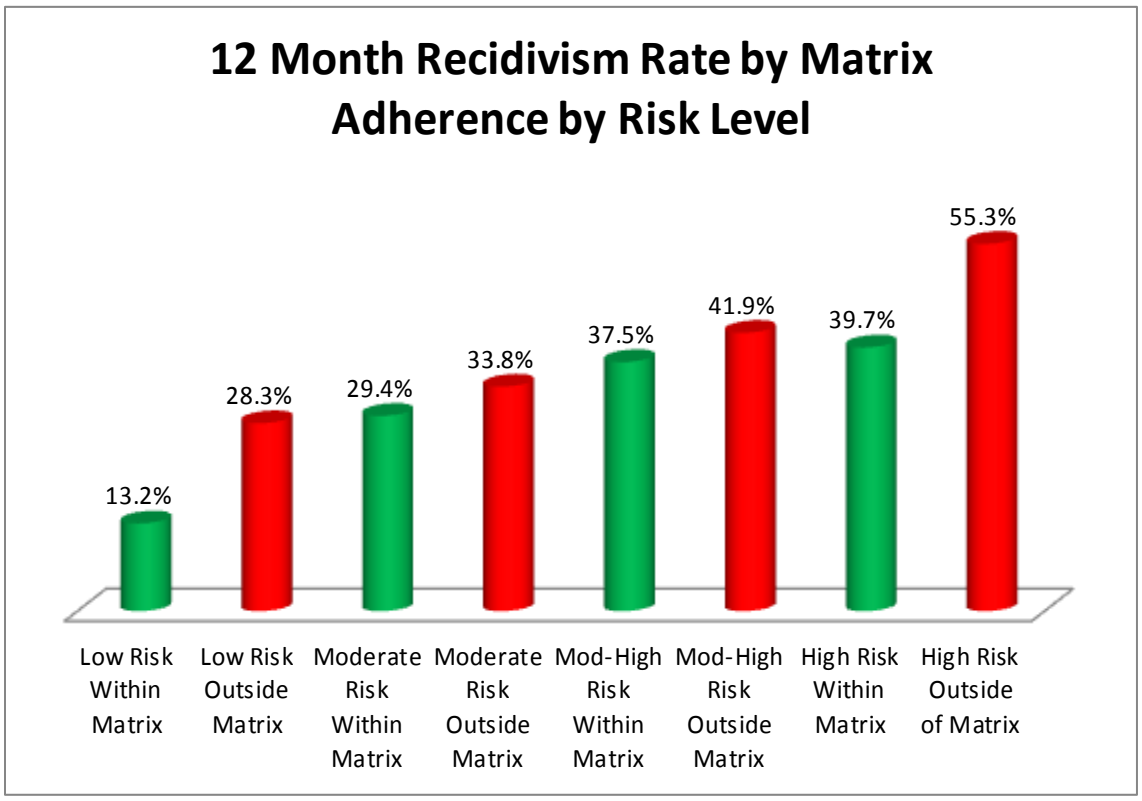


Figure 3 examines the question as to whether dispositions/placements made in congruence with the Disposition Matrix have better or worse outcomes. As shown, the 92% of youth disposed/placed within the Disposition Matrix suggested ranges had an average recidivism rate of 19.4% while those whose dispositions/placement was outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions (either less restrictive than the suggestions or more restrictive) had an average recidivism rate of 38.7%. This difference was statistically significant ($p<.001$) with an effect size approaching large (Cohen's $d=.73$). ***This means adhering to the Disposition Matrix suggested range for a given disposition/placement results in a significantly lower recidivism rate***; the recidivism rate of those placed outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions is two times that of those placed within the suggested range.

Figure 4.



The next step was to examine whether this finding in support of the Disposition Matrix held true regardless of the overall risk to re-offend level of the youth being disposed/placed. Of note, the adherence rates (the percent of each risk level disposed/placed within the suggestions) were highest for low risk youth (96.6%), followed by moderate-high (85%), then moderate (84.4%), with high risk youth having the lowest adherence to the Disposition Matrix suggestions (79.6%). This suggests either staff or the courts to be more reluctant to follow the Disposition Matrix when presented with a high risk youth (which is to their detriment, as illustrated below). Figure 4 illustrates the 12 month recidivism rate for youth placed within the Disposition Matrix suggestions versus outside the Disposition Matrix suggestions across each

risk level of youth. ***In all instances, youth placed within the suggestions had lower recidivism rates than those youth of identical risk level disposed/placed outside of the suggestions*** (all statistically significant at p<.05). The effect size for low risk youth was the highest (Cohen's d=.65), followed by high risk youth (Cohen's d=.45), while the effect sizes for moderate and moderate-high risk youth were smaller (Cohen's d=.15 and .14, respectively). These results suggest the Disposition Matrix suggestions are the best option for all risk levels of youth in terms of lower recidivism rates, and the difference in recidivism rates between those placed within the suggestions versus those placed outside of the suggestions are the most pronounced for low and for high risk youth. The fact that high risk youth receive the lowest adherence to the Disposition Matrix suggestions is undeniably to their detriment, and to the detriment of public safety as evidenced by the 55.3% recidivism rate for high risk youth disposed/placed outside of the suggestions. The recidivism rate for high risk youth placed outside of the suggestions is 39% higher than that of high risk youth placed within suggestions (55.3% is 39% greater than 39.7%).

Knowing that dispositions/placements within the suggested range of the Disposition Matrix have lower recidivism rates has policy implications in its own right. However, we next examine differences in re-offending based on the level of adherence to the suggestions. There are four categories of adherence, as described above. Within suggestions contains the categories of optimum placement and appropriate placement, while outside of suggestions contains both below guidelines and above guidelines. Now, we examine adherence rates and recidivism across each of those four categories.

Figure 5.

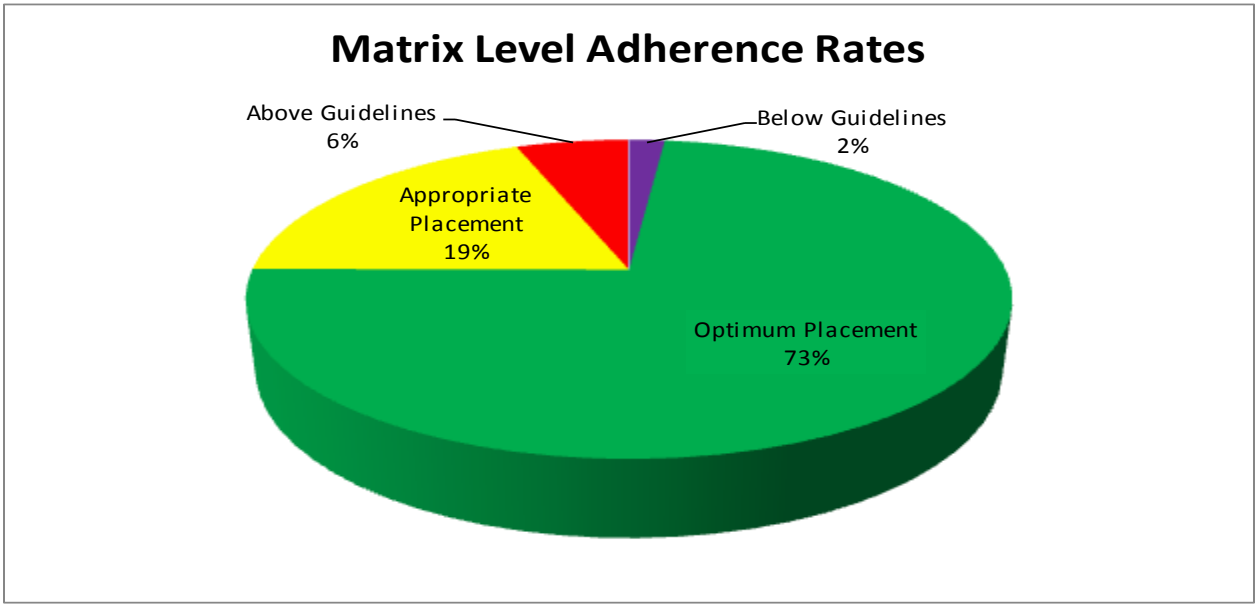


Figure 5 shows the adherence rates for the 38,117 youth across each of the four Disposition Matrix classifications. We see that the 92% of dispositions/placements that fit within the

suggestions is composed of 73% being optimum placements (the least restrictive option within a given cell not previously attempted with a youth), and 19% appropriate placements. Figure 5 also shows 6% of the dispositions/placements were above the Disposition Matrix guidelines, while 2% were below guidelines (less restrictive than the Disposition Matrix would suggest).

Figure 5 is certainly encouraging with respect to how close actual dispositions/placements are being made to the Disposition Matrix suggestions (almost ¾ being the optimum placement we would desire). Furthermore, we see very few cases of exceeding the restrictiveness of the Disposition Matrix suggestions (2,188 of the 38,117 youth, or 5.7%). However, that still represents over 2,000 youth in the one year examined. Only 691 (1.8%) of the 38,117 youth received a disposition/placement that was below the suggested range of the Disposition Matrix. Examining the Disposition Matrix (Figure 1) we see that the only cases that can be below the guidelines are moderate-high risk to re-offend youth with either a serious or a violent presenting offense that receive diversion, or a high risk to re-offend youth with any presenting offense that receives diversion. Therefore, examining below guidelines dispositions/placements always involves a moderate-high or a high risk youth and always involves a placement in diversion (this is because probation supervision is always within the Disposition Matrix for any youth and any offense, except Civil Citation, Level 1, not included in actual disposition recommendations).

Figure 6.

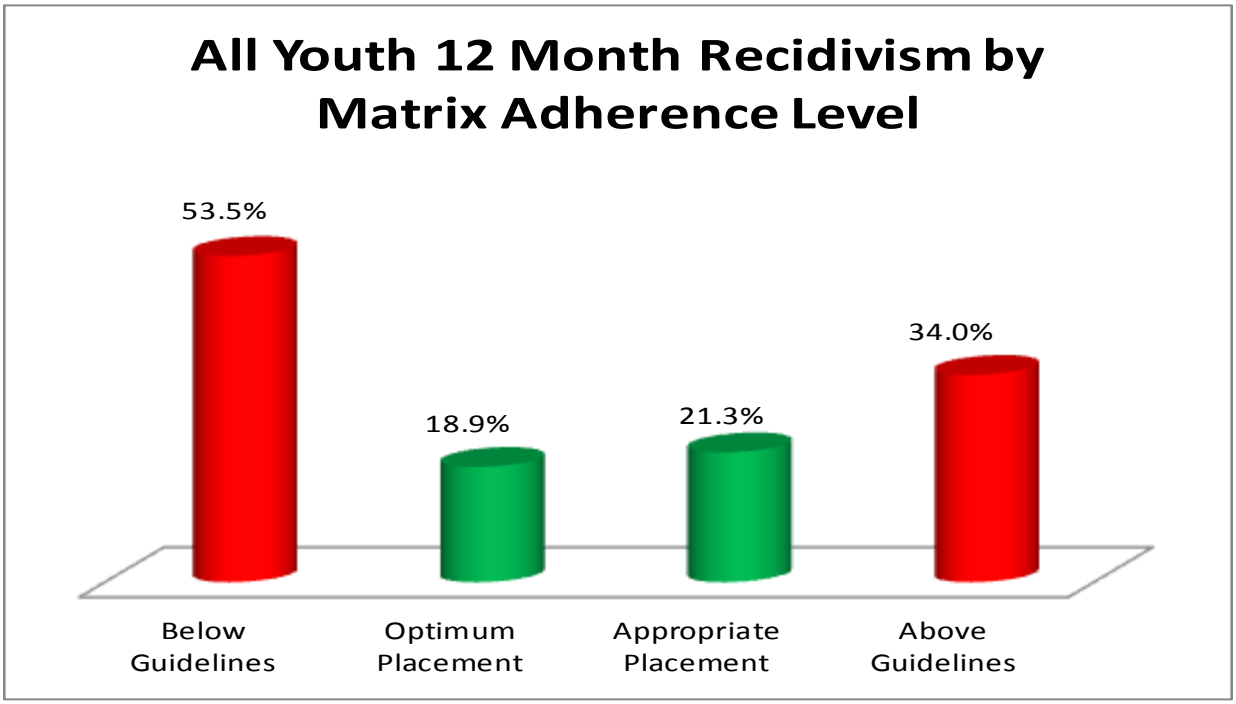


Figure 6 displays the 12 month recidivism rates by the extent of adherence to the Disposition Matrix for all 38,117 youth. ***Youth receiving optimum placements have the lowest recidivism rates, while those above and below guidelines perform the worst.*** Interestingly, those

disposed/placed below guidelines perform worst of all. Again, these below guideline cases are all moderate-high and high risk youth receiving diversion, so it makes intuitive sense they would have higher rates (no low or moderate risk youth are included in that group to drive down the average rate). However, it is very telling that there is some level of restrictiveness that should be met when working with these higher risk cases. The recidivism rate for above guideline cases was 1.8 times that of optimum placements, while below guidelines youth experienced recidivism rates 2.8 times higher than optimum placements. Statistically, based on ANOVA comparison of means, optimum placement performed better than all other levels ($p<.001$), appropriate placement performed better than above and below placements ($p<.001$), above guidelines performed better than below guidelines ($p<.001$), and below guidelines performed worse than all other levels ($p<.001$). These results show that, within guidelines, optimum placements are the most effective, followed closely by appropriate placements. Above guidelines dispositions/placements as well as below guidelines placements are done at a detriment to public safety.

The next step is to examine whether this pattern holds across all risk to re-offend levels of youth. As the majority of the 38,117 youth are low risk to re-offend (69%), perhaps those youth are driving the results displayed in Figure 6. Figures 7-10 illustrate the recidivism rates separately for each risk level of youth (low, moderate, mod-high, and high) by Disposition Matrix adherence (below guidelines, optimum, appropriate, above guidelines).

Figure 7.

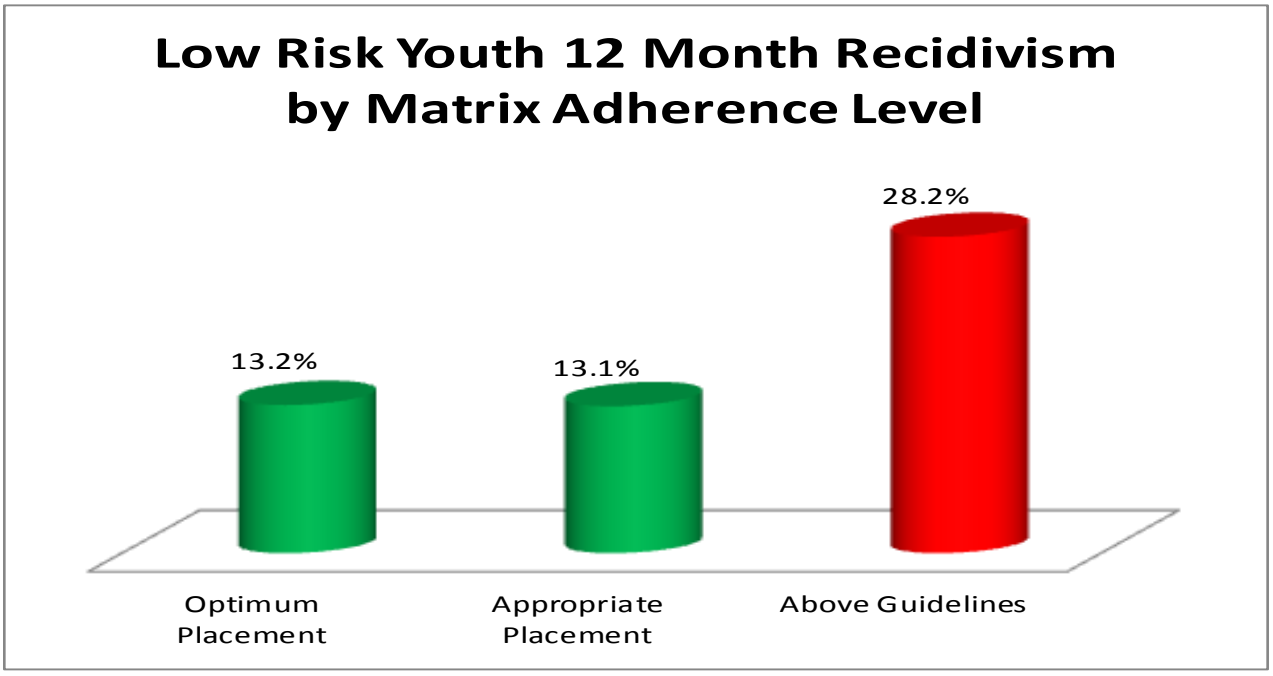


Figure 7 shows the recidivism rates for low risk youth. As the Disposition Matrix allows for diversion placements of all low risk youth (even low risk youth with a violent presenting offense), there is no category of below guidelines for low risk youth. As shown, the rates for optimum placement and appropriate placement are statistically equivalent (13.2% and 13.1%,

respectively). The rate for above guidelines is worse than both optimum and appropriate placements (p<.001 in both instances). In fact, ***the recidivism rate for low risk youth receiving dispositions/placements above guidelines is more than two times that of either optimum or appropriate placements.*** This means twice as many subsequent crimes could have been prevented had these low risk youth been disposed/placed according to the Disposition Matrix suggestions. This result is in keeping with prior research, including that conducted by the FDJJ, confirming the Risk Principle (please see: http://www.djj.state.fl.us/docs/research2/briefing-report-the-risk-principle.pdf?sfvrsn=0 for FDJJ research regarding the Risk Principle).

Next, we examine dispositions/placements of moderate risk youth. Figure 8 illustrates the recidivism rates of moderate risk youth according to adherence to the Disposition Matrix. Again, there is no below guidelines placements as diversion is within range for any moderate risk youth, even those presenting with violent offenses. For moderate risk youth, we find appropriate placements perform the best; better than optimum (p<.001) and better then above guidelines (p<.001). For moderate risk youth, the recidivism rate for optimum placements was lower than that for above guideline placements, though statistically they were equivalent. These results show that adhering to the Disposition Matrix suggested range is better than deviating from it (appropriate placements outperform above guidelines placements), though optimum placements are not the best option. Additional analysis (not shown) indicates that higher recidivism rate (35.2%) for diversion of moderate risk youth (an optimum placement) is the major driving factor of appropriate placements performing better.

Figure 8.

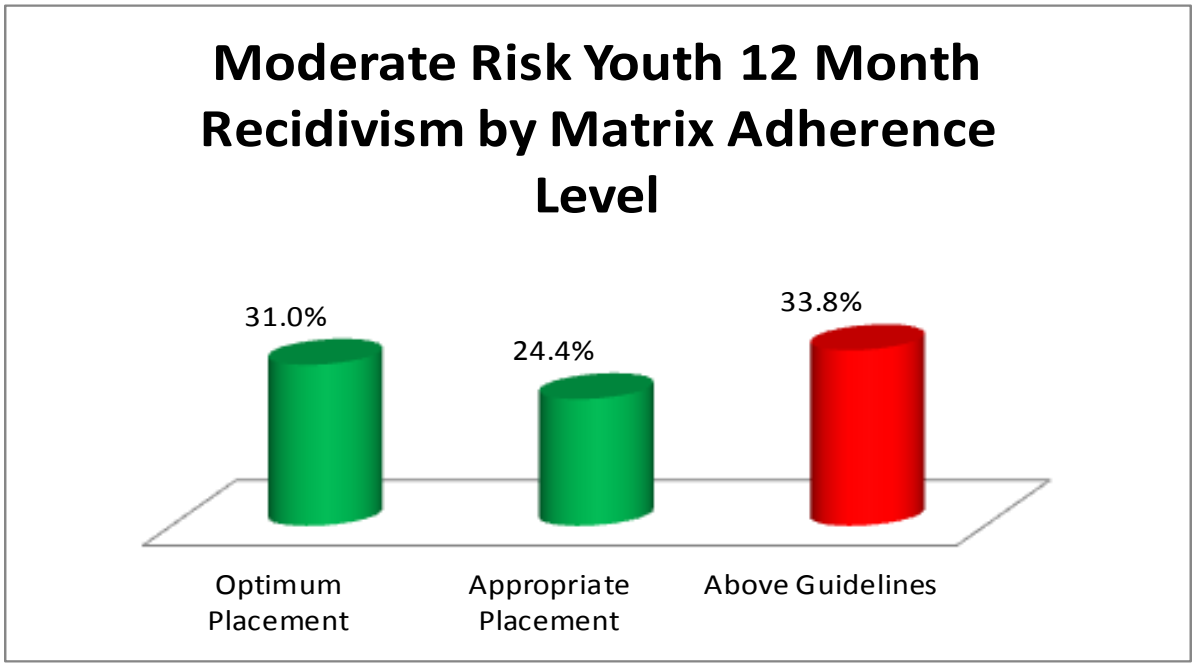
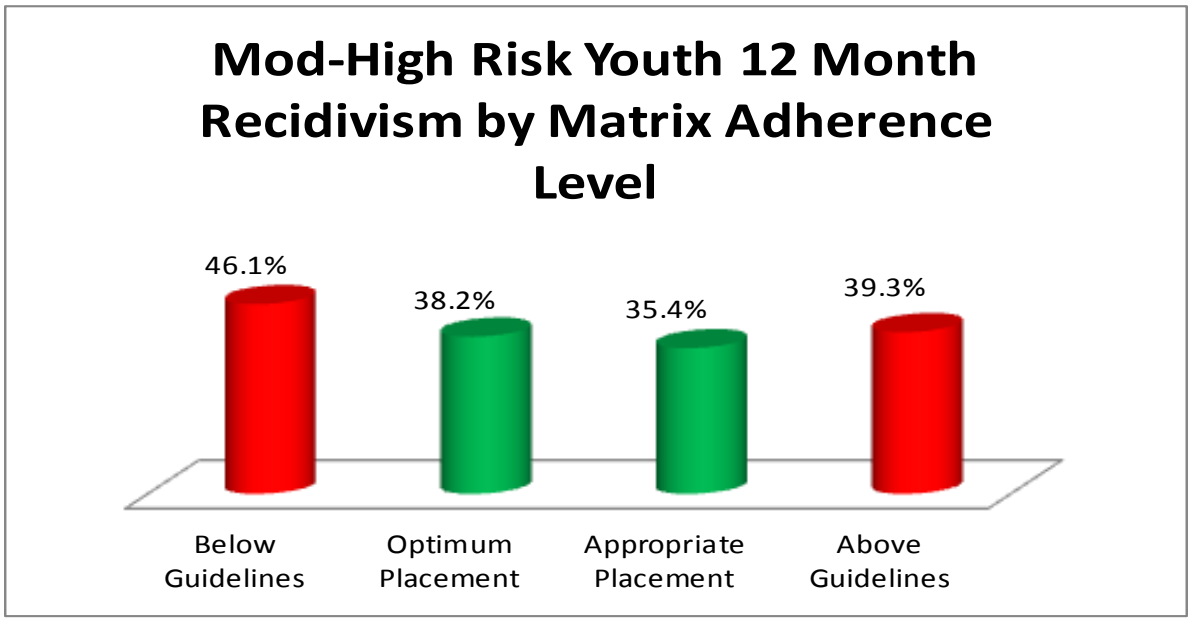


Figure 9 shows recidivism rates for moderate-high risk youth by level of adherence to the Disposition Matrix. For moderate-high risk to re-offend youth presenting on either a serious or

a violent offense, diversion is a placement below guidelines of the Disposition Matrix. Therefore, Figure 9 includes all four adherence options (below guidelines, optimum, appropriate, above guidelines). As seen with moderate risk youth, appropriate placements performed the best, followed by optimum placements. Statistically, based on ANOVA comparison of means, performance of both optimum and above guidelines placements is equivalent to all other levels of adherence. Appropriate placements perform significantly better (lower recidivism) than below guidelines placements ($p<.015$). This, similarly to moderate risk youth, is driven by the poor performance of moderate-high risk to re-offend youth being placed in diversion having a 55.2% recidivism rate when that placement was optimum according to the Disposition Matrix (for moderate-high with a minor presenting offense). Moderate-high risk youth presenting with a minor offense actually had higher recidivism rates (55.2%) when they received diversion (an optimum placement) than moderate-high risk youth presenting with serious offenses (48.7%) or violent offenses (41.7%) receiving diversion that was a below guideline placement. These results indicate some "fine-tuning" revisions within particular cells of the Disposition Matrix may be needed, though placements within suggested ranges of the Disposition Matrix outperform those outside of suggestions.

Figure 9.



Finally, we examine the high risk youth. High risk to re-offend youth presenting with any offense that received diversion was classified as below guidelines. Therefore, all four categories are included in Figure 10. High risk youth presenting on minor or serious offenses that receive secure residential commitment are classified as above guidelines. Figure 10 illustrates optimum placements for high risk youth outperform all other classifications (statistically significant at $p<.005$ for all comparisons). Appropriate placements perform better than below guidelines and above guidelines placements (the former significant at $p<.001$, the later non-significant). The recidivism rates for below guidelines and above guidelines placements are statistically

equivalent (though over 8 percentage points different). ***These results show the Disposition Matrix performs very well for high risk youth, with optimum placements being the best option for public safety.*** The recidivism rate for a below guideline placement of a high risk youth is 1.5 times that of an optimum placement, indicating there is a threshold of restrictiveness that should be met for high risk cases. ***High risk youth presenting with a minor offense and being placed in diversion had the highest recidivism rate of any youth in any placement of any Disposition Matrix adherence level (58.9%).*** Conversely, above guidelines dispositions/placements of high risk to re-offend youth results in recidivism rates 34% higher than those of optimum placements (49.8% is 34% greater than 37.1%).

Figure 10.

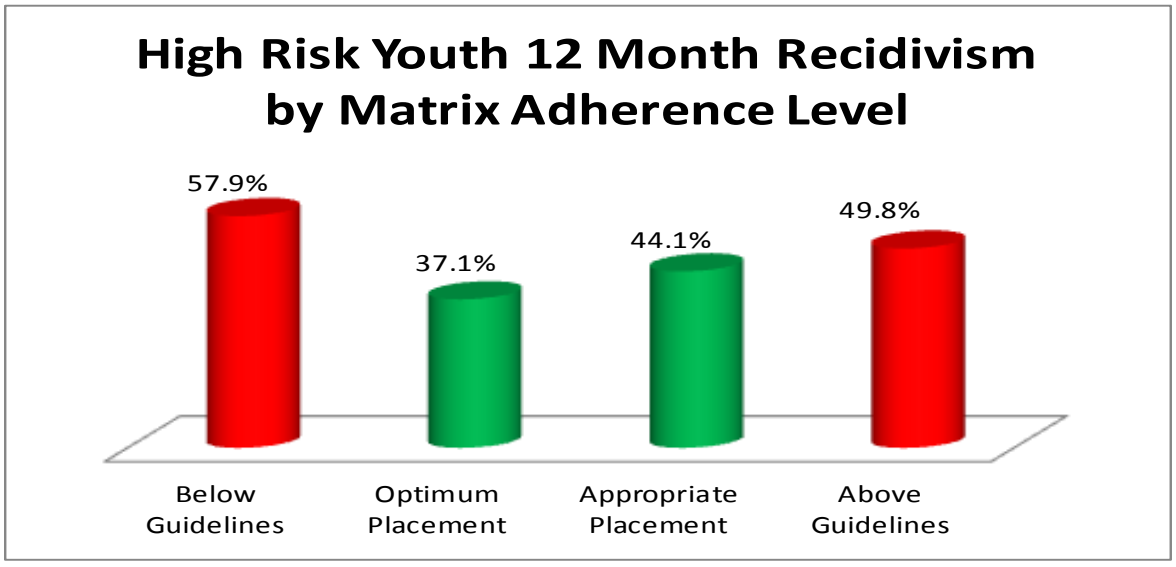
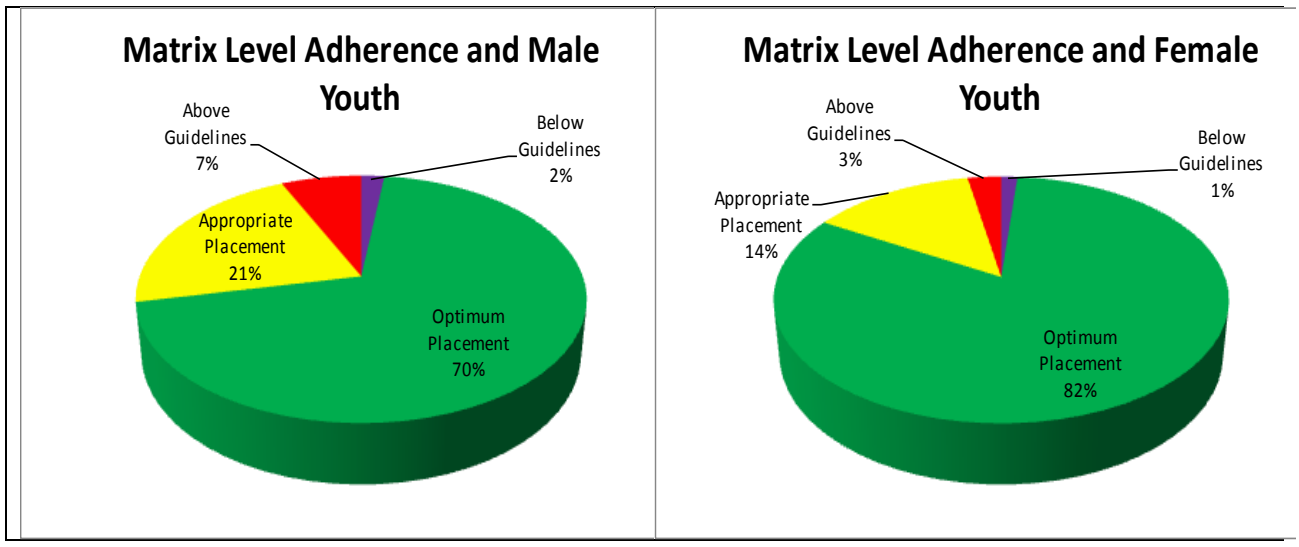


Figure 11.



Next, we examine whether the success of the Disposition Matrix suggestion holds true for both male and female youth. It is essential to examine gender differences in any structured decision making tool (risk assessments, recommendation matrices, etc.) to ensure the tools used by an agency are equally effective and appropriate for both males and females. There were 27,115 males and 11,002 females in the study sample. Figure 11 illustrates female youth have much higher adherence rates to optimum placement (82% versus 70% for males). Males have higher adherence rates for appropriate placements (21% versus 14% for females). Combined together, to examine extent of dispositions/placements within the Disposition Matrix suggestions, 96% of females receive either optimum or appropriate placements, compared to 91% of males. Males are twice as likely to receive below guidelines placements, though less than 2% of either gender receives such placements (1.9% of males). Males are also almost 2.5 times more likely to receive an above guideline disposition/placement (6.9% compared to 2.9% for females).

Figure 12.

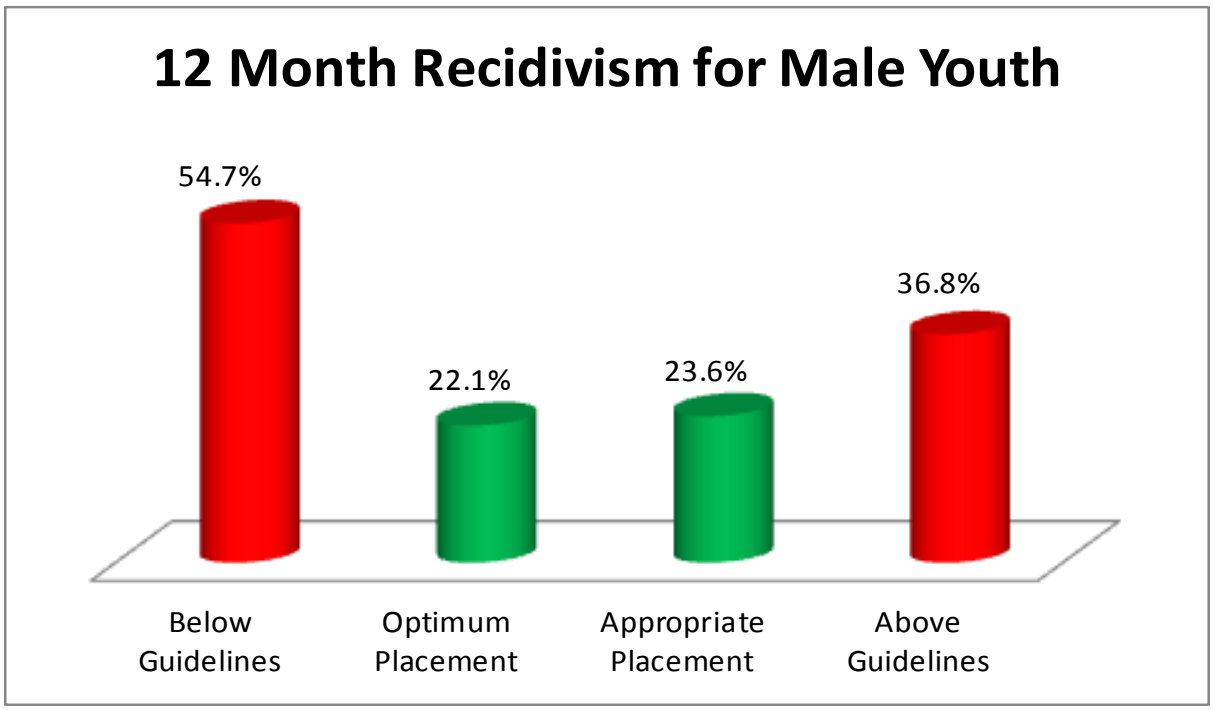
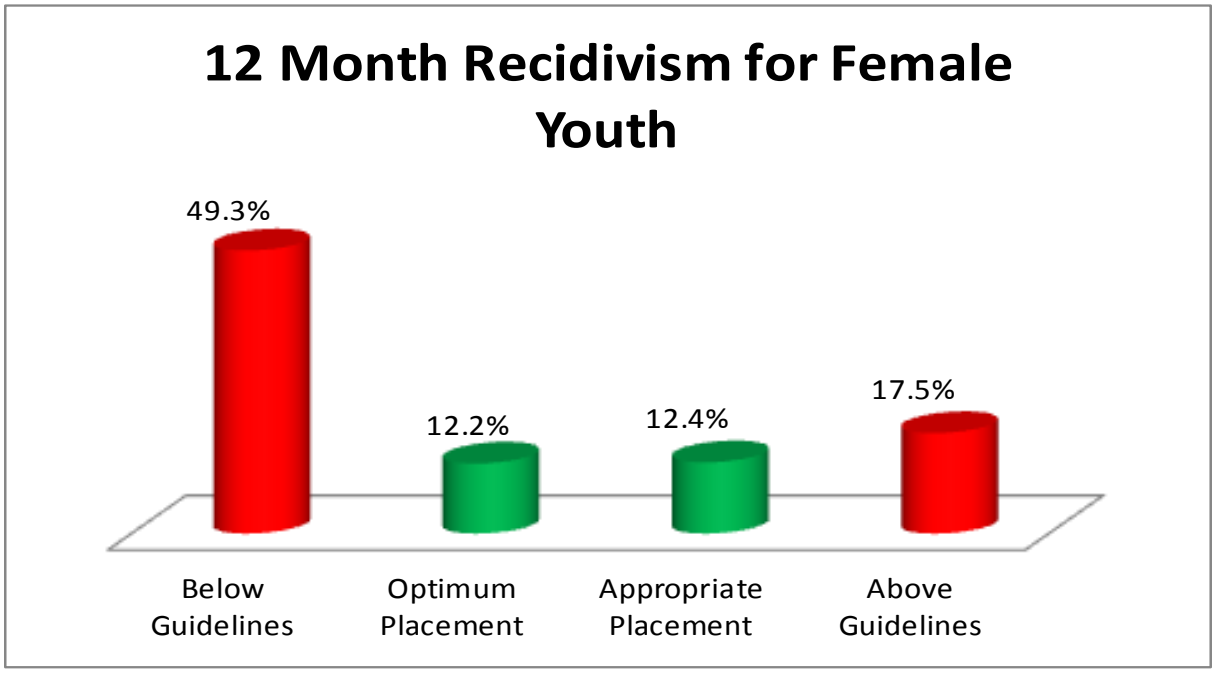


Figure 12 shows the recidivism rates for male youth according to the level of adherence to the Disposition Matrix. As show, optimum placements have the lowest recidivism rates, followed by appropriate, then above guidelines, then below guidelines. In comparing recidivism rates using ANOVA, optimum placements have lower rates than above and below guidelines placements (both at $p<.001$), while they are statistically equivalent to appropriate placements. Appropriate placements of male youth perform significantly better than above guidelines placements ($p<.001$) and below guidelines placements ($p<.001$). Dispositions/placements classified as above guidelines perform better than below guidelines placements of males ($p<.001$). These results confirm the ability of the Disposition Matrix to suggest dispositions/placements for male youth that will outperform placements not adhering to its suggested ranges.

As shown, for males, a disposition/placement above guidelines is associated with a 67% increase in recidivism from the optimum placement rate (36.8% is 67% greater than 22.1%), and a below guidelines disposition/placement is associated with a 148% increase in recidivism from the optimum placement rate (54.7% is 148% greater than 22.1%).

The results (shown in Figure 13) are similar for female youth. Optimum placements perform the best (though statistically equivalent to appropriate placements and above guidelines placements). Both appropriate and above guidelines placements perform significantly better than below guidelines placements ($p<.001$). For females, a disposition/placement above guidelines is associated with a 43% increase in recidivism from the optimum placement rate (17.5% is 43% greater than 12.2%), and a below guidelines disposition/placement is associated with a 304% increase in recidivism rate from the optimum placement rate (49.3% is 304% greater than 12.2%). It should be noted that for each level of adherence to the Disposition Matrix (below guidelines, optimum, appropriate, above guidelines) the recidivism rate for females is lower than that of males. The optimum placement, appropriate placement, and above guidelines recidivism rates for males is roughly twice that of females. However, the below guidelines male recidivism rate is much closer to the below guideline female recidivism rate, though still 10% higher (54.7% is 10% greater than 49.3%).

Figure 13.



Next, we examine adherence and outcome differences across race/ethnicity. Similar to gender differences, any structured decision making tool should be examined to ensure the tool performs similarly for all race/ethnic subgroups. Consistent with FDJJ annual reports, we classified each youth into White, Black, Hispanic, “Other”, and “Unknown” for race/ethnicity.

For the purpose of this brief, only the White, Black, and Hispanic youth will be compared as small sample sizes in the "Other" and "Unknown" classifications makes recidivism comparisons unreliable. Figure 14 displays the rates of adherence to each of the four Disposition Matrix levels for White, Black, and Hispanic youth, as well as the full sample of 38,117 youth (represented in the "Total" column).

Figure 14 shows over 70% of each race/ethnic subgroup receive optimum placements, though 4% fewer Black youth were optimally disposed/placed (70.9% for Black youth versus 74.9% for White youth and 73.2% for Hispanic youth). Black youth are more likely to receive dispositions/placements below the guidelines (less restrictive than the Disposition Matrix would suggest) and more likely to receive above guidelines placements (more restrictive than the Disposition Matrix would suggest). Roughly 9% of Black youth receive dispositions/placements outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions (either below or above), compared to under 7% of White youth and under 6% of Hispanic youth.

Figure 14.

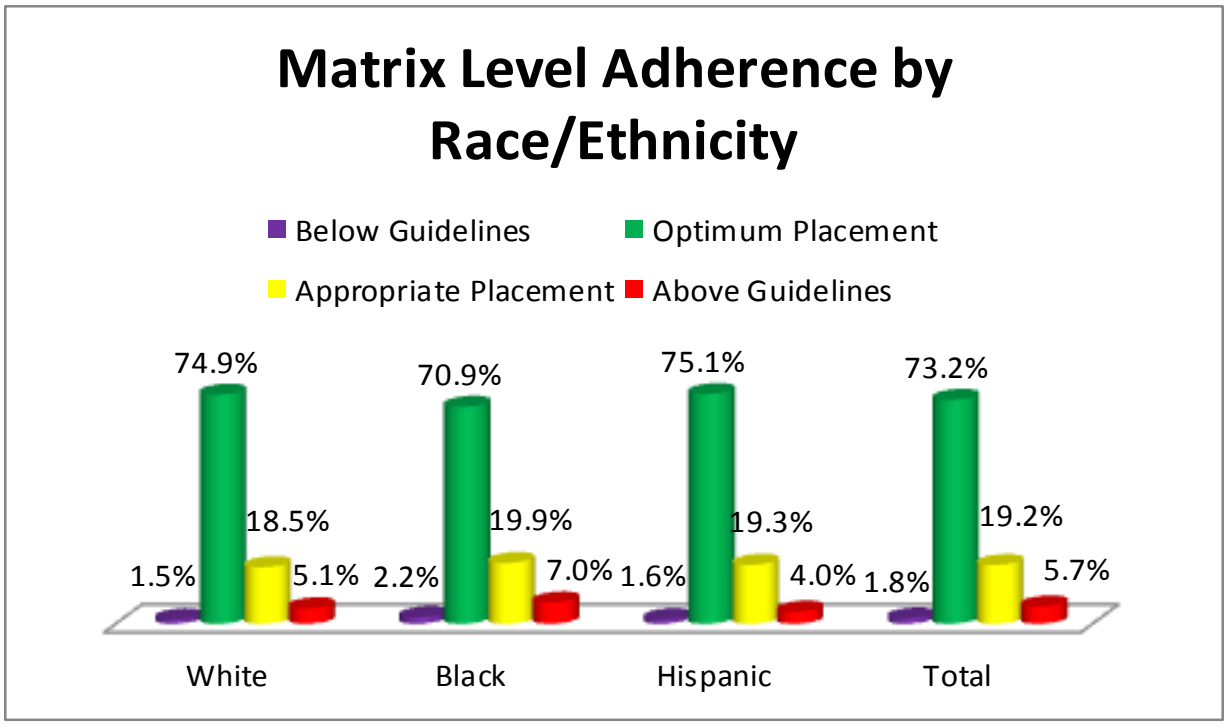
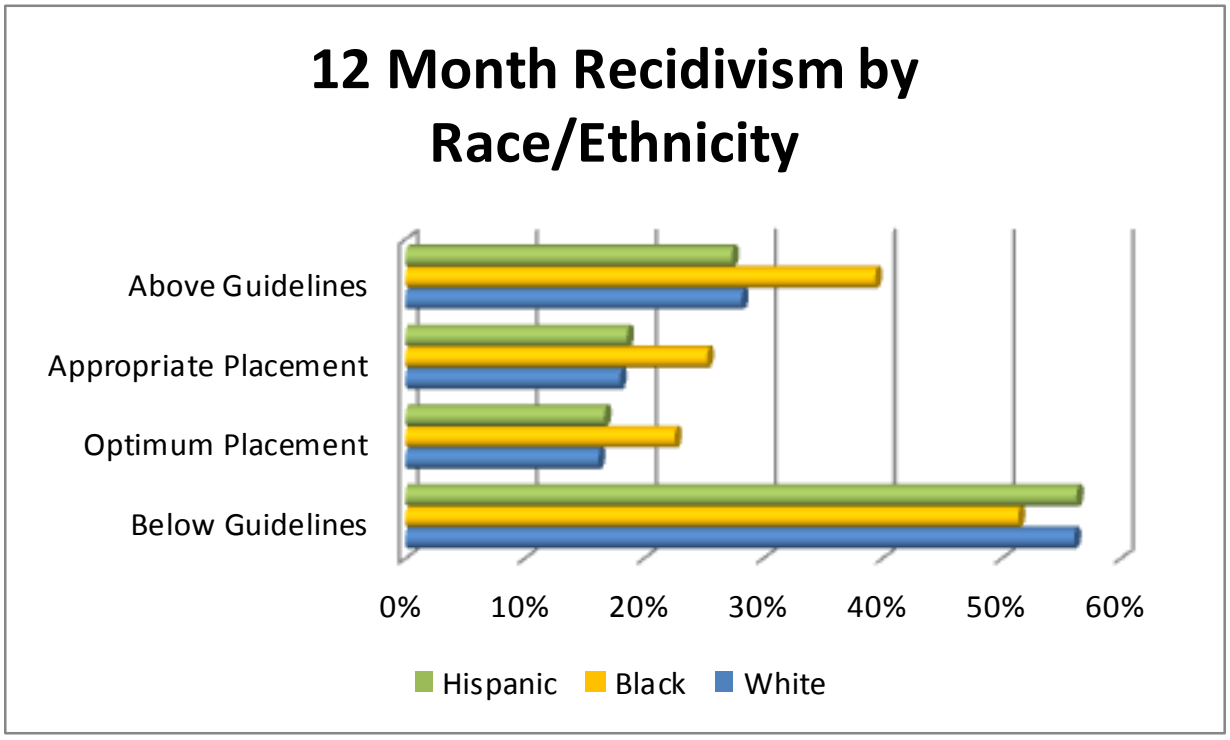


Figure 15 displays the recidivism rates by race/ethnicity for each Disposition Matrix level of adherence. This figure demonstrates whether the Disposition Matrix suggestions are more or less effective by race/ethnicity. As shown, optimum placements had the lowest recidivism rate for each race/ethnicity, followed by appropriate placements, then above guidelines placements, with below guidelines placements having the worst (highest) recidivism rate for each race/ethnicity. ***This indicates the Disposition Matrix helps optimize success for each race/ethnic subgroup.*** White and Hispanic youth had similar recidivism rates across Disposition

Matrix adherence levels. The White and Hispanic rates were lower than the Black recidivism rate for three of the four adherence levels, with Black youth receiving below guidelines placements doing better than White and Hispanic youth receiving below guidelines placements. ***Notably, however, the recidivism rate for all race/ethnic subgroups was over 50% for below guidelines dispositions/placements.***

Figure 15.

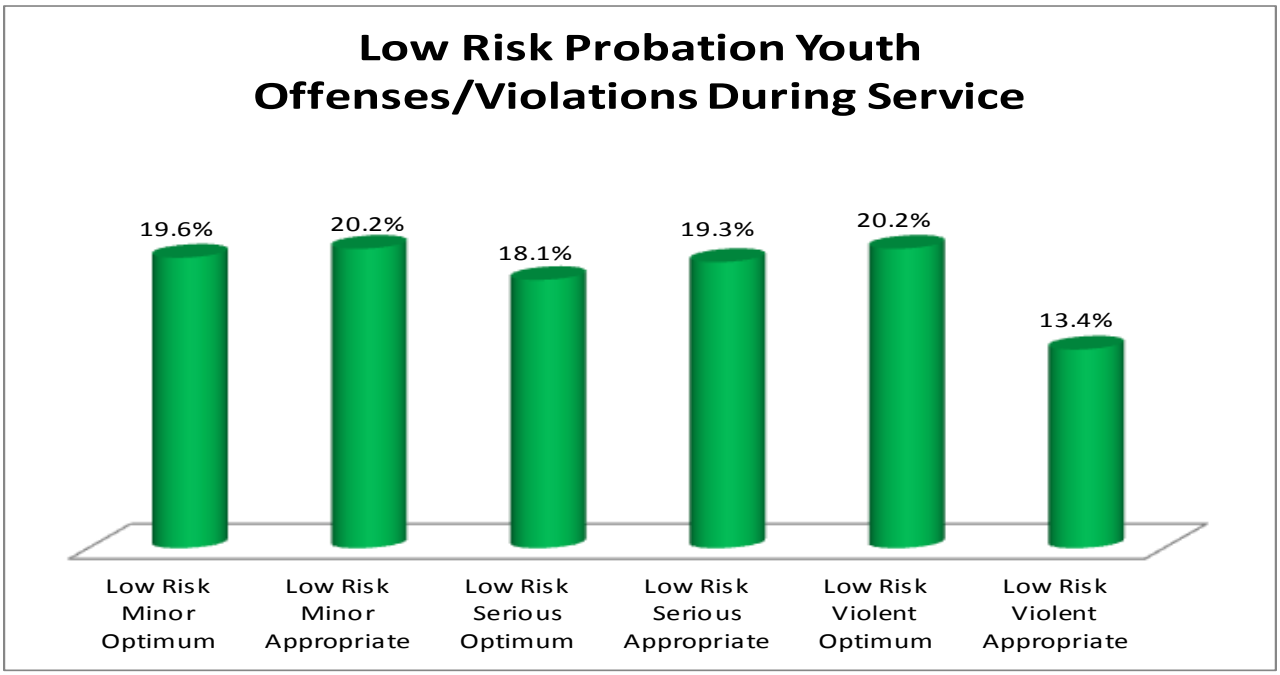


Offense or Violation during Service Results:

To this point, this brief has examined recidivism differences across Disposition Matrix adherence levels. However, another goal of a Disposition Matrix is to optimize the rate at which youth are successful while they are receiving services within a disposition/placement. While examining recidivism determined whether the youth re-offended after release (successful or not) from the placement, we now turn to offenses during service and violations of probation. This portion of the brief examines adjudications for any offense (new law offense or non-law violations) that occurred during placement. This shows whether the various adherence levels of the Disposition Matrix (below guidelines, optimum, appropriate, above guidelines) differ in how successful they are at keeping youth crime and violation free during placement. We examine offenses during service, as we will now call these adjudications, for both probation supervision and for day treatment/redirection.

First, we examine offenses during service for probation supervision dispositions/placements of low risk to re-offend youth. For low risk youth presenting with any offense, probation supervision is always either optimum or appropriate. Therefore, there are no below guidelines or above guidelines probation supervision dispositions/placements of low risk youth. As shown in Figure 16, low risk youth who presented with minor and for serious offenses performed better with an optimum placement than an appropriate placement. Low risk youth presenting with a violent offense perform better when probation supervision is an appropriate placement than an optimum placement. The only way probation can be an appropriate placement, and not an optimum placement for a low risk youth is when that youth has received diversion previously (remember optimum is the least restrictive option not previously attempted, so for probation to be optimum diversion must have been previously attempted since diversion is within the guidelines for any low risk youth). ***This indicates that low risk youth presenting with a violent offense that have not had a prior diversion placement perform better on probation than low risk youth presenting with a violent offense that have had a prior diversion placement.*** The probation supervision offense during service rate is below 21% for all low risk youth, regardless of presenting offense.

Figure 16.



All offense during service rates are higher for moderate risk youth than the low risk youth reported above (see Figure 17). ***For moderate risk youth, optimum placements always outperformed appropriate placements*** (within categories of minor, serious, and violent presenting offense). Interestingly, and similar to the low risk violent youth with appropriate disposition/placement, moderate risk youth presenting with a violent offense had lower offense during service rates than other moderate risk youth. This could be due to more intense

monitoring, more probation contacts, or more treatment referrals for youth presenting with violent offenses, though that is purely speculation and beyond the capacity of these data.

Figure 17.

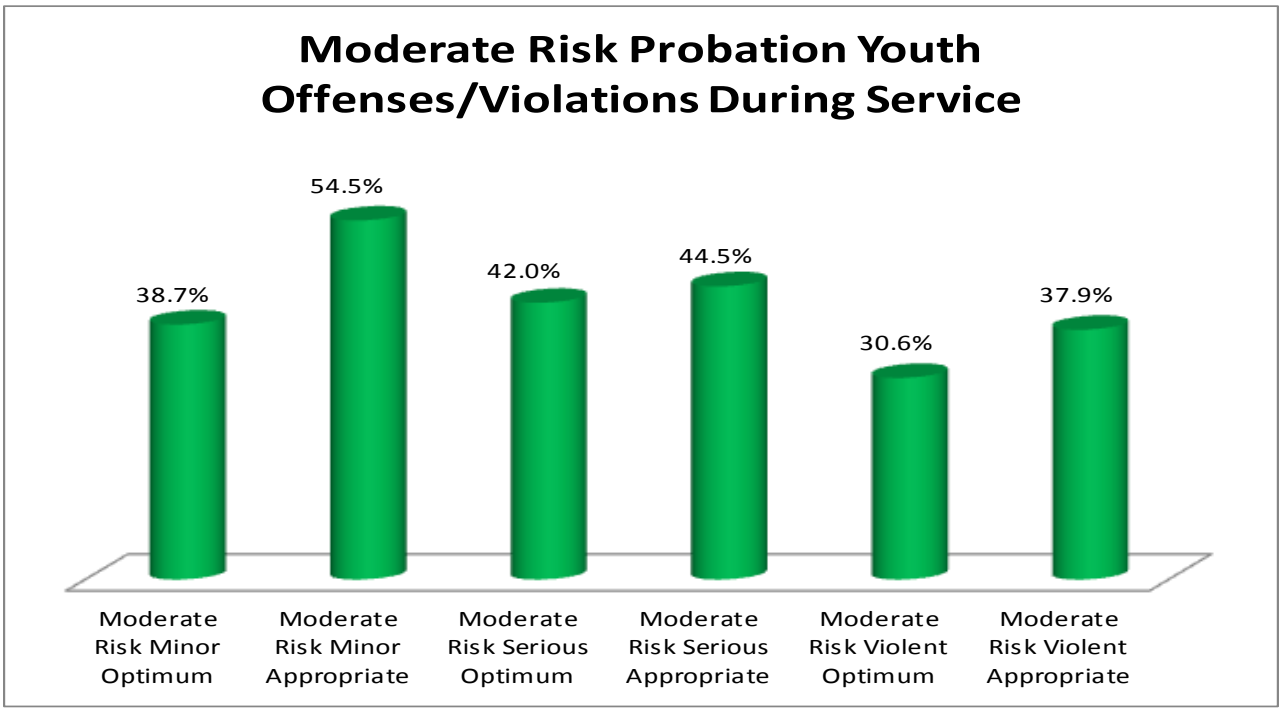
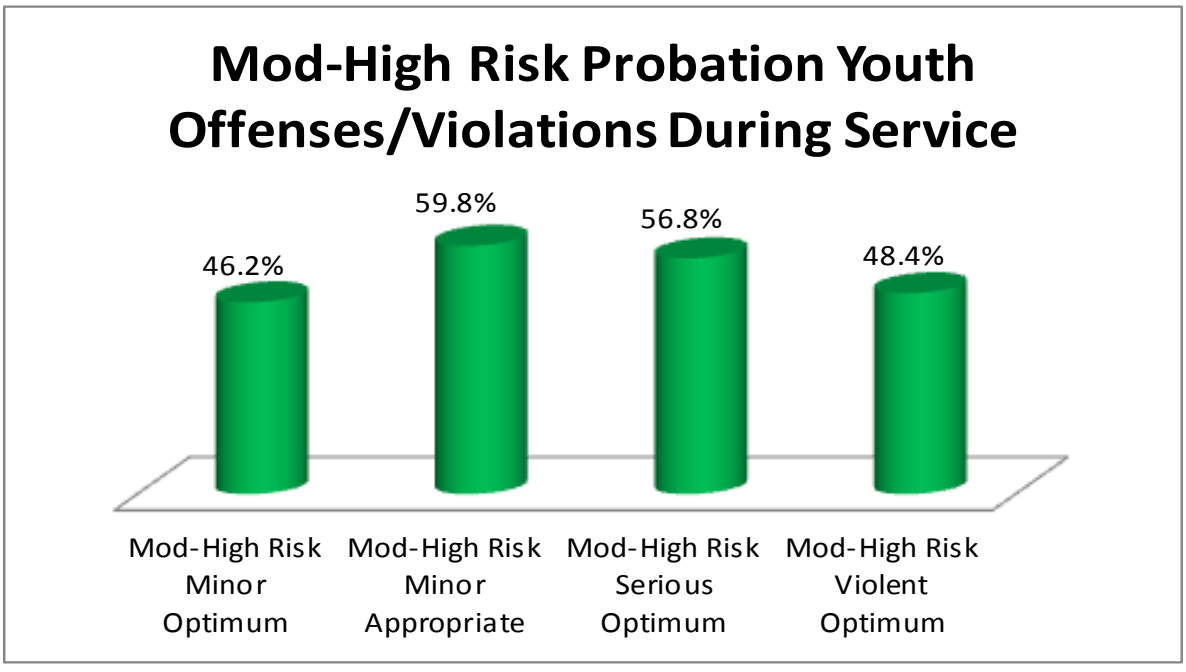


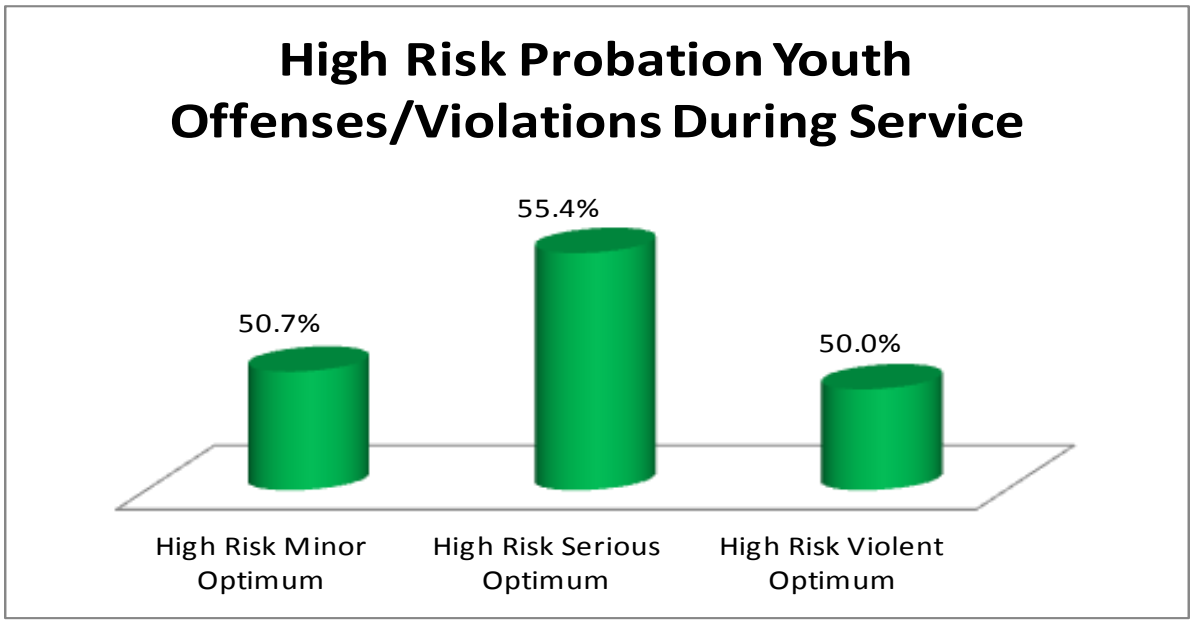
Figure 18.



Results for moderate-high risk to re-offend youth are presented in Figure 18. As dictated by the Disposition Matrix, probation supervision for a moderate-high risk youth presenting on either a serious or a violent offense is always an optimum placement. As a tribute to the validity of the C-PACT, for each subgroup (ex. Mod-high risk, minor presenting offense, appropriate placement) the recidivism rates for moderate-high risk to re-offend youth are higher than those presented for moderate risk youth in Figure 17, which were higher than those of low risk youth in Figure 16. Where there is possibility of distinction, based on the Disposition Matrix, for moderate-high risk youth presenting with a minor offense, optimum placements performed better than appropriate placements.

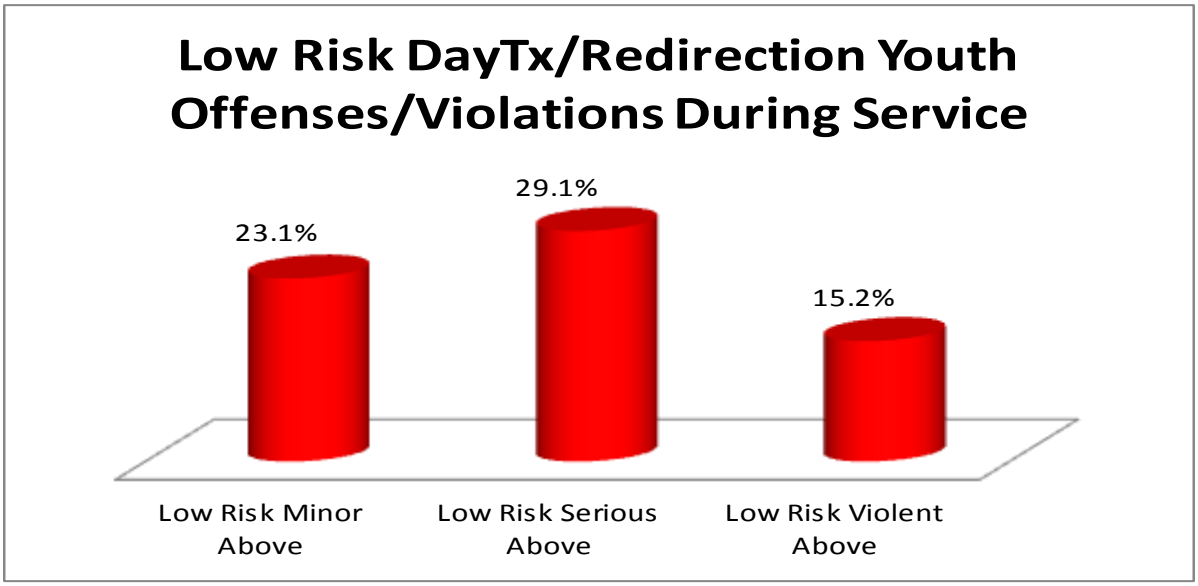
Finally, the offense during service rate is presented for high risk youth in Figure 19. For high risk to re-offend youth with any presenting offense, probation supervision is always an optimum disposition/placement according to the Disposition Matrix. Again, as a testament to the C-PACT, ***high risk youth do indeed have the highest offense during service rates, exceeding 50%, regardless of presenting offense***, in comparison to moderate-high, moderate, and low risk youth on probation supervision.

Figure 19.



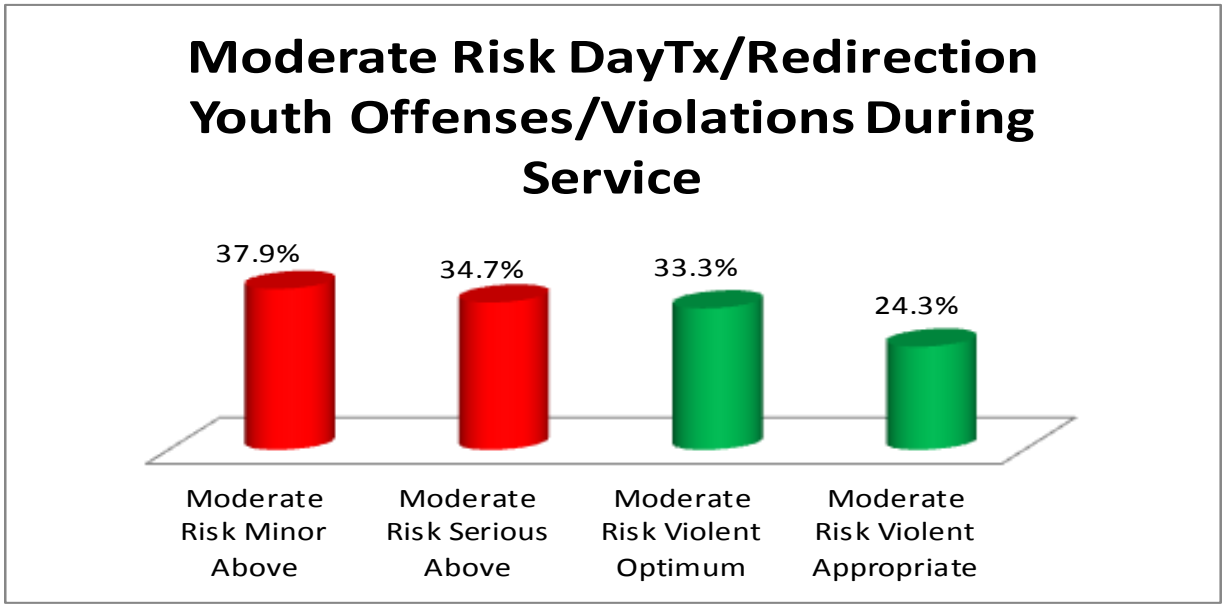
Next, we perform the same offense during service analyses by risk level, only this time for day treatment/redirection placements. These placements are an increase in restrictiveness level from probation supervision. Day treatment youth are required to attend the day treatment program several days per week. Redirection youth receive intensive family therapy (such as Multisystemic Therapy, MST, Functional Family Therapy, FFT, or Brief Strategic Family Therapy, BSFT) in addition to being on probation supervision. As these intervention strategies are combined into Level 3c of the Disposition Matrix (see Figure 1 above) we examine them together.

Figure 20.



For low risk youth, regardless of the presenting offense, day treatment/redirection is always above guidelines according to the Disposition Matrix. As shown in Figure 20, the offense during service rates for these youth ranges from 15.2% to 29.1% (again with violent offenses having the lowest rate). ***The average offense during service rate for this group of low risk youth receiving day treatment/redirection is higher than the average for low risk youth receiving probation supervision*** (24.4% for the day treatment/redirection youth compared to 19.1% for probation supervision youth, result not shown). That demonstrates, in congruence with the Risk Principle, that increasing restrictiveness for low risk youth increases offending.

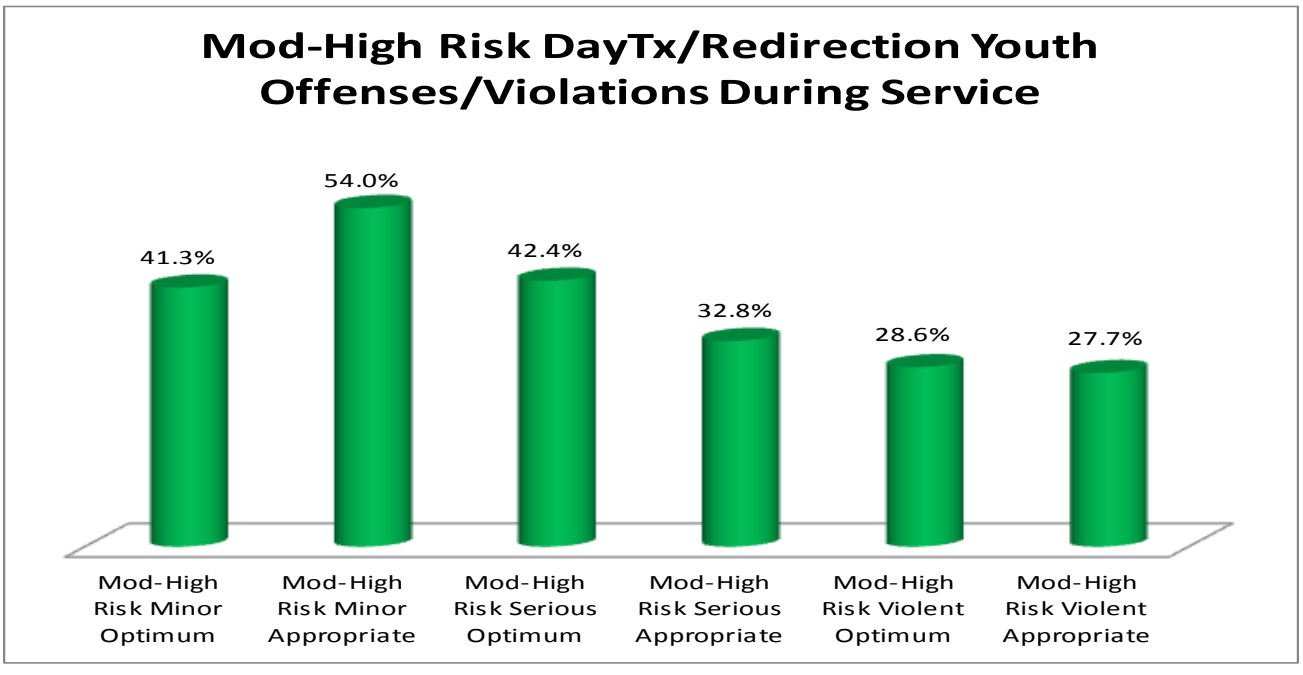
Figure 21.



For moderate risk youth presenting with minor or serious offenses, day treatment/redirection is above the guidelines according to the Disposition Matrix. For moderate risk youth presenting with a violent offense, day treatment/redirection is appropriate (within the guidelines), but can also be an optimum placement provided the youth has received probation supervision in the past. Figure 21 presents the offense during service rates for the categories of moderate risk youth receiving day treatment/redirection. As shown, those placements that are above guidelines perform worse than those within the guidelines even though the above guidelines youth had less serious presenting offenses. ***This shows day treatment/redirection is best for moderate risk youth when it is a disposition/placement that is congruent with the Disposition Matrix suggestions, lending further support to the effectiveness of the Disposition Matrix performance.***

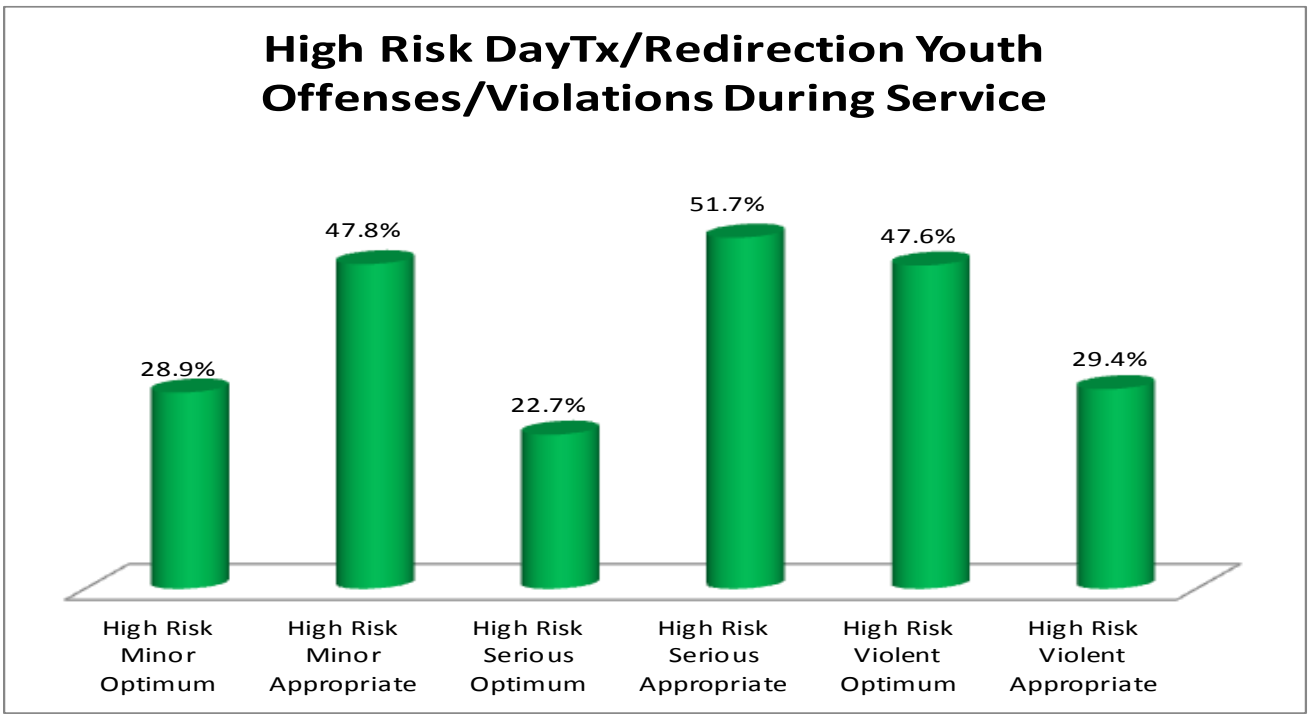
For moderate-high risk to re-offend youth, day treatment/redirection can be optimum or appropriate for those presenting with any offense. Day treatment/redirection is an optimum disposition/placement only if the youth has been on probation supervision previously. Figure 22 illustrates the offense during service rates for moderate-high risk to re-offend youth. For those presenting on minor offenses, the youth performs better if they had been served on probation supervision previously (minor optimum compared to minor appropriate). For those moderate-high youth presenting on serious or violent offenses, day treatment/redirection performs better if the youth had never been on probation previously (appropriate outperforms optimum, though not by much for violent offenses). ***These results indicate that moderate-high risk to re-offend youth that present with serious or violent offenses may be better served in this more restrictive placement, or placements with more stringent supervision, so long as those placements are still within the Disposition Matrix guidelines.***

Figure 22.



The offense during service rates for high risk youth is presented in Figure 23. Similar to moderate-high risk youth, day treatment/redirection can always be either optimum or appropriate for high risk youth, depending on whether the youth has received probation supervision previously. For high risk youth with minor and serious presenting offenses day treatment/redirection of an optimum placement is better than as an appropriate placement (meaning it works better for youth that have been on probation supervision previously, as the Disposition Matrix guidelines would suggest). For high risk violent offenders, day treatment/redirection as an appropriate placement outperforms it as an optimum placement. This suggests that for high risk violent offenders, more restrictive placements, or placements with more stringent supervision, may be preferred, ***provided those placements are still within the Disposition Matrix guidelines.***

Figure 23.



Offenses Excluding Violations during Service Results:

The previous eight figures examined the outcome of any offense OR violation of supervision during placement/service. However, it may be useful to examine just new law violations during service. It can be argued that there is an additional layer of juvenile justice professional discretion involved in whether to file a violation of supervision, more so than the discretion involved in new law offenses. Therefore, we now examine just new law offenses during service for probation supervision and for day treatment/redirection (as we did above).

Table 1.

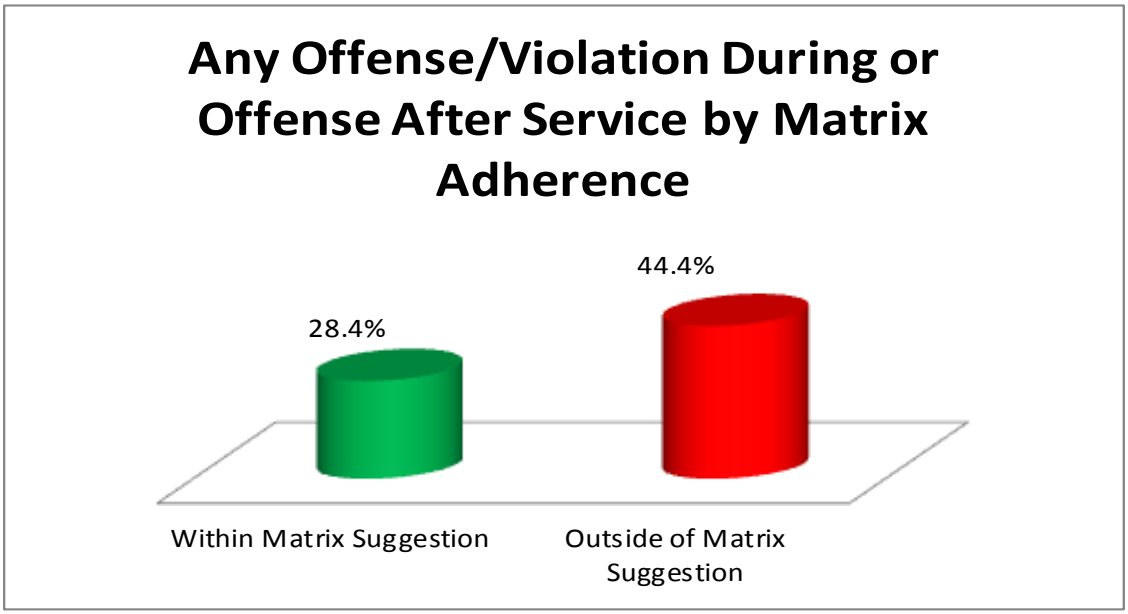
Adjudicated New Law Offenses During Service		
Risk Level/Presenting Offense/Matrix Level	**Probataion Supervision**	**Day Tx/Redirection**
Low Risk Minor Optimum	12.0%	N/A
Low Risk Minor Appropriate	11.6%	N/A
Low Risk Minor Above Guidelines	N/A	11.5%
Low Risk Serious Optimum	10.3%	N/A
Low Risk Serious Appropriate	11.4%	N/A
Low Risk Serious Above Guidelines	N/A	17.3%
Low Risk Violent Optimum	9.2%	N/A
Low Risk Violent Appropriate	8.3%	N/A
Low Risk Violent Above Guidelines	N/A	6.5%
Low Risk Youth Total	**11.3%**	**13.1%**
Moderate Risk Minor Optimum	25.1%	N/A
Moderate Risk Minor Appropriate	33.2%	N/A
Moderate Risk Minor Above Guidelines	N/A	22.0%
Moderate Risk Serious Optimum	29.4%	N/A
Moderate Risk Serious Appropriate	29.2%	N/A
Moderate Risk Serious Above Guidelines	N/A	26.3%
Moderate Risk Violent Optimum	20.1%	16.7%
Moderate Risk Violent Appropriate	29.5%	18.9%
Moderate Risk Youth Total	**27.3%**	**23.2%**
Mod-High Risk Minor Optimum	34.9%	34.8%
Mod-High Risk Minor Appropriate	42.6%	39.7%
Mod-High Risk Serious Optimum	41.9%	27.3%
Mod-High Risk Serious Appropriate	N/A	21.3%
Mod-High Violent Optimum	35.0%	28.6%
Mod-High Violent Appropriate	N/A	24.2%
Mod-High Risk Youth Total	**38.2%**	**31.2%***
High Risk Minor Optimum	35.6%	10.5%
High Risk Minor Appropriate	N/A	43.5%
High Risk Serious Optimum	40.0%	22.7%
High Risk Serious Appropriate	N/A	31.0%
High Violent Optimum	31.5%	42.9%
High Violent Appropriate	N/A	23.5%
High Risk Youth Total	**36.1%**	**27.3%***
Note: *= difference in offense during service rate is significant at p<.05. Cohen's d=.30 for mod-high risk youth and .31 for high risk youth differences.		

Rather than present eight figures, we combine the information into one table (see Table 1). As shown, the rates of new law offenses during service are lower than the offenses or violations presented above (simply because the violations of supervision have been removed). Probation supervision and day treatment/redirection had statistically equivalent new law offenses during service rates for both low and moderate risk youth (meaning the differences shown are not significant). ***With respect to the new law offenses during services rates for moderate-high and high risk youth, day treatment/redirection outperformed probation supervision*** (the differences are significant at $p<.05$, with small to moderate effect sizes of Cohen's $d=.30$ and .31, respectively). Interestingly, for probation supervision, every risk level of youth presenting with a violent offense had lower offense during service rates than youth of that risk level presenting with serious offenses.

Any Offense during Service or Subsequent Recidivism Results:

For the final analyses we combine the two outcomes previously explored. This means we examine adjudication for any offense or violation committed during service ***or*** any adjudication for an offense committed within 12 months of release from placement. A youth who was adjudicated either during service or after release is considered to have "failed", while a youth must have remained free of such adjudications during service ***and*** after release to be considered "successful". This method truly captures how a youth performed based on the disposition/placement received. Figure 24 illustrates how the 38,117 youth performed according to this comprehensive measure when placed within the suggested range of the Disposition Matrix and outside the suggested range.

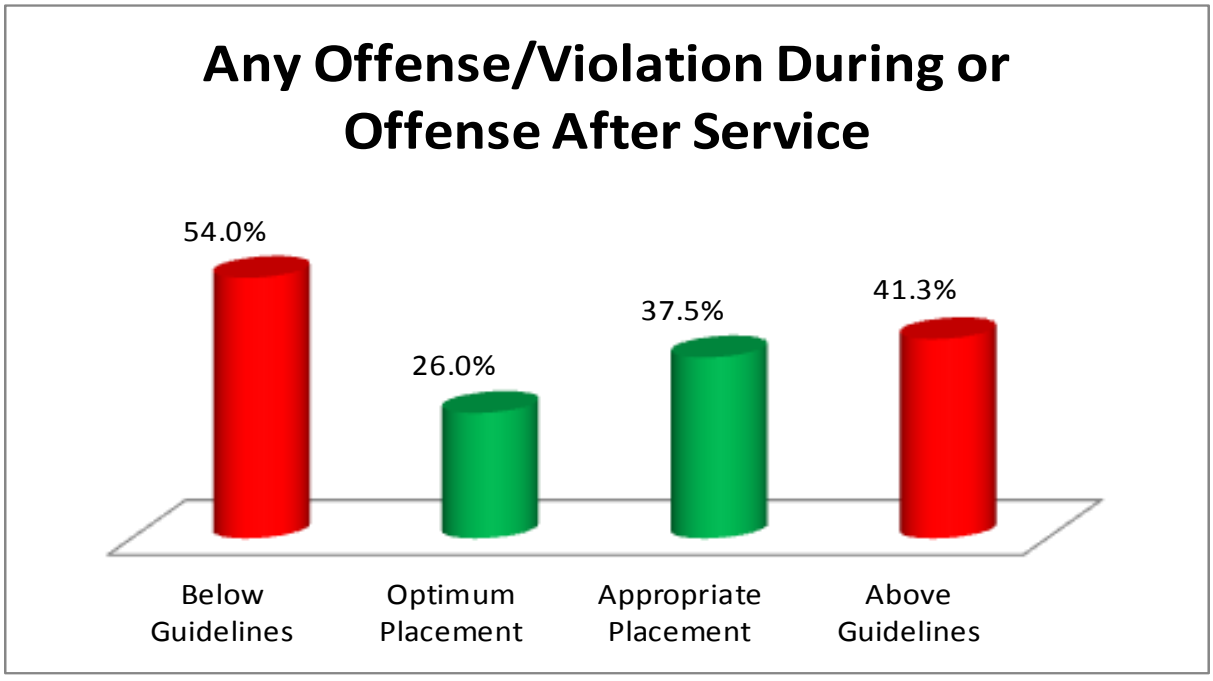
Figure 24.



As shown in Figure 24, and similar to examining each outcome individually, dispositions/placements made within the Disposition Matrix suggested range clearly outperform those made outside of the suggested range. ***Dispositions/placements made outside of the Disposition Matrix suggestions led to over 1.5 times more failures in terms of a comprehensive measure that includes both adjudications during placement and within 12 months of release.*** This difference is statistically significant ($p<.001$) with a moderate effect size (Cohen's $d=.58$).

We next examined the comprehensive outcome measure (which includes adjudications for offenses/violations during service or adjudications after release) with respect to each level of adherence to the Disposition Matrix (see Figure 25). As shown, and similar to the recidivism and the offense during service outcomes, the failure rate is lowest for optimum placements, followed by appropriate placements, then above guidelines placements, with below guidelines placements having the highest failure rates (all differences are statistically significant at $p<.01$). ***The failure rates on a comprehensive measure including both offenses and violations during service and 12 month recidivism for above guidelines placements was 59% higher than those of optimum placements (41.3% is 59% greater than 26%) and the failure rates for below guidelines placements was 108% higher than those of optimum placements (54% is 108% greater than 26%).***

Figure 25.



Implications:

These results may help assist the Department with resource allocation efforts by demonstrating the most effective placements based on the risk level and presenting offenses of youth served. Examining trends can indicate approximate numbers of "slots" that will be needed for each placement type. These results clearly show the importance of adhering to the Disposition Matrix guidelines, and the need to make optimum dispositions/placements in order to maximize effectiveness. ***Regardless of the outcome measure examined (recidivism, offenses during service, or a combined metric of both) dispositions/placements within the Disposition Matrix significantly performed better than those outside of the suggested range.*** Results indicate some fine-tuning or additional analysis of the Disposition Matrix suggested ranges is warranted. This is especially true with respect to diversion placements of moderate and moderate-high risk youth. The fact that below guidelines placements consistently performed the worst indicates the importance of revisiting policies allowing diversion placements for moderate-high and high risk to re-offend youth. Further examination of when day treatment/redirection is more desirable than probation supervision by itself is warranted (especially for moderate-high and high risk to re-offend youth presenting with more serious charges). ***Adherence to the Disposition Matrix is ideal if the goals are to maximize public safety, ensure accountability to taxpayers of providing the most effective service for their tax dollar, and enhance the likelihood of success for youth throughout the continuum of Florida Department of Juvenile Justice services.***

The results also highlight the importance of the services provided by the FDJJ. Youth receiving dispositions/placements below the Disposition Matrix suggested range had the worst outcomes. This indicates there is some level of service that different subgroups of youth should receive to ensure public safety. That level of service depends on the youth's overall risk to re-offend level, presenting offense, and the services attempted with that youth previously. However, it clearly shows that FDJJ services are beneficial for many youth and certainly for the higher risk youth (as evidenced by the failure rates of moderate-high and high risk diversion placements). These findings confirm the Risk Principle that the intensity and duration of services provided should mimic the risk level of the youth served with higher risk youth receiving more intense services for longer periods of time. The implementation of the Disposition Matrix enables staff to readily identify and recommend dispositions/placements which will optimize youth success, thereby enhancing public safety.

Appendix A:

Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Presenting Offense, Placement, and Disposition Matrix Adherence

	Diversion		Probation		Day Tx/Redirection		Non-Secure Commitment		Secure Commitment	
Risk Level/Presenting Offense	Within Matrix	Outside of Matrix	Within Matrix	Outside of Matrix	Within Matrix	Outside of Matrix	Within Matrix	Outside of Matrix	Within Matrix	Outside of Matrix
Low Risk/Minor Offense	12.9%	N/A	14.7%	N/A	N/A	25.1%	N/A	34.7%	N/A	N/A
	N=14,016	N=0	N=4,734	N=0	N=0	N=295	N=0	N=98	N=0	N=0
Low Risk/Serious Offense	12.3%	N/A	14.9%	N/A	N/A	32.4%	N/A	42.4%	N/A	18.8%
	N=2,733	N=0	N=2,355	N=0	N=0	N=179	N=0	N=139	N=0	N=32
Low Risk/Violent Offense	10.4%	N/A	10.0%	N/A	N/A	26.1%	N/A	7.9%	N/A	3.9%
	N=701	N=0	N=699	N=0	N=0	N=46	N=0	N=38	N=0	N=51
Moderate Risk/Minor Offense	37.5%	N/A	25.4%	58.9%	N/A	32.6%	N/A	32.7%	N/A	33.3%
	N=1,058	N=0	N=1,121	N=326	N=0	N=132	N=0	N=162	N=0	N=3
Moderate Risk/Serious Offense	33.7%	N/A	25.8%	N/A	N/A	34.7%	N/A	38.1%	N/A	32.3%
	N=297	N=0	N=768	N=0	N=0	N=118	N=0	N=223	N=0	N=31
Moderate Risk/Violent Offense	22.6%	N/A	25.0%	N/A	30.2%	N/A	24.3%	N/A	N/A	17.1%
	N=155	N=0	N=316	N=0	N=43	N=0	N=74	N=0	N=0	N=41
Mod-High Risk/Minor Offense	55.2%	N/A	32.1%	N/A	38.5%	N/A	N/A	40.7%	N/A	33.3%
	N=706	N=0	N=989	N=0	N=109	N=0	N=0	N=268	N=0	N=12
Mod-High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	48.7%	30.7%	N/A	47.9%	N/A	40.4%	N/A	N/A	36.8%
	N=0	N=158	N=664	N=0	N=94	N=0	N=182	N=0	N=0	N=117
Mod-High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	41.7%	26.4%	N/A	42.6%	N/A	31.4%	N/A	34.4%	N/A
	N=0	N=96	N=337	N=0	N=47	N=0	N=185	N=0	N=93	N=0
High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	58.9%	32.8%	N/A	34.4%	N/A	45.6%	N/A	N/A	39.1%
	N=0	N=326	N=497	N=0	N=61	N=0	N=375	N=0	N=0	N=23
High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	57.1%	36.1%	N/A	45.1%	N/A	47.1%	N/A	N/A	51.1%
	N=0	N=63	N=280	N=0	N=51	N=0	N=560	N=0	N=0	N=180
High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	52.1%	28.7%	N/A	23.7%	N/A	41.0%	N/A	41.8%	N/A
	N=0	N=48	N=178	N=0	N=38	N=0	N=300	N=0	N=153	N=0
All Youth By Risk Level										
All Low Risk Offenders	12.7%	N/A	14.3%	N/A	N/A	27.7%	N/A	34.9%	N/A	9.6%
	N=17,450	N=0	N=7,788	N=0	N=0	N=520	N=0	N=275	N=0	N=83
All Moderate Risk Offenders	35.2%	N/A	25.5%	N/A	30.2%	33.6%	24.3%	35.8%	N/A	24.0%
	N=1,510	N=0	N=2,205	N=0	N=43	N=250	N=74	N=385	N=0	N=75
All Mod-High Risk Offenders	55.2%	46.1%	30.7%	N/A	42.8%	N/A	37.7%	40.7%	34.4%	36.4%
	N=706	N=254	N=1,990	N=0	N=250	N=0	N=636	N=268	N=93	N=129
All High Risk Offenders	N/A	57.9%	33.0%	N/A	35.3%	N/A	45.2%	N/A	41.8%	49.8%
	N=0	N=437	N=955	N=0	N=150	N=0	N=1,235	N=0	N=153	N=203
All Youth	16.0%	53.5%	20.1%	N/A	39.1%	29.6%	42.0%	37.0%	39.0%	35.5%
	N=19,666	N=691	N=12,938	N=0	N=443	N=770	N=1,945	N=928	N=246	N=490

Appendix B:

Diversion Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Presenting Offense, and Disposition Matrix Level Adherence

	Diversion			
Risk Level/Presenting Offense	Below Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines
Low Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	12.9%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=14,016	N=0	N=0
Low Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	12.3%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=2,733	N=0	N=0
Low Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	10.4%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=701	N=0	N=0
Moderate Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	37.5%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=1,058	N=0	N=0
Moderate Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	33.7%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=297	N=0	N=0
Moderate Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	22.6%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=155	N=0	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	55.2%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=706	N=0	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Serious Offense	48.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N=158	N=0	N=0	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Violent Offense	41.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N=96	N=0	N=0	N=0
High Risk/Minor Offense	58.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N=326	N=0	N=0	N=0
High Risk/Serious Offense	57.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N=63	N=0	N=0	N=0
High Risk/Violent Offense	52.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N=48	N=0	N=0	N=0
All Youth By Risk Level				
All Low Risk Offenders	N/A	12.7%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=17,450	N=0	N=0
All Moderate Risk Offenders	N/A	35.2%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=1,510	N=0	N=0
All Mod-High Risk Offenders	46.1%	55.2%	N/A	N/A
	N=254	N=706	N=0	N=0
All High Risk Offenders	57.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N=437	N=0	N=0	N=0

Appendix C:

Probation Supervision Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Presenting Offense, and Disposition Matrix Level Adherence

	Probation Supervision			
Risk Level/Presenting Offense	Below Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines
Low Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	16.0%	13.3%	N/A
	N=0	N=2,475	N=2,259	N=0
Low Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	16.9%	14.1%	N/A
	N=0	N=668	N=1,687	N=0
Low Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	13.8%	9.3%	N/A
	N=0	N=109	N=590	N=0
Moderate Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	25.3%	25.7%	N/A
	N=0	N=802	N=319	N=0
Moderate Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	27.5%	23.6%	N/A
	N=0	N=429	N=339	N=0
Moderate Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	27.6%	23.1%	N/A
	N=0	N=134	N=182	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	34.0%	26.6%	N/A
	N=0	N=733	N=256	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	30.7%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=664	N=0	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Violent Offense	26.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
	N=337	N=0	N=0	N=0
High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	32.8%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=497	N=0	N=0
High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	36.1%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=280	N=0	N=0
High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	28.7%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=178	N=0	N=0
All Youth By Risk Level				
All Low Risk Offenders	N/A	16.1%	13.1%	N/A
	N=0	N=3,252	N=4,536	N=0
All Moderate Risk Offenders	N/A	26.2%	24.3%	N/A
	N=0	N=1,365	N=840	N=0
All Mod-High Risk Offenders	N/A	31.3%	26.6%	N/A
	N=0	N=1,734	N=256	N=0
All High Risk Offenders	N/A	33.0%	N/A	N/A
	N=0	N=955	N=0	N=0

Appendix D:

Day Treatment/Redirection Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Presenting Offense, and Disposition Matrix Level Adherence

	Day Treatment/Redirection			
Risk Level/Presenting Offense	Below Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines
Low Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.1%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=295
Low Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=179
Low Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.1%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=46
Moderate Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.6%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=132
Moderate Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.7%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=118
Moderate Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	16.7%	32.4%	N/A
	N=0	N=6	N=37	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	39.1%	38.1%	N/A
	N=0	N=46	N=63	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	42.4%	50.8%	N/A
	N=0	N=33	N=61	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	35.7%	45.5%	N/A
	N=0	N=14	N=33	N=0
High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	34.2%	34.8%	N/A
	N=0	N=38	N=23	N=0
High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	50.0%	41.4%	N/A
	N=0	N=22	N=29	N=0
High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	23.8%	23.5%	N/A
	N=0	N=21	N=17	N=0
All Youth By Risk Level				
All Low Risk Offenders	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.7%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=520
All Moderate Risk Offenders	N/A	16.7%	32.4%	33.6%
	N=0	N=6	N=37	N=250
All Mod-High Risk Offenders	N/A	39.8%	44.6%	N/A
	N=0	N=93	N=157	N=0
All High Risk Offenders	N/A	35.8%	34.8%	N/A
	N=0	N=81	N=69	N=0

Appendix E:

Non-Secure Commitment Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Presenting Offense, and Disposition Matrix Level Adherence

	Non-Secure Commitment			
Risk Level/Presenting Offense	Below Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines
Low Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.7%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=98
Low Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.4%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=139
Low Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.9%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=38
Moderate Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.7%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=162
Moderate Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.1%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=223
Moderate Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	44.4%	21.5%	N/A
	N=0	N=93	N=65	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.7%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=268
Mod-High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	40.3%	38.1%	N/A
	N=0	N=141	N=310	N=0
Mod-High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	31.1%	31.5%	N/A
	N=0	N=61	N=124	N=0
High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	42.1%	48.1%	N/A
	N=0	N=159	N=216	N=0
High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	49.1%	45.7%	N/A
	N=0	N=234	N=326	N=0
High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	40.9%	41.0%	N/A
	N=0	N=88	N=212	N=0
All Youth By Risk Level				
All Low Risk Offenders	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.9%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=275
All Moderate Risk Offenders	N/A	44.4%	21.5%	35.8%
	N=0	N=93	N=65	N=385
All Mod-High Risk Offenders	N/A	37.6%	37.8%	40.7%
	N=0	N=202	N=434	N=268
All High Risk Offenders	N/A	45.3%	45.1%	N/A
	N=0	N=481	N=754	N=0

Appendix F:

Secure Commitment Recidivism Rates by Risk Level, Presenting Offense, and Disposition Matrix Level Adherence

	Secure Commitment			
Risk Level/Presenting Offense	Below Guidelines	Optimum Placement	Appropriate Placement	Above Guidelines
Low Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Youth
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=0
Low Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.8%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=32
Low Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=51
Moderate Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.3%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=3
Moderate Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.3%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=31
Moderate Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=41
Mod-High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.3%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=12
Mod-High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.8%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=117
Mod-High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	42.1%	32.4%	N/A
	N=0	N=19	N=74	N=0
High Risk/Minor Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.1%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=23
High Risk/Serious Offense	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.1%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=180
High Risk/Violent Offense	N/A	39.6%	43.0%	N/A
	N=0	N=53	N=100	N=0
All Youth By Risk Level				
All Low Risk Offenders	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.6%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=83
All Moderate Risk Offenders	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.0%
	N=0	N=0	N=0	N=75
All Mod-High Risk Offenders	N/A	42.1%	32.4%	36.4%
	N=0	N=19	N=74	N=129
All High Risk Offenders	N/A	39.6%	43.0%	49.8%
	N=0	N=53	N=100	N=203