FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN

September 30, 2023

Tim Sadberry, Staff Director
Senate Committee on Appropriations
201 Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

Eric Pridgeon, Staff Director
House Appropriations Committee
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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

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Office of Policy and Budget
Executive Office of the Governor
1702B Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

Dear Directors:

Pursuant to Chapter 216, Florida Statutes, our Long-Range Program Plan (LRPP) for the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice is submitted in the format prescribed in the budget instructions. The information is provided electronically and contained herein is a true and accurate presentation of our mission, goals, objectives and measures for the Fiscal Year 2024-25 through Fiscal Year 2028-29. The internet website address that provides the link to the LRPP located on the Florida Fiscal Portal is http://floridafiscalportal.state.fl.us/publications.aspx. This submission has been approved by Eric S. Hall, Secretary.

Eric S. Hall

Eric S. Hall, Ed.D.

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Ron DeSantis, Governor   **Eric S. Hall, Secretary**

The mission of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice is to enhance public safety through high-quality effective services for youth and families delivered by world-class professionals dedicated to building a stronger, safer Florida.

Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Long Range Program Plan

Fiscal Year 2024-25
through
Fiscal Year 2028-29

Sustaining Change
Transforming Florida into a
National Model for Juvenile Justice

Ron DeSantis, Governor   **Eric S. Hall, Secretary**

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Florida Department of Juvenile Justice

Mission

The mission of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice is to enhance public safety through high-quality effective services for youth and families delivered by world-class professionals dedicated to building a stronger, safer Florida.

Impact

Florida's juvenile justice system will continue to pursue comprehensive system improvement and deploy proven practices that solidify our place as the leading system in the nation.

Guiding Principles

Dedication to the Success of Youth and Families
Provide exceptional customer service with dignity and respect at every encounter.

Develop a World-Class Team
Dedicated to promoting the professional and personal growth of each individual.

Excellence Through Leadership
Cultivate high-impact leaders, regardless of position, with an expectation of excellence and accountability in everything we do.

Data and Evidence Driven
Use of high-quality data to inform decisions and effective implementation of evidence-based practices.

Commitment to Results
Achieve extraordinary outcomes to strengthen youth, families, and communities.

Four Cornerstones to Service Excellence

World-Class Talent and Leadership
Building a world-class talented team that ensures a culture of excellence across the system.

Data-Informed Decision Making
Deploy data-informed decision-making across the service continuum.

Implementing Evidence-Based Practices
Ensure high-quality implementation of evidence-based practices systemwide.

Youth Academic Achievement and Post-Secondary Success
Accelerate academic achievement and post-secondary success for Florida's youth.

Goals

1. Prevent More Youth from Entering or Becoming Further Involved with the Juvenile Justice System
2. Enhance Workforce Effectiveness
3. Divert More Youth from Involvement with the Juvenile Justice System
4. Use Secure Detention Only When Necessary
5. Provide Optimal Services
6. Ensure Appropriate Youth Placement and Utilization of Residential Beds
7. Improve Communication and Collaboration with Stakeholders
8. Strengthen Practices and Processes
9. Support School Attendance, Academic Achievement, and Preparation for High-Demand Careers

Agency Goals and Objectives

GOAL 1: Prevent More Youth from Entering or Becoming Further Involved with the Juvenile Justice System

Objectives:

- Reduce the number of youth reentering the juvenile justice system after receiving prevention services.

- Increase awareness of prevention opportunities in all circuits so that more youth can be served through delinquency prevention programs.

- Reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth at each point of contact in Florida's juvenile justice system.

- Administer the Prevention Assessment Tool (PAT) to all youth identified as needing prevention services.

- Strengthen gender responsive strategies, programs, and services designed to keep boys and girls out of the juvenile justice system.

- Formalize a program with schools to prevent truancy and other status offense referrals of elementary and middle school youth.

- Enhance and strengthen relationships between youth and law enforcement officers and court personnel.

GOAL 2: Enhance Workforce Effectiveness

Objectives:
- Seek compensation for direct care workers comparable to that of other similar state and national positions.

- Ensure suitability of staff who work with juvenile justice youth as a condition of employment.

- Reduce direct care staff turnover and improve employee job satisfaction.

- Repeal two rules: 1) Direct Care Staff Training 63-H-2 *Florida Administrative Code* (F.A.C.) and the companion Policy 1520 and 2) Protective Action Response (PAR) Rule 63-H-1, *Florida Administrative Code* (F.A.C.) and the companion Policy 1508 Authorized Mechanical Restraints. Publish 63H-3 Staff Training and revise the companion Policy 1520.

- Continue implementing trauma-informed practices throughout the juvenile justice system.

- Enhance staff development and training practices to support staff growth, development and success.

- Continuously analyze and improve technology resources to increase workforce effectiveness.

- Enhance supervisory and leadership courses to include e-learning, micro-learning and virtual learning.

- Implement the 4-tiered Career Path Professional Development plan as part of the Learning, Education, Action and Development (L.E.A.D.) Institute.

- Implement the statewide *Right Interactions*: Youth Engagement Model which emphasizes verbal intervention and trauma informed care.

- Conduct Juvenile Detention Officer (JDO) and Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) training virtually or at the respective academies in support of employee preparedness and job mastery skillsets.

GOAL 3: Divert More Youth from Involvement with the Juvenile Justice System

Objectives:

- Divert youth who commit minor offenses from the juvenile justice system through the utilization of civil citations and other similar diversionary programs.

- Formalize a program with schools to prevent truancy and other status offense referrals of middle and elementary school youth.

- Identify and provide services for at-risk and referred youth ages 6 -11 to prevent or divert their involvement with the juvenile justice system and reduce the potential of their becoming Serious, Violent, and Chronic (SVC) offenders.

- Reduce the number of low and moderate-risk youth from entering residential commitment through effective community-based interventions.

GOAL 4: Use Secure Detention Only When Necessary

Objectives:

- Provide appropriate alternatives to detention for youth who do not pose a risk to public safety and are likely to appear in court.

- Develop and implement secure detention alternatives in the least restrictive environment for youth meeting detention criteria.

- Reduce unnecessary and inappropriate detention by expanding the statewide electronic monitoring program.

- Expand respite bed services for youth charged with domestic violence.

- For youth who do not pose a risk to public safety, use non-secure detention alternatives, such as electronic monitoring; and respite care, which allow them to remain at home and in their communities.

- Reduce the number of school-related referrals.

- Decrease the number of low-risk-to-reoffend youth placed in secure detention by continued expansion of alternatives to secure detention.

- Decrease the number of youth admitted to secure detention for Failure To Appear (FTA) court violations.

- Decrease the number of youth admitted to secure detention for violations of probation.

GOAL 5: Provide Optimal Services

Objectives:

- Provide an atmosphere that is safe, secure, and rehabilitation-focused on the individual needs of the youth and their families, and their communities.

- Provide evidence-based or promising practices for interventions, gender-responsive programs, trauma-informed practices, opportunities for family involvement, and for a seamless continuity of a youth's education.

- Assess and improve the quality of evidence-based services delivery and promising delinquency interventions.

- Expand and enhance the delivery of trauma-informed services.

- Increase family engagement efforts throughout the juvenile justice continuum of services to foster a youth's success.

- Increase opportunities for career and technical education and credentials of value in residential commitment programs.

- Increase the use of alternatives to confinement through monitoring and improvements in effective behavioral management systems.

- Expand the services available at the Juvenile Assessment Centers (JACs).

- Increase the percentage of youth who remain crime-free for one year after release from residential commitment through transition and re-entry services for non-secure commitments and for secure commitments.

- Increase identification of human trafficking victims, connecting them to appropriate services throughout the juvenile justice continuum and provide training to all new direct care staff.

- Interface with juvenile justice partners and stakeholders to analyze and improve technology resources and services in ways that will optimize services for youth and families.

GOAL 6: Ensure Appropriate Youth Placement and Utilization of Residential Beds

Objectives:

- Effectively evaluate each youth's needs to ensure their placement provides individualized services that best serve the youth.

- Operate a system that allows for realignment of resources to provide appropriate services at every level within the system.

- Improve the strategic decision-making process when placing or responding to violations of probation by adjudicated youth.

- Reduce the number of low-and moderate-risk to reoffend youth placed in residential commitment through the provision of effective community-based interventions.

GOAL 7: Improve Communication and Collaboration

Objectives:

- Increase efforts to form partnerships and collaborate with others involved in and connected to the juvenile justice system, including faith and community-based organizations and workforce providers.

- Strengthen relationships with community partners and provide community outreach including parent and youth forums.

- Enhance and strengthen relationships between youth and law enforcement officers and court personnel.

- Foster coordinated services and information-sharing partnerships with other state agencies.

- Expand collaborative efforts with the Florida Department of Children and Families to care for youth dually served in the child delinquency and welfare systems.

- Cultivate relationships with the private provider community.

- Conduct workshops, trainings and presentations and develop resources for various stakeholder groups.

- Collaborate with juvenile justice partners and stakeholders to determine ways to improve technology resources and services in ways that improve information and data sharing.

GOAL 8: Strengthen Practices and Processes

Objectives:

- Provide the right service, to the right youth, at the right time, in the right setting, and for the right duration and intensity.
- Ensure detention, day treatment and residential commitment environments are safe, secure, and respectful.
- Appropriately address chronic misdemeanants.
- Expand the use of the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) system.

GOAL 9: Support School Attendance, Academic Achievement, and Preparation for High-Demand Careers:

Objectives:

- Accurately measure school or GED preparation for community-based youth and work to increase participation.
- Develop and implement DJJ school district that will provide youth in residential commitment with dedicated, experienced teachers and give the department increased control over the quality of education.
- Provide youth in residential placement opportunities to earn college credit and credentials in high-demand technical careers, and continue support for their education and training throughout the aftercare phase.

Agency Service Outcomes and Performance Projections Tables

Prevent More Youth from Entering or Becoming Further Involved with the Juvenile Justice System

Objectives:

- *Reduce the over-representation of minority youth at each point of contact in the juvenile justice system.*
- *Administer the Prevention Assessment Tool (PAT) to every youth in prevention services.*
- *Increase awareness of prevention opportunities in all circuits so that more youth can be served through delinquency prevention programs.*

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free twelve months after completing prevention programs.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
97%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free while receiving prevention services.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
99%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%

Enhance Workforce Effectiveness

Objective:

- *Increase staff retention rates.*

Outcome: Reduce Agency Turnover Rate for direct care staff.

Baseline FY 2022-23 Direct Care (JDO & JPO)	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
27.6%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%

Divert More Youth from Involvement with the Juvenile Justice System

Objectives:

- *Expand civil citation opportunities.*
- *Reduce the number of school referrals.*

[1] Source: 2022 Comprehensive Accountably Report, for youth released during FY 2020-21.

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from diversion.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
93%	87%	87%	87%	87%	87%

Outcome: Percent of youth who remain crime free one year after release from civil citation or other similar diversionary program.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%

<u>Use Secure Detention Only When Necessary</u>

Objectives:

- *Provide appropriate alternatives to detention for youth who do not pose a risk to public safety and are likely to show up for court.*
- *Reduce unnecessary and inappropriate detention by expanding the statewide electronic monitoring program.*

Outcome: Number of youth admitted to secure detention solely for failure to appear to court.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
1,223	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200

Outcome: Number of youth supervised using electronic monitoring as an alternative to secure detention.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
7,547	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500

<u>Provide Optimal Services</u>

Objectives:

- *Ensure successful post-program transition.*
- *Increase the percentage of youth who remain crime-free for one year after release from residential commitment through transition and re-entry services to 60% for non-secure commitments and to 63% for secure commitments.*
- *Reduce violence of youth while in custody.*
- *Interface with juvenile justice partners and stakeholders to analyze and improve technology resources and services in ways that optimize services for youth and families.*

[1] Source: 2022 Comprehensive Accountably Report, for youth released during FY 2020-21.

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime free during aftercare supervision.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
75%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from aftercare supervision.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
78%	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from probation.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
87%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from the Redirection Program.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
73%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from probation day treatment.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
83%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime free while in state-operated secure detention.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
95%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%

[1] Source: 2022 Comprehensive Accountably Report, for youth released during FY 2020-21.

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from non-secure commitment.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
62%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%

Outcome: Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from secure residential commitment.

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
64%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%

Outcome: Number of youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000-youth served daily in state-operated secure detention.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
.26	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30

Outcome: Number of youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000-youth served daily in state-operated secure detention.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
.26	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30

Outcome: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000-youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
.05	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13

Outcome: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000-youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
.21	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23

[1] Source: 2022 Comprehensive Accountably Report, for youth released during FY 2020-21.

Outcome: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000-youth served daily in secure residential commitment.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
.24	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13

Outcome: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000-youth served daily in secure residential commitment.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
.16	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26

Outcome: Timeliness (in seconds) of processing information requests for juvenile offender criminal history reports.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
6	6	6	6	6	6

<u>Ensure Appropriate Youth Placement and Utilization of Residential Beds</u>
Objectives:
- *Expedite placement in residential commitment.*
- *Evaluate each youth's needs effectively to ensure placement provides individualized services that best serve the youth.*
- *Operate a system that allows for realignment of resources to provide appropriate services at every level within the system.*
- *Conduct effective contractual oversight.*

Outcome: Percentage of all Residential Commitment programs reviewed by the Bureau of Monitoring and Quality Improvement during the fiscal year that will have one (1) "failed indicators and zero (0) "critical limited" and zero (0) "critical failed" indicators on all applicable indicators reviewed.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
50%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

<u>Strengthen Practices and Processes</u>
Objectives:
- *Provide the right service, to the right youth, at the right time, in the right setting, and for the right duration and intensity.*
- *Perfect the assessment and case management process.*
- *Implement a comprehensive and targeted service delivery approach.*
- *Ensure detention, day treatment and residential commitment environments are safe,*

[1] Source: 2022 Comprehensive Accountably Report, for youth released during FY 2020-21.

secure and respectful.

- *Eliminate escapes.*

Outcome: The average Offense During Supervision (ODS) rate for youth served by probation day treatment services (% of youth who did/will not receive an ODS).

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%

Outcome: The average Offense During Supervision (ODS) rate for youth served in non-secure residential programs (% of youth who did/will not receive an ODS).

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%

Outcome: The average Offense During Supervision (ODS) rate for youth served in secure residential programs (% of youth who did/will not receive an ODS).

Baseline FY 2020-21[1]	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%

Outcome: Number of escapes from state-operated secure detention facilities.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
0	0	0	0	0	0

Outcome: Number of escapes from non-secure residential commitment programs.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
2	0	0	0	0	0

Outcome: Number of escapes from secure residential commitment programs.

Baseline FY 2022-23	FY 2024-25 Projection	FY 2025-26 Projection	FY 2026-27 Projection	FY 2027-28 Projection	FY 2028-29 Projection
0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Source: 2022 Comprehensive Accountability Report, for youth released during FY 2020-21.

DJJ Goals and Linkage to Governor's Priorities

GOVERNOR'S PRIORITIES	Restore and Protect Florida's Environment	Improve Florida's Education System	Economic Development and Job Creation	Health Care	Public Safety	Public Integrity
DJJ Goals	Correlation Legend: 3 = High correlation 2 = Medium correlation 1 = Low correlation 0 = No correlation					
1. Prevent More Youth from Entering the Juvenile Justice System	0	3	0	0	3	3
2. Enhance Workforce Effectiveness	0	2	0	0	3	3
3. Divert More Youth from Involvement with the Juvenile Justice System	0	3	2	0	3	3
4. Utilize Secure Detention Only When Necessary	0	2	1	0	3	3
5. Provide Optimal Services	0	3	1	3	3	3
6. Ensure Appropriate Youth Placement and Use of Residential Beds	0	3	2	0	3	3
7. Improve Communication and Collaboration with Stakeholders	0	3	3	3	3	3
8. Strengthen Practices and Processes	0	3	3	3	3	3
Score	0	22	12	9	24	24
DJJ Ability to Impact	No	High	Modest	Low	High	High

Trends and Conditions

Agency Statutory Authority

The operating authority, responsibilities, and legislative intent for the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) are defined primarily through Chapter 985, Florida Statutes (F.S.), *Juvenile Justice; Interstate Compact On Juveniles, section* 20.316, F.S*., Department of Juvenile Justice*, and Chapter 984, F.S., *Children And Families In Need Of Services*. Based upon the statutes, the primary responsibilities of the agency include:

- Increasing public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention, intervention, and treatment services that strengthen and reform the lives of children.
- Planning, coordinating, and managing the delivery of programs and services within the juvenile justice continuum, including the program areas of prevention and victim services, detention, probation and community intervention, and residential commitment services.
- Caring for children in the least restrictive and most appropriate service environments and utilizing trauma-informed care as an approach to treatment for children with histories of trauma.
- Allocating resources for the most effective programs, services, and treatments to ensure children, their families, and their community support systems are connected with these programs at crucial points along the juvenile justice continuum where they will have the most positive impact.
- Preserving and strengthening the child's family and community ties whenever possible.
- Providing an environment that fosters healthy social, emotional, intellectual, educational, and physical development; ensures secure and safe custody; and promotes the health and well-being of all children under the state's care.
- Ensuring the protection of society by providing for a comprehensive standardized assessment of children's needs so the most appropriate placements, services, treatments, and sanctions can be administered.

The mission of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice is to enhance public safety through high-quality effective services for youth and families delivered by world-class professionals dedicated to building a stronger, safer Florida. The Department operates a hybrid system; with the agency directly providing some services and private providers delivering statutorily mandated services under the auspices of the Department.

Selection of Priorities

DJJ's goals were selected after a review of the agency's mission and vision and reflect a continued focus to implement a balanced approach toward aligning Florida's juvenile justice system with evidence-based or proven practices and values. Our goals were validated to ensure the agency met its statutorily mandated responsibilities and complied with the Governor's priorities for the State of Florida.

Building on the *Roadmap to System Excellence, Putting Families First by Transforming Florida into a National Model for Juvenile Justice* (*Roadmap*)*,* the Department engaged in numerous thoughtful efforts to seek revisions and feedback on proposed changes from internal and external stakeholders.

This multi-year extensive exercise culminated in the passage of several bills which amended a variety of statutes, primarily within Chapter 985, F.S., relating to DJJ, its duties, and its programs. Florida Statutes that govern DJJ must incorporate best practices to help reduce the number of youth within the juvenile justice system and allow them to be better served in their communities.

Under the leadership of Governor Ron DeSantis, the Department has taken the next leap forward with its *Pathway to Impact* document. *Pathway to Impact* emphasizes building upon the successes of the last decade, including focusing resources on data-driven policies for prevention and early intervention, civil citation, and research-informed assessment and practice.

Department of Juvenile Justice Goals
To reduce delinquency and recidivism, DJJ will:
- Prevent more youth from entering or becoming further involved with the juvenile justice system.
- Enhance workforce effectiveness.
- Divert more youth from involvement with the juvenile justice system.
- Use secure detention only when necessary.
- Provide optimal services.
- Ensure appropriate youth placement and utilization of residential beds.
- Improve communication and collaboration.
- Strengthen practices and processes.
- Support School Attendance, Academic Achievement, and Preparation for High-Demand Careers.

Addressing the Priorities

Strategic Approach

The Department has a balanced approach of aligning Florida's juvenile justice system with evidence-proven practices that:

- Reduce the juvenile justice pipeline.
- Place greater emphasis on prevention and diversion.
- Improve communication and collaboration.
- Capitalize on family and community involvement.
- When necessary, tailor services, treatment, and placement to individualized risks and needs, and provide optimal services.
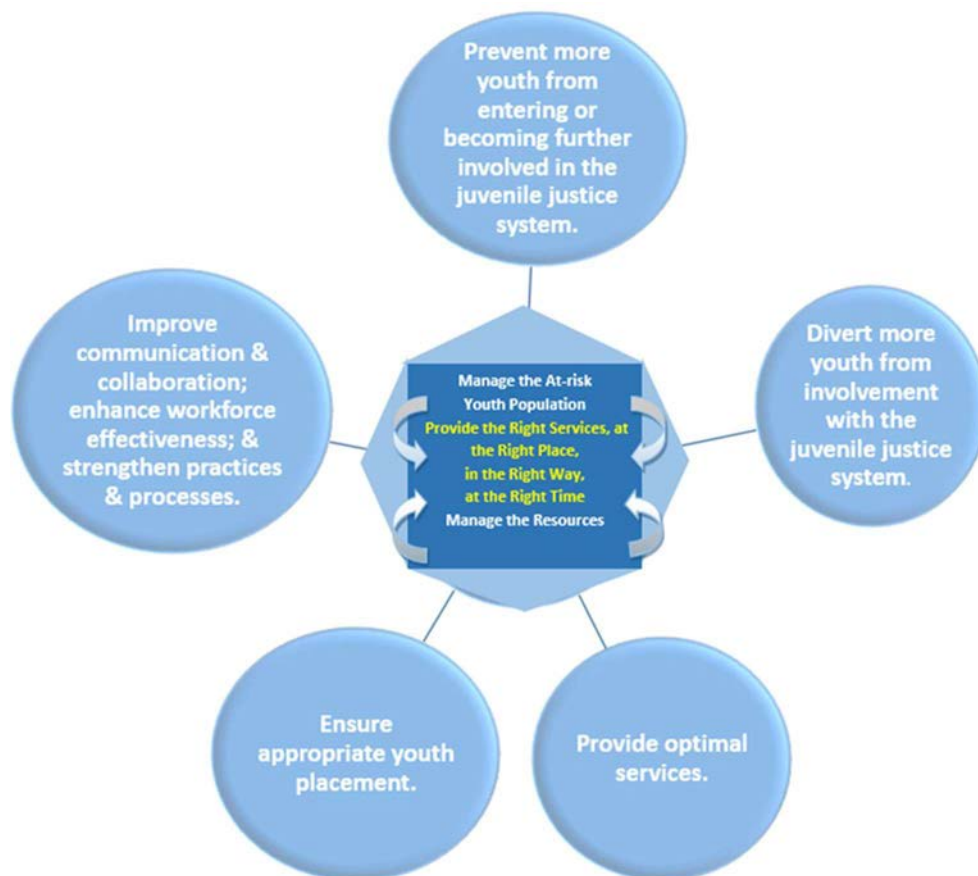
The Department strategically invests in a continuum of services that address the needs of low and moderate-risk-to-re-offend juvenile offenders outside of secure detention and residential placements while continuing to provide appropriate sanctions for youth involved in serious and violent offenses. Florida and its youth are better served by a carefully planned, integrated model of graduated sanctions built upon a strong system of community prevention and intervention programs.

Implementing the goals outlined above will develop better community-based alternatives for low- and moderate-risk-to-re-offend juvenile offenders, improve the effectiveness of programs for those youth who are in our custody and care, and improve the prospects for all youth in the state while improving public safety.

The Department implemented a multi-faceted, comprehensive approach to data-driven problem identification and solutioning in FY 2022-23. The newly-formed Office of System Innovation works to support local stakeholders, circuit staff, regional staff, and leadership in applying an implementation science framework to problem identification and problem solving. One aspect of this approach, referred to as "Data Comm," involves each branch working systematically and statewide toward identified goals. Data Comm measures and goals for each branch are discussed later in this document.

This Long-Range Program Plan explains the agency's immediate and long-range plans and their rationale. Two overarching themes, managing the population of youth at risk to offend and managing resources, outline specific goals in key areas and serves as a guide to understanding DJJ's efforts to:

- Reduce juvenile delinquency.
- Redirect youth away from the juvenile justice system.
- Provide appropriate, less restrictive sanctions.
- Provide optimal services and care.
- Reserve serious sanctions for those youth deemed the highest risk to public safety.
- Focus on the rehabilitation of troubled and delinquent youth.

Prevention Services

The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice Office of Prevention Services (OPS) provides delinquency prevention services and programs designed to reduce juvenile crime and protect public safety. OPS offers contracts and grants to local providers to serve youth and families throughout the state. Prevention services target youth ages 10 to 17 who may be at risk for arrest due to behaviors such as substance abuse and experimentation, poor academics, negative peer association, family difficulties, environmental challenges, school attendance, anger management, running away, and mental health issues. For those formally involved with the juvenile justice system, prevention services support keeping those youth from falling deeper into the system or re-offending.

The Prevention Assessment Tool (PAT) is the uniform assessment tool administered to youth entering DJJ prevention programs. It assesses the risks, needs, and protective factors of youth. Youth and their families are then connected to appropriate services, thus increasing the youth's chance for success and avoiding their involvement with the juvenile justice system altogether.

DJJ identifies youth at-risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system and strategically focuses resources at the front end to stop early problems. Efforts include increased use of risk assessments; collaboration with law enforcement, and schools; expansion of faith-based involvement; more programs that are evidence-based or replicate best practices; additional family involvement and education; enhanced services for specific populations (girls, over-represented minorities, children with learning or behavioral disabilities, and younger children); and increased mentoring and workforce readiness opportunities.

OPS implemented research-informed mentoring services by expanding existing, successful programs in FY 2022-23. In addition, OPS implemented a Programming, Technical Assistance and Support team to assist DJJ-funded providers through technical assistance and onsite visits. In conjunction with the Office of Research, Data, and Innovation, OPS surveyed providers regarding their youth recruitment strategies. The findings of this survey will be utilized to guide efforts to recruit youth at higher risk of becoming delinquent.

As part of the Office of System Innovation's activities, one of the Data Comm measures for improvement is the impact of prevention programs on youths' risk to engage in future delinquent behavior. Specifically, the impact of programs on risk and protective scores for youth who complete programs is measured monthly and will be used to identify best practices and target technical assistance in FY 2023-24.

OPS has strengthened and improved its partnerships with youth, families, communities, and stakeholders. OPS hosts Community Outreach of Resources and Education (C.O.R.E.) events to celebrate families and community partners. The C.O.R.E. campaign shares information about prevention services with families, community activists, businesses, civic organizations, and others who are working to provide greater opportunities for Florida's youth. OPS will continue to increase community involvement, partnerships with law enforcement agencies and provide dedicated resources for children and families to access needed services.

Detention Services

Detention is the custody status for youth who are held pursuant to a court order after being taken into custody for violation of the law. Youth under age 18 taken into custody by law enforcement are screened to determine

if they should be detained in a secure detention facility. A youth may be detained only when specific statutory criteria, outlined in section 985.255, Florida Statutes, are met.

Unnecessary use of secure detention is costly and inappropriate. Secure detention is suitable for some DJJ youth but is not appropriate for most. Many Florida communities can meet the needs of their troubled youth safely without this most restrictive option. Opportunities exists to decrease the number of youth admitted to secure detention and realize better outcomes for youth by addressing youth needs within the community.

Secure detention provides a safe place for youth who are a risk to public safety or who may not show up for their scheduled court dates. If they are <u>not</u> a risk for either situation, alternatives, such as supervised release, electronic monitoring, and respite care are considered to allow them to remain in their homes and communities. Each youth's unique needs and risks must always be carefully evaluated to make the most appropriate decisions. Public safety must be ensured, in conjunction with alternatives that must provide immediate accountability and be age-appropriate and gender-responsive. Secure detention costs approximately $460.16 per day per youth, which is shared between the state and counties.

During FY 22-23, as part of the Office of System Innovation's activities, Data Comm measures for Detention Services include reduction of suicide-related gestures and attempts in secure detention, maintaining a low monthly staff vacancy rate, and reducing youth-on-youth and youth-on-staff batteries.

Broad options with greater individualized services are ideal. Alternatives must be available in all areas of the state and meet the needs of each community. DJJ developed an Effective Response System (ERS) to minimize the number of youth admitted to secure detention solely on a technical violation of probation (VOP). Chapter 985, F.S., revisions made in 2014 authorized DJJ to utilize the ERS for technical violations of probation with the permission of juvenile judges. This strategy ensures that all appropriate responses to non-compliance with court-ordered sanctions are considered before filing a formal court violation. The ERS uses graduated responses and incentives to appropriately address probation violations, encourage positive behavior, and promote long-term change.

DJJ continually seeks alternatives to secure detention that are evidence-based or research-supported that effectively protect the public, appropriately hold youth accountable, and successfully support the rehabilitation of youth.

Probation & Community Corrections

Probation & Community Corrections staff work with youth and families from the time the youth is referred to DJJ to the time they leave the juvenile justice system. Every youth under the age of 18 charged with a crime in Florida is referred to DJJ. A referral is similar to an arrest in the adult criminal justice system. DJJ provides a recommendation to the state attorney and the court regarding appropriate sanctions and services for the youth. When making a recommendation, DJJ has non-judicial options (e.g. diversion) and judicial options (e.g. probation) that allow the youth to remain in their community; if needed to ensure public safety, DJJ may also recommend residential commitment. Sanctions may include restitution (payment to the victim(s)), community service hours, letter of apology, curfew, substance abuse or mental health counseling.

DJJ has adjusted its practices, programs, and resources to better meet the needs of at-risk and delinquent youth by paying careful attention to which youth need to be involved in our system and at what level. The foundation of the LRPP is based on a generalization of three categories of youth who:

- Are at-risk of entering our system (and can be prevented from doing so).
- Are not a serious risk and can be best served in their community (diverted from the system, detention, or the court process itself).
- Need to be remanded to our custody to protect the public (in secure detention or residential commitment).

Juvenile assessment centers (JACs) across Florida provide critical intake and screening services for many of the youth and families referred to DJJ. After youth are presented to a JAC (or on-call screener) by law enforcement officers, staff assess the youth to determine whether they will be detained or released. During the screening process, each youth's risks to public safety and service needs are assessed. Referrals are made for further assessments, evaluations, and interventions as needed. The JAC receiving process allows law enforcement to transfer the responsibility of the youth to DJJ and quickly return to community patrol.

Although delinquency arrests have generally trended downward for many years[1], the Department must continue to ensure youth are not unnecessarily placed in the juvenile justice system or involved at levels that are costly and contribute to negative outcomes. As more diversion programs and alternatives are identified and existing ones are strengthened, more youth who pose little risk to public safety or who can receive needed treatment in their community will be diverted from detention, probation, and residential services.

Diversion services across the state were redesigned with the implementation of the Juvenile Diversion Alternative Program (JDAP), which provides appropriate, swift, and less restrictive community-based diversion sanctions and services. Screening and intake functions have been revised to incorporate a more comprehensive look at the youth at the first point of contact with the Department. Improved tools have been implemented, and data collection efforts are now becoming more meaningful with the creation of each diversion option available in the Juvenile Justice Information System.

Through the innovative and highly successful Civil Citation process, youth who commit minor offenses can receive alternative sanctions that still hold them accountable for their actions. As an alternative to arrest, they can receive a civil citation and be diverted from the juvenile justice system without a formal arrest record. If they are arrested, DJJ can recommend a program to divert them from further involvement in the juvenile justice system but still impose sanctions and provide services. These options allow the Department to track individual outcomes and recidivism rates for each unique diversion program available across the state.

The Redirections program is a statewide, research-informed community alternative where youth are taught skills and receive treatment to strengthen their pro-social behavior and address their criminogenic needs. Specific delinquency interventions include family-centered, evidence-based practices (including treatments/therapies), promising practices, and/or alternative family-centered therapies. The total number of youth served by redirection services in FY 22-23 was 952. The Department wants to expand the number of youth participants in this program and expand the capacity for in-home, family-based therapies.

The Department has made family engagement, across the continuum, a priority to provide optimal services to our youth and families. Examples of current family engagement efforts include youth and parent orientations and parenting support groups that are fun and organized through the circuits.
DJJ must provide a safe and secure environment for youth deemed appropriate for secure detention, residential placement, or any juvenile justice program or service. On October 1, 2017, section 985.27, F.S.,

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[1] Although there was a substantial decrease in referrals during the pandemic, the number of referrals has increased as the pandemic resolved. Referral rates for FY 2022-23 are lower than during the last non-pandemic year of 2018-19, but are higher than during the years impacted by the pandemic.

went into effect, requiring all youth awaiting placement in a residential commitment program to await placement in secure detention. Prior to October 1, 2017, only those youth awaiting placements into secure residential commitment programs were typically held in secure detention until placed, and those youth awaiting placements in non-secure commitment could not be held in detention longer than 15 days.

Also, on October 1, 2017, section 985.255, F.S., which created the Prolific Juvenile Offender (PJO) classification, became effective. Youth are designated as PJOs if their offense history meets specific criteria for chronicity and seriousness, and also have an open felony charge. PJOs are required, per the new statute, to be held overnight in detention, and their stay may be extended at the juvenile court's discretion.

During FY 2022-23, the Office of Probation and Community Corrections implemented two new programs to enhance public safety: the Electronic Monitoring Command Center (EMCC) and the intensive supervision program. The EMCC is a centralized call center located in Tallahassee that responds to electronic monitoring alerts throughout the state of Florida; the EMCC provides 24/7 coverage and responds to alerts by contacting the youth and family directly, reporting the alert to the JPO, and requesting assistance from local law enforcement (if necessary). The intensive supervision program provides more frequent contact with youth and families than regular supervision; JPOs are also responsible for making more frequent contact with collateral sources, such as the youth's school, substance abuse/mental health provider, and local law enforcement. The primary target population for the intensive supervision program is youth with firearm charges.

System improvement foci for the Office of Probation and Community Corrections include increasing Civil Citation utilization, youth remaining offense-free while on Electronic Monitoring, increasing the number of youth enrolled in school or GED programs, and increasing the utilization rate for contracted community-based programs.

Residential Corrections Services

Residential programs provide continued care for an adjudicated youth who is committed to the custody of DJJ. Although a judge may commit a youth to a residential program for violation of a law, a juvenile commitment is not the same as a conviction or imprisonment because Florida's juvenile justice system is designed to rehabilitate offenders through supervision, counseling, and treatment.

Youth who are serious offenders, commit violent acts, and are considered an ongoing threat to public safety represent a small portion of DJJ youth and require the most intensive and expensive services. To use resources effectively, efficiently, and strategically, only serious offenders are placed in secure detention and residential treatment – the deeper end of DJJ services. The Department strengthens each youth's chance of success and reduces public safety risks through outcome-based treatment and services and statutorily-authorized and expanded transition services.
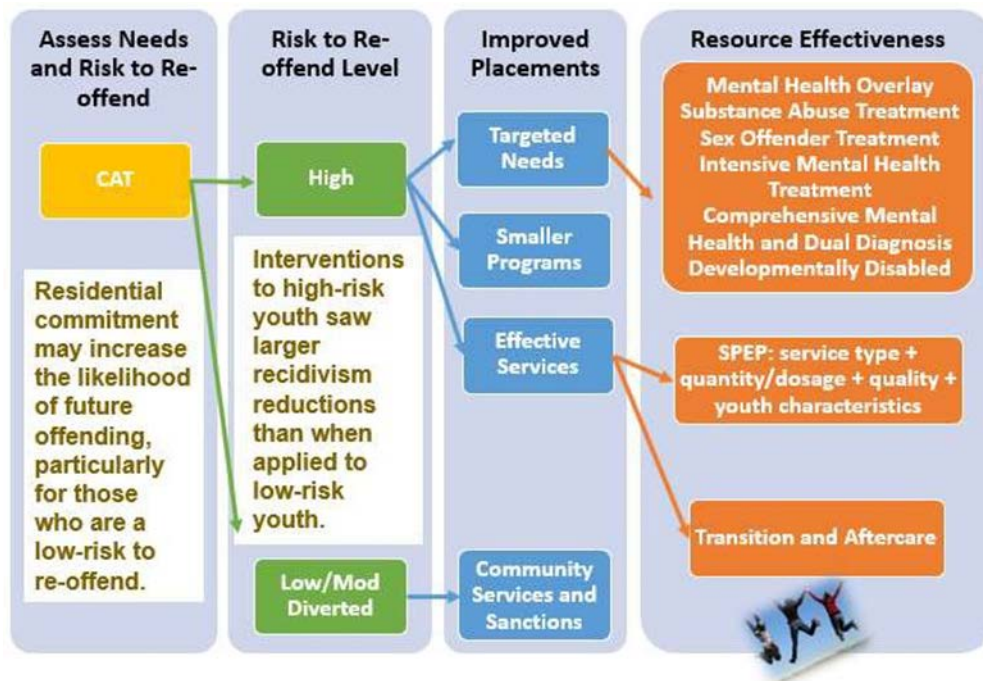
The needs of youth returning home following residential placement are identified through a validated needs assessment as part of DJJ's transition initiative, which DJJ continues to emphasize. As a whole, the transition and re-entry initiatives provide a model program for statewide implementation. Shifting resources enables DJJ to enhance the capacity of community-based services to better serve those youth who do not need a residential commitment placement.

However, DJJ will continue to maintain sufficient bed capacity to meet the needs of youth throughout the state at varying levels of restrictiveness and with the ability to provide the needed specialized mental health,

substance abuse, sex offender services, educational and career and technical education training both in non-secure and secure commitment placement.

The Department has developed and validated a decision-making tool called the Disposition Recommendation Matrix (a "structured decision-making tool") which compares a delinquent youth's needs, risks, and offense(s) to match the youth to appropriate services at the right restrictiveness level. The services are reflected in a matrix of choices for appropriate graduated sanctions. The Disposition Matrix guides the Department's recommendations to the court. Recidivism is lowest, on average, when youth are placed according to the matrix, which balances the youth's offense severity, assessed risk to reoffend, and prior program placements. The matrix only recommends residential commitment for youth who pose significant risks to the community.

System Improvement measures for the Office of Residential Services include reduction of contraband within facilities, ensuring rapid placement, and decreasing youth-on-youth and youth-on-staff batteries.

Education Services

Education is paramount to successful outcomes for troubled and delinquent youth. Ensuring quality education in all DJJ programs facilitates a seamless continuity of a youth's education as they successfully return to their home communities. DJJ's Office of Education collaborates with the Florida Department of Education (DOE) and local district school boards to ensure youth served by DJJ are afforded the opportunity to obtain a high-quality education based on the requirements outlined in section 1003.52, F.S., and Rule 6A-6.05281, Florida Administrative Code. This is accomplished by focusing on the following educational objectives:

- Ensure youth who are placed in custody of the Department attain measurable academic improvement and, when appropriate, learn a career education skill for employability following release from DJJ supervision.
- Continue multi-agency collaboration in the delivery of education services for troubled youth. During FY 2022-23:
    - Successfully collaborated with DOE's Bureau of School Improvement to implement accountability follow up visits and provide support for low-performing DJJ schools leading to less schools being identified as low performing.
    - Successfully provided Juvenile Justice Education Manager (JJEM) in-person meetings to provide statewide support to school districts.
    - Successfully developed a professional development video series in collaboration with school districts and education providers.
    - Successfully revised the process for educational staff in residential commitment programs to refer students for Vocational Rehabilitation services increasing the number of students served.

Talent, Leadership, and Culture (formerly known as Staff Development and Training)

The Department of Juvenile Justice is committed to the well-being, safety and support of its youth and the families it serves. To accomplish this mission, the Department makes a concentrated effort to invest in the recruitment, retention, and the overall success of its members. To this end, the Office of Talent, Leadership and Culture (TLC) serves as the catalyst for providing the best education/training/coaching solutions and services to all DJJ, providers, and non-direct care staff.

During FY 2020-21, TLC continued enhancements to its platform - which reflects two primary focal points: Officer Training and Professional Development. DJJ's Officer Training consists of the Department's Juvenile Detention Officer (JDO) and Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) Academies. These certification academies are held throughout the state either virtually or at two Florida College System institutions (Hillsborough Community College and Valencia

College) as well as the Florida Public Safety Institute (FPSI). JDO and JPO academies ensure that staff are effectively trained to mitigate risk and secure the safety of youth, staff, and communities in compliance with Florida Administrative Codes, 63H-1 and 63H-2 (later combined to make Staff Training Rule 63H-3). As part of the certification program, TLC continued its Right Interactions (PAR), the verbal, physical, and mechanical intervention curriculum used in accordance with 63H-3, F.A.C.

The second TLC platform consists of professional development and culture improvement activities and training. Under this umbrella, staff take part in skill development, promotional opportunities, and career path exercises. Staff training, professional development activities, and other strategic initiatives combined make up the Leadership Institute and are available to all state and provider staff. This model accounts for TLC's training initiatives to include: the tiered Leadership Institute, succession planning, talent management practices, leadership competencies, and support programs such as the Certified Public Managers (CPM).

In Summary

Governor DeSantis' FY 2023-24 Budget, "Framework for Freedom," included critical issues for the Department and were funded by the Legislature including:

- $12 million to create the Florida Scholars Academy, a uniform system of education for youth in residential programs.
- $17 million to increase the hourly rate of pay for direct care staff in residential programs.
- $5.6 million in Fixed Capital Outlay funding for the site planning of three new detention centers in Broward, Hillsborough, and Palm Beach.
- $5 million to increase the hourly rate of pay for direct care staff working in the CINS/FINS shelters.
- $2.4 million to increase rates for comprehensive evaluations.

As outlined in the *Pathway to Impact,* the strategy for DJJ is to continue to provide a continuum of services that is data-driven and evidence-based to accurately assess, dispose, treat and serve youth in the most appropriate, least restrictive, trauma-informed environment. Additionally, the Department is focusing intensively, and systematically, on data-driven decision making through the new Office of System Innovation and Data Comm process.

From a community safety, human-service, and a cost perspective, Florida youth, families and communities are best served by a carefully planned, integrated model of graduated sanctions for youth involved in serious and violent offenses as determined by each youth's risk to public safety and the availability of community resources. Implementation of the Department's goals will contribute to development of better community-based alternatives for youth at low-and moderate-risk to re-offend, improve the effectiveness of programs for those youth

who are in custody and care and improve the prospects for all youth in the state, and ultimately increase public safety.

Potential Legislative Policy Changes

None at this time.

Potential Department Policy Changes

None at this time.

Task Forces and Studies in Progress

Circuit Advisory Boards (CABs): CABs advise the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) in the development and implementation of juvenile justice programs and policies related to at-risk youth within local communities. Members of the boards work with DJJ staff to plan for services that meet the identified needs of juveniles and families within their local community.

Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT): The Governor's Information Technology Security Initiative requires each state agency to establish and respond to suspected computer security incidents by identifying and controlling the incidents, notifying designated CSIRT responders, and reporting findings to agency management. The Department's CSIRT establishes roles, responsibilities, and communication procedures for reporting, responding to, mitigating, and documenting computer security incidents, which includes but is not limited to the identification, classification, and notification of computer security incidents. All Department employees and applicable providers report suspected computer security incidents (as referenced in the CSIRT Procedures document) to the agency's Information Security Manager, who then disseminates that information to the CIO, OIG, and other governing agencies as applicable.

Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council (CJJIS): The purpose of the CJJIS Council is to enhance public safety by providing a network which promotes cost-effective information sharing and timely and appropriate access to both local and state information for criminal justice agencies, while recognizing the independence of each agency.

Corrections Infections Workgroup: The Corrections Infections Workgroup, led by the Florida Department of Health HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section, is comprised of members from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, Florida Department of Corrections, Florida Department of Children and Families (Substance Abuse and Mental Health offices), Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, and the Tuberculosis Program. The workgroup is dedicated to information sharing, program development and education, and advocacy on issues related to HIV/AIDS, STD, TB, and/or hepatitis in correctional settings. The workgroup meets on a quarterly basis and strives to improve infectious disease screening and healthcare for inmates across the state of Florida.

Department of Juvenile Justice/Department of Education Interagency Workgroup: This workgroup provides interagency communication and collaboration essential to the effective and efficient delivery of educational services to youth served by juvenile justice education programs.

Department of Juvenile Justice/Department of Education/School Board Task Force: This task force developed a statewide, electronic education exit plan for students in residential commitment programs. The exit plan is a module in the Juvenile Justice Information System

(JJIS) accessible to educational staff at residential commitment programs; school district DJJ transition contacts in a student's receiving school district; Juvenile Probation Officers (JPOs); and JPO supervisors. Future work development includes making changes to the transition plan.

Departmental Institutional Review Board (IRB) Committee: The purpose of this committee is to review proposed research projects pertaining to the youth served by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, with representation from each area of the Department. IRB Committee members carefully review the risks and benefits involved in research proposals, the juvenile's assent, parent/guardian consent, and departmental permission for their participation in research.

Florida Children and Youth Cabinet: The purpose of the Cabinet is to ensure the public policy of Florida relating to children and youth promotes interdepartmental collaboration and program implementation for services designed for children and youth to be planned, managed, and delivered in a holistic and integrated manner. This collaboration is designed to improve the self-sufficiency, safety, economic stability, health, and quality of life of all children and youth in Florida. The Cabinet is charged with promoting and implementing collaboration, creativity, increased efficiency, information sharing and improved service delivery between and within state agencies and organizations. It consists of twenty- one members, secretaries and directors of child-serving agencies, representatives of children and youth advocacy organizations and ex-officio members named in statute.

Florida Scholars Academy Board of Trustees: This board serves as the administrative oversight body of the Florida Scholars Academy within DJJ's residential system. The board consists of the Secretary of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice or his or her designee and four members appointed by the Governor to four-year terms. The board's primary duties are to be responsible for the Florida Scholars Academy's development of an education delivery system that is cost-effective, high-quality, educationally sound, and capable of sustaining an effective delivery system, in addition to identifying performance measures and standards based on student achievement.

Independent Living Advisory Council: This council meets on a quarterly basis and consists of representatives appointed from multiple agencies to address issues facing children who may not have stable, permanent homes to return to following foster care or some other placement.

Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC): The MS-ISAC is the focal point for cyber threat prevention, protection, response, and recovery for the nation's state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) governments. The MS-ISAC 24x7 cyber security operations center provides real-time network monitoring, early cyber threat warnings and advisories, vulnerability identification and mitigation, and incident response.

Multi-System Collaboration Training and Technical Assistance: This workgroup is part of the multi- agency team selected to participate in developing methods to improve the multi-system collaborations working with children, with access to national experts including Georgetown University's, Center for Juvenile Justice Reform.

National Assessment Center (NAC) Advisory Committee: The purpose of this committee is to guide a partnership of juvenile assessment centers that advances best practices through advocacy, education, technical assistance and community engagement.

One Mentor One Child (OMOC) Program: was launched on January 31, 2022, with First Lady Casey DeSantis and Secretary Eric Hall to enhance mentoring programs and services for Florida's youth and their families. In 2023, the program expanded to include the One Mentor One Child Network. This dynamic network meets monthly to provide crucial training, technical support, resource sharing, and best practices, empowering partners to elevate the quality and impact of mentoring services to the next level. The OMOC Network has cultivated collaborations with organizations across the state, bringing evidence-based and promising practices in mentoring to empower children and youth. Ultimately, this program is dedicated to transforming lives and building a brighter future for Florida's youth and families.

Probation Advisory Team (PAT): The PAT provides a forum for field staff to communicate key issues and recommended solutions to upper management that will foster better working relationships at all levels, promote productivity, improve morale, encourage professional development, and share best practices and innovative strategies that will have a positive impact on the daily lives of youth and the staff serving those youth and families.

Psychiatric Services Workgroup: The purpose of this workgroup is to provide guidance for the department regarding psychiatric practices, policies, and procedures regarding psychotropic medications management.

Restoring Hope Community Network (RHCN): The vision of the Network is to restore hope in Florida Communities by building and maintaining lasting and impactful relationships that improve the lives of youth and families through volunteerism and networking. Individuals, organizations and groups, work collectively statewide to help prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency by providing direct services and advocating for youth.

State Advisory Group (SAG): The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act provides for a State Advisory Group (SAG), consisting of no less than 15 and no more than 33 members who have training, experience, or special knowledge concerning the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, or the administration of juvenile justice. The SAG is responsible for participating in the development and implementation of the state's JJDP 3-year plan and advising DJJ on delinquency prevention and intervention programming needs.

State Advisory Committee (SAC) for Students with Disabilities: This statewide committee serves as an advisory group to the Florida Department of Education for issues and concerns surrounding students with disabilities. They meet to discuss current trends, review data, work on strategic planning, and make recommendations as appropriate.

Statewide Council on Human Trafficking: This group's emphasis is on supporting victims of human trafficking by enhancing available care options such as increasing housing options and utilizing wrap around community services in areas that do not have human trafficking specific services available.

Statewide Social Work Consortium: The purpose of this group is to discuss ways to integrate professional social work practices and principals into the Florida workforce.

Statewide Transition Workgroup*:* The group addresses the reentry initiatives of youth returning from residential placement back into their community. It is comprised of designated DJJ staff and contracted providers from circuits throughout the state. Topics discussed include the community-based reentry teams, communication, youth and family needs, education, and overall, how to make the transition from residential placement back into the youth's home community as seamless as possible.

Statewide Workgroup Serving Multi-System Youth (Also known as the Rapid Response Team): This workgroup consists of representatives from other state agencies serving youth and whose purpose is to respond to requests from circuits on behalf of children, where services either are not readily available, or funding is an issue.

System of Care Workgroup: The purpose of this workgroup is to evaluate the system of care for youth in the Florida Department of Children and Families system including their possible involvement with DJJ.

Training Advisory Council: This council was created to intensify focus on servicing the full learning needs of the state professionals to strengthen learning opportunities through collaboration with informed and engaged stakeholders.

Vocational Rehabilitation Workshop: This workgroup provides guidance and assistance to set up and coordinate Vocational Rehabilitative services to identified youth while in residential facilities and creates the process to refer youth for VR services when they are released from residential facilities.

LRPP Exhibit II

Performance Measures and Standards

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No.: **80**

Program: **Juvenile Detention**	Code: **80400000**	
Service/Budget Entity: **Detention Centers**	Code: **80400100**	

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested** **FY 2024-25** Standard
1. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free while in state-operated secure detention	98%	95%	98%	98%
2. Number of escapes from state-operated secure detention facilities	0	0	0	0
3. Number of youth-on-youth batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in state-operated secure detention	0.3	0.26	0.3	0.3
4. Number of youth-on-staff batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in state-operated secure detention	0.3	0.26	0.3	0.3
5. Average daily population for state-operated secure detention	1,350	737	1,350	1,350

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No.: **80**

Program: **Probation and Community Corrections**	Code: **80700000**		
Service/Budget Entity: **Community Supervision**	Code: **80700700**		

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested** **FY 2024-25** Standard
6. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free during aftercare supervision	69%	75%	69%	69%
7. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from aftercare supervision	73%	78%	73%	73%
8. Average daily population for supervised release detention	1,724	800	1,724	1,724
9. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from probation	83%	87%	83%	83%
10. Average number of youth served by Juvenile Probation Officer	41.5	32.1	41.5	41.5
11. Number of youth court ordered to probation supervision	9,207	6,897	9,207	9,207
12. Number of youth served by the Redirection Program	939	952	939	939
13. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from the Redirection program	68%	73%	68%	68%
14. Percent of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from probation day treatment	67%	83%	67%	67%

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No**.: 80**

Program: **Probation and Community Corrections**	Code: **80700000**			
Service/Budget Entity: **Community Interventions and Services**	Code: **80700800**			
Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested FY 2024-25** Standard
15. Number and percentage of referrals that are school related	8,142:15%	7,346:17%	8,142:15%	8,142:15%
16. Number of youth received at intake	35,506	26,386	35,506	35,506
17. Percent of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from diversion	87%	93%	87%	87%
18. Number of youth served by civil citation or other similar diversionary program	13,135	16,734	13,135	13,135
19. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from civil citation or other similar diversionary program	96%	96%	96%	96%
20. Number of youth diverted from court	10,587	10,555	10,587	10,587

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No.: **80**

Program: **Office of the Secretary/Assistant Secretary for Administration**	Code: **80750000**	
Service/Budget Entity: **Executive Direction and Support Services**	Code: **80750100**	

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested FY 2024-25** Standard
21. Total collections of statutorily mandated maintenance fees	$850,000	$431,705	$850,000	$450,000

Service/Budget Entity: **Information Technology**	Code: **80750200**	

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested FY 2024-25** Standard
22. Timeliness (in seconds) of processing information requests for juvenile offender criminal history reports	6	6	6	6

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No.: **80**

Program: **Residential Corrections**	Code: **80800000**	
Service/Budget Entity: **Residential Corrections Program**	Code: **80800000**	

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested** **FY 2024-25** Standard
23. Percentage of all Residential Commitment programs reviewed by the Bureau of Monitoring and Quality Improvement during the fiscal year that will have one (1) "failed" indicators and zero (0) "critical limited" and zero (0) "critical failed" indicators on all applicable indicators reviewed	70%	50%	70%	70%

Program: **Residential Corrections**	Code: **80800000**	
Service/Budget Entity: **Non-Secure Residential**	Code: **80800100**	

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested** **FY 2024-25** Standard
24. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from non-secure commitment	60%	62%	60%	60%

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No.: **80**

Program: **Residential Corrections**	Code: **80800000**	
Service/Budget Entity: **Non-Secure Residential**	Code: **80800100**	

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested FY 2024-25** Standard
25. Number of escapes from non-secure residential commitment programs	60	2	60	30
26. Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment	0.13	.05	0.13	0.13
27. Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.23
28. Total number of youth served in non-secure residential commitment	3,054	1,603	3,054	2,320
29. Average daily population of youth served in non-secure residential commitment	1,213	667	1,213	875
30. Number of non-secure residential commitment beds on line	1,526	882	1,526	1,202
31. Number of youth receiving substance abuse treatment in non-secure residential commitment	1,827	940	1,827	1,417

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No.: **80**

Program: **Residential Corrections**	Code: **80800000**		
Service/Budget Entity: **Secure Residential Commitment**	Code: **80800200**		

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested** **FY 2024-25** Standard
32. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from secure residential commitment	63%	64%	63%	63%
33. Total number of youth served in secure residential commitment	1,274	826	1,274	1,098
34. Number of secure residential commitment beds on line	778	609	778	742
35. Number of youth receiving substance abuse treatment in secure residential commitment facilities	1,074	468	1,074	687
36. Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in secure residential commitment	0.13	0.24	0.13	0.13
37. Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in secure residential commitment	0.28	0.16	0.28	0.26
38. Average daily population of youth served in secure residential commitment by level (High and Maximum)	High=583 Max=155	High=271 Max=128	High=583 Max=155	High=490 Max=155
39. Number of escapes from secure residential commitment programs	0	0	0	0

LRPP Exhibit II - Performance Measures and Standards

Department: **Juvenile Justice**	Department No.: **80**

Program: **Prevention and Victim Services**	Code: **80900000**		
Service/Budget Entity: **Delinquency Prevention and Diversion**	Code: **80900100**		

Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23	Approved **Prior** Year Standard **FY 2022-23**	**Prior** Year Actual **FY 2022-23**	**Approved** Standards for **FY 2023-24**	**Requested** **FY 2024-25** Standard
40. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free twelve months after completing prevention programs	90%	97%	90%	90%
41. Number of youth served through delinquency prevention programs	26,000	29,335	26,000	26,000
42. Percentage of youth who remain crime-free while receiving prevention services	95%	99%	95%	95%
43. Percentage of programs that operate at 100% of contracted capacity	95%	98%	95%	95%

LRPP Exhibit III

Assessment of Performance for Approved Performance Measures

LRPP Exhibit III: Performance Measure Assessment

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Juvenile Detention
Service/Budget Entity: Detention Centers/80400100
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free while in state-operated secure detention

Action:

☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
98%	95%	Under	-3%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

☒ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation:

External Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix the Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against the Agency Mission

Explanation: Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☒ Training ☐ Technology
☒ Personnel ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation: A number of factors may have contributed to the decrease in the number of youth that remained crime free when in detention, which include but may not be limited to:

- Length of stay for youth in secure detention awaiting placement
- Vacancy rates

Recommendations: Detention Services in collaboration with Residential Services have developed strategies to decrease the length of time in secure detention. Time in detention does not count towards placement and specialized services provided in residential programs are not offered in detention. Detention Services has increased active programming to include Life Skills Groups in all 21 centers to fill gaps of time between activities, and to allow youth to develop skills that will serve to increase coping skills while decreasing acting out behaviors.

Detention Services continues to actively recruit and retain direct-care staff. Opportunities are being provided to staff to receive their degree at no cost thru Tallahassee Community College. Additional internal opportunities are being provided for staff to receive specialize designations within their role as an officer.

LRPP Exhibit III: Performance Measure Assessment

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Interventions and Services/80700800
Measure: Number and percentage of referrals that are school related
Action:

☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure ☐ Revision of Measure
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
8,142 – 15%	7,346 – 17%	Under – Over	(9.8%) – 13.3%

Factors Contributing to the Difference:

Internal Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Personnel Factors ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect ☐ Other (Identify)

Explanation: N/A

External Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Resources Unavailable ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix the Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against the Agency Mission

Explanation: Although the overall number of referrals and the number of school related referrals received by the department during FY 2022-23 are less than expected, the percentage of referrals that are school related is slightly higher than anticipated. The post-COVID increase in school enrollment and attendance appears to be a contributing factor; the Department expects that the number and percentage of school related referrals will level out over the next few years. Additionally, the Department continues to promote the utilization of civil citation and similar prearrest diversion programs in school settings, which is also expected to reduce the volume school related referrals.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel ☐ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: The Department recommends no change to this standard for FY 2024-25.

LRPP Exhibit III: Performance Measure Assessment

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections Program
Service/Budget Entity: Residential Corrections Program/80800000
Measure: Percentage of residential commitment programs reviewed by the Bureau of Monitoring and Quality Improvement during the fiscal year that will have one (1) "failed" indicators and no more than zero (0) "critical limited and zero (0) "critical failed" indicators on all applicable indicators reviewed

Action:
☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
70%	50%	Under	20%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation: There are no Department factors which will affect this standard as it relates to the percentage of residential commitment programs reviewed by MQI during the fiscal year. MQI reports there are six reports pending finalization for the fiscal year, which is an addition factor affecting the percentage.

External Factors (check all that apply):
☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix the Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against the Agency Mission

Explanation: Contracted providers experienced staffing turnover and shortages which may have had negative implications on this measure.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):
☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: MQI will continue utilizing the Monitoring Prioritization Tool, a risk-based assessment which allows the Department to to determine monitoring frequency based upon the greatest need and risk to youth. Technical assistance is recommend by the Office of Residential Services (ORS) and is provided as needed. The Department recommends maintaining the Approved Standard of 70% for this performance measure in FY 2024-25.

LRPP Exhibit III: Performance Measure Assessment

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential/80800200
Measure: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth battery per every 1,000 youth served daily in secure residential commitment

Action:

☒ Performance Assessment of <u>Outcome</u> Measure   ☐ Revision of Measure
☐ Performance Assessment of <u>Output</u> Measure   ☐ Deletion of Measure
☐ Adjustment of GAA Performance Standards

Approved Standard	Actual Performance Results	Difference (Over/Under)	Percentage Difference
0.13	0.24	Over	84.61%

Factors Accounting for the Difference:
Internal Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Personnel Factors   ☐ Staff Capacity
☐ Competing Priorities   ☐ Level of Training
☐ Previous Estimate Incorrect   ☒ Other (Identify)

Explanation: Contrary to the previous years, the youth served in secure commitment have demonstrated a higher degree of severity in their offenses, contributing to the observed increase in the rate of youth-on-youth battery incidents.

External Factors (check all that apply):

☐ Resources Unavailable   ☐ Technological Problems
☐ Legal/Legislative Change   ☐ Natural Disaster
☐ Target Population Change   ☒ Other (Identify)
☐ This Program/Service Cannot Fix the Problem
☐ Current Laws Are Working Against the Agency Mission

Explanation: High staff turnover has had a detrimental impact on training and the retention of qualified direct-care staff, which is essential for program stability and security.

Management Efforts to Address Differences/Problems (check all that apply):

☐ Training   ☐ Technology
☐ Personnel   ☒ Other (Identify)

Recommendations: The Department will continue to actively conduct pre-assessment reviews of programs where incidents of youth-on-youth battery occur. This proactive approach will enable the Department to address the circumstances contributing to these incidents in collaboration with contracted providers. The Department will also adjust the frequency of program monitoring based on reported incidents and individual program needs.

Ongoing monitoring of program vacancies will persist to ensure programs are adequately staffed to maintain security and stability. Additionally, the department will continue to closely monitor and invest in the appropriate training of staff members in youth supervision, the new physical intervention model, and

behavior modification techniques. The Trauma Responsive and Caring Environment (TRACE) Self-Assessment will remain a valuable tool to assess a program's progress in implementing a trauma-responsive approach and creating a caring environment for both youth and staff.

In light of these ongoing efforts, the Department recommends maintaining the Approved Standard of 0.13 for this performance measure in FY 2024-25, demonstrating the commitment to providing a safe and supportive environment for youth in secure residential commitment programs while addressing the challenges posed by the changing dynamics of youth behavior and program operations.

LRPP Exhibit IV

Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Juvenile Detention
Service/Budget Entity: Detention Centers/80400100
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime free while in state-operated secure detention

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as reported by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. This is defined as the percentage of youth released from secure detention during the fiscal year that did not violate or commit a new offense resulting in an adjudication or adjudication withheld during their secure detention stay. The referral (arrest) records of each youth placed in secure detention are extracted and matched to the secure detention records. If any of the offense dates for adjudicated (or adjudication withheld) offenses fall on or between the admission and release dates for the period the youth was in secure detention, the youth is considered unsuccessful.

To determine the percentage, the total number of youth released from secure detention during the fiscal year minus the number of unsuccessful youth is used as the numerator. The denominator is the total number of youth released from secure detention. The result is the percentage of completions from secure detention that remained crime-free while in secure detention.

Validity: The methodology compares youth released without an offense date during a fiscal year against youth released with an offense date and determines the percentage of those youth released without an offense date. This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the effectiveness of detention services in the field. This methodology provides an accurate measure of the safety and security of detention centers. It also can be useful information for making comparisons between judicial circuits and detention units to improve effectiveness or reduce costs.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed in secure detention is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake and in each of the Department's 21 detention centers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

A monthly exception report is generated by staff in the Office of Research and Data Integrity and sent to the DIOs concerning data entry error rates associated with entries at detention centers. The reports are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the audit reports. In addition, Detention Services, through its participation in the Department's Data Integrity Workgroup, has drafted policy and procedures on critical data elements. Errors in entering data are also minimized through the use of the Detention Wizard and pull down menus. The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates are between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The stability and accuracy of secure detention data is very good. Less than 1% of these records are problematic. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Juvenile Detention
Service/Budget Entity: Detention Centers/80400100
Measure: Number of escapes from state-operated secure detention facilities

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Central Communications Center (CCC). Escapes are reported by field staff to the CCC and the information is forwarded to the Assistant Secretary or IG, and to the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Investigations for review, classification, and assignment. The incident report is then forwarded to Detention Services. CCC and Detention, as categorized by the incident reports, maintain a record of each escape occurring during the fiscal year. All escapes occurring during the fiscal year are tracked by Detention Services.

Validity: Using a methodology that counts the number of escapes from secure detention provides a valid measure of the safety and security of detention centers. This information and process is useful to determine the number of FTEs required to provide detention services. It can also be useful information for making workload comparisons between judicial circuits and detention units to determine when new positions should be added, or transfers are necessary due to workload inequities. This measure provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service. This outcome allows for evaluations of the agency mission, to reduce juvenile crime, and its goals and objectives.

Reliability: The number of escapes computed by Detention Services is compared to the number of escapes as reported by CCC. This measure is highly reliable as evidenced by two separate departmental programs obtaining the same result. The stability and accuracy of secure detention data is very good. Less than 1% of these records are problematic. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Juvenile Detention
Service/Budget Entity: Detention Centers/80400100
Measure: Number of youth-on-youth batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in state-operated secure detention

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communication Center (CCC) and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as reported by the Office of Research and

Data Integrity. Based upon criteria and professional discretion, field staff report the incident to the CCC. The information is forwarded to the Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Investigations for review and assignment, thus generating an official incident report. Youth-on-youth batteries may only be classified as such by the CCC. The incident report is forwarded to Detention Services for review or investigation. Detention Services maintains a database in which each youth-on-youth battery is entered. The number of youth-on-youth batteries is compiled at the end of the fiscal year. The figure for 1,000 youth served daily in secure detention is based on the average daily population for secure detention. The number of batteries during the fiscal year is divided by 365 to obtain the average daily number of batteries for the numerator. The denominator is the average daily population for secure detention divided by 1,000. The resulting quotient is the average daily number of youth-on-youth batteries per 1,000 youth served daily in secure detention.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the safety and security of detention centers. This information and process is useful to determine the number of FTEs required to provide detention services safely. It also can be useful information for making workload comparisons between judicial circuits and detention units when new positions can be added, or transfers are necessary due to workload inequities or safety and security considerations.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed in secure detention is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake and in each of the Department's 21 detention centers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

A monthly exception report is generated by staff in the Office of Research and Data Integrity and sent to the DIOs concerning data entry error rates associated with entries at detention centers. The reports are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the audit reports. In addition, Detention Services through its participation in the Department's Data Integrity Workgroup, has drafted policy and procedures on critical data elements. Errors in entering data are also minimized through the use of technology and information systems that minimize opportunity for human error.

The number of youth-on-youth batteries that occurred during the fiscal year is counted by Detention Services and compared against the number reported by the CCC. The coding and syntax used to determine those youth with placement dates in secure detention between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The stability and accuracy of detention data is very good. Less than 1% of these records are problematic. This measure is highly reliable as evidenced by Detention's dual-monitoring to ensure accuracy. The resulting figure may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Juvenile Detention
Service/Budget Entity: Detention Centers/80400100
Measure: Number of youth-on-staff batteries per every 1000 youth served daily in state-operated secure detention

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communications Center (CCC) and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as reported by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Based upon criteria and professional discretion, field staff reports the incident to the CCC. The information is forwarded to the Assistant Secretary and the Assistant Chief, Bureau of Investigations for review and assignment, thus generating an official incident report. Youth-on-staff batteries may only be classified as such by the CCC. The incident report is forwarded to Detention Services for review or investigation. Detention Services maintains a database in which each youth-on-staff battery is entered. The number of youth-on-staff batteries is compiled at the end of the fiscal year. The figure for 1,000 youth served daily in secure detention is based on the average daily population for secure detention.

The number of batteries during the fiscal year is divided by 365 to obtain the average daily number of batteries for the numerator. The denominator is the average daily population for secure detention divided by 1,000. The resulting quotient is the average daily number of youth-on-staff batteries per 1,000 youth served daily in secure detention.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the safety and security of detention centers. This information and process is useful to determine the number of FTEs required to provide detention services safely. It also can be useful information for making workload comparisons between judicial circuits and detention units when new positions can be added, or transfers are necessary due to workload inequities or safety and security consideration.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed in secure detention is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake and in each of the Department's 21 detention centers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry. A monthly audit report is generated by staff of the Office of Research and Data Integrity and sent to the DIOs concerning data entry error rates associated with entries at detention centers. The reports are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the audit reports. In addition, Detention Services through its participation in the Department's Data Integrity Workgroup, has drafted policy and procedures on critical data elements. Errors in entering data are also minimized through the use of technology and information systems that minimize opportunity for human error.

The number of youth-on-staff batteries that occurred during the fiscal year is counted by Detention Services and compared against the number reported by the CCC. The coding and syntax used to determine those youth with placement dates in secure detention between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The stability and accuracy of detention data is very good. Less than 1% of these records are problematic. This measure is highly reliable as evidenced by Detention's dual-monitoring to ensure accuracy. The resulting figure may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Juvenile Detention
Service/Budget Entity: Detention Centers/80400100
Measure: Average daily population for state-operated secure detention

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as reported by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. JJIS secure detention data records are extracted for every youth served during the fiscal year. Admission dates and release dates are truncated at the beginning and end of the fiscal year. For example, if youth were placed into secure detention during the previous fiscal year, then July 1 is treated as the date in. Likewise, if youth are released after the fiscal year ends, then June 30 is treated as the date of release. Data records are checked for overlapping stays or other data anomalies to avoid double counting of resident days. The length of stay for each placement is computed as the number of days between the day placed into secure detention and the day released from secure detention plus one. Total resident days are the sum of the lengths of stay for all secure detention placement. The average daily population for secure detention is the sum of resident days for all placements in secure detention during the fiscal year divided by 365.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of system utilization and demands on field staff, resources, and space. This information and process is useful to determine the number of FTEs required to provide detention services. It also can be useful information for making workload comparisons between judicial circuits and detention units to determine when new positions should be added, or transfers are necessary due to workload inequities. This measure provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed in secure detention is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake and in each of the Department's 21 detention centers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

A monthly audit report is generated by staff in the Office of Research and Data Integrity and sent to the DIOs concerning data entry error rates associated with entries at detention centers. The reports are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the audit reports. In addition, Detention Services through its participation in the Department's Data Integrity Workgroup, has drafted policy and procedures on critical data elements. Errors in entering data are also minimized through the use of technology and information systems that minimize opportunity for human error.

The coding and syntax used to determine those youth with placement dates in secure detention between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. Less than 1% of these records are problematic. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime free during aftercare supervision

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR). This figure is defined as the percentage of youth released from aftercare during the fiscal year that did not violate or commit a new offense during their aftercare stay resulting in an adjudication, adjudication withheld, or adult conviction. Aftercare includes youth under the supervision of a Juvenile Probation Office (JPO) or contracted case manager.

"Youth released" is defined as all youth who are released from aftercare for any reason during the fiscal year. JJIS referral records of these youth are studied to determine whether they committed an offense for which they were adjudicated, convicted, or had a disposition of adjudication withheld during their aftercare supervision
The percentage of youth who remain crime-free during aftercare is calculated by dividing the number of youth found not to have an adjudication, adjudication withheld, or adult conviction for an offense that occurred during their aftercare supervision by the number of youth released from aftercare during the fiscal year.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the effectiveness of JPOs and contracted providers conducting aftercare services in the field. This information and process is useful to determine the number of FTEs and contracted slots required to provide aftercare services, including overlay services, such as counseling. It also can be useful information for making workload comparisons between judicial circuits and probation units when new positions can be added, or transfers are necessary due to workload inequities. The design of the measure has changed to include those youth under the aftercare supervision of a JPO.

This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome further allows for evaluations of youth brought back to the attention of the Department for a subsequent offense while under the supervision of aftercare.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed on aftercare is entered into the JJIS database by Residential Services staff at transition and by JPOs. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity staff, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the exception reports.

The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them on aftercare between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. In some cases, data reported by providers was used to help establish reliability of JJIS data. The stability and accuracy of probation data is good and is improving. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from aftercare supervision

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR).

JJIS records are extracted and examined to select those cases that completed aftercare. "Youth that completed" is defined as all youth who satisfy requirements of aftercare and are released to the community, with or without further supervision, and who are not transferred to a residential program or adult jail or prison. Subsequent records of these youths are studied to determine whether they committed an offense within 12 months post-release for which they were adjudicated, convicted, or had a disposition of adjudication withheld as a juvenile or an adult. All youths who completed aftercare are matched with JJIS, FDLE, and DOC databases to determine the number who remain crime-free.

The total number of youth who are not found to have a new adjudication, adjudication withheld, or conviction (crime-free) for a crime that was committed within 12 months of their completion from aftercare is then divided by the total number of youth that completed aftercare for that fiscal year. This quotient is the percentage that remains crime-free.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the effectiveness of intervention services. This information and process is useful to determine the amount of resources required to provide aftercare services, including overlay services, such as counseling. The design of the measure includes those youth under the aftercare supervision of a Juvenile Probation Officer or contracted case manager. The cost of this activity falls under the Community Supervision. This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome further allows for evaluations of youth brought back to the attention of the Department for a subsequent offense after release from aftercare supervision.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed on aftercare is entered into the JJIS database by Residential Services staff at transition and by JPOs and contracted case managers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity staff, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct errors. The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them on aftercare between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. In some cases, data reported by contracted providers was used to help establish reliability of JJIS data. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The stability and accuracy of probation data is good and is improving. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Average daily population for supervised release detention

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as reported by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. JJIS home detention data records are extracted for every youth served during the fiscal year. Admission dates and release dates are truncated at the beginning and end of the fiscal year. For example, if youth were placed into home detention during the previous fiscal year, then July 1 is treated as the date in. Likewise, if youth are released after the fiscal year ends, then June 30 is treated as the date of release. Data records are checked for overlapping stays or other data anomalies to avoid double counting of resident days.

The length of stay for each placement is computed as the number of days between the day placed into home detention and the day released from home detention plus one. Total resident days are the sum of the lengths of stay for all home detention placements. The average daily population for home detention is the sum of resident days for all placements in home detention during the fiscal year divided by 365.

Validity: Using a methodology that determines the average daily population of home detention in a given fiscal year provides a valid measure for system utilization and demands on field staff, resources, and space. This measure provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed in home detention is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake and in each of the Department's 21 detention centers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity staff, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

A monthly audit report is generated by staff of the Office of Research and Data Integrity and sent to the DIOs concerning data entry error rates associated with entries at detention centers. The reports are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the audit reports. In addition, Detention Services, through its participation in the Department's Data Integrity Workgroup, has drafted policy and procedure on critical data elements. Errors in entering data are also minimized through the use of technology and information systems that minimize opportunity for human error.

The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them in home detention between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The stability and accuracy of home detention data is very good. Less than 1% of these records are problematic. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from probation

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources of information for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR). This figure is defined as the percentage of youth completing probation during the fiscal year that did not violate or commit a new offense resulting in an adjudication, adjudication withheld, or adult conviction within 12 months of program completion.

The number of youth placed on probation is entered into the JJIS database by Juvenile Probation Officers (JPO's) and contracted case managers. Field staff are trained by the Department's Data Integrity Officers (DIOs). Members of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, extract Probation data from JJIS for analysis.

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This output further allows for evaluations of youth brought back to the attention of the Department for a subsequent offense after release from probation supervision.

Reliability: Using the methodology that counts the youth who completed their probation supervision during the fiscal year in question and then subsequently recidivate one year after release from that status. The data is then compiled and reviewed by the Office of Research and Data Integrity for any anomalous exceptions and shared with Probation and Community Corrections to examine the accuracy of the figures to be reported in the CAR.

The information is entered into the JJIS database by field staff trained by DIOs under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity. The Office of Research and Data Integrity then extracts Probation and Community Corrections data according to placement dates shown on JJIS youth records. The stability and accuracy of probation data is good and is improving. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Average number of youth served by Juvenile Probation Officer

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). All youth referred to the Department are assigned to a Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) within JJIS. A JJIS report was used to provide the number of youth currently open and assigned to a JPO. The number was then divided by the number of filled JPO and Senior JPO positions on the date of the report.

Validity: The methodology used to derive the average number of youth served daily by JPOs is a one-day snapshot. Because caseloads are relatively stable throughout the year, this count provides an appropriate budget and policy tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome allows for evaluations of the Department's effectiveness in meeting the agency mission, to reduce juvenile crime, and its goals and objectives.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. The stability and accuracy of probation data is good and is improving. The number of active JPOs is maintained in an electronic database by Probation and Community Corrections staff at the Headquarters Office. Probation Headquarters staff maintains very reliable counts, as all staffing changes are processed through this central office.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700

Measure: Number of youth court ordered to probation supervision.

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources of information for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR). This figure is defined as the number of youth who are disposed to court-ordered probation supervision. The number of youth court ordered to probation supervision is calculated by analyzing disposition status in JJIS. The resulting number of youth receiving the aforementioned disposition status is summed to provide a total.

Validity: Using the methodology that counts disposition status is the best route at determining the number of youth court ordered probation. Only youths who receive the appropriate disposition are reflected. This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This output further allows for evaluations of cost per youth supervised by the Department.

Reliability: The data is compiled and reviewed by the Office of Research and Data Integrity for any anomalous exceptions and shared with Probation and Community Corrections to examine the accuracy of the figures.

The information is entered into the JJIS database by field staff trained by Data Integrity Officers under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts Probation and Community Corrections data according to placement dates shown on their JJIS records. Although the reliability of this data is hard to quantify, the stability and accuracy of the data is good. It may be relied upon with a degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Number of youth served by the Redirection Program

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source of information for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This output further allows for evaluations of cost per youth served in the Redirection Program.

Reliability: The information is entered into the JJIS database by field staff trained by Data Integrity Officers under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts Probation and Community Corrections data according to placement dates shown on JJIS youth records. This information is provided to OPPAGA for further analysis and assessment which provides an additional level of reliability.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from the Redirection program

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources of information for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Department of Corrections (DOC), and both the Department of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Profile and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR). This figure is defined as the statewide recidivism rate (percent receiving adjudication, adjudication withheld, or an adult conviction for a crime that occurred within one year of program completion) for youth that completed the Redirection Program. JJIS records are extracted and examined to select those cases that completed the Redirection program. "Youth that completed" is defined as all youth who satisfy requirements for Redirection. Subsequent records of these youths are studied to determine whether they committed an offense within 12 months post-release for which they were adjudicated, convicted, or had a disposition of adjudication withheld as a juvenile or an adult. All youth who completed Redirection are matched with JJIS, FDLE, and DOC databases to determine the number who remain crime-free.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the effectiveness of the Redirection Program. This information and process is useful to determine whether redirection is a valid alternative to residential commitment to address non-law violations. This calculation provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This output further allows for evaluations of cost per youth served in the Redirection program.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed in the Redirection Program is entered into JJIS by Juvenile Probation Officers (JPOs) and contracted case managers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry. The information is entered into the JJIS database by field staff trained by DIOs under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts Probation and Community Corrections data according to placement dates shown on JJIS youth records.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Supervision/80700700
Measure: Percent of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from probation day treatment

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources of information for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), contracted providers, and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR). This measure is defined as the statewide recidivism rate (percent adjudicated or convicted for a crime that occurred within one year of program completion) for youth that completed day treatment programs.

JJIS records are extracted and examined to select those cases that completed day treatment services. In some cases, records of youth provided by the contracted programs are matched to JJIS records and relevant data is extracted. "Youth that completed" is defined as all youth who satisfy requirements of the day treatment program and are released, with or without further supervision, and who are not transferred to a residential program or adult jail or prison. Subsequent records of these youths are studied to determine whether they committed an offense within 12 months post-release for which they received adjudication, adjudication withheld, or an adult conviction as a juvenile or an adult. All youth who completed day treatment programs are matched with JJIS, FDLE, and DOC databases to determine the number who remain crime-free. The total number of youth who remain "crime-free" is divided by the total number of youth that completed day treatment for that fiscal year. This quotient is the percentage that remains crime-free.

Validity: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after program completion from day treatment and its methodology provides an accurate reflection of the outcome of this service. This information and process is useful to determine the amount of resources required to provide day treatment services. It also can be useful information for making workload comparisons between judicial circuits and probation units when new positions can be added, or transfers are necessary due to workload inequities. This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome further allows for evaluations of youth brought back to the attention of the Department for a subsequent offense while under the supervision of contracted programs by the Department.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information for youth placed on day treatment is entered into the JJIS database by Residential Services staff, by Juvenile Probation Officers, and contracted case managers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them on Community Intervention and Services between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The information is entered into the JJIS database by field staff and providers who are trained by DIOs under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts Probation and Community Corrections data according to placement dates shown on JJIS youth records. Although the reliability of this data is hard to quantify, the stability and accuracy of the data is good. It may be relied upon with a degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Interventions and Services/80700800
Measure: Number and percentage of referrals that are school related

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Offenses that occur on school property are flagged in JJIS when the charges are entered by field staff. The school flag is a mandatory field, so staff must select Yes or No for this item in order to continue data entry. JJIS school referral data records are extracted and examined by staff of the Office of Research and Data Integrity using Microsoft SQL® and IBM-SPSS Statistics® software.

To determine the percentage of referrals that are school related, the number of school referrals occurring during the fiscal year is divided by the total number of referrals received during the fiscal year.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of school referrals. The JJIS system has a high degree of data integrity, and this measure is based on a very straightforward calculation.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth referred to the Department is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

A monthly audit report is generated by staff of the Office of Research and Data Integrity and sent to the DIOs concerning data entry error rates associated with data. The reports are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the audit reports. This measure may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Interventions and Services/80700800
Measure: Number of youth received at intake

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The sources of information for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR). This figure is defined as the unduplicated number of youth who are referred to the Department of Juvenile Justice. The number of youth received at intake is calculated by analyzing the number of unduplicated youth in JJIS who received a new referral during the fiscal year. The resulting number of unduplicated youth referrals is summed to provide a total.

Validity: Using the methodology that counts unduplicated youth is the best route at determining the number of youth received by the Department. This methodology only counts youth a single time, regardless of the number of referrals (charges) they may receive. This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This output further allows for evaluations of cost per youth supervised or processed by the Department through intake.

Reliability: The data is compiled and reviewed by the Office of Research and Data Integrity for any anomalous exceptions and shared with Probation and Community Corrections to examine the accuracy of the figures.
The information is entered into the JJIS database by field staff trained by Data Integrity Officers under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts Probation and Community Corrections data according to placement dates shown on their JJIS records. Although the reliability of this data is hard to quantify, the stability and accuracy of the data is good. It may be relied upon with a degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Interventions and Services/80700800
Measure: Percent of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from diversion

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The sources of information for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC), contracted providers, and the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR). This measure is defined as the statewide recidivism rate (percent adjudicated or convicted for a crime that occurred within one year of program completion) for youth that completed Diversion programs.

JJIS records are extracted and examined to select those cases that completed diversion services. In some cases, records of youth provided by the contracted programs are matched to JJIS records and relevant data is extracted. "Youth that completed" is defined as all youth who satisfy requirements of Community and Intervention Services and are released, with or without further supervision, and who are not transferred to a residential program or adult jail or prison. Subsequent records of these youths are studied to determine whether they committed an offense within 12 months post-release for which they received adjudication, adjudication withheld, or an adult conviction as a juvenile or an adult. All youth who completed diversion programs are matched with JJIS, FDLE, and DOC databases to determine the number who remain crime-free. The total number of youth who remain "crime-free" is divided by the total number of youth released from Diversion for that fiscal year. This quotient is the percentage that remains crime-free.

Validity: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after being released from diversion and its methodology provides an accurate reflection of the outcome of this service. This information and process is useful to determine the amount of resources required to provide Diversion services. It also can be useful information for making workload comparisons between judicial circuits and probation units when new positions can be added, or transfers are necessary due to workload inequities. This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome further allows for evaluations of youth brought back to the attention of the Department for a subsequent offense while under the supervision of the Department.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information for youth placed on Diversion is entered into the JJIS database by Residential Services staff, by Juvenile Probation Officers, and contracted case managers. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them in Community Intervention and Services between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The information is entered into the JJIS database by field staff and providers who are trained by DIOs under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts Probation and Community Corrections data according to placement dates shown on JJIS youth records. Although the reliability of this data is hard to quantify, the stability and accuracy of the data is good. It may be relied upon with a degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Interventions and Services/80700800
Measure: Number of youth served by civil citation or other similar diversionary program

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Civil citation data is entered into the JJIS Prevention Web by field staff upon notification from law enforcement issuing the citation. Each month, the Department extracts data from JJIS to conduct analyses.

The number of youth served by civil citation is calculated in IBM-SPSS Statistics® software using the "Civil Citation" data extract. All youth who received at least one day of service in a Civil Citation program during the fiscal year are included in the count. Youth are unduplicated, so that if a youth has two civil citation service records, the youth is counted as just one youth served.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the number of youth served through Civil Citation programs funded by the Department. All youth served through the Department's Civil Citation programs must be entered into JJIS, and the measure is a simple unduplicated count of those youth pulled from the JJIS system.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth referred to the Department is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Interventions and Services/80700800
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from civil citation or other similar diversionary program

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), and the Florida Department of Corrections (DOC). This is defined as the percentage of youth who completed a civil citation program during the fiscal year that did not violate or commit a new offense within 12 months of their release that is adjudicated as "yes" or "withheld."

JJIS records are extracted and examined to select those youth that completed a civil citation program. "Youth that complete" is defined as all youth who satisfied requirements of civil citation. Subsequent records of these youth are studied to determine whether they committed a new offense within 12 months post-release for which they were adjudicated, convicted, or had disposition of adjudication withheld as a juvenile or an adult. All youth who completed civil citation are matched with JJIS, FDLE, and DOC databases to determine the number who remain crime-free. The total number of youth who are found not to have a new adjudication, adjudication withheld, or conviction (crime-fee) for a crime that was committed within 12 months of their release from civil citation is then divided by the total number of youth released from civil citation for that fiscal year. This quotient is the percentage that remains crime-free.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the effectiveness of civil citation services. The count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome further allows for evaluations of youth brought back to the attention of the Department for a subsequent offense after completion of a Civil Citation program.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth placed in Civil Citation is entered into JJIS by field staff. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity staff, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct errors.

The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them as completing Civil Citation placement between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability. The stability and accuracy of civil citation data is good and is improving. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Probation and Community Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Community Interventions and Services/80700800
Measure: Number of youth diverted from court

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). This figure is defined as the number of youth who are disposed to a diversion program from court. The number of youth court-ordered to complete a diversionary program is calculated by analyzing disposition status in JJIS. The resulting number of youth with a diversion disposition is summed to provide a total.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the number of youth disposed to a diversion program. All youth disposed to diversion programs must be entered into JJIS, and the measure is a simple unduplicated count of those youth pulled from the JJIS system.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an on-going process involving training; monitoring; careful definition of terms, business rules, and steps in processing data; and checking the results. Information on youth referred to the Department is entered into the JJIS database by field staff at intake. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor field staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

A monthly audit report is generated by staff of the Office of Research and Data Integrity and sent to the DIOs concerning data entry error rates associated with entries. The reports are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The DIOs work with field staff, regional staff, and headquarters staff to correct known errors as shown in the audit reports.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Office of the Secretary/Assistant Secretary for Administration
Service/Budget Entity: Executive Direction and Support Services/80750100
Measure: Total collections of statutorily mandated maintenance fees

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data collection of statutorily mandated maintenance fees is actual receipts that are recorded into the Florida Accounting Information Resource (FLAIR) system. The FLAIR system is reconciled to the Department of Financial Services' (DFS) records. Field staff enters offender information into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

The Bureau of Finance and Accounting utilizes the agency business system ARMS to extract information and create an account for each selected parent/guardian. A monthly billing is submitted to the parents/guardians for costs incurred during the billing cycle. Subsequent billings reflect balance forward, payments received, new charges, and ending balance. Revenue received is recorded in the FLAIR system and payments are posted to the parent/guardian account. Parents/guardians may submit payments to the Bureau of Finance and Accounting, electronically or by mail.

Validity: Effective July 1, 2000, law requires parents/guardians to pay for a portion of the cost of care for their children in DJJ programs. Effective July 1, 2004, SB2632 amended Florida Statutes 985.215 and 985.233 and Florida Statute 985.2311 was enacted to add supervision to the requirement to pay cost of care for children in DJJ programs. In July 2006, Florida Statute 985.2311 was renumbered to 985.039. Currently, parents/guardians are required to pay $1 each day for supervised release detention, probation or other supervision status with the department, or committed to the minimum-risk non-residential restrictiveness level and $5 each day when any child is placed into secure detention or placed on committed status and the temporary legal custody is placed with the department. The department may employ a collection agency for delinquent or unpaid accounts of 90 days or more.

Reliability: The reconciliation process with DFS records ensures accuracy and is reliable. In addition, feedback from parents/guardians allows for correcting data in the JJIS. A monthly invoice is submitted to parents/guardians for costs incurred during the billing cycle. Subsequent billings reflect balance forward, payments received, new charges, and ending balance. As revenue is received, it is recorded in FLAIR. At the end of each month FLAIR is reconciled to the Department of Financial Services' revenue accounts.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Office of the Assistant Secretary/Assistant Secretary for Administration
Service/Budget Entity: Information Technology/80750200
Measure: Timeliness (in seconds) of processing information requests for juvenile offender criminal history reports

Action (check one):
☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and system response time feedback from the Information Technology (IT) staff are the data sources for this information. Headquarters staff analyzes the time to process an information request from JJIS for juvenile offender and criminal history reports (in seconds). The response time is the number of elapsed seconds between the request for a juvenile face sheet and the availability of the face sheet on the computer screen. A stopwatch is used each week from the same location to measure the time elapsed from the action to select an Expanded Face Sheet until the report is displayed on the screen. This ensures that any network delays are the same from month to month.

During the past 3 fiscal years, the timeliness of processing information requests for juvenile offender criminal history reports has been consistently faster than the 6-second performance measure.

Validity: The methodology to log on to the JJIS at a central point, selecting a youth from the face sheet screen and use of a stopwatch to measure the elapsed time from the action of selecting an Expanded Face Sheet until the report is displayed on the screen allows for collecting data in real time. The face sheet is the most frequently requested report in JJIS. The Department, other agencies, criminal justice partners, and Department providers use this report.

Reliability: If a data point is significantly out of normal range of 6 seconds, technical staff research to determine if there are extenuating circumstances causing the variances. Variances in the manual process of using a stopwatch have not yielded significant differences in response times.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Residential Corrections Program/80800000

Measure: Percentage of residential commitment programs reviewed by the Bureau of Monitoring and Quality Improvement during the fiscal year that will have one (1) "failed" indicators and zero (0) "critical limited" and zero (0) "critical failed" indicators on all applicable indicators reviewed.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The Bureau of Monitoring and Quality Improvement (MQI) publishes an annual compliance report for each program reviewed, listing the scores achieved by each individual program. The reported data comes directly from the Monitoring and Quality Improvement Database, the Monitoring and Quality Improvement Reports website, the Residential Annual Compliance Report Scoring Grids, and the published annual compliance reports. The number of programs reviewed in a fiscal year is counted; a total is made of those reviewed that received zero (0) "failed" and no more than one (1) "limited critical" indicator on all applicable indicators; that total is counted; and then that total is divided by the total number of program reviews to obtain the percentage for this measure.

Validity: The MQI annual compliance monitoring review measures overall performance of programs based on previously approved standards. The review process provides an evaluation of program practices, performance, contract compliance, and compliance with Department standards. The annual compliance review includes services delivered by the residential program as well as reviewing all educational services.

Reliability: Departmental policy requires the successful completion of a two-day Certified Peer Reviewer Training by anyone who serves as an MQI peer reviewer. All monitors on an MQI review team must arrive at a consensus on every key indicator rating and conduct an exit conference with representatives from the program at the end of the annual compliance review. The use of department approved standards/indicators, standardized work papers, staff and youth interview questions, file review checklists, and observation guides helps ensure consistent and appropriate ratings. Final ratings may be considered on a case-by-case basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100

Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from non-secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: This measure is compiled using information from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), and the Department of Corrections (DOC). This is defined as the percentage of youth who are not adjudicated, do not have adjudication withheld, or are not convicted in adult criminal court for an offense that occurred within one year of release from residential commitment. "Youth released" is defined as all youth who completes non-secure commitment and are released to the community, with or without conditional release supervision or post-commitment probation and are not transferred to another residential program or adult jail/prison. These youth are followed to determine whether they commit an offense within 12 months of the date they were released from a non-secure commitment program. All youth who complete non-secure commitment are matched with DJJ, FDLE, and DOC databases to determine the number who remain crime-free for one year after adjudication, conviction, or disposition of adjudication withheld. The total number of youth who do not have a new adjudication, adjudication withheld, or conviction (i.e., who are crime-free) is then divided by the total number of youth released from non-secure residential commitment for that year. This quotient is the percentage that remains crime-free. The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them on probation between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research & Data Integrity.

Validity: This outcome measure serves as a direct indicator of program success that contributes to the advancement of the Department's mission. This measure provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome further allows for evaluation of youth who return to the Department for a subsequent offense.

Reliability: Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. Juvenile Probation Officers are responsible for obtaining a copy of identifying official records (e.g., social security card, birth certificate) to provide this verification. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries.

Multiple checks of the accuracy of data regarding youth placement admissions, releases, and release reasons are performed at various levels within the Department. Therefore, the data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100
Measure: Number of escapes from non-secure residential commitment programs.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communication Center (CCC) incident database maintained by the Office of Inspector General, the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), and verified by the Office of Residential Services (ORS) for annual analysis. All residential programs are mandated by 63F-11 F.A.C., to contact the CCC to report escape incidents. For each escape, an on-site review is conducted with program staff, regional directors, and other appropriate regional staff to determine what factors may have contributed to the occurrence of the incident.

Validity: This measure is useful as a management tool because it alerts headquarters to programs in need of technical assistance or corrective action to reduce the likelihood of future escapes. It also serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of staff supervision of the youth in residence, security instruments, and procedures throughout the system.

Reliability: All incidents involving an escape are manually tracked as incidents occur by ORS headquarters staff. This list is then verified against incident data collected in the CCC system, which is a component of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) maintained by the Department. Procedures for analysis are clearly outlined and meticulously followed by staff. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100
Measure: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communication Center (CCC) incident database maintained by the Office of Inspector General, and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), verified by the Office of Residential Services (ORS) for annual analysis. All residential programs are mandated by 63F-11 F.A.C., to contact the Department's CCC to report youth-on-youth battery incidents when any involved youth requires outside medical attention or is arrested for an offense involving physical violence. Youth placement information used to derive resident days is extracted from JJIS by the Office of Research and Data Integrity and incident information is extracted from the CCC incident database. The number of youth-on-youth batteries during the fiscal year is divided by 365, with the daily rate divided by 1,000. The formula used is as follows: (# of verified youth-on-youth batteries/365) / (Average Daily Population/1,000) = rate of incidents per 1,000 youth served daily.

Validity: This measure assists in the identification of a problem within a program as it relates to safety and security. This methodology is an appropriate means to determine progress in providing a safe environment for youth residing in programs. Also, this measure is useful as a management tool because it alerts headquarters staff to programs that may need technical assistance or corrective action to reduce the likelihood of youth-on-youth batteries in the facility.

Reliability: The number of youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment is provided to the ORS by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement by ORS. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, their supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts and analyzes JJIS data.

This data is directly collected from programs that report a youth-on-youth battery incident to the CCC. That information is captured in the CCC database, which is then analyzed and extracted for reporting. Procedures for analysis are clearly outlined and meticulously followed by headquarters staff. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability.

Multiple systems are in place to ensure accuracy of JJIS data and the strict protocols for collecting and reporting youth-on-youth battery data combine to create a sound measure of youth-on-youth batteries. This measure may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100
Measure: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communication Center (CCC) incident database maintained by the Office of Inspector General, and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), verified by the Office of Residential Services (ORS) for annual analysis. All residential programs are mandated by 63F-11 F.A.C, to contact the Department's CCC to report youth-on-staff battery incidents when any involved youth requires outside medical attention or is arrested for an offense involving physical violence. Youth placement information used to derive resident days is extracted from JJIS by the Office of Research and Data Integrity and incident information is extracted from the CCC incident database. The number of youth-on-staff batteries during the fiscal year is divided by 365, with the daily rate divided by 1,000. The formula used follows: (# of verified youth-on-staff batteries/365) / (Average Daily Population/1,000) = rate of incidents per 1,000 youth served daily.

Validity: This measure assists in the identification of a problem within a program as it relates to safety and security. This methodology is an appropriate means to determine progress in providing a safe environment for youth residing in programs. Also, this measure is useful as a management tool because it alerts headquarters staff to programs that may need technical assistance or corrective action to reduce the likelihood of youth-on-staff batteries in the facility.

Reliability:

The number of youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment is provided to the ORS by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, their supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts and analyzes JJIS data.

This data is directly collected from programs that report a youth-on-staff battery incident to the CCC, which is verified by staff. That information is captured in the CCC database, which is then analyzed and extracted for reporting. Procedures for analysis are clearly outlined and meticulously followed by headquarters staff. Results are reviewed by staff and compared to other data or counts to help establish reliability.

Multiple systems are in place to ensure accuracy of JJIS data and the strict protocols for collecting and reporting youth-on-staff battery data combine to create a sound measure of youth-on-staff batteries. This measure may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100
Measure: Total number of youth served in non-secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data contained in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is used to determine this measure. Any youth served in a non-secure residential program for at least one day during the fiscal year under analysis is included in this measure. A youth may be served in non-secure residential commitment more than once in a fiscal year and in more than one program. Youth placements are entered into the JJIS database by field staff and providers in the Department's three regions. For compilation of this measure, data from JJIS is extracted by the Office of Research and Data Integrity and then scrubbed so a single youth is counted only one time in the fiscal year under analysis. Therefore, the number reported in this measure is non-duplicative.

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. It provides a measure that can be compared to the cost associated with providing this service. Using this methodology, every youth served in non-secure residential commitment at least one day during the fiscal year provides an accurate data count of the demand on the Department's resources.

Reliability: Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. Juvenile Probation Officers are responsible for obtaining a copy of identifying official records (e.g., social security card, birth certificate) to provide this verification. Records in JJIS for a youth are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. The JJIS data are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help to ensure the reliability of the data.

Multiple checks of the accuracy of data regarding youth placement, admissions, releases, and release reasons are performed at various levels with the Department. Therefore, the data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100
Measure: Average daily population of youth served in non-secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as reported by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. JJIS commitment data records are extracted for every youth served during the fiscal year. Admission dates and release dates are truncated at the beginning and end of the fiscal year. For example, if youth were placed in the commitment program during the previous fiscal year, then July 1 is treated as the date in. Likewise, if youth are released after the fiscal year ends, then June 30 is treated as the date of release. Data records are checked for overlapping stays or other data anomalies to avoid double counting resident days. The length of stay for each placement is computed as the number of days between the day placed in the commitment program and the day released from the commitment program plus one. Total resident days are the sum of the lengths of stay for all residential commitment placements. The average daily population is calculated by dividing the total resident days for all placements in non-secure commitment during the fiscal year by 365.

Validity: Although this measure is not useful for calculating unit cost, the average daily population in comparison to system capacity (beds online) represents a direct measure of resource utilization. This is an important measure for management.

Reliability: Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. Records are reviewed by the Department's Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) to identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters. These checks help to ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. Therefore, the data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100
Measure: Number of non-secure residential commitment beds online.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Weekly, the statewide classification and commitment coordinator for the Office of Residential Services (ORS) extracts from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) the census and bed management reports to count the number of current youth in non-secure residential commitment programs as compared to the number of beds available for youth placement. Those numbers are tracked and updated to report the non-secure commitment beds online and the utilization rate of those available resources. This is coordinated with the contracts unit within the ORS to assure any changes to contracted capacity are captured. This report is then disseminated throughout the agency. Upon completion, it is emailed weekly to Department's Legislative Affairs staff for appropriate dissemination to the Governor's Office, the House, and the Senate.

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This measure serves as a direct indicator of program success that contributes to the advancement of the Department's mission to reduce juvenile crime.

Reliability: The statewide classification and commitment coordinator tracks the use of residential treatment services and associated beds, using the data entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).
Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement by the Juvenile Probation Officers who are responsible for obtaining a copy of identifying official records (e.g., social security card, birth certificate) to provide this verification and who enter this data into JJIS. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records.

An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. Youth placement data are kept up to date by field staff in the Department's three regions who are trained to maintain records on youth movements in and out of residential facilities. The data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100
Measure: Number of youth receiving substance abuse treatment in non-secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Each non-secure residential commitment program provides substance abuse treatment services and sends a report monthly; this report lists the youth who began treatment during any given month to the appropriate Regional Director of the Office of Residential Services (ORS). That data is transmitted to ORS headquarters who forwards the information to the Office of Research and Data Integrity to compile for a statewide total. Each report provides the DJJ ID number of each youth, the youth's name, and the restrictiveness level of the program providing the service. The monthly reports are compiled into a single spreadsheet for quarterly and annual reporting. The spreadsheet is scrubbed for duplicate DJJ ID numbers to ensure a single youth is not counted multiple times because one youth may receive substance abuse treatment services from more than one non-secure residential commitment program in a fiscal year. The scrubbed report then provides the total number of non-duplicative youth in non-secure residential commitment who received substance abuse treatment services for the fiscal year.

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This measure serves as a direct indicator of program success that contributes to the advancement of the Department's mission to reduce juvenile crime.

Reliability: Substance abuse services are self-reported by each non-secure residential commitment program to the appropriate Residential Regional Director. That data is transmitted to ORS headquarters who forwards the information to the Office of Research and Data Integrity to compile monthly. All data is compiled into quarterly and annual service summaries. That information is compared by the Office of Research and Data Integrity with the substance abuse services placement data—by program type—as maintained in JJIS, which serves as further verification that the self-reported monthly information matches with the individual youth records maintained in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: This measure is compiled using information from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), and the Department of Corrections (DOC). This is defined as the percentage of youth who are not adjudicated, or do not have adjudication withheld, or are not convicted in adult criminal court for an offense that occurred within one year of release from residential commitment. "Youth released" is defined as all youth who completes secure commitment and are released to the community, with or without conditional release supervision or post-commitment probation and are not transferred to another residential program or adult jail/prison. These youth are followed to determine whether they commit an offense within 12 months of the date that they were released from a secure commitment program. All youth who complete secure commitment are matched with DJJ, FDLE, and DOC databases to determine the number who remain crime-free for one year after adjudication, conviction, or disposition of adjudication withheld. The total number of youth who do not have a new adjudication, adjudication withheld, or conviction (i.e., who are crime-free) is then divided by the total number of youth released from secure residential commitment for that year. This quotient is the percentage that remains crime-free. The coding and syntax used to determine those youth whose placement dates show them on probation between July 1 and June 30 of the fiscal year are written, reviewed, and double-checked within the Office of Research and Data Integrity.

Validity: This outcome measure serves as a direct indicator of program success that contributes to the advancement of the Department's mission. This measure provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This outcome further allows for evaluation of youth who return to the Department for a subsequent offense.

Reliability: Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. Juvenile Probation Officers are responsible for obtaining a copy of identifying official records (e.g., social security card, birth certificate) to provide this verification. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries.

Multiple checks of the accuracy of data regarding youth placement admissions, releases, and release reasons are performed at various levels within the Department. Therefore, the data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200
Measure: Total number of youth served in secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data contained in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is used to determine this measure. Any youth served in a secure residential program for at least one day during the fiscal year under analysis is included in this measure. A youth may be served in secure residential commitment more than once in a fiscal year and in more than one program. Youth placements are entered into the JJIS database by field staff and providers in the Department's three regions. For compilation of this measure, data from JJIS is extracted by the Office of Research and Data Integrity and then scrubbed so that a single youth is counted only one time in the fiscal year under analysis. Therefore, the number reported in this measure is non-duplicative.

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. It provides a measure that can be compared to the cost associated with providing this service. Using this methodology, every youth served in secure residential commitment at least one day during the fiscal year provides an accurate data count of the demand on the Department's resources.

Reliability: Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. Juvenile Probation Officers are responsible for obtaining a copy of identifying official records (e.g., social security card, birth certificate) to provide this verification. Records in JJIS for a youth are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. The JJIS data are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help to ensure the reliability of the data.

Multiple checks of the accuracy of data regarding youth placement, admissions, releases, and release reasons are performed at various levels with the Department. Therefore, the data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200
Measure: Number of secure residential commitment beds on line.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Weekly, the statewide classification and commitment coordinator for the Office of Residential Services (ORS) extracts from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) census and bed management reports to count number of the current youth in secure residential commitment programs as compared to the number of beds available for youth placement. Those numbers are tracked and updated to report the secure commitment beds on line and the utilization rate of those available resources. This is coordinated with the contracts unit within the ORS to assure that any changes to contracted capacity are captured. This report is then disseminated throughout the agency. Upon completion, it is emailed weekly to Department's Legislative Affairs staff for appropriate dissemination to the Governor's Office, the House, and the Senate.

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This measure serves as a direct indicator of program success that contributes to the advancement of the Department's mission to reduce juvenile crime.

Reliability: The statewide classification and commitment coordinator tracks the use of residential treatment services and associated beds, using the data entered into the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement by the Juvenile Probation Officers who are responsible for obtaining a copy of identifying official records (e.g., social security card, birth certificate) to provide this verification and who enter this data into JJIS. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records.

An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data are scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. Youth placement data are kept up to date by field staff in the Department's three regions who are trained to maintain records on youth movements in and out of residential facilities. Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. The data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200
Measure: Number of youth receiving substance abuse treatment in secure residential commitment programs.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Each secure residential commitment program that provides substance abuse treatment services and sends a report monthly; which lists the youth who began treatment during any given month to the appropriate Regional Director of the Office of Residential Services (ORS). That data is transmitted to ORS headquarters who forwards the information to the Office of Research and Data Integrity to compile for a statewide total. Each report provides the DJJ ID number of each youth, the youth's name, and the restrictiveness level of the program providing the service. The monthly reports are compiled into a single spreadsheet for quarterly and annual reporting. The spreadsheet is reviewed for duplicate DJJ ID numbers to ensure that a single youth is not counted multiple times. The reviewed report then provides the total number of non-duplicative youth in secure residential commitment who received substance abuse treatment services for the fiscal year.

Validity: This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the output produced by the service in relation to the dollars appropriated to the budget entity. This measure serves as a direct indicator of program success that contributes to the advancement of the Department's mission to reduce juvenile crime.

Reliability: Substance abuse services are self-reported by each secure residential commitment program to the appropriate Residential Regional Director. That data is transmitted to ORS headquarters who forwards the information to the Office of Research and Data Integrity to compile monthly. All data is compiled into quarterly and annual service summaries. The Office of Research and Data Integrity compares this information with the substance abuse services placement data—by program type—as maintained in JJIS, which serves as further verification that the self-reported monthly information matches with the individual youth records maintained in the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200
Measure: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communication Center (CCC) incident database maintained by the Office of Inspector General, and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), verified by the Office of Residential Services (ORS) for annual analysis. All residential programs are mandated by 63F-11 F.A.C., to contact the Department's CCC to report youth-on-youth battery incidents when any involved youth requires outside medical attention or is arrested for an offense involving physical violence. Youth placement information used to derive resident days is extracted from JJIS by the Office of Research & Data Integrity and incident information is extracted from the CCC incident database. The number of youth-on-youth batteries during the fiscal year is divided by 365, with the daily rate divided by 1,000. The formula used is as follows: (# of verified youth-on-youth batteries/365) / (Average Daily Population/1,000) = rate of incidents per 1,000 youth served daily.

Validity: This measure assists in the identification of a problem within a program as it relates to safety and security. This methodology is an appropriate means to determine progress in providing a safe environment for youth residing in programs. This measure also is useful as a management tool because it alerts headquarters staff to programs that may need technical assistance or corrective action to reduce the likelihood of youth-on-youth batteries in the facility.

Reliability: The number of youth served daily in secure residential commitment is provided to the ORS by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement by ORS. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, their supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts and analyzes JJIS data.

This data is directly collected from programs that report a youth-on-youth battery incident to the CCC, which is verified by ORS staff. The incident information is captured in the CCC database, which is then analyzed by ORS and extracted for reporting. Procedures for analysis are clearly outlined and meticulously followed by headquarters staff.

Multiple systems are in place to ensure accuracy of JJIS data and the strict protocols for collecting and reporting youth-on-youth battery data combine to create a sound measure of youth-on-youth batteries. This measure may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200

Measure: Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in secure residential commitment.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communication Center (CCC) incident database maintained by the Office of Inspector General, and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), verified by the Office of Residential Services (ORS) for annual analysis. All residential programs are mandated by 63F-11 F.A.C., to contact the Department's CCC to report youth-on-staff battery incidents when any involved youth requires outside medical attention or is arrested for an offense involving physical violence. Youth placement information used to derive resident days is extracted from JJIS by the Office of Research and Data Integrity and incident information is extracted from the CCC incident database. The number of youth-on-staff batteries during the fiscal year is divided by 365, with the daily rate divided by 1,000. The formula used follows: (# of verified youth-on-staff batteries/365) / (Average Daily Population/1,000) = rate of incidents per 1,000 youth served daily.

Validity: This measure assists in the identification of a problem within a program as it relates to safety and security. This methodology is an appropriate means to determine progress in providing a safe environment for youth residing in programs. This measure also is useful as a management tool because it alerts headquarters staff to programs that may need technical assistance or corrective action to reduce the likelihood of youth-on-staff batteries in the facility.

Reliability: The number of youth served daily in secure residential commitment is provided to the ORS by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement by ORS. Records are reviewed by Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) who identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, their supervisor, and ultimately headquarters staff. These checks help ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. The Office of Research and Data Integrity extracts and analyzes JJIS data.

This data is directly collected from programs that report a youth-on-staff battery incident to the CCC, which is verified by ORS staff. That information is captured in the CCC database, which is then analyzed by ORS for reporting. Procedures for analysis are clearly outlined and meticulously followed by headquarters staff.

Multiple systems are in place to ensure accuracy of JJIS data and the strict protocols for collecting and reporting youth-on-staff battery data combine to create a sound measure of youth-on-staff batteries. This measure may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200
Measure: Average daily population of youth served in secure residential commitment by level (high and maximum)

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data source for this measure is the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) as reported by the Office of Research and Data Integrity. JJIS commitment data records are extracted for every youth served during the fiscal year. Admission dates and release dates are truncated at the beginning and end of the fiscal year. For example, if youth were placed in the commitment program during the previous fiscal year, then July 1 is treated as the date in. Likewise, if youth are released after the fiscal year ends, then June 30 is treated as the date of release. Data records are checked for overlapping stays or other data anomalies to avoid double counting resident days. The length of stay for each placement is computed as the number of days between the day placed in the commitment program and the day released from the commitment program plus one. Total resident days are the sum of the lengths of stay for all residential commitment placements. The average daily population is calculated by dividing the total resident days for all placements in non-secure commitment during the fiscal year by 365. For the secure residential commitment measure, those numbers are analyzed for high-risk and maximum-risk commitment placements.

Validity: Although this measure is not useful for calculating unit cost, the average daily population in comparison to system capacity (beds on line) represents a direct measure of resource utilization. This is an important measure for management.

Reliability: Youth names and identifying information are verified prior to program placement. Records are reviewed by the Department's Data Integrity Officers (DIOs) to identify and correct duplicate records. An internal audit process is in place within each judicial circuit that increases the accuracy of JJIS data entry. This involves a review by the DIO, the supervisor, and ultimately headquarters. These checks help to ensure the reliability of the data. The JJIS data is scrutinized by the DIOs for anomalous records, outliers, and erroneous entries. Therefore, the data may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Residential Corrections
Service/Budget Entity: Secure Residential Commitment/80800200
Measure: Number of escapes from secure residential commitment programs.

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: The data sources for this measure are the Central Communication Center (CCC) incident database maintained by the Office of Inspector General, and the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), verified by the Office of Residential Services (ORS) for annual analysis. All residential programs are mandated by 63F-11 F.A.C., to contact the CCC to report escape incidents. For each escape, an on-site review is conducted with program staff, regional directors and other appropriate regional staff to determine what factors may have contributed to the incident.

Validity: This measure is useful as a management tool because it alerts headquarters to programs that may need technical assistance or corrective action to reduce the likelihood of future escapes. It also serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of staff supervision of the youth in residence, security instruments, and procedures throughout the system.

Reliability: All incidents involving an escape are manually calculated as incidents occur by a ORS headquarters staff. This list is then verified against incident data collected in the CCC system, which is a component of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) maintained by the Department. Procedures for analysis are clearly outlined and meticulously followed by staff. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Prevention and Victim Services
Service/Budget Entity: Delinquency Prevention and Diversion/80900100
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free twelve months after completing prevention programs

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data related to youth served in delinquency prevention programs is entered into the DJJ Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS Prevention Web) by provider staff. The Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provide a data extract from NETMIS, a proprietary database. The Office of Research and Data Integrity conducts the outcome evaluation of the data. Crime-free is defined as not being adjudicated or having an adjudication withheld, or an adult conviction for an offense that took place within six months of release from a delinquency prevention program.

Validity: The outcome measure is consistent with the other recidivism data reported by the other DJJ divisions except that the time period is six months for delinquency prevention programs as compared to the one-year time period reported by other DJJ divisions. The data and methodology provide a valid indicator of the quality of treatment and programming provided and the resultant effect on delinquent behavior.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an ongoing process involving training, monitoring, and checking the results. Information on youth served by prevention programs is entered in JJIS Prevention Web by provider staff. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor provider staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

Reliability of Florida Network's data is obtained through oversight and technical assistance to the providers. A series of monthly performance measurement reports are generated by the Office of Research and Data Integrity to help monitor data integrity. In addition, an exception report is generated, at least quarterly, to closely locate potential errors. The Office of Research and Data Integrity will also notify and assist the providers that have potential data problems to correct or clarify any logical inconsistency and discrepancies. The stability and accuracy of the data provided are very good. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

The percentage of youth remaining crime-free after completing delinquency prevention programs appears to be a consistent measure of program performance.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Prevention and Victim Services
Service/Budget Entity: Delinquency Prevention and Diversion/80900100
Measure: Number of youth served through delinquency prevention programs

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data on youth served in delinquency prevention programs is entered into the DJJ Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS Prevention Web) by provider staff. The Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provide a data extract from NETMIS, a proprietary database. The number of youth served by delinquency prevention programs is based on an unduplicated count of youth served during the fiscal year (July 1-June 30). The Office of Research and Data Integrity conducts the outcome evaluation of these data.

Validity: The number of youth served provides an appropriate indicator that delinquency prevention programs are providing services pursuant to their grant or contract proposal. It is also an appropriate indicator of the quantity of services provided and an indicator of the efficient use of funds.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an ongoing process involving training, monitoring, and checking the results. Information on youth served by prevention programs is entered in JJIS Prevention Web by provider staff. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor provider staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

Reliability of Florida Network's data is obtained through oversight and technical assistance to the providers. A series of monthly performance measurement reports are generated by the Office of Research and Data Integrity to help monitor data integrity. In addition, an exception report is generated, at least quarterly, to closely locate potential errors. The Office of Research and Data Integrity will also notify and assist the providers that have potential data problems to correct or clarify any logical inconsistency and discrepancies. The stability and accuracy of the data provided are very good. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Prevention and Victim Services
Service/Budget Entity: Delinquency Prevention and Diversion/80900100
Measure: Percentage of youth who remain crime-free while receiving prevention services

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data related to youth served in prevention programs is entered into the DJJ Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS Prevention Web) by provider staff. The Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provide a data extract from NETMIS, a proprietary database. The Office of Research and Data Integrity conducts the outcome evaluation of these data. This is defined as the percentage of youth released from a prevention program during the fiscal year that did not violate or commit a new offense during their prevention stay resulting in an adjudication, adjudication withheld, or adult conviction.

"Youth released" is defined as all youth who are released from a prevention program during the fiscal year. JJIS arrest records of these youth are studied to determine whether they committed an offense for which they were adjudicated, convicted, or had adjudication of delinquency withheld while receiving prevention services. The percentage of youth who remain crime-free while receiving prevention services is calculated by dividing the number of youth found not to have an adjudication, adjudication withheld, or adult conviction for an offense that occurred while receiving prevention services by the number of youth released from prevention program during the fiscal year.

Validity: This calculation and its methodology provide an accurate reflection of the effectiveness of programs providing prevention services. This count provides an appropriate policy and budget tool to evaluate the outcome produced by the service in relation to dollars appropriated to the budget entity.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an ongoing process involving training, monitoring, and checking the results. Information on youth served by prevention programs is entered in JJIS Prevention Web by provider staff. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor provider staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

Reliability of Florida Network's data is obtained through oversight and technical assistance to the providers. A series of monthly performance measurement reports are generated by the Office of Research and Data Integrity to help monitor data integrity. In addition, an exception report is generated, at least quarterly, to closely locate potential errors. The Office of Research and Data Integrity will also notify and assist the providers that have potential data problems to correct or clarify any logical inconsistency and discrepancies. The stability and accuracy of the data provided are very good. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP EXHIBIT IV: Performance Measure Validity and Reliability

Department: Juvenile Justice
Program: Prevention and Victim Services
Service/Budget Entity: Delinquency Prevention and Diversion/80900100
Measure: Percentage of programs that operate at 100% of contracted capacity

Action (check one):

☐ Requesting revision to approved performance measure.
☐ Change in data sources or measurement methodologies.
☐ Requesting new measure.
☒ Backup for performance measure.

Data Sources and Methodology: Data on youth served in prevention programs is entered into the DJJ Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS Prevention Web) by provider staff. The Florida Network of Youth and Family Services provide a data extract from NETMIS, a proprietary database. The number of youth served by delinquency prevention programs is based on an unduplicated count of youth served during the fiscal year (July 1-June 30). The Office of Research and Data Integrity conducts the outcome evaluation of these data.

Prevention contracts include the number of youth to be served for the term of the contract. The actual youth served during the fiscal year was divided by the contracted number of youth to be served to calculate percent of contracted capacity. The number of programs operating at or above 100% was divided by the total number of programs to generate the percentage of programs that operate at 100% of contracted capacity.

Validity: The number of youth served compared to contracted youth to serve is an appropriate indicator that delinquency prevention programs are providing services pursuant to their grant or contract. It is also an appropriate indicator of the quantity of services provided and an indicator of the efficient use of funds.

Reliability: Determination of the reliability of data is an ongoing process involving training, monitoring, and checking the results. Information on youth served by prevention programs is entered in JJIS Prevention Web by provider staff. Data Integrity Officers (DIOs), under the direction of the Office of Research and Data Integrity, train and monitor provider staff with regard to accuracy of data entry.

Reliability of Florida Network's data is obtained through oversight and technical assistance to the providers. A series of monthly performance measurement reports are generated by the Office of Research and Data Integrity to help monitor data integrity. In addition, an exception report is generated, at least quarterly, to closely locate potential errors. The Office of Research and Data Integrity will also notify and assist the providers that have potential data problems to correct or to clarify any logical inconsistency and discrepancies. The stability and accuracy of the data provided are very good. It may be relied upon with a high degree of confidence as the basis for management decisions.

LRPP Exhibit V

Associated Activities Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23		Associated Activities Title
	Juvenile Detention Centers/80400100		
1	Percentage of youth who remain crime free while in state-operated secure detention		ACT0510 Secure Supervision ACT0530 Mental Health Services
2	Number of escapes from state-operated detention facilities		ACT0510 Secure Supervision
3	Number of youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in state-operated secure detention		ACT0510 Secure Detention ACT0520 Health Services ACT0530 Mental Health Services
4	Number of youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in state-operated secure detention		ACT0510 Secure Supervision ACT0520 Health Services ACT0530 Mental Health Services
5	Average daily population for state-operated secure detention		ACT0510 Secure Supervision ACT0520 Health Services ACT0530 Mental Health Services ACT0540 Food Services ACT0560 Transportation Services

Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23		Associated Activities Title
	Community Supervision/80700700		
6	Percentage of youth who remain crime free during aftercare supervision		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0730 Transitional Services ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment
7	Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from aftercare supervision		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0730 Transitional Services ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment
8	Average daily population for supervised release detention		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided
9	Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from probation		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0730 Transitional Services ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment
10	Average number of youth served daily by Juvenile Probation Officer		ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0730 Transitional Services ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment
11	Number of youth court ordered to probation supervision		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment
12	Number of youth served by the Redirection Program		ACT0740 Redirection Services

Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23		Associated Activities Title
13	Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from the Redirection program		ACT0740 Redirection Services
14	Percent of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from probation day treatment		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment
	Community Interventions and Services/80700800		
15	Number and percentage of referrals that are school related		ACT0700 Juvenile Assessment Center Administration ACT0710 Intake and Screening
16	Number of youth received at intake		ACT0700 Juvenile Assessment Center Administration ACT0710 Intake and Screening
17	Percent of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from diversion		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0720 Diversion
18	Number of youth served by civil citation or other similar diversionary program		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0720 Diversion
19	Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from civil citation or other similar diversionary program		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0720 Diversion
20	Number of youth diverted from court		ACT0600 Counseling and Supervision – Contracted ACT0610 Counseling and Supervision – State Provided ACT0720 Diversion

	Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures		
Measure Number	**Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23**		**Associated Activities Title**
	Executive Direction and Support Services/80750100		
21	Total collections of statutorily mandated maintenance fees		ACT0100 Finance and Accounting
	Information Technology/80750200		
22	Timeliness (in seconds) of processing information requests for juvenile offender criminal history reports		ACT0300 Executive Direction ACT0310 Administrative Services ACT0320 Application Development/Support ACT0340 Network Operations ACT0350 Desktop Support
	Residential Corrections Program/80800000		
23	Percentage of all Residential Commitment programs reviewed by the Bureau of Monitoring and Quality Improvement during the fiscal year that will have one (1) "failed" indicators and zero (0) "critical limited" and zero (0) "critical failed" indicators on all applicable indicators reviewed		ACT0010 Executive Direction
	Non-Secure Residential Commitment/80800100		
24	Percentage of youth who remain crime free one year after release from non-secure commitment		ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment ACT0770 Mental Health Treatment ACT0780 Substance Abuse Treatment ACT0800 Behavior Training and Life Skills ACT0820 Vocational Training
25	Number of youth who escape from non-secure residential commitment programs		ACT0790 Care and Custody

Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23		Associated Activities Title
26	Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment		ACT0520 Health Services ACT0790 Care and Custody ACT0800 Behavior Training and Life Skills
27	Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in non-secure residential commitment		ACT0520 Health Services ACT0790 Care and Custody ACT0800 Behavior Training and Life Skills
28	Total number of youth served in non-secure residential commitment		ACT0790 Care and Custody
29	Average daily population of youth served in non-secure residential commitment		ACT0790 Care and Custody
30	Number of non-secure residential commitment beds on line		ACT0790 Care and Custody
31	Number of youth receiving substance abuse treatment in non-secure residential commitment		ACT0780 Substance Abuse Treatment ACT0790 Care and Custody
	Secure Residential Commitment/80800200		
32	Percentage of youth who remain crime-free one year after release from secure residential commitment		ACT0750 Sex Offender Treatment ACT0770 Mental Health Treatment ACT0780 Substance Abuse Treatment ACT0800 Behavior Training and Life Skills ACT0820 Vocational Training
33	Total number of youth served in secure residential commitment		ACT0790 Care and Custody
34	Number of secure residential commitment beds on line		ACT0790 Care and Custody

Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23		Associated Activities Title
35	Number of youth receiving substance abuse treatment in secure residential commitment facilities		ACT0780 Substance Abuse Treatment ACT0790 Care and Custody
36	Rate of incidents involving youth-on-youth batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in secure residential commitment		ACT0520 Health Services ACT0790 Care and Custody ACT0800 Behavior Training and Life Skills
37	Rate of incidents involving youth-on-staff batteries per every 1,000 youth served daily in secure residential commitment		ACT0520 Health Services ACT0790 Care and Custody ACT0800 Behavior Training and Life Skills
38	Average daily population of youth served in secure residential commitment by level (High and Maximum)		ACT0790 Care and Custody
39	Number of youth who escape from secure residential commitment programs		ACT0790 Care and Custody
Delinquency Prevention and Diversion/80900100			
40	Percentage of youth who remain crime-free twelve months after completing prevention programs		ACT0910 Secure CINS/FINS ACT0920 Non-Secure CINS/FINS ACT0930 Female Diversion Programs ACT0940 School Attendance ACT0960 Violence Reduction ACT0970 After School Programming ACT1010 Juvenile Justice System Improvements

Exhibit V: Identification of Associated Activity Contributing to Performance Measures

Measure Number	Approved Performance Measures for FY 2022-23		Associated Activities Title
41	Number of youth served through delinquency prevention programs		ACT0910 Secure CINS/FINS ACT0920 Non-Secure CINS/FINS ACT0930 Female Diversion Programs ACT0940 School Attendance ACT0960 Violence Reduction ACT0970 After School Programming
42	Percentage of youth who remain crime-free while receiving prevention services		ACT0910 Secure CINS/FINS ACT0920 Non-Secure CINS/FINS ACT0930 Female Diversion Programs ACT0940 School Attendance ACT0960 Violence Reduction ACT0970 After School Programming ACT1010 Juvenile Justice System Improvements
43	Percentage of programs that operate at 90% of contracted capacity		ACT0910 Secure CINS/FINS ACT0920 Non-Secure CINS/FINS ACT0930 Female Diversion Programs ACT0940 School Attendance ACT0960 Violence Reduction ACT0970 After School Programming ACT1010 Juvenile Justice System Improvements

JUVENILE JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF			FISCAL YEAR 2022-23		
SECTION I: BUDGET			**OPERATING**		**FIXED CAPITAL OUTLAY**
TOTAL ALL FUNDS GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT				593,776,325	13,582,200
ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT (Supplementals, Vetoes, Budget Amendments, etc.)				29,475,064	0
FINAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY				623,251,389	13,582,200

SECTION II: ACTIVITIES * MEASURES	Number of Units	(1) Unit Cost	(2) Expenditures (Allocated)	(3) FCO
Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology (2)				13,582,200
Secure Supervision * **Number of cases served**	20,322	5,467.55	111,111,599	
Health Services * **Number of cases served**	22,751	706.58	16,075,303	
Mental Health Services * **Number of cases served**	20,322	291.40	5,921,742	
Food Services * **Number of resident days food services are provided**	268,859	34.15	9,181,544	
Transportation * **Number of miles youth transported**	538,242	4.08	2,198,588	
Facilities, Repair Maintenance * **Square feet maintained**	949,013	3.18	3,017,388	
Counseling And Supervision - Contracted * **Number of youth served**	5,217	4,480.11	23,372,732	
Counseling And Supervision - State Provided * **Number of youth served**	24,264	3,190.71	77,419,366	
Juvenile Assessment Center Administration * **Number of youth served**	15,646	268.67	4,203,615	
Intake And Screening * **Number of cases served**	43,350	690.27	29,923,109	
Diversion * **Number of youth served**	13,170	657.85	8,663,846	
Transitional Services * **Number of youth served**	2,205	8,274.44	18,245,149	
Redirection Services * **Number of youth served**	952	4,438.68	4,225,626	
Sex Offender Treatment * **Number of youth served**	534	12,992.39	6,937,937	
Mental Health Treatment * **Number of youth served**	2,429	2,118.97	5,146,975	
Substance Abuse Treatment * **Number of youth served**	1,408	2,932.13	4,128,438	
Care And Custody * **Number of youth served**	2,429	53,545.51	130,062,035	
Behavioral Training And Life Skills * **Number of youth served**	2,429	1,576.55	3,829,446	
Vocational Training * **Number of youth served**	2,429	556.82	1,352,521	
Non-secure Children-in-need-of-services / Families-in-need-of-services * **Number of youth served**	9,378	4,525.37	42,438,953	
Female Diversion Programs * **Number of youth served**	2,531	9,458.01	23,938,227	
Violence Reduction * **Number of youth served**	10,452	938.19	9,805,961	
Afterschool Programming * **Number of youth served**	5,018	1,824.73	9,156,490	
Central Communications Center * **Number of incidents received and logged for review**	3,315	226.15	749,684	
Juvenile Justice System Improvements * **Number of programs impacted**	42	16,148.81	678,250	
TOTAL			551,784,524	13,582,200

SECTION III: RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET				
PASS THROUGHS				
TRANSFER - STATE AGENCIES				
AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS				
PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND CLAIMS				
OTHER				
REVERSIONS			71,466,945	
TOTAL BUDGET FOR AGENCY (Total Activities + Pass Throughs + Reversions) - Should equal Section I above. (4)			623,251,469	13,582,200

SCHEDULE XI/EXHIBIT VI: AGENCY-LEVEL UNIT COST SUMMARY

(1) Some activity unit costs may be overstated due to the allocation of double budgeted items.

(2) Expenditures associated with Executive Direction, Administrative Support and Information Technology have been allocated based on FTE. Other allocation methodologies could result in significantly different unit costs per activity.

(3) Information for FCO depicts amounts for current year appropriations only. Additional information and systems are needed to develop meaningful FCO unit costs.

(4) Final Budget for Agency and Total Budget for Agency may not equal due to rounding.

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The juvenile justice system often uses terminology that is different from that used in the criminal justice system. This glossary of frequently used terms is provided to help the reader to better understand the descriptions and activities of the juvenile justice system but is not intended to be a substitute for the statutory definitions in Chapter 985, F.S., and juvenile justice related statutes. For the purpose of this glossary, the word child is used in accordance with state statute and refers to a person under the age of 18.

A

Abscond – To hide, conceal, or absent oneself from the jurisdiction of the court or supervision of the department to avoid prosecution or supervision.

Adjudicated Delinquent/Adjudication/Re-Adjudicated – Once a child has been found to have committed a violation of law or delinquent act, the judge can formally adjudicate the child and commit the child to the custody of the Department or place the child on probation with the Department.

Adjudication Withheld – Action by the court that suspends judgment in a case, but still permits the court to impose sanctions.

Aftercare – See *Conditional Release*.

Arrest – An arrest is made when a law enforcement officer charges an adult with a criminal or delinquent act or violation of law and takes the adult into custody based on probable cause. A juvenile is not "arrested" but "taken into custody" under similar circumstances.

Arts for All – This program is available through the education department and provides artist in residency opportunities one hour per week for 10 weeks in the areas of drama, movement, music, and visual art. This program is provided at no cost to residential, prevention, detention, or day treatment programs.

Average Daily Population (ADP) – Computed by dividing the total number of service days provided by the number of days in the fiscal year.

Average Length of Stay for Completers – This is computed by selecting only those juveniles, who complete the program, then adding their total client service days and dividing by the number of youth who complete the program.

Average Length of Stay for Total Releases – Computed by dividing the client service days provided by a program by the total number of youth released for that program.

B

Battery – The offense of battery occurs when a person: 1. Actually and intentionally touches or strikes another person against the will of the other; or 2. Intentionally causes bodily harm to another person (s.784.03, F.S.). The term battery refers to those incidents in which charges were filed or a youth was taken into custody for a battery, aggravated battery, or sexual battery occurring within a Department program. See also ss. 784.045, 794.011, Florida Statutes.

Bed – Usually refers to an opening in a residential commitment program where a juvenile lives and sleeps at night, or the total number of juveniles that can be accommodated at a particular residential program or category of program. May also refer to a residential opening in a detention center, non-secure shelter, respite home, staff-secure shelter, or any other similar facility. The Department may contract with provider agencies for a specific number of beds for residential programs.

C

Capacity – The number of youth who are served by a program or facility at one time. Actual capacity is determined by a physical count at a particular point in time. Budgeted capacity is the number of youth who can be served in a year based on the funds allocated to the program. Design capacity is the maximum number of youth who can be appropriately and safely served based on the physical design of a facility.

Case Plan – As decided with each youth, a program's proposed objectives, including a strategy for intervention and delivery of appropriate services required to enable the youth to reach successful program completion.

Case Processing – The stages a juvenile case must go through from receipt of the affidavit or juvenile complaint through disposition of the case.

CCC – Central Communications Center.

Charge – When a juvenile commits a law violation or a technical violation of supervision, he or she may be charged with one or more offenses. Each offense is termed a charge.

Child – Any person under the age of 18 or any person who is alleged to have committed a violation of law occurring prior to the time the person reached the age of 18 years.

Children and Families, Department of – The successor agency to the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services. This Department promotes self-sufficiency by providing short-term assistance to Florida residents seeking employment or long- term assistance to Florida residents who are elderly or disabled and unable to work. The Department also assists Florida residents who are mentally ill or are working to overcome alcohol abuse or drug addiction, assists developmentally disabled adults and the vulnerable elderly, and provides child protection and family preservation services.

CINS – **C**hildren **I**n **N**eed of **S**ervices – (1) Children who exhibit behaviors such as running away, habitual truancy, and persistent disobedience of the reasonable and lawful demands of parents or legal guardians. (2) Children who have been adjudicated by the court as CINS. To be adjudicated CINS, a child may not have an open delinquency or dependency case.

Circuit – See *Judicial Circuit.*

Civil Citation – A formal process established through the chief judge of the circuit, the state attorney, the public defender, and the head of law enforcement agencies that permits an arresting officer to offer a youth in custody sanctions including up to 50 hours of community service and intervention services in lieu of referral to a juvenile intake office.

Common Assessment – A student assessment instrument selected by the Florida Department of Education that is required to be administered within 10 days of student entry and prior to exit. The common assessment is required for students in residential, prevention, and day treatment programs. The current common assessment is provided by WIN Learning.

Common Definitions – Standardized definitions and data processing procedures developed to promote consistency in reporting.

Communities That Care Model – A delinquency prevention model developed in 1990 by David Hawkins and Richard Catalano. The model identifies delinquency risk and resiliency factors within the community, family, school, and individual domains.

Community Reentry Team (CRT) – A community-based team in each judicial circuit that meets to identify community resources for youth returning from residential commitment programs.

Comprehensive Accountability Report – A comprehensive report of the performance of programs. The report includes quality assurance ratings, program accountability measures (PAM)for residential programs and outcome evaluation data.

Comprehensive Evaluation – A process of psychological assessment conducted on youth to assist the department and the judiciary system in making placement recommendations for youth in the juvenile justice system.

Conditional Release (CR) – The care, treatment, help, supervision, and provision of transition-to-adulthood services provided to a juvenile released from a residential commitment program, which is intended to promote rehabilitation and prevent recidivism. The purpose of conditional release is to protect the public, reduce recidivism, increase responsible productive behavior, and provide for a successful transition of the youth from the Department to his or her family.

Contempt of Court – Direct contempt is the intentional disruption of the administration of the court by conduct or speech in the court's presence that shows disrespect for the authority and dignity of the court. Indirect contempt is the willful disobedience of a lawful court order committed outside of the court's presence.

Continuum – A comprehensive array of juvenile justice programs and services ranging from the least intrusive serving youth at risk of delinquency, to the most intrusive, serving maximum-risk youth in secure residential settings. It is the Department's goal to develop a juvenile justice continuum in each of the 20 circuits.

Contract – A legal arrangement under which a private organization delivers prescribed juvenile justice programs and services to a defined population of youth on behalf of the Department for a specified sum or per diem rate in accordance with specified goals and objectives.

Cost of Care Recovery – Effective July 1, 2000, juvenile law requires parents/guardians to pay for a portion of the cost of care for their children in Department programs. Parents/guardians may submit payments to the Bureau of Finance and Accounting.

Court Order – A mandate or directive given by a judicial authority.

Crime – A violation of any law of this state, the United States, or any other state which is a misdemeanor or a felony or a violation of a county or municipal ordinance which would be punishable by incarceration if the violation were committed by an adult.

Crossover Youth Practice Model – The Center for Juvenile Justice Reform developed the Crossover Youth Practice Model to address the unique needs of youth that fluctuate between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Custody; Taken into Custody – Being in the physical care of a criminal justice agency or official. Compares to being arrested in the adult system.

D

Day Treatment Probation – A nonresidential, community-based program designed to provide therapeutic intervention to youth who are served by the department, placed on probation or conditional release, or committed to the minimum-risk nonresidential level. A day treatment program may provide education and career and technical education services and shall provide case management services; individual, group, and family counseling; training designed to address delinquency risk factors; and monitoring of a youth's compliance with, and facilitation of a youth's completion of, sanctions if ordered by the court. Program types may include, but are not limited to, career programs, marine programs, juvenile justice alternative schools, training and rehabilitation programs, and gender-specific programs.

Delinquency Prevention Programs – Programs and services designed to serve children at highest risk of entering the juvenile justice system.

Delinquency Program – Any intake, probation or similar program; regional detention center or facility; or community-based program, whether owned and operated by or contracted by the Department, which provides intake, supervision, or custody and care of children who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent.

Delinquency Program or Juvenile Justice Program – A component of the continuum including any

intake, probation, furlough, or similar program; regional detention center or facility; a residential commitment program or facility, either state-run or contracted, which provides intake, supervision, or custody and care of children who are alleged to be or who have been found to be delinquent.

Delinquent Act – See *Crime*

Delinquent Youth – A child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act (equivalent to being found guilty of a criminal offense) by a juvenile court judge, and adjudicated a delinquent, or had an adjudication withheld.

Department – The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

Detention – The temporary care of a youth in a secure facility or in-home detention, with or without electronic monitoring, pending a court adjudication or disposition or execution of a court order, serving a sentence for contempt of court or a firearms violation, or awaiting placement in a commitment program.

Detention Care – The temporary care of a child in secure or non-secure detention, pending a court adjudication, disposition, or execution of a court order.

Detention Center – A facility used pending court adjudication, disposition or execution of court order for the temporary care of a child alleged or found to have committed a violation of law. A detention center provides secure custody. A facility used for the commitment of adjudicated delinquents shall not be considered a detention center.

Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) – An instrument used to calculate the risk posed by the youth to himself or the community, and to formulate the Department recommendation to the court concerning pre-adjudicatory detention. The instrument assigns point values to a variety of factors that are used by the Department and the court to determine pre- trial placement of the child. This instrument was designed and updated by representatives from the juvenile court judges, juvenile state attorneys, juvenile public defenders, and the Department.

Direct-care staff – Staff who have direct contact with youth for the purpose of providing care, supervision, custody, or control in a detention facility, probation unit, day treatment program or commitment program within any restrictiveness level, operated by the department or by a provider under contract with the department.

Diversion – A process by which a youth's case is directed away from the judicial process of the juvenile justice system, by completing a specified treatment plan designed to preclude further delinquent acts while meeting the individual needs of the child.

E

EBS - Evidence **B**ased **S**ervices Module -- This term refers to a module that was incorporated into the department's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) in FY 2013-14. The EBS Module is used by service providers to document a youth's participation in an evidence-based or promising practice treatment or delinquency interventions to ensure each youth is receiving the right service, at the right time, and for the right duration for the treatment to be most effective. Data from the EBS Module is used from each program's specified primary intervention service for a combined Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) report that documents the effectiveness of the program's delivery of each primary service.

EEEP - Electronic **E**ducational **E**xit **P**lan – The plan is a separate module in JJIS and is required for all students exiting residential programs. Educational staff at the program initiates the plan (Section A) in the EEEP module, the receiving school districts DJJ transition contact completes (Section B) and the education program staff finalizes the plan (Section C). JPOs have access to these plans and the information should be reviewed at community reentry team meetings.

Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) – A cognitive-based approach that utilizes a combination of monitoring, service referrals, and face-to-face interventions to provide youth with a

sufficient "dosage" of treatment interventions through a collaborative working relationship between the juvenile probation officer (JPO), the youth and family. The EPICS model helps translate the risk, needs, and responsivity principals into practice by helping the JPO focus their time and interactions with higher risk offenders on addressing criminogenic needs.

Escape – Occurs when a juvenile leaves a secure residential program or a detention center, leaves the facility grounds or boundaries of a non-secure program and is no longer under the continuous sight supervision of staff, or leaves the custody of facility staff when outside the facility.

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) – Treatments and practices, which have been independently evaluated and found to reduce the likelihood of recidivism or at least two criminogenic needs, with a juvenile offending population. The evaluation must have used sound methodology, including, but not limited to, random assignment, use of control groups, valid and reliable measures, low attrition, and appropriate analysis. Such studies shall provide evidence of statistically significant positive effects of adequate size and duration. In addition, there must be evidence that replication by different implementation teams at different sites is possible with similar positive outcomes.

F

Face Sheet – A JJIS-generated form that includes delinquency referral, adjudication and disposition history, as well as basic demographic data on the youth and family.

FCO - Fixed Capital Outlay.

Field Training Officer (FTO) - An employee who has successfully completed the Field Training Officer course.

FINS – **F**amilies **i**n **N**eed of **S**ervices – Families with a need for counseling, training or other services where a CINS youth is exhibiting runaway, truant, or ungovernable behaviors.

Fiscal Year – **FY** – The state budget year beginning July 1 of a given calendar year and terminating June 30 of the following calendar year. The federal fiscal year begins October 1 and ends on September 30 each year.

Florida Network of Youth and Family Services – A non-profit statewide association of agencies that serve runaway, ungovernable, and other troubled youth and their families. The Network also provides statewide training and research, data collection, and technical assistance.

G-H

Health and Human Services Board – The advisory body created in each service district of the Department of Children and Families.

Human Trafficking – The trade in humans, most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor, or for the extraction of organs or tissues.

I

IMPACT – Although reflected in all capital letters, the term IMPACT is not an acronym. Instead it is the trademark name for one of the first assessment and training products by Ergometrics, the nation's leader in public safety simulation test development.

In-Service Training – The on-going training that employees are required to receive in all but the first year of their employment. Such training must be documented and relevant to the employee's job responsibilities as set out in 63H-3.

Intake – The initial acceptance and screening by the juvenile assessment center personnel of a complaint or a law enforcement report or probable cause affidavit of delinquency to determine the recommendation to be taken in the best interests of the child, the family, and the community. The

emphasis of intake is on diversion and the least restrictive available services. Consequently, intake includes such alternatives as (a) The disposition of the complaint, report, or probable cause affidavit without court or public agency action or judicial handling when appropriate; (b) The referral of the child to another public or private agency when appropriate; and, (c) The recommendation by the department of judicial handling when appropriate and warranted.

IOC - **I**mpact **O**f **C**rime – The Impact of Crime curriculum was developed by DJJ as a delinquency intervention program designed to teach youth about the impact their crimes has on the victims, but also how the crime can and does impact their families and their community. Only a certified IOC facilitator may teach the curriculum. The curriculum consists of seven interactive chapters, designed to teach youth the impact that crimes have. By showing how their actions impact others, youth learn how to accept responsibility for their actions, and how to develop critical thinking skills that increase the possibility of remaining crime-free upon their return to their community and how to start addressing the harm they have caused.

IT – Information Technology. This is also the acronym for Instructor Techniques: <u>The 64-hour Criminal Justice and Standards Training Instructor Techniques course.</u>

J

Judicial Circuit – Any one of the 20 Circuits as set forth in 26.021. Florida Statute.

Juvenile Assessment Center (JAC) – Multi-disciplinary receiving, screening and assessment facilities funded and operated by local partnerships of law enforcement agencies, the school districts, human services agencies, the Department, and other stakeholders.

Juvenile Detention Officer (JDO) – This position is designed to ensure the safe and secure custody of all assigned youth in detention facilities while ensuring that all youth are provided their constitutional rights with special concerns for legal, medical, and mental health issues.

Juvenile Justice Circuit Advisory Boards (CABS) – The Florida legislature authorizes the establishment of Juvenile Justice Circuit Advisory Board in each of the 20 judicial circuits. These circuit advisory boards serve as advisors to the Department of Juvenile Justice according to their statutory responsibilities. Members of the boards work closely with Delinquency Prevention Specialists and DJJ staff to plan for services that meet the identified needs of juveniles and families within the local community.

Juvenile Justice, Department of – The name of the executive branch agency responsible for the management of the juvenile justice and children and families in need of services (CINS/FINS) continuum of programs and services.

Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) – The primary database system used by all DJJ program areas, partners, and providers to provide data to identify the needed services, document the services provided to youth, maintain youth demographics, trace youth interactions with the department, and to track statuses of interactions, actions, and dispositions of youth in the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project – The Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), with assistance from the Georgetown University's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform is implementing the Juvenile Justice System Improvement Project (JJSIP). JJSIP is an initiative to reform the juvenile justice system by translating "what works" into everyday practice and policy. The JJSIP provides a framework for implementing best practices throughout the juvenile justice system. The framework includes a comprehensive strategy and a Dispositional Matrix (a "structured decision-making tool") which compares delinquent youths' needs, risks, and offense (s) to match youth to appropriate services at the right restrictiveness level.

Juvenile Probation Officer (JPO) – This position is designed to track youth from entry to exit from the juvenile justice system, facilitate the completion of court-ordered sanctions, and provide/refer for intervention services.

JPOS – Juvenile Probation Officer Supervisor.

K-L

L.E.A.D.—Learning. Education. Action. Development - L.E.A.D. is the catalyst for organizational effectiveness and sustainability for staff and providers through competency-based professional development as governed by the Office of Staff Development and Training.

Length of Stay – Length of stay is computed from the time of entry into the program until an actual release from the program, less any time the juvenile was out on an inactive basis. Length of stay is computed only on juveniles with a stay greater than one (1) day and who had an actual release.

M

Maximum-Risk Residential – Programs for committed youth who require close supervision in a maximum-security residential setting that includes perimeter fencing and locking door. Prompted by a demonstrated need to protect the public, all programs provide twenty-four-hour-per-day secure custody, care, and supervision. These programs are long term (stays from 18-36 months) and will provide a moderate overlay of educational, vocational, and behavioral modification services. Youth placed in these programs have no access to the community. Examples are: juvenile correctional facilities and juvenile prisons.

Mediation – A process whereby a neutral third person, called a mediator, acts to encourage and facilitate the resolution of a dispute between two or more parties. It is an informal and non-adversarial process with the objective of helping the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable and voluntary agreement. Decision making authority rests with the parties. The role of the mediator includes, but is not limited to, assisting the parties in identifying issues, fostering joint problem solving, and exploring settlement alternatives.

Mental Health Overlay Services (MHOS) – Specialized treatment services provided to youths placed in a general residential commitment program who have moderate to serious mental or emotional disturbance and impairment which impedes their ability to function. MHOS are provided in Department residential and correctional facilities through additional dollars designated specifically to provide specialized treatment services and are provided in addition to delinquency programming services.

Minimum-risk non-residential commitment – According to F.S. 985.03(44) (a), minimum-risk non-residential programs or program models at this commitment level work with youth who remain in the community and participate at least five days per week in a day treatment program. Youth assessed and classified for programs at this commitment level represent a minimum risk to themselves and public safety and do not require placement and services in residential settings. Youth in this level have full access to, and reside in, the community. Youth who have been found to have committed delinquent acts that involve firearms, that are sexual offenses, or that would be life felonies or first-degree felonies if committed by an adult may not be committed to a program at this level.

N

Non-secure Detention – Means temporary, non-secure custody of the child while the child is released to the custody of the parent, guardian, or custodian in a physically nonrestrictive environment under the supervision of the department staff pending adjudication, disposition, or placement. Forms of non-secure detention include, but are not limited to, home detention, electronic monitoring, day reporting centers, evening reporting centers, and non-secure shelters. Non-secure detention may include other requirements imposed by the courts.

Non-secure Residential – According to F.S.985.03(44) (b) Programs or program models at this commitment level are residential but may allow youth to have supervised access to the community.

Facilities at this commitment level are either environmentally secure, staff secure, or are hardware-secure with walls, fencing, or locking doors. Residential facilities at this commitment level shall have no more than 90 beds each, including campus-style programs, unless those campus style programs include more than one treatment program using different treatment protocols, and have facilities that coexist separately in distinct locations on the same property. Facilities at this commitment level shall provide 24-hour awake supervision, custody, care, and treatment of residents. Youth assessed and classified for placement in programs at this commitment level represents a low or moderate risk to public safety and require close supervision. The staff at a facility at this commitment level may seclude a child who is a physical threat to himself/herself or others. Mechanical restraint may also be used when necessary.

O

ODS – **O**ffenses **D**uring **S**upervision. **Offense – See *Crime.***

OJJDP – The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Online Training – A course that is delivered entirely through the internet. The learner may complete practice exercises, pretests, quizzes, or posttests and receive programmed feedback. There is no interaction with an instructor.

On-the-Job Training (OJT) - Training on specific skills based on pre-service/phase I topics for newly hired employees conducted by an FTO, certified officer, or an administrative staff.

Outcome – Actual changes in behavior, attitudes, knowledge, skills or abilities, or circumstances in the target population as a result of program intervention.

Outcome Evaluation – (1) Assessment of the extent to which a program achieves its objectives related to short-term or long-term changes in program participants' behavior, knowledge attitudes, skills and abilities. (2) Measurement of the effects of an intervention program in the target population.

Overlay Services – Provided in Department residential and correctional facilities and in the community, for youth on supervision, through additional dollars designated specifically to provide specialized treatment services and are provided in addition to delinquency programming services.

P

Pick-Up Order (PUO) – An order issued by the court to take a child into custody and bring the child before the court as soon as possible.

Post-Commitment Probation (PCP) – Supervision of a youth who has completed a commitment program and is no longer on committed status. The committing court retains jurisdiction over the youth's release. The youth is supervised under the terms of an order entered by the judge. Termination and revocation are at the discretion of the court.

Pre-Service Training – The initial training for newly hired state and contracted employees.

Prevention Assessment Tool (PAT) – An assessment instrument used to identify risks and needs throughout 12 domains for prevention youth. The assessment is conducted using Motivational Interviewing skills and structured conversation with the youth. Upon completion of a PAT an overview report will serve to guide the development of intervention strategies and direct the right services to the right youth.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) – Federal standards effective August 20, 2012, that dictate the responsibility of adult and juvenile correction facilities to protect inmates and youth from sexual abuse and harassment.

Probation – The legal status of probation created by law and court order in cases involving a child who has been found to have committed a delinquent act. Probation is an individualized program in which the freedom of the child is limited, and the child is restricted to non-institutional quarters or the child's

home in lieu of commitment to the custody of the department. Youth on probation may be assessed and classified for placement in day-treatment probation programs designed for youth who represent a minimum risk to themselves and public safety and do not require placement and services in a residential setting.

Program – Where a youth receives services based upon assessment and rehabilitation needs. A program may be prevention focused, probation focused, or community focused.

Protective Action Response (PAR) – Protective Action Response (PAR): The department's verbal and physical intervention program utilized by direct care staff in state-operated, county or municipally operated, and contracted facilities and programs.

Provider – A non-employee of the Department who provides services to the Department. Most providers enter into contracts specifying what services are to be delivered. Examples are non-profit, for-profit or local government organizations delivering residential commitment programs, day treatment programs or screening services.

Psychometrician – A person skilled in the administration, design, development, and interpretation of objective psychological tests that measure knowledge, skills, and attributes. Certification and licensing bodies employ psychometricians to make sure they are developing examinations that are fair and valid.

Q

Quality Improvement (QI) – A statutorily mandated Department process for the objective assessment of a program's operation, management, governance, and service delivery based on established standards. A contracted program that fails to meet the designated standards is allowed six months to successfully implement a corrective action plan, or face cancellation of the Department contract and a loss of eligibility as a Department provider for 12 months.

R

Racial Disparity Ratio – The rate of minority referrals to DJJ is divided by the rate of white referrals to DJJ. These rates are derived using Florida population statistics and Department referral counts.

Racial and Ethnic Disparity (RED) – Racial and ethnic disparity refers to unequal treatment of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. RED results in disparate outcomes for similarly situated youth.

Recidivism – The reoccurrence of a condition or behavior that previously caused a youth to be referred to the juvenile justice system. For purposes of outcome evaluation, the Department uses the following working definition: Subsequent involvement, re-adjudication or conviction for an offense that occurs within 12 months of release from a juvenile justice program or six months after receiving a prevention service.

Redirection Program – Provides community-based treatment for youth who have violated the terms of their supervision and otherwise might be placed in residential treatment. It features evidence-based treatments, including Multi- Systemic Therapy and Functional Family Therapy, both of which have extensive documentation of success with youth.

Referral/Referred/Re-Referred – A referral occurs when a youth is taken into custody and is charged with one or more offenses, each of which is called a charge. For Department Outcome Evaluation, a re-referral takes place within a period of 12 months. See *Arrest.*

Rehabilitation – Efforts to induce a positive change in youth through treatment.

Relative Rate Index (RRI) – The relative rate of referral to the Department when controlling for the population size, race, and ethnicity.

Remediation – The act or process of remedying a deficiency. Staff failing the certification examination are required to attend remediation, which must be documented in the department's computer-based tracking system. Candidates may request a remediation report that highlights subject area deficiencies.

Field training supervisors and staff may also request the report to provide additional training to improve performance in those areas.

Residential Assessment for Youth (RAY) – An assessment survey instrument used in residential programs to identify youths' criminogenic needs, guide the development of intervention strategies, and assess youth progress.

Residential Program – Where a youth is placed to receive services based on adjudication and treatment needs, which provides 24-hour-a-day custody and care of the youth. Programs may be co-located and may offer multiple service components.

Residential Regional Directors – Employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice who oversee the operation and management of residential commitment programs in each of the department's three region.

Right Interactions – Protective Action Response RI (PAR) - The department-approved PAR verbal, physical, and mechanical intervention curriculum used in accordance with 63H-1, F.A.C.

Risk Factors – Chosen indicators, the presence or absence of which may make an undesirable outcome more or less likely. Evidence-based indicators include the major risk factors that have been consistently related to re-offending behavior, including: antisocial attitudes; antisocial associates; a history of antisocial behavior; antisocial personality pattern; problems in relationships with peers, family members, authority figures; or problematic circumstances in the home, school, or work; use of leisure time, and substance abuse.

S

Secure Detention – Temporary custody of the child while the child is under the physical restriction of a secure detention center or facility pending adjudication, disposition, or placement.

Sex Offender – A person found guilty of a sex-related misdemeanor or felony offense.

Shared Services – Consolidation of the department's contract management, contract procurement, and monitoring functions to ensure services procured from providers are directly aligned to youth outcomes, as well as facilitation of sharing best practices between providers and DJJ staff to deliver these outcomes.

Slot – An opening in a non-residential program or contracted service. These units are normally in day treatment or community-based programs, where the youth returns to the family home each night. The Department contracts with provider agencies for a specific number of slots for each non-residential program.

Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) – An evaluation tool to identify shortcomings in juvenile programs or services, specifically delinquency intervention services. The SPEP evaluates how closely delinquency interventions, as provided, align with the most prominent criminological and psychological research in the field. Furthermore, the SPEP helps identify concrete recommendations for improvement to optimize intervention effectiveness and positive outcomes.

Stop Now And Plan® (SNAP) Program – An evidence-based model designed in 1985 for young children in conflict with law enforcement. The focus of this program is on teaching high risk children with disruptive behavior problems and their family's emotion regulation, self-control and problem-solving skills.

Substance Abuse – Means using, without medical reason, any psychoactive or mood-altering drug, including alcohol, in such a manner as to induce impairment resulting in dysfunctional social behavior.

T-U-V

Transitional Services – Services provided to youth returning to the community from a residential commitment program. Services include mentoring, employment and educational assistance, and linkages to other community services to improve successful outcomes for the youth.

Transitional Housing – A short-term housing program designed for youth 18 and older either returning

from a residential program or a youth on probation and in need of temporary housing.

Trauma-Informed Care (TIC) – Services that are provided to children with a history of trauma, recognizing the symptoms of trauma and acknowledging the role that trauma has played in the child's life. Trauma may include, but is not limited to, community and school violence, physical or sexual abuse, neglect, medical difficulties, and domestic violence.

Verbal De-escalation – The act of using a set of tactics and non-physical skills to prevent a potentially dangerous situation from escalating into a physical confrontation or injury.

Victim – A person who suffers harm as a result of a crime and who is identified on the law enforcement victim notification card, a police report or other official court record as a victim of a crime or delinquent act pursuant to Florida Statutes.

Violation of Law – See *Crime*.

Virtual Training – A method of delivering instruction utilizing online and distance learning platforms, where instructors and students can each be in different locations.

W

Waiver (Request for Transfer) – There are two types of waiver procedures, voluntary and involuntary. A voluntary waiver occurs, when the child, joined by parents or guardian, or guardian *ad litem*, makes a written request for transfer to adult court. Involuntary waiver is the process by which the state attorney makes a request to the juvenile circuit court to waive its jurisdiction, certify the case for adult prosecution and transfer the case to the criminal court division. In some types of cases, the state attorney is permitted by law to exercise discretion in seeking an involuntary waiver. In other circumstances, the law mandates that the state attorney request the involuntary waiver and that the juvenile court approve the waiver.

Webinar – A live presentation or lecture delivered over the internet. Webinars (WEB-based seminar) may be a one-way webcast or there may be interaction between the audience and the presenters through typed comments and questions or conference calling.

X-Y-Z

Youth In Custody Practice Model (YICPM) – A project of the department that was undertaken in conjunction with the Center for Juvenile Correctional Administrators and Georgetown's Center for Juvenile Justice Reform to effectively address the delivery of departmental services and assess overall policies, procedures, and practices to see where there can be improvements.