

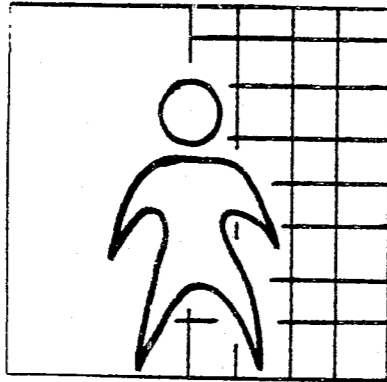
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The Final Evaluation

of

Resource Reallocation:

The Redistribution of Monies
From Deep End Residential Programming
To Front End Diversionary Programming



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Research Report No. 681a
Prepared by
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The Final Evaluation
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Resource Reallocation:
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From Deep End Residential Programming
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ACQUISITIONS

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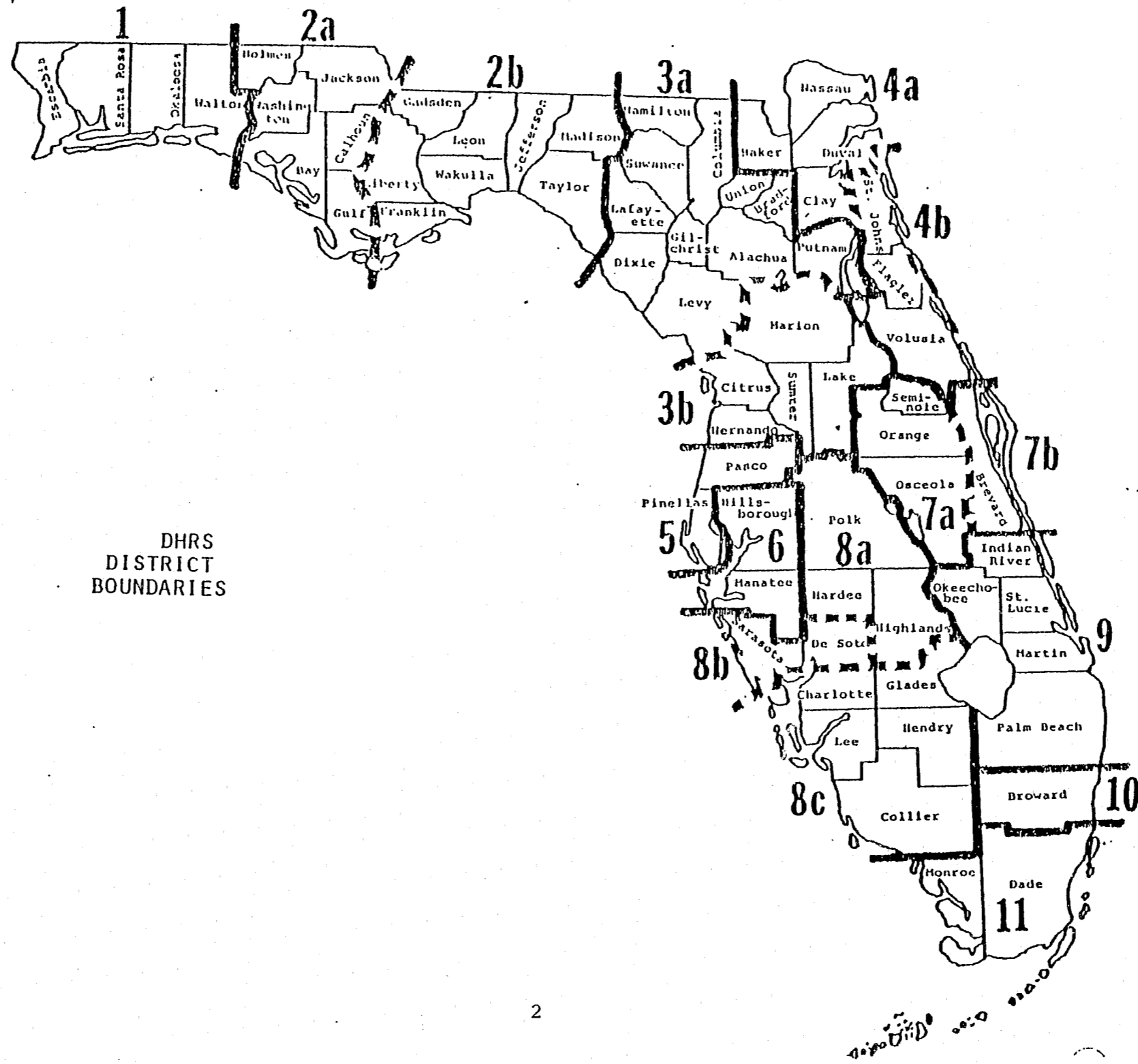
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Preface

The pilot Resource Reallocation Project was funded to begin October, 1979 in HRS Districts III, V, and VI (see map on next page). It was intended to divert offenders from unnecessary penetration into the juvenile justice system by shifting resources to levels of programming more commensurate with a delinquent's presumed degree of risk. The Lancaster Youth Development Center (a 201 bed institution) was transferred to the Department of Corrections. Funds provided from that transfer were distributed to "front-end" services: increased Intake Staff, a network of diversion programs, and Community Control (probation) work programs. By reallocating resources to diversion and prevention services, the plan intended to achieve a sequential reduction in Community Control caseloads, commitments, and training school populations.

This evaluation is the follow-up to the Preliminary Evaluation Report (November 15, 1980). The first evaluation assessed the implementation and impact of the Project during the first six months of operation. This document assesses recent system rates, and the achievement of the project's objectives



DHRS
DISTRICT
BOUNDARIES

Executive Summary

Resource Reallocation

Resource Reallocation, as originally designed, intended to achieve a sequential reduction in judicial recommendation rates, judicial handling rates, Community Control case-loads, commitments and training school populations.

A network of diversionary sanction programs in the pilot districts, called the Juvenile Alternative Services Project (JASP) was expected to produce fewer court-imposed sanctions. As a result, the judicial recommendation rate was expected to decline in the pilot districts. Judicial recommendation rates have not consistently declined in the pilot districts since the initiation of Resource Reallocation. During the same time period, however, judicial recommendation rates in the non-pilot districts have continued to increase. This suggests that the project may have resulted in stabilizing judicial recommendation rates in the pilot areas while the remaining districts continued to accelerate judicial recommendations.

Increased Intake staff, strengthened recommendations to the State Attorney, and a stabilization in judicial recommendations, it was believed, would result in fewer cases handled judicially. Judicial handling rates have fluctuated during the post-Resource Reallocation period. Overall, it appears that the pilot districts have experienced a smaller increase in judicial processing compared to the non-pilot districts.

Although the findings are mixed in terms of judicial recommendations and handling rates, Community Control case-loads in the pilot districts have sharply and consistently declined. District III and V have experienced significant decreases in Community Control caseloads since the pilot project began. Although District VI did not display as substantial decline, caseloads fell significantly below the statewide average.

The ultimate objective of Resource Reallocation was to reduce inappropriate commitments and the State's over-reliance on training schools. A one-year follow-up of commitments indicates that the trend of commitments, both statewide and in the pilot districts, has been erratic. Commitments and first commitments to the Department have declined in District VI. District VI is the only pilot area to display this declining trend.

Resource Reallocation appears to have had little impact on the placement of committed youth. During the post-Resource Reallocation time period, the pilot districts did not display the expected reduction in training school placements. The number of training school placements statewide, however, did decline.

The goals of Resource Reallocation have been partially achieved. The project has provided Intake with sanction-oriented diversion resources to serve youth locally who would require more serious and expensive juvenile justice services. Resource Reallocation has increased Intake staff and improved the specificity and content of Intake Recommendations. Resource Reallocation has also contributed to lower Community Control caseloads.

The impact on the "front end" (increased diversion, improved recommendations to the State Attorney, and reduced Community Control caseloads) of the system has been realized. The expected domino effect on commitments and training school placements has not been achieved.

Although the findings are mixed in terms of goal achievement, the pilot districts appear to be functioning well without a major training school. Overcrowding, higher or more serious incidents of delinquency, and community protest did not occur. With no loss in the delivery of needed services, no reduction and in some cases increased effectiveness and considerable cost savings,* the juvenile system is operating more efficiently than before Resource Reallocation in the pilot districts.

* As a result of the deinstitutionalization effort, CYF has reduced commitment costs for FY 79-80 by \$1,488,836.

Project Description

The Resource Reallocation Plan's stated goal is: "to divert offenders from unnecessary penetration into the Juvenile Justice System by shifting resources to levels of programming more commensurate with their presumed degree of risk."

To achieve this end, a series of specific objectives were developed by district and Children, Youth and Families Central Office staff. An initial objective of Resource Reallocation was to transfer facilities of the Lancaster Youth Development Center (LYDC) to the Department of Corrections. This objective was achieved October, 1979.

The ultimate objective of the Resource Reallocation Plan is: to redirect training school placements from HRS Districts III, V, and VI to an array of alternative Commitment or Community Control programs.

To achieve the overall goal, four approaches were envisioned:

(1) Providing additional personnel to correct a deficit in Intake staffing and improve the intensity and breadth of services.

- (2) a) Expanding community-supported prevention and diversion programs to narrow judicial handling of offenses justifying court intervention;
b) Providing counseling and services for youth with family problems (e.g. desertion by parent, divorce, lack of supervision);
c) providing work and restitution programs for minor or suitable first-time law violations;
d) making sanctions immediate and certain. This approach is entitled the Juvenile Alternative Services Program (JASP).

(3) Strengthening and diversifying Community Control to provide supervised, constructive work sanctions as an alternative to commitment.

(4) Constructing secure, twenty-five bed, well-staffed, specialized programs for serious offenders and repeat felons. (Funding for this approach was not provided and is not a component of the evaluation/monitoring effort).

The relationship between the three approaches described and the overall Resource Reallocation objective of reducing commitments is based upon numerous assumptions:

- Making good decisions and minimizing inappropriate processing into the Juvenile Justice System, requires that Intake be staffed and trained to meet established standards.
- Many offenders do not require more than one-time, immediate and certain sanction for law violations. This includes especially the vast majority of misdemeanants and victimless offenders who, as well as other youths, represent little or no community threat.
- A major constraint to the use of appropriate, cost-effective services is the lack of meaningful "front-end" options to intervene sensibly, promptly and effectively when youngsters violate the law.
- Placement of non-dangerous, non-serious offenders in "deep-end" programs (e.g. START centers and training schools) dilutes the resources available to serve serious and repeat offenders.
- Strengthening and diversifying voluntarily imposed, non-judicial, "front-end" services should reduce the number of referrals handled judicially.
- A significant reduction in the number of referrals handled judicially should result in substantially fewer youths being placed on Community Control or committed.
- An expansion of Community Control and Furlough support programs by the addition of work and restitution resources should reduce Community Control and Furlough revocations.

The approaches outlined in the Resource Reallocation Plan are intended to reduce the number of non-serious offenders entering or penetrating into the Juvenile Justice System beyond the point necessary. A reduction of youth going into the system should reduce the number of youths being placed on Community Control or being committed. Each element of the Plan contributes to the objective of deinstitutionalization at different levels in the system.

Put simply, by reducing the number of youth entering the system, subsequent system impacts are expected: The proportion of serious offenders entering the system will increase and Community Control (probation) caseloads and commitments will decrease. These expected impacts should be sequential, and are referred to as the "domino" effect.

Resources and alternatives provided at the Intake level, should assist Intake and the Courts in minimizing penetration into the system by non-serious offenders. Additional Intake staff provided in Districts III, V, and VI should result in better services and decisions regarding the choice between an alternative service or Court processing. Better recommendations to the State Attorney should limit the number of minor and first offenders entering the system and ultimately reduce the number of youths being committed. By providing alternatives to court processing, judicial handling should be restricted to youths whose offenses justify court intervention. JASP will emphasize work restitution and community-work service. In addition to reducing the number of youths handled judicially, it is hoped that JASP will minimize the likelihood of repeat or more serious future crime.

Finally, statewide Community Control work programs should reduce dependence on the commitment option.

Data Sources

One main data source was used to complete this report: A computerized data file including basic demographic information, judicial processing rates, State Attorney action, commitments and movement data. At the time the analysis was begun, December 1980 was the latest month for which Intake and Commitment information was available.

The data file was utilized to develop pre-Resource Reallocation information and post-Resource Reallocation information. Judicial recommendation rates, State Attorney agreement rates, commitments, transfers, and placement in training schools were obtained from the data file.

The Intake card data is disposition oriented. Therefore, the Intake card data used in this report (January through December) is based upon referrals received from November through October.

Analysis of System Rates

This section of the evaluation assesses the sequential domino effect after 12 months of operation.

(a) Commitments: In regard to total commitments to CYF, the following charts (I, II, and III) display the number of commitments in the pilot districts. Generally Districts III and V do not show a steady decline in commitments since the implementation of Resource Reallocation. District VI does show a slight declining trend. Overall, the trend of commitments, both statewide and in the pilot districts, has been devoid of any meaningful pattern. In short, there appears to be no significant trend that can be attributable to Resource Reallocation.

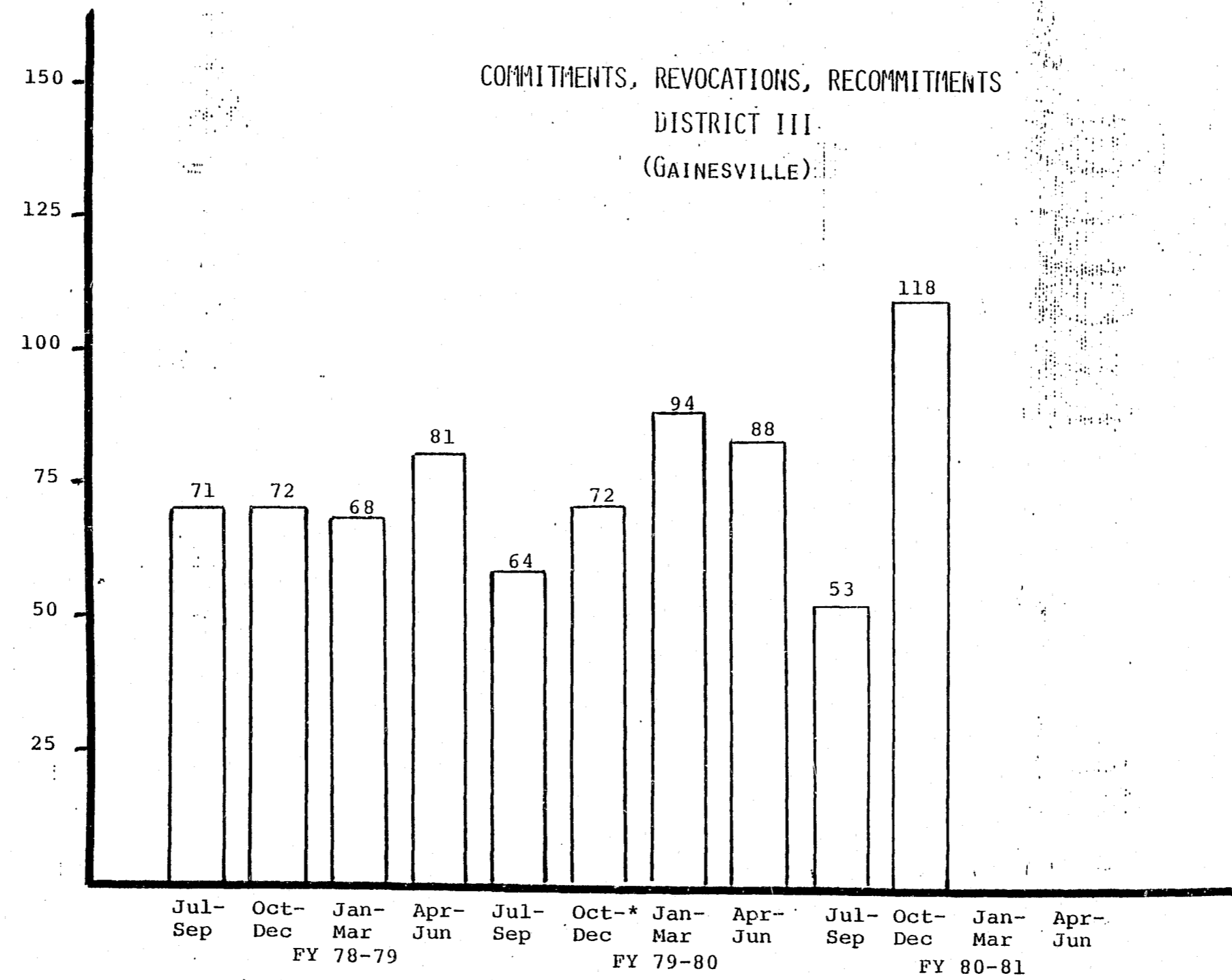
An additional performance measure of the impact of Resource Reallocation is first commitments. Charts V through VII show that the number of youth committed to CYF for the first time has declined in the pilot areas, with a significant decline noted for District VI. Whether these decreases are the influence of Resource Reallocation, JASP and the intense monitoring that accompanied it is unknown.

(b) Training School Placements. The original objective of Resource Reallocation was to limit the number of initial placements in training schools from the pilot districts. This FY79-80 objective was successfully accomplished. The preliminary evaluation concluded that the reduction in training school placements was in part due to (1) the existence of operational objectives which limited such placements, (2) intense monitoring of the pilot area, (3) the absence of a training school in the catchment area and (4) the operationalization of the Resource Reallocation Project.

Chart VIII displays the recent trends in training school placements. Overall, there appears to be a consistent statewide decline. The pilot districts, although demonstrating a minimal decline, fluctuate from quarter to quarter. It appears that the pilot areas have not displayed significant reductions in training school placements which are attributable to Resource Reallocation.

Chart I

COMMITMENTS, REVOCATIONS, RECOMMITMENTS
DISTRICT III
(GAINESVILLE)

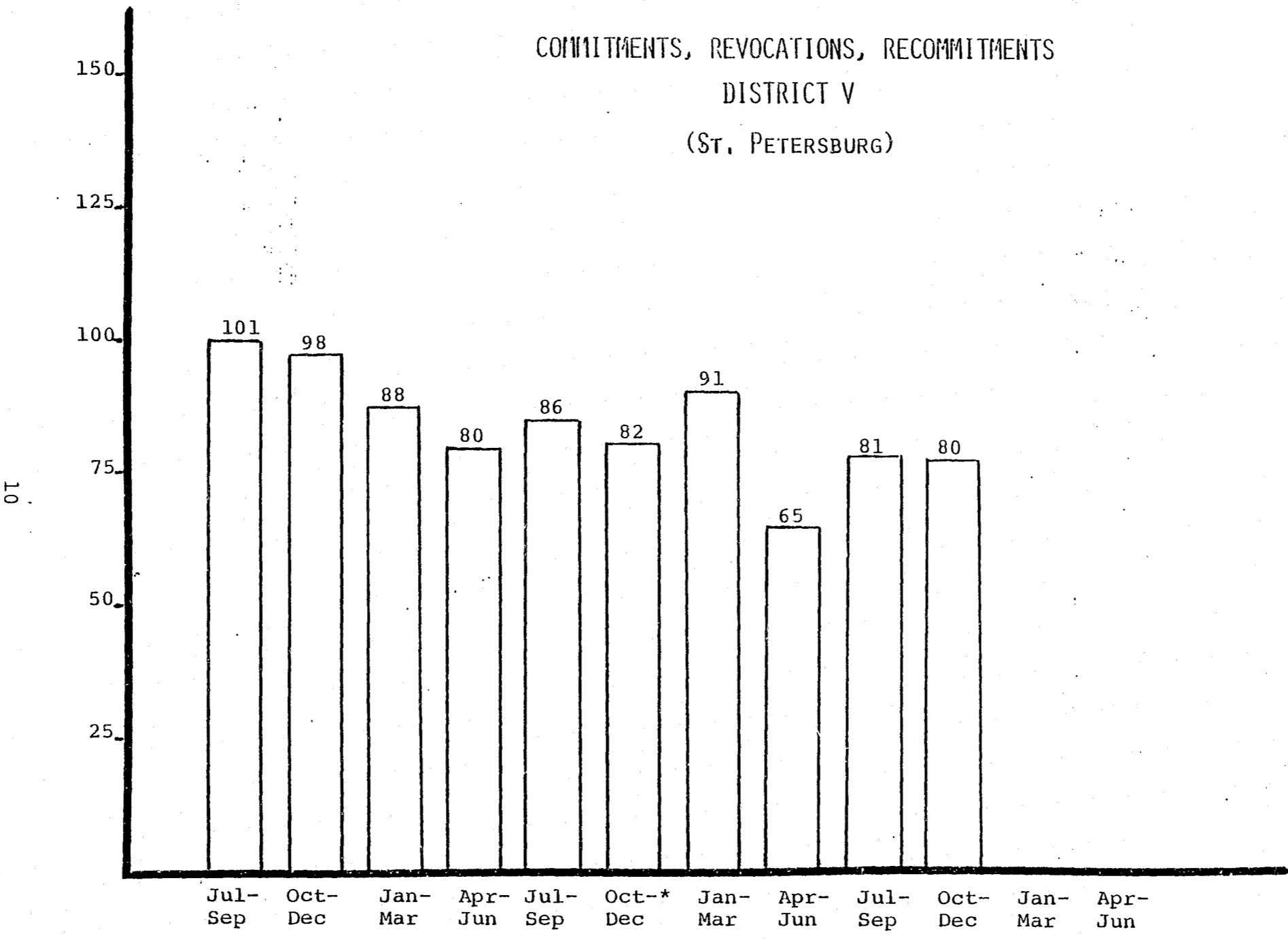


*Resource Reallocation Project began

Prepared by DHRS-YS-PDYSP 11/21/80

Chart II

COMMITMENTS, REVOCATIONS, RECOMMITMENTS
DISTRICT V
(St. PETERSBURG)



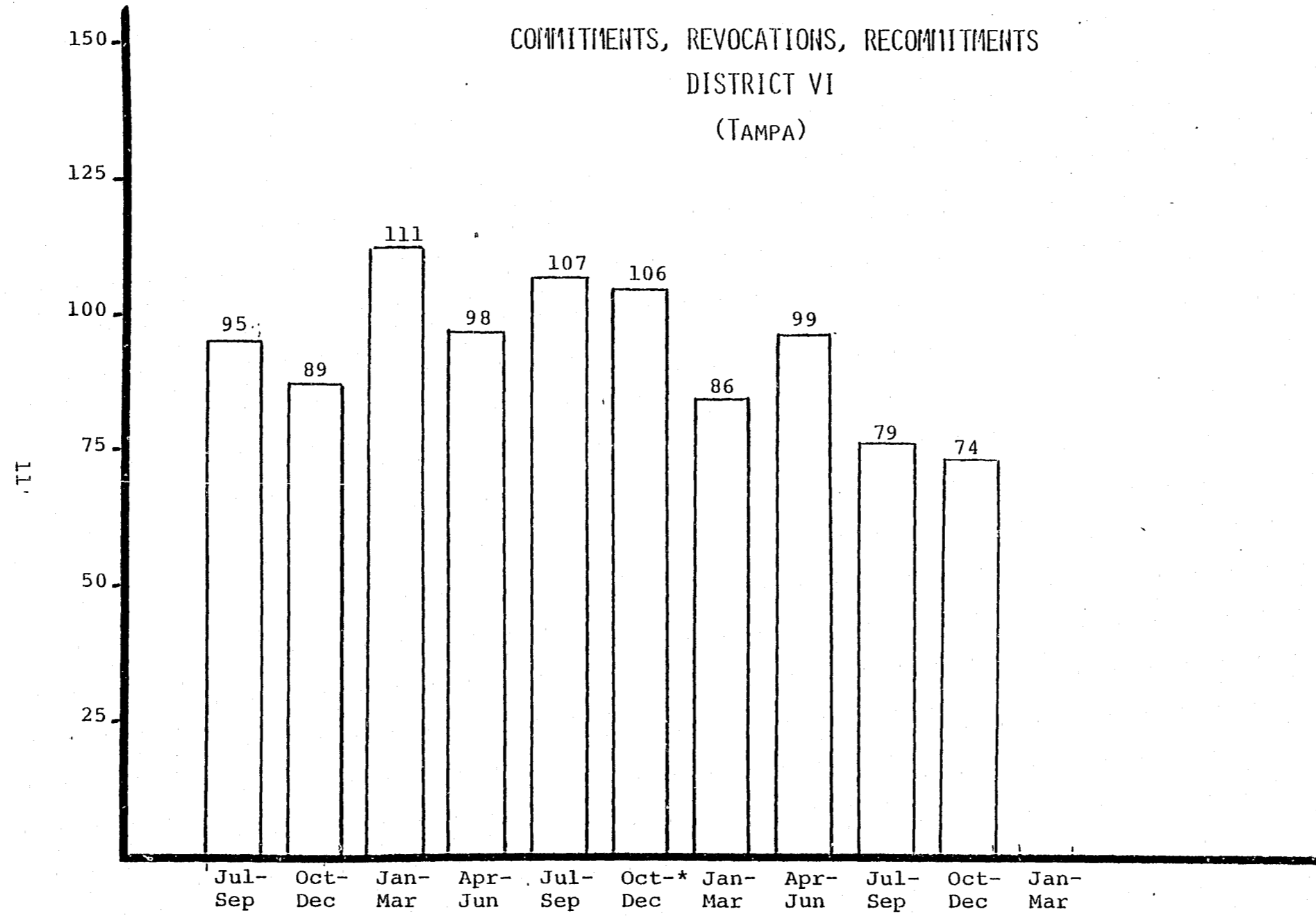
*Resource Reallocation Project began FY 78-79

FY 79-80

FY 80-81

Prepared by DHRS-YS-PDYSP 11/21/80

Chart III

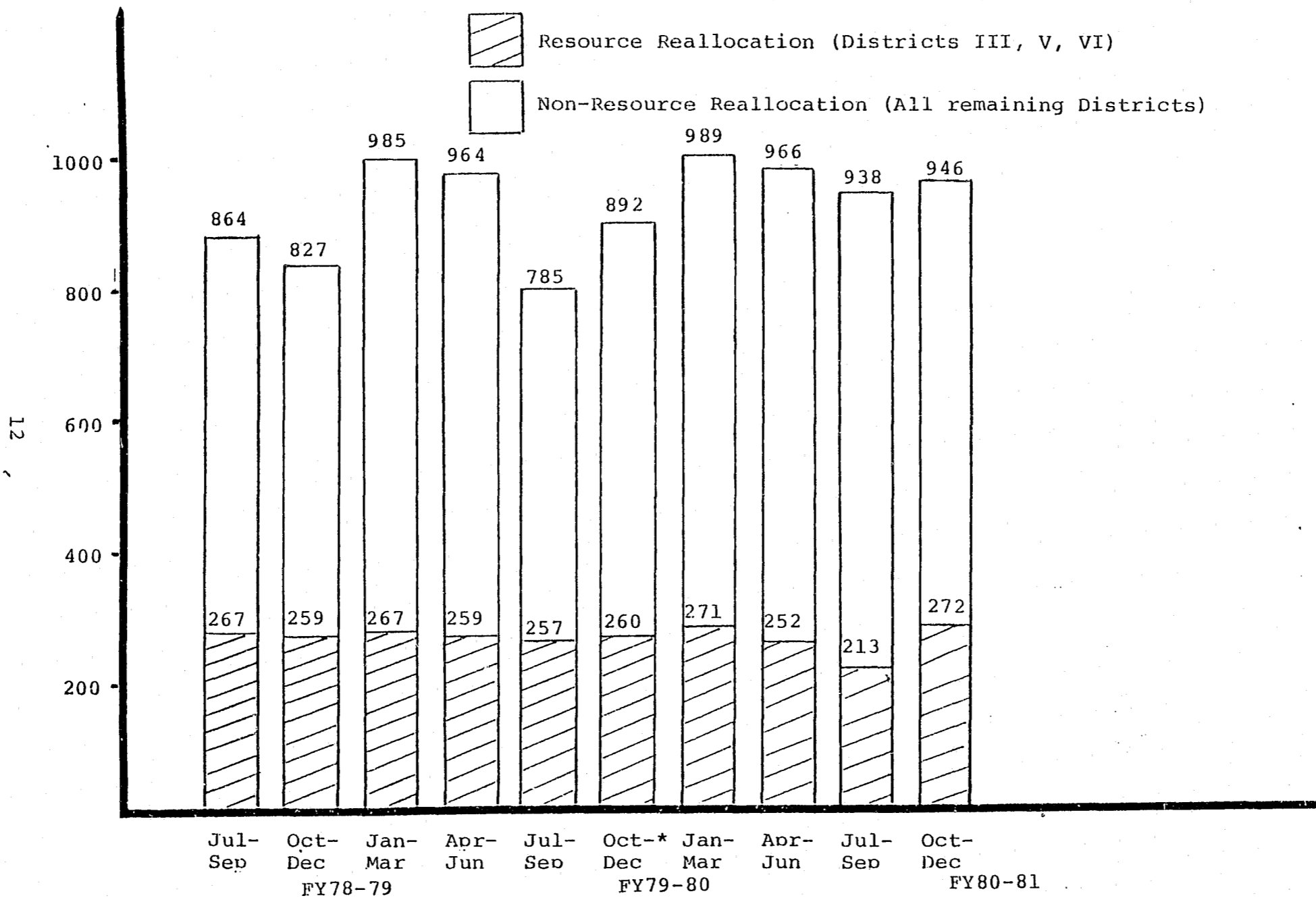


FY 78-79
*Resource Reallocation Project began

FY 79-80

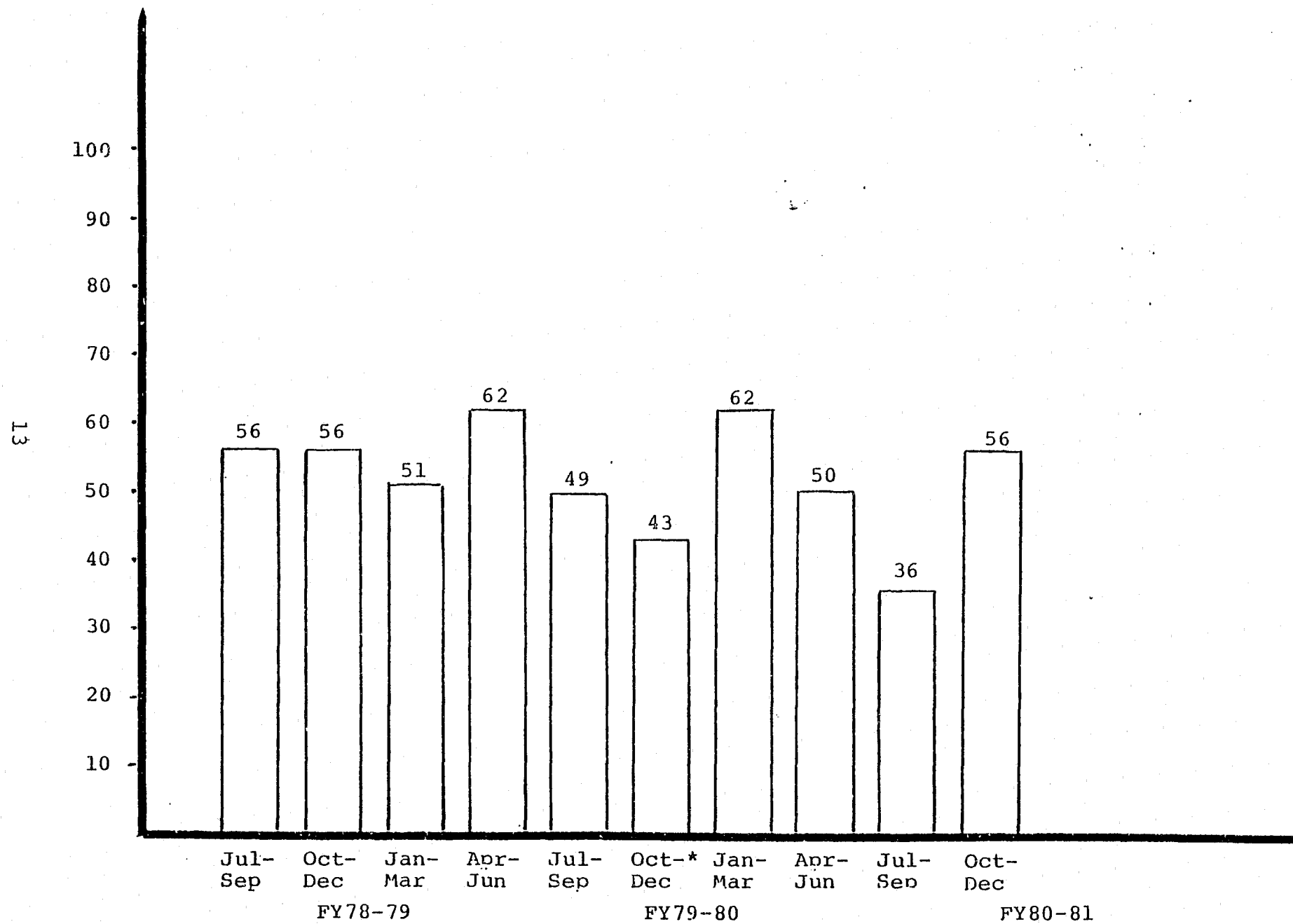
FY 80-81
Prepared by DHRS-YS-PDYSP 11/21/80

Chart IV
 COMMITMENTS, REVOCATIONS, RECOMMITMENTS
 RESOURCE REALLOCATION DISTRICTS vs. NON-RESOURCE REALLOCATION DISTRICTS



*Resource Reallocation Project began

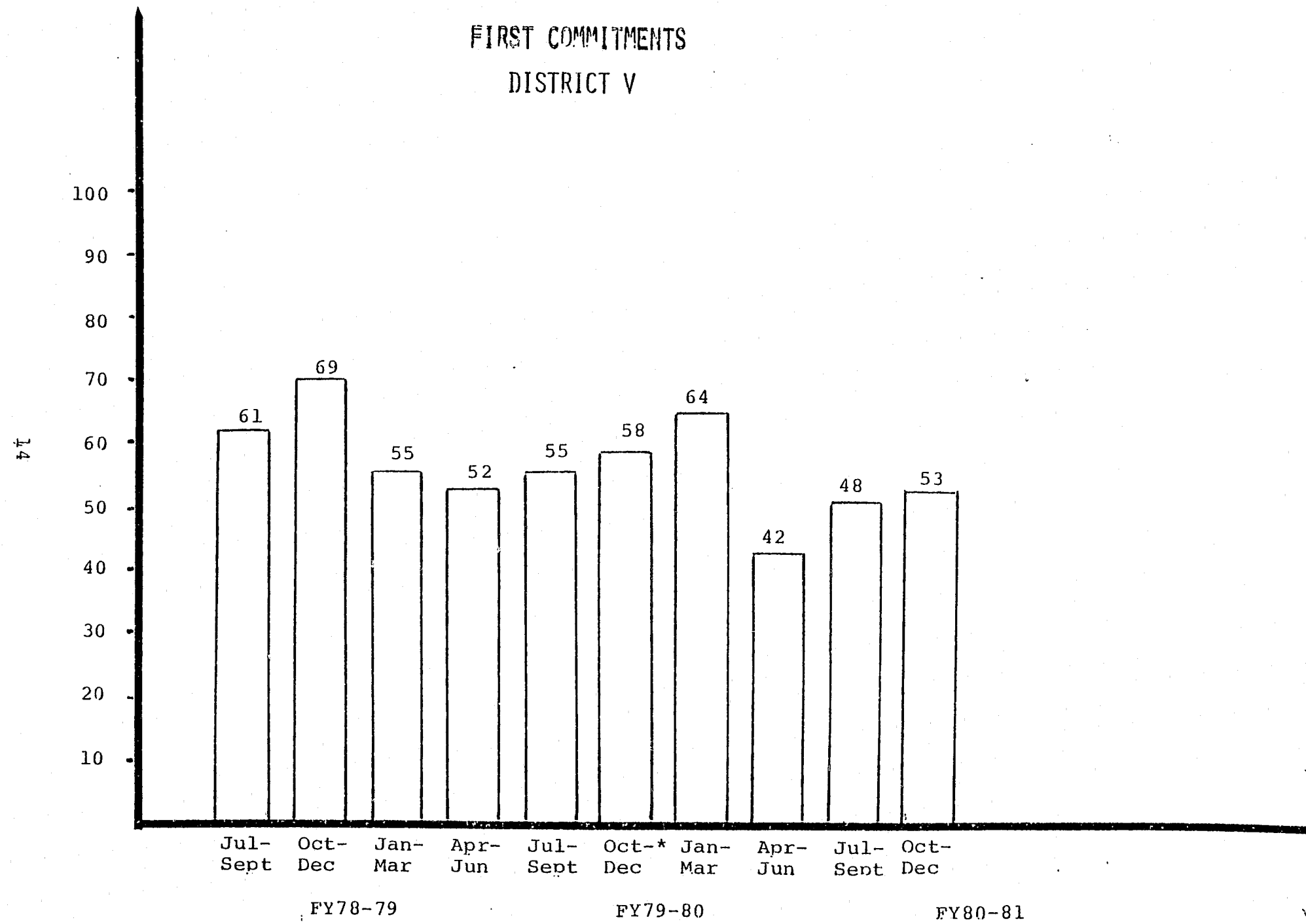
Chart V
FIRST COMMITMENTS
DISTRICT III



*Resource Reallocation Project began

Chart VI

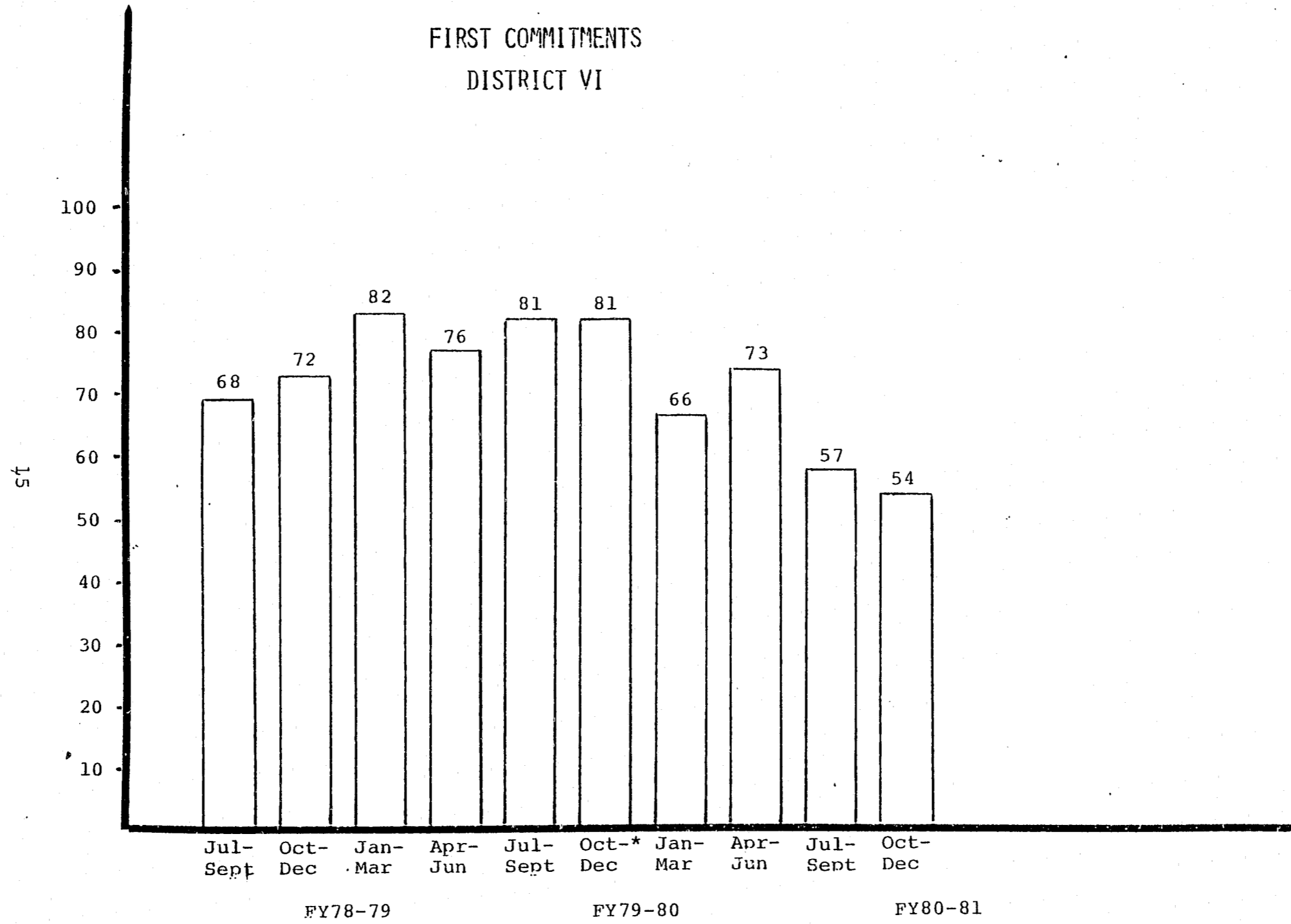
FIRST COMMITMENTS
DISTRICT V



*Resource Reallocation Project began

Chart VII

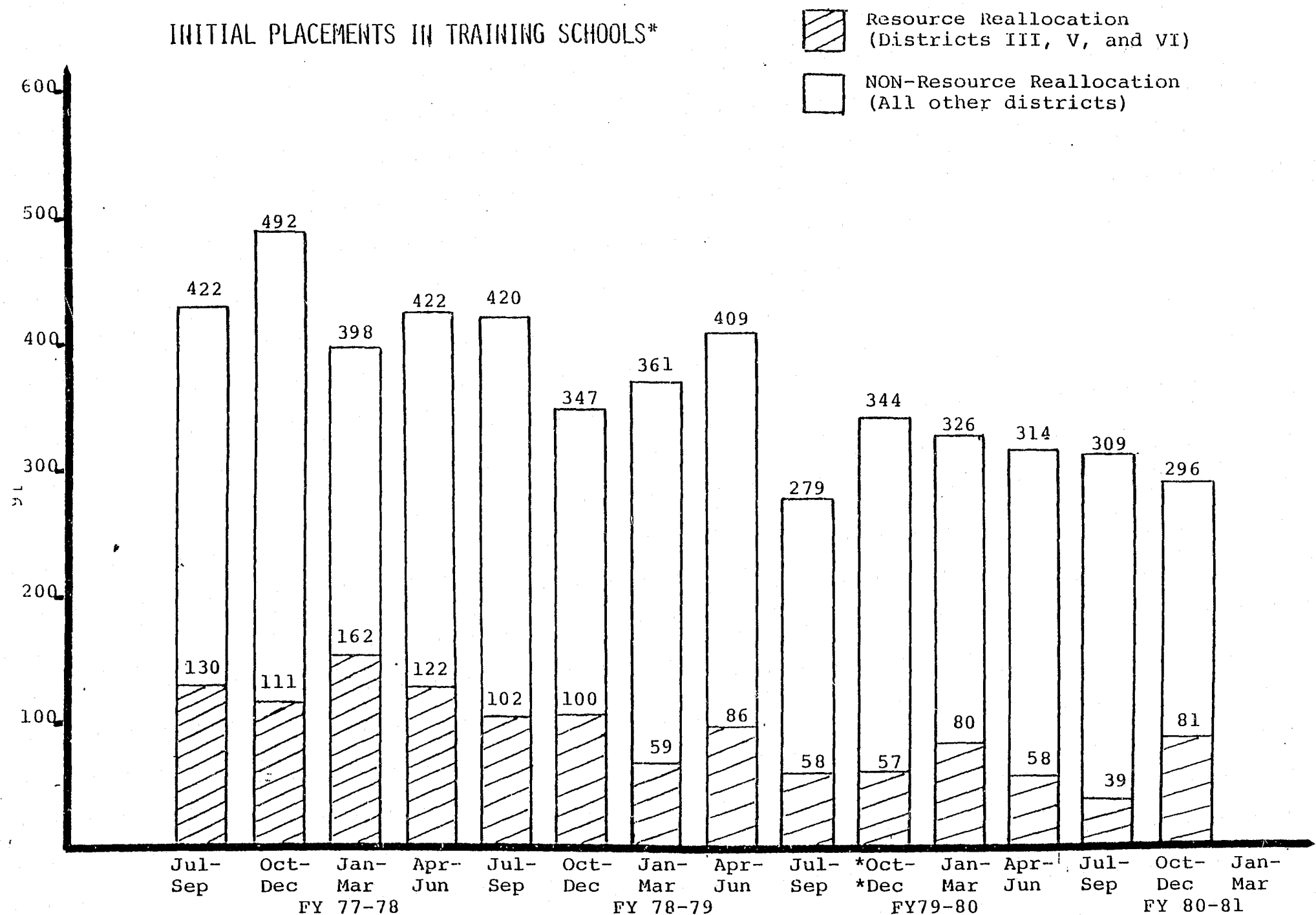
FIRST COMMITMENTS
DISTRICT VI



*Resource Reallocation Project began

Chart VIII

INITIAL PLACEMENTS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS*



*Commitments, Recommitments, and Revocations
 ‡Resource Reallocation Project began

Prepared by DHRS-YS-PDY:SP
 November 21, 1980

Community Control Caseloads and Additions

With increased Intake staff and JASP, it was expected that Community Control caseloads in the pilot areas would decrease more than in the non-pilot districts. Chart IX displays the sharp statewide decline that began in October 1978. The decline was also present in the pilot areas (see Chart X). The percent of change in caseloads from December 31, 1979 to December 31, 1980 is shown in Chart XI. This time period was selected so that post-Resource Reallocation performance would be measured and not the impact of the 1978 Juvenile Justice Act.

As indicated by Chart XI, District III and V have large percentage decreases in comparison to the other districts. Although District VI does not display as sharp a percentage decrease as the other pilot districts, it is significantly above the statewide average.

The number of youth on Community Control at any given time is influenced by the rate of admissions, the rate of losses, and the length of stay. Theoretically, JASP should be serving youths who ordinarily would have gone to court, some of whom would have been placed in Community Control. Therefore, additions to Community Control may be a more precise indication of the impact of Resource Reallocation than other measures. Charts XII through XV illustrate the statewide and pilot trends.

Chart XI

Percent of Decrease/Increase in Community
Control Caseloads from December 31, 1979
Through December 31, 1980

District	Percent Difference
I	-0
II	-12%
III	-29%
IV	-2 %
V	-28%
VI	-14%
VII	-14%
VIII	-6 %
IX	-17%
X	+36%
XI	-21%
Statewide	-9 %

Overall, there appears to be erratic movement in additions to Community Control, both statewide and in the pilot areas. District V, however, does illustrate a district decline in additions to Community Control since the implementation of JASP. A minimal decline is detected in District VI and a recent decline is noted for District III.

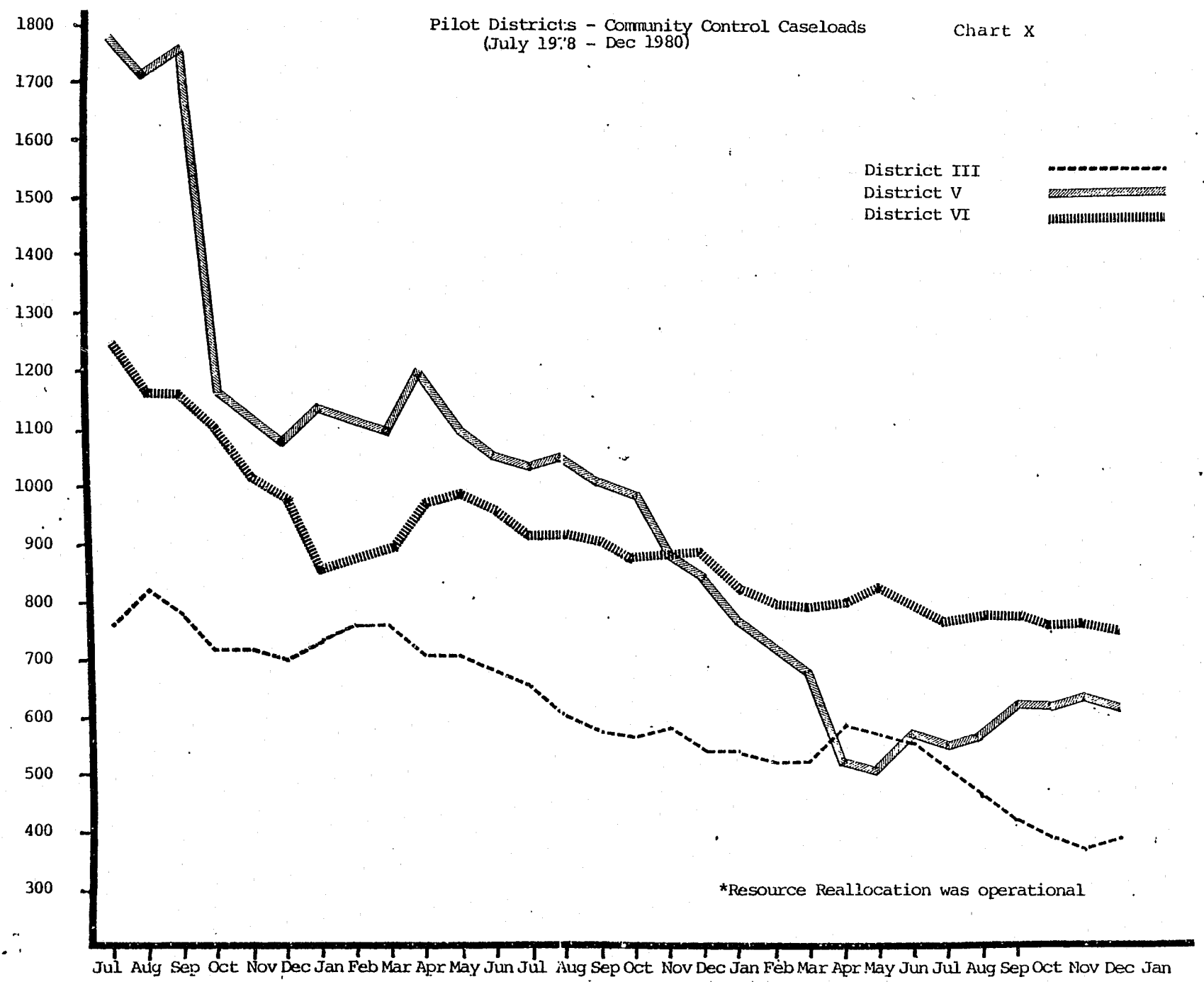


Chart IX
STATE

Community Control Caseloads

(Number Under Supervision at the End of Each Month)

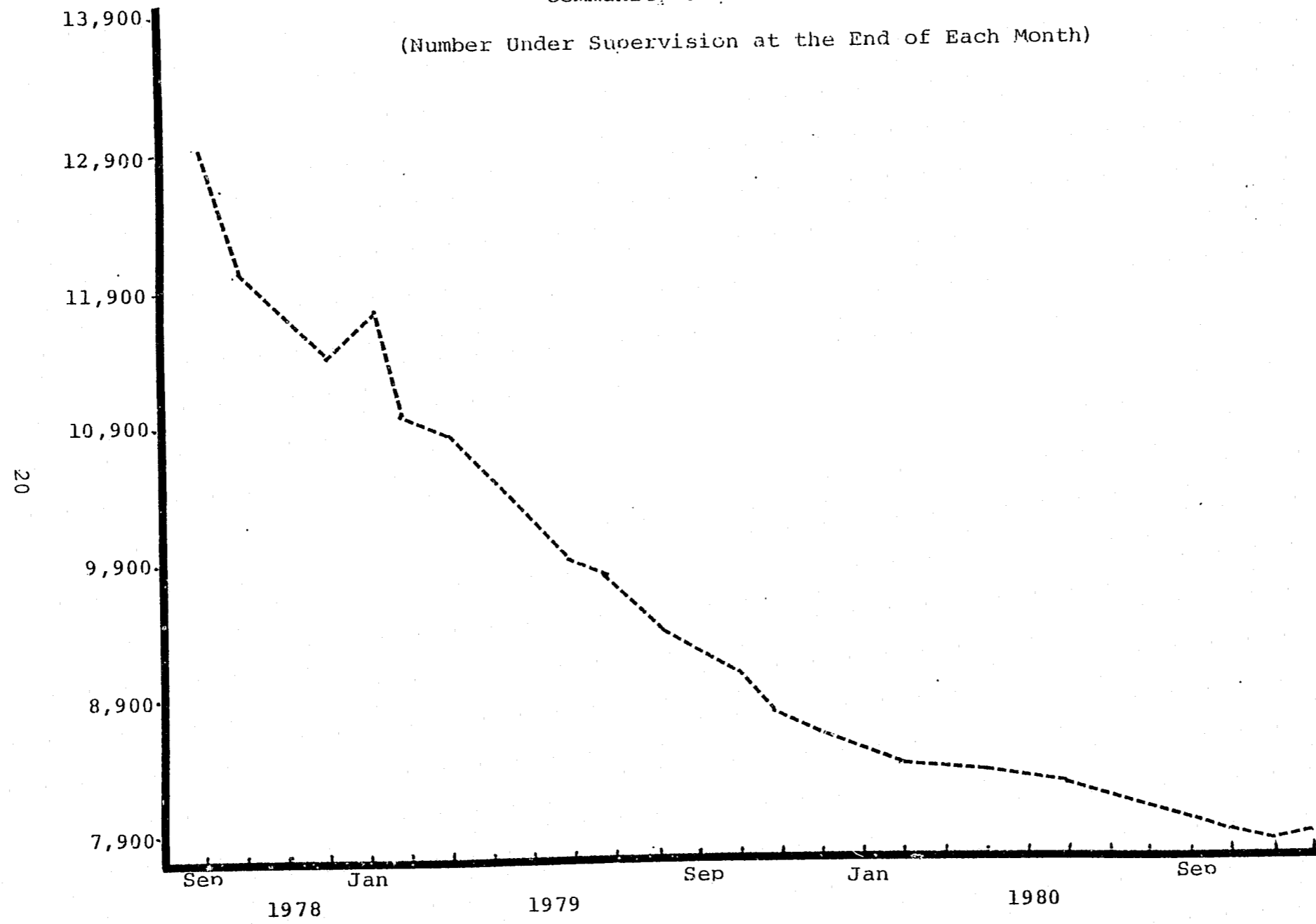
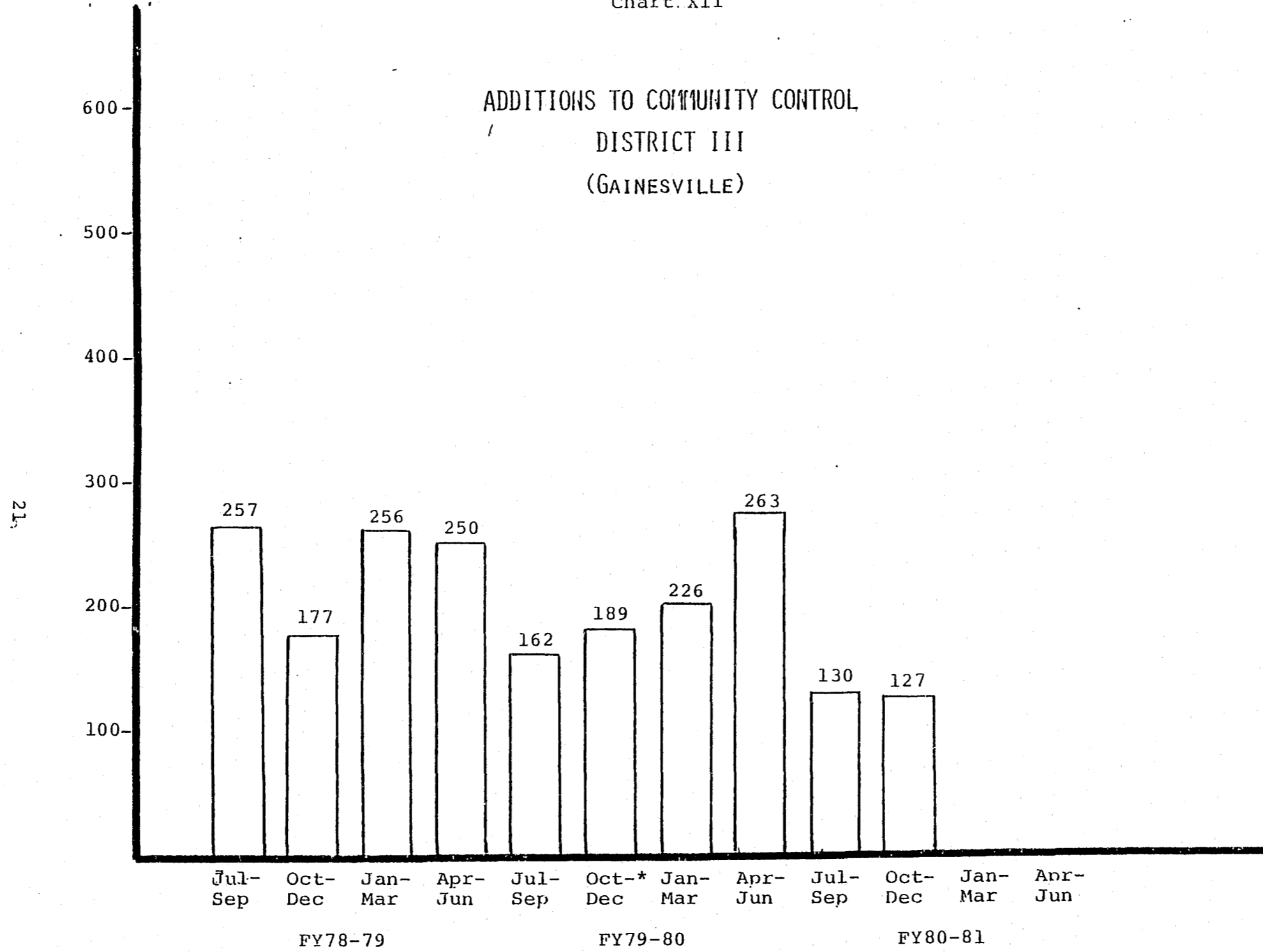


Chart. XII

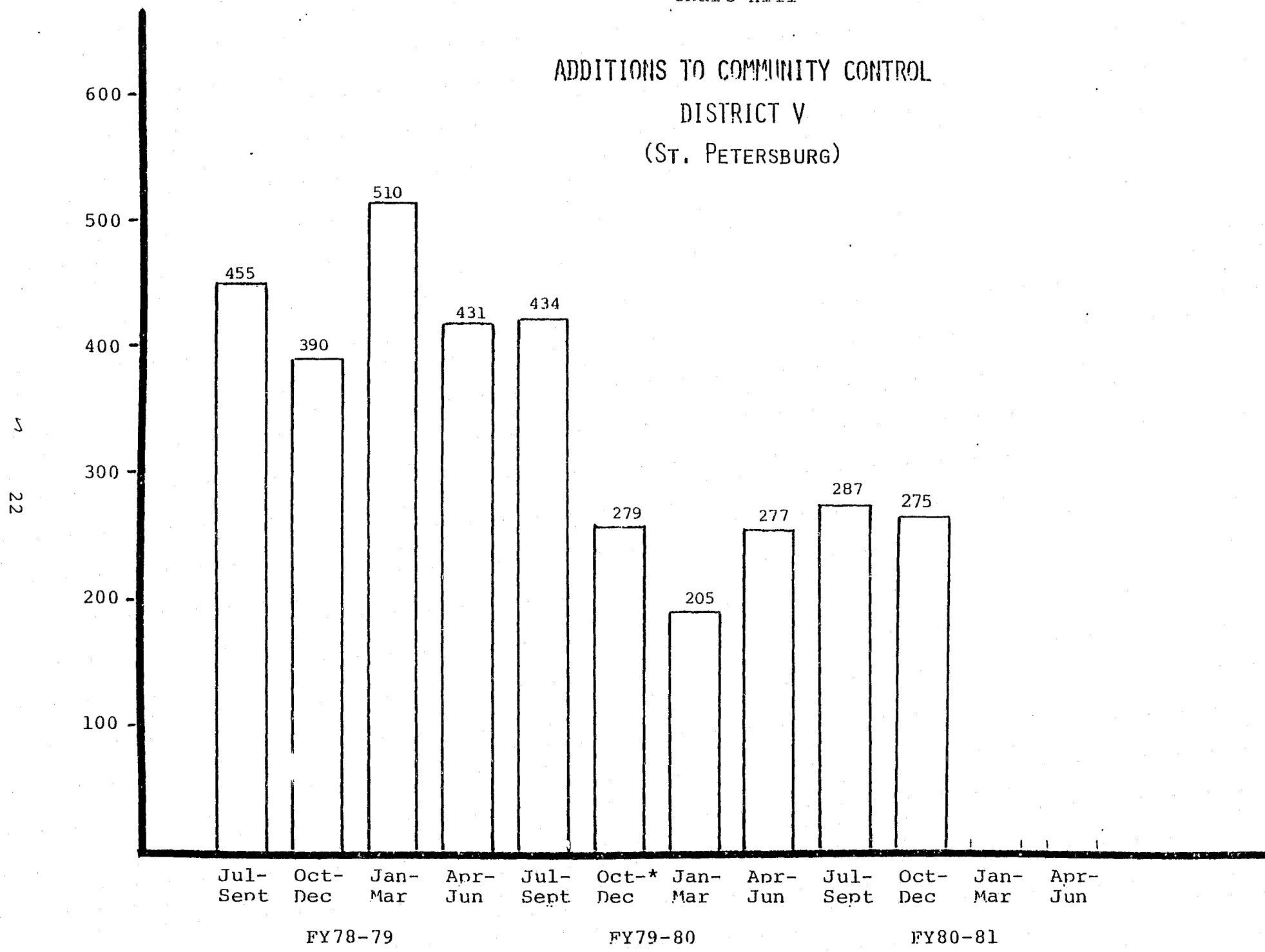
ADDITIONS TO COMMUNITY CONTROL
DISTRICT III
(GAINESVILLE)



*Resource Reallocation Project began

Chart XIII

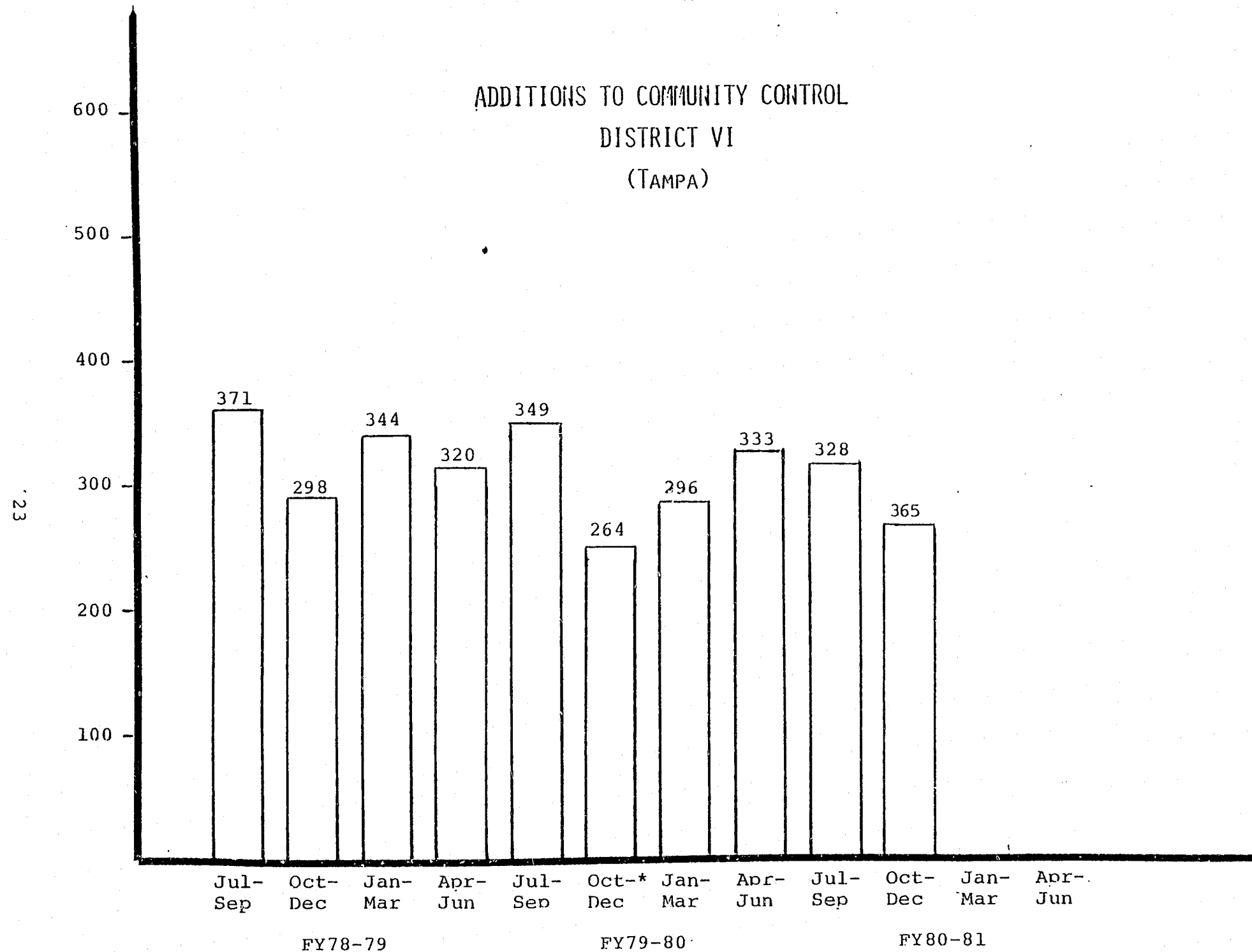
ADDITIONS TO COMMUNITY CONTROL
DISTRICT V
(ST. PETERSBURG)



*Resource Reallocation Project began

Chart XIV



ADDITIONS TO COMMUNITY CONTROL
DISTRICT VI
(TAMPA)

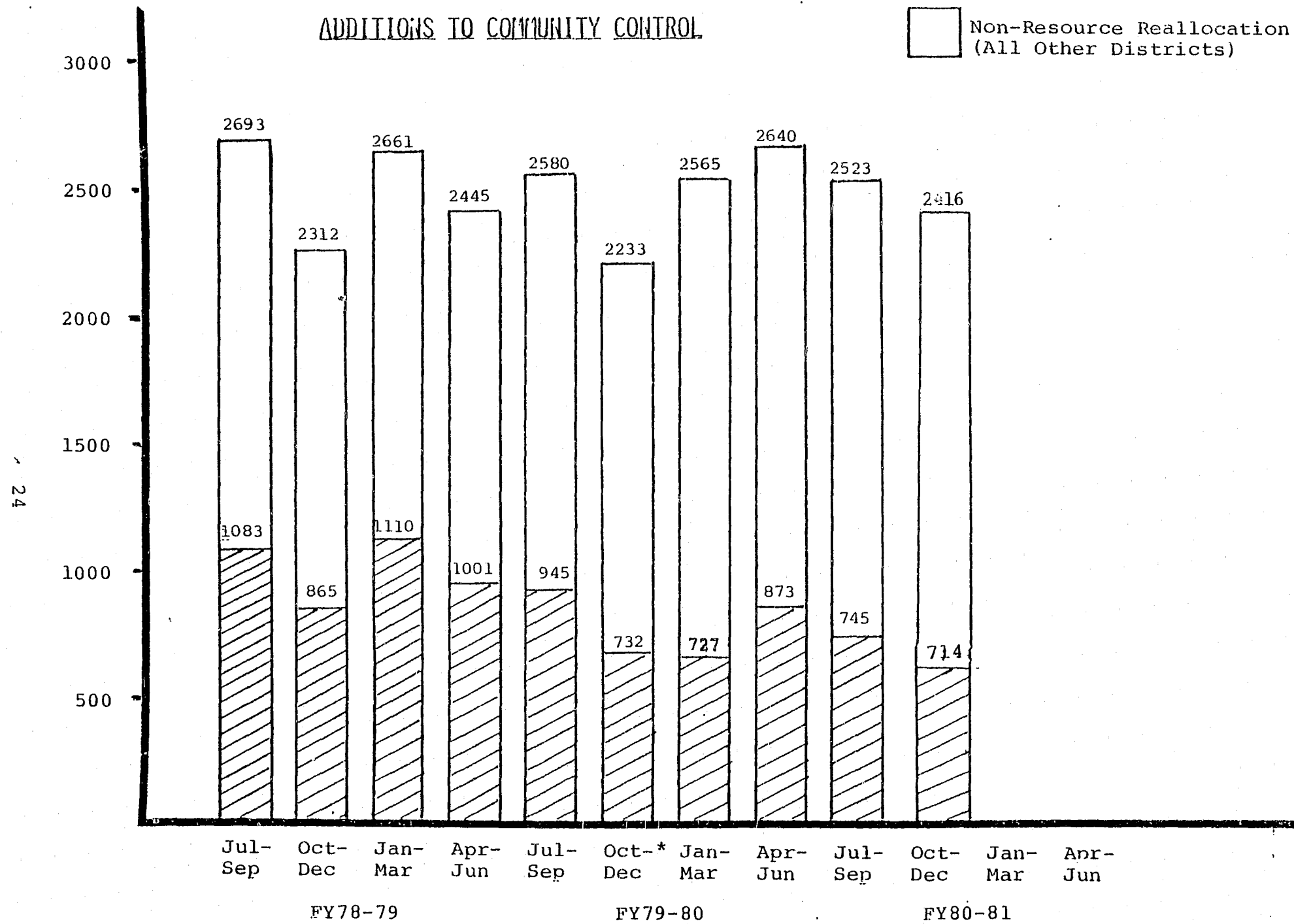


*Resource Reallocation Project began

Chart XV

ADDITIONS TO COMMUNITY CONTROL

 Resource Reallocation (Districts III, V, and VI).
 Non-Resource Reallocation (All Other Districts)



*Resource Reallocation Project began

Judicial Handling and Recommendation Rates

If Resource Reallocation achieves its intended purpose, good Intake practices will allow more youth to be handled informally and in the community. Each consecutive year since FY74-75 there has been a greater percent of referrals processed judicially. Resource Reallocation proposed to reverse this trend in the pilot districts. Past observations indicate that by reducing the judicial recommendation rate, the judicial processing rate should also be reduced. Chart XVI illustrates the judicial recommendation rates for one quarter before Resource Reallocation began and three quarters after its initiation.

As of December, 1980, the pilot project has not demonstrated the intended impact in consistently reducing judicial recommendation rates. Chart XVI, in displaying the percent differences in judicial recommendation rates for pre and post Resource Reallocation, does show that the non-Resource Reallocation Districts increased judicial recommendation rates, whereas, the pilot districts experienced no change. This suggests that the project may have resulted in stabilizing judicial recommendation rates in the pilot areas while the remaining districts continued to accelerate judicial recommendations.

Strengthened recommendations to the State Attorney, and a reduction in judicial recommendations, it was believed, would reduce judicial handlings. A reduction in judicial handlings would most likely result in considerable cost savings. Chart XVII shows that judicial handling rates have fluctuated during the post-Resource Reallocation period. Districts III and VI both demonstrate reduction trends whereas, District V displays a recent increase in judicial processing. Overall, it appears that the pilot districts have experienced a less significant increase in judicial processing compared to the non-pilot districts.

Agreement with the Matrix

To improve the uniformity and appropriateness of Intake decisions, a "Recommendation to the State Attorney Matrix" was designed and introduced statewide in FY79/80. The matrix serves as a guide for Intake counselors in deciding what type of youth should be sanctioned informally. Given the age, status history and offense with which the youth has been charged, a recommendation of the percentage of such cases which should be handled judicially is provided (see Chart XVIII). The percentages range from 0 to 100 percent. Cases in which the matrix prescribes either a 100 percent judicial recommendation or a 0 percent judicial recommendation is unambiguous for the counselor. Cases in which the matrix prescribes a split percentage, however, allow for discretion on the part of the counselor.

Chart XVI

JUDICIAL RECOMMENDATION RATES*

District	(Pre) 1979 Oct-Dec	(Post) 1980 Apr-Jun	(Post) 1980 Jul-Sept	(Post) 1980 Oct-Dec
I	47%	51%	48%	56%
II	50%	48%	53%	54%
III	52%	53%	49%	48%
IV	40%	36%	39%	41%
V	49%	37%	46%	59%
VI	52%	41%	44%	44%
VII	55%	56%	50%	52%
VIII	51%	54%	60%	65%
IX	51%	46%	45%	44%
X	39%	43%	44%	49%
XI	53%	51%	48%	71%
State	49%	45%	47%	56%

	% difference**		% difference	
Non-Resource Reallocation Districts	49%	47% (-2)	47% (-2)	58% (+9)
Pilot Districts	51%	42% (-9)	46% (-5)	51% (0)

* Rates are calculated by dividing the number recommended for judicial action by the number of youth referred to Intake

** Percent difference when compared to pre-Resource Reallocation quarter (October-December, 1979)

*** The Jan-Mar 1980 time period is not included due to delay factor in processing Intake Data.

Prepared by: PDCYFD

Chart XVII

JUDICIAL HANDLING RATES*

DISTRICT	(Pre) 1979 Oct-Dec	(Post) 1980 Apr-Jun	(Post) 1980 Jul-Sept	(Post) 1980 Oct-Dec
I	37%	50%	48%	59%
II	50%	43%	53%	53%
III	54%	48%	46%	50%
IV	45%	33%	40%	44%
V	50%	40%	47%	63%****
VI**	54%	51%	52%	50%
VII	51%	51%	48%	52%
VIII	51%	49%	54%	42%
IX	49%	44%	44%	43%
X	28%	25%	32%	40%
XI	51%	47%	47%	70%

Non-Resource Reallocation Districts	45%	% Difference***		% Difference	
		39%	(-6)	43%	(-2)
Pilot Districts	53%	46%	(-7)	48%	(-4)
				55%	(+2)

- * Rates are calculated by dividing the number handled judicially by the number of dispositions.
- ** District VI data is singularly compiled through the prototype Client Information System (CIS). In this system, a data card is completed for every referral (not client, as the Intake Data Card does). As a result, the judicial handling rate for District VI may be inflated when compared to other districts.
- *** Percent difference when compared to pre-Resource Reallocation quarter (October-December, 1979).
- **** Under-reporting of Intake Data Cards for this quarter may partly explain this increase.

Prepared by: PDCYFD
June 10, 1981

For example, of those youths thirteen years or older with no prior referrals, who are referred for "aggravated assault", 40 percent of them "should" be (according to the matrix) recommended for judicial processing. Sixty percent of such youth should be sanctioned by the parents or the Intake counselor. An Intake counselor's professional discretion in weighing the unique circumstances of the case will determine whether the case represents the "40 percent" or whether the case can best be handled in the community. If Intake counselors follow the matrix as a guide in recommendation decisions and the profile of referrals remain similar to that of 1979, the judicial recommendation rate is expected to decline.

Chart XVIII summarizes Intake Counselors' agreement with the matrix in Districts III and V during January through September, 1980. The chart compares the actual and expected judicial recommendation rates for specific offense and status categories. The top number displayed (upper triangle) is the actual percent or rate of youth recommended for court. The bottom number (lower triangle) is the expected percent as it appears on the matrix. When a top number is missing, too few cases existed to calculate a meaningful percentage.

As indicated on the chart, there are some wide discrepancies in specific cells of the matrix. The most significant variance occurs within the categories of victimless misdemeanors and property misdemeanors.

Chart XIX presents the aggregate 'disagreement with the matrix' percentages for District III and V. As indicated, the percentage in disagreement has consistently declined during the 9 months of implementation. It would appear, then, that the pilot districts are utilizing the matrix. Despite the utilization, the judicial recommendation and handling rates continue to increase statewide and fluctuate among the pilot areas.

Recommendation to the State Attorney Matrix
Actual & Expected Judicial Recommendation Rates
(Jan-Sent 1980)
District III

Chart XVIII

Reason for Referral	No prior referrals	All previous referrals handled non-judicially	Other previous judicial handling	YS supervision previously terminated	Community Control	Parole	YS commitment	No prior referrals	All previous referrals handled non-judicially	Other previous judicial handling	YS supervision previously terminated	Community Control	Parole	YS commitment	
01 Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	36	0	10	15	20	100	100	100
02 Negligent manslaughter	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	42	38	66	82	91	100	100	100
03 Sexual battery	47	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	10	15	20	100	100	100	100
04 Other felonious sex offenses	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	20	20	100	100	100	100
05 Armed robbery	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	18	0	0	20	100	100	100	100
06 Other robbery	92	100	100	100	100	100	100	30	46	72	69	79	100	100	100
07 Arson	91	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	10	20	20	100	100	100	100
08 Burglary	55	70	88	88	94	100	93	26	51	69	27	91	100	100	100
09 Auto theft	61	70	85	75	100	100	100	0	10	20	50	100	100	100	100
10 Grand larceny (excluding auto theft)	52	67	88	85	100	100	100	0	0	10	10	100	100	100	100
11 Receiving stolen property—over \$100	42	30	40	50	100	100	100	0	10	10	20	100	100	100	100
12 Concealed firearm	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	10	10	100	100	100	100
13 Aggravated assault and/or battery	63	73	78	85	88	100	100	13	23	38	50	100	100	100	100
14 Felony violation of drug laws (excluding marijuana)	50	40	50	75	100	100	100	0	0	10	10	100	100	100	100
15 Marijuana offenses—more than 20 grams	57	20	20	50	100	100	100	37	57	46	20	83	100	100	100
16 Escape from training school or security detention	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	22	45	52	10	62	100	100	100
19 Other felony offenses	63	76	86	75	83	100	100	25	27	10	10	100	100	100	100
20 Unauthorized use of motor vehicle	36	0	10	15	20	100	100	0	0	10	10	100	100	100	100
21 Assault and/or battery, all except aggravated	42	38	66	82	91	100	100	0	10	15	20	100	100	100	100
22 Prostitution	0	0	20	20	100	100	100	0	0	20	20	100	100	100	100
23 Sex offenses not included in 03, 04, 22	18	0	0	20	100	100	100	0	0	20	20	100	100	100	100
24 Petit larceny (excluding retail theft)	30	46	72	69	79	100	100	0	10	20	20	100	100	100	100
25 Retail theft	26	51	69	27	91	100	100	0	10	20	50	100	100	100	100
26 Receiving stolen property—under \$100	0	0	10	10	100	100	100	0	0	10	10	100	100	100	100
27 Concealed weapon, all except firearms	0	10	10	20	100	100	100	0	10	10	20	100	100	100	100
28 Disorderly conduct	13	23	38	50	100	100	100	0	0	10	10	100	100	100	100
29 Vandalism (malicious mischief)	37	57	46	20	83	100	100	0	20	20	20	100	100	100	100
30 Trespassing	22	45	52	10	62	100	100	0	0	0	10	100	100	100	100
31 Loitering and prowling	25	27	10	10	100	100	100	0	10	10	10	100	100	100	100
32 Misdemeanor violation of drug laws (excluding marijuana)	53	0	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100
33 Marijuana offenses—less than 20 grams	32	47	45	0	100	100	100	0	47	45	0	100	100	100	100
34 Possession of alcoholic beverages	6	13	50	0	100	100	100	0	13	50	0	100	100	100	100
39 Other misdemeanors	25	50	48	50	89	100	100	20	20	20	20	100	100	100	100
40 Contempt of court	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100
41 Violation of local penal ordinance	40	0	0	10	100	100	100	0	0	0	10	100	100	100	100
43 Traffic cases	43	41	75	63	83	100	100	20	20	20	20	100	100	100	100
44 Traffic cases	20	20	20	20	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100

Recommendation to the State Attorney Matrix
Actual and Expected Judicial Recommendation Rates
(Jan-Sept, 1980)
District V

Chart XVIII

Reason for Referral	No prior referrals	All previous referrals handled non judicially	Other previous judicial handling	YS supervision previously terminated	Community Control	Parole	YS commitment	Code	All previous referrals handled non judicially		YS supervision previously terminated	Community Control	Parole	YS commitment
									No prior referrals	All previous referrals handled non judicially				
20 Unauthorized use of motor vehicle	0	0	10	15	20	100	100	100	0	10	15	20	100	100
21 Assault and/or battery, all except aggravated	29	0	41	10	69	15	64	94	0	41	10	69	15	64
22 Prostitution	0	0	0	20	20	100	100	100	0	0	20	20	100	100
23 Sex offenses not included in 03, 04, 22	0	0	0	20	20	100	100	100	0	0	20	20	100	100
24 Petit larceny (excluding retail theft)	9	0	27	10	57	20	66	20	0	27	10	57	20	66
25 Retail theft	21	0	57	10	68	20	75	88	0	57	10	68	20	75
26 Recurring stolen property—under \$100	47	0	0	64	10	10	100	100	0	0	64	10	100	100
27 Concealed weapon, all except firearms	36	0	10	10	20	100	100	100	0	10	10	20	100	100
28 Disorderly conduct	23	0	60	0	62	10	53	10	0	60	0	62	10	53
29 Vandalism (malicious mischief)	20	0	39	20	63	20	55	73	0	39	20	63	20	55
30 Trespassing	17	0	40	0	58	0	62	52	0	40	0	58	0	62
31 Loitering and prowling	15	0	23	10	63	10	53	64	0	23	10	63	10	53
32 Misdemeanor violation of drug laws (excluding marijuana)	20	0	0	0	52	0	0	100	0	0	0	52	0	0
33 Marijuana offenses—less than 20 grams	11	0	30	0	54	0	67	82	0	30	0	54	0	67
34 Possession of alcoholic beverages	4	0	19	0	35	0	58	57	0	19	0	35	0	58
39 Oil or misdemeanors	27	20	47	20	60	20	64	64	20	47	20	60	20	64
40 Contempt of court	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41 Violation of local penal ordinance	16	0	29	0	36	0	10	80	0	29	0	36	0	10
43 44 45 Traffic cases	33	20	41	20	68	20	75	61	20	41	20	68	20	75
01 Murder and non negligent manslaughter	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
02 Negligent manslaughter	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
03 Sexual battery	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
04 Other felonious sex offenses	15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
05 Armed robbery	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
06 Other robbery	79	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
07 Arson	28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
08 Burglary	42	40	66	75	84	100	87	93	92	66	75	84	100	95
09 Auto theft	49	40	69	75	91	100	80	94	100	69	75	91	100	100
10 Grand larceny (excluding auto theft)	41	40	66	60	68	100	79	89	100	66	60	68	100	100
11 Recurring stolen property—over \$100	46	30	40	50	50	100	100	100	100	40	50	50	100	100
12 Concealed firearm	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13 Aggravated assault and/or battery	47	40	53	50	76	100	70	96	100	53	50	76	100	100
14 Felony violation of drug laws (excluding marijuana)	40	40	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100
15 Marijuana offenses—more than 20 grams	56	20	20	20	50	100	50	100	100	20	20	50	100	100
16 Escape from training school or secure institution	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17 Other felony offenses	40	20	44	20	81	100	83	75	100	44	20	81	100	100



While portions of this document are illegible, it was micro-filmed from the best copy available. It is being distributed because of the valuable information it contains.

Chart XIX

Disagreement with Matrix* Rates**

		1980			
District		Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	Jan-Sept***
III	Number of Cases	1737	1485	1321	4543
	Number of disagreement	449	322	211	968
	Percent in Disagreement	25.8%	21.7%	15.9%	21.3%
<hr/>					
V	Number of Cases	3592	2418	2374	8384
	Number of Disagreement	844	358	286	1492
	Percent in Disagreement	23.5%	14.8%	12.0%	17.8%

* Recommendation to State Attorney Matrix

** District VI data is not available due to the on-line Client Information System

***The number of errors for Jan-Sept is not equal to the combined number of errors for the three quarters due to multiple rounding errors.

Review of Main Findings

Resource Reallocation, as originally designed, intended to achieve a sequential reduction in judicial handling rates, Community Control caseloads, commitments and the training school population. The evaluation's main findings regarding the impact of the pilot on various system rates are presented below:

- 1) Commitments to CYF from the pilot districts during the post-Resource Reallocation period did not significantly decline. The trend of commitments, both statewide and in the pilot have been erratic. District VI, singularly, demonstrates a consistent declining trend.
- 2) The number of first commitments have declined in the pilot. The most notable decline was identified in District VI.
- 3) The number of training school placements have declined statewide. The pilot has displayed no consistent decline.
- 4) District III and V have experienced significant decreases in Community Control caseloads since the pilot project began. Although District VI did not display as large a percentage decrease, it was significantly above the statewide average.
- 5) District III and VI have experienced a mild decline in additions to Community Control. District V has displayed the most pronounced decline.
- 6) Judicial recommendation rates have not consistently declined in the pilot districts since the initiation of Resource Reallocation. During the same time period, judicial recommendation rates in the non-pilot districts continued to increase. Therefore, unlike the remaining districts, the pilot districts, as a whole, displayed stable judicial recommendation rates.
- 7) The pilot districts, in general, have experienced a less significant increase in judicial handling rates compared to the non-pilot districts. District III and VI both have demonstrated fluctuating reduction trends.

- 8) Of all cases disposed in the pilot districts during January-September, approximately seventy-five percent were in compliance with the "recommendation to the State Attorney matrix". The percentage of disagreement, however, has consistently declined for each quarter of implementation.

Recommendations

Changes in Chapter 39 of the Florida Statutes, which were implemented July 1, 1981 will most likely increase the number of training school commitments and the length of stay. For this reason, the closure of another training school and the expansion of the Resource Reallocation concept may be premature. Funds were allocated, however, for the statewide expansion of JASP. It is recommended that the impact of the law changes and JASP be measured. If, after sufficient operation, JASP is successful in reducing the statewide commitment population, further deinstitutionalization may be warranted.

END