

Juveniles Who are Involved with the Department of Juvenile Justice System in Pinellas County

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Juveniles who are involved with the Department of Juvenile Justice System in the Pinellas County Florida

Summary

- This report is descriptive in nature and examines patterns and characteristics of those youths who are sent to the Pinellas County Regional Detention Center between fiscal year 0506 through fiscal year 0910. There were over 60 questions posed by Pinellas County administrators who have an interest in this population (Appendix A. Study Proposal). Factors were examined, such as size of population, demographics, offense types, including violation of probation, failure to appears, contempt of court, disposition, adjudication status, as well as other information available and captured in the following 11 local and statewide secondary administrative data systems:
 - Medicaid enrolled with services
 - DCF SAMHIS mental health/substance abuse service events
 - Pinellas County Adult CJIS booking
 - Child Welfare System
 - Pinellas County EMS
 - Baker Act initiations
 - Juvenile Welfare Board programs
 - Arrests in Adjacent Counties
 - State Prison
 - Pinellas County Health & Human services
 - State Mental Hospital
- The average stay at the Pinellas Regional Juvenile Detention Center is 11 days with the modal length of stay of 2 days.
- Over the last 5 years 6,038 youths had been placed in the Pinellas Regional Juvenile Detention Center. The number per year has decreased for each year at an average rate of 14%. The largest portion of youths reside in Pinellas County (94%), 1.4% in Pasco County, 1% in Hillsborough County, and the last 3.6% in other Florida Counties.
- On average 4% of the 128,165 youths residing in Pinellas County are referred for delinquent behavior to the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice. The breakdown of outcomes of their referral are as follows:
 - 26% Diverted to alternative programs
 - 35% Placed on probation and in community interventions
 - 9% Committed to a residential facility
 - 7% Sent to adult court
 - 23% Other judicial and non-judicial dispositions

- Very few were transferred to the adult criminal justice system (5% to 11%) and African Americans' were significantly more likely to be transferred to the adult criminal justice system than Whites.
- The average lag time where a youth has been placed, but has to wait for an opening is 17 days.
- The majority of the youths were enrolled full-time in a school based program (62%-70%). Also the number who dropped out ranged from (14% to 20%). Around 1% of those youths were in an in-home education program, and on average 24% of the youths are in special education.
- The annual combined income of youths & parents ranged from under \$15,000 to over \$50,000, with the majority falling between under \$15,000 to \$34,999. Self reporting of having experienced Domestic Violence was found to vary from 16% to 21%. Most individuals lived with a single mother; with both parents; or lived with grandparents. The percentage of youths who lived in foster or group home ranged 2.4% to 5.2%. It was found that (61%) of youths has current or history of family members being incarcerated.
- Those entering juvenile detention with previous mental health service use was 10%; those who had received at least 1 substance abuse service was >1% and only 10 had a co-occurring diagnosis of mental health and substance abuse; 12% of those juveniles were identified with suicide attempts; and > 1% were identified with HIV/AIDS.
- Other system Interactions were with the following administrative data systems:
 - Medicaid enrolled with services were 52%
 - DCF SAMHIS mental health/substance abuse service events was 51%
 - Pinellas County Adult CJIS booking (future) was 40%
 - Child Welfare System was 26.9%
 - Pinellas County EMS was 25%
 - Baker Act initiations were 21.3%
 - Juvenile Welfare Board programs were 12%
 - Arrests in Adjacent Counties (future) were 9%
 - State Prison (future) was 4%
 - Pinellas County Health & Human services were >1%
 - State Mental Hospital was >1%

It was found that these youths who are placed in the Pinellas County Regional Detention Center had a high percentages of previous interactions with all the other health, and social service systems, and many had future interactions with the county jail and state prison systems.

Background

There were an estimated 128,165 juveniles between the ages of 5 through 17 years of age residing in Pinellas County Florida (<http://www.floridakidscount.org/>) in fiscal year 2008-2009. On the average 4,492 (4%) of youths were referred for delinquency each fiscal year between

fiscal years 2005- 2009 in Pinellas County

(http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Research/Delinquency_Profile/index.html). And on average 26%, were diverted to programs that are alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system for youth who had been charged with minor crimes. Another 35% were placed on probation and in community intervention with includes a variety of non-judicial sanctions, including restitution, community service hours, curfew to name a few. A smaller number, 9% on average per year, were committed to a residential facility, including secure detention facilities. And on average 7% youths were sent to adult court. The other 23% had other judicial and non-judicial dispositions.

This report focuses on those youths residing in Pinellas County and the Pinellas County Regional Detention Center in particular. Detention is the custody status of youth who are held pursuant to a court order, or violation of the law. The Department operates 22 secure detention centers in 22 counties with a total of 1,392 beds. The Pinellas Juvenile Detention Center is located in Clearwater, Florida with 76 beds (<http://www.djj.state.fl.us/Detention/index.html>).

Methods

This report is descriptive in nature and examines patterns and characteristics of those youths who are sent to the Pinellas County Regional Detention Center between fiscal year 0506 through 0910. Factors will be examined, such as size of population, demographics, as well as offense types, including violation of probation, failure to appears, contempt of court, disposition, adjudication status, as well as other information available and captured in the following 11 secondary administrative data systems.

- Pinellas County Criminal Justice Information System (future interactions)
- Pinellas County Emergency Medical Service System
- Pinellas County Health and Human Service System
- Pinellas County Juvenile Welfare Board System
- Statewide State Mental Hospital System
- Statewide DCF SAMHIS (Mental Health & Substance Abuse) System
- Statewide Medicaid Claims System
- Statewide Florida Department of Law Enforcement Arrests System (future interactions)
- Statewide Florida Department of Corrections System (future interactions)
- Statewide Florida Department of Juvenile Justice System
- Statewide Florida Baker Act Initiations System

All data management and analyses were conducted in SAS (version 9.2). To link individuals across public domain administrative databases, researchers employed record linkage and consolidation software called The Link King (<http://www.the-link-king.com/>). This software program uses probabilistic and deterministic linkage protocols. After linking, all interactions were pulled from all systems, removing identifiers and replacing them with a computer generated unique ID. This data repository is HIPAA compliant, and undergoes an annual audit as part of an

institute-wide audit to assure that all data and possessing procedures meet or exceed stringent security guidelines, and only aggregated data will be reported.

There were over 60 questions posed by Pinellas County administrators who have an interest in this population (Appendix A. Study Proposal). The majority of the questions were answered, with a few which were unable to answer due to the limitations of the data. Also, note that administrative data was used to answer these questions and the numbers are to be interpreted knowing that there are always limitations due to quality of data (missing, errors, etc.) as well as the ability to link individuals across various administrative data systems. With that said, usually the limitations are an underestimation. The numbers of youths involved with the Florida Department of Justice (DJJ) in Pinellas County for this study has been verified to be very close to the numbers reported by DJJ. The questions focusing on the initial population and their involvement with the Department of Juvenile Justice will be answered first; second family environment, then findings on the mental health, substance abuse, child welfare, and other health and social service related questions; and finally the questions looking at future interactions with the adult criminal justice system including county jail, and state prison.

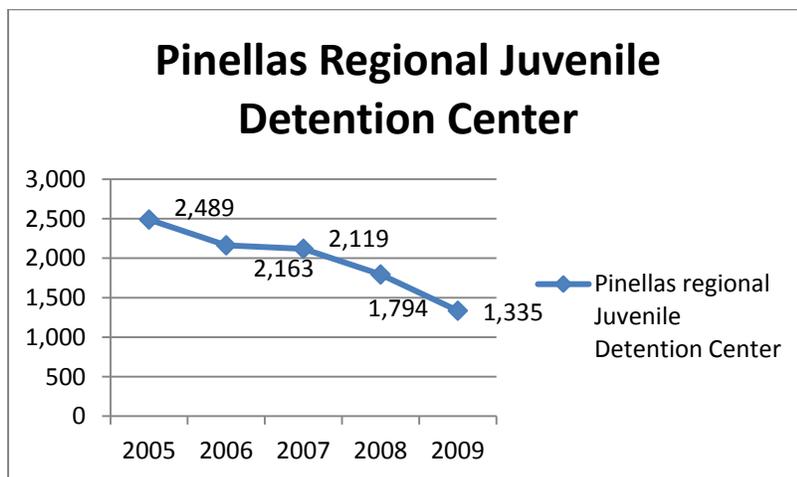
Involvement in the Department of Juvenile Justice

Juveniles Entering Dept. of Juvenile Justice

The average stay at the Pinellas Regional Juvenile Detention Center is 11 days, with the modal length of stay of 2 days.

Over the last 5 years 6,038 youths had been placed in the Pinellas Regional Juvenile Detention Center. The number per year has decreased for each year at an average rate of 14% (Graph 1). The largest portion of youths 94% reside in Pinellas county, 1.4% from Pasco County, 1% from Hillsborough County, and the last 3.6% from other Florida Counties.

Graph 1: Number of Youths Sent to Detention



Arrest Information

The average number of arrests for any one youth involved with the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice is 1 to 2 arrests, while the average number of arrests for those youths who were placed in a Department of Juvenile Justice Detention Center is higher at 3 to 4 arrests.

Table 1. Number of Arrests of Youths Over 5 Years

	Nbr	
	Arrests	Nbr Ind.
2005	7,194	5,043
2006	6,907	4,734
2007	6,910	4,647
2008	6,300	4,196
2009	5,707	3,486

Property, violence, nuisance, and drugs are the most common offenses, and account for 83% of offenses. The most common offense for arrest is property crimes (arson, burglary, criminal mischief, and theft), on average 30%. The second most common offense is violent crimes (violence against others, and violence against an officer/administrator), on average 20%. The next most common offense is drug crimes (alcohol possession, alcohol sell, other drug possession, drug sell), on average 14%. The fourth most common offense is nuisance crimes (disorderly conduct, disturb the peace, municipal ordinance, public order crimes, resisting an officer or administrator, and trespassing) on average 18% (see table2). A more detailed breakdown by crime category can be found in Appendix B.

Table 2. Arrests by Crime Categories

Crime	Percentage of Arrests by Crime Categories					Overall Average
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Drug	13.2%	15.0%	14.9%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%
Family	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Legal	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Nuisance crime	20.2%	18.4%	17.1%	16.3%	18.4%	18.1%
Other Crime	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%	3.2%	2.5%	3.3%
Pick Up Order	4.0%	5.4%	8.2%	10.0%	11.3%	7.8%
Property	30.1%	29.7%	30.0%	30.7%	29.0%	29.9%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex Crimes	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Traffic	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
VOP/Warrant/Contempt	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.1%
Violence	21.0%	20.9%	19.9%	20.2%	19.6%	20.3%
Weapon	3.2%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.8%

Approximately 90% of those arrested are between the ages of 16-17 (44% to 52%) and between the ages of 13-15 (42% to 47%) (Table 3). The majority are males 72%-75% (Table 4).

Table 3. Percentage of Arrests by Age Group

Percentage of Arrests by Age Group					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
< 10	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
10 - 1	7.8%	6.9%	6.4%	4.8%	5.3%
13 - 15	46.8%	45.7%	44.8%	44.8%	42.2%
16 - 17	43.9%	46.2%	48.0%	49.3%	51.7%
18 +	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%

Table 4. Percentage of Arrests by Gender

Percentage of Arrests by Gender					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	71.6%	73.1%	71.0%	71.7%	74.8%
Female	28.4%	26.9%	29.0%	28.3%	25.2%

The final disposition of a case could be closed without adjudication (includes diverted, no action and closed), adjudicated, and transferred to the adult criminal Justice system. The majority of the cases are closed or diverted with no adjudication (56% to 64%), a slightly lower percentage is adjudicated (31% to 36%) and very few were transferred to the adult criminal justice system (5% to 11%) (Table 5).

Table 5. Percentage by Disposition

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adjudicated	nbr_ind	nbr_ind	nbr_ind	nbr_ind	nbr_ind
adult transfer	4.6%	10.9%	6.0%	5.0%	4.6%
no	59.4%	55.5%	61.5%	64.3%	62.6%
yes/withheld	35.9%	33.6%	32.4%	30.7%	32.8%

When looking a difference by race, African Americans were significantly more likely to be transferred to the adult criminal justice system than Whites, while Whites were significantly more likely to be diverted or had no adjudication compared to African Americans. When looking at being adjudicated or withheld, it depends upon the year whether African Americans or Whites were significantly more likely to be adjudicated/withheld (Table 6).

Table 6. Percentage by Disposition by Race & Ethnicity

Adjudications	Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
adult transfer	Black	54.5%	55.3%	54.5%	52.1%	53.5%
	Hispanic	6.1%	4.0%	4.2%	5.5%	8.0%
	White	38.0%	40.3%	39.0%	38.8%	33.8%
	Other	1.5%	0.5%	2.4%	3.6%	4.8%
No	Black	42.1%	40.8%	43.7%	41.3%	44.7%
	Hispanic	5.6%	4.8%	6.5%	7.1%	6.4%
	White	50.8%	52.7%	48.7%	50.4%	47.4%
	Other	1.6%	1.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.6%
yes/withheld	Black	47.1%	42.1%	43.2%	42.7%	44.7%
	Hispanic	5.0%	5.6%	5.7%	7.2%	5.6%
	White	45.9%	50.3%	49.6%	49.1%	48.5%
	Other	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.2%

Violation of Probation/Failure to Appear/Contempt of Court

Four areas of interest were violations of probation (VOP), failure to appear (FTA), contempt of court (Contempt), and the number of those youths waiting for placement (including the length of time waiting for placement) (Table 7.). It is not possible to examine who received secure detention as a result of a Contempt, VOP, or FTA. These are reasons that bring a youth in front of a judge at a hearing, but it may or may not have had influence or be the only factor examined when the judge determines a placement to secure detention facility. The judge takes into consideration other characteristics of the situation such as crime, family situation, etc. The question of number of detentions due to FTA, VOP, and Contempt's could not be answered. What could be answered was then percentage of VOP, and Contempt's bring a youth in front of a judge at a new hearing.

Table 7. VOP/FTA/Warrant Number of Individuals with a Violations of Probations/Failure To Appear/Contempt of Court					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
VOP	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%	3.4%	2.8%
FTA	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%
Waiting for Placement	1.8%	1.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.0%

VOP

Table 8. Percentages of VOP by Gender

Number of Individuals with a Violation of Probations by Gender					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Females	31.8%	28.3%	32.6%	30.7%	29.7%
Males	68.2%	71.7%	67.4%	69.3%	70.3%

Table 9. Percentages of VOP by Race & Ethnicity

Number of Violation of Probations by Race					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
African American	41.1%	48.5%	46.2%	47.9%	42.9%
Hispanic	4.7%	5.1%	4.5%	9.3%	5.5%
White	52.3%	44.4%	47.7%	41.4%	49.5%
Other	1.9%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	2.2%

The most common resident zip codes of those youth receiving VOP, in Pinellas County, were Clearwater (33755, 33756), Dunedin (34698), St. Petersburg (33705), and Largo (33774), accounting for 36% of those receiving VOP. (Appendix C.)

Contempt of Court

Males were significantly more likely than females to have had a contempt of court (Table 10), as well; African Americans were significantly more likely to have had a contempt of court than Whites (Table 11.).

Table 10. Percentage of Contempt of Court by Gender

Number of Individuals with a Contempt of Court by Gender					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Females	41.0%	37.0%	35.2%	37.8%	37.3%
Males	59.0%	63.0%	64.8%	62.2%	62.7%

Table 11. Percentage of Contempt of Court by Race & Ethnicity

Number of Individuals with a Contempt of Court by Race					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
African American	42.2%	46.0%	52.7%	42.9%	33.3%
Hispanic	3.6%	4.0%	2.2%	1.0%	5.3%
White	49.4%	47.0%	44.0%	55.1%	60.0%
Other	4.8%	3.0%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%

Youths Waiting for Placement after Disposition

There were times when there was a lag time where the youth had been placed but had to wait for an opening. There were 377 (6%) youths who experienced this. The average number of days waiting for placement after disposition is 17 days, median is 13, the minimum is 1, and the maximum is 106 days. The average days by gender, race, and age group did not vary by much (Table 12.)

Table 12. Average Length of Stay Waiting for Placement by Demographics

Statistics on Waiting for Placement By Gender				
	Average	Median	Min	Max
Females	17	11	1	86
Males	17	14	1	106
Statistics on waiting for Placement by Race				
African American	16	13	1	72
Hispanic	14	15	1	25
White	18	14	1	103
Other	14	12	1	44
Statistics on waiting for Placement by Age Group				
< 10	0	0	0	0
10 - 1	18	7	1	43
13 - 15	16	13	1	106
16 - 17	17	13	1	89
18 +	25	20	1	72

Males were more likely to had to wait for placement (Table 13.); those ages 13 to 17 were more likely to wait for placement (Table 14.). There was no significant difference by race & ethnicity (Table 15).

Table 13. Waiting for Placement by Gender.

Percentage of Those showing to be waiting for Placement by Gender					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Females	17.1%	23.9%	20.5%	25.3%	11.9%
Males	82.9%	76.1%	79.5%	74.7%	88.1%

Table 14. Waiting for Placement by Age Group

Percentage of Those showing to be waiting for Placement by Age Group					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
< 10	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 - 1	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13 - 15	48.6%	39.8%	36.4%	35.6%	32.2%
16 - 17	43.8%	51.1%	61.4%	62.1%	59.3%
18 +	4.8%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	8.5%

Table 15. Waiting for Placement by Race & Ethnicity

Percentage of Those showing to be waiting for Placement by Race					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
African American	39.0%	56.8%	59.1%	52.9%	54.2%
Hispanic	2.9%	4.5%	0.0%	5.7%	1.7%
White	55.2%	36.4%	38.6%	40.2%	44.1%
Other	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%

Youths Transferred to Adult Criminal Justice System

One of the questions asked was to identify those who were being transferred to adult criminal court. There were 3 ways in which this could be accomplished: direct file; involuntary judicial waiver; and an indictment. The majority youths were transferred through direct file and there was an average of 323 youths transferred to adult criminal court (Table 16.). The majority were male (Table 17.) and African American were significantly more likely than Whites to be transferred to adult criminal court through direct file (Table 18.).

Table 16. Number of Youths Transferred to Adult court

Number of Individual Transferred to Adult Court					
Adult Court (N =1,559)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Direct File	325	331	400	304	253
Involuntary Judicial Waiver	1	4	2	0	1
Indictment	0	1	2	1	0

Table 17. Percentage of Youth Transferred to Adult Court by Gender

Number of Individuals Transferred to Adult Court					
Adult Court (N =1,559)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gender					
Direct File					
Female	8.6%	7.9%	13.0%	13.2%	9.9%
Male	91.4%	92.1%	87.0%	86.8%	90.1%

Table 18. Percentage of Youth Transferred to Adult Court by Race & Ethnicity

Number of Individuals Transferred to Adult Court					
Adult Court (N =1,559)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Race					
Direct File					
African American	53.5%	54.1%	51.8%	50.0%	53.4%
Hispanic	5.8%	4.2%	4.8%	5.6%	7.9%
White	39.1%	41.1%	41.8%	41.1%	34.8%
Other	1.5%	0.6%	1.8%	3.3%	4.0%

Five of the questions asked were answered using the DJJ PACT (Pre-Screen Positive Achievement Change Tool Pre-Screen). The 1st pre and 1st full pact where used when an individual had more than 1 PACT. Note: the PACT started being used at the end of 2005. Of the 5,957 youths that entered a DJJ Detention Facility in Pinellas County between (annual years) 2005-2009, 4,361 (73%) had received a PACT during their stay in Detention(s) (Table 19). The PRE PACT has fewer questions than the FULL PACT. If the question was only asked on the FULL PACT there were 1,201 (22%) individuals who answered, if the question is on the FULL and PRE PACT there were 4,361 (73%) individuals who answered.

Table 19. Number of PACTS Completed

	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
Pre-Pact	555	5,430	5,437	4,447	3,345
Full-Pact	0	772	847	660	884
Number unduplicated Individuals (N=4,361)	270	1,725	1,736	1,443	1,159

School Information

The question was asked on what the school status were for these youths. The majority of youths were enrolled full-time in a school program (62% -70%). Also the number who had dropped out ranged from (14% to 20%) (Table 20).

Table 20. School Status

Came from Both Pre/Full PACTS - D32Q1	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current School Enrollment Status (N = 4361)					
Graduated or GED	7.8%	6.1%	5.6%	5.9%	5.9%
Enrolled Full-Time	61.5%	67.4%	69.7%	75.0%	73.2%
Enrolled Part-Time	3.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Suspended	5.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	3.5%
Dropped Out	18.1%	20.3%	19.6%	13.5%	14.3%
Expelled	4.4%	2.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Unknown	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%

When looking at the type of school they attended many were in public academic as well as in special education. Very few were in home education programs (Table 21)

Table 21. Type of School Enrollment

Came from Only the Full PACT - D31Q1 & D32Q2		2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
Current School Enrollment Type (N = 1,201)						
Special Education GED/in School, Etc.		-	28.9%	27.7%	31.1%	30.0%
	Public Academic	-	38.8%	35.1%	36.3%	38.0%
	Vocational	-	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Alternative	-	9.6%	10.0%	9.3%	10.0%
	Private Academic	-	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%
	GED Program	-	3.6%	3.8%	1.5%	1.5%
	College	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
	Other	-	5.8%	3.8%	3.5%	6.6%
	Unknown	-	15.2%	17.7%	17.7%	12.7%
In Home Education Programs		-	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%

Family Environment Factors

The annual combined income of youth & parent(s) ranged from under \$15,000 to over \$50,000, with the majority falling between under \$15,000 to \$34,999 (Table 22).

Table 22. Annual Combined Income for Youth and Parent

Came from Only the Full PACT - D72Q2		2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual Combined income Youth & Parents (N = 1,201)						
Under \$15,000		-	20.5%	24.4%	35.0%	38.7%
From \$15,000 to \$34,999			63.2%	55.3%	49.4%	48.1%
From \$35,000 to \$49,999		-	10.1%	12.6%	8.9%	7.0%
\$50,000 and over		-	3.9%	5.0%	5.1%	3.5%
Unknown		-	2.4%	2.6%	1.7%	2.8%

Self reporting of experiencing Domestic Violence was found to vary from 16% to 21% (Table 23).

Table 23. Self reporting of Domestic Violence

Came from Full PACT - D72Q11a4		2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
Reporting Domestic Violence (N = 2,101)						
Yes		-	20.1%	20.9%	18.3%	16.4%

It was not possible to identify the number of household members there were in each family, but the question of youths living arrangements was examined. Most individuals lived with a single mother, then with both parents; and then lives with grandparents. Those who lived in Foster or Group home were from 2.4% to 5.2% (Table 24).

Table 24. Living Arrangements

Came from Only the Full PACT - Living Arrangements	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
(N = 1,201)					
Lives with Both Parents	-	9.5%	14.4%	10.5%	10.5%
Lives with Single Mother	-	47.2%	35.9%	43.5%	44.9%
Lives with Single Father	-	8.6%	8.5%	6.8%	7.7%
Lives with Mother & Stepfather	-	3.3%	3.2%	4.6%	2.4%
Lives with Father & Stepmother	-	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%
Lives with Grandparents	-	10.7%	8.2%	5.9%	7.3%
Lives with Other Relatives		2.7%	4.7%	3.4%	4.2%
Lives as Ward of Other Sibling	-	4.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.2%
Lives in Foster or Group Home	-	2.4%	4.7%	5.1%	5.2%
Lives with Paramour	-	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Youth Lives with Friends	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Youth Lives Alone	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Youth is Transient	-	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%
Other arrangement or missing data	-	9.5%	12.1%	13.1%	10.5%

It was found that 2,658 (61%) of youths had current or history of family members being incarcerated (Table 25.)

Table 25. Family History or Current Incarceration

Came from Pre & Full PACT - D31Q1 & D32Q2	Nbr.Ind.	% of Ind.
Family History or Current Incarceration (N = 2,658)	2,658	60.9%
No History or Current jail or Imprisonment In Family (N=1,703)	1,703	39.1%
History or Current Jail or Imprisonment in Family		
Father-male caretaker	665	25.0%
Mother-female caretaker	449	16.9%
Mother-female caretaker & Father-male caretaker	373	14.0%
Older sibling	312	11.7%
Other Family Member	138	5.2%
Father-male caretaker & Older sibling	136	5.1%
Mother-female & Father-male & older sibling	135	5.1%
Mother-female caretaker & Older sibling	84	3.2%
Mother-female & Father-male & other family Member	59	2.2%
Father-male caretaker & Other family member	44	1.7%
Mother-female caretaker & Other family member	42	1.6%
Younger sibling	39	1.5%
Father-male & Older sibling and Younger sibling	32	1.2%
Mother-female & Younger sibling & Other family member	30	1.1%
Father-male caretaker & younger sibling	19	0.7%
Mother-female & Father-male & Younger sibling	19	0.7%
Older sibling & Other family Member	18	0.7%
Mother-female caretaker & younger sibling	17	0.6%
Older sibling & Younger sibling	13	0.5%
Mother-female & Older sibling & Younger sibling	13	0.5%
Father-male & Younger sibling & other family member	8	0.3%
Older sibling & Younger sibling & Other family Member	7	0.3%
Mother-female & Older sibling & Other family member	4	0.2%
Younger sibling & Other family member	2	0.1%
Father-male & Older sibling and Other family member	0	0.0%

We were unable to answer the question of how many were abusing prescription drugs or the grade placement for these youths.

Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Suicide Attempts, & HIV/AIDS

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous mental health (MH) service use? (N=5957)
 - 567 (10%) had received at least 1 previous mental health service (MH) and diagnosis.
 - 26 (>1%) of the 567 had a Severe mental illness diagnosis (SMI)
 - 1 – Schizophrenia, 25 – Major Depression
 - Comparison: Overall DJJ population show 6.8% utilizing MH services
 - A reason for these number being so low could be that the SMI diagnosis were not commonly given diagnosis' for youths, so a comprehensive list of IDC9Codes of MH/SA diagnosis received by these youths can be found in Appendix D. IDC9 Codes for substance abuse were 303-305, excluding 305.1 (tobacco abuse); IDC9 Codes for mental health were 290 through 319. It was found that 51% had service events, but not an IDC9 code for mental health, reported in the DCF SAMIS system, so we know the 10% is underestimated due to the limitation of the data.

2. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous substance use (SA) services? (N=5957)
 - 28 (>1%) had received at least 1 substance abuse service and diagnosis
 - Comparison: Overall DJJ population show 5.5% utilizing SA services
 - 10 (>1%) had co-occurring diagnosis of SA and MH
 - Comparison: Overall DJJ population show 20.72% co-occurring
 - NOTE: MH/SA Services received within the DJJ Detention Center were not captured in our data repository.

3. What was the number of juveniles receiving services (MH/SA) after 1st juvenile detention? (N=5957)
 - 528 (9%) had received at least 1 mental health service and diagnosis
 - 16 (>1%) had a severe mental illness diagnosis
 - 24 (>1%) had received at least 1 substance abuse service and diagnosis
 - 7 (>1%) had received both SA and MH service and diagnosis
 - Again these numbers are assumed to be underestimated, as 63% of these youths were found as having received service events (substance abuse and /or mental health in the DCF SAMHIS system.

4. What was the number of juveniles identified with suicide attempts? (N=5957)
 - 23 (>1%) had a diagnosis of Suicide attempt (ICD9 Code);
 - 729 (12%) had reported attempting suicide in the DJJ PACT
 - For a total of 734 (12%)
 - Comparison: The suicide attempt rate for youths involved in DJJ is 3 times higher than the overall youth population (<http://tspn.org/tlc>)

5. What was the number of juveniles identified with HIV/AIDS? (N = 5957)
 - 13 (>1%) had a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS (ICD9Code);
 - Comparison: Youths make up 13% of those identified with HIV infection or AIDS in a year (<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/youth.htm>)

Other System Interactions (Detailed breakdown by Demographics in Appendix E).

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous **Medicaid**? (N=5957)

- 3,085 (52%) were enrolled in Medicaid and received at least 1 service paid by Medicaid; 1,752 (29%) prior to their 1st detention placement, and 2,135 (36%) after their 1st detention placement.
- Comparison: In the County of Pinellas 7.9% of the youth population were enrolled in Medicaid

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous **DCF SAMHIS** service events? (N=5,957)

- 3,011 (51%) received some type of mental health/substance abuse service event identified in the DCF SAMIS system prior to their 1st detention placement, and 3,777 (63%) after their 1st detention placement. The total number of youths who received some type of MH/SA service event was 4,599 (77%). This system had the highest interaction among the 11 systems other than DJJ where they were identified.

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with admission to a **State Mental Hospital**? (N=5957)

- 18 (> 1%) had at least 1 admission to a State Mental Hospital; all were after their 1st DJJ detention placement.

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous **Baker Act** (Pre and Post)? (N=5,592 due to missing SSN)

- Of the 5,592 youths who were placed in DJJ detention center, 1,193 (21.3%) also received at least 1 Baker Act Initiations. Sixteen percent received at least 1 Baker Act prior to their 1st DJJ detention placement and 11.1% after their 1st DJJ detention placement.
- Comparison: Overall those involved in DJJ and the criminal justice system in Pinellas County was 6.8% has received a Baker Act Initiation

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous **EMS** services? (N=5957)

- 1,473 (25%) youths received services by EMS. 5% were prior to their 1st DJJ detention and 21% after their 1st DJJ detention placement.

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous **HHS** services? (N=5957)

- Only 13 (>1%) youths received service through HHS and all services were prior to their 1st DJJ detention.

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous **JWB** services? (N=5957)

- 740 (12%) received services through JWB. 195 (3%) prior to their 1st DJJ detention and 740 (12%) after their 1st DJJ detention placement.

What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous **Child Welfare** services? (N=5,592)

- 1,502 (26.9%) had an investigated and founded abuse CW (NOTE: due to missing SSN 5,592 could be matched to Child Welfare); 1,390 (24.9%) prior to their 1st DJJ detention; and 205 (3.7%) after their 1st DJJ detention placement
- 517 (10.2%) Were placed out of home; 413 (7.4%) prior to their 1st DJJ detention; and 131 (2.3%) after their 1st DJJ detention placement.
- In comparison in 2009, 19.6% of Florida youths had a found investigation with DCF Child Welfare System.

Transition to Adult Criminal Justice System and Future Interactions

County Jail

The number of juveniles, who were in Pinellas Regional Detention Center during 2005-2009, and eventually were incarcerated in the county jail was 2,393 (40%) with the average days to jail being 591 or a little over 1.5 years. The most common crime categories were drugs (alcohol and or other drugs), Nuisance Crimes, Violence, and other crimes account for 88% of the arresting charges (Table 26).

Table 26. Crime Categories for Those Incarcerated in Adult County Jail

Crime	Nbr Ind	%
Drug	1,173	33.0%
Family	15	0.4%
Nuisance Crime	787	22.2%
Other Crime	796	22.4%
Property	203	5.7%
Prostitution	2	0.1%
Sex Crimes	19	0.5%
Traffic	125	3.5%
VOP/Warrant	56	1.6%
Violence	356	10.0%
Weapon	17	0.5%
Unknown	2	0.1%

The question of: What was the percentage of adults, who were in the county jail, who did and did not have previous interactions with DJJ? It was found that of those incarcerated in the county jail from 2005-2009, 11,619 (5%) of the individuals in the CJIS system had prior DJJ interactions (Table 27). This number maybe higher, but due to the limitations of the time span of the administrative data and the age of those incarcerated. Those older may have had interactions with DJJ but it was prior to the earliest time period captured in our data.

Table 27. Percentage of Adults in the CJIS System with Previous DJJ Interactions

	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
Prior DJJ Interaction	1,946	2,795	3,635	4,020	4,731
No Prior DJJ Interaction	35,802	37,440	36,976	34,671	35,019
Percentage	5.4%	7.5%	9.8%	11.6%	13.5%

It was found that on average 4% were also were arrested in the counties adjacent to Pinellas County (Table 28).

Table 28. Number Arrested in counties Adjacent to Pinellas County

Number of Individual Arrested in Adjacent Counties					
Adult Court (N =1,559)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hillsborough County	27	61	94	124	141
Manatee	8	24	32	36	33
Pasco	11	43	59	60	76

State Prison

The number of juveniles, who were in Pinellas Regional Detention Center during 2005-2009, and eventually were incarcerated in the state prison was 201 (3%) with the average days to prison being 846 or a little over 3 years. The most common crime categories were property, violence, and drugs accounting for 85% of the crimes (Table 29).

Table 29. Crime Categories for Those Incarcerated in State Prison

Crime	Nbr Ind	%
Drug	32	19.6%
Other Crime	11	6.7%
Property	70	42.9%
Sex Crimes	2	1.2%
Traffic	2	1.2%
Violence	36	22.1%
Weapon	10	6.1%

The question of: What was the percentage of adults, who were in the state prison, who did and did not have previous interactions with DJJ? It was found that of those incarcerated in the state prison from 2005-2009; on average 9.5% of the individuals in the state prison system had prior DJJ interactions (Table 30).

Table 30. Percentage of Adults in State Prison with Previous DJJ Interactions

	2005*	2006	2007	2008	2009
Prior DJJ Interaction	1,946	2,795	3,635	4,020	4,731
No Prior DJJ Interaction	35,802	37,440	36,976	34,671	35,019
Percentage	5.4%	7.5%	9.8%	11.6%	13.5%

Appendix A. Study Proposal

Proposal for the following study:

Juveniles Who were involved with the Department of Juvenile Justice System in Pinellas County Florida

Summary

This was a descriptive study looking at youths who were involved with the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice System. It examined the size of this population, demographics and characteristics of these youths, offense types, those sent to detention, and their disposition and adjudication status. It also looked at their involvement with other systems including Child Welfare, DCF SAMHIS (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services), State Mental Hospital, Medicaid, EMS, HHS (Health and Human Services), Baker Act Initiations, as well as the adult criminal justice systems (FDLE/DOC/CJIS) and the Juvenile Welfare Board.

Some questions examined by factors of gender, race, ethnicity, arrest categories, and geography. The questions below answered; however there may be limitations where some of the questions will not be able to be answered or be answered using a sub-sample of the population due to limitations of the data. Questions that could not be answered have an asterisk (*) next to it.

Questions using Child Welfare Data:

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous foster designation?

Questions using the DCF-SAMHIS/Medicaid/SMH/HHS Data:

6. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous mental health (MH) service use?
7. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous substance use (SA) services?
8. What was the number of juveniles receiving services (MH/SA) after 1st juvenile detention?
9. What was the number of juveniles identified with suicide attempts?
10. What was the number of juveniles identified with HIV/AIDS?
11. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous Medicaid?

Questions using the Baker Act Initiation data:

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous baker act (Pre and Post)?

Questions using the EMS data:

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous EMS transports?

Questions using the HHS (Health and Human Services) data:

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous HHS services?

Questions using the adult's criminal justice data (FDLE/DOC/CJIS):

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with future jail/prison?
2. What was the average time to the 1st future jail/prison event?
3. What types of crimes were the arrests in the adult CJ system for?
4. What percentage of adults did/do not interact with DJJ prior to adult jail?
5. What percentage of adults did/do not interact with DJJ prior to prison?

Questions using JWB data:

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention with previous JWB services?

Questions using the DJJ data (Offense, Placements, and PACT Assessment):

1. What was the number of juveniles entering juvenile detention?
 2. What was the average number of juvenile arrests?
 3. What was the number of juvenile arrests...
 - a. by crime categories
 - b. by age
 - c. by gender
 4. What was the number of detentions as a result of VOP?*
- a. by gender
 - b. by race & ethnicity
 - c. by geography (zip code)
5. What was the number of Failure to Appear (FTA)?*
 - a. by gender
 - b. by age
 - c. by geography
 - d. by race & ethnicity
6. What was the number of detentions as a result of contempt of court?*
 - a. by gender
 - b. by race & ethnicity
7. What was the length of time awaiting placement after disposition?

- a. By gender
 - b. By race/ethnicity
 - c. By age
8. What was the school Status for these youths?
 - a. Special education
 - b. GED/in school, etc.
 - c. In Home Educations Programs
9. What was the average by grade placement?*
10. What was the average, min, max household income?
11. What was the number reporting domestic violence?
12. What was the average household member size?*
13. What was the disposition of case (closed without adjudication, diverted, and adjudicated)?
 - a. by race
14. Were there any indicators of prescription drug abuse?*
15. What was the number of parents of juveniles who are/were incarcerated?
16. How many youths were processed using direct file?
 - a. By race/ethnicity
 - b. By gender

Appendix B. Detailed List by Crime Categories

Of those youths arrested the type of crimes arrested for						
Crime	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Drug						
Alcohol Possess	84	119	109	116	86	
Alcohol-Sell	0	3	0	1	1	
Other Drug Possess	980	1,043	1,057	913	850	
Other Drug-Sell	142	175	152	120	121	
Family						
Against Youth	0	1	0	0	1	
Family Offense	0	5	4	2	1	
Legal						
Court	6	7	9	15	10	
Detention	4	5	2	7	11	
Nuisance crime						
Disorderly Conduct	443	385	354	303	318	
Disturb The Peace	246	133	83	58	75	
Municipal Ordinance	3	1	3	2	2	
Public Order Crime	23	22	24	31	21	
Resist Officer/Admin	558	530	512	432	511	
Trespassing	556	535	544	472	414	
Other Crime						
Against Other	25	20	12	2	1	
Bribery	1	0	0	0	0	
Conservation	5	18	8	2	4	
Escape/Abscond	13	12	12	11	8	
False Information	85	71	82	73	54	
False Report	18	13	17	9	7	
Flee	65	60	60	48	39	
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0	
Gang	0	0	0	0	1	
Harassing	4	6	8	5	5	
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	2	0	
Health or Safety	9	8	9	9	1	
Obscene Materials	0	1	0	0	1	
Obstruction	36	41	47	36	24	
Other Crime	15	12	10	20	6	
Riot	1	0	0	0	0	
Stalking	3	4	2	3	1	
Treat	38	19	37	26	19	
Pick Up Order						
Escape/Abscond	65	61	105	91	56	

	FTA	126	93	149	129	63
	Out of County/State	22	26	31	27	18
	Pick Up Order	12	8	3	10	13
	VOP	136	280	421	513	643
	Warrant	1	2	3	9	2
Property						
	Property-Arson	16	21	14	18	15
	Property-Burgl	725	635	682	656	654
	Property-Criminal Mis	295	335	282	261	251
	Property-Theft	1,733	1,633	1,678	1,564	1,248
Prostitution						
	Procurement	1	2	1	0	0
	Prostitution	1	0	2	0	2
Sex Crimes						
	Sex-Exposure	11	5	3	2	5
	Sex crimes	89	60	59	53	41
Traffic						
	DUI	0	0	0	1	0
	Leave Scene	11	6	6	8	10
	Moving	2	1	1	0	2
	Non-Moving	5	6	3	13	4
VOP/Warrant/Contempt						
	Contempt of Court	3	2	6	11	14
	FTA	0	1	0	0	0
	VOP	239	202	185	83	80
Violence						
	Against officer/admin	204	185	138	134	107
	Against Other	1,576	1,531	1,499	1,396	1,247
	Resist Officer/Admin	1	1	3	2	1
Weapon						
	Possession	220	203	170	164	127
	Use	54	62	53	28	37

Appendix C. Percentage of VOP by Zip Codes

Percentage of individuals with a Violation of Probations by Zip Code					
Pinellas Zip Codes	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
33755	9.2%	8.4%	8.0%	13.5%	9.5%
33756	7.4%	7.9%	4.5%	3.3%	7.9%
34698	6.8%	3.1%	5.1%	4.9%	3.2%
33705	6.2%	7.9%	8.8%	11.2%	11.4%
33774	6.2%	2.9%	3.1%	0.6%	1.6%
33770	5.6%	2.4%	2.5%	3.7%	3.5%
33778	5.0%	1.3%	0.2%	3.5%	1.9%
33711	4.7%	4.2%	10.0%	5.5%	9.0%
33771	4.7%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	1.3%
33712	4.4%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	8.7%
33777	4.1%	2.9%	1.2%	2.7%	2.7%
33759	3.8%	0.5%	1.6%	2.2%	0.8%
33760	3.3%	1.3%	1.0%	1.8%	3.5%
33710	3.0%	1.0%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
33713	2.7%	2.4%	3.7%	1.8%	2.8%
33781	2.7%	3.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
33707	2.4%	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
33709	2.4%	2.6%	3.1%	1.6%	2.1%
33702	1.8%	4.7%	3.7%	4.3%	3.0%
33773	1.8%	3.7%	2.9%	4.1%	2.8%
34689	1.5%	1.3%	2.5%	1.6%	1.9%
34695	1.5%	3.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%
33701	1.2%	2.1%	2.9%	2.7%	1.6%
33703	1.2%	2.1%	0.6%	1.4%	1.1%
33714	1.2%	3.7%	3.7%	3.3%	1.6%
33776	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
33772	0.9%	3.1%	3.5%	0.8%	1.4%
33782	0.9%	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.6%
34685	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
33761	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.6%
33716	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
33762	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
34683	0.3%	3.4%	3.1%	1.8%	0.8%
33704	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%
33706	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%
33708	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%
33763	0.0%	0.3%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%
33785	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
34684	0.0%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.3%

Appendix D. Mental Health Diagnosis

290	Dementias
292	Drug-induced Mental Disorders
296	Episodic Mood Disorders
298	Delusional Disorders
300	Anxiety, dissociative and somatoform disorders
302	Sexual and Gender Identity disorder
303	Alcohol dependence syndrome
304	Drug Dependence
305	Non-dependent abuse of drugs
308	Acute Reactions to stress
309	Adjustment reaction
310	Specific non-psychotic mental disorder due to brain damage
311	Depressive disorder, no elsewhere classified
312	Disturbance of conduct, not elsewhere classified
313	Disturbance of emotions specific to childhood and adolescence
314	Hyperkinetic syndrome of childhood
315	Specific delays in development
317	Mild Mental Retardation
319	Unspecified Mental Retardation
v62	Other Psychosocial Circumstances
v61	Other family circumstances

Appendix E Demographic Breakdown of System Interactions

5,957 individuals djj detention 2005-2009 data through 12/31/2009																	Future Interactions			
(N = 5,957)	BA		DCF SAMHIS		SMH		EMS		HHS		JWB		Medicaid		Child Welfare		CJIS	FDLE	DOC	
	Prior	Post	Prior	Post	Prior	Post	Prior	Post	Prior	Post	Prior	Post	Prior	Post	Prior	Post	Post	Post	Post	
	893	620	3,011	3,777	0	18	290	1,263	13	0	195	740	1,752	2,135	1,390	205	2,392	547	201	
Gender																				
Female	336	224	850	1,031	0	8	114	483	4	0	53	281	530	695	471	78	386	129	31	
Male	557	396	2,161	2,746	0	10	176	780	9	0	195	459	1,222	1,440	919	127	2,006	418	170	
Race																				
African American	290	187	1,269	1,624	0	13	99	544	4	0	86	333	882	1,034	603	91	1,214	252	90	
Hispanic	41	31	176	213	0	0	16	76	3	0	9	38	114	119	66	13	122	51	12	
White	557	397	1,529	1,881	0	5	173	634	6	0	97	356	744	955	709	99	1,009	237	93	
Unknown	5	5	37	59	0	0	2	9	0	0	3	13	12	27	12	2	49	7	6	
Age Group																				
< 10 yrs of age	4	4	5	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	5	4	2	0	1	0	
10 - 12 yrs of age	72	57	138	223	0	0	17	64	0	0	16	65	119	163	84	25	18	16	0	
13 - 15 yrs of age	377	344	1,245	1,867	0	5	117	579	4	0	82	396	856	1,074	667	114	752	224	56	
16 - 17 yrs of age	404	203	1,524	1,628	0	8	147	567	8	0	94	269	739	854	591	64	1,485	277	130	
18+ yrs of age	36	12	99	52	0	5	9	50	1	0	3	9	36	39	44	0	137	29	15	
BA = Baker Act Initiations																				
DCF SAMHIS = Mental Health & Substance Abuse																				
SMH = State Mental Hospital																				
EMS = Emergency Medical Services																				
HHS = Health & Human Services																				
JWB = Juvenile Welfare Board																				
Medicaid = AHcA Medicaid Claims																				
CW = Child Welfare																				
CJIS - Criminal Justice Information system																				
FDLE - Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement																				
DOC - Florida Dept. of Corrections																				