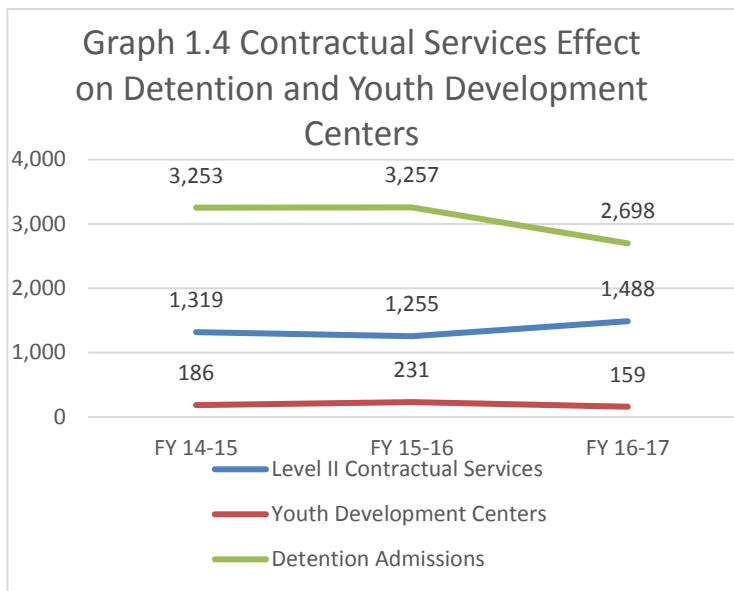


## Juvenile Crisis and Assessment Center Data Facts

- 25 bed capacity for centers combined and 4 secure placement beds
- Total of 309 youth served FY2017-18: 244 in the assessment/crisis component and 65 in secure custody beds at the Western Area Multi-Purpose Crisis and Assessment Center (Blended Model)
- Serves high risk youth: 42% of JCAC admissions are RL4 risk level and 44% are RL5 risk level. These JCAC youth present with higher risk level scores at intake compared to the overall intake population risk scores.
- 82% of youth admitted to JCACs have medium to high assessed needs levels
- Of the top 10 most serious complaints received within 60 days for youth admitted to the JCACs, school-based type of offenses are prevalent: Simple Assault, Assault on a Government Official, Making a False Report Concerning a Threat of Mass Violence on an Educational Property
- The top 10 most serious adjudicated offenses for youth admitted to the JCACs are Misdemeanor Larceny, Simple Assault, Breaking and Entering, Disorderly Conduct at School, Injury to Real Property, Break or Enter a Motor Vehicle, Communicating Threats, Assault on a Government Official, Breaking or Entering (m), Injury to Personal Property in Excess of \$200
- 18% of the 244 juveniles admitted to a Juvenile Crisis and Assessment Center during FY17-18 were from the Eastern Region of the state—the region that does not have an easily accessible Crisis and Assessment Center.
- **Education:**
  - Approximately 29% of youth admitted to the Crisis and Assessment Centers receive special education services and have Individual Educational Plans (IEPs) at admission.
  - An additional 20% of youth admitted are found to be in need of the development of an IEP based on outcomes generated from educational and IQ testing administered to them at the centers
  - 50% of youth admitted were regularly attending schools, 23% had sporadic school attendance and 27% of the youth were not attending school—this includes expulsions, suspensions, youth not enrolled, and youth enrolled but not attending.

- Average length of stay in FY16-17 was 36 days. Longer stays are agreed upon by the youth’s Child and Family team and are often used to prevent multiple transitions of the youth prior to admission to the most appropriate service.
- In FY16-17, 95% of youth were successfully discharged.
- Cost per youth in FY16-17 was \$10,356



- Level II contractual services continue to play an important role in helping reduce the number of youth development center commitments and detention admissions for the last three (3) years. Graph 1.4 indicates how the number of youth development center commitments and detention admissions are impacted by the department’s efforts to instead serve youth in Level II contractual services. Introduction of the Crisis and Assessment Centers have **reduced the**

**overall cost** per youth for residential services from approximately \$25,000 in FY 15-16 to \$19,000 in FY 16-17.