

What the State Already Counts: Published Outcome Data for Tampa Bay's Youth Prevention Programs

Prepared for public release

SAMPLE REPORT. This report demonstrates the RSC Standard on real, published program-outcome data: no client engagement, no privileged access. The underlying data were collected and published by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice in its FY 2024-25 Comprehensive Accountability Report; RSC did not collect this data, and this sample shows the analysis and reporting standard applied to it. Every number traces to that named public source, pulled on the date shown, archived and hash-pinned. Interest disclosure: RSC is an evaluation and analytics firm and a potential competitor in the market described here. This is a demonstration of our reporting standard, not independent market research. A client engagement delivers this same table discipline on the program's own data.

SCOPE

35 prevention program rows, Judicial Circuits 6 and 13 (Pinellas, Pasco, Hillsborough), FY 2023-24 release cohort

DATA

Florida DJJ Comprehensive Accountability Report FY 2024-25, Prevention chapter (archived, hash-verified)

METHOD

row-level extraction re-verified against the archived artifact on every build; rates suppressed under n=15

PREPARED BY

Rojas Strategic Consulting LLC

v0.4 public sample, issued 2026-09-09 • data pulled 2026-07-27 • RSC-2026-PUB-02

Published by RSC as a public sample. The data is real and public, published by the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice; no client engagement and no privileged access stand behind it; the format, the checks and the standard are the ones a real engagement receives.

BOTTOM LINE

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THE QUESTION YOU ASKED

Can you judge a youth program by the numbers the state publishes about it?

OUR ANSWER

Yes, with two limits. The share of kids who finished a program can tell programs of the same type apart, as long as their rates actually differ; in some types every program scores 100 percent and the number says nothing. Read it next to who the kids were, because a program that takes harder cases will show lower numbers through no fault of its own. The reoffense rate cannot rank programs at all, because the programs serve different kids.

WHAT WE RECOMMEND YOU DO

1. **Ignore any one-year rate built on fewer than 15 kids; one kid moves it by 7 points or more.**

Funder program staff, at renewal review; it costs nothing but the discipline to hold to it.

2. **Read the state's own row for a program before paying for your own study.**

Funder program officers read it during renewal prep; about one afternoon a year per portfolio.

THE FINDINGS, IN PLAIN TERMS

The shelter with the lowest completion rate took the hardest cases. MODERATE

Four Tampa Bay shelters released 619 kids last year and 534 finished the program. Their completion rates run from 74 to 96 percent. RAP House sits at the bottom of that range, and it also took the youth carrying the heaviest prior records, a score of 1.2 against 0.1 to 0.2 at the other three. Read on its own, its rate looks like a program falling short. Read next to who walked in the door, it does not. The chart and the detail: page 3

The reoffense gap is real, and it still cannot rank programs. LOW

Shelter youth reoffended at 9 percent, day-program youth at 3. The two groups were not alike. Shelter kids were 1.8 years older and carried heavier records, a prior-charges score of 0.5 against 0.1. The gap measures who was served, not how well. The chart and the detail: page 4

Six programs are too small to score, so this report does not score them. HIGH

Six of the 35 Tampa Bay rows had fewer than 15 kids finish, the line under which this report prints no rate; statewide the same rule catches 31 of 216 rows, 14 percent. Do not fund or cut on those six numbers. The chart and the detail: page 5

In two program types, every program already scores 100 percent. HIGH

12 of the 29 rows that carry a rate show 100 percent completion, eleven of them exactly (one more, at 660 of 662, rounds there), so in those types the rate can no longer tell programs apart; PACE's four rated rows still spread from 70 to 100 percent, so there it still can. The chart and the detail: page 6

The rest of the file: recommendations, page 13 · data tables, page 7 · analytic basis, page 14 · how we did this, page 17 · the assumptions this report leans on, page 19.

The shelter with the lowest completion rate took the hardest cases

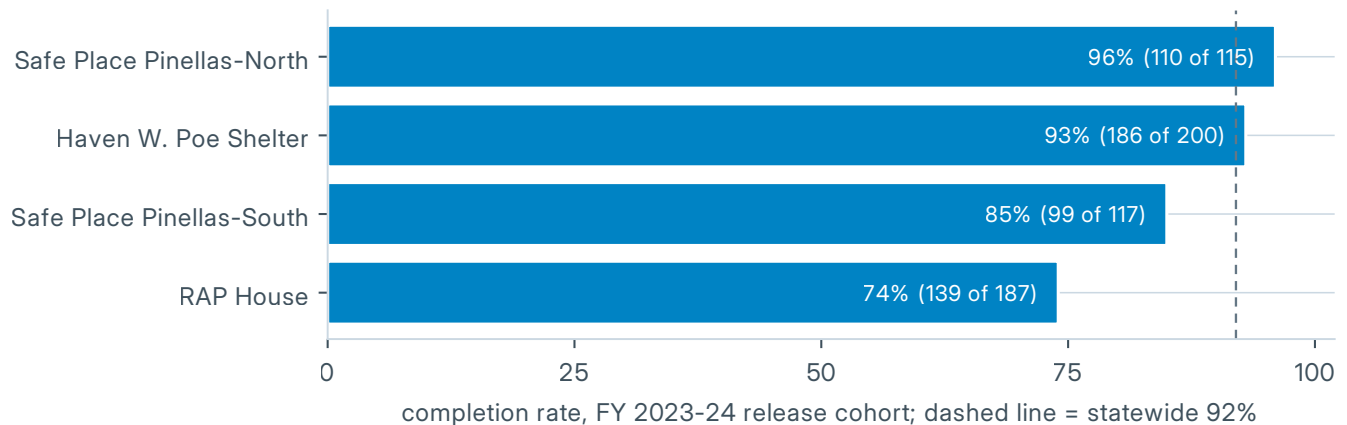


Figure 1. Completion rate for the four CINS/FINS (Children in Need of Services / Families in Need of Services) youth crisis shelters in Circuits 6 and 13, FY 2023-24 release cohort, each with its numerator and denominator: Safe Place Pinellas-North (Family Resources) 110 of 115 (96%); Safe Place Pinellas-South (Family Resources) 99 of 117 (85%); RAP House (Youth and Family Alternatives, Pasco) 139 of 187 (74%); Haven W. Poe Runaway Shelter (Hillsborough County Dept. of Children's Services) 186 of 200 (93%). The dashed line is the statewide shelter average, 92% (3,614 of 3,933). Source: Florida DJJ, FY 2024-25 Comprehensive Accountability Report, Prevention chapter, pages 5-6; pulled 2026-07-27.

A denominator turns a score into a conversation.

RAP House's completion rate is the lowest of the four shelters, and its intake explains why: it serves the heaviest caseload, with youths at the type's highest average age at admission and prior seriousness index. The population columns print in the data tables themselves, so a rate is always read next to the intake that produced it, the same reading rule that applies to every organization in these tables. The numbers: RAP House completes 74%, its average prior seriousness index (the source's term: a points score for prior adjudicated charges, averaged per youth, built from the source's own footnotes) is 1.2, against 0.1 to 0.2 at the other three shelters, roughly a one-point gap on a scale where a single misdemeanor adjudication scores 2, and its average age at admission (15.2) is the oldest of the four.

The full breakdown behind this is in the data tables on pages 8-9.

Analytic basis for this finding (alternatives considered, and what would change it): page 14.

The reoffense gap is real, and it still cannot rank programs

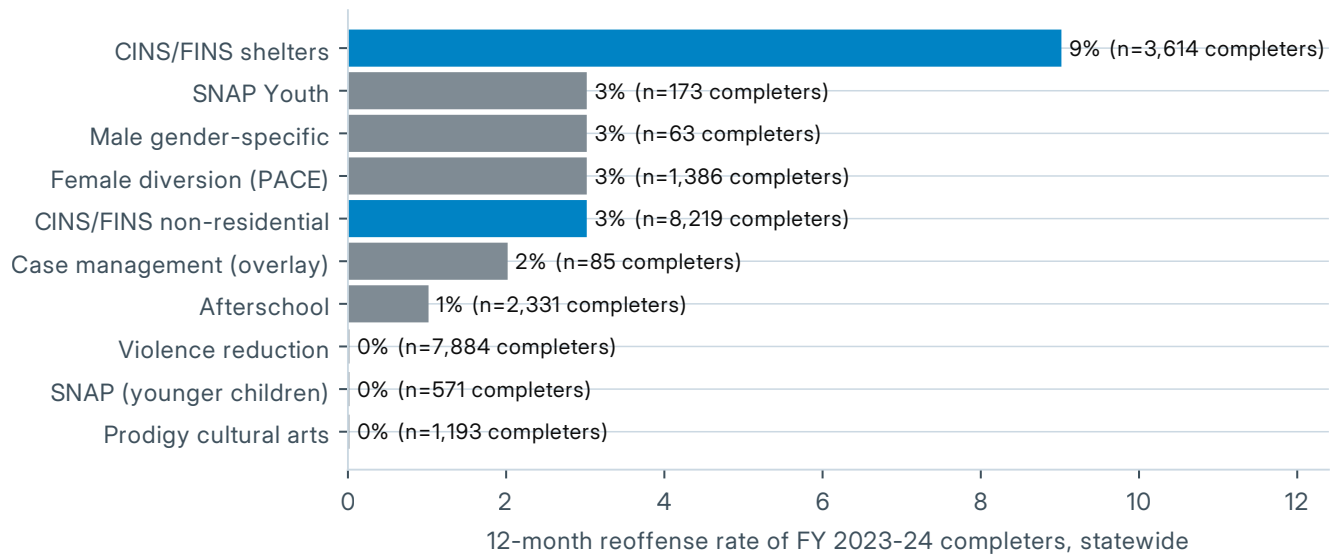


Figure 2. Twelve-month reoffense rate of FY 2023-24 completers by prevention program type, statewide, with the completer count (the denominator) behind every rate: shelters 9% (n=3,614), non-residential 3% (n=8,219), female diversion 3% (n=1,386), SNAP Youth 3% (n=173), male gender-specific 3% (n=63), case management 2% (n=85), afterschool 1% (n=2,331), violence reduction 0% (n=7,884), SNAP 0% (n=571), Prodigy 0% (n=1,193). Reoffense counts adjudications, adjudications withheld, and adult convictions within 12 months of completion. Source: same chapter, page 5; pulled 2026-07-27.

The column a board would rank by is the one that cannot rank.

The reoffense column cannot rank these two program types fairly, because it never adjusts for who each type serves. Shelter youth arrive in crisis and are older on average than non-residential youth, and their documented prior adjudications run higher too, so most youth in both groups still have no prior adjudication at all. The rates cover completers only, with no comparison group and no risk adjustment; a ranking built on this column would likely reward the program that serves the safest youth, not the best program. The numbers: shelter youth are 1.8 years older at admission on average (14.6 against 12.8), and their average prior seriousness index is 0.5 against 0.1, a 0.4-point difference on a scale where a single misdemeanor adjudication scores 2, so most youth in both groups have no prior adjudication at all.

The full breakdown behind this is in the data tables on page 7.

Analytic basis for this finding (alternatives considered, and what would change it): page 14.

Six programs are too small to score, so this report does not score them

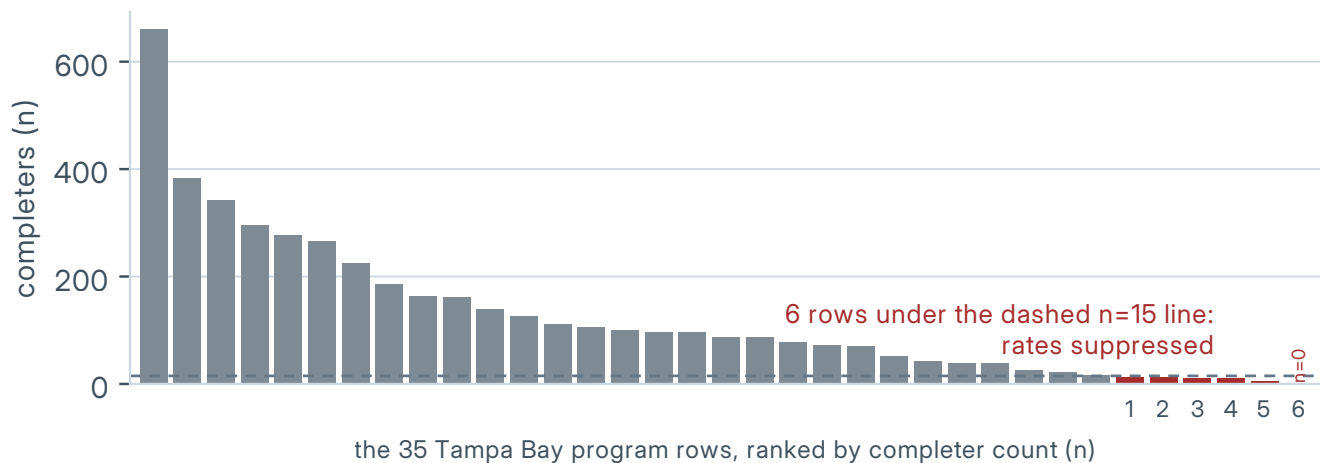


Figure 3. Completer count (n) for each of the 35 Tampa Bay program rows, largest to smallest. Six rows fall under 15 completers (13, 13, 11, 11, 4, 0, in red: the declared problem is single-year rates on cells this small, not the programs themselves); the source prints those rates in italics as a caution, and this report suppresses them outright while keeping every count on the page. Statewide, the same rule catches 31 of 216 rows (14%). Threshold of 15 taken from the source's own convention. The three largest rows are Boys & Girls Club Suncoast, Boys & Girls Club Tampa, Family Resources; the six suppressed rows are numbered 1 to 6 on the chart, in that same order, and the zero-completion row (number 6) also keeps its n=0 mark: 1 Youth Advocate Programs · SNAP, 13; 2 Family Resources · SNAP Youth, 13; 3 Youth & Family Alternatives · case mgmt †, 11; 4 Hillsborough County · case mgmt †, 11; 5 AMIkids Family Centric · violence red., 4; 6 Cops 'N Kids Youth Center · afterschool, 0. All 35 rows ship with their full published names in the CSV beside this report. Source: same chapter, pages 6-12; pulled 2026-07-27.

Six rates the source prints that this report will not repeat.

We give the counts rather than the rates on these small rows, because printing a suppressed rate to explain suppression defeats the rule: at this size, a single youth swings the number too far to read as a trend. The numbers: a Tampa program released 10 youth and completed 4; two more completions would move its printed rate by 20 points. Another row completed 13 of 13 with no subsequent offense, where a single youth moves either figure by roughly 8 points.

The full breakdown behind this is in the data tables on pages 8-9.

Analytic basis for this finding (alternatives considered, and what would change it): page 15.

FINDING 04 THE CEILING · RSC FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

HIGH CONFIDENCE

In two program types, every program already scores 100 percent

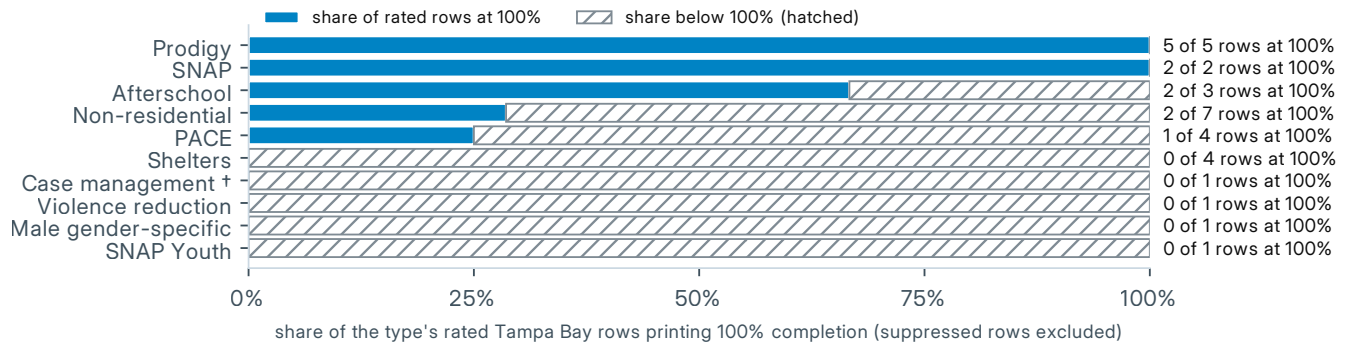


Figure 4. Share of each type's rated Tampa Bay rows printing 100 percent completion, among the 29 rows that carry a rate (suppressed rows excluded); solid is the share at the ceiling, hatched the share below it, and each bar's own label gives the row counts. Twelve rows in all print 100 percent (eleven exactly, and one at 660 of 662 that rounds to 100). Source: same chapter, pages 5-12; pulled 2026-07-27.

Where every row prints 100, the column has stopped separating programs.

Where every row in a type prints 100 percent, the completion column has stopped separating programs, so a 100 percent row there is not evidence of a stronger program than a 93 percent shelter row: the types run different service models, and the chapter publishes no common completion definition across them. A funder can still weigh a shelter, PACE, or afterschool program against its type average, because those types still spread; inside Prodigy or SNAP, every rated row sits at the same ceiling and the column cannot separate programs at all. The numbers: 12 of the 29 rate-carrying rows print 100 percent (eleven exactly, and one at 660 of 662 that rounds to 100), concentrated in Prodigy and SNAP, while the four shelters spread from 74 to 96 percent.

The full breakdown behind this is in the data tables on page 9.

Analytic basis for this finding (alternatives considered, and what would change it): page 16.

The numbers behind the findings

EXHIBIT 1

Statewide summary by program type (chapter page 5)

STATEWIDE PROGRAM TYPE	COMPLETED	RATE	AVG AGE	PRIOR INDEX	REOFF %
CINS/FINS shelters	3,614 of 3,933	92%	14.6	0.5	9%
CINS/FINS non-residential	8,219 of 8,407	98%	12.8	0.1	3%
SNAP (younger children)	571 of 576	99%	8.9	0.0	0%
SNAP Youth	173 of 188	92%	14.3	0.1	3%
Female diversion (PACE)	1,386 of 1,668	83%	15.0	0.2	3%
Male gender-specific	63 of 112	56%	13.7	0.0	3%
Violence reduction	7,884 of 8,305	95%	9.9	0.0	0%
Afterschool	2,331 of 2,931	80%	10.9	0.1	1%
Prodigy cultural arts	1,193 of 1,193	100%	9.8	0.1	0%
Case management (overlay) †	85 of 92	92%	13.7	0.1	2%
Prevention total (statewide)	25,519 of 27,405	93%	11.9	0.1	3%

Source and notes: the sources page, page 10.

EXHIBIT 2

Circuit 6 rows: Pinellas and Pasco (chapter pages 6-12)

CIRCUIT 6 PROGRAM (PINELLAS, PASCO)	COMPLETED	RATE	AVG AGE	PRIOR INDEX	REOFF %	CELL SIZE
Safe Place Pinellas-North · shelter	110 of 115	96%	14.6	0.1	6%	Adequate
Safe Place Pinellas-South · shelter	99 of 117	85%	14.7	0.1	3%	Adequate
RAP House · shelter	139 of 187	74%	15.2	1.2	19%	Adequate
Bethel Community Foundation · non-res	125 of 125	100%	14.4	0.1	10%	Adequate
Family Resources · non-res	341 of 348	98%	13.5	0.3	4%	Adequate
Thaise Educational Tours · non-res	87 of 87	100%	12.2	0.4	3%	Adequate
Youth & Family Alternatives · non-res	265 of 267	99%	11.9	0.1	2%	Adequate
Family Resources · SNAP	52 of 52	100%	8.5	0.0	0%	Adequate
Youth & Family Alternatives · SNAP	26 of 26	100%	8.8	0.0	0%	Thin
Family Resources · SNAP Youth	13 of 13	s	14.7	0.0	s	Suppressed
PACE Pasco · PACE	69 of 69	100%	15.0	0.4	9%	Adequate
PACE Pinellas · PACE	39 of 56	70%	15.3	0.4	3%	Thin
Character GPS Pasco · afterschool	96 of 232	41%	16.0	0.0	2%	Adequate
Boys & Girls Club Suncoast · afterschool	660 of 662	100%	9.3	0.0	0%	Adequate
Cops 'N Kids Youth Center · afterschool	0 of 13	s	n/a	n/a	s	Suppressed
Prodigy Lacoochee · Prodigy	162 of 162	100%	9.5	0.0	0%	Adequate
Prodigy St. Petersburg · Prodigy	95 of 95	100%	9.6	0.0	0%	Adequate
Family Resources · case mgmt †	16 of 17	94%	13.4	0.0	0%	Thin
Youth & Family Alt. · case mgmt †	11 of 11	s	12.1	0.4	s	Suppressed

Source and notes: the sources page, page 11.

EXHIBIT 3

Circuit 13 rows: Hillsborough (chapter pages 6-12)

CIRCUIT 13 PROGRAM (HILLSBOROUGH)	COMPLETED	RATE	AVG AGE	PRIOR INDEX	REOFF %	CELL SIZE
Haven W. Poe Shelter · shelter	186 of 200	93%	14.8	0.2	6%	Adequate
Hillsborough Children's Svcs · non-res	277 of 281	99%	13.2	0.0	2%	Adequate
Tampa Housing Authority · non-res	105 of 123	85%	10.8	0.0	1%	Adequate
Youth Advocate Programs · non-res	161 of 163	99%	11.8	0.0	1%	Adequate
Youth Advocate Programs · SNAP	13 of 13	s	8.4	0.0	s	Suppressed
Youth Advocate Programs · SNAP Youth	39 of 41	95%	15.1	0.1	0%	Thin
PACE Hillsborough · PACE	77 of 95	81%	15.5	0.1	1%	Adequate
PACE REACH Tampa Bay · PACE	41 of 48	85%	13.4	0.0	0%	Thin
AMIkids Boys Prevention · male gender-specific	21 of 32	66%	13.9	0.0	5%	Thin
AMIkids Family Centric · violence red.	4 of 10	s	14.4	0.0	s	Suppressed
Boys & Girls Club Tampa · violence red.	382 of 386	99%	7.4	0.0	0%	Adequate
Big Brothers Big Sisters · afterschool	86 of 86	100%	11.7	0.0	7%	Adequate
Prodigy Tampa · Prodigy	225 of 225	100%	9.3	0.0	0%	Adequate
Prodigy Moves · Prodigy	295 of 295	100%	10.0	0.3	0%	Adequate
Wilbert Davis B&G Club · Prodigy	72 of 72	100%	10.6	0.0	0%	Adequate
Hillsborough County · case mgmt †	11 of 15	s	14.4	0.0	s	Suppressed

Source and notes: the sources page, page 12.

EXHIBIT 4

Tampa Bay program types: rated rows and rows at the completion ceiling (chapter pages 6-12)

PROGRAM TYPE	RATED ROWS	ROWS AT 100%
SNAP Youth	1	0
Male gender-specific	1	0
Violence reduction	1	0
Case management †	1	0
Shelters	4	0
PACE	4	1
Non-residential	7	2
Afterschool	3	2
SNAP	2	2
Prodigy	5	5

Source and notes: the sources page, page 12.

Where each exhibit's numbers come from

Every table in this report carries its full provenance here, under the same exhibit number it wears in the document.

Exhibit 1 Statewide summary by program type (chapter page 5)

Florida DJJ FY 2024-25 Comprehensive Accountability Report, Prevention chapter, statewide summary table, page 5.

Every statewide row is adequate-cell (50 or more completers), so the cell-size column is omitted from this table.

Completed prints as completions of total releases: the rate's own numerator and denominator, so no count leaves the page.

Avg age is the chapter's average age at admission. 'Prior index' is the chapter's average prior seriousness index. Its construction, from two CAR editions read together: each youth is assigned points for adjudicated prior charges (8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for another charge not already listed, such as a non-law violation of probation), and the column averages the per-youth points. The per-youth step is the FY 2021-22 footnote's wording ('each youth is assigned points for all adjudicated offenses'); the FY 2024-25 footnote says the points 'are then averaged'; that the per-youth points total before averaging is our reading of the two footnotes, not either one's own word. Note the index counts such adjudicated charges while the reoffense measure excludes supervision violations; the two treat them differently by design.

Reoffense rates in these tables inherit the LOW confidence of Finding 02. They cover completers only, with no comparison group and no risk adjustment. They are printed because the source prints them, and they do not support comparing organizations.

Where a rate sits well below its type average, the population columns beside it should be read before the rate, and we do not treat any single row as a verdict on operations. Where the population columns do not explain a rate, that is worth knowing too; it means the question stays open rather than settled in either direction.

+ Case management is a voluntary overlay service; the chapter states its completion rates are not comparable to those of primary services.

Exhibit 2 Circuit 6 rows: Pinellas and Pasco (chapter pages 6-12)

Florida DJJ FY 2024-25 Comprehensive Accountability Report, Prevention chapter, Circuit 6 (Pinellas, Pasco) program rows, pages 6 to 12.

Completed prints as completions of total releases: the rate's own numerator and denominator, so no count leaves the page.

Cell size: adequate (50 or more completers), thin (15 to 49), suppressed (under 15, the source's own italics convention). s = rate suppressed for cell size; the counts stay on the page. n/a = the chapter publishes no population value for this row.

Avg age is the chapter's average age at admission. 'Prior index' is the chapter's average prior seriousness index. Its construction, from two CAR editions read together: each youth is assigned points for adjudicated prior charges (8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for another charge not already listed, such as a non-law violation of probation), and the column averages the per-youth points. The per-youth step is the FY 2021-22 footnote's wording ('each youth is assigned points for all adjudicated offenses'); the FY 2024-25 footnote says the points 'are then averaged'; that the per-youth points total before averaging is our reading of the two footnotes, not either one's own word. Note the index counts such adjudicated charges while the reoffense measure excludes supervision violations; the two treat them differently by design.

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+ Case management is a voluntary overlay service; the chapter states its completion rates are not comparable to those of primary services.

Exhibit 3 Circuit 13 rows: Hillsborough (chapter pages 6-12)

Florida DJJ FY 2024-25 Comprehensive Accountability Report, Prevention chapter, Circuit 13 (Hillsborough) program rows, pages 6 to 12.

Completed prints as completions of total releases: the rate's own numerator and denominator, so no count leaves the page.

Cell size: adequate (50 or more completers), thin (15 to 49), suppressed (under 15, the source's own italics convention). s = rate suppressed for cell size; the counts stay on the page. n/a = the chapter publishes no population value for this row.

Avg age is the chapter's average age at admission. 'Prior index' is the chapter's average prior seriousness index. Its construction, from two CAR editions read together: each youth is assigned points for adjudicated prior charges (8 for a violent felony, 5 for a property or other felony, 2 for a misdemeanor, and 1 for another charge not already listed, such as a non-law violation of probation), and the column averages the per-youth points. The per-youth step is the FY 2021-22 footnote's wording ('each youth is assigned points for all adjudicated offenses'); the FY 2024-25 footnote says the points 'are then averaged'; that the per-youth points total before averaging is our reading of the two footnotes, not either one's own word. Note the index counts such adjudicated charges while the reoffense measure excludes supervision violations; the two treat them differently by design.

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† Case management is a voluntary overlay service; the chapter states its completion rates are not comparable to those of primary services.

Exhibit 4 Tampa Bay program types: rated rows and rows at the completion ceiling (chapter pages 6-12)

Florida DJJ FY 2024-25 Comprehensive Accountability Report, Prevention chapter, Tampa Bay rows grouped by program type, pages 6 to 12.

Four program types (SNAP Youth, male gender-specific, violence reduction, case management) have a single rated Tampa Bay row each; a single row has no spread by construction, and each still counts toward its own row and ceiling totals here.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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Two disciplines for reading published outcome tables before the next funding cycle. Each has an owner and a way to tell if it worked.

RECOMMENDATION 01 OF 2

Adopt a floor, in writing: no single-year completion or reoffense rate under 15 completers decides a renewal or defunding call on its own

Who and how: Funder program staff, at renewal review; it costs nothing but the discipline to hold to it.

1. Write the floor down as one sentence in the review checklist: no single-year rate under 15 completers decides a renewal or defunding call on its own.
2. Before the next review, mark every row under 15 completers in the state's own table with the count that stands behind it, so a small number never gets read as a settled rate.
3. When a marked row comes up in discussion, read the count out loud instead of the rate, and ask what additional cycle or evidence would be needed before deciding on it.
4. At the next funding cycle, note how many decisions cited a rate that was under the floor; the target is zero.

What we expect: Likely keeps renewal and defunding conversations off rates that one youth can move by 8 points and two youth can move by 20.

How we will know it worked: Next funding cycle: count decisions in which an under-threshold rate was cited; the target is zero.

RECOMMENDATION 02 OF 2

Read the state's own published row, and the completer count behind it, before commissioning any separate outcome study on the same program

Who and how: Funder program officers read it during renewal prep; about one afternoon a year per portfolio.

1. Before renewal prep starts, pull the grantee's own rows from the current DJJ Comprehensive Accountability Report's Prevention chapter, archived the same way this report's build archives it.
2. Read the completion and reoffense rate beside its population columns (average age at admission, average prior seriousness index), the same reading rule this report follows.
3. Where the state's row already answers the question a commissioned study would ask, use it and note the source; where it does not, scope the commissioned study to the specific gap.
4. Log which renewal packets cited the published row and its denominator, so the practice itself can be measured next cycle.

What we expect: Likely shifts outcome conversations from agency self-report toward a shared public baseline, read with the population-mix columns beside the rates.

How we will know it worked: Next two renewal rounds: share of renewal memos that cite the program's published row and its denominator.

We keep this list short on purpose: a report with ten recommendations has no priorities. Recommendations sit on their own page so a reader can set one aside and still trust the findings, which stand on their own evidence.

ANALYTIC BASIS

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Findings are covered in order across the pages that follow.

WHAT THE CONFIDENCE LABELS MEAN

They describe the strength of our **evidence**, not the size of the finding. A HIGH-confidence finding is not a bigger problem than a MODERATE one; it just means we are surer of it.

HIGH

Measured directly, for everyone. We would be surprised to be wrong.

MODERATE

The evidence points this way, but it has a known weakness we name below (single-source administrative counts, one release cohort, no comparison group, or a population difference the source's own tables do not adjust for).

LOW

Suggestive only. Treat it as a question to test, not a fact to act on.

Finding 01 • The measure**MODERATE**

The finding: The shelter with the lowest completion rate took the hardest cases. Its page: 3

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The completion gap could reflect shelter operations, intake mix, or both. The chapter publishes population columns (average age at admission, average prior seriousness index) but no risk-adjusted rates, so the mix explanation is likely but not established. These are single-source administrative counts: DJJ's own system is the only record. Direction is clear, attribution is not, which is why this finding carries MODERATE rather than HIGH under our rubric.

WHAT WOULD CHANGE THIS JUDGMENT

The FY 2025-26 CAR edition, roughly a year out: if the same four shelters hold their order with a similar intake mix, the mix reading strengthens; a reshuffled order on a stable mix would point back toward operations, and this finding should be rewritten before anyone relies on it.

CAVEAT

What counts as completion is program-reported. Completion of a voluntary CINS/FINS service is defined through the program's own reporting into DJJ's system; the chapter does not publish a per-program definition, so cross-shelter comparison assumes the definition is applied consistently.

Finding 02 • The comparison trap**LOW**

The finding: The reoffense gap is real, and it still cannot rank programs. Its page: 4

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Split judgment (the badge, taken apart): the measured gap itself is HIGH-confidence arithmetic, re-derivable from the chapter's published summary table (9 percent of 3,614 shelter completers against 3 percent of 8,219 non-residential completers). The causal or ranking reading of that gap is LOW: completers-only rates, one cohort year, no comparison group, no risk adjustment, and the population differences are documented in the same tables (prior seriousness index, age at admission), so a real performance difference and the population explanation both remain live. The section prints the LOW badge because the ranking reading is the use a funder would reach for. We publish the gap because a reader would compute it anyway; the badge is the discipline.

WHAT WOULD CHANGE THIS JUDGMENT

Risk-adjusted or matched rates would move this judgment: if a future CAR edition or DJJ analysis publishes rates adjusted for prior-seriousness mix and the shelter gap persists, re-score upward; if adjustment closes the gap, the population reading becomes the finding.

CAVEAT

The number is mostly first-time offending, not re-offending. DJJ's definition counts only adjudications, adjudications withheld, and adult convictions, and excludes violations of community supervision (since the 2011 CAR). The chapter itself states that although the term recidivism is used throughout CAR reporting, most youth served by Prevention do not have prior offenses, and that for those youth the figure represents offending subsequent to completion of a prevention program. Our tables label the column reoffense for that reason; DJJ's own term for the measure is recidivism.

Finding 03 • The small cells HIGH

The finding: Six programs are too small to score, so this report does not score them. Its page: 5

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The count itself is not in doubt: anyone can recount the rows in the archived chapter, and this build re-derives the count from the artifact on every run, which is why the finding carries HIGH. The judgment inside it is the threshold: 15 is the source's own convention, not a statistical law; a stricter shop could suppress under 30, and pooling two or three CAR editions would let several of these rows carry a stable rate instead of none.

WHAT WOULD CHANGE THIS JUDGMENT

The FY 2025-26 edition: if a suppressed row grows past roughly 30 completers, publish its rate; if the same rows sit under 15 for a second straight year, pool editions before reading any rate for them, and state the pooling window in print.

Finding 04 • The ceiling **HIGH**

The finding: In two program types, every program already scores 100 percent. Its page: 6

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

In short: the row count itself is solid, but what a ceiling means for any one type is a live question the row-level pattern below only suggests, not settles. The count is re-derivable from the archived chapter's tables, and this build re-derives it on every run, which is why the finding carries HIGH. Four types (SNAP Youth, male gender-specific, violence reduction, case management) have a single rated Tampa Bay row each. A single row has no spread by construction, so those four are shown for completeness and do not inform the discrimination claim either way. What the ceiling means admits two readings: completion in the low-intensity types may be genuinely near-universal, or the completion definition in those types may sit close to attendance, making the ceiling definitional. An observed pattern, stated with no causal claim: statewide, the types where the column separates serve older, higher-index populations (shelters, average age 14.6 and prior seriousness index 0.5; PACE, 15.0 and 0.2), while the two ceiling types serve the youngest, lowest-index populations (Prodigy, 9.8 and 0.1; SNAP, 8.9 and 0.0). Afterschool is not the counterexample it first appears to be: it serves a young, low-index population (10.9 and 0.1) and still spreads from 41 to 100 percent, but its three rated Tampa Bay rows also run oldest to youngest (average ages 16.0, 11.7, 9.3, all at index 0.0) in the same order their rates rise, so the spread runs with age. The real counterexample is non-residential: Tampa Housing Authority serves the type's youngest intake (average age 10.8) at the type's lowest completion (85 percent), while Bethel Community Foundation serves its oldest (14.4) at 100 percent. So the pattern is suggestive, not established, and the definitional reading carries equal weight; either way, within the ceiling types this column cannot separate programs, and cross-type comparisons on it are not meaningful. Read together, the rows suggest what an administrative completion measure can see: it separates programs where intake varies and goes flat where it does not, and the exceptions run in both directions.

WHAT WOULD CHANGE THIS JUDGMENT

The FY 2025-26 edition: if spread appears inside the ceiling types (Prodigy or SNAP rows printing below the high 90s), the column regains separating power there and this finding should be narrowed further; if DJJ publishes per-type completion definitions, re-read the ceiling against them before comparing rows across types.

CAVEAT

Afterschool and PACE show what spread looks like. Afterschool and PACE both still show real spread inside their types, but for different reasons. Afterschool's rated rows run oldest to youngest in the same order their rates rise, so within that type the spread and the intake move together; the chapter still publishes no common completion definition even within the type. PACE spreads without an evident driver, so a PACE comparison is a question to open, not a result to read. The numbers: Tampa Bay's three rated afterschool rows run from 41 to 100 percent, and PACE's four rated rows run from 70 to 100 percent on similar intake.

What we looked at

One published primary artifact: the Prevention Services chapter of the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice's FY 2024-25 Comprehensive Accountability Report, archived and hash-pinned in this build's manifest. Scope: the 35 program rows in Judicial Circuits 6 (Pinellas, Pasco) and 13 (Hillsborough), the statewide summary table, and the chapter's definitions and footnotes. The CAR's seven other FY 2024-25 chapters (Intake, Civil Citation, Detention, Education, Health, Probation, Residential) were not analyzed, and are named here so the reader knows what this sample deliberately leaves out.

The cohort and the measures

Every outcome figure describes the FY 2023-24 release cohort: youth released from a prevention program that year, completions counted then, and reoffense measured within 12 months of program completion, the chapter's own clock (adjudications, adjudications withheld, adult convictions; supervision violations excluded since the 2011 CAR). Completion rate = completions over total releases; the reoffense rate covers completers only. The chapter's FY 2024-25 youth-served tables describe a different, later population and are not mixed into any rate here. Case management is a voluntary overlay service: the chapter states its completion rates are not comparable to primary services, and its rows carry a dagger (†) in every table as that flag.

How each figure was checked

216 program rows were collected from the chapter's outcome tables by script; all 216 parsed as valid, and their sums reconcile exactly to the chapter's own published totals (27,405 releases, 25,519 completions), which is the completeness check on the extraction. The 35 Circuit 6 and 13 rows were then analyzed, each additionally pinned against hand-verified expected values, and 6 of the 35 had their rates suppressed for cell size. The build halts on any mismatch between this report and the archived artifact, so the PDF cannot silently drift from its source.

The small-cell rule, demonstrated

The source italicizes any row with fewer than 15 completions as a caution. This report makes the caution mechanical: below 15 completers, a single-year rate is suppressed, the count stays on the page, and the row keeps its place in every table. Suppression here hides nothing, because the source is public and archived; it is the discipline that keeps noise from reading as signal. The cell-size band in the data tables follows the same mechanical rule: suppressed under 15 completers; thin from 15 to 49 (the rate prints, and should be read with care); adequate at 50 or more. Cell size describes only how many completers stand behind a row; it is deliberately a different vocabulary from the finding-confidence badges (HIGH, MODERATE, LOW), which describe evidence strength, so the two can never be mistaken for each other.

What this cannot tell you

These are single-source administrative data: DJJ's own reporting system is the only record, with no independent check. Reoffense covers completers only, with no comparison group, no risk adjustment, and one cohort year. The programs are voluntary, so self-selection shapes every population. Nothing here measures whether a program caused any outcome; these tables support monitoring questions, not effectiveness verdicts.

Nothing was dropped along the way

The chapter was read in full before this report was written. Four kinds of content on the same pages were deliberately not analyzed. The FY 2024-25 youth-served demographic tables: a different year than the outcome cohort. The PACE and Florida Network expenditure tables: FY 2024-25 dollars against FY 2023-24 outcomes would misstate any cost-per-outcome figure, and the chapter itself notes the Florida Network expenditures cover both Prevention and Probation youth, so the lines are not even prevention-only. The offenses-during-services and average length-of-stay columns: carried in the CSV, not analyzed. The program descriptions: context only. No source was consulted and then omitted; the candidate sources evaluated and rejected for this demonstration, with reasons, are recorded in the build manifest.

The confidence rubric we scored against

This rubric is modeled on ICD 203, the U.S. intelligence community's directive on analytic standards. HIGH: multiple independent sources agree, or the claim is directly re-derivable from the artifact itself; measurement is direct; coverage is complete; the result is robust to reasonable analytic choices. MODERATE: a single solid source, or a known measurement gap; direction clear, attribution or magnitude uncertain. LOW: thin or self-selected data, proxy measurement, or live competing explanations. Badges describe the evidence, never the size of the finding, and no badge here exceeds its evidence: the count finding is HIGH, the completion reading is MODERATE, and the tempting cross-model comparison is published at LOW on purpose.

How you can check our work

The report can be rebuilt from the archived FY 2024-25 chapter in one step. The archive record lists each source with where it came from, when it was pulled, and its digital fingerprint (a 256-bit checksum of the exact file); the build re-checks that fingerprint and re-reads every figure from the chapter on every run, so the report cannot silently drift from its source. The underlying tables travel with this report as a spreadsheet. A reader can retrieve the same public chapter and re-derive every number in this report without contacting us.

The assumptions this report leans on

Every report stands on assumptions. The one marked LINCHPIN carries the most weight: if it is wrong, the findings that lean on it fall with it. We list them here, in plain sight, so a skeptical reader can check them instead of taking our word.

LINCHPIN

The chapter's tables are accurate extracts of DJJ's Juvenile Justice Information System; if program reporting into that system is materially wrong, every rate in this report moves with it.

- The published rows are complete for Circuits 6 and 13 (no contracted program omitted from the chapter's tables); the rows reconcile exactly to the chapter's own totals, which supports completeness but cannot establish it.
- The 12-month follow-up window for the FY 2023-24 completion cohort had fully elapsed before the FY 2024-25 CAR published its reoffense rates.
- Judicial Circuit 6 maps to Pinellas and Pasco counties and Circuit 13 to Hillsborough, so 'Tampa Bay' here means those three counties; Manatee and Sarasota sit in Circuit 12 and are out of scope.

Changelog

v0.4 public sample, issued 2026-09-09

v0.4 · 2026-09-09. PRESENTATION only, no figure, table value, or judgment changed: ported to the RSC presentation layer (design_v21, bluf_story, sources_page, changelog_compact). Page 2 now runs the plain-terms tearline with a one-word lead on the answer and a one-sentence panel per finding; every chart callout rewritten to take the point first and the numbers last, with every number unchanged; each recommendation card gained a plain who-and-how line and numbered steps; every exhibit's provenance moved to its own entry on the sources page under its own exhibit number. (presentation-layer port; nothing analytic moved)

v0.3 · 2026-07-27. presentation and rendering fixes so the data tables display correctly on every page, with nothing analytic changed by them; separately, Finding 04's counterexample was corrected and the prior-index note was dual-sourced.

Only the newest change is printed in full; every prior version is one line here, and the complete change log for this document is retained with the engagement record.