

Data Resource Guide

Fiscal Year 2023

Successful Youth
Safer Communities
Strong Leaders,
Sustainable Partnerships

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services



Data Resource Guide Fiscal Year 2023

Maryland Department of Juvenile Services

State of Maryland

Wes Moore, Governor

Vincent Schiraldi, Secretary

December 2023

This guide fulfills the statutory reporting requirements set forth in Md. Human Services Code Ann. §9-204 regarding the agency's comprehensive juvenile services plan as well as reporting juvenile recidivism rates.

This *Data Resource Guide* as well as previous editions can be found on the DJS website:
djs.maryland.gov/Pages/Data-Resource-Guides.aspx

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Letter from the Governor...

Dear Friends:

It is my pleasure to present to you the Department of Juvenile Services' FY23 Data Resource Guide.

This is the first Department of Juvenile Services Data Resource Guide issued since I became governor and appointed Secretary Vinny Schiraldi to lead the department. Under Secretary Schiraldi's leadership, we are building a data-driven and stronger long-term approach to improving public safety and promoting both accountability and support for youth in our state.

My highest priority as governor is ensuring public safety and reducing violence in our communities. Sharing accurate and objective data is critical to achieving those goals. These Resource Guide data help inform critical collaborative strategies – including the department's Safe Summer initiative and the Thrive Academy – as part of a comprehensive approach to working with young people, families, and community organizations to make our communities safer. We will continue to collect, monitor, and analyze these data to inform our progress.

I look forward to continuing to work with Secretary Schiraldi and his team to support our young people as we create safer, thriving, healthy, and vibrant communities.

Sincerely,



Wes Moore
Governor



Wes Moore

A Word from the Secretary...

Welcome to the 13th edition of the Department of Juvenile Services' Data Resource Guide (DRG). Our Department is a data-driven agency, and the data we collect not only impact our decision-making process but also decisions made by many of our partners and stakeholders. We publish the DRG every year not only to meet statutory obligations but also to provide transparency, a crucial element towards reforming the justice system.

I am very excited to be part of the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) family. One of my first acts when I came into office was to launch a listening tour across the state. I conducted 33 listening sessions at DJS facilities and community offices. I also met with courts, public defenders, state's attorneys, youth, and families. At the same time, our team compiled data to put juvenile crime in Maryland into context and released a report with those findings in September.



Vincent Schiraldi

The [data brief](#) showed some encouraging ten-year trends (an overall 50% decline in referrals to DJS and a 44% decline in violent crime referrals), but also some areas of concern, particularly around gun crimes. DJS is increasing its focus and resources on our highest-risk youth and in areas of the state that are experiencing the highest levels of crime and violence so that we can deploy resources most effectively. We launched the Thrive Academy, which will provide intensive services, supports, and opportunities to youth in Baltimore City and County (and later, Prince George's County) who are at the highest risk of being a victim or perpetrator of gun crime.

At DJS, we fully embrace Governor Moore's "all-of-the-above" approach to addressing public safety in Maryland. We need to do everything we can to ensure accountability and coordination – while also taking steps to prioritize prevention. We can't always be reacting to crime; we need to get ahead of the curve. Our team is hard at work on this all across the state, and I would like to thank them for everything they do for our young people and their families.

Sincerely,

Vincent Schiraldi

Executive Summary

The number of youth involved in all levels of the juvenile justice system in Maryland has seen a significant long-term decline over the past decade, including a steep decline during the COVID-19 pandemic (FY 2021). Since then, numbers for complaints—and subsequently detentions and commitments—have risen, but they are generally below pre-pandemic levels.

Complaints

The number of juvenile complaints in Maryland declined significantly over the past decade, but increased over the past two years. Despite these increases, the overall number of complaints is at or below pre-pandemic levels.

↓ **10-Year Trend: Number of Complaints Down 50.4%.**

Number of Crimes of Violence: Down 44.6%

Number of Non-Violent Felonies: Down 21.0%

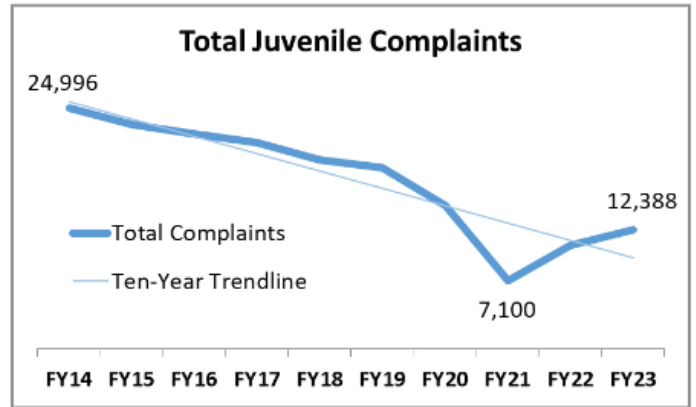
Number of Misdemeanors: Down 55.9%

↑ **1-Year Trend: Number of Complaints Up 14.8%.**

Number of Crimes of Violence: Up 17.2%

Number of Non-Violent Felonies: Up 70.6%

Number of Misdemeanors: Up 5.2%



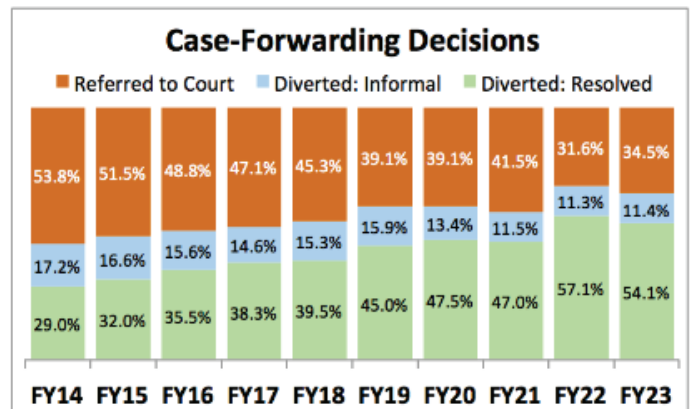
Diversions from Court

Over the past decade, DJS has steadily increased the proportion of complaints diverted from juvenile court, either by resolving complaints, or by entering into informal pre-court agreements. Diversions did decline slightly in the most recent year. Youth that have been diverted have a high rate of success, with few having new offenses within a year.

↑ **10-Year Trend: Diversion Rate is Up from 46.2% to 65.5%.**

↓ **1-Year Trend: Diversion Rate is Down from 68.4% to 65.5%.**

Outcome: 92.4 % of cases diverted in FY 2021 had no new sustained offense within a year.



Detention

The long-term and recent trends in the number of youth detained generally mirrors the overall trend in complaints. The number of youth detained under juvenile court jurisdiction declined significantly over ten years, and increased somewhat in the past two. Over the same time, the number of youth under adult court jurisdiction detained in a DJS facility has risen, and such cases now make up a majority of the DJS detained population. The number of youth in detention awaiting committed placement has also risen, but the number of youth detained pre-disposition has continued to decline.

↓ **10-Year Trend: Detained Population is Down 32.1%.**

Juvenile Court Pre-Disposition: Down 74.4%

Juvenile Court Pending Placement: Down 46.8%

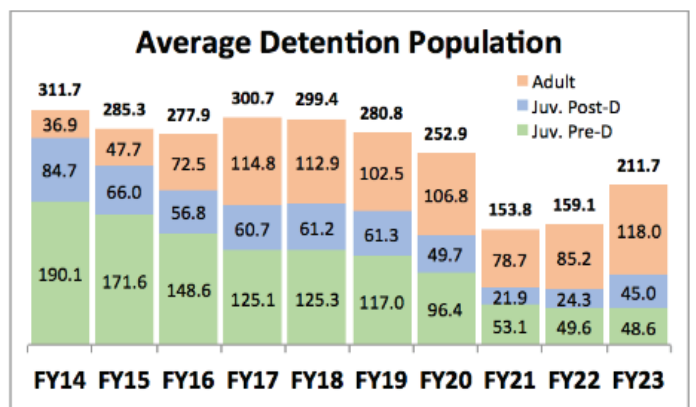
Adult Court Detained: Up 219.9%

↑ **1-Year Trend: Detained Population is Up 33.1%.**

Juvenile Court Pre-Disposition: Down 1.9%

Juvenile Court Pending Placement: Up 85.1%

Adult Court Detained: Up 38.6%



Community Supervision

The number of youth supervised by DJS in the community has declined over ten years to an even greater extent than the decline in complaints. Pre-court cases for youth informally diverted from court have risen in the last two years, as the number of diversions from court have increased.

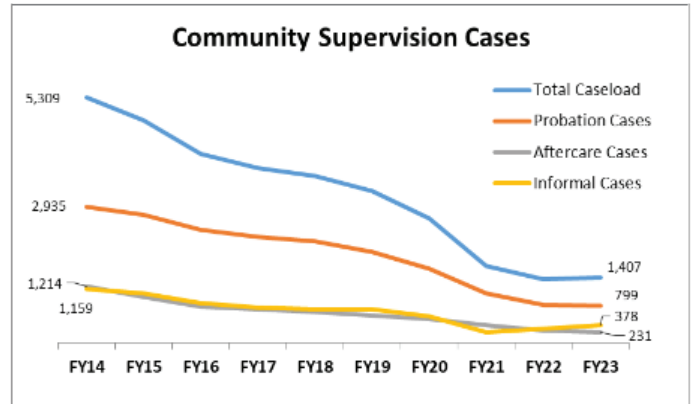
↓ 10-Year Trend: Overall Caseload is Down 73.5%.

Probation Caseload: Down 72.8%
Informal Pre-Court Caseload: Down 67.4%
Aftercare Caseload: Down 81.0%

↑ 1-Year Trend: Overall Caseload is Up 1.6%.

Probation Caseload: Down 2.1%
Informal Pre-Court Caseload: Up 23.8%
Aftercare Caseload: Down 12.4%

Outcome: 89.2% of FY 2021 probation cases had no new sustained juvenile or adult offense within a year of being placed on probation.



Youth Committed to Out-of-Home Treatment Programs

In the past 10 years, there has been a steady and steep decline in the number of youth committed by the juvenile court to out-of-home placement. This reflects a willingness of DJS to divert cases from court, but also the willingness of the court to order in-home supervision and services in lieu of placement.

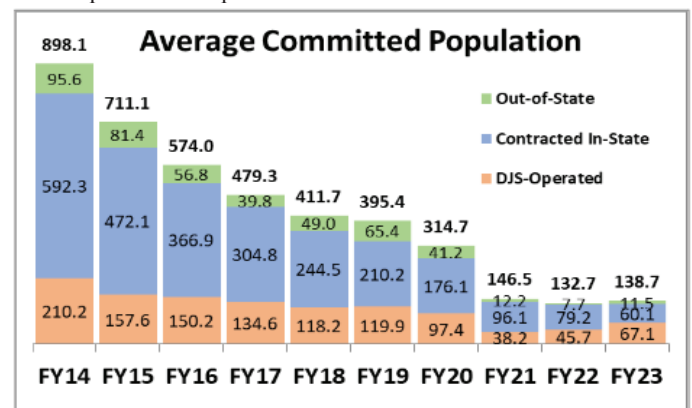
Despite these findings, as with other trends, there has been an increase in the number of commitments in the past year, largely driven by placements to DJS-operated programs. The population in contracted programs has continued to decline. There has been a slight uptick in out-of-state placements, though numbers remain small, with an average of just 11.5 youth in FY 2023. Youth committed to out-of-home placement generally have more serious offenses than youth diverted or placed on probation supervision.

↓ 10-Year Trend: Committed Population is Down 84.6%.

DJS-Operated Programs: Down 68.1%
Contracted In-State: Down 89.9%
Out-of-State: Down 88.0%

↑ 1-Year Trend: Committed Population is Up 4.6%.

DJS-Operated Programs: Up 46.9%
Contracted In-State: Down 24.2%
Out-of-State: Up 49.1%



Offense Category for Committed Youth (FY 2022-2023):

The share of commitments for Crimes of Violence increased from 40.0% to 59.5%.
The share of commitments for Felonies decreased from 15.0% to 13.5%.
The share of commitments for Misdemeanors decreased from 44.6% to 27.0%.

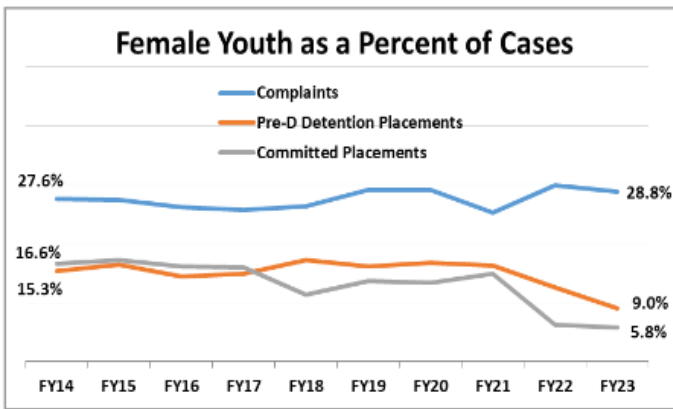
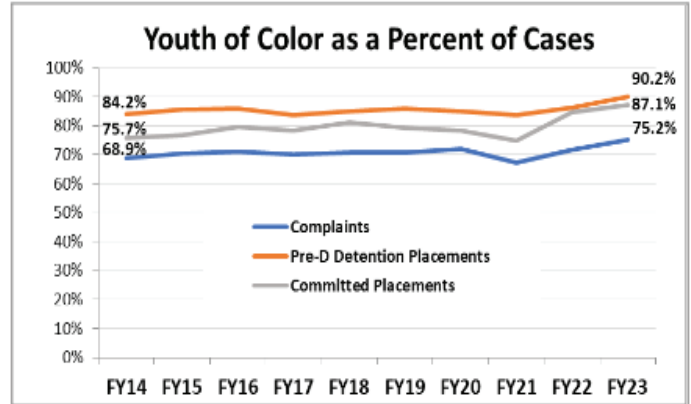
Outcome: 84.8% of youth released from committed programs in FY 2021 had no new sustained juvenile offense or adult conviction within a year.

Executive Summary (cont.)

Gender and Race Equity

Youth of color are overrepresented in facilities relative to intakes, and that trend has worsened in recent years.

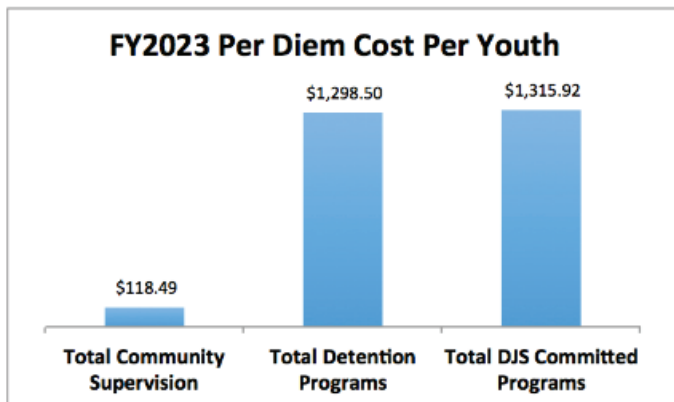
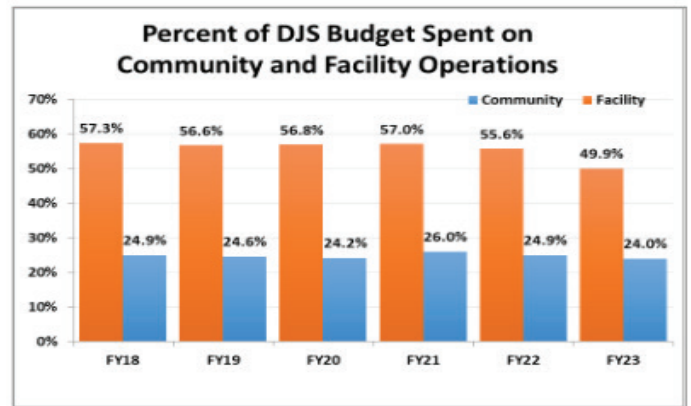
- The percentage of Pre-Disposition detention placements that are youth of color increased from 84.2% in FY 2014 to 90.2% in FY 2023.
- The percentage of commitments that are youth of color increased from 75.7% in FY 2014 to 87.1% in FY 2023.



The percent of referrals to DJS Intake for girls has been remarkably flat over the past decade, at just under 30%. However, girls have been decreasing as a proportion of Pre-Disposition admissions to detention, from 15.3% in FY 2014 to 9.0% in FY 2023, and of committed placements, which decreased from 16.6% in FY 2014 to 5.8% in FY 2023. Still, girls are generally committed for less serious offenses than boys, with 33.3% of girls placed into a committed treatment placement for misdemeanors in FY 2023, compared to 26.6% of boys.

Expenditures

The cost of operating and contracting out-of-home programs for youth detained or committed has made up at least half of the DJS budget in recent years. Although it has begun to decline somewhat in the past few years as a proportion of the budget, the absolute costs have remained flat, declining just 1.7% in five years, while the populations held have dropped 50.7%.



The daily cost to house a youth in facilities is vastly higher than the cost to supervise and provide services to youth in their home. In FY 2023, the in-home per-diem rate was under \$120. For detained and committed youth, it was more than ten times as much, well over a thousand dollars a day.

Section I: An Overview of the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services



Youth from Green Ridge Youth Center embarked on a History Hike, an event that allows for learning outside the classroom.

Introduction to the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services

The Maryland Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) is an executive agency responsible for managing, supervising, housing and providing programs to youth who are involved in the youth legal system. The Department’s mission is to transform young people’s lives, create safer communities, and forge more equitable systems through community-based partnerships that hold youth accountable while building on their strengths and support systems. At every stage of the justice system, DJS works statewide with other partners, stakeholders, and agencies including police and the courts. DJS is involved in every stage of the youth legal process and has the authority to resolve cases at intake without formal court processing unless they involve a crime of violence, at which point the case must be forwarded to the State’s Attorney. DJS has local offices in all 23 counties and Baltimore City, operating local youth detention centers and state commitment facilities. DJS works with community and agency partners to achieve meaningful positive outcomes for the youth we serve.

The following are some recent updates to the Department’s operations that provide context for the data included in this guide.

INCORPORATING STAFF, YOUTH, AND STAKEHOLDERS’ VOICES IN ALL WE DO

The new Secretary’s Listening Tour began in May 2023 and ended in August 2023. Secretary Schiraldi reached his goal of visiting with DJS staff at every level, in every field office, every facility, and throughout support services. Those discussions directly shaped the Strategies and Actions in the Department’s upcoming Strategic Plan. Key themes included: providing more programming to youth in residential facilities; more services, supports, and opportunities for young people and families in the community; focusing on staff workload and retention; and centering youth, family, and community feedback in all decision making.

Additionally, DJS staff held “Lunch and Learn” briefings to educate stakeholders on recent legislative changes and new avenues to connect young people to services pursuant to the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, particularly via Children in Need of Supervision (CINS) petitions. Since the law’s passage*, the number of youth referred to the Department for CINS services has nearly doubled statewide, and 90-day reoffending by youth under age 13 with CINS referrals declined from 24.1 percent in FY 2022 to 13.3 percent in FY 2023.

The Department is continuing to develop meaningful ways to engage youth and families in policy, including via youth roundtables in facilities that meet regularly to share feedback on residential operations, and by engaging youth in the community at our Evening Reporting Centers to gather their feedback on the agency’s strategic plan.

RENEWED EMPHASIS ON TREATMENT AND POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The Department focuses on strategies that treat youth’s unmet needs, support positive youth development, prioritize keeping youth in the community and with their families, and are known to limit reoffending. To that end, DJS aims to utilize programming that focuses on addressing underlying trauma and supports behavior change while keeping young people in the community with their caregivers.

After reviewing data and outcomes within the Department of Juvenile Services, and from other jurisdictions across the country, DJS established the Comprehensive Treatment Model (CTM) to improve the way it delivers treatment services to youth in DJS-operated treatment programs. The CTM establishes that Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) is the Department’s overall treatment approach and that the intensity of services a youth receives is determined by the youth’s risk of recidivism and treatment needs. The CTM also incorporates principles of Positive Youth Development (PYD) and trauma informed care.

PYD is a comprehensive approach to understanding adolescent development and the successful transition to adulthood. Prior to the late 1990s, the focus of those who worked with teenagers was risk management and fixing problems such as school failure, unemployment, unplanned pregnancy, drug abuse, and crime. This deficit-based approach has dominated decisions of juvenile courts and youth justice systems. Only in the last 25 years or so has this deficit-based model begun to be replaced by the recognition that most young people thrive and develop even when enveloped in multiple-risk conditions. Furthermore, the deficit-based approach ignored the significance of strong programs, community resources, and research on adolescent development. PYD underscores the new DJS emphasis on providing a broad and deep range of positive services, supports, opportunities, and role models.

*The Juvenile Justice Reform Act went into effect in June 2022.

INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES

The majority of young people served by DJS either remain in the community or return home. Therefore, building strong connections with communities and a range of services, supports and opportunities for our young people – including in collaboration with sister agencies and the community – will not just reduce recidivism rates, but also increase positive outcomes.

These are the kinds of opportunities all of us want for our own kids. By partnering with communities that are the least resourced and most heavily impacted, and its sister agencies, specifically the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) and the Department of Human Services (DHS), DJS has begun work to promote a safer and more fair, just, and equitable youth justice system. These initiatives will make the state safer and go a long way toward “Leaving No One Behind.”

MANAGING WITH DATA

DJS is committed to making decisions and driving policy based on data. Data gathered from assessment tools, and other information collected by caseworkers, investigators, auditors, and facility staff, are used at all levels of DJS management. This *Data Resource Guide* represents the most comprehensive report of the Department’s aggregated data, and it is expanded each year as new data become available. Data are shown at the state, region, county, and program level, which is crucial for analysis because statewide trends can mask local trends. Additionally, DJS is focused on finding new ways to use data to increase transparency and improve operations. Towards that end, DJS recently released a report putting youth crime in Maryland in context of adult crime and national trends. Further, beginning in the fall of 2023, DJS began implementing a “YouthStat” model of data-driven management. Executive meetings are supported by up-to-date and focused performance data, highlighting both progress and opportunities for improvement. Decisions can be quickly made to adjust policy, address issues, and learn from successes.

COMMITMENT TO CONSTANTLY IMPROVING EDUCATION

The Juvenile Services Education Program (JSEP), which started on July 1, 2022, is an independent education program housed in Maryland’s Department of Juvenile Services (previously, education services at DJS were provided by the Maryland State Department of Education). JSEP works to provide comprehensive educational services to all students in DJS residential facilities. JSEP creates an individual learning plan (ILP) for each student that builds on the student’s strengths and prepares them for continued success and positive engagement in their communities. Class sizes are small and often co-taught, offering teachers a unique opportunity to work with, and meet the needs of, their students. Students attend school six hours daily, year-round.

To reduce idle time and improve rehabilitative efforts, DJS has initiated expansion of after-school activities and reconfiguring of schools to educate students by grade level (like in a school in the community), not by living unit. This is opposed to the “one-room schoolhouse” where youth of various different grade levels are in the same room. Facilities are also now offering off-grounds trips and activities for young people to have more learning time outside of the classroom.

REIMAGINING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

DJS has taken a hard look at the services and conditions in its facilities by touring and establishing offices for top administrators in several facilities; examining the reports produced by the Attorney General’s Juvenile Justice Monitoring Unit (JJMU) and consulting with that unit; regularly reviewing internal Department of Investigation reports (including specialized reports that were commissioned); and obtaining an independent review of DJS facilities from national experts provided by the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) through the Council of Juvenile Justice Administrators (CJJA).

DJS has taken a number of steps to ensure its facilities are the best they can be, including by (1) changing leadership within our Residential Services unit, including a new Deputy Secretary for Residential Services and several new facility superintendents; (2) launching the Comprehensive Treatment Model (CTM) referenced previously; and (3) establishing after school and weekend programming in the facilities to reduce idleness and engage young people in productive activities. DJS also worked diligently to reduce the vacancy rate among the facilities’ direct care staff from 18.4 percent in January 2023 to 8.1 percent in August 2023. Recidivism rates for youth reentering their communities from DJS facilities have declined significantly, and the Department continues to improve services and conditions to further drive down recidivism and help young people succeed upon their return home.

Additionally, DJS is assembling innovation teams made up of staff from all parts of a facility that will be taking a comprehensive approach to recommending changes to make the best facilities possible for youth and staff alike.

DJS Strategic Plan

MISSION OF THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES (DJS)

To transform young people's lives, create safer communities, and forge more equitable systems through community-based partnerships that hold youth accountable while building on their strengths and support systems.

Successful Youth, Safer Communities, Strong Leaders, Sustainable Partnerships

Vision

Providing pathways to success for youth and families through partnerships across Maryland

We Value:

- the youth, families, and communities we serve.
- people who are providing positive opportunities for youth in our care.
- the safety, experience, expertise, diversity, passion, and integrity of our staff.
- the delivery of meaningful services, supports, and opportunities to youth and families.
- race equity and work to dismantle systemic and institutional policies and practices that perpetuate racial disparities.
- cultural humility and celebrate all human differences, including race, ethnicity, gender, religion, and sexual orientation.
- partnering with youth, families, and communities to leverage opportunities that promote positive growth and development.
- a community-based approach that holds youth accountable with the least-restrictive and most appropriate interventions, recognizing the need for trauma-informed care and a holistic approach to healing.
- those impacted by crime.
- the voices of youth, families, staff, and community members, including those with experience inside criminal and juvenile justice systems.
- continuous learning and responsibility throughout the system.
- change for the growth opportunities it brings.
- teamwork, interagency coordination, and grass roots partnerships

DJS Goals and Strategies

Goal 1: Improve Public Safety

Strategy 1: Target Highest-Intensity Resources to Highest-Risk Youth

Strategy 2: Create an Intensive Intervention for Youth at Risk of Gun Violence Involvement

Goal 2: Improve Youth Outcomes

Strategy 3: Deliver Meaningful Programs to Youth and Families

Strategy 4: Start Planning for Re-Entry Services upon Admission

Goal 3: Build Partnerships to Improve All Outcomes

Strategy 5: Create and Implement a Comprehensive Community Investment Strategy

Strategy 6: Prioritize Youth and Family Voices in Care Planning

Strategy 7: Broaden Restorative Justice Opportunities for DJS Youth and Victims

Goal 4: Achieve Organizational Excellence

Strategy 8: Right-Size Spending and Space

Strategy 9: Deliver Continuous Learning for All Employees

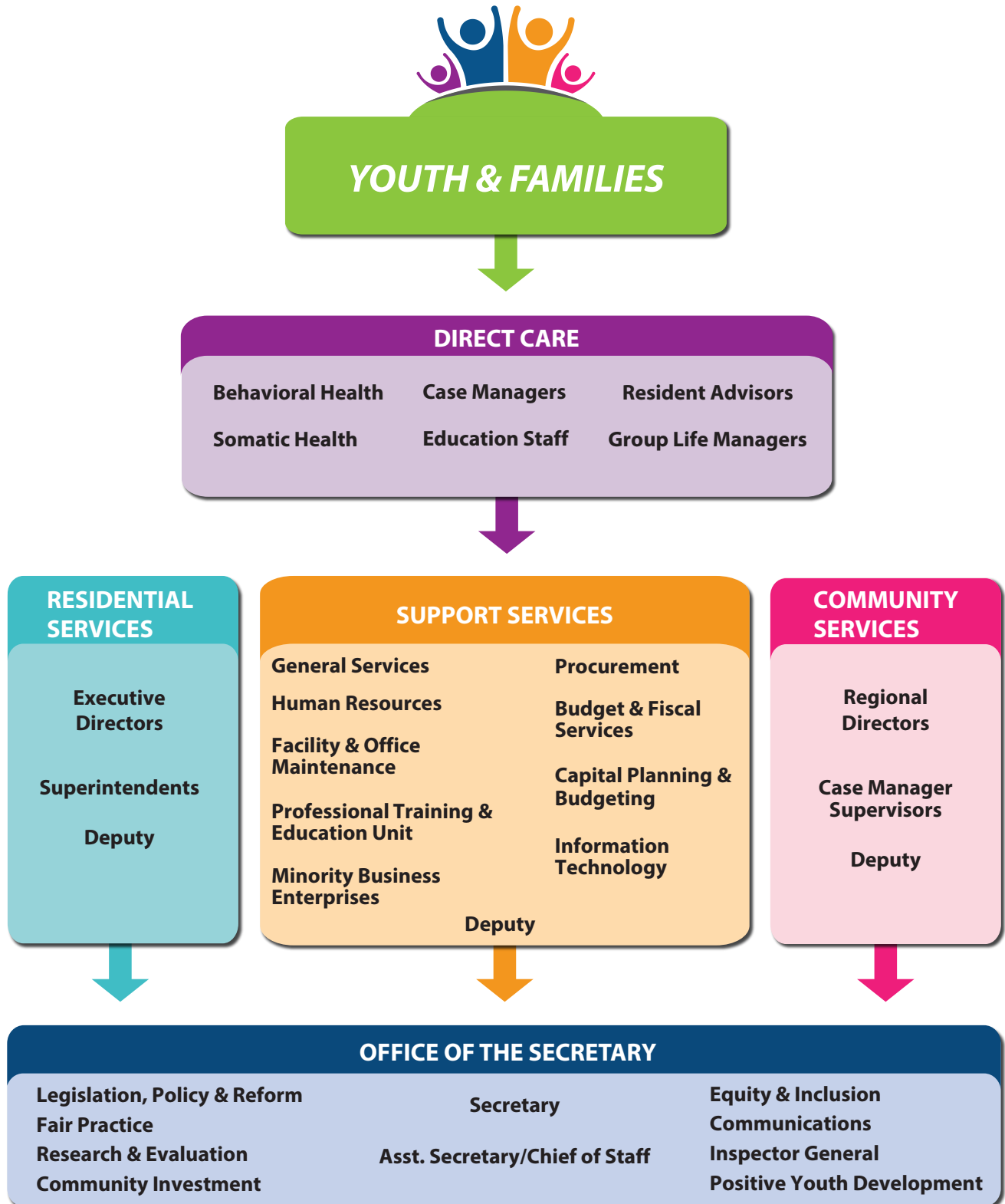
Strategy 10: Implement Technology Solutions to Serve Youth, Families, Staff, and Communities

Strategy 11: Eliminate Bureaucratic Inefficiencies

See the DJS Website for the full Strategic Plan:

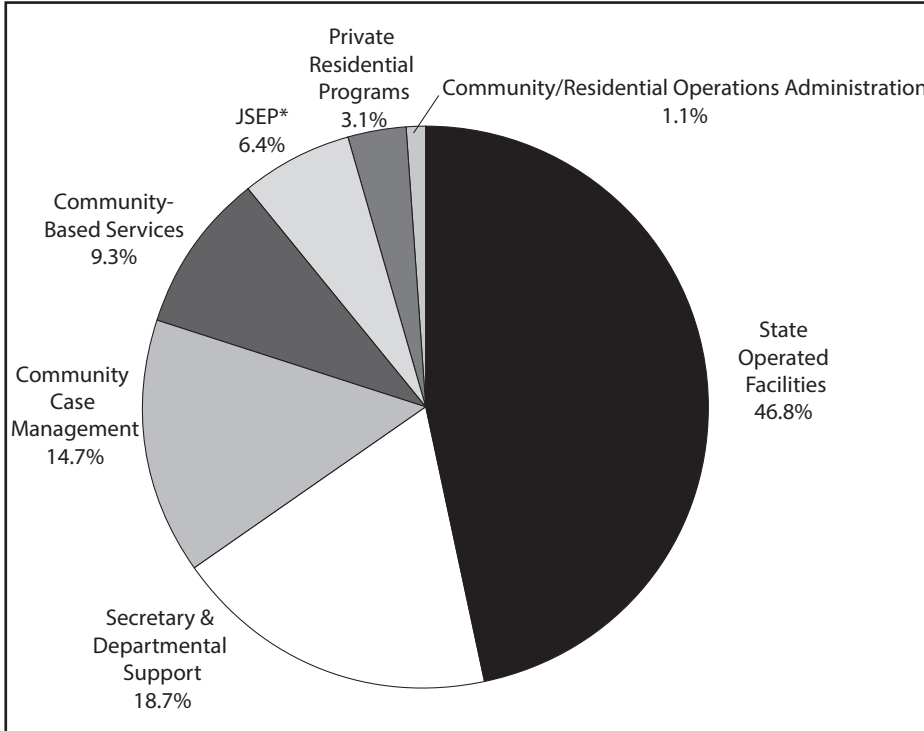
www.djs.maryland.gov

DJS Organizational Chart in Practice

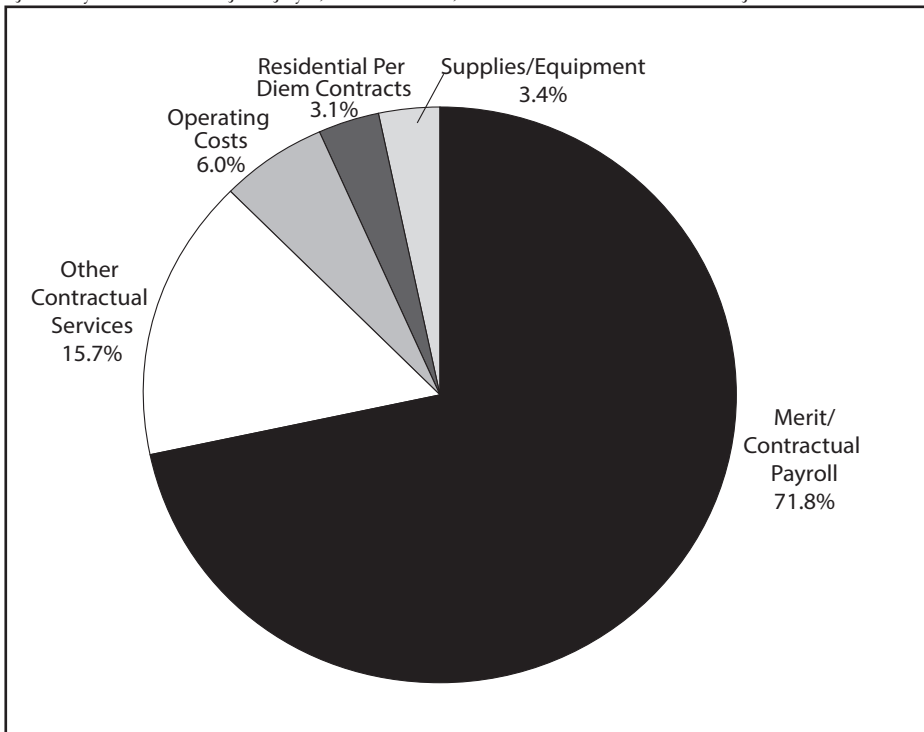


DJS Operating Expenditures, FY 2023

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the Department expended a total of \$300.1 million. The first pie chart reflects the major cost centers for which these funds were expended, and the second shows the expenditures by major object group. See Appendix B for additional information on facility costs.

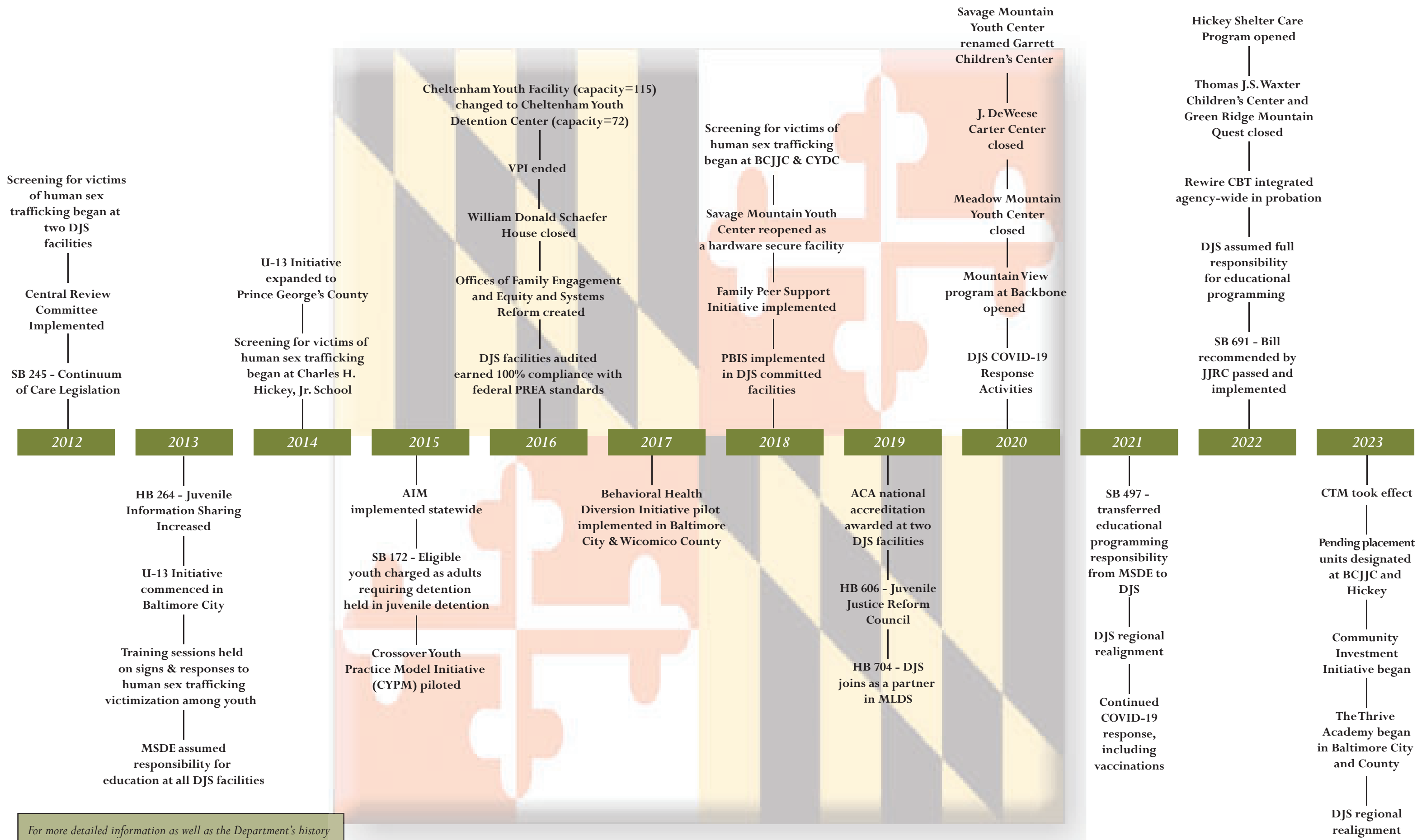


* JSEP fully transitioned to DJS on July 1, 2022. Therefore, FY 2023 is the first FY that includes JSEP.



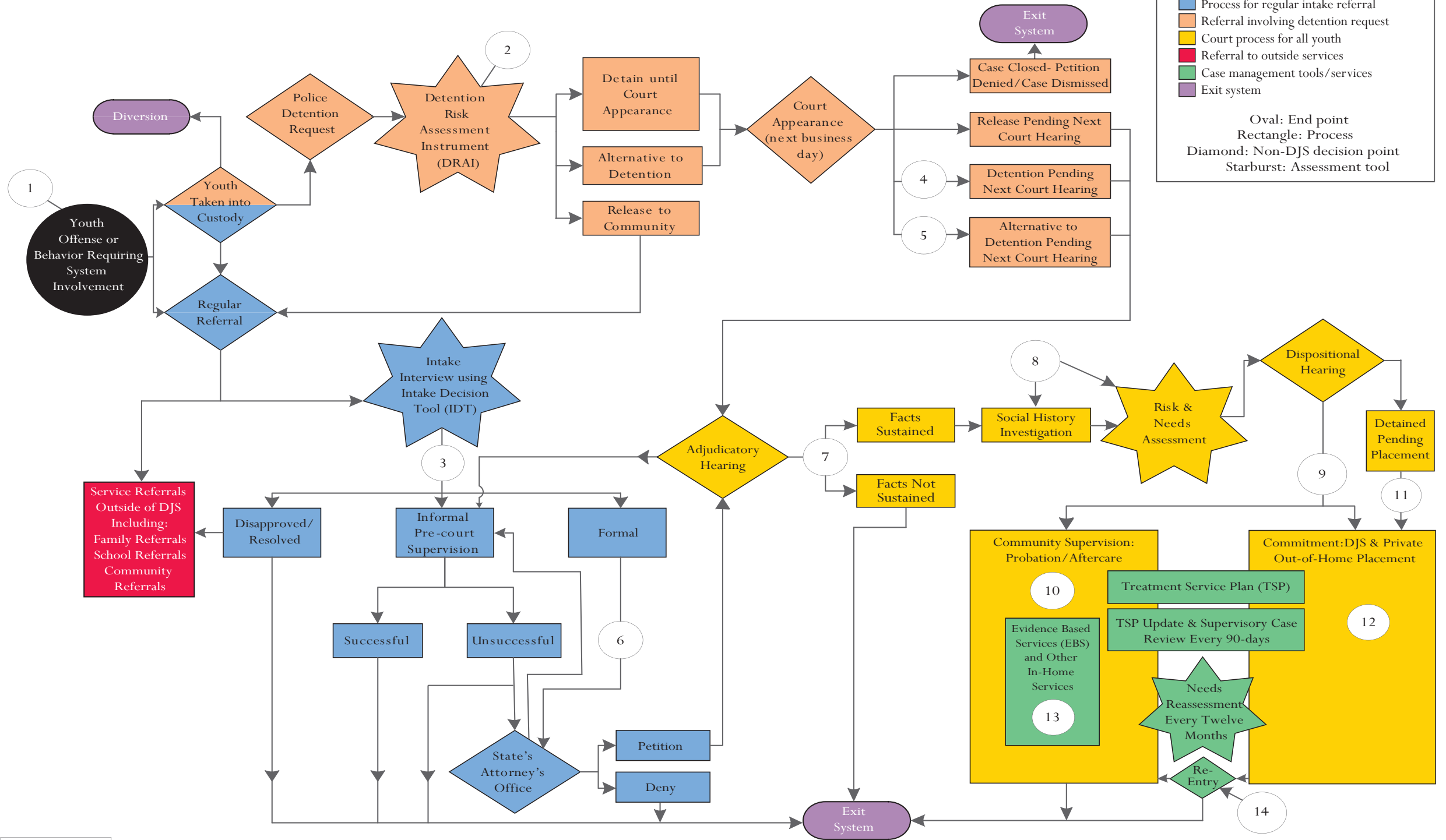
Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Department of Juvenile Services Historical Evolution Highlights Since 2012



For more detailed information as well as the Department's history prior to 2012, please see the Appendix Section.

Maryland Juvenile Justice System Process Flowchart



STEPS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (SEE PROCESS FLOWCHART)

1. Youth can be referred to DJS by law enforcement, schools, citizens, and parents. Some police departments run diversion programs, and only those youth who fail out of the program would be referred to DJS. Youth may also be apprehended by law enforcement agencies (on a writ or warrant) for failing to appear in court or violating the conditions of supervision while in an alternative to detention program, for example. Youth who have been charged as an adult who are transferred to the juvenile system are also then processed by DJS Intake as a juvenile complaint.
2. If requested by law enforcement, DJS makes an emergency detention decision to determine if a youth requires secure detention until the next court day. This decision is guided by the Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI).
3. Guided by the Intake Decision Tool (IDT), the intake complaint is assessed by an intake officer, who has statutory authority to determine how the case should be handled. The options are:
 - Disapprove as legally insufficient - refer to services as appropriate;
 - Resolve, when it is determined that furthering the case would be disadvantageous to the interests of the youth and to public safety. Refer to services as appropriate;
 - Enter into a pre-court supervision agreement where the family agrees to certain conditions, including participation in treatment services as appropriate, without court involvement. This is the main DJS court diversion program; or
 - Formally authorize the State's Attorney to petition the juvenile court for a hearing.
4. At the detention hearing, the juvenile court determines if detention is required until the adjudicatory or dispositional hearing. Youth may also be detained directly by the juvenile court in cases where the youth is presented during court hours, either on a new charge, a writ or warrant, or due to a violation or sanction of a supervision order (probation, community detention, drug court, etc.). DJS operates all secure juvenile detention centers.
5. Youth who present a lower risk may also be supervised in programs providing alternatives to secure detention. These programs ensure that the youth is available to attend the adjudicatory hearing. Youth must comply with certain restrictions, which may include house arrest, electronic monitoring, or evening reporting centers. Structured shelter is also used for cases where the youth cannot return home after arrest but otherwise represents a lower risk.
6. DJS formally authorizes the State's Attorney to petition the juvenile court. The State's Attorney then reviews the complaint and may dismiss it, file a petition to the juvenile court, or return the case to DJS Intake for pre-court diversion.
7. At the adjudicatory hearing (a fact-finding hearing), the juvenile court determines the outcome of the petitioned charges, which can be sustained or not sustained.
8. While a youth is awaiting disposition and/or supervision or placement, DJS conducts a series of assessments and investigations which will guide the DJS recommendation to the court on how the case should be handled.
9. For cases where a charge is sustained, a disposition hearing is held to determine if the youth is delinquent. If the youth is found delinquent, the court determines whether the youth requires DJS supervision and treatment under a probation order or a commitment order. A commitment order usually indicates an out-of-home placement.
10. Youth with a court-ordered disposition of probation receive supervision and services while they reside at home. Supervision intensity varies depending on the risk level of youth. Standard community supervision levels include low, moderate, high, and intensive supervision.
11. Youth with a court-ordered disposition of commitment who require placement in an out-of-home program may continue to wait in detention (pending placement) until an appropriate placement becomes available.
12. Youth who are committed to an out-of-home placement may be placed in a broad variety of programs (state-run or private, secure or non-secure) depending on the risk level and treatment needs of the youth.
13. DJS provides committed diversion programs for youth who might otherwise be placed out of home. These in-home programs provide services and treatment to the youth and family, and include Functional Family Therapy (FFT), Multisystemic Therapy (MST), and Family Centered Treatment (FCT).
14. Youth returning home from a committed placement are supervised on aftercare by DJS case managers who ensure that youth are connected in the community with required services including education, employment, and health services.

Juvenile Services Education Program (JSEP)

During the 2021 legislative session, the Maryland General Assembly passed, and the Governor signed SB 497, Chapter 145, Juvenile Services Education Board and Program, into law. The legislation transitioned the responsibility of implementing a juvenile services education program from the Maryland Department of Education (MSDE) to the Juvenile Services Education Program (JSEP) Board. SB 497 further stipulated that JSEP would be housed within the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), with DJS having the responsibility of providing support to JSEP in the following eight areas: information and technology services; procurement services; fiscal services; capital planning and capital budgeting; human resources; facility and office maintenance; research and program evaluation; and investigating and monitoring.

JSEP is an independent unit within DJS. JSEP oversees and provides educational services to all youth in DJS-operated detention and committed treatment facilities.

Data reported for the DRG has been broken down into 4 quarters to reflect the Fiscal year. Typically, JSEP reports its data in a 5-session format, highlighting all 4 academic quarters and the summer session.

Vision:

We believe in the potential of every student. JSEP schools facilitate individualized education that builds on students' strengths, preparing them for continued success and positive engagement in their communities.

Mission:

The Juvenile Services Education Board will provide leadership, set policy, and advocate to ensure the Juvenile Services Education Program:

- Provides individualized education
- Prepares students to engage with their communities successfully
- Collaborates with youth, families, communities, and other stakeholders
- Ensures the effectiveness of school-based professionals
- Utilizes innovative practices and data-driven decision-making

Juvenile Services Education Program Board

The Juvenile Services Education Program Board comprises 11 members, including the Secretary of DJS and the State Superintendent of MSDE. The Governor appoints five board members with the advice and consent of the Senate. Appointed Board members meet monthly and serve four-year terms.

Generally, JSEP Board responsibilities include:

- Appointing the JSEP Superintendent;
- Developing accredited education programs;
- Reviewing quality assurance reports;
- Conducting performance reviews of the Superintendent every four years; and
- Approving the education curriculum, including post-secondary education, vocational, and online programs.

Student Outcomes and Measures

Data critical to JSEP are collected throughout the fiscal year to provide the information needed to make effective policies and educational decisions regarding school improvement and student achievement. Data are collected and analyzed to ensure that JSEP is progressing toward achieving satisfactory performance levels in key student growth and success areas. These areas reflect JSEP's goal to accelerate student achievement in preparation for a successful return to the community. Data collected during FY 2023 include: the number of academic credits, post-secondary enrollments, service learning hours, Accuplacer (reading and math), students served (middle school, high school), Career and Technical Education (CTE) certificates students obtained while in JSEP, and the passing rate for GED subtests.

Data Quality

JSEP data are reported in two formats. Data outcomes such as attendance, grades, and credits are stored within the student information system (SIS) and retrieved when needed. All JSEP schools also submit a monthly report covering various data points, including post-secondary

information. All data are reviewed and analyzed weekly, discussed quarterly with program leadership to inform school performance, and reported as school performance measures at the end of each fiscal year.

PowerSchool:

JSEP uses PowerSchool as its SIS. PowerSchool provides real-time analytics based on student performance. PowerSchool creates report cards, transcripts, and progress reports, and monitors progress in grade books, attendance, reports, and state standardized exams.

Earning Credits Toward High School Graduation:

Students enrolled in JSEP Schools are offered various opportunities to meet their educational goals. Many students enrolled in JSEP schools are over-aged and under-credited based on educational placement. JSEP offers credit opportunities through contracted courses throughout the school year, where students may earn full or partial credit toward high school graduation. Courses can be taken for original credit or as recovery to compensate for lost credits. Courses are conducted face-to-face, in a blended learning environment, or entirely online, depending on each student’s needs and course availability. JSEP offers courses aligned to the Maryland College and Career Ready Standards (MDCCRS). A list of core courses can be found below.

Credit Attainment:

Students who enter JSEP schools continue their path to graduation as if they had remained in their Local Educational Agency (LEA). Students are enrolled in their required courses and continue to earn credits based on the state and local graduation requirements. Final course grades are a weighted average of students’ grades in their LEA and JSEP courses.

CORE CONTENT AREA COURSES OFFERED

English Language Arts	Mathematics	Social Studies	Science
English 9	Algebra I	Modern World History	Biology
English 10	Geometry	United States History	Earth & Space Science
English 11	Algebra II	American Government	Conceptual Chemistry
English 12			

CREDITS EARNED, FY 2023

Credits Earned During FY 2023			
Summer Session	1st Semester	2nd Semester	Total
443	482.5	1,123.5	2,049.0

GED:

For some students, the path to a high school diploma is the GED process. The GED exam is administered through Pearson VUE. Pearson VUE-certified testing administrators manage all JSEP Pearson VUE testing sites and comply with GED Testing Services, Pearson VUE, and the Maryland Department of Labor and Licensing. This process is an alternative path for age-appropriate students to earn a high school diploma. The JSEP curriculum, which aligns with MDCCRS, Next Generation Science Standards, and Maryland Social Studies Standards and Framework, allows students to prepare for each GED subject (Math, Science, Reasoning through Language Arts, and Social Studies) and build confidence step by step. In addition, students have access to supplemental instructional material and online pre-GED examinations that address skills deficiencies and test readiness. Once all testing qualifications are met, students are registered at no cost to the student and tested. Students must pass all four modules of the GED to obtain their diploma. Schools provided a graduation ceremony and invited families to attend.

- *The GED Mobile Lab*

JSEP planned, constructed, and implemented two Pearson VUE-approved GED Mobile Labs, allowing JSEP to administer all four sections of the GED exam at remote locations. The GED mobile is a testing site and functions at all JSEP schools.

Juvenile Services Education Program (JSEP) (cont.)

- Aztec**

Aztec’s GED Prep Series utilizes ongoing test data to generate and continuously adapt highly sensitive individual learning plans. Students work autonomously and benefit from a comprehensive and well-articulated curriculum to heighten their learning motivation. Teachers can utilize student learning plans to augment instruction and remediate individual skill gaps.

GED Pass Rates*, FY 2023				
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
89%	67%	58%	67%	74%

* Reflects students who took the full GED exam (all four sections).

Post-Secondary:

JSEP works to identify the unique educational and employment needs and goals of each Post-Secondary student. Students can complete college placement tests, earn industry-recognized certifications, or complete specialized training in-person or virtually. Student options include credit-bearing college courses, non-credit-bearing workforce development, and continuing education courses through our partnerships with Garrett College, Frederick Community College, Anne Arundel Community College, and the Community College of Baltimore County.

Post-Secondary Enrollments, FY 2023				
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
2	21	22	25	70

Accuplacer:

Accuplacer is a post-secondary assessment given by JSEP to help colleges assess student readiness for introductory credit-bearing courses and make reliable placement decisions for students.

Accuplacer Test Administered, FY 2023				
1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
5	0	4	6	15

Career and Technical Education (CTE):

JSEP students enroll in the Career Research and Development (CRD) CTE pathway. Using Maryland’s Career Development model, this CTE program allows students to explore potential career opportunities across various industries through self-awareness, career awareness, and exploration. It emphasizes the importance of academic and career goal-setting. Course content integrates competencies needed to be successful in an increasingly competitive, globalized workplace. Students are introduced to job readiness, job seeking, job keeping, and career advancement.

Special Education:

JSEP provides a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) to students with disabilities per the Code of Maryland Annotated Regulations (COMAR) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). JSEP implements all special education modifications and accommodations in a student’s IEP and complies with all special education laws and regulations. JSEP students with disabilities receive specially designed instruction in the least restrictive environment (LRE) and are provided with supplemental aids and services to maximize participation in

grade-level learning. JSEP is committed to educating students with disabilities within the DJS setting. This commitment includes providing instruction to students in the LRE with the services and supports needed to facilitate access to the general education curriculum, access to rigor, and access to skill attainment to promote positive post-secondary outcomes. Students enrolled in JSEP schools are provided instruction in core content areas and access to designated career technology education courses in alignment with the Maryland CCRS. All coursework is comparable to coursework offered within the other 24 local school systems in Maryland. In FY 2023, there were a total of 398 students who received special education services through JSEP.

Student Outcomes Summary:

Outcomes	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
GED Pass Rate*	89%	67%	58%	67%	74%
Certifications & Certificates Issued	42	35	75	24	194
Service Learning Hours	517.2	850	701	969.5	3,038
Accuplacer Test Administered	5	0	4	6	15
Post-Secondary Enrollments	2	21	22	25	70
Post-Secondary Credits Completed	0	26	15	19	60
Number of Students Served**	894	494	568	545	1,253
		Summer	1st Semester	2nd Semester	Total
Credits Earned		443	482.5	1,123.5	2,049.0

* Reflects students who took the full GED exam (all four sections).

** Students can be served across multiple quarters based on length of stay; therefore youth are counted multiple times if served in multiple quarters. Data for the 1st Quarter also include the summer due to the measurement dates.

Juvenile Justice Reform Legislation

2022 LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

During the 2022 session of the Maryland General Assembly, legislation (Senate Bill 691 /House Bill 459) was introduced and passed putting many of the Juvenile Justice Reform Council (JJRC) recommendations into statute. The following changes went into effect June 1, 2022.

Minimum Age of Jurisdiction Recommendation

- Eliminates juvenile court jurisdiction of delinquent offenses for children under the age of 13, except children between the ages of 10-12 alleged to have committed a Crime of Violence (14-101). CINS referrals are still under juvenile court jurisdiction.

Intake / Pre-court Supervision

- Eliminates requirement of victim consent for informal adjustment.
- Eliminates requirement for State's Attorney approval to proceed with an informal adjustment for non-violent felonies.
- Establishes a statutory process for the court to return a petition back to DJS intake for assessment, services and supervision, rather than formal prosecution.

Detention Utilization

- Requires Courts to consider a validated risk assessment and require a court review every 14 days.
- Requires DJS to develop a community release plan within 10 days of a decision to detain a child.
- Prohibits detention for misdemeanor offenses, except handgun violations and repeat misdemeanor offenses.
- Prohibits use of detention for technical violations of probation.

Probation

- Sets a statutory maximum length of supervision for juvenile probation:
 - Misdemeanor Offenses
 - Maximum initial term is 6 months. The court may extend probation in 3-month increments if there is good cause to extend the probation and the purpose of the extension is to ensure the child completes a treatment or rehabilitative program or service.
 - The total maximum time a youth may be on probation for a misdemeanor offense is 1 year.
 - Felony Offenses
 - Maximum initial term is 1 year.
 - Up to 1 year, the court may extend probation in 3-month increments if there is good cause to extend the probation and the purpose of the extension is to ensure the child completes a treatment or rehabilitative program or service.
 - Beyond the first year, the court may extend the probation period up to an additional two years if the court finds clear and convincing evidence that there is good cause to extend probation and it is in the best interest of the child.
 - The total maximum time a youth may be on probation for a felony offense is 3 years.
- There are no statutory time frames for Crimes of Violence
 - DJS will manage community supervision for young people charged with a Crime of Violence pursuant to current policy and procedures.

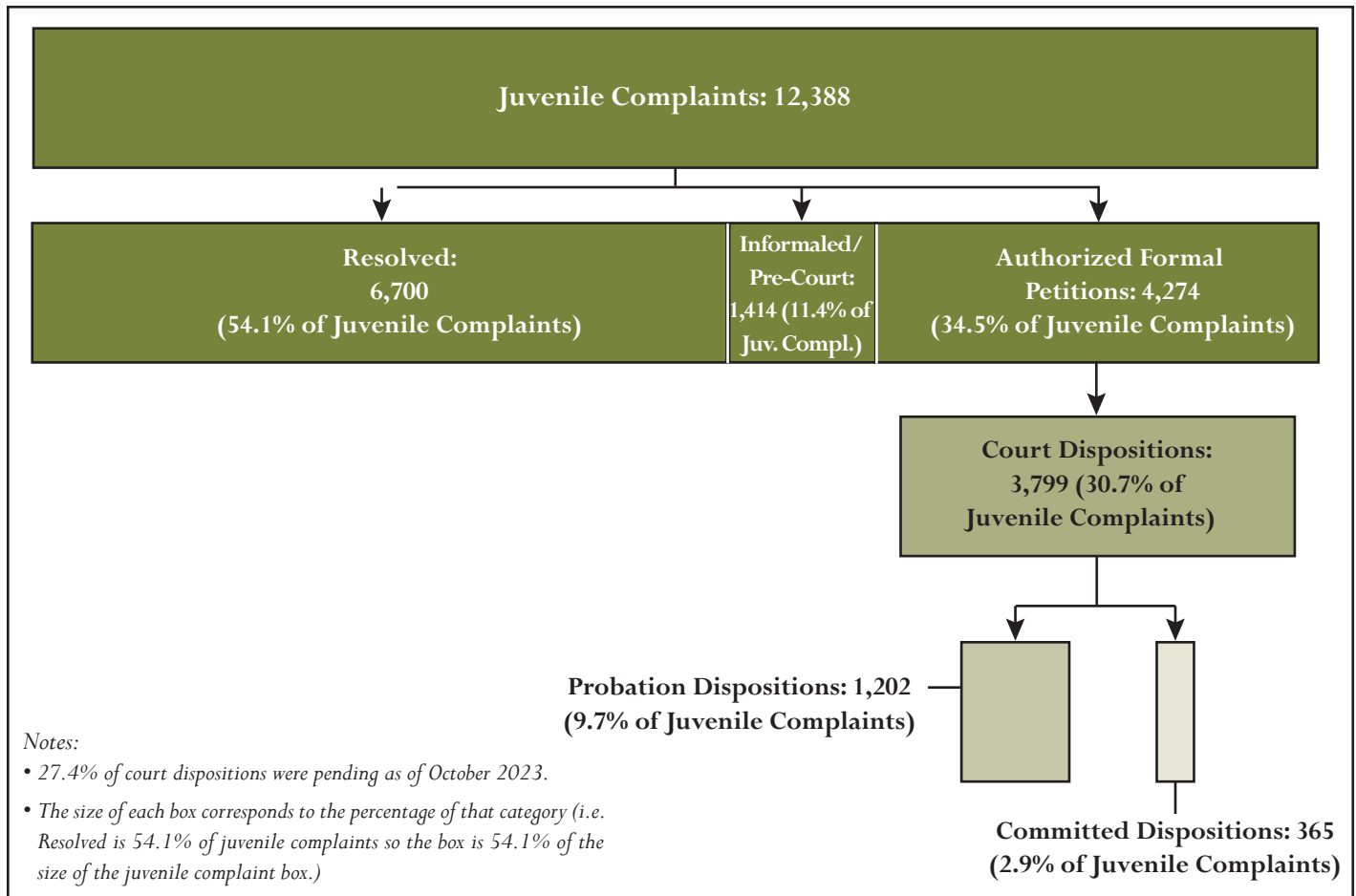
Utilization of Out-of-Home Committed Placements

- Prohibits commitment to DJS for misdemeanors and technical violations of probation, except firearm offenses.

Additional information, data, presentations and reports from the JJRC can be found at the web address below:

<https://djs.maryland.gov/Pages/Juvenile-Justice-Reform-Council.aspx>

Flow of FY 2023 Case Referrals*



In FY 2023:

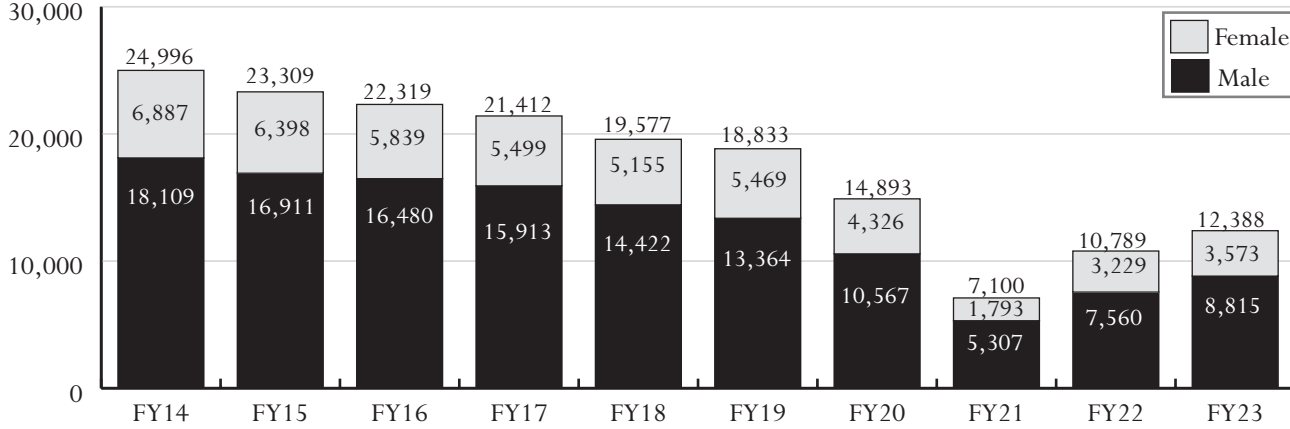
- There were a total of 12,388 juvenile complaints processed by DJS.
 - 34.5% (4,274) of those juvenile complaints were referred to the State’s Attorney for the authorization of a formal petition (as opposed to being resolved at intake or youth receiving pre-court supervision).
- Of the 4,274 juvenile complaints referred to the State’s Attorney, 88.9% (3,799) were petitioned and resulted in a court disposition. The remaining 11.1% includes 8.2% not petitioned (351), 2.6% denied by State’s Attorney (109), 0.4% initial petition withdrawn (15).
- Of the 3,799 court dispositions:
 - 27.4% (1,042) were pending dispositions as of October 2023.
 - 31.6% (1,202) received probation, and 9.6% (365) were committed to DJS.
 - The remaining 31.3% (1,190) included stet, jurisdiction waived to adult court, dismissed, closed, nolle prosequi, services not ordered, committed to other agency or “other”. (See *Intake & Community Supervision, Case Forwarding Decision and Court Action table* for more detail.)
- Of the 365 committed court dispositions, there were 80.0% (292) committed admissions (192 distinct youth). The remaining 20.0% (73) include community commitments and youth who had already been in a committed placement prior to the new intake.
 - Of the 292 committed admissions, 69.5% (203) were placed into DJS-operated facilities, while 30.5% (89) were placed into non-DJS operated facilities.
 - Of the 89 committed admissions to non-DJS operated facilities:
 - 43.8% (39) were group home admissions, and 43.8% (39) were RTC admissions.
 - The remaining 12.4% (11) were out-of-state admissions.

* Many FY 2023 cases were pending court action at the time of final data collection for this *Data Resource Guide*.

Long-Term Trends

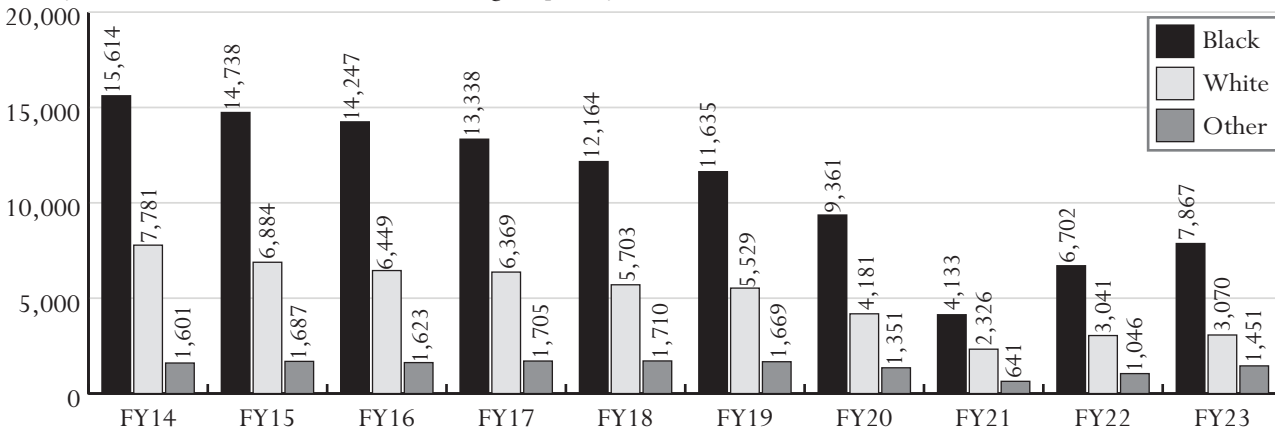
JUVENILE COMPLAINTS TOTAL AND BY SEX FY 2014-2023

• Overall, juvenile complaints decreased 50.4% between FY 2014 and FY 2023. Both sexes saw a decrease during that time period; males decreased 51.3% and females decreased 48.1%.



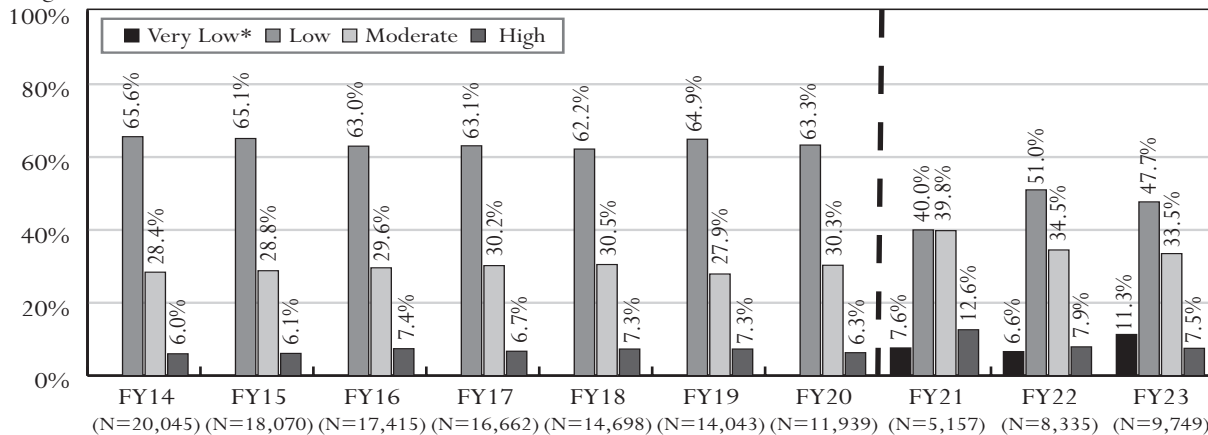
JUVENILE COMPLAINTS BY RACE/ETHNICITY FY 2014-2023

• Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, juvenile complaints decreased for all races/ethnicities: black youth (49.6%), white youth (60.5%), and youth of other races/ethnicities including Hispanic youth (9.4%).



INTAKE COMPLAINTS BY IDT RISK LEVEL, FY 2014-2023

• Between FY 2014 and FY 2020, complaints with a low risk decreased from 65.6% to 63.3% and the percentage with a high risk increased from 6.0% to 6.3%. Between FY 2021 and FY 2023, the percentage with very low risk increased from 7.6% to 11.3% and the percentage with a high risk decreased from 12.6% to 7.5%.

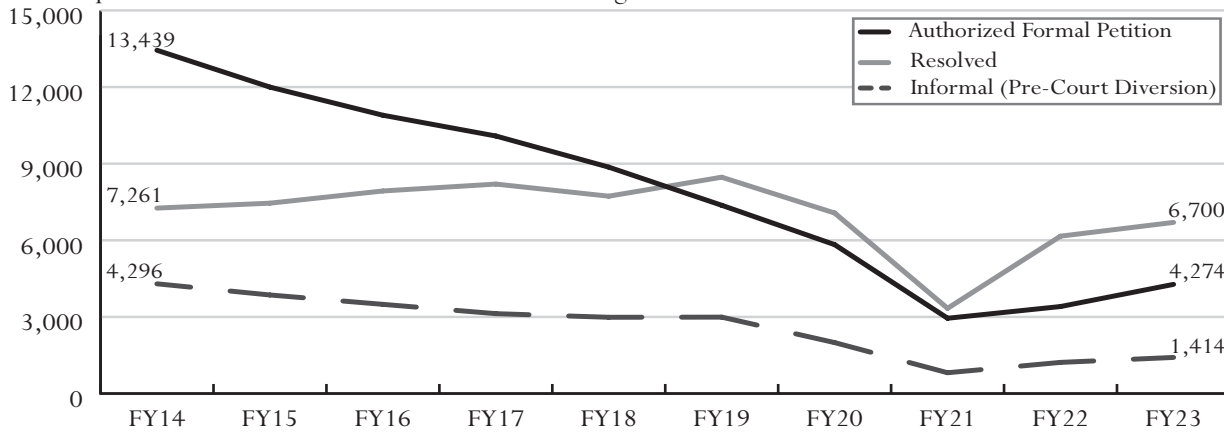


*The Very Low category was added in FY 2021 when the tool changed to the IDT. Data prior to FY 2021 are not directly comparable to FY 2021 and after due to the reorganization of all categories.

Data Sources: Data prior to FY 2020 will reflect previously reported values unless there was a methodological change.

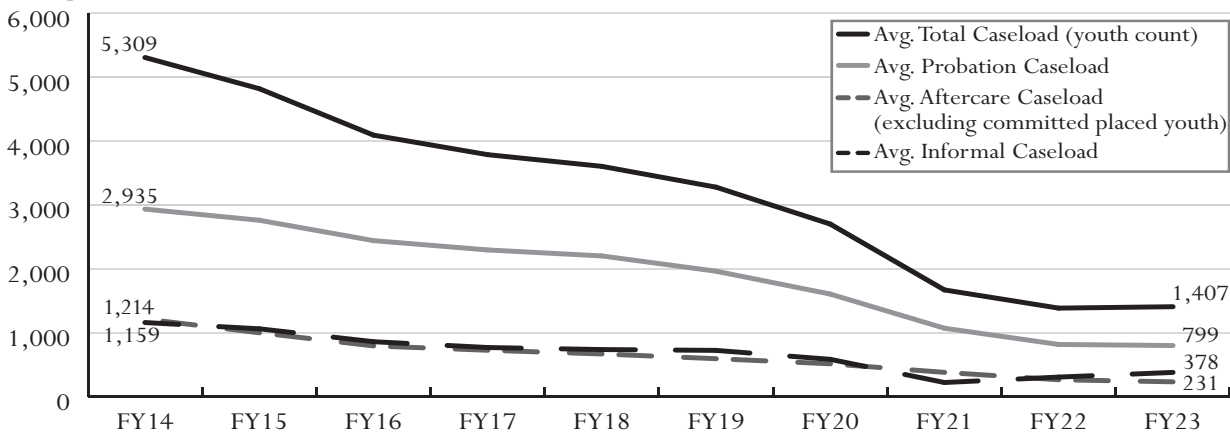
DJS CASE FORWARDING DECISIONS FY 2014-2023

• Authorized formal petitions comprised the highest number of case forwarding decisions until FY 2019. Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, authorized formal petitions decreased 68.2%, the number of cases being resolved decreased 7.7%, and informals decreased 67.1%.



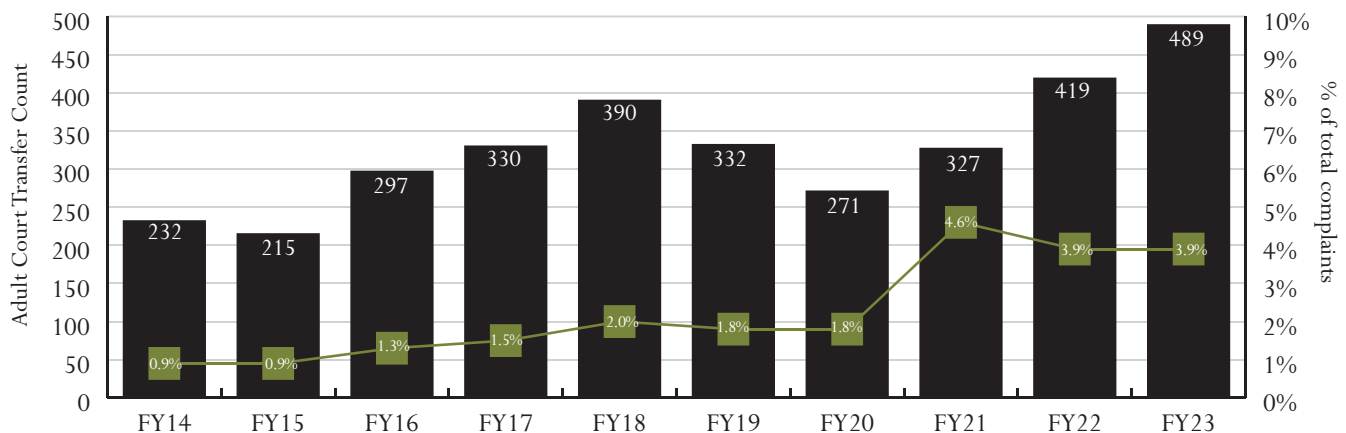
DJS COMMUNITY SUPERVISED YOUTH FY 2014-2023

• Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, total caseload decreased 73.5%, aftercare cases decreased 81.0%, informal cases decreased 67.4%, and probation cases decreased 72.8%.



COMPLAINTS TRANSFERRED FROM ADULT COURT, FY 2014-2024

• Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, the number of complaints transferred from adult court increased 110.8%. During the same time period, the percentage of total complaints that were transferred from adult court increased from 0.9% to 3.9%.

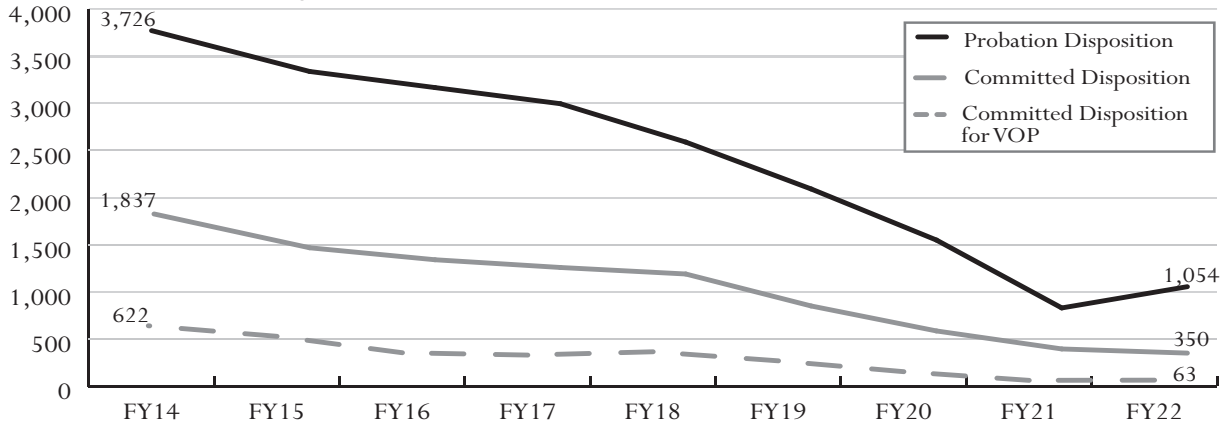


Data Sources: Data prior to FY 2020 will reflect previously reported values unless there was a methodological change.

Long-Term Trends (cont.)

CASES WITH PROBATION DISPOSITION, CASES WITH COMMITTED DISPOSITION, AND VOPs RESULTING IN COMMITTED DISPOSITION, FY 2014-2022*

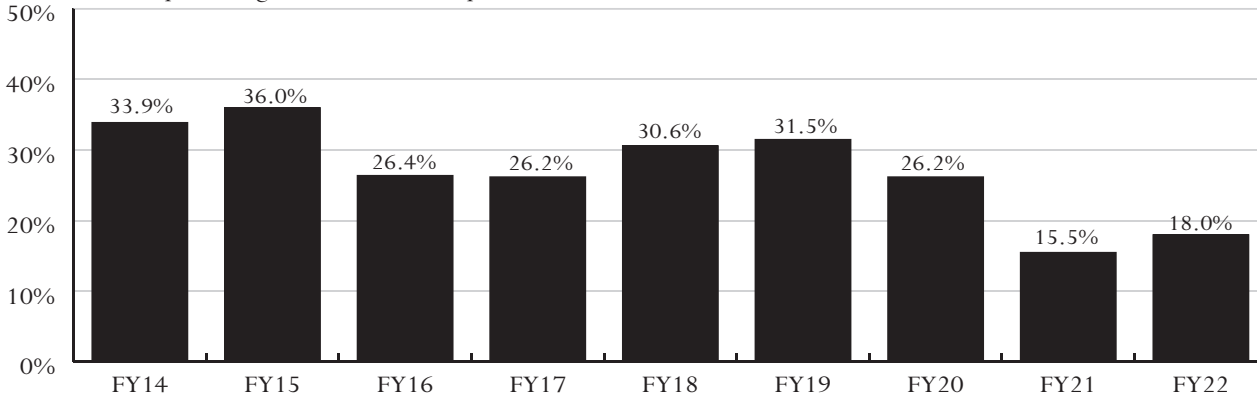
• Between FY 2014 and FY 2022, cases with probation dispositions decreased 71.7%, cases with committed dispositions decreased 80.9%, and VOPs resulting in a committed disposition decreased 89.9%.



* Many 2023 cases are still pending disposition; therefore, data for FY 2023 are not presented here.

PERCENTAGE OF COMMITTED DISPOSITION FOR VOP FY 2014-2022*

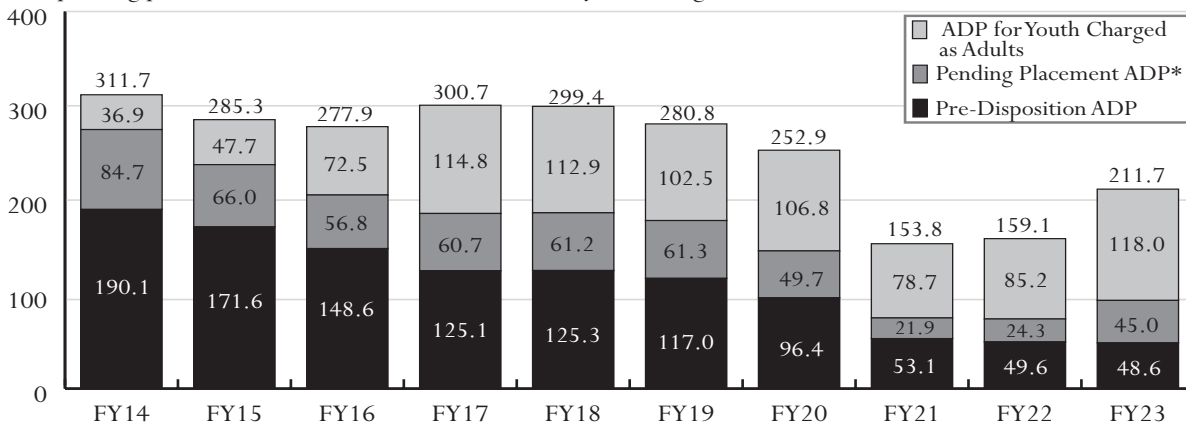
• Between FY 2014 and FY 2022, the percentage of committed dispositions for VOP decreased from 33.9% to 18.0%. Since its peak in FY 2015, the percentage of committed dispositions for VOP decreased from 36.0% to 18.0%.



* Many 2023 cases are still pending disposition; therefore, data for FY 2023 are not presented here.

DETAINED AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FY 2014-2023

• Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, ADP for the total detained population decreased 32.1%, ADP for pre-disposition decreased 74.4%, ADP for pending placement decreased 46.8%, and ADP for youth charged as adults increased 219.9%.

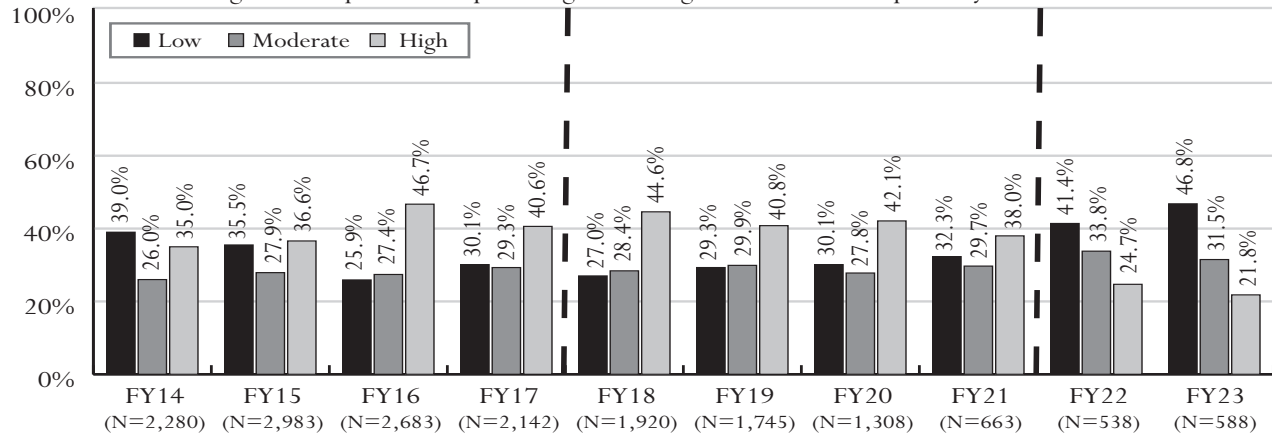


* Includes post-removal detention ADP

Data Sources: Data prior to FY 2020 will reflect previously reported values unless there was a methodological change.

PRE-D DETENTION PLACEMENTS BY RISK LEVEL*, FY 2014-2023

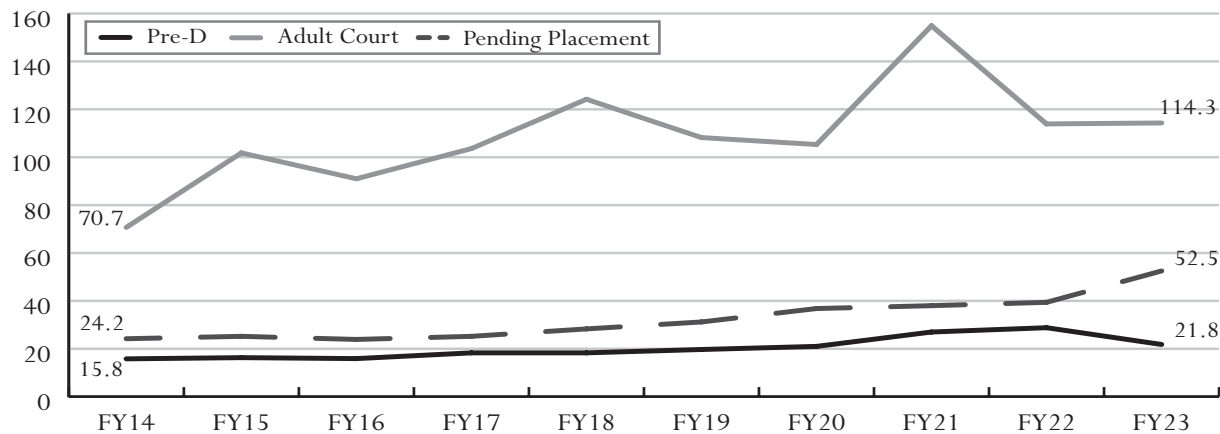
• For pre-d placements with a completed DRAI, the percentage with a low risk increased between FY 2018 and FY 2021 and between FY 2022 and FY 2023. During the same periods, the percentage with a high risk decreased respectively.



*The vertical lines on the graph indicate DRAI score range changes. Data from one period are not directly comparable to other periods due to category reorganizations.

ALOS FOR PRE-D, PENDING PLACEMENT*, AND ADULT COURT, FY 2014-2023

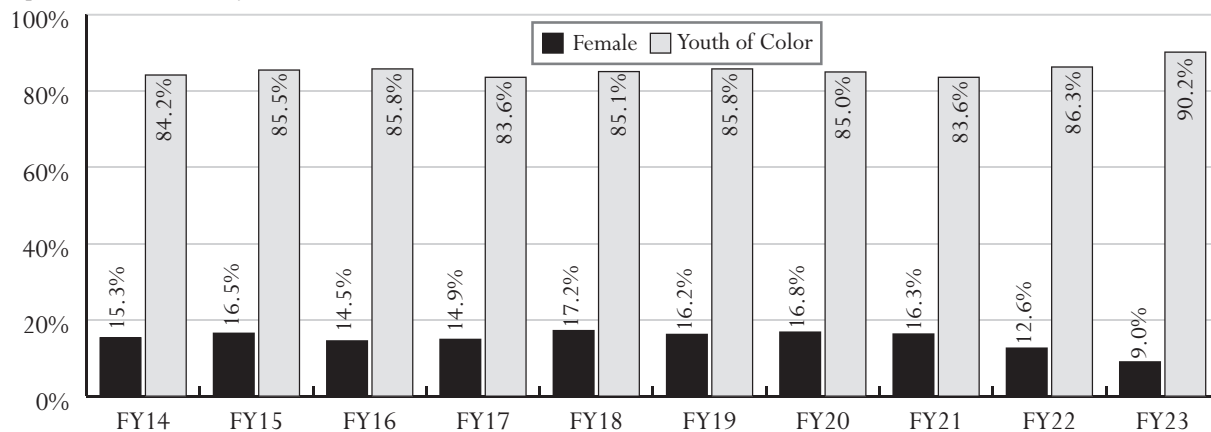
• Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, ALOS for pre-D detention increased 37.9%, adult court ALOS increased 61.7%, and pending placement ALOS increased 117.3%.



* Includes post-removal detention ADP

PERCENTAGE OF PRE-D PLACEMENTS THAT ARE FEMALE AND YOUTH OF COLOR, FY 2014-2023

• The percentage of pre-d placements that are female decreased from 15.3% in FY 2014 to 9.0% in FY 2023. The percentage of pre-d placements that are youth of color increased from 84.2% in FY 2014 to 90.2% in FY 2023.

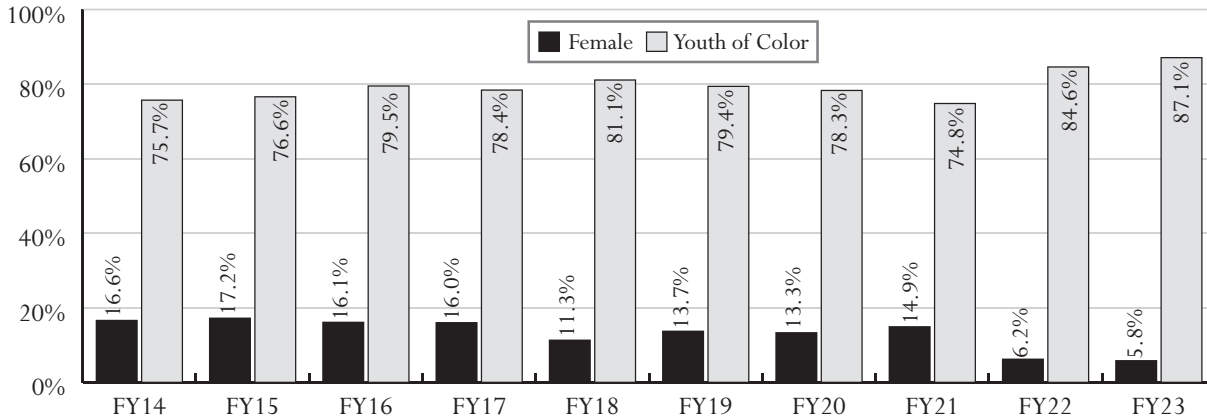


Data Sources: Data prior to FY 2019 will reflect previously reported values unless there was a methodological change.

Long-Term Trends (cont.)

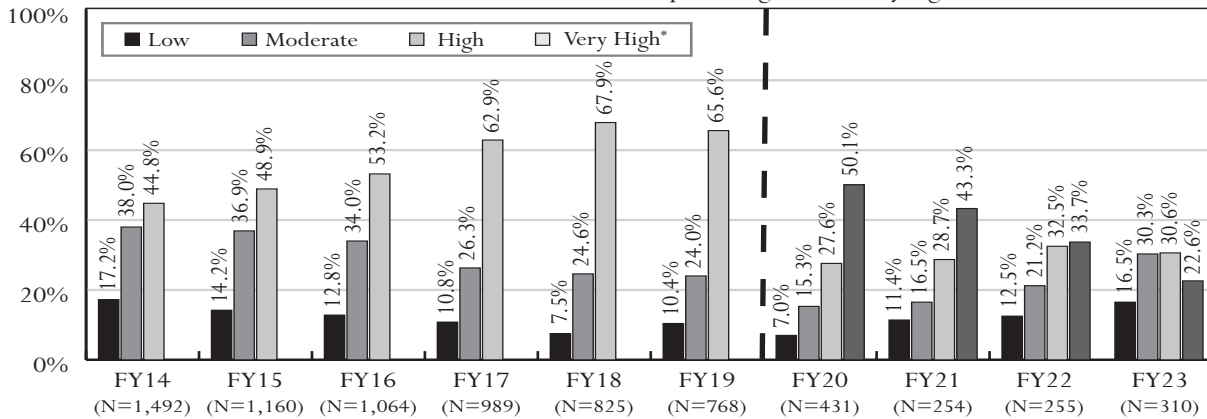
PERCENTAGE OF COMMITMENTS THAT ARE FEMALE AND YOUTH OF COLOR, FY 2014-2023

The percentage of commitments that are female decreased from 16.6% in FY 2014 to 5.8% in FY 2023. The percentage of commitments that are youth of color increased from 75.7% in FY 2014 to 87.1% in FY 2023.



COMMITTED PLACEMENTS BY RISK LEVEL, FY 2014-2023

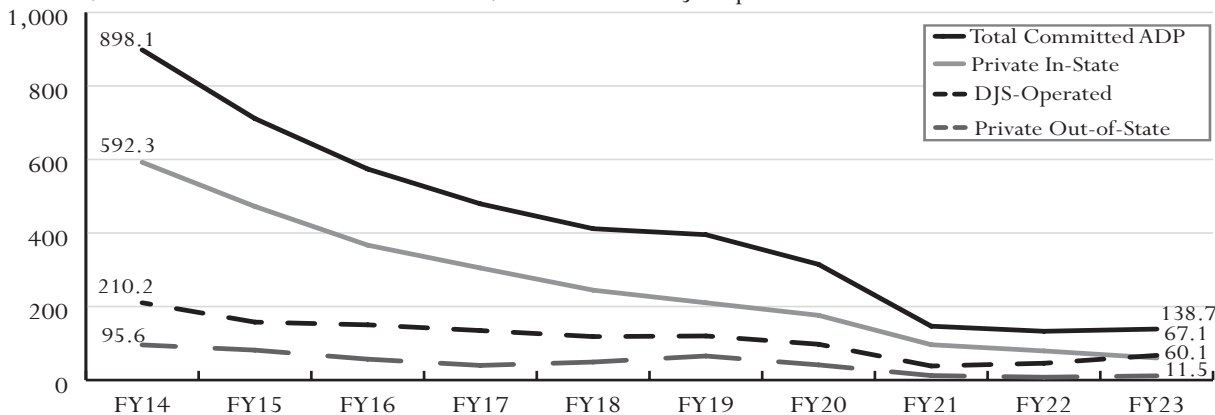
For placements with a pre-validation MCASP, the percentage with a low risk decreased from 17.2% in FY 2013 to 10.4% in FY 2019 and the percentage with a high risk increased from 44.8% to 65.6%. For placements with a post-validation MCASP, the percentage with a low risk increased from 7.0% in FY 2020 to 16.5% in FY 2023 and the percentage with a very high risk decreased from 50.1% to 22.6%.



*The Very High category was added in FY 2020. Data prior to FY 2020 are not directly comparable to FY 2020 and after due to the reorganization of all categories. FY 2020-FY 2023 commitment placements for MCASP risk level only contains placements with post-validation assessments.

COMMITTED RESIDENTIAL AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) FY 2014-2023

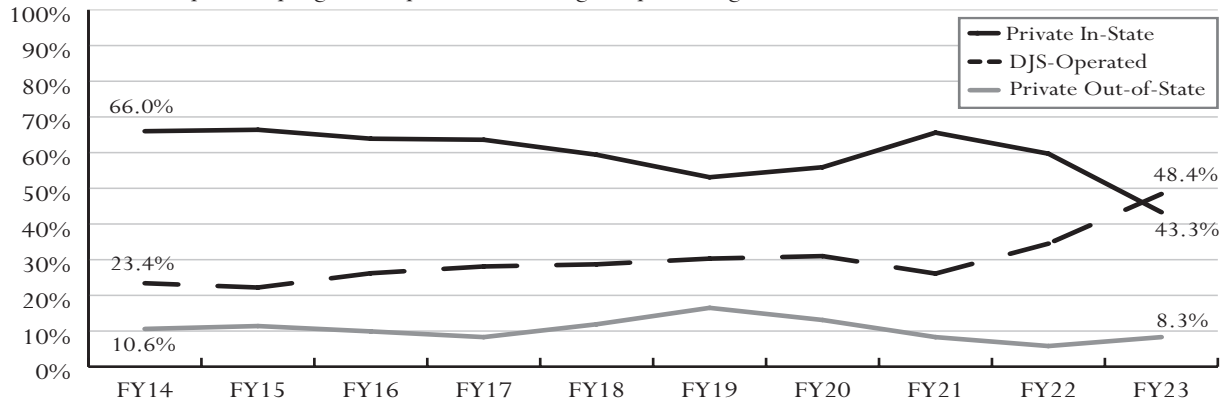
Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, ADP for the total committed population decreased 84.6%. ADP for Private In-State facilities decreased 89.9%, Private Out-of-State facilities 88.0%, and 68.1% for DJS-Operated facilities.



Data Sources: Data prior to FY 2019 will reflect previously reported values unless there was a methodological change.

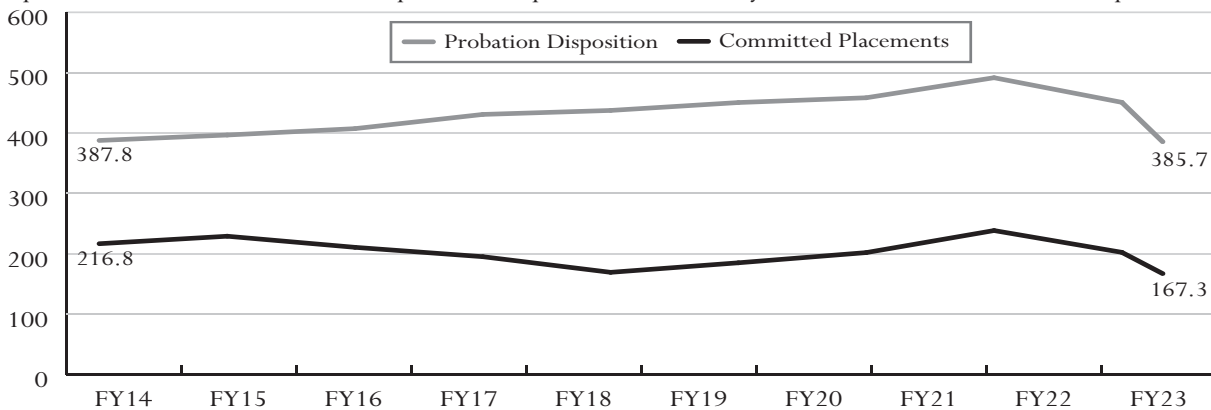
YOUTH IN TREATMENT PROGRAMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ADP, FY 2014-2023

- Between FY 2014 and FY 2022, the highest percentage of the total committed ADP was represented by private in-state programs. In FY 2023, DJS-operated programs represented the highest percentage for the first time.



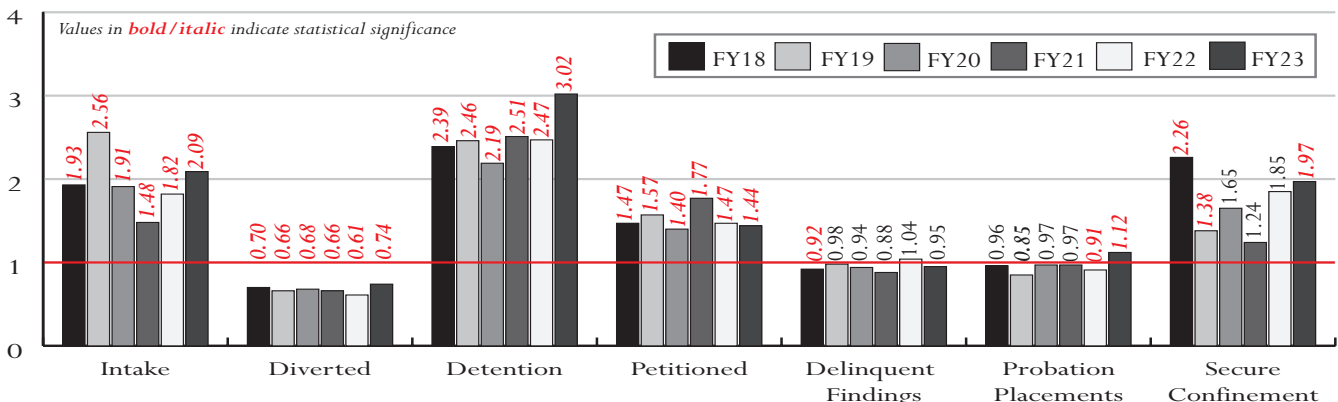
ALOS FOR PROBATION CASE CLOSURES AND COMMITTED PLACEMENTS, FY 2014-2023

- Between FY 2014 and FY 2023, ALOS for releases from probation dispositions have consistently been higher than ALOS for committed placements. ALOS for releases from probation dispositions decreased by 0.5% while ALOS for committed placements decreased 22.8%.



RRI FOR ALL YOUTH OF COLOR COMPARED WITH WHITE YOUTH AT KEY CONTACT POINTS, FY 2018-2023

- Each year between FY 2018 and FY 2023, youth of color were overrepresented at the key contact points of: intake (overall increase), detention (overall increase), and petition (overall decrease) with each having statistically significant results.
- Youth of color were underrepresented each year at diversion with each being statistically significant and showing an overall stable rate.
- At the secure confinement point, rates decreased between FY 2018 and FY 2023 with those years being statistically significant.
- For probation, FY 2023 was the first year where youth of color were overrepresented.



Note: The red line represents an RRI of 1.0 meaning no disproportional contact. A rate higher than 1.0 indicates that youth of color are over-represented at that decision point, and a rate below 1.0 shows they are under-represented. See the Appendix Section for more information on the RRI and key contact points.

Data Sources: Data prior to FY 2019 will reflect previously reported values unless there was a methodological change.

Regional Summary Trends

Youth from out of state with complaints in Maryland are listed by the jurisdiction where they are charged or supervised, except for youth in detention or committed placement, who are listed by their region of residence/jurisdiction.

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (PLACEMENTS AND ADP), AND POST-DISPOSITIONAL DET. PENDING PLACEMENT (PLACEMENTS AND ADP) BY REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION FY 2021-2023

Region	Intake Complaints			Pre-D Detention						Post-D Pending Placement					
				Placements			ADP			Placements*			ADP*		
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23
Region 1	1,077	1,413	1,270	85	76	35	6.3	7.8	5.4	25	35	27	2.0	3.1	4.7
Region 2	464	767	689	25	23	19	1.1	2.1	1.3	5	6	12	0.7	0.6	1.7
Region 3	1,583	2,534	2,660	139	98	88	11.0	7.8	6.7	37	41	37	4.1	3.8	6.5
Region 4	620	760	781	44	34	23	3.7	2.3	0.7	21	20	7	1.9	3.2	1.7
Region 5	980	1,434	2,012	63	38	34	6.5	2.8	3.6	26	25	38	2.5	2.7	4.5
Region 6	767	1,239	1,645	41	48	88	3.5	5.5	7.5	24	23	42	2.2	2.0	5.6
Region 7	1,026	1,892	2,192	64	75	140	3.9	3.8	8.9	24	25	50	2.6	3.1	5.9
Region 8	583	750	1,139	246	183	204	14.7	15.2	10.9	52	41	98	5.2	5.3	12.9
Out-of-State**	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	53	80	2.5	2.4	3.6	8	6	10	0.8	0.5	1.4
Statewide	7,100	10,789	12,388	749	628	711	53.1	49.6	48.6	222	222	321	21.9	24.3	45.0

* Post-removal detention placements are included in the total number of placements and ADP.

** N/A: These Out-of-State youth are listed by region of Maryland court jurisdiction.

POST-REMOVAL DETENTION (PLACEMENTS AND ADP) AND ADULT COURT (PLACEMENTS AND ADP) FY 2021-2023; CASES WITH PROBATION DISPOSITIONS FY 2021-2022 - BY REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION

Region	Post-Removal Detention						Adult Court						Cases with Probation	
	Placements			ADP			Placements			ADP			Dispositions*	
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22
Region 1	3	7	9	0.3	0.7	2.0	7	11	15	3.0	3.3	3.7	67	62
Region 2	1	1	3	0.4	0.1	0.3	2	5	2	1.1	1.5	0.5	30	42
Region 3	5	5	4	0.7	0.7	0.9	33	43	63	14.1	15.0	20.7	262	286
Region 4	7	3	4	0.8	0.8	0.9	10	12	9	4.4	2.7	3.2	43	67
Region 5	1	1	8	0.3	0.1	1.1	18	24	39	7.4	7.1	11.9	89	132
Region 6	2	1	10	0.4	0.0	1.0	14	23	25	6.1	4.7	6.4	112	134
Region 7	4	3	6	0.4	0.4	0.7	38	60	85	13.5	13.8	21.3	125	207
Region 8	6	1	24	0.5	0.1	3.8	57	91	127	21.5	27.4	39.7	101	124
Out-of-State**	1	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.6	19	41	20	7.5	9.7	10.6	N/A	N/A
Statewide	30	22	69	4.0	3.0	11.4	198	310	385	78.7	85.2	118.0	829	1,054

* Dispositions shown are for cases referred during the FY. FY 2023 data are not shown due to many cases pending disposition.

** N/A: These Out-of-State youth are listed by region of Maryland court jurisdiction.

Youth from out of state with complaints in Maryland are listed by the jurisdiction where they are charged or supervised, except for youth in detention or committed placement, who are listed by their region of residence/jurisdiction.

AVERAGE SUPERVISED CASELOAD FY 2021-2023; CASES WITH COMMITTED DISPOSITIONS AND VOPs RESULTING IN COMMITTED DISPOSITIONS FY 2021-2022; COMMITTED PLACEMENTS AND ADP FY 2021-2023 - BY REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION

Region	Average Supervised Caseload*			Cases with Commit. Dispositions**		VOPs Resulting in Commit. Dispositions**		Committed					
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY21	FY22	Placements***			ADP***		
								FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23
Region 1	143	101	88	42	45	20	13	21	33	29	10.9	18.6	16.2
Region 2	73	66	59	4	11	2	3	8	4	11	6.6	5.1	2.8
Region 3	306	243	222	101	69	9	11	42	43	38	16.9	21.1	18.9
Region 4	98	96	83	36	15	2	6	24	22	12	15.7	12.6	6.2
Region 5	263	208	200	46	40	5	3	41	30	32	27.4	17.1	15.4
Region 6	233	167	185	47	58	16	14	30	21	44	25.8	12.5	18.5
Region 7	234	210	247	37	40	5	4	25	34	50	16.4	15.9	21.2
Region 8	319	295	323	81	72	2	9	58	60	88	22.2	24.7	33.9
Out-of-State ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	13	7	4.5	5.0	5.7
Statewide	1,670	1,385	1,407	394	350	61	63	262	260	311	146.5	132.7	138.7

*Includes all Pre-Court, probation, and community aftercare

** Dispositions shown are for cases referred during the FY. FY 2023 data are not shown due to many cases pending disposition.

*** Placements and ADP reflect annual activity and don't reflect just cases referred in FY, many of which also may not yet be placed.

¹N/A: These Out-of-State youth are listed by region of Maryland court jurisdiction.

ASSESSED RISK LEVELS FOR DRAIS INVOLVING PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION ADMISSIONS*, FY 2021-2023 - BY REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION

Region	FY2021					FY2022					FY2023				
	% Admis. with DRAI	Complete DRAIs	High	Mod.	Low	% Admis. with DRAI	Complete DRAIs	High	Mod.	Low	% Admis. with DRAI	Complete DRAIs	High	Mod.	Low
Region 1	95.3%	81	45.7%	25.9%	28.4%	93.3%	70	32.9%	37.1%	30.0%	80.0%	28	21.4%	50.0%	28.6%
Region 2	100.0%	25	44.0%	28.0%	28.0%	91.3%	21	33.3%	52.4%	14.3%	94.7%	18	38.9%	22.2%	38.9%
Region 3	86.3%	120	35.0%	30.0%	35.0%	78.4%	76	26.3%	36.8%	36.8%	84.1%	74	21.6%	40.5%	37.8%
Region 4	90.9%	40	27.5%	45.0%	27.5%	82.4%	28	17.9%	32.1%	50.0%	87.0%	20	30.0%	25.0%	45.0%
Region 5	76.2%	48	47.9%	25.0%	27.1%	92.1%	35	11.4%	34.3%	54.3%	70.6%	24	33.3%	29.2%	37.5%
Region 6	82.9%	34	14.7%	55.9%	29.4%	79.2%	38	23.7%	28.9%	47.4%	77.3%	68	22.1%	39.7%	38.2%
Region 7	85.9%	55	23.6%	23.6%	52.7%	82.3%	65	23.1%	21.5%	55.4%	79.3%	111	15.3%	28.8%	55.9%
Region 8	92.3%	227	46.7%	28.2%	25.1%	89.6%	164	28.7%	41.5%	29.9%	87.7%	179	26.8%	31.8%	41.3%
Out-of-State	78.6%	33	12.1%	21.2%	66.7%	85.7%	42	7.1%	9.5%	83.3%	82.5%	66	7.6%	13.6%	78.8%
Statewide	88.5%	663	38.0%	29.7%	32.3%	86.1%	539	24.7%	34.0%	41.4%	82.7%	588	21.8%	31.5%	46.8%

* DRAIs shown above do not reflect all DRAIs given. The percentages are only reflective of completed DRAIs involving a pre-dispositional detention admission.

ASSIST is a live database; therefore, updates made subsequent to these data being run will not be included. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Data may not be comparable to previous Data Resource Guides due to methodology changes. All data represent only youth under juvenile court jurisdiction.

County/Regional Trends

INTAKE COMPLAINTS, PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION (PLACEMENTS AND ADP), AND POST-DISPOSITIONAL DET. PENDING PLACEMENT (PLACEMENTS AND ADP) BY COUNTY/REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION FY 2021-2023⁺

County/ Region	Intake Complaints			Pre-D Detention						Post-D Pending Placement					
	FY21	FY22	FY23	Placements			ADP			Placements*			ADP*		
FY21				FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	
Region 1	1,077	1,413	1,270	85	76	35	6.3	7.8	5.4	25	35	27	2.0	3.1	4.7
Dorchester	205	337	192	20	19	7	1.5	1.7	0.4	9	6	2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Somerset	118	171	138	10	18	1	1.2	1.4	0.1	3	7	1	0.3	0.6	0.7
Wicomico	311	540	579	38	30	21	3.0	2.8	3.0	9	17	20	0.7	1.7	3.0
Worcester	443	365	361	17	9	6	0.6	1.8	1.9	4	5	4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Region 2	464	767	689	25	23	19	1.1	2.1	1.3	5	6	12	0.7	0.6	1.7
Caroline	76	137	162	6	12	5	0.2	0.9	0.3	2	4	4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Cecil	217	259	235	16	7	7	0.8	0.8	0.8	2	1	5	0.1	0.0	0.7
Kent	33	88	63	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Queen Anne's	57	137	92	1	3	1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Talbot	81	146	137	2	1	5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1	1	3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Region 3	1,583	2,534	2,660	139	98	88	11.0	7.8	6.7	37	41	37	4.1	3.8	6.5
Baltimore Co.	1,347	2,233	2,375	102	80	76	8.8	6.3	5.9	29	36	27	3.3	3.1	5.2
Harford	236	301	285	37	18	12	2.2	1.5	0.8	8	5	10	0.8	0.7	1.2
Region 4	620	760	781	44	34	23	3.7	2.3	0.7	21	20	7	1.9	3.2	1.7
Allegany	290	274	246	23	11	1	1.4	1.4	0.1	9	13	5	0.8	2.0	1.5
Garrett	96	96	89	0	3	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Washington	234	390	446	21	20	22	2.2	0.8	0.6	12	6	2	1.2	1.0	0.2
Region 5	980	1,434	2,012	63	38	34	6.5	2.8	3.6	26	25	38	2.5	2.7	4.5
Anne Arundel	589	965	1,506	40	32	25	4.6	2.5	3.1	20	24	29	2.2	2.7	3.8
Carroll	221	246	233	8	1	2	1.3	0.1	0.0	5	0	1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Howard	170	223	273	15	5	7	0.6	0.2	0.4	1	1	8	0.1	0.1	0.6
Region 6	767	1,239	1,645	41	48	88	3.5	5.5	7.5	24	23	42	2.2	2.0	5.6
Frederick	179	353	389	14	9	14	1.8	1.2	1.4	5	3	8	0.6	0.2	1.4
Montgomery	588	886	1,256	27	39	74	1.7	4.2	6.1	19	20	34	1.6	1.8	4.2
Region 7	1,026	1,892	2,192	64	75	140	3.9	3.8	8.9	24	25	50	2.6	3.1	5.9
Calvert	181	277	294	7	2	6	0.3	0.0	0.4	4	3	4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Charles	179	310	519	11	10	8	0.1	0.4	0.8	1	3	1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Prince George's	454	811	968	38	54	118	3.1	2.7	6.6	12	16	36	1.2	1.8	4.5
St. Mary's	212	494	411	8	9	8	0.4	0.7	1.0	7	3	9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Region 8	583	750	1,139	246	183	204	14.7	15.2	10.9	52	41	98	5.2	5.3	12.9
Baltimore City	583	750	1,139	246	183	204	14.7	15.2	10.9	52	41	98	5.2	5.3	12.9
Out-of-State**	N/A	N/A	N/A	42	53	80	2.5	2.4	3.6	8	6	10	0.8	0.5	1.4
Statewide	7,100	10,789	12,388	749	628	711	53.1	49.6	48.6	222	222	321	21.9	24.3	45.0

* Post-removal detention placements are included in the total number of placements and ADP. ** N/A: These Out-of-State youth are listed by county of Maryland court jurisdiction;
⁺ If there are no placements and ADP is >0, ADP reflects a balance from previous FYs. If there is at least one placement and 0 ADP, ADP is <0.05.

- Between FY 2021 and FY 2023:
 - Intake Complaints increased 74.5%.
 - Pre-Dispositional Detention Placements decreased 5.1%, and ADP decreased 8.5%.
 - Post-Dispositional Detention Pending Placements increased 44.6%, and ADP increased 105.2%.

ASSIST is a live database; therefore, updates made subsequent to these data being run will not be included. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Data may not be comparable to previous *Data Resource Guides* due to methodology changes. All data represent only youth under juvenile court jurisdiction.

POST-REMOVAL DETENTION (PLACEMENTS AND ADP) AND ADULT COURT (PLACEMENTS AND ADP) FY 2021-2023; CASES WITH PROBATION DISPOSITIONS FY 2021-2022⁺ - BY COUNTY/REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION

County/ Region	Post-Removal Detention						Adult Court						Cases with Probation	
	Placements			ADP			Placements			ADP			Dispositions*	
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22
Region 1	3	7	9	0.3	0.7	2.0	7	11	15	3.0	3.3	3.7	67	62
Dorchester	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.3	3	2	0	0.8	0.4	0.2	19	16
Somerset	0	2	0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0	1	3	0.0	0.7	0.9	11	5
Wicomico	0	2	5	0.1	0.4	0.9	2	7	12	2.0	1.3	2.5	24	20
Worcester	2	2	3	0.2	0.1	0.5	2	1	0	0.1	0.8	0.1	13	21
Region 2	1	1	3	0.4	0.1	0.3	2	5	2	1.1	1.5	0.5	30	42
Caroline	1	1	2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	3
Cecil	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	2	2	0.6	0.8	0.5	10	23
Kent	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8	2
Talbot	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1	1	0	0.5	0.4	0.0	5	12
Region 3	5	5	4	0.7	0.7	0.9	33	43	63	14.1	15	20.7	262	286
Baltimore Co.	5	3	4	0.7	0.4	0.9	32	38	54	13.7	13.9	18.7	227	235
Harford	0	2	0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1	5	9	0.4	1.1	1.9	35	51
Region 4	7	3	4	0.8	0.8	0.9	10	12	9	4.4	2.7	3.2	43	67
Allegany	2	1	3	0.2	0.3	0.8	2	2	5	0.6	0.2	1.4	22	39
Garrett	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	0.4	0.0	10	3
Washington	5	2	1	0.7	0.5	0.1	8	9	4	3.9	2.2	1.8	11	25
Region 5	1	1	8	0.3	0.1	1.1	18	24	39	7.4	7.1	11.9	89	132
Anne Arundel	1	1	7	0.3	0.1	1.0	12	13	26	5.3	3.3	7.1	57	84
Carroll	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	5	0.0	0.0	1.2	17	20
Howard	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	10	8	2.1	3.8	3.6	15	28
Region 6	2	1	10	0.4	0.0	1.0	14	23	25	6.1	4.7	6.4	112	134
Frederick	2	1	1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2	2	3	1.4	0.5	1.1	34	29
Montgomery	0	0	9	0.0	0.0	0.8	12	21	22	4.7	4.2	5.3	78	105
Region 7	4	3	6	0.4	0.4	0.7	38	60	85	13.5	13.8	21.3	125	207
Calvert	0	1	1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3	14
Charles	1	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4	6	7	1.4	1.6	2.5	28	22
Prince George's	1	2	2	0.1	0.4	0.1	29	51	73	11.0	11.1	17.8	79	142
St. Mary's	2	0	3	0.1	0.0	0.3	5	2	5	1.1	1.0	0.7	15	29
Region 8	6	1	24	0.5	0.1	3.8	57	91	127	21.5	27.4	39.7	101	124
Baltimore City	6	1	24	0.5	0.1	3.8	57	91	127	21.5	27.4	39.7	101	124
Out-of-State**	1	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.6	19	41	20	7.5	9.7	10.6	N/A	N/A
Statewide	30	22	69	4.0	3.0	11.4	198	310	385	78.7	85.2	118.0	829	1,054

* Dispositions shown are for cases referred during the FY. FY 2023 data are not shown due to many cases pending disposition. **N/A: These Out-of-State youth are listed by county of Maryland court jurisdiction. + If there are no placements and ADP is >0, ADP reflects a balance from previous FYs. If there is at least one placement and 0 ADP, ADP is <0.05.

- Between FY 2021 and FY 2023:
 - Post-Removal Detention Placements increased 130.0%, and ADP increased 183.5%.
 - Adult Court Placements increased 94.4%, and ADP increased 50.0%.
- Between FY 2021 and FY 2022, Probation Dispositions increased 27.1%.

ASSIST is a live database; therefore, updates made subsequent to these data being run will not be included. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Data may not be comparable to previous Data Resource Guides due to methodology changes. All data represent only youth under juvenile court jurisdiction.

County/Regional Trends (cont.)

AVERAGE SUPERVISED CASELOAD FY 2021-2023; CASES WITH COMMITTED DISPOSITIONS AND VOPs RESULTING IN COMMITTED DISPOSITIONS FY 2021-2022; COMMITTED PLACEMENTS AND ADP FY 2021-2023 - BY COUNTY/REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION⁺

County / Region	Average Supervised Caseload*			Cases with Commit. Dispositions**		VOPs Resulting in Commit. Dispositions**		Committed Placements***			ADP***		
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY21	FY22	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23
Region 1	143	101	88	42	45	20	13	21	33	29	10.9	18.6	16.2
Dorchester	27	20	18	13	18	7	5	6	6	3	2.0	5.2	2.9
Somerset	14	10	8	8	5	6	1	2	7	2	1.9	3.3	3.5
Wicomico	67	46	42	18	16	5	5	10	14	18	5.0	6.4	7.9
Worcester	34	25	21	3	6	2	2	3	6	6	2.0	3.7	1.9
Region 2	73	66	59	4	11	2	3	8	4	11	6.6	5.1	2.8
Caroline	10	11	8	1	3	0	1	4	2	4	3.7	1.1	0.9
Cecil	45	39	31	3	2	2	1	3	1	5	0.9	2.3	1.3
Kent	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Queen Anne's	9	8	9	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1.4	0.9	0.0
Talbot	7	8	8	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	0.5	0.8	0.7
Region 3	306	243	222	101	69	9	11	42	43	38	16.9	21.1	18.9
Baltimore Co.	241	203	183	69	56	8	11	32	34	26	12.6	15.0	13.0
Harford	65	39	39	32	13	1	0	10	9	12	4.3	6.1	5.8
Region 4	98	96	83	36	15	2	6	24	22	12	15.7	12.6	6.2
Allegany	48	47	38	23	6	2	0	13	11	7	9.2	8.4	3.3
Garrett	23	24	12	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.4	1.4
Washington	27	25	32	13	7	0	6	11	9	5	6.5	3.8	1.5
Region 5	263	208	200	46	40	5	3	41	30	32	27.4	17.1	15.4
Anne Arundel	169	126	120	33	29	2	2	31	28	26	21.9	14.2	13.5
Carroll	30	33	35	3	0	0	0	6	0	1	4.0	1.4	0.3
Howard	65	49	45	10	11	3	1	4	2	5	1.4	1.5	1.7
Region 6	233	167	185	47	58	16	14	30	21	44	25.8	12.5	18.5
Frederick	58	29	34	8	6	3	0	5	3	10	4.6	1.3	3.3
Montgomery	175	138	150	39	52	13	14	25	18	34	21.2	11.3	15.2
Region 7	234	210	247	37	40	5	4	25	34	50	16.4	15.9	21.2
Calvert	28	24	25	3	4	0	0	5	3	4	2.5	2.0	2.6
Charles	38	26	25	2	3	0	1	3	6	1	3.4	2.3	1.2
Prince George's	140	132	169	27	29	5	2	12	19	37	7.2	9.1	13.7
St. Mary's	28	28	29	5	4	0	1	5	6	8	3.3	2.5	3.6
Region 8	319	295	323	81	72	2	9	58	60	88	22.2	24.7	33.9
Baltimore City	319	295	323	81	72	2	9	58	60	88	22.2	24.7	33.9
Out-of-State⁺⁺	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	13	7	4.5	5.0	5.7
Statewide	1,670	1,385	1,407	394	350	61	63	262	260	311	146.5	132.7	138.7

* Includes all Pre-Court, probation, and community aftercare. ** Dispositions shown are for cases referred during the FY. FY 2023 data are not shown due to many cases pending disposition. *** Placements and ADP reflect annual activity and don't reflect just cases referred in FY, many of which also may not yet be placed. ** N/A: These Out-of-State youth are listed by county of Maryland court jurisdiction. ⁺ If there are no placements and ADP is >0, ADP reflects a balance from previous FYs. If there is at least one placement and 0 ADP, ADP is <0.05.

- Between FY 2021 and FY 2023, Committed Placements increased 18.7%, and ADP decreased 5.3%.
- Between FY 2021 and FY 2022, Cases with Committed Dispositions decreased 11.2%, and VOPs resulting in Committed Dispositions increased 3.3%.

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ASSESSED RISK LEVELS FOR DRAIS INVOLVING PRE-DISPOSITIONAL DETENTION ADMISSIONS*, FY 2021-2023 - BY COUNTY/REGION OF RESIDENCE/JURISDICTION

County / Region	FY2021					FY2022					FY2023				
	% Admis. with DRAI	Complete DRAIs	High	Mod.	Low	% Admis. with DRAI	Complete DRAIs	High	Mod.	Low	% Admis. with DRAI	Complete DRAIs	High	Mod.	Low
Region 1	95.3%	81	45.7%	25.9%	28.4%	93.3%	70	32.9%	37.1%	30.0%	80.0%	28	21.4%	50.0%	28.6%
Dorchester	95.0%	19	63.2%	10.5%	26.3%	89.5%	17	52.9%	47.1%	0.0%	85.7%	6	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
Somerset	90.0%	9	22.2%	33.3%	44.4%	94.4%	17	47.1%	23.5%	29.4%	100.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Wicomico	94.7%	36	47.2%	27.8%	25.0%	100.0%	29	17.2%	41.4%	41.4%	85.7%	18	27.8%	44.4%	27.8%
Worcester	100.0%	17	35.3%	35.3%	29.4%	77.8%	7	14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	50.0%	3	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Region 2	100.0%	25	44.0%	28.0%	28.0%	91.3%	21	33.3%	52.4%	14.3%	94.7%	18	38.9%	22.2%	38.9%
Caroline	100.0%	6	66.7%	16.7%	16.7%	91.7%	11	45.5%	54.5%	0.0%	100.0%	5	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Cecil	100.0%	16	43.8%	25.0%	31.2%	100.0%	7	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%	100.0%	7	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%
Kent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Queen Anne's	100.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	66.7%	2	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Talbot	100.0%	2	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%
Region 3	86.3%	120	35.0%	30.0%	35.0%	78.4%	76	26.3%	36.8%	36.8%	84.1%	74	21.6%	40.5%	37.8%
Baltimore Co.	85.3%	87	40.2%	28.7%	31.0%	81.0%	64	28.1%	35.9%	35.9%	85.5%	65	24.6%	35.4%	40.0%
Harford	89.2%	33	21.2%	33.3%	45.5%	66.7%	12	16.7%	41.7%	41.7%	75.0%	9	0.0%	77.8%	22.2%
Region 4	90.9%	40	27.5%	45.0%	27.5%	82.4%	28	17.9%	32.1%	50.0%	87.0%	20	30.0%	25.0%	45.0%
Allegany	100.0%	23	26.1%	43.5%	30.4%	63.6%	7	28.6%	57.1%	14.3%	100.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Garrett	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0%	3	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	81.0%	17	29.4%	47.1%	23.5%	90.0%	18	11.1%	27.8%	61.1%	86.4%	19	31.6%	21.1%	47.4%
Region 5	76.2%	48	47.9%	25.0%	27.1%	92.1%	35	11.4%	34.3%	54.3%	70.6%	24	33.3%	29.2%	37.5%
Anne Arundel	70.0%	28	39.3%	28.6%	32.1%	90.6%	29	10.3%	34.5%	55.2%	72.0%	18	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
Carroll	75.0%	6	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%	1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	50.0%	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Howard	93.3%	14	78.6%	14.3%	7.1%	100.0%	5	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	71.4%	5	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%
Region 6	82.9%	34	14.7%	55.9%	29.4%	79.2%	38	23.7%	28.9%	47.4%	77.3%	68	22.1%	39.7%	38.2%
Frederick	85.7%	12	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	9	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	78.6%	11	9.1%	72.7%	18.2%
Montgomery	81.5%	22	22.7%	59.1%	18.2%	74.4%	29	31.0%	27.6%	41.4%	77.0%	57	24.6%	33.3%	42.1%
Region 7	85.9%	55	23.6%	23.6%	52.7%	82.3%	65	23.1%	21.5%	55.4%	79.3%	111	15.3%	28.8%	55.9%
Calvert	71.4%	5	40.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	4	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%
Charles	90.9%	10	20.0%	10.0%	70.0%	80.0%	8	25.0%	62.5%	12.5%	75.0%	6	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Prince George's	84.2%	32	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	84.5%	49	20.4%	14.3%	65.3%	78.8%	93	15.1%	25.8%	59.1%
St. Mary's	100.0%	8	12.5%	25.0%	62.5%	88.9%	8	37.5%	25.0%	37.5%	100.0%	8	37.5%	25.0%	37.5%
Region 8	92.3%	227	46.7%	28.2%	25.1%	89.6%	164	28.7%	41.5%	29.9%	87.7%	179	26.8%	31.8%	41.3%
Baltimore City	92.3%	227	46.7%	28.2%	25.1%	89.6%	164	28.7%	41.5%	29.9%	87.7%	179	26.8%	31.8%	41.3%
Out-of-State	78.6%	33	12.1%	21.2%	66.7%	85.7%	42	7.1%	9.5%	83.3%	82.5%	66	7.6%	13.6%	78.8%
Statewide	88.5%	663	38.0%	29.7%	32.3%	86.1%	539	24.7%	34.0%	41.4%	82.7%	588	21.8%	31.5%	46.8%

* DRAIs shown above do not reflect all DRAIs given. The percentages are only reflective of completed DRAIs involving a pre-dispositional detention admission.

- For pre-dispositional detention admissions with a completed DRAI, the percentage of admissions with a high risk decreased from 38.0% to 21.8% between FY 2021 and FY 2023.

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